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ALLIBONE'S

DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

AND

BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS.

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A
CRITICAL DICTIONARY
OF
ENGLISH LITERATURE
AND
BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS

Living and Deceased

FROM THE EARLIEST ACCOUNTS

TO THE LATTER HALF OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

CONTAINING

OVER FORTY-SIX THOUSAND ARTICLES (AUTHORS),

WITH FORTY INDEXES OF SUBJECTS.

Samuel

BY

S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE.

"The Chief Glory of every People Arises from its Authors."—DR. JOHNSON.

VOL. I.

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TO

GEORGE WILLIAM CHILDS,

The Original Publisher of this Volume,

WHO HAS GREATLY FURTHERED MY LABOURS BY HIS ENTERPRISE

AND

ZEALOUS AND INTELLIGENT INTEREST,

I Dedicate

THE FRUITS OF MANY YEARS OF ANXIOUS RESEARCH

AND

CONSCIENTIOUS TOIL.

S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 1, 1858.

PREFACE.

The importance and value of a dictionary of a language are understood and appreciated by all. If I find a word in a book, or hear a word used by another, which I do not fully comprehend, I have nothing to do but refer to my dictionary, where all the needful information is before me. I have now increased my stock of knowledge, and can use the word myself in speaking or writing, and comprehend it when used by others. Another link is added to those ties which bind me to society; my capacity for giving and receiving valuable information and innocent pleasure is enlarged. It is now natural for me to reason with myself, that if the knowledge of only one new term of thought be so desirable, because so useful, how would my usefulness and happiness be increased by larger additions to my stock of mental wealth! A life spent in the acquisition of knowledge, surely would be a happy life! But few men can so devote their whole time, and if this were practicable, life is too short for any one man to possess himself of all the secrets of nature, the discoveries of science, and the triumphs of art. I cannot at the same time, gaze with the astronomer, explore with the voyager, calculate with the mathematician, and experiment with the philosopher. But it occurs to me that there is a mode in which I may, to a large extent, avail myself of the results of the labours of others. These have been given to mankind through the medium of the press. I can, therefore, devote my leisure time to such profitable reading as shall make me acquainted with much of which I must otherwise be ignorant. Reading is that art by which I am enabled to avail myself of the recorded wisdom of mankind. But here a practical difficulty suggests itself. The multiplicity of books, even in my own language, renders a careful selection absolutely indispensable It has been computed that of the 650,000 (?) volumes in the English language, about 50,000 would repay a perusal! Suppose a person to read 100 pages a day, or 100 volumes a year, it would require 500 years to exhaust such a library! How important is it, then, to know what to read! And how shall this knowledge be obtained? Now let us revert to our opening remarks upon the value of a dictionary of words. If there be such an advantage in full definition, in alphabetical arrangement, and consequent facility of reference, why should we not have a *dictionary of books and authors as well as of words?* Suppose that I wish to know whether Hume or Lingard's History of England, or Spenser's Poems, or Burke's Speeches, or Thomson's Seasons, are desirable works for my school, my library, my parlour table;—or suppose I wish to know the personal history of these authors—of Hume, Lingard, Burke, Thomson—what trouble I shall have in obtaining the desired information! But if I had a *Dictionary of Literary History and Biography*, I have nothing to do but turn to H, or L, or B, or T, and I am at once in possession of what I seek. But is there any such work to be had? It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the obvious advantages of such a work, there was none such in print before the present publication. There were, indeed, meagre "Compendiums of English Literature," and "Comprehensive Cyclopædias," the largest of which (with the exception of a book of titles of works) contains about 850 out of more than 30,000 authors! Much of such knowledge, too, is found scattered here and there in expensive biographical compilations, which can never become popular, because very costly, and are, indeed, insufficient authorities in literary history.

Deeply lamenting this serious deficiency in the English Republic of Letters, the compiler determined to undertake the preparation of the long-desired work, and he now has the pleasure of presenting to the public the results of labours extending over a long period, and pursued with unwearied zeal, in "A CRITICAL DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AND

British and American Authors, Living and Deceased, from the Earliest Accounts to the Middle of the 19th Century."

The principal features of the work are the following:

1. It is arranged in alphabetical order, to insure facility of reference.

2. While professing to chronicle only British and American authors, in our College of Letters, we have sometimes overlooked the question of nativity, and enrolled a writer whose insignia of literary nobility could properly be quartered on an English field. That, indeed, would be a prodigal parsimony which should exclude from the national coffers of intellectual wealth, the superscriptions of Anselm, Lanfranc, Benoit De Sainte-Maur, and Peter of Blois.

3. As a general rule, a succinct biography is given of each author of note. The length of such notice, of course, depends upon his prominence as an individual, and his rank as an author. Those of the first class, such as, Addison Anselm, Ascham, Bacon, Burke, Byron, Bryant, Chaucer, Chillingworth, Clarendon, Cowper, Davy, Dryden, Dwight, Edwards, Everett, Franklin, Gildas, Gibbon, Hallam, Hall, Henry, Irving, Johnson, Laud, Leighton, Locke, Milton, More, Newton, Otway, Paley, Pope, Prescott, Robertson, Roscoe, Savage, Spenser, Shakspeare, Sherlock, Southey, Sparks, Taylor, Thomson, Tyndale, Usher, Vanbrugh, Wace, Warburton, Walpole, Watts, Waterland, Wood, Young, and several thousand others, are treated at considerable length. Less space is devoted to those less distinguished. The number of authors whose works are noticed is about 30,000, a far greater number of English writers than has ever before been brought together in any work, or indeed in all previous publications.

4. The most valuable feature of the work is now to be mentioned. Compilers of manuals of literature have almost universally fallen into the great error of giving their own opinions, almost exclusively, upon the merits or demerits of the authors under consideration. Now, these opinions may be valuable or not: the public generally neither ask nor care what their views may be. This capital error is avoided in the present work. The compiler occasionally ventures an opinion of his own, but this will be merely supplemental to opinions better known and more highly appreciated by the reading public. *As a carefully prepared* record of the opinions of great men upon great men, this work will prove an invaluable guide to the student of literary history. For instance, able criticisms upon the speeches and literary productions of Edmund Burke have been written or spoken by such men as M. Cazalés, Charles James Fox, Sir James Mackintosh, Dr. Johnson, Curran, Wilberforce, the Duke de Levis, Gerard Hamilton, Dr. French Laurence, Lord Eldon, Dr. Parr, Robert Hall, the Emperor of Germany, the Princes of France, the King of England; in modern times, by Lord Brougham, Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel, Mr Macaulay, and many others. Now, such criticisms and commendations, invaluable as they are, are floating about in books and pamphlets, often difficult to procure, and troublesome to examine. In the present work they will be found, in the whole or in part, arranged in a few pages under the name of Burke. Such an article alone is well worth the price of the whole book. When Mr. Bryant was a youthful poet his effusions were most favourably noticed by that first class authority, the London Retrospective Review, as well as by other periodicals and critics. Some years later, Christopher North and Washington Irving (then in London) displayed their good taste by warmly applauding the "thoughts that breathe and words that burn" of the great American bard. In the present work the reader has only to turn to the name of Bryant, to find an account of these and other interesting facts connected with Mr. B.'s poetical career. So a reference to the name of Washington Irving will place him in possession of the prominent events connected with the life of this distinguished ornament of English literature. In like manner are noticed the works and lives of the principal living (as well as deceased) British authors: –Hallam, Brougham, Macaulay, Dickens, Bulwer Lytton, &c.

5. The laudable curiosity of the bibliomaniac, or lover of rare works, is not forgotten in this volume Occasional notices are given of

> "The small, rare volume, black with tarnished gold."

(Ferriar's "Bibliomania," p. 11: Epistle to Richard Heber, Esq.) whilst the early Roxburghe Festivals, the tournaments at *Leigh* and *Sotheby's*, and the triumphs of Dibdin, Heber, and Thorpe, claim respectful remembrance.

6. The second division of this work consists of a copious index of subjects, so that the inquirer can find at a glance all the authors of any note in the language, arranged under the subject or subjects upon which they have written. Under Agriculture, the farmer will find authors' names alphabetically arranged; and by turning to each one, can see the title or titles of his work or works, and probably an estimate of the value of his labours. So in Antiquities, Chemistry, Divinity, Drama, Law, Political Economy, Biography, &c. This arrangement, the compiler considers, will confer an inestimable value upon the work. He thus presents to the public, in one volume, a Comprehensive Manual of English Literature—authors and subjects—a Manual which is to the literature of the language what an ordinary dictionary is to the words of the language.

7 The value of the work can be best seen by a comparison with other works of a somewhat similar character.

1. The Biographia Britannica (complete), in 7 folio volumes, comes down to a no later period than 1766; 5 volumes of a new edition were published, 1778–93, extending to letter E, and part of F. The number of authors noticed is few, and, of course, it excludes all those who have died within the last sixty-two years, and all recent discoveries in literary biography. These twelve bulky volumes, which are now rarely to be met with, are worth about $35 to $40.

2. Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, 32 vols. 8 vo., 1812–17, contains in all less than 9000 names, of which perhaps 2500 are those of British authors; it is sold at from $45 to $55. It contains no author who has died within about forty years. Our work gives 25,000 to 30,000 names of British and American authors (including the living) to the present time.

3. Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica, 1824, 4 vols., 4to., like the other works named above, is a very valuable compilation. It contains the names of about 22,500 British, and perhaps 100 to 200 early American, authors. Of biographical notices it is almost destitute; in many cases giving a line where our work gives a column. It sells for $40 to $50.

4. Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, 1824, 4 vols., 8vo., gives no biography of consequence, few modern names, and very meagre critical notices, where any at all are presented. It is but little more than a catalogue of titles, though a work of much value to a bibliographer. It meets with a rapid sale at $24 to $28, and is now very scarce.

5. The New Biographical Dictionary, (Rose's) 12 vols., 8vo., 1848, contains about 3700 names of British and American authors, excluding all living. It sells for $30 to $40.

6. Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature is a most valuable work, and should be in all libraries; but as a map of English literature it is very defective, though from no fault of the intelligent editor, Mr. Robert Chambers. He designed to give specimens of the works of a few authors, rather than a history of British and American authors and literature. The bulk of his work is made up of extracts from the few authors noticed. Of these there are 832 only, who are all included in our own work, and some 25,000 to 30,000 in addition! Not only have we all of the British authors noticed by Chambers, but all included in Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica, in Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, in Rose's Biographical Dictionary, 1848, 12 vols., 8vo., Cleveland's Compendiums of English Literature, &c.; all of the American authors to be found in R. W. Griswold's compilations, in Allen's American Biographical Dictionary, and many more, both British and American, never before included in a work of this kind. If it be asked, how is it possible for us to have compressed so vast a quantity of information into one volume, we answer that, though we give only one volume, yet this *contains the matter of more than thirty ordinary* 12mo. *volumes of* 350 *pages each.* It is needless to enlarge upon the superior convenience for reference which one large volume possesses over a number of smaller ones.

We shall now proceed to show the weighty claims which our work presents to the attention of the members of the various professions, and the public generally.

1. The CLERGYMAN will find it an invaluable guide in his professional duties. How often is he at a loss to know what books to refer to, when pursuing some interesting and useful branch of study! We are bold to say that there is no work in the language, with the exception of this volume, which will answer his purpose. Horne's Introduction, and Orme's Bibliotheca Biblica, treat of works which relate to the Scriptures, only. Williams's Christian Preacher, and Bickersteth's Christian Student, and some other manuals of a similar character, are very defective in bibliography, and so partial to those who agree, and (unintentionally) unjust to others who disagree, with the peculiar views of the compilers, that the advocate is apparent, where the judge alone should be heard. Now our work contains almost, if not quite, all of the critical notices included in these works, and many others of a different complexion. The clergyman has only to turn to the class headed "Divinity," and the theological treasures of the English language are laid open to his view. By such guidance, instead of purchasing his books at random, and diminishing his means by the cost of works, which he finds, on examination, unsuited to his purpose, he can at once lay his hands upon exactly what he needs. If he wish to add to his library works of a miscellaneous character, he can consult this ever-present, well-informed friend at his elbow, who will indicate those works which are suitable, and those which are unsuitable, for his library shelves and parlour table.

2. The LAWYER will find in our work copious notices of books in his profession, from Archbold to Viner. The article "Law," in the Index, will enable him to discover at once the title and date of, and frequently valuable critical opinions from the highest authorities upon, the legal treatise which is to enable him to study intelligently the important case, the management of which is, perhaps, to make or mar his professional reputation.

3. The DOCTOR OF MEDICINE is often at a loss to lay his hands upon a treatise which will enable him to master the diagnosis of some disease, which has baffled his skill, or must be explained to his class. He has no medical bibliographer to consult; or he may hesitate to admit ignorance in quarters where professional rivalry may not always keep the secret. Our Library of English Literature is on his shelf, is consulted, has relieved him from his difficulty, and he commends the wisdom of the profitable purchase

Abernethy's Digestive Organs, Mede's Pestilential Contagion, or *Watt's Consumption*, soon smiles grimly in his library; the patient is soon well enough to laugh at his doctor, the medical students are dismissed, "wiser," if not "better, men," and our Æsculapius walks forth, the admiration of his fellow citizens, as a marvel of erudition.

4. In like manner, the MERCHANT who desires to be acquainted with the literature of his profession, and the ARTIST who is looking for the best manuals of his calling, or the biographies of those who have graven their names with the chisel upon the eloquent marble, or stamped their fame upon the glowing colours of the speaking canvass,—has here a sure resource.

5. The AGRICULTURIST can learn the most recent improvements in the treatment of lands, and provide himself with those stimulants to production, without which, no farmer can now compete with his intelligent neighbour.

6. And let not the WORKING MAN say to such a manual as ours, "I have no need of thee. I am no scholar, and have no time to read, even if I felt the desire. I do, indeed, sometimes lament my ignorance and inability to understand much of what I read in the papers, but it is too late for me to learn." A plea of this kind confutes itself.

Our MECHANIC admits that he is often mortified at his ignorance. Why then should he voluntarily remain in ignorance? As to the alleged "want of time," this is altogether an error. The excuse *may be* valid in one case in ten thousand: as the odds are so great, we feel justified in never admitting its validity. We will venture to assert that, almost without an exception, every man, woman, and child, who complains of want of time for the discharge of neglected duties, can find time enough when inclination becomes the manager. In the busiest season, will not time be found for that amusement, that recreation, which may be ardently desired by the one who complains of being so much burdened? We say to the working man or woman, apprentice, boy, or girl, *determine to improve your mind, to add to your stock of knowledge, and you will find time enough.* In time, as in money, it is neglect of the fragments which consumes the store. Who could not, if so disposed, save for reading one hour per day? Not, perhaps, in one term, but a few minutes here and there, until the aggregate should amount to the time supposed. If the working day be ten hours in length, we have the following result:

One hour per day is, in a year, three hundred and sixty-five hours—thirty-six days and a half—that is, about five weeks in a year. Does not this surprise you? How much knowledge you will be possessed of next year, if you devote five weeks to its acquisition this year! In ten years you will, at the same rate, have devoted one year to reading. Here is time enough in which to learn two languages, or to read through more than one hundred volumes!

If you say that one hour is too much time per day to assume as a basis, then take half an hour, or a quarter, or five minutes only, and you will see that it is still worth saving. Be assured that the position you hold among your neighbours, your respectability, your usefulness, is mainly dependent upon the amount of knowledge you possess. If you, honest shoemaker, or carpenter, can tell your group of neighbours who Franklin was, what Burke was distinguished for, why Shakspeare is so much admired, in what year Washington was born and when he died—if you can tell them about such things, when you meet with the names of these or other men in the village newspaper, every one of your neighbours will respect you the more for your knowledge.

If you, apprentice boy—you, young maiden—can inform your parents of the philanthropic labours of a Wilberforce and a Howard, of the eloquence of a Henry, a Chatham, or a Clay, of the discoveries of a Davy, or a Fulton, or a Newton, be sure your knowledge will "not fall to the ground."

What, indeed, intellectually considered, distinguishes a man from a brute, but education? Before the genius of such men as Edmund Burke and John Milton, the world has bowed in heartfelt deference; but had Burke and Milton been without education—had they been North American Indians, for instance, what would their genius have done for them? It might have enabled them to make a better canoe, or scalp more enemies, or construct handsomer wigwams, than their fellows; but if transplanted into civilized life, they would, in usefulness to society, have been many degrees inferior to the youth in the public school. Such is the importance of knowledge, which is truly "power!" Therefore, delay not to acquire so inestimable a treasure!

A recent illustration of the pecuniary advantages of knowledge, may properly conclude this portion of our subject. An operative in a cotton factory subscribed three dollars a year for a magazine. In this periodical he found the designs of some patterns for goods. He thought he could copy them—did so—was eminently successful, and found that his three dollars was a most profitable investment. Had he said to the proffered magazine, as we have imagined the working man to say to our manual, "I have no need of thee," what a mistake he would have made!

7. The individual who follows no particular pursuit, will find a work most useful, which will enable him to pass his hours of retirement in entertaining improvement, and to maintain social intercourse with credit and esteem.

How often are the ignorant obliged to sit by in stupid silence, whilst those better informed are discussing the merits of English and American authors, of former or present days! How many there are who know nothing of English history excepting what they have learned from Shakspeare, and know no more of Shakspeare than they have witnessed on the stage! How many who confound Sir Isaac Newton with his namesake, the excellent Bishop, and do not know the difference between "rare Ben Jonson" and the dictator at Mrs. Thrale's!

LADIES are generally better informed than the other sex in these matters, but if the former would abridge toilet-reviews and inordinate indulgence in morning visits and evening parties, they would know more, though they might gossip less. A proper regard to the reputation of their own sex, should induce them to carefully peruse a volume which records the classic erudition of an Elizabeth Carter, the astronomical investigations of a Mary Somerville, the wisdom and piety of a Hannah More, the poetical genius of a Felicia Hemans, and other immortal trophies of female intellect, illustrated by a host of brilliant stars in the Literary Firmament.

8. All who purchase books for district and other school-libraries, for their own families or for their private book-case, will see the usefulness of a work which will at once direct them to the BEST WORKS OF THE BEST AUTHORS. Teachers and parents will have no hesitation in accepting the critical opinions of the wise and good, recorded in these pages. As regards the work itself, care has been taken to rigorously exclude everything of an objectionable character. It may be read aloud to the family circle without fear of its calling a blush to the cheek of modesty, or inflicting a pang upon the heart of the conscientious Christian. It is proper in this connexion to remark, that whilst the literary merits of writers of all classes are candidly acknowledged, and no religious or irreligious peculiarities are considered as sanctioning injustice to their advocates, yet a profound deference to the principles of the Christian religion, and a settled disapprobation of the impieties and absurdities of infidelity, are fearlessly announced. If this displease any, let them be displeased. "Let God be true, and every man a liar."

9. Booksellers need not be told of the importance to their own interest, of encouraging the circulation of a work which will tend more to the enlarged sale of books than any publication which has ever appeared. Several of the best known and most extensive publishers and booksellers in the United States have warmly encouraged the preparation of this volume. Indeed, no intelligent bookseller who understands his own business, can dispense with it as a constant companion. It will enable him to point out to his customer, at once, the books of which he is in quest, and to show him the opinions of the most distinguished critics and esteemed authorities as to their merits or demerits. The application of these remarks, and many of the preceding considerations, to AUTHORS and EDITORS, whether of books or periodicals, is so obvious, that no enlargement is necessary.

It is obvious to those at all familiar with the subject, that no work of this kind could have been properly prepared, without an intimate acquaintance with English literature, and the advantage of an extensive private library, for constant reference and consultation. It is, therefore, proper to remark, that the author of THE CRITICAL DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE, AND BRITISH AND AMERICAN AUTHORS, has long applied himself to the subject, with considerable labour and zeal, and spent many years in accumulating a large collection of rare and curious literary treasures, in addition to the manuals generally considered as the best authorities. We give a list of some of the works which we have kept at our side for consultation and guidance, though not obliged to lay all of them under contribution.

The General Dictionary, Historical and Critical (including Bayle), of Birch, Lockman, Sale, and others. London, 1734–41, 10 vols., fol. The Biographia Britannica. Lon., 1747–66, 7 vols., fol.; and 1778–92, 5 vols., fol.

The English, Scotch, and Irish Historical Libraries, by Bishop Nicolson. Lon., 1776, 4to. Oldys's British Librarian. Lon., 1738, 12mo. Gerard Langbaine's Account of the English Dramatic Poets. Oxford, 1691, 18mo. Biographia Dramatica. Lon., 1812, 3 vols. in 4, 8vo. Whincop's Complete List of English Dramatic Poets. Lon., 1747, 8vo. Ritson's Bibliographia Poetica. 1802, R. 8vo. Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, with Additions and a Continuation by Dr. Bliss. Lon., 1813–20, 4 vols., 4to. Nichols's Literary Anecdotes. Lon., 1812–16, 10 vols. in 9, 8vo.; and Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century. 7 vols., 1817–48, 8vo. Walpole's History of the Royal and Noble Authors of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with a List of their Works, enlarged and continued by Thomas Park. Lon., 1806, 5 vols., 8vo.

Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica, or a General Index to British and Foreign Literature. Lon., 1824, 4 vols., 4to. To this excellent work we are largely indebted, having drawn freely from its pages for particulars of editions, &c. Some late writers have affected to depreciate the value of this work, because inaccuracies have not escaped the eye of the critic. Having examined every article pertaining to British authors (about 22,500) in the work, we consider ourselves qualified to give an opinion. Errors there are, and some glaring ones, which can readily be excused in a work of such vast compass, yet the Bibliotheca of Dr. Watt will always deserve to be valued as one of the most stupendous literary monuments ever reared by the industry of man. As stated elsewhere, we have included in our work every British author noticed by Dr. Watt; yet his work can by no means be dispensed with by the bibliographer. We continue our enumeration of authorities.

Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities; or The History of Printing in Great Britain, enlarged on Ames and Herbert. Lon., 1810–19, 4 vols., 4to. Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron. Lon., 1817, 3 vols., 8vo. Dibdin's Library Companion. Lon., 1825, 8vo. Dibdin's Bibliomania, or Book Madness. 2d edit., Lon., 1842, R. 8vo. Dibdin's Greek and Roman Classics. 4th edit., Lon., 1827, 2 vols., imp. 8vo. Dibdin's Reminiscences of a Literary Life. Lon., 1836, 2 vols., 8vo. Dibdin's Director; a Literary Journal. Lon., 1807, 2 vols., 8vo.

Sir Egerton Brydges's (assisted by Haslewood and others) Censura Literaria, containing Titles, Abstracts, and Opinions of Old English Books, &c. 2d edit., Lon., 1815, 2 vols., 8vo.; The British Bibliographer, Lon., 1810–14, 4 vols., 8vo.; Restituta; or Titles, Extracts, and Characters of Old English Literature, revived, Lon., 1814–16, 4 vols., 8vo.; Brydges's edition of Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum. Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne's Introduction to the Study of Bibliography. Lon., 1814, 2 vols., 8vo. Manual of Biblical Bibliography. Lon., 1839, 8vo. Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica. Lon., 1815, R. 8vo. Schlosser's History of the 18th Century and part of the 19th, trans. by D. Davidson. Lon., 1844–52, 8 vols., 8vo. Dr. Drake's Shakspeare and his Times. Lon., 1817, 2 vols., 4to.; Memorials of Shakspeare, and other works of this elegant and useful writer. Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual. Lon., 1834, 4 vols., 8vo. Lowndes's British Librarian, or Book Collector's Guide, 1839, &c., 8vo. Mackenzie's Lives and Characters of the most eminent Writers of the Scots Nation. Edin., 1708–22, 3 vols., fol. Stark's Biographia Scotica. Edin., 1805, 32mo. Biographia Scoticana. Leith, 1816, 8vo. Aikin's and Johnston's General Biography. Lon., 1799–1815, 10 vols., 4to. The New Biographical Dictionary. Lon., 1798, 15 vols., 8vo. Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary. Lon., 1812–17, 32 vols., 8vo. New (Rose's) Biographical Dictionary. Lon., 1848, 12 vols., 8vo. Gorton's Biographical Dictionary. Lon., 1851, 4 vols. (with supplement) 8vo.

Biographie Universelle. Biographie Universelle, Ancienne et Moderne. Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres; par Jacques-Charles Brunet, Quatrième édition. Paris, 1842–4, 5 vols., imp. 8vo. Bibliothèque Universelle des Voyages; par G. Boucher De La Richarderie. Paris, 1808, 6 vols., 8vo. Bibliographie Biographique, par Edouard-Marie Oettinger. Leipsic, 1850, imp. 8vo. Bibliotheca Americana Nova, &c., by O. Rich. Lon., 1832–35, 46, 3 vols., 8vo.

D'Israeli's Miscellanies of Literature. Lon., 1840, R. 8vo. Curiosities of Literature. Lon., 1840, R. 8vo. Arvine's Cyclopædia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes, Boston, 8vo.; Anecdotes of Literature and the Fine Arts. Boston, 1852, imp. 8vo. Dr Jamieson's Cyclopædia of Religious Biography. Lon., 1853, 12mo. Keddie's Cyclopædia of Literary and Scientific Anecdote. Lon., 1854, 12mo. Thackeray's English Humourists of the 18th Century. N. York, 1853, 12mo. Neele's Lectures on English Poetry. Lon., 12mo. Rev. A. Hume's Learned Societies and Printing Clubs. Lon., 1853, 12mo. Thomas Campbell's Essay on English Poetry, with Notices of the British Poets. Lon., 1848, 12mo. Madden's Infirmities of Genius. Lon. 1833, 2 vols., 12mo. Brougham's Lives of Men of Letters and Science *temp.* George III. Phila., 1845, 12mo. Dr. Johnson's Lives of the English Poets. Lon., 1850, 18mo. Boswell's Life of Johnson, edited by Croker. Lon., 1848, R. 8vo. Lockhart's Life of Scott. Edin., 1844, R. 8vo. Moore's Life of Lord Byron. N. York, 2 vols., R. 8vo. Prior's Life of Burke. Boston, 1854, 2 vols., 12mo. The Works and Correspondence of Burke. Lon., 1852, 8 vols., 8vo. Forster's Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith. Lon., 1848, 12mo. The London Anecdotes. Lon., 32mo. Berkenhout's Biographia Literaria. Lon., 1777, 4to. Bickersteth's Christian Student. Lon., 1844, 12mo. Men of the Time. N. York, 1852, 12mo., and Lon., 1853, 12mo. Williams's Christian Preacher. Lon., 1843, 12mo. Stevenson's Discovery, Navigation, and Commerce. Edin., 1824, 8vo. Marvin's Legal Bibliography. Phila., 1847, R. 8vo. Allen's American Biographical and Historical Dictionary. Boston, 1832, 8vo. Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols. R. W. Griswold's Prose Writers of America, 4th edit., Phila., 1852, R. 8vo.; Poets and Poetry of America, Phila., 1852, R. 8vo.; Female Poets of America, 2d edit., Phila. 1853, R. 8vo. Rev. Dr. Blake's Biographical Dictionary. Boston, 8th edit., 1853, R. 8vo. 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The reader will observe that only those works have been named which profess to record biographical or bibliographical information. It is hardly necessary to say, that in a city like Philadelphia, the author has not been restricted to his own library, for the purpose of literary research; although the above list, perhaps, evinces some zeal in the collection of appropriate works. It is, however, proper to state that the Critical Dictionary now submitted to the public, IS BY NO MEANS A MERE SERVILE COMPILATION FROM EXISTING AUTHORITIES. Great pains and much time have been devoted to the sifting of statements, the comparison of opposing records, and the authentication of dates.

The many errors to be found in compilations of this character, are partly attributable to the fact, that, in most instances, a number of authors, often without unity of counsel, have combined their labours in the production of one work. Yet the advantages of such combination in a compendium of general biography, are too great to be sacrificed to the hope of perhaps unattainable perfection. But it is believed that a work of the character now presented to the public, restricted to one class—authors—and British and American authors only, can be better prepared by one author than by many. In such unions, each colabourer brings to the common stock, preconceived partialities and antipathies, and a scientific or literary *esprit du corps*, which can hardly be reconciled without mutual concessions and compromises, of which the public must bear the cost. That this is no picture of the imagination, the literary reader will bear us witness. In this work, the author has declined many proffers of assistance, in order that he might pursue his own plans without interruption, and feel, as he added stone after stone to the edifice, that the literary monument, when erected, would be the work of his own hands.

Whilst thus claiming all responsibility which attaches to the preparation of this volume, we have pleasure in expressing our obligations to the numerous correspondents in Great Britain and America who have furnished us information respecting their own literary biography or that of other writers. If we have not always profited by the well-meant suggestions of our advisers, it must be remembered in our defence that he alone who, from the advantages of his position, can take in at one survey the materials of which he is to compose his edifice, can intelligently judge as to the best disposition of the parts and the most suitable style of architecture.

With regard to those matters in which the author has been obliged to adjudicate—the opposing versions connected with biographical and literary details—he claims no infallibility, and must expect to encounter occasional dissent. Yet a timely caution against hasty and superficial criticism, may save mortification to that class of commentators who so often excite commiseration by mistaking crude speculations, and the rash confidence of unconscious ignorance, for the results of learned investigation, and the modest assurance of intelligent deliberation. When such critics feel disposed to charge us with error, from our want of coincidence with their preconceived opinions, it will be only modest to ask themselves, if it be quite certain that they are right, and ourselves in the wrong? Unless the disputed question be one within their own personal knowledge—which it, of course, seldom can be—their charge of error at our door, can only mean that they prefer some opposing version to that which they criticise;—but may not their authority have been the subject of our consideration, also?—have been carefully scrutinized, and deliberately rejected? We may not, indeed, explicitly refer to the *dictum* to which our critic so deferentially bows, for it is impossible in our limited space to give aught but the conclusions of our researches,—but this omission affords no proof of our ignorance of such opposing authorities. Whatever may be the faults and imperfections of our work, we prefer to fall into the hands of the learned, who can appreciate both merits and defects, rather than trust to the tender mercies of the literary charlatan, whose commendation and censure are alike worthless.

It is not the erudite bibliographer, for instance, who will object to the introduction into a work of this kind, of the many brief articles of a few lines—

in some cases only one line—which will be found scattered up and down on our pages. Those who estimate the usefulness of an article by its length, would banish those short records from our volume; but the intelligent critic will reply, with Dr. Johnson, that all knowledge tends to profit, and that "it is of use to a man only to know that there is such a place as Kamschatka."

The result of an important lawsuit, the adjustment of a disputed boundary, the settlement of a weighty literary controversy, may often depend upon the knowledge of the title, or date, of a book to be found in the conclusion of a "paltry line," ridiculed by the ignorant for its brevity. And as regards the comparative value of information, each reader can judge for himself, but no one can prescribe for his fellow. The few lines devoted to the consideration of an antiquarian tract, which you grudge from the poetical article which precedes them, will be valued by some neighbouring "Oldbuck" above all the poetry since the days of Homer. Whilst to spread a repast which shall satisfy the appetite of all, is a consummation beyond the ambition even of a literary Lucullus, yet the author hopes that each guest will here find some refreshment which will reward him for his delay, and perhaps strengthen him anew for the journey of human life.

In conclusion, we would once more labour to impress upon our readers the duty of the zealous pursuit of those paths of learning and science which lead to usefulness, happiness, and honour. Be not dismayed by the apparently unattractive character of much of the scenery through which you must pass. Persevere; and distaste will soon yield to pleasure, and repugnance give place to enjoyment. An ever present and influential sense of the importance of the goal, will do wonders in overcoming the difficulties of the way. To those Israelites whose hearts fainted for a sight of their beloved Temple, the sands of the desert, and the perils of the road, presented no obstacles which their energy and their faith could not surmount. The arid "Valley of Baca" to them became a well—for, in the beautiful language of the Psalmist, "The rain also filleth the pools."

TO THE READER.

It will be observed that the limit of the Literary History contained in this work is stated to be "The Middle of the Nineteenth Century." Our pages, however, bear constant evidence of researches carried down to the day of publication; and in many cases we have felt at liberty to announce literary enterprises which may not see the light until long after our own labours have been submitted to the public.

1. As regards the places of publication of the works enumerated in this Dictionary, it will be understood that the place affixed to the first book noticed in an article applies also to all the books which occur before the mention of another place in the same article. There are some exceptions to this rule, (it is not known, for instance, where some books were printed,) but the bibliographer—the only one likely to be curious in such matters—will know where to look for the details which our limits forbid us to introduce.

2. It will be understood that the fact of the publication of Sermons properly suggests (in this Dictionary) the prefix Rev. to the name of the author, save in the few cases where such productions are from the pens of laymen,—which fact is always stated in the article.

3. At the end of the Dictionary the reader will find forty copious Indexes of subjects, by the means of which he can at once refer to all the authors who have written upon any given department of letters

PHILADELPHIA, *September*, 1854.

Introduction to Early English Literary History,

WITH

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES OF PROMINENT AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS,

FROM A.D. 500 TO A.D. 1850,

AND

Some Directions for a Course of English Reading.

Reading is that art by which I am enabled to avail myself of the recorded wisdom of mankind.

As the results of Deliberation, the achievements of Enterprise, the conclusions of Judgment, and the excursions of Fancy, have, to a large extent, been recorded by the pen and diffused by the Press, each individual may profit by the labour of others, and, without diminishing the common stock, be enriched from the Public Treasury of Intellectual Wealth. We have already enlarged upon the duty of mental acquisition, and to this effect shown the necessity of careful selection, that we may not waste valuable time, which should be devoted to mental and moral improvement, in the perusal of that which is unprofitable, perhaps positively injurious, in its tendency. (See Preface.) So anxious are we to make a durable impression upon the mind of the reader, that we shall reënforce the arguments we have already urged to induce him to become a diligent student, by the citation of some weighty opinions as to the value of good books, and the inestimable rewards attendant upon literary research and intellectual cultivation.

That eccentric philosopher, Robert Burton, after a review of the various devices which are used to exercise the "foul fiend," Melancholy, thus continues:

"But amongst those exercises, or recreations of the mind within doors, there is none so general, so aptly to be applied to all sorts of men, so fit and proper to expel idleness and melancholy, as that of Study: Studia senectutem oblectant, ad olescentiam alunt, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium et solatium præbant, domi delectant, &c. [Study is the delight of old age, the support of youth, the ornament of prosperity, the solace and refuge of adversity, the comfort of domestic life, &c.]; find the rest in Tully pro Archia Poeta. . . . . Who is he that is now wholly overcome with idleness, or otherwise involved in a labyrinth of worldly care, troubles, and discontents, that will not be much lightened in his mind by reading of some enticing story, true or feigned, where, as in a glass, he shall observe what our forefathers have done; the beginnings, ruins, falls, periods of commonwealths, private men's actions, displayed to the life, &c.? Plutarch therefore calls them, *secundas mensas et bellaria*, the second course and junkets, because they were usually read at noblemen's feasts. Who is not earnestly affected with a passionate speech, well penned, an elegant poem, or some pleasant bewitching discourse, like that of Heliodorus, *ubi oblectatio quœdam placide fuit, cum hilaritate conjuncta?* Julian, the Apostate, was so taken with an oration of Libanius, the sophister, that, as he confesseth, he could not be quiet till he had read it all out. Legi orationem tuum magna ex parte, hesterna die ante prandium, pransus vero sine ulla intermissione totam absolvi. O argumenta! O compositionem! [I read a considerable part of your speech before dinner, but after I had dined I finished it completely. Oh what arguments, what eloquence!] . . . . To most kind of men it is an extraordinary delight to study. For what a world of books offers itself, in all subjects, arts and sciences, to the sweet consent and capacity of the reader! . . . . *credi mihi* (saith one) *extingui dulce erit Mathematicarum artium studio*, I could even live and die with such meditations, and take more delight, true content of mind in them, than thou hast in all thy wealth and sport, how rich soever thou art. . . . . The like pleasure there is in all other studies, to such as are truly addicted to them; *ea suavitas* (one holds) *ut cum quis ea degustaverit, quasi poculis Circeis captus, non possit unquam ab illis divelli;* the like sweetness, which as Circe's cup bewitcheth a student, he cannot leave off, as well may witness those many laborious hours, days and nights, spent in the voluminous treatises written by them; the same content. . . . . Whoever he is therefore, that is overrun with solitariness, or carried away with pleasing melancholy and vain conceits, and for want of employment knows not how to spend his time, or crucified with worldly care, I can prescribe him no better remedy than this of study, to compose himself to the learning of some art or science. . . . . So sweet is the delight of study, the more learning they have, the more they covet to learn, and the last day is *prioris discipulus*."

"If I were not a King, I would be a University man; and if it were so that I must be a prisoner, if I might have my wish, I would desire to have no other prison than that library, and to be chained together with so many good authors, *et mortuis magister*."—Speech of James I.: *Visit to the Bodleian Library*, 1605.

"I no sooner come into the library, but I bolt the door to me, excluding lust, ambition, avarice, and melancholy herself, and in the very lap of eternity, amongst so many divine souls, I take my seat with so lofty a spirit and sweet content, that I pity all our great ones, and rich men that know not this happiness."—Heinsius, Keeper of the Library at Leyden: *Epist. Primiero.* Vide Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy.*

The reader will find in D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature* an imitation of Rantzau's classical address to his books—*Salvete aureoli mei libelli,* &c.:

"Golden volumes! richest treasures!
Objects of delicious pleasures!
You my eyes rejoicing please,
You my hands in rapture seize!
Brilliant wits, and musing sages,
Lights who beam'd through many ages;
Left to your conscious leaves their story,
And dared to trust you with their glory;
And now their hope of fame achieved,
Dear volumes! you have not deceived!"

The friends of the recluse of Vaucluse apologized to him for the length of time between their visits:

"It is impossible for us to follow your example: the life you lead is contrary to human nature. In winter, you sit like an owl, in the chimney corner. In summer, you are running incessantly about the fields."

Petrarch smiled at these observations:

"These people," said he, "consider the pleasures of the world as the supreme good, and cannot bear the idea of renouncing them. I have Friends, whose society is extremely agreeable to me: they are of all ages, and of every country. They have distinguished themselves both in the cabinet and in the field, and obtained high honours for their knowledge of the sciences. It is easy to gain access to them; for they are always at my service, and I admit them to my company, and dismiss them from it, whenever I please. They are never troublesome, but immediately answer every question I ask them. Some relate to me the events of past ages, while others reveal to me the secrets of nature. Some teach me how to live, and others how to die. Some, by their vivacity, drive away my cares and exhilarate my spirits, while others give fortitude to my mind, and teach me the important lesson how to restrain my desires, and to depend wholly on myself. They open to me, in short, the various avenues of all the arts and sciences, and upon their information I safely rely, in all emergencies. In return for all these services, they only ask me to accommodate them with a convenient chamber in some corner of my humble habitation, where they may repose in peace: for these friends are more delighted by the tranquillity of retirement, than with the tumults of society."

Is not this an exquisite picture of the mine of boundless wealth, of the unfailing luxurious repast, which that man possesses who has a taste for Reading and Study?

"Bookes lookt on as to their Readers or Authours, do at the very first mention, challenge Preheminence above the Worlds admired fine things. Books are the Glasse of Counsell to dress ourselves by. They are lifes best business: Vocation to these hath more Emolument coming in, than all the other busie Termes of life. They are Feelesse Counsellours, no delaying Patrons, of easie Accesse, and kind Expedition, never sending away empty any Client or Petitioner. They are for Company, the best Friends; in doubts, Counsellours; in Damp, Comforters; Time's Perspective; the home Traveller's Ship, or Horse, the busie man's best Recreation, the Opiate of Idle weariness; the mind's best Ordinary; Nature's Garden and Seed-plot of Immortality. Time spent (needlessly) from them, is consumed, but with them, twice gain'd. Time captivated and snatched from thee, by Incursions of business, Thefts of Visitants, or by thy own Carelessnesse lost, is by these, redeemed in life; they are the soul's Viaticum; and against death its Cordiall. In a true verdict, no such Treasure as a Library."

Good old Bishop Hall is eloquent on the same theme:

MEDITATION ON THE SIGHT OF A LARGE LIBRARY.

"What a world of thought is here packed up together! I know not whether this sight doth more dismay, or comfort me. It dismays me to think that here is so much that I cannot know; it comforts me to think that this variety affords so much assistance to know what I should. . . . . What a happiness is it, that without the aid of necromancy, I can here call up any of the ancient worthies of learning, whether human or divine, and confer with them upon all my doubts; that I can at pleasure summon whole synods of reverend fathers and acute doctors from all the coasts of the earth, to give their well-studied judgments in all doubtful points which I propose. Nor can I cast my eye casually upon any of these silent masters, but I must learn somewhat. It is a wantonness to complain of choice. No law binds us to read all; but the more we can take in and digest, the greater will be our improvement.

"Blessed be God, who hath set up so many clear lamps in his church; none but the wilfully blind can plead darkness. And blessed be the memory of those, his faithful servants, who have left their blood, their spirits, their lives in these precious papers; and have willingly wasted themselves into these enduring monuments to give light to others."

"Books, as Dryden has aptly termed them, are spectacles to read Nature. Eschylus and Aristotle, Shakspeare, and Bacon, are Priests who preach and expound the mysteries of Man and the Universe. They teach us to understand and feel what we see, to decipher and syllable the hieroglyphics of the senses."—Hare.

The advice of Lord Bacon to Chief Justice Coke should be pondered by every one desirous of mental improvement:

"For Friends, although your Lordship be scant, yet I hope you are not altogether destitute; if you be, do but look upon good Books: they are true Friends, that will neither flatter nor dissemble: be you but true to yourself, applying that which they teach unto the party grieved, and you shall need no other comfort nor counsel. To them, and to God's Holy Spirit directing you in the reading of them, I commend your Lordship."

"Let us consider how great a commodity of doctrine exists in books; how easily, how secretly, how safely they expose the nakedness of human ignorance, without putting it to shame. These are the masters who instruct us without rods and ferrules, without hard words and anger, without clothes or money. If you approach them, they are not asleep; if investigating you interrogate them, they conceal nothing; if you mistake them, they never grumble; if you are ignorant, they cannot laugh at you."—Richard de Bury: *Philobiblian.*

"Books are not absolutely dead things, but do contain a progeny of life in them, to be as active as that soul was, whose progeny they are; nay, they do preserve, as in a vial, the purest efficacy and extraction of that living intellect that bred them. I know they are as lively and as vigorously productive as those fabulous dragon's teeth; and, being sown up and down, may chance to spring up armed men. As good almost to kill a man, as kill a good book: who kills a man, kills a reasonable creature—God's image; but he who destroys a good book, kills reason itself—kills the image of God, as it were, in the eye. Many a man lives a burden to the earth; but a good book is the precious life-blood of a master-spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life."—John Milton.

"Here is the best solitary company in the world, and in this particular, chiefly excelling any other, that in my study I am sure to converse with none but wise men; but abroad it is impossible for me to avoid the society of fools. What an advantage have I, by this good fellowship, that, besides the help which I receive from hence, in reference to my life after this life, I can enjoy the life of so many ages before I lived! That I can be acquainted with the passages of three or four thousand years ago, as if they were the weekly occurrences. Here, without travelling so far as Endor, I can call up the ablest spirits of those times, the learnedest philosophers, the wisest counsellors, the greatest generals, and make them serviceable to me. I can make bold with the best jewels they have in their treasury, with the same freedom that the Israelites borrowed of the Egyptians, and, without suspicion of felony, make use of them as mine own."—Sir William Waller: *Meditation upon the Contentment I have in my Books and Study.*

"That place that does
Contain my books, the best companions, is
To me a glorious court, where hourly I
Converse with the old sages and philosophers;
And sometimes for variety, I confer
With kings and emperors, and weigh their counsels,
Calling their victories, if unjustly got,
Unto a strict account; and in my fancy,
Deface their ill-placed statues. Can I then
Part with such constant pleasures, to embrace
Uncertain vanities? No: be it your care
To augment a heap of wealth; it shall be mine
To increase in knowledge." Fletcher.

"Books should to one of these four ends conduce,
For wisdom, piety, delight, or use." Denham.

"To divert, at any time, a troublesome fancy, run to thy Books. They presently fix thee to them, and drive the other out of thy thoughts. They always receive thee with the same kindness."—Fuller.

"It is manifest that all government of action is to be gotten by knowledge, and knowledge, best, by gathering many knowledges, which is Reading."—Sir Philip Sidney.

"Education begins the gentleman, but Reading, good company, and reflection, must finish him."—Locke.

"Books are part of man's prerogative;
In formal ink they thought and voices hold,
That we to them our solitude may give,
And make time present travel that of old.
Our life, Fame pieceth longer at the end,
And Books it farther backward doth extend."
Sir Thomas Overbury.

"Knowledge of Books in a man of business, is as a torch in the hands of one who is willing and able to show those who are bewildered the way which leads to prosperity and welfare."—*Spectator.*

"Like friends, we shoul. return to Books again and again; for, like true friends, they will never fail us,—never cease to instruct,—never cloy."—*Joineriana.*

"Books are standing counsellors and preachers, always at hand, and always disinterested; having this advantage over oral instructors, that they are ready to repeat their lesson as often as we please."—Anon.

"In England, where there are as many new books published, as in all the rest of Europe put together, a spirit of freedom and reason reigns among the people; they have been often known to act like fools, they are generally found to think like men. . . . . An author may be considered as a merciful substitute to the legislature. He acts not by punishing crimes, but by preventing them."—Goldsmith.

"Next to acquiring good friends, the best acquisition is that of good books."—Colton.

"Young men should not be discouraged from buying books: much may depend upon it. It is said of Whiston, that the accidental purchase of Tacquet's own Euclid at an auction, first occasioned his application to mathematical studies."—*Biography of Whiston.*

"The foundation of knowledge must be laid by reading. General principles must be had from books; which, however, must be brought to the test of real life. In conversation, you never get a system. What is said upon a subject, is to be gathered from a hundred people. The parts which a man gets thus, are at such a distance from each other, that he never attains to a full view."—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

"Books are men of higher stature,
And the only men that speak aloud for future times to hear."
Elizabeth B. Barrett.

"The past but lives in words; a thousand ages
Were blank, if books had not evoked their ghosts.
And kept the pale unbodied shades to warn us
From fleshless lips." E. L. Bulwer.

"It is books that teach us to refine our pleasures when young, and which, having so taught us, enable us to recall them with satisfaction when old."—Leigh Hunt.

"Were I to pray for a taste which should stand me in stead under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me during life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading. Give a man this taste, and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a happy man; unless, indeed, you put into his hands a most perverse selection of Books. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history,—with the wisest, the wittiest, the tenderest, the bravest, and the purest characters who have adorned humanity. You make him a denizen of all nations, a contemporary of all ages. The world has been created for him!"—Sir John Herschel: *Address at the Opening of the Eton Library*, 1833.

"In the best Books *great* men talk to us, with us, and give us *their* most precious thoughts. Books are the *voices* of the distant and the dead. Books are the true levellers. They give to all who will faithfully use them, the society and the presence of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am; no matter, though the prosperous of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling; if learned Men and Poets will enter and take up their abode under my roof—if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise; and Shakspeare open to me the worlds of imagination, and the workings of the human heart; and Franklin enrich me with his practical wisdom,

—I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live. . . . I know how hard it is to some men, especially to those who spend much time in manual labour, to fix attention on Books. Let them strive to overcome the difficulty, by choosing subjects of deep interest, or by reading in company with those they love. Nothing can supply the place of Books. They are cheering or soothing companions in solitude, illness, affliction. The wealth of both continents would not compensate for the good they impart. Let every man, if possible, gather some good Books under his roof, and obtain access for himself and family to some social Library. *Almost any luxury* should be sacrificed to this."—William Ellery Channing: *Self-Culture.*

"If the crowns of all the kingdoms of Europe were laid down at my feet in exchange for my Books and my love of Reading, I would spurn them all."—Archbishop Fenelon.

"A taste for Books is the pleasure and glory of my life. I would not exchange it for the glory of the Indies."—Edward Gibbon.

And now, gentle reader, having evoked so many of the "mighty and the noble," who, gathering around thee, a "cloud of witnesses," have sought to stimulate thy ambition by pointing to the "ample page of knowledge, rich with the spoils of time," let me hope that a spirit hath been aroused within thee which will induce thee to enter in and possess the wealth of the land: a goodly heritage is before thee; and like the chosen people of old, thou shalt be enriched by the labours of thy predecessors, and rejoice in abundance of good.

But if thy heart tells thee that thou hast no taste for these delights, if thou still preferrest sensuous pleasures, if "divine philosophy, though musical as is Apollo's lute," be harsh and crabbed to thy apprehension, and the harp and the viol of earthly banquets allure thee, and thou be of those who "rejoice at the sound of the organ," the ceremonies of bravery and the trappings of courts, "the pomp of heraldry and the boast of power," put by this volume, and go thy way. Thy stolidity is impregnable; array thyself with the cap and bells, and engage thy passage in Barclay's Shyp of Foyls (q. nom.): thy "talk is of bullocks," and of such the Son of Sirach says:

"They shall not be sought for in public council, nor sit high in the congregation: they shall not sit on the judges' seat, nor understand the sentence of the judgment: they cannot declare justice and judgment; and they shall not be found where parables are spoken. . . . . All their desire is in the work of their craft."

The History of England, as connected with a review of English Literature, may be divided into six terms.

1. The British Period: from the earliest times to the Roman Invasion, B. C. 55.
2. The Roman Period, B. C. 55, A. D. 449.
3. The Anglo-Saxon Period, A. D. 449, A. D. 1066.
4. The Anglo-Norman Period: from the invasion of William the Conqueror, A. D. 1066, to the accession of Henry the Third, A. D. 1216.
5. From the accession of Henry III., A. D. 1216, to the accession of Elizabeth, A. D. 1558.
6. From the accession of Elizabeth, A. D. 1558, to the middle of the nineteenth century.

In this division we have not adhered to the classification of some preceding writers, but we trust that we have not innovated without sufficient excuse. The death of Stephen de Langton, in 1228, coincides so nearly with the accession of Henry III. in 1216, that the synchronism offers a convenient boundary for the Anglo-Norman period. The reign of Henry III. is likewise historically memorable as that which witnessed the shooting forth of that feeble germ (the popular element) which has now become so great a tree, that the Throne and the Altar, which once obstructed its growth, now repose only in safety under its branches.

The advent of the English doctrinal Reformation cannot well be dated before the accession of Elizabeth, and the literary lustre of that reign affords a strong argument for its being adopted as a boundary between the servility of the Latin period, and the vigorous adolescence of the English tongue. We need hardly explain that we use these terms respectively, in a chronological and philological acceptation, without any reference to the intellectual *calibre* of the writers of these epochs.

In the earliest times of which we have any record, we find the Celts, Cymry, Welsh, or Britons, the inhabitants of the British isles. The origin of the early population is involved in obscurity. The theory propounded by the Welsh priest, Tysilio, in the seventh century, and gravely alleged by Edward I., in his letter to Boniface, in the fourteenth,—that the inhabitants of the southern part of Britain were descended from the Trojans,—is now generally discredited by antiquaries. Of conjectures, of course, there is no end; and we have Aylett Sammes, contending for the Phœnician origin of the first colonizers of Britain and Ireland; Sir William Betham, who insists upon awarding the priority of occupation to the Picts, or Cimbri of antiquity, and many other theories as ingenious as they are incapable of demonstration.

Of the language of this people we know but little:

"Though the *Britains* or *Welch* were the first possessors of this island whose names are recorded, and are therefore in civil history always considered as the predecessors of the present inhabitants; yet the deduction of the English language, from the earliest times of which we have any knowledge, to its present state, requires no mention of them: for we have so few words which can, with any probability, be referred to *British* roots, that we justly regard the *Saxons* and *Welch*, as nations totally distinct."—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

"The language of Britain differed very little from that of the Gaul. Some of the British tribes seem to have come from Celtic, and others from Belgic, Gaul; but it is probable, as indeed Strabo distinctly assures us, that the Celts and the Belgians spoke merely two slightly differing dialects of the same tongue. The evidence of the most ancient names of localities throughout the whole of South Britain confirms this account; everywhere these names appear to belong to one language, and that the same which is still spoken by the native Irish, and the Scotch Highlanders; the latter of whom call themselves, to this day, Gaels or Gauls."—*History of England.*

The English language is a branch of the Teutonic, or Gothic, which is the mother-tongue of many dialects now prevailing in several of the countries of

Europe. Dr. Hickes gives the following genealogical table:

GOTHIC.

Anglo-Saxon,	Francick,	Cimbrick,
Dutch,	German,	Islandick,
Frisick,		Norwegian,
English,		Swedish,
		Danish.

> "What was the form of the *Saxon* language when, about the year 450, they first entered *Britain*, cannot now be known. They seem to have been a people without learning, and very probably without an alphabet; their speech, therefore, having been always cursory and extemporaneous, must have been artless and unconnected, without any modes of transition or involution of clauses; which abruptness and inconnection may be observed even in their later writings. This barbarity may be supposed to have continued during their wars with the *Britains*, which for a time left them no leisure for softer studies; nor is there any reason for supposing it abated till the year 570, when *Augustine* came from *Rome* to convert them to Christianity. The Christian religion always implies or produces a certain degree of civility and learning; they then became by degrees acquainted with the *Roman* language, and so gained, from time to time, some knowledge and elegance, till in three centuries they had formed a language capable of expressing all the sentiments of a civilized people, as appears by King Alfred's paraphrase in imitation of Boethius, and his short preface, which I have selected as the first specimen of ancient English."—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

About 1150, the Saxon began to take the form which was gradually moulded to the proportions of the modern English, though not without a most important admixture of other elements. After the Norman conquest, many Saxon words became obsolete, and Latin and French shoots were from time to time grafted upon the present stock, until in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries it began to assume the form of modern English. Yet Gower and Chaucer are more of a task than a pleasure to the ordinary English reader.

> "Nothing can be more difficult than to determine, except by an arbitrary line, the commencement of the English language; not so much, as in those of the continent, because we are in want of materials, but rather from an opposite reason—the possibility of tracing a very gradual accession of verbal changes that ended in a change of denomination. For when we compare the earliest English of the thirteenth century with the Anglo-Saxon of the twelfth, it seems hard to pronounce why it should pass for a separate language, rather than a modification or simplification of the former. We must conform, however, to usage, and say that the Anglo-Saxon was converted into English—1, by contracting, or otherwise modifying, the pronunciation and orthography of words; 2, by omitting many inflections, especially of the noun, and consequently making more use of articles and auxiliaries; 3, by the introduction of French derivations; 4, by using less inversion and ellipsis, especially in poetry. Of these, the second alone, I think, can be considered as sufficient to describe a new form of language; and this was brought about so gradually, that we are not relieved of much of our difficulty, whether some compositions shall pass for the latest offspring of the mother, or the earliest fruit of the fertility of the daughter."—Hallam.

That eminent philologer, Dr. Webster, has been taken to task for asserting at the conclusion of some quotations from the Laws of Kings Æthelbert and Eadgar, that "we observe by these extracts that rather more than half the Saxon words have been lost, and now form no part of our language."

The Dr. subsequently remarks:

> "Mr. Meidinger of Frankfort, in the Introduction to his Etymological and Comparative Dictionary of the Teuto-Gothic Languages, notices this observation of mine, respecting the proportion of Saxon words which have been lost, and then states the opinion of Mr. Turner, that more than *four-fifths* of the words in modern English are of Saxon origin. This difference in the two statements proceeds from a circumstance overlooked. My statement refers only to the actual proportion of Saxon words retained in the vocabulary, which is probably less than half of the whole number of words in the language. Mr. Turner's statement refers to the proportion of Saxon words actually *used* in our common language, which is, doubtless, as great as he represents it. The words of Saxon origin are the more necessary words; such as are wanted in all the common concerns of life; and therefore in use they compose the body of the language."—*Introduction to Webster's English Dictionary.*

It will be observed that we do not profess to enter into the learning of philological investigation, or to discuss the many modern dissertations upon this interesting department of study. Such a departure from our plan would be altogether unjustifiable. The reader who desires to pursue this subject will find valuable guides in the prefaces and introductions to Johnson's, Webster's, and Richardson's Dictionaries, and in the works of Lye, Bosworth, Thorpe, Pegge, Payne, Clark, Welsford, Harrison, Latham, Savage, Maclean, Marcet, &c.

Having taken a hasty review of the language, we now proceed to the examination of the literature of our ancestors.

The first two periods of our classification—the British and the Roman—afford nothing to arrest our attention:

> "Whatever existed in those remote times deserving the name of learning or scientific knowledge, never having been committed to writing, and having consequently perished with the general subversion of the order of things then established, cannot be regarded as having been even the beginning or rudimental germ of that which we now possess. The present literary civilization of England dates its commencement only from the Saxon period, and not from a very early point in that."

The first name in the catalogue of Anglo-Saxon writers is that of Gildas, said by William of Malmsbury and Johannes Glastoniensis, to have died A.D. 512, which early date is inconsistent with other statements in which his name occurs. Gildas is represented to have been a zealous missionary, the son of Cam or Ken, a British king, who reigned in the district of Alcluyd, (Dumbarton.) To this writer, is ascribed, by Bede, a tract (in Latin) on British History under the Romans, and during the Saxon invasion, &c. This work *de Excidio Britannicæ* is chiefly compiled from Roman writers. Giraldus Cambrensis mentions the epigrams of Gildas; and Geoffrey of Monmouth, John Brompton, and Bale, ascribe theological and other treatises to this author. So far are we removed from certainty on these questions, that whilst some contend for two of the name, others deny that Gildas is any thing more than a fabulous personage.

We may remark, in pursuing our subject, that it will be unnecessary for us to enter here into any historical details of the writers we shall mention; as those of any importance will be treated of in the body of this work.

The reader should carefully peruse the *Biographia Britannica Literaria*, Anglo-Saxon Period, 1 vol., Lon., 1842; Anglo-Norman Period, 1 vol., Lon., 1846, by that eminent scholar, Thomas Wright, A. M., Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, (*Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*,) published under the superintendence of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature. To these works we have been largely indebted for our notices of the writers of this early age, and have had so much confidence in Mr. Wright's accuracy, that we have incorporated large portions of his sketches of eminent authors, as Bede, Alfred, Neckham, &c., into our work, without notice of other authorities upon the same subjects. This is the only case in which we have so closely followed our authority; of course credit has been given to Mr. Wright at the conclusion of the articles, for the matter thus borrowed. We shall increase our obligations to this learned gentleman by presenting the reader with the following tables of the writers of the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman periods, extracted from the *Biog. Brit. Lit.*:

ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

A. D.
530–600. Gildas.
Nennius.
St. Columbanus.
Died 709. Wilfred.
690. Benedict Biscop.
c. 680. Cædmon.
704. Adamnan.
705. Haeddi, or Hedda.
709. Aldhelm.
c. 718. Egwin.
720. Eddius Stephanus.
721. John of Beverley.
716. Ceolfrid.
729. Egbert.
721. Eadfrith.
726. Tobias.
731. Berctwald.
734. Tatwine.
fl. 730. Felix.
738. Wilbrord.
735. Bede.
766. Egbert of York.
758. Cuthbert of Canterbury.
755. Boniface (Winifrid).
787. Willibald.
689. Willehad.
804. Alcuin.
763. Frithwald.

A. D.
740. Acca,
732. Albinus,
739. Nothhelm,
745. Daniel,
740. Ethelwald,
after 737. Forthhere,
after 731. Hwebert,
Plegwin,
Withred,
Cuthbert,
The literary periods of Bede.
797. Ethelbert.
Ethelwolf.
Dicuil.
868. Swithun.
877. Neot.
901. King Alfred.
910. Asser.
923. Plegmund.
915. Werferth.
897. Denewulf.
903. Grimbald.
John the "mass-priest."
877. Joannes Scotus.
Hucarius.
Ercombert.
Aldred the Glossator.
961. Odo, archbishop of Canterbury.

A. D.
fl. 956. Fridegode.
984. Ethelwold.
988. Dunstan.
992. Oswald.
974. Aio.
988. Fulbertus.
Bricstan.
fl. 980. Lantfredus.
fl. 990. Wolstan.
fl. 980. Bridferth.
fl. 990. Alfric of Malmsbury.
1006. Alfric of Canterbury.
Adalard.
1051. Alfric Bata.
1008. Cynewulf, or Kenulf.
1023. Wulfstan.
fl. 1010. Oswald,
1038. Ethelnoth,
fl. 1020. Haymo of York,
1054. Haymo of Canterbury,
Minor writers.
1047. Withman.
fl. 1066. Folchard.
1077. Hereman.
1086. Giso.
1098. Gotselin.
fl. 1090. Ethelward.
1095. Wulstan.

ANGLO-NORMAN PERIOD.

Died 1089. Lanfranc.
c. 1076. Guy, bishop of Amiens.
fl. 1082. Gerland.
1095. Robert, bishop of Hereford.
1096. William, bishop of Durham.

1098. Osmund, bishop of Salisbury.
1100. Thomas, archbishop of York.
c. 1100. Osbern of Canterbury.
1109. Ingulf.
1107. Godfrey of Winchester.

fl. 1100. Lucian of Chester.
1102. Sæwulf.
1108. Gundulf.
1108. Gerard, archbishop of York.

Minor Writers of the Eleventh Century.

fl. 1082. Sulcard.
1096. Ricemarchus.
Hemming, sub-prior of Worcester.

Hammelinus of Verulam.
1118. Colman.
Alwin, or Ailwin.

1117. Faritius.
Leofric of Brun.
Warnier, or Garnier.
Johannes Grammaticus.

A. D.
1109. Anselm.
1135. King Henry I.
fl. 1110. William of Chester.
1114. Gilbert Crispin.
1115. Turgot.
1118. Florence of Worcester.
1119. Herebert, bishop of Norwich.

A. D.
fl. 1112. Reginald of Canterbury.
1124. Ernulph, bishop of Rochester.
.124. Eadmer.
1134. Stephen Harding.
fl. 1120. Philip de Thaun.

A. D.
fl. 1124. Roger Infans.
Hilarius.
fl. 1120. Athelard of Bath
fl. 1129. Simeon of Durham.
1134. Gilbert, bishop of London (Universalis.)
1137. Ailmer.

MINOR WRITERS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY I.

1122. Radulph, bishop of Rochester.
1124. Nicholas, prior of Worcester.
fl. 1120. Geoffrey of Llandaff.
fl. 1120. Benedict of Gloucester.

fl. 1120. David, bishop of Bangor.
1129. Gilbert, archdeacon of Buckingham.
1146. Geoffrey, abbot of St. Alban's.

1114. Thomas of Bayeux, archbishop of York.
1140. Thurstan, archbishop of York.
1112. Stephen of Whitby.

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after 1143. Ordericus Vitalis.
fl. 1143. Robert de Retines.
Turold.
Everard.
Helys of Winchester.
Samson de Nanteuil.

Guiscard, or Guichard de Beaulieu.
fl. 1140. William of Malmsbury.
1154. Geoffrey of Monmouth.
fl. 1148. Gaimar.
David.
fl. 1150. Alfred of Beverley.

fl. 1150. Osbern of Gloucester.
1154. Laurence of Durham.
c. 1154. Caradoc of Lancarvan.
after 1154. Henry of Huntingdon
after 1154. William de Conches.
after 1155. Hugo Candidus.

MINOR WRITERS UNDER STEPHEN.

1151. Geoffrey of Burton.
fl. 1140. Robert of Salop.

fl. 1140. Nicholas of St. Alban's.

1146. William of Rievaux.
Richard of Worcester.

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fl. 1150. Robert le Poule.
fl. 1143. Richard of Hexham.
fl. 1170. John of Hexham.
fl. 1159. Robert of Cricklade.
1166. Ailred of Rievaux.
fl. 1165. Reginald of Durham.
1164. Hugh, abbot of Reading.
1167. Robert de Melun, bishop of Hereford.
fl. 1168. William of Peterborough.
1170. Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury.
after 1171. Wace.
fl. 1170. Radulph de Dunstable.
fl. 1170. William of St. Alban's.

fl. 1170. John of Cornwall.
fl. 1170. Gervase of Chichester.
fl. 1170. Roger of Hereford.
fl. 1170. Alfred the Philosopher.
fl. 1174. Jordan Fantosme.
fl. 1175. Odo of Kent.
fl. 1175. Odo de Cirington.
fl. 1160. Roger of Salisbury.
1175. Daniel de Merlai.
1180. John of Salisbury.
1180. Adam du Petit Pont.
1184. Girard du Pucelle.
1186. Bartholomew, bishop of Exeter.
fl. 1184. John de Hauteville.
fl. 1185. Jocelin of Furness.
fl. 1180. Benoit de Sainte-Maur.

fl. 1180. Clement of Lanthony.
fl. 1180. Robert of Bridlington.
fl. 1180. Herebert of Bosham.
1188. Gilbert Foliot.
1186. Robert Foliot.
1190. Ranulph de Glanville.
bef. 1195. Richard of Ely.
1174. Thomas of Ely.
Gervase of Tilbury
1198. Richard, bishop of London.
1190. Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury.
Walter Mapes.
Robert de Borron.
Luces de Gast.

MINOR WRITERS OF THE REIGN OF HENRY II.

Serlo.
Daniel Church.
fl. 1170. Thomas of Beverley.
Gualo.
fl. 1160. Adalbert of Spalding.
Radulph, monk of Westminster.
fl. 1170. Walter Daniel.
Hugo Sotævagina.
1177. Walter the Grammarian.
fl. 1180. Odo, abbot of Muremund.

fl. 1185. William the astronomer.
Richard, abbot of Fountains.
Albericus de Vere.
fl. 1160. William de Wycumb.
Thomas of Monmouth.
Nicholas, monk of Durham.
Osbert of Clare.
Samson, monk of Canterbury.

fl. 1171. Robert of Glastonbury.
Henry of Saltrey.
1176. Laurence, abbot of Westminster.
1180. Adam the Scot.
Roger of Forde.
fl. 1180. Walter, monk of St. Alban's.
fl. 1180. Philip, prior of St. Frideswith's.
1191. Adam, abbot of Evesham.

A. D.	
1199.	King Richard Cœur de Lion.
fl. 1175.	Guernes du Pont de St. Maxence.
	Bozun, or Boson.
	Herman.
	Hugh de Rutland.
	Thomas.
	Philip de Reimes.
	Maurice and Peter de Craom.
	Renaud de Hoilande.
	Simon du Fresne.
fl. 1186.	Nigellus Wireker.
1193.	Benedict of Peterborough.
fl. 1192.	Richard of Devizes.
	William Fitz-Stephen.
1202.	Alan of Tewkesbury.
	Roger of Croyland.
after 1198.	Peter of Blois.
1223.	Giraldus Cambrensis.
	Geoffrey de Vinsauf.
	Joseph of Exeter.
bef. 1136.	William of Newbury.
after 1201.	Roger de Hoveden.
fl. 1193.	John of Brompton.
	Radulph de Diceto.
fl. 1200.	Richard the Canon.
1207.	Walter de Coutances.
	Gulielmus Peregrinus.
	Hugh de Hoveden.
fl. 1174.	Gervase of Canterbury
	Radulph Niger.
	William of Ramsey.
	William the Clerk.
	Thomas de Bailleul.
	Orm.
	Nicholas de Guildford
	Layamon.
1228.	Stephen de Langton.
1228.	Gervase, bishop of Seez.
1217.	Alexander Neckham.
fl. 1200.	Joscelin de Brakelonde.
fl. 1210.	Gilbertus Anglicus.
1213.	William du Mont.
	William the trouvere

MINOR WRITERS DURING THE REIGNS OF RICHARD I. AND JOHN.

fl. 1214.	Geoffrey of Coldingham.
	Girard of Cornwall.
fl. 1193.	Nicholas de Walkington.
	Maurice of Wales.
	Maurice of Ford.
	John de St. Omer.
	Adam of Dore.
	Adam of Einesham.
	Robert de Beaufey.
1220.	Alexander le Partiger.
fl. 1172.	John Cumyn.
	John, abbot of Forde.
1199.	Hugh de Nonant.
	Richard the Prémonstrensian.
	John of Tilbury.
	Samson, abbot of Bury.
	John of Wallingford, abbot of St. Alban's

The following remarks are interesting in this connection:

"The poetry of the Anglo-Saxons was neither modulated according to foot-measure, like that of the Greeks and Romans, nor written with rhymes, like that of many modern languages. Its chief and universal characteristic was a very regular *alliteration*, so arranged that, in every couplet there should be two principal words in the first line beginning with the same letter, which letter must also be the initial of the first word on which the stress of the voice falls in the second line. The only approach to a metrical system yet discovered is that two risings and two fallings of the voice seem necessary to each perfect line. Two distinct measures are met with, a shorter and a longer, both commonly mixed together in the same poem, the former being used for the ordinary narrative, and the latter adopted when the poet sought after greater dignity. In the manuscripts, the Saxon poetry is always written continuously like prose, perhaps for the sake of convenience, but the division of the lines is generally marked by a point.

"The popular literature of the Normans in France and England previous to the twelfth century is totally unknown to us. . . . . However, as most of the popular literature of this period was confined to the jongleurs, who were at the same time authors and minstrels, and as it was probably seldom or never committed to writing, we have no difficulty in accounting for its loss. We know that there were jongleurs in Normandy at an early period, and that they followed their patrons to England. But we only become acquainted with their compositions at a later period. In literature, the Anglo-Norman language first makes its appearance in poems of a religious and serious character; and it seems to have first found a distinguished patron in Adelaide of Louvaine, queen of Henry I. . . . . Most of this religious and serious poetry consisted in mere translations or paraphrases from the Latin, and the writers make no further pretension. . . . . The only known English writers of Anglo-Saxon prose are Walter Mapes, Robert de Borron, and Luces de Gast, the authors of some of the most popular romances of the cycle of the Round Table. . . . . It will be seen by this brief review of the literature of the Anglo-Norman language during the twelfth century, that, until the close of the century, it has no great attraction beyond a few historical productions which might as well have been written in Latin, and one or two metrical romances. . . . . It would be in vain to attempt a history of English literature in the twelfth century, because every thing connected with it is vague and uncertain."—*See Introduction to Biog. Brit. Lit.*

The reader will refer to the articles, CÆDMON, the monk (died about 680); BEDE (died 735); King ALFRED (died 901); ALFRIC of Canterbury (died 1006); CYNEW, Bishop of Winchester (died 1008); WULFSTAN, Bishop of Worcester, Archbishop of York (died 1023), &c.—for notices of some of the principal writers from the death of Gildas to the termination of the Saxon Chronicle.

The Saxon Chronicle, the production of a number of authors, professes to give a history of English affairs from A. D. 1–1150, at which date it abruptly concluded.

About 1180? we have Layamon's metrical translation of the *Brut d'Angleterre*, of Wace, written about 1160, and itself a translation from Geoffrey of Monmouth. This ingenious monk obliges us with a history of British occurrences from Brutus of Troy, who is placed long before the Christian era, to Cadwallader, A.D. 689. Layamon seems to know the original history only through the version of Maister Wace. Upon the same history principally, is founded the Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester, (*temp.* Henry III. and Edward I.) who professes to narrate the history of England from the time of Brutus to the death of Sir Henry of Almaine.

"The orations with which he occasionally diversifies the thread of his story, are, in general, appropriate and dramatic, and not only prove his good sense, but exhibit no unfavourable specimens of his eloquence. In his description of the first crusade, he seems to change his usual character, and becomes not only entertaining, but even animated."—ELLIS.

This Chronicle consists of more than ten thousand lines, and Alexandrines at that! The Bodleian, Cottonian, and Harleian MSS. of it are considered the best. There is also one in the Library of the Heralds' College.

The next of the Rhyming Chronicles is Robert Manning, or Robert de Brunne, (*temp.* Edward I. and II.) the translator of *Manuel des Pèches* and Peter de Langtoft's Chronicle. This verse is shorter than that of Robert of Gloucester, approaching the octosyllabic stanza of a later period.

The reader will find some specimens of the changes of language in the periods which have now been referred to in an excellent work accessible to all—W. & R. Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature. Some valuable dissertations in the introductions to Shaw's and Spalding's Histories of English Literature should also be carefully perused. For a history of the English Metrical Romances, the period of which we may assume to be 1300–1500, Warton's History of English Poetry, and Halliwell's and Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, should be consulted. The literature of this character was almost exclusively composed of versions from French originals. The theory of Sir Walter Scott respecting Sir Tristem, and Mr. Warton's ascription of *The Life of Alexander the Great* to Adam Davie, are perhaps hardly tenable in the present day. Among the best known compositions of this period may be mentioned, SIR GUY, THE SQUIRE OF LOW DEGREE, SIR DEGORE, KING ROBERT OF SICILY, THE KING OF TARS, IMPOMEDON, LA MORT ARTUR, SIR THOPAS, SIR BEVIS, SIR ISENBRAS, SIR LIBIUS, and GAWAN AND GALOGRAS. Let the reader carefully peruse Ellis's Historical Introduction on the Rise and Progress of Romantic Composition in France and England; prefixed to the Specimens of Early English Metrical Romances. Of this valuable work a new edition has been published, under the editorial care of the eminent antiquary, philologist, and enthusiastic philomath, J. Orchard Halliwell, Esq., F. R. S. (Bohn's Antiquarian Library, Lon., 1848: also procure The Chronicles of the Crusades; indeed all of the volumes of this valuable series should be in the hands of the curious student.)

The following remarks are not without interest in this connection:

> "That a class of men who cultivated the arts of amusement as a profession, were known and esteemed by the Normans of the time of the Conquest, is undeniably proved by the evidence of Domesday-book; in which we find a certain Bedric possessed of a large tract of land in Gloucestershire, under the title of *joculator regis.* The register, of course, does not explain the talents of this joculator, or jongleur; but it may be fairly assumed that they were similar to those of the minstrel Taillefer, who, as Wace informs us, '*moult bien chantont,*' and who preceded the Duke of Normandy at the battle of Hastings, 'singing about Charlemagne, and Rolland, and Olivier, and the vassals who died at Roncesvalles.' We are further informed by Gaimar, that he performed many marvellous feats of dexterity: throwing his lance into the air as if it were a small stick; catching it by the point before he cast it against the enemy; and repeating the same operation with his sword, so that they who beheld him considered him as a conjuror—
>
> L'un dit à l'altre ki coveit,
> Ke co esteit enchantement,
> Ke cil fesait devant la gent,
> Quant, &c.
>
> Now, unless it could be proved that the Normans adopted the profession of minstrelsy from the French, of which there is no evidence, it must follow that they carried it with them from Denmark; and as Bishop Percy has shown that a character nearly analogous existed among the Danes, as well as the Anglo-Saxons the derivation of the minstrels from the *Scalds* and *Glee-men* of the North, as established in the Essay prefixed to the 'Reliques of Ancient Poetry,' seems to rest upon as fair historical testimony as can be required in confirmation of such an opinion."—*Introduction to the Rise and Progress of Romantic Composition, &c.*; also peruse the Essay prefixed to *Percy's Reliques.*

About the middle of the thirteenth century, the application of poetry—heretofore confined to, 1. Chronicles, 2. Romances—to general subjects, manners, morals, descriptive essays, &c., came into use. The reader must procure for a view of the essays of this period, Mr. Thomas Wright's Political Songs and Specimens of Lyric Poetry, composed in England in the reign of Edward I.: Reliquiæ Antiquæ, 2 vols. Laurence Minot, in secular, and Richard Rolle, in theological poetry, are two of the prominent names of the fourteenth century. About 1360 was completed the Vision of Piers Plowman, the composition of a secular priest named Robert Langlande. The poet sets forth by allegorical representations the corruptions prevailing among the ecclesiastics, and predicts a severe punishment as the consequences of such disorder. We have in this singular allegory the characters of Mercy, Truth, Conscience, Pride, Sir In-witt, See-well, Say-well, Hear-well, Work-well, Go-well, &c. The reader will not be surprised that such similarity of characters has led some critics to compare this ancient poem with the Pilgrim's Progress.

It was about this period, say 1350, that the character styled Black-Letter, or Old English, was first used.

We have now reached a most important landmark, at which we may properly conclude our synopsis—the name of the Great Father of English Poetry, GEOFFREY CHAUCER, born between 1328 and 1346. We need hardly remark that the inscription on his tomb, stating him to have died in the year 1400, at the age of 72, is not based upon any known authority, having been placed where it is, about 150 years after his death. However, these are matters which are discussed in the following pages, and therefore biographical details respecting individuals, and bibliographical and critical information regarding their works, will not be expected here. We may now appropriately introduce from the tables in the Companion to the British Almanac, as improved in George P. Putnam's World's Progress, New York, 1851, a Chronological Table of some of the principal British Authors and their works, A. D. 500–1850.

	Imagination.		Fact.		Speculative and Scientific.
A. D.		A. D.		A. D.	
500		500	Gildas, Conquest of Britain.	500	
600	Cædmon, Saxon Poems. Aldhelme, *d.* 709, Latin Poems.	600	Nennius, Origin of Britons.	600	
700		700	Bede, 673–735, Eccl. History of England.	700	Alcuin, *d.* 804, Theology, History, Poetry.
800	Alfred, 849–901, Saxon Poems, Translations, &c.	800	Asser, *d.* 909, Life of Alfred, History of England.	800	J. Scott Erigena, *d.* 883, 'Of the Nature of Things.'
900		900	Ethelwerd, History of Great Britain.	900	
1000		1000	Ingulphus, 1030–1109, History of Croyland. Eadmer, Chronicle.	1000	
1100	Layamon, Saxon Poetry. Nigellus, Speculum Stultorum. Walter Mapes, Satires, Songs. Jos. of Exeter, Trojan War, War of Antioch, Epics.	1100	Order. Vitalis, 1075–1132, History of England. Florence of Worcester, *d.* 1118, Chron. of England. Geoffrey of Monmouth, History of Britain. William of Malmsbury, *d.* 1143, History of Britain. Henry of Huntingdon, Chronicles of England. Simeon of Durham, Chronicles of England. John of Salisbury, *d.* 1181, 'Life of Becket,' &c. G. Cambrensis, Conq. of Ireland, Itin. of Wales. Wm. of Newbury, *b.* 1136, Chron. of England.	1100	Robert Pulleyn, *d.* 1150, Theology. Richard of St. Victor, *d.* 1173 Theology. Ralph Glanville, Collection of Laws.
1200	Robert of Gloucester, Chronicle in verse. T. Lermont, the Rhymer, Sir Tristem, Romance.	1200	Roger Hoveden, Chron. of England. Gervase of Canterbury, History of England. Roger of Wendover, Hist. of England. Mathew Paris, *d.* 1259, History of England. William Rishanger, History of England.	1200	Alex. Neckham, *d.* 1227, Theology. Robert Grosteste, Natural Philosophy. Alexander Hales, *d.* 1245, Aristotelian. John Peckham, Theology. John Holiwood, *d.* 1258, Astron., Mathematics. Roger Bacon, 1214–1292, Chemistry, Optics, &c. Rich. Middleton, Theology.
1300	Adam Davie, Metr. Romance, Life of Alex. Lawrence Minot, *d.* 1352, Historical Poems. John Barbour, 1326–1396, 'The Bruce.' R. Langlande, 'Pierce Plowman,' a Satire. Geoffrey Chaucer, 1328—1400, 'Canterbury Tales,' &c. John Gower, *d.* 1402, Elegies, Romances, &c.	1300	Nicholas Triveth, *d.* 1328, Hist. Physic, Theology. Richard of Chichester, Chron. of England. Ralph Higden, *d.* 1360, Chron. of England. Henry Knighton, *d.* 1370, Chron. of England. Matthew of Westminster, 'Flowers of History.' John Maundeville, *d.* 1372, Travels. John Fordun, Chron. of Scotland.	1300	Albricus, Theology. Duns Scotus, *d.* 1308, Philosophy. Walter Burleigh, Philosophy. Gilb. Anglicus, Medicine. R. Aungerville, 1281–1345, Philobiblion. J. Wicliffe, 1324–1384, Theology, Translation of the Bible. H. de Bracton, Law.
1400	John Lydgate, 1380—1440, Poems.	1400	Andrew of Wyntoun, History of Scotland. T. Walsingham, *d.* 1440, History of Normandy.	1400	

Imagination.	Fact.	Speculative and Scientific.
1400 James I. of Scotland, 1395–1437, 'King's Quhair,' &c.	1400	1400
		John Fortescue, Laws of England.
Harry the Minstrel, 'Sir W. Wallace.'		
	John Hardyng, Chron. of England.	Thomas Littleton, *d.* 1487, Law.
	Lord Berners, Trans. of Froissart.	
Stephen Hawes, 'Passetyme of Pleasure.'	W. Caxton, Translations.	
John Skelton, *d.* 1529, Satires, Odes.	Douglas of Glastonbury, Chron. of England.	
1500 Wm. Dunbar, 1465–1530, 'Thistle and Rose.'	1500 R. Fabyan, *d.* 1512, Chron. of England and France.	1500 Thos. Linacre, 1460–1524, Philology, Medicine.
Gawin Douglas, 1475–1522, Trans. Virgil.		
Thomas More, 1480–1535, 'Utopia.'		Anth. Fitzherbert, Husbandry.
Thomas Wyatt, *d.* 1541, Sonnets.		
John Heywood, *d.* 1565, Drama.	T. Hall, *d.* 1547, Hist. of Houses of York and Lancaster.	Thomas Elyot, Philology.
Earl of Surrey, *d.* 1546–1547, Poems.		Hugh Latimer, 1475–1555, Sermons.
	John Leland, *d.* 1552, English Antiquities.	
George Gascoigne, *d.* 1577, Drama.		
	W. Cavendish, 1505–1557, 'Life of Wolsey.'	
		Roger Ascham, 1515–1568, 'The Schoolmaster.'
	J. Bale, 1495–1563, 'Lives of British Writers.'	
		Thomas Wilson, *d.* 1581, Logic and Rhetoric.
	Ralph Hollingshed, *d.* 1581, Chronicles.	
		Thomas Tusser, *d.* 1580, Husbandry.
	George Buchanan, 1506–1582, History of Scotland.	
Philip Sidney, 1554–1586, 'Arcadia.'		
	J. Fox, 1517–1587, Book of Martyrs.	
Christ. Marlowe, *d.* 1593, Drama.		
Edmund Spenser, 1553–1598, 'Faery Queen.'		J. Jewel, 1522–1570, Divinity.
		R. Hooker, 1553–1600, Ecclesiastical Polity.
W. Shakspeare, 1564–1616, Drama.	N. Fitzherbert, 1550–1612, Biography.	
		W. Gilbert, 1540–1603, 'On the Loadstone.'
John Lylie, 1550–1600, 'Euphues.'	John Stowe, 1527–1605, Chronicles, Topography.	
		L. Andrews, 1565–1626, Sermons.
	Sir T. North, Translations of Plutarch.	
John Fletcher, 1576–1625, Drama.		
F. Beaumont, 1586–1615, Drama.		
1600 John Owen, *d.* 1612, Latin Epigrams.	1600 J. Pits, 1560–1616, Biog. of Kings, Bishops, &c.	1600 Edward Coke, 1550–1634, Law.
		John Napier, 1550–1617, Logarithms.
	Richard Knolls, *d.* 1610, History of the Turks.	
	Wm. Camden, 1551–1623, Antiquities.	
	R. Hakluyt, 1553–1616, Naval Histories.	
	W. Raleigh, 1552–1617, History of the World.	
	Samuel Daniel, 1567–1619, History of England.	
J. Ford, *b.* 1586, Drama.	John Heyward, *d.* 1627, English History.	
Ben Jonson, 1574–1637, Drama.		
	J. Speed, 1555–1629, Hist. of Great Britain.	Robert Burton, 1576–1639, 'Anat. of Melancholy.'
P. Massinger, 1585–1639, Drama.		
	Henry Spelman, 1562–1641, Antiquities.	Francis Bacon, 1560–1626, Philosophy, History.
J. Harrington, 1561–1612, Trans. Ariosto.		
	Sir R. B. Cotton, 1570–1631, Antiquities.	Wm. Harvey, 1578–1657, Circulation of Blood.
E. Fairfax, *d.* 1632, Trans. Tasso.		
	S. Purchas, 1577–1628, Collection of Voyages.	
M. Drayton, 1563–1631, Poems.		
G. Sandys, 1577–1643, Translations, Poems.		John Selden, 1584–1654, Antiquities, Law, History.
	Thomas Roe, 1580–1641, Travels in the East.	
S. Daniel, 1562–1619, Poems.		J. Harrington, 1611–1677, 'Oceana.'
W. Drummond, 1585–1649, Poems.	E. (Lord) Herbert, 1581–1648, History of Henry VIII.	
		James Usher, 1580–1656, Divinity, Sermons, History.
John Donne, 1573–1662, Satires, Essays.	R. Baker, *d.* 1645, Chron. of England.	
Geo. Wither, 1588–1657, Satires.		Thomas Hobbes, 1588–1679, Metaphysics.
James Shirley, 1594–1666, Drama.	Thomas Fuller, 1608–1661, History and Biography.	
		W. Dugdale, 1605–1686, Antiquities, History.
Sir John Suckling, 1609–1641, Poems.	Clarendon, 1608–1673, History of Rebellion.	
		W. Chillingworth, 1602–16[illegible], Theology.
John Denham, 1615–1668, Tragedies, Cooper's Hill.	Thomas May, *d.* 1650, History of Parliament.	
		Isaac Barrow, 1630–1677, Divinity, Mathematics.
Samuel Butler, 1612–1688, Hudibras.	Izaak Walton, 1593–1683, Biography.	
		J. Pearson, 1612–1686, Divinity.

Imagination.	Fact.	Speculative and Scientific.
1600 John Milton, 1608–1674, 'Paradise Lost.' Edm. Waller, 1605–1687, Poems. A. Cowley, 1618–1667, Poems. A. Maxwell, 1620–1678, Poems. Rochester, 1648–1680, Satires. Roscommon, 1633–1684, Poems. N. Lee, 1656–1691, Drama. John Bunyan, 1628–1688, 'Pilgrim's Progress.' John Dryden, 1631–1701, Tragedy, Satire, 'Virgil.' Thos. Otway, 1651–1685, Tragedy.	1600 B. Whitlocke, 1605–1676, History. Mrs. Hutchinson, Biography. W. Prynne, 1660–1667, History, Politics. Wm. Temple, 1629–1710, History. R. Brady, *d.* 1700, History of England.	1600 Brian Walton, 1600–1661, Polyglot Bible. Jeremy Taylor, *d.* 1667, Divinity. Alger. Sydney, 1617–1683, 'Discourse on Government.' Thos. Browne, 1605–1682, 'On Vulgar Errors.' Edmund Castell, *d.* 1685, Lexicon Heptaglotton. R. Cudworth, 1617–1688, Metaphysics. J. Evelyn, 1620–1706, 'Sylva.' H. More, 1614–1687, Theology. T. Sydenham, 1624–1689, Medicine. W. Sherlock, *d.* 1689, Divinity. J. Tillotson, 1630–1694, Sermons. Archbishop Leighton, 1613–1684, Divinity. R. Baxter, 1615–1691, 'Saint's Everlasting Rest.' R. Boyle, 1627–1691, Theology, Chemistry.
1700 John Pomfret, 1667–1703, 'The Choice.' John Philips, 1676–1708, 'Splendid Shilling.' Thos. Parnell, 1679–1718, 'The Hermit.' Geo. Farquhar, 1678–1707, Comedies. Matt. Prior, 1664–1721, Poems. R. Steele, *d.* 1729, Drama, Essays. Daniel Defoe, 1660–1731, 'Robinson Crusoe.' Jos. Addison, 1672–1719, 'Spectator,' 'Cato.' Nich. Rowe, 1673–1718, Tragedy. J. Vanbrugh, *d.* 1726, Comedy. W. Congreve, 1672–1728, Comedy. John Gay, 1688–1732, 'Beggar's Opera,' Fab. Mary W. Montague, 1690–1762, Letters. Robert Blair, 1699–1746, 'The Grave.' S. Richardson, 1689–1761, 'Clarissa,' 'Pamela,' &c. D. Garrick, 1716–1779, Drama. S. Foote, 1720–1771, Drama. R. Dodsley, 1703–1764, Drama. Jona. Swift, 1667–1745, Satires, Tales, &c. I. Watts, 1674–1748, Hymns. Edw. Young, 1681–1765, 'Night Thoughts.' Alex. Pope, 1688–1744, Poetry. W. Somerville, 1692–1743, 'The Chase.' Allan Ramsay, 1696–1758, 'The Gentle Shepherd.' Richard Savage, 1698–1743, Poems. Jas. Thomson, 1700–1748, 'Seasons.' John Dyer, 1700–1758, Poems. H. Fielding, 1707–1754, 'Tom Jones,' &c. James Hammond, 1710–1742, Elegies.	1700 Thos Rymer, *d.* 1713, Fœdera. S. Ockley, 1678–1720, Oriental History. Thos. Hearne, 1678–1735, History and Antiquities. John Strype, 1643–1737, History and Antiquities. Gilbert Burnet, 1643–1715, 'History of his Times.' L. Echard, 1671–1730, History of England. Thos. Carte, 1686–1754, History of England. John Potter, 1674–1747, Antiquities. Sir W. Petty, 1623–1682, Statistics. Nathanael Hooke, *d.* 1763, History of Rome. C. Middleton, 1683–1750, Life of Cicero, &c. John Swinton, 1703–1767, History, Antiquity. Lord Lyttelton, 1709–1773, History, Poems, Divinity. James Granger, *d.* 1776, Biog. Hist. of England.	1700 John Ray, 1628–1705, Botany, Natural History. John Locke, 1632–1704, Metaphysics. R. South, 1633–1716, Divinity. Isaac Newton, 1642–1719, 'Principia.' J. Flamsteed, 1642–1719, Astronomy. R. Hooke, 1635–1702, Philosophy. B. de Mandeville, 1670–1733, 'Fab. of the Bees.' Edm. Halley, 1656–1742, Astronomy. Hans Sloane, 1660–1753, Natural History. S. Clarke, 1675–1729, Divinity, Philosophy. D. Waterland, 1683–1740, Divinity. R. Bentley, 1661–1740, Divinity, Philology. A. Baxter, 1687–1750, Metaphysics. Lord Bolingbroke, 1672–1751; Politics, Literature. G. Berkeley, 1684–1753, Metaphysics, Ethics. P. Doddridge, 1701–1751, Divinity. Jas. Bradley, 1692–1762, Astronomy. F. Hutcheson, 1694–1747, Moral Philosophy. T. Sherlock, 1678–1761, Divinity. C. Maclaurin, 1696–1746, Mathematics. Earl of Chesterfield, 1694–1773, Letters. Eph. Chambers, *d.* 1740, Cyclopædia. B. Hoadley, 1676–1761, Polemics. Bishop Butler, 1692–1752, Divinity. J. Wesley, 1703–1791, Divinity. D. Hartley, 1704–1757, 'Observations on Man.' Soame Jenyns, 1704–1787, Theology. W. Warburton, 1709–1779, Theology, Criticism.

Imagination	Fact.	Speculative and Scientific.
1700 Laur. Sterne, 1713–1768, 'Tristram Shandy.' W. Shenstone, 1714–1763, Pastorals, &c. W. Collins, 1720–1756, Odes. H. Brooke, 1706–1783, 'Fool of Quality.' M. Akenside, 1721–1770, 'Pleasures of Imagination.' Thos. Gray, 1716–1771, Odes, Elegies. T. Smollett, 1720–1771, Novels. R. Glover, 1712–1789, 'Leonidas.' O. Goldsmith, 1731–1774, 'Traveller,' 'Vicar of Wakefield.' W. Mason, 1725–1797, Poems, Biography. Thomas Chatterton, 1752–1770, Poems. Ar. Murphy, 1727–1805, Drama. Wm. Cowper, 1731–1800, Poems. R. Cumberland, 1732–1811, Drama. Eras. Darwin, 1732–1802, 'Botanic Garden.' Jas. Beattie, 1735–1803, Poems. R. Ferguson, 1750–1774, Poems. Geo. Colman, 1733–1794, Comedies. J. Wolcot, (Peter Pindar,) 1738–1819, Com. Poems. James Macpherson, 1738–1796, 'Ossian's Poems.' Robert Burns, 1759–1796, Poems. J. Home, *d.* 1808, Drama. Rich. B. Sheridan, 1751–1816, Drama. Ann Radcliffe, 1764–1823, Novels.	1700 Sam. Johnson, 1709–1784, Lives of Poets, Dict., &c. Jonas Hanway, 1712–1786, Travels in the East. John Blair, *d.* 1782, Chronology. David Hume, 1711–1776, History of England, Essays, &c. W. Robertson, 1721–1793, Hist. of Charles V., &c. Thos. Warton, 1728–1790, History of England, Poetry, Poems. H. Walpole, *d.* 1797, 'Historic Doubts,' 'Royal and Noble Authors.' J. Moore, 1730–1802, 'Views of Society and Manners.' James Bruce, 1730–1794, Travels. W. Gilpin, 1724–1804, Biography, Divinity, &c. E. Gibbon, 1737–1794, Decline and Fall of Roman Empire. J. Whitaker, 1735–1808, Hist. of Manchester, &c. Edm. Burke, 1730–1797, Oratory. J. Boswell, 1740–1795, Biography. J. Milner, 1744–1797, Church History. Joseph Strutt, 1748–1802, Chronology, Antiquities. Charles Burney, *d.* 1841, 'History of Music.'	1700 J. Jortin, 1698–1770, Divinity, Criticism. Lord Kames, 1696–1782, Elements of Criticism. R. Lowth, 1710–1787, Divinity, Philology. W. Blackstone, 1723–1780, Laws of England. Adam Smith, 1723–1790, 'Wealth of Nations.' J. Harris, 1709–1780, Philology. John Hunter, 1728–1793, Medicine. F. Balguy, 1716–1795, Divinity. T. Reid, 1710–1796, Metaphysics. Sir J. Reynolds, 1723–1792, Art. S. Horsley, *d.* 1806, Theology. Jos. Priestley, 1733–1804, Metaphysics, Chemistry. Hugh Blair, 1719–1800, Sermons. J. Horne Tooke, 1736–1812, Philology. Wm. Jones, 1747–1794, Orientalist. R. Price, 1723–1791, Metaphysics, Divinity. Wm. Paley, 1743–1805, Philology. Richard Porson, 1759–1808, Philology. Thos. Beddoes, 1760–1808, Medicine. N. Maskelyne, *d.* 1811, Astronomy. G. L. Staunton, *d.* 1801, Chinese Code. W. Herschel, 1738–1822, Astronomy.
1800 Robert Bloomfield, *d.* 1823, 'Farmer's Boy.' Mrs. Barbauld, Poems, Tales. Lord Byron, 1788–1824, Poems. John Keats, Poems. P. B. Shelley, *d.* 1822, Poems. R. C. Maturin, *d.* 1824, Drama. Miss Austin, Novels. Wm. Goodwin, 1755–1836, Novels, Metaphysics. Walter Scott, 1771–1832, Novels, Poems. R. Pollok, 1798–1827, 'Course of Time.' Geo. Crabbe, *d.* 1832, 'The Borough,' &c. Fanny Burney, 1752–1840, Novels. Wm. Beckford, 1760–1844, Novels. Thos. Haynes Bayly, 1797–1839, Lyrics. Thomas Hamilton, 1789–1842, Novels, Travels. Felicia Hemans, 1794–1835, Poems. Barbara Hofland, Novels. Jas. Hogg, 1782–1835, Poems and Tales. Theo. E. Hook, 1788–1841 Novels.	1800 J. Macdiarmid, 1779–1808, Biography. E. D. Clarke, *d.* 1822, Travels. C. J. Fox, *d.* 1796, History. W. Mitford, History of Greece. R. Heber, Travels, &c. Major Rennel, Geography. Wm. Roscoe, 1751–1831, Life of Leo X., &c. Walter Scott, 1771-1832, History, Biography. Sir Jas. Mackintosh, 1766–1832, Hist. of England. Geo. Chalmers, 1742–1825, Political Annals. Marsden, 1755–1836, Oriental Hist. and Travels. James Mill, 1773–1836, History of British India. Robert Morrison, 1782–1834, Travels, Philology.	1800 Arthur Young, 1741–1820, Agriculture. A. Rees, 1743–1825, Cyclopædia. Joseph Banks, 1743–1820, Natural History. Dr. Parr, *d.* 1825, Philology. D. Ricardo, *d.* 1823, Political Economy. C. Hutton, *d.* 1823, Mathematics. J. Playfair, *d.* 1819, Mathematics. P. Elmsley, Philology. T. Wollaston, Chemistry. Thos. Young, Hieroglyphics, &c. T. Scott, *d.* 1821, Divinity. D. Stewart, *d.* 1821, Metaphysics. Vicesimus Knox, 1752–1821, Essays. Malthus, Political Economy. Wm. Hazlitt, Critic and Essayist. Francis Jeffrey, 1773–1849, Essays, Criticism. Archbishop Magee, *d.* 1831, Divinity. Sir Humph. Davy, *d.* 1829, Chemistry. Jer. Bentham, *d.* 1832, 'Principles of Legislation.' Adam Clarke, 1763–1832, Divinity, Criticism. Arch. Alison, 1757–1839, Essays on Taste. Francis Baily, 1774–1844, Astronomy, &c. Bishop Burgess, 1756–1837, Theology. Herbert Marsh, 1758–1839, Theology. Thos. Mitchell, 1783–1845, Classic. Critic.

Imagination.	Fact.	Speculative and Scientific.
1800 Thos. Hood, Poems, Novels, &c. Hannah More, 1744–1833, Poems, Tales. Jane Porter, 1776–1850, Novels. Wm. Wordsworth, 1770–1850, Poems. Robert Southey, 1774–1843, Poems. Lady Blessington, 1789–1849, Novels. Charles Lamb, 1775–1834, Poems, Essays. S. T. Coleridge, 1773–1834, Ethics, Poems. L. E. Landon Maclean, 1804–1838, Novels and Poems. Thos. H. Lister, 1801–1842, Novels, &c. William Maginn, 1793–1842, Tales and Poems. Marryat, 1792–1847, Novels. John Galt, 1779–1839, Novels. Wm. H. Ireland, Shaks. Forgeries. Lady Morgan, *b.* 1783, Novels. Jas. Morier, *b.* 1780, Novels. Thomas Campbell, 1777–1844, Poems. John Banim, 1800–1842, Novels. Hen. F. Cary, 1772–1844, Trans. Dante, &c.	1800 Jas. Grahame, History of United States. John Gillies, 1747–1836, History of Greece. Basil Hall, 1788–1844, Travels and Voyages. Wm. Hone, 1779–1842, Every Day Book. R. & J. Landor, 1834, Travels in Africa. Southey, 1774–1843, Biography. Wm. Beckford, 1769–1844, Travels. Arch. Alison, History of Europe. Thos. Arnold, 1795–1842, History of Rome. Thos. D. Fosbrooke, 1770–1842, Archæology. Thos. McCrie, 1772–1835, Life of Knox. Sir John Malcolm, History of Persia and India. I. D'Israeli, 1766–1848, Curiosities of Literature.	1800 Robert Mudie, 1777–1842, Scientific Miscellanies. Sir E. Brydges, 1762–1837, Miscellanies. Wm. Cobbett, 1762–1835, Politics, &c. J. Dalton, 1766–1844, Chemistry. J. F. Daniel, 1790–1845, Chem. Sydney Smith, 1777–1845, Theology, Essays, &c. John Bonnycastle, *d.* 1821, Mathematics. Thomas Chalmers, Theology and Political Economy. John Leslie, 1832, Mathematician. J. C. Loudon, 1783–1843, Botany, Agriculture, Architecture. John Bell, 1763–1820, Anatomy and Physiology. Olinthus Gregory, 1774–1841, Mathematics and Religion. Robert Hall, 1764–1831, Sermons. Sir Chas. Bell, 1781–1824, Anatomy and Physiology.

The following may be named as among the best manuals in the department of History, Divinity, Moral and Political Philosophy, Voyages, and Travels.

I. The History of England. Our favourite history is the "Pictorial," published by Messrs. Charles Knight & Co., 11 vols., with Index vol., imp. 8vo., 1849–50; from B. C. 55 to A. D. 1846.

We have given our opinion as to the merits of this compilation, when treating of the works of J. Petit Andrews, (q. v.)

As regards earlier histories, Hall's History of the Houses of York and Lancaster, Leland's English Antiquities, Cavendish's Life of Wolsey, Hollingshed's Chronicles, Buchanan's History of Scotland, Stowe's Chronicles, Camden's Britannia and Reign of Elizabeth and James I., Daniel's History of England, Speed's History of Great Britain, Hayward's English History, Spelman's Antiquities, Lord Bacon's Henry VII., Lord Herbert's Life of Henry VIII., Fuller's Church History and Worthies of England, and Baker's Chronicles afford sufficient materials to the most enthusiastic lover of historic lore.

For the occurrences of the memorable days of the Commonwealth, we have Harris's Charles I. and Cromwell, Neal's History of the Puritans, Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, May's History of Parliament, and the works of Whitlocke, Hutchinson, Prynne, Holles, Ludlow, &c. If we wish to see how those subjects have been treated by modern writers, we have Hume and Catherine Macaulay as the apologists of the Stuarts and of the Republicans, respectively, and the works of Godwin, Foster, and Carlyle. The following historical works should be carefully read: Burnet's Own Times, Hearne's History and Antiquities, Strype's Ecclesiastical History, Echard's History of England, the mine of curious erudition in Carte's History of England, and the Life of the Duke of Ormonde,—Granger's Biographical History of England, Keightley's History of England, Sir James Mackintosh's History of the Revolution of 1688, Hallam's Constitutional History, Miller's George III., Croly's George IV., Mr. Macaulay's Commencement of the History of England from the Accession of James II., and Smyth's Lectures on Modern History.

For a knowledge of the History of America, the reader should consult Robertson's America, Botta's Revolution, Irving's History of Columbus and his Followers, Prescott's Conquest of Mexico, and Conquest of Peru, Burke's European Settlements in N. America, and his Speeches on America, Grahame's, Hildreth's, and Bancroft's History of the United States, Sparks's Life and Writings of Washington, Franklin, and Morris, Sparks's American Biography, first and second series, Ramsay's Life of Washington, American Revolution, Marshall's Life of Washington, Washington Irving's ditto, Holmes's Annals of America, Flint's History of Mississippi Valley, Theodore Irving's Conquests of Florida, and the works of John Adams, Hamilton, John Jay, John Q. Adams, Jefferson, Calhoun, Benton, Webster, Colton's Life of Clay, the papers in the Federalist, Davis's Life of Burr, &c. The works of Catlin and McKenney, Hall and Schoolcraft, on the North American Indians, should not be neglected.

The History of British India will be found in the works of Orme, Cambridge, Mills, Martin, Malcolm's Life of Clive, Gleig's Memoirs of Hastings, the trial of Warren Hastings in the works of Burke, &c.

II. Among Commentators upon the Holy Scriptures, may be mentioned Doddridge, Patrick, Lowth, Whitby, Macknight, D'Oyly, Mant, Henry, Gill, Scott, Clarke, Burkitt, Robinson, Home, Barnes, Addison, Alexander, Turner, Bush, and the valuable manuals of Biblical Bibliography of Horne, Orme, Williams, and Bickersteth. The English language is exceed ingly rich in sterling divinity. Of these it may be sufficient to mention Taylor, Hooker, Chillingworth, Mede, Barrow, Pearson, Usher, Hall, Penn, Barclay, Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Bull, Waterland, Clarke, Sherlock, Warburton, Secker, Jortin, Lowth, Leslie, Owen, Hammond, Leland, Lardner, Doddridge, Watts, Latimer, Edgeworth, Seed, South, Sherlock, Porteus, Horsley, Paley, Edwards, Dwight, Gisborne, Robert Hall, Forster, Chalmers, and Jay.

III. Among Manuals of Devotion, will be found the Holy Living and Dying of Jeremy Taylor, Private Thoughts of Bishop Beveridge, Reflections on the Holy Spirit by Allix, Scott's Christian Life, Nelson's Fasts and Festivals, the Whole Duty of Man, the Ladies' Calling, and the Companions to the Prayer Book by Cumber, Wheatley, and Sparrow. Jenks, Bean, Cotteril, Blomfield, Hicks, Downington, Jay, and others, also published works upon this most important branch of literature.

IV. In Voyages and Travels, the voluminous collections of Pinkerton, Hakluyt, Kerr, and Porter, and the narratives of Humboldt, Warburton, Hall, Lyell, Beckford, Hobhouse, Valentia, Barrow, Murray, Gardiner, Davis, Gutzlaff, Langdon, Russell, Kohl, Laing, Howitt, Heber, Head, Combe, Buckingham, Martineau, Frazer, Gray, Egerton, Fellowes, Rennell, Layard, Kinnear, Long, Burnes, Buck, Robinson, Cramer, Lindsay, Wilson, Wordsworth, Eustace, Stephens, Bayard Taylor, Frémont, Wilkes, Kane, Lynch, and others, will serve to profitably beguile many a long winter evening. See Pycroft's Course of English Reading, and Dibdin's Library Companion.

V. In Moral Philosophy, Paley has been highly commended; but his theory of expediency is radically unsound. Dymond's Elements of Christian Morality we consider the best work of the kind in the language. Chalmers's Bridgewater Treatise, Mackintosh's Dissertation on the Study of Ethical Philosophy, Beattie's Principles of Moral Science, Abercrombie's Philosophy of the Moral Feelings, Butler's Works, Foster's Essays on Decision of Character, Mason on Self-Knowledge, and the works of Whewell and Moore, should be carefully studied.

VI. In Political Economy, the works of Adam Smith, Bentham, Mill, Ricardo, Malthus. McCulloch, Martineau, Carey, Bishop Potter of Penn., E. Peshine Smith, Newman, Brougham, Alison, Jones, Whately, &c., will give the reader an insight into this vastly important, though till lately much misunderstood, subject. The Histories of Banking, by Hardcastle, Gilbart, Lawson, Bell, Gallatin, Gouge, &c., are useful works. See a list of choice works in Biography, Bibliography, and Belles-Lettres, in the Preface to this volume, and see Index.

We have now pursued the subject to a sufficient extent for this part of our work. The reader will see, by a reference to the Index of Subjects, that we have mentioned but a very few of the books noticed in our Dictionary.

We have, however, thought it well, in the preceding pages, to group together under their appropriate divisions, a number of works, many of which (in the Historical department, for instance,) are not well known to the ordinary reader. Full justice has been done to the extent of our ability to these, and the other departments of literature, in the succeeding pages of this volume. The author is not willing to doubt that the anxious labour of years which he has zealously bestowed upon this work, upon which the rising and the setting sun have so often found him employed, will be abundantly rewarded by its fruits. If he shall induce any to discover, in Literature, a solace in sorrow, a companion in solitude, a safeguard to morality, an incentive to virtue, and a guide to the immortal spirit in its aspirations after the good, the true, and the holy, he has served his generation and so far answered the ends of his being.

As we have frequently occasion to refer to the reigns of different English sovereigns without specifying dates,—*temp.* Edward II., *temp.* Henry II., &c.,—the following table of the Kings and Queens of England (from Pulleyn's Etymological Compendium) will prove of great service to the reader.

	Title.	Acces.	Died.	Age.	Length of Reign.
	THE HOUSE OF NORMANDY.				
William I.....	Obtained the Crown by Conquest.	1066	1087	60	21
William II....	4th son of Will. I..................	1087	1100	43	13
Henry I.......	Youngest son of Will. I............	1100	1135	68	35
	THE HOUSE OF BLOIS.				
Stephen.......	3d son of Stephen, Earl of Blois, by Adela, 4th daughter of Will. I.	1135	1154	49	19
	THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.				
Henry II......	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Hen. I.	1154	1189	56	35
Richard I.....	Eldest surviving son of Hen. II...	1189	1199	41	10
John..........	6th and youngest son of Hen. II...	1199	1216	49	17
Henry III.....	Eldest son of John................	1216	1272	66	56
Edward I.....	Eldest son of Hen. III.............	1272	1307	67	35
Edward II....	Eldest surviving son of Ed. I......	1307	1327	43	20
Edward III...	Eldest son of Ed. II...............	1327	1377	65	50
Richard II....	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Ed. III......................	1377	1400	33	22
	THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.				
Henry IV.....	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Ed. III..........................	1399	1413	46	14
Henry V.......	Eldest son of Hen. IV.............	1413	1422	34	9
Henry VI.....	Only son of Hen. V................	1422	1471	49	39
	THE HOUSE OF YORK.				
Edward IV...	His grandfather, Richard, was son of Edmund, 5th son of Ed. III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-grand-daughter of Lionel, 3d son of Ed. III.................	1461	1483	42	22
Edward V.....	Eldest son of Ed. IV..............	1483	1483	11	0
Richard III...	Younger brother of Ed. IV........	1483	1485	42	2
	THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.				
Henry VII....	His father was Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor and Queen Catherine, widow of Hen. V.; and his mother was Margaret Beaufort, great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt..........................	1485	1509	52	24
Henry VIII...	Only surviving son of Hen. II.....	1509	1547	55	38
Edward VI...	Son of Hen. VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
Mary..........	Daughter of Hen. VIII. by Cath. of Arragon..........................	1553	1558	42	5
Elizabeth.....	Daughter of Hen. VIII. by Anne Boleyn............................	1558	1603	69	45
	THE HOUSE OF STUART.				
James I.......	Son of Mary Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV. and Margaret, eldest daughter of Hen. VII..............................	1603	1625	58	22
Charles I.....	Only surviving son of James I....	1625	1649	48	24
Interregnum..					
Charles II....	Eldest son of Charles I............	1660	1685	54	25
James II......	Only surviving son of Charles I..	1685	1702	67	3
William III ..	Son of Will. of Nassau, by Mary daughter of Charles I..........	1688	1702	51	13
Mary..........	Eldest daughter of James II....		1694	32	6
Anne..........	Daughter of James II..............	1702	1714	49	12
	THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.				
George I......	Eldest son of the Duke of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Fred. V., King of Bohemia, and Elizabeth, daughter of James I............	1714	1727	67	13
George II.....	Only son of George I..............	1727	1760	77	33
George III....	Grandson of George II............	1760	1820	82	60
George IV....	Eldest son of George III..........	1820	1830	68	10
William IV ...	3d son of George III..............	1830	1837	72	7
Victoria......	Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, 4th son of George III............	1837	*Whom God Preserve.*		

DICTIONARY

OF

British and American Literature and Authors.

Abbot, Abiel, D.D., 1770–1828, a native of Andover, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1787, accepted a pastoral charge at Haverhill about 1794, at Beverly about 1802. He was the author of, 1. Letters from Cuba, Boston, 1829. 2. Artillery Election Sermon, 1802. 3. Sermons to Mariners, 1812. 4. Address on Intemperance, 1815. 5. Sermon before the Salem Missionary Society, 1816. 6. Sermon before the Bible Society of Salem, 1817. 7. Convention Sermon, 1827.

"Dr. Abbot was very courteous and interesting in social intercourse, and was eloquent in preaching."

See Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.; Flint's Serm.; Sketch in a Letter from Cuba.

Abbot, Charles, D.D., F.L.S., Vicar of Oakley Raynes, Bedfordshire; author of, 1. Flora Bedfordiensis, 1798. 2. A Monody on the Death of Lord Nelson, 1805. 3. Sermon on the Death of Horatio, Lord Nelson, 1806. 4. Parochial Divinity, or Sermons on Various Subjects, 1807.

Abbot, Charles, Lord Colchester, 1757–1829, was the son of the Rev. John Abbot, D.D., Rector of All-Saints, Colchester; educated at Westminster School, and Oxford. In 1795, he became M.P. for Halston, and Speaker of the House, Feb. 10, 1802. In 1813, he defeated the Roman Catholic Bill in committee. For fifteen years he held the office of Speaker H.C., and on his retirement was created Baron Colchester. He was the author of an essay On the Use and Abuse of Satire, Oxf., 1786. Speech in the Committee of the House of Commons on the Catholic Question, 1813.

Abbot, Charles, Lord Tenterden, 1762–1832, one of the Judges in the Court of King's Bench. Having been so long accustomed to the Bench, his lordship exhibited in his last moments a striking instance of the tenacity of the "ruling passion." The members of his family were gathered around him, to discharge the last sad offices of kindness, when he was observed to move his hand along the pillow, as if in the act of writing, and directly afterwards, he was heard to exclaim, almost in his official tone, "Gentlemen of the jury, you may retire;" he then closed his eyes, and expired. Author of, 1. Rules and Orders on the Plea Side of the Court of King's Bench, &c., 1795. 2. Jurisprudence and Practice of the Court of Great Sessions of Wales on the Chester Circuit, London, 1795, 9 vols. 3. Treatise on the Law relating to Merchant Ships and Seamen, in four parts, 1802. The seventh edition of this work, edited by Wm. Shee, was published London, 1844; Boston, 1846; eighth Lond. edition, 1847, royal 8vo.

"This book is a legal classic of high character, and is frequently cited upon questions of Commercial Law not altered by statute. It is equally distinguished for practical good-sense, and for extensive and accurate learning, remarkably compressed, and appropriately applied. Chancellor Kent made it the basis of the forty-seventh lecture of his Commentaries upon American Law. There have been five American editions of the work; but those of 1810 and 1823, enriched with notes and references to American cases by Mr. Justice Story, are the most valuable, except the late edition. In the fourth American edition, (1829,) now out of print, the learned annotator recast the notes and added many new ones. A new American edition has just been published, (1846,) containing the notes of Story and Shee, together with notes of American decisions, by J. C. Perkins, Esq. This edition is the most desirable one for the American lawyer. Abbot's was the first English treatise devoted exclusively to the law of shipping. In 1819, the work was translated into Portuguese. The late English edition by Shee is well spoken of, 13 Ves. 599; 3 Kent's Com. 250; 9 Legal Observer, 276; 1 Angell's Law Intelligencer, 73; 1 A. J. 321; 4 Jurist, 642."—*Marvin's Legal Bibliography.*

Sixth American edition, with additional annotations by J. C. Perkins, Boston, 1850; seventh edition, royal 8vo.

"This is truly a magnificent volume, of more than a thousand pages, containing the treatise of Lord Tenterden, or Mr. Abbot, as he is better known, with the additions of Sergeant Shee, and the notes of Judge Story and Mr. Perkins. In all that relates to the mechanical execution, table of cases, index, annotations, and appendix, this is incomparably the best edition of 'Abbot on Shipping,' that has ever been published."—*Law Reporter.*

Abbot, George, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1562-1633, was a native of Guildford, Surrey. Anthony Wood tells us, at the time he wrote the life of Robert, the brother of George, that the house where these brothers, afterwards so distinguished, were born, was occupied as an ale-house, bearing the sign of the Three Mariners; it was situated by the river's side, near to the bridge, on the north side of the street, in St. Nicholas's parish. Their father, a cloth-worker, evinced a laudable zeal for their welfare by having them instructed in the Free School of their native place, and then sending them in succession to Baliol College, Oxford. The two boys, thus benefited by paternal care, lived to reward this fatherly interest by the eminence and usefulness to which they both attained. Robert became Bishop of Salisbury, and George, the subject of our memoir, Archbishop of Canterbury. George entered Baliol College in 1578; became a Fellow in 1593; took his degree of D.D. in 1597, and was chosen in the same year Principal of University College. He was installed Dean of Winchester in 1599, and the year following was chosen Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, to which he was again elected in 1603, and in 1608. Dr. Abbot was one of the eight Oxford divines to whom was committed the duty of translating the New Testament, (with the exception of the Epistles,) when the version by command of King James was undertaken in 1604. Wood speaks highly of his erudition:

"He was also a learned man, and had his erudition all of the old stamp. The things that he hath written show him to be a man of parts, learning, vigilance, and unwearied study, though overwhelmed with business."—*Athen. Oxon.*

When an effort was made in 1608 to effect a union between the national churches of Scotland and England, Hume, Earl of Dunbar, and Dr. Abbot were despatched to Scotland to further this object. An arrangement was made by which the bishops were to be perpetual moderators in the diocesan synods, and had the power of presentation to benefices, and of deprivation or suspension. The preferment which rewarded Abbot's successful management of this delicate business, is the best evidence of the approbation with which he was regarded by his royal patron. The bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry became vacant in 1609 by the death of Dr. Overton, and Dr. Abbot was appointed his successor. In the next month he was translated to the see of London, vacant by the death of Dr. Thomas Ravis; and Archbishop Bancroft dying in 1610, Bishop Abbot was raised to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury.

It is not improbable that he owed his advancement as much to his adulation of his royal master—whose love of flattery is well known—as to the real merit which he unquestionably possessed, and his sincere attachment to the Protestant cause, in which his parents had suffered considerably. In the preface to one of his pamphlets, the following specimen of ridiculous flattery occurs;—speaking of the king, he says:

"Whose life hath been so immaculate, and unspotted, &c., that even malice itself, which leaves nothing unsearched, could never find true blemish in it, nor cast profitable aspersion on it. Zealous as a David; learned and wise, the Solomon of our age; religious as Josias; careful of spreading Christ's faith as Constantine the Great; just as Moses; undefiled in all his ways as a Jehoshaphat and Hezekiah; full of clemency as another Theodosius."

It would also appear, from a letter of King James's to Abbot, first published by Dean Sherlock, that his ideas of regal power were little likely to give offence even to such a prince as James; nevertheless Abbot could sometimes oppose the will of his sovereign with great decision and firmness, and his moderation in the exercise of his high functions recommended him greatly to the Puritan and popular party. He strenuously promoted the projected match between the Elector Palatine and the Princess Elizabeth, and performed their nuptial ceremony, on the 14th of February, 1612.

"It was acceptable news," says Neal, "to the English Puritans, to hear of a Protestant prince in Bohemia; and they earnestly desired his majesty to support him, as appears by Archbishop Abbot's letter, who was known to speak the sense of that whole party. This prelate being asked his opinion as a privy councillor, while he was confined to his bed with the gout, wrote the following letter to the secretary of state:—'That it was his opinion, that the elector should accept the crown; that England should support him openly; and that as soon as news of his coronation should arrive, the bells should be rung, guns fired, and bonfires made to let all England see that the king was determined to countenance him.' The archbishop adds, 'It is a great honour to our king to have such a son made a king; methinks I foresee in this the work of God, that by degrees the kings of the earth shall leave the whore to desolation. Our striking in will comfort the Bohemians, and bring in the Dutch and the Dane, and Hungary will run the same fortune. As for money and means, let us trust God and the Parliament, as the old and honourable means of raising money. This from my bed, (says the brave old prelate,) September 12, 1619, and when I can stand, I will do better service.'"

"The affair of the divorce of the Lady Essex, has been considered one of the greatest blemishes of James's reign. The king referred the matter to a court of delegates, consisting of bishops and civilians, which he expected would decide in favour of the divorce; but the archbishop boldly resisted the measure, and sentence was given in the lady's favour. On another occasion, the archbishop set himself against the views and wishes of the king and court, when these ran counter to a higher allegiance which he owed. Happening to be at Croydon, in 1618, on the day when the king's proclamation permitting sports and pastimes on the Sabbath, was ordered to be read in all churches, he forbade it to be published in the church of that place."—*Cunningham's Biog. History of England.*

"In 1621, whilst taking a journey into Hampshire, the archbishop was invited by Lord Zouch to hunt in Bramhill Park. Pretending to be a woodman, he took up a crossbow to make a shot at a buck, but unhappily hit the keeper, who had run in among the herd of deer, to bring them up to a fairer mark. The arrow pierced the left arm, and dividing the large axillary vessels, caused instantaneous death. 'He never spake after,' says Fuller, 'as the person, still alive at Croydon, who brought off his body, informed me.' This untoward event caused the greatest consternation—the like had never happened in the Church of England; it was a sore affliction to many good men, who lamented the scandal which must by this untoward accident inevitably fall upon the church; for in the eye of general councils, and the canon law, the archbishop was wonderfully tainted, and made incapable of performing any sacred function. By the common law, his personal estate was forfeited to the king, who graciously sent him a letter under his own hand, 'that he would not add affliction to his sorrow, nor take one farthing from his chattels and movables.' HACKET, p. 65. But the scandal brought upon the church was not so readily removed; it was a subject of discourse in the foreign universities, and after three several disputations, was declared by the Sorbonnists to amount to a positive irregularity. To add to the difficulty, four bishops elect were waiting for their consecration:—Dr. Williams, elect of Lincoln; Dr. Davenant, of Salisbury; Dr. Cary, of Exeter; Dr. Laud, of St. David's; all of whom, except Davenant, who was under personal obligations to the archbishop, scrupled to have his hands laid upon them, and declined his consecration: 'not out of enmity, or superstition, (says HACKET, p. 66,) but to be wary, that they might not be attainted with the contagion of his scandal, and uncanonical condition.' To determine the question, and settle men's minds, the king directed a commission on the 3d of October, to the Lord Keeper, (Williams,) the Bishops of London, (Montague,) Winchester, (Andrews,) and Rochester, (Buckeridge:) to the elects of Exeter, (Cary,) and St. David's, (Laud:) Sir Henry Hobart, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas; Sir John Doddridge, one of the justices of the King's Bench; Sir Henry Martin, dean of the arches; and Dr. Steward, a civilian. The three following questions were submitted to their decision:—1. *Whether the archbishop were irregular by the fact of involuntary homicide?* The two judges and two civilians held the negative; the others held that he was irregular, except Bishop Andrews, who said that he could not conclude so. 2. *Whether the act might tend to a scandal in a churchman?* Bishop Andrews, Sir H. Hobart, and Dr. Steward, doubted. The rest concurred that there might arise from such an accident, 'scandalum acceptum non datum.' 3. *How the archbishop should be restored in case he should be found irregular?* All agreed that it could be no otherwise than by restitution from the king; but they dissented in the manner of its being done. . . . But though the archbishop was thus absolved, Williams and the others still scrupled at receiving consecration from his hands, and the king therefore permitted them to be otherwise consecrated."—*See Biog. Brit.*

The archbishop petitioned the king to be permitted to retire and spend the remainder of his days at his own almshouse at Guildford.—*Howel's Letters*, p. 123. However, after the decision of the commission, he returned to Lambeth, and resumed his functions. A monthly fast and £20 per annum to the widow proved the sincerity of his grief. After much ill health, which for a season caused a suspension of the discharge of his episcopal duties, he regained his health in a great measure, as is proved by the following anecdote, extracted from a MS. letter in the British Museum:

"One day the last week, my lord of Arundel, and his son, my lord Maltravers, having espied my lord of Canterbury's coach on Barnsted Down, coming towards theirs, before they came a butt's length short of it, both their lordships alighted, and went a great pace towards his grace's coach, who, when they were approached, said, 'What! and must my lord Marshal of England take so great pains to do me so much honour? Were my legs as good as my heart, I should have met your lordships the better half of the way.' Then my lord of Arundel replied, 'It might well become an earl Marshal to give so much respect to an Archbishop of Canterbury.' His grace, by his diet, hath so moderated his gout, as it is now rather an infirmity than a pain. He looks fresh, and enjoys his health, and hath his wits and intellectuals about him. So that, if any other prelate do gape after his benefice, his grace, perhaps, according to the old and homely proverb, [may] eat of the goose which shall graze upon his grave."—*Harl. MSS.*, 7000.

His grace was never married, and seems to have had a natural antipathy to women. One day, (as Fuller tells us in his Appeal, &c.) returning in his coach to Croydon, from which he had been some time absent, many people, most women, some of good quality, partly from curiosity and novelty, crowded around his coach to see him. The archbishop, unwilling to be gazed at, and never partial to females, exclaimed, somewhat churlishly, "What makes these women here?" "You had best," said one of them, "shoot an arrow at us." The archbishop died at Croydon on Sunday, August 4, 1633. His remissness in matters of church discipline has been much censured.—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*; *L'Estrange's Charles I.*

For further particulars respecting this prelate, the reader is referred to the recorded opinions of his contemporaries, Hacket, Fuller, Osberne, Clarendon, Sanderson, Goodman, Heylin, and others; also to L'Estrange's "Reign of King Charles," and the Biographia Britannica.

When Grotius was sent to England upon behalf of the "Remonstrants," he does not seem to have made a very favourable impression upon the archbishop, who draws no flattering picture of the great scholar in a letter to Sir Ralph Winwood. (See Biog. Britannica.) Some extracts from this curious epistle will not be uninteresting to the reader.

"At his first coming to the king, by reason of his good Latin tongue, he was so tedious, and full of tittle-tattle, that the king's judgment was of him, that he was some pedant, full of words, and of no great judgment. And I myself discovering that to be his habit, as if he did imagine that every man was bound to hear him, so long as he would talk, (which is a great burthen to men replete with business,) did privately give him notice thereof, that he should plainly and directly deliver his mind, or else he would make the king weary of him. This, one would think, would prove a sufficient hint to the garrulous Hollander to repress his loquacity, but it seems otherwise. Afterwards he fell to it again, as was especially observed one night at supper, at the Lord Bishop of Ely's, whither being brought by Mr. Casaubon, (as I think,) my lord intreated him to stay to supper, which he did. There was present, Dr. Steward, and another civilian, unto whom he flings out some question of that profession, and was so full of words, that Dr. Steward afterwards told my lord, that he did perceive by him, that like a smatterer, he had studied some two or three questions, whereof when he came in company, he must be talking to vindicate his skill; but if he were put from those, he would show himself but a simple fellow."

What a character of the great Grotius! He seems to have been a kind of ancient Coleridge, without the patient audience, and remarkable power of attraction, which that eminent conversationist so often enjoyed. The hospitable prelate of Ely seems to have been as much overwhelmed with the tide of talk as were the guests:

"My lord of Ely, sitting still at the supper all the while, and wondering what a man he had there, who, never being in the place or company before, could overwhelm with talk for so long a time."

The archbishop was the author of the following works: 1. Quæstiones Sex, totidem Prælectionibus in schola Theologica Oxoniæ pro forma habitis discussæ et disceptatæ, Anno 1597; in quibus e Sacra Scriptura et Patribus Antiquissimus quid statuendum sit, definit, Oxon. 1598, 4to. Franckfort, 1616, 4to, published by Abraham Sculetus. 2. Exposition on the Prophet Jonah, by way of Sermon, Oxford, 1600, 4to. These sermons were received with great applause, and were reprinted in 1613. 3. A preface to the examination of George Sprot. The reasons which Dr. Hill hath brought for the upholding of Papistry, Oxon. 1604, 4to. 4. Sermon preached at Westminster, at the Funeral of the Earl of Dorset, 1608, 4to. 5. Translation of a part of the New Testament, with the rest of the Oxford Divines, 1611. 6. Geography, or a Brief Description of the Whole World, wherein is particularly described all the Monarchies, Empires, and Kingdoms of the same, with their Academies, London, 1617, 4to; 1636, 1642, 12mo; 1664, 8vo; numerous editions. 7. A Short Apology for Archbishop Abbot, touching the death of Peter Hawkins. 8. A Treatise on the Visibility and Succession of the true Church in all Ages, London, 1624, 4to, (anon.) 9. Narrative, containing the true Cause of his Sequestration and Disgrace at Court, in two parts, written at Ford in Kent, 1627. 10. Judgment on Bowing at the Name of Jesus, Hamb., 1632, 8vo. 11. History of the Massacre in the Valtoline. (See Fox's Acts.) 12 Answer to the Questions of the Citizens of London, concerning Cheapside Cross, in January, 1600, not printed until 1641. 13. The Case, &c., as debated in England anno 1613, in the Trial between Robert Earl of Essex, and the Lady Frances Howard; reprinted in London, 1715, 12mo. We also refer the reader to the Life of Dr. George Abbot, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, reprinted with some additions and corrections from the Biographia Britannica, with his character by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow; A Description of the Hospital which he erected and endowed, in his native town of Guildford in Surrey; Correct Copies of the Charter and Statutes of the same; his Will, &c. To which are added the Lives of his two Brothers, Dr. Robert Abbot, and Sir Thomas Maurice Abbot, Guilf. 1777, 8vo. The exposition on Jonah

"In genuine worth is, to many works of a like kind, as the solid weight to the small dust of the balance."—*Eclectic Review.*

Abbot, George, 1604–1648, nephew of the preceding. Elected probationer fellow of Merton College, Oxford, 1624. He married a daughter of Colonel Purefoy, of Caldecote-hall, Warwickshire, and defended the colonel's house, by the help of his servants only, against Princes Rupert and Maurice, with eighteen troops of horse. He wrote, 1. The whole Book of Job paraphrased, London, 4to, 1640. 2. Vindiciæ Sabbati, or an answer to two treatises of Mr. Broad, London, 1641, 4to. 3. Brief Notes upon the whole Book of Psalms, London, 1651, 4to. He died February 4, 1648.

Abbot, Henry, Lecturer of St. John's the Baptist, Bristol. Author of, 1. County Feast, a Sermon on Psalm cxxxiii. 1, Bristol, 1703. 2. The Use and Benefit of Church Music, towards quickening our Devotion; on Psalm lxxxi. 12, 1724.

Abbot, Henry. The Transport's Monitor. London, 1805.

Abbot, Hull, a minister of Charlestown, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard College, 1720, ordained February 5, 1724, and died April 19, 1774, aged 80 years. He published the following sermons:—1. On the Artillery Election, 1735. 2. On the Rebellion in Scotland, 1746. 3. Against Profane Cursing and Swearing, 1747.

Abbot, John, author of a poem entitled Jesus Prefigured; or a Poeme of the Holy Name of Jesus. Permissu Superiorum, 1623, 4to, dedicated to Prince Charles. Nassau's Sale, No. 136, 16s.

Abbot, John, many years a resident of Georgia. The Natural History of the rarer Lepidopterous Insects of Georgia. Edited by Sir J. E. Smith, London, 1797, with 104 coloured plates; published at £21.

"A sumptuous work, but in little estimation, as the plates are not considered accurate."—LOWNDES.

Abbot, Robert, 1560–1617, elder brother to the Archbishop, was educated at the same school with his brother. Upon an oration made by him, on the day of Queen Elizabeth's inauguration, he was chosen scholar of Baliol College. In 1594, he obtained some celebrity as an author by a book which he published against a Romanist, entitled The Mirror of Popish Subtilties, &c. In 1597, he was made a doctor of divinity; in 1601, he published The Exultation of the Kingdom and Priesthood of Christ, being a collection of Sermons on the first part of the 110th Psalm. King James I. was so much pleased with Dr. Abbot's treatise, "Antichristi Demonstrati contra fabulas Pontificius et ineptam Rob. Bellarmini de Antichristo disputationem," that he commanded his own Commentary on the Apocalypse to be appended to the second edition of this treatise, which was published in 1608, 8vo. In 1615, he was promoted to the see of Salisbury, and died March 2, 1617. Dr. Abbot also published, 1. A defence of the Reformed Catholic of Mr. William Perkins, 1606, 1607, and 1609, to which work he added a particular treatise, entitled, The true ancient Roman Catholic. 2. Antologia contra apologiam A. Endæmon Johannem, London, 1613, 4to, containing much curious information on the Gunpowder Plot. 3. Lectures under the title of Excercitationes de Gratia et Perseverantia Sanctorum, Lon., 1618; Frank., 1619. 4. De Suprema Potestate Regia, contra Bellarminum et Suarez, Lon., 1619. 5. A very complete Commentary on the Romans, in MS., now in the Bodleian Library.—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

Abbot, Robert, 1585–1653, was originally of the University of Cambridge; incorporated Master of Arts of Oxford, July 14, 1607. Works: 1. Serm. on Psalm xxxi. 21, Lon., 1626. 2. Four Serms. on Judges, Matthew, and 1 Timothy, Lon., 1639. 3. Trial of our Church Forsakers against Brownists, Lon., 1639. 4. Milk for Babes: a Catechism, with three Serms., Lon., 1646. 5. Serms., entitled The Young Man's Warning Piece, Prov. iv, 19, 1662.

Abbot, Robert, of Huntfield.

"There was about the same time a Robert Abbot of Huntfield, mentioned by Dr. Pulteney as a learned preacher and an excellent and diligent herbalist, who assisted the celebrated Johnson in his works."—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

Probably the author of A Christian Family, builded by God, or Directions for Governors of Families, on Psalm cxxvi. 1, Lon., 1653.

Abbot, T. Eastoc. Peace; a Lyric Poem, Lon., 1814.

Abbot. Designs for Coaches, &c., Lon., 1763.

Abbott, Benj. V., b. 1830, Boston; **Austin,** b. 1831, Boston; and **Lyman,** b. 1835, Roxbury, Mass. These three brothers, sons of Jacob Abbott, are engaged in the practice of law in New York City. They are authors of several legal works published under their copartnership-name, "Abbott Brothers." Admiralty Reports, 1 vol.; N. York Practice Reports, 6 vols., (still continued;) Forms of Pleading under the New York Code, 1 vol. They have also published an edition of Sedgwick on Damages, with Notes; and have contributed numerous legal articles to Livingston's Law Mag., Hunt's Merchant's Mag., The Young Men's Mag., and other periodicals. The novel Conecut Corners, written in support of the policy of prohibitory temperance-laws, and published under their *nom de plume,* "Benauly," (under which they have made many contributions to current literature,) is also the joint production of these brothers.

Abbott, Rev. Jacob, b. 1803, at Hallowell, Maine, graduated at Bowdoin College, 1820. Mr. Abbott's principal works are The Young Christian, The Corner-Stone, Way to do Good, The Teacher, Hoary Head and McDonner, Summer in Scotland, A Series of Histories of Celebrated Sovereigns, and a large number of juvenile works, such as The Rollo Books, 28 vols.; The Franconia Stories, 10 vols.; Marco Paul's Adventures, 6 vols.; Harper's Story-Books, 36 vols.; The Little Learner Series, 5 vols., &c. These works have had an extensive circulation in this country, and have nearly all been republished repeatedly, and in many different forms, in England. Many of them have been translated into various foreign languages both in Europe and Asia.

Sir John Williams remarks of "The Young Christian,"

"I have seldom seen a religious publication so striking and so adapted for usefulness."

"Jacob Abbott's last work, 'The Way to do Good,' will, I think, please you very much. It is delightful to read a book so good and so sensible.—so zealous for what is valuable, so fair about what is indifferent."—*The late Dr. Arnold, in a letter to Sir Thomas Parley.*

"THE LIFE OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.—This is the first of a series, and promises well for the whole."—*Lon. Athen.*

"THE LIFE OF HANNIBAL THE CARTHAGENIAN is written in the same easy style that characterizes the author's other compilations."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Abbott, Major James, of the Bengal Artillery. 1. T'Hakoorine; a Tale of Maandoo, Lon., 12mo. 2. Narrative of a Journey from Heraut to Khiva, Moscow, and St. Petersburg; 2d ed., 2 vols. 8vo. See Lon. Obs., Dec. 9, 1855, and Lon. Econ., Nov. 17, for commendatory notices.

Abbott, Rev. John S. C., brother of Rev. Jacob Abbott, b. 1805, at Brunswick, Maine, graduated at Bowdoin College, 1825, and at the Theological Seminary in Andover, Mass., 1829. His principal works are The Mother at Home, first pub. 1833; The Child at Home; Kings and Queens; the Histories of Marie Antoinette, Josephine, Mad. Roland, Cortez, Henry IV. of France, King Philip, Sovereign Chief of the Wampanoags: these six vols. constitute Abbott's Historical Series. The History of Napoleon Bonaparte, 2 vols. r. 8vo, profusely illustrated. This work has been very severely criticized,—with what justice must be referred to the judgment of the intelligent reader. All of these works have had a very extensive sale. The Mother at Home has been translated into nearly all the languages of modern Europe, and has been republished in Asia and Africa. It is considered one of the best expositions of the important responsibilities of which it treats. Napoleon at St. Helena, 8vo; Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon and Josephine; History of the French Revolution.

A respectable authority thus commends Mr. Abbott's *Mother at Home:*

> "There has never before, perhaps, issued from the press a work so important to mothers as the one before us. It takes such estimates of the maternal character as are overwhelming in their solemnity. The author has shown himself a master of his subject, and he has treated it with equal delicacy and force."—*London Evangelical Magazine.*

Abdy, E. S. 1. Cases of Diseases cured by Cold Water, Lon., 8vo. 2. Residence and Tour in U.S., 1833, '34, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

Abdy, Stotherd, Archdeacon of Essex. 1. A Sermon before the Sons of the Clergy, 1759. 2. A Sermon at a School Feast, 1763. 3. Sermon preached at the Assizes holden at Chelmsford, before the Hon. Mr. Baron Perrot, 1773.

Abdy, T. A., Rector of Thoydangarnon. A Sermon preached before the Epping Troop of West Essex, Y. C., 1797.

Abdy, Wm. Jervis, Rector of St. John's, Southwark. The British Christian's Duty to make Prayers and Supplications for the King in the Day of Trouble, a Sermon, Psalm xx. 1–4, London, 1812.

Abdy, Mrs., an English lady, favourably known as a contributor to the periodical literature of the day. A volume of her poems has been printed for private circulation. Her writings are deserving of high praise for their religious spirit and grace of style.

A Becket, Gilbert Abbott. See BECKET, p. 152.

A Becket, St. Thomas. See BECKET, p. 152.

Abeel, David, 1804–1846, b. New Brunswick, N.J., a missionary of the Dutch Reformed Church to the East. 1. Journal of a Residence in China, 1829–33. 2. Missionary Convention at Jerusalem, 1838, N. York, 12mo. 3. The Claims of the World to the Gospel. See Memoirs, by Rev. G. R. Williamson, 1849.

Abel, Clark, M.D., 1780–1826, principal medical officer and naturalist to the embassy of Lord Amherst to China in 1816. Personal Observations made during the Progress of the British Embassy through China, and on its Voyage to and from that Country, in the Years 1816–17, 1818, 4to. This work, valuable as it is, would have been much fuller had not many of the doctor's papers been lost in the "Alceste" on her return voyage.

Abel, Thomas. See ABLE.

Abell, John, an English musician. A Collection of Songs in several Languages, London, 1701.

Abell, Mrs. L. G. Gems by the Wayside, N. York, 12mo. The Skilful Housewife's Book, N. York, 12mo.

Abercrombie, John, 1726–1806, a Scotchman, who wrote many works on Horticulture. His first work, the Gardener's Calendar, was published in the name of Mr. Mawe, gardener to the Duke of Leeds. For this loan of his name, Mr. Mawe received a gratuity of twenty guineas. Abercrombie published fourteen works on his favourite subject, the most important of which was The Universal Gardener and Botanist, or a General Dictionary of Gardening and Botany, exhibiting in botanical arrangement, according to the Linnæan System, every Tree, Shrub, and Herbaceous Plant that merits Culture, &c., London, 1778.

Abercrombie, John, M. D., 1781–1844, born at Aberdeen. He was deservedly esteemed in his profession, and equally so as a writer upon Metaphysics. He made the physician the instructor of the philosopher, and sanctified the knowledge of the one and the meditations of the other by the most fervent piety. With these qualifications for usefulness, the death of Dr. Abercrombie was indeed a public calamity. He studied in Edinburgh, and took his degree there on June 4, 1803. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1805. On the decease of the celebrated Dr. Gregory, in 1821, he began to occupy the most prominent position as a practising and consulting physician not only in Edinburgh, but in all Scotland.

> "The writings of Dr. Abercrombie contribute no less to the establishment and maintenance of his fame than his very useful career as a practical member of his profession."

1. Pathological and Practical Researches on Diseases of the Spinal Cord, Edin., 1828, 8vo.

> "In this work, which is characterized by no ordinary degree of purely scientific knowledge, he also gave an indication of the bent of his genius to the study of mind and its relations to the body."

2. Pathological and Practical Researches on the Diseases of the Intestinal Canal, Liver, and other Viscera of the Abdomen, Edin., 1828, 8vo. His Inquiries concerning the Intellectual Powers was published in 1830, The Philosophy of the Moral Feelings in 1833.

> "On the whole, this work [Intellectual Powers] must be considered as containing much useful information. If some of his arguments are formed with little attention to vigour, we must remember that he wrote for many who cannot appreciate a course of reasoning that is not conducted in a popular manner."—*North American Review.*

Abercrombie, Patrick, M. D., 1656–1720, born at Forfar, in Angus. His principal work was The Martial Achievements of the Scots Nation, Edinburgh, 1711-15, of which Lowndes says:

> "The first volume abounds in the marvellous, but the second is valuable on account of its accurate information respecting the British history in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Roxburgh, £5. 7. 6."

Abercromby, David, a Scotchman, the author of a number of medical works, published from 1684–87.

Abercromby, David, supposed to be the same as the preceding, wrote, 1. Protestancy to be embraced, or a Method to reduce Romanists from Popery to Protestancy, London, 1682. 2. A Moral Discourse on the power of Interest, London, 1690–94, and 1744.

Aberdeen, George, Earl of. An Inquiry into the Principles of Beauty in Grecian Architecture, Lond., 1822.

Aberdour, Alexander. Observations on Small Pox, &c., Edinburgh, 1791.

Abernethie, Thomas, sometime a Jesuit. 1. Abjuration of Popery, Edinburgh, 1638. 2. His Speech, wherein is discovered the Villany and Hellish Plots, wrought in the Pope's Court, against these our Three Kingdoms, London, 1641.

Abernethy, John, Bishop of Caithness. Christian and Heavenly Treatise concerning Physicke for the Soule. London, 1622.

Abernethy, John, 1680–1740, born at Coleraine, died at Dublin, a Presbyterian divine, and noted for his zeal in the cause of the Protestant religion.

> "He was a burning and a shining light in his day. Polished in manners, possessing a rich fund of intelligence, with uncommon powers of conversation, &c., he was esteemed and admired as a man, in the private intercourse of life."—JAMIESON.

His Sermons on the Being and Perfections of God were widely celebrated, as is evinced by the many editions which have been printed. Four volumes of Posthumous Sermons were published in 1748, 1751, with a life of the author prefixed.

> "For solidity of argument, strength and clearness of reasoning, and justness of sentiment, the Discourses on the Attributes are equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind in the English language."—*Protestant Preacher.*

These Discourses were published, London, 1740, &c.

Abernethy, John, 1763–1831, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, and Teacher of Anatomy and Surgery. His birthplace is a matter of doubt; either the town of Abernethy in Scotland, or Derry in Ireland. He was sixteen years of age when apprenticed to Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Blick, then Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. At the age of twenty-two, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon, and at the death of Sir Charles Blick he succeeded to the principal post. In 1793, he commenced his series of physiological and surgical essays, which in 1797 were combined into an 8vo volume. In 1784, he published part of his Surgical Observations, containing a classification of tumours, with cases to illustrate the history of each species, &c., and two years afterwards, Part Second appeared, presenting an account of disorders of the health in general, and of the digestive organs in particular, which accompany local diseases and obstruct their cure. In 1809, he gave to the public his work on the Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Disease, and on Aneurism. A separate volume was likewise published by him on Diseases resembling Syphilis, and Injuries of the Head; as also, (in 1814,) An Inquiry into the Probability and Rationality of Hunter's Theory of Life, in which he embodied the substance of the first two lectures he delivered before the College of Surgeons, as their professor, and wherein he maintained and illustrated the doctrines of his great master. He expired at his country residence at Enfield, April 20, 1831. His disease was asthma, (complicated probably with diseased heart, although he attributed much to the stomach,) and consequent dropsy. His body was not examined, in accordance, as it is understood, with his own desire. As a surgeon, Abernethy was surpassed by none of his contemporaries. Hunter had previously proposed and practised the application of ligature on the femoral artery for the cure of popliteal aneurism; and this principle was further and successfully extended by Abernethy to the external iliac and carotid arteries, in the treatment of the same disease in some of their offsets. His simple and impressive style of lecturing never failed to enchain the attention of his audience; while a certain degree of dogmatism and contempt of those who differed from him had too much the effect of rendering his hearers any thing but humble-minded in their judgment of others. In his writings, as in his lectures, his style is clear, simple, and concise.—*Rose's New Biog. Dict.* His great success in life must be, in a great measure, attributed to his having directed the attention of the public to the influence of derangement of the organs of digestion on all the diseases to which flesh is heir. This view of the subject was not altogether novel, but the profession had not paid sufficient attention to it. Abernethy always opposed, with great zeal, the artificial line of demarcation drawn between surgery and medicine; he considering the two sciences as "one and indivisible." Let the reader imagine a snug, elderly, sleek, and venerable-looking man, approaching seventy years of age, rather below than above the middle height, somewhat inclined to corpulency, and still upright in his carriage, with his hair most primly powdered, and nicely curled round his brow and temples. Let them imagine such a person habited in sober black, with his feet thrust carelessly in a pair of unlaced half-boots, and his hands deposited in the pockets of his "peculiars," and they have the "glorious John" of the profession before their eyes.—*Physic and Physicians.* Abernethy's rudeness of manner is well known, and was a great blemish in the character of one who really possessed a most benevolent heart. We subjoin some anecdotes of this eminent physician, collected from various sources.

His eccentricities disgusted so many patients, that Sir Astley Cooper used to say, "Abernethy's manner was worth a thousand a year to *him*."

Some of his patients he would cut short with—"Sir, I have heard enough! You have heard of my book?" "Yes." "Then go home and read it." To a lady complaining of low spirits, he would say, "Don't come to me! Go and buy a skipping-rope!" Sometimes, however, he met with his match:—Cutting a gentleman, one day, short, the patient suddenly locked the door, slipped the key into his pocket, and protested he would be heard; which so pleased Abernethy, that he not only complied with the patient's wishes, but complimented him on the resolute manner he adopted.

He was a great enemy to prolix explanations on the part of his patients. "People come here," he would often say, "to consult me, and they will torture me with their long, foolish, fiddle-de-dee stories; so we quarrel; and then they blackguard me all about this busy town; but I can't help that." A lady, determined to treat him after his own fashion, having in some way injured her thumb, on entering his room, merely thrust it out towards him, with—"My thumb, sir!" "You, madam," said he, "are the only sensible woman I ever had for a patient."

The Duke of W——, having insisted on seeing him out of his usual hours, abruptly entered his parlour one day; he asked him how he got into the room. "By the door," was the reply. "Then," said Abernethy, "I recommend you to make your exit by the same way." He refused to attend George the Fourth until he had delivered his lecture at the hospital; in consequence of which he lost a royal appointment.

On Abernethy's receiving the appointment of Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Physicians, a professional friend observed to him that they should have something new. "What do you mean?" asked Abernethy. "Why," said the other, "of course you will brush up the lectures which you have been so long delivering at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and let us have them in an improved form." "Do you take me for a fool or a knave?" rejoined Abernethy. "I have always given the students at the hospital that to which they were entitled—the best produce of my mind. If I could have made my lectures to them better, I would certainly have made them so. I will give the College of Surgeons precisely the same lectures, down to the smallest details; nay, I will tell the old fellows how to make a poultice." Soon after, when he was lecturing to the students at St. Bartholomew's, and adverting to the College of Surgeons, he chucklingly exclaimed, "I told the big wigs how to make a poultice." It is said, by those who have seen it, that Dr. Abernethy's explanation of the art of making a poultice was irresistibly entertaining. His hobby retained full possession of his mind to the end of his life. He attributed, as we have seen, his disease in a great measure to the stomach. He said, "It is all stomach: we use our stomach ill when we are young, and it uses us ill when we are old."

He wrote for Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia the anatomical and physiological articles, from the letter A to the word Canal; of which that on Artery is considered the most important. —*Georgian Era; "Physic and Physicians."*

The following is a list of his works:—1. Surgical and Physiological Essays, London, 1793–97, three parts. 2 Surgical Observations, containing a Classification of Tumours, with cases to illustrate the History of each Species. An account of Diseases which strikingly resemble the Venereal Disease, and various Cases illustrative of different Surgical Subjects, London, 1804. 3. Surgical Observations, Part Second, containing an Account of the Disorders of the Health in general, and of the Digestive Organs in particular, which accompany Local Diseases, and obstruct their cure. Observations on the diseases of the Urethra, particularly of that part which is surrounded by the Prostate Gland: and observations relative to the Treatment of one species of the Nævi Maternæ, London, 1806, 1816. The four following articles may be considered as an enlarged edition of this and the preceding: 4. Surgical Observations on the Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases, and on Aneurisms, London, 1809; third edition, 1813. 5. Surgical Observations, Part Second, containing Observations on the Origin and Treatment of Pseudo-syphilitic Diseases, and on Diseases of the Urethra, London, 1810. 6. Surgical Observations on Injuries of the Head, and other Miscellaneous Subjects, London, 1810. 7. Surgical Observations on Tumours, and on Lumbar Abscess, London, 1811. This and the preceding are intended to form two volumes. 8. An Inquiry into the Probability and Rationality of Mr. Hunter's Theory of Life, being the subject of the first two Anatomical Lectures before the Royal College of Surgeons, London, 1814. 9. The Introductory Lecture for the year 1815, exhibiting some of Mr. Hunter's Opinions respecting Diseases; delivered before the Royal College of Surgeons, London, 1815. 10. Physiological Lectures, 1817. Surgical Works, a new edition, 1815. 11. An Account of a singular Disease in the Upper Maxillary Sinus. Trans. Med. et Chir. 2p. 309, 1800. 12, Account of Two Instances of Uncommon Formations in the Viscera of the Human Body. Phil. Trans., 1793, Abr. 18p. 295. 13. Observations on the Foramen Thebesii of the Heart. Phil. Trans., 1798, Abr. 18p. 287. 14. Some Particulars in the Anatomy of the Whale. Phil. Trans. IV. 1796, Abr. 18p. 675. The celebrated "My Book," to which he was so fond of referring his patients, was the "Surgical Observations, &c." (See Nos. 2 and 3 above.) He thus addresses a patient, "Well, sir, as to the question of diet, I must refer you to my book. There are only about a dozen pages, in which you will find (beginning at page 73) all that is necessary for you to know. I am christened 'Doctor My-Book,' and satirized under that name all over England; but who would sit and listen to a long lecture of twelve pages, or remember one-half of it when it is done? So I have reduced my directions into writing, and there they are, for anybody to follow, if they please."

The reader should procure Mr. George Macilwain's Memoirs of John Abernethy, with a view of his Writings, Lectures, and Character, London, 2 vols., p. 8vo. 1853.

"Abernethy's memory is worthy of a good biographer, and happily it has found one. Mr. Macilwain writes well; and, evidently, in giving the history of his deceased friend he executed a labour of love."—*London Standard.*

Abingdon, Earl of. See BERTIE, WILLOUGHBY.

Abingdon, or **Abington,** or **Habington, Thomas.** Antiquities of the Cathedral Churches of Chichester and Litchfield, London, 1717. Reprinted under the title of Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, to which are added the Antiquities of the Cathedrals of Chichester and Litchfield, London, 1723.

Abington, William. See HABINGTON.

Able or **Abel, Thomas,** an English divine, executed at Smithfield, temp. Henry VIII., 1540. The title which follows sufficiently explains the offence given to the king; to which Able added the still further provocation of denying the king's supremacy in matters ecclesiastical: 1. Tractatus de non dissolvendo Henrici et Catherinæ matrimonio, Invicta Veritas. An Answer that by no manner of means it may be lawful for the King to be divorced from the Queen's Grace, his lawful Wife. The king did not, as in the case of Luther, attempt to confute Dr. Able by polemical arguments, but this being a question where the sword was likely to be more powerful than the pen, his majesty brought into requisition a logic which has never failed to silence—if not convince. Dr. Able's reasoning may have been perfect, but he argued at a disadvantage. Between a syllogism and an axe the contest is unequal. The king gained his point, for he was divorced, and remarried; while good Dr. Able sealed his testimony at Smithfield.

Abrabanel, Solomon. Complaints of the Children of Israel, &c., London, 1736. This refers to the Test Act.

Abraham, J. H.. Juvenile Essays, &c., London, 1806.

Acca, died 740. In the course of his numerous writings, Bede introduces the names of several of his literary friends, most of whom, as we learn from other sources, were eminently distinguished for their learning and virtues.

Many of the most important of his commentaries on the Scriptures were composed at the desire of Acca, Bishop of Hexham, and dedicated to that prelate. Acca was a man of considerable learning, and great piety; he had received his first instructions among the congregation of scholars assembled around Bishop Bosa, and he quitted their society to place himself under Wilfred, who ordained him a presbyter. He continued to be one of Wilfred's most faithful followers until his death, accompanied him on his last journey to Rome, (where he finished his studies,) and was chosen to succeed him in the see of Hexham. Bede describes the zeal with which he laboured to adorn and enlarge his church, and to enrich it with "a most ample and noble library." In 731, when Bede completed his history, Acca is mentioned as still holding the bishopric of Hexham; but soon afterwards, in 732 or 733, he was driven from it for some cause now unknown. He seems to have retired to Whitern, (Candida Casa,) where he remained a few years. The date of his death is uncertain; but the best authorities place it on the twentieth of October, 740, when his body was carried to Hexham, to be buried in the church which owed to him so much of its beauty. Bale and Pits have so far misunderstood the words of Bede, as to attribute to Acca a collection of lives of the saints whose relics were deposited in the church of Hexham, and a treatise, "De ecclesiasticis sui chori officiis." On the same authority also, Leyser places the name of Acca in the list of mediæval Latin poets. Leland speaks as having seen a collection of his letters, one of which, addressed to Bede, is still preserved, in which he urges that scholar to devote his learning to the illustration of the Scriptures.—Abbreviated from *Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Accum, Frederick, 1769–1838, born at Westphalia, teacher of practical chemistry, pharmacy, and mineralogy, London. 1. System of Theoretical and Practical Chemistry, plates, 2 vols., 1803. 2. A Practical Essay on the Analysis of Minerals, exemplifying the best methods of analyzing ores, earths, stones, inflammable fossils, and mineral substances in general, 1804. 3. A Manual of Analytical Mineralogy, intended to facilitate the Practical Analysis of minerals, 2 vols., 1808. 4. A Practical Treatise on Gas-lights, exhibiting a summary Description of the Apparatus and Machinery best calculated for illuminating streets, houses, and manufactories, illustrated with seven coloured plates, 1815. 5. Chemical Recreations. 6. A Practical Essay, or Chemical Re-agents, or Tests, illustrated by a series of experiments, 1816. 7. Chemical Amusements, comprising a series of curious and instructive Experiments in Chemistry, 1817. In addition to these works, Mr. Accum was the author of many contributions to Nicholson's Journal.

Achard. Remarks on Swallows, &c., Phil. Trans.

Achard. Treatises on Chemistry, 1784.

Achard, F. C. Cultivation of the Beet; Phil. Trans.

Acherley, Roger. 1. Britannic Constitution; or, The Fundamental Form of Government in Britain, demonstrating the original contract entered into by the King and People, Lon., 1727. 2. The Free Parliament, 1731, 8vo. 3. Reasons for Uniformity in the State: being a Supplement to the Britannic Constitution, 1780, 8vo.

Achesone, James. Military Garden, Edin., 1629.

Ackin, Joseph. Mysteries of Counterfeiting, 1696.

Ackland, J. True Patriotism, 1818.

Ackland, J., a political economist. An Answer to a Pamphlet published by Edward King, Esq., in which he attempts to prove the Public Utility of the National Debt; a confutation of that pernicious doctrine, and a true statement of the real cause of the present high price of provisions, 1796.

Ackland, Thomas Gilbank, of St. John's College, Cambridge, author of Miscellaneous Poems, 1812. Two Sermons, published 1789, 1813.

Ackworth, George, LL.D, an English divine and civilian, temp. Queen Mary. He assisted Archbishop Parker in his Antiquitates Britannicæ, and wrote against the Roman Catholic Church. His works were published, 1562, 1573, 1577.

Acland, Hugh Dyke. A Brief sketch of the History and Present Situation of the Vaudois, 1825.

Acres, Joseph. Author of sundry sermons, London, 1714–28.

Acryse, L. Church Catechism explained, Lond., 1702.

Acton, E. de. Published sundry novels, 1803–10.

Acton. Fruit from Canaan, London, 1709.

Acton, George. Medical writer, published London, 1668–70.

Acton, Henry. Six Lectures on the Dignity, Office, and Work of our Lord Jesus Christ. In explanation of Unitarian views of the Gospel, 12mo., London, 1830.

Acton, J. Contributor to Nich. Journal.

Acton, S. Published sundry sermons, 1714–17.

Acton, T. Herman, of the Middle Temple. Reports of cases argued and determined before the Commissioners of Appeals in prize causes; also, an appeal to the king in Council, concerning the judgments in June, 1809, vol. i., part i., 1809; vol. i., part ii., 1811.

Acton, W. A new Journal of Italy, Lond. 1691,1794.

Acton, William, late Surgeon at Islington Dispensary. Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Organs in both Sexes: Non-Specific Diseases; Syphilis, Lon., 8vo; 2d ed.

Aculeus. Letters on the Cow-Pox, 1805.

Adair. A Sketch of the Character of the late Duke of Devonshire, London, 1811.

Adair, James, died 1798, Sergeant-at-Law, M.P. 1. Thoughts on the Dismission of Officers for their conduct in Parliament, 1764. 2. Observations on the Power of Alienation in the Crown, 1768. 3. Discussions of the Law of Libels, 1785.

Adair, James, a trader and resident among the North American Indians for 40 years. He published the History of the American Indians, particularly those nations adjoining the Mississippi, East and West Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia, London, 1775. Mr. Adair espouses the opinion that the North American Indians are descended from the Hebrews.

Adair, James Makittrick, M.D., 1728–1802, was born at Inverness. He resided for some time in the West Indies, and took much interest in the exciting question of the Abolition of Slavery. His kindness to the slaves was so marked as to gain their warmest affections. He was a most determined opponent of quackery, and thereby became involved in many controversies. Philip Thicknesse and Adair, either no mean hand at a quarrel, took up the cudgels against each other. He wrote a number of medical and miscellaneous works.

Adair, John. A hydrographer; pub. 1688–1703.

Adair, Robert, M.P. A poetical writer, 1796–1802.

Adair, W. James. A lawyer and native of London, author of several legal treatises, 1764–1785.

Adair, William. A medical writer, 1793.

Adalard is only known as one of the early biographers of Dunstan, who probably brought him over from Ghent, as he states that he was a monk of the same monastery in which Dunstan had found an asylum during his exile. He dedicated his Life of Dunstan to Archbishop Alfheh, at whose desire it was written, and who was raised to the see of Canterbury in 1006. Adalard's Life of Dunstan is called in some manuscripts an "Eulogium;" it is, in fact, rather a commemorative sermon than a history, and is written in a declamatory style.—*Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Adam, Alexander, LL.D., 1741–1809, Rector of the High School of Edinburgh. An excellent scholar, as his works on Ancient Geography and on Roman Antiquities sufficiently prove. The Summary of Geography and History was first published, Edinburgh, 1784. Roman Antiquities, Edinburgh, 1791. The latter work is preferred to Dr. Kennet's on the same subject.

Adam, Archibald, M.D. Medical contributor to Phil. Trans.

Adam, Dean. A Funeral Sermon, 1766.

Adam, or **Adams, James.** Practical Essays on Agriculture, London, 1789, 2 vols., and 1794, 2 vols.

Adam, John. A writer on Mathematics, London, 1794, &c.

Adam, Robert, 1728–1792, an architect of much note. His father, also an architect, sent him to the University of Edinburgh, where he made the acquaintance of Hume, Robertson, &c. He went to Italy, and profited by his diligent observation. Desirous of obtaining a knowledge of the *habitations* of the ancients, in 1757 he visited, with M. Clerisseau, the ruins of Dioclesian's palace at Spalatro. The result of this visit was given to the world in 1764, in Ruins of the Palace of the Emperor Dioclesian, at Spalatro, in Dalmatia, illustrated with 71 plates. In 1762 he received the appointment of Architect to their Majesties. In conjunction with his brother, Mr. James Adam, he published several numbers of a book entitled The Works in Architecture of R. and J. Adam. These contain descriptions of Sion-house, Caen-Wood, Lecton Park-house, and some edifices at Whitehall, Edinburgh, &c., 4 parts, 1773–76. His buildings in Edinburgh and Glasgow have been much commended. The Adelphi and Portland Place in London are specimens of the taste of Mr. R. Adam. In the former he was assisted by his brother James, who died in 1794.

Adam, Robert, B.A., Minister of the Episcopal congregation, Blackfriars Wynd, Edinburgh. The Religious World Displayed, &c., Edinburgh, 1809.

> "Generally correct and candid, though with a natural leaning to the Episcopal Church of Scotland, of which the author was a member."—*Evangelical Magazine.*

Adam Scotus, or the Scotchman, died 1180, was a monk of the order of Premontré, and a famous Sorbonne doctor. He wrote the Life of David I. of Scotland, who died 1153. Many of his works are still in MS. A selection was printed in Antwerp in 1659.

Adam De Marisco, (of the Marsh,) date of birth and death unknown. Born in Somersetshire, England; studied at Oxford, and became famous for his learning. He was a friend of Robert Grossteste and Roger Bacon. Many of his works exist in MS. A copy of his letters, very curious and interesting, is in the British Museum.

Adam of Murimouth, an English historian of the fourteenth century, was educated at Oxford, and afterwards a canon of St. Paul's, London. His history comprehends only a portion of the fourteenth century.

> "It was printed at Oxford in 1722, by Anthony Hall: and a small portion was edited by Thomas Hearne, who was ignorant of its author, and gave it anonymously in the appendix to the History of Walter Hemingford, printed at Oxford in 1731."—*Rose's Biog. Dic.*

Adam, Thomas, 1701–1784, born at Leeds, was for 58 years the rector of Wintringham, Lincolnshire. No offers of preferment could induce him to relinquish his charge. He was the author of a number of religious works. The Exposition of St. Matthew's Gospel was published in 1805, and in 1837 the Rev. A. Westoby added to the above the notes on St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John, and prefixed to the work a life of the author.

> "Perhaps few were better fitted to write a practical experimental commentary on any part of the Scriptures than this author, whose pregnant briefness of remark, and deep acquaintance with experimental religion, would preserve him from prolixity, and enable him to present the most useful view of the subject to the mind. The present posthumous work will be found characterized by all the best peculiarities of the author."—*Record.*

The Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, a most competent judge in the premises, gives this high character to "The Exposition:"

> "Brevity of remark, fervent piety, and intimate acquaintance with the human heart, characterize this Exposition of the Four Gospels."
>
> "Such a writer as Mr. Adam takes us out of our ordinary track of reading and reflection, and shows us ourselves. He scrutinizes the whole soul, dissipates the false glare which is apt to mislead the judgment; exposes the imperfections of what is apparently most pure and inviting; and thus teaches us to make our religion more and more spiritual, holy, solid, practical, humble, and sincere."—REV. DANIEL WILSON.
>
> "This work has been justly pronounced a masterly and excellent exposition."

Adam, William, Esq., Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal. The Correspondence between Mr. Adam and Mr. Bowles respecting the Duke of Bedford, London, 1794. A number of Mr. Adam's speeches in the House of Commons have been published.

Adamnan is supposed to have been a native of Ireland, but the date of his birth is not known.

Editions of Adamnan's works:—1. Canisii Antiquæ Lectiones, 4to, 1601, tom. iv. Edward Basnage, fol. Antwerp, 1725, tom. i., p. 678. The Life of St. Columba. 2. Adamanni Scotohiberni Abbatis celeberrimi, de Situ Terræ Sanctæ, et quorundam aliorum locorum ut Alexandriæ et Constantinopoleos, Libri tres. Ante annos nongentos et amplius conscripti, et nunc primum in lucem prolati, studio Jacobi Gretseri Societatis Jesu Theologi. Accessit eorundem librorum Breviarium, seu Compendium, breviatore venerabili Beda Presbytero, cum prolegomenis et notis. Small Quarto, Ingolstadt, 1619. 3. Messingham, Florilegium Insulæ Sanctorum seu Vitæ et Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ, fol., Paris, 1624, p. 141. The life of St. Columba, reprinted from Canisius, who edited it from a MS. at Windberg, in Bavaria. 4. Colgan, Triadis Thaumaturgæ seu Divorum Patricii, Columbæ, et Brigidæ, trium veteris et majoris Scotiæ, seu Hiberniæ Sanctorum insulæ, communium patronorum Acta, fol., Lovanii, 1647, tom. ii., p. 336. The Life of Columba, from a MS. at Augst, exhibiting a more complete and better text than that of Canisius. 5. Acta Sanctorum Ordinis S. Benedicti. Sæculum III., pars secunda, fol., Paris, 1672. The treatise De Locis Sanctis, from Gretser's edition, compared with three MSS. 6. Acta Sanctorum Junii, tom. ii., fol., Antverpiæ, 1698, p. 197. The Life of Columba, reprinted from Colgan. Abbreviated from Wright's Biog.

Adams, Abigail, wife of John Adams, second President of the United States of America, and mother of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States. Her grandson, Charles Francis Adams, *q. v.*, has published a collection of her Letters; fourth edition, Bost., 1848, 12mo.

Adams, Amos, 1727–75, minister at Roxbury, Massachusetts, was graduated at Harvard College, 1752. He published a number of sermons, 1756–69. In two discourses on the General Fast, April 6, 1769, he gave A Concise Historical View of the Difficulties, Hardships, and Perils, which attended the planting and progressive improvement of New England, with a particular Account of its long and destructive Wars, expensive Expeditions &c.; republished in London, 1770.

Adams, C. Edgar Clifton, 16mo, 1854; Boys at Home, 16mo, New York, 1854.

Adams, Charles B., 1814–1853, an American naturalist, has published a number of papers on Conchology. Catalogue of Shells collected at Panama, New York, 1852, 4to and 8vo.

Adams, Charles Francis, son of John Quincy Adams, born 1807, Boston, Massachusetts. Editor "Letters of Mrs. Adams," fourth edition, 1848. Ed. "Letters of John Adams, addressed to his Wife." Ed. "Life and Works of John Adams," 10 vols., 8vo. Mr. Adams has rendered great service to American literature, in the preparation of the voluminous and highly-important works of his grandfather.

Adams, Eliphalet, 1676–1753, a minister of New London, Connecticut, published sundry sermons, 1709–27.

Adams, Francis. Plans for raising the Taxes, London, 1798.

Adams, Francis. Writing Tables, 1594.

Adams, George. Several religious works, Lon.

Adams, George, father and son. Lectures, Lon., 1794, 5 vols. 8vo; new ed., enlarged by William Jones, 1799, 5 vols. 8vo. Various treatises on mathematical instruments, &c., Lon., 1747–95.

Adams, George. New System of Agriculture and Feeding Stock, Lon., 1810.

Adams, Hannah, 1755–1832, b. at Medfield, Mass. Believing that a work upon a comprehensive plan which should give the history of the various religions of the world was much wanted, she undertook to compile one,—which was published under the title of View of Religion, in three parts: Part 1, containing An Alphabetical Compendium of the Denominations among Christians; 2, A Brief Account of Paganism, Mohammedanism, Judaism, and Deism; 3, An Account of the Religion of the Different Nations of the World. She also wrote: 2. A History of New England. 3. The Evidences of Christianity.

Adams, H. C. 1. New Greek Delectus, Lon., 12mo; new ed., 1857. 2. Greek Text of the Gospels, p. 8vo. 3. Latin Delectus, 12mo. 4. First of June, 1856, 12mo. 5. Greek Exercises. 6. Sivan the Sleeper, 1857, 12mo

Adams, H. G. 1. British Butterflies, Lon., 16mo. 2. Poetical Quotations, 12mo. 3. Sacred Poetical Quotations, 12mo. 4. Favourite Song Birds; 2d ed., 1855, 12mo. 5. Kentish Coronal, 12mo. 6. Nests and Eggs of British Birds; 1st and 2d Series, 16mo. 7. Story of the Seasons; 2d ed., 1855. Other works.

Adams, or Adam, James. Practical Essays on Agriculture, Lon., 1789, 2 vols.; 1794.

Adams, James. The Pronunciation of the English Language vindicated from imputed Anomaly and Caprice, Edin., 1799; and other works.

Adams, John. 1. Index Villaris; or, An Exact Register, alphabetically digested, of all the Cities, &c. in England and Wales, Lon., 1680, '88, 1700. 2. The Renowned City of London surveyed and illustrated in a Latin poem; translated into English by W. F., of Gray's Inn, Lon., 1670. Reprinted in vol. x. of the Harleian Miscellany.

Adams, John, d. 1719, Provost of King's College, a native of London, and a very eloquent preacher, pub. a number of serms., Lon., 1700–16.

Adams, John. The Young Sea-Officer's Assistant, both in his Examination and Voyage, 1773.

Adams, John, Master of the Academy at Pultney. A View of Universal History, 1795. He wrote many other useful educational works.

Adams, John. Works on Horsemanship, Lon., 1799.

Adams, John. The Young Ladies' and Gentlemen's Atlas, Lon., 1805.

Adams, John, F.L.S., a writer on Conchology, 1797–1800.

Adams, John, 1704–1740, son of John Adams, of Nova Scotia, graduated at Harvard College, 1721. A volume of his poems was published at Boston, 1745. He is stated to have been the "master of nine languages, and conversant with Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish authors." —*Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.*

Adams, John, 1735–1826, second President of the United States of America, was born at Braintree, Mass.

> "His father determined to give him a collegiate education, and placed him in consequence under the care of Mr. Marsh, that he might be prepared for entrance into the University of Cambridge. He remained in that institution until the year 1755, when he received his Bachelor's degree, and, in 1758, that of Master of Arts."

In 1765, he published in the Boston Gazette several pieces, which were reprinted in London, in 1768, by Mr. Thos. Hollis, and called by him A Dissertation on Canon and Feudal Law. He also wrote certain pieces for the Boston Gazette, under the anonymous signature of Novanglus, which were inserted in Almon's Remembrancer. These papers were afterwards collected and pub. in London, in a pamphlet entitled A History of the Quarrel between Great Britain and the American Colonies; A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America against the attack of Mr. Turgot in his letter to Dr. Price dated March 22, 1778, Lon., 1787, '88. This work was reprinted by Stockdale in 1794, who prefixed to it the title of History of the Principal Republics of the World.

> "This is both a learned and a judicious work. The writings of Mr. Adams are less known in this country than their merit demands."—*Rose's New Biog. Dict.*

Discourses on Davila: a Series of Papers on Political History, by an American Citizen, Bost., 1805. This work was compiled from articles in the Gazette of the United States written by Mr. Adams in 1790. For a complete list of Mr. Adams's pamphlets, &c., see Life and Works of John Adams, second President of the United States; edited by his grandson, Charles Francis Adams, 10 vols. 8vo, 1850–56.

> "The collection is edited by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams, the depositary of all the manuscripts as well of John Adams as of his father, the late John Quincy Adams, and is intended as the first of two great publications elucidating the history of the rise and progress of these United States from the year 1761, in which the Revolutionary struggle first began, down to the year 1848, when the younger Adams died."
>
> "Of the writings of our Revolutionary worthies none have been presented to the public with so much ability, care, and good faith as those of John Adams. The main portion of the labor devolved on Charles Francis Adams, who has devoted to it several years, and has set an example of thorough research and sound judgment which cannot be too highly commended."—Dr. Rufus W. Griswold.
>
> "A contribution to the materials of American history not second in importance and interest to any of the great publications with which it is most obviously to be compared."—*N. Amer. Rev.*

Letters to his Wife, Bost., 1841, 2 vols. 12mo. See Adams, Charles Francis.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, by a remarkable coincidence, expired on the same day, July 4, 1826, the anniversary of American Independence, which they both had so large a share in promoting.

Adams, John. 1. The Doctrine of Equity: being a commentary of the law as administered by the Court of Chancery, Lon., 8vo; 3d Amer. ed., with the Notes and References to the previous ed., by J. R. Ludlow and J. M. Collins; and Additional Notes and References to recent English and American Decisions, by Henry Wharton, Phila., 1855, 8vo. The text-book at Cambridge Law-School, William and Mary College, Cincinnati Law-School, University of Virginia, University of Mississippi, &c. See Collins, John M. 2. Treatise on the Principles and Practice of the Action of Ejectment, Lon., 8vo; with Amer. Notes and Precedents, by J. L. Tillinghast and T. W. Clerke; with Additional Notes, by Wm. Hogan and T. W. Waterman, N. York, 1854, 8vo.

Adams, Captain John. Sketches taken during two Voyages to Africa, &c., Lon., 1833, 8vo.

> "A valuable little work."—Lowndes.

Adams, John Couch, b. 1817, Cornwall, Eng., a distinguished astronomer, contrib. many valuable papers to Mem. Ast. Soc., Phil. Trans., &c.

Adams, Rev. John Greenleaf, b. 1810, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Practical Hints to Universalists. Christian Victor. Edited and contrib. to "Our Day; a Gift for the Times." Also, in connexion with Rev. E. H. Chapin, The Fountain, a Gift for Temperance; and Hymns for Christian Devotion. Editor of Gospel Teacher, &c.

Adams, John Quincy, 1767–1848, sixth President of the United States, was b. July 11, at Quincy, Mass., son of John Adams, second President of the U. States. At the age of ten he accompanied his father to Europe, and, under his eye, prosecuted his studies during the greater part of the ensuing ten years, being part of the time at school in Leyden, and a part accompanying Mr. Danâ on his mission to St. Petersburg, acting as Secretary and French interpreter. Again he was sent to Europe, in 1795, on a public mission to Holland. From thence he was transferred to Berlin, where he passed four years, in the last of which he made a journey through Silesia. His letters were collected by Mr. Asbury Dickens and published without authority in London in 1804. They were trans. into German by F. G. Friese, with remarks by F. A. Zimmerman, and pub. at Breslau, 1805; trans. into French by J. Dupuy, Paris, 1807. Mr. A. trans. the work of Frederick de Gentz, entitled The Origin and Principles of the American Revolution compared with the Origin and Principles of the French Revolution, Phila., 8vo. He also trans. Wieland's Oberon, MS. Of his numerous productions the principal are A Report on Weights and Measures made to Congress, Wash., 1818, 8vo; Lectures on Rhetoric and Oratory, Camb., 2 vols. 8vo; Dermot McMorrogh, an Historical Tale, Bost. 1832, 8vo; Letters on the Masonic Institution, 1847, 8vo Eulogies on Madison, (1836,) Monroe, (1831,) and La Fayette, (1834;) Jubilee of the Constitution, N. York, 1837. See Memoir of the Life of J. Q. Adams, by Josiah Quincy, LL.D., Bost., 1858. A collective ed. of Mr. Adams's works is promised by his son, Charles Francis Adams.

Adams, Jonas, a writer on law, 1593.

Adams, Joseph, M.D., 1756–1818, an able physician and teacher of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine. He pub. twelve treatises, &c. of a professional nature, Lon., 1795–1816. See Life of John Hunter.

Adams, Joseph, of N. Hampshire, 1719-1783, pub. some serms., 1757, &c.

Adams, Matthew, d. 1753, of Boston, Massachusetts, wrote some fugitive essays. Dr. Benjamin Franklin acknowledges his obligations for access to his library.

Adams, Nehemiah, D.D., b. 1806, Salem, Mass., settled in Boston. 1. The Baptized Child. 2. Remarks on the Unitarian Belief. 3. Life of John Eliot. 4. South-Side View of Slavery, 12mo. 5. Friends of Christ in the New Testament, 1853. 6. Christ a Friend. 7. Communion-Sabbath. 8. Agnes and the Little Key. 9. Bertha and her Baptism. 10. Assurance of Faith: being a Sermon preached before the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers. 11. Truths for the Times: a Series of Tracts. 12. Catherine; or, The Early Saved, 1858. Various pamphlet sermons. Contrib. to Spirit of Pilgrims, Lit. Theol. Rev., Bibliotheca Sacra, &c.

Adams, Q., a writer on Longitude, Lon., 1811.

Adams, R. N., D.D. The Opening of the Sealed Book of the Apocalypse shown to be a Symbol of the Future Republication of the Old Testament, Lon., 1838. See Church of Eng. Quar. Rev., Oct. 1838.

Adams, Rice, a theological writer, 1708–1736.

Adams, Richard. True and Terrible Relation from Maltravis, in Malaga, Lon., 1648.

Adams, Richard, d. 1684, a Non-Conformist divine, educated at Cambridge; expelled for Non-Conformity, 1662. He compiled the Notes on St. Paul's Epistles to the Philippians and Colossians in Phole's Bible, and assisted his brother, Thomas Adams, in some other works.

Adams, Robert. Expeditionis Hispanorum in Angliam, vera Descriptio, anno 1588, Roberto Adamo, Authore, 1589.

Adams, Robert, b. Hudson, N. York. Narrative of Robert Adams, a sailor, who was wrecked on the Western Coast of Africa in 1810, was detained three years in slavery by the Arabs of the Great Desert, and resided several months in the city of Timbuctoo. Pronounced an imposition by the N. Amer. Rev., vol. v., 1817.

> "A curious, marvellous, but authentic narrative."—Lowndes.

Adams, S. Elements of Reading, Lon., 1781.

Adams, Samuel, D.D., pub. some serms., 1716.

Adams, Samuel, 1722–1803, Governor of Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard College, 1740. He wrote a number of political essays.

Adams, Sarah Flower, d. 1848, a musical composer; authoress of works collected under the title of Adoration, Aspiration, and Belief. She wrote some poetical pieces and criticisms.

Adams, T. Democracy Unveiled, Lon., 1811.

Adams, T. History of the Town of Shaftesbury, 1809.

Adams, Thomas. Serm. on Rev. xxii. 12, 1660.

Adams, Thomas, a theological writer, pub. 1613–33.

Adams, Thos., d. 1670, wrote in opposition to the Established Ch. of Eng., and on the Principles of Religion.

Adams, Wm. Complete History of the Civil Wars in Scotland, 1644–46; 2d ed., Edin., 1724.

Adams, Wm. Fifteen Occasional Serms., Oxon., 171

Adams, Wm. Vitruvius Scoticus, &c., Edin. 1750.

Adams, Wm., Surgeon, London. Disquisition on the Stone, Gravel, and the Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, &c., London, 1773.

Adams, Wm., D.D., 1707–1789, Master of Pembroke, Oxford, &c., author of a number of sermons, and an Answer to Hume's very absurd Essay on Miracles. Dr. Adams was a valued friend of Dr. Johnson's. Boswell tells us:

> "We then went to Pembroke College, and waited on his old friend Dr. Adams, the master of it, whom I found to be a most polite, pleasing, communicative man. He had distinguished himself by an able answer to David Hume's 'Essay on Miracles.' He told me he had once dined in company with Hume in London; that Hume shook hands with him, and said, 'You have treated me much better than I deserve;' and that they exchanged visits."

Adams, Wm. Political treatises, 1796–97.

Adams, Sir Wm., Surgeon and Oculist Extraordinary to the Prince Regent. Among other professional works, this eminent oculist has published, A Practical Inquiry into the Causes of the frequent Failure of the Operations of Depression, and of the Extraction of the Cataract, as usually performed, &c., Lond., 1817. This work has been commended as one of great value to the chirurgical library.

Adams, William, 1814–1848, Vicar of St. Peter's, Oxford, acquired considerable celebrity as a writer of religious works. See some notices of his life in A Remembrancer of Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, the burial-place of the Rev. W. Adams, Lon., p. 8vo. 1. Sacred Allegories; 2d ed., 1844, 12mo; 3d ed., 1855, cr. 8vo; illustrated by Foster, 1855, sm. 4to: this is composed of Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 6. 2. Shadow of the Cross, 1842, 12mo; 8th ed., 1849. 3. The Old Man's Home; 8th ed., 1853, 12mo. 4. Distant Hills; 4th ed., 1847, 12mo. 5. The Fall of Crœsus, 1846, fp. 8vo. 6. The King's Messengers, 1847, 12mo; 2d ed., 1852, 12mo. 7. Warnings of the Holy Week; 3d ed., 1849, 12mo; 4th ed., 1852, 12mo. 8. Cherry-Stones; edited by H. C. Adams, 1851, fp. 8vo; 4th ed., 1855, 12mo.

Adams, Zabdiel, 1730–1801, of Massachusetts, cousin to John Adams, second President of the United States of America, pub. some serms., 1771–88.

Adamson. Poemata Sacra, &c., Lon., 1619.

Adamson. A work upon Elect Sinners, Lon., 1768.

Adamson, Henry. Muses Threnodie, Edin., 1638.

Adamson, John. The Muse's Welcome to King James VI. at his return to Scotland, anno 1617, Edin., 1618. The speeches will be found in Nichols's Progress of King James. He published several other works.

Adamson, John, M.A., Rector of Burton Coggles. 1. The Duty and Daily Frequenting of the Public Service of the Church; a Sermon on Matt. xxi. 13, 1698. 2. Funeral Serm., Rev. xiv. 13, 1707.

Adamson, John, 1787–1855. 1. Memoir of Camoens, 1820. 2. History, Antiquities, and Literature of Portugal, vol. i., 1842, 8vo; vol. ii., 1846, 8vo.

Adamson, M. A Friendly Epistle to Neighbour John Taylor, of Norwich, Lon., n. d.

Adamson, Patrick, 1543–1591, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, was born at Perth. He wrote a number of theological works in Latin.

Adamson, W. Contrib. to Phil. Mag., i. 256, 1817.

Adamthwaite, John, theological writer, Birmingham, 1771–78.

Aday. A work upon Distilling, Lon.

Addams, J. Reports of Cases determined in the Ecclesiastical Courts, 1822–25, 2 vols. 8vo; Lon., 1823–25.

Addenbrooke, J. Essay on Free-Thinking, Lon., 1714.

Adderley, Thomas, Published a Sermon on Psalm cxxii. 6, Cambridge, 1676.

Addington, A., M.D. On Sea-Scurvy, &c., Lon., 1753.

Addington, Rt. Hon. Henry, (Lord Sidmouth,) son of the preceding. Political speeches, &c., 1799–1803.

Addington, John. History of the Cow-Pox, 1801.

Addington, Stephen, 1729–1796, a dissenting minister, a native of Northampton, a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Doddridge. He was a schoolmaster of considerable repute. He wrote a number of educational and theological works, 1757–83.

Addington, Sir Wm., Author of Abridgment of Penal Statutes, &c., London, 1775. 6th. ed. 1812.

Addison, Alexander, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, 1759–1807. Reports of Cases in County Courts, High Court of Errors and Appeals in Pennsylvania, Washington, 1800, Obs. on Gallatin's Speech, 1798; Report of Committee, Virginia Assembly, 1800.

Addison, Anthony, Vicar of St. Helen's, Abington, Berkshire. Sermon on Psalm lxviii. 28, Oxford, 1704.

Addison, C. G. 1. Temple Church, Lon., 1843. 2. Law of Contracts, Lon., 1846; Phila., 1847; 2d ed., Lon., 1849, 2 vols. r. 8vo. 3. History of the Knights Templars, 8vo. 4. Journey to Damascus and Palmyra, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. Wrongs and their Remedies, Lon. and Phila., 1857.

Addison, G. H., 1793–1815, author of Indian Reminiscences, or the Bengal Moofussul Miscellany, 1837.

Addison, Joseph, 1672–1719, one of the most eminent of English authors, was the eldest son of Lancelot Addison, D.D., Dean of Lichfield, the author of some theological treatises noticed hereafter. Joseph was born at Milston, near Ambros-Bury, Wiltshire, May 1, 1672. After passing through his preliminary studies at Amesbury and Salisbury, he became an inmate of the Charter-house, where he made the acquaintance of a youth who subsequently became celebrated as his associate, and an important literary character:—the names of Richard Steele and Joseph Addison have become so closely united, that they must descend in unbroken partnership to the latest generations. At the age of fifteen he was entered at King's College, Oxford, where his father had preceded him. He here applied himself with such diligence to classical learning, that he "acquired an elegant Latin style before he arrived at that age in which lads usually begin to write good English." The excellence of his Latin poetry soon made him famous in both universities. At a later day these fruits of early scholarship were collected and published in the Musæ Anglicanæ.

> "Our country owes it to him, that the famous Monsieur Boileau first conceived an opinion of the English genius for poetry, by perusing the present he made him of the Musæ Anglicanæ."—Tickell: *Preface to Addison's Works.*

When about twenty-two years of age, he addressed some verses to Dryden, commending his translations, which were highly praised by the most eminent judges, and were so fortunate as to elicit the plaudits of Dryden himself. A translation of the greater part of the fourth book of Virgil's Georgics, confirmed the good opinion which the great poet was inclined to entertain of the abilities of this youthful follower. The excellent critical preface to Dryden's version of the Georgics, and many of the arguments, were from the pen of the new aspirant to poetical distinction. A running criticism in verse on some of the principal English poets, addressed to Sacheverell, and some other productions of merit, still further increased the reputation of the author. So far, all was most encouraging; but this "fancied life in others' breath," as one of the poets styles Fame, was an unsubstantial dependence for the every-day necessities of life. At this juncture, in 1695, a poem addressed to King William, on one of his campaigns, dedicated to Lord Keeper Somers, secured the favour of this nobleman, and a pension of £300 per annum. About this period he published his Latin poems, inscribed to another great man of the day, Mr. Montague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, afterwards Lord Halifax. It is said to have been chiefly owing to the discouragement of this eminent statesman, that Addison resigned his original intention of taking holy orders. Other accounts represent his own humility to have suggested to his mind distrust of his qualifications and fitness for a position so sacred and responsible. Whether the voice of ambition at this season of youthful triumph was permitted to drown the pleadings of conscience, it is impossible to decide; but there appear to us to be many intimations in the future writings of the lay moralist, that the convictions of religious duty ever remained stronger than the arguments by which they were overruled. About the end of the year 1699, Addison determined to gratify an inclination which insufficient means had heretofore obliged him to postpone, and he left England on a visit to the classic soil of Italy. Fortunately, we are not left to conjecture what must have been the effects of scenes so inspiring upon a mind so well educated to appreciate their power. In his remarks on several parts of Italy, in the years 1701, 2, 3, we have a record of his impressions, which deserves more notice than it receives in the present day, or indeed has secured in any preceding generation of readers. The death of King William, in 1702, brought a new set of statesmen in power, and the loss of Addison's pension awakened the young traveller from his classic dreams of past ages to the necessary provision for the day which was passing over him. He returned home, and found himself in England with no means of livelihood, and no prospects beyond the uncertain dependence of a literary hack. He was not allowed to remain long in this unenviable condition. The battle of Blenheim, fought August, 1704, had excited the attention of Europe to the conquerors, and the opportunity must not be lost to celebrate the event in the most august strains of which the poetic muse was capable. Lord Treasurer Godolphin inquired anxiously for a poet, and Lord Halifax named

Addison as the proper person. Mr. Treasurer Boyle, afterwards Lord Carleton, was sent to prefer the request to the poet, who, as it will readily be believed, immediately undertook the duty. THE CAMPAIGN was written, and the successful bard became Commissioner of Appeals, and in 1706, Under-Secretary of State. There was much wisdom in this appointment. The aid of such a penman was not to be despised by any ministry, however powerful. The Present State of the War, an anonymous pamphlet, published in November, 1707, was credited to the new secretary. In 1709, our poet attended the Marquis of Wharton to Ireland as secretary. Whilst absent, Steele published the first number of The Tatler, April 12, 1709.

He soon became a most useful contributor to his friend's paper. He also contributed five articles to a political paper, The Whig Examiner, the first number of which appeared on the 14th September, 1710. The Tatler was brought to a close, January 2, 1711, and the first of the ensuing March, the Spectator made its appearance. This periodical, of which as many as 20,000 copies were sold in a day, still retains its popularity. Addison's contributions may be known by the signature C. L. I. or O., forming the word "Clio." The Guardian, commenced March 12, 1713, was also largely indebted to Addison. In 1713 appeared the celebrated tragedy of Cato, which was acted for thirty-five successive nights, notwithstanding Pope's opinion that it was not so well suited to the stage as it was to the closet. In this year was published a political squib of our author's, entitled The Trial and Conviction of Count Tariff. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, Addison supported the government with great vigour in the Freeholder, which was published from September 23 to June 29, of the next year. His verses to Sir Godfrey Kneller, and a few other minor pieces, were given to the world about this time.

In 1716, he married the dowager Countess of Warwick: of this match Dr. Johnson remarks:—"This marriage, if uncontradicted report can be credited, made no addition to his happiness; it neither found nor made them equal. She always remembered her own rank, and thought herself entitled to treat with very little ceremony the tutor of her son." He breathed his last at Holland-house on the 17th June, 1719, when just entering the 48th year of his age. "Before he expired, he sent for his step-son, the Earl of Warwick, then in his 21st year, and while the young nobleman stood at his bedside to receive his commands, grasping his hand, he said he had called him that he might see with what peace a Christian could die. He left an only daughter by the countess."

Sir Richard Steele acknowledges himself indebted to Addison for a considerable part of his comedy of the Tender Husband, which appeared in 1704; and he is also known to be the author of the Drummer, or The Haunted House. Some papers in a continuation of The Spectator, which was attempted, but soon dropped, and one or two in a publication of a similar nature, entitled The Lover, were contributed by him during the years 1713 and 1714.

It is well known that Addison has always laboured under the suspicion, not only of envying his great literary rival, Pope, but also of exhibiting that envy in the most unjustifiable manner. We have not space to enter upon this question at length. How far he may have prompted the virulence of Philips and the slander of Gildon, is not likely to be satisfactorily ascertained at this late hour. We refer the curious reader to Sir William Blackstone's able paper in the Biographia Britannica, and to the article *Addison*, in Rose's New Biog. Dict. Blackstone, certainly a competent judge of evidence, considers that Addison's memory has been much calumniated, although he admits that the publication of Tickell's (?) version of the Iliad just at the moment of the appearance of Pope's translation was "indiscreet and ill-timed."

The literary merits of Addison have been discussed at length by Dr. Johnson in his Lives of the Poets. Perhaps we cannot better please and edify our readers than by quoting some opinions of the great critic, together with those of other authors, upon the writings and character of one who must always occupy the first rank in the list of English classics:

"If any judgment be made from his books, of his moral character, nothing will be found but purity and excellence. It is justly observed by Tickell, that he employed wit on the side of virtue and religion. He not only made the proper use of wit himself, but taught it to others, and from his time it has been generally subservient to the cause of reason and of truth. No greater felicity can genius attain than that of having purified intellectual pleasure, separated mirth from indecency, and wit from licentiousness; of having taught a succession of writers to bring elegance and gayety to the aid of goodness; and, if I may use expressions yet more awful, of having 'turned many to righteousness.'

"His sentences have neither studied amplitude, nor affected brevity; his periods, though not diligently rounded, are voluble and easy. Whoever wishes to attain an English style, familiar, but not coarse, and elegant, but not ostentatious, must give his days and nights to the study of Addison."—DR. JOHNSON.

"Mr. Addison wrote very fluently; but he was sometimes very slow and scrupulous in correcting. He would show his verses to several friends; and would alter almost every thing that any of them hinted as wrong. He seemed to be too diffident of himself; and too much concerned about his character as a poet; or (as he worded it) too solicitous for that kind of praise which is but a very little matter after all! Many of his Spectators he wrote very fast; and sent them to the press as soon as they were written. It seems to have been best for him not to have had too much time to correct. Addison was perfectly good company with intimates; and had something more charming in his conversation than I ever knew in any other man: but with any mixture of strangers, and sometimes only with one, he seemed to preserve his dignity much, with a stiff sort of silence."—POPE: *Spence's Anecdotes.*

"There is a grove at Magdalen College which retains the name of Addison's Walk, where still the student will linger. . . . Never, not even by Dryden, not even by Temple, had the English language been written with such sweetness, grace, and facility. But this was the smallest part of Addison's praise. Had he clothed his thoughts in the half-French style of Horace Walpole, or in the half-Latin style of Dr. Johnson, or in the half-German jargon of the present day, his genius would have triumphed over all faults of manner. As a moral satirist he stands unrivalled. If ever the best Tatlers and Spectators were equalled in their own kind, we should be inclined to guess that it must have been by the lost comedies of Menander. In wit, properly so called, Addison was not inferior to Cowley or Butler. No single ode of Cowley contains so many happy analogies as are crowded into the lines to Sir Godfrey Kneller; and we would undertake to collect from the Spectators as great a number of ingenious illustrations as can be found in 'Hudibras.' The still higher faculty of invention Addison possessed in still larger measure. . . . But what shall we say of Addison's humour? . . . We own that the humour of Addison is, in our opinion, of a more delicious flavour than the humour of either Swift or Voltaire."—T. B. MACAULAY.

"Pope's character of Addison is one of the truest, as well as one of the best, things he ever wrote. Addison deserved that character the most of any man. Yet how charming are his prose writings! He was as much a master of humour as he was an indifferent poet."—DR. LOCKIER, *Dean of Peterborough.*

"Mr. Addison did not go any depth in the study of medals: all the knowledge he had of that kind, I believe he had from me; and I did not give him above twenty lessons upon that subject."—F.

"Mr. Addison would never alter any thing after a poem was once printed; and was ready to alter almost every thing that was found fault with before. I believe he did not leave a word unchanged that I might have any scruple against in his Cato."—P.

"The last line in that tragedy originally was—

'And, oh, 'twas this that ended Cato's life.'

Mr. Pope suggested the alteration as it stands at present:

'And robs the guilty world of Cato's life.'

Mr. Addison stayed about a year at Blois. He would rise as early as between two and three in the height of summer, and lie a-bed till between eleven and twelve in the depth of winter. He was untalkative while here, and often thoughtful: sometimes so lost in thought that I have come into his room, and stayed five minutes there, before he has known any thing of it."—ABBÉ PHILIPPEAUX OF BLOIS.

"The Spectators, though there are so many bad ones among them, make themselves read still. All Addison's are allowed to be good."—ABBÉ B.

"Old Jacob Tonson did not like Mr. Addison. He had a quarrel with him: and after his quitting the secretaryship used frequently to say of him, 'One day or other you'll see that man a bishop! I'm sure he looks that way; and, indeed, I ever thought him a priest in his heart.'"—P.

"It was my fate to be much with the wits. My father was acquainted with all of them. Addison was the best company in the world."—LADY M. W. MONTAGU.

"Addison usually studied all the morning, then met his party at Button's; dined there, and stayed five or six hours, and sometimes far into the night. I was of the company for about a year, but found it was too much for me, and so I quitted it."—POPE: *Spence's Anecdotes.*

"To the keenest perception of the beautiful and sublime in composition, he added a taste pre-eminently delicate and correct, and the most engaging and fascinating style that this country had ever witnessed; with these were combined the most unrivalled humour, a morality lovely and interesting as it was pure and philanthropic, and a fancy whose effusions were peculiarly sweet, rich, and varied."—DR. DRAKE.

Dr. Blair censures Addison for occasional redundancies, and gives some instances from Nos. 412 and 413 of the Spectator. He proceeds to remark:

"Although the free and flowing manner of such an author as Mr. Addison, and the graceful harmony of his periods, may palliate such negligences; yet, in general, it holds that style freed from this prolixity appears both more strong, and more beautiful. The attention becomes remiss, the mind falls into inaction, when words are multiplied without a corresponding multiplication of ideas."—*Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres.*

"When this man looks from the world whose weakness he describes so benevolently, up to the heaven which shines over us all, I can hardly fancy a human face lighted up with a more serene rapture; a human intellect thrilling with a purer love and adoration, than Joseph Addison's! Listen to him: from your childhood you have known the verses, but who can hear their sacred music without love and awe?

> 'Soon as the evening shades prevail,
> The moon takes up the wondrous tale,' &c.

It seems to me those verses shine like the stars. They shine out of a great, deep calm. When he turns to heaven, a Sabbath comes over that man's mind: and his face lights up from it with a glory of thanks and prayer. . . . If Swift's life was the most wretched, I think Addison's was one of the most enviable. A life prosperous and beautiful—a calm death—an immense fame, and affection afterwards for his happy and spotless name."—*Thackeray's English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century.*

"We must remember that, however narrow, and prejudiced, and exclusive may seem to us the dogmas of Addison's literary criticisms, yet that these were the first *popular* essays in English towards the investigation of the grounds and axioms of æsthetic science, and that even here, in innumerable instances, (as, for example, in the celebrated reviews of Paradise Lost, and of the old national ballad of Chevy Chase,) we find the author's natural and delicate sense of the beautiful and sublime triumphing over the accumulated errors and false judgment of his own artificial age, and the author of Cato doing unconscious homage to the nature and pathos of the rude old Border ballad-maker."—PROF. T. B. SHAW.

"In a word, one may justly apply to him what Plato, in his allegorical language, says of Aristophanes; that the Graces, having searched all the world for a temple wherein they might forever dwell, settled at last in the breast of Mr. Addison."—MELMOTH.

"Addison wrote little in verse, much in sweet, elegant, Virgilian prose; so let me call it, since Longinus calls Herodotus most Homeric; and Thucydides is said to have formed his style on Pindar. Addison's compositions are built with the finest materials, in the taste of the ancients. I never read him, but I am struck with such a disheartening idea of perfection, that I drop my pen. And, indeed, far superior writers should forget his compositions, if they would be greatly pleased with their own."—DR. YOUNG.

"In refined and delicate humour Addison has no superior, if he has any equal, in English prose literature. . . . Who can set limits to the influence which such a mind has exerted? And what a lesson should it read to the conductors of our periodic press, from the stately quarterly to the daily newspaper! What untold gain would it be to the world if they would think less of party, and more of TRUTH: if they would ever be found the firm advocates of every thing that tends to elevate and bless man, and the steadfast, out-spoken opponents of all that tends to degrade, debase, and brutalize him!"—PROF. C. D. CLEVELAND.

"In Addison the reader will find a rich but chaste vein of humour and satire; lessons of morality and religion, divested of all austerity and gloom; criticism at once pleasing and profound; and pictures of national character and manners that must ever charm from their vivacity and truth."—DR. HURD.

"Greater energy of character, or a more determined hatred of vice and tyranny, would have curtailed his usefulness as a public censor. He led the nation insensibly to a love of virtue and constitutional freedom, to a purer taste in morals and literature, and to the importance of those everlasting truths which so warmly engaged his heart and imagination."—ROBERT CHAMBERS.

"It is praise enough to say of a writer, that, in a high department of literature, in which many eminent writers have distinguished themselves, he has no equal; and this may, with strict justice, be said of Addison. He is entitled to be considered not only as the greatest of the English essayists, but as the forerunner of the great English novelists. His best essays approach near to absolute perfection; nor is their excellence more wonderful than their variety. His invention never seems to flag; nor is he ever under the necessity of repeating himself, or of wearing out a subject."—MACAULAY.

"He was not only the ornament of his age and country, but he reflects dignity on the nature of man. He has divested vice of its meretricious ornaments, and planted religion and virtue in the modest and graceful attire which charm and elevate the heart."—DR. ANDERSON.

"Of Addison's numerous and well-known writings, it may be affirmed that they rest on the solid basis of real excellence, in moral tendency as well as literary merit. Vice and folly are satirized, virtue and decorum are rendered attractive; and while polished diction and Attic wit abound, the purest ethics are inculcated."—MAUNDER.

"As a writer, as a man, and as a Christian, the merit of Addison cannot be too highly extolled. His style has been always esteemed a model of excellence by men of taste. His humour has a charm which cannot be described; his philosophy is rational, and his morality is pure."—*Athenæum.*

The Life of Addison, by Lucy Aikin, 2 vols., London, 1843, post 8vo, with Portrait.

"Miss Aikin has not left a stone unturned, that her monument to one of our most polished writers and complete minds may be fair, upright, and symmetrical. Her book contains the first complete life of Addison ever put forth. As a literary biography it is a model; and its pages are besides enriched by many hitherto unpublished letters of Addison."—*London Athenæum.*

In concluding our sketch of this eminent author, we may observe, that perhaps no English writer has been so fortunate as Addison in uniting so many discordant tastes in a unanimous verdict of approbation. Browne has been thought pedantic, Johnson inflated, Taylor conceited, and Burke exuberant; but the graceful simplicity of Addison delights alike the rude taste of the uneducated, and the classic judgment of the learned. His exquisite humour charms our youth, and his affectionate admonitions impress upon our hearts those religious verities which can alone confer dignity upon age.

We subjoin a list of Addison's works: 1. Remarks on several parts of Italy in the years 1701, 1702, 1703, London, 1705, 1718, 1761. The same translated into Latin, under the title of Addisoni Epistola Missa ex Italia, ad illustrem Dominum Halifax, anno 1701. Auctore A. Murphy, 1799. 2. Campaign; a Poem with a Latin version. 3. Poems, 1712. 4. The Five Whig Examiners, 1712. 5. Cato; a tragedy, 1713. The same in Italian and French, 1715. In Latin, under the following title: Cato Tragædia, Auctore Clarissimo Viro Josepho Addison inter Anglia nostræ Principes Poetas, jure nemerando, omissis Amotoriis Scenis. Latino Carmine Versa, 1763. This translation has been commended as

"In general elegant, and executed with great spirit. The style approaches that of Seneca, the tragedian."

6. Essay concerning the Error in Distributing Modern Medals, 1715. 7. A Poem to the Princess of Wales; another to Sir Godfrey Kneller, 1716. 8. Freeholder, 1716. 9. The Drummer, or the Haunted House, 1716. 10. Freethinker, 1722. 11. Dissertations on the most celebrated Roman Poets; Englished by Charles Hayes, 1718. 12. Notes upon the Twelve Books of Paradise Lost, collected 1719. 13. Dialogues upon the Usefulness of Ancient Medals, especially in relation to the Latin and Greek poets, 1726. 14. Ode to Dr. Thomas Burnet, 1727. 15. Divine Poems, 1728. 16. On the Evidences of the Christian Religion, 1730. 17. Discourses on Ancient and Modern Learning.

His papers contributed to The Tatler, Spectator, Guardian, and Freeholder, together with his Treatise on the Christian Religion, were collected into 4 vols., Edinburgh, 1790. In the Tatler his papers have no signature; in the Spectator, as we have remarked, they are either C. L. I. or O. (Clio.) In the Guardian, they are marked by a hand.

Addison's works, portrait and plates, 4 vols. 4to Baskerville's splendid edition, Birmingham, 1761.

"He who hath the Baskerville edition hath a good and even a glorious performance. It is pleasant (and, of course, profitable) to turn over the pages of these lovely tomes at one's Tusculum, on a day of oppression from heat or of confinement from rain."—DIBDIN.

Addison's Complete Works, the first complete edition ever published, including all of Bishop Hurd's edition, with numerous pieces now first collected, and copious notes, by Prof. G. W. Greene. A new issue, in 6 vols., 12mo, with Vignettes, &c., N. York, 1854; ed., with additions by H. G. Bohn, 6 vols.

"Nothing stamps the literary reading of the present day with a more exalted character than the fact of the profitable republishment of the old English classics. We congratulate the public upon having it in their power to purchase an edition of Addison's works, so complete as this promises to be, such an ornament to the library as it will prove, and edited with so much tact. To undertake to praise the writings of Joseph Addison is a work of supererogation. It is sufficient to say, that more persons have formed their style on his prose writings than on those of any other English writer."

Addison, Lancelot, D.D., 1632–1703, father of the preceding, was born at Crosby Ravensworth, in Westmoreland. He was the son of a clergyman, and adopted the same profession. He was noted at college for his acquirements. Not being in favour with the rulers of the day, he obtained no preferment until the Restoration. His first post was that of chaplain at Dunkirk. He was appointed king's chaplain in 1670. Dr. Addison wrote a number of works, which met with a moderate share of approbation. They relate principally to the early history of Mohammedanism, to the present state of the Jews, and to the sacraments of the Christian church, published 1671–98.

Addison, William, M.D. Healthy and Diseased Structure, Consumption, &c., Lon., 8vo.

"A work deserving the perusal of every one interested in the late rapid advance of physiology and pathology."—*Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

2. Malvern Waters in Cases of Consumption, 8vo. 3. Cell Therapeutics, 12mo, 1856.

Addy, William. Stenographia, Lon., 1695.

"More remarkable for the accuracy and elegance of its graphical execution, than for any considerable improvement in the art."—LOWNDES.

Adee, Herbert. Sermon on 1 Cor. ii. 14, Lond., 1712.

Adee, Nicholas. Sermon on Luke xx. 41, Lond., 1685.

Adee, S. Con.to Phil. Tran. and to Archæol., 1755, &c

Adey, author of Sermons, pub. London, 1755–60.

Adhelm. See ALDHELM.

Adis, Henry. Sermon on 2 Chron. xxxii. 25, London, 1660.

Adkin, L. Serms. pub. 1782–86 and 1806.

Adkins, W. The Hortorian Miscellany, &c., 1768.

Adler, George J., b. 1821, in Germany; came to U. States, 1833; grad. N. York Univ., 1844; Prof. German Language in same institution, 1846–54. 1. German Grammar, 1846. 2. German Reader, 1847. 3. German and English Dictionary, 1848, N. York, 8vo: the most complete work of the kind pub. in the U. S. 4. Abridgment of same, 12mo, 1851. 5. Manual of German Literature, 1853. 6. Latin Grammar, 1858.

Adolphus, John, 1766–1845, b. in London, barrister-at-law. 1. Hist. of England from the Accession of George III. to 1783, 3 vols., 1802; new ed., 7 vols. 8vo.

> "We have no hesitation in recommending the volume before us as a useful and interesting work. The future historian will recur to it as a valuable magazine of facts which will tend much to diminish the labour of his investigations."—*Edin. Rev.*

2. Biog. Memoirs of French Revolution, 2 vols., 1799.

> "A work in which, with great ability, collecting every where from the most authentic sources, and subjoining uniformly a full reference to his authorities, he gives the only accurate history yet extant of those tremendous times and the principal agents in them."—*British Critic.*

He pub. other works, and assisted Archdeacon Coxe in preparing for the press his Memoirs of Sir Robert Walpole.

Adolphus, John Leycester, son of the preceding. 1. Letters to Richard Heber, 1821. This work was written to prove that Sir Walter Scott was the author of the Waverley Novels.

> "From its appearance Sir Walter felt that his incognito was ended, and thenceforth he wore his mask loosely."

2. In connexion with T. F. Ellis, Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench 4 Wm. IV., 1834–40, 12 vols. r. 8vo; Lon., 1835–42; new series, 1841–47, 8 vols. r. 8vo; 1842–48.

Adorno, J. N. Harmony of the Universe, 8vo, Lon.

Adrian IV., d. 1159, was the only Englishman who ever attained the papal throne. His name originally was Nicholas Breakspear; his native place, Langley, near St. Alban's. He wrote an account of his legation, a treatise on the Miraculous Conception, and some sermons.

Adrian, Robert, LL.D., 1775–1843. Improved ed. of Hutton's Mathematics, &c., Scientific papers, &c.

Ady, J. The Harmony of the Divine Will, Lond., 1811.

Ady, T., a writer upon Witchcraft, Lond., 1656–61.

Adye, R. W. Bombardier and P. Gunner, Lond., 1813.

Adye, S. P. Treatise on Ct. Martials, &c., Lond., 1778.

Æry, T., M.D., a medical writer, Whitehaven, 1774, &c.

Æton. A treatise on the Church, Edinburgh, 1730.

Affleck, Capt. Agitation of the Sea, &c., Phil. Trans.

Agar, W. Fourteen Sermons, &c., London, 1756–59.

Agard, Arthur, 1540–1615, a learned antiquary, born at Foston, Derbyshire. He wrote a number of treatises upon the High Court of Parliament, the Antiquity of Shires, of the Houses or Inns of Court, and Chancery, and upon Doomsday Book.

Agas. See AGGAS.

Agassiz, Louis Jean Rodolphe, born 1807, at Motiers, Canton of Freyburg, in Switzerland. His ancestors were of French origin, and were among the number of those Protestants who, in 1685, at the time of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, were forced to fly from France.

His father, who was a Protestant minister, intended him for the church; but, owing to an intuitive love for Natural History, he preferred the study of Medicine, as affording a fuller scope for the bent of his genius. To carry out this design, he entered the Medical School of Zurich, but completed his professional studies at the University of Heidelberg, where he particularly devoted his attention to anatomy, under the direction of Professor Tiedemann. As a student and anatomist, he gained a reputation far above his compeers. About this time he acquired some celebrity among his fellow-students as a lecturer on Natural History; but very soon his extensive knowledge and accurate discrimination attracted the notice of men of science.

From Heidelberg he entered the University of Munich, where he remained four years. His rare attainments induced Martius to employ him to prepare the ichthyological department of the Natural History of Brazil, which added greatly to his scientific fame. His parents remonstrated against this devotion to science, and, finding persuasion ineffectual, determined to reduce his regular stipend; but his unmitigated ardour, and indomitable perseverance in the pursuit of his favourite studies, attracted the notice of the great German publisher, Cotta, who advanced him such sums as he required. After taking the degrees of Doctor of Medicine and Philosophy, he repaired to Vienna, where he entered upon the study of fossil fishes. Through the liberality of a friend, he visited Paris, where he gained the friendship of Cuvier, which continued till his death. At Paris he became intimately acquainted with Humboldt.

Agassiz was appointed Professor of Natural History in the College of Neufchâtel, on his return to Switzerland. Here he remained until 1846, when he embarked for America, and soon after was appointed Professor of Zoology and Geology in the Lawrence Scientific School. At thirty, he was a member of nearly every scientific academy of Europe, besides having the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred on him by the Universities of Edinburgh and Dublin.

He first promulgated the Glacial Theory in 1837. To collect facts relating to this subject, he spent eight summers upon the glacier of the Aar, 8000 feet above the level of the sea, and twelve miles from any human habitation.

The following are his chief scientific works:

> "Recherches sur les Poissons fossiles, 5 vols. 4to, and 400 plates, folio, Neufchâtel, 1834–44. Histoire naturelle des Poissons d'eau douce, 1 vol. 8vo, and 2 portfolios of plates, Neufchâtel, 1839. Etudes sur les glaciers, 1 vol. 8vo, d'atlas in folio, Neufchâtel, 1840. Systeme glacier, 1 vol. 8vo, d'atlas in folio, Paris, 1847. Monographies d'Echnodermes, 4 parts. 4to, Neufchâtel, 1838–42. Etudes critiques sur les Mollesques fossiles, 5 parts. 4to, Neufchâtel, 1840–45. Nomenclator Zoologicus, 1 vol. 4to, Joloduri, 1842–46. Bibliographia Zoologiæ et Geologiæ, London, 3 vols. 8vo, Ray Soc., 1848. Lake Superior; its physical character, &c., plates and maps, 8vo, 1850. Twelve Lectures on Comparative Embryology, 8vo, 1849. In connection with Dr. A. A. Gould, Principles of Zoology, 2d ed., 1851. Contributed many valuable articles in Trans. Lond. Zool. Soc.; Brit. Assoc.; Silliman's Jour.; Edin. New. Phil. Jour.; Proc. Lond. Geol Soc.; Phil. Mag.; Bibl. Univ.; L. u. Br. N. Jahrb. Proc. Am. Assoc. Trans. Amer. Acad. Science and Arts; Smithsonian Contrib., &c.

Contributions to the Natural History of the U. States Bost., 1857, 2 vols. 4to,—to be complete in 10 vols.

> "There are 2500 subscribers to this work in the United States. A magnificent support of a purely scientific undertaking, executed on a grand and expensive scale; a tribute to the worth of science, and an appreciation of the labours of a great original investigator, such as has never before been exhibited to the world."—PROF. C. C FELTON: *Appleton's New Amer. Cyc.*

Agate, John. Theological Treatise, Oxford, 1708.

Agate, W. Sermons, published 1750–58.

Agg, John, a novelist. Published Lon., 1808–13.

Aggas, Ralph, a surveyor and engraver.

> "This celebrated surveyor published the first map of London in 1560, republished in 1618 and likewise in 1637."—LOWNDES.

Aglionby, E. Latin Poem in Wilson's Epigram., 1552.

Aglionby, John, D.D., 1566–1609, originally De Aguilon, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, was chaplain to James I., and one of the divines engaged in the version of the Scriptures set forth by that monarch.

Aglionby, W. Works upon Painting, Lond., 1685, &c.

Aguilar, Grace, was born at Hackney, England, June, 1816. Her father was Emanuel Aguilar, a merchant, descended from the Jews of Spain. She went abroad for her health, and died in Frankfort, in 1847. She could not speak for some time before her decease; but having learned to use her fingers in the manner of the deaf and dumb, almost the last time they moved, it was to spell upon them feebly,—"Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him." She wrote The Magic Wreath, a little poetical work; Home Influence, Mother's Recompense, Jewish Faith, its Consolation, &c., Records of Israel, Women of Israel, Vale of Cedars, Woman's Friendship, Days of Bruce, and Home Scenes and Heart Studies. Several of these were published after her death.

Home Influence, a Tale for Mothers and Daughters, second edition, in 1 vol., with a Memoir of the Author.

Agutter, Wm. Sundry Sermons, Lond., 1796–1808.

Ahlers, C. Woman of Godalming, London, 1726.

Aickin, J. On Grammar, 1693; Counterfeiting, 1696.

Aickin, J. Sermon, published Dublin, 1705.

Aiken. Sermons, Edinburgh, 1767.

Aikin, Anna L. See BARBAULD.

Aikin, Arthur, was one of the editors of the Annals of Philosophy, and a voluminous writer upon Mineralogy and Chemistry. He edited The Annual Review, 1803, &c., 7 vols. His Journal of a Tour through North Wales, &c., 1797, Stevenson praises as "an admirable specimen of a mineralogical and geological tour."

Aikin, C. R., surgeon, London, in conjunction with the above published a Dictionary of Chemistry, 1807–14. He was the author of several other professional works.

Aikin, E. Architectural works, London, 1808–1810.

Aikin, J., contributor to Phil. Trans., 1774.

Aikin, John, M.D., 1747–1822, born at Kibworth, Harcourt, was the only son of Rev. J. Aikin, LL.D., and brother of Anna Letitia Aikin, afterwards Mrs. Barbauld. He attended the lectures of Dr. John Hunter in 1770, and took the degree of M.D. at Leyden. His first publications were professional, and very favourably received. In 1772 he published his vol. of Essays on Song Writing, which has been commended as "a much esteemed and elegant collection." In 1775 he published A Specimen of the Medical Biography of Great Britain, which was sufficiently approved to induce him to prepare a volume of Biographical Memoirs of Medicine in Great Britain, from the revival of Literature to the time of Hervey, London, 1780. About the year 1792, in conjunction with his sister, he commenced the Evenings at Home, completed in 6 volumes in 1795. Almost the whole of the matter was the production of the doctor's pen.

> "These little books are too well known to require any comment; and they have led the way to many others of a similar nature, and been translated into almost every European language."

He next published the Letters from a Father to a Son. From 1796–1807 he was literary editor of the Monthly Magazine. In January, 1807, he started the Athenæum, which was discontinued in 1809. He commenced, in 1796, a General Biography, in which Mr. Nicholson, Drs. Enfield and Morgan, and others, assisted him. This work extended to ten quarto volumes, and was published 1799–1815, having employed the doctor nearly twenty years; yet time was found by him for various other literary works. —*Rose's New Biog. Dict.* Widely different opinions have been entertained as to the merit of Aikin's Biographical Dictionary. Mr. Gifford calls it a "worthless compilation," whilst Roscoe, in his Life of Leo X., praises it as "a work which does not implicitly adopt prescriptive errors, but evinces a sound judgment, a manly freedom of sentiment, and a correct taste." Here is a vast difference of opinion! We find some reference to this work in Mr. Southey's Correspondence:

> "Did I tell you," he writes to his brother, "that I have promised to supply the lives of the Spanish and Portuguese authors in the remaining volumes of Dr. Aikin's great General Biography?" In 1807, he tells Longman & Co., "At Dr. Aikin's request, I have undertaken (long since) the Spanish and Portuguese literary part of his biography. Some articles appeared in the last volume, and few as they are, I suppose they entitle me to it. Will you ask Dr. A. if this be the case?"

From 1811–15, he edited Dodsley's Annual Register. In 1820, his last publication, the Select Works of the British Poets, (Johnson to Beattie,) made its appearance. A continuation of the series by other hands has been published. Dr. Aikin died December 7, 1822. He was emphatically a literary man. Dr. Watt gives a list of about fifty publications of this industrious and useful writer.

Aikin, Lucy, daughter of the preceding, authoress of several historical and other works. Epistles. Juvenile Correspondence. Memoirs of the Court of James I., Lon., 1822, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "An admirable historical work, nearly as entertaining as a novel, and far more instructive than most histories."—*Edinburgh Review.*

Miss Aikin has also given to the world, Mem. of the Court of Queen Eliz., 1818, 2 vols. 8vo; of the Court of Charles I., 1833, 2 vols. 8vo; Life of Addison, 1843, 2 vols. 8vo.

Aikman, Jas. Poems, chiefly lyrical, Edin., 1816.

Ailmer, John. See Aylmer.

Ailred of Rievaux, 1109–1166. The name of this eminent writer, which was properly Ethelred, is variously spelt in old manuscripts, Ailred, Aelred, Alred, Ealred, Alured, &c. Ailred, the most usual form, appears to be merely a north-country abbreviation of Ethelred. He was born in 1109, and was educated in company with Henry, son of David, King of Scotland, whose friendship, as well as that of his father, he continued long to enjoy; and the latter would have raised him to a bishopric, but he preferred entering himself as a Cistercian monk in the Abbey of Rievaux, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. Here his virtues and abilities were soon acknowledged by his fellow-monks, and he was made master of the novices. His monkish biographer tells us that his extraordinary sanctity was exhibited by miracles which he performed almost in his childhood. After remaining some time at Rievaux, Ailred was removed to be made abbot of the monastery of Revesby in Lincolnshire, which was a more recent foundation of the Cistercian order. He died on the 12th of January, 1166, at the age of fifty-seven. As an historical writer, Ailred has little importance in comparison even with the ordinary chroniclers of his age, for he too generally prefers improbable legends to sober truth. His historical works are not very numerous. They consist of, 1. The Life of Edward the Confessor, which has been frequently printed. 2. An account of the Battle of the Standard, printed by Twysden. 3. A work entitled in the old catalogue of Rievaux, De Generositate et Moribus et Morte regis David, which also has been printed by Twysden, who gives it the title Genealogia regum Anglorum. This book, dedicated to Henry II. before his accession to the throne begins with an account of David, King of Scotland, which is followed by a brief history of the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman kings. The old bibliographers have made more than one book out of this tract. 4. The Life of St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, which is only preserved in an abridged form. 5. The Story of a Nun of Watton in Yorkshire, who was seduced and afterwards repented. 6, 7. The early catalogue of the library of Rievaux, printed in the Reliquiæ Antiquæ, enumerates, among Ailred's writings, a Vita Sancti Niniani Episcopi, and a treatise De Miraculis Hagustaldensis Ecclesiæ. The Life of St. Ninianus was formerly in MS., Cotton. Tiberius D. 3, now nearly destroyed. The Miracles of the Church of Hexham are preserved in the Bodleian Library. John of Peterborough, under the date 1153, observes, "Here ends the chronicle of Ailred." Ailred's theological writings are more numerous, and consist of, 8. Thirty-three homilies or sermons, De Onere Babylonis, on the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth chapters of Isaiah, addressed to Gilbert, Bishop of London, and therefore written after 1161. 9. The Speculum, or Mirror of Divine Love. 10. A Compendium Speculi Charitatis. 11. A dialogue De Spirituali Amicitia, the plan of which arose from the perusal of the treatise De Amicitia of Cicero. 12. A tract on the words of the evangelist, Cum factus esset Jesus annorum duodecimo anno Christi, which is sometimes entitled De duodecimo anno Christi. This work, and the four preceding, were collected and printed at Douai early in the seventeenth century, by Richard Gibbons, a Jesuit, and were reprinted in the Bibliotheca Patrum. 13. Liber de Institutione Inclusarum, or the Rule of Nuns. This, being found without the name of the author, was printed among the works of St. Augustine, but it was given under Ailred's name in the collection of monastic rules published by Lucas Holstenius. It is enumerated among Ailred's works in the early catalogue of the Rievaux library. 14. He wrote a considerable number of homilies and sermons, some of which have been printed. Thirty-two of his sermons are intermixed with those of St. Bernard in a manuscript at Lambeth, and twenty-five inedited sermons of the same writer were printed in the Bibliotheca Cisterciensium. 15. A large collection of epistles by Ailred appear to be entirely lost. 16. His dialogue De Natura Animæ is preserved in the Bodleian Library, MS. Bodl. Mus. 52. 17. The old catalogue of Rievaux mentions a work by Ailred, entitled Fasciculus Frondium.

His rhythmical prose in honour of St. Cuthbert, as well as his "Epitaph on the Kings of Scotland," is lost, unless the latter be the prosaic Chronicon Rhythmicum printed at the end of the Chronicon of Mailros, in the edition by Mr. Stevenson. Among the manuscripts of Caius College, Cambridge, according to Tanner, there is a version of the Life of St. Edward in Leonine Latin Elegiacs, ascribed to Ailred, and commencing with the line,—

Cum tibi, Laurenti, cogor parere jubenti.

On account of this poem, Leyser admits Ailred into his list of mediæval Latin poets.—*Abbreviated from Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Ainslie, Alex., M.D. Medical writer, Edin., 1753, &c.

Ainslie, Hew., b. 1792, Ayrshire, Scot., settled in America, 1822. 1. Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns. 2. Scottish Songs, Ballads, and Poems, 1855, N. York, 12mo

Ainslie, J. Treatise on Surveying, Edinburgh, 1812. Tables for computing Weights of Hay, &c., London, 1806. Farmer's Pocket Companion, Edinburgh, 1812. Treatise on Land Surveying. A new and enlarged Edition, embracing Railway, Military, Marine, and Geodetical Surveying. Edited by W. Galbraith, M.A., F.R.A.S. In 8vo, with a quarto volume of plates, price 21s.

> "The best book on surveying with which I am acquainted."—William Rutherford, LL.D., F.R.A.S., *Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.*

Ainslie, Robert. Blindness and Indifference of Men to Futurity; a Discourse occasioned by the Death of George the Fourth, London, 1830.

> "It is rich in practical and pointed reflections upon the thoughtlessness of men in reference to their eternal destiny. The discourse is very creditable to the author, both as a literary and theological composition."—*Evan. Mag.*, 1830.

Reasons for the Hope that is in us. A Series of Essays on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, the Immortality of the Soul, &c., London, 1838.

Ainslie, Sir Robert. Views in Egypt, Palestine, and the Ottoman Empire, London, 2 vols. fol.

Ainslie, W., M.D., A. Smith and M. Christie, M.D. Medical, Geographical, and Agricultural Report by them, on the Causes of the Epidemical Fever, which prevailed in the Provinces of Caimbatore, Madeira, Dinigal, and Tinnevelly, in 1809–10–11, Lon., 1816.

Ainsworth, Henry, D.D., d. 1662, date and place of birth unknown. He became a Brownist in 1590, and suffered in the persecutions which that sect endured. He found a refuge in Holland, where he laboured with Mr. Johnson in raising a church at Amsterdam, and in compiling A Confession of Faith of the People called Brownists. He was noted, even in his youth, for his knowledge of the learned languages, especially for his skill in the Hebrew tongue. He applied himself with great diligence to the study of the Rabbins, and is thought to have owed his death to his zeal for the conversion of the Jews. Having found a diamond of great value, he restored it to its owner, a Jew, who begged him to accept a reward. Ainsworth stipulated for an opportunity of a disputation with some of the Rabbis upon the Old Testament prophecies relating to the Messiah. The Jew acceded to his request, but unable or unwilling to perform his promise, had the zealous divine poisoned, thus evincing the *odium theologicum* to a remarkable degree. Narrations of this character are to be received with great caution. His Annotations on the Psalms were printed in 1612, 4to; on the Pentateuch, 2 vols. 4to, 1621; and (folio) in 1627 and 1639. His treatise, A Counter-Poison against Bernard and Crashaw, 1608, excited much attention, and was answered by Bishop Hall. Few authors have been more quoted by learned men of various countries than Dr. Ainsworth. Walch observes of his Commentaries on the Psalms, "Monstrant istæ eruditionem non mediocrum ac merito laudantur." In 1690, the work was translated into Dutch, and Poole has incorporated the substance of it in his Latin synopsis.

Dr. Doddridge and Dr. Adam Clarke express a high opinion of the value of the Annotations.

Ainsworth, J. Obs. rel. to a pro. Duty on Cotton, 1813.

Ainsworth, Robert, 1660–1743, well known as the author of a work which many profit by at first against their will—the Dictionary of the Latin Tongue. Mr. Ainsworth was born at Woodyale near Manchester. His Dictionary cost him twenty years' labour, and was first published in 1736. It was dedicated to that eminent scholar, one of the brightest ornaments of the medical profession, Dr. Richard Mead, of whom we shall have more to say in his place. Of the Dictionary, there have been improved editions by Patrick, Ward, Young, Carey, &c. This work was far better than any that preceded it. Since its publication the treasures of the Latin tongue have been greatly developed by classical scholars in Germany and elsewhere. The lexicons of Gesner, Facciolati, Sheller, Georges, and Freund are of inestimable value to the student. The Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache of Dr. Wilhelm Freund was published in Leipzig in four volumes, containing 4500 pages, in the following order: vol. i. (A—C) in 1834; vol. iv. (R—Z) in 1840; vol. ii. (D—K) in 1844; and vol. iii. (L—Q) in 1845. Upon the basis of this work Dr. E. A. Andrews's Lexicon is founded.

Ainsworth, Wm., author of Marrow of the Bible, in verse, Lon., 1652, and of other works.

Ainsworth, Wm. Triplex Memoriale, &c., 1650.

Ainsworth, William Francis, M.D., b. 1807, at Exeter; studied medicine and graduated at Edinburgh; took charge of the Journal of Natural and Geographical Science, 1828. 1. Researches in Babylonia, Syria, &c., 1842, Lon., 8vo. 2. Travels and Researches in Asia Minor Mesopotamia, &c., 2 vols. p. 8vo. 3. Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand Greeks, 1844, p. 8vo. 4. The Claims of the Christian Aborigines in the East.

Ainsworth, W. Harrison, novelist, b. 1805, and intended for the law. In 1826, he pub. a novel, John Cheverton, which was commended by Sir Walter Scott. In 1834, Rookwood appeared, followed (after pub. of Crichton) by another bad book of the same class, Jack Sheppard. Works of this mischievous character might be very appropriately published as a series, under the title of the "Tyburn Plutarch." We are glad that the author has struck upon a better vein in his later works of fiction. The Tower of London, Old Saint Paul's, Windsor Castle, and St. James's Palace, are thought much more creditable to the novelist than the works above censured. Mr. Ainsworth resides in the neighbourhood of Kilburn; he edits the New Monthly, and the magazine which bears his name.

Ainsworth, T. The Validity of Episcopal Ordination, and invalidity of any other, considered in Three Letters between a Presbyter of the Church of England (T. Ainsworth) and a Dissenting Teacher, (Asher Humphreys,) Oxford, 1719.

Ainsworth, Thomas, Vicar of Kimbolton. Sermon: 1 Cor. iii. 21–23. True Riches, or the Christian's Possessions, London, 1840. Sermon: 2 Tim. iv. 5. Pastoral Duties, (Visitation,) London, 1844.

Airay, Christopher, 1601–1670, of Queen's College, Oxford, author of a work on Logic, and some other treatises.

Airay, Henry, 1559–1616, Provost of King's College, Oxford, author of a number of theological works. The Lectures upon Philippians were published 1618.

Aird, James. Case of Spasms in the Œsophagus; Medical Essay.

Aird, Thomas, b. 1802, at Bowden, Roxburyshire. A poet of much promise, author of the beautiful stanzas entitled My Mother's Grave. He has pub. The Captive of Fez; Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village; Ithuriel, and other poems; Poetical Works, new and complete ed., Edin., 1846, sm. 8vo: see Lon. Athen., 1485, April 12, 1856. Religious Characteristics. Ed. Poems of David Macbeth Moir, (the "Delta" of Blackwood's Mag.,) with Memoir prefixed, 1852, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Aires, Joseph. Two Serms. on Prov. xiv. 34, 1715.

Airy, George Biddell, b. July, 1801, at Alnwick, Northumberland, Astronomer-Royal of England; entered Trinity Coll. at the age of 18; took the degree of B.A., 1823; in 1826, took the degree M.A., and was appointed to the Lucasian Professorship; in 1828, was elected Plumian Prof. of Astronomy and Director of the newly-erected Observatory at Cambridge; he was appointed Astronomer-Royal in 1835, on the resignation of Mr. Pond, and, in the same year, was elected President of the Roy. Ast. Soc. 1. Reductions of Observations of the Moon, 1750–1830, 2 vols. 4to.

> "An immense magazine of dormant facts contained in the Annals of the Royal Observatory are rendered available to astronomical use."—ADMIRAL SMYTH.

2. Astronomical Observations, Greenwich, 1845–53, 9 vols. 4to. 3. Explanation of the Solar System, 8vo. 4. Lectures on Astronomy at Ipswich, 1848, 8vo; 3d ed., 1856. 5. Mathematical Tracts on Physical Astronomy, 8vo; 4th ed., 1858. 6. Treatise on Gravitation, 8vo. Contrib. "Figure of the Earth" and "Tides and Waves" to Encyclopedia Metropolitana, "Gravitation" to Penny Cyclopedia, and numerous valuable papers to Philosophical Transactions, Memoirs of Astronomical Society, Trans. Cambridge Phil. Soc., &c.

> "Prof. Airy, of Cambridge, the first of living mathematicians and astronomers,—the first of this country, at least."—*Sir Robert Peel to Robert Southey, Whitehall, April* 4, 1835: *Southey's Life and Corresp.*, chap. xxxvi.

The Royal Astronomical Society awarded two of its medals to Prof. Airy,—one for his "Observations of the Moon and Planets from 1750 to 1830;" the other for his discovery of the "Long Inequality of Venus and the Earth." This paper was communicated to the Royal Society, and was published in the Philosophical Transactions.

Aisbatie, J. Speech before the House of Lords, 1721.

Aitchison. Modern Gazetteer, Perth, 1798.

Aitken, D., Surgeon R.N. Con. to Ann. of Med., vii. 309, 1802.

Aitken, John, M.D., d. 1790, a teacher of anatomy, surgery, &c. at Edinburgh; he published a number of professional essays, 1771–90.

Aitken, Robert, 1734–1802, came to America in 1769, and was for a long time a printer in Philadelphia. He has the credit of the authorship of An Inquiry concerning the Principles of a Commercial System for the United States. He published an edition of the Bible, copies of which are now exceedingly rare, and worth a high price among bibliographers.

Aitken, William. Ten Sermons, Edinburgh, 1767.

Aitkens, J. A work upon Fire Arms, London, 1781.

Aitkinson. Epitome of the Art of Navigation, 1759.

Aitkinson. Sermons, London, 1772.

Aiton, John, D.D., Minister of Dolphinton. The Lands of the Messiah, Mohammed, and the Pope, as visited in 1851, pub. 1852, 8vo, London.

> "We doubt whether there has yet been produced a more amusing volume upon the East. . . Dr. Aiton's account of his ascent of the Pyramids is so graphic that we must give it in his own words; indeed, we question whether it would have been possible to Smollett, in his broadest comic mood, to heighten the effect of the picture. . . His sketches of the banks of the Jordan, and the shores of the Dead Sea, possess considerable merit."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

> "Dr. Aiton, in composition, is always clear, sometimes eloquent, and occasionally graphic. He is honest and unprejudiced. and looks on all with which he comes in contact with a fresh and penetrating eye. . . . The volume has honesty and freshness, and is never dull or wearisome."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Aiton, William, agricultural writer, Glasg., 1805–6.

Aiton, William, 1731–93 an eminent botanist, and gardener to George III. Hortus Kewensis: or, a Catalogue of the Plants cultivated in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, illustrated with engravings, London, 1789, 3 vols. 1810–11, 5 Vols. See AITON, W. T.

> "A most curious, instructive, and excellent botanical work, which for scientific arrangement and execution has never been surpassed."—LOWNDES.

Aiton, William T., son of the former, and succeeded him as gardener to the king. He published a new edition of Hortus Kewensis, (also an epitome of the same,) and some other horticultural works.

Akenside, Mark, M.D., 1721–1770, was born November 9, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His father, a butcher of that place, intended him for the ministry among the Dissenters, and he was accordingly sent to the University of Edinburgh, where he remained three years. Preferring the study of physic to that of divinity, he returned a sum he had received for the prosecution of his studies, and took up his residence at Leyden, where, after three years' application, he took his degree of M.D., May 16, 1744. In the same year he published his Pleasures of the Imagination.

> "I have heard Dodsley, by whom it was published, relate, that when the copy was offered him, the price demanded for it, which was a hundred and twenty pounds, being such as he was not inclined to give precipitately, he carried the work to Pope, who, having looked into it, advised him not to make a niggardly offer; for 'this was no every-day writer.'"—DR. JOHNSON.

The poem was well received; and its circulation not injured by an attack from Warburton, elicited by Akenside's having adopted Shaftesbury's assertion respecting ridicule as a test of truth. Jeremiah Dyson took up the cudgels for Akenside, and thus the young author "awoke and found himself famous." The Epistle to Curio was his next publication. This was an attack upon Pulteney, Earl of Bath, upon political grounds. Different opinions, of course, were expressed of the merits of this epistle.

> "A very acrimonious epistle."—DR. JOHNSON.
>
> "Impressive, moral, and sensible production."—*Hutchinson's Biographia Medica.*

In 1745 he published his first collection of odes, and soon after commenced the practice of medicine at Northampton, which he quitted for Hampstead, and in two years and a half for London. His generous friend, Mr. Dyson, who had before drawn his pen on his behalf, now generously drew his purse, and made him the handsome allowance of £300 per annum. In June, 1751, the Royal College of Physicians associated him as a licentiate, and in April, 1754, he was elected a Fellow of the College, having received a doctor's degree the preceding year by mandamus at Cambridge. In 1759 he received the appointment of assistant physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and was shortly after made one of the physicians to the queen. He was selected by the College of Physicians to deliver the Gulstonian lectures in 1755, and the Croonian in 1756. Akenside was obtaining considerable eminence, when he was attacked by a putrid fever, which proved fatal on the 23d of June, 1770, in his 49th year. We should not omit to mention that his thesis upon taking his degree of M.D. at Leyden, entitled De Ortu et Incremento Fœtus Humani, took new grounds upon the subject, which experience has since confirmed.

In his professional conduct to the indigent patients placed under his charge, Akenside cannot be too much blamed. Dr. Lettsom, a pupil at the hospital, tells some unpleasant truths respecting this matter, which the biographer would gladly spare. He was

> "Supercilious and unfeeling. If the poor affrighted patients did not return a direct answer to his queries, he would instantly discharge them from the hospital; he evinced a particular disgust to females, and generally treated them with harshness. One leg of Akenside was considerably shorter than the other, which obliged him to wear a false heel. He had a pale, strumous countenance, but was always very neat and elegant in his dress. He wore a large white wig, and carried a long sword."

We are told that sometimes he would order some of the attendants on his visiting days to precede him with brooms to clear the way, and prevent too near an approach of the patients. Biography is a faithful friend to the race, when obliged to register the faults and follies of genius. The living are thus taught circumspection in their "walk and conversation." How little did Akenside suppose that a century hence thousands who admired the poet, would be forced to detest the physician, and despise the fop! The pride of Akenside, and his rough treatment of his indigent patients, are the more striking when we consider that he himself was a pensioner of the generous Jeremiah Dyson. His lofty pretension, too, was suicidal to his pride, as it was a continual remembrancer of his obscure parentage:—obscure, but no subject for shame. As a son of a butcher, he was perfectly respectable; when aping fashion and rank, he was supremely ridiculous. Rochefoucauld truly says that "we are never ridiculous for what we are, but only for what we pretend to be."

We turn to a more agreeable theme. The Pleasures of the Imagination has been deservedly commended for all the excellencies of style, language, and illustration which constitute a poem of the first order. Dr. Johnson speaks of it as raising expectations that were not very amply satisfied:

> "It has, undoubtedly, a just claim to very particular notice, as an example of great felicity of genius, and uncommon amplitude of acquisitions; of a young mind stored with images, and much exercised in combining and comparing them. . . . The subject is well chosen, as it includes all images that can strike or please, and thus comprises every species of poetical delight."
>
> "As I know that Akenside's work on the Pleasures of Imagination is deservedly one of your most favourite poems, I send you enclosed what, I have no doubt, you will set a due value upon—no less than a copy of all the corrections he made with his own hand on the poem. They were inserted in the margin of his printed copy, which afterwards passed into the hands of a gentleman, from a friend of whom, and of my own, a very ingenious young Templar, I received them."—PINKERTON: *Heron's Letters.*

These marginal alterations were published by Mr. Pinkerton.

> "Had Akenside completed his plan, his poem would have lost as much in poetry as it would have gained in philosophy."—DR. AIKIN.

Akenside intended to revise and enlarge this poem, but he died before his intention was fulfilled.

> "His periods are long but harmonious, the cadences fall with grace, and the measure is supported with dignity."

Johnson declares that

> "Of his odes nothing favourable can be said; the sentiments commonly want force, nature, or novelty; the diction is sometimes harsh and uncouth," &c.

Yet when Mr. Elliott (father of Lord Minto) was commended for his eloquent speech in support of the Scotch militia, he exclaimed,

> "If I was above myself, I can account for it; for I had been animated by the sublime ode of Dr. Akenside."

Gray censures the tone of false philosophy which is to be observed in the Pleasures of the Imagination:

> "The pleasures which this poem professes to treat of, proceed either from natural objects, as from a flourishing grove, a clear and murmuring fountain, a calm sea by moonlight, or from works of art, such as a noble edifice, a musical tune, a statue, a picture, a poem."

Dr. Dibdin denominates Akenside

> "The most perfect builder of our blank verse. Why are his Pleasures of the Imagination so little perused? There are a hundred (I had wellnigh said a thousand) electrical passages in this charming poem."
>
> "Akenside's picture of man is grand and beautiful, but unfinished. The immortality of the soul, which is the natural consequence of the appetites and powers she is invested with, is scarcely once hinted throughout the poem."—WALKER.
>
> "If his genius is to be estimated from this poem, it will be found to be lofty and elegant, chaste, correct, and classical."—MRS. BARBAULD.
>
> "In his poem, as an elegant critic has observed with great propriety, he has united the grace of Virgil, the colouring of Milton, the incidental expression of Shakspeare, to paint the finest features of the human mind, and the most lovely forms of true morality and religion."—*Bucke's Life of Akenside.*
>
> "Akenside's Pleasures of the Imagination is a very brilliant and pleasing production. Every page shows the refined taste and cultivated mind of the author. That it can strictly be called a work of genius, I am not prepared to admit. . . . . His Hymns and Odes have long since fallen into oblivion, and I do not feel inclined to disturb their rest. His Inscriptions, however, have an attic terseness and force, which are unequalled by any productions of the same class in our language, excepting, perhaps, a few by our contemporary, Southey."—*Neele's Lectures on English Poetry.*

Campbell remarks:

> "The sweetness which we miss in Akenside is that which should arise from the direct representations of life, and its warm realities and affections. We seem to pass in his poem through a gallery of pictured abstractions, rather than of pictured things."
>
> "If any young man of genius, classical learning, and poetical ardour, would present the world with a Greek translation of Akenside's Hymn to the Naiads, and submit it to the correction of an experienced Greek scholar before publication, he might establish a learned and honourable reputation for himself, and add another composition worthy of Homer or Callimachus. *Sic liceat magnas Graiorum implere catervas.*"—*Pursuits of Literature.*
>
> "BOSWELL: 'Akenside's distinguished poem is his Pleasures of Imagination; but, for my part, I never could admire it so much as most people do.' JOHNSON: 'Sir, I could not read it through.' BOSWELL: 'I have read it through; but I did not find any great power in it.'"

But on another occasion Johnson gave it as his opinion that Akenside was a poet superior to both Gray and Mason. Boswell tells us that

> "When Akenside's Pleasures of Imagination first came out, he did not put his name to the poem. Rolt went over to Dublin, published an edition of it, and put his own name to it. Upon the fame of this he lived for several months, being entertained at the best tables, as the ingenious Mr. Rolt."

We need hardly inform those conversant with literary history that this story has been refuted. We shall excite a smile from our reader, when we beg him to remember that bigoted worshipper of the Greeks and Romans, that getter-up of that renowned "dinner after the manner of the ancients,"—the inimitable physician in Peregrine Pickle! The original of this mirth-compelling son of Æsculapius was no less a person than our pompous friend —Doctor Akenside. Tobias Smollett was a rare hand at a portrait! Mr. D'Israeli rates Dr. S. soundly for thus "taking off" his brother of the lancet and bolus:

> "Piqued with Akenside, for some reflections against Scotland, Smollett has exhibited a man of great genius and virtue as a most ludicrous personage; and who can discriminate, in the ridiculous physician in Peregrine Pickle, what is real from what is fictitious?" —*Calamities of Authors.*

Akenside's works: 1. Pleasures of Imagination, London, 1744, 4to, 1763, 8vo, with a Critical Essay by Mrs. Barbauld, London, 1795, 12mo. Numerous editions. In Italian. Par. 1764. 2. Ode to Lord Huntingdon, London, 1748. 3. An Ode to the Country Gentlemen of England, London, 1757. 4. An Ode to the late Thomas Edwards, London, 1763. 5. Notes on the Postscript of a Pamphlet, entitled, Observations Anatomical and Physiological, by Alexander Munro, Jr., London, 1758. 6. Oratio Harveiana, 1760. 7. De Dysenteria Commentarius, London, 1764. The same, translated into English, by Dr. Ryan, London, 1766, and by Mr. Motteux, 1768. 8. Poems, London, 1772. 9. Poetical Works, including the Virtuosa, a Fragment never before published, with the Life of the Author, London, 1804. 10. Observations on Cancers, Medical Transactions, i. p. 64, 1768. 11. Of the use of Ipecacuanha in Asthmas, ibid. p. 93. 12. A Method of treating White Swellings of the Joints, ibid. p. 104. 13. Observations on the Origin and Use of the Lymphatic Vessels of Animals, being an extract from the Gulstonian Lectures, Phil. Trans. Abr. xi. 145. 14. Of a Blow on the Heart, and its Effects, ibid. xii. 39, 1763.

In speaking of Akenside as a physician, we have already given him credit for the new, yet legitimate, ground assumed by his thesis De Ortu et Incremento, &c.

> "His principal medical work, De Dysenteria Commentarius, has been commended, and is still to be valued, for the elegance of its Latinity. Pathology has made great advances since the time of Akenside, and the distinction between inflammation of the serous, muscular, and mucous textures, are now better understood. The treatment of dysentery depends upon the condition of those structures, and Akenside's book is therefore no longer sought after but as a specimen of elegant composition."

See Life, Writings, and Genius, by Bucke, 8vo, London, 1832; Pleasures of Imagination, by Aikin; Poems, in the Memoir by Dyce; Biog. Brit.; Johnson's Lives of the Poets.

Akerby, Geo. Life of Mr. J. Spiller, Lon., 1729.

Akerman, John Yonge. 1. A Numismatic Manual; or, Guide to the Collection and Study of Greek, Roman, and English Coins. Illustrated by engravings of many hundred Types, by means of which even imperfect and obliterated pieces may be easily deciphered, 1 vol. 8vo.

> "We have long looked for a work on Numismatics which might give so much information as every well-educated man ought to possess, be free from vulgar errors, and at the same time be within the reach of the general reader. Just such a work has Mr. Akerman given us."—*Church of England Quarterly Review*, Oct. 1840.

2. Descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Unedited Roman Coins; plates on India paper, 2 vols. royal 8vo, large paper, 1834. 3. Ancient Coins: Hispan., Gallia, Britannia, 8vo. 4. Archæological Index to Remains of Antiquity, 8vo. 5. Introd. to Study of Anct. and Mod. Coins, 12mo. 6. Legends of Old London, p. 8vo. 7. Numismatic Illustrations of the New Testament. 8. Roman Coins relating to Britain, 8vo. 9. Spring Tide, 12mo. 10. Tradesmen's London Tokens, 1648–72, 8vo and 4to. 11. Remains of Pagan Saxondom, 1855, 4to. Other works.

Alabaster, Wm., D.D., flourished in the end of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century. He was born in Suffolk, educated at Cambridge, and afterwards incorporated of the University of Oxford. He attended Robert, Earl of Essex, as chaplain in the Cadiz voyage, where he became a Roman Catholic, and published Seven Motives for his Conversion, answered by Racster, 1598, and by Fenton, 1599; but it has been observed that he discovered more for returning to the Church of England. He published Commentarius de certa Apocalyptica, London, 1621; Lexicon Pentaglotton Hebraicum, Chaldaicum, Syriacum, &c., 1637; and several other works. Anthony Wood is loud in his praises:

> "He was the rarest poet and Grecian that any one age or nation ever produced. He hath written Roxana, Tragedia, admirably well acted more than once in Trin. Coll. Hall in Cambr., and was soon after published, full of faults, contrary to the author's mind: whereupon he took great pains to correct and amend it."—*Athenæ Oxonienses.*

Dr. Johnson commends Roxana "as a composition equal to the Latin poetry of Milton; and Richard Herrick, the poet, in his Hesperides, doth highly celebrate Alabaster for his elaborate works. He died about 1640, and was buried according to the discretion of his dear friend, Nich. Bacon of Grey's Inn."

Alaine, R. A treatise on Astron. Instruments.

Alan De Lynn, flourished about 1420; was born at Lynn, Norfolk. He applied himself to theology and philosophy at Cambridge, where he took the degree of doctor. He was a preacher of note, and left many works, a list of which will be found in Tanner. Let it be recorded to his credit, for all time, that he was a famous hand at those invaluable literary charts—indexes. May his example be ever honoured by laudable imitation!

Alan, Allen, or **Allyn, William,** 1532–1594, cardinal of the Church of Rome. His name occurs as one of the translators of the New Testament, Rheims, 1582. He was the author of a number of works, principally in defence of his church, of which he was so zealous an advocate that he used his influence to persuade Philip of Spain to invade England. Indeed, he wrote two books to prove the efficacy of the Bull of Sixtus V., by which he contended that the queen was accursed and deprived of her crown, and her subjects no longer bound to allegiance. Fuller says:

> "Hear what different characters two authors of several persuasions bestow upon him. 'He was somewhat above an ordinary man in stature, comely of countenance, composed in his gait, affable in all meetings, and, for the gifts of his mind, pious, learned, prudent, grave, and though of great authority, humble, modest, meek, patient, peaceable; in a word, beautiful and adorned with all kinds of virtues.'—*Pits de Anglia Scriptoribus*, p. 792. Look first upon this picture; then on this: 'He was the last of our English cardinals in time, and first in wickedness; deserving not to be counted among Englishmen, who, as another Herostratus, to achieve himself a name amongst the grandees of earth, endeavoured to fire the Church of England, the noblest (without envy be it spoken) in the Christian world; so that his memory deserveth to be buried in oblivion.' Godwin, in his Catalogue of Cardinals: 'Let them say what they please, certain it is, he was an active man, and of great parts and prudence.'"—ANTHONY WOOD.

Aland, John Fortescue, first Baron Fortescue of Credan, 1670–1746, descended from the famous Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VI. A collection of reports taken by him, and called by his name, was published in 1748.

> "So highly were his literary attainments esteemed, and his judicial merits appreciated, that the University of Oxford conferred on him by diploma, in 1733, the degree of civil law."

Aland was a friend of that eminent Saxon scholar, William Elstob; and in the preface to his Book of Absolute and Unlimited Monarchy, he gives an account of Elstob's project of compiling a very valuable edition of all the Saxon laws, both in print and MSS. This design was cut short by Elstob's death. See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. iv. pp. 117, 120.

Alane. On the authority of the Word of God, &c.

Alanson, E. Sermons. Liverpool, 1723–34.

Alanson, E., surgical writer, London, 1771–82.

Alanus de Insulis, of the 12th century, called Doctor Universalis, is supposed to have been an Englishman, as well from other circumstances as from the notice of Joseph of Exeter's poem on the Trojan war—

> "Illic pannoso plebescit carmine *noster*—
> Ennius, et priami fortunas intonat."

In addition to the Anti-Claudianus, he was the author of numerous works in prose and verse. See Histoire Littéraire de France. His contemporary of the same name (called "Senior," for distinction) was a native of Lille, in Flanders.

Albericus de Vere, a canon of St. Osyth's, in Essex, contemporary with Richard, wrote a life of St. Osyth. Dugdale makes him the second son of the second Alberic de Vere, Earl of Oxford, who died early in the reign of Stephen. A life of St. Osyth, printed in the collection of Surius, is supposed to be the work of Alberic; but its brevity renders it more probable that it is a mere abridgment of it. Bale and Pits also attribute to him a history of his monastery, (which Tanner supposes to have been only a part of the life of St. Osyth,) and a treatise on the Eucharist.—*Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Albert, fictitious title of Armstrong, Rev. John.

Albin, Eleazar, a drawer and painter in natural history, and publisher of many works upon insects, birds, and Fishes, London, 1720, &c.

Albin, J. History of the Isle of Wight, Newport, 1795.

Albine, or **De Seres, John,** author of a Notable Discourse against Heresies, 1576, directed against Calvin and his disciples, answered by Thomas Spark and Robert Crowley.

Albis, Thomas De. See White, Thomas.

Albricius lived in the reigns of Kings John and Henry III., according to Leland. Bale gives London as the place of his birth, and states that he studied both at Oxford and Cambridge. He was eminent as a physician and philosopher, was a great scholar, and travelled in quest of knowledge. 1. De Origine Deorum. 2. De Ratione Veneni. 3. Virtutes Antiquorum. 4. Canones Speculativi. A treatise, De Deorum Imaginibus, in the Mythographi Latini, has the name of Albricius attached to it, but the reference may be to Albricius, Bishop of Utrecht, 8th century.

Albyn, B. Appeal to God and the King, Lon., 1697.

Albyne. Sermons for Benefit of Bath Hospital, 1786.

Alchorne, W. B., B.D. Funeral Sermon, Col. iii. 4, 1674.

Alcock, John, LL.D., died 1500, was successively Bishop of Rochester, Worcester, and Ely. He was born at Beverly, Yorkshire, educated at Cambridge. He wrote several works: 1. Mons Perfectionis. 2. Abbatia Spiritûs Sancti. 3. Homilæ Vulgares. 4. Meditationes Piæ. 5. Spousage of a Virgin to Christ, &c. In allusion to his own name, he wrote a treatise entitled Galli Cantus ad Confratres suos, decorated with prints of the bird. He was an excellent architect, and comptroller of the royal works and buildings under Henry VII. He was also preferred Lord Chancellor of England by the same monarch.

Alcock, Mrs. Mary, sister to R. Cumberland. Poems, London, 1789.

Alcock, Nathan, M.D. The Rise of Mahomet accounted for on Natural and Civil Principles, Lond., 1796.

Alcock, T., pub. Sermons, Essays on Poor Laws, &c., 1756, &c.

Alcott, Amos Bronson, b. 1799, at Wolcott, Conn. He devoted many years to the cause of education, and his original views on the subject attracted considerable attention in Europe and America. Conversations with Children on the Gospels, Bost., 1836, 2 vols. 12mo. See Appleton's New Amer. Cyc.

Alcott, J. Jesus, King of Saints, &c., 1794.

Alcott, William A., M.D., born 1798 at Wolcott, Connecticut. Distinguished author and public lecturer on Physiology, Hygiene, and Practical Education. Has written and edited upwards of 100 vols. on various subjects, of which the following are a part: House I live in; Young Man's Guide; Young Woman's Guide; Young Mother; Young Husband; Young Wife; Young Housekeeper; Lectures on the Ten Commandments; Lectures on Life and Health; Vegetable Diet Defended; Water Cure; Prize Essay on Tobacco; &c. &c. &c. Also has been editor of and contributor to many moral and educational journals. Many of Dr. Alcott's works have been very popular.

Alcuin, 735–804. The last of the distinguished Anglo-Saxons, whose name shed lustre on the empire of the Frankish monarchs in the eighth century, was Alcuin. There is only one early life of Alcuin, which is anonymous, and was written in 829, by a person who obtained much of his information from Sigulf, Alcuin's friend and disciple: it is printed in the editions of Alcuin's works, in the Acta SS. Ord. S. Bened. of Mabillon, in the collection of Surius, and in the Acta Sanctorum of the Bollandists. The richest source of information relating to his history is his Epistles. Much has been written concerning Alcuin in modern times; a sketch of his life is given by Mabillon; a more extensive life was composed in Latin by the prince-Abbot Frobenius, and prefixed to his edition of his works. More recently Alcuin's life has been published by Dr. Frederick Lorenz, Professor of History at the University of Halle, (1829,) translated into English by Jane Mary Slee, (sm. 8vo, London, 1837.) Born at York about the year 735, of a noble family, Alcuin was scarcely weaned from his mother's breast when he was dedicated to the church, and intrusted to the care of the inmates of the monastery; and on reaching the proper age he was placed in the school of Archbishop Egbert, then celebrated for the number of noble youths who crowded thither to imbibe instruction from the lips of that prelate. Alcuin was distinguished above his fellows by his application to the study of the sciences, which were taught by Egbert's kinsman, Aelbert, who succeeded him in 766 in the see of York, and in the management of the school. Alcuin was Aelbert's favourite pupil; when about twenty years of age he was chosen to accompany him on a visit to the Continent in search of books and of new discoveries in science, and on that occasion he resided a short time at Rome. In 781, Alcuin visited Parma, on his return from Rome, and there met with Charlemagne, who had also been at Rome. That monarch was then meditating the foundation of scholastic institutions throughout his dominions, and being well informed of Alcuin's great reputation for learning, if not already personally acquainted with him, he invited him to settle in France, and to become his adviser and assistant in his projects of reform. Alcuin readily complied with the king's desires; but he continued his journey home to fulfil his original commission, and to obtain the consent of the Archbishop of York and the King of Northumbria (Alfwold) to the proposed arrangement. With the approbation of his spiritual and temporal superiors, having chosen some of his own pupils as companions, he returned to France in the year 782.

The position of Alcuin at the court of Charlemagne during his first residence in France has been compared and contrasted with that of Voltaire and other learned foreigners, who were patronized by Frederick the Great. Without holding any actual employment, he lived as the friend and counsellor of the Frankish monarch, was the companion of his private hours, which were spent in discussing questions of theology and science, and acted as the instructor of his children. After remaining about eight years in France, he resolved to return to York. Charlemagne begged him to come back speedily, and make the court of France his lasting home; a request to which Alcuin was willing to consent, if he could make it consistent with his duties to his native country. "Although," he said, "I possess no small inheritance in my own country, I will willingly resign it, and in poverty serve thee; let it be thy care to obtain the permission of my king and my bishop." Alcuin came to England in the year 790, as ambassador from Charlemagne to King Offa, to arrange some misunderstanding which had arisen between these two great monarchs. From 792 to 796 Alcuin continued to reside at the court of Charlemagne, in the same relation to his patron as before his visit to England. His position was rendered agreeable, not only by the favour of the royal family, but by the society of a circle of learned friends; yet his happiness was frequently interrupted by grief at the troubles with which his native country was visited.

Alcuin's letter to the monks who had escaped from the massacre at Lindisfarne will serve as a specimen of his epistolary style. We give some extracts:

> "Beatissimi Patris sancti scilicet Cudbercti Episcopi optimis in Christo filiis Hugibaldo Episcopo omni Congregationi Lindisfarnensis Ecclesiæ, Alchuinus Diaconus, cœlesti in Christo benedictione salutem.
>
> "Vestræ vero caritatis familiaritas præsentem multum me lætificare solebat: sed versa vice vestræ tribulationis calamitas, licet absentem, multum me quotidie contristat. Quomodo pagani contaminaverunt sanctuaria Dei, et fuderunt sanguinem sanctorum in circuitu altaris. Vastaverunt domum spei nostræ, calcaverunt corpora sanctorum in templo Dei quasi sterquilinium in platea. Quid nobis dicendum est, nisi plangendum animo vobiscum ante altare Christi, et dicere: Parce Domine, parce populo tuo, et ne des hæreditatem gentibus, ne dicant pagani, ubi est Deus Christianorum? Quæ est fiducia Ecclesiis Britanniæ, si Sanctus Cudberctus suam non defendit cum tanto sanctorum numero? Aut hoc majoris initium est doloris, aut peccata habitantium hoc exegerunt. Non enim quiddam casu contingit, sed magni cuilibet meriti judicium est. Sed modo, qui residui estis, state viriliter, pugnate fortiter, defendite castra Dei. Mementote Judam Machabeum, quia templum Dei purgavit, et populum eruit, ut eliberavit extranea. Si quid corrigendum sit in moribus mansuetudinis vestræ, citius corrigite. Patronos vestros ad vos revocate, qui vos ad tempus dereliquerunt. Non defuit illis potestas apud Dei clementiam; sed nescimus, cui tacuerunt. Nolite gloriari in vanitate vestium; hæc non est gloria sacerdotum et servorum Dei, sed contumelia. Nolite in ebrietate verba orationum vestrarium delere. Non exeatis post luxurias carnis et avaritias seculi; sed in servitio Dei et regularis vitæ disciplina firmiter permanete, ut sanctissimi patres, qui vos genuerunt, vobis protectores esse non cessent. . . . Et tu, Pater Sancte, Dux populi Dei, Pastor gregis sancti, medicus animarum, lucerna super candelabrum posita, esto forma in omni bonitate cunctis te videntibus. Sit tuus comitatus honestis moribus, aliis exemplum ad vitam, non ad perditionem. Sint tibi epulæ, non in ebrietate, sed in sobrietate. Sint vestimenta tuo gradui condigna. Noli te conformare seculi hominibus in vanitate aliqua. Inanis ornatus vestimentorum, et cultus inutilis tibi est opprobrium ante homines, et

> peccatum ante Deum. Melius est animam in perpetuum permanentem bonis ornare moribus, quam corpus cito in pulvere putrescens exquisitis comere vestibus. Vestiatur et satietur Christus in paupere, ut hæc faciens regnet cum Christo. Redemptio viri propriæ divitiæ. Si aurum diligamus, præmittamus nobis in cœlum, ubi servabitur nobis, et quod amemus, habemus. Amemus æterna, et non peritura. Veras diligamus divitias, et non caducas; sempiternas non transitorias. Paremus nobis laudem a Deo, et non ab hominibus. Faciamus, quod fecerunt, sancti, quos laudamus. Sequamur illorum vestigia in tenis, ut illorum gloriæ consortes esse mereamur in cœlis."

In 803, Alcuin's zeal in defending the privileges of the church drew upon him the temporary displeasure of Charlemagne, and his grief on that occasion probably hastened his death. He died at Tours, on Whitsunday, the 19th of May, 804, and was buried with great pomp in the church of St. Martin. An epitaph, written by himself in Latin elegiacs, was placed on his tomb, and is preserved by his ancient biographer.

The Epistles form the most interesting portion of Alcuin's works, not only as being the principal source of information relating to his character and life, but for the light which they throw upon contemporary history. Though his Latin is far from pure, these Epistles are in general clear and dignified; the latter characteristic sometimes degenerates into inflated pompousness. Next in importance to the Epistles, are his Poems, which are extremely varied in character, consisting of a long piece in hexameters on the bishops and saints of the church of York, an elegy on the destruction of Lindisfarne by the Danes, and a considerable number of epigrams, epitaphs, and ænigmata. The best of these poems in point of composition, and that which has been most frequently quoted, is the Elegy on the Destruction of Lindisfarne. Latin poetry did not flourish in the age of Alcuin, and it is not much in favour of this piece to say that it is superior to most of the poems of the time. The following reflections on the uncertainty of human happiness, are perhaps the most striking passage it contains:

> "Postquam primus homo Paradisi liquerat hortos,
> Et miseras terræ miser adibat opes:
> Exilioque gravi pœnas cum prole luebat,
> Perfidiæ quoniam furta maligna gerit:
> Per varios casus mortalis vita cucurrit,
> Diversoque dies omnis habetat homo:
> Fatali cursu miscentur tristia lætis;
> Nulli firma fuit regula lætitiæ.
> Nemo dies cunctos felices semper habebit,
> Nemo sibi semper gaudia certa tenet.
> Nil manet æternum celso sub cardine cœli,
> Omnia vertuntur temporibus variis.
> Una dies ridet, casus cras altera planget,
> Nil fixum faciet tessera læta tibi.
> Prospera conturbat sors tristibus impia semper,
> Alternis vicibus ut redit unda maris.
> Nunc micat alma dies, veniet nox atra tenebris,
> Ver floret gemmis, hiems ferit hocque decus.
> Sidereum stellis culmen depingitur almis,
> Quas nubes rapuint imbriferæ subito.
> Et sol ipse die media subducitur ardens,
> Cum tonat undosi auster de vertice poli. (*sic.*)
> Sæpius excelsos feriunt ut fulgura montes,
> Summaque silvarum flamma ferire solet;
> Sic major magnis subito sæpissime rebus
> Eveniet casu forte ruina malo."

The theological writings of Alcuin are generally divided into three classes: his Commentaries on the Scriptures, which are characterized by the same partiality for typical interpretations as characterizes those of Bede, his Dogmatic Treatises, and his Liturgic Works, (Opera Liturgica.) The Commentaries consist of the Questions and Answers on the Book of Genesis, which were translated into Anglo-Saxon, the Comments on the Penitential Psalms, on the Song of Solomon, and on the Book of Ecclesiastes, the Interpretationes Nominum Hebraicorum, and the Commentaries on St. John, and on the three Epistles of St. Paul. His principal Dogmatic writings are the treatises de Fide Trinitatis and De Processione Spiritus Sancti, and his books against Felix and Elipandus. Under the head of Opera Liturgica are classed the Liber Sacramentorum, the treatise De Psalmorum Usu, the Officia per Ferias, and the tracts De Virtutibus et Vitiis and De Animæ Ratione. To these works are joined four lives of Saints, three compiled by Alcuin, those of St. Martin of Tours, of St. Richarius, and of his countryman Wilbrord, (the latter in prose and in verse,) and one, that of St. Vedastus, composed by an older writer, but corrected and edited by himself. The tracts which Alcuin compiled for the purposes of instruction are few, and are not remarkable for their manner or the information they contain; they consist of four treatises, De Grammatica, De Orthographia, De Rhetorica et Virtutibus, and De Dialectica, with several brief tracts, some of which are of doubtful authenticity. The last editor of the works of Alcuin has given a collection of pieces either doubtful or decidedly supposititious, among which the only one of any importance is the Confessio Fidei, which has been believed by many scholars and theologians to be a genuine work of the preceptor of Charlemagne. There can be no doubt that some of the writings of Alcuin are lost: among these the most important must have been the Biography of Charlemagne, attributed to him on the authority of an expression of Eginhard; though it is somewhat doubtful whether such a work ever existed.

Many of the writings of Alcuin were published separately, or in collections, during the 16th century. His works were first printed collectively, but very imperfectly, by André Duchesne (under the Latinized name of Andreas Quercetanus) in 1617. A far more complete edition was published in 1777, by Frobenius, Prince-Abbot of St. Emmeram at Ratisbon. But this also might be rendered much more perfect by a collection of the manuscripts preserved in our English libraries. Many of the separate editions of the writings of Alcuin are extremely rare. It is probable that some of them have entirely escaped our researches. Of others we can only speak from the indications of bibliographers. Some of the letters have been printed singly in books, which, it was not considered necessary to point out. It may be observed that the manuscripts in England contain several inedited letters.

EDITIONS OF ALCUIN.—Alcuinus de Fide Trinitatis, in the Homiliarum, Basiliæ per Nicolaum Kessler, anno MCCCCXCVIII. Nonas Augusti. Reprinted in other Homiliaria of the 16th century. Alcuinus de Fide Trinitatis. Impressum est præsens Opusculum in Uttinpurrha Monasterio SS. MM. Alexandri et Theodori, Ord. S. Ben. Anno MDIX. Cal. Sept. This was the first production of the printing-office established in the monastery of Ottoburg by Abbot Leonard. Albini Diaconi Anglici in D. Joannis Evangelion commentariorum libri septem, Christiana fruge refertissimi. Argentorati, Anno MDXXVII. 8vo. D. Albini Caroli illius Magni olim præceptoris, in Genesim Quæstiones, a Menardo Molthero restitutæ. Haganoæ per Io. Sec., Anno MDXXIX. 8vo. Alcuini Dialectica and the Dialogus de Rhetorica, edited together by Menardus Moltherus, 8vo, Hagenoæ, 1529. Alcuinus de Fide Trinitatis, 8vo, Argentorati, 1530. Albini Theologorum suætatis doctissimi, in Ecclesiasten Commentaria. Basilæ, ex officina Bebeliana, MDXXXI. 8vo. Frobenius states it as doubtful if this edition were printed at Basil or Strasburg. It is dedicated to John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln. Albini in Septem Psalmos Pœnitentiales et cxviii. Psalmum, et in Cantica Graduum, Expositio. Paris, ap. Nicolaum Divitem, 1547, 8vo.—*Μικροπρεσβυτικον*, Basil, 1550, p. 445. The Questiones in Genesin. The Quæstiones in Genesin, and the Expositio in Psalmos Pœnitentiales, were printed in the collection of the Orthodoxographi, fol. Basil, 1555. Alcuini Liber Sacramentorum, was printed in Jacobi Pamelii Opera Liturgica, Colon., 1561, 1571, and 1609. Alcuini Institutiones Rhetoricæ, per Mat. Gallenum, 4to, Duaci, 1564. Commentarius in Psalmos Pœnitentiales, 8vo, Paris, 1568. De Virtutibus et Vitiis, in the Bibl. Patrum, Paris, 1575. Homeliæ, Col., 1576. The Quæstiones in Genesin, inserted in the Bibliotheca Patrum, fol. Paris, 1579, tom. ix. Commentaria in Ecclesiasten, cum Epistola de Baptismi Cæremoniis, 8vo, Paris, 1589. De Sanctissima Trinitate Libellus; Admodum reverendi patris F. R. Alcuini Albini Abbatis quondam S. Martini Turonensis: ad serenissimum ac potentissimum regem ac imperatorem Augustum Carolum Magnum. Repertus primum et descriptus e vetusto codice in celeberrimo virorum divino cultui mancipatorum cœnobio Augiæ Divitis nuncupato, ac nunc demum industria Nicolai Kalt typis divulgatus, Constantiæ, 1596. Antiqui Rhetores Latini. Ex bibliotheca Francisci Pithoei IC. 4to, Paris, 1599, pp. 359–382. Alcuini sive Albini de Arte Rhetorica Dialogus. Some of his epistles were printed at Ingolstadt, 4to, 1601. Canisius, Lectiones Antiquæ, fol. 1601. Ed. Basnage, fol. Antverpiæ, tom. ii. p. 376. Supplementum ad Alcuini librum de Virtut. et Vitiis, pp. 379–456. Alcuin's Epistles, from a MS. at St. Gallen, pp. 457–471, his homily on Wilbrord, and the metrical life of that Saint, pp. 488–505. Alcuini Dialectica, pp. 506–538. Alcuini Grammatica, 539–548. Epistola de Canticorum Loco, and the treatise De Cæremoniis Baptismi attributed to him. Thesaurus Homiliarum seu Concionum, ex probatissimorum patrum, et SS. Ecclesiæ Catholicæ tam Græcorum quam Latinorum Doctorum monumentis, ab Alcuino Flacco, jussu Caroli Magni primum acri judicio erectus, commodoque ordine pro ratione temporis in totius anni Evangelia distributus. Tandem vero pro meliori usu, religiosissimi et doctissimi F. Laurentii Surii Carthusiani opera, in totius anni Epistolas concionibus exegeticis ex eisdem antiquissimorum Patrum adytis petitis plurimum auctus, ab innumerisque mendis vindicatus, fol. Col. Agrip., 1604. The homilies of Alcuin only form the foundation of this work.—Dialèctica Alcuini, 4to, Ingolstadt, 1604. Grammaticæ Latinæ Auctores Antiqui. Opera et Studio Heliæ Putschii, 4to. Hanov., 1605, coll. 2075–2142. Flacci Alcuini, Caroli Magni Imp. Magistri, Grammatica. Opera, collected and edited by André Duchesne, fol. Paris, 1617. Alcuini Dialectica, cura Met. Weiss, Salisburgi, 1629. Historiæ Francorum Scriptores. Opera ac Studio Andreæ du Chesne Geographi Regis, fol. Lut., Paris, 1636, Tomus ii. pp. 668–690. Twenty-eight letters of Alcuin, pp. 690–693, four Epitaphs, and his Versus ad Carolum Imperatorem. Compendium in Canticum Canticorum, ex edit. Patr. Junii, London, 1638. D'Achery, Spicilegium sive Collectio veterum aliquot Scriptorum, 4to, 1654, tom. vi. pp. 391 and 396, three letters of Alcuin, tom. ix. p. 111, preface to the Exposition of the Psalms. Nova editio, fol. Paris, 1723, tom. iii. 321, 322, 323, the letters and preface to the Psalms. Confessio, seu Doctrina de Deo, edited by Chifflet, 4to, 1656. Acta Sanctorum, etc., 1658. The Life of St. Vedastus. Acta Sanctorum Ordinis S. Benedicti, Sæc. ii. fol. Lut. Par., 1669, pp. 187–197. The life of St. Richarius, Sæc. iii. pars prima, fol. Lut., Paris, 1672, pp. 601–629. The two lives of Wilbrord, Sæc. iii. pars secunda, fol. Lut. Par., 1672, pp. 558–569. A large portion of the poem on the Bishop of York, given as anonymous. Mabillon, Vetera Analecta, 8vo, Paris, 1675–85, tom. i. p. 369. Versus de Cuculo, tom. iv. pp. 272–312. Twenty-six letters of Alcuin previously inedited, p. 522. Alcuini versus de Aquila Episcopo Saltzburg. Nov. Ed. fol. Paris, 1723, pp. 398–408. The twenty-six Epistles, p. 409. Alcuini versus de Cuculo, p. 348. The verses on Aquila (Arno.) Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ, Scriptores xv. Opera Th. Gale, vol. i. fol. Oxon., 1691, pp. 703–732. The poem De Pontificibus et Sanctis Ecclesiæ Eboracensis. Pezius, Thesaurus Anecdotorum Novissimus, fol. Augustæ Vindelicorum, 1721, tom. ii. pars. 1. col. 1–10. Alcuini Opusculum de Comparatione Novi et Veteris Testamenti, and seven Epistles to Arno. Recueil des Historiens des Gaules et de la France. Tome Cinquième, Par Dom Marten Bouquet, fol. Paris, 1744, pp. 604–620. Twenty-five Epistles of Alcuin. Beati Flacci Albini seu Alcvini Abbatis, Caroli Magni Regis ac Imperatoris Magistri, Opera. Post primam editionem, a viro clarissimo D. Andrea Quercetano curatam, de novo collecta, multis locis emendato, et opusculis primum repertis plurimum aucta, variisque modis illustrata. Cura ac Studio Frobenii, S. R. I. Principis et Abbatis ad S. Emmeramum Ratisbonæ. Tomi duo in quatuor voluminibus, fol. Ratisbon, 1777.—*Abbreviated from Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Alday, J. Trans. of Theatrum Mundi, &c., Lon., 1754.

Alden, Joseph, D.D., LL.D., b. 1807, in Green county, N.Y.; grad. at Union College, N.Y., 1828; received the degree of D.D. from the same institution, 1838, and that of LL.D. from Columbia College, N.Y., 1857. He pursued his theological studies at Princeton, N.J.; was for two years a tutor in Nassau Hall; was for many years Professor of Rhetoric in Williams Coll., Mass.; Prof. of Moral Philosophy in Lafayette Coll., Pa. In Jan. 1857, he became President of Jefferson Coll., Pa. Dr. Alden has confined his efforts as a writer chiefly to the department of Sunday-school literature. Among his numerous works for the young may be mentioned The Example of Washington, The Patriot's Fireside, Religion in Fashionable Life, &c. At one time editor of the New York Observer, and has been a large contributor to its columns. He is engaged [1858] in the preparation of a text-book on Intellectual Philosophy.

Alden, Rev. Timothy, 1771–1839. Collection of American Epitaphs, 5 vols. 18mo, N. York, 1814.

Alden, T. J. F. Index to the Reports of the Decisions of the Supreme Ct. of the U. States, from Dallas to 14th Howard, inclusive, 3 vols. 8vo, Phila., 1854.

Alder, Robert, Wesleyan Missions, London, 1842.

Alder, Thomas. Medical Treatises, London, 1804–05.

Aldersey, S. Voyage to Alexandria and Cairo, 1586.

Alderson, J., M. D. Besides writing professional treatises, Dr. A. published several upon Agriculture and Geology, 1788, &c.

Aldhelm. We shall meet with more than one great scholar formed by the teaching of Theodore and Adrian. The most celebrated of these was Aldhelm, a scion of the illustrious family of the West-Saxon kings. Aldhelm was born in Wessex; but the date of his birth is uncertain, although it may be placed with sufficient probability about the year 656. Aldhelm was not a voluminous writer. The works which alone have given celebrity to his name are his two treatises on Virginity and his Ænigmata. The prose treatise De Laude Virginitatis continued to be a favourite book with our Anglo-Saxon forefathers up to the time of the Norman Conquest, and numerous early manuscripts of it are still preserved. Aldhelm's Latin compositions have been frequently cited as an example of the false style of the early Anglo-Latin writers. Even as far back as the 12th century, William of Malmsbury felt himself obliged to offer an apology for him, grounded on the taste of the age in which he lived. His writings are on the one hand filled with Latinized Greek words, and with awkward expressions that render them obscure; while on the other they abound in the alliterations and metaphorical language which characterized his native tongue. Aldhelm's prose is much less pleasing than his verse, because it is far less harmonious.

Aldington, Maj. Military treatises, Lon., 1804.

Aldington, J. Poem on Shooting, 1767.

Aldini, John. 1. An Account of the Late Improvements in Galvanism, &c., Lon., 1803, 4to, with plates. 2. Application of Galvanism to Medical Purposes, 1819.

Aldred, died about 1069, an Anglo-Saxon prelate. Tanner gives him credit, perhaps without much probability, for two works: 1. Pro Edgaro Rege contra Tyrannidem Normannorum, lib. i. 2. Epistolas ad Exiles, lib. i.

Aldred, Jer. Sermon on Psalm xviii. 48, 49, 1716.

Aldrich, C. Sermon after the Plague, Ex. xxxiii. 19.

Aldrich, Henry, D. D., 1647–1710, of Christ Church, Oxford. He was eminent as a controversialist, (in opposition to Popery,) as an architect, and as a musician. His principal works were, 1. Reply to Two Discourses concerning the Adoration of our B. Saviour in the Holy Eucharist, Oxford, 1687–88. 2. Artis Logicæ Compendium, Oxford, 1692, 1696, 1704, 1750. 3. Elementa Architecturæ Civilis ad Vitruvii Veterumque Disciplinam et recentiorum præsertim ad Paladii exempta probatiora concinnata, Oxf., 1789. In his first character—as a disputant—Burnet places him among the more distinguished divines "who managed and directed this controversial war."

Aldrich, James, 1810–1856, an American poet and journalist, b. near the Hudson, in the county of Suffolk. He received his education partly in Orange county, and partly in the city of New York, where, early in life, he relinquished the occupation of a merchant and devoted his attention entirely to literature. Edited two or three popular periodicals. See specimens of his poetry in Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America. In the words of his physician, Dr. Kissam,

> "He not only wrote poetry, but lived the life of a true poet."

Aldrich, or Aldridge, Robert, died 1555–1556, was Bishop of Carlisle in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary. He was a friend of Leland's, and corresponded with Erasmus. 1. Epistola ad Gulielmum Hormanum. 2. Epigrammata varia. 3. Several Resolutions concerning the Sacraments. 4. Answers to certain Queries concerning the abuses of the Mass.—*Biog. Brit.*

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey, b. 1836, Portsmouth, N.H., Asst. Ed. Home Journal, N. York, a poet of much promise. 1. Miscellaneous Poems, 12mo. 2. The Course of True Love never did run Smooth, 1858, N. York, 12mo.

> "This piquant little volume, by the author of 'Babie Bell,' tells of the haps and mishaps of two Eastern lovers whom a whimsical old caliph endeavors to keep apart, and illustrates, in most delicious verse, the truth of Shakspeare's line,
>
> 'The course of true love never did run smooth.'"

Aldridge. See Alldridge, W. T.

Aldridge, W. Doct. of the Trinity, on John v. 5, 1777.

Aldridge, W., and Holdsworth, W. Natural Short Hand, London, 1769.

Alen, or Allen, Edmond, died about 1559, was a native of Norfolk. Strype praises him as a great proficient in Greek and Latin, an eminent Protestant divine, and a learned minister of the gospel. He wrote a number of theological works, and translated some into English.

Ales, or Alesius, Alexander, 1500–1565, born at Edinburgh, a divine of the Confession of Augsburg. Patrick Hamilton, the first Scotch martyr, was the means of his conversion to the doctrines of the Reformation. He wrote a number of theological works, and translated Edward VI.'s first Liturgy for the benefit of Bucer.

Ales. See Alexander de Hales.

Alexander, Archibald, D.D., 1772–1851, was a native of Rockbridge county, Virginia. He was educated at Hampden Sydney College, and studied theology with Rev. Mr. Graham. He was licensed to preach October 1, 1791, ordained by the Presbytery of Hanover, June 9, 1794, and for some years was a pastor in Charlotte and Prince Edward. He was chosen President of Hampden Sydney College in 1796, pastor of the 3d Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia in 1807, and first Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology of the Princeton (New Jersey) Theological Seminary on its establishment in 1812, which office he retained until his death in 1851. Dr. Alexander's character was most exemplary in all the relations of life. His principal works are, Evidences of Revealed Religion; On the Canon of Scripture; Christian Experience; History of African Colonization; History of the Israelites; Annals of the Jewish Nation; Advice to a Young Christian; Bible Dictionary; Counsels from the Aged to the Young; Thoughts on Religious Experience; History of the Log College.

> "Professor Alexander published his very useful volume on the Canon of Scripture. as a supplement to a treatise on the Evidences of the Christian Religion, which has been very favourably received in North America. This treatise on the Canon is avowedly compiled from the previous labours of the most eminent critics, especially Bishop Cosin's Scholastic History of the Canon of the Old Testament, and the ample collections of the impartial and indefatigable Dr. Lardner, and the learned Jeremiah Jones. The first part of Dr. Alexander's treatise discusses the Canon of the Old Testament; in the second part are considered the Canon of the New Testament, and the reasons for which the Apocryphal books are deservedly rejected from the Sacred Canon. To divines and students (especially in North America) who may not have access to numerous and more costly works, this treatise is a very useful and acceptable present."—*Horne's Introduction.*

This work was published, Princeton, 1826, 12mo, London, 1828, 12mo. A new ed. was published, Lond., 1833, 12mo, with introductory remarks by John Morison, D.D.

> "A useful Treatise on the Canon."—Bickersteth.
>
> "Morison's preface is well worthy of a perusal . . . . The 'Evidences of Christianity' is a masterly performance."—Lowndes.

After Dr. Alexander's decease, there was pub. from his MS. a work entitled Outlines of Moral Science, 1852.

> "Though not aspiring to the dignity of a treatise, it forms a most compact and convenient text-book. . . . The author has had a clear perception of the limits of his subject, and has not aimed at making it a manual of 'the whole duty of man.' . . . It is a calm, clear stream of abstract reasoning, flowing from a thoughtful, well-instructed mind, without any parade of logic, but with an intuitive simplicity and directness which gives an almost axiomatic force. From this characteristic we could almost have conjectured what is stated in the preface, that the study of ethical philosophy was the author's favourite pursuit for at least threescore years, and that for forty years it formed a branch of academic instruction in connection with his theological course."—*Westm. Rev.*, Jan. 1853.

Alexander, B., M.D., d. 1768, trans. Morgagni's Seats and Causes of Diseases inves. by Anatomy, Lon., 1769.

Alexander, Caleb, D.D., of Mass., U. S. of America, d. 1828. 1. Essay on the Deity of Jesus Christ, &c., 1793. 2. Latin Grammar, 1794; and an English Grammar.

Alexander, D. Con. to Annals of Med., vi. p. 303, 1801.

Alexander, D., M.D. Treatise on Croup, Hudd., 1794.

Alexander, D. T. A Call to the Jews, Lon.

Alexander De Hales, d. 1245, a celebrated English theologian, was called by his contemporaries the Irrefragable Doctor and the Fountain of Life. So highly was he esteemed by Pope Innocent that he ordered him to compile the Summa Theologica. He also wrote some commentaries on the Scriptures. The comments. were printed at Venice, 1496, 1575; Leipsic, 1594; Cologne, 1621. The Summa, at Venice, 1475, '96, 1576; Nuremb., 1481–82; Paris, 1489; Basel, 1502, &c.

Alexander, E. Con. to Med. Com., xv. p. 373, 1790.

Alexander Essebiensis, an English poet and theologian, flourished about 1220. He wrote a Chronicle of England; A Medical Compendium of Bible History; A Life of St. Agnes, &c. See Bale; Tanner's Bibliotheca.

Alexander, J. God's Covenant Displayed, Lon., 1684.

Alexander, J. Theological works, Lon., 1680, 1727.

Alexander, J. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1740.

Alexander, J. Dissert. on Quick Lime, Glasg., 1760.

Alexander, J. Essays, Lon., 1768.

Alexander, J. Con. to Med. Com., iii. p. 186, 1775.

Alexander, J. Eau de Luce, &c.; Med. Com., xiv. p. 297, 1789.

Alexander, Sir J. E. (Captain.) This celebrated traveller has given us his adventures and observations in fourteen volumes, pub. 1827–38. 1. Travels from India to England, 1825–26, Lon., 1827.

> "Containing many lively and interesting descriptions, more particularly of scenes in Burmah."—*Quar. Rev.*

2. An Expedition of Discovery into the Interior of Africa, &c., Lon., 1838.

> "In this narrative we find Captain Alexander, as hitherto, lively and entertaining."—*Lit. Gaz.*

3. Life of the Duke of Wellington, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "It condenses within popular limits the dry military details."—*London Globe.*

Alexander, James Waddell, D.D., b. 1804, Louisa county, Va., eldest son of Dr. Archibald Alexander, successively Prof. at Princeton in College and Theol. Sem., Pastor in Charlottesville, Va., Trenton, N. J., and Fifth Ave. Presb. Church, N. York.

> "He is highly appreciated as an author; and his works have a practical utility which renders them highly popular.

1. Gift to the Afflicted. 2. A Geography of the Bible, Phila., 1830, 12mo, compiled by J. W. and J. A. Alexander. 3. The American Mechanic and Workingman's Companion, N. York and Phila., 2 vols.

> "We can but touch upon these excellent little volumes; for the variety which they contain forbids all hope of giving a just idea of their contents without numerous extracts. We hope their circulation will widen until better books of the same kind are written,—which is allowing them a long lease of public favour."—*Lit. World.*

4. Thoughts on Family Worship, 12mo. 5. Consolation; or, Discourses to the Suffering Children of God, N. York, 8vo. 6. Memoir of Rev. Archibald Alexander, N. York, 8vo. 7. Plain Words to a Young Communicant, 12mo; also in Welsh. He has written more than thirty juvenile works for the Amer. Sunday-school Union, of which the best-known are: Infant Library, Only Son, Scripture Guide, Frank Harper, Carl The Young Emigrant, &c. 8. The American Sunday-School and its Adjuncts, Phila., 1856: a valuable book to all interested in Sunday-schools. Contributed to Princeton Rev. since its commencement in 1825.

Alexander, John, 1736–1765, an Irish Unitarian minister. 1. A Paraphrase upon the 15th Chapter 1 Corinth.: see Monthly Rev., O. S., vol. xxxiv. 443–451. 2. Commentary on the 6th, 7th, and 8th Chapters of Romans; and a Serm. on Eccles. ix. 10, composed the day preceding his death, Lon., 1766.

> "This work contains a few good critical remarks; but the theological creed of the writer occupies a most prominent place throughout. The denial of the doctrine of the atonement, of a state of happiness of departed spirits, and of the resurrection of the same body, (it will perhaps surprise the reader,) is founded on the 15th chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians. None of these important truths, however, could Mr. Alexander find here."—ORME.

Alexander, John Henry, b. 1812, at Annapolis, Md. 1. Treatise on Mathematical Instruments used in Surveying, Levelling, and Astronomy, by F. W. Simms; edited, with Copious Additions, Balt., 1835, 8vo; 1839, 8vo; 1848, 8vo. 2. Treat. on Levelling, by F. W. Simms; with large Additions, Balt., 1838, 8vo. 3. Contrib. to a History of the Metallurgy of Iron: Pt. 1, Balt., 1840, 8vo, pp. xxiv., 264, plates. 4. Contributions, &c.: Pt. 2, Balt., 1842, 8vo. 5. Introïts; or, Ante-Communion Psalms for the Sundays and Holy-Days throughout the Year, Phila., 1844, 12mo. 6. Report on Standards of Weights and Measures for the State of Maryland, 1846, 8vo, pp. iv., 213. 7. Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures, Ancient and Modern, Balt., 1850, r. 8vo, pp. viii., 158. 8. Catena Dominica, Phila., 12mo. 9 Reports on the New Map of Maryland; annual from 1838 to 1840,—Annapolis Public Printer. Various papers, to be found in the scientific journals of America, England, France, and Germany.

Alexander, Joseph Addison, D.D., b. 1809, Philadelphia, third son of Dr. Archibald Alexander, (*q. v.*,) grad. at Coll. of N.J., Princeton, 1826; was appointed Adjunct Prof. of Ancient Languages and Literature in his alma mater, 1830, which office he resigned in 1833; elected Prof. of Biblical Criticism and Ecclesiastical History 1838, and in 1852 he was transferred to the Chair of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History. 1. The Earlier Prophecies of Isaiah, N. York, 1846, 8vo. 2. The Later Prophecies of Isaiah, N. York, 1847, 8vo. The two reprinted in 1 vol., 968 pp., by Collins, of Glasgow, with an Introduction by the Rev. John Eadie, LL.D., Prof. of Biblical Literature to the United Presbyterian Church.

> "Truly such a theologian as Professor Alexander is a credit to his country and a blessing to the age. His introduction alone to his commentary on Isaiah is a contribution of surpassing value. It evinces a vast range of acquaintance with the early and modern schools of interpretation."—*Evangelical Mag.*
>
> "We reckon it among the best commentaries on Isaiah of any age or language."—DR. EADIE.

3. The Psalms Translated and Explained, 3 vols. 12mo, N. York, 1850. Of this work 10,000 volumes were sold in less than four years.

> "Dr. Alexander's recently-published work on the Psalms is well known in the literary world. It is a splendid exegetical work, and places its author at once in the highest rank of this department of literature."—*Knickerbocker.*

4. Isaiah Translated and Explained, [An abridgment of Nos. 1 and 2,] 2 vols. 12mo, N. York, 1851.

5. Essays on the Primitive Church Offices, [reprinted from the Princeton Review,] N. York, 1851.

Dr. A., in connexion with Dr. Hodge, is preparing a Commentary on the New Testament, several vols. of which have been published.

Alexander, L. Jewish Poor in London, &c., 1802.

Alexander Le Partiger, an English ecclesiastic of the thirteenth century. See Tanner for a list of his works.

Alexander Neckam. See NECKAM.

Alexander, Stephen, LL.D., b. 1806, at Schenectady, N.Y., grad. at Union Coll. 1824, and matriculated at the Theol. Sem. at Princeton, 1832; was elected Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics in the same institution, 1834, which position he filled until 1840, when the Professorship of Astronomy was created and assigned to him. In 1845, he succeeded to the Chair of Mathematics, which he exchanged, in 1854, for the Professorship of Mechanics and Astronomy. He occupies a deservedly high position as an astronomer. Among his papers which attracted the most attention is one on the Physical Phenomena attendant upon Solar Eclipses, read before the Amer. Phil. Soc. at their centennary meeting, 1843, and pub. in their proceedings. Fundamental Principles of Mathematics, in Amer. Jour. Sci., 1849. On the Origin of the Forms and the Present Condition of some of the Clusters of Stars and several of the Nebulæ, pub. Amer. Ast. Jour. This valuable paper has attracted the notice of the leading astronomers of the world. He has contributed other important papers to many of the principal scientific journals. See Appleton's New Amer. Cyc.

Alexander, Thomas S. Practice of the Court of Chancery and County Courts as Courts of Equity, in Maryland, Balt., 8vo, 1839.

Alexander, W. L. 1. The Connection and Harmony of the Old and New Testaments, Lon., 1841. 2. High Catholicism not Apostolical, Edin., 1843. 3. Switzerland and the Swiss Churches, Glasg., 1846. 4. Life and Correspondence of Dr. Wardlaw; 2d ed., p. 8vo.

Alexander, Wm. Medulla Historia Scotiæ, &c.

Alexander, Wm., draftsman to Earl Macartney during the embassy to China, afterwards in the print-department of the Brit. Museum. 3. Sketches from Nature made in China, Lon., 1797. 4. The Costume of China, pub. in numbers.

Alexander, Wm. Hist. Cat. H. Scriptures, Lon., 1815.

Alexander, Wm. Conduct of Maj.-Gen. Shirley, &c.

Alexander, W., "of the University of Pennsylvania." Poetical Works, including Christian Dramas, and Minor Poems, with Dissertation on Poetry, and a Sketch of his Life, Phila., 1847.

"We are rather inclined to think that Mr. Alexander has altogether mistaken his vocation. A scholarly appreciation of what is beautiful in literature, with earnest religious feelings, is not enough to make a poet."—*Literary World.*

Alexander, Wm., M.D. Short Survey of the Lineal Descent of the Sov. Princes of Europe, Edinburgh, 1703.

Alexander, Wm., M.D. Medical works, &c., Edin. and Lond., 1767–79.

Alexander, Wm., Earl of Stirling, 1580–1640, commenced to be an author at the early age of fourteen. He was born at Menstrie, Scotland, and was a descendant of the family of Macdonald. James I. and Charles I. were both much attached to him. The first gave him a grant of Nova Scotia in 1621, which charter has since been the cause of considerable discussion. In his Aurora he presented the public with more than a hundred sonnets, songs, and elegies, as a poetical display of an ill-requited passion, which distance from the object of his attachment could not remove.

"He was greatly superior to the style of his age."—HORACE WALPOLE.

"The Parænesis of Sir William Alexander is a noble poem."—PINKERTON.

After perusing our author's poems, Addison remarked that

"The beauties in our ancient English poets are too slightly passed over by modern writers, who, out of a peculiar singularity, had rather take pains to find fault than endeavour to excel."

Among his other works are four tragedies in alternate rhyme, denominated Monarchicke, viz.: Darius, published 1603; Crœsus, 1604; The Alexandrian Tragedy, and Julius Cæsar, 1607.

"These pieces are not calculated for the stage; but include some admirable lessons for sovereign power, and several choruses written with no small share of poetic vigour."—DR. DRAKE.

"My philosophical poet."—JAMES I.

"His Parænesis and Aurora are almost classical performances, and well merit republication."—DR. ANDERSON.

"John Dunbar, Arthur Johnston, and Andrew Ramsay, have lauded the Earl of Stirling in their Latin poetry. Daniel has complimented him before the edition of his Philotas in 1605; Davies of Hereford has done the same in his Scourge of Folly and Wit's Bedlam; Hayman addressed two plaudits to him in his Quodlibets; Habington commended his Tragick Raptures and Doomes-Day in Castara; Drayton gave him affectionate praise in his epistle to Henry Reynolds, Esq.—*Park's Walpole's R. & N. Authors.*

Aleyn, Charles, died about 1640, was a poet of considerable reputation. 1. The Battle of Cressey and Poictiers, 1632. 2. The History of Henry VII., &c., 1638. 3. The History of Euriolus and Lucretia, 1639, translated from Æneas Sylvius. Dr. Thomas Wykes says he had read over the "Historie of Henrie," and "judges it worthy of being made public."

"For I was certain that this book by thee
Was dedicated to eternity."

Aleyn, J. Reports Select Cases in Banco Regis, 1681–88.

Alford, Rev. Henry, B.D., b. 1810, London, Vicar of Wymeswold, Leicestershire, grad. at Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Poems and Poetical Fragments, Camb., 1831. The School of the Heart, and other Poems, 2 vols., 1835. Abbot of Muchelnaye, and other Poems, 12mo. Chapters on the Poets of Ancient Greece, 8vo, 1841. The Consistency of the Divine Conduct in Revealing the Doctrines of Redemption: being the Hulsean Lectures for 1841. To which are added two Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, Camb., 1842. Part the Second, 1843. Psalms and Hymns adapted to the Sundays and Holydays throughout the Year, to which are added some occasional hymns, Lon., 1844. Poetical Works, 2 vols. 12mo. Select Poetical Works, 12mo; Bost., 1853, 12mo, pp. 424. Serms., 8vo. Serms. at Quebec Chapel, 2 vols. 8vo. Village Serms., 12mo. Greek Testament, with Notes, &c.: vol. i., 1844: vol. ii., 1852; vols. iii. and iv., 1856, '57. See Memoirs by his son, 8vo, 1855.

Alford, J., Trans. of a work upon the Lute, Lon., 1568.

Alford, Joseph. The Church Triumphant, Lon., 1649.

Alford, or **Griffith, Michael,** 1587–1652, born at London. Britannia Illustrata, 1641. Fides Regia Britannica, sive Annales Ecclesia Britannica, &c., 1663.

"A work of no very ordinary occurrence, and, at the same time, of very considerable utility; as treating fully of the church history of this country from the earliest period to the reign of Henry II."—DIBDIN.

Alfred the Great, 848–901, the youngest child of Ethelwolf and Osburgha, was born in the royal manor of Wantage in Berkshire, where the kings of the West-Saxons had a palace, supposed to have been built on the site of a Roman station. History has preserved several anecdotes of the childhood and youth of this great prince. He was distinguished above all his brothers by his beauty, graceful manners, and early display of talent, and was on that account the favourite of his parents. Alfred's efforts for the restoration of literature in England were great, and to a certain degree successful. The following works were either written by him or have been attributed to him:

1. In order to make his subjects more generally acquainted with ancient history, Alfred translated into English the historical work of Orosius. A manuscript of this translation is in the Cottonian Library, Tiberius, B. 1, from which it was printed by Daines Barrington. Another copy is now, with the other manuscripts belonging to the Lauderdale Library, in the possession of Lady Dysart.

2. The Anglo-Saxon version of Bede's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church has also been generally attributed to Alfred. Manuscripts of this work are in the Public Library of the University of Cambridge, and in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, No. 41, the latter of which belonged to Leofric, Bishop of Exeter. The other manuscript (MS. Cotton. Otho, B. xi.) was destroyed by the fire in the Cottonian Library. This book also has been printed.

3. Alfred translated for the more especial use of his clergy the Pastorale of Pope Gregory, and is said to have sent a copy of it to each of his bishops, whose names were severally inserted in the translator's preface. Three of the original copies thus sent are still preserved, addressed to Wulfsige, Bishop of Sherborne, (in the Public Library, Cambridge,) to Wærferth, Bishop of Worcester, (in the Bodleian Library, MS. Hatton, No. 88,) and to Plegmund of Canterbury, (MS. Cotton. Tiberius, B. xi.) The latter is very much injured by the fire. The Cambridge MS., which had been preserved in the cathedral of Wells, and was sent by Bishop Jewel to Archbishop Parker, is as clean and fresh in appearance as when it came from the hands of Alfred's scribe, and is a noble specimen of Anglo-Saxon writing. The Cottonian MS. Otho, B. ii., now destroyed by the fire, contained a copy from the one sent by the king to Hehstan, Bishop of London, apparently of the 10th or beginning of the 11th century. There is also a somewhat later transcript of Wulfsige's copy of the Pastorale in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, and another manuscript of the book in the library of Corpus Christi College, No. 12. This work has not been printed. The Dialogues of Pope Gregory were translated by Wærferth, Bishop of Worcester, under Alfred's direction.

4. Another work of the king's, which is still preserved, is a select translation of the Soliloquies of St. Augustine. A copy of it is in MS. Cotton. Vitellius, A. xv., but it has not been printed.

5. One of the most interesting of Alfred's translations is that of the treatise of Boethius De Consolatione Philosophiæ, a work exceedingly popular during the Middle Ages. It is more freely translated than his other books, and exhibits, more than any of them, the philosophical turn of Alfred's mind. The original is said to have been glossed for the king by Asser, to render it more easily intelligible. A manuscript of this work, written in the common hand of the 10th century, Otho, A. vi., has been so much injured by fire that it consists only of a few ragged leaves. A transcript of it is preserved among the manuscripts of Junius in the Bodleian Library. Another, written towards the beginning of the 12th century, is in the Bodleian Library. It has been twice printed.

6. Alfred's Manual, or Hand-book, (as he called it,) existed in the time of William of Malmsbury. Asser says that it was about the size of a Psalter, and that Alfred entered in it prayers and psalms, and his daily observations, and that he always carried it about with him. It appears, from William of Malmsbury, that it also contained historical anecdotes and miscellaneous entries.

7. William of Malmsbury informs us that the king, at the time of his death, had commenced an Anglo-Saxon version of the Psalms, which he left unfinished; some have pretended that Alfred translated other parts of the Bible.

8. Most writers who have given lists of Alfred's works include among them what they call Alfred's Proverbs. This work, which has been recently printed, is preserved in two manuscripts, in MS. Trin. Coll., Cambridge, B. xiv.

xxxix., and in MS. Col. Jes., Oxford, i. xxix.; a third, MS. Cotton. Galba, A. xix., perished in the fire. They are of the beginning of the 13th century. It is a collection of moral instructions in verse, conveyed in popular proverbs, supposed to be addressed by him to his people and to his son, but it has no claim to be ranked among his works. This tract must have been in existence early in the 12th century, for it is mentioned by Ailred of Rievaux.

9. The translation of Esop's Fables attributed to King Alfred was probably not more genuine. Our knowledge of this book is derived from the Epilogue to the fables of the Anglo-Norman poetess Marie, who says that she translated them from Alfred's English version:

> "Esope apelum cest livre,
> Qu 'il translata e fist escrire;
> De Griu en Latin le turna.
> Li reis Alvrez, que mert l'ama,
> Le translata puis en Engleis;
> Et jeo l'ai rimée en Franceis, etc."
> *MS. Harl., No.* 978, *fol.* 87, *vo.*

Some of the manuscripts of these fables give a different reading of the name, but that of Alfred is the best supported. His name long continued to be popular, and was probably affixed in different ways to many such works as the two last mentioned. The introduction to a Latin version of Esop, preserved in a manuscript in the British Museum, also mentions Alfred's English translation, in a manner which can leave little doubt of the existence of such a book bearing that monarch's name.

The old bibliographers, such as Bale and Leland, enumerate other works under the name of Alfred, for which there is no authority. We think also that it is not necessary to place among the king's literary productions his enactments, which are printed in all the editions of the Anglo-Saxon laws.

His translations are executed with much spirit. As he tells us himself, he "sometimes interprets word for word, and sometimes meaning for meaning;" and he not unfrequently inserted passages of his own. The most interesting of his works in respect to this latter point are, his version of Boethius, containing several very remarkable additions, and his Orosius, in the geographical part of which he has given the valuable narratives of two northern navigators, Ohtere and Wulfstan, whom he had personally examined. In point of style, Alfred's translations may be considered as the purest specimens we possess of Anglo-Saxon prose.

Former biographers have been induced to give him the fame of being a poet as well as a prose writer; this is owing to Asser's account of the love which the king showed always to his native poetry, and of the metrical version of the Metres of Boethius, attributed to him. We have already stated it as our opinion that these metres were not the work of Alfred; they were probably composed by some obscure writer of the 10th century, who imagined that Alfred's version of Boethius was imperfect so long as the metres were only given in prose. If Alfred had written verse, it would certainly have possessed some of the higher characteristics which distinguish that class of compositions in the Anglo-Saxon language; and we cannot believe that he would have submitted to the puerile occupation of arranging his own words in alliterative couplets.

He died on the 28th of October, 901. His children, and even his grand-children, inherited from him the same greatness of mind, and love of science and literature, which were so conspicuous in his own character. His name continued to be cherished among his countrymen till the extinction of Anglo-Saxon independence, and it was without doubt the subject of numerous traditionary stories and anecdotes. Even in the 12th and 13th centuries his memory was kept alive as the burden of popular songs, and by productions similar to the fables and proverbs already mentioned.

Editions of King Alfred's Works.—The preface to the Pastorale was printed with Asser's Life, by Matthew Parker, fol., Lond., 1574; it was reprinted at Leyden, in 1597, par Bon. Vulcanium Brugensem, in a scarce, anonymous work, entitled De Literis et Lingua Getarum, sive Gothorum: it was again printed by Camden, in his Anglica Normanica, &c. Scripta, fol. Francof., 1603; and afterwards by Wise, in his edition of Asser, 8vo, Oxon., 1722.

Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Gentis Anglorum Libri V. a Venerabili Beda Presbytero scripti. Edited by Wheloc., fol., Cantabr., 1643. Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Bede.

An. Manl. Sever. Boethii Consolationis Philosophiæ Libri V. Anglo-Saxonice redditi ab Alfredo, inclyto Anglo-Saxonum Regi. Ad apographum Junianum, expressos edidit Christophorus Rawlinson, e Collegio Reginæ, 8vo, Oxon., 1698.

Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Gentis Anglorum, &c. Auctore Baeda. Edited by Smith, fol., Cantabr., 1722, pp. 471–649. Anglo-Saxon version of Bede.

The Anglo-Saxon version, from the historian Orosius, by Ælfred the Great, together with an English Translation from the Anglo-Saxon, 8vo, London, 1773. By Daines Barrington.

The Will of King Alfred. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1788, 4to.

The Will of King Alfred, reprinted from the Oxford ed. of 1788; with a preface and additional notes by Thomas Astle. 8vo, 1828.

King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, with an English Translation, and notes. By J. S. Cardale, 8vo, London, 1829.

King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of the Metres of Boethius, with an English Translation, and Notes. By the Rev. Samuel Fox, 8vo, London, 1835.

Reliquiæ Antiquæ. Edited by Thomas Wright and James Orchard Halliwell, vol. i. 8vo, London, 1841, pp. 170–188. The Proverbs of King Alfred.—*Abbreviated from Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Alfred of Beverly, born about 1100, derives his chief importance from the dispute which has arisen whether he preceded or came after Geoffrey of Monmouth. Historians and bibliographers have all fixed at too early a date the period when Alfred of Beverly compiled his history. All that we know of his life is derived from his own writings. While occupied with his historical researches, it appears that the history of Geoffrey of Monmouth was published, and began to create a great sensation. Alfred hearing people talk of British kings of whom he was entirely ignorant, and ashamed to be obliged continually to confess that he knew nothing about them, became anxious to obtain a sight of the new history, and with much difficulty succeeded. He perused it with avidity, and, charmed with the novelty of its contents, he would have made a transcript of it for himself if he had been allowed sufficient time, and had possessed money enough to buy the materials at once; but this not being the case, he determined to make an abridgment of it. Alfred informs us that, having abridged the history of the Britons, he determined to abridge other historians, so as to continue his book through the Saxon and Norman times. We trace, as having gone through this process, among others, Bede, Florence of Worcester, and the Northern writer Simeon of Durham, which historian appears to have been the last he used, for Alfred's history closes in the same year with that of Simeon, A.D. 1129, the 29th year of Henry I. His historical notices are extremely brief, and his style is that of the ordinary writers of his age. Bale has increased the number of works attributed to Alfred of Beverly, by making three different titles out of his one known historical epitome. He is said to have written a life of John of Beverly; but we know with more certainty that he was the author of a work on the rights and privileges of his church, which he is said in the title to have translated from English into Latin, and which was preserved in the Cottonian Library, but the volume containing it unfortunately perished in the fire. Edition, Aluredi Beverlacensis Annales, sive Historia de Gestis Regum Britanniæ, Libris ix., e codice pervetusto. . . . Descripsit ediditque Tho. Hearnius, Oxon., 1716, 8vo.—*Abbrev. from Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Alfred, (flourished 1170,) who by some writers is named the Philosopher, is enumerated by Roger Bacon among those who had translated the Arabian books of science into Latin. Pits, partly on the authority of Boston of Bury, tells us that he wandered in search of learning through France and Italy, and that at Rome he was received into the family of Cardinal Ottobini, who made him his chaplain, and brought him to England, when he was sent as legate by Pope Urban IV. to make peace between Henry III. and his barons. This however cannot be correct, for one of Alfred's principal works, the translation (from the Arabic) of Aristotle's treatise, De Vegetabilibus et Plantis, is dedicated to Roger of Hereford, whose contemporary he must have been. In the manuscripts of this book, preserved in the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris, the author is sometimes named simply Magister Alfredus, and at others Alfredus de Sarchel. M. Jourdain states reasons for believing that this work was translated in Spain. Pits mentions the titles of several other books attributed to him, most of which are still extant: they are, 1. De Musica, of which he gives as the first words, Licet mihi inter meditandum. 2. In Boethium de Consolatione Philosophiæ, in five books, not now known to exist. 3. In Meteora Aristotelis. This is preserved in a manuscript in the Royal Library at Paris, where the author's name is corruptly spelt Alphiolus. 4. De Rerum Natura. M. Jourdain believes this to be the treatise De Causis Elementorum, which is found in most of the manuscripts joined to the translation of Aristotle De Vegetabilibus, and clearly resembles it in style. 5. De Motu Cordis. M. Jourdain thinks this may be the same as a short treatise, evidently translated from the Arabic, which is found under the same title in a MS. in the Royal Library at Paris, MS. Lat. No. 6443.

6. Leland mentions a treatise by this writer, (or some person of the same name,) De Educatione Accipitrum. Perhaps the Aluredus Anglicus, mentioned by Boston of Bury as Cardinal Ottoboni's chaplain, and as the author of the treatise on music, and the Commentary on Boethius, was a different person from the philosopher.—*Abbreviated from Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Alfric, or Alfred of Malmsbury, flourished in 990. William of Malmsbury tells us that he was a learned man. The old bibliographers attribute to this writer a scientific treatise De Naturis Rerum, and a history of his abbey, De Rebus sui Cœnobii. No such works, however, are now known to exist. William of Malmsbury has wrongly attributed to this Alfric the writings of Alfred of Canterbury.—*Abbreviated from Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Alfric of Canterbury, died 1006. No Anglo-Saxon writer has excited so much interest in modern times by his works as Alfric the Grammarian, as he has been generally named, from his grammar; and yet there are few whose personal history is involved in so much confusion and uncertainty. This arises, in part, from the name having been extremely common among the Anglo-Saxons, and from the difficulty of identifying the author of the different books which bear this name by internal evidence. Leland separated one Alfric into three, and Bale gave each of these three a distinct chapter. On the other hand, Usher joined three into one, confounding Alfric of Canterbury with Alfric of York and Alfric of Malmsbury. The historians of the 12th and 13th centuries, such as William of Malmsbury, and Matthew Paris, do not seem to have escaped from the same confusion.

Alfric is said to have been descended from a noble family, his father being Ealderman or Earl of Kent. When young, his education was intrusted to one of the secular priests, who, as he says, could with difficulty understand Latin, and from whose misconduct he seems to have derived a contempt for the whole class of secular clergy. We think it probable that Alfric remained at Winchester, until A.D. 988 or 989, when he was sent by Alfheh, then Bishop of Winchester, to regulate or govern the newly-established Abbey of Cerne, in Dorsetshire, at the request of the founder, Ealderman Ethelmer. The next event in the life of Alfric is his promotion to the Bishopric of Wilton. We are justified in believing that he filled this bishopric during a very brief period previous to the death of Sigeric of Canterbury, in 995. In 995, Alfric succeeded Sigeric as Archbishop of Canterbury; and it is remarkable that in the instrument of his election he is called simply a monk of Abingdon. All we know of the remainder of his life is, that he ruled his diocese with vigour and piety during a period of continual sufferings from the inroads of the Danes. Bridferth, who dedicated to him his life of Dunstan, speaks of the wonderful extent of his learning. Alfric died on the 16th of November, 1006.

It is probable that the greater part of Alfric's numerous writings are still extant. They consist chiefly of translations, and may be conveniently divided into three classes: those intended for the instruction of youth, theological works written after his mission to the Abbey of Cerne, and those which he composed after his elevation to the Bishopric of Wilton. 1. The Latin Grammar, which is a translation from the old grammars of Donatus and Priscian, and from which Alfric has derived his title of Grammaticus. Several manuscripts of his grammar are preserved, and it was printed by Somner in the 17th century. The second, or Anglo-Saxon, preface alludes to his homilies, and therefore must have been written after he left Winchester. 2. The Glossary of Latin words most commonly used in conversation, (for which purpose it was intended,) which is generally found in the same manuscripts with the Grammar, was also published by Somner. 3. The Colloquium, or conversation in Latin, with an interlinear Saxon gloss, intended to further the same object as the Glossary, and forming a second book to it. 4. We ought probably to attribute to Alfric the Anglo-Saxon Manual of Astronomy, which occurs so frequently in early manuscripts. It is found in a large manuscript of Alfric's works in the Public Library of the University of Cambridge, and contains many of the characteristics of Alfric's writings, particularly his expressions of contempt for the "unlearned priests;" recently printed. 5. A collection of homilies, (the greatest of all Alfric's works,) amounting in number to eighty, and written, as he acknowledges, at the suggestion of Ethelmer and Ethelward. 6. After this collection was completed, Alfric, at the request of Ethelward, compiled from the Latin another set of homilies, commemorative of the different saints revered by the Anglo-Saxon church, divided, like the former, into two books. A copy of this work will be found in MS. Cotton. Julius, E. vii. 7. One of the next works of Alfric, or at least one of those completed before he was raised to a bishopric, was the translation of the Heptateuch. 8. A treatise on the Old and New Testament, addressed to Sigward æt East-Heolon, which was printed with a translation by Lisle. 9. A treatise on the Trinity, addressed to Wulfgeat æt Ylmandune, preserved in manuscript in the Bodleian Library. 10. The abridgment of Ethelwold's Constitutions, for the monks of Eynsham, preserved in manuscript at Cambridge, MS. Coop. Chr. Coll., No. 265. 11. Perhaps Alfric was the author of the translation of the life of Guthlac, by Felix of Croyland, preserved in MS. Cotton. Vespas. D. xxi. 12. An Epistle to Sigferth, on the marriage of the clergy. While Bishop of Wilton he probably wrote, 13. The Sermo Ælfrici episcopi ad clericos, and 14. The Sermo ad Sacerdotes, both preserved in MS. Coop. Chr. Coll., Camb., No. 265, and in other manuscripts. The latter found also in MS. Cotton. Tiber. A. iii., is addressed to Bishop Wulfsine, and is also known as Alfric's Canons. It has been printed. These are in Latin and in Anglo-Saxon.—*Abbreviated from Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Alfric Bata, d. 1051. He informs us that he was the disciple of the elder Alfric (not of Ethelwold) at Winchester. He is known principally as having republished and enlarged some of the books of scholastic instruction compiled by his master, more particularly the Colloquium, printed by Mr. Thorpe. It is probable that he also republished Alfric's Grammar and Glossary, for they are joined with the Colloquium in the manuscript of the latter preserved at Oxford; and in the copy of the grammar printed by Somner there is a short epistle connecting Alfric's name with that of King Canute, which cannot refer to Alfric of Canterbury. He is supposed to be the author of the Life of Ethelwold; also of one of the homilies (entitled in some manuscripts In Natale Unius Confessoris) a marginal note to which, in one of the manuscripts, states that it was composed at the desire of the younger Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, who is said to have succeeded Cynewulf in 1008.—*Abbreviated from Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Alfrid. 1. Appeal in the Case of M. A. Fitzherbert, 1790. 2. Letters: View of the Polit. State of Europe, 1793.

Alger, William Rounseville, b. 1823, at Freetown, Mass. 1. Symbolic History of the Cross of Christ, 18mo. 2. Oriental Poetry, or Metrical Specimens of the Thought, Sentiment, and Fancy of the East; with an Historical Introduction, 12mo. 3. History of the Doctrine of a Future Life as it has prevailed in all Nations and Ages, 8vo.

"An extraordinary amount of solid learning and deep research, abounding with innumerable beauties of thought."

Ed., with an Introduction, Studies of Christianity; or, Timely Thoughts for Religious Thinkers, by Rev. Jas. Martineau, Bost., 1858.

Algernon. The Royal Wanderer, &c.; a Tale, 1815.

Algood, M. Funl. Serm. on Rev. G. Richbell, 1684.

Alingham. Account of the Nat. and Use of Maps, 1703.

Alison, Alexander. 1. History of the Future, p. 8vo. 2. Second Reformation, p. 8vo.

Alison, Archibald, 1757–1839, son of Andrew Alison, of Edinburgh, was matriculated at Baliol College, Oxford, in 1775. He was senior minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate, Edinburgh. In 1790 he published Essays on the Nature and Principles of Taste, which work has attained a wide celebrity. He gave to the world a number of sermons, 1809–15, also a Memoir of the Life and Writings of Lord Woodhouslee. Trans. Ed. R. Soc. vii. 515, 1818.

"Mr. Alison maintains that all beauty, or, at least, that all the beauty of material objects, depends upon the associations that may have connected them with the ordinary affections of our nature; and in this, which is the fundamental point of his theory, we conceive him to be no less clearly right, than he is convincing and judicious in the copious illustrations by which he has sought to establish its truth."—Lord Jeffrey.

Dr. Dibdin extols Mr. Alison's style highly:

"The beautiful and refined fancy, and melodious style of this writer, render his works deserving of a conspicuous place in every well-chosen library."

"An excellent and highly-pleasing work on taste."—Lowndes.

Mr. Alison's sermons have been greatly commended:

"These remind us more of the beautiful harangues of Fenelon, or of the celebrated Oraisons Funèbres of Bossuet, than of any British growth and manufacture. The beauty of the style and imagery is almost sure to attract the attention: and the mind must be dull and sullen indeed that offers a long resistance to the stronger charms which form the grand characteristics of these eloquent discourses. . . . We can hardly help envying the talent by which Mr. Alison has clothed so much wisdom in so much beauty, and made us find in the same work the highest gratifications of taste, and the noblest lessons of virtue."—*Edinburgh Review.*

Alison, Sir Archibald, Bart., D.C.L., eldest son of the preceding, was b. at Kenley, Shropshire, Dec. 29, 1792, at which place his father was then vicar. He was educated in Edinburgh, where his father was then settled. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1814, and that and the following year he travelled on the Continent, and pub. his Travels in France; 2d ed., 1816, 8vo. He was made Sheriff of Lanarkshire in 1828; Rector of Glasgow Univ., 1851; created a baronet, 1852. He established a high reputation by his Principles of the Criminal Law, Edin., 1832, and The Practice of the Criminal Law, which have become standard authorities with the Scottish bar His History of Europe from the Commencement of the French Revolution to the Restoration of the Bourbons, pub. in 10 vols. 8vo, 1839–42, established his reputation in Europe and America. The 8th Edinburgh ed.—New Library Edition—was pub. 1849–51, 14 vols. 8vo, £10 10*s.*; in r. 8vo, £21. 9th ed.,—People's Edition,—1853–55, 12 vols. p. 8vo, and Index vol., £2 11*s.* It has been reprinted in Paris, Brussels, America, &c., and trans. into French, German, Hindostanee, and Arabic.

Mr. Alison is a high Tory in politics, evidences of which fact will be found in his Essays, Political, Historical, &c., (originally pub. in Blackwood's Mag.,) 1850, 3 vols. 8vo. In 1840 he pub. Principles of Population, 2 vols. 8vo, in which he combats the theory of Malthus.

"Mr. Alison takes a larger—perhaps a loftier—view of the subject of Population than all others. His work possesses a vast fund of matter and personal observation; and those who peruse the volumes will have their minds expanded by various and enlarged speculation and instructed by the new light in which existing information is placed."—*Lon. Spectator.*

In 1847, he pub. a treatise on Free Trade and Fettered Currency, 8vo; and in the same year, The Life of the Duke of Marlborough; 2d ed, 1852, 8vo; 3d ed., 1855, 8vo. In 1852–57 he pub. vols. i.–vi. of the History of Europe from 1815–52. Of Sir Archibald's first historical work (1789–1815) we have many criticisms before us, but can afford room for brief extracts from two or three only.

"It is, upon the whole, a valuable addition to European literature, evidently compiled with the utmost care: its narration, so far as we can judge, is not perverted by the slightest partiality. Its defects, or what we deem such, are matters partly of taste and partly of political opinion. Its merits are minuteness and honesty,—qualities which may well excuse a faulty style, gross political prejudices, and a fondness for exaggerated and frothy declamation. . . . Whenever we have been led to compare the conflicting accounts of any important event in Mr. Alison's history. we have almost invariably found that his narrative steers judiciously between them and combines the most probable and consistent particulars contained in each. Mr. Alison's general style is not attractive. It is not, however, at least in the narrative part of it, either feeble or displeasing. Its principal defect is the cumbrous and unwieldy construction of its sentences, which frequently causes them to appear slovenly and obscure, and sometimes renders their precise meaning doubtful."—*Edin. Rev.*, lxxvi. 1.

"No work could have made such progress in national opinion without substantial qualities. Its vigour of research and its manliness of principle, its accurate knowledge and its animation of style, have been the grounds of its remarkable public favour, as they are the guarantees for its permanent popularity."—*Blackw. Mag.*

"An accomplished civilian of our own has lately closed with an account of this final struggle (battle of Waterloo) a voluminous history, which has, we know, enjoyed in its progress a very high share of popularity. Agreeing as we do with many of Mr. Alison's political opinions, and approving the spirit of his moral reflections, we have no disposition to question the general merits of a work, &c. We may be pardoned for remarking, in general, that a writer of Mr. Alison's particular qualifications would have acted wisely in compressing the military narratives and disquisitions which abound in his volumes, and in abstaining from certain conclusions which, coming from him, possess, indeed, no other authority than that which his mere powers of language can invest them, but may be quoted by interested persons for their own purposes.—persons who would otherwise pay little attention to Mr. Alison or his work."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxx. 467.

"The History of Europe during the French Revolution is by far the most remarkable historical work of the century."—*For. Quar. Rev.*

Those who desire to pursue the subject still further are referred to Lon. Quar. Rev., vols. lxx., lxxii., lxxiii., lxxvi.; Edin. Rev., lxxvi.; Blackw. Mag., xlii., xlvi., xlviii., l., lii.; Westm. Rev., xli., (by W. R. Gregg;) N. Amer. Rev., lvi., (by F. Bowen;) Dubl. Univ. Mag., viii., x., xi., xx.; Amer. Whig Rev., i. 341, (in which will be found strictures on his Toryism;) and other articles in various periodicals.

Sir Archibald Alison's Life of John, Duke of Marlborough, with some Account of his Contemporaries and of the War of the Succession, must be read as a preface to his histories. Of the 2d ed. the author remarks,

"In this edition, which will be considerably more than double the size of the first, the author has endeavoured to convert the military sketch which alone was attempted in the first edition into a more complete history, on the same plan in respect to detail and reference to authority as his History of Europe. No pains have been spared in consulting the best authorities on the subject, both in Great Britain and on the Continent."

Alison, R. A Plaine Confutation of a Treatise of Brownism, entitled A Description of the Visible Church, London, 1590. An Houre's Recreation in Musicke, apt for Instruments and Voyces, London, 1606.

Alison, William Pulteney, M.D., political economist, physician, and Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh, is a younger brother of the historian, and, like him, highly conservative in his politics, but very popular with the opposite party, on account of the interest he has bestowed on the poor and suffering classes. In connexion with this subject he has been led to the consideration of certain great national questions, and, together with his brother, he has always opposed the existing system of Poor Laws.

Outlines of Physiology; 3d ed., Edin., 1839, 8vo; Outlines of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, 1848, 8vo; Remarks on the Report on the Poor-Laws of Scotland, 1848, 8vo.

"Every individual who cannot afford time to wade through the monstrous volumes of evidence which have been so digested, (by Dr. Alison,) and who feels interested in the subject, must acknowledge himself deeply indebted to the performer of this disinterested act of labour."—*Scotsman.*

In a work published at Edinburgh in 1850, entitled A Dissertation on the Reclamation of Waste Lands, he fully examines the subject, and recommends the colonization of waste lands by paupers and criminals.—*Men of the Time.*

Allam, Andrew, 1655–1685, born near Oxford, (at Garsingdon,) was a pupil of William Wildgoose, a teacher well known at that time. He took holy orders in 1680. He had a predilection for antiquarian pursuits; and besides assisting Anthony Wood in his Athenæ Oxon., he made additions to Notitia, (1684,) and to Helorius's Historical and Chronological Theatre, (pub. 1687.) He also wrote the Epistle prefixed to Dr. Cosin's Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Politeia, &c., containing an account of the doctor's life; a translation of the Life of Iphicrates, Oxf., 1684. He projected a Notitia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, or History of Cathedrals, but was prevented by death from completing his design.—*Biog. Brit.*

Allamand. Unannealed Glass Vessels, Phil. Trans., 1745.

Allan. Power of the C. Magistrate, &c., Edin., 1807.

Allan, Charles. See Aleyn, C.

Allan, D. 1744–96, Plates illus. of Scottish Song.

Allan, George, died 1800, an English antiquary of note, was an attorney at Darlington. He published a number of works, and, among others, struck off the following at his private printing-press:—Collections relating to Sherburn Hospital, 1773; others for Greatham and St. Edmund's Hospital at Gateshead; A Sketch of the Life and Character of Bishop Trevor, 1776. Mr. Hutchinson's History of Durham was much aided by him.

"Nor is it any discredit to Mr. Hutchinson's industry to say, that it proceeded under the guidance of Mr. Allan's judgment."

Mr. Allan presented the Antiquarian Society of London with 26 quarto vols. of MS. relating chiefly to the University of Oxford.

"In the way from Darlington to Blackwell you pass the Grange . . . . long eminently distinguished as the seat of benevolence and the virtues."—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.*

Allan, George, 1768–1828, M.P. for Durham, son of the above, inherited his father's passion for literary pursuits. He was a contributor to that invaluable literary store-house, Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.

Allan, J. H. Pictorial Tour in the Mediterranean, Lon., 4to.

Allan, R. 1. A Dictionary of the Ancient Languages of Scotland, Edin., 1804. 2. A Treatise on the Operation of Lithotomy, &c., Edin., 1808. 3. A System of Pathological and Operative Surgery, founded on Anatomy, 3 vols., 1819–24.

Allan, Robert. Manual of Mineralogy, Lon., 8vo.

Allan, Thomas. Works on Mineralogy, 1808–13.

Allanson. Sermon on John xiii. 34, 1780.

Allanson, J. A. Picturesque Representations of the Manners of the Russians, 3 vols. fol. Lond., 1813.

Allardyce, A. Ad. respect. Bank of Eng., 1798–1801.

Allason, J., D.D. Sermon on 2 Sam. xviii. 3, 1713.

Allason, T. Pict. Views: Anti. of Pola., Lond., 1819.

Allbut. Elements Useful Knowledge, &c., Lond., 1809.

Allchin, R. Address to Young Persons on the Truth and Importance of Christianity, 1803.

Alldridge, W. T. The Goldsmith's Repository, London, 1789.

"A useful work."—Lowndes.

Alle, T. Nar. rel. to Edward's Gangræna, Lon., 1646.

Allein, Thomas. See Allen.

Alleine, or **Allein, Joseph,** 1633–1688, an eminent Nonconformist minister, was b. at Devizes, Wiltshire, and entered Lincoln College, Oxford, in 1649. He was admitted scholar of Corpus Christi in 1651, and two years afterwards was elected to the chaplainship. So diligent was he in his studies, that he allowed himself but three hours' sleep, and often gave away his "commons" to save more time for his books. He accepted the post of assistant minister to Mr. Newton at Taunton, in 1655. He suffered greatly from imprisonment, and other annoyances, in consequence of his conscientious refusal to accept the act of uniformity of 1662. He was "abundant in labours," holy in his "walk and conversation," and exemplary in all the relations of life. He published a number of religious works, 1656–1674, the best known of which is An Alarm to Unconverted Sinners, 1672, of which 20,000 copies were sold. It appeared three years afterwards, under the title of A Sure Guide to Heaven, when 50,000 copies were disposed of. Since then it has run through many editions, and been the means, through the Divine blessing, of turning "many to righteousness."

"A very awakening and judicious work."—Bickersteth.

Alleine or **Allein, Richard,** 1611–1681, a Nonconformist minister, was of St. Alban's-hall, Oxford, and became Rector of Bateaube, Somersetshire. Like his namesake, the subject of the preceding article, he was noted for zeal in labours and piety in deportment. He published a number of religious works, of which the Vindiciæ Pietatis, or Vindication of Godliness from the imputations of Folly and Fancy, Lon., 1663, is still in considerable estimation.

Allen. Farrier's Assistant, London, 1737.

Allen. Specimina Iconographica, or Nature of Inventions and Experiments, Lon., 1730. Twenty-six sermons on important subjects, Lon., 1751.

Allen, Anthony, d. 1754, collected a biographical account of the members of Eton College, and considerable materials for an English dictionary of obsolete words. Of the former, one copy was placed in King's, one in Eton College Library, and one by his will was to be given to Mr. Speaker Onslow, his patron.—*Chalmers's Dict.*

Allen, B. Treatises on Mineral Waters, &c., Lon., 1689–1711.

Allen, B. A Poem ins. to his Brit. Majesty, 1761.

Allen, Charles. See Aleyn.

Allen, Charles. Operator for the Teeth, Dubl., 1687.

Allen, David O., D.D., b. Barre, Mass., grad. Union Coll., 1823; proceeded to India as a missionary of the American Board, 1827; returned to U.S., 1853. India, Ancient and Modern, 8vo, pp. 618; 2d ed., Bost., 1858. See a review in Lon. Athen., No. 1497, July 5, 1856. Contrib. extensively to journals in India and America.

Allen, E. Argument resp. Island of Jersey, Lon., 1812.

Allen, Edmond. See Alen.

Allen, Ethan, 1742–1789, a brigadier-general in the war of the American Revolution, b. in Roxbury, Conn. He pub. a number of controversial pamphlets, a narrative of his observations during his captivity, and Allen's Theology, or The Oracle of Reason, 1786.

"This last work was intended to ridicule the doctrine of Moses and the prophets. It would be unjust to bring against it the charge of having effected great mischief in the world; for few have had the patience to read it."—*Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.*

As might be expected of one silly enough to espouse the absurdities of infidelity, Mr. Allen held some very foolish opinions: viz. that man after death would transmigrate into beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, &c.; and that he himself should live again in the form of a large white horse.

Allen, F., Archd. of Middlesex. Sermons, Lon., 1739–51.

Allen, G. Tables for Tolls and Freight, 1800.

Allen, H. Letters, &c., 1774.

Allen, Henry, 1748–1784, b. at Newport, R.I., pub. volume of Hymns, several treatises and sermons.

Allen, Hezekiah. A Sacred Drama, 1798.

Allen, I. N. Diary of a March through Sinde and Affghanistan, &c., and sermons, Lon., 1843.

Allen, Ira, 1752?–1814, first Secretary of Vermont, was a brother of Ethan Allen. Natural and Political History of Vermont, Lon., 1798. Statements applicable to the Olive Branch, Phila., 1807.

Allen, J. The Younger Brother, &c., Oxf., 1624.

Allen, Jas. The Danger of Philosophy, &c., Lon., 1807.

Allen, Jas., 1632–1710, minister in Boston, Mass., came to America in 1662. 1. Healthful Diet, a sermon. New England's Choicest Blessings, an election sermon, 1679. Serious Advice to Delivered Ones. Man's Self-reflection, &c.; and two practical discourses.

Allen, Jas., 1691–1747, first minister of Brookline, Mass. 1. Thanksg. Sermon, 1722. 2. Discourse on Providence, 1727. 3. Doctrine of Merit exploded, &c., 1727. 4. A Fast Sermon, 1727. 5. Sermon to a Society of Young Men, 1731. 6. On the Death of Saml. Aspinwall, 1733. 7. Election Sermon, 1744.

Allen, Jas., 1739–1808, Boston, Mass. Poems.

Allen, J. Fisk. Practical Treatise on the Culture and Treatment of the Grape-Vine, 1853, N.Y., 12mo; 3d ed., enlarged.

Allen, John, 1476–1534, Archbishop of Dublin in the reign of Henry VII.; author of Epistola de Pallii Significatione. De Consuetudinibus ac Statutis, &c., and some other treatises.

Allen, John. Judicial Astrologers, &c., Lon., 1659

Allen, John. Ser. on Perjury, Lev. xix. 12, 1682.

Allen, John, M.D. Synopsis Medicinæ; or a Summary View of the whole Practice of Physick, Lon., 1719. Printed in Paris, 1728; Amsterdam, 1730.

Allen, John. Sermon on Ps. cxxxiii. 1, 1725. On Tit. ii. 15, 1740.

Allen, John. Narrative of New Inventions, Lon., 1730.

Allen, John. Sermons, 1740–56.

Allen, John, Vice Principal of St. Mary Magd. Hall Oxford. Pub. various sermons, 1758–73.

Allen, John. Spiritual Magazine, or the Christian's Grand Treasure, 1752. A new edit. with preface by Romaine, Lon., 1810, 3 vols.

Allen, John, a learned dissenting layman, the author of several religious works, and of excellent translations of Calvin's Institutes, and Outram on Sacrifice, &c. Mr. Allen is best known by Modern Judaism, or a Brief Account of the Opinions, Rites, and Ceremonies of the Jews in Modern Times, Lon., 1817.

"This is the best work on modern Judaism in our language. The various topics mentioned in the title are treated very judiciously, and passages of Scripture are occasionally illustrated."—Orme.

"Useful information."—Bickersteth.

"The various traditions, &c. received and adopted by the modern Jews (that is, by those who lived during and subsequently to the time of Jesus Christ) are fully and perspicuously treated in this well-executed volume, which illustrates various passages in the New Testament with great felicity."—T. H. Horne.

Allen, John, M.D., 1770–1843, b. Colinton, near Edinburgh. 1. Illustrations of Mr. Hume's Essay concerning Liberty and Necessity, in answer to Dr. Gregory, of Edinburgh, by a Necessitarian. 2. Trans. Cuvier's Study of the Animal Economy, Edin., 1801. 3. Inquiry into the Rise and Growth of the Royal Prerogative in England, 1830. A valuable constitutional work. A new ed., with the author's revisions, was published after his death. Contrib. extensively to Edin. Rev., chiefly on subjects connected with the British Constitution and with French and Spanish history. Forty-one articles in that periodical are attributed to him; the principal of which are Regency Question, 1811; Constitution of Parliament, 1816; Review of Lingard's England; Church Rates, 1839, &c.; Hist. of Europe in the Annual Register for 1806; and a Biog. Sketch of Mr. Fox, 1820. See Lord Brougham's Hist. Sketches, pp. 342–348, Third Series.

Allen, John, 1596–1671, first minister of Dedham, Mass., born in England, driven thence by persecution. Mr. Cotton speaks of him with respect in his preface to Norton's Answer to Apollonius. He pub. a Defence of the Nine Positions, in which, with Mr. Shepard of Cambridge, he discusses the points of Church Discipline, and a defence of the Synod of 1662, against Mr. Chauncy, under the title of Animadversions upon the Antisynodalia, 4to, 1664. (In N. England Library.) His last two sermons were pub. after his death.—*Magnal.* iii. 132, *Prentiss's fun. serm. on Haven.*

Allen, Jos. Evil Communications, 1 Cor. xv. 33, 1712.

Allen, Joseph, R.N. 1. Battles of the British Navy; new ed., revised and enlarged, Lon., 2 vols. p. 8vo, 1852. 2. Navigation-Laws of Great Britain, 8vo.

Allen, Jos. H. Discourses on Orthodoxy, Bost., 12mo.

Allen, Joshua. On James ii. 10, 1730. The Trinity, &c., 1751.

Allen, Lydia. Experimental Christianity, &c., 2d ed., greatly enlarged, Lon., 1741.

Allen, Otis. Duties and Liabilities of Sheriffs, revised and enlarged, Albany, 1845, 8vo. See 5 Am. Law Mag., 456.

Allen, Paul, 1775–1826, was born at Providence, R. I. He graduated at Brown University in 1796. He was a contributor to the Phila. Port Folio, the United States Gazette, and The Portico, (associated with Pierpont and

Neal.) He was also an editor of the Federal Republican at Baltimore, of the Journal of the Times, and of the Morning Chronicle. He was employed to prepare for the press the travels of Lewis and Clarke. He had long promised a History of the American Revolution, and a large subscription had been secured. It at last appeared in his name, but was written by John Neal and Mr. Watkin. His principal poem has been commended as possessing "simplicity and feeling." He published Original Poems, Serious and Entertaining, 1801.—*Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.*

His poem of Noah was pub. 1821, in 5 cantos: it originally consisted of 25; but, having been placed in the hands of Mr. Neal for revision, he judiciously reduced it to its present dimensions.

Allen, R. 1. Doctrine of the Gospel, 1606. 2. On Proverbs, 1612.

Allen, R. 1. Singing of Psalms, 1696. 2. Sermons, 1675–1702.

Allen, R. Great Importance of Havannah, Lon., 1712–62.

Allen, or **Alleine, Richard.** An Antidote against Heresy, Lon., 1648.

Allen, Robt. Christian Beneficence, Lon., 1660.

Allen, Robert. 1. Forms of Wills, Lon., 12mo. 2. Prac. Com. Law Courts, 1841, 12mo. 3. Insolvent Debtors' Court, 1839, 12mo.

Allen, T. Expedient rel. to Ch. of England, 1 Pet. v. 1–4. 1719.

Allen, Thomas. 1. History and Antiquities of the Parish and Palace of Lambeth, Lon., 1824–27, 8vo, and also 4to. 2. History and Antiquities of London, &c., 1827–29, 5 vols. 8vo. 3. History of the County of York, 1829, 6 vols. 8vo. 4. History of the County of Lincoln, 2 vols. 4to. 5. History of the County of Surrey, 8vo. 6. History of the Counties of Surrey and Sussex, 2 vols. 8vo.

Allen, Sir T. A work rel. to the Pirates of Algiers, 1670.

Allen, or **Alleyn, Thos.,** 1542–1632, celebrated for his knowledge of mathematics and astrology, was one of the most noted men of his day. He wrote, 1. Claudii Ptolemei Pelusiensis de Astrorum judiciis aut, ut vulgo vocant, quadripartitæ constructionis, Liber secundus, cum Expositione, Th. Alleyn Angli Oxoniensis. 2. Ejusdem Lib. Tertius. These works in MS. fell into the hands of Lilly, who gave them, in 1652, to Elias Ashmole. He likewise wrote notes on many of Lilly's books, and some on John Bale's book, De Scriptoribus Maj. Britanniæ. He was born at Uttoxeter, in Staffordshire, being descended, through six generations, from Henry Allen, or Alan, Lord of the Manor of Buckenhall.

"In 1561, he was admitted scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, and in 1563, Master of Arts. . . . Being thus accomplished with various sorts of learning, he was several times invited to the houses of princes and noblemen, not only of his nation, but of others. Robert, Earl of Leicester, had a particular esteem for Mr. Allen. It is certain the earl placed such confidence in Mr. Allen, that nothing material in the state was transacted without his knowledge. . . . He was also highly respected by other famous men of his time, as Sir Thomas Bodley, Sir Henry Saville, Mr. Camden, Sir Robt. Cotton, Sir Henry Spelman, Mr. Selden, &c."—*Biog. Brit.*

Allen, Thos., 1572–1636, a clergyman, and literary friend of Sir Henry Saville, was probationer fellow of Merton College, Oxf. Observationes in Libellum Chrysostomi in Esaiam.

"He entered into the sacred function, but instead of frequent preaching, he exercised himself much in crabbed and critical learning. He was one that helped Sir H. Saville in making and framing his Annotations on Chrysostome's Homilies, on Matthew and the other Evangelists, as he doth acknowledge in his preface to the said Annotations, wherein he styles this our author *Vir doctrissimus*, Græcorum literarum non minus quam Theologiæ peritissimus, &c."—ANTHONY WOOD.

Allen, Thos. The Excellency of the Royal Hands' Handy Work, Lon., 1665.

Allen, Thos., 1608–1673, a Nonconformist minister, born and stationed at Norwich. In 1636, Bishop Wren silenced him for refusing to read the disgraceful Book of Sports. Chain of Scripture Chronology, from the Creation to the Death of Christ in seven periods, Lon., 1639. Preface to Shepard's work on Liturgies. The Glory of Christ, &c.

Allen, or **Allein,** or **Alleine, Thos.,** 1682?–1755, died while reading prayers in his church, at Kettering, Northamp. The Practice of a Holy Life, &c., Lon., 1716. The Christian's Sure Guide to Eternal Life: both translated into the Russian language. He wrote a number of other works.

Allen, Thos., 1743–1810, first minister of Pittsfield, Mass. 1. Sermon on the death of Elizabeth White; 1798. 2. On the death of Moses Allen; 1801. 3. On the death of Anna Collins; 1803. 4. On the death of his son, Thos. Allen, Jr.; 1806. 5. Election Sermon; 1808. Some of his letters were published in Edin. Miss. Mag. for Oct., Nov., and Dec., 1799.

Allen, Thos., M.D. History and Description of a Hermaphrodite, in a Latin letter, Phil. Trans. Abr. i. 223, 1668.

Allen, W., D.D. Religious works, Lon., 1673–1703.

Allen, Wm. A Glass of Justification, Lon., 1658, 1660. A Relation of the Gratious Release of Mrs. Huish from the Tempter, Lon., 1658.

Allen, Wm. Under this name was published in 1659, the celebrated tract entitled, Killing no Murder, with some additions fit for Public View, to deter and prevent Single Persons and Councils from Usurping Supreme Power. This tract has been attributed both to Colonel Silas Titus and to Colonel Sexby. It invited all patriots to assassination, proclaiming that the greatest benefit any Englishman could render his country would be to murder Cromwell. A copy was thrown into the Protector's coach, and it is said that he afterwards always carried loaded pistols, and never knew another moment's peace.

Allen, Wm. Ways and Means, &c., Value of Land, Lon., 1736.

Allen, Wm. Ascension Sermon, Ex. xx. 16, 1743.

Allen, Wm., pub. an edition of the Twelve Orations by which Demosthenes endeavoured to animate the Athenians with the spirit of liberty.

"This edition (1757) is allowed to possess much merit."—*Watt's Bib. Brit.*

Allen, Wm., 1770–1843, a distinguished member of the Society of Friends, elected Fellow Roy. Soc., 1807, and contrib. many valuable papers to the Society's Phil. Trans., being the results of his more important chemical investigations. See Life and Corresp., Lon., 3 vols. 8vo; Memoir by Jas. Sherman, new ed., p. 8vo, 1857; Pharmaceutical Jour. and Trans., Feb. 1844.

Allen, William, D.D., b. Jan. 2, 1784, at Pittsfield, Mass., son of Rev. Thos. Allen, first minister of Pittsfield, (*q. v.*); grad. at Harvard Coll., 1802; was Pres. of Bowdoin Coll., 1820–39, at which time he resigned. He was successor of Dr. Channing as a Regent in Harvard Coll. While in that office he prepared the first edition of his American Biographical and Historical Dictionary, pub. 1809, containing notices of about 700 Americans. This was the first book of general biography issued in the U.S.; 2d ed., 1832, contained more than 1800 names; 3d ed., Bost., 1857, r. 8vo, contains the names of 7000 Americans more or less distinguished. In 1807 he prepared the lives of American ministers for the Rev. David Bogue's History of Dissenters, Lon., 1809, 3 vols. 8vo; 1812, 4 vols. 8vo. He made a collection of more than 10,000 words not found in the dictionaries of the English language, 1500 being contributed to Worcester's Dictionary in 1846, 4000 to Webster's in 1854, and 6000 for the projected new ed. of Webster. Baccalaureate Addresses, 1823–29. Junius Unmasked, to prove that Lord Sackville was the real Junius, Bost., 1828, 12mo: see JUNIUS. Accounts of Shipwrecks; Psalms and Hymns, with many Original Hymns, 1835. Memoir of John Codman, 1853. Historical Discourse on the Fortieth Anniversary of the Second Church in Dorchester, 1848. Discourse at the Close of the Second Century of the Settlement of Northampton, Mass., 1854. Wunnissoo, or The Vale Hoosatunnuk; a Poem, with learned Notes, 1856. He is the author of the biographical articles, in Dr. Sprague's Annals of the American Pulpit, on John Wise, John Graham, Eleazer Wheelock, and Thomas Allen. We are indebted to Dr. Allen's Biographical Dict. for many facts relating to the early American authors. See Appleton's New Amer. Cyc., vol. i.

Allen, Wm. Views of the River Niger, Lon., ob. 4to. Views in the Island of Ascension, imp. 4to. Dead Sea: a New Route to India, 2 vols. cr. 8vo, 1855. In conjunction with Mr. Thompson, Expedition to the Niger, 1841, 2 vols. 8vo.

Allen, Wm. Minutes for Gent. Yeomanry, Lon., 1798.

Allen, Wm. Chem. Con. to Phil. Trans., &c., 1807–9.

Allen, Wm. Grammatical works, Lon., 1813–15.

Allen, Wm. See ALAN, W.

Allen, Z., b. 1796, at Providence, R. I. Science of Mechanics, 1829, 8vo. Travels in Europe, 2 vols. 8vo. Philosophy of the Mechanics of Nature, 1852, 8vo.

Allestree, Chas. Sermons, Judg. v. 31; Num. xxiii. 10, 1685–95.

Allestree, Richard, D.D., 1619–1681, was Provost of Eton, and Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford. Privileges of the University of Oxford, &c., 1647. Sermons pub. 1660, 66, 73, and 84. 18 Sermons, 1669; 40 Sermons before the King, &c., 1684. Dr. Prideaux was of opinion that the books

"Assigned [erroneously, he thought,] to the same author, as The Whole Duty of Man, were written by Bp. Fell and Dr. Allestree. . . . As to what Bp. Fell says in a folio edition at Oxford, in which all these books are comprised together, where he mentions the author as lately dead, it was generally understood to be meant of Dr. Allestree, who was then lately deceased. . . . Of Dr. Allestree's writing there is a folio volume of sermons, which may be compared with these treatises."—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.*

"He was a person richly furnished with all variety of rich and solid learning, requisite to recommend them with the greatest advantage to the more intelligent world for one of the most eminent divines of our age."—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Allestree, Thos. Funeral Hdkf. and three sers., 1691.

Allestry, Jacob, 1653–1686, author of several pieces in the Examen Poeticum; one of the many poetical victims to dissipation.

Allet, Thos. Sermon on the Funeral of H. Clements, with the Christian Support under the Loss of Friends, 2 Sam. xii. 22, Lon., 1720.

Alley, Sir Geo., M.D. 1. An Essay on a Peculiar Eruptive Disease, arising from the Exhibition of Mercury; Illustrated with Cases, taken at the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin; Dubl., 1804. 2. Observations on the Hydrargyria, or that Vesicular Disease arising from the Exhibition of Mercury, Lon., 1810.

Alley, Jerome, b. 1760. Political and religious works, Lon., 1778–1806.

Alley, Peter. The Tears of the Muses, Lon., 1794.

Alley, William, D.D., 1512?–1570, consecrated Bishop of Exeter, 1560, translated the Pentateuch for Archbishop Parker's Bible. He was educated at Eton; thence, in 1582, he went to King's Coll., Camb., where he took the degree of B.A., and removed thence to Oxford. He wrote a Hebrew Grammar, and was author of the Poor Man's Library; being Rhapsodies of Prælections on 1st Epist. St. Peter, 2 vols. fol. Lon., 1571.

"He was a person universally learned, especially in Divinity and in the Tongues, preached almost every Holyday, and read a lecture every day while he lived at Exeter."—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

"He became lecturer in St. Paul's; I say lecturer, which name, though since it hath sounded ill in some jealous ears, as infected with faction, was an ancient office founded in some cathedrals, to read divinity there; and this Master Alley's learned lectures (according to that age) are extant in print. . . . He lieth buried under a fair marble in his own cathedral."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

Alleyn, J. Episcopacy the Great Bond of Union, Ephes. iv. 11–13, 1701. Unanimity in the Truth a Necessary Duty, with the Means of Acquiring it, Rom. xv. 5, 6, 1707.

Alleyne, J. Leg. Decrees of Marriage, &c., Lon., 1774.

Alleyne, J., M.D. New Eng. Dispensatory, Lon., 1733.

Alleyne, or **Alleyn.** See Allen.

Allibond, John, D.D., died 1658, son of Rev. Peter Allibond, was of Magd. Coll., Oxford, where his father had preceded him. Anthony Wood gives him a high character as a scholar and a divine:

"This worthy Doctor, who was a Buckinghamshire Man born, and lately the chief master of the Free School joyning to Magd. Coll., was a most excellent Latin poet and philologist, and hath published Rustica Academicæ Oxoniensis nuper Reformatæ descriptio: una cum comitiis ibidem, 1648 habitis. 'Tis a Latin poem, and was twice printed in 1648. He died at Bradwell in Gloucestershire, (of which place he was rector,) an. 1658."

Of the above satire—now very rare—on the Parliamentary Visitors, a MS. Key is referred to in Wood's Fasti, by Bliss, ii., 69.

"A Latin poem of exquisite humour, twice printed in 1648; reprinted in 1705, fol.; and again with an Hudibrastic translation by Edward Ward, in the fifth volume of Somers's Collection of Tracts. A very curious copy, with a complete Key in MS., is to be found in Wood's study, No. 423."—Lowndes.

Allibond, Peter, 1560–1629, father of the preceding.

"An ingenious man in the opinion of all who knew him, was born at Wardenten, near to Banbury in Oxfordshire, where his name and family had for some generations lived, became a student of Magd. Hall in the beginning of 1578, aged 18 years or thereabouts, took the degree in Arts, travelled for some time beyond the seas, and, on his return, became Rector of Cheyneys in Bucks, where, continuing many years, did much improve the ignorant with his sound doctrine. What he hath written I know not, nor translations which he hath made, only these two from French into English: 1. Comfort for an Afflicted Conscience, wherein is contained both consolation and instruction for the sick, &c., Lon., 1591, Oct., written by John de L'Espine. 2. Confutation of the Popish Transubstantiation, together with a Narration how that the Mass was at sundry times patched and pieced by sundry Popes, &c., Lon., 1592. And a translation from Latin into English, entitled The Golden Chain of Salvation, Lon., 1604, qu., written by Harman Renecher."—*Wood's Athen. Oxon*

Allies, T. W. 1. Church of England Cleared from the Charge of Schism, Lon., 8vo. 2. Journal in France in 1845, '48, 8vo. 3. Name and Office of St. Peter, 8vo. 4. Royal Supremacy, 8vo. 5. See of St. Peter, 8vo. 6. Sermons on Romans, 8vo.

Allin, Abby, of Pomfret, Connecticut. Home Ballads: a Book for New Englanders, 1850. A contributor to several periodicals under the signature of "Nilla."

"The writings of Miss Allan are filled with warm sympathies for the working-day world: she has a cheerful, hopeful philosophy. . . . The expression of these feelings makes her ballads popular."—*Woman's Record.*

Allingham. Mathematical works, &c., Lon., 1710–14.

Allingham, J. Till. Fortune's Frolics, 1799.

"There is both fun and morality in this entertainment."—*Biog. Dram.*

Other pieces, pub. Lon., 1803–05.

Allingham, W. Poems, Lon., 12mo. Music-Master, &c.; new ed., 1857, 12mo.

Allington, John. Sermons, pub. Lon., 1655–78.

Allison, B. Con. to Amer. Trans., v. 87, 1800; ib., 87.

Allison, F., 1705–1777, Presby. minister in Phila. Serm. on Eph. iv. 7, 1758.

Allison, P., of Pa., d. 1802. Treatises on Liberty, &c.

Allison, R. The Ps. of Dauid in Metre, &c., Lon., 1599.

Allison, T. Voyage from Archangel in Russia, in 1697, &c., Lon., 1699. See Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, vol. i.

Allix, Peter, 1641–1717. This eminent divine and profound scholar became so completely Anglicised, and reflected so much credit upon the land of his adoption, that we are willing to make an exception in his case, as we have done in some few others, and give him a place in our register. He was born at Alençon in France, and stationed in the principal church of the Reformed at Charenton near Paris. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, drove him to England, where he became the pastor of a French congregation in conformity with the Established Church. He was profoundly versed in Hebrew and classical literature. His works are very numerous. Reflexions on the Books of the Holy Scripture, &c., Lon., 1688.

"These Reflections are not in the form of a continued commentary on the Bible; but take up what may be called the spirit of it, under distinct heads, chiefly with a view, as the title expresses it, to establish the divine origin of Christianity. They were published in French about the same time [1687] that they appeared in English. They were also translated into German, and published at Nuremberg in 1702."—Orme: *Bibl. Bib.*

"These Reflexions have always been held in great repute for the plainness and erudition with which they are written."—Bishop Watson.

The Judgment of the Ancient Jewish Church against the Unitarians, Lon., 1699.

"It affords much curious and interesting information on those passages of the Old Testament which have been supposed to contain the doctrine of the Trinity. He successfully shows, that if the ancient Jews were not strictly Trinitarians, they were firm believers of a plurality in the Godhead."—Orme.

"It is not remarkable for accurate statement or judicious reasoning."—Dr. Smith.

"A noble storehouse of arguments to confound the Jews by proving that Jesus Christ is the Messiah; and at the same time to put all the Free-thinkers to silence."—Dr. Wotton.

The Book of Psalms, &c., Lon., 1701.

"Of no great value. It is too brief to be satisfactory, either to the critic or the lover of practical exposition."—Orme.

Diatriba de anno et Mense Natali Jesu Christi, etc., Lon., 1710.

"In this Latin tract, Allix endeavours to show that the Messiah was born not in winter, but in the spring."—Orme.

Allman, Wm. Math. Con. to Phil. and Irish Soc. Trans., 1814, &c.

Allnut, A. C. Poverty, and other Poems, Lon., 1801.

Allnut, G. S. Practice of Wills, 12mo.

Allnut, Z. Treatises on Navigation, Lon., 1806–10.

Allot, Robert, is believed to have been the compiler of a very curious and valuable volume of early poetry, which had a large share in the remarkable development of Bibliomania which characterized the first quarter of the present century. England's Parnassus; or the choycest Flowers of our Modern Poets, with their Poeticall comparisons. Descriptions of Bewties, Personages, Castles, Pallaces, Mountaines, Groues, Seas, Springs, Rivers, &c. Whereunto are annexed other various discourses, both pleasant and profitable. Imprinted at London, for N. L., C. B., and T. H., 1600.

Of Allot's history nothing is now known. We find a surmise in Brydges' Restituta, (vol. iii, 234,) that he was the Robert Allot who was Fellow of St. John's College in 1599. With regard to the Parnassus, as it "has preserved portions of many scarce poets, whose very names, without such care, might have probably sunk into oblivion, it must ever rank as a book both valuable and curious." Wood seems to have attributed this collection to Charles Fitz-Geffrey:

"He hath also made, as 'tis said, A Collection of choice Flowers and Descriptions, as well out of his, as the works of several others, the most renowned Poets of our Nation: collected about the be

> ginning of the reign of K. James I; but this, tho' I have been many years seeking after, yet I cannot get a sight of it."—*Athen. Oxon.*
>
> "It is valuable not only on account of its variety, but also on account of its intrinsic worth as a Compilation pretty ingeniously executed."—*Watt's Bib. Brit.*

A copy is priced in the Bib. Anglo-Poetica £20, and one was sold in the Roxburghe sale, (3171,) for £21. Having been reprinted by Mr. Park in the Heliconia, "the reprints have pulled down the prices more than one peg."—*Dibdin.*

> "Had the editor of this curious volume, besides citing the names of his authors, added the titles of the works from which he culled his specimens, an infinity of trouble would have been saved to subsequent research; yet the deficiency has served, in a peculiar manner, to mark the successful progress of modern bibliography. When Oldys wrote his preface to Hayward's British Muse, which was first published in 1738, he complains grievously of this omission, observing that most of Allot's poets 'were now so obsolete that not knowing what they wrote, we can have no recourse to their works, if still extant.' Since this sentence was written, such has been the industry of our literary antiquaries, that almost every poem which Allot laid under contribution in forming his volume, has been ascertained, and rendered accessible to the curious inquirer; and so far from the writers being obsolete, after nearly eighty years have been added to their antiquity, we may venture to affirm that, excepting about half a dozen, they are as familiar to us as the poets of the present reign."—*Drake's Shakspeare and His Times.*

The contributors to England's Parnassus were the following:

1. Thomas Achelly.
2. Thomas Bastard.
3. George Chapman.
4. Thomas Churchyard.
5. Henry Constable.
6. Samuel Daniel.
7. John Davies.
8. Thomas Dekkar.
9. Michael Drayton.
10. Edmund Fairfax.
11. Charles Fitz-Geffrey.
12. Abraham Fraunce.
13. George Gascoigne.
14. Edward Gilpin.
15. Robert Greene.
16. Sir John Harrington.
17. John Higgins.
18. Thomas Hudson.
19. James, King of Scots.
20. Benjamin Jonson.
21. Thomas Kyd.
22. Thomas Lodge.
23. Gervase Markham.
24. Christopher Marlowe.
25. John Marston.
26. Christopher Middleton.
27. Thomas Nash.
28. Oxford, Earl of.
29. George Peele.
30. Matthew Roydon.
31. Sackville, Lord Buckhurst.
32. William Shakspeare.
33. Edmund Spenser.
34. Thomas Storer.
35. Surrey, Earl of.
36. Sir Philip Sidney.
37. Joshua Sylvester.
38. George Tuberville.
39. William Warner.
40. Thomas Watson.
41. John Weever.
42. William Weever.
43. Sir Thomas Wyatt.

> "Robert Allot is a joint sonneteer with E. Gilpin before Markham's 'Devereux,' 1597. They were probably friends, and though Gilpin's name occurs in no other book, he is not unfrequently quoted in England's Parnassus. This affords some slight confirmation that Allot was the compiler of it."—*Collier's Poet. Decameron.*

Oldys has taken to task the judgment of the editor in his selection of authors and extracts; but Warton, a far higher authority, declares that,

> "The method is judicious, the extracts copious, and made with a degree of taste."

Allott, R. Sermon before H. of Commons. Fast-Day, 1806.

Allston, Washington, 1779–1843. This distinguished artist was the author of a number of poetical and prose compositions. He was born in Georgetown, South Carolina, and entered Harvard College in 1796. In 1813 he published in London, a volume entitled, The Sylphs of the Seasons and other Poems, which seems to have passed unnoticed in the multitude of works issuing from the London press. The principal portion of the contents of this volume had been perused and much admired in MS. by Mr. Allston's friends in Boston. The volume is made up of quite a number of poems, the largest containing between six and seven hundred lines.

> "Mr. Allston's versification is peculiarly easy, and seems thrown out with as little effort as it is read. With all his ease, however, he is always musical, and we have only to object to a loose line here and there. . . . Our author's language is all good, but is not strictly the poetical language; and we should think that he had not been a wide and constant reader of the old English poets. . . . We would advise our readers to make themselves acquainted with it. They certainly will find it worthy their pride, in the general poverty of literature in our country."—*North American Review*, vol. v. 365.

The Romance of Monaldi, which had been written twenty years before, and intended as a contribution to Mr. Dana's Idle Man, was published in 1841, anonymously. Monaldi is a graduate of the Othello school, infuriated by jealousy, and determined himself to become a murderer, because he imagines his wife to be unfaithful. The Rev. Dr. Griswold remarks with reference to Mr. Allston's style:

> "All the specimens that I have seen of his prose indicate a remarkable command of language, great descriptive powers, and rare philosophical as well as imaginative talent."

The North American Review speaks in high terms of the literary character of Monaldi:

> "We have often pored over Allston's pages to admire the grace and delicacy of his English poetical style. This book is equally remarkable for its rich and harmonious prose. The nice selection of epithets, the faultless arrangement of the members of the sentences, and the rhythmical cadence to which thought and expression seem to move united, combine to make it one of the most finished works in American literature."—Vol. liv. 397.

Mr. Allston was distinguished for his conversational powers and amiability of deportment, as well as for artistic genius and literary taste. "His tongue wrought on his associates and acquaintances like an enchanter's spell, preventing their taking any note of time; and the small hours would be close upon them before they had thought of retiring." See Lectures on Art, and Poems, by Washington Allston, edited by R. H. Dana, Jr., New York, 1850, 12mo.

Allwood, P. Literary Antiquities of Greece, &c. Lon., 1794. 12 Lectures on the Prophecies, &c., Lon., 1815.

Allyn. See ALAN and ALLEN.

Almon, Mr., and T. Dawkes, Phil. Trans., Abr. ix., 95, 1745.

Almon, and Debrett. Parliamentary Register, 1743-74, Lon., 11 vols. 2d Ed., with additions, Lon., 1792, 7 vols.

Almon, John, 1738–1805, combined the three professions in London, of Bookseller, Author, and Editor. He pub. a number of political tracts of a violent character, some of which he is supposed to have written. Anecdotes of Lord Chatham, 1792, often reprinted. Biographical, Literary, and Political Anecdotes, 1797.

> "This work, though partial, is interesting, as containing many curious particulars of the political characters and contests of the day."—LOWNDES.

Almond. Mistery of Godliness, Lon., 1671.

Almond, R. English Horseman, &c., Lon., 1673.

Alsop, Ann. Letters to Rev. T. Edmonds, Lon., 1801.

Alsop, Anthony, d. 1726, was elected from Westminster to Christ Church, where he became censor, M.A., 1696, B. D., 1706. Fabularum Æsopicarum Delectus, Oxon., 1698. Antonii Alsopi Ædis Christi Olim Alumni Odarum libro duo, 1751. He made use of the Sapphic numbers in his familiar correspondence, in which

> "he showed a facility so uncommon and a style so natural and easy that he has not been unjustly esteemed inferior only to his master Horace."—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.*

Concerning the notable controversy on the Epistles of Phalaris we shall have more to say hereafter. See BENTLEY, DR.; BOYLE, CHARLES, EARL OF ORRERY, &c.

Alsop, Benj. Theolog. Works, Lon., 1675–90.

Alsop, Geo. The Character of the Province of Maryland, Lon., 1666. A rare work. Serms., &c., 1669–70.

Alsop, John, 1776–1841, brother of Richard Alsop, and a poet of some taste. See specimens in Everest's Poets of Connecticut.

Alsop, N. Sermons, pub. Lon., 1682–90.

Alsop, Richard, 1761–1815, a native of Middleton, Connecticut, was a poet of some note. He was the principal of the "Hartford wits," including Theodore Dwight, Hopkins, Trumbull, &c., who wrote the satire entitled The Echo, pub. in a vol. in 1807. He translated several pieces from the French and Italian, and wrote a Monody on the Death of Washington, which was received with great favour, and was published at Hartford, Conn., in 1800. See Duyckincks' Cyc. Amer. Lit.; also Everest's Poets of Connecticut. Edited Captivity and Adventures of J. R. Jewett among the Savages of Nootka Sound, 1815.

Alsop, Vincent, d. 1703, an English Nonconformist minister, pub. some Theolog. Works, Lon., 1679–98, the principal of which was a witty reply to Sherlock, entitled Anti Sozzo, a Vindication of some Great Truths opposed by W. Sherlock, &c., 1675.

> "Sherlock's Discourse concerning the knowledge of Jesus Christ, tending to Socinian views, and marking the low divinity of the times, produced two valuable replies—the one above by Alsop and the other by Edward Polhill, both in 1675. South also published animadversions."—BICKERSTETH.
>
> "He had a flowing fancy, and his wit was excellent."
>
> "A second Alsop for polemic skill."—DUNTON.

Alston, Chas., 1682–1760, an eminent botanist and physician, "is to be looked upon as one of the founders of the celebrity of the Edinburgh School of Medicine, acting in concert with Monro, Rutherford, Sinclair, and Plummer." He wrote a number of works on Medicine and Botany, pub. Edin. 1740–54. Dr. John Hope gives him a character worthy of the imitation of every physician and instructor of the young.

> "As a man, he was candid, upright, and sincere; learned in his profession, and humane; as a professor, communicative, and knowing no greater pleasure than to form the minds of his pupils in such a manner as to render them able in their profession, and useful members of society."

Alston, J. W. Treatise on Painting, Lon., 1804.

Altham, Arthur, or perhaps Michael. Vindication of the Ch. of England, against the Ch. of Rome, &c., 1686; and other controversial works.

Althan, Roger, D.D. Sermons, pub. Lon., 1712–32.

Alton. Sermon on Mark iv. 9, Lon., 1767.

Alton, John D'. Dermid, &c., a Poem, Lon., 1815.

Aluredis, Alredis. See Alfred of Beverly.

Alves, Robt., d. 1794, a Scottish Poet and miscellaneous writer. His principal work is the Sketches of the History of Literature, &c., Edin., 1794.

Alvey, Thos. A Medical Work, Lon., 1680.

Alynton, Robt. Libellus Sophistarum, Lon., per W. de Worde, 1525, 4to.

Dibdin notices five editions of this work; three by W. de Worde, and two by Pynson.—*Typ. Antiquities.*

Amand, Geo. St. A work upon Parliament, Lon. 1725.

Ambler, Chas. Reports of Chancery Cases, &c., Lon., 1790.

> "This vol. consists of cases in Lord Hardwicke's time, with a few later determinations in the Court of Chancery, and fills up the time between Lord Hardwicke and Lord Thurlow."—Lowndes.

Ambrose, Isaac, d. 1664. In 1641 he joined the Presbyterians, having been one of the King's preachers. He pub. a number of practical religious works, Lon., 1649–62. He has many devout and admirable thoughts; borrows from Bishop Hall.

> "The Ministration and Communion with Angels is a devotional and edifying work, but sometimes fanciful."—Bickersteth.

Looking unto Jesus, 1658.

> "Very experimental and practical, and deserving a devout perusal."

Ambross, Miss. Life of Miss Catley, &c., Lon., 1790.

Amerie, Robt. Chester's Triumph in Honour of her Prince, as it was performed upon St. George's Day, 1610, in the foresaid citie, Lon., 1610, 4to. Sold in Dent's sale for £7.10. Rhodes, £8.12.

Ames. The Double Descent, a Poem, Lon., 1692.

Ames, Edwd., Bp. of Cork and Ross. Pub. sermons on 2 Sam. xv. 11, and on Heb. xii. 14, Lon., 1682.

Ames, Fisher, 1758–1808, born in Dedham, Massachusetts, was a leading statesman during the administration of General Washington. Rev. Dr. Kirkland published some of his essays, speeches, &c. in 1809. He was elected President of Harvard College in 1804, but his ill health obliged him to decline the post. His speech in relation to the British Treaty, delivered in 1796, has been much commended. He drew his eloquence from the best source. "I will hazard the assertion," he remarks,

> "That no man ever did or ever will become truly eloquent, without being a constant reader of the Bible, and an admirer of the purity and sublimity of its language."

The Works of Fisher Ames; with a Selection from his Speeches and Correspondence, edited by his Son, Seth Ames, 2 vols. 8vo. with portrait, 1854.

> "We congratulate the public on possessing the works of one of so elevated a genius and so pure a fame, in a form which must satisfy the most fastidious taste."—*Christian Examiner.*
>
> "These volumes, as was the man, are an honour to our country; and they will be extensively read by old men and young men, especially those in political life and of the legal profession. The numerous letters in the first volume are rich in information relating to the origin and early history of our government."—*Norton's Gazette.*
>
> "It is a very substantial addition to the political literature of the country."—W. C. Bryant.

Ames, Joseph, 1689–1759, an ironmonger in London, gained deserved celebrity and commendation by his excellent Typographical Antiquities; being an Historical Account of Printing in England, with some Memoirs of our ancient Printers, and a Register of the Books printed by them from the year 1471 to 1600; with an Appendix concerning Printing in Scotland and Ireland, to the same time, Lon., 1749. The Rev. Mr. Lewis, who had been collecting materials for a History of Printing in England, urged Mr. Ames to undertake the task. The latter was unwilling to accede to this proposition, doubting his competency, and being aware that Mr. Palmer was occupied with the same design. Mr. Palmer's work, The General History of Printing, &c., appeared in 1732, and so much disappointed the expectations of those conversant with the subject, that Mr. Ames determined to take the matter in hand. It should be stated that Mr. Palmer did not live to complete his book. The portion relating to the English printers was written by George Psalmanaazar of "Formosa" celebrity: the Scotch and Irish printers were not noticed at all. Mr. Ames had most valuable aid in his undertaking. The good rector of Margate, who had originally urged him to the task, laid his "auld warld" collections at his feet. The enthusiastic John Anstis, Garter King-at-arms, that "boast of heraldry," who had devoted his days and nights to poring over the dusty scrolls of antiquity,

> "Their ample page,
> Rich with the spoils of time, did now unroll"

to the edification and vast delight of our learned man of iron. That prince of literary baronets, Sir Hans Sloane, permitted him to labour in his library and rest in his garden; where, after dining on 50,000 books and 3500 manuscripts, he could gather his dessert from luscious fruit-trees, weighed down with their golden burden.

Lord Orford's library was at his command, and the erudition of many friends, ready to supply knowledge, to correct error, and to suggest improvement. Mr. Ames himself had been amassing literary treasures for a quarter of a century. We can imagine with what gratification, after the traffic of the day, he closed his doors at twilight's first haze, and left his iron for his books. Surely Dr. Johnson was right when he said that the happiest life in the world is that of a man of business with a taste for literature! Always in his library, he might tire even of his books; but obliged to be much apart, like a true lover, he leaves them with regret, and hastens to them with delight. In 1749 the Magnum Opus made its appearance. For the times, it was a good book; and its reception was truly gratifying to the author. It told pretty much what was then known; but, better still, it set literary miners to work, and by their researches much more was made known.

Ames modestly declares,

> "I do also ingenuously confess, that in attempting this History of Printing I have undertaken a task much too great for my abilities, the extent of which I did not so well perceive at first. . . . I have at least cleared away the rubbish, and furnished materials towards a more perfect structure."

Doubtless much of its merit was owing to our friendly Garter, who tells Ames:

> "Use no ceremony in commanding any thing in my power, (1737.) . . . You may without any apology command me, for I have thought it my duty to assist, as far as it is in my power, all who oblige the public."—Anstis.

Ames would put down his questions on a folio sheet, and Anstis wrote out answers for him.

Mr. William Herbert, another literary man of business, was so fortunate as to obtain from Sir Peter Thompson, Ames's own copy of his work, interleaved with a great number of his MS. additions and notes. Herbert zealously devoted himself to preparing a new edition of the Typographical Antiquities. He published volume 1st in 1785, volume 2d in 1786, and volume 3d and last in 1790. This was a considerable advance upon the original work, but much was yet required to make a complete History of British Typography. The great objections to Herbert's volumes are their dry technicality and catalogue stiffness. His accuracy and laborious perseverance cannot be too much commended; but we want more in a book than precision and faithfulness. We want a volume which can be read—not merely consulted.

Now of all Englishmen who have ever lived, there never was a man better suited to make a dry study attractive, and a learned subject plain, than Dr. Dibdin of Roxburghe memory. This magician could with his pen dress up a begrimed, uncouth-looking volume in more attractive style than could Grolier's binder with his most cunning tools. He could convert "Belindas" and "Almasas" into Bibliomaniacs, and make a dry catalogue of old English poetry more attractive than the last novel. It was but necessary for him to apply the epithets "excessively rare," or "exceedingly curious," and the neglected Caxton in your garret would buy you a year's clothing for your household, and the old family Bible would defray your Christmas festivities. We shall have more to say of him in his place. Now, Dr. Dibdin, so exactly fitted to give us a well-digested, accurately arranged, and withal readable and attractive, History of British Typography, undertook the task. Our zealous editor gave no less than £42 for the interleaved Ames we have referred to, and set manfully to work to let the world see what could be done in this department. In 1810 the first volume appeared, supported by a most respectable subscription, headed by Geo. III., the Dukes of York and Kent, and eighteen public libraries. The 2d volume was published in 1812, the 3d in 1816, and the 4th in 1820.

Ames, Samuel. See Angell, Joseph K.

Ames, (Amesius,) Wm., 1576–1633, a learned Puritan divine, was educated at Cambridge, under Dr. Perkins. His strictness gave offence to some in authority at his college, and he took the post of chaplain in the English church at the Hague. Afterwards he accepted the divinity chair at Franeker in Friesland, which he filled for twelve years. His works, principally casuistical and controversial, attracted great attention. He wrote chiefly in Latin. Explicatio Utriusque Epistolæ St. Petri, Amsterd., 1625, 1635. The same in English, Lon., 1641.

> "It is not a critical work, but it gives a very accurate analysis of the two Epistles, and deduces doctrinal observations from them. The theological writers of that age, and especially the Puritans, were generally more remarkable for the accuracy of their logical reasoning, than for their critical or philological speculations."—ORME: *Bibl. Bib.*
>
> "The productions of Ames are not void of merit, considering the times in which they were written."—MOSHEIM.
>
> "This work deduces doctrines and practice with much clearness. Ames's are valuable writings, both on practical and controversial subjects."—BICKERSTETH.

He wrote against Dr. Burgess, Fresh Suit against Ceremonies, &c., Lon., 1633.

> "Remote from danger, he hath spoken freely against the ceremonies of the English church."

Lectiones in Omnes Psalmos Davidis, Amst., 1635; Lon., 1647.

> "Many excellent thoughts in this exposition."—BICKERSTETH.
>
> "Ames was a judicious and solid divine."—ED. LEIGH.

Amesbury, Joseph. 1. Deformities of the Spine Chest, and Limbs, Lon., 1840, 4to. 2. Fractures of the Trunk and Extremities, 2 vols. 8vo.

Amhurst, Nicholas, 1706–1742, was connected with Pulteney and Bolingbroke in the management of The Craftsman. He was expelled for libertinism from St. John's College, Oxf., and in revenge satirized his Alma Mater in his Oculus Britanniæ, Lon., 1724; and the Terræ Filius, or the Secret History of the Universities of Oxford; 1726. He pub. some other works.

Amner, John. Sacred Hymns, &c., Lon., 1615.

Amner, Richard, 1736–1803, a dissenting minister, remarkable as being made a literary butt by Geo. Stevens, and as making a theological butt of himself, by his Essay on the Prophecies of Daniel, had charge of a congregation at Cosely, in Staffordshire. Whilst stationed at Hempstead, Stevens wrote some immoral notes on Shakspeare, and subscribed them with Amner's name: this was a trick exactly suited to George's spirit of malignant fun. But as Amner survived this unkind attack, in an unhappy moment he committed suicide by publishing some theological crudities which have perhaps received more notice than they deserve. T. H. Horne thus belabours poor Amner: An Essay towards the Interpretation of the Prophecies of Daniel, &c., Lon., 1776:

> "The author adopts the exploded and untenable hypothesis of Grotius, (who has been followed by Le Clerc and others,) that all the prophecies of Daniel terminated in the persecution of the Jews by Antiochus Æpiphanes. This work (which is noticed only to put the unwary reader on his guard against it) was reprinted in 1798, with some other tracts, tending to show that certain passages of Scripture, which clearly announce a future resurrection, relate to nothing more than a mere temporal deliverance. An exposure of some of this author's erroneous notions may be seen in the British Critic, O. S., vol. xiii. p. 290–295."
>
> "It is sometimes ingenious, but not successful."–ORME: *Bibl. Bib.*

Amory, Thos., 1701–1774, an English Presbyterian minister of Arian sentiments, pub. a number of theolog. works, 1724–66.

> "He was much conversant with ethics, natural and experimental philosophy, and the best ancients, especially their moral writings." —*Biog. Brit.*

Amory, Thos., 1691–1789, a humorous writer, published several curious works, Lon., 1755–56. He seems to have intended a portrait of himself in The Life and Opinions of John Buncle, Esq., 1756–66, 2 vols.

> "John Buncle is the English Rabelais. The soul of Francis Rabelais passed into John Amory, the author of the Life and Adventures of John Buncle. Both were physicians, and enemies of too much gravity. Their great business was to enjoy life. Rabelais indulges his spirit of sensuality in wine, in dried neats' tongues, in Bologna sausages, in Botorgas. John Buncle shows the same symptoms of inordinate satisfaction in bread and butter. While Rabelais roared with Friar John and the monks. John Buncle gossiped with the ladies, &c. &c."—*Hazlitt's Round Table*, vol. i., p. 151.

Memoirs of Several Ladies of Great Britain, 1755.

> "We are thankful for the opportunity we have met with of forming an acquaintance with an author who is, at the same time, a deep scholar and a good gentleman."—*Retrosp. Rev.* vi. 100, which see.

Amos. Panasophiæ Prodromus, Lon., 1639.

Amos, Andrew. 1. Expediency of Admitting Testimony of Parties to Suits, Lon., 8vo. 2. Gems of Latin Poetry, with translations, 1851 and '53, 8vo. 3. Lectures on the Advantages of a Classical Education, 1846, 8vo. 4. Trial of Earl and Countess of Somerset for Poisoning, 8vo. 5. Ruins of Time exemplified in Sir Matthew Hale's Hist. of the Pleas of the Crown, 1856, 8vo. See Lon. Athen., 1489, May 10, 1856. 6. In conjunction with J. Ferard, Treatise on the Law of Fixtures, Lon., 8vo; 2d Amer. ed., by Wm. Hogan, N. York, 1855, 8vo.

Amos, J. Letter to Ld. Mayor rel. to the Poor, &c., 1809–13.

Amos, Wm. Agricultural Works, Lon., 1794–1810.

Amphlett, Wm., dram. and poet. writer, Lon., 1796.

Amsinck, P. Tunbridge Wells, &c., Lon., 1810.

Amy, S. Pref. to a Memento Eng. Protestants, Lon., 1681.

Amyand, C. Med. Con. to Phil. Trans., Lon., 1708–46.

Amyot, T., 1775–1850. Speeches of W. Windham, 1812.

Anaya, A. Essay on Spanish Literature, Lon., 1818. A Treatise on the Living Languages, Lon., 1818.

Anbury, Thos. Travels in America, Lon., 1789.

Ancell, S. Blockade and Siege of Gibraltar, pub. 1784.

Anchoran, J. Gate of Tongues Unlocked, Lon., 1639.

Ancram, (Robt. Kerr) Earl of, a favourite of King James I., and gentleman of the Bed-chamber to Prince Charles, was the author of

> "A short but very pretty copy of verses to Drummond of Hawthornden."—H. WALPOLE.
>
> "The beautiful and sweetly plaintive sonnet referred to by Lord Orford, and the interesting letter which accompanied it, must be considered as ornamental to this or to any publication."—*Park's Walpole's R. & N. Authors.*

Ancram, Earl of. Description of some Improvements in the Arms and Accoutrements of Light Cavalry. Trans. Ed. R. Soc. N. 245., 1805.

Anderson, Adam, 1692–1765, for forty years connected with the South Sea House, was author of the Historical and Chronological Deduction of Trade and Commerce. First ed. in 2 vols. fol., 1762; 2d ed. in 1764; 3d ed., 4 vols. 4to; 4th vol. by a new hand, 1787–9; and 4 vols. 4to, 1801.

> "We congratulate the public upon the appearance of so ample and valuable a treasure of real knowledge, collected with indefatigable industry from almost innumerable authors."—*Monthly Review.*

Anderson, Æneas. Narrative of British Embassy to China (Earl Macartney's) in 1792, '93, '94, Lon., 1795.

> "This narrative of Earl Macartney's Embassy is of little value in comparison with that of Sir G. L. Staunton, Bart."—LOWNDES.

Anderson, Alex., a native of Aberdeen, Prof. in the University of Paris. Supplementum Apollonii Redivivi, Paris, 1612, 4to; Supplemento, Paris, 1615, 4to. Ad Angularium Sectionum Analyticen Theoremata, &c., Paris, 1615, 4to; Vindiciæ Archimedis, Paris, 1616, 4to. Exercitationum Mathematicarum, Dicas Prima, Paris, 1619, 4to. All these works are very scarce.

Anderson, Alexander, M.D., d. 1813. Account of a Bituminous Lake or Plain in the Island of Trinidad; Phil. Trans., 1789. The State of some of the most valuable Plants in his Majesty's Botanic Garden in the Island of St. Vincent; Trans. of Soc. for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures, 1798, vol. xvi. The bread-fruit tree of Otaheite is described in this paper, for which he received the silver medal. Other papers, on Cinnamon, Clove-Plant, &c.

Anderson, Ant. Theolog. works, Lon., 1573–81.

Anderson, C., M.D. Works on Mineralogy, Lon., 1809–10.

Anderson, Christopher, pastor of a Baptist church in Edinburgh from 1808 until a few months before his death, in 1851. 1. On the Services and Design of the Domestic Constitution, 1826; last ed., 1847, 8vo. 2. Historical Sketches of the Ancient Native Irish, 1828; last ed., 1846, fp. 8vo. 3. The Annals of the English Bible, 1845, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., with Historical Index, 1848, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1855, 2 vols. 8vo. By far the best book on the subject. See Cotton's Editions of the Bible, &c., ed. to 1852, x., xi., 1, n., 39, n., &c. 4. Singular Introduction of the English Bible, 1849, 8vo. See Life and Letters of Rev. Christopher Anderson, by his Nephew, 1854, 8vo.

Anderson, D. Fergus II., 1810. Acc. of Canada, 1814.

Anderson, Sir Edmund, d. 1605, was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Elizabeth. Resolutions and Judgments in all the Cases and Matters agitated in all the Courts of Westminster, in the latter end of the reign of Q. Elizabeth, Lon., 1653. Reports des Principales Cases, &c., Lon., 1664.

> "He, by his indefatigable study, obtained great knowledge in the Municipal Laws. . . . In 1586 he sate in judgment on Mary Queen of Scots. . . . being then a learned Man of the Law."—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Anderson, G. M. Abbey of St. Denis, 1812.

Anderson, Geo. Remonstrance against Lord Bolingbroke's Philos. Religion, address. to Mallet, 1756.

Anderson, Geo. Trans. of Arenarius, Lon., 1784.

Anderson, Geo. On Grapes; Trans. Hort. Soc., 1817

Anderson, Henry. The Court Convert.

Anderson, Henry. Poemata, Amst., 1637.

Anderson, Henry. Serm. on Ps. lxxiii. 25, 1685.

Anderson, Dr. Henry J., Prof. Mathematics, &c. Columbia Coll., N.Y., 1825–43. 1. Geology of Lieut. Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea. 2. Geological Reconnoissance of Part of the Holy Land, 1848; pub. by U. States Government.

Anderson, J. S. 1. Addresses, Lon., 12mo. 2. Cloud of Witnesses: Discourses on Hebrews, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Life of Moses, 12mo. 4. History of the Church and the Colonies, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. Memoir of Mrs. Chisholm, 12mo. 6. Sermons at Lincoln's Inn, Michaelmas, 1850, 8vo. 7. Sermons on Elijah and John the Baptist, 8vo. 8. Sermons on Various Subjects, 8vo.

Anderson, J. W. The manner pointed out in which the Common Prayer was read in private by the late Mr. Garrick, 1797. The incident which gave rise to this publication is no doubt known to many of our readers. See an excellent paper on the proper "reading of the Common Prayer," Spectator, No. 147. See Culb, Richard.

Anderson, Jas. Ane godly Treatis calit the first and second Cumming of Christ, with the Tone of the Wintersnycht, 1595, Edin., be Robt. Smith. Another ed. was printed at Edin. by Andro Hart.

Anderson, Jas. A General History of the House of Yvery, Lon., 1742. Written principally by the first Earl of Egmont; privately printed; edited by J. Anderson.

> "Dear and covetable is the possession of a PERFECT COPY. . . . It has long been accounted a crack article in the most finished collection. A perfect copy runs hard upon twenty guineas."—Dibdin.

Royal Genealogies, or the Genealog. Tables of Emperors, Kings, and Princes, from Adam to these times, folio, Lon., 1732.

> "The most useful and valuable work of the kind, and probably the most difficult and laborious one ever undertaken by author or printer."—*Moule's Scottish Bibliotheca Heraldica.*

Anderson, Jas., 1662–1728, a distinguished antiquary, gained great credit by his Historical Essay showing that the Crown of Scotland is Imperial and Independent, in answer to Mr. Atwood, Edin., 1705. Atwood's book was burnt by the common hangman, whilst Anderson, surrounded by admiring high dignitaries, received the thanks of the Parliament of Scotland, delivered by the Lord Chancellor. So much for being on the right side! Moreover, Parliament encouraged the rejoicing champion of the "Imperial Crown" to undertake the publication of a collection of the Ancient Charters of Scotland, with fac-similes of the seals of the Scottish Kings. £300, and afterwards £1050, (the latter it is said was never paid,) were voted to him for this purpose. This work, Selectus Diplomatum et Numismatum Scotiæ Thesaurus, &c., was not published until 1739, eleven years after the author's death. Thomas Carte—the laborious, faithful, ill-used Thomas Carte, whose devotion to his historical labours put even Dr. Mangey to the blush—writes in 1736:

> "They are printing on copper-plates Mr. Anderson's Collection of the Seals of the Kings of Scotland; the price is great, being six guineas."—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.*

The plates were engraved by Strutt.

> "It is a work of extreme rarity and great value."—Watt.
>
> "A highly valuable and useful work. The introduction by Ruddiman was afterwards inadequately translated, and published with notes."—Lowndes.

Collections relating to the History of Mary, Queen of Scotland, Edin., 1727–28, 4 vols. 4to.

> "A friend of mine once bought a copy *out of sheets*, and bound the work in *black* morocco, with *blood*-coloured insides! Such was his order to the binder; and poor George Faulkener was that binder."—Dibdin.

Anderson, Jas. The Constitution of Free Masons, &c., Lon., 1723. Discovery of their Ceremonies, Lon., 1725.

Anderson, Jas. Sermons pub., Lon., 1714–20.

Anderson, Jas., M.D. Med. Works, Lon. and Madras, 1788, &c.

Anderson, Jas., LL.D., 1739–1808, published many works upon agriculture, Lon., 1771–1802. He was a practical, as well as theoretical, farmer, having 1300 acres under cultivation in Aberdeenshire. He qualified himself for usefulness by attending the chemical lectures of Dr. Cullen, whose friendship was of great advantage to him in his pursuit of general knowledge. In 1790 he commenced the pub. of The Bee, (1790–94, 18 vols.) consisting of Essays Philosophical and Miscellaneous. Dr. A. wrote those marked Senex, Timothy Hairbrain, Alcibiades, and many others without signatures.

> "Complete sets of this valuable periodical work, in which Dr. Anderson received material assistance from men of taste and learning, are of rare occurrence. It was printed on three papers, coarse, common, and fine."—Lowndes.

Selections from his Correspondence with General Washington, in which the causes of the present scarcity are fully investigated, Lon., 1800.

Anderson, Jas. Work on Yellow Fever, Edin., 1798.

Anderson, Jas. Con. to Ann. of Med., 1799.

Anderson, Jas. Chain Bridge, Queensferry, 1818.

Anderson, Jas. 1. Ladies of the Covenant, Lon., 1851, 12mo. 2. Ladies of the Reformation, 2 vols. p. 4to, 1854–56.

Anderson, John. Theolog. Works, Glasg., 1711–14.

Anderson, John. Sound at Elsineur: the Duties, 1771.

Anderson, John, M.D., 1726–1796, "an English physician, was professor of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow for 41 years. Five editions of his Institutes of Medicine (Glasg., 1786) were pub. during his lifetime." —*Biog. Univ.* He also pub. Observations on Roman Antiquities discovered between the Frith and Clyde, Edin., 1800. See an amusing account in Boswell's Life of Johnson, of a tea-party at Glasgow, where Professors Reid and Anderson, Johnson and Boswell, and the Messieurs Foulis discussed their bohea together.

Anderson, John. Med. Works, Lon., 1787–95.

Anderson, John. Account of a Mission to the East Coast of Sumatra in 1823, &c., Lon., 1826.

> "It was one great object of our author's mission to create a desire among the people for British and Indian manufactures; and in this to a certain extent he seems to have succeeded. . . . Java and Sumatra have given birth to two very excellent books, every way worthy of them—the one on Java, by Sir Stamford Raffles; the other on Sumatra, by Mr. Marsden."—*Quarterly Review.*

Anderson, John. Chronicles of the Kirk; or Scenes and Stories from the History of the Church of Scotland from the Earliest Period to the Second Reformation.

> "Its gracefulness and brevity give it much adaptation for its purpose."—*British Quarterly Review.*

Anderson, M. Ten Discourses on Moses, Lon., 1834.

Anderson, Patrick. Jesuit. Ground of the Catholic and Roman Religion in the word of God, 1623.

Anderson, Patrick, M.D. The Colde Spring of Kinghorne Craig, &c., Edin., 1618. Rare, sold in the Gordonstoun sale for £1 11s. 6d. Grana Angelica, &c., Edin., 1635. Also rare.

Anderson, R. Rud. of Tamul Grammar, Lon., 1821.

Anderson, Ralph, Polit. and poet. writer, 1797–1808.

Anderson, Robt. Treatises on Gauging and Gunnery, Lon. 1660–96.

Anderson, Robt. Theolog. works, Lon., 1834–46.

Anderson, Robt., M.D., 1751–1830, best known as the editor and biographer of the British poets, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, in which city he resided for the last forty years, devoted to literary pursuits. Life of Samuel Johnson, with Critical Observations on his Works, Lon., 1795. Life of Dr. Smollett, Edin., 1803. The Works of the British Poets; with Prefaces, Biographical and Critical, 1799, 13 vols. He edited the works of Dr. Moore.

> "He also made numerous contributions to various publications, but more through his fondness of literature than any love of money. His correspondence with literary men was extensive, by whom he was held in the greatest esteem, not more for his talents than the frankness of his temper, and the warmth of his heart."

See Nichols's Illustrations of Literary History, vol. vii., for a number of interesting letters between Bishop Percy and Dr. Anderson. The correspondence was commenced by the Bishop as follows:

> "Your edition of the Poets of Great Britain does so much honour to their biographer and critic, that every friend to literature should assist his candid and ingenious labours; this, I hope, will serve as my apology for addressing a letter to you, without a more regular introduction."
>
> "To good old Anderson, the poets and literature of the country are deeply beholden."—*Quarterly Review.*

The following notice of some of Walter Scott's early essays in literature will interest our readers:

> "An ingenious friend here wished to avail himself of the opportunity to submit to your lordship's inspection one or two of his compositions in the style of the ancient Scottish ballad, in testimony for his high respect for your character, and of his gratitude to the editor of 'The Reliques,' upon which he formed his taste for ballad-thinking and expression. . . The name of my friend is Walter Scott, Esq."—*Anderson to Percy.*

Anderson, Rufus, minister of Wenham, Mass. 2 Serm. on the Fast, 1802. Letters on Baptists, 1805.

Anderson, Thos. Con. to Medical Com., 1774, &c.

Anderson, W. Mercantile Correspond., 12mo, N. Y.

Anderson, Walter, D.D., d. 1800, for fifty years minister of Chirnside, in Scotland. The History of France, 1769–75–83, Lon., 5 vols. 4to.

> "In that genius, that natural discernment, that knowledge of the world, which are so absolutely necessary to the historian, he is surprisingly defective."—*New Cat. of L. English Authors.*
>
> "A heavy compilation of very little value."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

The Philosophy of Anc. Greece investigated, Edin., 1791.

"This work is more respectable in point of matter. It is fuller than the work of Stanley on the same subject, and less extensive and prolix than that of Brucker."—*Gent. Mag.*

Anderson, Wm., Chap. E. India Co. 4 Serms., 1708.

Anderson, Wm. Hamilton and Douglas Case, ed. 1768.

Anderson, Wm. Stacking Corn, 1816.

Anderson, Wm. See Med. Com. and Phil. Trans., 1776–78.

Anderson, Wm. The Russian Empire, Lon., 1815.

Anderson, Wm. See Trans. Hort. Soc., 1817.

Anderson, Wm. Lon. Commercial Dict., Lon., 1826.

Anderson, William, LL.D., b. 1800, at Kilsyth, Scotland, a popular preacher of Glasgow. Discourse on Regeneration, 12mo. Discourses on Various Subjects, 12mo. Lectures on the Mass, Popery, &c.

Anderson, William. Landscape Lyrics, Lon., 1839, 12mo. Gift for all Seasons, 1843, 12mo. Author of Historical Memoirs of British newspapers in Fraser's Mag., 1838–39.

Anderson, W. J. 1. Causes and Treatment of Nervous Affections, Lon., p. 8vo. 2. Treatment of Diseases of Pregnancy, p. 8vo.

Anderton, or **Anderson, Jas.**, published, under the name of John Brerely, in 1604, The Apology of Protestants for the Roman Religion. This was answered by Morton's Appeal, 1606. Anderton's 2d ed. and rejoinder appeared in 1608. Translated into Latin by Reynes in 1615. A Treatise on the Mass. Religion of St. Augustine, Latin, Cologne, 1620.

Anderton, Lawrence, also a Lancashire man, a Jesuit. Treatise on the Origin of Catholics and Protestants, Rouen, 1632. The Triple Cord, St. Omer, 1634.

Andever, Lord. Two Speeches, 1641.

Andre, J. W. Brit. Eclogue for 1805; a Poem, 1805.

Andre, Major John, a talented and amiable young British officer, well known for his unfortunate end, having been executed as a spy, Oct. 2, 1780, during the Revolutionary war of the U. States of N. America. He was the author of the Cow Chase, an heroic poem in three cantos, pub. in Lon. in 1781.

"It was originally pub. in Rivington's Royal Gazette, N. York, in the morning of the day on which Andre was taken prisoner. The last stanza, intended to ridicule Gen. Wayne for his failure in an attempt to collect cattle for the army, is this:

'And now I've closed my epic strain;
I tremble as I show it,
Lest this same warrior-drover Wayne
Should ever *catch the Poet!*'"—*Allen's Biog. Dict.*

Andre, Wm. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1782–84.

Andreas, B. Serm. on 5th Chapiter Song Sol., Lon., 1583.

Andree, John, Surgeon and Teacher of Anatomy, London, pub. many profess. treatises, Lon., 1737–78.

Andree, R. J. Vocabulary in 6 Languages, Lon., 1725.

Andrescoe. Sermons, 1581.

Andrew, Dr. Theolog. Treatise, Lon., 1735.

Andrew, Jas. Astronomical Tables, Lon., 1810.

Andrew, Jas., 1773–1833. Insti. of Grammar, 1817.

Andrewe, Thos. The Unmasking of a Feminine Machiavell. Est nobis valuisse satis. Lon., 1604.

"A poetical tract of little value, containing a description of the battle at Newport."—Lowndes.

Andrewes, B. See Andreas, B.

Andrewes, Gerard, 1750–1825, Dean of Canterbury, refused the Bishopric of Chester—a clergyman of exemplary piety. A Serm. pub. 1798. Do. pub. 1803; and some Lectures in the publication called "Onesimus."

Andrewes, Geo. Dictionary of the Slang and Cant Languages, Lon.

Andrewes, Thos. Serm. 1 Pet. ii. 17; Rom. xiv. 19, 1717.

Andrewes, Thos. Rates and Tables, Bristol, 1787.

Andrews, D. Letter to Dr. Wakefield, Lon., 1794.

Andrews, Eliza. The MSS. of Virtudo, 1801. The Beauties of Sturm's Reflections.

Andrews, Ethan Allen, LL.D., 1787–1858, b. at New Britain, Conn., graduated at Yale Coll., 1810, Prof. of Ancient Languages Univ. N. Carolina, 1822–28. He succeeded Mr. Jacob Abbott as Principal of the Young Ladies' School of Boston, and was Senior Editor of the Religious Mag. in connexion with Jacob and John S. C. Abbott. The Latin works of Dr. Andrews are: First Latin Book; Latin Reader; Viri Romæ; Latin Lessons; Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar; Synopsis of Latin Grammar; Questions on the Latin Grammar; Latin Exercises; Key to Latin Exercises; Exercises in Latin Etymology; Cæsar's Commentaries; Sallust; Ovid; Latin Dictionary. His most elaborate work is his Latin-English Lexicon; a condensed trans., with alterations, of the Wörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache of Dr. Wilhelm Freund. At the time of his death he was engaged in revising a new ed. of the above work, which will be completed by his family. See Ainsworth, Robert.

Andrews, G. H. Agricultural Engineering. The Practical Farmer; Modern Husbandry, Lon., 1854, 8vo.

Andrews, Geo. Reports of Cases Court K. Bench in the 11 and 12 years of Geo. II., 2d ed., with notes, and an appen. cont. additional cases, by G. W. Vernon, Dub., 1791.

"Many of the cases contained in these Reports are also reported by Strange, and in cases tempore Lord Hardwicke. Andrews, however, has usually given a fuller and more satisfactory report of these cases than is found in reports of the same period. His reports are 'accurate, judicious, and satisfactory.' The 1st ed. was in fol., 1754. See Wallace's Reporters, 63, 2d ed."—*Marvin's Legal Bibliography.*

Andrews, H. C. Botanical works, Lon., 1796–1812.

Andrews, G. P. Tables of Rates and Taxes, 1815.

Andrews, J. Love and Chastity. A Poet. Ess., 1760.

Andrews, J. Petit, 1737–1797, a London magistrate, and miscellaneous writer. His principal works were, 1. Anecdotes, Ancient and Modern, Lon., 1789.

"An amusing and humorous collection."—Lowndes.

"A person of extensive reading, who, with judicious selection, and good taste, keeps a common-place book, and afterwards communicates the contents to the public, certainly merits the grateful acknowledgments of those who, at so cheap a rate, and in so easy a manner, are furnished with rational entertainment; the fruit of many years' attention, and much labour, on the part of the compiler. . . Mr. Andrews seems in his preface to be apprehensive that his compilement might meet with an ungracious reception from the reviewers. Surely his fears were groundless! Those critics, we conceive, must be very ill-natured who could snarl at the well-intended offer of a book, by no means ill-calculated for their entertainment."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

We might say much in praise of good compilations of anecdotes and *ana*, but we shall prefer to quote a higher authority than our own:

"I love anecdotes. I fancy mankind may come, in time, to write all aphoristically, except a narrative; grow weary of preparation, and connection, and illustration, and all those arts by which a big book is made. If a man is to wait till he weaves anecdotes into a system, we may be long in getting them, and get but few, in comparison of what we might get."—Dr. Johnson.

2. The History of Great Britain connected with the Chronology of Europe, with Notes, &c., containing anecdotes of the times, lives, &c. of the learned, and specimens of their works, Lon., 1794–95.

"In the work before us we have the history of all authors most interesting to a Briton,—that of his own country, treated on a new, and, we think, an excellent plan. . . Mr. Andrews's style is, in general, well adapted to his subject; perspicuous, though concise, and at once elegant and nervous. . . When his plan is completed, he will have supplied a desideratum in English literature, by giving, within a reasonable compass, and connected with the events of neighbouring states, the history of Great Britain, selected with judgment, abridged with accuracy, enriched with erudition, and occasionally embellished with wit."—*Lon. Monthly Review*

"The Notes to this valuable historical work contain a great variety of curious and amusing particulars."—Lowndes.

3. A Continuation of Henry's History of Great Britain, Lon., 1796.

The plan of Dr. Henry's History was most admirable, and we are not surprised that Mr. Andrews should have followed so good a model. We shall dwell more at large upon the advantages of this arrangement in the proper place. (See Henry, Robt.) Dr. Henry's work concluded with the accession of Henry VIII. Mr. Andrews continued the history to the accession of James I. The hope expressed, by a reviewer of the work, "that the author's health and spirits would enable him to complete the undertaking, and to bring it down to the present time," (1797,) was disappointed. The author "rested from his many useful labours" within six months from the date of the expression of this hope. See Obituary, Gent. Mag., Sept., 1797. Having long ardently desired the appearance of a complete History of England, *and the English*—of the people as well as their kings—of the customs of the fireside, as well as the intrigues of the court—we acknowledge with gratitude the accomplishment of our wish in the Pictorial History of England pub. by Charles Knight, one of the first literary benefactors of the age. This excellent work is arranged upon Henry's plan, with advantages which neither Henry nor any one man could have secured. We entirely concur with the intelligent eulogium of the Edinburgh Review, that it is the

"Very thing required by the popular taste of the present day, [by the erudite judgment as well, we should have added;] adding to the advantage of a clear historical narrative, all the varied illustrations of which the subject is capable."

Andrews, John, called by Wood "A painful Preacher of God's Word," pub. a number of religious works, (Anatomies of Basenesse, &c.,) Lon., 1615–45.

Andrews, John. Serm. on Peter iv. 11, 1744.

Andrews, John, hydrographer, pub. an Atlas Survey, &c., 1797–1808.

Andrews, John. Scripture Doctrine of Grace, in answer to Bishop Warburton, 1763. For some curious letters between Warburton and Andrews, see Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. v. 620. Sermons on the most important subjects, 1814.

> "Being a strict and serious man, and carrying his notions of grace pretty high in the above-noticed publication, he was called a *Methodist.* Archbp. Secker had ever a good opinion of him, and afterwards preferred him in Kent. Though Bp. Warburton did not give him the living in Gloucestershire, yet he calls himself his patron."—*Dr. Lort's MS.*

Andrews, John, LL.D., 1736–1809, a voluminous historical, political, and miscellaneous writer, pub. in Lon., 1773–1807. His History of the War with America, France, Spain, and Holland, 1755–1783, was chiefly compiled from the public prints, and the proceedings of the House of Commons.

> "In some circumstances we think the author has not been fully informed, but these are few. Impartiality seems to have been much attended to."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Andrews, John, D.D., 1746–1813, Provost of the Univer. of Pennsylvania, was an Episcopal clergyman, and a scholar of considerable attainments. He pub. Elements of Logic, and a sermon.

Andrews, Capt. Jos. Journey from B. Ayres, &c., Lon., 1827, 2 vols.

> "A clear and sensible work, containing much valuable information."—LOWNDES.

Andrews, Lancelot, 1555–1626, successively Bishop of Chichester, Ely, and Winchester, was a native of London. He was educated at Merchant-Tailor's School and Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. The Church of England contains no name more truly venerable than that of this good prelate. For polish and suavity of manners he was excelled by no gentleman of the court; in piety, by no anchorite of better times and purer days. In the discharge of all the duties of religion, he so walked as to be an illustrious exemplar to his flock and to the church of God. James I. had so high an opinion of his abilities, that he employed him to answer Bellarmine's Treatise against his own Defence of the Right of Kings. He was also a favourite with Charles I. Casaubon, Cluverius, Vossius, Grotius, Peter du Moulin, Barclay, and Erpenius were among his correspondents. Lord Clarendon regrets that he was not raised to the primacy on the death of Archbishop Bancroft. Thus respected in life, he was not less honoured at his death, by a Latin elegy from the author of Paradise Lost. He wrote a number of works, pub. 1589–1610, and some others were made public after his decease. His Manual of Devotion in Greek and Latin, was translated by Dean Stanhope, and has been frequently reprinted. He was one of the translators of the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures, for which duty he was well qualified: "a scholar, and a ripe and good one," he had the credit of understanding fifteen languages. We are less surprised at the holy character of this good man, when we are informed that he devoted several hours each day to private prayer. Thus he drew his strength from an unfailing fountain, and his wisdom from the "Father of Lights."

> "This is that Andrews, the ointment of whose name is sweeter than spices! This is that celebrated Bishop of Winton, whose learning King James admired above all his chaplains!"—HACKET.

Fuller calls him a "peerless prelate," and tells us in his own style of quiet humour:

> "He was an inimitable preacher in his way; and such plagiaries who have stolen his sermons could never steal his preaching, and could make nothing of that whereof he made all things as he desired. Pious and pleasant Bishop Felton (his contemporary and colleague) endeavoured in vain, in his sermons, to assimilate his style; and therefore said merrily of himself, 'I had almost marred my own natural trot, by endeavouring to imitate his artificial amble.'"

> "His life was a life of prayer: a great part of five hours every day did he spend in prayer and devotion to God."—BISHOP BUCKERIDGE: *Funeral Sermon on Bp. Andrews.*

> "He was so skilled in all, that the world wanted learning to know how learned he was."—FULLER.

> "Indeed, he was the most apostolical and primitive-like divine, in my opinion, that ever wore a rochet, in his age; of a most venerable gravity, and yet most sweet in all commerce; the most devout that ever I saw when he appeared before God; of such a growth in all kinds of learning, that very able clerks were of low stature to him. . . . In the pulpit, a Homer among preachers."—BP. HACKET: *Life of Williams.*

Bp. Andrews has the credit, or discredit, as tastes vary, of being the father of the *quaint* school of composition, of which Donne is one of the most prominent specimens. His Posthumous and Orphan Lectures have been greatly admired.

> "A theological student will do well to make himself acquainted with his writings. There is frequently a force and vividness in his language, a picturesqueness in his way of exhibiting the subject, a point in his expressions, and a harmony in his periods, that we shall vainly seek in the more sober and popular divines of the succeeding schools. His sermons contain a rich mine of wisdom and erudition."

This Manual is composed of sentences from the Sacred Scriptures, and extracts from the fathers. It was compiled for his own use, (præces privatæ,) and was found after his death "worn in pieces by his fingers, and wet with his tears."

> "When thou hast bought the book, enter into thy closet and shut the door, pray with Bishop Andrewes for one week, and he will be thy companion for the residue of thy years; he will be pleasant in thy life, and in thy death he will not forsake thee."—STANHOPE.

> "It is a compact and ably-executed selection; without the constraint of a precise form, it presents a rich collection of materials for prayer; and whether as an *enchiridion* of devotional aspirations, a guide to self-examination, or an aid to pious reflection, it will be found of great utility."

The good bishop's motto was—

> "And who is sufficient for these things?"

Andrews, Loring, d. 1805, was editor successively of The Herald of Freedom, Boston; The Western Star, Stockbridge; and in 1803 he established The Charleston Courier, a paper of considerable reputation.—*Allen's Biog. Dict.*

Andrews, M. W. On Lunar Caustic, Lon. 1807.

Andrews, Peter Miles, d. 1814, son of a London merchant, wrote a number of dramatic pieces. Perhaps the title of one will satisfy our readers, and cause them to excuse the rest of the catalogue: *The Baron* KINKVERVANKOTSDORSPRAKENGOTCHDERN, 1781. After the performance of the Baron, an extensive maxillary dislocation of the members of the dramatic corps need not excite surprise. The Biographia Dramatica gives Mr. Miles this cruel blow—

> "This gentleman is . . . a dealer in gunpowder; but his works, in their effect, by no means resemble so active a composition, being utterly deficient in point of force and splendour."

Andrews, R. Work against Transubstantiation, 1755.

Andrews, or **Androse, R.** Trans. from Italian of last book of Alexis' Secret, Lon., 1578.

Andrews, R. Gaol of Newgate Unmasked, Lon., 1809.

Andrews, R. Virgil Englished, 1766, etc.

Andrews, S. Obedience to Divine Rule, 1786.

Andrews, Stephen Pearl, b. 1812, in Mass. Comparison of the Common Law with the Roman, French, or Spanish Civil Law on Entails and other limited property in Real Estate. Phonographic Class Books. Phonographic Reader. Phonographic Reporter, &c., pub. J. F. Trow, N. Y. Science of Society, N. Y., 12mo. Love, Marriage, and Divorce, N. Y., 12mo. French, with or without a Master, N. Y., 12mo. Contributor to the London Times and other journals.

Andrews, T. Vindication of Ch. of England, 1799.

Andrews, Thos. Sermon on Matt. v. 20, 1717.

Andrews, Thos. Inquiry rel. to T. Eccleston's Reply, Lon., 1709. Serm. on Prov. iv. 10–14, 1712. On John i. 14, 1731.

Andrews, W. E. Review of Fox's Book of Martyrs.

Andrews, Wm. Serm. on John i. 46, 47, Lon., 1638.

Andrews, Wm. Year Books, &c., Lon., 1656–83.

Andrews, Wm. Address to the Public, 1774.

Andros, Edmund, d. 1714, Governor of New England and other States of America. A Narrative of his Proceedings in New England, in 1691; republished 1773.

Androse, R. See ANDREWS.

Aneley, Samuel. See ANNESLEY.

Angas, G. F. 1. Illustrations of New Zealand, 1847, fol. 2. Illustrations of South Australia, 1847, fol. 3. Illustrations of the Kaffirs; or, Port Natal, 1849, fol. 4. Rambles in Malta and Sicily, 1842, r. 8vo. 5. Savage Life and Scenes in Australia; 2 vols., 2d ed., 1847, p. 8vo. 6. Views of the Australian Gold-Fields, 1852, r. 4to.

Angel, or **Angell, John,** d. 1655, of Magdalen Hall, Oxf., after "taking the degrees in Arts and Holy Orders, became a frequent and painful preacher."—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.* He was a Nonconformist. The Right Government of the Thoughts, Lon., 1659. Four Sermons, 1659.

> "He shone as a burning light, until God translated him to shine above as a Star forever."—T. B.

> "As his name was Angell, so he was a man indeed of Angelical understanding and Holiness, a burning and shining Light."—THOS CASE.

Angel, John. History of Ireland, Dub., 1781.

Angell, John. An Essay on Prayer, Lon., 1761.

Stenography, or Short-Hand Improved, Lon., 1759. His system is described as "complex and difficult." Dr. Johnson wrote the preface to the work.

Angell, Joseph K., 1794–1857, b. Providence, R. I., graduated at Brown Univ., 1813. Treatise on the Common Law in Relation to Water-Courses, with an Appendix containing the principal adjudged cases and forms of declaration; 3d ed., Boston, 1840; 4th ed., 1850; 5th ed., 8vo.

"The law in relation to water-courses is becoming daily of increasing importance, and Mr. Angell, in his work, has commendably discussed the subject. Local legislation has altered, in many of the States, the common law relative to water-courses, but this does not preclude the necessity in many cases of resorting to well-settled principles, in order to expound these legislative acts. No intelligent lawyer can well practise without Mr. Angell's treatise on water-courses."—3 *Kent's Com.* 453.

United States Law Intelligencer and Review, Providence, 1828–31, 3 vols. Treatise on the Right of Property in Tide Waters, Boston, 1826; 2d ed., 1847.

"The only regular treatise upon this branch of the law, besides the one under consideration, is Lord Hale's De jure Maris et Brachiorum ejusdem. Mr. Angell has furnished the profession, in the present publication, with a work that was much needed. He has collected the materials for his book with great industry, from a variety of sources that are not generally accessible, and his work is a valuable contribution to our jurisprudence."—*Marvin's Legal Bibliography.*

Inquiry, &c., relative to an Incorporeal Hereditament, Boston, 1827. A Treatise on the Limitation of Actions at Law and Suits in Equity and Admiralty, Boston; 2d ed., 1846; 4th ed., 8vo, revised and enlarged by J. Wilder May.

"It is now more full and complete than any other treatise upon this subject extant."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

"Lord Brougham begs Mr. A. would kindly communicate to Mr. Angell his very grateful sense of the favour done him by the valuable present of Mr. A.'s work. Lord B. has already consulted it, and found it to be by much the best treatise on this very important subject."—*Lord Brougham's Note to Mr. Arnold.*

A Practical Summary of the Law of Assignments, Boston, 1835.

"It is a neat and valuable little manual of the law of voluntary assignments by insolvent debtors."—2 *Kent's Com.*, 536 n; 13 *Am. Jur.* 234.

Mr. Angell, in conjunction with Samuel Ames, has published a Treatise on the Law of Private Corporations Aggregate; 2d ed., Boston, 1843; 4th ed., 1858; 6th ed., 8vo.

"To these authors belongs the honour of first producing an American treatise upon corporations, and whatever its defects may be in style, arrangement, or in profusion of citations from English or American reports, it is undoubtedly the best work upon corporations that an American lawyer can possess. . . . Chancellor Kent highly commends the work."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

"It is a very learned, full, and finished treatise, and cannot be too highly praised."—Chancellor Kent.

Treatise on the Law concerning the Liabilities and Rights of Common Carriers; 2d ed., Boston, 1845, 8vo; pub. in Lon. in 1849, royal 8vo.

"It displays thorough research and learning, and cannot fail to be welcomed as a valuable accession to the legal literature of the age."

A Treatise on the Law of Fire and Life Insurance; with an Appendix, containing Forms, Tables, &c., 8vo. A Treat. on the Law of Highways, by Joseph K. Angell and Thomas Durfee, Esqrs., 8vo.

"We have here the last of Mr. Angell's useful labours for the profession of which he was a distinguished ornament. Being left incomplete, it was finished in a very satisfactory manner by Mr. Durfee.

"The work contains a thorough and accurate analysis of all the cases, English and American, upon the important subject on which it treats, and, in addition, a chapter upon canals, railways, ferries, and navigable rivers, which gives much valuable matter in a condensed and perspicuous style. It presents, as is usual in all Mr. Angell's treatises, the very point decided in each case."

Angelo, Henry. 1. Reminiscences, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Instructions for Cavalry Sword-Exercises, 12mo.

Angier, Lord. State of H. M. Revenue in Ireland, 1673.

Angier, John. An Help to Better Hearts for Better Times, in several Sermons, Lon., 1647.

Angier, Saml. Polite Modern Divine, Lon., 1756, etc.

Anglesey. The Case of Ann, Countess of Anglesey, lately deceased, lawful wife of Richard Anglesey, late Earl Anglesey, and of her three surviving daughters by the said Earl, Lon., 1766. Written by one of the daughters.

"This state of a very hard case indeed is drawn up by one of the three distressed daughters of a most unnatural father, and will not, we are persuaded, fail of increasing (if it is possible to *increase*) the public detestation of a character too well known to require our animadversion on it."—*London Monthly Review*, 1766.

For an Epitome of this curious pamphlet, see Gentleman's Magazine for November, 1766, p. 537. This Richard, Earl Anglesey, is the same nobleman who was defendant in the celebrated suit brought by James Annesley in 1744, to recover the Annesley title and estate.

Anglesey, Arthur, Earl of. See Annesley.

Anglicus, Gilbertus. See Gilbertus.

Anglicus, Richard. See Richard.

Anguish, Thos. Serms. pub. 1732–45–56.

Angus, Joseph, D.D. 1. Bible Hand-Book, Lon., 1854, 22mo. 2. Christ our Life, p. 8vo. 3. Prize Essay on the Voluntary System, 1839, p. 8vo. 4. Bishop Butler's Analogy, &c., also Fifteen Sermons; with a Life of the Author, a Copious Analysis, Notes, and Indexes, 1855, 12mo, pp. 551. In a letter to the author of this Dictionary, written just after the publication of this volume, Dr. T. Hartwell Horne styles it the best edition of the Analogy which has appeared.

Angus, W. Seats of the Nobility, Lon., 1787–1810.

Angus, Wm. Educational Works, Glasg., 1808–15.

Anley, Miss. 1. Earlswood, Lon., 1852, 12mo. 2. Influence, 4th ed., 1845, 12mo. 3. Miriam; 10th ed., 1845, 12mo. 4. Prisoners of Australia, 1841, 12mo.

Annand, Alex. Legal Government of India, Lon., 4to.

Annand, Wm., 1633–1689, educated at Univer. Coll., Oxf., was made Dean of Edinburgh, 1676. He was of "good repute for his ready and edifying way of preaching." He was the author of Fides Catholica, Lon., 1661–62. Panem Quotidianum; in defence of set form, and of the Book of Common Prayer, 1661. Pater Noster, 1670. Mysterium Pietatis, 1672. Dualitas, Edin., 1674, etc.

"As his life was pious and devout, so was his sickness and death, to the great comfort of those then present with him."—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Annerson, or **Anneson, James.** See Maxwell, James.

Annesley, Alexander, author of several treatises on Political Economy, and of the Compendium of the Law of Marine, Life, and Fire Insurance; pub. Lon., 1800–8.

Annesley, Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, 1614–1686, was Lord Privy-Seal under Charles II. He became a Fellow-Commoner of Magd. Coll., Oxf., about 1630. At the Restoration he was created Earl of Anglesey. His lordship was the author of a number of political and theological works. Truth Unveiled, with a treatise on Transubstantiation, Lon., 1676. The King's Right of Indulgence in Spiritual Matters, with the equity thereof asserted, 1688. Happy Future State of England, 1688. Memoirs, &c., 1693, etc.

"He was a person very subtil, cunning, and reserved in the managery and transacting his affairs; of more than ordinary parts, and one who had the command of a very smooth, sharp, and keen pen. He was also much conversant in Books, and a great Calvinist, but his known countenance and encouragement given to persons of very different persuasions in matters of religion, hath left it somewhat difficult, at least in some men's judgments, peremptorily to determine among what sort of men, as to point of religion, he himself ought in truth to have been ranked."—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Bishop Burnet describes him as a tedious and ungraceful orator; a grave, abandoned, corrupt man, whom no party would trust. But on the other hand, see Dr. Campbell's life of his lordship in the Biographia Britannica, who declares that "it is not easy to say any thing worthy of so great a man's character." When Drs. Burnet and Campbell disagree, who shall decide?

"That his Lordship sailed with the times, remains notorious. Those principles must be of an accommodating temper which could suffer the same man to be president of a republican council of state, and recommend him for chancellor to an arbitrary and popish king. Once when the Earl of Essex charged him in the House of Lords with being prayed for by the Papists, Anglesey said, 'He believed it was not so; but if Jews in their synagogues, or Turks in their mosques, would pray for him unasked, he should be glad to be the better for their devotion.'"—*Walpole's R. & N. Authors.*

"He was capable of great application, and a man of a grave deportment; but stuck at nothing and was ashamed of nothing. . . . He seemed to have no regard to common decencies, but sold every thing that was in his power, and sold himself so often, that at last the price fell so low that he grew useless."—*Burnet's History of the Reign of Charles II.*

Dr. Kippis, the editor of the Biographia Britannica, was quite indignant at Walpole's styling it (for giving, as he thought, too favourable an opinion of our author) "Vindicatio Britannica," or a "Defence of Everybody;" whereupon the editor remarks, in his 2d edition,

"If we have been guilty of an excess of gentleness, we must guard for the future against this amiable error. It will behoove us, for instance, when we come to the Life of Sir Robert Walpole, to take care that we be not too *milky*."

The lively Horace could have afforded to laugh at this threat; his alphabetical distance from the Doctor's vengeance rendered him very secure. Before the slowly-advancing foe could reach the letter "W," the "Blue" and the "Red Chambers," the "Round Tower," and the "Tribune" of Strawberry Hill, would, in all probability, know no more the collector of trinkets, and the distributor of *bons mots*. True enough! some eighteen years were required to reach the letter "F," and the "force of" book-making "could no further go." At this rate, would it not require a Methuselah of an editor to punish Walpole, Sir Robert, for the sins of Walpole, Horace? Let not the alphabetical editor threaten in "A" what he intends to do in "W!" "Life is short," and biographies are "long;" which last consideration induces us to resume, that we may speedily cut short, that of Arthur, Earl of Anglesey. We shall gratify Anthony Wood, who seems in this instance quite sanguinary, by permitting him to despatch our "Author Anglesey," as he rather contemptuously designates the earl:

> "At length, after our author, Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, had acted the part of a Politician, and ran with the times for more than 45 years, he gave way to fate in his house in Drury Lane, in 1686. He left behind him a choice library of books, which were exposed to sale by way of Auction, in Oct., Nov., &c. following."

The mention of that "Library of books" will touch a chord in the bosom of many a Bibliomaniac; and being slightly of that order ourselves, we shall crave the indulgence of the general reader to linger a moment in this "Library." Dr. Campbell gives the earl no small praise for his book-collecting zeal:

> "He was one of the first English Peers who distinguished himself by collecting a fine library, which he performed with great care, as well as at a large expense; and as he was desirous that so valuable a collection might not be quickly dissipated, but remain in his family, he caused it to be disposed in a manner suitable to its worth in a particular department of Anglesey House. But these precautions proved fruitless, as his Lordship's good intentions likewise did; his books, within a few months after his decease, being exposed to public sale by Mr. Millington, a famous auctioneer."

We marvel that Dr. Dibdin omitted to place our Bibliomaniac in his list of "Collectors of Books in Great Britain." See Bibliomania. Now this auction sale would be memorable were it only for the discovery of the "famous memorandum," made by the earl on the blank leaf of a copy of Eikon Basilike; but we must not prolong this hydra-headed article by any further dissertations. How this curious memorandum was accidentally discovered, how it was purposely published, how a great controversy thence arose, how sundry controversialists were "set together by the ears," how men, usually amiable enough, in disputing about the Eikon Basilike presented any thing but the *portraiture* of unprejudiced judges in the premises—all these matters will be found in the Life of *Bp. Gauden*, in the present volume. For a detailed account of the whole controversy, the reader is referred to the Biog. Britannica, article *Gauden*.

Annesley, or **Anslay.** Trans. The Boke of the Cyte of Ladyes, Lon., 1521.

Annesley, Sir James. 1. Researches into the Causes of Diseases of India, Lon., 2 vols. imp. 4to, £14 14*s*. 2*d*.; 2d ed., 1841, 12*s*.; 3d ed., 1855, 8vo. 2. Sketches of Diseases Prevalent in India, 8vo.

Annesley, Sir Francis. Copy of Sentence of War, &c., with his Petition against Earl of Stafford, Lon., 1641.

Annesley, or **Aneley, Saml.,** LL.D., 1620?–1696, a very eminent Nonconformist minister, pub. sermons, Lon., 1655–92, and wrote a supplement to the Morning Exercise at Cripplegate.

> "He with much ado (being naturally dull, yet industrious) got to be Bach. of Arts, notwithstanding he that presented him to that degree (who did swear that he knew him to be *aptus, habilis*, and *idoneus*) did take a hard oath for him."—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Anneson, or **Annerson, James.** See Maxwell, James.

Annet. Short-Hand Perfected, 1761.

Annet, Peter. A Collection of the Tracts of a certain Free Enquirer, noted by his sufferings for his opinions, 1766, respecting himself.

> "The tracts here reprinted, are chiefly those which appeared on the infidel side of the question, in the notable controversy concerning the resurrection of Christ, in the years 1744 and 1745; the answers to Mr. Jackson's Letter to the Deists, and to Lord Lytleton's Observations on St. Paul, with some others."—*Lon. Monthly Rev.*

See Chandler, Samuel, p. 367, *post.*

Annet's Works, 1739, contains also the tract Social Bliss considered, (or all things in community,) which is the germ of Owenism and Socialism.

Anselm, 1033–1109, like his predecessor Lanfranc, was a native of Italy. He was born at Aosta, in Piedmont, at the foot of the Graian Alps, about the year 1033. In his childhood he had imbibed religious sentiments from the teaching and example of his mother, and exhibited an early taste for learning. His father discouraged the child in his pursuits, and when, at the age of fifteen, Anselm ventured to declare his wish to embrace a monastic life, the anger of the parent was so strongly expressed, that the youth determined to quit his home and country, and throw himself upon the wide world. Of the next three years of Anselm's life, we only know that they were spent, perhaps fruitlessly, partly in Burgundy and partly in France. It does not appear how he was occupied during this period, but in the course of his wanderings he arrived at Avranches, and there he first heard of the fame of his countryman Lanfranc and the school of Bec. The eagerness after learning which had distinguished Anselm in his childhood now returned, and he hastened to Bec to place himself under Lanfranc's tuition. He devoted himself to his studies with wonderful perseverance, scarcely quitting his books by night or by day, and often forgetting his meals. When Lanfranc at length made him a partner in his labours, and intrusted to him the instruction of others, Anselm showed little taste for his occupation; he preferred solitude and meditation to an active life, and after much doubting as to where and how he should take the habit, and after consulting with Lanfranc and with Maurilius, Archbishop of Rouen, he became a monk in the abbey of Bec, in the twenty-seventh year of his age, (A. D. 1060.) Still he was not allowed to remain inactive; for, when Lanfranc was made Abbot of Caen, (not, as commonly supposed, in 1063, but in 1066,) Anselm was chosen to succeed him as Prior of Bec, an office which he held till Abbot Herluin's death in 1078, when he was further raised to be his successor. As monk and prior, he was distinguished so much by his piety and virtues, that his brethren believed him to be possessed of the power of working miracles. The abbey of Bec had possessions in England, and soon after his election Abbot Anselm found it necessary to visit them. This was a favourable opportunity of consulting with his ancient friend Lanfranc, by whom he was received at Canterbury with the greatest marks of distinction and esteem. He spent a short time in the society of the monks of Canterbury, and gave his advice in the question then agitated relating to the sanctity of the Saxon Archbishop Ælfege. In other parts of England, Anselm was received with the same marks of respect as at Canterbury. In 1088, Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, died, and in 1093, Anselm, much against his will, obeyed the commands of William Rufus, by accepting the vacant see. He died of a lingering illness, attended by a distaste for all kinds of nourishment, on the 21st of April, 1109, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, after having held the see of Canterbury sixteen years. He was buried in his cathedral, at the head of his friend and predecessor, Lanfranc.

By his rare genius he did much towards bringing metaphysics into repute. He laid the foundation of a new school of theology, which was free from the servile character of the older writers, who did little more than collect together a heap of authorities on the subjects which they treated. The Monologium and the Proslogium are admirable specimens of abstract reasoning. His reading was extensive, and his style is clear and vigorous. His published writings are, 1. The Monologion, a metaphysical treatise, in which Anselm attempts to establish, by abstract reasoning, the existence of God, his attributes, &c. He submitted this work to the judgment of Lanfranc, before he ventured to publish it. 2. The Proslogion, in which he undertakes to prove the existence of God by one single, continued argument. 3. The answer to Gaunilo, a monk of Marmoutier, who had criticised the Proslogion, and espoused the cause of the *incipiens* (whom Anselm had introduced as his imaginary opponent) against Anselm's arguments. In this tract he enlarges and explains some of his arguments which had been misunderstood. 4. On the Trinity and the Incarnation, a controversial treatise against the celebrated philosopher Roscelin. 5. On the Procession of the Holy Ghost, another controversial treatise, in which he collected the arguments he had employed in the Council of Bari against the Greeks, who denied that the Holy Ghost proceeded from the Son. Anselm is said to have written this book between 1100 and 1103, at the request of Hildebert, Bishop of Mans. 6. Dialogue in twenty-eight chapters, De casu Diaboli, treating chiefly on the subject of the origin of evil. 7. A treatise entitled Cur Deus Homo? in two books, written in the form of a dialogue between the author and Boso, Abbot of Bec, for the purpose of showing the necessity of the Christian scheme of redemption, and proving the resurrection of the body. It was begun in England, and finished in Italy. 8. A treatise in twenty-nine chapters on the Conception of the Virgin, and on Original Sin, composed at Lyons.

and addressed to the same Abbot Boso who appears in the Cur Deus Homo? 9. A dialogue De Veritate between a Master and his Disciple. 10. A treatise De Voluntate, first published by Gerberon, who found it without the name of the author, but with strong internal proofs that it was the work of Anselm. 11. A dialogue De Libero Arbitrio. 12. The treatise De Concordia præscientiæ et prædestinationis et gratiæ Dei cum libero arbitrio. This was Anselm's last, and perhaps his most profound work, in which he undertakes to prove, first, that prescience is not repugnant to free-will; secondly, that predestination does not exclude free-will; and, thirdly, that grace does not exclude free-will. 13. A short tract De Fermento et Azymo. 14 and 15. Two brief treatises on Priests who keep Concubines, and on Marriage between certain degrees of affinity, questions then agitated in England. 16. A dialogue on Dialectics, entitled De Grammatico. 17. A very short treatise De Voluntate Dei. 18. Sixteen homilies. 19. A treatise on the Contempt of Temporal Things. 20. Another short tract in question and answer, entitled, Admonitio morienti. 21. Twenty-one Meditations, of some of which the authenticity is doubtful. 22. A collection of seventy-four prayers. 23. Hymns, and a Psalter of the Virgin, which are probably erroneously attributed to Anselm. 24. A large collection of miscellaneous letters, many of which afford valuable materials for the history of the time. 25. His Constitutions. In addition to these, the writers of the Histoire Littéraire de France enumerate no less than thirty-six treatises which have been wrongly attributed to Anselm. Among these we may place the poem De Contemptu Mundi, which was the work of Alexander Neckham. Some additions might still be made from manuscripts to his authentic works, particularly to the Homilies, Meditations, and Letters; and perhaps some of Anselm's writings are entirely lost, such as the poem on the death of Lanfranc, mentioned by Ordericus Vitalis.

Editions.

Opera et tractatus beati Anselmi archiepiscopi Cantuarien. ordinis sancti Benedicti. At the end, Opera sancti Anselmi que is scripsit hoc libro quam salutari sidere clauduntur. Anno xp'i. M. cccc. lxxxxj. die vero vicesima septima martii Nurenberge. per Caspar Hochfeder: opifecem mira arte ac diligentia impressa. fol. This volume contains the Duo libri cur Deus homo; liber unus de incarnatione verbi; De conceptu virginali et peccato originali; Declaratio cujusdam de eodem; Proslogion; Monologion; De processione spiritus sancti contra Græcos; Dyalogus de casu Dyaboli; Pro insipiente; contra insipientem; De diversitate sacramentorum; De fermento et azimo; Expositiones membrorum et actuum Dei et vestimentorum; De voluntate; De concordia præscientiæ et prædestinationis et gratiæ Dei cum libero arbitrio; De libero arbitrio; De veritate; De similitudinibus; De mensuratione crucis; Meditationes magnæ Anselmi; Meditatio ejusdem de redemptione generis humani; De passione Domini; Speculum evangelici sermonis; Homelia, Intravit Jesus in quoddam castellum; Epistolæ Sancti Anselmi; De imagine mundi. This edition was reprinted in 1494.—Sermones tres de passione Christi. Argentie, M. cccc. xcvj. 4to. At the end, sig. & 4, is added, Anselmi devotissimi de passione Jesu Christi querētis de gloriosissime b't'e Marie V'gnis respondent! dyalogus incipit feliciter.—Opuscula beati Anselmi archiepiscopi Cantuariensis ordinis sancti benedicti. fol. without name of place or date. It contains two tracts not in the edition of 1491, De miseria hominis, and De excellentia Virginis Mariæ. It also contains an index. There was another edition of the Opuscula without date.—Omnia divi Anselmi Cantuariensis archiepiscopi theologorum omnium sui temporis facile principis Opuscula, Antonii Democharis Ressonæi industria nunc primum restituta. Parisiis, 1544, fol. This contains, in addition to the previous editions, the tracts De similitudinibus, and De voluntate Dei. Reprinted in 1549.—D. Anselmi Cantuariensis archiepiscopi, theologorum omnium sui temporis facile principis, neminique eorum qui post eum fuerunt vel sanctitate, vel eruditione, vel eloquentia secundi, luculentissimæ in omnes sanctissimi Pauli apostoli epistolas et aliquot Evangelia enarrationes. Has enarrationes alii D. Heroæo ascribunt., Parisiis, 1544, fol.—Opera Venet. 1549. This edition appears to have been reprinted at the same place in 1568.—Anselmi Elucidarium, Paris, 1560.—Opera Colon. 1560, fol., and again, Colon. 1573, fol.—B. Anselmi Vita et Opera iv. tomis, ubi ejus Epistolæ adjectæ sunt et notis illustratæ, per Joh. Piccardum. Col. Agr. 1612. More complete than any of the preceding editions.—B. Anselmi Opera extraneis in Sacros Libros Commentariis exonerata, recensuit et edidit Theoph. Raynaudus. Lugd. 1630, 3 vols. fol.—S. Anselmi Cantuariensis archiepiscopi de Felicitate Sanctorum dissertatio, Exscriptore Eadinero Anglo canonico regulari. Editore Joanne Bapt. de Machault, Parisino, Soc. Jesu. Parisiis, 1639. 8vo.—The dialogue De libero arbitrio. was published in the third volume of the Opuscula of St. Augustine, 4to, Lovan. 1648.—Divi Aurelii Augustini Hippon. episcopi Meditationes, Soliloquia, et Manuale. Meditationes B. Anselmi, cum tratatu de humani generis redemptione, &c. Coloniæ Agrippinæ, 1649, 16mo.—D'Acherii Spicilegium, 4to, 1653–1677, tom. iii. p. 24. Second Edit. Paris, 1723, fol. vol. i. pp. 443–449. Sancti Anselmi Cantuariensis archiepiscopi tractatus asceticus, 4to. tom. iii. p. 121, tom. ix. pp. 116–123. Second ed. tom. iii. p. 433–435. Some letters of Anselm.—Usher, Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge., 4to. Dublin., 1633, pp. 88–99. Six letters of Anselm.—Sancti Anselmi ex Beccensi abbate Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi Opera . . . labore ac studio D. Gabrielis Gerberon monachi congregationis S. Mauri ad MSS. fidem expurgata et aucta. Secunda editio, correcta et aucta. Lutetia Parissiorum, 1721, fol. The first edition was published at Paris in 1675. A third was printed at Venice, 1744, in 2 vols. folio.—The works of S. Anselm, more or less complete, will also be found in different collections printed under the title of Bibliotheca Patrum.

Translations.

A French translation of the Meditations of Anselm was published in 1571, and reprinted in 1588, 1602, and 1642.—Another French translation of the Meditations, by Cerizius, appeared in 1650. A German translation of the Meditations had been printed at Lunenberg in 1638.—The Mount of Olives; or, Solitary Devotions. By Henry Vaughan, Silurist. With an excellent discourse of the blessed state of Man in Glory, written by the most reverend and holy father Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, and now done into English, London, 1652, 12mo.—A third French translation of the Meditations was published anonymously in 1700.—Pious Breathings. Being the Meditations of St. Augustine, his Treatise of the Love of God, Soliloquies, and Manual, to which are added Select Contemplations from St. Anselm and St. Bernard. Made English by George Stanhope, D.D., chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, London, 1701, 8vo.—A translation into French of the treatise *Cur Deus homo?* has been recently published in Paris.—*Abbreviated from Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Anson, George, Lord, 1697–1762. Voyage round the World in 1740–2–3–4; compiled from his papers, and published under his direction; with Charts of the Southern part of South America, of part of the Pacific Ocean, and of the Track of the "Centurion" round the World, by Richard Walter, A.M., Lon., 1748. Most of this work was composed by Peter Robbins.

"Anson's Voyage will contribute more to call forth genius, and open the blossoms of the mind, than a dull didactic treatise of the most sagacious philosopher."—*Knox's Essays.*

"A voyage which is still about the most delightful of any with which we are acquainted."—*Edinburgh Review, April,* 1839.

In 1752 was pub. a Supplement to Lord Anson's Voyage round the World, containing a Discovery and Description of the Island of Frivola. By the Abbé Coyer. To which is prefixed an introductory Preface by the translator. This is a satirical romance, in which the French nation (Frivola) is most severely ridiculed.

"The modern French are represented as a race of triflers, witlings, and fops, whose effeminate manners, and slavish notions of government, are contrasted with the supposed manlier conduct of the English. As our judgment may be thought biassed on the present occasion, we shall say the less of this entertaining performance of the Abbé's."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"Anson was the veriest *Bull Dog* of all circumnavigators, loving nothing better than tough contests, by sea and by land; a Spanish Galleon, or a hostile town, was equally an object of attack, and he returned from his three years and nine months' absence laden with more spoil and wealth than it had fallen to the lot of any individual to bring home."—Dibdin.

See Life of Lord Anson, by Sir J. Barrow, Lon., 8vo.

Anspach, Elizabeth, Margravine of, 1750–1828, the youngest daughter of Augustus, fourth Earl of Berkeley, pub. a number of works, 1778–1826. The principal are, 1. Journey through the Crimea to Constantinople, Lon., 1789. 2. Letters from Lady Craven to the Margrave of Anspach, during her Travels through France, Germany, Russia, &c., in 1785–87, Lon., 1814. 3. Memoirs of the Margravine of Anspach, written by herself, Lon., 1826.

"These delightful volumes remind us of the best French memoirs, a species of literature in which we are wofully deficient."—*Lon. N. Monthly Magazine.*

"The Margravine of Anspach claims attention rather from circumstances than talent. She was a light and vivacious woman, of a school which is rapidly going by, and which it is of the least possible consequence to renovate."

Anspach, Rev. F. R., b. 1817, Penn. Systematic Benevolence, 1853. Sepulchres of our Departed, 12mo. 1854.

"A fine tone pervades the volume, and it abounds in just sentiments ornately expressed."—*Presbyterian.*

Anspach, Rev. L. A., a magistrate of Newfoundland. A Sermon in French, 1798. Summary of the Laws of Commerce and Navigation, adapted to the present State, Government, and Trade, of the Island of Newfoundland, Lon., 1809.

"The law on these several matters is here laid down with great precision, and expounded with clearness."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Ansted, David Thomas, b. 1812, London, a distinguished geologist, educated at Cambridge, Prof. Geol. King's Coll., London, Ass. Sec. Geol. Soc. and ed. of its Journal and Proceedings. 1. Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical, 1844, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo. This work gave its author a high position as a geologist. 2. Geologist's Text-Book, 1845. 3. The Ancient World; or, Picturesque Sketches of Great Britain, 1847. 4. The Gold-Seeker's Manual, 12mo. 5. Elementary Course of Geology, Mineralogy, &c., p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1856. 6. Notes on Scenery, Science, and Art, 8vo.

Anster, John, LL.D., b. 1793, Charleville, Ireland, Regius Prof. Civil Law in Trinity College, Dublin. Prize

Poem on the death of the Princess Charlotte, 1817. Poems, with trans. from the German, 1819. Faustus; from the German of Göethe, 1835. Highly praised by S. T. Coleridge, Blackwood's Mag. and Edin. Rev., and Dr. Mackenzie. Xeniola, with other Poems and Translations, 1837. Introductory Lecture on the Study of the Civil Law, 1849. Contrib. largely to Blackwood's Mag., Dublin Univ. Mag., &c.

Anstey, Christopher, 1724–1805, was a son of the Rev. Christopher Anstey, Rector of Brinkeley, in Cambridgeshire. He pub. a number of works, 1766–1804; but his fame rests upon The New Bath Guide, one of the most popular poems of the day, pub. in Lon., 1766. Dodsley gave £200 for the copyright, which Anstey bestowed in aid of the hospital at Bath. The publisher declared that the profits on the sale were greater than he had ever gained in the same period by any other book, and in 1777 he returned it to the author.

"There are a thousand strains of humour in these high wrought Epistles, some of which do not occur to you at the first reading; —si propius, te capiet magis:—the author frequently heightens and enriches his humour by parodies and imitations."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1766.

Smollett has borrowed so largely from Anstey, that Humphrey Clinker may almost be called The New Bath Guide in Prose, so far as characters and situations are concerned.

"But Anstey's diverting satire was but a slight sketch compared to the finished and elaborate manner in which Smollett has, in the first place, identified his characters, and then filled them with language, sentiments, and powers of observation in exact correspondence with their talents, temper, condition, and disposition." —Sir Walter Scott.

Several authors, who shall be nameless, have committed a grave error in charging Anstey with borrowing from Smollett; whereas The New Bath Guide was published in 1766, whilst Humphrey Clinker was not written until 1770, and was published in 1771.

Anstey, John, son of the preceding. The Pleader's Guide. A Didactic Poem, Lon., 1796. The Poet. Works of the late Christopher Anstey, Esq., &c., Lon., 1808.

Anstey, T. C. Guide to the Laws of England affecting Roman Catholics, Lon., 1842.

"This is the only professed treatise upon the laws of Great Britain relative to the Roman Catholics, and contains much valuable information respecting Nonconformists of every denomination. The author has ably discussed the conflict of imperial with local laws—a branch of the conflict of laws that Mr. Justice Story and Mr. Burge have omitted in their treatise upon the Conflict of Laws. He is also of opinion that confessions made to a Catholic clergyman are, upon legal principles, privileged communications. Mr. Anstey's work is a complete and valuable treatise upon the rights and liabilities of Catholics. 24 L. O. 535; E. Jurist, 25 E."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Lectures on Laws and Constitution of England, p. 8vo.

Anstice, Robt. Work on Wheel-Carriages, Lon., 1790. Inquiry into Laws of Falling Bodies, Lon., 1794.

Anstie, J. Works upon Commerce, Lon., 1787–1802.

Anstis, John, 1699–1745, a learned heraldic writer, and Garter king-at-arms, was born at St. Neot's, in Cornwall, and educated at Oxford, and at the Middle Temple. He was M.P. in the reigns of Anne and George I. He left a number of very curious and laborious works in MS. Of his published essays the most important are, The Register of the most noble Order of the Garter, Lon., 1724, 2 vols. folio; usually called The Black Book, from its black velvet cover. Observations introductory to an Historical Essay on the Knighthood of the Bath, Lon., 1725.

Anstruther, Alex. Reports of Cases in the Court of Exchequer from E. T. 32 George III. to T. T. 37 Geo. III., Lon., 1796–97, 3 vols. 2d ed., Lon., 1817.

"Anstruther's Reports are carefully and accurately compiled, and have always been considered a good authority."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Anstruther, Sir John. On Drill Husb., Lon., 1796.

"He must have possessed a very ample and correct practical knowledge of agriculture."—Donaldson: *Agricult. Biog.*

Anstruther, Sir W. Essays, Moral and Divine, Edin., 1701.

Antes, J. Obs. on M. and C. of the Egyptians, Lon., 1800.

Anthon, Chas., LL.D., was born in the city of New York in 1797. In 1820 he was appointed adjunct Professor of Languages in Columbia College, New York, and in 1835 he was advanced to the station filled for many years by Professor Moore, and vacated by his resignation. He received the degree of LL.D. from his Alma Mater in 1831. Mr. Anthon's publications have been numerous. His edition of Lemprière's Classical Dictionary, was very favourably received, and immediately republished in England. In 1830 appeared his larger edition of Horace, with various readings, and a copious commentary; a smaller edition was published in 1833. In 1835, in connection with the publishing house of the Messrs. Harper, Professor Anthon projected a classical series, which should comprise as well the text-books used in academies and schools preparatory to college, as those usually read in colleges and universities. This series includes some of the most important Greek and Latin authors. Dr. A. has pub. larger works on Ancient Geography, Greek and Roman Antiquities, Mythology, Literature, &c., in all about 50 vols.

Dr. Anthon's Classical Series has proved one of the most successful enterprises of the kind in America.

Anthon, Charles E. Pilgrimage to Treves in 1844, N. York, 12mo.

Anthon, Henry. Easy Catechism, N. York, 18mo. Catechism on the Church Homilies; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, N. York, 18mo.

Anthon, John, b. at Detroit, 1784, an eminent American lawyer and legal writer, brother of Chas. Anthon, LL.D. Essay on the Study of Law; improved and finally prefixed to Mr. A.'s Analysis of Blackstone.

"This essay is worth the perusal of the legal aspirant."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Notes to Tidd's Practice. Analysis of Blackstone, 2d ed., Phila., 1832, 8vo.

"Especially valuable in this country, because it is prepared with peculiar reference to our circumstances."

"It cannot fail to be a great favourite with elementary students."—*Hoffman's Leg. Stud.* 160.

Nisi Prius Cases; 2 edits. The Law Student—American Digest, 1 vol. Edited by J. A.:—Booth on Real Actions; American Precedents, 1821, 8vo, 4th ed.; West Brookfield, 1848, 8vo; Espinasse's Nisi Prius. Shepherd's Touchstone. Oration, July 4, 1812. Contribution to the American Jurist.

Anthony, Elliot. A Digest of Cases in the Supreme Court of Illinois from 1819 to 1854, Philadelphia, 1855, 8vo.

Anthony, Dr. Francis, 1550–1623, a noted empiric and chemist, was the father of the controversy concerning the Aurum Potabile, in which Dr. Gwinne and Dr. John Cotta took part. He declared that he could produce an extract, or honey, of gold, which he calls the "Universal Medicine," from its marvellous effects upon the human system. His first treatise on this subject was published in 1598. In 1610 he pub. Medicinæ Chymicæ et veri potabilis Auri Assertio, &c.

Anthony, John, 1587–1655, son of the preceding. Lucas Redivivus, or the Gospel Physician, prescribing (by way of Meditation) Divine Physic, to prevent diseases not yet entered upon the Soul, and to cure those maladies which have already seized upon the Spirit, Lon., 1656. The Comfort of the Soul, 1654.

So great was the demand for the father's Aurum Potabile, that the son made a handsome living by its sale.

Anthony, Susanna, of Rhode Island. Extracts from her writings were pub. by Dr. Hopkins, 2d ed., 1810.

Antill, Ed., of N. Jersey. Cultivation of the Vine. Amer. Trans., i. 181, 1789. Method of Curing Figs. Ib. i. 266.

Antisel, Thos. Manual of Agricultural Chemistry, 12mo. 2. Irish Geology.

"These little works are worth notice."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Anton, Robt., a minor poet *temp.* James I. Vice's Anatomy Scourged and Corrected; or, the Philosopher's Satyrs, Lon., 1616.

"These satires possess little claim on the reader's notice, although there are a few slight notices of the eminent poets contemporary with this almost-forgotten author."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

Antrobus, Benj. Buds and Blossoms of Piety, with some Fruit of the Spirit of Love, Lon., 1691.

Antrobus, J. 1. Clifton; a Poem, Lon., 12mo. 2. Parental Wisdom, 8vo. 3. Pilgrim's Dream, and other Poems, 12mo. 4. Student's Manual, 1840, p. 8vo. 5. Wrongs of Poland; a Poem, 8vo.

Antrobus, R. Brevia Selecta; or, Choice Writs, collected out of the writings of R. Antrobus and T. Impy, Lon., 1663.

Antrobus, Thos., Surgeon, Liverpool. An Amputation of a Leg, without any subsequent Hæmorrhage, Med. Obs. and Inq. ii. p. 152, 1762.

Anvers, Alicia D'. See D'Anvers.

Anvers, Caleb D'. See D'Anvers.

Anvers, Henry D'. See D'Anvers.

Anvers, K. D'. See D'Anvers.

Anwick. Med. upon God's Monarchie, Lon., 1587.

Anyan, T. Sermons Acts x. 34, 35. Ps. i. 3, Lon., 1612.

Apletre, J. Proposals rel. to Raw Silk, Lon. 1719.

Appelius, J. Death of Earl of Hanaw, Lon., 1612.

Apperley. Essays and Reflections, Lon., 1793.

Apperley, Charles James, 1777–1843, a popular writer on sporting-subjects. 1. The Chase, Turf, and Road, 12mo, pub. in Quar. Rev., 1827. 2. Hunting Reminiscences, 8vo. 3. Hunting Tours, 8vo. 4. Life of a Sportsman, 8vo. 5. Nimrod Abroad, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 6. Northern Tour. 7. Remarks on the Choice of Horses, 8vo. 8. Sporting Annual, imp. 4to. 9. Treatise on the Horse and Hound, p. 8vo. Most of the above works were written for periodicals under the *nom de plume* of "Nimrod."

Apperley, T. Observations on Physic, Lon., 1731.

Applegarth, H. The Common Law Epitomized. Lon., 1660.

Applegarth, Robt., formerly a Quaker, became a member of the Church of England, and wrote Apology for the Two Ordinances of Jesus Christ, by the Holy Communion and Baptism, recommended to the Quakers, Lon., 1789. Mr. Applegarth pub. some other works on Theology and Political Economy, 1776–92.

Appleton, Mrs. Eliz. 1. Private Education, 1815.

> "Many practical directions are given in this volume which will be really useful to those who undertake the education of children." —*Lon. Monthly Review.*

This lady had been governess in the family of the Earl of Leven and Melville. 2. Edgar; a National Tale, 3 vols. 1810.

Appleton, Jesse, D.D., 1772–1819, was the second President of Bowdoin College. He pub. several sermons, 1797–1818.

Appleton, John. Reports of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine in 1841, 2 vols. 8vo, being vols. xix. and xx. of Maine Reports, Hallowell, 1842–43.

Appleton, Nathaniel, D.D., 1693–1784, minister of Cambridge, Mass., pub. a number of Theological works, 1728–70.

Appreece. See Rhese, John David.

Apsley, Sir Allen. Order and Disorder; or the World made and undone, Lon., 1679. A Poem.

Apthorp, East, 1732–1816, an Episcopal minister, was the son of Charles Apthorp, a merchant of Boston, New England. He studied at Jesus College, Cambridge, England, and in 1790 became prebend of Finsbury in St. Paul's Cathedral. He pub. a number of Theological works, 1761–86, some of which are held in high estimation. Letter on the Prevalence of Christianity before its civil establishment: with observations on a late History of the Decline of the Roman Empire, Lon., 1778.

This is one of the many answers to the illogical insinuations of Gibbon in the above-named work.

> "The author has enriched this work with many learned remarks, and especially with a catalogue of civil and ecclesiastical historians, which the reader will find to be very useful."—Bishop Watson.

Discourses on Prophecy, 2 vols., 1786.

> "These discourses were read at the Warburtonian Lectures, at which the celebrated Discourses of Bishop Hurd were also delivered; and are not unworthy of the object which the learned prelate had in view in the establishment of that foundation. The topics embraced by Dr. Apthorp are, the history of prophecy; Canons of Interpretation; prophecies of the birth of Christ; chronological characters of the Messiah; theological characters of the Messiah; prophecies of the death of Christ; of the kingdom of Christ; characters of Antichrist; the mystic Tyre, and the origin and progress of the Reformation. These subjects are discussed with considerable ability and originality, and abound with clear and satisfactory views of the great doctrines of Christianity."—Orme.
>
> "A most excellent and highly-esteemed work."—Lowndes.

Arbuckle, Jas., 1700–1734. 1. Hibernicus's Letters, pub. in the Dublin Journal, Lon., 1729, 2 vols. 2. Poems.

Arbuthnot, Rev. Alexander, 1538–1582, was Principal of the University of Aberdeen. He edited Buchanan's History of Scotland, pub. 1582. His only production is his Orationes de Origine et Dignitate Juris., Edin., 1572. He was very serviceable to the Church of Scotland. James VI. was much displeased at his editing Buchanan's History. See Delit. Poet. Scot. for Latin verses by Thomas Maitland, and an epitaph by Andrew Melvil, both in honour of our author.

Arbuthnot, Arch. Life, &c., of Lord Lovat, Lon., 1746. Life, &c., of Miss Jenny Cameron, Lon., 1746.

Arbuthnot, John, M.D., 1675–1734–5, was a native of Arbuthnot, near Montrose. He studied at the College of Aberdeen, where he took his degree of M.D. Upon his removal to London, his uncommon powers of wit and ripe scholarship introduced him to the society of the principal literary characters of the day, with whom he was a great favourite. For some time he supported himself by teaching mathematics. In 1697, Dr. Woodward pub. an Essay towards a natural history of the Earth, in which he threw out some singular views respecting the Deluge. Arbuthnot attacked this Essay with great success in an Examination of Dr. W.'s Account, &c., which at once established his fame. In 1700, he pub. a treatise On the Usefulness of Mathematical Learning, which increased his reputation. An interesting paper On the Regularity of the Births of both Sexes, (a most conclusive proof of a superintending Providence,) procured his election in 1704 into the Royal Society. In 1712 appeared the first part of The History of John Bull, intended to ridicule Marlborough, and dissatisfy the nation with the war. There "never was a political allegory managed with more exquisite humour, or with a more skilful adaptation of characters and circumstances." Swift, in his Journal to Stella, and Pope, in Spence's Anecdotes, both attribute this work to Arbuthnot, and certainly their testimony should settle the question. Arbuthnot published a number of other works, the most celebrated of which was Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures; 2d ed.,1727.

> "Although there are several inaccuracies in it, which could hardly be avoided in so intricate a subject, it is a work of great merit, and has ever since been considered as the standard authority."—*Encyc. Britannica.*

The "Miscellaneous Works of Dr. Arbuthnot," pub. in 2 vols. in 1751, were publicly denied by his son to be his father's productions.

> "Positive as is this assurance, and though some few may be spurious, the style and character of many fully prove them to be genuine."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

The celebrated Scriblerus Club was formed in 1714. Arbuthnot and his intimate friends, Pope, Gray, and Swift, together with Harley, Atterbury, and Congreve, were members of this brilliant circle. The object of these wits was to "ridicule all the false tastes in learning, under the character of a man of capacity enough, that had dipped into every art and science, but injudiciously in each."—Pope. The club was not of long continuance, but we have as its fruits, The First Book of Martinus Scriblerus, The Travels of Gulliver, and The Art of Sinking in Poetry.

> "There seems to be every reason to believe, that of the three pieces, Arbuthnot was the sole author of the first, Swift of the second, and Pope of the last."—*Retrosp. Review.*

Dr. Johnson has asserted that no one was ever wiser, better, or merrier for reading the Memoirs of Scriblerus. During the last illness of Queen Anne, in 1714, Doctors Arbuthnot and Mead attended her majesty: to this Gay alludes in the Prologue to the Shepherd's Week:

> "This leach Arbuthnot was yclept,
> Who many a night not once had slept,
> But watched our gracious sovereign still,
> For who could rest while she was ill?"

Swift replied to a lady who desired to know his opinion concerning Arbuthnot, "He has more wit than we all have, and his humanity is equal to his wit." In one of his poems, he laments that he is

> "Far from his kind Arbuthnot's aid,
> Who knows his art, but not his trade."

Dr. Johnson, when talking of the eminent writers in Queen Anne's reign, observed:

> "I think Dr. Arbuthnot the first man among them. He was the most universal genius, being an excellent physician, a man of deep learning, and a man of much humour."

Pope declared that he was fitter to live or die than any man he knew:

> "His good morals were equal to any man's, but his wit and humour superior to all mankind."
>
> "Oh if the world had but a dozen Arbuthnots in it, I would burn my travels! but, however, he is not without fault. There is a passage in Bede highly commending the piety and learning of the Irish in that age, where, after abundance of praises, he overthrows them all, by lamenting that, alas! they kept Easter at a wrong time of the year. So our doctor has every quality and virtue that can make a man amiable and useful, but, alas! he hath a sort of slouch in his walk."—Dean Swift.

This slouch in the doctor's walk is noticed in a letter from Pope to Mr. Digby, in which, after recommending Arbuthnot to Mrs. Mary Digby, he says:

> "But, indeed, I fear she would not walk with him, for, as Dean Swift observed to me the very first time I saw the doctor, 'He is a man that can do every thing but walk.'"
>
> "Although he was justly celebrated for wit and learning, there was an excellence in his character more amiable than all his other qualifications: I mean the goodness of his heart. . . . He is seldom serious, except in his attacks upon vice, and there his spirit rises with a manly strength and noble indignation."—Lord Orrery.

Archard. Essay on the French Nobility, 1798.

Archbold, J. F., an eminent writer on Law. 1. The Practice of the Court of King's Bench, in personal Actions and Ejectments, 8th ed., by Thomas Chitty. Including the Practice of the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer, 2 vols. 12mo, Lon., 1840, '45, '47; 9th edit., adapted to the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, entitled Proc. Courts Queen's Bench, 2 vols. 8vo, 1855; 2d American ed., 2 vols. 8vo, New York, 1838.

"This is the leading work on practice in England. In the United States, Tidd's Practice is probably in more general use than any other English book upon the common law practice, and 'has been universally allowed to be a model of completeness and accuracy.' The reputation of Mr. Archbold's treatise. is mainly attributable to its excellent arrangement and perspicuous style. It had passed through two editions, when Mr. T. Chitty first edited the book, into which he has incorporated the changes made in the English practice, by the 'Uniformity of Process Act.' and the rules and decisions consequent upon its passage. Warren's Law Studies, 752; 1 Jurist, 46."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

2. The Law and Practice in Bankruptcy, as founded on the recent statutes, 9th ed., by J. Flather, 12mo, Lon., 1842; 10th ed., 1844; 11th ed., by John Flather, 1858, 12mo. 3. A Summary of the Law relative to Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases, with the statutes, precedents of indictments, &c., and the evidence necessary to support them; 9th ed., by Sir J. Jervis, Knt., 12mo, Lon., 1843; 11th ed., by W. N. Welsby, 1849; 18th ed., by Welsby, Lon., 1856; 4th American ed., 8vo, New York, 1843; 5th, from 10th Lon. ed., 1846.

"Trifling as it may seem, it has cost me much time and great labour. I have taken infinite pains to simplify my subject; to eject every thing redundant or irrelevant; to compress the whole into the smallest possible compass consistent with perspicuity; and to clothe it in language plain, simple, and unadorned."

"This treatise is a standard work of great practical utility in England and America."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

4. A Digest of the Law relative to Pleadings and Evidence in Civil Actions; 2d ed., 12mo, Lon., 1837; 2d Amer. ed., from the 2d Lon. ed., N. York, 1838. 5. The New Practice of Attorneys in the Courts of Law at Westminster; with forms, including the recent statute as to attorneys; also an appendix, comprising questions of practice, 2 vols. 12mo, Lon., 1844; 3d ed., 1846, 1847.

"The author, feeling himself aggrieved at the liberties taken by Mr. Chitty, as editor of his treatise upon The Practice of the Court of Queen's Bench, appears to have prepared this book of Practice as a rival work to that altered by T. Chitty, 2 Jurist, 571."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

6. Peel's Acts, and all other Criminal Statutes, passed from 1 G. IV. to the present time, including the criminal clauses of the Reform Act, with the forms of indictments, &c., and the evidence necessary to support them; 3d ed., 2 vols. 12mo, Lon., 1835.

"Peel's Acts, and the Statutes subsequently enacted upon the subject of the Pleas of the Crown, now form nearly an entire body of Crown Law; all the great offences (with the exception of High Treason) and many of the minor offences have been made the subject of their provisions. The present edition contains the whole of the Criminal Statutes passed since the 60th George III; and each section, defining an offence, is followed by the form of the indictment, &c., and the evidence necessary to support it."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

7. Collection of Forms and Entries in the Courts of K. B. and C. P.; 2d ed., 12mo, Lon., 1828. 8. The Jurisdiction and Practice of the Court of Quarter Sessions, with forms of indictment, notices of appeals, &c., 12mo, Lon., 1836.

"This production is in part compiled from the author's previous publications. Dickinson's treatise upon the same subject, written many years since, in consequence of the many changes in the law, has now little practical value. Mr. Archbold's book will be of great assistance to every professional man practising in the Court of Quarter Sessions, 1 Jurist, 61."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

9. Digest of the Laws relative to offences against God and Religion, with the Laws which affect Protestant Dissenters and Roman Catholics, with the Toleration Act, 8vo, Lon., 1813. 10. Digest of the Pleas of the Crown, 8vo, Lon., 1813.

"This is one of three volumes of a Digest of Criminal Law, that Mr. Archbold had prepared for the press, but about the time this volume was published, several similar books were issued, and the two remaining volumes never appeared. However, he has incorporated these parts of his unpublished Digest into his Summary of Pleading and Evidence in Criminal Cases, 9. V."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

11. Law relative to Commitments and Convictions by Justices of the Peace, with forms, 12mo, London, 1828. 12. Recent Criminal Statutes, with forms of indictment, notes, and index, 12mo, Lon., 1837. 13. The New Bankrupt Act, 5 and 6 Vict. c. 122, with observations, showing the alterations effected in the law and practice, arranged on the plan of, and intended as a supplement to, the 9th ed. of Archbold's Bankruptcy, &c. By John Flather, 12mo, Lon., 1842. 14. Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer, comprising the Law relative to their several duties, with all the necessary Forms of Commitments, Convictions, Orders, &c., 3d ed., 3 vols. 12mo, Lon., 1845; 4th ed., 1846; continued to 1850. The third volume of this work is also published separately under the title of Archbold's Poor Laws. 15. The Poor Laws. Comprising all the authorities to 1844; 4th ed., 8vo, Lon., 1845.

"Mr. Archbold has long since earned a fair and deserved reputation for the work of which this is the fourth edition. We think it, upon the whole the best of the Archboldiana. . . . Its complained-of defects are the citing of manuscript cases, without referring to the volumes in which they were subsequently printed unnecessarily increasing 'the perplexing distinctions which beset this vexed branch of the law,' and the omission of the Title Bastardy."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

"Notwithstanding its occasional sins of omission and hardihood, we find far more in this book to praise than to criticise, and pronounce it, in every sense of the word, a useful work."—2 *London Law Mag., N. S.* 198.

16. The Law of Nisi Prius; comprising the Declarations and other Pleadings in Personal Actions, and the Evidence necessary to support them, 2 vols. 12mo, Lon., 1843; 2d ed., 1845; 3d Amer. ed., annotated by Hon. J. K. Findlay, Phila., 1853, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The plan of this work is, to give under each head precedents of the various pleadings in strict accordance with the new system; the evidence necessary to support the various issues taken; and a concise and correct statement of the general law on all the topics treated of in the work.

"Mr. Archbold has no superior as a writer of practical works, whether we regard their number, or utility, and but one equal, Mr. Chitty. This treatise is more compressed than Mr. Stephen's Nisi Prius, treating only of personal actions, as assumpsit, account, debt, &c. This work is well arranged, and valuable as far as it goes. Warren's Law Stud. 772; 26 L. O. 31."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

17. The Magistrate's Pocket Book, or an epitome of the duties and practice of a Justice of the Peace out of Sessions, alphabetically arranged, with forms of commitments; to which is added a copious and general index; 4th ed., (W. Robinson,) 1842, 12mo. 18. Practice in the Crown side of the Queen's Bench, with forms, &c., 12mo, Lon., 1844.

"This work fully sustains the reputation of Mr. Archbold, and higher praise could not well be given."—*Law Times.*

19. Act for the Amendment of the Poor Laws 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 76, with a practical introduction, notes, and forms; 5th ed., 12mo, Lon., 1839. 20. Summary of the Law relative to Appeals against orders of removal, against rates, and against orders of filiation; together with the Practice of the Court of Quarter Sessions in Appeals; 2d ed., 2 vols. 12mo, Lon., 1831. New System of Criminal Procedure, &c., 1852, 12mo; Amer. ed. by T. W. Waterman, N. York, 1852. In 1811, this useful writer published an edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, with notes, in 4 vols. royal 8vo. He is the author of several legal compilations, &c., in addition to those above noticed. For Mr. Archbold's invaluable labours the thanks of the profession, and the gratitude of the public at large, are eminently due.

Archbold, John. Serm. on 1 Pet. i. 16, Lon., 1621.

Archdale, John. A new Description of the fertile and pleasant Province of Carolina, Lon., 1707. This gentleman was governor of Carolina, 1695–1701?

"A captain of a vessel from Madagascar, on his way to Great Britain, anchored off Sullivan's Island, and made a present to the governor of a bag of seed rice, which he had brought from the East. This rice the governor divided among some of his friends, who agreed to make an experiment. The success equalled their expectation, and from this small beginning arose the staple commodity of Carolina."

Archdall, Mervyn, 1723–1791, an "exemplary Protestant divine and learned antiquary," was a native of Dublin. He prepared himself, by forty years of zealous labour, for the compilation of his Monasticon Hibernicum; or, an History of the Abbeys, Priories, and other Religious Houses in Ireland, Dublin, 1786.

"It contains many particulars which will gratify the antiquary's curiosity. . . . It is the more valuable on account of its being compiled from authentic official records, the truth of which cannot be called in question."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1786.

"The late learned Dr. Pocock. Bishop of Ossory and of Meath, pointed out the method here adopted, procured many necessary documents, and had the goodness to encourage the author with solid favours. . . . We sincerely congratulate the sister kingdom on such a compilation."—*Lon. Gentleman's Magazine*, 1786.

In 1789 our learned author pub. an edition of Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, which he increased from four to seven volumes.

"The cause of the extension of the latter work, however, is attributed to Mrs. Archdall's skill in deciphering the short-hand notes of Mr. Lodge."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

Let Mrs. Archdall's name be handed down from antiquary to antiquary to the end of time!

Archdekin, (called also Mac Gilla Cuddy,) **Richard,** 1619–1690? a Jesuit, was a native of Kilkenny. He pub. several theological works, which enjoyed extensive popularity. His Essay on Miracles was pub. (Louvanii) 1667. The Theologicæ Triparta Universa reached the eleventh edition in 1700. "At the time the eighth edition was undertaken, there were 16,000 copies of this work disposed of, and a great demand for more."

Archer, A. Serm. on Victory at Blenheim, 1704.

Archer, C. Observ. on the Effect of Oxygen, &c., Lon., 1798.

Archer, C. P. Digest of Reports Common Law, Ireland, Lon., 8vo.

Archer, E. Sermon, Zech. vii. 4, 5, 1710. Sermon, 1711, Lon.

Archer, Edmond. Charity Sermon on 2 Cor. viii. 9, 1712.

Archer, Jas., a Roman Catholic clergyman. 1. Sermons for all the Sundays in the Year, Lon., 1788, 4 vols. 2. Sermons for the principal Festivals in the Year. Both pub. incorporated, Lon., 1794, 5 vols.

"Excellent Catholic sermons."—LOWNDES.

"It has been Archer's aim to satisfy reason, whilst he pleased, charmed, and instructed her; to impress upon the mind just notions of the mysteries and truths of the gospel; and to show that the ways of virtue are the ways of pleasantness, and her paths the paths of peace. To almost every Protestant library, and to many a Protestant toilet, these sermons have found their way."—CHARLES BUTLER.

Archer, John. Personal Reign of Christ, Lon., 1643.

Archer, John, an English physician *temp.* Charles II. Every Man his own Doctor, Lon., 1671. The same, completed with an Herbal, 1673. Secrets Disclosed; or, a Treatise of Consumptions, their various Causes and Cures, Lon., 1684, 1693. Beloe (Anecdotes, vol. i. 203) gives an account of several inventions by Dr. Archer.

Archer, J. Statis. Survey of County of Dublin, Dubl., 1803.

Archer, John. A Sermon, 1 Kings ii. 15, 1714.

Archer, Major, R.A., late Aide-de-Camp to Lord Combermere. Tours in Upper India and Himalaya, Lon., 1833, 2 vols. 8vo. Reviewed in Edin. Rev., lviii. 358.

Archer, Sir Simon, b. 1581, a zealous antiquary, contributed to King's Vale Royal. Sir Wm. Dugdale, who was greatly aided by Sir Simon in his literary outset, used his patron's collections for Warwickshire when he pub. his Antiquities of that county. See Dugdale's Correspondence.

Archer, T. C. First Steps to Economic Botany, Lon., r. 16mo. Popular Economic Botany, sq. 8vo.

Archer, W. N. The Double-Armed Man, 1625.

Arcy, D'Azile. Prejudice and Physiognomy, 1817.

Arcy, Patrick D'. See D'AVERY.

Ardern, John, an eminent English surgeon of the 14th century. The MSS. of several of his works are in the British Museum; only one has been printed, Fistula in Ano, translated and pub. by John Read, in 1588.

"His method of treatment was in accordance with that proposed by Celsus and Paulus Ægineta. He superseded the cruel practice of his day, the cautery, as used by Albucasis. . . . He may be looked upon as having been the earliest to introduce a rational practice into England."

Freind and Eloy give an example of his rapacity for fees in cases of operation for the fistula.

"Centum Marcas (a Nobili) vel XI. libras cum robis et feodis—et centum solidos per annum ad terminum vitæ. After stipulating with his patients in regard to the fees he was to receive, he took security for the payment."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

Arderne, Jas., d. 1691, an English divine, was of Christ Coll., Camb., and Brasenose Coll., Oxf. Directions concerning the Matter and Style of Sermons, 1671; and some other works. He

"Run with the humour of K. James II., and, therefore, did suffer several indignities and affronts from the vulgar of and near Chester. . . . By his will he bequeathed his books and chief part of his estate to provide and maintain a public library in the cathedral church of Chester for the use of the city and clergy."—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Such benefactors are "worthy of double honour."

Arderon, Wm., a contributor of many papers on Natural Philosophy to Phil. Trans., 1744–63.

Ardesoif, J. P. A work upon Gunnery, &c., Gosport, 1772.

Ardley, Geo. Autumn Leaves; a Poem, Lon., 1803.

Argall, John, d. 1606, of Christ Church, Oxf., became parson of a market-town in Suffolk, called Halesworth. 1. De Vera pœnitentia, Lon., 1604. 2. Introductio ad artem Dialecticam, Lon., 1605.

"Very facete and pleasant."—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Argall, Richard, was author of The Song of Songs, Lon., 1621; The Bride's Ornament, Lon., 1621; and some other works. "I must let the reader know," says Anthony Wood, "that in my searches I find one Rich. Argall to be noted in the reign of K. James I. for an excellent divine poet."

Argall, Sir Samuel, deputy Governor of Virginia, 1617–19. An account of his voyage from Jamestown, beginning June 19, 1610, in which, "missing Bermuda, he put over towards Sagadahoc and Cape Cod," and his Letter respecting his voyage to Virginia, 1613, will be found in the collection of Purchas

Arganston, J. The Mutations of the Seas, Lon., 1683.

Argus, Arabella. The Juvenile Spectator, Lon., 1812, &c.

Argyle. See CAMPBELL, GEORGE JOHN DOUGLAS.

Arkwright, T. Essay upon Raising Ore, Tr. Soc. Arts, 1791.

Arlington, Earl of. Letters to Sir Wm. Temple, (1665–70,) and others, Lon., 1701.

"These letters afford an insight into the secret and obscure management of affairs during the above interesting period."—LOWNDES.

Armigix, T. Varicose Aneurism, Med. Obs. and Inq., 1771.

Armin, or **Armyn, Robert,** was attached to the company licensed by K. James I., 1603, under Fletcher and Shakspeare. He was of note as an actor, and the author of several works. Discourse of Eliz. Caldwell, Lon., 1604. Nest of Ninnies, 1608. Italian Taylor and his Boy, (from the Italian,) 1609. The Biog. Dramatica gives him credit for The Valiant Welshman, pub. by A. R., Lon., 1615. This was reprinted in 1663. A copy of the first edition was sold at Sotheby's, in 1831, for £4 7s. At the Gordonstoun sale, The Italian Taylor and his Boy sold for £12 12s. Reprinted in fac-simile, 1811, price 5s. In the preface to this tract he anticipates a rough handling from the Grub-street critics of his day:

"Every pen and inck-horne boy will throw up his cap at the hornes of the Moone in Censure, although his wit hang there."

Armstrong. History of the Minority, Lon., 1764.

Armstrong. Scottish Atlas, Edin., 1727, &c.

Armstrong, Arch. Archy's Dream, Lon., 1641. Archee's Banquet of Jests, 1657; Jests, posthumous, 1660.

Armstrong, Chas., M.D. Med. Essays, Lon., 1783–1812.

Armstrong, F. C. 1. Two Midshipmen; a Novel, Lon., 3 vols. p. 8vo. 2. War Hawk, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

Armstrong, Fras., M.D. Med. Essays, &c., 1783–85.

Armstrong, Geo., M.D. An Essay on the Diseases most fatal to Infants, &c., Lon. 1767. This popular work was repub. in 1771, again in 1788; and in 1808 another edition, enlarged, was pub. by A. P. Buchan, M.D.

"That part of medicine which regards the diseases of infants has hitherto lain uncultivated. I do not pretend to account for this strange neglect; nor is it to my purpose."—*Preface to first edition.*

"A load of medicines is in all cases to be condemned, but particularly where infants are the patients. The little essay before us is chiefly to be commended for its simplicity in this respect. Many of the observations are plain and useful; and the medicines few, efficacious, and easy to be administered."—*Month. Review*, 1767.

Armstrong, James. Practical Sermons, Lon., 1605.

Armstrong, John. The Soul's Work and Danger, 1704.

Armstrong, John, Priest-vicar of Exeter Cathedral, and Rect. of St. Paul's, Exeter. Sermons on the Festivals, Oxf., 1845.

Armstrong, John, M.D., 1709?–1779, a celebrated physician and poet, was the son of a clergyman, and born in the parish of Castleton, in Roxburghshire. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh, receiving his degree of M.D. Feb. 4th, 1732. His first poem, Winter, although written in 1725, was not published until 1770, thirty-five years after his earliest production. A Dialogue between Hygeia, Mercury, and Pluto. The work which established his fame was The Art of Preserving Health, Lon., 1744. Benevolence, a poetical Epistle to Eumenes, appeared seven years later, and in 1753 he gave to the world, Taste, an Epistle to a young Critic. The Art of Preserving Health has been warmly commended by many eminent authorities. Warton praises it for classical correctness; Dr. Beattie predicted that it would "make him known and esteemed by posterity;" but adds, "And I presume he will be more esteemed if all his other works perish with him."

"To describe so difficult a thing, gracefully and poetically, as the effects of distemper on a human body, was reserved for Dr. Armstrong, who accordingly hath executed it at the end of his third book of his Art of Preserving Health, where he hath given us that pathetick account of the sweating sickness. There is a classical correctness and closeness of style in this poem, that are truly admirable, and the subject is raised and adorned by numberless poetical images."—*Dr. Warton's Reflections on Didactic Poetry.*

A Short Ramble through France and Italy in 1771; Med. Essays, 1773, 4to.

Churchill was so enraged at Armstrong's styling him a "bouncing mimic," in his Epistle to John Wilkes, that he attacked him most savagely in his poem of The Journey.

Armstrong was of a very querulous temper; and his friend Thomson, the author of The Seasons, remarks,

"The doctor does not decrease in spleen; but there is a certain kind of spleen that is both humane and agreeable, like Jacques's in the play."

Armstrong, John, M.D., 1784–1829, took the degree of doctor of medicine of the University of Edinburgh in June, 1808. 1. Facts and Observations relative to Puerperal Fever, Lon., 1814. 2. Practical Illustrations of Typhus and other Febrile Diseases, 1816. 3. Practical Illustrations of the Scarlet Fever, &c., 1818. The second-named work went through three large editions in three successive years, and conferred great celebrity upon its author. The last named publication reached its second edition before the expiration of the year, (1818.)

> "Armstrong was a man of genius; but his attempted contempt of learning much disfigures his orations. He never failed to embrace any opportunity to hold up to ridicule the learning of schools and colleges, and to treat with neglect the claims of learned practitioners."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

Contributed to Edin. Med. and Surg. Jour.; Med. Intel.; and Trans. of the Associated Apothecaries of England and Wales. Published Ann. Rep. of the Fever Hospital alternately with Dr. Cleverley. His Lectures appeared in The Lancet, 1825; and again, after his death, in a separate form, edited by one of his pupils. Lectures on the Morbid Anatomy, Nature, and Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases, by the late John Armstrong, M.D.; edited by Joseph Rix, 8vo, Lon., 1834. See Mem. of the Life and Medical Opinions of J. Armstrong, M.D., and by Francis Boot, M.D., 2 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1834.

Armstrong, John. Hist. of the Is. of Minorca, 1752.

Armstrong, John, Vicar of Tidenham. The Pastor in his Closet, or, A Help to the Devotions of the Clergy, Oxf., 1847.

Armstrong, Col. John. History of the Navigation of the Port of King's Lyn and of Cambridge, &c., Lon. 1725.

> "In 1766, the old title, prefaces, and contents, were cancelled, and new ones printed, and after the table of contents is an addition of an Abstract, consisting of two pages."—LOWNDES.

Armstrong, John, 1771–1797, pub. Juvenile Poems, &c., Lon., 1789. Under the fictitious name of Albert, he pub. 1. Confidential Letters from the Sorrows of Werter, Lon., 1790. 2. Sonnets from Shakspeare, Lon., 1791.

Armstrong, John, General in the U. S. army, 1758–1843, a native of Carlisle, Penna. Newburg Addresses. Treatise upon Gardening. Treatise upon Agriculture. Review of Genl. Wilkinson's Memoirs. War of 1812, 2 vols. Biographical Notice. Gen. A. had partially prepared a History of the American Revolution.

Armstrong, John, D.D., late Lord-Bishop of Grahamstown, d. 1856. 1. Parochial Sermons; 2d ed., Lon., 1857, fp. 8vo. 2. Pastor in his Closet; 2d ed., 1857. fp. 8vo, 3. Sermons on the Festivals, 1857. 4. Essays on Church Penitentiaries, 1858. 5. Tracts for the Christian Seasons; 1st and 2d Series, 8 vols. 6. Sermons for the Christian Seasons, 4 vols. 7. Tracts for Parochial Use, 7 vols. 8. National Miscellany, 4 vols. 8vo. See Life by Rev. T. T. Carter, M.A., Rector of Clewer; with an Introduction by Samuel, Lord-Bishop of Oxford, fp. 8vo, 1857.

Armstrong, Leslie. The Anglo-Saxons, Lon., 1806.

Armstrong, M.J. Geographical Works, Lon., 1776–91.

Armstrong, Macartney, and **Ogle.** Reports of Cases Civ. and Crim., 2 B. C. P., &c., Dublin, 1843.

Armstrong, R. A. Gaelic Dictionary, Lon., 1825.

Armstrong, Robt. El. of the Lat. Tongue, Lon., 1798.

Armstrong, Simon, M.D. Con. to Annals of Med., vi. 370, 1801.

Armstrong, Wm. Work on Military Tactics, Lon., 1808.

Armstrong, Wm. Theolog. Treatises, 1796–1812.

Arnald, Richard, 1696?–1756, a Fellow of Emmanuel College, Camb., pub. a number of works, chiefly theological, 1726–1752. He is best known as the author of the Commentary on the Apocryphal Writings, which generally accompanies the Commentaries of Patrick, Lowth, and Whitby.

> "A judicious and valuable work."—LOWNDES.
>
> "This valuable commentary is deservedly held in high estimation."—T. H. HORNE.
>
> "The five volumes by Patrick. Lowth, and Arnald contain the best commentary on the Old Testament and the Apocrypha which we have in the English language."—BISHOP WATSON.

In the 2d edition, Arnald's Commentary was enriched by the notes of Jeremiah Markland, for an account of which, and of the literary character of Arnald, see Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.

> "The Commentary of Arnald, which was published at first in separate parts, is the only English work on the subject. It is generally judicious, and affords considerable assistance in understanding these books."—ORME.

The Commentaries of Patrick, Lowth, Whitby, Lowman, and Arnald have been published together in four royal 8vo volumes, and form a valuable manual for the student. In this connexion, we notice the excellent *Comprehensive Commentary,* in six volumes, edited by Rev. Dr. Jenks, of Boston, U. States of America. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. We consider it the best Family Commentary in the language, and admirably adapted to the wants of Bible-class and Sunday-school teachers.

Arnall, Wm. A zealous supporter of the administration of Sir Robt. Walpole, editor of the True Briton, (for which service he is said to have been compensated by £400 per annum,) and author of some political tracts, &c., &c.

Arnaud, Jasper. An alarm to all persons touching their health, Lon., 1740.

Arne, Thos. Augustine, 1710–1778, a celebrated musical composer, is of interest to literary men from his being the son of Thomas Arne, the upholsterer, the person supposed to have been intended by Addison in his character of the Politician, in Nos. 155 and 160 of The Tatler. In 1738 Arne produced music for Milton's masque of Comus.

> "In this masque he introduced a light, airy, original, and pleasing melody, wholly different from Purcell and Handel, whom all English composers had hitherto pillaged or imitated. Indeed, the melody of Arne at this time, and of his Vauxhall songs afterwards, forms an era in English music; it was so easy, natural, and agreeable to the whole kingdom, that it had an effect upon our national taste."—DR. BURNEY.

The well-known song of "Rule Britannia" was first introduced in Mallet's masque of Alfred, set by Arne in 1740.

> "The general melody of our countryman, if analyzed, would perhaps appear to be neither Italian nor English, but an agreeable mixture of Italian, English, and Scots. . . . From the death of Purcell to that of Arne—a period of more than fourscore years—no candidate for musical fame among our countrymen had appeared, who was equally admired by the nation at large."—DR. BURNEY.

Arnett, J. A. An Inquiry into the Nature and Form of the Books of the Ancients; with a History of the Art of Bookbinding, Lon., 1837.

Arnold, A. C. L. History of Free Masonry, 1854.

Arnold, C. Poetical Essays: Distress, 1751. The Mirror, 1755. Bookbinders' School of Design, 4to.

Arnold, C. H. Hist. of N. and S. America, &c., 1782.

Arnold, Edmund. Sermons, 1740–45.

Arnold, Edwin, M.A. 1. Poems, Narrative and Lyrical, Lon., 12mo. 2. Griselda, a Tragedy; and other Poems, 1856, fp. 8vo. 3. The Wreck of the Northern Belle, 1857, 8vo.

Arnold, Fred., Curate of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester. Sermons, Lon., 1840.

Arnold, John. Works upon Chronometers, Lon., 1780–82.

Arnold, Josiah Lynden, 1768–1796, of Providence, Rhode Island, was the author of some poetical essays.

Arnold, Matthew, a son of Dr. Thomas Arnold, of Rugby, b. Dec. 24, 1822, at Satcham, near Staines, Middlesex, England, educated at Winchester, Rugby, and Oxford, and elected a Fellow of Oriel College in 1845. In 1847 he became private secretary to Lord Lansdowne, and he retained that position until his marriage in 1851, when he was appointed to the post which he now occupies,—Lay Inspector of Schools under the Committee of the Council of Education. He was elected Prof. of Poetry in Univ. of Oxford, 1857. 1. The Strayed Reveller, and other Poems, by A., Lon., 1848. Commended in the London Athenæum, 1848, 982. 2. Empedocles on Etna, and other Poems, 1853. 3. Poems, June, 1854. 4. Poems; 2d Series, Dec. 1854, Bost., 1856; 1st Series, 3d ed., 1857.

> "For combined culture and fine natural feeling in the matter of versification, Mr. Arnold has no living superior. Though sometimes slovenly in the versification of his smaller poems, when he is put upon his mettle by a particular affection for his subject, he manages the most 'irregular' and difficult metres with admirable skill and feeling."—*Edin. Rev.*, Oct. 1856, *q. v.*

4. Merope; a Tragedy, fp. 8vo. See Lon. Athen, No. 1575, Jan. 2, 1858.

> "His narrative poems are better than his lyric. In more than one of the latter he has aimed at a simplicity which, on proof, turns out to be puerility."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1854, 305.

Arnold, R. Writing, Arithmetic, and Mathematics, 1792.

Arnold, or **Arnolde, Richard,** an ancient English chronicler, compiler of a work, the first edition of which is very rare: The Names of the Balyfs, Custos, Mayres, and Sherefs of ye Cite of London from the Tyme of Kynge Richard the first, &c., (1502?) This book is commonly called Arnold's Chronicle. The second edition, published *circa* 1521, is also of rare occurrence; a copy sold at the sale of George Mason's library, in 1798, for £15 15s. 6d. The basis of the Chronicle is supposed to be the MS. in the town-clerk's office, (London,) known as the Liber de Antiquis Legibus. An edition was published in 1811, (London,) with introductory matter entitled, The Customs of London, otherwise called Arnold's Chronicle. See this preface, by that eminent antiquary, Francis Douce, for a discussion as to the origin of the celebrated poem, The Not-Brown (Nut-Brown) Mayde, (which appeared first in Arnold's Chronicle,) modernized by Prior into the ballad of Henry and Emma.

"This is perhaps the most heterogeneous and multifarious miscellany that ever existed. The collector sets out with a catalogue of the mayors and sheriffs, the customs and charter of the city of London. Soon afterwards we have receipts to pickle sturgeon, to make vinegar, ink, and gunpowder; how to raise parsley in an hour; the arts of brewery and soap-making; an estimate of the livings in London; an account of the last visitation of Saint Magnus's Church; the weight of Essex cheese; and a letter to Cardinal Wolsey. The Not-Brown Mayde is introduced between an estimate of some subsidies paid into the exchequer, and directions for buying goods in Flanders."—*Warton's History of English Poetry.*

For a further description of this work, see Herbert's Ames's Typ. Antiq., the Censura Literaria, and especially the table of contents of this curious olla podrida in Oldys's British Librarian, p. 22.

"Arnolde was a citizen of London, who, being inflamed with the fervente love of good learninge, travailed very studiously therein, and principally in observing matters worthy to be remembered of the posteritye; he noted the charters, liberties, lawes, constitucions, and customes of the citie of London."—STOWE.

"Arnolde of London wrote certayne collections touching historical matters."—HOLINSHED.

He is supposed to have died *circa* 1521.

Arnold, Samuel, 1740–1802, a celebrated musical composer, son of Baron Arnold. His published works are very considerable in number, viz:

"4 oratorios, 8 odes, 3 serenatas, 47 operas, 3 burlettas, besides overtures, concertos, and many smaller pieces."—WATT.

His most famous oratorio was that of the Prodigal Son.

"His oratorios are not unworthy of the disciple of so great a master as Handel."—*Rees's Cyclopedia.*

At the particular request of Geo. III., he superintended the pub. of a magnificent edition of all the works of Handel, in score, of which he completed 36 folio volumes.

Arnold, Samuel J., son of the above, pub. a number of dramatic pieces. We find 12 credited to him in the Biog. Dram.: 1. Auld Robin Gray, 1794. 2. Who Pays the Reckoning? 1795. 3. Shipwreck, 1796. 4. Irish Legacy, 1797. 5. Veteran Tar, 1801. 6. Foul Deeds will Rise, 1804. 7. Prior Claim, (in conj. with Mr. Pye,) 1805. 8. Up all Night, 1809, N. P. 9. Britain's Jubilee, 1809, N. P. 10. Man and Wife, 1809. 11. The Maniac, 1810, N. P. 12. Plots, 1810, N. P. He died Aug. 16, 1582. As manager of a theatre in London, he produced Von Weber's opera of Der Freischutz, in 1824.

Arnold, Stuart A. Merchant's and Seaman's Manuals, Lon., 1778.

Arnold, T. J. Reports of Cases C. Pleas, &c., Lon., 1840; do. of Controverted Elections before Com. of H. Commons, &c.

"These reports are in continuation of those of Messrs. Baron and Austin, Falconer and Fitzherbert, Knapp and Ombler, Perry and Knapp, and Cockburn and Rowe."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Manual of the Law, with regard to Public Meetings and Political Societies, 12mo, Lon., 1833.

Arnold, Thomas. Sermon on Dan. vi. 10, 1660.

Arnold, Thomas, M.D., d. 1816, of Leicester, pub. a number of professional works, Edin. and Lon., 1766–1809. Observations on the Nature, Kinds, Causes, and Prevention of Insanity, Lon., 1800, 2 vols.

"A very entertaining work, containing the opinions both of ancients and moderns upon this subject, illustrated by a variety of curious facts."—LOWNDES.

The first edition was pub. 1782–86.

Arnold, Thomas, D.D., 1795–1842, head master of Rugby School, from 1827 till his death, and successor of Dr. Nares (in 1841) as Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, was one of the brightest ornaments of his age. He was educated at Winchester School, and from thence went, in 1811, to Corpus Christi College, Oxf., where he took a first class in Classics, in Easter term, 1814. In the next year he gained the prize for an English Essay, and in 1817, being then a Fellow of Oriel College, he gained the Latin Essay. The principal works of Dr. Arnold are his History of Rome, (unfinished;) The Later Roman Commonwealth; Lectures on Modern History; and Sermons, in 3 volumes. He published an edition of Thucydides, which has been highly commended, as an evidence of ripe scholarship and critical acumen. As a teacher, he laboured to instil into the minds of his scholars those religious principles, founded upon a just sense of responsibility to God and to society, which so eminently shone forth in his own "walk and conversation."

"He will strike those who study him more closely as a *complete* character—complete in its union of moral and intellectual gifts, and in the steady growth and development of both: for his greatness did not consist in the pre-eminence of any single quality, but in several remarkable powers, thoroughly leavened and pervaded by an ever-increasing moral nobleness."—*Lon. Quarterly Rev.*, lxxiv. 507.

The Edinburgh Review, comparing Arnold to Milton, remarks:

"There is the same purity and directness about them both: the same predominance of the graver, not to say, sterner, elements; the same confidence, vehemence, and elevation. They both so lived in their 'great Task-Master's eye' as to verify Bacon's observation, in his Essay on Atheism, 'made themselves of kin to God in spirit, and raised their nature by means of a higher nature than their own.'"

"As a writer, Dr. Arnold was remarkable for vigorous thought, clearness of expression, and purity of style. His edition of Thucydides, and his (unfinished) History of Rome, are works which will always hold a high place in our literature."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, August, 1852.

"His correspondence is the best record of his life and affords the most vivid representation of his character. It presents us with the progressive development of his mind and views till the one reaches the vigour and the other the comprehensiveness for which at length they became distinguished. He combined the intellectual and the moral in a degree and with a harmony rarely found. The most strongly-marked feature of his intellect was the strength and clearness of his conceptions. It seemed the possession of an inward light so intense that it penetrated on the instant every subject laid before him, and enabled him to grasp it with the vividness of sense and the force of reality. Hence, what was said of his religious impressions may be used to characterize his intellectual operations: 'he knew what others only believed; he saw what others only talked about.' Hence also, perhaps, arose in a great measure the vehemence with which he opposed views and notions contrary to his own."—*Knight's Eng. Cyc., Biog.*, vol. i.

See Arnold's Life and Correspondence by Stanley; also Tom Brown's School-Days at Rugby, Lon. and Bost., 1857, 12mo.

Arnold, Thos. Kerchever, d. March 9, 1853, "has acquired a very wide-spread reputation as the author and editor of a whole library of books adapted for educational purposes." His publications consist principally of school manuals of the Latin, Greek, French, and German languages. See London Catalogue for a list of 45 different works.

Arnold, W. D., son of Dr. Thomas and brother of Matthew Arnold, an officer in the British army. Oakfield, or Fellowship in the East; a Novel, p. 8vo, 2 vols.

"This work is intended to represent the trials of a young officer who is determined to act up to Christian principles in a British regiment stationed in India."

Arnot, C. A. Letter respecting Bank of Eng., 1818.

Arnot, Hugo, pub. a number of works, Edin. and Lon., 1777–85. Collection and abridgment of celebrated Trials in Scotland, from 1536 to 1784, with Historical and Critical Remarks, Edin., 1785. History of Edinburgh, from the earliest accounts to the present time. Edin., 1789.

"A useful and entertaining work."

Arnot, Hugo. Address to the British Nation, 1812. Letters to the County of Fife Freeholders, 1812.

Arnot, J., Surgeon. Profess. Works, Edin., 1800–16.

Arnot, Thos., Surgeon. Con. to Ed. Med. Ess. 1736.

Arnot, W. Harmony of Law and Gospel, 1786.

Arnot, W. Race for Riches, Glasgow, 1851; repub. Phila., 1852, 18mo.

Arnott, Neil, M.D., b. 1788, at Dysart, near Montrose, Scotland. He and Lord Byron were fellow-pupils at the Grammar-School of Aberdeen in 1797. In 1801 he gained the first prize of his class and entered the University; took the degree of M.A. in 1806, and pursued his professional studies under Sir Everhard Home, Surgeon of St. George's Hospital, London. 1. Elements of Physics; or, Natural Philosophy, General and Medical, Explained in Plain or Non-Technical Language, 1827.

"Of this work, five editions, amounting to 10,000 copies, were called for within six years, and it was translated into all European languages except Italian. The author published originally the first half-volume, and he had become so occupied professionally that the chapters on Light and Heat were ready only for the third edition. The two remaining chapters, on Electricity and Astronomy, had to wait until still further leisure."

A new and enlarged edition of this work is now (1857) in course of preparation, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Essay on Warming and Ventilating, 1838. 3. Smokeless Fireplace, 8vo, 1855.

Arnould, Joseph. Law of Marine Insurance and Average, Lon., 1848, 2 vols. roy. 8vo.; edited with addits. by J. C. Perkins, Boston, 1850, 2 vols. roy. 8vo.

"The student will here find, within a convenient compass, the learning of the Continental jurist; the just and politic judgments of the first intellects of England, in Westminster Hall, and the clear and satisfactory determinations of the American commercial tribunal and judges, at once eminently scientific and practical."—*American Law Journal.*

Arnulph. See ERNULPH.

Arnway, John, of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxf. a zealous supporter of K. Charles I. He was the author of The Tablet, or Moderation of Chas. I., Martyr, Hague, 1650. Alarum to the Subjects of England. He died in Virginia.

"He had quitted a large fortune to serve his Prince, and therefore was plundered by the Rebels, and lost his Books and Papers, which he could never recover."—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Arrowsmith. The Reformation. A Comedy.

Arrowsmith, Aaron, 1750–1823, settled in London, 1770. 1. Large Map of the World on Mercator's Projection, 1790. 2. Map of the World, with a Companion of Explanatory Letter-Press, 1794. 3. Map of the Northern Regions of America. 4. Map of Scotland, 1807. 5. Memoir relative to the Construction of the Map of Scotland, 1809. He published upwards of 130 maps. 6. His Geometrical Projection of Maps was pub. 1825, after his death.

"Arrowsmith's maps obtained a high reputation throughout Europe for their distinctness, the result of good engraving and arrangement. It has been the fashion of late to undervalue his acquirements as a geographer; but, though he is inferior to Berghaus and some other map-makers of the present day, he was superior to any one in Europe at the time he commenced his career."—*Eng. Cyc.*, vol. i.

The School Atlases and Skeleton Maps for Eton College, and the Manuals of Geography, Ancient and Modern, by Aaron Arrowsmith, are the works of his son.

Arrowsmith, Ed. Sundry serm., pub. Lon., 1724–45.

Arrowsmith, John, 1602–1659, an eminent Puritan divine, educated at St. John's College and Catherine Hall, Cambridge, pub. several works which were highly esteemed.

Armilla Catechetica, or a Chain of Principles wherein the Chief Heads of the Christian Religion are Asserted and Improved, Lon., 1659. "This and his Tractica Sacra are valuable treatises."—BICKERSTETH.

Tractica Sacra, sive de Milite Spirituali pugnate, vincente, et triumphante Dissertatio, Cantab., 1647.

"This work contains, along with a great deal of controversy, some ingenious remarks on those passages of Scripture which relate to the spiritual warfare. The author was a man of learning and genius, and maintained a highly respectable character during the difficult times in which he lived. He wrote a work on part of the Gospel of John, and some other things, which rank high among the puritanical writings."—ORME.

His sweet and engaging disposition, Dr. Salter remarks, appears through all the sourness and severity of his opinions in his Tractica Sacra.

"A book written in a clear style, and with a lively fancy; in which he displayed at once much weakness and stiffness, but withal great reading." A contemporary describes him as "holy and learned, diligent, zealous, and sincere, doing all that could be done with a weak and sickly body."

Dr. Whichcote also speaks of him with high respect, and even the querulous antiquary, Cole, (MS. Athen. Cantab. in British Museum,) does not scruple to commend Dr. Arrowsmith.

Arrowsmith, J. P. Art of instructing the Infant Deaf and Dumb.

"In this interesting little volume, the plan of the celebrated Abbé de l'Epée is reprinted."—LOWNDES.

Arrowsmith, R. G. Doubts upon the reasoning of Dr. Paley relative to, and observations upon, the Criminal Law, Lon., 1811.

Arscott, Alex. Upon the Christian Religion. Lon., 1732.

Arthington, Henry. Theolog. Works, Lon., 1592–94. See Weever's Funeral Monuments.

Arthur, Archibald, 1744–1797, was Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. Discourses on Theolog. and Literary Subjects, &c., (pub. by Prof. Wm. Richardson,) 1803.—See Edin. Review, vol. iv. 168.

Arthur, Ed. Sermons on various subjects, 1783.

Arthur, Jas., d. 1670, at Lisbon, pub. a Commentary in Latin, on the works of St. Thomas Aquinas, two vols. folio.

"It is said that he had ten volumes more in preparation on the same subject."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

Arthur, M. Exposition, Critical, Doctrinal, and Practical, of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, vol. i. 1789.

Arthur, T. S., of Philadelphia, born in 1809, near Newburgh, Orange county, New York, is a voluminous and highly popular writer.

We subjoin a list of a portion of his works. 1. Sketches of Life and Character, 8vo, pp. 420. 2. Lights and Shadows of Real Life, 8vo, pp. 500. 3. Leaves from the Book of Human Life, 12mo. 4. Golden Grains from Life's Harvest-Field, 12mo. 5. The Loftons and the Pinkertons, 12mo. 6. Heart-Histories and Life-Pictures. 7. Tales for Rich and Poor, 6 vols. 18mo. 8. Library for the Household, 12 vols. 18mo. 9. Arthur's Juvenile Library, 12 vols. 16mo. 10. Cottage Library, 6 vols. 18mo. 11. Ten Nights in a Bar-Room, 12mo. 12. Six Nights with the Washingtonians, 18mo. 13. Advice to Young Men, 18mo. 14. Advice to Young Ladies, 18mo. 15. Maiden, Wife, and Mother, 3 vols. 18mo. 16. Tales of Married Life, 3 vols. 18mo. 17. Stories of Domestic Life, 3 vols. 18mo. 18. Tales from Real Life, 3 vols. 18mo. 19. Tired of Housekeeping, 18mo. 20. True Riches; or, Wealth without Wings, 12mo. 21. The Hand but not the Heart, 12mo.

"Mr. Arthur writes very unexceptionable tales, illustrative of American and domestic life and adapted to the capacities of the young and uneducated classes. All his stories inculcate a moral; and some of them are pleasing specimens of invention, and very true reflections of manners in the sphere for which they are designed."—*N.Y. Literary World.*

22. The Good Time Coming, Phila., 1855, 12mo.

"Mr. Arthur's writings, though not of a very high order have yet generally had a certain genial character and domestic tone which have given them a wide circulation. The new volume before us, however, is calculated to be very mischievous. The author verges on Spiritualism, Swedenborgianism, and Reichenbachism, if not actually engulfed."—*N.Y. Criterion.*

In connection with W. H. Carpenter, a series of histories of the several States of the Union, prepared with care, and well adapted to district, school, and other libraries. 23. Steps towards Heaven, N.Y., 1858, 12mo. Upwards of 20 novels in cheap form.

"In the princely mansions of the Atlantic merchants and in the rude log cabins of the backwoodsman the name of Arthur is equally known and cherished as the friend of virtue."—*Graham's Mag.*

"The most popular of all our American writers on domestic subjects."—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

A large number of Mr. Arthur's works have been republished in London.

Artis, Edmund Tyrrell. Antediluvian Phytology, illustrated by the Fossil Remains of Plants peculiar to Coal Formations, Lon., 1825, r. 4to, plates. They have since been incorporated in Mantell's Pictorial Atlas, 1850.

Arthy, Elliott. Seamen's Medical Advocate, Lon., 1798.

Arundale, F. Picturesque Tour through Jerusalem, Mount Sinai, and the Holy Land, with maps, and 21 plates, Lon., 1837.

Arundel, Countess of, Anne, d. 1630, married Philip, Earl of Arundel, who died in the Tower, Nov., 1595. Mr. Lodge has rescued from oblivion an interesting copy of verses by her, produced, he thinks, by the

"Melancholy exit of her lord, which abound with the imperfect beauties, as well as with the common errors, of a strong, but untaught, poetical fancy."—*Illus. of Brit. History*, vol. iii., p. 359: *Brydges's Mem.*, p. 173; *Park's Walpole's R. & N. Authors.*

Arundel, Countess of, Mary, married first to Robert Ratcliffe, Earl of Sussex, and afterwards to Henry Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel. She translated from English into Latin, Sententias et præclera Facta Alexandri Severi, Imperatoris. Extant in MS. in the King's Library. De stirte et Familiâ Alexandri Severi, et de Signis quæ ei portendebant Imperium.

From Greek into Latin, Selectas Sententias septem Sapientum Græcorum. Similitudines ex Platonis, Aristotelis, Senecæ, et aliorum Philosophorum Libris collectas. Dedicated to her father.

"Learning had now taken a considerable flight since the days of Edward the Fourth. Sir Thomas More mentions it as very extraordinary that Jane Shore could read and write."—*Park's Walpole's R. & N. Authors.*

Arundel and Surrey, Countess of, Althea Talbot. Nature embowelled; her choicest secrets digested into receipts, whereunto are annexed many rare and hitherto unimparted inventions, Lon., 1665, with portrait by Hollar.

Arundel of Wardour, Lord Henry, is credited with "five little Meditations in verse" in A Collection of Eighty-six loyal Poems, printed in 1685. These Meditations are said to have been written whilst his lordship was a prisoner in the Tower. (Imprisoned for the Popish Plot.)

Arundell, F. V. J. A Visit to the Seven Churches in Asia, &c., Lon., 1828. Discoveries in Asia Minor, &c., Lon., 1834. This latter work is illustrated by references to the preceding.

"As far as he has been able to explore the land, Mr. Arundell's inquiries and discoveries are well deserving of attention."—*Literary Gazette.*

Arundell, J. Sermon on death of Rev. E. Williams, 1813.

Arvine, Kazlitt. Cyclopædia of Anecdotes of Literature and Fine Arts. Containing a copious and choice selection of anecdotes of the various forms of literature, of the arts of architecture, engravings, music, poetry, painting and sculpture, and of the most celebrated literary characters and artists of different countries and ages, &c.

With numerous illustrations. 725 pp. octavo. Boston, 1854. Cyclopædia of Moral and Religious Anecdotes, of which several edits. have been pub. in Lon., 8vo, and N. Y., 8vo.

Arwarker, E. Theolog. and other works, Lon., 1686-1708.

Ascham, or **Askam, Anthony,** a physician and ecclesiastic, was the author of A lytel Treatyse of Astronomy, Lon., 1552, which ran through many editions.

"It is a very poorly-written tract, and scarcely deserves a notice in the real history of English science."

A Little Herbal of the Properties of Herbes, Lon., 1550.

Ascham, Anthony, murdered 1650, at Madrid, by six English Royalists, was the author of a work entitled Of the Confusion and Revolutions of Government, &c., Lon., 1648. Bishop Sanderson wrote a censure of this work.

Ascham, Roger, 1515?–1568, was born at Kirby-Wiske, a village near Northallerton, in Yorkshire. In 1530, he entered St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he displayed great aptness in acquiring the Greek and Latin languages. Dr. Metcalf, the master, he informs us, was "a man meanly learned himself, but not meanly affectioned to set forward learning in others, and I lacked not his favour to further me in learning." In the 18th year of his age he was chosen Fellow of his college. In 1544 he succeeded Sir John Cheke as public orator of the University of Cambridge, and was made by King Edward VI. his secretary for the Latin tongue. In the controversy concerning the right pronunciation of the Greek language, Ascham opposed the method introduced by Sir Thomas Smith and Sir John Cheke, but afterwards espoused their opinion and practice. "It is probable that it is in part owing to the ingenuity with which he defended it, (see his letter to Hubertus Languetus,) that this mode of pronunciation was generally adopted, and has since prevailed in the schools of England." In 1548, the Princess Elizabeth called Ascham from his college to direct her studies. He instructed his pupil in the learned languages with great diligence and success for two years, during which time he read with her the greater part of Cicero and Livy, the select orations of Socrates, the plays of Sophocles, and the Greek Testament.

In 1550, he travelled for three years on the Continent, as secretary to Sir Richard Morysine, who was appointed ambassador to the Emperor Charles V. Who that has ever perused it can forget his deeply-interesting description of his visit, before his departure, to Lady Jane Grey? The place at which she then resided was her father's seat at Broadgate, in Leicestershire. Ascham found that the hall was deserted: the family were engaged in hunting in the park, and he discovered, after some search, Lady Jane, then in her 14th year, in her apartment, deeply immersed in the Phædo of Plato! "with as much delight as some gentlemen would read a merry tale in Boccace." The worthy Ascham, however delighted at such devotion to the studies he was himself so much in love with, could not conceal his surprise at the choice of this very young lady. After the first compliments, he asked her why she "lost such pastime as there must needs be in the park?" At which, smiling, she answered, "I wist all their sport is but a shadow to that pleasure that I find in Plato. Alas, good folk! they never felt what true pleasure meant!" This "naturally leading him to inquire how a child of her age had attained to such a depth of pleasure both in the Platonic language and philosophy," she made him (Mr. Ascham himself tells us) the following remarkable reply: "I will tell you," quoth she, "and tell you truth, which, perchance, you will marvel at. One of the greatest benefits which ever God gave me, is that he sent so sharp and severe parents, and so gentle a schoolmaster. For when I am in presence either of father or mother, whether I speak, keep silence, sit, stand or go; eat, drink, be merry, or sad; be sewing, playing, dancing, or doing any thing else, I must do it, as it were, in such weight, measure, and number, and even so perfectly, as God made the world, or else I am so sharply taunted, so cruelly threatened, yea, presently, sometimes with pinches, nips, and bobs, (or other ways, which I will not name, for the honour I bear them,) so without measure disordered, that I think myself in hell, till time come that I must go to Mr. Elmer, who teacheth me so gently, so pleasantly, with fair allurements to learning, that I think all the time nothing while I am with him; and when I am called from him, I fall a-weeping, because whatsoever I do else but learning, is full of grief, trouble, fear, and wholly misliking unto me; and this my book hath been so much my pleasure, and bringeth daily to me more pleasure, and more yet! In respect to it, all other pleasures, in very deed, be but trifles and troubles unto me!"—*Ascham's Schoolmaster.* Ascham dwells with great pleasure upon this interview in an epistle to his friend Sturmius. This learned young lady promised to write him a letter in Greek upon condition of his sending her one first from the emperor's court. In a letter to Lady Jane, he assures her that, among all the agreeable varieties which he had met with in his travels abroad, nothing had occurred to raise his admiration like that incident in the preceding summer, when he found her, a young maiden, by birth so noble, in the absence of her tutor, and in the sumptuous house of her most noble father, at a time, too, when all the rest of the family, both male and female, were regaling themselves with the pleasures of the chase—"I found," continues he, "O Jupiter and all ye gods! I found, I say, the divine virgin diligently studying the divine Phædo in the original Greek. Happier certainly in this respect than in being descended, both on the father and mother's side, from kings and queens." On the accession of Queen Mary, he was appointed Latin secretary to her Majesty, the same post which he held formerly under Edward VI., and, subsequently, under Elizabeth. No better proof is needed of his facility in Latin composition. Of this we have sufficient evidence in the fact that in three days he wrote forty-seven despatches to foreign personages of the highest rank, on the subject of electing Cardinal Pole to the papal chair. In 1554, he resigned his Fellowship, and married Miss Margaret Howe, a young lady of good family.

His last illness has been ascribed to too close application to the composition of a Latin poem, which he designed for the Queen on the New-Year's day of 1569. He expired on the 30th December, 1568, "universally lamented." Queen Elizabeth was one of the loudest mourners, and declared that she would "rather have lost ten thousand pounds than her tutor Ascham." He was interred in St. Sepulchre's Church; and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Alex. Nowel, Dean of St. Paul's. Buchanan drew a character of his friend in the following epigram:

"Aschamum extinctum patriæ Græcaque
Et Latitiæ vera cum pretate dolent.
Principibus vixit carus, jucundus amicis,
Re modica; in mores dicere fama nequit."

Anthony Wood speaks of him as "leaving behind him this character by a learned person, that he inter primos nostræ nationis literas Latinas et Græcas, stylique puritatem cum eloquentiæ laude excoluit."

"He had a facile and fluent Latin style, (not like those who, counting obscurity to be elegancy, weed out all the hard words they meet in authors:) witness his 'Epistles,' which some say are the only Latin ones extant of any Englishman, and if so, the more the pity. What loads have we of letters from foreign pens, as if no author were complete without those necessary appurtenances! Whilst surely our Englishmen write (though not so many) as good as any other nation. In a word, his 'Toxophilus' is accounted a good book for *young* men, his 'Schoolmaster' for *old* men, his 'Epistles' for *all* men."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

Ascham's first publication (not his first work) was elicited by the censure with which some meddlesome people thought proper to rebuke his love of archery. It is entitled "Toxophilus; the School and Partitions of Shooting." (1544.) The author embraced the opportunity thus presented of teaching to his countrymen the as yet undeveloped riches of their native tongue.

"He designed not only to teach the art of shooting, but to give an example of diction more natural and more truly English than was used by the common writers of that age, whom he censures for mingling exotic terms with their native language, and of whom he complains that they were made authors, not by skill or education, but by arrogance and temerity. He has not failed in either of his purposes."—Dr. Johnson.

He has been called "The Father of English Prose." Certain it is that "previous to the exertions of Ascham, very few writers can be mentioned as affording any model for English style. If we except the translation of Froissart by Bourchier, Lord Berners, in 1520, and the History of Richard III., by Sir Thomas More, certainly compositions of great merit, we shall find it difficult to produce an author of much value for his vernacular prose. On the contrary, very soon after the appearance of the 'Toxophilus,' we find harmony and beauty in English style emphatically praised and enjoined."—Dr. Drake.

So unfashionable was it at this time for the learned to condescend to the use of English, that Ascham prefaces his work by an apology for writing in his own language, doubting not that he should be blamed for

"Writing it in the English tongue. . . . As for the Latin or Greek tongue, every thing is so excellently done in them, that none can do better; in the English tongue, contrary, every thing in a manner so meanly both for the matter and handling, that no man can do worse. . . . He that will write well in any tongue must follow this counsel of Aristotle: to speak as the common people do, to think as wise men do: as so should every man understand him, and the judgment of wise men allow him."

The book is a dialogue supported by Philologus, a student, and Toxophilus, a lover of archery. We have a modification of the practice of the art, the regulations which should govern it, and its inestimable advantages for various purposes. The modest archer, with true humility, acknowledges that he had not done his weighty subject full justice.

> Tox.: "This communication handled of me, Philologe, as I know well, not perfitely, yet, as I suppose trulye, you must take in good worthe; wherein, if divers thinges do not altogether please you, thancke yourselfe, which would rather have me faulte in mere follye, to take that thinge in hand, which I was not able for to perfourme, than by any shamefastnesse with-saye your request and minde, which I know well I have not satisfyed."

The enthusiastic son of the bow, with an admirable stroke of policy, lets his friend understand that he has no desire to monopolize "The seat of Gamaliel," but he will be glad "to occupy the place of the unlearned," and promises to be a patient auditor when Philologe shall himself think proper to "hold forth:"

> "But yet I will thincke this labour of myne the better bestowed, if to-morrow, or some other day when you have leysure, you will spende as much time with me here in this same place, in entreating the question *de origine animæ*, and the joyning of it with the bodye, that I maye knowe howe farre Plato, Aristotle, and the Stycians have waded in it."

The worthy Philologe would be hard-hearted indeed not to be exceedingly amiable on the reception of so delicate a compliment as this; accordingly he replies, with evident complacency:

> "How you have handled this matter, Toxophile, I may not well tell you myselfe now, but for your gentlenesse and good-will towards learninge and shootinge, I will be content to shewe you anye pleasure whensoever you will; and nowe the sunne is downe, therefore, if it please you, we will go home and drincke in my chamber, and then I will tell you plainlye what I thincke of this communication, and also what daye we will appointe, at your request, for the other matter to meete here, againe."

"The Schole Master," pub. 1571, (colophon, 1573,) was written at the suggestion of Sir Richard Sackville. The title of this excellent work is the best indication of its object.

> "The Schole Master, or plaine and perfite way of teaching children to understand, write, and speak, the Latin Tonge, but specially purposed for the private bringing up of Youth in Ientlemen and Noblemen's houses, and commodious also for all such as have forgot the Latin Tonge, and would, by themselves, without a schole master, in short time, and with small paines, recouer a sufficient habilitie to understand, write, and speak Latin. At London, printed by John Daye, dwelling over Aldersgate, Lon., 1571."

> "A book that will be always useful, and everlastingly esteemed on account of the good sense, judicious observations, excellent characters of ancient authors, and many pleasant and profitable passages of English history, which are plentifully strewed therein."—Dr. Campbell.

> "Perhaps the best advice that ever was given for the study of languages."—Dr. Johnson.

> "A more interesting and judicious treatise has not appeared upon the subject in any language."—Dr. Drake.

> "The work is strongly expressive of the author's humanity and good sense, and abounds with proofs of extensive and accurate erudition. It contains excellent practical advice, particularly on the method of teaching classical learning."—*Cunningham's Biog. History*.

> "The writings of the learned and judicious Ascham possess, both in style and matter, a value which must not be measured by their inconsiderable bulk. Their language is pure, idiomatic, vigorous English; they exhibit great variety of knowledge, remarkable sagacity, and sound common sense."—Spalding.

> "Ascham is a thorough-bred philologist, and of the purest water. . . . After Ascham and Wilson, we look in vain, during the middle of the sixteenth century, for any names equally illustrious in the annals of English philology."—Dr. Dibdin.

> "Ascham is a great name in our national literature. He was one of the first founders of a true English style in prose composition, and one of the most respectable and useful of our scholars. He was amongst the first to reject the use of foreign words and idioms—a fashion, which in the reign of Henry the Eighth, began to be so prevalent, that the authors of that day, by 'usinge straunge wordes. as Latine, Frenche. and Italian, did make all thinges darke and harde.' . . . As a scholar, he was acute, learned, and laborious."—*Retros. Review*, vol. iv. p. 76.

It is truly remarkable that the English works of Ascham seem for so long a period to have been almost entirely forgotten! Dr. Johnson truly remarks:

> "That his English works have been so long neglected, is a proof of the uncertainty of literary fame. He was scarcely known as an author in his own language till Mr. Upton published his School-Master with learned notes. His other pieces were read only by those few who delight in obsolete books."

The Life of Ascham, and the Dedication to the Earl of Shaftesbury, prefixed to Bennet's edition of his English works, (Lon., 1761,) were written by Dr. Johnson.

Apologia pro Cœna Dominica contra Missam, &c., Londini, 1577. With dedication to the Earl of Leicester, some hexameters, and an epistle to the reader. Reprint., 1587.

Epistolarum Libri tres, &c., Londini, 1587, dedicated to Queen Elizabeth. Reprinted, 1581. Ibid. edidit Elstob. Oxon., 1703, with a frontispiece by M. Burghers, containing ten English portraits, and the author reading to Queen Elizabeth. Considered the best edition of the Letters: poems not included. These Letters are held in great esteem for style and matter, and are one of the few classical collections of the kind written by Englishmen. Warton considers that "the Latinity of Ascham's prose has little elegance," but we have seen Buchanan's commendation in the Epigram quoted *ante*.

A Report and Discourse of the Affaires and State of Germany, and the Emperor Charles his Court, durying certaine years, (1550–1552.) The result of Ascham's personal observations when attached to the embassy to the emperor. Dr. Campbell praises this Report as

> "One of the most delicate pieces of history that ever was penned in our language, evincing its author to have been a man as capable of shining in the cabinet as in the closet."

One of the two editions bears date 1570, the other is *sine anno*.

The Rev. John Walters pub. in 1588 a reprint of the first edition of Toxophilus, with extracts from books subsequent to the date of its appearance.

Ascheton, William. See Assheton.

Ascu, E. Historie, containing the Warres, Treatises, Marriages, and other Occurents, between England and Scotland, from King William the Conqueror, untill the happy union of them both in King James, 1607.

Asgill, John. An Apological Oration, on an extraordinary occasion, Lon., 1760.

> "A pretty respectable defence of Lord George Sackville."—Watt.

Asgill, John, d. 1738, at an advanced age, was a lawyer, and the author of a number of books, pub. Lon., 1700–1727. He is remarkable as having been subjected to much persecution in consequence of a work pub. in 1700, entitled Argument, proving that Men may be translated to Heaven without dying, according to the Covenant of Eternal Life, revealed in the Scriptures, although the Human Nature of Christ himself could not thus be translated till he had passed through Death. This unfortunate publication, which a later judgment has pronounced rather absurd than impious, was condemned by Dr. Sacheverell as "one of the blasphemous writings which induced him to think the church in danger." He sat as a member of the Irish House of Commons only four days, when he was expelled for this performance. Returning to England he was chosen member for Bramber, county of Sussex, in 1705. In 1707, he was expelled from his seat upon a representation of a committee of which Edward Harley, Esq., was chairman, that the book "contained several blasphemous expressions, and seemed to be intended to ridicule the Scriptures."

> "From this time his affairs grew more desperate, and he was obliged to retire first to the Mint, and then became a prisoner in the King's Bench, but removed himself thence to the Fleet, and in the rules of one or other of these prisons continued thirty years."

Among the principal of his works were: Several Assertions Proved, in order to create another Species of Money than Gold or Silver. An Essay on a Registry for Titles of Lands, 1771. This work is written in a very humorous style. The Succession of the House of Hanover Vindicated, Lon., 1714. This was an answer to Mr. Bedford's famous book. Dr. Southey is disposed to think that Asgill's theological treatise which gave so much offence, was the result of a professional habit of mind, which led him to take nothing for granted, but induced him to examine every question critically for his own satisfaction.

> "The whole strength of his mind was devoted to his profession, in which he had so completely trammelled and drilled his intellectual powers, that he at length acquired a habit of looking at all subjects in a legal point of view. He could find flaws in an hereditary crown. But it was not to seek flaws that he studied the Bible; he studied it to see whether he could not claim, under the Old and New Testament, something more than was considered to be his share."

For copious extracts from Asgill's Argument, see The Doctor: part the Second. Asgill, in contending that men had made a great mistake in dying for so many years, only because they thought they were obliged to die, had to admit that the evidence told strongly against him! He was not able to deny that "this custom of the world to die, hath gained such a prevalency over our minds by prepossessing us of the necessity of death, that it stands ready to swallow my argument whole without digesting it." Yet nothing daunted by this startling fact, of men's daily insisting upon dying, he stoutly contends that "the custom of the world to die is no argument one way or other!" He explains all this in a trice, by declaring that the dominion of death is supported by our fear of it, "by which it hath bullied the world to this day." We have seen that his ungrateful contemporaries, not appreciating his friendly efforts to extend their longevity, punished, instead of rewarding, him, and insisted upon following their old custom with that pertinacious adherence to the manners of their forefathers for which Englishmen have been always proverbial. Asgill no doubt pitied their delusion, and deplored their folly, as he saw them dropping off one by one; and as he is said to have almost attained his 100th year, perhaps the new generation were beginning to suspect that Lawyer Asgill was not so far wrong after all, and that their progenitors had the weak side of an argument to which they had yielded themselves martyrs. But death had only "stayed execution," not "abandoned his claim;" and, in November, 1738, Asgill was forced to be a witness against himself, and, to use old Anthony Wood's favourite phrase, he "gave way to fate," to prove, we trust, the truth of the old motto which he so much censured, that "Death is the Gate of Life," the entrance to a blissful immortality, to those who by "patient continuance in well-doing, have waited their appointed time till their change come," justified, sanctified, and made meet for the "inheritance of the saints in light." We believe Asgill to have been a good man, but one who had

"Found it pleasant
To sail, like Pyrrho, on a sea of speculation,"

until fancy had usurped the province of reason, and the deductions of judgment been displaced by the vagaries of the imagination.

Ash, Charles. Adbaston: a Poem, 1814.

Ash, Edward, M.D. d. 1829, conducted a weekly paper, published in numbers, entitled The Speculator, 1790.

"He amused himself with the elegancies of literature, and assisted the College of Physicians in the arrangement and style of their official papers and publications; but he did not publish any work on medical science."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

Ash, St. George, Bishop of Cloyne, 1658–1717, pub. six sermons separately, 1694–1716; and contributed to the Phil. Trans., 1684–98. He was a member of the Royal Society.

Ash, John. Account of Affairs in Carolina, 1703.

Ash, John, M.D., 1723–1798, of Trinity Coll., Oxf., attained great eminence in his profession. He practised for many years in Birmingham and London. In 1788 he pub. (the result of his own investigations) Experiments and Observations to investigate by Chemical Analysis the Medicinal Properties of the Mineral Waters of Spa and Aix-la-Chapelle, in Germany; and of the Waters and Boue near St. Amand, in French Flanders. Dr. Ash was founder and president of the celebrated Eumelian club, of which Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Windham, Boswell, and others, were members. See Boswell's Life of Johnson.

Ash, John, LL.D., 1724–1779, a dissenting minister at Pershore in Worcestershire, pub. several works, 1766–77, the principal of which is, A New and Complete English Dictionary, Lon., 1775. 2 vols. 8vo.

"The plan was extensive beyond any thing of the kind ever attempted, and perhaps embraced much more than was necessary, or useful. It is valuable, however, as containing a very large proportion of obsolete words, and such provincial or cant words as have crept into general use."—Chalmers.

Ash, T. Entick's Spelling Dict. abridged.

Ashburner, A. M. Sermon at Ordination of the late Sir Harry Trelawney, 1777.

Ashburnham, John, 1603–1671. Narrative of his Attendance on King Charles I., Lon., 1830.

"This work is valuable from throwing much light on a portion of history which has hitherto been involved in unusual obscurity."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Ashburnham, Wm. Restoration of the Jews. A Poem, Lon., 1794. Elegiac Sonnets, &c., Lon., 1795.

Ashburnham, Sir Wm., Bishop of Chichester. Sermons pub. separately, 1745–64.

Ashby, George, an English poet of the reign of Henry VI. He wrote, for the instruction of Prince Edward, a poem on the Active Policy of a Prince. A copy is preserved among the MSS. in the Public Library of the University of Cambridge. Its author states that he wrote it in his eightieth year.—Ritson.

Ashby, George, 1724–1808, an English divine and antiquary, educated at St. John's Coll. Camb., was a valuable contributor to several important works. Bishop Percy, Mr. Granger, Richard Gough, and a number of others, acknowledged his intelligent aid. Mr. Ashby was the Suffolk clergyman spoken of so handsomely by the Rev. Thomas Harmer, in his preface to the third volume of Observations on Scripture. James Barrington refers to his assistance in his work on the Statutes, ed. 1775, p. 12; and Mr. Nichols remarks that,

"To this respectable divine, I have repeatedly expressed my obligations in the course of the History of Leicestershire, for prompt and useful information on every subject of literature. See particularly his Dissertation on the Leicester Military, vol. i. p. 155."

But he is best known to the lover of literary history, as "T. F." [Taylor's Friend,] the author of many spicy notes in Nichols's Life of Boyer, the precursor of that invaluable magazine of entertainment and information, Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.

Ashby, Sir John. His and Rear Admiral Rook's Account of the Engagement at Sea, between the Dutch, English, and French Fleets, June, 1690, Lon., 1691.

Ashby, Richard, a Quaker. A Sermon preached on no text, at St. Martin's Le Grand, Feb. 16, 1693, Lon., 1694.

Ashby, Saml. The Young Analyst's Exercise, Lon., 1741.

Ashdowne, J. Ch. Warden's and Overseer's Guide, 1835.

Ashdowne, Wm. Theolog. Works, 1777–98.

Ashe. Sermons, 1741.

Ashe, Isaac. The Book of Revelation, with compendious notes, &c., Dublin, 1834.

"The author has so condensed the result of his reading, as to present in a very brief and convenient form all that is worth possessing in the voluminous writings of those who have addicted themselves to the study of the prophetic Scriptures."—*Lon. Evangelical Mag.*

Ashe, J. Life of William Bagshaw, 1704.

Ashe, Jonathan. The Masonic Manual, or Lectures on Free Masonry, 1813.

Ashe, Nicholas. Panthia; a Tragedy, 1803.

Ashe, Robert Hoadly, D.D. Poet. Trans. by J. Brown, a boy eleven years old, 1787. Letter to John Milner, relative to Bishop Hoadly, 1799.

"An excellent scholar."—Nichols.

Ashe, Simeon, d. 1662, a Puritan divine *temp.* Charles I. and the Commonwealth. He pub. separately several sermons, Lon., 1642–55, and wrote prefaces to various works.

"He was a Christian of the primitive simplicity, and a Nonconformist of the old stamp. He was eminent for a holy life, a cheerful mind, and a fluent elegancy in prayer."—Dr. Calamy.

Ashe, Thos., of Gray's Inn, pub. a number of works intended as Indexes, &c. to the Year Books and Law Reports, Lon., 1602–33. In 1618 appeared his Fasciculus Florum; or an handful of flowers gathered out of the several books of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Coke. His Promptuaire was pub. in 1614.

"By the helpe thereof, that which was heretofore confused, full of paines, and ambiguous, will now become short, plain, easy, and compendious."

"The author seems to have had a passion for writing Indexes and Digests, which he prepared with great care, but which are now of comparatively little use."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*, which see.

Ashe, Thos. Carolina; or, Description of the Present State of that Country, &c., Lon., 1682. See Hist. Coll. of South Carolina, by B. R. Carroll, N.Y., 1836, 2 vols. 8vo.

Ashe, Thos., Esq., pub. several works, Lon., 1808–12. Travels in America in 1806, Lon., 1808.

"He has spoiled a good book by engrafting incredible stories on authentic facts."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

Life and Corresp. of Thos. Ashe, 1814, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

Asheburne, Thos., wrote in 1384 (in the Cottonian MS. Ap. vii.) a religious poem, De Contemptu Mundi.

Asheton, Wm. See Assheton.

Ashhurst, Sir H. Life of Rev. N. Haywood, 1695.

Ashhurst, Sir W. H. Charge to the Grand Jury, 1792

Ashley. The Art of Painting, &c. in Glass, 1801.

Ashley, Anthony. The Mariner's Mirror, &c., 1588.

Ashley, Henry. The Doctrine and Prac. of Attachment in the Mayor's Court, Lon. 2d ed. Lon., 1819.

Ashley, John. A work rel. to Brit. Col. in America, Lon., 1740.

Ashley, Jonathan, 1713-1780, minister at Deerfield, Massachusetts, pub. Sermons, &c., 1741–45.

Ashley, Robt., 1565–1641, translated a number of works into English: 1. Urania, a Celestial Muse, Lon., 1589. 2. Of the Interchangeable Course, 1594. 3. Almansor, 1627. 4. Cochin China, 1633. 5. David Persecuted.

Ashmand, J. M. Trans. Ptolemy's Tertrabiblos, or Quadriparti, &c., Lon., 1822.

Ashmead, John W. Reports in the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Orphan's Court of the First District of Pennsylvania, 2 vols. 8vo, Philada., 1838–41.

"The second volume contains many adjudications of law and of equity decided after the act of June 16, 1836, by which extensive equity powers were conferred upon the judges of this court.

"Mr. Ashmead appears to have performed his task with accuracy and general care."

Ashmole, Elias, 1617–1693, the founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, a celebrated philosopher, antiquary, and chemist, was born at Lichfield, in Staffordshire. In 1641 he became attorney of the Common Pleas. In 1644 he entered himself of Brasenose College, Oxford, where he zealously devoted himself to the study of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy. Upon his return to London, he became an associate of Moore, Lilly, Booker, and other astrologers and Rosicrucianists, the effects of which studies were seen by his publication, in 1650, of Dr. Arthur Dee's Fasciculus Chemicus; together with another tract of the same character, by an unknown author. In 1652 appeared his Theatrum Chemicum Britannicum, a collection of the works of such English Chemists as had remained in manuscript. In a letter to Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Dugdale, whom he accompanied in his Survey of the Fens, he gives an account of the Roman Road called *Bennevanna*, in Antoninus's Itinerary. In 1655 or 1658 he began to collect materials for his History of the Institutions, Laws, and Ceremonies of the most Noble Order of the Garter, which he published in 1672: upon presenting a copy to King Charles II., he granted him a privy seal for £400. In 1679 he lost, by a fire, a collection of 9000 coins, a fine library, and many curiosities. In 1682, the University of Oxford having prepared a building for their reception, he sent thither his collection of coins, medals, &c.; and at his death the Ashmolean Museum was still further enriched by the bequest of the books and MSS. of the learned founder. His History of Berkshire was published after his death (in 1715) in 3 vols. folio, and is not thought to do the author justice.

"He was the greatest virtuoso and curioso that ever was known or read of in England before his time. *Uxor Solis* took up its habitation in his breast, and in his bosom the great God did abundantly store up the treasures of all sorts of wisdom and knowledge. Much of his time, when he was in the prime of his years, was spent in chemistry; in which faculty, being accounted famous, he did worthily deserve the title of Mercurio philus Anglicus."—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

Ashmole's Diary, reprinted at the end of Lilly's History of his Life and Times in 1774, "abounds so much in absurd and whimsical facts as to be almost an injury to Ashmole's memory." Ashmole was thrice married; his third wife was the daughter of his friend, Sir William Dugdale. The History of the Order of the Garter

"Was his greatest undertaking, and had he published nothing else, would have preserved his memory, as it certainly is, in its kind, one of the most valuable books in our language."—Chalmers.

The work "obtained great applause, not only from his majesty, but from all the Knights Companions, and others attached to studies of that kind."

Among other Knights Companions who testified their approbation of our author's performance, was Christierne, King of Denmark, who sent to Ashmole a gold chain with a medal hanging to it.

"Whereupon Mr. Ashmole showing it to his majesty, his majesty commanded him to wear it: which he accordingly did in some public solemnities that followed. . . Frederick William, Prince Elector of the Empire, was so exceedingly taken with it, that he not only sent to the author a golden chain of 90 Philagreen links, in great knotts most curiously worked, with a gold medal hanging to it, containing on one side his father's picture, and on the other an escutcheon of his arms, but took order that it should be translated into the Dutch language; but whether it was so, I cannot yet tell, for I have not yet seen it."—Wood.

For an analysis of this work, see Oldys's British Librarian, p. 119–26; and see an interesting correspondence between Earl Harcourt and Richard Gough, in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. vi. p. 324, in which the subject of females wearing the Order of the Garter is considered. In Thoresby's Diary, we find a notice calculated to excite pensive emotions, of a visit paid by him to the former residence of Ashmole:

"June 1, 1712. In our return, passing by the house where Mr. Ashmole once lived, we visited the widow, who showed us the remains of Mr. Tradescant's rarities, amongst which some valuable shells and Indian curiosities."

With what delight would the master of these "rarities," the great "virtuoso and curioso," have displayed them to this kindred spirit! How would he have expatiated upon those wonderful "Coynes and Meddals" which Anthony Wood describes with such true antiquarian gusto! Like Hezekiah, he would doubtless have "shewed them all the house of his precious things, the silver and the gold, and the spices and the precious ointment, and all the house of his armour, and all that was found in his treasures: there was nothing in his house" that he would have "shewed them not." But let us not forget, that although it was a woman's province to gratify the erudite taste of Ralph Thoresby, by displaying these antiquarian rarities, that woman was the widow of Elias Ashmole and the daughter of Sir William Dugdale!

Ashmore. Views in Scotland, Perth, 1794.

Ashmore, John, an English poet of the early part of the 17th century. The only work of his extant, is Certain Selected Odes of Horace Englished, &c., Lon., 1621. The Epigrammes, &c. consist principally of short addresses

"To several of the author's patrons and friends, except a few more translations at the end, dedicated to Sir Thomas Wharton, son and heir of Philip, Lord Wharton."—*Censura Literaria*, which see for further description.

Ashmore, Thos. Work upon Bk. of Eng., Lon., 1774.

Ashmun, Jehudi, 1794–1828, agent of the American Colonization Society, pub. The Memoirs of Rev. Samuel Bacon, and some papers in the African Repository.

Ashton, Charles, 1665–1752, admitted of Queen's Coll. Camb., 1682, was an eminent scholar. He contributed anonymously to the Bibliotheca Literaria of Wasse, &c.; wrote some treatises upon ecclesiastical antiquities, and prepared for the press an edition of Justin Martyr, published after his death by Mr. Kellett.

Ashton, G. The Prisoner's Plaint, Lon., 1623.

Ashton, J. Answer to the Paper delivered by him at his execution to Sir Wm. Child; and the paper itself, Lon., 1690.

Ashton, J. The Christian Expositor, Lon., 1774, etc.

Ashton, J. Conscience; a Tragedy, 1815.

Ashton, P. Translated A short Treatise upon the Turke's Chronicle: printed by Whitechurch, Lon., 1546.

Ashton, R. See Aston, R.

Ashton, Sophia Goodrich, b. 1819, Mass., daughter of Rev. C. A. Goodrich. Mothers of the Bible; Series of Juveniles.

Ashton, Thos., b. 1631, a Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxf. Wood calls him a "forward and conceited scholar, and a malapert in and near Oxford." Pert enough he seems to have been from the titles of his two little books directed against Colonel Mason, the Governor of Jersey: 1. Blood-thirsty Cyrus unsatisfied with blood, &c., 1659. 2. Satan in Samuel's Mantle, &c., 1659.

Ashton, Thos., 1716–1775, of Eton and King's Coll. Camb., pub. Sermons separately, 1745–70; and some letters and pamphlets: On the question of electing Aliens into the vacant places in Eton College, 1771. See a letter addressed to him by Horace Walpole from Florence.

Ashton, Walter. Serm. on Ps. ciii. 1, Lon., 1623.

Ashton, William. See Assheton.

Ashwell, George, 1612–1693, rector of Hanwell, in Oxfordshire, pub. Fides Apostolica, Oxon., 1653; Gestus Eucharisticus, Oxon., 1663; De Socino et Socianismo, Oxon., 1680; De Ecclesia, Oxon., 1688. He also trans. Philosophus Antodidactus, Lon., 1686. Wood gives him a high character:

"This Mr. Ashwell, who was a quiet and pious man, and every way worthy of his function, had been an excellent logician, and of a very rational head and understanding, was also well read in the Fathers and Schoolmen, and, therefore, very much valued by Divines whose learning lay that way."

Ashwell, John, Prior of Newnham Abbey, near Bedford. "The Letters which Johan Ashwell, Priour of Newnham Abbey besydes Bedforde, sente secretley to the Byshope of Lyncolne. M.D.XXVII. Where in the sayde Pryour accuseth George Joye, that Tyme beyng Felow of Peter College in Cambrydge, of fower opinions: with the Answere of the sayde George unto the same opinions."

"At Straszburge 10 Daye of June. Thys lytell Boke be delywered to Johan Ashwell, Priour of Newnhā Abbey, besydes Bedforde, with Spede."

This work is of great interest, not only to the bibliographer, and lover of rare works, but as connected with the history of one of the first men who stood forth in England, and boldly advocated the "universal diffusion" of the gospel. The Prior of Newnham accused Joye of heresy, and Joye answers the charge.

"He was a great friend to Master Tindall, and, therefore, perfectly hated by Wolsey, Fisher, and Sir Thomas More. The particulars of his sufferings, if known, would justly advance him into the reputation of a confessor. He translated some parts of the Bible into English, and wrote many works, reckoned up by Bale. Notwithstanding many machinations against his life, he found his coffin where he fetched his cradle, 'in suâ patriâ sepultus,' being peaceably buried in his native country, 1553, the last year of King Edward the Sixth."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

For an interesting account of Ashwell's Letters, &c., see the Retrospective Review, N.S., vol. ii.

Ashwell, Samuel, M.D. 1. Diseases Peculiar to Women, Lon., 8vo; Phila., 8vo. 2. Parturition, 8vo. See Goddard, Paul B., M.D.

Ashwell, Thos., Compos. of Church Music, *temp.* Hen. VIII.

Ashwood, Bart. The Heavenly Trade, Lon., 1688.

Ashwood, John. Discourses, 1707.

Ashworth, Caleb, 1721–1775, presided for 23 years over the Dissenting theological institution established upon Coward's Foundation. Dr. Doddridge in his last will recommends Mr. Ashworth for this responsible post. He pub. three Funeral Sermons on the deaths of Dr. Watts, Mr. Floyd, and Mrs. Clark; A Coll. of Tunes and Anthems; a Hebrew Grammar; and An intro. to Plane Trigonometry.

> "With indefatigable application, with genuine and well-regulated zeal, and with growing reputation and success, he exerted his eminent abilities and extensive acquaintance with sacred and human literature in the service of his great Master, and in promoting the important interest of learning, religion, and charity."—Inscription on his monument.—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

Aske, James, author of Elizabetha Triumphans, written in commemoration of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, 1588, and pub. in that year. It is in blank verse; and as such included in Dr. Percy's volume of Blank Verse anterior to Milton. It will be found complete in the second volume of Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth.

Askew, Anthony, M.D., 1722–1772, a distinguished classical scholar, was educated at Sedburgh School, and Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge. He studied medicine for a year at Leyden; after which he still remained abroad for three years, and returned to Cambridge in 1750, and commenced practice. He published no medical works, and his easy fortune prevented the necessity of any effort to retain the large professional business which his father, Dr. Adam Askew, had long enjoyed. Whilst abroad, he laid the foundation of his choice library by the purchase of many valuable books and manuscripts. Amongst these treasures was a complete collection of the editions of Æschylus, a new edition of which Dr. Askew intended to have given to the world. Whilst yet a student at Leyden, he issued a specimen of his intended edition, dedicated to Dr. Richard Mead: Novæ Editionis Tragædiarum Æschyli Specimen, curante Antonio Askew, &c., Lugd. Batav., 1746. This pamphlet is now of great rarity.

Askew has been properly esteemed one of the fathers of the "BIBLIOMANIA" in England. He estimated his rare books and dingy manuscripts as more precious than rubies or fine gold, and was careful how he permitted them to pass from his own hands. We have an amusing account of his displaying (but *sub oculis* only—*manibusque* was too much for a king to ask!) to his visitors some of his choicest volumes, safely enshrined within glass cases, whilst the happy owner, perched upon his library ladder, would read from an "Editio princeps," or an "Exemplar elegans," some scrap of philosophic wisdom of the "elder time." How could the enthusiastic Askew ever resign those darlings of his soul! But Death, who has no respect for men's "hobbies," and who stops not to ask, when he has levelled his shaft, whether his intended victim be of Athens or Bœotia, entered the doctor's retreat at Hampstead one day, and summoned him to leave his books and manuscripts, the cherished acquisition of so many happy years! His collection went the way of most libraries—through the hands of the auctioneer, into the vacant niches or shelves which had long waited for the demise of the owner. The Rev. Mr. Cracherode's long purse swallowed many an "Exemplar Askevianum." Dr. Hunter expended £500 upon the spot, and Dr. Maty purchased to a considerable amount for the British Museum. But more than this! Even Royalty was a competitor in this day's struggle. The King of England was a purchaser of £300 worth of rare tomes, and his Majesty of France, and some other foreign collectors, absorbed, through the agency of De Bure, no less than the value of £1500.

We quote from our copy of the BIBLIOMANIA (richly interleaved with original letters of Dr. Dibdin and Richard Heber—for we ourselves are something of a BIBLIOMANIAC) the prices at which a few of the great guns were disposed of.

> "No. 684. Boccacio, il Teseide, Ferar. 1475. Prima Edizione. £85.
>
> 1576. Durandi Rationale, 1459. In Membranis. £61.
>
> 2656. Platonis Opera, apud Aldum, 2 vols. fol., 1513. Edit. Prin. On vellum. £55 13*s.* 0*d.* Purchased by Dr. Wm. Hunter. The reader can have no idea of the beauty of these vellum leaves. The ink is of the finest lustre, and the whole typographical arrangement may be considered a masterpiece of printing.
>
> 2812. Plinii Hist. Natural; apud Spiram, fol., 1469. Edit. Princeps. £43 0*s.* 0*d.* This copy bears no kind of comparison with the copy in Lord Spencer's, Dr. Hunter's, and the Cracherode collections. These latter are giants to it.
>
> 3537. Terentianus Maurus de Literis, Syllabis, et Metris Horatii Mediol., fol., 1497; £12. 12*s.* 0*d.* "This is judged to be the only copy of the edition in England, if not in the whole world. Dr. Askew could find no copy in his travels over Europe, though he made earnest and particular search in every library which he had an opportunity of consulting."
>
> "Rare and magnificent as the preceding articles may be considered, I can confidently assure the reader that they form a very small part of the extraordinary books in Dr. Askew's library. Many a *ten* and *twenty* has been omitted—many a prince of an edition passed by unguarded. [Dibdin quotes nineteen articles.] The articles were 3570 in number; probably comprehending about 7000 volumes. They were sold for £4000."

Dr. Askew was a warmly-attached friend of Dr. Richard Mead. (See MEAD, RICHARD.) Of the classical attainments of Askew, Dr. Parr speaks in high praise.

Aspin, J. Educational Works, 1801–9–13, etc.

Aspin, Wm. Sermon on Envy, Eccl. iv. 4, 1684.

Aspinall, James. The Crisis, Liverp., 1831.

Aspinwall. Translated "Rodogune," 1765.

Aspinwall, Edward. A Preservation against Popery, Lon., 1715; Arguments in proof of Christian Religion, 1731.

Aspland, Robert, 1782–1845, a Dissenter, b. at Wicken, county of Cambridge, Eng. He was at one time a Churchman, afterwards a Baptist, and finally a Unitarian. For forty years he was pastor of the Gravel-Pit Chapel, Hackney. In 1806, he established the Monthly Repository and founded the Unitarian Fund Society; in 1815, established the Christian Reformer, a monthly magazine, which is continued by his son, the Rev. R. Brook Aspland, of Dukinfield. His publications number about fifty. A vol. of Sermons, and several pamphlets from his pen, have been edited by his son, 1 vol. 8vo. See Memoir and Correspondence, by R. B. A., 1850, 8vo; Appleton's New Amer. Cyc.

Aspley, J. Work on Navigation, Lon., 1668.

Asplin, Saml. Sermons, pub. 1711–15.

Asplin, Wm. Upon Worship'g towards the East, 1728.

Asser, d. 910, Bishop of Sherborne, and perhaps of another see antecedently, has had attributed to him several works, the principal of which is the Life of Alfred, (Ælfredi Regis Res Gestæ, pub. by Archbp. Parker, 1574;) but see an elaborate argument by the learned Thomas Wright (Biog. Brit. Lit.) against the authenticity of this biography.

Assheton, Wm., 1641–1711, fellow of Brasenose College, Oxf., pub. a number of theological, controversial, and moral works, Lon., 1662–1710. Among his principal productions were: 1. Toleration Disapproved and Condemned by the Authority and Convincing Reasons of, &c., Oxf., 1670; 2. The Cases of Scandal and Persecution, Lon., 1674; 3. A Seasonable Vindication of the Blessed Trinity, [a compilation from Tillotson and Stillingfleet,] Lon., 1679; 4. The Royal Apology, or An Answer to the Rebel's Plea, &c., 2d ed., Lon., 1685; 5. The Country Parson's Admonition to his Parishioners against Popery; 6. Directions for the Conversation of the Clergy, [from Stillingfleet,] Lon., 1710.

> "The writer of his life gives him the highest character for piety, probity, and inflexible adherence to the doctrines and interests of the Church of England."

Astell, J. P. Liquor Alcahest, or a Discourse of that immortal dissolvent of Paracelsus and Helmot, Lon., 1675.

Astell, Mary, 1668?–1731, a writer of considerable note in her day, pub. a number of theological and miscel. works.

A Serious Proposal to the Ladies for the Advancement of their True and Greatest Interest, &c.; also, Part the Second: wherein a method is offered for the improvement of their minds, Lon., 1697.

> "These books contributed not a little towards awakening their minds, and lessening their esteem for those trifling amusements which steal away too much of their time."—BALLARD.

An Essay in Defence of the Female Sex. "A witty piece." Reflections on Marriage, occasioned, it is said, by a disappointment she experienced in a marriage contract, 1700.

> "Some people think she has carried her arguments with regard to the *birthrights* and *privileges* of her sex a little too far; and that there is too much warmth of temper discovered in this treatise."

But surely a little asperity should be excused when we consider the circumstances! A Fair Way with Dissenters, and their Patrons, 1704; The Christian Religion, as Practised by a Daughter of the Church of England, 1705; Six Familiar Essays upon Marriage, Crosses in Love, and Friendship, 1706. Poor Mary! still harping upon that gay deceiver! Bart'lemy Fair, or an Inquiry after Wit, 1700; republished in 1722, with the words "Bart'lemy Fair" omitted.

> "She was extremely fond of obscurity, which she courted and doated on beyond all earthly blessings; and was as ambitious to slide gently through the world, without so much as being seen or taken notice of, as others are to bustle and make a figure in it. . . . Notwithstanding her great care to conceal herself, her name was soon discovered, and made known to several learned persons, whose restless curiosity would otherwise hardly have been satisfied."—BALLARD.

These remarks apply more particularly to the publication of her Letters to Mr. John Norris concerning The Love of God.

Mrs. Astell was held in great estimation by some of the most distinguished persons of her day. Dr. John Walker calls her "The most ingenious Mrs. Astell;" Henry Dodwell styles her "The admirable gentlewoman, Mrs. Astell." Evelyn acknowledges the satisfaction which he derived from her writings. But as perfection is not for man—nor woman either, it seems—we must confess that Bishop Atterbury in writing to Dr. Smalridge complains in this wise:

> "I happened about a fortnight ago to dine with Mrs. Astell. She spoke to me of my sermon, and desired me to print it; and after I had given the proper answer, hinted to me that she should be glad of perusing it; I complyed with her, and sent her the sermon next day. Yesterday she returned it with this sheet of remarks, which I cannot forbear communicating to you, because I take 'em to be of an extraordinary nature, considering they came from a woman. Indeed one would not imagine that a woman had written them. There is not an expression that carries the least air of her sex from the beginning to the end of it. She attacks me very home, you see, and artfully enough, under a pretence of taking my part against other divines, who are in Hoadley's Measures. [Probably it was the sermon against Bishop Hoadley's Measures of Submission.] Had she had as much good breeding as good sense, she would be perfect; but she has not the most decent way of insinuating what she means, but is now and then a little offensive and shocking in her expressions; which I wonder at, because a civil turn of words is what her sex is always mistress of. She, I think, is wanting in it. [No doubt he thought so: and pray, what controversialist, "his soul in arms, and eager for the fray," ever thought a hostile criticism "civil?" But the good Bishop in the midst of his chagrin will still be just; and goes on to say:] But her sensible and rational way of writing makes amends for that defect, if indeed [here the wounded author gets uppermost again] any thing can make amends for it. I dread to engage her; [quite an admission!] so I only writ a general civil answer to her, and leave the rest to an oral conference."

It is not a little amusing that Mrs. Astell's Christian Religion as Professed by a Daughter of the Church of England, was attributed to the pen of the prelate who thus winces under her criticism.

Lord Stanhope writes to Bishop Atterbury:

> "I am informed this day that you have put out in print a mighty ingenious pamphlet; but that you have been pleased to father it upon one Mrs. Astell, a female friend and witty companion of your wife's."

Mrs. Astell was a truly exemplary character, and devoted her talent to the best ends, the interests of true religion, and the improvement of her own sex; indeed, of all capable of appreciating moral excellence and intellectual elevation.

Astle, Mary. See Astell.

Astle, Thomas, 1734–1803, an eminent antiquary, and Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, was descended from the ancient family of the Astles, lords of the Manor of Fauld, in Staffordshire. In 1770 he was appointed by the House of Lords to superintend the printing of the Ancient Records of Parliament: succeeding his father-in-law in this duty, who had been appointed at the instance of Mr. Astle, when consulted on this subject by the House of Lords in 1766. The Records were published in six folio volumes. Of the Society of Antiquaries he was a useful and distinguished member, and contributed several valuable papers to the Archæologia in vols. iv., vii., x., xii., and xiii.; and to the Vetusta Monumenta. To the Catalogue of the Harleian MSS. he wrote a preface and index. In 1777 appeared his Catalogue of the MSS. in the Cottonian Library, with a catalogue of the charters. Mr. Planta's Cat. of MSS. has superseded Astle's, but the latter is still useful as containing the only cat. of the charters in that library.

The Will of King Henry VII., Lon., 1775. The Will of King Alfred, Oxon., 1788. Mr. Astle's great work is, The Origin and Progress of Writing, as well hieroglyphic as elementary; illustrated by engravings taken from Marbles, MSS., and Charters, Ancient and Modern; also some Account of the Origin of Printing, Lon., 1784. A second and improved edition appeared in 1803. To this production the high praise has been awarded of being "the completest work on the subject of Writing in this or any other language." In the last chapter he labours to prove that the art of printing took its origin from the Chinese. Upon this hydra-headed theme we have no space here to enter. We shall have to meet it somewhere, we presume, before we finish our volume. Apropos, we take it very ill of Mr. Brunet that he condescends not to favour Astle's great work with a single bibliographical comment. He can expend a column upon Bodoni, (who deserves honourable mention,) but not a line for Astle. He should remember "the swashing blow" of good Master Dibdin, when the hero of Dijon "bit the dust," and Lesné and Licquet "fled the field" discomfited. Let M. Brunet (one of the first of living bibliographers) profit by their example, lest he provoke a second *Crapelet* war! His silence is the more inexcusable after the glowing eulogy of Peignot, who in his Essai sur l'Histoire du Parchemin et du Vélin calls Astle's book "le plus ample et le plus savant sur l'histoire de la calligraphie."

> "The general character that we have to give of Mr. Astle's book is, that the author's reflections are all very ingenious, most of them just, and the engraved specimens properly chosen for the entertainment of curious readers, and for the information of men of business. But we are far from being satisfied with his speculations on language, and the origin of writing."—*Lon. Monthly Review* for October, 1784: see this whole article, which has been highly commended. It is in opposition to some of Astle's views.
>
> "This work, it is needless to add, will fully establish Mr. Astle's literary fame, and will transmit his name with lustre to posterity, together with those of his fellow-labourers, Mr. Harris and Lord Monboddo."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.* for 1784: see Horne's Introd. to the Study of Bibliography, vol. i. p. 72.

Astle's remarks upon the character and reign of Henry VII. have been highly praised.

> "His learning, which is various, cannot escape observation; and his authorities in general are the best that could be found. His judgment, precision, and minuteness, are all to be highly commended. There is even a considerable spirit of philanthropy in his work; and in so far he advances beyond the character of a mere antiquary. He displays not, however, any splendour or brightness of genius. He is simple and judicious, but not original."—*New Catalogue of English Living Authors.*

We subjoin an interesting letter from Dr. Johnson to our author:

> "*July* 17, 1781.
>
> "Sir,—I am ashamed that you have been forced to call so often for your books, but it has been by no fault on either side. They have never been out of my hands, nor have I ever been at home without seeing you; for to see a man so skilful in the antiquities of my country is an opportunity of improvement not willingly to be missed.
>
> "Your notes on Alfred appear to me very judicious and accurate, but they are too few. Many things familiar to you are unknown to me and to most others; and you must not think too favourably of your readers: by supposing them knowing, you will leave them ignorant. Measure of land, and value of money, it is of great importance to state with care. Had the Saxons any gold coin?
>
> "I have much curiosity after the manners and transactions of the Middle Ages, but have wanted either diligence or opportunity, or both. [Then, good Doctor! why attempt to edit Shakspeare?] You, sir, have great opportunities, and I wish you both diligence and success. I am, sir, &c.,
>
> "Sam. Johnson."

Astley, F. F. Hints to Planters, Lon., 1807.

Astley, John, Master of the Jewel House, and Gentleman of Queen Elizabeth's Privy Chamber, was not only a great equestrian himself, but much concerned to improve the bad riding which he was pained to see around him, when taking the air for his health or amusement. The Art of Riding was especially worthy of cultivation in the reign of a queen so fond of getting up parties of pleasure to the castles of her rich subjects, that the worthy antiquary, John Nichols, had materials enough to make up three quarto volumes of The Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, a work so highly esteemed that copies have been repeatedly sold by public auction for upwards of £40. In such excursions as that to Kenilworth Castle, so glowingly described by Master Laneham, where on the road "after great cheer at dinner, there was pleasant pastime in hunting by the way after," wo to the knight who knew not how to "sit his horse aright." The queen set an example of the use of the saddle to her "loving subjects," for Laneham tells us—"So passing into the inner court, her majesty (that never rides but alone) there set down from her palfrey, was conveyed up to her chamber."

But to return to Master Astley. In 1584, his zeal for good horsemanship induced him to put forth a work entitled

> The Art of Riding set foorth, in a Breefe Treatise, with a due Interpretation of certaine Places, alledged out of Xenophon and Gryson, very expert and excellent Horsemen: wherein also the true Vse of the Hand, by the said Gryson's Rules and Precepts, is speciallie touched: and how the Author of this present Worke hath put the same in Practise; also, what Profit men may reape thereby; without the knowledge whereof, all the residue of the Art of Riding is but vaine. Lastlie, is added a short Discourse of the Chaine of Cauezzan, The Trench and the Martingale, Lon., 1584, 4to.

In the same year, not unwilling to call in the aid of a foreigner in the reformation of bad riding, he published

> The Art of Riding, conteining diverse necessarie Instructions, Demonstrations, Helps, and Corrections, apperteining to Horsemanship, not heretofore expressed by anie other Author; written at large in the Italian Toong, by Maister Claudio Corte, a man most excellent in this Art. Here brieflie reduced into certaine English Discourses to the benefit of Gentlemen desirous of such knowledge, Lon., 1584.

Astley, Jos. On the Doctrine of Heat; Nic. Jour. v. 23, 1801.

Astley, Philip, 1742–1814. Remarks on the Duty and Profession of a Soldier, 1794. A Description and Historical Account of the places near the theatre of war in the Low Countries, 1794. System of Equestrian Education, 1801.

Astley, Thos. Collection of Voyages and Travels. The first number appeared in Dec., 1744, and the last in 1747. The author was Mr. John Green.

Aston, Anthony. This "gentleman, lawyer, poet, actor, soldier, sailor, exciseman, and publican," (we quote his own words,) was the author of Love in a Hurry, 1709; Pastora, 1712; The Fool's Opera, 1731—(with account of his life appended.) In 1742 he pub. A Brief Supplement to Colley Cibber, Esq., his Lives of the late famous Actors and Actresses, by Tony Aston: "which contains some information not preserved elsewhere."

Aston, Ed. Manners, Laws, and Customs of all Nations, translated from the Latin of John Bœnus, Lon., 1611.

Aston, J. Lancashire Gazetteer, &c., 1808.

Aston, H. H. A Sermon on Heb. xiii. 16, 1745.

Aston or **Ashton, R.** Placita Latinæ Redivivæ; a Book of Entries of Approved Precedents of Courts, &c., 3d ed., 1661; again reprinted, 1673.

"The swarms of books of precedents of various kinds in modern times, obviate the necessity of reference to Aston, written in crabbed, abridged Latin, with its marginal notes in Law French."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Aston, Sir Thos., d. 1645, "a brave and loyal gentleman" attached to the cause of Charles I., and killed in the act of making his escape from prison, wrote: 1. A Remonstrance against Presbytery, Lon., 1641. 2. A Short Survey of the Presbyt. Discipline, and a Brief Review of the Institutions, &c. of Bishops. 3. A Collection of Petitions to the King and Parliament, 1642.

Aston, Thos. Sermons, pub. 1658–91.

Aston, W. H. Select Psalms in Verse, Lon., 1811.

Aston, Sir Walter, deserves mention as the patron of Drayton, who dedicated to him one of his England's Heroical Epistles, and in his Polyolbion thus acknowledges his patron's favours.

"Trent, by Tixall graced, the Astons' ancient seat,
Which oft the Muse hath found her safe and sweet retreat."

Astrey or **Astry, Sir Jas.** General Charges to all Grand Juries, and other Juries, &c., Lon., 1703.

Astry, Francis. Sermons, pub. Lon., 1716–33.

Astry, T. Case of a Young Man struck Dumb, Lon., 1671.

Atcheson, Nath. Report of the Case of Hevelock *v.* Rookwood, to the K. B., &c., Lon., 1800. Case of Fisher *v.* Ward, Lon., 1803. American Encroachments, Lon., 1805. Collection of Reports, &c., relative to the Trade of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Brit. Colonies in the W. Indies and America, Lon., 1807.

Atchison, Robt. Obs. on Dysentery, Med. Com., 1785.

Athelard of Bath, flourished 1110–1120, is the greatest name in English science before Robert Grossetête and Roger Bacon. His name would lead us to believe that he was of Saxon blood. He was born probably in the latter part of the eleventh century, and first quitted England to study in the schools of Tours and Laon. In the latter place he opened a school, and had, among other disciples his nephew, to whom he appears to have been affectionately attached. But Athelard's love of knowledge was unsatisfied with the state of science in France, and he left his school, and crossed the Alps to Salerno, from whence he proceeded to Greece and Asia Minor, and it is very probable that he went to study among the Arabs in the East. Bagdad and Egypt were then the seats of Arabian learning. On his arrival in his native country, after an absence of seven years, the throne, he tells us, was occupied by Henry I.; and one of the first books he published after his arrival, being dedicated to William, Bishop of Syracuse, must have been written before 1116, the date of that prelate's death. The manner in which Athelard speaks of the reception of the Arabian sciences, seems to show that they were then quite new among the Christians of the West, and to contradict the opinion founded on a legend preserved by William of Malmsbury, that they had been introduced long before by Gerbert. We know nothing more of Athelard's personal history. His celebrity was great in after times; and in the thirteenth century Vincent of Beauvais gives him the title of *Philosophus Anglorum.*

Athelard's writings appear to have enjoyed a great popularity. We may divide them into two classes—original works, and translations from the Arabic. Among the former are, 1. The treatise De eodem et diverso, already mentioned, of which the only copy known to exist is preserved in a manuscript in the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris. It is written in the form of a letter to his nephew, and dedicated to William, Bishop of Syracuse. 2. Tanner mentions a tract with the somewhat similar title of De sic et non sic, which he says commenced with the words Meministi ex quo incepimus. 3. The Quæstiones Naturales, of which there are many manuscripts existing under a great variety of titles. This treatise was printed apparently as early as the fifteenth century. It is written in the form of a dialogue between Athelard and his nephew, and is dedicated to Richard, Bishop of Bayeux, (1108–1133.) In this tract Athelard gives his opinion on various physical questions concerning animals, man, and the elements. At the conclusion he promises a treatise on higher philosophical subjects, De initio de initiis. 4. Regulæ Abaci. This tract, on a subject which since the time of Gerbert had employed the pens of a multitude of mathematicians, was perhaps one of Athelard's earliest writings. It is preserved in a MS. of the library of Leyden, where it is preceded by a short preface containing Athelard's name, and without the preface or name, in a manuscript in the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris. 5. A treatise on the Astrolabe, evidently taken from Arabian writers. A copy is preserved in the British Museum. Leland, who sometimes speaks rather extravagantly of the style of the mediæval writers, calls this "libellum argutum, numerosum, rotundum." It is certainly the one of Athelard's works which least merits that character. 6. Problemata. Leland mentions a work of Athelard's under this title, which he had seen in the library of the Franciscans at London, but which had afterwards disappeared. 7. De septem artibus liberalibus. Tanner, on the authority of Boston of Bury, mentions a work of Athelard's bearing this title, written partly in prose and partly in verse, and commencing with the words Sæpernumero est a philosophis. 8. A treatise on the Compotus, mentioned by Tanner as having formerly been in the library of the Earl of Stamford. 9. Tanner states that a tract is indicated in the old table of contents of a manuscript in the King's Library, under the title Liber magistri Adelardi Bathoniensis qui dicitur Mappæ clavicula, but the tract itself had been torn out.

The most important of Athelard's translations from the Arabic was: 1. The Elements of Euclid. This became the text-book of all succeeding mathematicians. The manuscripts of Athelard's Euclid are numerous. It was afterwards published with a commentary under the name of Campanus, and printed at Venice as early as 1482. Mr. Halliwell has mentioned some reasons for believing that the commentary also was in reality the work of Athelard. Dr. Dee possessed a manuscript which contained translations of Euclid's Optics and Catoptrics under the name of Athelard. Athelard also translated, 2. The Isagoge minor Jafaris mathematici in Astronomiam. There is a copy of this work in the Bodleian library. 3. Ezich Elkauresmi, hoc est, tabulæ Chawaresmicæ ex Arabico traductæ. A translation of the Kharismian tables. There is a copy of this also in the Bodleian library. Leland mentions a work translated from the Arabic by Athelard, under the title Erith Elcharetmi, which Bale and Boston of Bury give, more correctly, Ezich-Jafarim or Ezich-Jafaris: it appears to be a corruption of Zydj Djafar, and was probably only another name for the Kharismian tables. 4. The Præstigia astronomica Thebedis, which formerly existed in a manuscript of the library of Avranches. Perhaps some other tracts of Athelard exist in manuscripts as yet unexamined, or pass as anonymous treatises. M. Jourdain was inclined to attribute to him a piece entitled Liber imbrium secundum Indos, preserved in the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris.

Editions.—Sequitur tabula istius libelli. . . . Incipit prologus Adelardi Bathoniensis in suas questiones naturales perdifficiles. At the end, Expliciunt questiones naturales Adelardi Bachoniensis. Laus deo et virgini. AMEN. Qui petit occultas rerum agnoscere causas Me videat, quia sum lævis explanator earum, 4to, without other title, or the name of place or date, but printed in an early-shaped Gothic type. There are two different editions answering to this description, the one evidently a reprint of the other. They are both in the British Museum.—Martene and Durand, Thesaurus novus Anecdotorum. Tomus i. Lutet. Paris, 1717, fol. col. 291. The preface to the Naturales Quæstiones.—Jourdain, Recherches Critiques sur l' age et l' origine des Traductions Latines d' Aristote, Paris, 1819, 8vo, pp. 494–497. The dedication and commencement of Athelard's treatise De eodem et diverso.—*Abbreviated from Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Atherley, E. G. A Treatise on the Law of Marriage and other Family Settlements, Lon., 1813.

"An able and excellent treatise."—CHANCELLOR KENT.

Atherstone, Edwin, a poet of uncommon merit, author of the Last Days of Herculaneum; and Abradates and Panthea, Lon., 1821. These poems have been praised by high authority for

"Power and vigour, splendid diction, and truly poetic feeling.

. . The style often resembles Thomson's, and in some places we might instance imitations of that poet, as well as of Akenside."—*London Literary Gazette.*

The Fall of Nineveh; a Poem.

"The fall of the Assyrian Empire is a subject worthy of the historical epic; and Mr. Atherstone has genius to insure its treatment in a grand and striking manner."

Sea Kings in England, a Romance, 3 vols.

Atherton. Christian Physican, Lon., 1683.

Atherton, W. An Elementary and Practical Treatise on the Commencement of Personal Actions, &c., Lon., 1833.

"This is a very useful guide on the commencement of personal actions. The work is well executed, and the authentic and practical forms diligently collected."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Atkens, John. Surgical Works, Lon., 1723–58.

Atkey, A. A Sermon on Jer. xii. 1, 1732.

Atkins. Essay on Spirituous Liquors, Lon., 1803.

Atkins, H. On the Trinity Bill, 1813.

Atkins, J. The Ascension; a Poem, Lon., 1780. Treatise on the Horizontal Sun and Moon, Lon., 1793.

Atkins, John. Sermon on Heb. xii. 1–10, Lon., 1624.

Atkins, John. A Meteorol. Journal for 1782.

Atkins, John. Relation of a Voyage to Guiana, Brazil, and the W. Indies, Lon., 1737.

"This volume, which chiefly consists of the personal adventures of the author, will, however, afford some insight into the manners and habits of the people."—LOWNDES.

Atkins, Robt. Six Sermons on the Sin and Danger of Popery, 1712. A Farewell Sermon, 1715.

Atkins, Robt. A Comp. History of the Israelites, Lon., 1810.

Atkins, Saml. Sermon on Ps. xxvii. 13, 1703.

Atkins, Wm. A Discourse on the Gout, Lon., 1694.

Atkinson and Clarke. Naval Pocket Gunner, 1814.

Atkinson. Med. Contrib. to Phil. Trans., 1722–25.

Atkinson, B. A. Sermons, pub. 1734–37.

Atkinson, Chris. Theolog. Treatises, Lon., 1653–54.

Atkinson, Chris. Address to the Public, 1783.

Atkinson, Geo. A Practical Treatise on Sheriff Law, Lon., 1839.

"This book is said to be an unequal performance, some parts of it being written very carefully, and others very carelessly. It has the reputation, however, upon the whole, of being a useful and convenient book."—*Marvin's Leg. Bibl.*

Treatise on the Shipping Laws of the British Empire, 8vo.

Atkinson, Henry, Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical, Lon., 1822.

Atkinson, Henry. 1786?–1831, a mathematician, contributed to the Ladies' and Gentlemen's Diaries, the Royal Astron. Society's Transactions, (vol. ii.,) and was mathematical editor of the Newcastle Magazine.

Atkinson, Jas. Rodolphus; a Poet. Romance, Edin., 1701.

Atkinson, Jas. The Necessity of Preaching the Gospel in Gospel Language, Newc.-upon-Tyne, 1729.

Atkinson, Jas. Account of the State of Agriculture and Grazing in New South Wales, Lon., 1827.

Atkinson, Jas. Med. Bibliography, vol. i. royal 8vo.

"We have never encountered so singular and remarkable a book. It unites the German research of a Plouquet with the ravings of Rabelais,—the humour of Sterne with the satire of Democritus,—the learning of Burton with the wit of Pindar."—*Dr. Johnson's Review.*

"In Mr. Atkinson, I have found a gentleman, and a man of varied talent, ardent and active, and of the most overflowing goodness of heart. In his retirement from an honourable profession, (Medicine and Surgery,) he knows not what the slightest approximation to *ennui* is. The heartiest of all the octogenarians I ever saw, he scorns a stretch, and abhors a gape. It is 'up and be doing' with him from sunrise to sunset. His library is suffocated with Koburgers, Frobens, the Ascensii, and the Stephens." -*Dibdin's Northern Tour.*

Atkinson, Jasper. A Letter rel. to the Bullion Coin, Lon., 1811.

"Mr. Atkinson seems adequately impressed with a sense of the evils of war."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Atkinson, John. Tariff at Elsingoer, Glasg., 1770.

Atkinson, John. The Holy Scriptures the Word of God. Two sermons, Heb. i. 1, 2, Lon., 1731.

Atkinson, John. Compendium of the Ornithology of Great Britain, Lon., 1820.

"As a neat and commodious text-book, we would recommend this unpretending, but respectable, volume to all who are desirous of entering on the study of British Ornithology."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Atkinson, John Augustus, and **Jas. Walker.** A Picturesque Representation of the Manners of the Russians, Lon., 1803–05, or 1812, pub. at £15 15*s*., 3 vols. imp. fol. Pic. Rep. Costumes of Great Britain, 1807, pub. at £15 15*s*., 3 vols. folio.

Atkinson, M. The Necessity of National Reformation; a Sermon on 2 Chron. xii. 7, 1779.

Atkinson, S. 1. Practical Points in Conveyancing from the MSS. of Butler, Preston, and Bradley, Lon., 1829. 2. Common Forms and Precedents in Conveyancing, &c., Lon., 1829. 3. Acts relating to the Law of Real Property passed in the 3 and 4 W. IV. &c., Lon., 1833. 4. Sir E. B. Sugden's Acts, Lon., 1830. 5. The Conveyancer's Manual, Lon., 1830. 6. Essay on Marketable Titles, &c., Lon., 1833. 7. The Theory and Practice of Conveyancing, comprising the Law of Real Property, 2d ed., 2 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1841.

"This is an excellent work, evincing considerable industry and learning in the author, and is written in a perspicuous and logical style."

8. Practice of the Court of Chancery, Lon., 1842.

"This is a brief, convenient, and useful, practical work."—MARVIN.

"We must not deny Mr. Atkinson the credit of having brought together much of the learning, and many useful observations, applicable to the subject he has treated of." See No. 6.

Atkinson, Thos., d. 1639, of St. John's Coll., Oxf.

"I have seen of his compositions as Andrei Melvini Anti-Tami cunicategoria, written in Sapphics, and Melvinus delirans, in Iambics."—WOOD.

"To which may be added that there is in the Harleian Library of Manuscripts, in the British Museum, a Latin tragedy by this author, entitled Homo, which is dedicated to Laud, then the President of St. John's College, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The MSS. is numbered 6925."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

Atkinson, Thos. Poet. and other works, 1791–99.

Atkinson, Thomas Witlam. 1. Gothic Ornaments of English Cathedrals, Lon., imp. 4to. 2. Oriental and Western Siberia, Lon., 1857, r. 8vo; N. York, 1858, 8vo. Highly commended by the Lon. Athenæum, 1857, 1477, Lon. Examiner, and other authorities.

Atkinson, Wm. Poetical Essays, Lon., 1789.

Atkinson, Wm. Picturesque Views of Cottages, 1805.

Atkyns, or **Atkins, John,** pub. An Account of a Voyage in a Cruise against African Pirates, and his Travels, Lon., 1735.

Atkyns, John Tracy. Reports of Cases argued and determined in the High Court of Chancery in the time of Lord Hardwicke, from 1737 to 1754. 3d ed., revised and corrected with notes and references by F. W. Saunders.

"Lord Hardwicke's decisions at this day, and in our own courts, do undoubtedly carry with them a more commanding weight of authority than those of any other judge; and the best editions of the elder Vesey and Atkyns will continue to fix the attention and study of succeeding ages."

For an extended examination of the imputed merits and demerits of these reports, concerning which there has been such a variety of opinion, see that useful work, Marvin's Legal Bibliography.

Mr. Saunders, the editor of the 3d edition, remarks:

"The editor must take this opportunity, however, of observing that he has frequently experienced his researches in the Register's Books anticipated in the previous labours of Mr. Atkyns."

Atkyns, Richard, 1615?–1677, of Baliol Coll., Oxf., pub. a work on the Original and Growth of Printing in England, collected out of History and the Records of this Kingdom; wherein is also demonstrated, that printing appertaineth to the prerogative royal, and is a flower of the crown of England, Lon., 1664.

The object of this work was to give the right and title of printing to the Crown, and by that means to ascertain the validity of the patents which had been granted by the Crown. Atkyns endeavours to rob Caxton of the credit of having introduced printing into England, which he ascribes to Frederick Corsellis. Atkyns was an interested disputant, being a patentee under the Crown for printing, and at issue with the Stationers' Company on this point. We have no space for a review of Atkyns's argument, or rather assumption; and we regret this the less as Dr. Middleton and others have settled the question in favour of Caxton.

"Atkyns, who, by his manner of writing, seems to have been a bold and vain man, might possibly be the inventor: for he had an interest in imposing upon the world."—DR. MIDDLETON.

But charity forbids our entertaining this suspicion. Wood gives him a good character:

"He was an ingenious and observing man, and saw the vanity of this world sooner than others, though of elder years, which fitted him the better for another."

He also pub. A Vindication, &c., to which is added his Sighs and Ejaculations, 1669.

Atkyns, Sir Robt., 1621–1709, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer *temp.* William III., was the son of Sir Edward Atkyns, a baron of the Exchequer. For nearly 200 years there was always one of this family filling a judicial station in the kingdom. He was sent to Baliol Coll. Oxf.; from thence removed to Lincoln's Inn, and "applied himself very closely to the study of the law." He was knighted in 1661, and 1672 sworn a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In April, 1689, he was appointed by William III. Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and on the 19th Oct. in the same year was made speaker of the House of Lords, from which post he retired in 1692. Two years later he resigned his seat in the Exchequer, and spent the remaining fifteen years of his life in retirement, at his seat at Sapperton, in Gloucestershire. His principal works were An Inquiry into the Power of Dispensing with Penal Laws, Lon., 1689; The Power of Jurisdiction and Privilege of Parliament, and the Antiquity of the House of Commons Assured, Lon., 1689; The True and Ancient Jurisdiction of the House of Peers, Lon., 1699; Enquiry into the Jurisdiction of the Chancery, in Causes of Equity, Lon., 1695. He pub. two pamphlets in defence of Lord Russel's innocency, 1689. When applied to for his advice in the case of Lord William Russel, he freely gave it, and pronounced the following memorable declaration, for which he is entitled to the thanks of all friends of constitutional liberty:

"There is, nor ought to be, no such thing as *constructive treason*; it defeats the very scope and design of the statute of the 25th of Edward III., which is to make a plain declaration what shall be adjudged treason by the ordinary courts of justice."

Atkyns, Sir Robt., 1647–1711, son of the preceding, is chiefly known by his work entitled The Antient and Present State of Glostershire, "a large folio volume, beautifully printed" in 1712, the year after Sir Robert's decease. Dr. Parsons, a former chancellor of the diocese, had been at great pains and trouble to collect the materials for a history of the county, but was prevented by ill health from completing his design. Atkyns had the advantage of his valuable collection.

"It was very expensive to the undertaker, who printed it in a pompous manner, adorning it with variety of views and prospects of the seats of the gentry and nobility, with their arms." "It were to be wished that more authorities had been given and the charters and grants published in the original language."—Gough.

The transcripts of all these were collected by Parsons. On the night of Jan. 29–30, 1712–13, a fire took place at Mr. Bowyer's printing office, and

"Among the articles which perished by this sudden and awful visitation was by far the greater number of Sir Robert Atkyns' valuable 'History of Gloucestershire;' a few copies only of it having been snatched from the flames, of which they still retain indelible marks."—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, vol. i.

Mr. Herbert republished this work in 1768. Great part of this second edition was also destroyed by fire. Dr. Ducarel, in the preparation of his Repertory of Endowments of Vicarages, drew for Gloucester principally from Atkyns and the Worcester Register.

Atlay, Jos. Work on Distillery, Lon., 1794.

Atlee, Washington L., M.D., born Feb. 22d, 1808, at Lancaster, Penn.; a distinguished lecturer and medical writer. Prof. Atlee has rendered great service to the cause of medicine in the United States, having contributed upwards of forty valuable papers to the principal Medical Journals in the Union. He is also the author of thirteen pamphlets, addresses, and lectures on Medicine, Chemistry, Botany, &c.

Atmore, C. Chandler's Hist. of the Persecution, 1813.

Atterbury, English glee composer, the author of the popular glee, "Come, let us all a Maying go," &c.

Atterbury, Francis, 1662–1732, Bishop of Rochester, was born at Milton Keynes, near Newport-Pagnell, where his father, Dr. Lewis Atterbury, was rector. In 1676 he was admitted a King's scholar at Westminster, under Dr. Busby; in 1680 he was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford. His proficiency in the classics soon brought him into considerable notice. In 1682 he published a Latin version of Dryden's Absalom and Ahithophel, and two years later edited some Latin poems by Italian authors. In 1690 he married Miss Osborn, a lady celebrated for her beauty—said to be a niece of the Duke of Leeds. He took a considerable part in the famous controversy respecting the authenticity of the Epistles of Phalaris, in which battle Dr. Richard Bentley and the Hon. Charles Boyle were the principal combatants. We know from his own assertion that more than half of Boyle's "Examination" was written by Atterbury: Dr. Smalridge and others bearing a part in this unfortunate production. (See Bentley, Richard; Boyle, Charles.)

The Sermons of Atterbury attracted great attention from the first, and soon gave rise to controversies which we have merely time to refer to. Hoadley, Burnet, and Wake, were no mean antagonists, but our champion seems never to have been intimidated by numbers or awed by the fear of names. See a list of works on both sides the Convocation Controversy in the Biographia Britannica. Our author, always willing to lend a hand in a contest, composed for Dr. Sacheverell a great portion of the speech delivered by him at his trial. In 1713 Atterbury was raised to the see of Rochester, with the deanery of Westminster *in commendam*. It has been thought that the primacy would not have been above his reach, had not the Queen's death, in 1714, interposed an effectual bar to all his prospects of advancement. The present prosperity, and hopes for the future, of Atterbury, and the political party to which he was attached, were buried with Queen Anne. There had been some talk among the ministers of proclaiming the Pretender upon the death of the Queen, and Atterbury is said (upon doubtful authority) to have offered to proclaim the Pretender in his lawn sleeves at Charing Cross, and to have declared—while Bolingbroke and Ormond were protesting—"Never was better cause lost for want of spirit." George I. naturally regarded Atterbury with distrust, and in 1722 there was thought sufficient grounds to authorize his arrest and committal to the Tower on a charge of high treason. How far this charge was justifiable by the facts will perhaps always remain a matter of uncertainty. On the 16th of May, 1722, he was condemned to the "deprivation of all his offices and benefices, and to suffer perpetual exile." His defence excited great admiration for the boldness and eloquence by which it was distinguished. On going ashore at Calais, he was informed that Lord Bolingbroke—who, after the rising of parliament, had received the king's pardon—was arrived at the same place on his return to England, whereupon he is reputed to have observed, with an air of pleasantry, "Then I am exchanged." Abroad he was active in behalf of the Pretender, which gives good grounds for the belief that he was not hardly dealt with in the sentence of exile. Atterbury died at Paris, Feb. 15th, 1731–2, in the 70th year of his age. His favourite daughter, Mrs. Morice, visited him in Paris, 1729, she being then in a decline, and only survived the voyage twenty-four hours. Pope (who was warmly attached to the bishop) has recorded this affecting incident in the following lines:

She: "Yes, we have lived,—one pang and then we part!
May Heaven, dear father, now have all thy heart!
Yet, ah! how much we loved, remember still,
Till you are dust like me."
He: "Dear shade, I will!
Then mix this dust with thine, O spotless ghost!
Oh more than fortune, friends, or country lost!
Is there on earth one care, one wish beside?
Yes! Save my country, Heav'n! he said, and died!"

Atterbury's writings were almost entirely of a controversial character. His publications commence with the Absalom and Abithophel, trans. into Latin verse 1682, and conclude with a belligerent title, in The Voice of the people no voice of God, 1710. The Memoirs of his Life and Conduct, were pub. in 1723. Four volumes of his Sermons in 1740. His Epistolary Correspondence, &c., by J. Nichols, 8vo. 4 vols., in 1783. Private Correspondence in 1768. Miscellaneous Works with Historical Notes, by J. Nichols, 5 vols. Three vols. containing Sermons, Discourses, and Letters, have been since republished, 1789–98.

With Pope, Swift, and many of the principal literary characters of his day, he was on terms of friendship, and was held in great esteem by his associates, as a man of great abilities and a skilful politician. We need hardly say that we cannot consider him as a fitting representative of primitive episcopacy. There have been many brighter illustrations of the true character of a Christian bishop than our bold, declamatory, and mettlesome prelate. Pope thus alludes to his friend when transferred, from the wonted comforts and luxuries of his own halls, to the hospitalities of the house of bondage:

"How pleasing Atterbury's softer hour!
How shined his soul unconquered in the Tower!"
Epilogue to the Sat. Dialogue.

Swift, in an imaginary dialogue between himself and Stella, speaks of a dean to be discovered by Stella's ingenuity:

"A little black-man of pretty near fifty." "The same." "A good pleasant man." "Aye, the same." "Cunning enough." "Yes." "One that understands his own interest." "As well as any body." "A very good face, and abundance of wit. . . . I mean Dr. Atterbury, Dean of Carlisle." See *Rose's Biog. Dict.*; *Cunningham's Biog. History of England.*

"His person, it is to be confessed, is no small recommendation, but he is to be highly commended for not losing that advantage, and adding propriety of speech—which might pass the criticism of Longinus—an action which would have been approved by Demosthenes. He never attempts your passions till he has convinced your reason."—*A writer in the Tatler.*

Smalridge styles him

"Vir in nullo literarum genere hospes, in plerisque artibus e studiis duo et feliciter exercitatus, in maxime perfectis literarum disciplinis perfectissimus."

> "Atterbury was, on the whole, rather a man of ability than a genius. He writes more with elegance and correctness, than with force of thinking or reasoning. His letters to Pope are too much crowded with very trite quotations from the classics."—WARTON.

Dr. Warburton had a mean opinion of his critical abilities, and of his Discourse on the Iapis of Virgil.

> "A very learned correspondence took place between Bishops Potter and Atterbury respecting the times in which the Four Gospels were written; which is preserved in the Epistolary Correspondence of Atterbury."—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.*

> "His controversial writings are brilliant, but shallow; his criticisms evince more taste and fancy than erudition; and his translations from Horace, have, as it is now generally admitted, obtained greater praise than they merit. His sermons, however, it must be confessed, are clear, forcible, and, though never sublime, occasionally eloquent and pathetic; and his letters, on which his fame as a writer, must principally depend, are superior even to those of Pope."—*Georgian Era.*

> "Atterbury was nothing more nor less than a Jacobite priest: his writings were extolled by that faction; but his letter on Clarendon's History is truly excellent."—HORACE WALPOLE.

> "Sir John Pringle had expressed a wish that I would ask Dr. Johnson's opinion what were the best English sermons for style. I took an opportunity to-day of mentioning several to him. 'Atterbury?' JOHNSON: 'Yes, sir, one of the best.'"—*Boswell's Johnson.*

With reference to the mention of Atterbury's letters, read his very affecting epistle to Pope, when the bishop was about embarking for a foreign shore; an exile, in adversity and disgrace! His influence over Pope must have been great, as the following instances prove:

> "I had flung all my learning into the Deucalion in my Epic Poem, as indeed Milton has done too much in his Paradise Lost. The Bishop of Rochester advised me to burn it: I saw his advice was well grounded, and followed it, though not without some regret. Again: I wrote four books towards it, [Alcander, Prince of Rhodes,] of about a thousand verses each; and had the copy by me till I burnt it, by the advice of the Bishop of Rochester, a little before he went abroad." See *Spence's Anecdotes.*

> "He is the glory of our English orators. In his writings we see language in its strictest purity and beauty. There is nothing dark, nothing redundant, nothing obscure, nothing misplaced."—DR. DODDRIDGE.

Bickersteth commends The Rights and Powers and Privileges of an English Convocation, as "written with vigour and perspicuity," but considers Archbishop Wake's answer as "a full reply:" of his sermons he remarks, "A low tone of divinity, in a polished style of writing."

> "He was a polite writer. His Sermons probably owed most of their fame, among his contemporaries, who have lavishly applauded him, to his mode of delivery in the pulpit, for the Tatler says it was such as would have been approved by Longinus and Demosthenes."—DR. KNOX.

> "In Sherlock and Atterbury are apparent the highest powers of the mind, and the most unaffected eloquence."—*Quarterly Review.*

> "Atterbury excels in purity of language, delicacy of thought, and graceful allusions."—DR. E. WILLIAMS.

Atterbury, Lewis, 1631–1693, father of the preceding, was entered at Christ Church, Oxf., in 1647.

> "He submitted to the Authority of the visitors appointed by the Parliament."—WOOD.

He pub. three Sermons, viz: 1. A Good Subject, on Prov. xxiv. 21, 22, Lon., 1684. 2. The Ground of Christian Feasts, Lon., 1685. 3. Babylon's Downfall, Lon., 1691.

Atterbury, Lewis, 1656–1731, eldest son of the preceding, was entered at Christ Church, Oxf., in 1674. He pub. several sermons, 1687–1705; two treatises on the Popish controversy, and translated from the French, Madame La Valliere's Penitent Lady, 1684, and the Re-union of Christians, 1708. Mr. Yardley pub. his Select Sermons in 1743.

> "He was happy in a plain and intelligible way of expressing himself, and therefore was the less careful of turning and smoothing his periods."—YARDLEY.

Attersol, Wm. Commentary upon Philemon, Lon., 1612. The New Covenant, 1614. Commentary upon Numbers, 1618.

> "A very full exposition; practical and evangelical."—BICKERSTETH.

Three Treatises, upon Luke xiii. 1; xii. 1, and upon Jonah iii. 4.

Atton. On Beautifying a Church; Serm. Mark iv. 9, 1767.

Atwell, George, of Cambridge, author of a Defense of Astrology, Lon., 1660. The Faithful Surveyor, Camb., 1662. Mr. Atwell is spoken of with respect by his illustrious contemporary, Sir Isaac Newton.

Atwell, Jos., d. 1768, "eminent for his learning and piety," was a contributor to Phil. Trans., 1732–36.

Atwood, G. Serm. Death Prince of Wales, 1751.

Atwood, G. Review of Stat. and Ord. of Assize, 1801.

Atwood, Geo., 1745–1807, a mathematician of note, and financial private secretary to Wm. Pitt, completed his studies in Trinity Coll., Camb., where he was afterwards a Fellow and a tutor. He was an excellent lecturer, and Mr. Pitt was one of his most attentive auditors. In 1784 he pub. his Treatise upon the Rectilinear Motion and Rotation of Bodies, which was very favourably received. He pub. An Analysis of a course of Lectures on the Principles of Natural Philosophy, in the same year. Dissertation on Arches, 1801–5. He was a contributor to the Phil. Trans., 1781–98.

> "The latter years of his life were spent in much suffering, from the infirmities brought on by intense application—by that worst of all complaints, the literary malady. His powers of application were very great, and his accuracy as a calculator never surpassed."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

Atwood, Thos. History of Dominica, Lon. 1791. Observations relative to Negro Slaves in the Brit. W. I. Islands, Lon., 1790. Observations on Currency, Population, and Pauperism, in two letters to A. Young, Esq., 1818.

Atwood, Thos., 1765–1838, an Eng. Mus. Composer of note.

Atwood, Wm., published a number of Historical and Antiquarian Treatises, Lon., 1680–1705. The best known of his works is The Superiority and Direct Dominion of the Crown of England over the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland, asserted against Sir Thomas Craig, in which he endeavoured to prove that the Kings of Scotland had done homage and paid fealty for their kingdom to the Kings of England as lords paramount; so distasteful was this doctrine to the parliament of Scotland, that they ordered the offensive production in which it was contained to be burned by the common hangman, whilst Dr. Anderson, for his answer to this alleged libel, under the title of An Historical Essay, showing that the Crown and Kingdom of Scotland is Imperial and Independent, received a vote of thanks from the same august body. See ANDERSON, JAMES. Atwood was Chief-Justice of New York, but fled in 1702.

Auale, Lemeke. A Commemoration or Dirge of Bastarde Edmonde Boner, alias Sauage, vsurped Bisshoppe of London. Compiled by Lemeke Auale, 1569.

> "A most virulent piece of personal invective, written in the Skeltonic measure, in which the descent of Bonner is pretended to be traced from a juggler, a cut-purse, and a Tom o'Bedlam." Bindley's sale, £3 15*s*.

Auber, Peter, Secretary to the East India Co. Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company, and of the laws passed by Parliament for the government of their affairs at home and abroad, Lon., 1826.

> "A valuable and useful publication."

Rise and Progress of the Brit. Power in India, 1837.

> "A valuable work, in the preparation of which the author enjoyed access, from his position, to official materials of the most important character."

Aubert, Alex. V., 1729–1805, President of the Society of Antiquaries, contributed to Phil. Trans. 1769, 76, 83, 84.

Aubin, P. Life and Adven. of the Lady Lucy, Lon., 1726.

Aubrey, John, 1627–1697, an eminent antiquary and naturalist, was entered a gentleman-commoner of Trinity Coll., Oxf., in 1642. His "Miscellanies" is a very curious collection of remarks upon a variety of supernatural subjects, such as Transportation in the Air, Day Fatality, Local Fatality, Blows Invisible, Knockings, Impulses, Converse with Angels and Spirits, &c.; pub. in 1696, and often reprinted. He left a number of works in MS. His Perambulation of the County of Surrey, with additions of Dr. Rawlinson, 5 vols., was pub. 1719–25. In 1813, appeared Letters written by eminent Persons in 17th and 18th Centuries, with Lives of Eminent Men, by John Aubrey, 3 vols. Aubrey's Collection for Wilts was published in 1821. Anthony Wood, who has drawn considerably in his Athen. Oxon. from Aubrey's biographical MSS., speaks highly of him in the second volume of his Fasti, and in his History of the University of Oxford; but after his quarrel with him, he gives him the character of

> "A shiftless person, roving and magotie-headed, and sometimes little better than crased. And being exceedingly credulous, would stuff his many letters sent to A. W. with fooleries and misinformations, which sometimes would guide him into the paths of error."

Mr. Toland remarks of our author—

> "Though he was extremely superstitious, or seemed to be so, yet he was a very honest man, and most accurate in his account of matters of fact. But the facts he knew, not the reflections he made, were what I wanted."

> "Whatever Wood, in a peevish humour, may have thought or said of Mr. Aubrey, by whose labours he highly profited, or however fantastical Aubrey may have been on the subject of chemistry or ghosts, his character for veracity has never been impeached; and as a very diligent antiquary, his testimony is worthy of attention."—MALONE.

It is worthy of observation that Wood's account of Milton was literally transcribed from Aubrey's MS., who was intimately acquainted with the great poet. Gifford despatches Aubrey in his usual Jeffrey style:

> "Whoever expects a rational account of any fact, however trite, from Aubrey, will meet with disappointment. . . . Aubrey thought little, believed much, and confused every thing."—*Life of Ben. Jonson.*

But Mr. Gifford is not infallible. Sir Richard Col

Hoare, whatever he "expected," was not "disappointed," in finding much valuable matter in Aubrey's MSS.; witness Sir Richard's excellent work on the Antiquities of Wiltshire.

Dr. Symmons has thought proper to take our author severely to task after this fashion:

> "What credit can be due to this Mr. Aubrey, who picked up information on the highway, and scattered it everywhere as authentic? . . . and who, making our young Shakspeare a butcher's boy, could embrue his hands in the blood of calves, and represent him as exulting in poetry over the convulsions of the dying animals?"

Now we cannot see that the gravamen of this indictment, when sifted a little, amounts to any thing very formidable. "Information on the highway" may be unexceptionably authentic; the Royal Psalmist deprecates the publicity of the "streets of Askelon," and we are assured on the best authority that "Wisdom crieth without, and uttereth her voice in the streets:" the juvenile Wolsey, who certainly was possessed of no ordinary genius, doubtless had often "embrued his hands in the blood of calves," and Shakspeare senior was probably much better pleased with his son's reciting poetry over the evidence of his industry in aiding his father's labours, than he would have been with his writing poetry, and leaving his parent to do all the work himself. As to the triumphal song, which so excites the doctor's ire, we submit that the accusation is not established by the record: Aubrey says that "when he killed a calfe, he would do it in a *high style*, and make a speech." Now what is there in this that proves the charge of exultation? What is there that forbids the supposition of an *epicede*, rather than a *pæan?* And an epicede we contend it was, and challenge Dr. Symmons and the whole Society of Antiquaries at his back, to disprove our allegation. Moreover, does not Maister Aubrey tell us that our great bard was not only "a handsome, well-shaped man," but also "verie good company, and of a very ready and pleasant and smooth witt!" But to be serious, we might find graver faults with Dr. Symmons's Life of Shakspeare than he can with "Maister Aubrey's" "information." We do not pretend to insist upon the infallibility of Aubrey, but it struck us as barely possible that living as he did with the contemporaries of Shakspeare, he might happen to know as much of his history as Dr. Symmons, and others, who favoured the world with their narrations some two centuries later.

Aubry, M. Oxonii Dux Poeticus, &c., Oxon. 1795. A poet. trans. entitled, The Beauties of Oxford, by W. Wills.

Aubrey, or **Awbrey, William,** 1529–1595, was elected Fellow of All Souls Coll., Oxf., in 1547, and Regius Professor of Civil Law, in 1553. His writings remain in manuscript, with the exception of some letters pub. in Strype's Life of Grindal.

> "A person he was of exquisite learning and singular prudence, and therefore mentioned with honour by Thuanus and others. . . . He wrote several Letters to his cousin, Dr. John Dee, concerning the sovereignty of the seas, some of which I have seen."—Wood.

He also wrote something respecting the reformation of the Court of Arches, in 1576. One of his descendants remarks,

> "He engrossed all the wit of the family, so that none descended from him can pretend to any."

Auchincloss, J., D.D., wrote an answer to that miserable tissue of ignorance, folly, and profanity, Paine's Age of Reason: The Sophistry of the first part of Paine's Age of Reason, or a Rational Vindication of the Holy Scriptures, as a Positive Revelation from God, with the causes of Deism; in three sermons, Lon., 1796. See Watson, Richard.

Auchinleck, Hugh B. A Dissertation upon the Chron. of the Judges of Israel; Trans. Irish Acad., 1809.

Auchmuty, Robt., d. 1750, of a Scottish family, settled in Boston, where he was appointed Judge of the Court of Admiralty in 1703, and again in 1733. He wrote The Importance of Cape Breton to the British Nation, (with a plan of taking the place,) Lon., 1745.

Auckland, Wm. Eden, Lord, d. 1814, a diplomatist of note, pub. a number of works on Political Economy and general politics. The Principles of Penal Law, Lon., 1771. On the Population of England, in answer to Dr. Price, 1786. History of New Holland, 1787. Remarks on the Apparent Circumstances of the War, in Oct., 1795, etc.

Audley, Lady Eleanor. Strange and Wonderfull Prophecies, Lon., 1649; and other tracts.

Audley, J. A Sermon on Harvest.

Audley, Jas. Lord, Earl of Castlehaven. Memoirs of his Engagement, &c. in the Wars of Ireland, from 1642 to 1651, Lon., 1680.

Audley, John, of Cambridge. A Companion to the Almanack, 1802. Abridg't of Law's Unlawfulness of Stage Plays.

Audley, Matt. Christ. Moderation and Peace 1705.

Audley, Matt. Sermons pub. 1739–75.

Audubon, John James, 1780–1851, an eminent American Ornithologist, was the son of an admiral in the French navy, who settled on a plantation in Louisiana. After some attention to commercial pursuits, Mr. Audubon concluded to follow the bent of his native taste, and devote his time to ornithological investigations. He travelled for a long time, collecting materials of the most valuable character, which he was afterwards persuaded to give to the world. Accordingly in 1826, he visited Europe, to procure subscribers for his "Birds of America." His reception was most gratifying. Cuvier, Herschel, and Humboldt, Brewster, Wilson, Jeffrey, and Sir Walter Scott, evinced a lively interest in his success. His great work was completed in 87 parts, (1828, etc.,) elephant folio, containing 448 plates of birds of the natural size, beautifully coloured, published at £182 14*s*., ($1000.) This work embraced 5 vols. fol. of engravings, and 5 vols. 8vo of letter-press, the latter of which constitutes the American Ornithological Biography. At the time of handing his first drawings to the engraver, he had no subscribers, and his friends endeavoured to dissuade him from what they deemed a rash enterprise. But he was not to be deterred: "My heart was nerved, and my reliance upon that Power on whom all must depend brought bright anticipations of success." On the completion of this great undertaking, he writes,

> "Once more surrounded by all the members of my dear family, enjoying the countenance of numerous friends who have never deserted me, and possessing a competent share of all that can render life agreeable, I look up with gratitude to the Supreme Being and feel that I am happy." See Griswold's Prose Writers of Am.

New ed. of the Birds of America, 7 vols. imp. 8vo, 1844, 500 plates, being a reduced ed. of the larger work.

Quadrupeds of North America, 3 vols. double medium folio, 150 plates, and 3 vols. 8vo, letter-press. The drawings were made by Mr. Audubon and his sons Victor Gifford and John Woodhouse. Same work reduced, 3 vols. 8vo, 155 plates, 1853: the letter-press was prepared principally by Mr. A.'s friend, Rev. Dr. Bachman, of S. Carolina.

> "When the celebrated Buffon had completed the ornithological portion of his great work on natural history, he announced with unhesitating assurance, that he had 'finished the history of the birds of the world.' Twenty centuries had served for the discovery of only eight hundred species, but this number seemed immense, and the short-sighted naturalist declared that the list would admit of 'no material augmentation,' which embraced hardly a sixteenth of those now known to exist. To this astonishing advance of the science of ornithology, no one has contributed more than Audubon, by his magnificent painting and fascinating history. . . . He has indisputable claims to a respectable rank as a man of letters. Some of his written pictures of birds, so graceful, clearly defined, and brilliantly coloured, are scarcely inferior to the productions of his pencil. His powers of general description are also remarkable."—Griswold.

> "These are works with which critics have not much to do; or with respect to which, they can only discharge that part of their duty which is generally thought to give the least pleasure—we mean praise. No one can see these splendid drawings, and compare them with the ordinary illustrations of natural history, in which animals appear as spiritless as if they had been sitting for their portraits, without admiring his taste and skill. . . . If Mr. Audubon had contented himself with Linnean descriptions, he would have had the honour of discovering more birds than readers."—*N. American Review.*

> "The hearts of all warmed towards Audubon who were capable of conceiving the difficulties, dangers, and sacrifices, that must have been encountered, endured, and overcome, before genius could have embodied these, the glory of its innumerable triumphs. . . . The man himself is just what you would expect from his production; full of fine enthusiasm, and intelligence, most interesting in his looks and manners, a perfect gentleman, and esteemed by all who know him for the simplicity and frankness of his nature. He is the greatest artist in his own walk that ever lived."—Professor Wilson.

> "Audubon's works are the most splendid monuments which art has erected in honour of ornithology."—Cuvier.

Auerell, Wm. A wonderfull and straunge Newes, Lon., 1583. A maruailous Combat of Contrarieties, 1588. Four notable Histories, 1590.

Aungell, Jno. The Agreement of the holye Fathers and Doctors of the Churche vpon the chiefest Religion, Lon., 1555; dedicated to "Q. Marye, wyfe to Phillip."

Aungerville. See Richard de Bury.

Aurelius, Abr. Liber Jobi Poetica Metaphrasis Explicatus, Lon., 1632. Epithalamium in Nuptias Frederici V. et Eliz. Jacobi, Regis, Filiæ, Lon., 1634.

Austen. The Loiterer; a Period. Work, Oxf., 1789–90.

Austen, Jane, 1775–1817, was a native of Steventon, in Hampshire, of which place her father was rector for 40 years. Her novels are held in high estimation. She wrote Sense and Sensibility, Pride and Prejudice, Mansfield Park, Emma, Northanger Abbey, and Persuasion.

the last two were posthumous; the first four were pub. anonymously.

"Ferrier and Austen have given portraits of real society far superior to any thing vain man has produced of the like nature. . . . I read again, and, for the third time, Miss Austen's very finely written novel of Pride and Prejudice. That young lady had a talent for describing the involvements, feelings, and characters of ordinary life, which is to me the most wonderful I have ever met with. The big bow-wow I can do myself like any one going; but the exquisite touch, which renders common-place things and characters interesting from the truth of the description, and the sentiment, is denied to me. What a pity so gifted a creature died so early!"—*Sir Walter Scott's Diary*.

"Her works may be safely recommended, not only as among the most unexceptionable of their class, but as combining, in an eminent degree, instruction with amusement, though without the direct effort at the former, of which we have complained as sometimes defeating its object. For those who cannot or will not *learn* any thing from productions of this kind, she has provided entertainment which entitles her to thanks; for mere innocent amusement is in itself a good, when it interferes with no greater, especially as it may occupy the place of some other that may not be innocent. The Eastern monarch, who proclaimed a reward to him who should discover a new pleasure, would have deserved well of mankind had he stipulated that it should be blameless. Those, again, who delight in the study of human nature, may improve in the knowledge of it, and in the profitable application of that knowledge, by the perusal of such fictions as those before us."—ARCHBISHOP WHATELY: *Quarterly Review*, 1821.

Austen, Ralph, d. 1676. Treatise of Fruit Trees, &c., and the Spiritual use of an Orchard, or Garden of Fruit Trees, set forth in divers similitudes, Oxf., 1673, commended by the Hon. Robt. Boyle. Dialogue, &c., between the Husb'n and Fruit Trees in his Nurseries, 1676.

Austin, Adam. On Electricity; Ess. Phys. and Lit.

Austin, Benj. Work on the Trinity, Lon., 1650.

Austin, Benj., 1752–1820, a violent democratic writer of Boston, U. S. America. His political writings, pub. in the Chronicle, under the signature of "Old South," were collected in a vol. 1803, under the title of "Constitutional Republicanism."

Austin, Gilbert. Sermon, Dub., 1791. Chironomica, Lon., 1806. Con. on Natural Philosophy to Phil. Trans. and Trans. Irish Acad.

Austin, James Trecothie, b. 1784, Boston. Life of his father-in-law, Elbridge Gerry, with contemporary letters to the close of the American Revolution, Bost., 1828, 8vo. Numerous addresses, discourses, &c.

Austin, John, d. 1669, a writer of the time of the Commonwealth. The Christian Moderator, or Persecution for Religion condemned by Wm. Birchley, Lon., 1651.

"In this the author frequently attacks the doctrine of the pope's deposing power."—C. BUTLER.

Among other works he pub. an Answer to Tillotson's Rule of Faith.

Austin, John. Con. to Trans. Soc. Arts, 1806.

Austin, John. The Province of Jurisprudence Determined, Lon., 1832.

"This is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable contributions to the philosophy of Law and Legislation that has been produced in modern times, and entitles the author to rank with Hooker and Montesquieu. Jeremy Bentham, in his Principles of Morals and Legislation, has in part occupied the same field, but his work falls far below the one under consideration."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

"The style of Professor Austin's Treatise is so condensed as to defy a just abridgment."

"We should find it difficult to name any one book from which we learnt so much, as from that—Mr. Austin's Province of Jurisprudence Determined."—*Lon. Jurist.*

Austin, Rev. John Mather, b. 1805, N. Y. Voice to Youth. Voice to the Married. Sunday-School Exposition. Life of John Quincy Adams, &c.

Austin, Jonathan Loring, 1748–1826, b. in Boston. Life of Elbridge Gerry, his father-in-law, 8vo. Contributed to the Christian Examiner and other journals.

Austin, Samuel, the elder, b. 1606, entered Exeter Coll., Oxf., in 1623. Whilst at college he pub. Austin's Urania, or the Heavenly Muse, in a poem, full of Meditations, for the Comfort of all Souls at all Times, Lon., 1629.

Austin, Samuel, the younger, 1636–1665?, son of the preceding, entered Wadham Coll., Oxf., in 1652. Wood deals him no gentle blow in his account of his father, where he says,

"He had a son of both his names, (a conceited coxcomb,) who endeavoured to *Patrizaire*, but through his exceeding vanity and folly he was made use of, as another Tho. Coryate, by certain poets of Oxon. in their respective copies of verses set before his Naps on Parnassus, &c., printed 1658, as I shall tell you in my other Volume of Writers."

Anthony keeps his promise, and when he reaches our unfortunate poet, he again administers unsparing castigation:

"Such was the vanity of this person, that he, being extremely conceited of his own worth, and over-valuing his poetical fancy, more than that of Cleveland, who was then accounted by the Bravadoes the Hectoring Prince of Poets, fell into the hands of the satyrical wits of this university, who, having easily got some of his prose and poetry, served him as the wits did Tho. Coryate in his time, and published them under these titles, Naps upon Parnassus. A Sleepy Muse Wipt and Pincht, though not Awakened, &c., Lon., 1658, Oct. Characters—printed with the former. Both which were ushered into the world by more than twenty copies of verses (advantaging the sale of the book) by such that had the name of, or at least pretended to be, poets."

"A Panegyric on K. Ch. II., Lon., 1661, Oct., wherein, just after the preface, he promised to publish some poems, conditionally the same Paneg. took, the subjects of which are there set down. But what prevented him, unless death, which happened about the plague year in 1657, I cannot tell."

Austin, Samuel, 1760–1830, President of the University of Vermont, was successively settled as minister at Fairhaven, Conn., and Worcester, Mass.

His most important works are: View of the Church; Theological Essays; Letters on Baptism, &c., pub. 1805–12

Austin, Mrs. Sarah, b. about the commencement of the present century, belonging to the celebrated Taylor family of Norwich, Eng., and wife of John Austin, barrister of London. She occupies a deservedly high position as "having introduced the finest types of the German mind to the knowledge and appreciation of the English reader." 1. Characteristics of Goëthe, 1833, 3 vols. 8vo. 2. Collection of Fragments from the German Prose Writers, illustrated with Biographical Notes. 3. Considerations on National Education, 12mo. 4. Sketches of Germany from 1760 to 1814, p. 8vo. 5. Story without an End; several edits. 6. Selections from the Old Testament, 12mo. 7. Letters on Girls' Schools, 12mo. Ranke's History of the Reformation in Germany. Ranke's History of the Popes.

"Of this translation we need only say that it is such as might be expected from the skill, the taste, and the scrupulous integrity of the accomplished lady who, as an interpreter between the mind of Germany and the mind of Britain, has already deserved so well of both countries."—T. B. MACAULAY: *Edin. Rev.*, 1840.

Austin, Wm., of Lincoln's Inn. Devotionis Augustinianæ Flamma, or Devout, Godly, and Learned Meditations, Lon., 1635.

"This work gives us a favourable idea of the piety of the author."

Hæc Homo, or the Excellency of the Creation of Woman, Lon., 1637.

"Taken in some degree from Agrippa de Nobilitate et Præcellentia Fæminei Sextus."

"He was a friend of James Howell, to whom he communicated a poem which he had written on the Passion of Christ, and other poems, which Howell strongly urged him to publish, in a letter written in 1628."

Austin, Wm., has been supposed to be the son of the preceding. Atlas under Olympus, 1664. The Anatomy of the Pestilence, 1666.

Austin, Wm. An Exam. of the First Six Books of Euclid's Elements, Oxf., 1781.

Austin, Wm., M.D., d. 1793. A Treatise on the Stone, Lon., 1791, (reviewed by Dr. Murray Forbes.) Con to Phil. Trans., 1788–90.

Austin, Wm., 1778–1841, lawyer of Mass., grad. Harvard Coll., 1798. 1. Oration on the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, Charlestown, 1801; 2d ed. 2. Letters from London, written during the Years 1802–03, Bost., 1804, 8vo. 3. Essay on the Human Character of Jesus Christ, 1807. 4. Peter Rugg, the Missing Man.

Auther, John. Divine Poems on Various Subjects.

Auvergne, E. D'. See D'AUVERGNE.

Avenant, D'. See DAVENANT.

Avery, Benj. Sermon on Micah vi. 5, 1773.

Avesbury, Robt. de, d. 1356, an early English historian. He styles himself Register of the Archbishop of Canterbury's Court. Roberti de Avesbury Historia de Mirabilibus Gestis Edwardi III. hactenus inedita è Th. Hearne, Oxon., 1720. Appendicem etiam subvexuit in qua inter alia continentur. Letters of King Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn. Avesbury's history comes down no farther than 1356.

"In this work we have a plain narrative of facts, with an apparent candour and impartiality; but his chief excellence lies in his accuracy in point of dates, and his stating all public actions from records, rather than from his own notions."—CHALMERS.

Avison, Chas., 1710–1770, an ingenious English musician. An Essay on Musical Expression, Lon., 1751.

"An amusing and ingenious performance, written with a view of exalting Geminiani, Marcello, and Rameau, at the expense of Handel. Shortly after appeared Remarks, (by Hayes,) to which Avison replied."—LOWNDES.

Awbrey, Tim. Sermons, pub. 1715–31.

Awdeley, John, a printer of some note between the years 1559–1580, "appears to have been an author of several productions, serious ballads, and short moral pieces. . . . An Epitathe upon the Death of Mayster John Viron, 1562. A Poem upon Eccl. xx., 'Remember death, and thou shalt never Sinne,' 1569. 'The Cruel Assault of God's Fort;' without date. Some original stanzas before Gregory Scott's Brief Treatise against certayne Errors, 1574."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

Awsiter, John, M.D. Prof. Works, Lon., 1763–69.

Axferd, John. Coins, Weights, and Measures of the Bible.

Ayckbourn, Hubert. The New Chancery Practice; a condensed Treatise of the Practice of the Court of Chancery, as altered by the recent statutes and orders; 2d ed.

In connexion with T. Ayckbourn, Chancery Practice; 5th ed., 1855, 12mo. Forms of Proceedings in Chancery, 12mo; 5th ed., 1855.

Ayerigg, Benj. Wedding Sermon, 1 Cor. vii. 20, 1715.

Ayers, Ph. The Fortunate Fool.

Ayerst, Wm. The Duty and Motives of Praying for Peace. Ps. cxxii. 6–9, 1712.

Aylesbury, Thomas. Sermons, pub. 1622–59.

Aylesbury, Wm. Trans. into English, Davila's History of the Civil Wars of France.

> "The king [Charles I.] was pleased to command him to translate Davila's History, (he being a perfect master of the Italian language,) which he did with the assistance of his constant friend, Sir Charles Cotterel."

Aylett, Geo. Surgical Works, Lon., 1744–59.

Aylett, Robt, LL.D., a Master in Chancery. Peace with her four Garders; (including Susanna, &c.,) Lon., 1622. A Wife not ready made, but bespoken, 1653. A poetical Pleading for and against Marriage. Divine and moral Speculations, 1654. Devotions; viz.: 1. A good Woman's Prayer. 2. The humble Man's Prayer, 1655. See Censura Literaria; Restituta; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. Dr. Aylett gives the following as his own epitaph.

> "Hæc suprema dies, sit mihi prima quies."
> "Lord! let this last be my first day of rest."—*Restituta.*

Wood states that it was the common report that Robt. Aylett was the author of Britannia Antiqua Illustrata, published under the name of his nephew, Aylett Sammes. When speaking of this unlucky gentlemen, old Anthony "remembers his swashing blow," and disposes of him in the following trenchant style:

> "The common report then was, that not he, but his quondam Uncle, was the author; and to confirm it, was his great ignorance in Matters and Books of Antiquity. I was several times in his company when he spent some weeks this Year in Oxon., and found him to be an impertinent, girning, [grinning,] and pedantical coxcomb; and so ignorant of Authors, that he never heard, before I mentioned it to him, of the great Antiquary, John Leland, or of his printed or manuscript Works, nor any thing of Baleus; nor could he give any account of Authors that are quoted in the said Brittannia Antiqua Illustrata, &c."

Ayleway, or **Ayleworth, Wm.** Epithalamia in Nuptias Caroli II., Lon., 1652. Sermon, 1662. Metaphysica Scholastica, &c., Colon., 1675.

Ayliffe, John, LL.D., a Fellow of New College in Oxford, pub. The Ancient and Present State of the University of Oxford, (Lon., 1714,) compiled chiefly from Wood's History of Oxford. The work gave so much offence from alleged aspersions and misrepresentations, that an order was decreed consigning it to the hands of the hangman to be burnt, and Ayliffe was degraded, and expelled the University. In 1716 he pub. an account of this matter in this "Case." He also gave to the world, 1. Parergon Juris Canonici Anglicani, 1726; 2. The Law of Pawns, Lon., 1732; A New Pandect of the Roman Civil Law, 1734.

> "Ayliffe's work, though learned, is dull and tedious, and stuffed with superfluous matter, delivered in a most confused manner."—*Preface to Brown's Civ. Law.*

Aylmer, G. J. Introduc. to Prac. Arithmetic, Lon., 1812.

Aylmer, or **Ælmer, John,** 1521–1594, an eminent English prelate, was at one time chaplain to the Marquis of Dorset, afterwards Duke of Suffolk, and tutor to his daughter, Lady Jane Grey. See Ascham, Roger. In the convocation held in the first year of Queen Mary, he was one of the six learned men who offered to dispute all the controverted points in religion against the most learned champions of the Papists. Obliged to leave his country, he found a quiet retreat at Zurich. Whilst abroad, he answered a treatise pub. by John Knox, at Geneva, in 1558, against the government of women. The title of this answer is sufficiently curious to be extracted:

> "An Harborowe for faithfull and trewe subiectes, against the late blowne Blaste concerning the Gouernmēt of Wemen; wherein be confuted al such reasons as a straunger of late made in that behalfe. With a Brief Exhortation to Obedience. Strasb., 1559, 4to."

Upon the accession of Elizabeth, he returned, and in 1562 was made Archdeacon of Lincoln, and in 1576 was promoted to the bishopric of London, upon the translation of Bishop Sandys to York.

> "He was well learned in the languages, was a ready disputant, and a deep divine."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Wood tells us of an instance of his tact in exciting the attention of an inattentive auditory, which device, or something equally efficacious, we commend to some preachers of our own day.

> "When his Auditory grew dull and inattentive he would, with some pretty and unexpected conceit, move them to attention Among the rest was this: He read a long Text in *Hebrew*, whereupon all seemed to listen what would come after such strange Words, as if they had taken it for some conjuration: then he shewed their folly, that when he spake *English*, whereby they might be instructed and edified, they neglected, and hearkened not to it; and now to read Hebrew, which they understood no word of, they seem'd careful and attentive."

Aylmer, John. Musæ Sacra: seu Jonas, Jeremiæ, Threni, et Danisæ, Græco redditæ, carmine, Oxon., 1652.

Aylmer, Justin. Assize Sermon: 1 Pet. ii. 7, 1704.

Aylmer, Wm., a convert from Popery. A Recantation Sermon, on 2 Pet. ii. 1, against the errors of Popery, particularly Transubstantiation, &c., Oxon., 1713.

Ayloffe, Sir Joseph, 1709–1781, a distinguished antiquary, was entered at St. John's College, Oxf. in 1724. He completed a Calendar of the Ancient Charters, and of the Scotch and Welsh Rolls in the Tower of London, (pub. Lon., 1780,) commenced by the Rev. Philip Morant. He contributed some papers to the Archeologia, (see vol. iii., pp. 185, 239, 376,) and aided in editing second editions of Hearne's Leland's Collecteana, his Liber Niger, and his Curious Discourses. Mr. Thorp had the benefit of his services in the publication of the Registrum Roffense, in 1769. He also contributed to the publication of the Society of Antiquaries, and to the Vetusta Monumenta. Mr. Gough, referring to his own Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, thus deplores the loss of our author, to whom he applies a title which few men better deserved than Mr. Gough himself:

> "The Society of Antiquaries have published engravings of Five Monuments in Westminster Abbey, with an accurate description by the Montfaucon of England, the late Sir Joseph Ayloffe. When I reflect on his intimate acquaintance with every part of that valuable structure, and the opportunities he had for pursuing his inquiries there, I am at a loss whether to lament his reluctance to continue what he had so happily begun, or my own presumption in attempting to supply his knowledge by vain conjectures. He closed a life devoted to the study of our National Antiquities before three sheets of this work had passed the press; and it can only pay a tribute to his abilities."—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.*
>
> "His extensive knowledge of our national antiquities and municipal rights, and the agreeable manner in which he communicated it to his friends and the public, made him sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance."

Ayme, Isaac. Trichiasis admodum rara, &c., Lon., 1684.

Aymes, John. A Rich Storehouse for the Diseased, Lon., 1670.

Ayray, Jas. A Sermon at the Spanish Ambassador's Chapel, on John i. 19, 1689.

Ayre, John. The Mystery of Godliness, Lon., 1837.

Ayre, Joseph. Christian Philanthropist's Pilgrimage; a Poem, Lon., 12mo. Nature and Origin of Dropsies, 8vo. Disorders of the Liver, 8vo. Treatment of Cholera by Calomel, 8vo. Dropsy in the Brain, 8vo.

Ayre, Wm. Memories of Alex. Pope, Lon., 1745; Four Ethic Epistles opposing some of Mr. Pope's Opinions of Man., 1752.

Ayres, J. A. Legends of Montauk, 12mo, N. Y.

Ayres, John. Works upon Arithmetic and Writing, 1693–1700. The most celebrated penman of his day.

Ayres, P. Emblems of Love, 1687; Poems, 1687; Fables, Lon., 1689.

Ayres, W. T. Notes on Blackstone's Com., Dub., 1780. Severely criticized in the Lon. Monthly Review.

Ayrton, John. Pharmacologia, or the History of Medical Substances, 1818.

Ayrton, S. Practice in Bankruptcy, Lon., 1840.

Ayrton, Edmund, d. 1808, an Eng. musical composer.

Ayscough, Francis. Sermons pub. 1736–55.

Ayscough, Geo. Edward, edited the Works of George, Lord Lyttleton, 1744; pub. Semiramis, a Tragedy, 1777; Letters from an Officer, 1778.

Ayscough, Philip. Sermon, Rom. i. 19, 1729, etc.

Ayscough, Saml., 1745–1804, a clergyman, for about twenty years assistant librarian in the British Museum. In 1783 Mr. Ayscough pub. Remarks on the Letters of an American Farmer, or a Detection of the Errors of Mr. J. Hector St. John, &c. Charles Lamb refers to the work reviewed in a letter in 1805:

> "Oh! tell Hazlitt not to forget to send me the American Farmer I dare say it is not so good a book as he fancies; but a book's a book."

Catalogue of the MSS. Preserved in the British Museum, hitherto undescribed, consisting of 5000 volumes, &c., Lon., 1782.

> "This elaborate catalogue is upon a new plan, for the excellence of which an appeal may safely be made to every visitor of the Museum since the date of its publication."—Chalmers

Mr. Ayscough, Dr. Maty, and Mr. Harper each contributed a third of the labour in the preparation of Catalogues Librorum Impressorum, qui in Museo Britannico ad servantur, 2 vols. folio, 1787.

In 1790, Mr. Stockdale pub. a new edition of the works of Shakspeare, with a "Copious Index to the remarkable Passages and Words," by Mr. Ayscough. The first octavo edition of the great bard in one volume was put forth by Mr. Stockdale in 1784. Some objected to the bulk of the volume, and in the above edition a second title-page was printed for the convenience of those who chose to bind the work in two volumes.

> "But the most valuable circumstance attending this edition is the extensive index to Shakspeare, which occupies nearly 700 pages. . . . Indices, useful in general, are still more so in the case of such authors as Shakespeare, whose language has in many places become obsolete and obscure from time. . . . An index, like the present, will often be found to throw more light on a difficult passage of our celebrated bard, than all his commentators put together."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

We need hardly say that Mr. Ayscough's index, and all other works of a similar character, have been entirely superseded by the invaluable Concordance to Shakspeare of Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke. (See her name.) Mr. Ayscough also compiled indexes for the Monthly Review, The British Critic, the first 56 yearly volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, &c.

> "His labours in literature were of the most useful cast, and manifested a patience and assiduity seldom to be met with; and his laborious exertions in the vast and invaluable library of the British Museum, form a striking instance of his zeal and indefatigable attention. He soon acquired that slight degree of knowledge in several languages, and that technical knowledge of old books and of their authors, and particularly that skill in decyphering difficult writing, which amply answered the most useful purposes of the librarian as well as the visiting scholar."—Chalmers.

Mr. Ayscough died at his apartments in the British Museum, Oct. 30, 1804. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to recommend most earnestly to all authors and publishers the adoption, in all cases where books are of any permanent value, of a copious index. Which of our readers of a literary turn has not, perhaps a dozen times in a day, replaced a book on its shelf, in disappointment and disgust, knowing that some passage was there to which he wished to refer, but which, after an exhaustion of time and patience, he was unable to find from the want of a good index? It is well remarked by the Lon. Monthly Review:

> "The compilation of an index is one of those useful labours for which the public, commonly better pleased with entertainment than with real service, are rarely so forward to express their gratitude as we think they ought to be. It has been considered as a task fit only for the plodding and the dull: but with more truth, it may be said that this is the judgment of the idle and the shallow. The value of any thing, it has been observed, is best known by the want of it. Agreeably to this idea, we, who have often experienced great inconveniences from the want of *indices*, entertain the highest sense of their worth and importance. We know that, in the construction of a good index, there is far more scope for the exercise of judgment and abilities, than is commonly supposed. We feel the merits of the compiler of such an index, and we are ever ready to testify our thankfulness for his exertions."

Authors and editors are often deterred from making an index by the fear of labour; but this is no excuse; if the book be worth publishing, it is worth an index, and the labour can be much reduced by system.

> "A youth of 18 has transcribed the whole of Xenophon's Cyri Expeditio, in order to an Index; and has entered upon Thucydides for the same purpose. Another young man here has attacked Harduin's folio edition of Themistius; and the senior youths of Magdalen School in Oxford are jointly composing an Index to the first volume of Dr. Battie's Isocrates. . . . Give me leave to observe to you that experience has shown us a way of saving much time (perhaps more than half of the whole time required) in transcribing an Author for an Index, by first transcribing all the words of a page, and then getting down the number of the page and line after each word of the page, instead of adding the number immediately as each word is written." (The learned Mr. Merrick in a letter to Dr. Wharton.)—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iv.

The following remarks abundantly support our position:

> "Those authors, whose subjects require them to be voluminous, will do well, if they would be remembered as long as possible, not to omit a duty which authors in general, but especially modern authors, are too apt to neglect—that of appending to their works a good index. For their deplorable deficiencies in this respect, Professor De Morgan, speaking of historians, assigns the curious reason, 'that they think to oblige their readers to go through them from beginning to end, by making this the only way of coming at the contents of their volumes. They are much mistaken; and they might learn from their own mode of dealing with the writings of others, how their own will be used in turn.' We think that the unwise indolence of authors has probably had much more to do with the matter than the reason thus humorously assigned; but the fact which he proceeds to mention is incontestably true. 'No writer (of this class) is so much read as the one who makes a good index,—or so much cited.'"—Henry Rogers: *The Vanity and Glory of Literature.*

Among modern works which might be mentioned as presenting copious indexes are Ball's edition of Robertson's Works, Lon., 1840; Westley and Davis's edition of Gibbon's Decline and Fall, Lon., 1837; some of the publications of that enterprising bibliopole, H. G. Bohn, and many other works that might be cited. But of all full indexes within our knowledge, commend us to that appended to Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, where to eight volumes of text we have more than fourteen hundred columns of index! This scale is, of course, too vast for general imitation, but it teaches a lesson to those who content themselves with giving a few lines of index to a vast body of text! But the greatest example of zeal in this line on record—the first index-maker in the world—is the British House of Commons! In 1778 there were paid for compiling indexes to the Journals of the House of Commons, the following sums: To Mr. Edward Moore, £6,400 as a final compensation for thirteen years' labour; Rev. Mr. Forster, £3,000 for nine years' ditto; Rev. Dr. Roger Flaxman, £3,000 for nine years' ditto; and to Mr. Cunningham, £500 in part for ditto; making a total of £12,900! Nor is this the end thereof. For we may say with Nestor—in another sense—

> "In such *indexes*, although small
> To their subsequent volumes, there is seen
> The baby figure of the giant mass
> Of things to come, at large."—*Troilus and Cressida.*

To quote the same author, give us a good "index," and we will almost excuse an "obscure prologue." Of course, like all good things, indexes may be abused; the pretender will make them the end of his journey, whilst to the true student they will be merely the sign-posts of the road; such charlatans they were, who two centuries since excited the ire of Joseph Glanville, and caused him to exclaim:

> "Methinks 'tis a pitiful piece of knowledge, that can be *learnt* from an index; and a poor ambition to be rich in the inventory of another's treasure."—*The Vanity of Dogmatizing.*

Pope, too, tells us

> "How index-learning turns no student pale,
> Yet holds the eel of science by the tail."—*Dunciad*, B. 2.

But we doubt if much harm was ever done in this way. The very ambition thus censured may lead to real acquisition, and often has. Watts appreciated a good index so highly, that he tells his reader,

> "If a book has no index or good table of contents, 'tis very useful to make one as you are reading it."

We may conclude this rather prolix (we hope it may prove to be a useful) article, by citing the authority of a man of letters, who was never excelled for a practical common-sense view of subjects which engaged his attention.

Dr. Johnson to Richardson respecting a new edition of Clarissa:

> "I wish you would add an *index rerum*, that when the reader recollects any incident, he may easily find it, which at present he cannot do, unless he knows in which volume it is told; for Clarissa is not a performance to be read with eagerness, and laid aside forever; but will be occasionally consulted by the busy, the aged, and the studious; and therefore I beg that this edition, by which I suppose posterity is to abide, may want nothing that can facilitate its use. I am, sir, yours, &c., Sam. Johnson."

It was excellently said by the learned Michael Mattaire—a Corypheus of index-makers himself:

> "Non est acutissimi, fateor, ingenii, non altissimæ eruditionis, Indices contexere. Majorem tamen nil molestiam editori, nil lectori utilitatem affert; cumque rei cujuslibit necessitas ex ipsius utilitate oriatur, et in eadem consistat; quidni affirmem nihil fere esse magis necessarium? Non itaque sum sollicitus, quantillo esse ingenio, quam parum eruditione videar valere, dum literatorum commodis quomodocunque inserviam. In construendis ædibus, operarius bajalusque, non minus architecto prodest."—*Mattaire's Epist. ad D. P. Des Maizeaux;* cited at large in vol. iv. pp. 561–565 of Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.

That true worthy, Fuller—Thomas the quaint—gives his testimony on the same side:

> "An Index is a necessary *implement* and no *impediment* of a book, except in the same sense wherein the *Carriages* of an Army are termed *Impediments.* Without this, a large Author is but a labyrinth, without a clue to direct the Reader therein. I confess, there is a lazy kind of Learning which is only *indical;* when Scholars (like Adders which onely bite the Horse-heels) nible but at the Tables, which are *calces librorum*, neglecting the body of the Book. But, though the *idle* deserve no crutches, (let not a staff be used *by* them, but *on* them,) pity it is the *weary* should be denied the benefit thereof, and industrious Scholars prohibited the accommodation of an Index, most used by those who most pretend to contemn it."—*Worthies.*

The index to Nicholas Antonio's Bibliotheca of Spanish Writers has received great commendation:

> "I have quoted Mr. Baillet, who shews the value of it particularly. He had good reason for recommending even the Indexes, for they are very well formed and useful. The Author has added a short preface to them, which shews his excellent taste and judgment: he has quoted there the thought of a Spanish writer, Indicem Libri ab Autore, Librum ipsum a quovis alio conficiendum esse. 'An Author ought to make the Index to his book, whereas the book itself may be written by any person else.' The contrary method is generally taken; Authors refer to others the pains of making alphabetical Indexes; and it must be owned, that those

gentlemen who are not patient of labour, and whose talent consists only in the fire and vivacity of imagination, had much better let others make the Index to their works; but a man of judgment and application will succeed incomparably better in composing the Tables to his own writings, than a stranger can. There might be a variety of good directions given for the composition of these Tables, which may be justly called the soul of books."—Bayle.

When Baillet lauded Antonio's Index, he was like an epicure, who commends the dish which tickles his own palate. Baillet was such an admirer of a good plump Index, that when Hermant had him snugly installed as Librarian to M. De Lamoignon, the uncouth *helluo librorum* sets to work to make an Index, and an Index Rerum at that!

"Though troubled with a great pain in his legs, which sometimes grew very violent, and notwithstanding the many visits he received, which continually interrupted his labours, he applied himself with so much diligence to the drawing up of an Index of all the subjects treated of in the books in M. De Lamoignon's library, that he finished it in August, 1682, [about two years' labour.] That Index grew to such a length, by the additions he continued to make to it, that it contains thirty-five volumes in folio, all written by M. Baillet himself. When he had finished that laborious, but useful, work, he wrote a Latin preface to it, which he published. We find there an account of the manner in which he drew up that Index. He promised in the same place to write an Index, or Catalogue, of all the authors, whose books were in M. De Lamoignon's library."

Gruter's great work on Inscriptions—Inscriptiones antiquæ totius orbis romani in absolutissimum corpus redactæ, (1st edit., Heidelberg, 1602)—was not only greatly aided by Scaliger, but so anxious was this eminent scholar that the work should be complete, that he devoted ten months to writing an index of 24 classes.

"If it appears surprising that so great a man should undertake so laborious a task, and which seemed so much below him, we ought to consider that such Indexes cannot be made but by a very able man. To succeed in that task, it is necessary to understand perfectly the inscriptions, and know how to distinguish what is peculiar from what is common; and sometimes to illustrate them by some remarks, and explain the sense, not only of words, of which there remain but one or two syllables, but even of single letters."—Le Clerc: *Biblioth. Choisie.*

After finishing his Index, Scaliger wrote the following epigram:

"Si quem dura manet sententia Judicis, olim
Damnatum ærumnis suppliciisque caput;
Hunc neque fabrili lassent Ergastula massa,
Nec rigidas vexent fossa metalla manus.
Lexica contexat: nam cætera quid moror? omnes
Pœnarum facies his labor unus habet."

Le Clerc truly hints that it is not every man that can write, who is capable of making an Index: we have an amusing instance of the evils resulting from carelessness in this matter, in the case of

"The writer who drew up the Index to Delechamp's Athenæus, who says that Euripides lost in one day, his wife, two sons, and a daughter, and refers us to page 60, where nothing like this is found: but we find in page 61, that Euripides going to Icaria, wrote an epigram on a disaster that happened at a peasant's house, where a woman, with her two sons and a daughter, died by eating of mushrooms. Judge, from this instance, what hazards those run who rely on Index-makers."—Bayle.

This only proves that we must have good Index-makers, not that we must do without such aids.

Ayscu, Edward. See Ascu.

Ayshford, Henry, M.D. Tabular Views of the Anatomy of the Human Body, Lon., 1810.

Ayton, Richard. A Voyage round Great Britain, undertaken in the Summer of 1813, and commencing with the Land's End, in Cornwall; the views taken by William Daniel, A.R.A., 1814.

Ayton, or **Aytoun, Sir Robert,** 1570–1638, a native of Fifeshire, in Scotland, was the author of poetical pieces in several languages, viz.: Greek, Latin, French, and English. Among his productions are the following: 1. Ad Jacobum VI. Britanniarum Regem, Angliam petentem, Panegyris, p. 40 inter Delitias Poetarum Scotorum, edit. ab Arturo Jonstono, Amst., 1637, 8vo. 2. Basia, sive strena ad Jacobum Hayum, equitem illustrissimum, p. 54. 3. Lessus in Funere Raphaelis Thorei, Medici, et Poetæ prætantissimi, Londini peste extincti, p. 61, ibid. 4. Carina Caro, p. 63, ib. 5. De Proditione Pulverea, quæ incidit in diem Martis, p. 65, ib. 6. Gratiarum Actio, cum in privatum Cubiculum admitteretur, p. 66, ibid. 7. Epigrammata Varia, ib. 8. In Obitum Ducis Buckingamii, à Filtono cultro extincti, M.D.C.XXVIII. p. 74, ibid.

Sir Robert was educated at St. Andrew's. He was employed both at home and abroad in the service of James I. and Charles I. He was knighted by King James, and appointed by him one of the gentlemen of his bed-chamber, and private secretary to his queen. Ben Jonson declared to Drummond that Sir Robert had an affection for him, (Jonson.) Some of his English pieces, which have been highly commended for their style, were published in Watson's Collection of Scottish Poems, (1706–11.) Aubrey remarks that Mr. John Dryden has seen verses of his, some of the best of that age, printed with some other verses. "Aubrey further states that he was acquainted with all the wits of his time in England." He died at London, March, 1638, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, under a handsome monument of black marble.

Aytoun, William Edmondstoune, b. 1813, is a member of the Edinburgh bar. He succeeded Mr. Moir as Professor of Literature and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, where his lectures, distinguished by great ability and correct literary taste, are in high estimation. He is now editor of that sterling periodical, Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, to which he has long been a valued contributor. *Nom de plume* Augustus Dunshunner.

Mr. Aytoun married a daughter of the gentleman who for so many years delighted the literary world as conductor of Blackwood—Christopher North, *alias* Professor Wilson.

"At the time of the railway mania he flung off a series of papers, the first entitled 'How we got up the Glen Mutchkin Railway,' descriptive of the doings in the Capel Court of Edinburgh and Glasgow; papers which for broad, vigorous humour, and felicitous settings forth of genuine Scotch character, are almost unrivalled."—*Men of the Time.*

Mr. Aytoun wrote many pieces in the Book of Ballads, edited by Bon Gaultier, a *nom de plume,* under which he and Mr. Theodore Martin have contributed to a number of periodicals. 1. Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers, and other Poems, Lon. and Edin., 1849. The popularity of this work is evinced by its having reached its 10th ed. in 1857. It has been printed in America.

"Professor Aytoun has appreciated the wealth of his country's history in themes for the historical ballad. . . . In the volume now before us, he puts forth a sustained power, which, in our estimation, places him in the foremost rank of the poets of his time. His lays combine the best qualities of Macaulay and of William Müller. They have all the historic truth and picturesque force of the former, with all the poetic fire and stately march of the latter. We feel, in reading these lays, that we are dealing, not with shadows, but with living men. We are swept back into the stirring times of old, when brave hearts and high souls declared themselves in brave deeds;—when honour, self-denial, devotion, were living things;—when patriotism and loyalty were active principles, and the worship of mammon had not shrivelled up the sons of men into self-seeking and sordid pride. We thank the poet who elevated our soul by a noble thought—by a delineation of some generous and lofty nature, woven from the visions of his own brain. We doubly thank him who links noble thoughts and noble deeds with some great historic name;—who places the hero living before us, till we can read his eye, and hear his voice, and be swayed by his influence. But above all do we thank him when he rescues some great name from dishonour, and drowns the slander forever in the torrent of our sympathies. This Professor Aytoun has done for two of the noblest, yet most misrepresented, names in Scottish annals. 'The Execution of Montrose' and 'The Burial March of Dundee,' are tributes of historical as well as of poetical justice to the two men of all others the most conspicuous for chivalrous virtue in the annals of modern Europe."—*Dublin University Magazine,* xxxiii. 215.

"The lays before us possess fluency, vigour, and movement, with an elevation of mind which is historical, if not poetical; they have the polish and the skill in the use of figures which might be expected from the professor of rhetoric and belles lettres; they are animated by the sentiment of Jacobitism which is reviving among a certain class of well-minded subjects of Queen Victoria; and they not only display the common knowledge of history, but show, in the prose introductions, that Mr. Aytoun has investigated and thought for himself."—*London Spectator.*

"Professor Aytoun has selected his ballad themes from striking incidents and from stirring scenes in our mediæval Scottish history; some remote as the field of Flodden; others as recent as that of Drummossie Muir; and he has thrown over them the light of an imagination at once picturesque and powerful. . . . The perfervidum ingenium Scotorum—that burning, irrepressible energy of character which, whether directed towards good or towards evil, has ever distinguished our country—breathes throughout all his Lays, and lends even to stern fact the etherealizing hues of fiction."—D. M. Moir: *Sketches of the Poetical Literature of the Past Half Century.*

"Finer ballads than these, we are bold to say, are not to be found in the language."—*London Times.*

"A volume of verse which shows that Scotland has yet a poet. Full of the true fire, it now stirs and swells like a trumpet tone—now sinks in cadences sad and wild as the wail of a Highland dirge."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

2. Fermilian; a Spasmodic Tragedy, by T. Percy Jones, 1854, Edin. and Lon., 12mo.

"It is designed to satirize some modern manifestations of a most false and extravagant taste in poetry; and, although the parody is somewhat long and elaborate, there runs throughout such a happy vein of humour, and the harmony of the verse is so full and flowing, that the reader's interest is never allowed to flag."—*Westm. Rev.,* Oct. 1854.

3. Poland, and other Poems. 4. Bothwell; a Poem; 2d ed., 1856, 8vo. 5. Life and Times of Richard the First, King of England, 1840, 8vo. 6. Ballads of Scotland, 2 vols. fp. 8vo, 1858. See Lon. Athen., 1858, 43

B.

Babbage, Charles, b. 1790, an eminent mathematician, entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees,—that of B.A. in 1814; was appointed Lucasian Professor in the Univ. of Camb., 1828; resigned in 1839; a member of the principal scientific societies of the world. For a full account of Mr. Babbage's Calculating Machine, see Calculating Machines,—Division Arts and Sciences, English Cyclopedia. The following complete list of his writings has been prepared with care:

1. The Preface, jointly with Sir John Herschel; and (2) Continued Products, in Memoirs of the Analytical Society, 4to, Camb., 1813. 3. Essay towards the Calculus of Functions; Phil. Trans., 1815. 4. Essay towards the Calculus of Functions, Pt. 2; Phil. Trans., 1816. 5. Demonstrations of some of Dr. Matthew Stewart's General Theorems; to which is added an Account of some New Properties of the Circle; Roy. Inst. Jour., 1816, vol. i. 6. Observations on the Analogy which subsists between the Calculus of Functions and other Branches of Analysis; Phil. Trans., 1817. 7. Solution of some Problems by means of the Calculus of Functions; Roy. Inst. Jour., 1817. 8. Note respecting Elimination; Roy. Inst. Jour., 1817, p. 355. 9. Account of Euler's Method of Solving a Problem relating to the Knight's Move at Chess; Roy. Inst. Jour., 1817. 10. Some New Methods of Investigating the Sums of Several Classes of Infinite Series; Phil. Trans., 1819. 11. Demonstration of a Theorem relating to Prime Numbers; Edin. Phil. Jour., 1819. 12. Examination of some Questions connected with Games of Chance; Trans. of Roy. Soc. of Edin., 1820, vol. ix. 13. Observations on the Notation employed in the Calculus of Functions; Trans. of Camb. Phil. Soc., 1820, vol. i. 14. Application of Analysis, &c. to the Discovery of Local Theorems and Porisms; Trans. of Roy. Soc. of Edin., vol. ix. 15. Letter to Sir H. Davy, P.R.S., on the Application of Machinery to the Purpose of Calculating and Printing Mathematical Tables, 4to, July, 1822. 16. Note respecting the Application of Machinery to the Calculation of Mathematical Tables; Memoirs of the Astron. Soc., June, 1822, vol. i. 17. Theoretical Principles of the Machinery for Calculating Tables; Brewster's Edin. Jour. of Science, 1823, vol. viii. 18. Observations on the Application of Machinery to the Computations of Mathematical Tables, Dec. 1822; Memoirs of Astron. Soc., 1824, vol. i. 19. Determination of the General Term of a New Class of Infinite Series; Trans. Camb. Phil. Soc., 1824, vol. ii. 20. Observations on the Measurement of Heights by the Barometer; Brewster's Edin. Jour. of Science, 1824. 21. Account of the Repetition of M. Arago's Experiments on the Magnetism Manifested by Various Substances during Rotation, by C. Babbage, Esq., and Sir John Herschel, Bart.; Phil. Trans., 1825. 22. Diving-Bell; Encyc. Metrop., 1826. 23. Electric and Magnetic Rotation; Phil. Trans., 1826, vol. ii. 24. Method of Expressing by Signs the Action of Machinery; Phil. Trans., 1826, vol. ii. 25. Influence of Signs in Mathematical Reasoning; Trans. Camb. Phil. Soc., 1826, vol. ii. 26. Notation; Edin. Encyc. 27. Porisms; Edin. Encyc. 28. Translation of the Differential and Integral Calculus of La Croix, 1 vol. 29. Examples to the Differential and Integral Calculus, 2 vols. 8vo. These two works were executed in conjunction with the Rev. G. Peacock, Dean of Ely, and Sir John Herschel, Bart. 30. Comparative View of the Different Institutions for the Assurance of Life, 8vo, 1826. A German translation of this work was published for the purpose of establishing at Gotha a society for the assurance of lives. 31. A Table of the Logarithms of the Natural Numbers, from 1 to 108,000, 8vo, 1826. These logarithms were used by the computers in the whole of the trigonometric survey of Ireland, and in that part of the English survey subsequent to their publication. There have been several impressions on different-coloured paper,—white, yellow, and fawn. Editions also have been published on white, yellow, and green paper, with the Preface and Introduction translated into the German and Hungarian languages, 1834. 32. Notice respecting some Errors common to many Tables of Logarithms; Mem. Astron. Soc., 4to, 1827, vol. iii. 33. Essay on the General Principles which Regulate the Application of Machinery; Encyc. Metrop. 34. Reflections on the Decline of Science in England, and on some of its Causes, 4to and 8vo, 1830. 35. Examples of the Solution of Functional Equations, 8vo. 36. Sketch of the Philosophical Characters of Dr. Wollaston and Sir H. Davy; extracted from the Decline of Science. 37. Letter to T. P. Courtenay on the Proportion of Births of the two Sexes amongst Legitimate and Illegitimate Children; Brewster's Edin. Jour. of Science, vol. ii., 1829. 38. Economy of Manufactures and Machinery, 8vo, 1832; 4th ed. There are American reprints, and several translations of this work into German, French, Italian, Spanish, and Russian. 39. Letter to Sir David Brewster on the Advantage of a Collection of the Constants of Nature and Art; Brewster's Edin. Jour. of Science, 1832, vol. vi. p. 334. Reprinted by order of the British Association for the Promotion of Science, Camb., 1833. See also pp. 484, 490,—Report of the Third Meeting of the British Association. 40. Letter, written in Cypher, from Mr. Abraham Sharp to Mr. J. Crosthwait, 2d Feb. 1721–22, relative to a Supposed Error in the Division of the Mural Arc at Greenwich, Decyphered by Mr. Babbage. See Life of Flamsteed by Mr. F. Baily, Appendix, pp. 348, 390, 4to, 1835. 41. Specimen of Logarithmic Tables, printed with different-coloured inks and on variously-coloured papers, in 21 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1831.

The object of this work, of which *one single copy only* was printed, is to ascertain by experiment the tints of the paper and colours of the inks least fatiguing to the eye.

One hundred and fifty-one variously-coloured papers were chosen, and the same two pages of my stereotype Table of Logarithms were printed upon them in inks of the following colours: light blue, dark blue, light green, dark green, olive, yellow, light red, dark red, purple, and black.

Each of these twenty volumes contains papers of the same colour, numbered in the same order; and there are two volumes printed with each kind of ink.

The twenty-first volume contains metallic printing of the same specimen in gold, silver, and copper, upon vellum and on variously-coloured papers.

For the same purpose, about thirty-five copies of the complete table of logarithms were printed on thick drawing-paper of various tints.

An account of this work may be found in the Edin. Jour. of Science, (Brewster's,) 1832, vol. vi. p. 144.

42. Barometrical Observations made at the Fall of the Staubbach, by Sir John Herschel, Bart., and C. Babbage, Esq.; Brewster's Edin. Jour. of Science, 1832, vol. vi. p. 224. 43. The Ninth Bridgewater Treatise, 8vo, May, 1837; 2d ed., Jan. 1838. 44. Essay on the Principles of Tools for Turning and Planing Metals, (inserted in the second volume of Turning and Mechanical Manipulation of Charles Holtzapfel,) 1846. 45. Observations on the Temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli, near Naples, with an attempt to explain the causes of the frequent elevation and depression of large portions of the earth's surface in remote periods, and to prove that those causes continue in action at the present time; Proceedings of the Geological Society, 1847. 46. The same Memoir, with a Supplement,—Conjectures on the Physical Condition of the Surface of the Moon, 8vo: privately printed, 1847. 47. The Exposition of 1851; or, Views of the Industry, Science, and Government of England, 1851, 8vo.

Babcock, J. S. Visions and Voices, 12mo, Hart.

Baber, Rev. H. H. Wickliffe's Trans. of the New Testament, Lon., 1811. Psalterium Græcum, a Codice MS. Alexandrino, Lon., 1812. Mr. Baber published this (by subscription) as a portion of the remainder of the task left unfinished by Woide. Twelve copies were printed upon vellum, to match with the same number of vellum copies of the New Testament published by his predecessor. Mr. Baber, with praiseworthy zeal, was desirous of completing the Old Testament; but this "enterprise of great pith and moment" was more than Mr. Baber could himself, with any propriety, be expected to assume. The trustees of the British Museum applied to Parliament for protection in supplying the means to complete the undertaking. The application was successful; and this great work—Vetus Testamentum Græcum ex Cod. MS. Alexandrino, cura et labore H. H. Baber, A.M.—was completed in 1828, (1816–28,) in 4 vols. fol., published at £36 15*s*.

"The types cast in metal by Jackson for Woide are quite fresh and perfect; and, instead of the contracted various readings in the margin being spun out by the letters in full, (as Woide has given them,) fac-similes of such various readings, cut in wood, are inserted precisely in the places where they occur, filling up only the same space with the original. The tail-pieces, or rude arabesque ornaments at the end of each book, are also represented by means of fac-similes in wood; so that the identity of the original is perfectly preserved.

"The work, when complete, will consist of 4 folio volumes,—three of the text of the Old Testament, with a fourth containing prolegomena and notes. The subscribers for the vellum copies are:

"His Majesty's Library. Sir M. M. Sykes, Bart.
"The French King's Library. John Dent, Esq.
"The Royal Library of Berlin. —— Turner, Esq., Trin. Coll., Dubl.
"The Archbishop of Canterbury. Longman, Hurst & Co., (Pentateuch only.)
"The Duke of Devonshire. The Author.
"The Earl Spenser. (One copy undisposed of.)"—*Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron.*

250 copies were printed on paper: the price of the vellum copies was 184 guineas each.

Babington, Benj. Trans. of Gooro Paramatan, Lon., 1820.

Babington, Gervase, d. 1610, successively Bishop of Llandaff, Exeter, and Worcester. Comfortable Notes upon the Five Books of Moses. Exposition upon the Creed, the Commandments, and the Lord's Prayer; with a Conference between Man's Frailty and Faith, and three Sermons: printed in one 4to vol.; again, with additions, in 1615; again, 1637.

Babington, Humphrey. Serm. on Ps. ci. 1, 1678.

Babington, Jno. Geometry and Fireworks, Lon., 1656.

Babington, R. The Law of Auction, Lon., 1826.

Babington, Wm., M.D., 1756–1833. 1. Systematic Arrangement of Minerals, 1795. 2. New System of Mineralogy, 1799. 3. Syllabus of the Course of Chemical Lectures, 1802. 4. Case of Exposure to the Vapour of Burning Charcoal, 1809.

Babington, Zachary. Advice to Grand Juries in Cases of Blood, from Law and Reason, Lon., 1677.

Bache, Alexander Dallas, one of the most distinguished philosophers of the nineteenth century, b. July 19, 1806, in Philadelphia, a great-grandson of Dr. Benj. Franklin; educated at the U.S. Military Acad., West Point; grad. with the highest honours, and became Lieutenant of Engineers of Fortification in 1825: Prof. Math. in Univ. Penna., 1827; organized High School of Phila., and Principal of it, 1841–42; returned to Univ. Penna. 1842–43 as Prof. of Nat. Philos. and Chemistry; resigned on being appointed President of Girard College, Phila. He visited Europe to examine the systems of instruction there, the results of which have been published in one large vol., Phila., 1839, 8vo. A valuable work. In 1833 he edited an ed. of Brewster's Optics, with Notes, Phila., 12mo; Observations at the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory at the Girard Coll., 3 vols. 8vo, 1 vol. plates, 1840–45, Wash., 1847. In 1843, he was appointed Superintendent of the U.S. Coast Survey, which position he still occupies, (1858.)

> "Under his energetic and wise direction it has been fruitful not only in practical benefit to navigators, but in valuable contributions to geodetic and physical science."

The Reports of the U.S. Coast Survey are pub. annually in one large vol. 4to, under the supervision of Professor B., to whose talents it owes its present high position among the learned of both Europe and America. He is a member of the principal scientific societies of the world, and received the medal of the Royal Geog. Soc. for 1858. His principal contributions are 35 valuable papers in the Proc. of the Amer. Ass. for the Advancement of Science, 1849–50–51–53–54–55–56–57–58; 19 papers in the Jour. of the Franklin Institute of Penna., 1831–32–34–35–36–42; 6 papers in the Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., 1834–35–37–40, &c.; Annual Reports to Treasury Dept. on Weights and Measures from 1844 to '56; Amer. Jour. of Science, 1832–33; Proc. Brit. Ass. for Adv. of Science, 1838, &c.

Bache, Mrs. Anna. 1. Clara's Amusements, N. York. 2. The Fireside Screen; or, Domestic Sketches, Phila., 1843, 12mo. 3. Little Clara, 18mo. 4. The Sibyl's Cave. 5. Scenes at Home, 12mo.

Bache, Franklin, M.D., eldest great-grandson of Franklin, b. in Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1792; grad. A.B. in the Univ. of Penna., 1810, and M.D., 1814; Surgeon's Mate, U. States Army, 1813, and full Surgeon, 1814; resigned from the army and entered upon private practice in Phila., 1816; Physician to the Walnut Street Prison, 1824–36; Prof. of Chemistry in the Franklin Institute of Penna., 1826–32; Physician to the Eastern Penitentiary of Penna., 1829–36; Prof. of Chemistry in the Phila. College of Pharmacy, 1831–41; Prof. of Chemistry in Jefferson Med. Coll. of Phila., 1841, which appointment he still holds (1858); President of the American Philos. Society, 1853–54.

Author of: 1. A System of Chemistry for the Use of Students of Medicine, Phila., 1819, 8vo. 2. Supp. to the Amer. ed. of Henry's Chemistry, forming vol. iii., compiled from the addits. in last English ed., 1823. 3. Letter to Roberts Vaux on the Separate Confinement of Prisoners, 1829, pamph. 4. Second do., pub. in Journal of Law, Oct. 1830. 5. In conjunction with George B. Wood, M.D., The Dispensatory of the United States, 1st ed., 1833, 8vo, pp. 1073; 11th ed., 1858, 8vo, pp. 1583. 6. Introductory Lectures on Chemistry, 1841, '43, '44, '48, '49, '52.

Editor of: 1. In conjunction with Robert Hare, M.D., 1st Amer. ed. of Ure's Dictionary of Chemistry, 1821, 2 vols. in 1, 8vo. 2. A System of Pyrotechny, by James Cutbush, 1825, 8vo. 3. In conjunction with others, North Amer. Med. and Surg. Journal, 1826–32, 12 vols.; and contrib. to vols. i., ii., iii., v., vi., viii., ix., x., xi. 4. Turner's Chemistry; 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th Amer. eds., 1830–32–35–40. 5. Dr. Hare's Chemical Compendium, 1836.

Contributor to The Aurora, 1811 (on Muriatic Acid); Memoirs of the Columbian Chemical Soc. of Phila., 1813, 8vo.; Amer. Med. Recorder, vol. i., 1818, iv., 1821; Phila. Jour. of Health, 1830; Hays's Amer. Cyc. of Med. and Surg., 1834–36 (only two vols. pub.); in vol. i., eleven articles, in vol. ii., four articles; Amer. Jour. of Pharmacy, vol. i., 1835, vol. viii., 1842, vol. iii., N.S., 1855.

Dr. Bache also trans. from the French M. Morand's Memoir on Acupuncturation, 1825, 12mo; and he was a member of the Pub. Com. of the U. States Pharmacopœia, as prepared upon the decennial revisions of 1830, '40, and '50.

Bache, R. The Manual of a Pennsylvania Justice of the Peace, Phila., 1810–14. The Case of Alien Enemies Considered and Decided, &c., 1813.

Bache, Richard, 1794–1836, Captain of Ordnance U.S. Army. Notes on Colombia, 1822–23, Phila., 1827, 8vo.

Bache, William. Inaugural Dissertation on Carbonic Acid Gas, Phila., 1794, 8vo.

Bachman, John, D.D., LL.D., b. 1790, Dutchess co., N.Y., a distinguished naturalist; licensed to preach in 1813; pastor of the German Lutheran Church in Charleston, S.C., from 1815 to the present time, (1858.) He was an associate of Audubon, (*q. v.*,) whom he assisted in the preparation of his great work on Ornithology, and was the principal author of the work on the Quadrupeds of North America, illustrated by Audubon and his sons. Defence of Luther and the Reformation, Charleston, 1853. Sermon on the Doctrine and Discipline of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, 1837. Design and Duties of the Christian Ministry, 1848. The Doctrine of Unity of the Human Race Examined on the Principles of Science, 1850. Notice of the Types of Mankind, (by Nott and Gliddon;) with an Examination of the Charges contained in the Biography of Dr. Morton, 1854. Examination of Prof. Agassiz's Sketch of the Natural Provinces of the Animal World, and their Relations to the Different Types of Men, 1855. Characteristics of Genera and Species as applicable to the Doctrine of the Unity of the Human Race, 1854. Catalogue of Phœnogamous Plants and Ferns growing in the Vicinity of Charleston, S.C. See South Car. Med. Jour.

Back, Sir George, 1796–1857, b. at Stockport, entered the navy at an early age. He accompanied Sir John Franklin on his Northern voyage in 1818 and those of 1819 and '23 to explore the Arctic regions. In 1833 he undertook an overland journey in search of Capt. Ross. 1. Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish River and along the Shores of the Arctic Ocean in the Years 1833–34–35.

> "Of all the voyages of discovery entered upon within our recollection, none engaged public interest so thoroughly as the expedition the fruits of which are before us."—*Lon. Athen.*

2. Perils and Escape of H.M. Ship Terror, 1838, 8vo.

Backhouse, James. Sermon on 2 Cor. iv. 5, 1758.

Backhouse, Thos. Surveys of Harbours in N. Scotia.

Backhouse, W. On Life Annuities, 1778.

Backhouse, Wm., Fellow of Christ's Coll. and Vicar of Meldreth. The History of the Man of God who was sent from Judah to Bethel: Sermon on 1 Kings xiii. 1: a Caution against Religious Delusion, Camb., 1763.

Backhouse, Wm., 1593–1662, a noted alchemist. He trans. from the French The Pleasant Fountain of Knowledge, 1644. The Complaint of Nature and the Golden Fleece; a trans. from Solomon Trismosin, Master to Paracelsus. Backhouse adopted Elias Ashmole as his son in mystical philosophy.

Backus, Azel, D.D., 1765–1816, Pres. of Hamilton Coll., New York, pub. Sermons, 1797–1813.

Backus, Chas., D.D., 1749–1803, a native of Norwich, Connecticut, pub. Sermons, 1795–1801, and a volume on Regeneration.

Backus, Isaac, 1724–1806, a distinguished Baptist minister of Massachusetts, was b. at Norwich, in Connecticut. His principal work is a History of New England, with particular reference to the Baptists, 1777–84. He pub. an Abridgment in 1804, bringing down the work to that date.

Backus, J. Laws rel. to Sheriff, &c. in Conn.

Bacon, Mr. An Ordinance for Preventing the Spreading of Heresies, presented to the House of Commons by him and Mr. Teat, with Observations thereupon, Lon., 1646.

Bacon, of Gray's Inn. Rights of the Kingdom, or Customs of our Ancestors touching our Kings and Parliament, Lon., 1682.

Bacon, Anne, 1528?–1600? was the second daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, the wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and mother of the illustrious Sir Francis Bacon, Baron Verulam. It is worthy of observation that the four daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke all formed distinguished matrimonial alliances: 1. Mildred married Lord Burleigh; 2. Anne, Sir Nicholas Bacon; 3. Elizabeth, Sir John Russell, son of the Earl of Bedford; and, 4. Catherine, Sir Henry Killigrew. The subject of our memoir was eminent for learning and piety, and well versed in the Greek, Latin, and Italian tongues. At an early age she translated from the Italian into English twenty-five sermons, written by Barnardine Ochine, concerning the Predestination and Election of God, published about 1550. She translated Bishop Jewel's Apology for the Church of England, from the original Latin into English. This translation has been commended as "both faithful and elegant." Archbishop Parker, to whom the manuscript had been submitted, returned it printed, "knowing that he had hereby done for the best, and in this point used a reasonable policy; that is, to prevent such excuses as her modesty would have made in stay of publishing it." It was printed in 1564 and in 1600. When she sent the archbishop the MS., it was accompanied with a letter to the prelate in Greek, which he answered in the same language. Beza dedicated to this learned lady his Meditations. Interesting details connected with her literary history will be found in Ballard's Memoirs of British Ladies, and in Birch's Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth, where are some of her letters at length.

Bacon, Anthony, b. 1558, brother of Sir Francis Bacon. Mem. of Reign of Q. Eliz., pub. by Dr. Birch.

Bacon, Delia. Philosophy of the Plays of Shakspeare Unfolded; with a Preface by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Lon., 1857, 8vo.

> "From Mr. Hawthorne we learn that Miss Bacon originally meant to issue this book in America, as 'she wished her own country to have the glory of solving the enigma of those mighty dramas and thus adding a new and higher value to the loftiest productions of the English mind.' We grieve to think her purpose failed, and that the book appears with the disadvantage of an English name on the title. Mr. Hawthorne—as every reader of the 'Scarlet Letter' knows—is a humourist of peculiar kind; but his concluding paragraph of introduction to this wild and silly book crowns the list of his drolleries. In the preface to a volume designed to rob Shakspeare of his literary glories, Mr. Hawthorne says, 'It is for the public to say whether my countrywoman has proved her theory. In the worst event, if she has failed, her failure will be more honourable than most people's triumphs; since it must fling upon the old tombstone at Stratford-on-Avon the noblest tributary wreath that has ever lain there.' Fie! Mr. Hawthorne!"—*Lon. Athen.*, April 11, 1857.

Bacon, Francis, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Alban's, 1560–1–1626, one of the most illustrious of modern philosophers, was the youngest son of Sir Nicholas and Lady Anne Bacon. He was b. at York-House, in the Strand, London, on the 22d of January. As a child he was remarkable for quickness of thought and great precision and force of language. These qualities attracted the notice of Queen Elizabeth, who playfully called him her young Lord Keeper, intimating his probable succession to his father's honours. Ben Jonson represents him as marked for this distinction, even before the sagacity of the Queen had prompted the prediction. Jonson was one of the party who partook of Chancellor Bacon's hospitality at York-house, on January 22, 1620, the sixtieth birth-day of the host; the poet celebrated the occasion in choice poetry, of which the following is a specimen:

> "Hail, happy genius of this ancient pile!
> How comes it all things so about thee smile?
> The fire, the wine, the men—and in the midst
> Thou stand'st, as if some mystery thou didst.
> England's high Chancellor, the destined heir
> In his soft cradle, to his father's chair;
> Whose even thread the fates spin round and full,
> Out of their choicest and their whitest wool."

In his 13th year he was entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he remained for three years and a half. We must make great allowances for the statement so confidently asserted, that at this early age he had not only detected the fallacies of the philosophy of Aristotle, but had mentally projected the substitution of that "more excellent way" of arriving at truth, the introduction of which has placed him in the first rank of modern philosophers. That he was dissatisfied with the canonical authorities of the prevailing school, and felt that there was a vitality in the teachings of truth which revolted at the artificial barriers so rigidly imposed by the "philosophy falsely so called," to which it was the habit to bow with unquestioning submission—this we do not doubt. He had, to use his own words in later years, taken "all knowledge to be his province," and his was not a mind to be patiently trammelled by any system. After leaving college he visited France, in the train of Sir Amias Paulet. Whilst abroad, he wrote the Notes on the State of Europe, which we find in his works. In February, 1580, he was summoned home by the death of his father. Being very slenderly provided for, he made an application to government to obtain some certain source of income, which would allow him to devote his attention to literature and politics. Most unfortunately for the cause of science, this application was unsuccessful. Choosing the law as his profession, he obtained a good deal of practice, but it is not unlikely that the opinion of the queen was shared by many, and prevented his gaining any brilliant reputation as a profound lawyer. "Bacon," said Elizabeth, "has a great wit and much learning, but in law showeth to the uttermost of his knowledge, and is not deep." There is great reason to suspect much injustice in this opinion. Where he had every right to expect encouragement and aid from his powerful relative, Lord Burleigh, he seems to have encountered any thing but a spirit of kindness and good will. It was natural, therefore, that he should attach himself to the party of Burleigh's opponent, the Earl of Essex; and this nobleman heartily espoused his cause. We grieve to say that the disinterested kindness of the earl was repaid by the basest ingratitude. When his unhappy patron bowed his head in his hour of darkness and desolation, Francis Bacon was by his side,—not as the sympathizing friend, to cheer, to comfort, and to console, but he was there as the accusing fiend, to condemn,—as the heartless executioner, to bind and manacle the victim, and cast him "to the lions." Nor satisfied with this, he hesitated not to affix a stigma to his benefactor's grave, and rehearse, for the information of posterity, the "Declaration of the Treasons of Robert, Earl of Essex!" When we remember this disgraceful transaction, we feel that we have no right to censure the portrait drawn by a great poet, of our greater author—

> "The wisest, brightest, meanest, of mankind."

Yet Mr. Montagu can herein justify Bacon, and plead for him "as a man pleadeth for his first-born!" How true it is that the biographer and the lover are almost synonymous terms! Mr. Montagu, in order to defend a bad cause, is obliged, as is usual in such cases, to plead a bad principle; viz. that a lawyer in the advocacy of his brief is permitted, nay obliged, to ignore moral honesty, truth, justice, and every other virtue, if the interest of his client shall require such a tremendous sacrifice, such wholesale abnegation of the very foundations of public and private morality. We do not use Mr. Montagu's phraseology, but we do not "in the estimation of a hair" overstrain the statement of what is done every day in our "courts of justice."(!) Mr. Macaulay's remarks upon this subject, and in the same connexion, are much to the purpose. See his Essay on Lord Bacon.

In 1593 he sat as member for the county of Middlesex. Fortunately, we have a graphic sketch of Bacon as the orator, by his friend Ben Jonson:

> "There happened in my time one noble speaker who was full of gravity in his speaking. His language, when he could spare or pass by a jest, was nobly censorious. No man ever spoke more neatly, more pressly, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered. No member of his speech but consisted of his own graces. His hearers could not cough or look aside from him without loss. He commanded where he spoke, and had his judges angry and pleased at his devotion. No man had their affections more in his power. The fear of every man that heard him was lest he should make an end."—*Discoveries.*

Bacon's earliest publication was the first part of his celebrated Essays, or Counsels, afterwards considerably augmented. The Elements of the Common Law of England, written in 1596, and The History of the Alienation Office, written in 1598, were not published until after his death. The Essays attained immediate popularity, and were translated into Latin, French, and Italian.

In July, 1603, Bacon was presented to King James I., at Whitehall, and received the honour of knighthood. In 1604 he was appointed King's Counsel; shortly after which he married Alice, the daughter of Benedict Barnham, Esq., Alderman. In the next year appeared his treatise on The Advancement of Learning, which was the basis of the *De Augmentis*. The De Sapientia Veterum was published in 1609.

In 1616, Sir Francis Bacon was sworn of the Privy Council, and in March, 1617, he received the appointment of Keeper of the Great Seal. He was much beholden for his preferment to the influence of Buckingham, and not a little to his personal solicitation of the King, in which he was not backward to assert his merits and fitness for the post of Lord Keeper. On the 4th of January, 1618, he was made Lord High Chancellor, and on the 11th of July ensuing he was ennobled by the title of Baron of Verulam, and three years later was raised to the dignity of Viscount St. Alban's. Fain would we leave him in this exalted position, but, alas! a great fall was at hand. King James had been compelled by his necessities to summon a Parliament; and its Committee in the Courts of Justice reported on the 15th March, that abuses of no common order had been charged.

> "The Person," said the chairman, "against whom the things are alleged, is no less than the Lord Chancellor; a man so endued with all parts, both of nature and of art, as that I will say no more of him, being not able to say enough."

Our limits forbid any other than a brief notice of this melancholy portion of the Lord Chancellor's history. The reader will find an admirable analysis of the whole subject, as well as of the Baconian philosophy, in Mr. Macaulay's well-known essay on Lord Bacon. That there were extenuating circumstances in the well-founded charges against the Chancellor, may be admitted, without making him a false witness against himself in his memorable confession.

> "Upon advised consideration of the charges, descending into my own conscience, and calling my memory to account as far as I

> am able, I do plainly and ingenuously confess that I am guilty of corruption, and do renounce all defence."

To the committee of the Lords who were sent to inquire if this confession were indeed signed by himself, his pathetic answer was: "My Lords, it is my act, my hand, my heart. I beseech your lordships to be merciful to a broken reed!"

The sentence passed upon the offender was a fine of £40,000, imprisonment in the Tower during the King's pleasure, incapacity to hold any office in the state, or to sit in Parliament, and banishment for life from the verge of the Court. This heavy sentence proved to be little more than a matter of form. He was confined in the Tower but two days, his fine was released by the King, he was suffered to appear at Court, and in 1624 the political incapacity under which he still suffered was removed. His seat as a peer in the House of Lords was again open to him, and he was summoned to the next Parliament, though he thought proper to decline attendance. His habits of improvidence still followed him in his retreat. The teacher of philosophic humility and moderation excited the astonishment of a prince by his ostentation, and the author of the Essays on Economy and Improvidence was continually harassed by domestic debts. Prince Charles, encountering his imposing equipage and numerous train on the road, exclaimed with admiration: "Do what we can, this man scorns to go out in snuff."

His faithful friend, Rare Ben Jonson, groups together his sunshine and twilight in a few pathetic lines:

> "My conceit of his person was never increased towards him by his place or honours; but I have and do reverence him for the greatness that was only proper to himself, in that he seemed to me ever, by his work, one of the greatest men and most worthy of admiration that had been in many ages. In his adversity I ever prayed that God would give him strength; for greatness he could not want."

The ex-chancellor survived his political bankruptcy five years. The cause of his death is well known. Anxious to test a theory that he had formed relative to the efficacy of snow in arresting animal putrefaction, he one cold day left his coach, near Highgate, bought a fowl at an adjoining cottage, and stuffed it with snow. He was suddenly seized with an alarming sensation of chilliness, and was carried to the mansion of the Earl of Arundel, at Highgate, where he lingered for a week, and expired on Easter morning, 1626, in the arms of his friend, Sir Julius Cæsar. His last letter was written to his host, who was then absent from home. In this letter he calls himself the "martyr of science," and compares himself to Pliny the Elder, who lost his life in the cause of investigation. In his will he leaves his name and memory to men's charitable speeches, "to foreign nations, and to my own countrymen, after some time be passed over."

We shall now proceed to review, briefly, the literary productions of the distinguished subject of our memoir. We have already referred to Mr. Basil Montagu as a biographer, and frankly expressed our dissent from some of his conclusions respecting the character of one the influence of whose name is great enough for any thing but successful resistance to the verdict of unconquerable truth. But we should be justly blamed did we omit to record our gratitude to Mr. Montagu for his splendid edition of the Works of Lord Bacon, in 17 vols. 8vo, 1825–34: £8 18*s*. 6*d*.; large paper, £26 15*s*. 6*d*. See ELLIS, R. LESLIE.

It is deeply to be regretted that Lord Bacon never carried out a favourite plan long cherished by him, of

> "Reducing or perfecting the course, or corps, of the Common Law, digesting or recompiling them, so that the entire body and substance of Law should remain; only discharged of idle, or unprofitable, or hurtful matter. I dare not advise to cast the law into a new mould. The work which I propound tendeth to pruning and grafting the Laws, and not to ploughing up and planting it again; for such remove I hold a perilous innovation."

His Elements of the Laws of England, published in 1636, consists of, 1. A Collection of some Principal Rules and Maxims of the Common Law, with their Latitude and Extent. We have here but twenty-five out of three hundred Rules which he had collected:

> "I thought good, before I brought them all into form, to publish some few, that by the taste of other men's opinions, in this first, I might receive either approbation in my own course, or better advice for the altering of others which remain; for it is great reason that that which is intended to the profit of others, should be guided by the conceits of others."

The excellence of that which we possess makes us grieve that we have so small a proportion of that which the author designed:

> "Though some great masters of the Law did outgo him in bulk and particularly in cases: yet in the science of the grounds, and mysteries of the Law, he was exceeded by none."—*Preface to Blackstone's Anal.*

What an invaluable acquisition to the legal and philosophical literature of the world would have been Bacon's Illustrations of Three Hundred Rules and Maxims of the Common Law! With that keenness of perception, profundity of judgment, and critical accuracy of definition, which distinguished this legal philosopher, we should have had a noble compend of juridical wisdom; an invaluable auxiliary to the teachings of that Volume which enforces equity and truth in the duties of this life by the solemn sanctions of the life to come. Bacon's royal master would then have had a double claim upon the gratitude of mankind, in the inestimable version of the inspired Scriptures, and in one of the grandest conceptions of human wisdom. The second portion of The Elements of the Common Law, was styled by its author, The Use of the Law for Preservation of our Persons, Goods, and Good Names, according to the Laws of this Land. This treatise has been praised as

> "Not only completely fitted for the improvement of such as study the Law, but also the Book in the world best calculated to give every man of good sense and unbiassed judgment, both a general idea, and a good opinion of the Law, which is represented therein in that light which is at once the fairest, fullest, and most agreeable."

The best-known law treatise of Lord Bacon is his Reading on the Statute of Uses, which was delivered before the Society of Gray's Inn about the year 1600. This can be considered only an unfinished design:

> "A profound treatise on the subject, as far as it goes."—HARGRAVE.

The History of the Alienation Office has been cited as a proof of

> "How great a master he was not in one Law only, but in our History and Antiquities; so that it may be justly said, there never fell any thing from his pen which more clearly and fully demonstrated his abilities."

The History of Henry VII. has been censured by Dr. Johnson as evincing a want of care usual to the day:

> "It is but of late that Historians bestow pains and attention in consulting records, to attain to accuracy. Bacon, in writing his History of Henry VII., does not seem to have consulted any, but to have just taken what he found in other histories, and blended it with what he learned by tradition."

But Bishop Nicolson, speaking of the authors who have written concerning the reign of Henry VII., cannot sufficiently commend our historian:

> "This good work was most effectually undertaken and completed by the incomparable Sir Francis Bacon, who has bravely surmounted all those difficulties, and passed over those rocks and shallows, against which he took such pains to caution other less experienced historians. He has perfectly put himself into King Henry's own garb and livery, giving as sprightly a view of the secrets of his Council, as if himself had been President in it."—*English Historical Library.*

Catherine Macaulay, on the other hand, blames the historian for flattering King James

> "So far as to paint his grandfather, Henry the Seventh, in an amiable light."—*Catherine Macaulay's History of England*, vol. i.

We proceed to the consideration of Bacon's philosophical writings. His Essays, or Counsels, Civil and Moral, were first published in 1597; 2d edition, with additions, in 1612; 3d, still further augmented, in 1624. In the dedication to his brother, Anthony Bacon, the author states that he published his Essays "because many of them had stolen abroad in writing," and he was anxious to give a correct impression of them.

> "To write just treatises requires leisure in the writer, and leisure in the reader. . . . The word [Essays] is late, but the thing is ancient; for Seneca's Epistles to Lucilius, if you mark them well, are but Essays, that is, dispersed meditations, though conveyed in the form of Epistles."—*From the intended Preface to the 2d edition.*

This is the work by which Bacon is best known to the majority of readers.

> "The first in time, and, we may justly say, the first in excellence, of English writings on moral prudence, are the Essays of Bacon. . . . The transcendent strength of Bacon's mind is visible in the whole tenor of these Essays, unequal as they must be from the very nature of such compositions. They are deeper and more discriminating than any earlier, or almost any later, work in the English language; full of recondite observations, long matured, and carefully sifted. . . . Few books are more quoted, and, what is not always the case with such books, we may add, that few are more generally read. In this respect they lead the van of our prose literature; for no gentleman is ashamed of owning that he has not read the Elizabethan writers; but it would be somewhat derogatory to a man of the slightest claim to polite letters, were he unacquainted with the Essays of Bacon."—*Hallam's Introduc. to the Lit. of Europe.*

> "The virtue of these Essays is too well allowed to require any comment. Without the elegance of Addison, or the charming egotism of Montaigne, they have acquired the widest circulation; and if Bacon had written no more, they would have bequeathed his name undying to posterity. Burke preferred them to the rest of his writings, and Dr. Johnson observed, that 'their excellence and value consists in their being the observations of a strong mind operating upon life, and, in consequence, you will find there what you seldom find in other books.'"—*Malone's Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds: Rose's Biog. Dict.:* read the whole of this excellent sketch of Bacon and his writings.

> "Under the head of *Ethics* may be mentioned the small volume to which he has given the title of *Essays;* the best known and the most popular of all his works. It is also one of those where the superiority of his genius appears to the greatest advantage; the novelty and depth of his reflections often receiving a strong relief from the triteness of his subject. It may be read from beginning to end in a few hours; and yet, after the twentieth perusal, one seldom fails to remark in it something overlooked before. This indeed is a characteristic of all Bacon's writings, and is only to be accounted for by the inexhaustible aliment they furnish to our own thoughts, and the sympathetic activity they impart to our torpid faculties."—*Dugald Stewart, 1st Prel. Diss. to Encyc. Brit.*

About the 26th year of his age, Bacon formed the first sketch of the great work which he designed completing in his "Instauration of the Sciences." This sketch he entitled *Temporus Partus Maximus;* The Greatest Birth of Time. In writing, towards the close of his life, to Father Fulgentio, a learned Italian, who had asked of him an account of his works, he remarks,

> "Equidem memini me quadraginta abhinc annis juvenile opusculum circa has res confecisse, quod magnâ prorsus fiduciâ et magnifico titulo, 'Temporis Partum maximum,' inscripsi."

The Treatise on the Advancement of Learning, which was the germ of the De Augmentis Scientiarum, (pub. 1623,) was published in 1605.

> "In this, indeed, the whole of the Baconian philosophy may be said to be implicitly contained, except, perhaps, the second book of the Novum Organum."

De Sapientia Veterum [The Wisdom of the Ancients] 1609. "Written," as he says, "in the midst of a term and Parliament."

> "A work which, if it had proceeded from any other writer, would have been considered as a masterpiece of wit and learning, but which adds little to the fame of Bacon."—T. B. MACAULAY.

In this work, he applies morally or politically

> "Most of the fables of the Greek Mythology, sometimes displaying remarkable acuteness and penetration; at other times an exuberance of fancy which amuses rather than instructs."

Novum Organum, 1620. This work was immediately honoured by "the warmest expressions of admiration from the ablest men of Europe."

> "The greatest of all his works, and the central pile of that edifice of philosophy on which the world has bestowed his name. The Novum Organum was received with unbounded applause of the learned, both in his own and foreign nations, and placed the fame of its author at once above that of every other living author."

This work was valued by Bacon above all his other writings; twelve times was it revised, altered, and corrected, year by year, before publication. This ambitious title, in which the author enters the lists with the ancient "Organon," the logical text-book of Aristotle, shows the confidence which the modern philosopher entertained in the value of his improvements in the art of reasoning. This production is to be accepted as the second part of the Instauratio Magna, which he tells us was to be "the science of a better and more perfect use of reason in the investigation of things, and of the true aids to the understanding;" in other words, an exposition of the inductive method; what we now term the Baconian philosophy. The Novum Organum by no means answers the expressed design of the author. We mean that he has not filled his own sketch.

> "The aphorisms into which he has digested it being rather the heads or theses of chapters, at least in many places, that would have been farther expanded. And it is still more important to observe that he did not achieve the whole of this summary that he had promised; but out of nine divisions of his method, we only possess the first, which he denominates prærogitivæ. Eight others, of exceeding importance to logic, he has not touched at all, except to describe them by name, and to promise more. . . . His terminology is often a little affected, and, in Latin, rather barbarous. The divisions of his prerogative instances in the Novum Organum, are not always founded upon intelligible distinctions. And the general obscurity of the style, neither himself nor his assistants being good masters of the Latin language, which, at the best, is never flexible or copious enough for our philosophy, renders the perusal of both his great works too laborious for the impatient reader. Brucker has well observed that the Novum Organum has been neglected by the generality, and proved of far less service than it would otherwise have been in philosophy, in consequence of these very defects, as well as the real depth of the author's mind."—HALLAM.

To the celebrated Sir Henry Wotton the author sent three copies of this book, which gift was rewarded by a very laudatory letter from this famous statesman, diplomatist, and author. The Novum Organum has received the commendations of very eminent authorities, both in the author's own time, and in every successive generation. Like all productions of genius, it likewise elicited some censorious criticisms.

> "The geniuses laughed at it, and men of talent and acquirement, whose studies had narrowed their minds into particular channels, incapable of understanding its reasonings, and appreciating its originality, turned wits for the purpose of ridiculing the new publication of the philosophic Lord Chancellor. Dr. Andrews, a forgotten wit of those days, perpetrated a vile pun upon the town and title of St. Alban's, by saying, in some doggerel verses, that it was on the high road to *Dunce table.* i. e. Dunstable; and therefore appropriate to the author of such a book. Mr. Secretary Cuffe said that it was 'a book which a fool could not have written, and a wise man would not.' King James declared it was like the Peace of God—'it passeth all understanding.' Coke wrote, under a device on the title page, of a ship passing through the pillars of Hercules,
>
> 'It deserveth not to be read in schools,
> But to be freighted in the ship of fools.'"

To such hypercriticism, the author's faithful friend in prosperity and affliction—the friend who had rejoiced in the rise, and wept over the fall, of "England's High Chancellor," who not only participated in his festive hospitality in that "high day," when "all things did about him smile," but entered into his closet on his behalf, in his hour of darkness and disgrace, to pray that God would "give him strength in his day of adversity,"—twice *Rare* Ben Jonson thus adverts, when he declares that the Novum Organum,

> "Though by the most of superficial men who cannot get beyond the title of Nominals, it is not penetrated or understood, it really openeth all defects of learning whatsoever, and is a book
>
> 'Qui longum noto scriptori proragat ævum.
> 'To latest time shall hand the author's name.'"

Morhof, in his Polyhistor, commends this work in the highest terms, remarking that he

> "Had found but very little in the books since written by Englishmen, the grounds of which he had not long before met with in Bacon; the extent of his genius struck him with admiration, as it must do every man who takes the pains to understand him; because, though this new knowledge of his be very difficult, and requires much study and application to master it, yet it leads to the knowledge of things, and not of words."

Voltaire is not behind in commendation:

> "The most singular and the best of all his pieces is that which is most useless and least read, I mean his Novum Scientiarum Organum; this is the scaffold with which the new Philosophy was raised, and when the edifice was built, part of it, at least the scaffold, was no longer of service. The Lord Bacon was not yet acquainted with nature, but then he knew, and pointed out, the several paths that led to it."—*Letters on the English Nation; quoted in the Biog. Brit.* The whole of this excellent article should be perused.

Let us quote the opinions of a few modern writers:

> "Though he possessed, in a most eminent degree, the genius of philosophy, he did not unite with it the genius of the sciences; the methods proposed by him for the investigation of truth, consisting entirely of precepts which he was unable to exemplify, had little or no effect in accelerating the rate of discovery."—CONDORCET: *in Dugald Stewart's Prel. Diss. to Encyc. Brit.*

> "The merits of Bacon, as the father of Experimental Philosophy, are so universally acknowledged, that it would be superfluous to touch upon them here. The lights which he has struck out in various branches of the Philosophy of Mind have been much less attended to. . . In the extent and accuracy of his *physical* knowledge, he was far inferior to many of his predecessors; but he surpassed them all in his knowledge of the laws, the resources, and the limits of the human understanding."—DUGALD STEWART, *ibid.*

> "Without any disparagement to the admirable treatise De Augmentis, we must say, that, in our judgment, Bacon's greatest performance is the first book of the Novum Organum. All the peculiarities of his extraordinary mind are found there in the highest perfection. Many of the aphorisms, but particularly those in which he gives examples of the influence of the idola, show a nicety of observation that has never been surpassed. Every part of the book blazes with wit, but with wit which is employed only to illustrate and decorate truth. No book ever made so great a revolution in the mode of thinking, overthrew so many prejudices, introduced so many new opinions."—T. B. MACAULAY: the reader should peruse and reperuse this admirable article.

The De Augmentis Scientiarum, a translation of the Advancement of Learning, revised and enlarged, (see *ante,*) was published in 1623. The Biblical Simile of King James has been imputed to this, as well as the preceding, work. The translation was made by Ben Jonson, George Herbert, and other friends.

Apothegms, 1625.

> "The best jest-book ever given to the public."—*Edin. Rev.*, No. 132.

Translation of Psalms into English Verse, 1625.

> "Aubrey declared Lord Bacon to have been a good poet, but in this work his piety is more to be commended than his poetry. It was dedicated to his friend, the incomparable George Herbert."

Among his principal works may also be reckoned the Sylva Sylvarum and the New Atlantis. A list will be found in Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica. Mr. Montagu's complete edition, published 1825–34, comprises no less than 17 volumes. As the reader will frequently find in notices of Bacon's philosophy references to the Instauratio Magna, or Instauration of the Sciences, we can hardly properly dismiss our subject without giving a brief programme (abbreviated from Mr. Hallam's excellent Introduction to the Lit. of Europe—a book which should be in every library) of this noble project of Lord Bacon:

> "The Instauratio Magna, dedicated to James, is divided, according to the magnificent ground-plot of its author, into six parts.

> "The first of these he entitles Partitiones Scientiarum, comprehending a general summary of that kind of knowledge which mankind already possess; yet not merely treating this affirmatively, but taking special notice of whatever should seem deficient or imperfect; sometimes even supplying, by illustration or pre-

cept, these vacant spaces of science. This first part he declares to be wanting in the Instauratio. It has been chiefly supplied by the treatise De Augmentis Scientiarum; yet, perhaps, even that does not fully come up to the amplitude of his design.

"The second part of the Instauratio was to be, as he expresses it, 'the science of a better and more perfect use of reason in the investigation of things, and of the true aids of the understanding,' the new logic or inductive method in which what is eminently styled the Baconian philosophy consists. This, as far as he completed it, is known to all by the name of the Novum Organum. But he seems to have designed a fuller treatise in place of this; the aphorisms into which he has digested it being rather the heads or theses of chapters, at least in many places, that would have been farther expanded. It is entitled by himself Partis secundæ summa, digesta in aphorismos." See preceding remarks.

"The third part of the Instauratio Magna was to comprise an entire natural history, diligently and scrupulously collected from experience of every kind; including under that name of natural history every thing wherein the art of man has been employed on natural substances, either for practice or experiment; no method of reasoning being sufficient to guide us to truth as to natural things, if they are not themselves clearly and exactly apprehended. It is unnecessary to observe that very little of this immense chart of nature could be traced by the hand of Bacon, or in his time. His Centuries of Natural History, containing about one thousand observed facts and experiments, are a very slender contribution towards such a description of universal nature as he contemplated: these form no part of the Instauratio Magna, and had been compiled before. . . .

"The fourth part, called Scala Intellectûs, is also wanting, with the exception of a very few introductory pages. 'By these tables,' says Bacon, 'we mean not such examples as we subjoin to the several rules of our method, but types and models, which place before our eyes the entire progress of the mind in the discovery of truth, selecting various and remarkable instances.' . . .

"In the fifth part of the Instauratio Magna, Bacon had designed to give a specimen of the new philosophy which he hoped to raise after a due use of his natural history and inductive method, by way of anticipation or sample of the whole. He calls it Prodromi, sive Anticipationes Philosophiæ Secundæ. And some fragments of this part are published by the names Cogitata et Visa, Cogitationes de Natura Rerum, Filum Labyrinthi, and a few more, being as much, in all probability, as he had reduced to writing. In his own metaphor, it was to be like the payment of interest till the principal could be raised; tanquam fœnus reddatur, donec sors haberi possit.

"For he despaired of ever completing the work by a sixth and last portion, which was to display a perfect system of philosophy, deduced and confirmed by a legitimate, sober, and exact inquiry, according to the method which he had invented and laid down.

"'To perfect this last part is above our powers, and beyond our hopes. We may, as we trust, make no despicable beginnings; the destinies of the human race must complete it; in such a manner, perhaps, as men looking only at the present would not readily conceive. For upon this will depend not only a speculative good, but all the fortunes of mankind, and all their power.' And with an eloquent prayer that his exertions may be rendered effectual to the attainment of truth and happiness, this introductory chapter of the Instauratio, which announces the distribution of its portions, concludes. Such was the temple, of which Bacon saw in vision before him the stately front and decorated pediments, in all their breadth of light and harmony of proportion, while long vistas of receding columns and glimpses of internal splendour revealed a glory that it was not permitted him to comprehend. In the treatise De Augmentis Scientiarum, and in the Novum Organum, we have less, no doubt, than Lord Bacon, under different conditions of life, might have achieved; he might have been more emphatically the high-priest of nature, if he had not been the Chancellor of James I.; but no one man could have filled up the vast outline which he alone, in that stage of the world, could have so boldly sketched."

It is proper to refer to Bacon's celebrated division of Human Learning, into the three branches of—1. History; 2. Poetry; and 3. Philosophy; (vide De Augmentis Scientiarum, lib. i.,) connected with—1. Memory; 2. Imagination; and 3. Reason. Bacon's Intellectual Chart has been corrected and improved by his ingenious disciple, D'Alembert. The subject is a tempting one for enlargement, but we have already far exceeded our intended limits, and must refer our reader for information on this and other topics connected with the Baconian philosophy to the 1st and 3d Prel. Diss. to the Encyc. Brit. The names of Stewart and Playfair afford a sufficient guarantee for instruction and entertainment.

Having thus reviewed at some length the principal works of Lord Bacon, perhaps a fitting conclusion to our sketch will be a citation of some opinions, in addition to those we have presented, respecting an author who has been not extravagantly lauded as the "Glory and ornament of his age and nation:"

"Though there was bred in Mr. Bacon so early a dislike of the Physiology of Aristotle, yet he did not despise him with that pride and haughtiness with which youth is wont to be puffed up. He had a just esteem of that great master of learning, greater than that which Aristotle expressed himself towards the philosophers that went before him; for he endeavoured (some say) to stifle all their labours, designing to himself an universal monarchy over opinions, as his patron Alexander did over men. Our hero owned what was excellent in him, but in his inquiries into nature he proceeded not upon his principles. He began the work anew, and laid the foundation of philosophic theory in numerous experiments."—ARCHBISHOP TENISON: *Baconia.*

George Sandys, the poet and traveller, in his learned notes on his version of Ovid's Metamorphoses, acknowledges himself to be much beholden to the De Sapientia Veterum, and styles the writer the "crown of all modern authors."

"This plan as laid down by him looks liker an universal art than a distinct logic, and the design is too great, and the induction too large to be made by one man, or any society of men in one age, if at all practicable. For whatever opinion he might have of the conclusiveness of this way, one cross circumstance in an experiment would as easily overthrow his induction, as an ambiguous word would disorder a syllogism; and a man needs only make a trial in any part of natural history, as left us by my Lord Bacon, to see how conclusive his induction was like to have been. To say nothing, that notwithstanding his blaming the common logics, as being too much spent in words, himself runs into the fault he condemns: for what else can we make of his Idola Tribus, Idola Specus, Fori, Theatri; or of his instantiæ, solitariæ, migrantes, ostensivæ, clandestinæ, constitutivæ, &c., but fine words put to express very common and ordinary things?"—BAKER.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay has a criticism upon the Baconian terminology somewhat of the same character as Mr. Baker's, which he thus humorously phrases:

"We are not inclined to ascribe much practical value to the analysis of the inductive method which Bacon has given in the second book of the Novum Organum. It is indeed an elaborate and correct analysis. But it is an analysis of that which we are all doing from morning to night, and which we continue to do even in our dreams. A plain man finds his stomach out of order. He never heard Lord Bacon's name. [He must, indeed, be a "plain man." like Jacob, "dwelling in tents," never to have *heard* of Lord Bacon.] But he proceeds in the strictest conformity with the rules laid down in the second book of the Novum Organum, and satisfies himself that minced pies have done the mischief. 'I ate minced pies on Monday and Wednesday, and I was kept awake by indigestion all night.' This is the *comparentia ad intellectum instantiarum convenientium.* 'I did not eat any on Tuesday and Friday, and I was quite well.' This is the *comparentia instantiarum in proximo quæ natura data privantur.* 'I ate very sparingly of them on Sunday, and was very slightly indisposed in the evening. But on Christmas-day I almost dined on them, and was so ill that I was in some danger.' This is the *comparentia instantiarum secundum magis et minus.* 'It cannot have been the brandy which I took with them; for I have drunk brandy daily for years without being the worse for it.' This is the *rejectio naturarum.* Our invalid then proceeds to what is termed by Bacon the Vindemiatio, and pronounces that minced pies do not agree with him. We might go on to what are called by Bacon *prærogativæ instantiarum.* For example: 'It must be something peculiar to minced pies, for I can eat any other pastry without the least bad effect.' This is the *instantia solitaria.* We might easily proceed, but we have already sufficiently explained our meaning."

Now this is all very amusing, but whether it have any other merit, we leave it to the reader to decide. We contend that this devotee to minced pies argues more like a philosopher who had profited by the inductive mode, (although perhaps ignorant of its terminology,) than "plain men who have never heard of Lord Bacon" are apt to reason. Further, it is not indispensable to a "plain man's" profiting by the Baconian system, that he should have heard of Lord Bacon. It is with philosophy as with the light of the sun—thousands enjoy its advantages where one understands its nature. The question is whether the reveller in minced pies in the 19th century, be not more favourably situated for the correction of undue indulgence, than was his brother epicure of the 16th century. Or whether a man who was put to bed by minced pies under the Organon of Aristotle, would not suffer a daily repetition of the offence and penalty, instead of reasoning and abjuring, as does Mr. Macaulay's invalid, under the brighter dispensation of the Organon of Bacon. Besides, the whole business of life is not to luxuriate in minced pies: the Mart, the Forum, the Altar, and the Camp, all have their duties and their codes, which, if based upon reason, may be perfected by induction; and unless Mr. Macaulay indited his able essay about Christmas-time, for the January number of the Edinburgh, we cannot conceive how he happened to select so odd an illustration of the *instantiarum convenientem.* But to be serious: we happen to remember a passage of Mr. Hallam's, bearing upon such objections as those advanced by Mr. Baker and Mr. Macaulay; whether meant for these gentlemen or not, we have no means of knowing, but his reflections could not be more to the purpose:

"Those who object to the importance of Lord Bacon's precepts in philosophy, that mankind have practised many of them immemorially, are rather confirming their utility, than taking off much from their originality to any fair sense of that term. Every logical method is built on the common faculties of human nature, which have been exercised since the Creation in discerning, better or worse, truth from falsehood, and inferring the unknown from the known. That men might have done this more correctly, is manifest from the quantity of error into which, from want of reasoning well on what came before them, they have habitually fallen. In experimental philosophy, to which the more special rules of Lord Bacon are generally referred, there was a notorious want of that very process of reasoning which he has supplied."—*Introduction to Lit. Europe,* vol. ii.

Bushel, in his Abridgment of Bacon's Philosophical Theory in Mineral Prosecutions, gives a pathetic account of the sad fall of the Lord Chancellor:

> "Shortly after the king dissolved the Parliament, but never restored that matchless lord to his place, which made him then to wish the many years he had spent in state policy and law study had been solely devoted to true philosophy: for (said he) the one, at the best, doth but comprehend man's frailty in its greatest splendour; but the other the mysterious knowledge of all things created in the six days' work."

We need no voucher for the authenticity of this reflection! It is Lord Bacon's! The image and the superscription are there! We are told by Rushworth that

> "He treasured up nothing for himself or family, but was over indulgent to his servants, and connived at their takings, and their ways betrayed him to that error: they were profuse and expensive, and had at their command whatever he was master of."

> "Who can forbear to observe and lament the weakness and infirmity of human nature? To see a man so far exalted above the common level of his fellow-creatures, to sink so far below it; to see a man who, like Seneca, gave admirable rules for the conduct of life, and condemning the avaricious pursuit after riches, and, what is unlike Seneca, condemning them in his own person, and yet be defiled thereby."—*Stephens's Introduction to Bacon's Letters.*

> "The Chancellor being convicted of bribery, pretends, as if being weary of honour, he would resign his place, being much loaded with calumnies."—*Camden's Annals of King James.*

> "His great spirit was brought low, and this humiliation might have raised him again, if his offences had not been so weighty as to keep him down. . . . He was a fit jewel to have beautified and adorned a flourishing kingdom, if his flaws had not disgraced the lustre that should have set him off."—*Wilson's Life and Reign of King James.*

> "The Parliament was prorogued at Easter, from the 27th of March to the 18th of April, the marquis having his eye therein upon the Lord Chancellor, to try if time could mitigate the displeasure, which in both Houses was strong against him."—HACKET: *Life of Archbishop Williams.*

An eminent authority remarks that

> "The Earl of Salisbury was an excellent speaker, but no good penman; Lord Henry Howard was an excellent penman, but no good speaker; Sir Francis Bacon alike eminent for both."—SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Lord Bacon committed his Orations and Epistles to the care of Archbishop Williams, who addressed him as follows:

> "Your Lordship doth most worthily, therefore, in preserving these two pieces among the rest of those matchless monuments you shall leave behind you; considering that as one age hath not bred your experience, so is it not fit it should be confined to one age, and not imparted to the times to come; for my part therein, I do embrace the honour with all thankfulness, and the trust imposed upon me with all religion and devotion."

> "Your Lordship hath done a great and everlasting benefit to all the children of Nature, and to Nature herself in her utmost extent of latitude, who never before had so noble nor so true an interpreter, or (as I am readier to style your Lordship) never so inward a Secretary of her cabinet."—*Letter from Sir Henry Wotton, on receiving a copy of the Novum Organum.*

The University of Oxford, shortly after his fall, acknowledged, in the most laudatory terms, the gift of a copy of the De Augmentis Scientiarum:

> "Right honourable, and what in nobility is almost a miracle, most learned Viscount! Your honour could have given nothing more agreeable, and the University could have received nothing more acceptable than the Sciences. . . . She readily acknowledgeth, that though the Muses are born in Oxford, they grow elsewhere: grown they are, and under your pen, who, like some mighty Hercules in learning, have by your own hand, further advanced those pillars in the learned world, which by the rest of that world were supposed immovable."

Mr. Francis Osborn declares that Bacon was

> "The most universal genius he had ever seen, or was ever like to see, had he lived ever so long. He was so excellent, so agreeable a speaker, that all who heard him were uneasy if he was interrupted, and sorry when he concluded. . . . Now this general knowledge he had in all things husbanded by his wit, and dignified by so majestical a carriage, he was known to own, struck such an awful reverence in those he questioned, that they durst not conceal the most intrinsic part of their mysteries from him, for fear of appearing ignorant or saucy: all which rendered him no less necessary than admirable at the Council-table, where in reference to impositions, monopolies, &c., where the meanest manufactures were a usual argument; and, as I have heard, did in this baffle the Earl of Middlesex, that was born and bred a Citizen; yet without any great, (if at all,) interrupting his other studies, as is not hard to be imagined of a quick apprehension, in which he was admirable."—*Miscell. Works of Francis Osborn*, 1722.

> "Pity it was he was not entertained with some liberal salary, abstracted from all affairs both of court and judicature, and furnished with sufficiency both of means and helps for the going on of his design; which, had it been, he might have given us such a body of Natural Philosophy, and made it so subservient to the public good, that neither Aristotle nor Theophrastus amongst the Ancients, nor Paracelsus, or the rest of our latest chymists, would have been considerable."—DR. PETER HEYLIN: *Life of Archb. Laud.*

Cowley, in his Pindaric on the Royal Society, lauds the "mighty discoveries of the great Lord Bacon."

> "Methinks," says Bishop Sprat in his History of the Royal Society, "in this one man I do at once find enough occasion to admire the strength of human wit, and to bewail the weakness of a mortal condition; for is it not wonderful, that he who had run through all the degrees of that profession which usually takes up men's whole time, who had studied, and practised, and governed the Common Law, who had always lived in the crowd, and borne the greatest burden of civil business, should yet find leisure enough for these retired studies, to excel all those men who separate themselves for this very purpose? He was a man of strong, clear, powerful imagination; his genius was searching and invincible, and of this I need give no other proof than his style itself; which, as, for the most part, it describes men's minds as well as pictures do their bodies, so it did his above all men living; the course of it vigorous and majestic; the wit, bold and familiar; the comparisons, fetched out of the way, and yet the most easy; in all, expressing a soul equally skilled in men and nature."

> "The incomparable Mr. Boyle speaks often of our author in his works, and always with honour; he styles him sometimes an illustrious, at others, an admirable and excellent, Philosopher, and, which is a higher commendation than any phrase could have expressed, he often imitates him, and professes a desire of treading in his paths. Dr. Power, one of the most active and judicious among the first members of the Royal Society, in a learned treatise of his, places at the head of his chapters the Latin text from the Lord Verulam's works, to shew that all the honour he had claimed was to have prosecuted his views."

> "No trivial passages, [referring to the Life of Henry VII.,] such as are below the notice of a statesman, are mixed with his sage remarks; nor is any thing of weight or moment slubbered over with that careless haste and indifferency which is too common in other writers. No allowances are given to the author's own conjecture or invention, where a little pains and consideration will serve to set the matter in its proper and true light. No impertinent digressions, nor fanciful comments distract his readers; but the whole is written in such a grave and uniform style, as becomes both the subject and the artificer."—BISHOP NICOLSON: *English Historical Library.*

On the other hand, Catherine Macaulay objects to the portraiture of Henry VII., as we have seen, and prefaces her dissent with some very severe strictures on the author:

> "Thus ignominious was the fall of the famous Bacon! despicable in all the active parts of life, and only glorious in the contemplative. Him the rays of knowledge served but to embellish, not enlighten; and philosophy itself was degraded by a conjunction with his mean soul: we are told that he often lamented that ambition and vain glory had diverted him from spending his whole time in the manner worthy of his extensive genius; but there is too much reason to believe, from his conduct, that these sentiments arose from the weight of his mortifications, and not from the conviction of his judgment. He preferred mean applications to James, and continued to flatter him so far, as to paint his grandfather, Henry the Seventh, in an amiable light."—*History of England*, vol. i.

Rushworth remarks, that

> "His decrees were generally made with so much equity, that, though gifts rendered him suspected for injustice, yet never any decree made by him was reversed as unjust."—*Collections*, vol. i.

The Chancellor made an earnest defence, both when first accused and after sentence. When first suspected, he confidently declares his innocence in a letter to Buckingham:

> "Your Lordship spoke of Purgatory. I am now in it. But my mind is in a calm; for my fortune is my felicity. I know I have clean hands and a clean heart; and, I hope, a clean house for friends or servants. But Job himself, or whosoever was the justest Judge, by such hunting for matters against him, as hath been used against me, may for a time seem foul, especially in a time when greatness is the mark, and accusation is the game."

This indignant defence compares strangely with his after confession, and with his letter to the Lords before his formal and detailed acknowledgment. He remarks, that understanding some justification was expected from him, he had

> "Chosen one only justification instead of all others: for after the clear submission and confession which he should then make to their Lordships, he hoped he might say, and justify with Job in these words, I have not hid my sin as did Adam, nor concealed my fault in my bosom."

Not only so, but when he resigned the seals, he accompanied the act with the pathetic exclamation: "Rex dedit, culpa abstulit!" that is, "The King gave, and my own faults have taken away!"

Yet Mr. Montagu, with charming *naïveté*, asks us to believe that Bacon was innocent; that he could have proved his entire innocence; but was generously willing to sacrifice himself at the command of the King and the favourite. Like the Roman of old, he determined to close the "great gulf fixed" between the throne and the Parliament, by self-immolation. Mr. Montagu is grave; therefore, we presume, serious. We have seen that he defends Bacon's prosecution of Essex by that rule of legal morality which makes the advocate abjure every consideration which may interfere with his official character. He now makes Bacon utter the grossest falsehoods, and expose himself to the merited condemnation of the world for judicial corruption, in order to gratify his King and please the King's favourite. First, he sacrifices his friend to his court brief, and then immolates himself to his King's whim. Verily, the golden rule itself is but selfishness compared to such abnegation! Damon and Pythias will fade in story, and the Suttee pyre hardly arrest the attention of the passing stranger!

Addison, after stating that he would "show that all the laymen who have exerted a more than ordinary genius in their writings, and were the glory of their times, were men whose hopes were filled with immortality, and the prospect of future rewards, and men who lived in a dutiful submission to all the doctrines of revealed religion,"—goes on to remark:

> "I shall in this paper only instance Sir Francis Bacon, a man who, for greatness of genius, and compass of knowledge, did honour to his age and country; I could almost say to human nature itself. He possessed at once all those extraordinary talents which were divided amongst the greatest authors of antiquity. He had the sound, distinct, comprehensive knowledge of Aristotle, with all the beautiful lights, graces, and embellishments of Cicero. One does not know which to admire most in his writings, the strength of reason, force of style, or brightness of imagination."—*Tatler*, No. 267.

Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire, asserts that

> "All his works are, for expression, as well as thought, the glory of our nation and of all latter ages."

Condé de Gondamar wrote him a letter on his fall, in which he assures him of the King of Spain's interposition, if he judged it any way convenient for the restoring of his condition.—*Stephens's Collection.*

Lord Cavendish, afterwards Earl of Devonshire, received a letter from Italy, in which it was stated that

> "Lord Bacon was more and more known, and his books more and more delighted in; so that those men who had more than ordinary knowledge in human affairs, esteemed him one of the most capable spirits of that age."

M. Voiture writes:

> "I find every thing perfectly fine that you have sent me of Bacon, but do you not think that Horace, who said, 'Visum Britannos hospitibus feros,' would be much more astonished to hear a barbarian talk in this manner, and to see that there is not perhaps at this day a Roman who speaks so good Latin as this Englishman? And would not Juvenal say, with greater reason than ever, 'Nunc totus Grajas nostrasque habet orbis Athenas?'"

This compliment of M. Voiture will perhaps recall to some of our readers the epigram with which the learned Grotius honoured John Barclay's classical erudition: it will be found under his portrait prefixed to the "Argenis:"

> "'Gente Caledonius, Gallus natalibus, hic est
> Romam Romano qui docet ore loqui.'
> 'A Scot by blood—and French by birth—this man
> At Rome speaks Latin as no Roman can.'"

Grotius speaks most favourably also of Bacon's Life of Henry VII., and the learned Conringius fully agrees with this opinion.

Baron Puffendorf commends him in the most exalted terms:

> "The late most wise Chancellor of England was the chief writer of our age, and carried as it were the standard that we might press forward, and make greater discoveries in Philosophic matters, than any of which hitherto our schools had rung. So that if in our time any great improvements have been made in Philosophy, there has been not a little owing to that great man."—*Specimen Controvers.*, cap. i.

Puffendorf's representation of Bacon as a "standard-bearer," instantly reminds us of the philosopher's own modest and beautiful comparison. In a letter to the Earl of Salisbury, he remarks that in his book he was "contented to awake better spirits, being himself like a bell-ringer, who is first up to call others to church." To carry on the ecclesiastical simile, as Aristotle has been called the Pope of Philosophy until "a greater arose in his place," we may compare Bacon, not to the bell-ringer in the steeple, but to the Luther in the pulpit, who questioned his infallibility, and struck a fatal blow at the supremacy of that school which "made nothing perfect," though the bringing in of a better system did.

Francis Buddeus styles Bacon a

> "New light in Philosophy, one who first united speculation and practice, and opened a passage to those mighty discoveries that have been made since his time."—*Compendium Historiæ Philosophicæ.*

Voltaire calls him

> "The father of experimental philosophy, owning that what surprised him most was to find the Doctrine of Attraction, which is looked upon to be the foundation of another philosophy, expressly set down in Lord Bacon's, in words not to be controverted or mistaken."

> "Bacon was generous, easy, good-natured, and naturally just. But he had the misfortune to be beset by domestic harpies, who, in a manner, farmed out his office; and he had given way to intolerable impositions upon the subject among the masters in Chancery."—GUTHRIE.

So Addison:

> "His principal fault seems to have been the excess of that virtue which covers a multitude of faults. This betrayed him to so great an indulgence towards his servants, who made a corrupt use of it, that it stripped him of all those riches and honours which a long series of merits had heaped upon him."—*Tatler*, No. 267.

This is indeed a specimen of *suaviter in modo*. But Wilson, "who is acknowledged not to have been prejudiced against the chancellor," speaks in a very different strain:

> "He was the true emblem of human frailty, being more than a man in some things, and less than a woman in others. His crimes were bribery and extortion; and these he had often condemned others for as a judge, which now he came to suffer for as a delinquent. And they were proved and aggravated against him with so many circumstances, that they fall very foully upon him, both in relation to his reception of them, and his expending of them."—*Kennet's History of England.*

It may be pertinent to remark here that Buckingham's displeasure at the manner in which Williams received his suggestions relative to depending cases in the Court of Chancery, gives reason to fear that the preceding Lord Keeper was more compliant.—*Bacon's Letters, by Birch, Hacket's Life of Archbp. Williams.*

Hume remarks that

> "Bacon was a man universally admired for the greatness of his genius, and beloved for the courteousness and humanity of his behaviour. He was the great ornament of his age and nation; and nought was wanting to render him the ornament of human nature itself, but that strength of mind which might check his intemperate desire of preferment, that could add nothing to his dignity, and restrain his profuse inclination to expense, that could be requisite neither for his honour nor entertainment."—*History of Great Britain.*

> "The great glory of literature in this Island, during the reign of James, was my Lord Bacon. Most of his performances were composed in Latin; though he possessed neither the elegance of that, nor of his native tongue. If we consider the variety of talents displayed by this man—as a public speaker, a man of business, a wit, a courtier, a companion, an author, a philosopher—he is justly the object of great admiration. If we consider him merely as an author and philosopher, the light in which we view him at present, though very estimable, he was yet inferior to his contemporary, Galileo, perhaps even to Kepler. Bacon pointed out at a distance the road to true philosophy: Galileo both pointed it out to others, and made himself considerable advances in it."—*Ibid.*

Upon which we have in the British Biography:

> "Galileo was undoubtedly an illustrious man, and Kepler an admirable astronomer: but though we admit their superiority in astronomy, mechanics, and some particular branches of physical knowledge, it does by no means follow that either of them were greater philosophers than Bacon. The praise of Bacon is founded not upon his skill in this or that particular branch of knowledge, but on his great and comprehensive understanding, which took in almost the whole extent of universal science. And he was so little indebted to the partiality of his countrymen, that his writings appear, for some time at least, to have been more esteemed and admired in foreign countries than in England."

His eminent French disciple, D'Alembert, by whose means his writings were more widely introduced to the French than they had been previously, cannot sufficiently commend our author:

> "On considering attentively the sound, intelligent, and extensive views of this great man, the multiplicity of objects his piercing wit had comprehended within its sphere, the elevation of his style, that everywhere makes the boldest images to coalesce with the most vigorous precision, we should be tempted to esteem him as the greatest, the most universal, and the most eloquent of philosophers. His works are justly valued, perhaps more valued than known, and, therefore, more deserving of our study than eulogium."—*An. Reg.*, vol. xvi.; see the whole of this article.

We consider Mr. Hume to be sufficiently punished. He was the last man to weigh Bacon, who has displayed so little of the spirit of the true philosopher himself. His theory of evidence would never have been allowed to expose his folly to the world, had he understood even the *Comparentia ad intellectum instantiarum convenientem.* Bacon's genius was indeed comprehensive. Sir John Hawkins states that

> "Lord Bacon, in his natural history, has given a great variety of experiments touching music, that show him to have been not barely a philosopher, an enquirer into the phænomena of sound, but a master of the science of harmony, and very intimately acquainted with the precepts of musical composition."

Sir John quotes the following remark of Lord Bacon as a proof of his knowledge of the sciences:

> "The sweetest and best harmony is when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a conflation of them all; which requireth to stand some distance off; even as it is in the mixture of perfumes, or the taking the smells of several flowers in the air."—*History of Music.* The above authorities, quoted from the Biographia Britannica, should be read at length.

His chaplain tells us that our great philosopher pursued the true plan of acquiring general knowledge: "He would light his torch at every man's candles." We have referred to the graphic picture which Osborn gives us of his puzzling Lord Middlesex at the council-table by his minute knowledge of manufactures and the rules of trade. Osborn further tells us:

> "I have heard him entertain a country lord in the proper terms relating to hawks and dogs; and at another time out-cant a London chirurgeon."

Pope refers to the precision of Bacon's language:

> "Words that *wise* Bacon or grave Raleigh spake."

An English dictionary, Mr. Seward remarks, might be composed from his works; but this compliment is very indefinite, and not one, we think, which Bacon would have coveted. Dugald Stewart remarks, in reference to Bacon's design of classifying the multifarious objects of human knowledge:

> "Nor must it be forgotten, to the glory of his genius, that what he failed to accomplish remains to this day a desideratum in science: that the intellectual chart delineated by him is, with all its imperfections, the only one of which modern philosophy has yet to boast; and that the united talents of D'Alembert and Diderot, aided by all the lights of the eighteenth century, have been able to add but little to what Bacon performed."—*1st Prel. Diss. to Encyc. Brit.*

> "At the time when Bacon wrote, it might truly be said, that a small portion, even of the learned ages, and of the abilities of learned men, had been dedicated to the study of natural philosophy. This served, in his opinion, to account for the imperfect state in which he found human knowledge in general; for he thought it certain that no part of knowledge could attain much excellence without having its foundation laid in physical science."—Prof. Playfair: *3d Prel. Diss. to Encyc. Brit.*

Professor Playfair further remarks, after an analysis of a portion of the Novum Organum, the second part of the Instauration of the Sciences:

> "The power and compass of a mind which could form such a plan beforehand, and trace not merely the outline, but many of the most minute ramifications of sciences which did not yet exist, must be an object of admiration to all succeeding ages."—*Ibid.*

> "We must constantly remember that the philosophy of Bacon was left exceedingly incomplete. Many lives would not have sufficed for what he had planned, and he gave only the *horæ subsecivæ* of his own. It is evident that he had turned his thoughts to physical philosophy, rather for an exercise of his reasoning faculties, than from any peculiar aptitude for their subjects, much less any advantage of opportunity for their cultivation. He was more eminently the philosopher of human than of general nature. . . . Burke, perhaps, comes, of all modern writers, the nearest to him; but though Bacon may not be more profound than Burke, he is still more comprehensive."—Hallam: *Introduc. to Hist. Lit.*

After this "cloud of witnesses" to the surpassing merits of our great philosopher, let us revert to the opinions of some of his contemporaries. "The Queen did acknowledge," says the Earl of Essex in a letter to Bacon himself, "you had a great wit, and an excellent gift of speech, and much other good learning. But in law, she rather thought you could make shew to the utmost of your knowledge, than that you were deep."

> 'If it be asked, says Dr. Hurd, how the Queen came to form this conclusion, the answer is plain. It was from Mr. Bacon's having a great wit, an excellent gift of speech, and much other good learning."—*Hurd's Dialogues.*

But Mr. Stewart opposes to Queen Elizabeth's judgment on the law item that of Mr. Hargrave:

> "What might we not have expected from the hands of such a master, if his vast mind had not so embraced within its compass the whole field of science, as very much to detach him from professional studies?"

Of the exact sciences, Bacon was by no means a master; he neither knew, nor cared to know, much of the Mathematics. He underrated the value of this instrumentality, undoubtedly. Hobbes was an intimate of Bacon, and, we presume, supplied Aubrey with the pleasing information he communicates, that, "in short, all that were *great* and *good* loved and honoured him."

Let us not forget the commendation of our great favourite, quaint Thomas Fuller:

> "He fell into a dislike of Aristotle's Philosophy as barren and jejune, enabling some to dispute, more to mangle, few to find out truth, and none, if confining themselves to his principles. Hence it was that afterwards he traded so largely in experiments; so that, as Socrates is said to be the first who stooped towering speculations into practical morality, Sir Francis was one of the first who reduced notional to real and scientifical philosophy. . . . His abilities were a clear confutation of two vulgar errors, (libels on learned men:) first, that judgment, wit, fancy, and memory cannot conveniently be in conjunction in the same person; whereas our knight was a rich cabinet, filled with all four, besides a golden key to open it.—Elocution. Secondly, 'That he who is something in all, is nothing in any one art;' whereas he was singular in *singulis*, and, being in-at-all, came off with credit. Such who condemn him for pride, if in his place, with the fifth part of his parts, had been ten times prouder themselves. . . . He may be said to have left nothing to his executors, and *all* to his heirs, under which notion the learned of all ages may be held."—*Worthies.*

> "Bacon, when like himself—for no man was ever more inconsistent—says, Prudens questio—dimidum scientiæ est."—Coleridge: *Table Talk.*

> "When I look at the *mind* of Lord Bacon, it seems vast, original, penetrating, analogical, beyond all competition. When I look at his *character*, it is wavering, shuffling, mean. In the closing scene, and in that only, he appears in true dignity, as a man of profound contrition."—*Cecil's Remains.*

> "Lord Bacon was the greatest genius that England, or perhaps any other country, ever produced."—Pope: *Spence's Anecdotes.*

> "In his Novum Organum he has laid down the whole method that Descartes afterwards followed."—Lord Bolingbroke: Spence.

It is no little satisfaction to observe that the melancholy fall of this great man seems to have excited but little attention in foreign countries: where known, doubtless in many cases it was attributed to political prejudices, or the effects of that envy and malignity which, as Bacon himself phrases it, makes "greatness the mark, and accusation the game."

Bayle, one of the most inquisitive and gossiping of encyclopædists, seems to be ignorant of any criminal charges against the ex-chancellor. His name was in high renown on the continent, and "eminent foreigners crossed the seas on purpose to see and discourse with him." When the Marquis D'Effrat, who caused his Essays to be translated into English, escorted Henrietta Maria, the Queen of Charles I., to England, he visited Bacon, and was received by his Lordship, who was confined to his bed by sickness, with the curtains drawn: "You resemble the angels," remarked the Marquis: "we hear those beings constantly talked of, we believe them superior to mankind, and we never have the consolation to see them." His lordship replied that, "If the charity of others compared him to an angel, his own infirmities told him he was a man."—*Stephens's Account of Lord Bacon's Life.* The Marquis returned home, bearing the philosopher's picture with him, corresponding with him ever after, and esteemed it a peculiar honour to be styled, by his illustrious friend, his son.

We have referred to that memorable dinner at York House, when the Lord Chancellor, with a chosen party of distinguished friends, "celebrated his entrance into his sixtieth year." We shall quote Ben Jonson's poem (a specimen of which we have already given) on this interesting, we may say august, occasion. As few of our readers have the opportunity of seeing the lines in their original dress, we shall retain the antiquated orthography of the day. The form of the poem

> "Implies a very beautiful fiction; the poet starting, as it were, on his entering York House, at the sight of the Genius of the place performing some mystery, which, penetrating from the gaiety of his look, affords matter for the compliment:"

Lord Bacon's Birth Day.

"Haile, happie Genius of this antient pile!
How comes it all things so about thee smile?
The fire, the wine, the men, and in the midst
Thou stand'st, as if some mystery thou did'st!
Pardon, I read it in thy face, the day
For whose returnes, and many, all these pray:
And so doe I. This is the sixtieth year,
Since Bacon, and thy Lord, was borne and here,
Son to the grave, wise Keeper of the Seale,
Fame and foundation of the English weale:
What then his father was, that since is he,
Now with a title more to the degree.
England's High Chancellor! the destined heire
In his soft cradle to his father's chair;
Whose even thred the Fates spinne round and full,
Out of their choycest and their whitest wooll.
'Tis a brave cause of joy; let it be knowne,—
For 'twere a narrow gladnesse, kept thine owne.
Give me a deep-crowned bowle, that I may sing,
In raysing him, the wysdome of my King."

"Verily every man at his best estate is altogether vanity!" Well was it said by the sage of old—"Call no man happy while he lives!" Even then, on that high festal day, the handwriting was on the wall, the decree had gone forth—"Thy glory hath departed from thee!" A few weeks more, and he who so proudly entertained the chief estates of the realm on his natal day—the man whom the king delighted to honour, the first statesman of his court, and the most illustrious philosopher of his age—bowed his head in agony, and in deepest humiliation uttered the touching prayer: "I beseech your Lordships be merciful to a broken reed!"

Let us trust that he proved that "sweet are the uses of adversity!" That in his hour of darkness he could exclaim with the Royal Psalmist, who also "passed through the deep waters:"

> "Bonum mihi quia humiliasti me: ut discam justificationes tuas!"

That affliction was thus profitable to him, we have good ground for believing. In that solemn and affecting prayer with which he turned unto the Lord his God, we have evidence of unfeigned humiliation and heartfelt devotion. Mr. Addison quotes this in the Tatler, with some most appropriate prefatory remarks:

> "I was infinitely pleased to find among the works of this extraordinary man a prayer of his own composing, which, for the elevation of thought, and greatness of expression, seems rather the devotion of an angel than a man. . . . In this prayer, at the same time that we find him prostrating himself before the great mercy-seat, and troubled under afflictions which at that time lay heavy upon him, we see him supported by the sense of his integrity, his zeal, his devotion, and his love to mankind; which give him a much higher figure in the minds of thinking men, than that greatness had done from which he had fallen. I shall beg leave to write down the prayer itself, with the title with it, as it was found amongst his lordship's papers, written in his own hand; not being able to furnish my readers with an entertainment more suitable to this solemn time."—*Tatler*, 267, December 23, 1710.

A Prayer, or Psalm, made by my Lord Bacon, Chancellor of England.

"Most gracious Lord God, my merciful Father from my youth up! My Creator, my Redeemer, my Comforter! Thou, O Lord, soundest and searchest the depths and secrets of all hearts; thou

> acknowledgest the upright of heart; thou judgest the hypocrite; thou ponderest men's thoughts and doings as in a balance; thou measurest their intentions as with a line; vanity and crooked ways cannot be hid from thee.
>
> "Remember, O Lord! how thy servant hath walked before thee; remember what I have first sought, and what hath been principal in my intentions. I have loved thy assemblies, I have mourned for the divisions of thy church, I have delighted in the brightness of thy sanctuary. This vine, which thy right hand hath planted in this nation, I have ever prayed unto thee that it might have the first and the latter rain, and that it might stretch her branches to the seas and to the floods. The state and bread of the poor and oppressed have been precious in mine eyes; I have hated all cruelty and hardness of heart; I have, though in a despised weed, procured the good of all men. If any have been my enemies, I thought not of them, neither hath the sun almost set upon my displeasure; but I have been, as a dove, free from superfluity of maliciousness. Thy creatures have been my books, but thy Scriptures much more. I have sought thee in the courts, fields, and gardens; but I have found thee in thy temples.
>
> "Thousands have been my sins, and ten thousands my transgressions, but thy sanctifications have remained with me, and my heart, through thy grace, hath been an unquenched coal upon thine altar.
>
> "O Lord, my strength! I have since my youth met with thee in all my ways, by thy fatherly compassions, by thy comfortable chastisements, and by thy most visible providence. As thy favours have increased upon me, so have thy corrections; so as thou hast been always near me, O Lord! and ever as my worldly blessings were exalted, so secret darts from thee have pierced me; and when I have ascended before men, I have descended in humiliation before thee. And now, when I thought most of peace and honour, thy hand is heavy upon me, and hath humbled me according to thy former loving-kindness, keeping me still in thy fatherly school, not as a bastard, but as a child. Just are thy judgments upon me for my sins, which are more in number than the sands of the sea, but have no proportion to thy mercies; for what are the sands of the sea? Earth, heavens, and all these are nothing to thy mercies. Besides my innumerable sins, I confess before thee, that I am debtor to thee for the gracious talent of thy gifts and graces, which I have neither put into a napkin, nor put it, as I ought, to exchangers, where it might have made best profit, but misspent it in things for which I was least fit; so I may truly say, my soul hath been a stranger in the course of my pilgrimage. Be merciful unto me, O Lord, for my Saviour's sake, and receive me unto thy bosom, or guide me in thy ways."

When we admire the vast plans of this great architect, and contrast the magnificent design with the comparatively meagre performance, and then remember that the allurements of ambition, and the seductions of pleasure, were sufficiently strong to tempt from his work the wise master-builder, we feel as we should on beholding the gigantic but unfinished proportions of the castle of some Titan, who had left his labour to chase a butterfly, or, in some flowery grove, had wasted the noontide in inglorious repose.

A new edition of Bacon's works is being pub. by Longmans, ed. by James Spedding, Robert Leslie Ellis, and Douglas Denon Heath.

Bacon, Henry, b. 1813, at Boston. Ordained, 1834. Christian Comforter; Teachings and Tendencies of Universalism; Sacred Flora; Memoir of Mrs. C. A. Jerauld; pub. more than 50 tracts and sermons. Ed. Ladies' Repository of Boston 19 years.

Bacon, Jas. A Catechism and Sermon, 1660.

Bacon, Jas. 1. The Libertine, 1791. 2. The A. Indian, 1795.

Bacon, John. Con. to Medical Comm. ii. 296, 1774.

Bacon, John. Liber Regis, vel Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum; with an appendix, containing proper Directions and Precedents relating to Presentations, Institutions, Inductions, Dispensations, &c., Lon., 1786.

Bacon, John, 1740–1799, an eminent English sculptor, wrote the Disquisition on the Character of Painting and Sculpture, pub. in Rees's edition of Chambers' Dictionary; and assisted Mr. Strutt in his Dict. of Engravers.

Bacon, John, d. 1820, a native of Connecticut. A Sermon, 1772. Answer to Huntington, 1781. Speech on the Courts of U.S., 1802. Conjectures on the Prophecies, 1805.

Bacon, Leonard, D.D., b. 1802, at Detroit, Mich., where his father was missionary to the Indians, graduated at Yale College, 1820; studied theology at Andover four years, and became pastor of Centre Church, New Haven, Conn., in 1825, which position he still occupies, (1858.) 1. Select Practical Writings of Richard Baxter, with Life of the Author, New Haven, 1831; 2d ed., 1835, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. A Manual for Young Church-Members, 1833, 18mo. 3. Thirteen Historical Discourses on the Completion of Two Hundred Years from the beginning of the first church in New Haven, 1839. 4. Slavery discussed, in occasional Essays from 1833 to '46, N. York, 1846, 8vo. His numerous contributions will be found in the Chris. Spec., 1822–39 inclusive, The New Englander, 1843–58 inc., The Independent, 1849–58 inc., of which journal he is one of the editors.

Bacon, Matthew. New Abridgment of the Law; 6th ed., with considerable additions by C. E. Dodd and Sir Henry Gwillim, Lon., 1832, 8 vols. r. 8vo.

The second American edition of this excellent work was pub. in 1842–1856, in 10 vols; edited by Judge Bouvier of Philadelphia, well known as the author of the celebrated Law Dictionary, and of the Institutes of American Law. See BOUVIER, JOHN.

> "This work is probably in more general use in the United States than any other English Abridgment of the Common Law. The various titles being written in the form of dissertations renders it quite a law library in itself." See Marvin's Legal Bibl.

Lord Eldon cited Bacon as an authority. Bouvier's edit. has the advantage of a copious index, which renders it of far greater value than any other edition.

Bacon, Mary A. 1. Sonnets on Flowers, illuminated by Owen Jones, Lon., r. 8vo. 2. Sonnets on Fruits, illuminated by Owen Jones, 1848, r. 8vo. 3. Winged Thoughts, illuminated by Owen Jones, 1851, r. 8vo.

Bacon, Sir Nathaniel, youngest son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, the first baronet.

> "There is in the Additional MS. (in the British Museum, No 397) 'a relation of the state of Francis Spira,' which, it is probable, was written by him."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

Bacon, Nathaniel, grandson of Lord Keeper Bacon, has had attributed to him the authorship of An Historical Discourse of Uniformity of the Government of England, 1647–1652. Reprinted in 1672, and in 1682. The publisher was prosecuted and outlawed. The Earl of Chatham, in his letters to his nephew, praises this work highly.

Bacon, Sir Nicholas, 1510–1579, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in the reign of Elizabeth, father of Francis Bacon, the illustrious philosopher, was educated at Bene't (now Corpus Christi) College, Cambridge. His biography belongs to political, rather than to literary, history. A number of his Speeches are preserved in Collections of MSS., of which Bishop Tanner gives a list. Holinshed ranks him with those who have written something concerning the History of England. Mr. Masters refers to a commentary by Sir Nicholas upon the 12 Minor Prophets. In 1723 was pub. his Right of Succession in the Stuarts, exclusive of Mary Queen of Scots, defended against Sir Anthony Brown.

> "I have come to the Lord-Keeper and found him sitting in his gallery alone, with the works of Quintilian before him. Indeed, he was a most eloquent man, of rare learning and wisdom as ever I knew England to breed."—PUTTENHAM.

Bacon, Phanuel, d. 1783, Rector of Balden, of Magdalen Coll., Oxf., was author of, The Kite, a Poem, (see Gent. Mag., 1758;) 5 dramatic pieces, viz.: 1. The Taxes. 2. The Insignificants. 3. The Tryal of the Time-Killers. 4. The Moral Quack. 5. The Oculist, all, 1757, pub. in a vol., and entitled Humorous Ethics, Ballads, Songs, &c.

Bacon, R. The Labyrinth the Kingdom is in, with a Golden Thread to bring it forth into Light, Liberty, and Peace again, Lon., 1646.

Bacon, R. N. Prize Essay on the Agriculture of Norfolk, Lon., 1846, 8vo.

> "This work is much esteemed, and contains the sentiments of a sound practical judge, and of an enlightened writer."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biography.*

Bacon, Robert, 1168?–1248, an eminent English divine, studied at Oxford, where he subsequently read divinity lectures. Dr. Pegge thinks that he was either elder brother, or uncle, of Roger Bacon. The latter is the conjecture of Leland also. He wrote, 1. Glosses on the Holy Scripture. 2. On the Psalter. 3. Discourses. 4. Lectures. Pits, Leland, Hearne, Cave, and other authors, have confounded this Robert Bacon with Roger.

Bacon, Robt. Miscell. Pieces in Verse, Lon., 1790.

Bacon, Bakon or **Bacun, Roger,** 1214–1292, an English monk of the order of St. Francis, was born near Ilchester, in Somersetshire. Although living in the century in which a number of great names occur—Thomas Aquinas, Alexander Hales, Albertus Magnus, Bonaventura, &c.—yet he is certainly second to none, and perhaps deserves to be ranked first. After studying at Oxford, Bacon sought the advantages offered by the University of Paris, then the resort of all desirous of perfecting their education. Here he formed that intimacy with Robert Grosseteste, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, which proved of such service to him in the prosecution of those studies to which he devoted his life. Pegge and Chalmers deny this intimacy. He was also largely indebted to the patronage of Edmund Price Archbishop of Canterbury, William Shirwood, Chancellor of Lincoln, and Richard Fishacre, a celebrated teacher of the sciences. At Paris he took the degree of doctor of theology, after which, whether in France or England is not known, he assumed the monastic habit of the Franciscans. Returning to England, he settled at Oxford, where he is supposed to have made his principal experiments in natural philosophy and other branches of science and speculation. It is not a little remarkable that he perceived and deplored the insufficiency of that system of philosophy which his illustrious namesake, about four hundred years subsequently, so successfully attacked: referring to the inadequacy of Aristotle's canons to answer the difficulties to which they are applied, he remarks:

> "Si haberem potestatem super libros Aristotelis, ego facerem omnes cremari; quia non est nisi temporis amissio studere in illis, et causa erroris et multiplicatio ignorantiæ ultra id quod valeat explicari."

According to Dr. Hutton, who drew his knowledge "from some scarce books," he expended in twenty years' researches some £2000, a very large sum for the time, supplied by some of the heads of the Universities. His proficiency in learning was wonderful. He is said to have been a perfect master of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and to have added thereto a knowledge of the Arabic tongue. He was profoundly versed in metaphysics, theology, grammar, astronomy, chemistry, mechanics, logic, chronology, optics, magic, and other departments of learning. He made many extraordinary machines, and was so noted for this skill as to have the reputation of a magician. He has the credit of having invented the air-pump, the camera obscura, the diving-bell, and gunpowder. Some passages from his works have been cited as a proof of his having invented gunpowder:

> "In omnem distantiam, quam volumus, possumus artificialiter componere ignem comburentem ex sale petræ et aliis. . . . Sed tamen salis petræ *luru mope can ubre* et sulphuris: et sic facies tonitrum et coruscationem, si scies artificium."—*Ep. de Secretis Operculis Artis et Naturæ.*

Bacon is one of a number of learned men to whom the vulgar imputed the manufacture of a brazen head which possessed the faculty of speech. His patron, Robert Grosseteste, Pope Sylvester II., and Albertus Magnus, all had the credit, or discredit, of having formed by magic a wonderful head of this character. Though indeed the latter, not satisfied with a head only, made a man complete, who "not only answered questions very readily and truly when demanded," but became so loquacious as to interrupt the studies of Thomas Aquinas; "he was so flippant with his *brazen tongue*, that Thomas Aquinas, a reserved and contemplative person, and pupil at that time to Albertus Magnus, knocked the idol to pieces to stop its talking!" Methinks we see our reader smile; perhaps he is incredulous; but these were very wise men, the magicians of the 12th and 13th centuries! As to Friar Bacon's brazen head, we find in Rose's Biog. Dict., "an abridged version of the legend from a rare tract, entitled The Farmer's Historie of Friar Bacon, 4to, Lon., 1652. Friar Bacon, it is pretended, discovered after great study, that if he could succeed in making a head of brass which should speak, and hear it when it spoke, he might be able to surround all England with a wall of brass. By the assistance of Friar Bungey, and a devil, likewise called into the consultation, he accomplished his object, but with this drawback—the head when finished was warranted to speak in the course of one month, but it was quite uncertain when; and if they heard it not before it had done speaking, all their labour would be lost. After watching for three weeks, fatigue got the mastery over them, and Bacon set his man Miles to watch, with strict injunctions to awake them if the head should speak. The fellow heard the head at the end of one half-hour say, 'Time is!' at the end of another, 'Time was!' and at the end of another half-hour, 'Time's past!' when down it fell with a tremendous crash, the blockhead of a servant thinking that his master would be angry if he disturbed him for such trifles! We cannot conclude better than in the words of the excellent Robert Recorde—'And hereof came it that fryer Bakon was accompted so greate a negromancier, which never used that arte, (by any conjuncture that I can fynde,) but was in geometrie and other mathematicall sciences so experte, that he could doe by them suche thynges as were wonderful in the sight of most people.'—*Pathway to Knowledge*, 4to, Lon., 1551." A lengthened account of Bacon's experiments and discoveries in the sciences, &c. does not, of course, come under the head of literary history. We refer the reader to the Biog. Brit., Rose's Biog. Dict., Cunningham's Biog. History, &c., and earlier accounts. His writings were very numerous. Leland complains that Bacon's MSS. were so dispersed, that it would be easier to collect the leaves of the Sybil than the very names of the treatises he wrote. He gives the titles of 30. Bale collected the titles of more than 80. Pits brings the number up to nearly one hundred; and Dr. Jebb classifies them, (see Table in Biog. Brit.,) making in Grammar, 5; Mathematics, Physics, &c., 23; Optics, 10; Geography, 6; Astronomy, 7; Chronology, 1; Chemistry, 9; Magic, 5; Physic, 9; Theology, 6; Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics, 8; Philology and Miscellany, 12. The Opus Majus was published by Dr. Jebb in London, in 1733, and repub. at Venice, 1750. Speculum Alchemiæ Norib., 1541. De Mirabili Potestate Artis et Naturæ, &c., 1542. In French, Paris, 1612. Trad. par J. Girard. In English, Lon., 1659. Another trans. under the title, Discovery of the Miracles of Art, Nature, and Magic, Lon., 1657, by T. M. His Chemical tracts will be found in the Thesaurus Chemicus, 8vo, Frankf., 1603. The treatise on the means of avoiding the infirmities of old age was first printed at Oxford in 1590. In this treatise he expatiates upon secret and mysterious medicines. Dr. Richard Brown repub. this work under the title of The Care of Old Age and the Preservation of Youth. Many of his MSS. are unpublished. Computus Rogeri Baconis; Compendium Theologicum, and Liber Naturalium, are in the King's Library. Opus Minus and Opus Tertian are in the Cottonian Library.—See Lists of his Works in Biog. Brit., and in Watts Bib. Brit. The monks of his order accused him of converse with evil spirits, which caused the Pope to have him imprisoned, but he was released by the successor to the papal chair, Clement IV., by whose encouragement he wrote his Opus Majus.

Dr. Freind considers that since the days of Archimedes the world had seen no greater genius than Roger Bacon. We shall institute no comparison between Roger and his celebrated namesake, the Lord Chancellor. In point of erudition, Roger far surpasses the latter. Gerard Joannes Vossius gives Roger no meagre praise:

> "In the year 1270 flourished in every kind of learning among the English, Roger Bacon, a Monk of the Franciscan order, and an Oxford Divine, a man of such vast learning, that England, nay the whole world beside, had not in this respect his equal, or his second; yet either through the envy or the ignorance of the age in which he lived, he was stigmatized as a magician."—*De Natura Artium.*
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> "The mind of Roger Bacon was strangely compounded of almost prophetic gleams of the future course of science, and the best principles of the inductive philosophy, with a more than usual credulity in the superstition of his own times."—HALLAM: *Lit. of Europe.* See this excellent writer's Resemblance of Roger Bacon to Lord Bacon, in vol. ii., ib. See also Retrospective Review, vol. vii. p. 64.

Bacon, Thomas. Reliques of Rome, Lon., 1563.

Bacon, Thomas. Sermons pub. 1749–51.

Bacon, Thomas, an American Epis. clergyman. Laws of Maryland, 1765. Complete System of the Revenue of Ireland, 1774.

Bacon, Thomas, Lt. First Impressions and Studies from Nature in Hindostan, 2 vols., Lon., 1837.

> "The graphic illustrations of this work are creditable to Mr Bacon's taste and skill as an artist."

Bacon, Vincent. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1734.

Bacon, Wm. A Key to Helmont, Lon., 1682.

Baconthorp, Bacondorp or **Bacon, John,** d. 1346, was born at Baconthorp, a village in Norfolk. He studied first at Oxford, then at Paris. He was called "The Resolute Doctor." Several of his works have been published: Commentaria seu Quæstiones per quatuor Libros Sententiarum, Mediol., 1510. Six editions. Compendium Legis Christi, et Quodlibeta, Venice, 1527. Philosophia, Aug. Taur., 1667, 3 vols. 4to. A Catalogue of his writings will be found in Leland, Bale, and Pits. Baconthorp was the head of the followers of the philosopher Averroes. Being remarkable for smallness of stature, Pits and Fuller make themselves merry therewith:

> "Erat quidem, ut alter Zachæus, statura pusillus, sed ingenio magnus, ut mirum sit in tam exili corpusculo tantas habitasse virtutes, et naturam in tantillo homuncione tam sublime colocasse ingenium. Tam ingentia scripsit volumina, ut corpus non tulisset quod ingenium protulerat. Nam si moles librorum ejus, composita farcina, auctoris humeris imposita fuisset, homulum, sine dubio comprimere suffecisset."
>
> "He was, like another Zacheus, a very dwarf in stature, but of so great a genius, that it is surprising such exalted virtues should dwell in so small a body, and that nature should have placed so sublime a wit in such an epitome of a man. He wrote such large volumes, that his body could not have sustained the product of his mind. For if the weight of his books, bundled together, had been laid upon their author's shoulder, the little man must undoubtedly have sunk under it."—*Pits De illus. Angl. Scriptor.*, *in Biog. Brit.*

Fuller, who is so ready in making occasion for a witticism, of course avails himself of so fair an opportunity as the little Resolute Doctor gives him.

> "First, for the dwarfishness of his stature,
>
> 'Scalpellum calami atramentum chartâ libellus.'

> His pen-knife, pen, ink-horn, one sheet of paper, and any of his books, would amount to his full height. As for all the books of his own making, put together, their burden were more than his body could bear. Secondly, for his *high* spirit in his *low* body. Indeed his soul had but a small diocese to visit, and therefore might the better attend the effectual informing thereof. . . . He groped after more light than he saw, saw more than he durst speak of, spake of more than he was thanked for by those of his superstitious order, [English Carmelites,] amongst whom, (saith Bale,) neither before nor after, arose the like for learning and religion."—*Worthies.*

Badcock, R. Horticul. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1746.

Badcock, Rev. Saml., 1747–1788, a dissenting minister, took orders in the Church of England in 1787, when he became curate of Broad Clyst. He was an able contributor to The London Review, London Magazine, General Evening Post, St. James Chronicle, and to The Monthly Review. In the last-named periodical, he published a review (June and August, 1783) of Dr. Priestley's History of the Corruptions of Christianity; it was wittily remarked of this review, that no one save Dr. Priestley would wish it to be shorter. The Doctor took his critique so much to heart, that in less than a month he published in pamphlet form A Reply to the Animadversions, &c. in The Monthly Review for June, 1783, &c. This was answered in the September number of the Review. The principal point at issue was the Doctrine of the Primitive Church concerning the Person of Christ. This review "was generally admitted to be a most triumphant refutation of Dr. Priestley's opinions, as well as one of the most elaborate specimens of criticism that modern times had furnished." Another writer remarks, "Badcock continued his assault, sparing neither the history nor the Defence; and, in the view of many, demolished the system he had assailed." He pub. some memoirs of the Wesley family, which led to some controversy with the excellent John Wesley. See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. v.

> "Mr. Badcock was one of the most distinguished literary men of his day. His judgment was singularly acute and comprehensive: his learning profound and various; his genius fertile and lively, but regulated by a most exquisite taste."—*Cunningham's Biog. History.*

Mr. Nichols introduced Mr. Badcock to Dr. Johnson, and the following letter from Mr. B. to Mr. N., referring to Dr. Johnson's opinion of Priestley, is not without interest:

> "How much I am obliged to you for the favour you did me in introducing me to Dr. Johnson! *Tantum vidi Virgilium.* But to have seen him, and to have received a testimony of respect from him, was enough. I recollect all the conversation, and shall never forget one of his expressions. Speaking of Dr. Priestley, (whose writings, I saw, he estimated at a low rate,) he said, 'You have proved him as deficient in *probity* as he is in learning.' I called him an '*Index Scholar;*' but he was not willing to allow him a claim even to that merit. He said 'that he borrowed from those who had been borrowers themselves, and did not know that the mistakes he adopted had been answered by others.' I often think of our short, but precious, visit to this great man. I shall consider it as a sort of an *æra* in my life."

Baddam, Benj. Memoirs of the Royal Society, being a new Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, from 1665 to 1735, inclusive, Lon., 1738–41, 10 vols. 4to. For an interesting article relative to the Philosophical Transactions, see Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, vol. i.

Baddelly, Geo. 12 Sermons, 1752. 12 Discourses, 1766.

Baddely, R. Theolog. & Polit. pamph., Lon., 1622–53.

Badelly, John, M.D. Narrative relative to a cure performed by Prince Hohenlohe on Miss B. O'Conor, 3d ed., Lon., 1823.

Badenock, Jas., M.D. Con. on Med. and Ornithology to Med. Obs. & Inq., and Phil. Trans., 1770–71.

Badeslade, Thos. Nav. of King's Lyn., 1725. River Dee, 1735.

Badger, C. Admonitions to Parents, &c., Lon., 1803.

Badger, J. Cures of the King's Evil by R. touch, 1748.

Badger, Stephen, of Mass. Discourses, 1774. Letter rel. to the Indians, in Mass. Hist. Coll., 1797.

Badham, Charles, M.D. Med. Works, &c., Lon., 1808–18.

Badham, C. D. Esculent Mushrooms of England, Lon., 1847, r. 8vo. Prose Halieutics, &c., p. 8vo.

Badland, Thos. Sermon, 2 Cor. iv. 18, 1676.

Baeta, H. X. On Fever & Rheumatism, Lon., 1800.

Baffin, Wm., 1584–1622, a celebrated English navigator, wrote an account of his voyage under James Hall, in 1612.

> "Which is chiefly remarkable as being the first on record in which a method is laid down for determining the longitude at sea, by an observation of the heavenly bodies."

He also wrote an account of his voyage under Robert Bylot in 1615. His name will ever be remembered by the Bay discovered by him, in a voyage made under Bylot in 1616.

Bage, Robert, 1728–1801, a novelist of considerable talent, whose memory has been honoured by having Sir Walter Scott as his biographer, wrote Mount Heneth, pub. 1781; Burnham Downs, the Fair Syrian, and James Wallace. William Hutton gives some particulars of him in his "Life."

> "Mount Hereth became justly popular, from the vivacity of its style and dialogue, and the many well-drawn characters, and apposite reflections on questions of morality and humanity. . . . All his novels were favourably received by the public, as far superior to the common run of novels."—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

Bagford, John, 1650?–1716, an enthusiastic collector of literary curiosities, was bred to the occupation of a shoemaker, but did not acknowledge the obligation of the old maxim, "Ne sutor ultra crepidam:" but even Apelles, however, would not have desired to restrain the zeal of this useful and amiable lover of antiquities. He became extensively acquainted with old books, prints, and coins, and possessed no slight knowledge of the Roman remains in Britain. Of this there is ample evidence in his curious letter to Hearne, in the 1st vol. of 2d edition of Leland's Collectanea. He did not confine his researches to the book-stalls and shops of London, but travelled abroad for book-sellers and literary gentlemen, enriching their shelves and libraries with his acquisitions. In this way he was a sort of humble Dibdin to the Spensers and Hebers of his time. His private collection of books, title-pages, covers, &c. was very large. As must always be the case with a man whose education has been picked up item by item, without system, he sometimes displays amusing ignorance in conjunction with his knowledge. He projected a history of his favourite art, and, in 1707 published in the Philosophical Transactions, his "Proposals for a History of Printing, Printers, Illuminators, Chalcography, Paper Making, &c.," price to be £1 for a book of 800 pages. He seems to have lacked encouragement, as the book never appeared. After his death, Lord Oxford purchased his collections and papers for his library. They are now in the Harleian Collection in the British Museum, in 42 folio volumes: but a melancholy sight a portion of them present; for, as Dibdin remarks,

> "A modern collector and lover of perfect copies will witness, with shuddering, among Bagford's immense collection of title-pages, the frontispieces of the Complutensian Polyglot, and Chauncy's History of Hertfordshire, torn out to illustrate a History of Printing."

He was employed as a collector by Lord Oxford, Dr. John Moore, Bishop of Ely, Sir Hans Sloane, Sir James Austin, and others. Mr. Bagford was one of the many ingenious men in the world whose natural talents are continually hampered for want of early education. See interesting accounts of him in Dibdin's Bibliomania, in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, and Hearne's prefaces to Guil. Roper Vita, D. Thomæ Mori, 1716, and to Walter Hemingford's history. "At vero in hoc genera fragmenta colligendi omnes quidem alios quantum ego existimare possum facile superavit Joanus Bagfordius, de quo apud Hemingum, &c." We quote a line or so from the Hemingi Wigornensis Chartularium, to which reference is made.

> "Had his education been equal to his natural genius, he would have proved a much greater man than he was. And yet, without this education, he was certainly the greatest man in the world in his way."—*Dibdin's Bibliomania.*

Baggs, Jeffrey. Essays on Amplification, Lon., 1802.

Baggs, John. View of the Millennium, Lon., 1798.

Bagley, Geo. See Bayley, Geo.

Bagley, Wm. The New Practice of the Courts of Law at Westminster, Lon., 1840.

> "The author has attempted to combine the learning and scientific method of Tidd, with the practical familiarity of Impey, and to condense within the compass of a volume, not only the substance of the statutes, rules, and decisions relating to proceedings at law, but minute instructions for taking every step in such proceedings."

The practice of the Chambers of the Judges of the Courts of Common Law, in civil action, Lon., 1834.

> "Mr. Bagley's work is as good as a work can be on the subject he has chosen. He has attempted, and with as much success as was possible, to do that which is next to impossible, namely to separate the practice at Chambers from the practice of the courts generally." See Marvin's Legal Bibl.

Bagnal, Thos. The Excellency and Usefulness of Masonry: a Sermon preached before the Free Masons, on Heb. iii. 4, 1767.

Bagnol, or **Bagnall.** A Sermon, Lon., 1763. Education, 1765. Trans. of Telemachus into Eng. verse, 1791.

Bagnol, Robt. The Steward's Last Account, in five Sermons, on 15th St. Luke, Lon., 1622.

Bagnold, Joseph. Wisdom and Innocency; a Sermon on Matt. x. 16, 1709.

Bagot, Daniel. Treatise of the Bankrupt Laws of Ireland, 1795. Other Law Treatises, 1794–1804.

Bagot, Daniel. Vicar of Neury. 1. Disciples in the storm. 2. Temptation of Christ in the Wilderness. 3. Treatise on the Lord's Supper. 4. Treatise on the Transfiguration.

Bagot, Lewis, 1740–1802, was successively Bishop of Bristol, Norwich, and St. Asaph. He was educated at Westminster School, and chosen thence student of Christ Church. He pub. a number of theological works, 1772–1790, the principal of which is Twelve Discourses on the Prophecies concerning the first Establishment and subsequent History of Christianity, preached at the Warburtonian Lecture, in Lincoln's Inn Chapel, 1780.

> "Bishop Bagot opened his lectures by preliminary observations on the nature and value of the evidences drawn from prophecies; including some pointed remarks on Lord Monboddo and Mr. Gibbon. The subject of his subsequent discourses were, the promise of a second dispensation under the first; the progressive nature of the kingdom of God; the distinctive characters of the Messiah, and the nature of his kingdom; the time limited by the prophets, and the proofs of its fulfilment; the conformity of the life of Christ and of his kingdom to the predictions; the prophecies concerning the latter times; and the general recapitulation of the whole subject."—*British Critic*, vol. xxvii. p. 653.

Dr. Bagot has been commended as a man of great learning, and of the most gentle and amiable manners.

Bagot, Richard, Bishop of Oxford. A Charge at his Third Visitation, Oxf., 1838. A Charge at his Fourth Visitation, Oxf., 1842.

Bagshaw, Edward, 1604–1662, of Brasenose Coll., Oxf., a lawyer who at first opposed the cause of Charles I., but subsequently became one of his adherents, published a number of theological and political works, 1633–1662. Whilst imprisoned by the Parliament, he wrote a treatise which does not argue much respect for the opinion of his judges, viz.: The Rights of the Crown to England, as it is established by Law. This he published very appropriately in 1660—the year of the Restoration. The earliest of his publications was the Life and Death of Mr. Robert Bolton, 1633. Mr. Bolton was the author of the well-known treatise, entitled The Four Last Things. Anthony Wood refers to his sitting in "that most wicked convention that begun at Westminster, 3 Nov., 1640. But soon after, perceiving full well what mad courses the members thereof took, he left them." He left two sons, Henry and Edward, who are next to be noticed.

Bagshaw, Edward, 1629–1671, son of the preceding, was admitted of Christ Church, Oxf., in 1646, and ordained by the Bishop of Exeter, in 1659. It is enough to make him memorable that he was second master of Westminster School, when the famous Dr. Busby was head master. The two dominies could not agree, and Bagshaw was displaced. For some time he was chaplain to Arthur, Earl of Anglesey. Wood gives a long list of writings, principally controversial, directed against Baxter, L'Estrange, Morley, Bishop of Worcester, and others. These publications have sunk into oblivion. He appears to have inherited his father's belligerent spirit, as well as his *cacoëthes scribendi*. Anthony Wood, who seems to spare no man in his wrath, represents young Bagshaw whilst at college as any thing but a modest and well-behaved young man:

> "He expressed himself very often intolerably impudent, saucy, and refractory to the Censor, and thereupon was either *Sconst* [mysterious ceremony!] or put out of Commons. . . . When quadragesimal disputations were publicly performed in the schools, he would, without any provocation, take the questions, either of an under-graduate, or bachelor, purposely to dispute with him, and so consequently show his parts, and be shouldered out, or carried out into the quadrangle on the shoulders of his admirers. . . . He showed himself a turbulent and domineering person, not only in his college, but in the University, where 'twas common with him to disturb the Vice-chancellor with interposed speeches, without formalities, and with his hat cocked."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Added years do not seem to have mellowed his rough temper. Becoming obnoxious to government, he was subjected to twenty-two weeks' imprisonment in Newgate. He was undoubtedly a man of marked ability, but had too much of the *fortiter in re.*

Bagshaw, Henry, 1632–1709, another son of Edward Bagshaw, Senior, was educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxf. He held one of the prebends in the Church of Durham. He seems to have played the lamb to his brother's lion, being remarkable for inoffensiveness of character. He pub. A Sermon on Ps. xxxvii. 37, 1676. Diatribæ, or Discourses upon select texts against Papists and Socinians, 1680, etc.

Bagshaw, Henry. Sermon, Matt. xxi. 13, 1698.

Bagshaw, John. Two Sermons, 2 Sam. xix. 14, 15, 1660.

Bagshaw, William, 1628–1702, a Nonconforming divine, whose zeal and usefulness in the northern parts of Derbyshire acquired for him the title of "The Apostle of the Peak." He pub. a number of works, and left a large quantity of MSS. upon various subjects: no less than 50 vols. in folio and quarto, written with his own hand. Among his pub. works are, 1. Waters for a Thirsty Soul, in several sermons on Rev. xxi. 6, 1653. 2. The Miner's Monitor, or a Motion to those whose Labour lies in the Lead and other Mines, 1675. 3. De Spiritualibus Pecci, or Notes concerning the Work of God, and some that have been Workers together with God, in the High Peak of Derbyshire, Lon., 1702.

Bagwell, William, an English mathematician and astronomer of the 17th century. Mistery of Astronomy maid plaine to the meanest capacity, Lon., 1655. Sphynx Thebanus, an Arith. Descrip. of both the Globes. The Distressed Merchant, 1645. Wit's Extraction, 1664.

> "A curious work, with a portrait, at the back of which is printed a family group, seated at table at an evening party."—Lowndes.

Baildon, John, joint author with John de Beauchesne of A Book cont. Divers Sorts of Hands, Lon., 1570.

Baildon, Jos. Trans. of Mexia's Rarities of the World, Lon., 1651. Wonder of the World, 4to, 1656.

Bailey. History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1801. Anon.

Bailey, Abr. The Spightful Sister: A Comedy, Lon., 1667.

Bailey, Alexander Mabyn. See Bailey, Wm.

Bailey, B. Exposition of the Parables of our Lord, &c., with a Prelim. Dissert. on the Parable Lon., 1828.

> "This work, entirely devoid of an evangelical character, will be found useful to the clerical student. as embodying a copious collection of annotation, criticism, and disquisition upon the portions of Scripture illustrated."—Lowndes.

Bailey, Edw., M.D. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1746.

Bailey, H. Reports of Cases in Court of Appeals, S. Carolina, 1828–1832, 2 vols. Charleston, 1833–1834. Reports of Cases in Equity, argued in Court of Appeals, S. Carolina, Charleston, 1841.

Bailey, Henry, Curate of Hingham. Rituale Anglo-Catholicum, Lon., 1847.

Bailey, Henry Ives, Per. Cur. of Drighlington. The Liturgy compared with the Bible, Lon., 1833.

Bailey, Rev. Jacob, b. 1731, Rowley, Mass. His MS. Journal has been edited by Bartlett, Rev. Wm. J., (*q. v.*)

Bailey, Jacob Whitman, b. 1811, at Ward, Massachusetts, grad. at West Point, 1832. Appoin. Prof. Chem., &c. at the U. S. Military Acad., West Point, 1838. Contributed various valuable papers in the American Jour. of Science, and in Smithsonian Contributions to Science.

Bailey, Jas. Hierogly. Origo et Natura, Cantab., 1816.

Bailey, John. Agricultural Works, &c., 1794–1811.

Bailey, Margaret L., born at Sussex, Virginia.

> "Mrs. Bailey is favourably known both as a poetess and a prose writer."—*Woman's Record.*

Bailey, Nathan, d. 1742, a philologist of great abilities, was the author of the well-known dictionary which bears his name. The 4th edition (1728) was long the only dictionary in general use. It was enlarged into two vols. 8vo, 1737, and afterwards issued in folio, by Dr. Jos. Nicol Scott. The last was considered the best edition, and is still a favourite with some students. Johnson's first edition of his dictionary was published in 1755. There is a curious anecdote connected with Bailey's work. It was studied through twice, word by word, by Mr. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, the import and mode of construction of each word carefully examined, so that the strength, the significance, and the beauty of the English language might be properly understood, and enlisted in the service of oratory when required. Some of the sermons of Barrow, it will be remembered, were committed to memory by Mr. Pitt, for the same purpose. "Probably no man, since the days of Cicero, has ever submitted to an equal amount of drudgery." The effects of this philological training were witnessed in the copious vocabulary, and precision in application, which distinguished Chatham's elocution Wilkes, indeed, seems to criticize his language, when he tells us, "he had not the correctness of language so striking in the great Roman orator, but he had the *verba ardentia*—the bold, glowing words." But Mr. Wilkes's opinion, upon any subject save the right of suffrage, and choice of rare books, has but little weight with us. Horace Walpole describes Chatham's language as having been amazingly fine. "Not content," says Lord Lyttleton, "to correct and instruct his imagination by the works of men, he borrowed his noblest images from the language of inspiration."

We should not forget to acknowledge the improvements made in the folio edition of Bailey's dictionary by G. Gordon, who made additions to the mathematical part, Phil. Miller to the botanical terms, and T. Lidiard to the etymological portion: the whole being revised by Dr. Scott.

Dr Harwood's care was bestowed upon the revision of the 8vo edition, of which the 15th edition was pub. about 1759. Mr. Bailey published several other educational works; and a Dictionarium Domesticum in 1736.

Bailey, Peter, d. 1823, editor of The Museum, (London,) pub. Sketches from St. George's Fields, by Giorgione di Castel Chiuso. A volume containing some of his epic poetry, entitled Idwal, was printed, but not published. It was founded on the events connected with the conquest of Wales. A Greek Poem of Mr. B.'s was pub. in the Classical Journal. His last publication was an anonymous poem in the Spenser measure, called A Queen's Appeal.

Bailey, Philip James, b. 1816, a member of the Bar, son of the proprietor of the Nottingham Mercury, is the author of Festus, The Angel World, 1850, and Mystic, 1855. Few poems upon their first appearance have excited so much attention as Festus:

> "It is an extraordinary production, out-Heroding Kant in some of its philosophy, and out-Goëthing Goëthe, in the introduction of the three persons of the Trinity as interlocutors in its wild plot. Most objectionable as it is on this account, it yet contains so many exquisite passages of genuine poetry, that our admiration of the author's genius overpowers the feeling of mortification at its being misapplied, and meddling with such dangerous topics."—*London Literary Gazette*, 1839.

Mr. Bailey was but about twenty years of age when Festus was finished. It was published in 1839. His youth has probably mitigated the censure to which it is thought Festus is liable for grave errors both of style and sentiment. The second edition, published three years after the first, was much enlarged, and in later editions it has been still further augmented to about three times its original length. "Every line has undergone the refining crucible of the author's brain, and has been modified by the greater maturity of his mind." A late critic, an exquisite poet himself, thus speaks of Mr. Bailey:

> "As a poet in actual achievement, I can have no hesitation in placing him far above either Browning or Stirling. His Festus is in many respects a very remarkable production—remarkable alike for its poetic power, and its utter neglect of all the requirements of poetic art. . . . Yet with all these excesses and defects, we are made to feel that Festus is the work of a poet. . . . In The Angel World, we have the youthful poet more sobered down; and the consequent result has been one not exactly to be wished—its beauties and its defects are each alike less prominent."—*Moir's Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*

The Age: Politics, Poetry, and Criticism. A Colloquial Satire, 8vo, 1858.

Bailey, Rufus William, b. 1793, at Yarmouth, Maine, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1813. 1. Family Preacher; a vol. of Sermons. 2. Mother's Request. 3. The Issue; being Letters on Slavery. 4. Manual of Grammar.

Bailey, Samuel, b. 1787, at Sheffield, Eng., author of a number of works on Politics, Political Economy, &c. Essays on the Formation of Opinions, &c. This work, by no means unobjectionable in its tendency, displays considerable ability. Any writer might be proud of the commendation of the distinguished authority whom we shall quote:

> "It would be an act of injustice to those readers who are not acquainted with that valuable volume entitled Essays on the Formation of Opinions, not to refer them to it as enforcing that neglected part of morality. To it may be added a masterly article in the Westminster Review, occasioned by the Essays."—Sir James Mackintosh: *2d Prel. Diss. to Encyc. Brit.*

Essays on Pursuit of Truth and Progress of Knowledge, 8vo; 2d ed., 1844. Letters on the Philosophy of the Human Mind; 1st Ser., 8vo. Money and its Vicissitudes in Value, 1852, 8vo. Review of Berkeley's Theory of Vision, 1841, 8vo. Theory of Reasoning, 8vo. Discourses on various subjects before Literary Societies, 1852, 8vo.

Bailey, T. List of Bankrupts, Dividends, &c. for 1804.

Bailey, Thomas, 1785–1856, father of the author of Festus. Advent of Charity, and other Poems, 12mo. History of Nottinghamshire, 3 vols. r. 8vo. Records of Longevity, pub. just before his death.

Bailey, Walter, M.D. See Baley.

Bailey, Wm. Advancement of Arts, &c., Lon., 1772–79. A Treatise respecting the Poor in Work-Houses, Lon., 1758. This vol. was pub. by Alex. Mabyn Bailey.

Bailie, J. K. Fasciculus Inscriptionum Græcarum, Lon., 2 vols. sm. 4to, 1844–46.

Baillie, Capt. A Solemn Appeal to the Public, 1779.

Baillie, Alex. A work on Scottish Calvinism, 1628.

Baillie, Geo. On the Bankrupt Laws, 1809.

Baillie, Hugh. A Letter to Dr. Shebbeare, 1775.

Baillie, Joanna, 1764–1851, one of the most distinguished writers in an age prolific in good authors, was born in a

> "Scottish Manse, in the upper dale of the Clyde, which has, for its mild character and lavish production of fruit, been termed Fruit Land.' . . . One of the finest specimens of the fruit of this luxuriant dale is Joanna Baillie, a name never pronounced by Scot or Briton of any part of the empire but with the veneration due to the truest genius, and the affection which is the birthright of the truest specimens of womanhood."—*Howitt's Homes of the Poets.*

Miss Baillie for the principal part of her life was a resident of Hampstead, near London, where she died, Feb. 23, 1851. She always lived in retirement, and for some years before her death in strict seclusion. While she received visitors, it is stated that nearly all the great writers of the age had, at one time or another, been among her guests. Scott spent many pleasant hours with her, and on her visit to Scotland in 1806 she spent some weeks in his house at Edinburgh. Her last visit to Scott and to Scotland was in 1820. See Life of Scott.

Their father was a Scottish clergyman; their mother, a sister of the celebrated Dr. William Hunter; and Matthew Baillie, M.D., another distinguished physician, was brother to Joanna and Agnes. Miss Baillie's earliest poetical works appeared anonymously; her first dramatic efforts were published in 1798, under the title of A Series of Plays, in which it is attempted to delineate the stronger passions of the mind; each passion being the subject of a tragedy and a comedy. A second edition was demanded in a few months; in 1802, and in 1812 a third volume appeared. In 1804 she published a volume of Miscellaneous Dramas; and in 1810 The Family Legend, a tragedy, made its appearance. This drama, founded on a Highland tradition, was brought out with success at the Edinburgh theatre, under the auspices of Sir Walter Scott.

> "Jan'y 30, 1810. My Dear Miss Baillie,—You have only to imagine all that you could wish to give success to a play, and your conceptions will still fall short of the complete and decided triumph of the Family Legend. . . . Every thing that pretended to distinction, whether from rank or literature, was in the boxes, and in the pit such an aggregate mass of humanity as I have seldom, if ever, witnessed in the same place."—*Scott to Miss Baillie.*

> "Miss Baillie's play went off capitally here. . . . We wept till our hearts were sore, and applauded till our hands were blistered: what could we more?"—*Scott to Mr. Morritt.*

It was played 14 nights, and in 1814 was acted in London. In 1836 our authoress published three more volumes of Plays. Thus an interval of 38 years had occurred between the first and the last publication of her dramas. In 1823 the Poetic Miscellanies appeared, containing Scott's dramatic sketch of Macduff's Cross, some of Mrs. Heman's poetry, and Miss Catherine Fanshaw's *jeux d'esprit*. A few months before her death, Miss Baillie completed an entire edition of her dramatic works. The Martyr had been published separately. She also published Metrical Legends of Exalted Characters; and A View of the general Tenor of the New Testament regarding the Nature and Dignity of Jesus Christ.

Although so advanced in years, Miss Baillie retained the complete possession of her faculties until the last. Lord Jeffrey writes:

> "April 28, 1840. I forgot to tell you that we have been twice out to Hampstead to hunt out Joanna Baillie, and found her the other day as fresh, natural, and amiable as ever; and as little like a Tragic Muse. Since old Mrs. Brougham's death, I do not know so nice an old woman."

Again, January 7, 1842, he writes:

> "We went to Hampstead, and paid a very pleasant visit to Joanna Baillie, who is marvellous in health and spirits, and youthful freshness and simplicity of feeling, and not a bit deaf, blind, or torpid."

The literary stranger from a distant land sought an introduction to her whose writings had been "household words" since childhood; and who, secluded from the busy world, considered herself a mother to the poor, and was by them esteemed the "Lady Bountiful" of the neighbourhood.

> "I am glad that Mrs. Ellis and you have derived any amusement from the House of Aspen. . . . But the Plays of the Passions have put me entirely out of conceit with my Germanized brat; and should I ever again attempt dramatic composition, I would endeavour after the genuine old English model."—*Scott to George Ellis, Esq.*

In a letter to Miss Baillie, dated 1810, Scott remarks:

> "You say nothing about the drama on Fear, for which you have chosen so admirable a subject, and which, I think, will be in your own most powerful manner. I hope you will have an eye to its being actually represented. Perhaps of all passions it is the most universally interesting."

We find the tragedy of Fear again referred to, after its publication in the volume issued in 1812:

> "It is too little to say I am enchanted with the said third volume, especially with the two first plays, which in every point not only sustain, but even exalt, your reputation as a dramatist. The whole character of Orra is exquisitely supported, as well as imagined, and the language distinguished by a rich variety of fancy, which I know no instance of, excepting in Shakspeare."

> "If Joanna Baillie had known the stage practically, she would never have attached the importance she does to the development of single passions in single tragedies; and she would have invented more stirring incidents to justify the passion of her cha-

> racters, and to give them that air of fatality which, though peculiarly predominant in the Greek drama, will also be found, to a certain extent, in all successful tragedies. Instead of this, she tries to make all the passions of her main characters proceed from the wilful natures of the beings themselves. Their feelings are not precipitated by circumstances, like a stream down a declivity, that leaps from rock to rock; but, for want of incident, they seem often like water on a level, without a propelling impulse."—CAMPBELL: *Life of Mrs. Siddons.*

We appeal to the reader whether this criticism is not, in fact, just the highest compliment which could have been paid to Miss Baillie's management of her characters. Mr. Campbell's censure really amounts to this: Miss Baillie prefers the exhibition of human nature to catering for stage effect and slavishly following an unnatural code and a heathen morality. Her object was not so much to "take the house by storm," as to take the heart by truth. "That air of fatality," the absence of which Mr. Campbell deplores, is the very error to be eschewed by the Christian teacher, whose duty it is to illustrate the truth that man, as a free agent, will secure happiness by the practice of virtue, and reap misery as the fruit of vice. Love, Hatred, Fear, Religion, Jealousy, Revenge, and Remorse, may each be made to enforce the truth that "the way of the transgressor is hard," or to impress the mind with the abiding conviction that Wisdom's ways are "ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace." What does Miss Baillie set forth as her own canon?

> "Let one simple trait of the human heart, one expression of passion, genuine and true to nature, be introduced, and it will stand forth alone in the boldness of reality, whilst the false and unnatural around it fades away on every side, like the rising exhalation of the morning."—*Preparatory Discourse to first vol. of Dramas*, 1798.

> "Joanna Baillie, as the author of Count Basil and De Montfort, is entitled to a much higher place among dramatists than the author of Metrical Legends is among mere poets. With much imaginative energy, much observant thought, and great freedom and force of delineation, together with a fine feeling of nature, and an occasional Massingerian softness of diction, it may be claimed for Joanna Baillie that she uniformly keeps apart from the trite and common-place; yet we cannot help feeling a deficiency of art, and tact, and taste, alike in the management of her themes and the structure of her verse."—*Moir's Poet. Lit. of Past Half-Century.*

Baillie, John. A Letter to Dr. ——, in answer to a Tract in the Biblio. Anc. et Mod. Rel. to Freind's Hist. Phys., 1727.

Baillie, John, Prof. of Arabic, etc. in the New College, Fort William, Bengal. Sixty Tables elucidatory of the 1st part of a Course of Lectures on the Grammar of the Arabic language, Calcutta, 1801, folio.

Five Books upon Grammar, together with the principles of Inflection in the Arabic language; collected from ancient MSS., Calcutta, 1802–03, 2 vols. 4to.

> "Of all the publications on this department of Literature, these are the most useful and important."—DR. ADAM CLARKE.

Digest of Mohammedan Law, according to the Tenets of the twelve Imans, compiled under the Superintendence of Sir Wm. Jones, Calcutta, 1805, 4 vols. £10 10s.

> "A highly valuable work."—LOWNDES.

Baillie, Marianne. First Impressions on a Tour upon the Continent, in the summer of 1818, through France, Italy, Switzerland, the Borders of Germany, and a part of French Flanders, Lon., 1819.

> "Without being a striking, it is, at least, a superior sort of itineracy. The style is easy, without being very pure, and the whole fashion of the performance is that of a *gentlewomanlike* sort, without those high literary pretensions which sometimes make, and sometimes mar, tourists and writers of other descriptions."—*London Literary Gazette.*

Lisbon: Manners and Customs of Portugal, 1821–2–3, Lon., 1825.

> "These pleasing little volumes, full of feminine vivacity in their descriptions, put it in our power to diversify the graver character of our Reviews with an entertaining selection of Portuguese anecdotes and delineations. A residence of two years and a half in the country, afforded sufficient opportunity for studying the people and observing their manners, and her pictures are most piquant and original."—*London Literary Gazette.*

> "This is a very agreeable book, and a very faithful one, for we are well acquainted with the places which it describes, and can vouch for its fidelity."—*Quarterly Review.*

Baillie, Matthew, M.D., 1761–1823, a very distinguished physician, was the son of the Rev. James Baillie, D.D., and Dorothea, sister of the celebrated William and John Hunter: his sister, Joanna Baillie, became as eminent in the walks of literature as her brother in the graver pursuits of medical science. In 1779 he was admitted of Baliol College, Oxf., where he took his degree of physic in 1789. He enjoyed the great advantage of studying under his uncle, William Hunter. Upon the death of the latter, in 1783, he succeeded to the Lectures with Mr. Cruikshank, and gained great popularity by the clearness of his demonstrations, and his power of simplifying abstruse subjects. Although not successful for some time in obtaining much practice, his merits gradually, but surely, forced his way, until his fees were known to amount in one year to £10,000. His quickness of perception in ascertaining the localities of disease made him in great request as a consulting physician. In 1810 he was made physician to Geo. III., and a baronetcy was offered to him, but he declined the honour.

> "No one in his day could compete with him in anatomical knowledge, or in an acquaintance with morbid anatomy, or pathology, which of late years has been so successfully cultivated, and which must in a degree be attributed to the example and renown of Baillie."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

He was an extensive contributor to various learned Transactions. See Phil. Trans., 1788–89; Trans. Med. et Chir., 1793–1800; Med. Trans., 1813–15. Dr. Baillie pub. in 1793, The Morbid Anatomy of some of the most Important Parts of the Human Body.

> "This work, like every thing he did, was modest and unpretending, but it was not on that account the less valued. A perfect knowledge of his subject, acquired in the midst of the fullest opportunities, enabled him to compress into a small volume more accurate and more useful information than will be found in the works of Bonetus, Morgagni, and Lieutaud. This work consisted at first of a plain statement of facts, the description of the appearances presented on dissection, or what could be preserved and exhibited; and he afterwards added the narration of symptoms corresponding with the morbid appearances. This was an attempt of greater difficulty, which will require the experience of successive lives to perfect."—SIR CHARLES BELL.

The Appendix was pub. in 1798; the 2d edition, corrected and greatly enlarged, in 1797; since which there have been many editions. Two years later he pub. A Series of Engravings, tending to illustrate the Morbid Anatomy of some of the most Important Parts of the Human Body, Fascic. I.X., Lon., 1799–1802. Royal 4to, 2d edition, 1812.

> "His next work was the Illustration of Morbid Anatomy, by a series of splendid engravings; creditable at once to his own taste and liberality, and to the state of the arts in this country. He thus laid a solid foundation for pathology, and did for his profession what no physician had done before his time."—SIR CHARLES BELL.

Sir Walter Scott was tenderly attached to Doctor Baillie and his sister Joanna; on the death of the Doctor, he wrote a most eloquent letter to the poetess, which see in Lockhart's Life of Scott.

> "We have, indeed, to mourn such a man as, since medicine was first esteemed a useful and honoured science, has rarely occurred to grace its annals, and who will be lamented as long as any one lives who has experienced the advantage of his professional skill, and the affectionate kindness by which it was accompanied."

> "We cannot estimate too highly the influence of Dr. Baillie's character on the profession to which he belonged. I ought not, perhaps, to mention his mild virtues and domestic charities; yet the recollection of these must give a deeper tone to our regret, and will be interwoven with his public character, embellishing what seemed to want no addition."—*From Sir Charles Bell's éloge on Dr. Baillie.*

Baillie, Robert, 1597–1662, a Presbyterian divine of considerable note, and Principal of the University of Glasgow, published a number of learned works, 1633–47, and several were pub. after his death. The best-known of the latter is his Letters and Journals, containing an Impartial Account of Public Transactions, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military, in England and Scotland, from 1637 to 1662: with an Account of the Author's Life, and Glossary. This work, the best edition of which was put forth by Mr. Laing in 1841–43, in 3 vols. royal 8vo, was first given to the public in 1775, at the recommendation of Dr. Robertson and David Hume; it contains much valuable information respecting the Civil Wars, and the Proceedings of the Westminster Assembly. His Opus Historicum et Chronologicum, Amst., 1663, is a learned work.

> "The author endeavours to give a succinct and connected account of sacred and profane history, from the Creation to the Age of Constantine. He divides the Old Testament into seven epochas, and the New Testament into a number more. At the end of the sections, or epochas, he discusses a variety of chronological questions, in which he discovers his learning and acuteness."—ORME

Bailly, James. Sermons on Hosea ii. 19, Lon., 1697.

Bailly, J. S. Letters on the Atlantis of Plato, and Ancient History of Asia, &c., Lon., 1801, 2 vols. 8vo.

Baily, Caleb. Life of Jesus, collected in the words of the English Version of the New Testament, Lon., 1726.

Baily, Francis, 1774–1844, of the Stock Exchange, was the founder of the Astronomical Society and the principal contributor to its Memoirs. 1. Tables for the Purchasing and Renewing of Leases, 1802–07–12, 8vo. 2. Doctrine of Interest and Annuities, 1808, 4to. 3. Doctrine of Life Annuities and Assurances, 1810, 8vo. 4. Account of several Life-Assurance Companies, 1810–11, 8vo. 5. Life of Flamsteed: see FLAMSTEED.

Baily, John, 1643–1697, a native of Lancashire, England, emigrated to New England in 1684, and was ordained minister of Watertown in 1686. In 1692 he removed to Boston, where he resided until his death. He pub. an Address to the people of Limerick, and a Sermon preached at Watertown in 1689. His brother Thomas wrote some Latin odes at Lindsay in 1668, which are in MS. in the library of the Mass. Hist. Society.

Bailzie, or **Baillie, Wm.,** M.D., a Scottish physician of the 15th century, was a defender of the Galenic system, in preference to the Empiric. He wrote Apologia pro Galeni doctrina contra Empiricos, Lyons, 1552. Mackenzie ascribes to him, De Quantitate Syllabarum Græcarum et de Dialectis; pub. in 1600.

Bain, or **Bairn.** Faith's Reply, &c. Death of Col. Velly, 1805–06.

Bain, Wm., R.N. Variation of the Compass, 1817.

Bainbridge, C. G. The Fly Fisher's Guide; illustrated by Coloured Plates, representing upwards of forty of the most useful Flies, accurately copied from Nature, Liverp., 1816, 8vo, 15*s*. 12 copies coloured with great care, not intended for sale, 4to, £2 2*s*.

Bainbridge, John, 1582–1643, an eminent physician and astronomer, a student of Emanuel Coll., Cambridge. In 1619 Sir Henry Savile appointed him his first Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. He pub. An Astronomical Description of the late Comet, Nov. 18, 1618, to 16th Dec., Lon., 1619. Procli sphæra de Hypothesibus Planetarum Ptolemæi, Lon., 1620. Canicularia, Oxf., 1648.

> "He left all his papers to Archbishop Usher. They are now in the library of Trinity Coll., Dublin. Among them are several unpublished works: 1. A Theory of the Sun. 2. A Theory of the Moon. 3. Discourse concerning the period of the year. 4. Two Books of Astronomical Calculations. 5. Miss. Papers on Math. and Astron. A large collection of his scientific correspondence, with drafts of his own letters, are also preserved in the same library; including some from Edward Wright, one of the most celebrated astronomers of his day, and, we believe, the only memorials of him that are now extant." See Smith's Vita Erudit.; Biog. Brit.; Athen. Oxon.; Rose's Biog. Dict.

Bainbridge, Wm. A Practical Treatise on the Law of Mines and Minerals, Lon., 1841.

> "The author, a resident in the mining district, has the honour of first producing a regular legal treatise upon the law of mines. The work is ably written, and deserves to be more generally known in this country, [America,] where the enterprise of the people has already opened so many sources of mineral wealth."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Baine, Bernard. Con. to Med. Obs. & Inq., 1762.

Baine, Duncan. Con. to Ed. Med. Ess. 1736.

Baine, James. Sermon, 1758. Discourses, Edin., 1778.

Baine, Paul. Mirror of God's Love. A Ser., Lon., 1619.

Baines, Edward, 1774–1848, b. at Ripon, Yorkshire. History of the Wars of the French Revolution, 1814, continued under the title of a History of the Reign of George the Third. History, Directory, and Gazetteer of the County of York, 1822, '23. A similar work for the county of Lancaster, 1824, '25. Enlarged as a History of the County Palatine and Duchy of Lancaster, 1836. See Life by his son, E. B., 1851. In 1801, he purchased the copyright of the Leeds Mercury, which he pub. until his death.

Baines, Edward, b. 1800, son of the preceding. History of the Cotton Manufacture, 1835, 8vo. He became a partner in the Leeds Mercury in 1827, which he has continued to conduct since his father's death.

Baines, John, 1786?–1835, a mathematician of note, who contributed largely to the mathematical periodicals of the day. See the name in Rose's Biog. Dict., where will be found an interesting paper upon the subject of mathematical studies in England during the last century.

Baines, John. Danger to the Faith, [on the Papal Aggression,] Lon., 1850.

Baines, John, or **Edward.** Essay on Fate, 1806. Wars of the French Revolution, 1816–18.

Baines, Thomas, b. 1802, son of Edward Baines, for many years editor of the Liverpool Times. History of the Commerce of the Town of Liverpool, 1852, Lon., r. 8vo. Scenery and Events in South Africa, Part 1, fol.

Baird, Robert, D.D., b. 1798, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, has become widely known in America and Europe by his labours for the extension of the Protestant religion. Dr. Baird has published a number of works, some of which have been translated into foreign tongues. A View of the Valley of the Mississippi, Phila., 1832. History of the Temperance Societies: in French, Paris, 1836; translated into German, Dutch, Swedish, Finnish, and Russian. A View of Religion in America, Glasgow, 1842: translated into French, German, Dutch, and Swedish. Protestantism in Italy, Boston, 1845. The Christian Retrospect and Register, New York, 1851. See Men of the Time. History of the Waldenses, Albigenses, and Vaudois. Visit to Northern Europe. Besides these and a few other works, Dr. Baird has been an extensive contributor to periodical literature, and has embodied the results of his observation in foreign countries in popular lectures, which have been frequently delivered in several of the larger cities of the United States. Sketches of Protestantism in Italy, Past and Present; including a Notice of the Origin, History, and Present State of the Waldenses, new edition, much improved, portrait of the Duchess of Ferrara, 12mo.

> "A most interesting volume, which has had great success in America. The present edition contains many important additions, collected during the author's third visit to Italy in Dec., 1846, and now first published."

Dr. Baird's sons inherit the literary taste of their father. The Rev. Chas. W. Baird had charge of a Protestant chapel at Rome, and another son has gained distinction by his proficiency in Greek literature.

Baird, Spencer F., b. 1823, at Reading, Penn., Prof. Nat. Sci., Dickinson Coll. Asst. Sec. Smithsonian Inst. The able editor and translator of the Iconographic Encyclopedia, 4 vols. 8vo, 2 vols. plates, 500 steel plates, N. York, 1851. Author of various minor papers on Zoology, and of reports on Natural History collections made by Capt. Stansbury, Capt. Marcy, Lieut. Gilliss, the U.S. and Mexican Boundary Survey, and the Pacific R.R. Survey.

Baird, Thomas. Gen. View of the Agriculture of the county of Middlesex, &c., Lon., 1793, 4to.

> "The matter is well arranged, and very sensibly expressed. It was the first report of the county of Middlesex, and was followed by those of Foot and Middleton."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Baird, Thomas. A Treatise on the laws of Scotland, relative to master and servant, and master and apprentice, Edin., 1841.

> "A learned, elaborate, carefully written, and authoritative treatise."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Bairdy, John. Balm from Gilead, Lon., 1681.

Bairn, John. See Bain.

Baitman, Geo. The Arrow of the Almighty shot against the Uncalled Ministers of England, Lon.

Baker. On Small Pox. Mem. Med., 1792.

Baker, Aaron. Sermon, 2 Sam. xv. 31, Lon., 1678.

Baker, Anne. Glossary of Northamptonshire, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Baker, Arthur. Sermons on Holy Joy, Lon., 1847.

Baker, Benj. Franklin, b. 1811, in Massachusetts. Musical Author. Ed. Choral, Timbrel, Haydn, Union Glee-Book, Theory of Harmony, School Chimes, &c. &c.

Baker, Charles, superintendent of the Yorkshire Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Doncaster, England. His contributions to the Penny Cyclopedia in 1835 on the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, and to the publications of the Soc. for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, have been published in 1 vol. 8vo.

Baker, D. Poems, Hicathrift; duellum, etc., Lon., 1697.

Baker, D. B. Nature and causes of doubt in religious questions, (Anon.,) Lon., 1831. Discourses to a Village Congregation, Lon., 1832.

Baker, Daniel. Relation of some of the cruel sufferings of Kath. Evans, and Sar. Chevers, in the Inquisition at Malta, Lon., 1662.

Baker, Daniel, D.D., Prest. of Austin College, Texas, a Presbyterian minister. Affectionate Address to Mothers, Phila., 18mo. Affectionate Address to Fathers, 18mo. A Plain and Scriptural View of Baptism, 18mo. Revival Sermons, 12mo; 1st and 2d series. The 3d ed. of the First Series was pub. in 1855.

Baker, David, or **Father Augustin,** 1575–1641, made collections for ecclesiastical history, which are supposed to be lost. Reyner's Apostolatus Benedictorum in Anglia is said to be chiefly derived from Baker's MSS. Hugh Cressy's Church History owes much to the labours of Baker. Cressy pub. at Doway, 1657, Sancta Sophia, or Directions for the Prayer of Contemplation, extracted out of the treatises written by F. Aug. Baker.

Baker, David Erskine, d. 1767? was the first compiler of the Biographia Dramatica, which appeared in 2 vols., 1764. It was continued to 1782 by Isaac Reed, and brought down to the end of November, 1811, by Stephen Jones. The whole work is comprised in three volumes, bound in four, Lon., 1812. He was also the author of some fugitive poetry, of The Muse of Ossian, Edin., 1763, and of some papers in the Phil. Trans., 1747–54. He was a grandson of the celebrated Daniel Defoe. For a severe critique, by Octavius Gilchrist, on the enlarged edition of the Biographia Dramatica, see the Quarterly Review, vii. 283–93: this was answered by Jones in a pamphlet entitled Hypercriticism Exposed, 1812.

Baker, Ezekiel. A work on Rifle Guns, Lon., 1805.

Baker, Geoffrey, a monk of Oseney, trans. into Latin, in 1347, Thomas De La More's French History of the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. Camden published his chronicle.—TANNER.

Baker, George, d. 1599? surgeon in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, pub. a number of professional works, 1574–79, and trans. into English, from the French, the Apologie and Voyages of Ambrose Paré.

Baker, George, Archdeacon of Totness, and father of Sir Geo. Baker, the distinguished physician. The Respect due to a Church of God, 1 Cor. xi. 22, 1733.

Baker, George. Trans. The History of Rome, by Titus Livius, Lon., 1797. The Unitarian Refuted, 1818.

Baker, George. Navy of England, and other Poems, 1807, &c.

Baker, George. History and Antiquities of Northamptonshire, 2 vols. in 4 parts. Imp. folio, 1822–36, large paper, pub. at £25 4*s.*; small paper at £12 12*s.*

> "One of the most valuable topographical works ever published, displaying the most minute research and industry."—LOWNDES: *Notice of Parts I. and II.*

Part IV., being the first of vol. ii., was pub. in 1836. This portion comprises the whole of the two Hundreds of Norton and Cleley, the former containing nine parishes, and the latter thirteen. It also contains a variety of other interesting and valuable matter. Part V. was published in 1841. This is but a fragment, a third of one of the usual numbers; yet embracing the entire history of the Hundred of Towcester.

> "The History of Northamptonshire has not been exempt from the usual difficulties appertaining to works of a topographical nature, yet, under all hinderances, it has gradually, though slowly, progressed, whilst each successive portion has been as ably produced; and each has been made as singularly valuable as the preceding ones, for its manorial history, for the accurate fulness of its pedigrees, [in which matter Mr. Baker had to contend with great difficulties,] and for the comprehensive account of the respective parishes or hamlets that were brought under review."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, 1841.

See this periodical for an interesting account of the discouragements under which Mr. Baker found himself placed. At the time of the publication of Part V. he had suffered a loss of no less than 220 subscribers since he first issued his prospectus. The arduous labours of such able and indefatigable topographers should be encouraged by hearty co-operation and a spirit of prompt liberality.

Baker, Sir George, Bart., M.D., 1722–1809, was the son of the Rev. George Baker, archdeacon and registrar of Totness. He was entered at King's College, Cambridge, in 1742, and took the degree of M.D. in 1756. He was honoured by the appointment of physician in ordinary to Queen Charlotte, and afterwards to Geo. III.

Sir George was eminent as a classical scholar; both his Latin and English compositions have been highly commended by severe judges. He pub. Dissertatio de Affectibus Animi, Cantab., 1755. Oratio Haveriana, Lon., 1755, 1761. Calci Oratione, Lon., 1761. De Catarrho et de Dysenteria Londinensi Epidemicis utrisque, 1762. An Inquiry into the Merits of a Method of Inoculation of the Small Pox, which is now practised in several of the counties of England, Lon., 1766. An Essay concerning the cause of the Endemial Colic of Devonshire, Lon., 1767. Opuscula Medica, iterum edita, Lon., 1771. He also contributed to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1762, 78, and 85; and to Med. Trans., 1785.

> "He died in his 88th year, after having passed a long life without any of those infirmities from which he had relieved thousands in the course of his practice; and died so easily, and apparently so free from pain, that the remarkable words of Cicero may be said of him. *Non illi fuit vita erepta, sed mors donata*: 'He was not deprived of life, but presented with death.' '*Dieu*', says Bishop Bossuet, on the death of a great man, '*n'a pas lui oté la vie, mais lui a fuit un présent de la mort.*' No man, perhaps, ever followed the career of physic, and the elegant paths of the Greek and Roman Muses, for the space of several years, with more success than Sir George Baker; the proofs of which may be seen in his published and unpublished works, the splendour of his fortune, the esteem, respect, and admiration of his contemporaries."—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iii.

Baker, Henry, 1703–1774, a learned naturalist, with some pretensions as a poet. An Invocation to Health; a Poem, Lon., 1722. Original Poems, 1725–26. The Microscope made easy, a work highly commended, Lon., 1743: several editions; trans. into German, Amst., 1744. Employment for the Microscope, Lon., 1753. The Universe; a Philosophical Poem, intended to restrain the pride of Man: often reprinted. He contributed to the Lin. Trans., 1740; to the Phil. Trans., 1744, '48, '50, '55, '57, and '60. Mr. Baker was very successful in imparting knowledge to the deaf and dumb, of which art he made a profession. He married the youngest daughter of Daniel Defoe. The Bakerian Lecture of the Royal Society was founded by this gentleman.

Baker, Henry, son of the preceding, wrote Essays, Pastoral and Elegiac, Lon., 1756.

Baker, Humphrey. The Well-Spring of Science Lon., 1562: a very popular work on arithmetic.

> "Of all works on arithmetic prior to the publication of Cocker's celebrated book on the same subject, (1668,) this of Baker's approaches nearest to the masterpiece of that celebrated arithmetician . . . It continued to be constantly reprinted till 1687, the latest edition we have met with."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

He translated from the French, Rules and Documents concerning the Use and Practice of the Common Almanacs, Lon., 1587.

Baker, J. His. of the Inquisition in Spain, &c., Weston, 1734.

Baker, J. B. Grammar of Moral Philos. and N. Theol., 1811.

Baker, James. Guide of Wales, 1795. Imperial Guide.

Baker, John. Lectures upon the Articles, Lon., 1581–3–4.

Baker, John W. Experiments in Agricult., vol. vi. 1665, 8vo.

Baker, Osman C., b. 1812, at Marlow, N.H., Bishop M. E. Church. 1. Discipline of the M. E. Church, 12mo, pp. 253. 2. Last Witness, 24mo, pp. 108.

Baker, Peter. Exposition on Acts xi. 27–30, Lon., 1597.

Baker, Rachel. Sermons del'd during Sleep, 1815.

Baker, Richard. Idea of Arithmetick, Lon., 1655.

Baker, Richard, Chap. to the Brit. Residents at Hamburg. The German Pulpit: being a Selection of Sermons by the most eminent modern Divines of Germany, Lon., 1829.

Baker, Richard, pub. several theolog. works, Lon., 1782–1811. The Psalms of David Evangelized, 1811.

> "A practical work, adapted to the use of serious people; enabling them to read the Psalms with understanding and devotion. . . . It will be found both pleasant and profitable to pious persons."—*Evangelical Magazine.*

Baker, Sir Richard, 1568?–1645, the grandson of Sir John Baker, chancellor of the exchequer to Henry VIII., was born at Sissinghurst, in Kent. In 1584 he was entered as commoner at Hart Hall in Oxford, where he remained for three years. In 1603 he was knighted by King James I. He married a daughter of Sir George Mainwaring of Ightfield, in Shropshire; and becoming surety for the obligations of some members of this family, he was stripped of his property, and thrown into the Fleet prison, where he remained until his death.

He turned author in the hope of soothing his sorrows, profitably employing his time, and providing for his necessities. His earliest work bears date 1636, when the author was 67 or 68 years of age. It is entitled Cato Variegatus, or Cato's Moral Distiches varied. This is a poem. In addition to his "Chronicle," of which we shall speak presently, he published a number of other works, the principal of which are: Meditations and Disquisitions on the Lord's Prayer, 1637. This attained its 4th edition in 1640. Sir Henry Wotton, his quondam fellow-student, examined this work in MS., and spoke of it in the following handsome manner:

> "I much admire the very character of your style, which seemeth to me to have not a little of the African idea of S. Austin's Age; full of sweet raptures, and of researching conceits; nothing borrowed, nothing vulgar, and yet all flowing from you (I know not how) with a certain equal facility."

Meditations and Disquisitions on the three last Psalms of David, 1639. On the 50th Psalm; the 7 Penitential Psalms; the first Psalm; the seven Consolatory Psalms, 1639–1640. Med. and Prayers on the 7 days of the week, 1640. Apology for Laymen's writing Divinity, 1641. Theatrum Redivivum, in answer to Mr. Prynne's Histrio-Mastrix, 1662. Theatrum Triumphans. The two last are ascribed to him, though not pub. until after his death. It is supposed that Archbishop Williams purchased our author's books for £500. He made some translations from the French and Italian.

Sir Richard is best known by the Chronicle of the Kings of England, (1641,) which was the historical treasury of our ancestors before the publication of Rapin's History. It was repub. in 1653 and 1658. To the last edition was added the reign of Charles I., with a continuation to 1658, by Edward Phillips, nephew to Milton. A fourth edition appeared in 1665, with a continuation to the coronation of Charles II. The Account of the Restoration was principally written by Sir Thomas Clarges, (brother-in-law of the Duke of Albemarle,) though adopted by Phillips. Thomas Blount published a severe criticism upon the work, under the title of Animadversions upon Sir Richard

Baker's Chronicle and its Continuation, which Anthony Wood considered to be well deserved:

> "But so it was, that the Author Baker, and his continuator Phillips. having committed very many errors, Thom. Blount pub. Animadversions, &c. . . which book containing only a *specimen* of the errors, it may easily be discerned what the whole Chronicle containeth."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Another ed. 1684. Another abridged, and a continuation to 1726, was pub. 1730. In all, 12 editions have been printed. Another in 1733, called the best edition, but it lacks many curious papers contained in the early editions, especially in the first ed., (1641.)

Thomas Blount was not the only censurer of Sir Richard's Chronicle. Bishop Nicolson remarks that

> "The author was a person of those accomplishments in wit and language, that his Chronicle has been the best read and liked of any hitherto published; the method is new, and seems to please the rabble; but learned men will be of another opinion."—*Historical Library*, Part i.
>
> "It is a very mean and jejune performance; and nowise to be relied upon."—*Biog. Brit.*
>
> "Being reduced to method, and not according to time, purposely to please gentlemen and novices, many chief things to be observed therein, as name, time, &c. are egregiously false, and consequently breed a great deal of confusion in the peruser, especially if he be curious or critical."—A. Wood.

In utter contempt of the critics, edition after edition appeared, with all the old blunders and erroneous dates repeated. The edition of 1730 contains corrections of Baker's errors; but then Phillips's continuation is corrected, many public places, lists of names, &c. being omitted, or the substance only of them given. So we say with the Hebrew of ancient time—"The old is better."

Bishop Nicolson complains that

> "So little regard have we for truth, if a story be but handsomely told, the chronicle has been reprinted since that time, and sells as well as ever notwithstanding that no notice is taken of the animadversions, but all the old faults remain uncorrected."

It was a great book for the country squire's round-table; the companion of the Family Bible, the dog-eared, pie-crusted Shakspeare, and Fox's Book of Martyrs. Sir Roger de Coverley knew and loved it, for Addison tells us that he found

> "Since I was with him in the country, he had drawn many observations together, out of his reading in Baker's Chronicle."—*Spectator*. No. 269.

But Daines Barrington seems to think that this notice did not benefit Baker's reputation any:

> "Baker is by no means so contemptible a writer as he is generally supposed to be: it is believed that the ridicule on his Chronicle, arises from its being part of the furniture of Sir Roger de Coverley's hall in one of the Spectators."

But who doubts that this notice by Addison has sold many hundreds of copies since? Nay, who does not feel a violent desire to possess the book himself, when he is told that the good Sir Roger thumbed its pages, and drew from them his "many observations?"

How Dibdin can so misrepresent Anthony Wood as to charge him impliedly with commending Baker's work, we cannot understand. Anthony Wood does any thing else, as we have just shown; and as the reader will see at large by referring to the Athen. Oxon. Dibdin likewise does great injustice to Baker in presuming that he was "a gay and imprudent man," because he died in the Fleet prison. Imprudence, indeed, of one description brought him into the prison; but not that kind of imprudence for which gay men are generally reproached.

Baker made no secret of *his* opinion as to the merits of his Chronicle. He was not like some authors who apologize for writing until we wonder why they have written, and then deplore their many faults, until we marvel they have not thrown their books into the fire. On the contrary, Sir Richard assures us that his

> "Chronicle was collected with so great care and diligence, that if all other of our Chronicles were lost, this only would be sufficient to inform posterity of all passages memorable or worthy to be known."

Having thus kindly dispelled any fears which the world might entertain of the consequences of a general literary conflagration, Sir Richard goes on in the same liberal spirit, to assure his readers that he gives them "all passages of State and Church;" and determined to satisfy every craving for information however extravagant, he promises to record "all other observations proper for a Chronicle." This is tolerably liberal; but nothing is too large for Sir Richard's charity. What entertainment did that Goth of a son-in-law of his keep from us—that "one Smith," as he is contemptuously denominated, and rightly enough,—when with unhallowed hands he destroyed Sir Richard's autobiography!

Fuller speaks of him affectionately:

> "His youth he spent in learning, the benefit whereof he reaped in his old age, when his estate through suretyship (as I have heard him complain) was very much impaired. But God may smile on them on whom the world doth frown; whereof his pious old age was a memorable instance, when the storm on his estate forced him to fly for shelter to his studies and devotions. He wrote an 'Exposition on the Lord's Prayer,' which is co-rival with the best comments which professed divines have written on that subject."—*Worthies.*

Baker, Robt., d. 1580? wrote in verse an account of two voyages he made to Guinea in 1562–63. See Hakluyt's Collection.

Baker, Robert. Cursus Osteologicus, Lon., 1697.

Baker, Robert. Witticisms and Strokes of Humour, 1766.

Baker, S. Manners and Cust. of the Turks, Lon., .796.

Baker, Saml. Sermons, pub. 1710–29.

Baker, Saml. Rebellion; Ser. on Mark vii. 13, 1745.

Baker, S. W. 1. Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon, Lon., 1856, 8vo. 2. The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon, 8vo.

Baker, T. Poem on Winter, &c., 1767.

Baker, Thomas, Rector of Stanmercum-Falmer, Sussex. Sermons extracted from the Lectures of Bishop Porteus, intended for the use of the younger clergy and for families, Lon., 1817.

Baker, Thomas, 1625–1690, an English mathematician of note, born at Ilton in Somersetshire, entered at Oxford in 1640. He pub. The Geometrical Key, or the Gate of Equations Unlocked, Lon., 1684. This work was highly valued both at home and abroad. An edition was pub. in Latin.

> "Baker discovered a rule or method for determining the centre of a circle, which shall cut a given parabola in as many points as a given equation, to be constructed, has real roots. This method is generally known as the *central rule*. The central rule is founded on this principle of the parabola: that if a line be inscribed in the curve perpendicular to any diameter, the rectangle of the segments of this line is equal to the rectangle of the intercepted part of the diameter and the parameter of the axis."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

Baker, Thomas, 1656–1740, a learned antiquary, was born at Crook, in the parish of Lancaster, in the Bishopric of Durham. In 1674 he was entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, and in 1679 became a Fellow of the college; in 1686 he was ordained priest by Bishop Barlow. He accepted the post of chaplain to Crew, Bishop of Durham, who gave him, in 1687, the rectory of Long Newton. He proved his conscientiousness by refusing to read the declaration of indulgence of James II., and afterwards by declining to take the oaths to the new government. In 1717, with twenty-one others, he was deprived of his fellowship. After this event, he was accustomed to add to his signature *Socius Ejectus.* He continued to reside in his college as a commoner-master until his death. Having now time and opportunities for study, he devoted himself to investigations in history, biography, and antiquities, with a zeal seldom witnessed. So extensive were his inquiries, and so liberal was he in his communications of their results, that

> "There is scarcely a work in the department of English History, Biography, and Antiquities, that appeared in his time, in which we do not find acknowledgments of the assistance which had been received from Mr. Baker. We may mention, particularly, Dr. Walker, in his Account of the Sufferings of the Clergy; Burnet; Dr. John Smith, the editor of Bede; Dr. Knight, in his Life of Erasmus; Browne Willis; Francis Peck; Dr. Ward, in his Lives of the Gresham Professors; Dr. Richardson, in his work on the Lives of the English Bishops; Ames in his Typographical Antiquities; Lewis, in his History of the English Translations of the Bible; Strype and Hearne, in many of their works."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

He made large transcriptions from historical and other documents; 23 vols. of MSS. he gave to the Earl of Oxford. These form part of the Harleian MSS., (Brit. Museum, 7028 to 7050.) He also left 19 vols. of his MSS. to the public library at Cambridge. Mr. Baker published but one work, Reflections on Learning, showing the insufficiency thereof in its several particulars, in order to evince the usefulness and necessity of Revelation, Lon., 1710. This work went through eight editions, and was one of the most popular books in the language. The author has a curious passage on philosophy, which we quote:

> "Since Aristotle's philosophy has been exploded in the schools, under which we had *more peace*, and possibly *almost as much truth* as we have had since, we have not been able to fix any more, but have been wavering from one point to another."

Mr. Bosworth, in his Method of Study, ranks this work among the classics for purity of style; but different views have been expressed:

> "Though the style is perspicuous and manly, it can scarcely be applauded as rising to any degree of elegance. It is, undoubtedly, in several respects, a work of very considerable merit."

Great disappointment was felt that Mr. Baker did not complete his design of writing an *Athenæ Cantabrigiensibus*, on the plan of Wood's *Athenæ Oxoniensis.* His MSS. collections relative to the history and antiquities of the

University of Cambridge amounted to 39 vols. in folio, and 3 in 4to: (in British Museum, and Pub. Lib. of Camb. See above.) Has Cambridge no son with sufficient zeal to undertake the still-neglected duty of an Athen. Cantab.? Baker was a striking instance of the truth of Hearne's complaint of the students of monuments and records, quoted by Dr. Johnson in the Rambler.—*Biog. Brit.*

> "As their employment consists first in collecting, and afterwards in arranging, or abstracting, what libraries afford them, they ought to amass no more than they can digest; but when they have undertaken a work, they go on searching and transcribing, call for new supplies—when they are already over-burdened, and at last leave their work unfinished. It is, says he, the business of a good antiquary, as of a good man, to have mortality always before him."

Of our author Hearne speaks highly:

> "Optandum est ut sua quoque collectanea de antiquitatibus. Cantabrigiensibus juris faciat publici cl. Bakerus, quippe qui eruditione summâ judicioque acri et subacto polleat."

Dr. Knight styles him, "the greatest master of the antiquities of this our university." Horace Walpole wrote a Life of Baker (in the quarto ed. of his works) in 1778, of which a friend of Mr. Nichols writes to him: "I never thought that the sprightly, inquisitive Horace Walpole could ever have written any thing of so little information or curiosity."

Dr. Richard Rawlinson gives a very great character of Mr. Baker:

> "That the people of St. John's should have highly respected Mr. Baker, is surely much to the credit of the Society; especially if we consider how little people, not actually members, are liked for staying and taking up room."—*T. F., in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes,* which see for a detailed account of Baker.

Mr. Master pub. Memoirs of the Life and Writings of our author, with a Catalogue of his MS. collections: a synopsis of the latter may be seen in the Biog. Brit.

That the people of St. John's *did* "highly respect Mr. Baker," we have evidence in a letter of Warburton's: (*Correspond. with Dr. Birch in Brit. Museum.*)

> "Good old Mr. Baker of St. John's has indeed been very obliging. The people of St John's almost adore the man; for as there is much in him to esteem, much to pity, and nothing (but in virtue and learning) to envy, he has all the justice at present done him, that few people of merit have till they are dead."

In lamenting over the non-execution of Mr. Baker's Athen. Cantab., we are led to bestow a few more tears on the abortive plan of Dr. Dibdin's intended magnificent History of the University of Oxford. But we cannot linger more. Let the reader refer to Dibdin's Reminiscences, vol. ii. p. 849. We shall defer our remarks upon the subject until we overtake old Anthony Wood, some years hence, in the letter W. "Some years hence," did we say? Let us remember, "Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam!"

Baker, Thomas, Surgeon. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1739.

Baker, Wm., Bp. of Norwich. Sermon, Lon., 1709.

Baker, Wm., Bp. of Bangor. Sermon, Lon., 1724.

Baker, Wm. Sermons pub. 1716, '20, '26, '28.

Baker, Wm., 1742–1785, a learned English printer, carried on his business in Cullum Street and Ingram Court, London. He wrote Peregrinations of the Mind, through the most general and interesting Subjects which are usually agitated in Life, by the Rationalist, Lon., 1770. Theses Græcæ et Latinæ Selectæ, 1780.

> "An elegant correspondence between him and Mr. Robinson, author of The Indices Tres, printed at Oxford, 1772, and some letters of inquiry into the difficulties in the Greek Language, which still exist, are proofs of his great erudition, and the opinion entertained of him by some of the first scholars. . . . In the Greek, Latin, French, and Italian Languages, he was critically skilled, and had some knowledge of the Hebrew. . . . Such was his modesty, that many among his oldest and most familiar acquaintance were ignorant of his learning, and when learning was discussed, his opinion could never be known without an absolute appeal to his judgment."—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

Bakewell. Domestic Guide in Insanity, 1805. Moorland Bard, 1807.

Bakewell, F. C. Natural Evidence of a Future Life, derived from the Properties and Actions of Animate and Inanimate Matter; a contribution to Natural Theology, designed as a Sequel to the Bridgewater Treatises, 1840. This work has been highly commended. Mr. B. is the author of the Philosophical Conversations.

> "Mr. Bakewell establishes by analogical reasoning a strong probability for the immortality of the soul; his arguments are always ingenious, and candidly stated, and he draws strong conclusions from his premises."—*London Athenæum.*
>
> "This may claim to rank as a tenth Bridgewater Treatise."
>
> "We strongly recommend this volume. Mr. Bakewell is evidently a master of reasoning and language. The reader who accompanies him through his arguments, will be delighted by the acuteness of his reasoning, and have his mind enriched by much curious knowledge, both in physical and physiological science."—*London Spectator.*

Bakewell, Robt., father of the preceding. Introduction to Geology, Lon., 1813, 8vo. A number of edits have been pub. Mineralogy and Crystallography, 1819, 8vo. Influence of Soil and Climate upon Wool, 1808, 8vo.

Bakewell, Thos. Work against Antinomianism, Lon., 1644. Defence of Infant Baptism, 1646.

Bakewell, Thos. Letter on Mad-Houses, Lon., 1815.

Balam, R. Treatise on Algebra, Lon., 1650.

Balantyn. See BALLENDEN, JOHN.

Balbernie, A. Obs. for the benefit of the Empire, 1810.

Balbirnie, John. 1. Philosophy of Water Cure, Lon., 12mo. 2. Speculum applied to Diseases of the Womb, 8vo. 3. Water Cure in Consumption and Scrofula, 8vo. 4. Words of a Water-Doctor, 8vo. 5. Hydropathic Aphorisms, 1856, 12mo.

Balcanqual, W. Sermons, &c., Lon., 1634.

Balcanquhall, Dean. On the Troubles in Scotland.

Balcarras, Earl of. A Brief Account of the Affairs of Scotland, relating to the Revolution in 1688, Lon., 1714; Edin., 1754. Also inserted in the 11th volume of the Somers Collec. of Tracts. A valuable historical document.

Balch, Wm., 1704–1792, born at Beverly, Massachusetts, pub. Sermons, &c., 1740–46.

Bald, Robt. Coal Trade, 1808, 8vo. Agriculture of the County of Mid-Lothian, 1812, 8vo.

Balderston, Geo., Surgeon, Edin. Con. to Med. Ess., ii. p. 359.

Balderston, R. R. Sermons from Archbp. Tillotson, Lon., 1810.

Baldgrave, O. Descrip. of Trees, Herbs, &c., Lon., 1674.

Baldock, Baldocke, or **Baudake, Ralph de,** d. 1314, Bishop of London, and lord high chancellor of England, was educated at Merton College, Oxford. He was a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, arch-deacon of Middlesex, and succeeded Richard de Gravesend in the See of London in 1304. His election being controverted, the pope's confirmation was requisite. The necessary delay postponed his consecration until 1306, when he was consecrated at Lyons by the Bishop of Alba. He contributed 200 marks towards building the chapel of St. Mary on the east side of St. Paul. He founded also a chantry of two priests in the same church, near the altar of St. Erkenwald. He wrote, 1. Historia Anglica, or a history of the British affairs down to his own time. Not extant: Leland says he saw it in London. 2. A Collection of the Statutes and Constitutions of the Church of St. Paul's, extant in the library of the Cathedral in 1559.—*Biog. Brit.*

Baldwin, Edward. The Pantheon, Lon., 1814.

Baldwin, Geo. Political Recollections relative to Egypt, Lon., 1801. Works from the Italian, &c., 1811–18.

Baldwin, Henry, 1779–1844, Judge of the Supreme Court U.S. A General View of the Origin and Nature of the Constitution and Govt. of the U. States, Phila., 1837.

Baldwin, Jas. Serm., 1718. To a Quaker, 1757.

Baldwin, R. Visitation Ser., Phil. i. 27, Norw., 1706.

Baldwin, Saml. Survey of the Brit. Customs, Lon., 1770.

Baldwin, Thos., d. 1190, the celebrated preacher of the third Crusade, was born at Exeter. In 1181 he was elected Bishop of Worcester, and in 1184 was translated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. He accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land, and died at the siege of Ptolemais. He wrote a number of works.

> "The treatise De Sacramento Altaris, Tanner states, was pub. at Cambridge in 1521, 8vo; and in 1531, 4to.
>
> "Bibliotheca Patrum Cisterciensium . . . tomus quintus . . . Labore et studio F. Bertrandi Tissier, Bono-fonte, Anno Domini, 1662, fol. pp. 1–159. Baldwini, ex abbate Fordensi ordinis Cisterc. Cantuariensis Archiepiscopi, opera. The sixteen tracts, and the treatises, De Commendatione Fidei and De Sacramento Altaris.
>
> "The old bibliographers ascribe to him, in addition to the works already mentioned, commentaries on the books of Kings; on the sacraments of the Church; a collection of thirty-three sermons; a collection of epistles; and other books, with the titles, De Orthodoxæ fidei dogmatibus; De sectis hæreticorum: De unitate charitatis; De sacerdotio Joannis Hyrcani; Super eruditione Giraldi; De amore; Contra Henricum Wintoniensem; Commendatio virginitatis; Carmen devotionis; De cruce; De angeli nuncio; Mythologia; De utilitate et virtute sermonis dei viri. Several of his tracts and sermons are preserved in a MS. at Lambeth. Some of the books mentioned in the above list are of very doubtful authority."—*Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Baldwin, Thos. Aëropaidia; Hints on Balloons, 1786.

Baldwin, Thos., 1753–1825, a Baptist minister, settled at Boston, Mass., was born at Norwich, Connecticut. He pub. sermons and theological treatises, 1789–1806.

Baldwin, Thomas, for many years a teacher in Philadelphia. Pronouncing Gazetteer, 12mo, new ed., Phil., 1855. In conjunction with J. Thomas, M.D., a new and complete Gazetteer of the United States, large 8vo, 10th thousand, Phil., 1855. Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World, large 8vo, Phil., 1855. See THOMAS, J., M.D.

Baldwin, Sir Timothy, of Burwarton, in Shropshire, became a Commoner of Baliol College, Oxford, in 1634, and Fellow of All Souls' in 1640. In 1654 Baldwin wrote The Privileges of an Ambassador, elicited by the case of Don Pantaleon Sa, brother to the Portuguese ambassador, who had killed an Englishman. In 1656 he pub. a treatise left by Lord Herbert, Expeditio Buckingami Ducis in Ream Insulam; and in 1663, a treatise of Dr. Richard Zouch, The Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England asserted against Sir Edward Coke's Articuli Admiralitatis in 22d chap. of his Jurisdiction of Courts.—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

Baldwin, Walter. Impris. for Debt, 1813; Letter, 1810.

Baldwin, Wm. Sermon, Eccles. iii. 12, Lon., 1701.

Baldwin, or **Baldwyn, William,** born in the west of England, spent several years at Oxford in the study of logic and philosophy. He was subsequently a schoolmaster and divine. He is said to have been one of those scholars who followed printing in order to promote the Reformation. In this last capacity he was employed by Edward Whitchurch. Bale and Pits ascribe some comedies to him; and it is known that he was "engaged in the reigns of Edward VI., and Philip and Mary, if not earlier, in preparing theatrical entertainments for the court." He compiled A Treatise of Moral Philosophy, printed by Whitchurch, 1547–1549, and *sine anno*, (Bib. Anglo-Poet. £10 10*s.*;) afterwards enlarged by Palfryman, and several more editions pub. The Canticles or Balades of Salomon, phraselyke declared in English meters, 1549: printed by himself. Funeralles of King Edward the Sixth, 1560. This little tract of 24 pp. was sold at the Roxburghe sale for £19 19*s.* A copy in the Bib. Anglo-Poet. is priced £25. It is the rarest of his works: see British Bibliographer, vol. ii. p. 97.

"A great error concludes the description, viz.: The subject of this article escaped the researches of Ritson. A reference to Ritson's Bibliographica Poetica, p. 122, will shew that he has given the accurate title, date, and printer's name."—*Bib. Anglo-Poet.*

Another edition, Lon., 1817. Presented to the members of the Roxburghe Club by the Rev. J. W. Dodd. Another reprint appeared in 4to, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Wood ascribes to Baldwin, The Use of Adagies, Similies, and Proverbs, and some Comedies. "When printed, or where, I cannot find." That intelligent antiquary, Mr. J. Payne Collier, considers Baldwin to have been the author of a tract of great rarity, Beware the Cat, 1561–84. (See Hist. of Eng. Dram. Poetry.) In this tract are some notices of matters connected with the reputed author's history. But may Baldwin's name ever be honoured as one of the authors and editors of the noble MIRROUR FOR MAGISTRATES! Of this grand work, which "illuminates with no common lustre that interval of darkness which occupies the annals of English poetry from Surrey to Spenser," we had intended to give an account, but to do justice to the subject requires far more space than we can afford. It will be referred to again under the name "Sackville." Let the reader refer to Warton's History of English Poetry, Brydges' Censura Literaria, and Haslewood's edition of the work, (Introduction,) 1815. The Induction by Sackville, Earl of Dorset, has been lauded as containing

"Some of the finest strains of English poetry, and some of the most magnificent personifications of abstract ideas in our language; exceeding Spenser in dignity, and not short of him in brilliance."

That man or woman who possesses A MYRROVRE FOR MAGISTRATES, *Wherein may be seen by example of others, with how greuous plages vices are punished, and how frayl and vnstable worldly prosperitie is founde, euen of those whom Fortvne seemeth most highly to favour;*—we say, that man or woman who possesses this vast treasury of poetry, philosophy, morality, and divinity, can afford to dispense with three-fourths of the modern productions of the Muse. We contemplate our beautiful copy with complacency as we pay this deserved tribute.

Baldwyn, Rev. Edward, author of a number of miscell. and educational works, Lon., 1787–1812.

Bale, John, 1495–1564? Bishop of Ossory, in Ireland, was one of the early English dramatists, and by his literary and other labours, a zealous promoter of the Reformation. He was educated at the monastery of the Carmelites in Norwich, and from thence was sent to Jesus College, Cambridge. The date of his renunciation of the Roman Catholic Church cannot be certainly ascertained, but he attributes to "the illustrious the Lord Wentworth, that he was stirred up to discover the glory of the Son of God and his own depravity." This nobleman and Lord Cromwell were his patrons; and on the execution of the latter he withdrew into Flanders, where he remained for eight years. In 1552 he was nominated by King Edward VI. to the see of Ossory. He incurred the dislike of the Roman Catholics by two plays, intended to promote the Protestant faith,—John the Baptist, and God's Promises,—which were publicly acted on a Sunday in Kilkenny. On the death of Edward VI. he was obliged to fly for refuge to Holland, and from thence to Basle in Switzerland. After the death of Queen Mary he returned to England, but preferred a prebend in the Cathedral church of Canterbury, which he retained until his death, to the resumption of his former Bishopric. Bale was a voluminous author. His dramatic pieces were intended and calculated to promote the cause of the Reformation. He tells us (Scriptor Illustr. M. Brit. Summ.) that he was the author of nineteen Miracle Plays, eleven of which represent events in the life of our Saviour, and eight are miscellaneous. The titles of these plays will give some idea of their character:

Series of the Life of Christ.

1. Of Christ, when he was 12 Years old, one comedy.
2–3. Of his Baptism and Temptation, two comedies.
4. Of Lazarus Raised from the Dead, one comedy.
5. Of the Councills of the Bishops, one comedy.
6. Of Simon the Leper, one comedy.
7. Of the Lord's Supper, and Washing the Feet, one comedy.
8–9. Of the Passion of Christ, two comedies.
10–11. Of the Sepulture and Resurrection, two coms.

Miscellaneous Dramas.

12. Upon both Marriages of the King. (Henry VIII.)
13. Against Momus and Zoilus.
14. The Treacheries of the Papists.
15. Against the Adulterators of God's Word.
16. Of King John of England.
17. Of the Impostures of Thomas à Beckett.
18. Of the Corruptions of the Divine Laws.
19. The Image of Love.

"Each of these he states that he 'compiled,' not merely because he borrowed his materials from the Old and New Testaments, but, perhaps, because he adopted portions of pieces of the same description already existing. The subjects are treated as in the older specimens, and even in point of language and versification Bale has not much the advantage of his predecessors."—*Collier's History of Eng. Dram. Poetry.*

In 1538 these plays were printed abroad in 4to. They contain the first attempts to instruct the public mind in the doctrines of the Reformation, by the instrumentality of the stage. Bale says that the representation of his plays, referred to before, at the Market Cross of Kilkenny, in August, 1553, "was to the small contentation of the prestes and other papistes there."—*The Vocayon of Johon Bale.* Dramatic entertainments, representing the lives of saints, and scriptural stories, had long before this time been a favourite entertainment with the populace. The play of Saint Catherine was acted at Dunstable about the year 1100.

"London. for its theatrical exhibitions, had holy plays, or the representation of miracles wrought by confessors, and of the sufferings of martyrs."—*Description of London*, by William Fitz-Stephen, of the 12th century.

Matthew Paris, about the year 1240, says that they were such as "Miracula Vulgariter Appellamus," proving their publicity. See Warton's History of English Poetry. This learned writer, speaking of Bale's plays, remarks:

"What shall we think of the state, I will not say of the stage, but of common sense, when these deplorable dramas could be endured? Of an age when the Bible was profaned and ridiculed from a principle of piety? But the fashion of acting mysteries appears to have expired with this writer."

A dramatic piece of Bale's, thought to be the most remarkable of his productions, entitled De Joanne Anglorum Rege, and Kynge Johan, was printed in 1838 by the Camden Society from the author's MS., preserved in the library of the Duke of Devonshire.

"It is a most singular mixture of history and allegory; the events of the reign of John being applied to the times of Henry VIII., and to the struggles between Protestantism and Popery."

In the introduction to this impression, it is remarked of Bale:

"He possesses no peculiar claims as a poet; and though he could be severe as a moral censor, and violent as a polemic. he had little elevation and a limited fancy; his versification is also scarcely as good as that of some of his contemporaries."

Bale's most celebrated work in his collection of British Biography, first published under the title of Illustrum Majoris Britannicæ Scriptorum, hoc est, Angliæ, Cambriæ, et Scotiæ, Summarium, Ipswich, 1549: this edition contained only five centuries of writers. To these he added four more centuries, and made corrections and additions. The book thus enlarged was entitled Scriptorum Illustrium

Majoris Britanniæ, quam nunc Angliam et Scotiam vocant, Catalogus; a Japheto per 3618 annos, usque ad annum hunc Domini, &c., Basil, 1557–59. Of this work very different opinions have been given. Warton censures it strongly:

> "This work, perhaps originally undertaken by Bale as a vehicle of his sentiments in religion, is not only full of misrepresentation and partialities, arising from his religious prejudices, but of general inaccuracies, proceeding from negligence or misinformation. Even those more ancient Lives which he transcribes from Leland's commentary on the same subject, are often interpolated with false facts, and impertinently marked with a misapplied zeal for reformation. He is angry with many authors who flourished before the 13th century for being Catholics."—*Hist. of Eng. Poetry*.

But Gesner, Bishop Godwin, Laurence Humphrey, Vogler, Bishop Montagu, and others, appear on our author's side. But, on the other hand, again we have Vossius, John Pits, (Hic Lelandi Catalogum non tam prolixe auxit, quam prodigrosè depravavit,) Wharton, Nicolson, Harrington, and Leland, who array themselves against the venerable bishop.

Bales, Peter, 1547–1610? the most skilful English penman of his own, or probably of any, period, is supposed by Wood to have been a member of Oxford Univ.

> "He spent many years in sciences among the Oxonians, particularly at Gloucester Hall."

He is the author of Brachygraphy, or the Writing Schoolmaster, in Three Books, teaching Swift Writing, True Writing, and Fair Writing, 1590–97, 1673. We are told of a Bible, written by him in short-hand, so small that it would lie in an English-walnut-shell!

Bales, Peter. The Lord's Prayer pleading for better entertainment; on Luke xi. 2, Lon., 1643. Infirmities inducing to Conformity; on James iii. 2, 1650, etc.

Baley, or Bailey, Walter, M.D., 1529–1592, was admitted perpetual Fellow of New College, Oxf., in 1550. In 1561 he was appointed the Queen's Professor of Physic in the University of Oxford. He wrote a number of professional works, which were pub. 1587–1602. Directions for Health, posthumous, 1626. See Wood's Athen. Oxon.

Balfour, Surgeon. Con. to Med. Obs. & Inq. 1670.

Balfour, Alexander, 1767–1829, a tradesman, and subsequently a clerk in the publishing house of Mr. Blackwood at Edinburgh, wrote Campbell, or the Scottish Probationer, 1819. Contemplation, and other poems, 1820. The Foundling of Glenthorn, or the Smuggler's Cave, 1823. Highland Mary. He edited the poetical works of Richard Gall, and contributed to the Edinburgh Magazine until its expiration in 1826. Prof. Muir pub. a selection from his writings under the title of Weeds and Wild Flowers. A notice of the author's life is prefixed to this volume.—*Chambers's Eminent Scotsmen.*

Balfour, Sir Andrew, 1630–1694, a Scottish botanist and physician. Letters relative to France and Italy, Edin., 1700.

Balfour, Francis, a Scottish physician of note, a native of Edinburgh, and surgeon of the Hon. East India Company, resided chiefly at Calcutta. He pub. a number of prof. works, Edin., Calcut., and Lon., 1767–95. A collection of Treatises on the Effect of Sol-Lunar Influence in Fevers, Lon., 1812: this is a 2d edition of a Treatise on the Influence of the Moon in Fevers, Calcut., 1784. His theory is that all fevers are affected by the influence of the moon. He found that the "accession of fever takes place during the three days which either precede or follow the full moon." These opinions it is said have met with "support and confirmation from the observations of Lind in Bengal, of Cleghorn in Minorca, of Fontana in Italy, of Jackson in Jamaica, of Gillespie at St. Lucia, of Annesley in Madras."

Balfour, Sir James, d. 1657, a Scottish antiquary and poet, was a friend of Sir Robert Aytoun, Drummond of Hawthornden, Segar, Dodsworth, and Dugdale. To the last-named he communicated the facts which we find in the Monasticon Anglicanum, in the department Coenobia Scotia. Balfour subsequently pub. these papers with some other matter, under the title of Monasticon Scoticum. He received a diploma in 1628 from the London College of Arms, which proves the zeal and knowledge which marked his antiquarian researches. He was a strong opponent to the attempt to force the liturgy of the Church of England upon the people of Scotland. A number of his MSS. are preserved in the Advocates' Lib. at Edinburgh. There was pub. in Edin., 1824, Lon., 1825, his Annales of Scotland from MLVII.–MDCXL.; and Memorials and Passages of Church and State from MDCXLI.–MDCLII., &c. Pub. from the original MSS. preserved in the Lib. of Faculty of Advocates, (by James Haig,) 4 vols., with portrait by Lizars

Balfour, James, 1703–1795, of Pilrig, Scotland. 1. Delineation of Morality. 2. Philosophical Dissertations, Edin., 1782. These two treatises were an attack on the speculations of David Hume; but they were written with so much candour and good feeling that Hume wrote to him to express his feelings of esteem and request his friendship. 3. Philosophical Essays, 8vo.

Balfour, John Hutton, M.D., F.R.S.E., b. in Edinburgh, where he commenced the practice of his profession; Prof. of Botany in the Univ. of Glasgow, in which he succeeded Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker; Regius Keeper of the Royal Botanic Garden, and Prof. of Med. and Bot. in the Univ. of Edinburgh. 1. Manual of Botany, Edin., 1849, cr. 8vo; 3d ed., revised and enlarged, 1857. 2. Class-Book of Botany, 8vo, 1800 Illustrations. The same work is also pub. in two Parts: Part 1, Structural and Morphological Botany; Part 2, Elements of Vegetable Physiology, Classification, Botanical Geography, and Fossil Botany, with a Glossary of Terms.

> "In Dr. Balfour's Class-Book of Botany the author seems to have exhausted every attainable source of information. Few, if any, works on the subject contain such a mass of carefully-collected and condensed matter; and certainly none are more copiously or better illustrated."—*Hooker's Journal of Botany.*

3. Outlines of Botany: being an Introduction to the Study of the Structure, Functions, Classification, and Distribution of Plants, 1854, 12mo. 4. Biographical Sketches of the late Dr. Golding Bird, 1855, 12mo. He contrib. the articles on Botany to the last ed. of the Encyc. Brit., and has pub. many papers in connexion with the Bot. Soc. of Edin. and the Brit. Ass. for the Advancement of Science.

Balfour, or Balforeus, Robert, a Scottish philosopher of the seventeenth century, President of Guyenne College at Bordeaux. Barthius praises in high terms an edition of Cleomedes pub. (Burd., 1605) by Balfour.

> "His writings display an extent of erudition which reflects honour on the literary character of his country."—*Irving's Lives of Scottish Poets, q. v.*

Versio et Notæ ad Gelazium, &c., Par., 1599. Versio et Comm. ad Cleomedis Meteora, Burd., 1605. Commentarii, &c. Aristotelis, Burd., 1616. Comm. in Organum Aristotelis, Burd., 1618. Do. in Ethica, &c., Par., 1620.

Balfour, Robert, D.D., late minister of the Outer High Church, Glasgow. Serms., Glasg., 1819.

Balfour, Walter, 1776–1852, a native of Scotland, d. in Massachusetts. He was educated for the Church of Scotland by Robert Haldane, but became a Baptist at 30 years of age, and afterwards a Universalist. Three Essays on the Intermediate State of the Dead, 12mo, Charlestown, 1828. Other works.

Balfour, Wm. Medical Works, Edin., 1814–18.

Balgrave, J. Sup. to Culpepper's E. Physic, Lon., 1666.

Balguy, Chas., M.D. Epistolo de Morbo Miliari, Lon., 1758. Con. to Med. Ess., 1736; Phil. Trans., 1734.

Balguy, John, 1686–1748, was entered of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1702, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1726. He took part in the Bangorean controversy, and pub. three pamphlets in defence of Dr. Hoadly, under the name of Silvius. His treatises were levelled against Drs. Stebbing and Sherlock. In 1726, he attacked the opinions of Lord Shaftesbury, in A Letter to a Deist. In 1728, he pub. The Foundation of Moral Goodness; or, A Further Inquiry into the Original of our Idea of Virtue. This was in answer to Mr. Hutcheson's Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue. His Essay on Redemption, pub. 1741, was one of his most popular works. He burned many of his sermons, that his son (see next article) might be thrown entirely on his own resources.

Balguy, Thomas, D.D., 1716–1795, son of the above, was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1732, and took the degree of D.D. in 1758. In the same year Bishop Hoadly appointed him Archdeacon of Winchester. He preached at the consecration of Bishops Shipley, Shute, Barrington, North, Hurd, and Moore. These Sermons were all pub. separately, 1769–75. Divine Benevolence Asserted and Vindicated from the Reflections of Ancient and Modern Skeptics, 1782. He edited the Serms. of Dr. Powell, to which he prefixed his Life, and in 1785 edited a new edition of his father's Essay on Redemption. Two years later he pub. Discourses on Various Subjects.

> "His work on Divine Benevolence is a most able answer to Ancient and Modern Skeptics."—Lowndes.

Ball. Essay on Agriculture, 8vo. The Farmer's Guide, 8vo. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog., and Weston's Tracts.

Ball, Edward. The Idiot Boy, &c., Poems, Norw., 1814. Author of over 100 dramatic pieces, under the *nom de plume* of Edward Fitzball.

Ball, J. On an Epistle to Rev. R. Hill, 1807.

Ball, J. The Importance of Right Apprehensions of God, &c. In a Letter to a Friend, Lon., 1736.

Ball, John, a preacher who participated in the Kent insurrection in 1381, of which Wat Tyler was the hero, is famous for having preached a sermon to a congregation of one hundred thousand insurgents on Blackheath, from the text

"When Adam delved, and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?"

The preacher, in company with Jack Straw, and about 1500 others, was hanged July 2, 1381. Some of his letters are preserved in the chronicles of the times. He used his pen as well as his voice to propagate sedition.

Ball, or Balle, John, 1585–1640, a Puritan divine of considerable note, entered Brasenose College, Oxford, 1602; B. A. at St. Mary's Hall, 1608. He wrote a number of theological and ecclesiastical works. A Short Treatise concerning all the principal grounds of the Christian Religion. A very popular work, which Wood tells us was pub. 14 times *ante* 1632. It was extensively used in the instruction of children. In 1666 it was translated into Turkish by William Seamen, an English traveller, under the title of Catechism, or Principal Grounds of the Christian Religion, Oxf. A Treatise of Faith, Lon., 1632. Several of his works were in opposition to publications in favour of secession from the Church of England.

"Though somewhat disaffected to ceremonies and Church discipline, yet he confuted such as conceived the corruption therein ground enough for a separation."—*Athen. Oxon.; Fuller's Worthies.*

Baxter speaks of him in high terms:

"He deserved an high esteem and honour as the best bishop in England; yet looking after no higher things than these:"

i. e. the small profits of the little school, and his £20 yearly salary.

"He was an excellent schoolman and schoolmaster, (qualities seldom meeting in the same man,) a painful preacher, and a profitable writer; and his Treatise of Faith cannot be sufficiently commended. Indeed he lived by faith, having but small means to maintain him, . . . and yet was wont to say he had enough, enough, enough: thus contentment consisted not in heaping on more fuel, but in taking away some fire. He had a holy facetiousness in his discourse. When his friend, having had a fall from his horse, and said that he never had the like deliverance, 'Yea,' said Mr. Balle, 'and an hundred times when you never fell;' accounting God's preserving us from, equal to his rescuing us out of dangers. . . . He hated all new lights and pretended inspirations besides Scripture: and when one asked him, 'whether he at any time had experience thereof in his own heart,' 'No,' said he, 'I bless God; and if I should ever have such phantasies, I hope God would give me grace to resist them.' Notwithstanding his small means, he lived himself comfortably, relieved others charitably, left his children competently, and died piously."—*Worthies.*

Ball, John. Antiquities of Constantinople, in 4 books, trans. from the Latin of Gyllius, &c., Lon., 1729.

Ball, John. Medical works, Lon., 1758–71.

Ball, Nathaniel. Sermons, 1683–92.

Ball, Nathaniel, Rector of Wisley, &c. Recte vivendi Ratio, &c., 1754. He pub. a number of sermons at different times, 1745–63.

Ball, Richard. An Astrolophysical Compendium, or a Brief Introduction to Astrology, Lon., 1697. Astrology Improved, Lon., 1723.

Ball, Richard. Sermon, Matt. xxii. 21, 1682.

Ball, Thomas, 1590–1659, a Puritan divine, was a native of Shropshire, and educated in King's College, Cambridge. He pub. a life of his tutor, Dr. John Preston, and Pastorum Propugnaculum, Lon., 1656.

Ball, Thomas, and **Beatty, F.** Reports of Cases in the High Court of Chancery, Ireland, 1807–11, Dub., 1821–23, 2 vols.; 2d ed., 1833–34; Philadelphia, 1839.

Ball, Wm. Political works, Lon., 1641–55.

Ball, Wm. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1666.

Ballantine, Wm. Treatise on the Statute of Limitations, (21 Jac. I. c. 16,) Lon., 1810; New York, 1812; Albany, 1829; edited by J. L. Tillinghast.

"This small work is compiled by stringing together a number of cases without the least possible labour of thought on the part of the author. The American edition of 1812, purporting to contain the American law of Limitations, has reference to seventy-one decisions."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Ballantine, Wm. Introduc. to Latin Reading, 1815.

Ballantyne, James, d. 1833, the friend and co-partner of Sir Walter Scott, contributed many articles to the Edinburgh Evening Courant *ante* 1817; after which period he edited the Edinburgh Weekly Journal, which was the property of his firm.

Ballantyne, John, d. 1821, brother of the preceding, was the confidant of, and manager for, the Great Unknown. He was the author of The Widow's Lodgings, a novel.

Ballard. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1698.

Ballard, Edward. Sermons, 1734–46.

Ballard, Edward. Stock-broker's Vade Mecum, Lon., 1799.

Ballard, George, d. 1755, was born at Campden, in Gloucestershire. Whilst employed in the shop of a habit-maker, he devoted his spare hours to the study of the Saxon language. His zeal for learning attracted the notice of that excellent Saxon scholar, Mrs. Elstob. By the kindness of the first Lord Chedworth, he was removed to Oxford, and an annuity of £60 (he declined to accept £100, which was offered to him) was allowed him. He was appointed one of the eight clerks of Magdalene College, and was subsequently chosen one of the University beadles. He pursued his researches with great zeal in the Bodleian Library, and left the results in the shape of large collections of MSS., now preserved in the same depository. His account of Campden Church was read before the Society of Antiquaries, Nov. 21, 1771. His only printed work is Memoirs of Several Ladies of Great Britain, who have been celebrated for their Writings, or Skill in the learned Languages, Arts, and Sciences, Oxford, 1752; Lon., 1775. Sixty-two ladies are here chronicled, commencing with Juliana of Norwich, born about 1347, and ending with Constantia Grierson, who died in 1733.

"It is pretty certain that England hath produced more women famous for literary accomplishments, than any other nation in Europe."—*Preface.*

"We find that the lives of eminent or worthy persons are generally, and deservedly, well received by the public: of which we have here a new instance, added to the many of prior date, that it would be needless to cite, in Mr. Ballard's Memoirs; a work that has not wanted the assistance and encouragement due to so commendable an undertaking."—*Monthly Review,* 1753.

Hearne notices Mr. Ballard's labours:

"I know not what additions Mr. George Ballard can make to Mr. Stowe's life; this I know, that being a taylor himself, he is a great admirer of that plain, honest antiquary."—*Letter to Baker,* 1735; *quoted by Nichols.*

Ballard, Reave. Sermons, 1745–46.

Ballenden, or Bellenden, or Balantyn, Sir, or Dr. John, d. 1550, a Scottish poet and historian, was a doctor of the Sorbonne at Paris. By command of James V., he translated Hector Boëthius's History from the Latin into the Scottish tongue. The translation was made "with a good deal of freedom, departing often from his author, but generally for the sake of truth; and sometimes, also, adding circumstances which, perhaps, might not be known to Hector Boece. However, his version, as he called it, was very well received both in Scotland and England, and soon became the standard of that History."—*Biog. Brit.*

He was archdeacon of Murray, canon of Rosse, and clerk of the register. His trans. of the first five books of Livy has been highly commended:

"As a specimen of the ancient language of Scotland and of the prose style of the purest of her early writers, this translation of Livy is peculiarly valuable. In rendering the animated descriptions of Livy's pictured page, the translator evinces all the imagination and vigour of a writer untrammelled by the necessity of adopting the thoughts and sentiments of another."

Baller, Richard. Psalms Evangelized, 1811.

Ballidon, J. See Balidon.

Ballin, Miss. The Statue-Room: an Hist. Tale, 1790.

Ballingall, Sir George, d. 1855; from 1823 to '55, Prof. Military Surgery in the Univ. of Edinburgh. 1. Outlines of Military Surgery, 8vo. 2. On the Site and Construction of Hospitals, 4to. 3. Observations on the Diseases of the European Troops in India.

"This is a very interesting volume; Sir George Ballingall is already favourably known to the profession by former writings, and the present work will not derogate from his literary or his professional reputation."—*Johnson's Journal.*

"We are glad to see this admirable work attain to its third edition. If the place of a great school of Military Surgery could be supplied by a book, Sir George Ballingall has gone far to supply that desideratum."—*United Service Magazine.*

Ballou, Rev. Hosea, 1771–1852, b. Richmond, N.H., a prominent Universalist minister. 1. Notes on the Parables, 1804. 2. Treatise on the Atonement. 3. Candid Review. 4. Authenticity of the Scriptures. In 1819, he commenced The Universalist Mag., to which he contrib. many original hymns. In connexion with his great-nephew, Rev. Hosea Ballou, 2d, he commenced, in 1831, the pub. of the Universal Expositor, now pub. as the Universalist Quarterly Review. 5. Lecture Serms., 1831. 6. An Examination of the Doctrine of Future Retribution, 1834. Life by his son, M. M. Ballou, (*q. v.*) His published works would make more than one hundred 12mo vols.

Ballou, Hosea, 2d, b. 1796, Guilford, Vt. The Ancient History of Universalism, from the time of the Apostles to its Condemnation in the Fifth General Council, A.D. 553, Bost., 1829, 12mo; Providence, 1842. Ed. Sismondi's History of the Crusades, Bost., 1833, 12mo; Expositor and Universalist Rev., Bost., 1831–40; Univ. Quar. and General Rev., Bost., 1854–55.

Ballou, Maturin M., b. 1822, at Boston, Mass. 1. History of Cuba; or, Notes of a Traveller in the Tropics. 2. Biography of Rev. Hosea Ballou, (his father.) 3. Life-Story of Hosea Ballou: a juvenile work. Editor and proprietor of Ballou's Pictorial and the Flag of our Union.

Ballou, Moses, b. 1811, Monroe, Mass., nephew of Rev. Hosea Ballou. 1. Memorial of Sanford. 2. The Divine Character Vindicated: a Reply to Beecher's Conflict of Ages. Contrib. to Universalist Quarterly since 1840.

Bally, George. Four Poems, pub. 1754, '56, '58, '67.

Balmain, W. Con. to Memoirs Med., 1799.

Balmanno, Mrs. Mary, wife of the succeeding, b. in Derbyshire, England, has gained some reputation as an artist, poetess, and composer of music. She has contrib. many articles to the English Annuals, and pub. several lyrics since her residence in America. She has edited the Gems of Moore's Poetry, (illustrated,) with prose introduction and conclusions to each, and an illustrated edition of Byron's Works. She pub., N.Y., 1858, 8vo, a vol. entitled Pen and Pencil, illustrated with cuts, a majority of which were drawn on the block by her own hand. The beautiful drawing of all the flowers mentioned by Shakspeare, which excited so much attention at the New York Crystal Palace in 1853–54 and was so highly lauded in the English and American papers, was the production of Mrs. Balmanno. Her force and depth of colouring have elicited great admiration.

Balmanno, Robert, b. 1780, near Aberdeen, Scotland, is a descendant of an ancient family, of which there are records existing *temp.* James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. Mr. B. has contributed many articles to the London periodicals and to the New York Knickerbocker, Evening Post, and Graham's (Phila.) Magazine. For many years he has been a resident of New York; and, although now (1858) at an advanced stage of life, he is still distinguished for that literary enthusiasm and exquisite taste in letters and the fine arts which rendered him so great a favourite with Sir Thomas Lawrence, C. A. Stothard, Henry Fuseli, Thomas Moore, Sir Martin A. Shee, Crofton Croker, and a host of departed worthies, whose numerous unpublished letters to Mr. B. and now in his possession would form a rich entertainment to the present generation. For some notices of Mr. Balmanno, see Mrs. Stothard's Life of C. A. Stothard, and a Letter from Sir Walter Scott to Sir Adam Ferguson, dated August 2, 1827.

Balmer, Robert, D.D., 1787–1844, Prof. of Systematic Theology to the United Secession Church. Academical Lectures and Pulpit Discourses, 2 vols., Edin., 1845.

Balmford, James, the son of a carpenter, studied at Oxford, and entered the Church. Carpenter's Chippes, 1607. A Short and plain Dialogue concerning the Unlawfulness of Playing at Cards, or Tables, or any other Games consisting in Chance. Short Catechism, 2d ed., 1607. A Modest Reply to a work of Gataker's, upon Lots.

Balnaves, Henry, d. 1579, was a native of Kirkcaldy, county of Fife, Scotland. He was a zealous promoter of the Reformation. John Knox gives him the character of a very learned and pious divine. In 1563 he was made one of the Lords of Session, and was one of the committee appointed to revise the book of discipline. Whilst imprisoned in the castle of Rouen, he wrote what is called by Knox, a Comfortable Treatise of Justification, Edin., 1550. The high estimation in which this work is still held, is evinced by its having been lately republished at a cheap rate by the London Religious Tract Society, for wide circulation. Confession of Faith, concerning how the troubled Man should seek refuge in God, Edin., 1584. This work has a prefatory Epistle from John Knox. There is a poem of Balnaves's in Ramsay's Collection.

> "He was a godly, learned, and long experimented counsellor."—SIR JAMES MELVIL.

See Knight's English Cyclopedia, Biography, vol. i.; Rymer, Fœdera, xiv. 781, 783, 786, 792, xv. 142, 144; Sadler, State Papers, i. 83, 430; Balf., Ann., i. 305; Hist. of King James VI., 35; Knox, Hist., 35, 41; Keith, Hist., 529; McCrie, Life of Knox, 39, n.; Catalogue of Senators of the Coll. of Just., 60, *seq.*

Baltharpe, John. The Straight's Voyage, [containing an expedition to Algiers,] or St. David's Poem. Sold at Lloyd's sale for £6 12*s.* 6*d.*

Baltimore, Lord. Answer to Town-tell-Truth, Lon., 1642. His Case concerning the Province of Maryland, Lon., 1653.

Baltimore, Fred. Calvert, Lord, d. 1772. Tour to the East, in the years 1763 and 1764, with remarks on the City of Constantinople and the Turks. Also select Pieces of Oriental Wit, Poetry, and Wisdom, Lon., 1767; Dubl., 1768.

Gaudia Poetica, Latina, Anglica, et Gallica Lingua composita, anno 1769. Augustæ, 1770, 4to, with plates. Privately printed (10 copies only) for presents. Sold at Reed's Sale for £6 10*s*; Bindley's, £7 7*s*.

Cœlestes et Inferni, Venet. 1771.

Balward, John. Sermon, 1774.

Bamfield, or **Bamford, Joseph,** an active soldier in the civil war between King Charles I. and the Parliament, published an Apology, an historical tract, now very rare.

> "A man of wit and parts."—EARL OF CLARENDON.

Bamfield, S. A. New Treatise of Astron., Oxon, 1764.

Bamfield, Thos. Reply to Dr. Wallas's Report concerning the Christian Sabbath, Lon., 1673.

Bamford, James. Plague's Infection, Lon., 1600.

Bampfield, or **Bampfylde, Francis,** d. 1684, entered Wadham College, Oxford, in 1631. He had a prebend in the Church of Exeter, and subsequently was a minister at Sherburn in Dorsetshire, of which he was deprived by the Act of Uniformity of 1662. His independence of character is amply proved by the peculiarities of the views which he not only held, but zealously promulgated. His principal works are Judgment for Observation of the Jewish Sabbath, Lon., 1672, sent in a letter to Mr. Will Ben. All in One, Lon., 1677.

> "The design of which fantastic and unintelligible book is for the advancement and augment of useful Arts, and of profitable Sciences, in a Scriptural way, and that all Philosophy be taught out of the Scripture, and not from Heathen authors. . . . 'Tis full of bombast, great swelling, and forced language, and oftentimes unintelligible."—WOOD.

The House of Wisdom, 1681,

> "In which fantastical book the author would have the Hebrew tongue and language to be the universal character over all the inhabited earth, to be taught in all schools, and children to be taught it as their mother language. He proposes a way for the erection of Academies to have it taught, and all Philosophy to proceed from Scripture, to have all books translated into that language, and I know not what."—*Ibid.*

Historical Declaration of The Life of Shim Asher, 1681. Grammatical Opening of some Hebrew Words and Phrases in the beginning of the Bible. Falling under the displeasure of the government—having refused to take the oaths, on the plea that "the King of kings forbade him to take them"—he was cast into prison, where he died in 1684. Anthony Wood makes him the subject of one of his strongly-drawn portraits:

> "He was always a person so strangely fickle and unsteady in his judgment, that he was first a Churchman, then a Presbyterian, afterwards an Independent, or, at least, a sider with them, an Anabaptist, and at length almost a compleat Jew, and what not. He was also so enthusiastical and canting, that he did almost craze and distract many of his disciples by his amazing and frightful discourses."

Bampfield, or **Bamfylde, John.** Sixteen Sonnets, Lon., 1779.

> "The author was truly a man of genius; he published his sonnets at a very early age; they are some of the most original in our language. He died in a private mad-house after twenty years' confinement."—*Southey's Specimens of the Later English Poets.*

These sonnets will be found in Park's Collection of the Poets.

Bampfield, R. W. Con. to Med. Chir. Trans., 1814. Treatise on Tropical Dysentery, Lon., 8vo.

On Curvatures and Diseases of the Spine, including all the forms of Spinal Distortion, Lon., 8vo. Amer. ed., by John K. Mitchell, M.D., Prof. Prac. Med. in Jefferson Med. Coll., Phila.

> "The very best treatise on spinal diseases and their treatment extant."—*Med. Examiner.*
>
> "We heartily recommend this book to all who feel an interest in the matter, and especially in these days of degenerating specialities."—*N. Y. Jour. of Med.*
>
> "The treatise is a very valuable one, and we cheerfully recommend it to the profession."—*New Orleans Med. Jour.*

Bampton, John, of New Coll., Oxon. Serm., 1611.

Bampton, Rev. Jno., Canon of Salisb., 1689–1751, educated at Trinity College, Oxford, deserves honourable mention as the founder of the celebrated series of Lectures which bear his name. He gave his lands and estates to the University of Oxford, upon trust, for the endowment of Eight Divinity Lecture-Sermons, to be delivered annually: the subjects, To confirm and establish the Christian Faith, and to confute all heretics and schismatics upon the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures: The authority of the writings of the Primitive Fathers as to the faith and practice of the primitive Church: The Divinity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: The Divinity of the Holy Ghost: The articles of the Christian Faith as comprehended in the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds. The Bampton Lectures form a most valuable body of divinity: for notices of them, consult the names of the Lecturers in the present volume. We append a list, chronologically arranged.

1780. J. Bandinell.
1781. T. Neve.
1782. R. Holmes.
1783. J. Cobb.
1784. J. White.
1785. R. Churton.
1786. G. Croft.
1787. W. Hawkins.
1788. R. Shepherd.
1789. E. Tatham.
1790. H. Kett.
1791. R. Morres.
1792. J. Eveleigh.
1793. J. Williamson.
1794. T. Wintle.
1795. D. Veysie.
1796. R. Gray.
1797. W. Finch.
1798. C. Hall.
1799. W. Barrow.
1800. G. Richards.
1801. G. S. Faber.
1802. G. F. Nott.
1803. J. Farrer.
1804. R. Laurence.
1805. E. Nares.
1806. J. Browne.
1807. T. Le Mesurier.
1808. J. Penrose.
1809. J.B.S.Carwithen.
1810. T Falconer.
1811. J. Bidlake.
1812. R. Mant.
1813. J. Collinson.
1814. W. Van Mildert.
1815. R. Heber.
1816. J. H. Spry.
1817. J. Miller.
1818. C. A. Moysey.
1819. H. D. Morgan.
1820. G. Faussett.
1821. J. Jones.
1822. R. Whateley.
1823. C. Goddard.
1824. J. J. Conybeare.
1825. G. Chandler.
1826. W. Vaux.
1827. H. H. Milman.
1828. T. Horne.
1829. E. Burton.
1830. H. Soames.
1831. T. W. Lancaster.
1832. R. D. Hampden.
1833. F. Nolan.
1834. None.
1835. None.
1836. C. A. Ogilvie.
1837. T. S. L. Vogan.
1838. H. A. Woodgate.
1839. W. D. Conybeare.
1840. E. Hawkins.
1841. Not preached.
1842. J. Garbett.
1843. A. Grant.
1844. W. J. Jelf.
1845. C. A. Heurtley.
1846. A. Short.
1847. W. H. Shirley.
1848. E. G. Marsh.
1849. R. Michell.
1850. E. M. Goulburn.
1851. H. B. Wilson.
1852. J. E. Riddle.

Complete sets are rarely to be found: several volumes being very scarce. A set, 1780–1850, is worth about £40 to £45.

Banaster, Banastre, or **Banestre, Gilbert,** a poet and musician of the 15th century. His only work extant is The Miracle of St. Thomas, 1467: in "MS. in Bene't College Library."—RITSON.

"The *Prophesies of Banister of England* are not uncommon among manuscripts. In the *Scotch Prophesies*, printed at Edinburgh, 1680, Bannister is mentioned as the author of some of them, 'As Berlington's books and *Banaster* tell us,' p. 2. Again, 'Beid hath brieved in his book, and *Banester* also,' p. 18. He seems to be confounded with William Banister, a writer of the reign of Edward the Third."—*Warton's History of English Poetry*.

Bancks, J. Miscell. Works, Lon., 1738–39.

Bancks, Robt. Mathemat. Con. to Nic. Jour., 1808.

Bancroft, A. Hist. of C. Wentworth, Esq., Lon., 1770.

Bancroft, Aaron, D.D., 1755–1839, for more than half a century minister of a Congregational (Unitarian) church at Worcester, Mass. Life of George Washington, 1807. Pub. in London, by Stockdale, in 1808.

Several editions of this work have been published.

Bancroft, E. N., M.D., son of the following, was a military physician, and author of two publications, both in 1808, respecting the Medical Department of Armies. He warmly opposed the opinions of Drs. McGregor and Jackson on this subject. He also pub. an Essay on the Yellow Fever, 1811, and a Sequel thereto in 1817.

Bancroft, Edward, M.D., d. 1821, was noted for his extensive knowledge of science in general. He was intimate with Drs. Franklin, Priestley, and other philosophers of the day. An Essay on the Natural History of Guiana, Lon., 1769.

"Besides natural history, this work may be consulted with advantage on the manners, &c. of the natives."

"Written in a very unaffected manner, and containing a great deal of information which was new at the time."

Experimental Researches concerning the Philosophy of Permanent Colours, Lon., 1794. The same arranged, with large additions, Lon., 1813, 2 vols.

"The most scientific work on the subject."

Bancroft, George. Trans. of the Answer of the Preacher's at Basle respecting the Administration of the Lord's Supper, 1548–49, 8vo.

Bancroft, George, b. 1800, in Worcester, Mass., is a son of the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, D.D., author of a Life of Washington. (See *ante*.) He entered Harvard College at the early age of 13, and graduated with the second honours of his class in 1817. In 1818 he visited Germany, where he prosecuted his studies under the eminent scholars Heeren and Schlosser. His original destination was the pulpit, and he preached several discourses, which produced a favourable opinion of his talents in this department; but a love of literature proved the stronger attachment. For a short period he held the post of Greek Tutor in Harvard College. His first publication was a volume of Poems, (1823,) followed in the next year by a translation of Heeren's Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece. Shortly before this, in conjunction with Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell, (now superintendent of the Astor Library,) he opened the Round Hill School at Northampton, and in the intervals of instruction he occupied himself in supervising and publishing a translation of Heeren's Histories of the States of Antiquity and of the Political System of Europe and its Colonies from the Discovery of America to the Successful Termination of the Struggle for Freedom of the British Colonies. Mr. Bancroft now turned his attention to politics, in which field he displayed considerable ability. In January, 1838, he was appointed, by President Van Buren, Collector of the Port of Boston, and discharged the duties of this office with great fidelity for three years. In 1844 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Governor of the State of Massachusetts, and received a large vote, though not elected. In 1845, Mr. Bancroft was appointed Secretary of the Navy, and proved a most useful public officer: he suggested many reforms, established the Nautical School at Annapolis, and improved the Astronomical Observatory at Washington. In 1846, he was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and resided in London until 1849, receiving those gratifying testimonials of esteem and respect which mere official position is unable to command. On his return to America he adopted the city of New York as his residence. Some of his orations have been published; and he is the author of several articles in the North American and Boston Quarterly Reviews. He printed a Fourth-of-July Oration in 1826, delivered at the request of the town of Northampton; and, in 1836, an oration delivered at Spring field was published, and went through several editions.

As an author, Mr. Bancroft is best known by his History of the United States, the first part of which, embracing the History of the Colonization of the United States, is comprised in three volumes: 1st, pub. 1834; 2d, 1837; 3d, 1840. Vol. iv., being vol. i. of the History of the Revolution, was pub. in 1852, and vol. v. in 1853. The first portion of this work contains an account of the settlement of the 13 original states, the Spanish settlements in Florida, the French discovery, and colonization of Michigan and Wisconsin; the discovery of the Mississippi, the colonization of Illinois and Indiana, of Mississippi and Louisiana, and the attempts at colonizing Texas by La Salle. The topics

"Most interesting to the people of the great Valley of the Mississippi, are delineated more fully than in any American work, and from original sources; the work is richly illustrated by maps, sketches, and engravings, particularly by heads of the Winthrops of Smith, of William Penn, and Franklin; fac-similes of the maps of the Valley of the Mississippi, and of Lake Superior, with sketches illustrating Indian life and appearance."

"The History of the United States is a work of great research, and, while the author states his own opinions decidedly and strongly, it is pervaded by a fair and just spirit. The style is vigorous, clear, and frank,—not often rising into eloquence, but frequently picturesque, and always free from imitation and from pedantry: it is, in fact, what it professes to be,—a national work,—and is worthy of its great theme."—*Knight's Eng. Cyc.*

So great has been the demand for this work, that the 15th edition of the first 3 vols. was published in 1853.

We quote some notices of the History of the Colonization of the United States, comprising vols. i., ii., and iii. The commendation of the author's distinguished friend and *quondam* tutor, Professor Heeren, must have been very gratifying to Mr. Bancroft:

"We know few modern historic works in which the author has reached so high an elevation at once as an historical inquirer and an historical writer. The great conscientiousness with which he refers to his authorities, and his careful criticism, give the most decisive proofs of his comprehensive studies. He has founded his narrative on contemporary documents, yet without neglecting works of later times, and of other countries. His narrative is everywhere worthy of the subject. The reader is always instructed, often more deeply interested than by novels or romances. The love of country is the muse which inspires the author; but this inspiration is that of the severe historian, which springs from the heart."—PROF. HEEREN.

The value of this opinion is well known to the student of history. Edward Everett justly remarks that

"Few writers have better succeeded than Mr. Heeren in treating questions of antiquity with the spirit of modern philosophical criticism. He is a prudent mediator between the bold speculations of some of his countrymen, and the credulous learning of the last century. . . . Mr. Heeren holds a place in the front rank of the professors at Gottingen, is one of the most esteemed German writers of the present day, is a correspondent of the National Institute of France, and worthy of the fame which he enjoys at home and abroad."—*North American Review.*

Laudari a viro laudato Mr. Bancroft must feel to be a sufficient reward for his arduous labours.

Frederick Von Raumer does not scruple to say that

"Bancroft, Prescott, and Sparks have effected so much in historical composition, that no living European historian can take precedence of them, but rather might feel proud and grateful to be admitted as a companion."

As we have quoted Mr. Everett, this seems to be a proper place for a short extract from this distinguished scholar's review of Mr. Bancroft's 1st volume:

"A History of the United States, by an American writer, possesses a claim upon our attention of the strongest character. It would do so under any circumstances: but when we add that the work of Mr. Bancroft is one of the ablest of the class which has for years appeared in the English language: that it compares advantageously with the standard British historians; that as far as it goes, it does such justice to its noble subject as to supersede the necessity of any future work of the same kind; and if completed as commenced, will unquestionably forever be regarded both as an American and as an English classic, our readers would justly think us unpardonable if we failed to offer our humble tribute to its merit."—*N. American Review*, xl. 99.

On another occasion Mr. Everett remarks:

"This noble theme has been treated with a beauty and a power by one whom I need not name in this presence, (the historian of the United States,) which, without impairing their authenticity, have converted the several pages of our history into a magnificent Odyssey of national adventure."—*Everett's Lecture on the Discovery of America.*

The 3d volume was reviewed by a brother historian, W. H. Prescott:

"In closing our remarks we must confess our satisfaction, that the favourable notice we took of Mr. Bancroft's labours, on his first appearance, has been fully ratified by his countrymen, and that his Colonial History establishes his title to a place among the great historical writers of the age. The reader will find the pages of the present volume filled with matter not less interesting and important than the preceding. He will meet with the same brilliant and daring style, the same picturesque sketches of character and incident, the same acute reasoning, and compass of erudition."—*N. American Review*, *iii*. 75.

The Edinburgh Review, in concluding a notice of the 3 vols., (9th edition, Boston, 1841,) remarks:

"We cannot take leave of this work without again enforcing upon the mind of the English reader the necessity of perusing it with a catholic spirit. All that is of chief importance in it is entitled to his esteem. The real liberality,—the general fairness,—the labour and conscientious research it evinces,—deserve, and we are assured will receive, his warmest approbation. There are some peculiarities, however, of style,—some modes of expression,—some habits of thought, which are novel; and may, perhaps, not prove entirely grateful to our cisatlantic taste. But Mr. Bancroft's is an American, not an English, production, and must be judged by a reference to American feelings. We treat a German or a French work after this fashion,—and this one, although written in our language, is not subject to our conventional criticism."—Vol. lxxxv. 115.

The democratic *animus*, thus hinted at, has not been unnoticed at home. Dr. Griswold, while highly commending the History as a whole, observes:

"Entering deeply into the spirit of the times, he becomes insensibly the advocate of the cause of freedom, which invalidates his testimony. He suffers too much 'his passion to instruct his reason.' He is more mastered by his subject than himself master of it. Liberty with him is not the result of an analytical process, but the basis of his work, and he builds upon it synthetically."—*Prose Writers of America*, 4th ed., 1852, 405. (Notice of vols. i.–iii.

See also, to the same effect, N. Amer. Rev., lxxxiv. 426, (by Rev. G. E. Ellis.) The London Monthly Review speaks with enthusiasm both of the author and his theme:

"Mr. Bancroft, who is an American himself, possesses the best qualities of an historian. His diligent research, his earnest yet tolerant spirit, and the sustained accuracy and dignity of his style, have been nobly brought to bear upon one of the grandest subjects that ever engaged the study of the philosopher, the legislator, or the historian. There can be no doubt of his being possessed of the highest requisites of an historian."

Whilst there are many on this side of the Atlantic who would not feel disposed to endorse without reservation the following *imprimatur*, the literary competency of the historian will be questioned by few:

"Bancroft is the acknowledged historian of the United States. To him has been awarded by universal consent the task of making the record of our nation's life, with a confidence in his ripe scholarship, extensive historical knowledge, just discrimination, and the purity of his style, that has in no respect been disappointed. His work is, and must be, the standard history of the country, and as such should reach every family, and be studied by every person who would be acquainted with the events of our past existence."

We have stated that vol. 4th, being vol. 1st of the History of the American Revolution, was published in 1852. It comprises a period of 16 years, from 1748 to 1763, and is styled The American Revolution; Epoch First, the Overthrow of the European Colonial System. For the preparation of this volume Mr. Bancroft had a large stock of valuable materials never before used—

"Particularly the original, unpublished Journal of the Committee of Correspondence of Massachusetts; letters from public committees, from places as far south as Savannah, most of them unpublished, and never read by any writer of American history; and letters from almost every town and village in Massachusetts, from very many in Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; unpublished letters, giving the history of the periods from 1765 to 1776, from Samuel Adams, Benjamin Franklin, as agent for Massachusetts, John Adams, Richard Henry Lee, Arthur Lee, William Lee, Christopher Gadsden; from Charles Thompson, Dickinson, and many others; a large file of most valuable letters from Joseph Warren; beside letters from William Prescott, Josiah Quincy, Jr., John Hancock, Gerry, Hawley, Dr. Cooper, and other leading characters in New England."

From such materials and so skilful an architect, much was expected, and expectation was not disappointed.

"It commences with a preliminary survey of the events that had prepared the inhabitants of the American Continent for the brilliant destiny that was to open before them, and is continued through a period of fifteen momentous years, embracing the seven years' war, the expulsion of the French from Canada, and the first contests of the people with their governors in the attempt of the latter to subvert their liberties. It describes minutely the progress of each event that tended toward the general result,—now sketching with a vigorous hand the reckless management of the 'Board of Trade,' in their endeavours for the enforcement of arbitrary power; then again, holding up to our admiring view the great Pitt, with his masterly genius stemming the storm which was almost ready to break over Europe, and raising his country to the highest pinnacle of greatness by his consummate statesmanship. The work is full of such artistic groupings, and rises at times to the highest point of eloquence. But yet it is not uniform, and sometimes sinks almost to mediocrity. In fact, we have seldom read a more uneven book,—some of its chapters, by their extreme terseness of style, rendering you weary, and others carrying you along with resistless interest."—*Norton's N. Y. Lit. Gazette.*

Vol. 5th appeared in 1853. It comprises a period of three years, 1763–1766, and gives a history of the causes of dispute between Great Britain and her American Colonies. The enforcement of the Navigation Act, the passage of the Stamp Act, the Pontiac War, the Rockingham Ministry, the temper with which the Stamp Act was received in the Colonies, and its bold rejection by the first American Congress, the advocacy of the Colonial cause on the floor of Parliament by the first man in England—the great Pitt—the Repeal of the Stamp Act, and the other exciting events of this period are drawn by the hand of a master.

"The further this work proceeds, the more do we feel that it must take its place as an essentially satisfactory History of the United States."—*London Athenæum.*

We quote some more notices of Mr. Bancroft's History as a whole:

"Aside from its artistic excellence, its remarkable unity, brilliant narrative, and vivid description, the whole work is full of facts that can be found nowhere else; for no one has had at command richer or more costly materials, or has brought to them greater ability or more persevering industry."

"There are more graceful narrators than Bancroft. There may be annalists more searching and profound—though we can scarcely name them—but for union of history and philosophy, the actual and the ideal, in a continuous synthetic composition, he certainly bears away the palm. . . . Mr. Bancroft's narrative is distinguished for its freedom from vagueness, and its exact nicety of description. In the sphere of facts, he deals in no unmeaning generalities. Whether delineating character or natural scenery, his epithets are choice, short-cut, and of expressive fidelity. He never falls into the error, so common with inferior writers, of losing all distinctness of statement in a cloud of general assertions. He is always specific in his detail, instead of trusting to indefinite sketches. He does not paint in uncertain colours the localities which he wishes to illustrate, but presents their natural features in prominent relief."—Geo. Ripley.

"At once a philosopher, a poet, a statesman, and an assiduous student, it is not surprising that he has produced a monument of genius and toil which embodies the highest attributes of the intellect, and will challenge the admiration of ages."—*New York Quarterly Review.*

"Among the historians who have attained a high and deserved reputation in the United States, within the last few years, we are inclined to yield the first place to George Bancroft.

"His experience in political and diplomatic life, no less than his rare and generous culture, and his singular union of the highest mental faculties, enable us to predict with confidence that his work will be reckoned among the genuine masterpieces of historical genius."—*Westminster Review.*

Vol. vi., pub. 1854, comprises the history of eight years, —1766–74,—bringing us down to the very verge of the Revolution. It has received the high commendation of being "in no respect inferior to its predecessors." In 1858 appeared revised eds. of vols. i. and ii., and in the same year was pub. vol. vii.,—being vol. i. of the American Revolution.

"This volume, while it forms the Continuation of the History as already published, is the first of four volumes embracing the period of the American Revolution,—from the Blockade of Boston to the Treaty of Peace at Paris, in 1782,—and contains (*in a great degree from manuscript and unpublished sources*) the history of the nation during the first portion of this eventful period,—including the blockade of Boston Harbor, the general organization of the country, the alteration of the Charter of Massachusetts, the resistance of the people of Massachusetts, the spirit of the South, the Congress of 1774, the progress of measures in England, France, and elsewhere, the battles of Lexington and Concord, the siege of Boston, the Congress of 1775, the choice of Washington as commander-in-chief, the battle of Bunker Hill, &c."

"Having thus recognized the claims of the work in general terms, we may be allowed a critical word or two. In the first place, then, the absence of references, notwithstanding the author's explanation, is a great defect. We have heard much of the original and unedited historic material in his possession, but fail to trace any striking evidence thereof in the text. The ground over which he leads us is familiar and endeared: Marshall and Sparks, Ramsay and Gordon, Botta, Everett, and Frothingham, Irving, Lossing, and others, have been our guides in the same series of events; and we find little that is novel in the facts narrated by Mr. Bancroft. The prominence given to Samuel Adams, the details of public opinion and sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic, the sketches of European character, and many generalizations, philosophic and political, are the chief features of freshness; and these do not always add to the effect. Many of the longest quotations, though apt and illustrative, are household words to us all,—such as Lord Chatham's famous speech, Burke's description of the whale-fishery, Logan's

> aboriginal eloquence, and Patrick Henry's appeal."—H. T. TUCKERMAN. (Review of vol. vii., 1858.)

> "In spite of all its partiality and all its short-comings, Mr. Bancroft's work is a remarkable contribution to the history of that great and memorable revolution. Possibly, had he been less national he would have been less in earnest; and it is good to have an opportunity of seeing from all points of view."—*Lon. Critic.* (Review of vol. vii.)

> "The opinion which we have more than once expressed upon the style of Mr. Bancroft's History applies with full force to the volume before us. It is exceedingly picturesque and bright and processional, yet scarcely equal to the vigour of debate or the storm of revolutionary battle. We have only glimpses of the men of the Revolution, and are left to a good deal of surmise as to the secrets of the time. We miss the authoritative notes that lighted up the text of the earlier volumes, and cannot but, on the whole, express our regret that the author has not had such complete access to papers as would have given fulness and certainty to this without doubt the only American National History."—*Lon. Athen.*, June 12, 1858. (Review of vol. vii.)

> "Mr. Bancroft, who was Ambassador to London in 1846–49, had the Government archives of England and France freely thrown open to him for the purposes of this history while thus engaged, and also was allowed free access to the private papers of the noble and political families in both countries whose ancestors had been mixed up in our contest. Well and wisely has he used them. We had occasion, when his sixth volume appeared, to go over it as critically as we could; and it is to the credit of his accuracy that we were able to discover only a single inaccuracy. That was where he committed tautology, by speaking of 'the *county* of York*shire*.' Let us hope that the continuation of this national work will be pushed forward with some rapidity. Nearly four years have elapsed between the appearance of the two last volumes. Mr. Bancroft describes battles as well as Sir William Napier, who fought them."—DR. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE.

Mr. B. pub. an Abridg. of his Hist. of the Colonization of the U. States, 2 vols. 16mo, out of print, and not republished. In 1855, a vol. of his Miscellanies was pub., N. York, 8vo, and has passed through several edits.

Bancroft, John. Sertorius; a Tragedy, Lon., 1679.

Bancroft, Richard, 1544–1610, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of Farmsworth in Lancashire. He took the degree of B.A. at Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1567, and then removed to Jesus College. He was in favour with Queen Elizabeth, whom he attended in her last illness. She nominated him to the see of London, and King James in 1604, promoted him to the Archbishopric of Canterbury. He was a zealous opponent of the Puritans, and Clarendon thinks that had his life been prolonged, he would have succeeded in destroying that formidable power which after his death swallowed up both the Church and the Monarchy. On the 12th of January, 1588, he preached a sermon at St. Paul's Cross, in which he handled the Puritans with great severity. See Hickes's Bibliotheca Script. Eccles. Anglicanæ.

In 1593 he published, 1. Dangerous Positions and Proceedings published and practised within this Island of Britain, under pretence of Reformation and of the Presbyterian Discipline. 2. A Survey of the pretended Holy Discipline. These works

> "Were liked and greatly commended by the learnedest men in the realm."—WHITGIFT.

Archbishop Bancroft was

> "A person of singular courage and prudence in all matters relating to the discipline and establishment of the Church."—CAMDEN.

Bancroft, Thomas, b. probably about 1600, was educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge. Two Bookes of Epigrammes and Epitaths. Dedicated to two top branches of Gentry: Sir Charles Shirley, Baronet, and William Davenport, Esq., London: printed by J. Okes, for Matthew Walbancke, and are to be sold at his shop in Grayes-Innegate, 1639. This very rare volume contains 481 "Epigrammes and Epitaths." Priced in Bibl. Anglo-Poet., £20. In the first Book occur two "Epigrammes" on Shakspeare: "Shooke thy Speare," seems to allude to his Crest, which was a Falcon supporting a Spear.

Bancroft was a contributor to Lachrymæ Musarum, 1650, in which his poem is thus inscribed:

> "To the never-dying Memory of the noble Lord Hastings, &c., the meanest son of the Muses consecrates this Elegie."—*Bib. Anglo-Poetica.*

See Dyce's account of James Shirley, the dramatist, for his lines to that author.

Glutton's Feavers. This was reprinted for the members of the Roxburghe Club, by J. D. Phelps, Esq. In the Restituta, vol. ii. p. 490–96, will be found 19 Epigrams from Bancroft's first work.

Heroical Lover, Lon., 1658. Sold in the Reed Sale for £1 10*s.* 6*d.*

Bancroft, Thomas. Prolusiones Poeticæ, Lon., 1788.

Bandinel, Rev. Bulkeley. For many years he has had the principal care of the Bodleian Lib., Oxford. Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, to be completed in 4 vols: Parts 1 and 2, 1813, fol. A Catalogue of Books relating to British Topography and Saxon and North. Lit., bequeathed to the Bodleian Library by Richard Gough, Esq., 1814, 4to.

> "The most complete catalogue of English Topography extant."

Bandinel, J. Lufra; a Poem, 12mo. Milton Davenant, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Sermons, Devotional and Practical, 12mo. Treatise on Slavery, 1842, r. 8vo.

Bandinell, James. Eight Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, in 1780, Lon., 1780, on the Doctrines of Christianity.

> "These discourses manifest considerable abilities in their author. Their style and language are generally easy, accurate, and expressive. They discover sense and ingenuity, learning and criticism. The subjects of them are chiefly the truth of Christianity, and its peculiar doctrines."—*Monthly Review*, 1781.

Banfill, S. A letter to D. Giddy, M.P., 1811.

Bangs, Nathan, D.D., b. 1778, at Stratford, Fairfield co., Connecticut, entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1801. 1. The Errors of Hopkinsianism. 2. Predestination Examined. 3. Reformer Reformed. 4. Life of the Rev. Freeborn Garrettson. 5. History of Missions. 6. An Original Church of Christ. 7. Hist. of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 4 vols. 12mo. 8. Emancipation. 9. State Prospects and Responsibilities of the M. E. Church. 10. Letters on Sanctification. 11. Life of Arminius. Dr. Bangs has contributed largely to the periodical literature of his Church. By appointment of the Gen. Conference he assumed the duties of editorship of the Christian Advocate and Journal, and the oversight of all the books issued from the Church establishment. As editor of the Quarterly Review and of the Methodist Book Concern, he has been widely useful to the ecclesiastical connexion of which he is a member.

Banim, John, is the author of a number of highly popular novels. The Tales of the O'Hara Family, 1st and 2d series, 1825–26, excited a very strong interest in the public mind.

> "He appears to know the affairs of his native land thoroughly, and to have entered into all its circles."—*London Literary Gazette.*

Croppy; a Tale of 1798, pub. in 1828. This work is distinguished by Mr. Banim's graphic powers of description. Anglo-Irish of the 19th Century, 1828. The Denounced, 1830. Father Connell, 1842, 12mo; 3 vols. p. 8vo.

> "An excellent specimen of the O'Hara ware. . . . Good Father Connell ought to be a welcome guest in Protestant as well as in Catholic houses."—*Lon. Athen.*

Bit o' Writin, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Beyne Water, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Crohoore of Bill-hook, 12mo. Ghost-Hunter and his Family, 12mo. John Doe, 12mo. Mayor of Wind-Gap, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Nowlans, 12mo. Smuggler, 12mo; new ed., 1857. He was the author of the celebrated tragedy of Damon and Pythias. See Life, with Extracts from his Correspondence by Patrick John Murray, 12mo, 1857.

> "The Ghost Hunter and his Family, and the Mayor of Wind-Gap, and several other works, are proofs of Mr. Banim's remarkable talent of eliciting the interest and sympathies of his reader. Fault has been found with him on the ground that there is throughout the whole of his writings a sort of overstrained excitement, a wilful dwelling upon turbulent and unchastened passions, which, as it is a vice most incident to the workings of real genius, more especially of Irish genius, so perhaps it is one which meets with least mercy from well-behaved, prosaic people."—*Westminster Review*

Banister, A. A Model for a School, by A. B.

Banister, James. Arts and Sciences, Lon., 1785.

Banister, John, a physician, studied at Oxford; he took the degree of bachelor in 1573. 1. A Needful, New, and Necessary Treatise of Chirurgery, Lon., 1575. 2. The Historie of Man, sucked from the Sappe of the most approved Anatomist, &c., Lon., 1578. He pub. several other professional works.

Banister, John, and Thos. Low. New Ayres, &c., Lon., 1678.

Banister, John, an eminent botanist, born in England, settled in Virginia, where he was killed by a fall from the rocks whilst on a botanical excursion. His death cut short a work on which he was engaged—The Natural History of Virginia. "His herbarium came into the possession of Sir Hans Sloane, who thought it a valuable acquisition." He contributed botanical papers to Phil. Trans., 1693, 1700; and a Catalogue of Plants, observed by him in Virginia, will be found in Ray's Historia Plantarum, 1704. Ray speaks of him as very eminent in his department. Dr. Houston named a plant *Banisteria,* after him, and Lawson remarks,

Banister, John. A Synopsis of Husbandry, Lon., 1799.

Banister, Richard. A Treatise of 133 Diseases of the Eyes and Eyelids, Lon., 1622; Tr. from Guillemeau.

> "In my treatise of the Eyes, I have named the best oculists that have been in this land for fifty or sixty years, who were no graduates either in Cambridge or Oxon."—*Extract from above work.*

Bankes, Henry, b. about 1757, d. 1835, was a great-great-grandson of Sir John Bankes, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Charles I. He was educated at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He became M.P., 1780, and was an acting and useful Trustee of the British Museum. In 1818 he pub. The Civil and Constitutional History of Rome, from the foundation to the Age of Augustus. This work met with but little favour from the Quarterly Review. See Early History of Rome, vol. xxvii. 273: but *audi alteram partem:*

"Mr. Bankes, by his History, has undoubtedly rendered a service to the literature of his country, and conferred material obligation on the philosopher and the scholar. This work is written in a spirit of inquiry and examination, which throws much light on subjects that have hitherto been greatly neglected."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Bankes, Sir John, of Queen's Coll., Oxford, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Charles I. A table of his Reports will be found in the Hargrave MSS., No. 523.

"Bankes, the attorney, hath been commended that he exceeds Bacon in eloquence, Chancellor Ellesmere in judgment, and William Noy in Law."—*Letter of Lord Strafford.*

Bankes, Lawr. Safe-Guard of the Soul, Lon., 1619.

Bankes, Thos. Concio ad Clerum Cantabrigiæ Habita in Que. v. x., Lon., 1611.

Bankes, W. H. A Hebrew-Eng. Lexicon, Lon., 1812.

Banks. Religion and Reason Adjusted, &c., Lon., 1696.

Banks, Sir Jacob. Argument in the Case of Ship Money.

Banks, John, a dramatic writer, was bred an attorney-at-law, and at one time was a member of New Inn. His pieces were very popular, and several of them maintained possession of the stage for a long time. Rival Kings, Lond., 1677. Destruction of Troy, 1679. Virtue Betrayed, 1682. Island Queens, 1684. Unhappy Favourite, or the Earl of Essex, 1682. Innocent Usurper, 1694. Cyrus the Great, 1696. A notice of his writings will be found in the Biog. Dramat., where his power of interesting the feelings is dwelt upon at length.

"Mr. Banks's writings have in the general drawn more tears from, and excited more terror in, even judicious audiences, than those of much more correct and more truly poetical authors."

"Yesterday we were entertained with the tragedy of the Earl of Essex, in which there is not one good line, [perhaps too severe!] and yet a play which was never seen without drawing tears from some part of the audience."—Sir Richard Steele: *Tatler,* No. 14.

"His style gives alternate specimens of vulgar meanness and of bombast. But even his dialogue is not destitute of occasional nature and pathos; and the value of his works as acting plays is very considerable."—*Knight's Eng. Cyc.*

Banks, John, 1709–1751, was born at Sunning, in Berkshire. He wrote a number of poems, &c. for periodicals, pub. for a time The Weaver's Miscellany, and assisted in a Life of Christ. He pub. a Critical Review of the Life of Oliver Cromwell, which has been frequently reprinted. He was encouraged in his poetical efforts by Pope's subscribing for two copies of his book.

"A pleasing and acceptable companion, and a modest and unassuming man, free from every inclination to indulge in contests, or indulge envy or malevolence."—*Cibber's Lives.*

Banks, John. Treatise on Mills, etc., 1795–1812.

Banks, Jona. Educational works, &c., Lon., 1679–1721.

Banks, Sir Joseph, 1743–1820. This distinguished naturalist was born, according to some accounts, at Revesby Abbey, in Lincolnshire, the country-seat of his father, William Banks, Esq. Others judge, from the register of his baptism, that he was born in Argyle street, London. In 1760 he entered a gentleman commoner at Christ Church, Oxford. After a voyage to Labrador and Newfoundland, in 1768, he sailed in the Endeavour with Captain Cook on his first circumnavigation of the world. In this expedition he was accompanied by Dr. Solander, a naturalist of great acquirements. A Short Account of the Causes of the Diseases in Corn, called by Farmers the Mildew and the Rust, Lon., 1803. Circumstances Relative to Merino Sheep, chiefly collected from the Spanish Shepherds, Lon., 1809. Contributions to Pennant's Tour in Scotland, (Account of Staffa;) to Archæol., 1796; to Trans. Hortic. Society, 1815; and to Nic. Jour., 1804. Sir Joseph was President of the Royal Society from the year 1777 to the time of his decease in 1820.

"Never perhaps has the chair been filled with more honour to the individual, or more advantage to the interest of science. His time, his wealth, his influence, his talents, an incomparable library of science and art; knowledge and judgment to advise; affability to conciliate and encourage; generosity to assist; all, in short, of which he possessed, and it was all something either goodness or greatness, he made the patrimony of the studious and learned, not of his own country, but of the whole world."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, 1820.

Sir Joseph left his books and botanical collection to the British Museum.

Catalogus Bibliothecæ historico naturalis Josephi Banks, Baroneti, &c., Auctore Jona. Dryander, Londini, 1798–1800, 5 vols.

"An excellent and admirable arranged catalogue, certainly the most comprehensive of the kind ever published. It contains a collection of all the articles in the library, and is illustrated with much curious and important information."

£5 to £6 have been paid for this catalogue at public sales.

Banks, P. W. Railways of Europe and America, &c. Remarks and Suggestions concerning the Trial of Controverted Elections, or Returns of Members to serve in Parliament, Lon., 1838.

"This pamphlet adds one more to the numerous proofs already existing, of how much easier it is to find fault with the work of others, than to show how things may be done better;—to call the Reform Bill a piece of most clumsy legislation, than to give any reasonable and tangible remedy for its defects."

Banks, Robert. Sermon, Ps. cxix. 136, 1700.

Banks, Thomas Christopher, 1760–1854. Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Year 1809, Lon., 1807–09, 3 vols. 4to.

"A work of no merit. The greater part of its contents was copied from Dugdale's Baronage; but as many of that writer's most important statements, and all his references to his authorities, are omitted, it is of infinitely less value. The account of titles created since Dugdale wrote, is chiefly taken from Collins."—Lowndes.

Stemmata Anglicana, Lon., 1825.

"The only valuable portion of the work is that entitled Barones Rejecti, being an account of individuals who appear to have held the rank of Barons, but who are not noticed by other writers, which in many instances exhibits proofs of considerable research" —*Ibid.*

See Monthly Review, vol. liv., 1807. Mr. Banks has pub. several works of a similar character to the above.

Bankton, Lord Andrew McDouall. Institutes of the Law of Scotland in Civil Rights, &c., Edin., 1750.

Bannantine, James. Memoirs of Col. Despard, 1799. Other publications, 1803–15.

Bannatyne, Dugald. Essay on Polit. Economy, 1816.

Bannatyne, George, 1545–1607, was the compiler of the celebrated MS. Corpus Poeticum Scotorum, now in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. The MS. was for a long time preserved in the family of Mrs. Foulis, (Bannatyne's daughter.) In 1712 it came into the hands of the Hon. Wm. Carmichael of Stirling, brother to the Earl of Hyndford. In 1772 it was presented by the then earl to the Advocates' Library. Allen Ramsey drew the specimens in his Evergreen from this MS. Sir David Dalrymple, afterwards Lord Hailes, published a selection from it in 1770, 12mo. A reprint, Leeds, 1815, 200 copies on common paper, and 31 on coloured paper. Of Bannatyne we know but little. Sir Walter Scott remarks, (Diary,)

"Wrought upon an introduction to the notices which have been recovered of George Bannatyne. . . . They are very jejune, these same notices; a mere record of matters of business, putting forth and calling in sums of money, and such like. Yet it is a satisfaction to know that this great benefactor to the literature of Scotland had a prosperous life, and enjoyed the pleasures of domestic society, and in a time peculiarly perilous lived unmolested, and died in quiet."

The Memorials of George Bannatyne, 1545–1608, edited by Sir Walter Scott and D. Laing, Esq., was pub. in 1826: it is No. XXXI. of the works issued by the Bannatyne Club. This club was founded in 1823 by Sir Walter Scott, and he regularly presided over its meetings, from 1823 to 1831. It consisted originally of only 31 members; but as many persons of rank and literary distinction were anxious to become connected with it, in 1828 the number was increased to 100.

"The Bannatyne Club was a child of his own, and from first to last he took a most fatherly concern in all its proceedings. His practical sense dictated a direction of their funds widely different from what had been adopted by the Roxburghe. Their club-books already constitute a very curious and valuable library of Scottish history and antiquities: their example has been followed with not inferior success by the Maitland Club of Glasgow—which was soon afterwards instituted on a similar model, and of which, also, Sir Walter Scott was a zealous associate;—and since his death a third club of this class, founded at Edinburgh in his honour, and styled the Abbotsford Club, has taken a still wider range:—not confining their printing to works connected with Scotland, but admitting all materials that can throw light on the ancient history or literature of any country, anywhere described or discussed by the author of Waverley."—*Lockhart's Life of Scott.*

Sir Walter's hope expressed in his Diary—"I hope the Bannatyne Club will be really useful and creditable,"—has been amply fulfilled: Q. E. D. by the list of its publications recorded in "Hume's Learned Societies and Printing Clubs." We have a noble specimen of its press now before us;—the Catalogue of the Library at Abbotsford, presented to the President and Members by Major Sir Walter Scott, (December, 1838.) This grand catalogue was compiled by that able bibliographer, Mr. Cochrane, of the London Library.

In some instances Sir Walter's MS. notes to the various books have been extracted; but there are numberless references to his works where the books have been used or quoted."

Think of that, thou non-possessor, and weep! Thrice happy may that man deem himself who can "number in his list" of BIBLIOGRAPHY a copy of the ABBOTSFORD CATALOGUE! And here we have it, "sub oculis manibusque!"

Bannatyne, Richard, Secretary to John Knox. Journal of the Transactions in Scotland during the Contest between the Adherents of Queen Mary and those of her son, in 1570, '71, '72, '73, Edin., 1806.

Bannatyne, Sir Wm., 1743–1834, an eminent Scottish lawyer, one of the founders of the Highland Society of Scotland, contributed some pieces, which have been highly commended, to the Mirror and Lounger.

Banner, Richard. On Symony, Lon., 1716.

Banner, Richard. Music at Worcester; a Sermon, 1737.

Bannerman, Anne. Poems, Ed. 1800. Tales, 1802.

Bannister, Rev. James. Translation from Euripides, Lon., 1780. Pindar, 1791. Other works, 1785–1802.

Bannister, S. Reports of Judgments by Sir Orlando Bridgman, from M. T., 1660, to T. T., 1667, edited from the Hargrave MSS., Lon., 1823.

Bansley, Charles. A Rhyming Satire on the Pride and Vices of Women now-a-days. Black letter, commencing with

"Bo-peep, what have we spied?"

This author, unfortunate in having lived in such evil days, has affixed no date to his ill-natured Satire against the ladies. Perhaps he was an unworthy, and, therefore, justly rejected, suitor, and revenged himself by this wholesale attack on the sex. This is supposed to have been written *circa* 1540.

Banson, John. A Fast Sermon, Lon., 1730.

Banvard, Rev. Joseph. Illust. of the Life, &c. of Danl. Webster, N. York, 16mo. Plymouth and the Pilgrims, 16mo. Novelties of the New World, 16mo. Romance of American History, 16mo. The Christian Melodist, 18mo.

Banyer, Edward. Sermons, Lon., 1739–47.

Banyer, Henry, M.D. Profess. Works, Lon., 1717–40.

Banyer, Josiah. Sermon, Heb. xi. 29, 1666.

Barbauld, Anna Letitia, 1743–1825, was born at Kibworth, Leicester, where her father, the Rev. John Aikin, LL.D., a Dissenting minister, was master of an excellent academy. See the memoir of her brother, Dr. John Aikin, in this volume. She gave early indications of uncommon powers of mind, which were cultivated by a thorough English and classical education. In 1773 she was persuaded to publish a volume of miscellaneous poems, which was so well received that four editions were issued within the year. In the same year her brother and herself published a volume of Miscellaneous Pieces in Prose. In 1774 she was married to the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld, a Dissenting minister, descended from a family of French Protestants. The newly-married pair opened a school at the village of Palgrave, and Mrs. Barbauld's literary fame, and her devotion to the duties of instruction, soon secured celebrity and success to the academy. Her Early Lessons for Children, and Hymns in Prose for Children, proved useful, not only to her own pupils, but also to many thousands who have lived to carry out the excellent principles inculcated by these invaluable manuals for the young. In 1775 appeared her Devotional Pieces, composed from the Psalms and the Book of Job.

"The author of the thoughts prefixed to these Devotional Pieces hath employed her able and masterly pen to show that a devotional spirit is not beneath the attention of the most cultivated and philosophical spirits, or, in the expressive words which she has chosen for the motto of her work, that

Praise is devotion fit for mighty minds.

. . . Before we take our leave of this ingenious production, the author will pardon us if we express a wish that she would not suffer herself to be so enamored of David's harp, as entirely to lay aside her own charming lyre."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1785.

In 1785 Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld, finding repose necessary, gave up their school, and visited Switzerland and France, where they remained for nearly a twelvemonth. In 1790 Mrs. Barbauld published A Poetical Epistle to Mr. Wilberforce, on the Rejection of the Bill for Abolishing the Slave Trade. In 1792 appeared Remarks on Gilbert Wakefield's Inquiry into the Expediency and Propriety of Public and Social Worship.

Evenings at Home, the joint production of Mrs. Barbauld and her brother, Dr. John Aikin, was commenced in 1792, and completed in 1795, in 6 vols. In this excellent work Mrs. Barbauld's share was not considerable. It is said that not more than one-twelfth of the whole was contributed by her pen. See more respecting Evenings at Home in memoir of Dr. John Aikin.

In 1802 Mr. Barbauld became pastor of a congregation at Newington-Green, and a resident of the village of Stoke-Newington. Mrs. Barbauld pub., in 1804, Selections from the Spectator, Tatler, Guardian, and Freeholder. In the same year she contributed a Life of Samuel Richardson to his Correspondence. In 1808 she was called to mourn the death of her husband, who had given up the exercise of his ministerial duties two years previously. In 1810 she edited a series of the British Novelists, pub. in 50 vols. The Female Spectator appeared in 1811; and in the next year was pub. Eighteen Hundred and Eleven, a Poem of a political character, and any thing but cheerful in its tone.

This excellent lady lived to the advanced age of 82. An edition of her works was published in two volumes after her death, with a memoir of the authoress, by her niece Lucy, daughter of Dr. John Aikin, herself a writer of considerable note. Mrs. Barbauld's imitation of Dr. Johnson, in her Essays on Romance, was thus noticed by the doctor himself:

"The imitators of my style have not hit it. Miss Aikin has done it the best; for she has imitated the sentiments as well as the diction."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

We find another reference by the Doctor to Miss Aikin:

"Too much is expected from precocity, and too little performed. Miss Aikin was an instance of early cultivation, but in what did it terminate? In marrying a little Presbyterian parson, who keeps an infant boarding-school, so that all her employment now is

'To suckle fools, and chronicle small beer.'

She tells the children, 'This is a cat, and that is a dog, with four legs and a tail; see there! you are much better than a cat or a dog, for you can speak.' If I had bestowed such an education on a daughter, and had discovered that she thought of marrying such a fellow, I would have sent her to the Congress."

Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit; and this is one of the many very foolish speeches of a very wise man. Could the highly-educated young lady have been better employed than in promoting the mental, moral, and religious improvement of those who were in a few years to influence society so greatly for good or for evil?

"Her earliest pieces, as well as her more recent ones, exhibit in their imagery and allusions the fruits of extensive and varied reading. In youth the power of her imagination was counterbalanced by the activity of her intellect, which exercised itself in rapid but not unprofitable excursions over almost every field of knowledge. In age, when this activity abated, imagination appeared to exert over her an undiminished sway."—LUCY AIKIN.

"To claim for Mrs. Barbauld the praise of purity and elevation of mind, might well appear superfluous. She is decidedly one of the most eminent female writers which England has produced; and both in prose and poetry she takes the highest rank. Her prose style is easy and graceful, alike calculated to engage the most common and the most elevated understanding."—C. D. CLEVELAND.

Of her songs, Charles James Fox is said to have been a warm admirer.

"The moral qualities of this admirable woman reflected back a double lustre on her intellectual endowments. Her principles were pure and exalted, her sentiments on all occasions mild, candid, and generous. . . . Her society was equally a benefit and a delight to all within her sphere. She possessed many and warm friends, and passed through a long life without an enemy."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, 1825.

Barber. Book of Psalm Tunes, in four parts, 1687.

Barber, Capt. Military Treatises, 1804–05.

Barber, Ed. Treatise of Baptism, Lon., 1641.

Barber, Elizabeth G. See BARBER, JOHN W.

Barber, J. T. A Tour throughout South Wales and Monmouthshire, &c., with a Map and 20 Views. This work, although chiefly picturesque, describes the manners of the people.

Barber, Jas. The Navy the Sole Defence of the Nation; a Sermon on Ps. cvii. 23, 24, 1735.

Barber, John, of All Souls' College, Oxford, graduated doctor of civil law in 1532. He resided with, and was greatly esteemed by, Archbishop Cranmer. He contributed to the compilation of The Necessary Doctrine and Erudition of a Christian Man.

Barber, John W., born 1798, at Windsor, Conn. History and Antiquities of New Haven, 12mo, 1831. Religious Events from the Commencement of the Christian Era, 12mo, 1832. Connecticut Historical Collections, 8vo, 1836; of this work several editions have been issued. Massachusetts Historical Collections, 8vo, 1839. Incidents in American History, 12mo, 1847. Elements of General History, 16mo, 1844. Religious Emblems and Allegories, 12mo, 1848. European Historical Collections, 8vo, 1855. In connection with H. Howe, New York Historical Collections, 8vo, 1841. New Jersey Historical Collections, 8vo, 1844. In connection with Elizabeth G. Barber, Historical, Poetical, and Pictorial American Scenes, 12mo, 1850.

Barber, Joseph. Six Sermons on Regeneration, 1770. Sermon on the death of the Rev. N. Trottman, Lon., 1793.

Barber, Mary, 1712?–1757, one of Dean Swift's literary friends, pub. a volume of Poems, 1734, 4to, under the patronage of Lord Orrery and the Dean.

"They are moral, and not inelegant."

Barber, Wm. Farm Buildings and Rural Economy, Lon., 1805, etc. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Barbier, J. The Famous Game of Chesse Play, Lon., 1672.

"A treatise of no merit."—LOWNDES.

Barbier, John. Liturgy, a most divine Service, in answer to a late pamphlet against it; also twelve Arguments against Bishops are clearly answered, Oxf., 1663.

Barbon, Nicholas. A work on Coining, Lon., 1696.

Barbot, John. A Description of the Coasts of North and South Guinea, and of Ethiopia Inferior, vulgarly called Angola. See Churchill's Voyages, vol. v. p. 1.

Barbour, Barber, Barbere, or **Barbar, John,** Archdeacon of Aberdeen, d. 1396, is one of the earliest Scottish poets and historians. The date (1316–20–26–30?) and place of his birth are involved in obscurity: both have excited much controversy: (see the dissertations of Irving, Pinkerton, Henry, Jamieson, Warton, Lord Hailes, &c.) The only production of his extant may be entitled a national work: it is called The Bruce, and is a metrical chronicle of the warlike deeds of Robert the First (1306–1329) in his efforts for the independence of his beloved country. Dr. Henry is of opinion that this work was undertaken at the request of David II., the son and successor of Barbour's hero; but of this we have no evidence. Barbour appears to have composed another book, most probably in rhyme, in which a genealogical history of the Kings of Scotland was set forth, and their origin deduced from the Trojan Colony of Brutus. To this work, apparently the same which is quoted by the Prior of Lochleven, under the title of the *Brute,* we find references in Winton's Chronicle:

"Fra quham BARBERE sutely
Has made a propyr Genealogy,
Tyl Robert oure secownd kyng,
That Scotland had in governyng.

"Of Bruttus lyneage quha wyll her,
He luk the tretis of BARBERE,
Mad in-tyl a Genealogy
Rycht wele, and mare perfytly
Than I can on ony wys
Wytht all my wyt to yowe dewys."

Winton's Chronykil of Scotland; quoted by Dr. Irving in Encyc. Brit.: see this article.

Editions of The Bruce were pub. in 1616, 1648, 1655, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1737, 1758, &c., in all, it is said, 20 editions have been pub. in Scotland since 1616. In 1790 Mr. Pinkerton pub. an edition in 3 vols.; and in 1820 Dr. Jamieson pub. one in 2 vols., with a Life of the Author prefixed. Warton notices Barbour and Henry the Minstrel in these terms:

"Although this work is professedly confined to England, yet I cannot pass over two Scotch poets of this period, who have adorned the English language by a strain of versification, expression, and poetical imagery far superior to their age; and who, consequently, deserve to be mentioned in a general review of the progress of our national poetry."—*History of English Poetry,* vol. ii.

The historian had some claim to include Barbour in his worthies, as his is one of the eminent names that adorn the proud scroll of Oxford. In 1357 a safe-conduct was granted by Edward III. of England, by request of David II. of Scotland, to "John Barber, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, with three scholars in his company, coming [into England] in order to study in the University of Oxford, and perform his scholastic exercises." We need not inform the scholar conversant with literary history, that it is still a mooted point what we are to understand by this phraseology: our own opinion is that the safe-conduct of 1357 can be easily interpreted by the aid of a similar document of 1364, and the one which refers to France, dated 1368. But we have no space for the discussion of "mooted points;" therefore must hasten on.

"Barbour seems to have been acquainted with those finer springs of the human heart which elude vulgar observation: he catches the shades of character with a delicate eye, and sometimes presents us with instances of nice discrimination. His work is not a mere narrative of events; it contains specimens of that minute and skilful delineation which marks the hand of a poet."—*Dr. Irving's Lives of the Scottish Poets.*

Mr. Pinkerton speaks of Barbour in no measured terms of commendation:

"Perhaps the editor may be accused of nationality, when he says, that, taking the total merits of this work together, he prefers it to the early exertions of even the Italian muse, to the melancholy sublimity of Dante, and the amorous quaintness of Petrarca, as much as M. Le Grand does a *fabliau* to a Provençal ditty. Here indeed the reader will find few of the graces of fine poetry, little of the attic dress of the muse; but here are life and spirit, and ease and plain sense, and pictures of real manners, and perpetual incident and entertainment. The language is remarkably good for the time, and far superior in neatness and elegance even to that of Gawin Douglass, who wrote more than a century after."—*Preface to Barbour.*

With regard to the language of The Bruce, it is certainly "very remarkable that Barbour, who was contemporary with Gower and Chaucer, is more intelligible to a modern reader than either of these English poets."

"Our archdeacon was not only famous for his extensive knowledge in the philosophy and divinity of those times, but still more admired for his admirable genius for English poetry; in which he composed a history of the life and glorious actions of Robert Bruce... A work not only remarkable for a copious circumstantial detail of the exploits of that illustrious prince, and his brave companions in arms, Randolff, Earl of Moray, and the Lord James Douglass but also for the beauty of its style, which is not inferior to that of his contemporary, Chaucer."—*Henry's History of Great Britain: Mackenzie's Lives.*

Dr. Nott, also, speaks of the resemblance to Chaucer:

"He had given to his countrymen a fine example of the simple, energetic style, which resembled Chaucer's best manner, and wanted little to make it the genuine language of poetry."—*Diss. on the State of English Poetry, &c.*

But Mr. Spalding does not set quite so high an estimate on the Archdeacon's poetry:

"If we were to compare it with the contemporary poetry of England, its place would be very high; Chaucer being set aside as unapproachable, Barbour must be pronounced much superior to Gower, and still more so to the anonymous writers of the very best of the metrical romances."—*History of English Literature.*

"Sir Walter Scott, whose 'Lord of the Isles' owes much to 'The Bruce,' and might profitably be compared with it, has not forgotten one of the finest of those passages in which we are told how the king, pursued by a superior force, ordered his band to turn and face the enemy, rather than abandon to them a poor woman who had been seized with illness."—*Ibid.*

See a letter from Sir Walter Scott to George Ellis, May 26, 1805:

"If you will turn to Barbour's Bruce, (Pinkerton's edition, p. 66,) you will find that the Lord of Lorn, seeing Bruce covering the retreat of his followers, compares him to Gow Mac Morn, (Macpherson's Gaul, the son of Morni.) This similitude appears to Barbour a disparagement."—*Lockhart's Life of Scott.*

Barbour, Oliver Lorenzo, born 1811 in Washington co., N.Y. 1. Equity Digest, embracing English, Irish, and American Reports, 4 vols. 8vo, 1836–41.

"To the student and practitioner in Chancery this book will be a valuable, and almost necessary, key to the multitudinous decisions in Chancery which are scattered throughout upwards of 300 vols. of American Reports."—*Am. Jurist,* vol. 17, p. 366.

2. Collyer on Partnership, edited with notes and references to recent decisions, 1838. 3. Chitty on Bills, edited with notes and references to recent decisions, 2d ed., 1841. 4. Criminal Law; A Treatise on Criminal Law, and on the Jurisdiction, Duty, and Authority of Justices of the Peace, and the Power and Duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. in Criminal Cases, 8vo, 2d ed., 1852.

"We heartily recommend it to the profession, to magistrates, to District Attorneys, and to all those who are desirous of becoming familiar with Criminal Law."—10 *Legal Observer,* p. 224.

5. A Treatise on the Law of Set-off, 1841. 6. A Treatise on the Practice of the Court of Chancery, 2 vols., 1843.

"The work of Mr. Barbour on Chancery Practice appears to me entitled to high approbation for its completeness, accuracy, and clear method."—JUDGE STORY.

7. Reports of Cases decided in the Court of Chancery of the State of New York, 3 vols., 1847–49.

"The Reports of Mr. Barbour, both in Law and Equity, sustain a high rank in Legal Bibliography."—2 *Law Reporter, N. S.,* 271.

"The precision and neatness which characterize these Reports are worthy the author of one of the best works on Chancery Practice which has been written in this country."—*Pennsylvania Law Journal.*

8. Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, 18 vols., 1848–54.

"The selection of the cases appears most judicious: the preparation of the points, or head-notes, to each case, exhibits a combination of care and skill; and the same may be said of the index, which is so full and complete, that a reference to any of the points decided is a matter of easy attainment."—*Code Reporter, Aug.,* 1849.

"The way in which these cases have been reported by Mr. Barbour reflects great credit upon him."—8 *Legal Observer,* p. 240.

Barbour, Robt. An Essay on Weaving, Glasg., 1759.

Barbut, Jas. Genera Insectorum of Linnæus, Lon., 1781.

"Indispensable to the student in Linnæan Entomology."—HAWORTH.

Genera Vermium, Lon., 1783–88.

Barchnam or **Barkham, John,** 1572–1642, a divine and antiquary, admitted of Exeter College, Oxf., 1587,

"Was a person very skilful in divers tongues, a curious critic, a noted antiquary, especially in the knowledge of coins, an exact Historian, Herald, and, as 'tis said, an able Theologist."—*Athen. Oxon.*

He wrote the Lives of Kings Henry II. and John, in

Speed's History of England; and was author of a Preface to Crakanthorpe's Defensio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, Lon., 1625. But the most remarkable fact in his literary history is his authorship of The Display of Heraldry, Lon., 1610, bearing the name of John Guillim. Anthony Wood, after remarking that this book was "much used by Novices, and the best in that kind that ever before was published," proceeds—

> "This book being mostly composed in his younger years, he deemed it too light a subject for him to own, being then (when published) a grave Divine, Chapl. to an Archbishop, and not unlikely a Dean. Whereupon, being well acquainted with John Guillim, an Officer of Arms, he gave him the copy, who, adding some trivial things to it, published it, with leave from the author, under his own name, and it goeth to this day under the name of Guillim's Heraldry. He also wrote a book concerning coins in MS., but where it is now I know not. Sure I am that he had the best Collection of Coins of any Clergyman in England, which being given by him to Dr. Laud, Archb. of Cant., (who much desired them,) they came soon after, by his gift, to Bodley's Library, and are at this day reposed in the Gallery adjoining."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Fuller also refers to his coin-collecting propensity:

> "He was a greater lover of coins than of money; rather curious in the stamps than covetous for the metal thereof."—*Worthies.*

Barckley, Sir Richard. Discourse of the Felicitie of Man, or his Summum Bonum, Lon., 1598; reprinted 1603, 1631.

> "A garner filled with the most amusing and best histories and little narrations, told in the author's own words, and occasionally enlarged, but in perfect keeping and consistency. . . . It purports to be an ethical treatise on human happiness, consisting of six books. In the first, the author offers to prove, and by example to show, that felicity consists not in pleasure;—in the second, not in riches;—in the third, not in honour and glory;—in the fourth, not in moral virtue, after the academicks and peripateticks, nor in philosophical contemplation;—in the fifth, he declares his own opinion of the happiness of this life;—and in the sixth, he shows wherein consists the true felicity and *Summum Bonum* of man, and the way to attain it."—*Retrospective Review*, vol. i. 271. Read this interesting article, which contains extracts.

The good knight, after considering the disappointment to which those are subjected who are still anxiously inquiring—"who will show us any good?"—comes to a conclusion which we trust each one of our readers will endorse.

> "To worship and glorifie God in this life, that we may be joined to him in the world to come, is our beatitude, or *Summum Bonum.*"

Barclay, Barcley, Barklay, or de Barklay, Alexander, d. 1552, at an advanced age, is supposed by Wood to have been a native of Somersetshire, or its vicinity; Warton assigns him to Gloucestershire, or Devonshire; Bale and Pits are of opinion that he was from north of the Tweed, and Dr. Bulleyn declares he was a Scotchman. In 1495 we find him of Oriel College, Oxford. He was first a priest of the college of St. Mary Ottery, in Devonshire; secondly, of the order of St. Benedict; thirdly, of the order of St. Francis. After the dissolution of the monastery of Ely, he became vicar of Wokey, in Somersetshire, was afterwards translated to Baddow Magna in Essex; and lastly was presented to the vicarage of All Saints, Lombard Street, on April 30, 1552; a few weeks after which, he died.

The principal work in which Barclay was concerned is one the very mention of which excites the enthusiasm of the true Bibliomaniac. It is entitled The Shyp of Folys of the Worlde, and was printed by Pynson, in 1509. It is founded upon the original work of this name, of Sebastian Brandt—a German satire upon the follies of all ranks—and upon the French and Latin translation thereof. Barclay's poem is in the balade, or octave, stanza: we give an extract which is as severe a satire on the ignorant book-collector as the invective of Lucian, or the humour of La Bruyère:

The First Fool in the Ship is the Ignorant Bookworm: (loquitur:)

> "Lo in likewise of Bookes I have store,
> But few I reade, and fewer understande;
> I folowe not their doctrine, nor their lore,
> It is enough to bear a booke in hande:
> It were too much to be in such a lande,
> For to be bounde to loke within the booke:
> I am content on the fayre coveryng to looke. . . .
>
> "Still am I busy bookes assembling,
> For to have plentie it is a pleasaunt thing,
> In my conceyt to have them ay in hand;
> But what they meane do I not understande.
>
> "But yet I have them in great reverence
> And honour, saving them from filth and ordure;
> By often brushing and much diligence:
> Full goodly bounde in pleasaunt coverture
> Of dames, sattin, orels of velvet pure:
> I keepe them sure fearing lest they should be lost,
> For in them is the cunning wherein I me boast.
>
> "But if it fortune that any learned man
> Within my house fall to disputation,
> I drawe the curtaynes to shewe my bokes then,
> That they of my cunning should make probation:
> I love not to fall in altercation:
> And while the common, my bookes I turne and winde,
> For all is in them, and nothing in my minde."—*Warton's History of Eng, Poetry;* which see for a copious account of Barclay's writings.

> "There are few books more interesting to the collector, than editions of the Shyp of Folys, of which Pynson's has the distinguished honour of being the parent impression in our own country."

Vide Dibdin's edition of Ames, vol. ii. p. 431, where will be found a particular description of this rare volume, with specimens of the curious engravings on wood.

> "All ancient satirical writings, even those of an inferior cast, have their merit, and deserve attention, as they transmit pictures of familiar manners, and preserve popular customs. In this light, at least, Barclay's Ship of Fools, which is a general satire on the times, will be found entertaining. Nor must it be denied, that his language is more cultivated than that of many of his contemporaries, and that he contributed his share to the improvement of the English phraseology. His author, Sebastian Brandt, appears to have been a man of universal erudition, and his work, for the most part, is a tissue of citations from the ancient poets and historians."—Warton.

Barclay's abilities gained him great distinction, even in his life-time:

> "He was admired for his wit and eloquence, and for a fluency of style not common in that age. This recommended him to many noble patrons. . . . That he was a polite writer, a great refiner of the English tongue, and left behind him many testimonies of his wit and learning, cannot be denied."

Bale treats his memory with great indignity, but Pits assures us that he was devoted to the promotion of religion and to personal improvement. The Shyp of Folys, especially Pynson's edition, 1509, is a very rare work. A copy in the Bibl. Anglo-Poet. is priced £105; Cawood's edition, 1570, £12 12*s*. De Worde printed an edition in 1517, translated by H. Watson into prose.

A Ryght fruteful treatyse intituled the Myrrour of good Maners. This is *sine anno;* printed by Pynson. It is a translation of a poem by Mancini, entitled De Quatuor Virtutibus. His Egloges were printed by Pynson, *sine anno.*

> "Our author's Egloges, I believe, are the first that appeared in the English language. They are, like Petrarch's and Mantuan's, of the moral and satirical kind, and contain but few touches of rural description and bucolic imagery."—Warton.

For further notices of Barclay's works, see Dibdin's Ames's; Ellis's Specimens; Warton's History of English Poetry, &c.

Barclay, David. Emancipation in Jamaica, 1801.

Barclay, Geo. Vindic. of the Bp. of Edin., 1712.

Barclay, H. The Law of the Road, Glasg., 1836. This treatise contains the statutes and abstracts of the decisions of the courts in Scotland and England, relative to highways.

> "We can safely recommend this volume as displaying a combination of much accuracy and research, with a thorough knowledge of the subject."—2 *Edin. Law Journal*, 523.

A Treatise on the Law and Practice in Applications against Debtors, as in *meditatione fugæ*, Edin., 1832.

> "This small and unpretending work will be found of great utility. It contains all that is materially important on the subject, and there is no class of persons, whether magistrates, agents, or creditors, by whom it may not be consulted with profit and advantage." *Vide* 2 *Edin. Law Journal*, 266.

Barclay, Henry, D.D., d. 1765, an Episcopal clergyman in New York, graduated at Yale College in 1734; he was ordained in England, and appointed missionary to the Mohawk Indians. Subsequently he was Rector of Trinity Church, New York, which office he held until his death. In conjunction with Rev. W. Andrews and J. Ogilvie, he superintended the translation of the Liturgy into the Mohawk language. This translation was printed in 1769.

Barclay, Jas. Educational works, Edin., 1743–58.

Barclay, Jas. Sermons. 1763–1777. A Complete and Universal English Dictionary, 1774.

Barclay, John, 1582–1621, son of William Barclay of Aberdeenshire, was born at Pont-à-Mousson. He was educated at the college of the Jesuits of his native place, and made such progress in his studies, that at the age of nineteen he is said to have published notes on the Thebais of Statius. He makes no secret of his thirst for distinction:

> "I had no sooner left school than the juvenile desire of fame incited me to attack the whole world, rather with a view of promoting my own reputation, than of dishonouring individuals."—*Preface to the Apology for Euphormion.*

In 1605 he visited England, where he remained about a year. Subsequently he resided there for several years. Upon the death of his father, in 1606, he went to Paris, where he married Louisa Debonnaire. His latter years were spent in Rome, amidst his books and flowers, displaying more wisdom in the Bibliomania than in the Tulip-mania, of which last disease he is supposed to have been one of the first victims. In his Euphormion he had pronounced the plant "Golden Rod" to be a specific for the stone, yet of this painful complaint he died in 1621.

In 1604 he pub. the first part of his Latin satire, Euphormion; the second part was pub. at Paris, and a complete edition at Amsterdam in 1629. This satire made so many enemies, that in 1610 he pub. his Apology for Euphormion. (See extract from the preface above.)

His account of the Gunpowder Plot (Barclay was always a zealous son of the Church of Rome) was pub. in 1806. For some verses referring to his poverty whilst in England, see Delit. Poet. Scot., i. 93–100. In 1611 he pub. his father's work, De Potestate Papæ, a curious production for an adherent of the Church of Rome; as it lays down the positions, 1. That the pope has no power direct or indirect over sovereigns in temporals. 2. That they who allow him any such power, whatever they may intend, do very great prejudice to the Roman Catholic religion. This work was attacked by Cardinal Bellarmin, to whom Barclay responded in his J. Barclay Pietas, &c., Paris, 1612. He afterwards repented having written this work, as it displeased many of his own faith, and gratified those whom he esteemed heretics. As some reparation, it is supposed, he pub. in 1617 Parænensis ad Sectarios.

His Icon Animarum was pub. in 1614. It is a delineation of the genius and customs of the European nations, with remarks of a moral and philosophical cast on the peculiarities of mankind. In style it has been compared to Goldsmith's Traveller. Barclay's principal work, the Argenis, or the Loves of Poliarchus and Argenis, was first pub. in Paris in 1621, by means of the friendship of the celebrated antiquary, M. de Peiresc. The first English translation was pub. by Kingsmill Long, gent., in 1625, 4to. Of this there was a second edition, "beautified with pictures, together with a key præfixed to unlock the whole story," in 1636. There was also a translation in 1628 by Sir Robert Le Grys, "the verses by Thomas May," (the continuator of Lucan;) this version is said to have been undertaken at the request of Charles I. In 1772 Clara Reeve pub. a translation under the title of The Phœnix, or the History of Polyarchus and Argenis. There are three French translations of The Argenis, 1624, 1732, 1736; and it was also rendered into the Italian, Spanish, and Dutch. The Argenis is a political allegory, a romance, and a system of politics;

> "In it the various forms of government are investigated, the causes of faction detected, and the remedies pointed out for most of the evils that can arise in a state. . . . It affords such a variety of entertainment, that every kind of reader may find in it something suitable to his own taste and disposition: the statesman, the philosopher, the soldier, the lover, the citizen, the friend of mankind, each may gratify his favourite propensity, while the reader who comes for his amusement only, will not go away disappointed."—*Preface to Clara Reeve's Translation.*

The characters in the Argenis are intended to represent various distinguished personages in history and real life. Poliarchus is meant for Henry of Navarre; Aquilius is the Emperor of Germany; Calvin is Usinulca; Radirobanes is the King of Spain, and Hyanisbe is thought to resemble in some traits Elizabeth of England. Richelieu was very fond of perusing this work, and it is thought from thence he drew many of his political maxims. Cowper pronounced it the most amusing romance ever written:

> "It is interesting in a high degree; richer in incident than can be imagined, full of surprises, which the reader never forestalls, and yet free from all entanglement and confusion. The style, too, appears to me to be such as would not dishonour Tacitus himself."—*Cowper's Letter to Saml. Rose, Esq.*

As to the style to which Cowper thus refers, Coleridge prefers it to that of Livy or Tacitus: (Remains, vol. i.,) but Mr. Hallam remarks upon this:

> "I cannot by any means go this length; it has struck me that the Latinity is more that of Petronius Arbiter, but I am not well enough acquainted with that writer to speak confidently. The same observation seems applicable to the Euphormio."—*Introduc. to Lit. of Europe.*

We may be permitted to remind classical critics of the recorded opinion of Grotius:

"Gente Caledonius, Gallus natalibus hic est,
Romam Romano qui docet ore loqui."

"A Scot by blood,—and French by birth,—this man
At Rome speaks Latin as no Roman can."

Mr. Hallam well remarks that

> "Barclay has mingled so much of mere fiction with his story, that no attempts at a regular key to the whole work can be successful, nor in fact does the fable of this romance run in any parallel stream with real events. His object seems in great measure to have been the discussion of political questions in feigned dialogue. But though in these we find no want of acuteness or good sense, they have not at present much novelty in our eyes; and though the style is really pleasing, or, as some have judged, excellent, and the incidents not ill-contrived, it might be hard to go entirely through a Latin romance of 700 pages, unless indeed we had no alternative given but the perusal of the similar works in Spanish or French."—*Introduc. to Lit. of Europe.*

The correctness of the opinion of this intelligent author is evinced by the general neglect into which this once popular allegory has now fallen.

> "It absolutely distresses me, when I reflect that this work, admired as it has been by great men of all ages, (and lately by the poet Cowper,) should be only not unknown to the general reader"—COLERIDGE.

Barclay, John. Grammatica Latina, R. Pynson, 1516.

Barclay, John. Descrip. of the R. Catholic, 1689.

Barclay, John, M.D., was author of Nepenthes seu de Nicotiana Herba Viribus, Edin., 1614. He praises Tobacco as "this happie and holie herbe," and strongly advocates its use, King James and the Pope to the contrary notwithstanding.

Barclay, John, 1734–1798, the founder of a religious sect in Scotland known as Bereans or Barclayans, pub. an edition of his works (theological) in 3 volumes.

Barclay, John, M.D., 1760–1826, b. in Perthshire. Professional Works, Edin., 1803–12.

Barclay, J.T., M.D., b. 1807, at Hanover C.H., Va., for three years and a half a missionary to Jerusalem. The City of the Great King; or, Jerusalem as it was, as it is, and is to be. Illustrated from photographs and original drawings, Phila., 1857, 8vo. A reliable work, highly commended. In 1858, he returned to Jerusalem with his family to reside permanently.

Barclay, Patrick. The Universal Traveller, 1735

Barclay, Patrick. A Letter to the People of Scotland, in order to remove their prejudice to The Book of Common Prayer, with an Appendix, wherein are answered The Objections against the Liturgy, in two late Pamphlets, called Dialogues between a Curate and a Countryman, Lon., 1713.

Barclay, Robert, 1648–1690, the celebrated apologist for the doctrines and principles of the Society of "Friends," sometimes called "Quakers," was born at Gordonstoun, in Morayshire, December 23d. He was a descendant of a very "ancient and honourable family in Scotland, by his father's side, who was Colonel David Barclay, of Mathers, a man universally esteemed and beloved, and by his mother, Mrs. Catherine Gordon, daughter of Sir W. Gordon, from the noble house of Huntley; so that if his principles had not led him to slight the advantages of birth, few gentlemen could in that particular have gone beyond him." His father, who had held a commission in the Swedish army in Germany, where he rose to the rank of Major, and had also commanded in the Royalist army under Charles I., embraced Quakerism whilst confined in prison from political persecutions, in the year 1666.

Robert was sent to Paris at an early age, to complete his education, and placed under the care of his uncle, principal of the Scots' College. This relative was a zealous Roman Catholic, and Robert was naturally disposed to embrace a religion so favourably commended to his regard. His uncle was so anxious to retain him in Paris, where he could both enjoy his society, and preserve him from the baneful influence of heretical doctrines, that he offered to present him with a considerable fortune at once, and leave the balance of his property to him on his demise. It is not unlikely that Robert would have consented to these conditions, had not a summons from his father, who dreaded his becoming a convert to the Roman Church, recalled him home. With that regard to strict principle which was always a characteristic of Robert Barclay, he was not disobedient to the paternal command, but at once resigned the flattering prospects which had been held out to him, and returned to Scotland in 1664.

So great had been his application to his studies, that, although scarcely sixteen years of age, he possessed considerable knowledge of the sciences, and was skilled in the French and Latin tongues; the latter he wrote and spoke with facility and correctness; subsequently he attained Greek and Hebrew.

Many authors have told us that Colonel Barclay had become a convert to Quakerism (we use the term for convenience, and, of course, without any disrespect) before the return of Robert from France: but we have the testimony of Robert himself that his father did not join this sect until 1666. This date approaches so closely to that of the first promulgation of the doctrines of Quakerism, that a brief notice of the history of the society in Scotland for the first twenty years of its existence, may not be out of place. George Fox, born in 1624, (see FOX, GEORGE,) became a public preacher of his religious tenets about the year of Robert Barclay's birth—1648. In 1657 he visited Scotland, and preached with such success, that

Large numbers, especially in the north, about Aberdeen and Elgin, became converts to the doctrines which he proclaimed. One of the most distinguished disciples was the celebrated John Swinton of Swinton, one of the most learned and accomplished men of his time, and so much in favour with Oliver Cromwell that it was notorious that the Protector "trusted him more than anybody, and almost every thing in Scotland was done by his advice." At the Restoration, Swinton and Barclay were imprisoned by the government, and by "long and frequent conversations" the latter was convinced by the former of the excellency of the doctrines preached by George Fox.

Colonel Barclay sought to impress the truth of his new opinions upon the mind of Robert, but for some time without success. He did not, however, refuse to place himself in the way of conviction, and, whilst attending a religious meeting of the society, he was so deeply impressed by a discourse of one of their ministers, that he felt it his duty to unite with the body. He became a most zealous propagator of his new tenets; and laboured with great success in England, and on the Continent, especially in Holland. He travelled with William Penn through the principal parts of England, Holland, and Germany. He was "everywhere received with respect, and dismissed with concern; for though his conversation as well as his manners were strictly suitable to his doctrine, yet there was such a spirit and liveliness in his discourse, and such a serenity and cheerfulness in his deportment, as rendered him extremely agreeable to all sorts of people."

Robert Barclay was no common character, either as respects natural capacity, extensive learning, indomitable energy, or persevering zeal. At an age when many young men are triflers of fashion, or slaves to vice, this noble youth girded up his loins, and went forth into the world to battle with sin, and promote the glory of God through the salvation of man. Born to prosperous fortunes, and of an illustrious line, the heir of the De Berkleys was willing, for the sake of truth and righteousness, to "eat his bread with scarceness," and to exchange the society of the great, and the lordly halls of nobles, for the "tender mercies" of a brutal jailer, the companionship of felons, and the untold horrors of the convict's cell. We can imagine few more affecting pictures than that which disgraced the year 1677, and the town of Aberdeen, when the aged Colonel Barclay, his son Robert, and a number of other Quakers, were cast into jail for the second time in a twelvemonth. His father, who, to borrow the words of Croese, "was venerable in his appearance, just in all his actions, who had shewed his courage in the wars of Germany, and his fortitude in bearing all the hard usage he met with in Scotland with cheerfulness, as well as patience"—this good old man, now well stricken in years, but strong in conscious integrity, and supported by a noble zeal, was ready to go with his beloved child to prison and to death, rather than to deny his faith, or to hold his peace when he believed that his God bade him to "lift up his voice, and show the people their sins." Our worthy ancestors had what they esteemed a sovereign remedy for heresy. When any inquirer after truth was so hardy as to doubt their infallibility, they forthwith put him into the stocks, or immured him in the next jail, fed him with bread and water, and cropped off his ears, and, if he still continued obstinate, perhaps hung him at Tyburn, or burnt him at Smithfield. Who can doubt that such substantial evidences of the true Christian spirit of love, charity, and goodwill, were admirably calculated to convince all heretics of the evil of their own ways, and the orthodoxy of those who were so solicitous for their spiritual welfare? Robert Barclay had not long been united to the society of "Friends," when he commenced that powerful use of his pen on behalf of their doctrines, by which his name has been widely known to all succeeding generations.

His first work appeared in 1670:

> "Truth cleared of Calumnies, wherein a book entitled, A Dialogue between a Quaker and a stable Christian, (printed at Aberdeen, and, upon good ground, judged to be writ by William Mitchell, a preacher near by to it, or, at least, that he had the chief hand in it,) is examined, and the Dis-ingenuity of the author in representing the Quakers is discovered; here is also their case truly stated, cleared, demonstrated, and the Objections of their Opposers answered according to Truth, Scripture, and Right Reason."

This hydra-headed treatise might well have alarmed the imprudent William Mitchell, who had little idea when preparing his Dialogue what sore punishment he was drawing down upon his own head. To use the significant phraseology of the author to the Preface of Barclay's works, (Lon., 1692,) this answer showed Barclay "to be much an overmatch for his antagonist." In this work Barclay reviews the objections which had been urged against the doctrines of the Quakers.

> "The business of this book is to shew they had been extravagantly abused by their adversaries, who sometimes would have them pass for people distracted, and, at other times, for men possessed of the devil, and practising abominations under pretence of being led to them by the Spirit; as denying the existence of Christ, the reality of a heaven and a hell, the being of angels, the resurrection of the body, and the day of judgment. He shews upon what slight pretence these notions were taken up, how consistent all the doctrines of the Quakers were with the gospel in respect to these points, and how unjust the persecution they had sustained for maintaining what the apostles maintained, *the light of* CHRIST JESUS *shining in the mind of man."*—*Biog. Brit.*

Some Things of Weighty Concernment, &c. This second treatise was an appendix to the first; in this he proposes twenty questions relating to those who had distinguished themselves in representing the Quakers in ridiculous lights,

> "When if that kind of language had been allowed among this sort of people, they might themselves have been rendered far more ridiculous. These writings made Mr. W. Mitchell so uneasy, and rendered it so apparent that either he was in the wrong, or wanted abilities necessary to prove himself in the right, that he immediately had recourse again to the press, in order to return an answer to Robert Barclay, which produced our author's third book upon this subject, in which he effectually silenced that angry and impatient writer."

The preface to the third treatise—W. Mitchell unmasked, or the staggering infallibility of the pretended stable Christian discovered, &c.—is dated from Ury, our author's residence, December 24, 1671. In 1675 he published a work intended to explain and defend the doctrines and principles of the Quakers. This work is entitled

> "A Catechism and Confession of Faith, approved of and agreed unto by the General Assembly of the Patriarchs, Prophets, and Apostles, Christ himself chief Speaker in and among them, which containeth a true and faithful Account of the Principles and Doctrines which are most surely believed by the Churches of Christ in Great Britain and Ireland, who are reproachfully called by the name of QUAKERS, yet are found in one Faith with the Primitive Church and Saints, as is most clearly demonstrated by some plain Scripture Testimonies, (without Consequences or Commentaries,) which are here collected and inserted by way of Answer to a few weighty, yet easy and familiar, Questions, fitted as well for the wisest and largest, as for the weakest and lowest, Capacities. To which is added an Expostulation with an Appeal to all other Professors, by R. B., a Servant of the Church of Christ."

Our author seems to have determined that those who would not pursue their investigations further than his title-pages, should not even then escape wholesome instruction. The preface to this work is dated Urie, 1673. The author endeavours to prove that Quakerism is the perfection of Protestantism: that there is properly no middle ground between the doctrines he espouses, and those of the Church of Rome.

The Anarchy of the Ranters, &c., which has been praised as "a learned and excellent treatise, containing as much sound reason as any book of its size, in our, or perhaps in any modern, language," was published in 1676. Its object was to prove that the Quakers were not justly liable to the objections urged against the fanaticism of the Ranters. This work met with so much censure, that in 1679 he pub. a Vindication of it. He also gave to the world A True and Faithful Account of some of his disputes with some of the students of the University of Aberdeen; and in 1686 he pub. The Possibility and Necessity of the Inward and Immediate Revelation of the Spirit of God, towards the foundation and ground of true Faith, proved in a Letter written in Latin to a person of Quality in Holland, and now also put into English.

Like Bunyan, Sir Richard Baker, Boethius, Grotius, Buchanan, and many other good men, he made even the employment of his prison hours useful to his fellow-men. It was whilst in the jail of Aberdeen that he composed that "noble description of Christian Beneficence," Universal Love considered and established upon its right Foundation, being a serious Enquiry how far Charity may, and ought to extend towards Persons of different Judgments in matters of Religion, and whose Principles among the several Sects of Christians, do most naturally lead to that due Moderation required, writ in the Spirit of Love and Meekness for the removing of Stumbling-Blocks out of the Way of the Simple, by a Lover of the Souls of all Men, R. B. This work was written and pub. in 1677. The author divides his subject into five sections.

1st. He gives his own experience, and his reasons for writing this treatise.

2d. The nature of Christian Love and Charity is demonstrated.

3d. The controversy is stated with respect to the different religious bodies, &c.

4th. An examination of the principles held by many called Christians, and those principles proved to be defective.

5th. Some "principles of Christianity are proposed, as they are held by a great body of people, and some gathered churches in Great Britain and Ireland which do very well agree with true Universal Love."

Having thus noticed the other works of Robert Barclay, we are prepared to consider that by which he will always be best known, viz:

> "An Apology for the true Christian Divinity, as the same is held forth and preached by the People called in Scorn, Quakers: being a full Explanation and Vindication of their Principles and Doctrines, by many Arguments deduced from Scripture and Right Reason, and the Testimonies of famous Authors, both Ancient and Modern, with a full Answer to the strongest Objections usually made against them: Presented to the King. Written and published in London, for the Information of Strangers, by Robert Barclay, and now put into our Language for the Benefit of his Countrymen," London, 1678.

The Address to Charles II. has been admired for clearness and vigour of style, and faithful boldness of exhortation. Was there ever a greater contrast than between the subject and the king? the selfish, dissolute, effeminate monarch, and the noble-hearted, self-sacrificing preacher of Universal Love? The Theses Theologicæ, which were the ground-work of the Apology, had been previously published and sent abroad in Latin, French, High and Low Dutch, and English, addressed to the Clergy of what sort soever,

> "And that his candour, impartiality, and sincere love of truth, might be still more manifest, he sent them to the Doctors, Professors, and Students in Divinity, both Popish and Protestant, in every country throughout Europe, desiring they would seriously examine them, and send him their answers. As soon as the Apology was finished, he sent two copies of it to each of the public ministers, then at the famous Congress of Nimeguen, where it was received with all imaginable favour and respect, and the knowledge, charity, and disinterested probity of its author justly applauded."

The Latin version, Theologicæ vere Christianæ Apologia, was pub. at Amsterdam in 1676; the English translation, as we have seen above, in 1678. Other English editions were published in 1701–36, a beautiful edition by Baskerville in 1765, another edition in 1780, and many since; besides Abridgments in 8vo. and 12mo. &c. Ant. de Alvarado translated it into Spanish in 1710; and translations have appeared in most of the European languages. The author pub. a Vindication of his work in 1679; incited thereto by an attack in Latin by John Brown upon the Latin version of the Apology. The Vindication was esteemed by William Penn, and many others, to be equal in every respect to the Apology.

Our author's doctrines, as contained in the Theses, and more largely expounded in the Apologia, were attacked by other writers also, viz.: Nicholas Arnoldus, Professor in the University of Franequer; John George Bajerus, Professor of Divinity at Jena, (who was answered by Geo. Keith, then a stout supporter of Quaker doctrines;) Christopher Holthusius, a famous preacher at Franckfort; George Keith, (the quondam advocate of the Apology,) in the Standard of the Quakers Examined, Lon., 1702; Ant. Keiser of Hamburg; Thomas Bennet, in a Confutation of Quakerism, 1705; Mr. Trenchard; Thos. Chubb, 1721; Wm. Notcutt, 1738; Daniel Gittius, 1758; S. Newton, 1771, &c.

As we have nothing to do in this place with the theological opinions of Barclay, or of his antagonists, we discharge our duty by enabling the reader to possess himself of the expositions of the views of both sides of the controversy.

Of the literary character of a theological, as of any other, work, it does become us to speak; and here we are very safe in assigning a distinguished place among the productions of the human mind to Barclay's Apology for the true Christian Divinity. Language of uncommon purity is made the powerful instrument of reasoning embellished with wit, and persuasion fortified by argument. To the merits of Barclay as a writer, we have, besides many others, the attestations of the learned Gerard Croese, Norris of Bemerton, Jeremiah Jones, Bennet, Trenchard, and Voltaire. The latter observes in his Letters on the English Nation, that the Apology is "as well executed as the subject would possibly admit." Norris of Bemerton, a very famous man in his day, remarks—

> "I take him to be so great a man, that I profess freely, I had rather engage against an hundred Bellarmines, Hardings, and Stapletons, than with one Barclay."—*Second Treatise of the Light within.*

William Sewell speaks of him as

> "A man of eminent gifts and great endowments, expert not only in the languages of the learned, but also well versed in the writings of the ancient Fathers, and other ecclesiastical writers, and furnished with a great understanding, being not only of a sound judgment, but also strong in arguments."—*Hist. of the Quakers.*

Dr. Williams remarks:

> "Barclay was a man of extraordinary abilities, and his work affords considerable information, not only concerning the peculiar tenets of the Quakers, but also on other subjects. His method and style are far superior to most of his contemporaries."

We could multiply testimonies, but this is needless.

As regards Barclay's personal character, his energy was evinced by his laborious and self-denying pilgrimages and ministrations; his benevolence by his burning zeal for the souls of his fellow-men; his patience and humility by the uncomplaining submission with which he "bore the loss of all things" for the advancement of what he deemed to be the truth.

> "We sometimes travelled together," says his faithful friend and fellow-sufferer, William Penn, "both in this kingdom and in Holland, and some parts of Germany, and were inward in diverse services from first to last; and the apprehension I had of him was this, he loved the truth and way of God, as revealed among us, above all the world, and was not ashamed of it before men, but bold and able in maintaining it, sound in judgment, strong in argument, cheerful in travels and sufferings, of a pleasant disposition, yet solid, plain, and exemplary in his conversation. He was a learned man and a good Christian, an able Minister, a dutiful son, and a loving husband, a tender and careful father, an easy master, and a good and kind neighbour and friend."

With such a character we need not be surprised that it was his

> "Peculiar felicity to gain so entire a conquest over envy as to pass through life (and which is so much the more wonderful, such a life as his was) with almost universal applause, and without the least imputation on his integrity. The great business of his life was doing good, promoting what he thought to be the knowledge of God, and consequently the happiness of man."

For further information concerning this truly eminent, and—far higher commendation—truly excellent man, see the Biographia Britannica, to which this article is largely indebted; Sewell's History of the Quakers, Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, Genealogical Account of the Barclays of Urie, &c.

Who would not have supposed that this touching appeal to the second Charles would have influenced even his selfish and vice-enslaved heart?

> "Thou hast tasted of prosperity and adversity; thou knowest what it is to be banished thy native country, to be overruled, as well as to rule and sit upon the throne; and being oppressed, thou hast reason to know how hateful the oppressor is both to God and man."—*Preface to the Apology.*

Truly little cause had the poor Quaker in his prison to envy the ungodly monarch on his throne! Deeply grieved to witness the bold licentiousness which prevailed among the scoffing courtiers and their graceless king, he might well adopt the prayer, "O my soul, come not thou into their secret; into their assembly, mine honour, be not thou united!"

Towards the close of his life, Robert Barclay was in great favour at court; and had James II. been wise enough to profit by his advice in 1688, and make timely concessions to an outraged people, it is possible that the question of the "Succession" would never have tested the wisdom of the English parliament.

In 1682 Barclay was elected Governor of East Jersey by the proprietors.

> "To induce him to accept of the office, he was made a joint proprietor, with a power of bestowing five thousand acres more, as he should think fit. Upon account of his peculiar merit, the government was to be held for life, though no other Governor was to be continued longer than three years. He had, likewise, a power of appointing a Deputy Governor, which he accordingly did."

Robert never came to America, but his brother John settled there, and his brother David, a youth of great promise, who had gone out with the same intention, died upon the voyage. "His brother John died at Amboy, in 1731, leaving two sons. His grandson, Alexander, was comptroller of the customs in Philadelphia, and died in 1771." A Scottish poet, writing of the two famous Barclays, William and John, concludes with these verses upon Robert:

> "But lo! a third appears with serious air;
> His Prince's darling, and his country's care.
> See his religion, which so late before
> Was like a jumbled mass of dross and ore,
> Refined by him, and burnish'd o'er with art,
> Awakes the spirit, and attracts the heart."

After a life marked with such activity and suffering for conscience' sake, this good man was permitted to spend the last few years of his life in peace. He died October 3, 1690, at his mansion at Ury, in Kincardineshire, Scotland. The estate of Ury had been purchased by Colonel David Barclay in the year of Robert's birth, (1648.) The Colonel was obliged to part with two estates, which had been in his family, one, three hundred, and the other, five hundred years. About 1679 Robert obtained a charter, under the Great Seal, from King Charles the Second, erecting his lands of Ury into "a free Barony, with a civil and criminal jurisdiction to him and his heirs forever." This charter was ratified by Act of Parliament *temp.* James the

Seventh of Scotland, and Second of England, "for the many faithful services done by Colonel David Barclay, and his son, the said Robert Barclay, to the King, and his most royal progenitors in times past." This barony, with all similar jurisdictions, was extinguished by the changes effected in the government of Scotland *temp.* George II. Robert Barclay left seven children, all of whom were alive in October, 1740, fifty years after their father's death. At the same time there were living between fifty and sixty grand-children and great grand-children.

"A good man leaveth an inheritance to his children's children," and a good name has these advantages over all other bequests;—it can be shared without division, enjoyed without diminution, and remains an imperishable capital, stimulating to and aiding like acquisitions.

Barclay, Robert, (Allerdyce,) 1779–1854, the great pedestrian who first walked one thousand miles in one thousand hours. Agricultural Tour in the U. States, Lon., 1842, p. 8vo.

Barclay, Thomas, a Scottish scholar, studied literature and philosophy at Bordeaux; going afterwards to Toulouse he became head of the Squellanean School. Subsequently he taught law both at Poitiers and at Toulouse.

"His writings were neither numerous nor important."—Dempster.

Barclay, William, 1546–1605? an eminent civilian, father to John Barclay, author of the "Argenis," was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. He was in favour with Mary Queen of Scots: after her dethronement he went to France, applied himself to the study of belles-lettres, law, and philosophy, and graduated doctor in the civil and canon laws. The Duke of Lorraine appointed him professor of civil law in the University of Pont-à-Mousson, and a counsellor and master of requests to his hospital. He visited England at the request of James I., and was offered a professorship of civil law at one of the universities, and other honours, upon condition of his attaching himself to the Church of England. These offers he declined, returned to France in 1604, and accepted the professorship of civil law in the University of Angers. One of his principal works is De Regno et Regali Potestate adversus Buchananum Brutum, Boucherum et Reliquos Monarchomachos, Paris, 1600. Boucher had put forth a treatise in 1589, here referred to, entitled De Juste Henrici III. Boucher was a leaguer; Barclay, on the contrary, argues in favour of the supremacy of the king even over the laws, and the right of the monarch to the implicit obedience of his people, save in cases of outrageous oppression; which last flaw, of course, quashes the whole indictment against any case of resistance, as opinion must of necessity be the umpire. Although a zealous Roman Catholic, Barclay defended the sovereignty of the crown of France, even against the Pope. His work, De Potestate Papæ an et quatenus in Reges et Principes seculares Jus et Imperium habeat, was pub. Franck., 1609, London, in English in 1611. We have already given an account of this work in the biography of the author's son; also of the response of Cardinal Bellarmin, the circulation of which was forbidden by the Parliament of Paris. Barclay also pub. Prœmetia in Vitam Agricolæ, Paris, 1599. Comm. in Titl. Pandectarum de Rebus Creditis et de Jurejurando, Paris, 1605.

Our learned civilian, like some other philosophers, seems not to have been so fond of simplicity as some of the Grecian sages, for

"He went every day to school, attended by a servant, who went bare-headed before him, he himself having a rich robe lined with ermine, the train of which was supported by two servants, and his son upon his right hand; and there hung about his neck a great chain of gold, with a medal of gold, with his own picture." —*Mackenzie's Lives.*

Bard, John, M.D., 1716–1799, President of the Med. Society of the State of New York. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1750. Med. Obs. and Inq. xii. p. 369, 1762.

Bard, Samuel, M.D., 1742–1821, son of the preceding, family physician to General Washington, and a man of most estimable character, pub. a treatise, De Viribus Opii, 1765; on Angina Suffocativa, repub. in vol. i., Amer. Phil. Soc. On the Use of Cold in Hemorrhage; Compendium of Midwifery, 1807; and subsequent editions; several Addresses to Public Bodies, and Anniversary Discourses to Medical Students.

Bardouin, F. G. Essay on Job xix. 23–27, in 3 letters, 1767.

Bardsley, S. A., M.D Profess. and other works, Lon., 1800–1807.

Bardwell, Thos. The Practice of Painting and Perspective made easy, Lon., 1756.

"Mr. Bardwell appears throughout his book a professed enemy to Theory; and disgraces the Art he attempts to teach, by supposing it may be got, like a knack, by mere practice, rather than communicated as a *Science*, consisting of certain principles founded on invariable and fixed laws; from which Nature never deviates."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1756.

The critique, from which the above is extracted, is very severe. Mr. Edwards finds fault with the Perspective portion of the works, but commends the instructions, so far as they relate to the process of paintings, as the best that had been published. See Edwards's Anecdotes of Painting.

Barecroft, Charles. Lets. against Popery, Lon., 1688.

Barecroft, J., D.D. Ars Concionandi: or an instruction to young students in divinity. Being advice to a son in the university, with rules for preaching, 4th ed., 1751, enlarged by a Short View of the Lives, &c. of the Fathers, Lon., 1715.

Barese, Sir Rd. See Benese.

Baret, John, a scholar of Cambridge, of the 16th century. An Alvearie, or Quadruple Dictionarie, English, Latine, Greeke, and French, Londini, 1580. Dedicated to Lord Burleigh. An edition pub. in 1573 contains English, Latin, and French, only.

Baret, Michael. An Hipponimie, or the Vineyard of Horsemanship, Lon., 1618.

Barfett, John. Funeral Sermon on the Rt. Hon. Baroness Barham: 2 Tim. iv. 6–8. The Contest, Conquest, and Reward, of the Christian.

Barfoot, P. Letters to W. Pitt on Taxation, &c., 1786.

Barford, Rd. The Assembly, 1726. Epistle to Ld. C., 1730.

Barford, Wm., D.D., d. 1792, was admitted into King's College, Cambridge, in 1737. For one session he was chaplain to the House of Commons, and pub. a Sermon delivered before that body, 1770. In Pindari Primum Pythium Dissertatio, &c., 1751. A Latin Oration, 1756. Concio ad Clerum, 1784.

"He died as he had lived, universally respected by all learned and good men, at his rectory of Kimpton." See Bryant's System of Mythology, vol. iii.

Bargrave, Isaac, 1586–1643, Dean of Canterbury. Sermon on Hosea x. 1, Lon., 1624. Sermons, 1624, 1627. He was chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton in one of his embassies. At Venice he enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of Father Paul.

"Who once said to him that he thought the hierarchy of the Church of England the most excellent piece of discipline in the whole Christian world."

Barham, Francis. Socrates, Trag., Lon., 1842. A Key to Alism., 1847. Trans. of Guizot's Syncretism and Coalition. Other works, 1847–1851.

Barham, Henry. Hortus Americanus; containing an Account of the Trees, Shrubs, and other Vegetable Productions of South America and the West India Islands, particularly of the Island of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica, 1794.

"Interspersed with many curious and useful observations respecting their uses in medicine, diet, and the arts. He gives a particular description of the manufacture of indigo."

An Essay upon the Silk Worm, Lon., 1719. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1718–1719.

Barham, J. F. On Use of Corn in Distilleries, 1808–10.

Barham, Richard Harris, 1788–1845, Rector of St. Augustine's, and St. Faith, London, was better known by the literary name of Thomas Ingoldsby. His Ingoldsby Legends were contributed to Bentley's Miscellany, and since collected in volumes. Of the First Series, a 5th ed. was pub. in 1852; Second Series, 3d ed., 1842; Third Series, 2d ed., with Life of the Author, 1847. Mr. Barham, during many years, contributed to a number of periodicals, viz.: The Edinburgh Review, Blackwood's Magazine, The Literary Gazette, &c. His popular novel, My Cousin Nicholas, was pub. in three vols.

"Of his poetical pieces it is not too much to say, that for originality of design and diction, for quaint illustration and musical verse, they are not surpassed in the English language. The Witches Frolic is second only to Tam O'Shanter; and the Hon. Mr. Sucklethumbkin's Story of the Execution is as satirical a reproof of a vile, morbid appetite, as ever was couched in laughable measure. But why recapitulate the titles of either prose or verse,—the lays of dark ages belonging to the fables of St. Cuthbert, St. Aloys, St. Dunstan, St. Nicholas, St. Odille, or St. Gengulphus,—since they have been confessed by every judgment to be singularly rich in classic allusion and modern illustration. From the days of Hudibras to our time, the drollery invested in rhymes has never been so amply or felicitously exemplified; and if derision has been unsparingly applied, it has been to lash knavery and imposture." —*Bentley's Miscellany.*

Barham, T. F. Introduc. to Greek Grammar, 1829, 8vo. Unitarian Doctrine, 1835, 8vo. Greek Roots in Eng. Rhymes, 1837, 18mo.

Baring, Alex., Lord Ashburton, 1774–1848. On the Orders in Council, Lon., 1808.

Baring, Charles. Peace in our Power, Lon., 1793.

Baring, Sir Francis, 1740–1810. Commutation Act, 1785. Establishment of the Bank of England, &c., 1797. On a Publication of Walter Boyd's, Esq., M.P., 1801.

Barker. Complete List of Plays, from the Commencement of Theatrical Performances to 1803. To which is added, A Continuation of the Theatrical Remembrancer, showing collectively each Author's Works, 1804.

Barker, Andrew. The Overthrow of Captain Ward and Wanseker, two Pirates, Lon., 1609.

> "Daborne took the plot of A Christian turn'd Turk, from the above." [Pub. 1612.]—LOWNDES.

Barker, Charles. Sermons, Lon., 1806–07.

Barker, Charles. Charity Sermon, Hull, 1825.

Barker, Edmund. Sermons, 1660–61.

Barker, Edmund. Trans. of Heister's Practice of Physic, 1757.

Barker, Edmund Henry, 1788–1839, entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1807. He was a contributor to the Classical Journal for twenty years.

> "His first article appeared in No. 3, and nearly every succeeding number exhibited either his sign manual, or else an anonymous article that carried with it internal evidence of his being the author, from the numerous references to, and scarcely less numerous extracts from, writers but little known; and by a similar test it is easy to trace his contributions to the British Critic, previously to its change from a monthly to a quarterly periodical, and more recently in the pages of the Monthly Magazine during the editorship of Mr. Reynolds."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

On leaving the University, about 1810, Mr. Barker took up his residence with Dr. Parr, at Hatton, where he remained for five years. Soon after the death of his learned friend, he pub. Parriana, which is, with injustice, described in the Lon. Monthly Review as "a metrical effusion of ignorance, vanity, and absolute imbecility." Whilst turning over rare classical tomes, in a true Dominie Sampson spirit, in Dr. Parr's curious library, Mr. Barker conceived the idea of preparing a new edition of Stephens's Thesaurus Linguæ Græcæ; "intending to introduce whatever materials the lapse of two centuries and a quarter could furnish for the improvement of the Greek Lexicography." The editor engaged in this undertaking with great zeal, accumulated a large stock of *materiel,* paid pounds each for volumes, which, at the sale of his library, scarcely brought shillings, and was encouraged by a list of 800 (Quarterly Review states 1100) subscribers. Vol. 1, Parts I.–IV., appeared in 1815–1818; and the classical enthusiast was prepared to wear his blushing honours with no little delectation; when, in an evil hour for our Hellenist, Greek met Greek in a terrible charge in the Quarterly Review, (vol. xxii. p. 302,) and if Demosthenes did not fly from Chæronea, the friends of the discomfited warrior carried him away on their shields. Blomfield's "swashing blow" was not fully met by the "Aristarchus Anti-Blomfieldianus," which has been called "telum imbelle sine ictu."

Barker indeed was not silenced, as was Bentley by the famous "Remarks" of Conyers Middleton; but though the Thesaurus with its cargo appeared, the colours of the captain were not nailed to the mast. The name of the owner only was blazoned on the craft. The work, however, "at last made its way through the press, and consists of several ponderous folios, forming the most complete lexicographical collection that ever yet has appeared. This is, in fact, its principal merit; for in detail it is liable to much criticism."

This MAGNUM OPUS comprises no less than 11,752 pages of double columns! but, "nihil sine labore, et labor ipse voluptas" was so true of Barker, that

> "When a friend once condoled with him on the horrible *bore* of making the index, that had occupied three years in the composing and printing, Mr. B. observed that they were the happiest years of his life: for he had thus read again and again the Thesaurus, which he should not have otherwise done."—BURGES.

Mr. Barker pub., in 1812, Classical and Biblical Recreations, one volume only of which ever appeared. He gave to the world editions of the Latin Esop, Cæsar, Cicero, Tacitus, Demosthenes, and Xenophon, with English Notes. He also edited a translation of Buttman's Greek Grammar, and, in conjunction with Professor Dunbar, of Edinburgh, pub. a Greek-English and English-Greek Lexicon. He transmitted to Sturtz, Notes on the Etymologicon Gudianum, which work the latter was editing. These notes were considered by Barker evidences of his skill in Greek lexicography. He also pub. a volume to disprove the claims of Sir Philip Francis to the authorship of Junius's Letters. An English reprint of Professor Anthon's American edition of Lemprière's Classical Dictionary. A Letter to Rev. T. S. Hughes. A reprint of South's Sermons, &c. An edition of an unpub. Greek author, Arcadius de accentibus. He also edited (?) The Toy-Shop; The Picture Exhibition; Juvenile Rambles through the Paths of Nature; Mrs. Brown's Crooked Sixpence. There has been published lately (1852) Literary Anecdotes, and Contemporary Reminiscenses of Professor Porson and others; from the MS. papers of Mr. Barker, 2 vols., London. These volumes are before us. They appear to be of the kind which we are contented to "hope to read sometime," but do not feel impelled to devour *instanter.*

For further particulars of our author, see memoir in Lon. Gent. Mag., May, 1839; and Preface to the Literary Anecdotes cited above.

Barker, George. Sermons, 1697.

Barker, J. The Character and Tendency of the Christian Religion, on Rom. i. 17, Sheffield, 1833.

Barker, James. Sermon on Col. iii. 12, 1661.

Barker, James N., a native of Philadelphia, U. S. America, has pub. Tears and Smiles, How to Try a Lover, and other works. See a poem of Mr. B.'s, entitled Little Red Riding Hood, in Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America.

Barker, John. Sermon on John xvii. 20, 21, 1683.

Barker, John. Treasury of Fortification, Lon., 1707.

Barker, John, M.D., d. 1748, at London, was author of a work on the nature of the fevers which raged at London in 1740–41; also of An Essay on the Agreement between Ancient and Modern Physicians, &c., Lon., 1747. In French, Amst., 1749. Paris, with notes by Lorry, 1767.

Barker, John. Sermons, 1720–64. An eminent Presbyterian minister at Salter's Hall. He was usually styled the "Silver-tongued Barker," from his fascinating delivery.

> "His Sermons are composed in a natural and easy style; the subjects are of a practical nature, and treated in a manner highly judicious and evangelical."—WALTER WILSON.

Barker, John. Medical Works, 1786–96.

Barker, Matthew. Natural Theology. Sermons, 1674.

Barker, Peter. Exps. on the Ten Commandments, 1624.

Barker, Ralph. Sermons on John xxi. 17, 1691.

Barker, Richard. Consilium Anti-Pestilentiale, 1665.

Barker, Richard. Sermon on Gal. i. 10, 1707.

Barker, Robt., M.D. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1736–77.

Barker, Robt. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1785.

Barker, Robt. Medical work, Oxford, 1801.

Barker, S. Providential Deliverances, 1806.

Barker, Saml. Funeral of the Countess of Oxford; a Sermon on 1 Thess. iv. 13, 1702.

Barker, Saml. Poesis Vetus Hebraica restitutus, &c., 1761.

Barker, Thomas, 1721–1809, son of the above, and grandson of the celebrated William Whiston, pub. several theological treatises, and contributed Meteorological Journals, (1761–98,) and other papers, to the Phil. Trans., 1749–99. A Work on Baptism, 1771. The Messiah, 1780. The Demoniacs in the Gospel, 1780. Whiston gives a very high character to the father of our author:

> "Nor is it easily possible for one man to be more obliged to another than I and my family have long been to Mr. Barker: May God Almighty reward him for the same both in this and the next world."—*Whiston's Memoirs.*

Barker, Thomas. Art of Angling, Lon., 1651. An edit. 1653, anon. In 1820 the edit. of 1651 was reprinted at Leeds, 1817, of which one copy was struck off in 4to. Barker's Delight, or the Art of Angling. The 2d edit., much enlarged, Lon., 1657–59. Reprinted 1820, of which four copies were printed on yellow paper, and one on vellum.—LOWNDES.

Barker, Thomas. Dr. Wells's Letter, &c., Lon., 1706. Funeral Sermon on 1 Pet. iii. 4, 1712.

Barker, W. H. Grammar of the Hebrew Language, 1774. Hebrew and English Lexicon, 1812.

Barker, Barkam, or **Bercher, Wm.** Trans. of some theological, historical, &c., works into English, Lon., 1554–99.

Barker, Wm. Principles of Hair-dressing, 1785.

Barkham. See BARCHAM, JOHN.

Barksdale, Clement, 1609–1687, entered as a servitor in Merton College, Oxford, in 1625. After pursuing his studies with great assiduity he took holy orders, and in 1637 supplied the place of chaplain of Lincoln College at the church of All Saints. At the Restoration, Charles II. gave him the living of Naunton near Hawling, in Gloucestershire, which he retained until his death.

> "He was a good Disputant, a great admirer of Hugh Grotius, a frequent Preacher, but very conceited and vain, a great pretender

to Poetry, and a Writer and Translater of several little Tracts, most of which are meir Scribbles."—A. Wood.

Barksdale's works were pub. from time to time, 1640–79. They are chiefly little religious tracts. Of others, the principal are Nympha Libethris, or the Cotswold Muse: presenting some extempore Verses to the imitation of young Scholars. In four parts, Lon., 1651. Wood takes care to inform us that this book does not refer to the "Cotswold Games," which for forty years were carried on under the superintendence of Robt. Dover:

> "Endimion Porter, Esq., did to encourage Dover. give him some of the King's old Cloaths, with a Hat and Feather and Ruff, purposely to grace him, and consequently the Solemnity. Dover was constantly there in Person well mounted and accoutred, and was the chief Director and Manager of those Games frequented by the Nobility and Gentry, (some of whom came 60 Miles to see them,) even till the rascally Rebellion was began by the Presbyterians, which gave a stop to their Proceedings, and spoiled all that was generous or ingenious elsewhere."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Life of Hugo Grotius, Lon., 1652: from Meursis and others. Hooker's Judicious Illustrations of Holy Scripture, Lon., 1675.

Memorials of Worthy Persons. Two Decads, Lon., 1661. The third Decad, Oxon., 1662. The fourth, Oxon., 1663. A Remembrance of Excellent Men, Lon., 1670.

> "This, which goes for the fifth Decad, contains the character of 9 Divines and one Layman, taken and scribbled as the rest of the Decads were, from the Sermons preached at their Funerals, their Lives and Characters, occasionally given of them in Public Authors."

The Nympha Libethris is a very rare volume. A copy in the Bibl. Anglo-Poet. is priced £20. See a description of, and extracts from, this volume, by Mr. Park in the Censura Literaria. A reprint, consisting of 40 copies, was pub. in 1816 by Sir Egerton Brydges.

Barkshire, Earl of. Publication of Guianas Plantation, newly undertaken by the Earl of Barkshire, Lon., 1623.

Barkstead, Wm., an actor *temp.* James I. The Insatiate Countess [from Bandello] which bears J. Marston's name in some copies of the editions of 1613, 1631, has been ascribed to Barkstead. (See Biog. Dramat. Vol. ii. Rose's Biog. Dict.) Myrrha, the Mother of Adonis, or Lust's Prodigies, a Poem, Lon., 1607. Hirem, or the Fair Greek, a Poem, Lon., 1611.

Barkwith, W. Cases before Ld. Hardwick, &c.

Barlace, G. Sketch of the Progress of Knowledge in England, with notices of learned men, Lon., 1820, 4to.

Barlee. Doctrine of Predestination, 1658.

Barlee, Edward. Free and Explanatory Version of the Epistles, Lon., 1837.

> "The translator has taken great liberties with the authorized version."—Lowndes.

Barley, Wm. Martyrdome of St. George, Lon., 1614.

Barlow, Edward. 1. Meteor. Essays. 2. The Tide, Lon., 1715–17.

Barlow, Edward. Con. to Annals of Med., 1802.

Barlow, Frederic. English Peerage, Lon., 1773.

> "In no estimation as a genealogical work."—Lowndes.

Barlow, J. The Loss of the Abergavenny; a Poem, 1805.

Barlow, Joel, 1755–1812, was a native of Reading, Connecticut. He was first placed at Dartmouth College, but returned to New Haven, where he graduated in 1778. After a very insufficient preparation, he obtained a license to preach, and joined the American army in the capacity of chaplain. In 1783, when the army was disbanded, Barlow threw aside his clerical character, and resumed his law studies. He was not successful at the bar, and was induced to visit Europe in 1788 as an agent of the Scioto Company. At Paris he was a zealous adherent of the Girondists. Whilst yet at Paris, in 1795, he was appointed, by President Washington, consul to Algiers. Returning to the French capital, he resumed some mercantile operations in which he had previously been engaged. His enterprise was rewarded by a handsome fortune. After 17 years' absence he returned to America in 1805, and purchased a house in Washington, where he took up his residence. In 1811 he was appointed minister plenipotentiary to the French government. His negotiations at Paris for a commercial treaty, and indemnification for spoliation, were not successful. In the autumn of 1812 he received an invitation to a conference with Napoleon at Wilna, in Poland. Whilst on his journey, his progress was arrested by an attack of inflammation of the lungs, of which he died at Zarnowitch, a small village near Cracow. Barlow's first literary production, a poem written in 1778, may be found in a volume entitled American Poems, pub. at Litchfield in 1793. In 1791, when made Master of Arts, he recited a poem called The Prospect of Peace, which was subsequently merged in The Columbiad. The germ of this epic, The Vision of Columbus, was pub. in 1787. His next literary employment was editing Watts's Version of the Psalms, pub. in 1786. He was concerned about this time in a weekly paper, a book store, and in contributing to the Anarchiad. In 1791 he pub. in London the first part of his Advice to the Privileged Orders. Part II. appeared in 1795. In 1792 he gave to the public The Conspiracy of Kings, a poem of about 400 lines. Whilst at Chambéry, in Savoy, he wrote The Hasty Pudding, the most popular of his poems.

> "This is a very pleasing performance. . . . His versification is successfully modelled upon that of Goldsmith: he has interspersed the poem with several ludicrous parodies on the most popular passages of English poetry, and his subject naturally presented him with many images and views of life, which, if not in themselves highly poetical, have, at least, all the fresh bloom and fragrance of untried novelty."—*Analectic Magazine.*

We should not omit to mention Barlow's zealous attempts to establish a great national academy under the patronage of the federal government. In 1806 he drew up a prospectus of a national institution. Mr. Logan, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill into the Senate of the United States, and it passed to a second reading. It was referred to a committee who never reported, and the project came to nothing.

In 1808 The Columbiad made its appearance in the most magnificent volume which had ever been pub. in America. The engravings were executed in London. A few copies were sold, but the high price was an obstacle to circulation. A cheaper edition was issued in 1809; and in the same year it was pub. in London by Philips. The Columbiad is composed of a number of visions, in which Hesper, the genius of the western Continent, presents to Columbus, whilst immured in prison at Valladolid, "that which shall be hereafter." The War of the Revolution, the events which are to precede, and those which are to follow, form part of the vast *materiel* of this epic.

> "This poem has a radical defect of plan, which it would have been difficult for any degree of poetical genius to have completely overcome. It is the narrative of a vision and a dialogue, continued through ten cantos, and nearly 7000 lines. Its time of action extends from a remote period of antiquity to distant futurity, and the scene shifts, with the rapidity of a pantomime, from one part of the globe to another. It has no regularly connected narration, or series of action, by which characters might be developed, interest excited, and the attention kept alive. Besides, the constant mixture of real and familiar history with allegory and fiction, is a combination utterly destructive of that temporary illusion by which we are led to interest ourselves in the adventures of an epic hero. . . . His verses bear no signs of poetical inspiration; it is evident that they have all been worked by dint of resolute labour."—*Analectic Mag.*, vol. iv.

The faults, both of plan and execution, of the Columbiad, "were remarked upon, with their usual severity, by the Edinburgh reviewers, as well as several other critical journals of this country and of Great Britain." Barlow bore these attacks without making any formal defence, yet with less dignity than became a philosopher, attributing them all to political enmity, and, like Sir Fretful Plagiary in the play, often expressing his utter contempt and disregard of all his assailants.

> "In sketching the history of America from the days of Manco Capac down to the present day, and a few thousand years lower, the author, of course, cannot spare time to make us acquainted with any one individual. The most important personages, therefore, appear but once upon the scene, and then pass away and are forgotten. Mr. Barlow's exhibition accordingly partakes more of the nature of a procession, than of a drama. River gods, sachems, majors of militia, all enter at one side of his stage, and go off at the other, never to return. Rocha and Oella take up as much room as Greene and Washington; and the rivers Potowmak and Delaware, those fluent and venerable personages, both act and talk a great deal more than Jefferson or Franklin."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edinburgh Review.* See Olmstead, Rev. Lemuel G.

Barlow, John, became a student of Hart Hall, Oxf., in 1600. He pub. a number of sermons, (*vide* Athen. Oxon.,) 1618–32.

Barlow, Peter, b. 1776, at Norwich, an eminent mathematician, although he had only the advantages of a common-school education. In 1806, he was appointed one of the mathematical masters in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and filled the chair until 1847, when he resigned. 1. Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Numbers, 1811, 8vo. 2. New Mathematical Tables, 1814. 3. Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary, 1814. 4. Essay on Strength of Timber and other Materials, 8vo. 5. Magnetic Attractions, 1820, 8vo, 6. Treatise on the Manufactures, &c. of Great Britain, 4to. 7. Tables of Squares, Cubes, Square Roots, &c.; new ed., 1843, 8vo. Con. to Nic. Jour., 1802–09–10. Mr. Barlow is a Fellow of Ast. Soc. Mem. Acad. at St. Petersburg, Brussels, and Paris.

Barlow, R. A Philosophizing Spirit, &c.; a Sermon, 1508.

Barlow, Sir Robt. On the E. India Company, 1813.

Barlow, Stephen. History of Ireland, 1813–14.

Barlow, Theodore. Justice of Peace, Lon., 1745.

Barlow, Thomas, 1607–1691, descended from the ancient family of Barlow-moore in Lancashire, was born at Langhill, in Westmoreland. In his 16th year he was entered of Queen's College, Oxford, and in 1633 was chosen Fellow of his College. Two years later he received the appointment of metaphysic-reader in the University. His lectures were highly commended, and were pub. in 1637–38. In 1652 he was elected keeper of the Bodleian Library, and in 1657 was chosen provost of his college, succeeding Dr. Langbaine. On the death of Bishop Fuller he was consecrated his successor in the see of Lincoln. He was a voluminous writer. Among his principal works are the following: A Letter on Redemption, 1651. For Toleration of the Jews, 1660. Mr. Cottington's Case of Divorce, 1671. Confutation of the Infallibility of the Church of Rome, 1673. The Gunpowder Treason, 1679. Against Popery, 1679. Quincii Cornelii Europæi Monarchia Solipossorum, 1680. Several Treatises relative to Dissenters, and the Church of Rome, 1676–88. He left directions that none of his MSS. should be printed after his death; nevertheless Sir Peter Pett pub. his Cases of Conscience in 1692, and Genuine Remains of Bishop Barlow in 1693. On the latter work Henry Brougham pub. Reflections in 1694: the list of books was pub. separately by W. Offley in 1699.

> "There are many valuable hints in the Remains."—BICKERSTETH.

Among them was Directions for the Choice of Books in the Study of Divinity, which was pub. from MSS. by Offley in 1699; this latter edition is more correct than the previous one.

> "This, as likewise Bp. Wilkins's Ecclesiastes, (9th ed. pub. 1718,) contains much valuable information respecting older books of divinity."—LOWNDES.

Two Letters of Bp. Barlow's on Justification were repub. in 1826.

> "In these excellent letters the Bishop ably establishes the doctrines of the Reformation."

> "A powerful polemical defence of the Doctrine. See Carlisle's Old Doctrine of Faith, 1823, and Essay on the extent of human and Divine Agency in producing Faith, Edinburgh, 1827."—BICKERSTETH.

> "If the Reader wishes to see this subject treated with a degree of closeness of reasoning and logical accuracy which defies confutation, he will do well to peruse these Letters."—ARCHDEACON BROWNE.

Wood quotes a florid commendation of our author by Arthur, Earl of Anglesey.

> "I never think of this Bishop, and of his incomparable knowledge both in Theology and Church History, and in the Ecclesiastical Law, without applying to him in my Thoughts, the Character that Cicero gave Crassus, viz.: *Non unus e multis, sed unus inter omnes, propè singularis.*"—*Memoirs.*

Barlow, or Barlowe, William, d. 1568, was before the Reformation a monk in the Augustine Monastery of St. Osith in Essex, and was educated there, and at Oxford. It is a very remarkable fact that he was successively bishop of four sees, viz.: 1. St. Asaph; 2. St. David's; 3. Bath and Wells; 4. Chichester; and was father-in-law to four bishops, and one archbishop, viz.: the bishops of, 1. Hereford. 2. Winchester, (Day.) 3. Lichfield and Coventry. 4. Winchester, (Wickham.) 5. Archbishop of York. (The five daughters were all by one wife, Agatha Wellesbourne.) So that our author was not without "benefit of Clergy." He wrote Christian Homilies, Cosmography, (?) The Buriall of the Mass, Lutheran Factions, (?) Lon., 1553, 2d ed. He assisted in the compilation of The Godly and Pious Institution of a Christian Man, commonly called The Bishop's Book, Lon., 1537. He is said to have trans. into English, in Edward VI.'s reign, The Apocrypha as far as the Book of Wisdom. There is in Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation, His Answers to certain Queries concerning the Abuses of the Mass.

> "In 1553, upon Queen Mary's coming to the Crown, he was deprived of his Bishoprick [Bath and Wells] for being married; committed for some time to the Fleet, whence escaping, he retired with many others into Germany under pretence of Religion, and lived there in a poor and exile condition."—A. WOOD.

He was noted for his propensity to levity and jesting. Archbishop Cranmer would sometimes say at the conclusion of a long debate,

> "This is all very true: but my brother Barlowe, in half an hour, will teach the world to believe it is but a jest." See Strype's Cranmer, Parker, Annals., Biog. Brit., Harrington's Brief View.

Barlow, William, d. 1613, successively Bishop of Rochester and Lincoln, was a native of Lancashire. He was a Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Chaplain to Queen Elizabeth and to Archbishop Whitgift. In 1605 he was elected Bishop of Rochester, and in 1608 was translated to Lincoln. His principal works are Defence of the Articles of the Protestant Religion against a Certain Libel, Lon., 1601; Authentic Relation of the Famous Conference between Archbishop Whitgift and the Puritans, held at Hampton Court, Jan. 14, 15, 16, 1603, before King James I., Lon., 1604. He trans. three Sermons from Lavater, Lon., 1596, and pub. a Life of Dr. Richard Cosin, an eminent civilian, with whom he had lived in his youth. See Hasted's Kent, vol. ii., and Willis's Cathedrals. He was reputed a learned and excellent preacher.

Barlow, or Barlowe, William, d. 1625, a divine and an eminent mathematician, was the son of William Barlow, Bishop of St. David's, &c.—(See *ante.*) He entered a commoner at Baliol College, Oxford, in 1560; B. A., 1564; about which time he went to sea, where he acquired a considerable knowledge of navigation, which he put to profitable use in his writings. About 1573 he took holy orders, and in 1588 became prebendary of Lichfield. He deserves commendation as a practical philosopher, and acute observer in the department which engaged his attention. He wrote several works on his favourite subjects.

The Navigator's Supply, Lon., 1597.

> "This booke was written by a bishop's sonne,
> And by affinity to many bishops kinne:"

We have seen [BARLOW BP. WILLIAM, *ante*] that he had five episcopal brothers-in-law.

> "Considering the period at which it was written, this is certainly a most extraordinary production."

Magnetical Advertisement, concerning the Nature and Properties of the Loadstone, Lon., 1616; A Brief Discovery of the Idle Animadversions of Mark Ridley, M.D., upon a Treatise entitled Magnetical Advertisement, Lon., 1618.

> "This was the person who had knowledge in the Magnet 20 years before Dr. Will Gilbert published his Book of that subject, and therefore by those that knew him, he was accounted superior, or at least equal to that Doctor for an industrious and happy searcher and finder out of many rare and magnetical secrets. He was the first that made the inclinatory instrument transparent, and to be used pendant, with a glass on both sides and ring on the top, whereas Dr. Gilbert's hath it but of one side, and to be set on a foot. And moreover, he hang'd it in a Compass-box, where with two ounces weight, it was fit for use at sea. Secondly, he was the first that found out and shewed the difference between Iron and Steel, and their tempers for Magnetical Uses, which hath given life and quickening, universally to all Magnetical Instruments whatsoever. Thirdly, he was the first that showed the right way of touching Magnetical Needles. Fourthly, he was the first that found out and showed the piercing and cementing of Loadstones. And lastly, the first that showed the reasons why a Loadstone being double capped, must take up so great weight."—*Athen. Oxon.*; also see Hutton's Mathematical Dictionary.

As the first English writer on the nature and properties of the magnet, and the inventor of the compass-box, as now used at sea, Barlow's name should ever be held in high esteem, not only by those "who go down to the sea in ships and occupy their business in the great waters," but by all who are in any way interested—and who can be excepted?—in the profitable uses of navigation.

Barlow, William. 1. A Treatise. 2. A Sermon, Lon., 1690.

Barlow, William. Con. to Phil., Trans., 1740–41.

Barlow, William. Theory of Numbers, Lon., 1811.

Barnaby, A. Proposals for Duty on Malt, 1696.

Barnard, Lady Anne, 1750–1825, was the daughter of James Lindsay, fifth Earl of Balcarras, and wife to Sir Andrew Barnard, librarian to George III. She was authoress of the well-known ballad, Auld Robin Gray: the authorship of which was kept a secret for more than fifty years. In 1823, in a letter to Sir Walter Scott, Lady Barnard acknowledges the ballad as her own, and gives an interesting account of the circumstances attending its production. Captain Hall tells us that during a visit to Abbotsford in 1825,

> "Sir Walter entertained us much by an account of the origin of the beautiful song of 'Auld Robin Gray.' 'It was written,' he said, 'by Lady Anne Lindsay, now Lady Anne Barnard. She happened to be at a house where she met Miss Suff Johnson, a well-known person, who played the air, and accompanied it by words of no great delicacy, whatever their antiquity might be; and Lady Anne, lamenting that no better words should belong to such a melody, immediately set to work, and composed this very pathetic story. Truth, I am sorry to say, obliges me to add that it was a fiction. Robin Gray was her father's gardener, and the idea of the young lover going to sea, which would have been quite out of character here amongst the shepherds, was natural enough where she was then residing, on the coast of Fife. It was long unknown who the author was; and indeed there was a clergyman on the coast whose conscience was so large that he took the burden of this matter upon himself, and plead guilty to the authorship. About two years ago I wrote to Lady Anne to know the truth, and she wrote back to say she was certainly the author, but wondered how I could have guessed it. as there was no person alive to whom she had told it. When I mentioned having heard it long ago from a common friend who was dead, she then recollected me

> and wrote me one of the kindest letters I ever received, saying she had till now not the smallest idea that I was the little *lame* boy she had known so many years before.'"

In 1825, Sir Walter Scott edited for the Bannatyne Club a tract containing a corrected version of the original ballad, and two continuations by the authoress.

Barnard, Mrs. Caroline. A Parent's Offspring; or Tales for Children, 1812, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "In these tales, our young readers will find considerable variety and interest, together with some humour, and a good moral tendency."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Barnard, Edward, 1721–1774, minister at Haverhill, Massachusetts, was an excellent scholar, and a highly esteemed preacher and minister. He pub. sermons, &c., 1754, '65, '73.

Barnard, Francis. Funl. serm. on Mrs.Fularton,1735.

Barnard, Frederick A. P., LL.D., b. 1809, Sheffield, Mass., graduated at Yale College, 1828; in 1831–33, instructor in the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Hartford; in 1833–38, tutor in the N. Y. Inst. for Deaf and Dumb; in 1848–54, Prof. of Nat. Philos., Math., and afterwards Chemistry, in the Univ. of Alabama; in 1856, Prest. Univ. of Mississippi. 1. Treatise on Arithmetic, 1830. 2. Grammar, 1834. 3. Letters on College Government, and the Evils inseparable from the American College System in its Present Form, 1855.

> "This is a work of extraordinary ability, and has excited the attention of the ablest minds in the country."—*Appleton's New Amer. Cyc.*

Barnard, Henry, b. at Hartford, Connecticut, 1811; graduated at Yale College in 1830; received the degree of LL.D. from Yale College in 1852, from Union College in 1852, and from Harvard College in 1853. Mr. B. is well known for his laborious efforts and many publications on behalf of the system of Public Schools. We have before us a list of no less than twenty-eight documents, reports, &c., for which the country is indebted to this public benefactor. Such men are worthy of all honour. 1. School Architecture; 5th ed., 1854, N. York, pp. 464. 2. Practical Illustrations of School Architecture, pp. 175. 3. Normal Schools in the United States, pp. 215. 4. Normal Schools in the U. States and Europe, pp. 670. 5. National Education in Europe, pp. 890. This work should accompany Prof. A. D. Bache's Education in Europe. 6. Reports on Common Schools in Connecticut from 1838 to 1842. 7. Do., 1850–51–52. 8. History of Education in Connecticut from 1638 to 1854, pp. 600. 9. Report on Public Schools in Rhode Island, 1845 and '48. 10. Documentary History of Public Schools in Providence, pp. 96. 11. Education and Employment of Children in Factories, pp. 84. 12. Connecticut Common School Journal, 1838–42, 4 vols. 13. Rhode Island Journal of Instruction, 1845–49, 3 vols. 14. Discourses on Life and Character of T. H. Gallaudet, pp. 60. 15. Tribute to Doctor Gallaudet, with History of the American Asylum, pp. 268. 16. Hints and Methods for the Use of Teachers, pp. 128. 17. Life of Ezekiel Cheever, and Notes on the Free Schools of New England. 18. American Journal of Education, 1856–57, 4 vols.

> 'Dr. Barnard, by his writing on school-architecture, has created a new department in educational literature."—Dr. Vogel. *Leipzig.*
>
> "I cannot omit this opportunity of recommending the reports which have emanated from this source, as rich in important suggestions, and full of the most sound and practical views in regard to the whole subject of school-education."—Bishop Alonzo Potter, in the *School and Schoolmaster*, p. 159, 1842.
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> "The several reports of Henry Barnard, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Education,—the most able, efficient, and best-informed officer that could, perhaps, be engaged in the service,—contain a digest of the fullest and most valuable importance that is readily to be obtained on the subject of common schools, both in Europe and the United States. I can only refer to these documents with the highest opinion of their merits and value."—*Kent's Commentaries*, 5th ed., vol. ii. 196
>
> "Mr. Barnard, in his work on 'National Education in Europe,' has collected and arranged more valuable information and statistics than can be found in any one volume in the English language. It groups under one view the varied experience of nearly all civilized countries."—*Westminster Review*, Jan. 1854.

Barnard, James. The Divinity of Christ demonstrated from Holy Scripture, and from the Doctrine of the Primitive Church, in a Series of Letters addressed to the Rev. Joseph Priestley, in answer to his Letters addressed to the Rev. Dr. Geddes,Lon.,1789. See Horsley, Samuel; Priestley, Joseph.

Barnard, or **Bernard, John,** d. 1683, an English divine, was first of Cambridge, but removed himself to Oxford. By the visitors deputed by Parliament, he was in 1648 made Fellow of Lincoln College. Afterwards marrying a daughter of Dr. Peter Heylyn, he became rector of Waddington in Lincolnshire.

> "In 1669 he took the degrees in Divinity, being then in some repute in his country for his learning and orthodox principles"

Censura Cleri, against scandalous ministers, not fit to be restored to the Church's livings, in point of prudence, piety, and fame, Lon., 1660; in 3 sheets.

> "His name is not set to this Pamphlet, and he did not care afterwards, when he saw how the event proved, to be known that he was the author."—Wood.

Theologo-historicus, or the true life of the most reverend divine, and excellent historian, Peter Heylyn, D.D., Lon., 1683.

> "Published, as the author pretended, to correct the errors, supply the defects, and confute the calumnies of a late writer, viz: George Vernon, who had before published the said doctor's life."

To this work is added, An Answer to Mr. Baxter's false accusation of Mr. Heylyn. He also pub. a Catechism for the use of his parish.

Barnard, or **Bernard, John,** Enlarged Bohun's Geog. Dictionary, Lon., 1693, fol. and wrote some political pieces.

Barnard, John, 1681–1770, minister in Marblehead, was born in Boston, Massachusetts. He was a man of great sagacity in temporal affairs, and by his judicious advice, greatly improved the commercial wealth and shipping interest of Marblehead. As a minister, he was eminent for his learning and piety, and zealous devotion to his duties. He pub. a number of sermons, and other theological treatises, 1717, '24, '25, '27, '31, '34, '38, '42, '46, '47, '50, '52, '56, '61, '62. A Proof of Jesus Christ's being the Messiah: the first published Dudleian Lecture, 1756: A Version of the Psalms, about 1751: A Letter to Pres. Stiles, pub. in the Massachusetts Hist. Collections.

Barnard, John, 1690–1758, minister in Andover, Massachusetts. He pub. a discourse on the earthquake; to a society of young men; on sinful mirth, 1728; election sermon, 1746.

Barnard, Sir John, 1685–1764, Lord Mayor of the city of London, and its representative in parliament for nearly forty years. 1. A Defence of Seven Proposals for raising of Three Millions, &c., Lon., 1716. 2. Reducing the Interest on the National Debt, 1749: anon. Another treatise has been ascribed to Sir John.

Barnard, Jon. Assize Sermon, Ps. cxxvii., 1707.

Barnard, Jon. Sermons, 1727. One do., 1742.

Barnard, Hon. Richard Boyle, M.P. Tour through some parts of France, Switzerland, Savoy, Germany, and Belgium, 1815.

Barnard, S. Sermon, Amos iii. 3, Hull, 1789.

Barnard, Thomas. Sermons, &c., 1710, '18, '42.

Barnard, Thomas, 1714–1776, minister in Salem, Massachusetts, was the son of the preceding. He pub. sermons, 1743, '57, '58, '62, '63, '68.

Barnard, Thomas, 1748–1814, minister in Salem, Massachusetts, pub. sermons, 1786, (at the ordination of A. Bancroft,) '89, '93, '94, '95, '96, 1803, '06.

Barnard, Wm., Bp. of Derry. Serm. Matt. iii. 9, 1752.

Barnard, Wm. Con. to Phil. Trans. 1773–80.

Barnard is sometimes written **Bernard,** *q. v.*

Barnardiston, J., Master of Corpus Christi College. Serm. preached before the House of Commons, Matt. xxii. 21, 1766.

Barnardiston, Thomas. Reports of Cases in the High Court of Chancery, 13 and 14 Geo. II., from April 25, 1740, to May 9, 1741; folio, Lon., 1742. Respecting the merits of these reports there has been a wide difference of opinion. Lord Mansfield, who knew the reporter, and was at the bar when the reports were taken, considered them as lacking authority, and went so far as to forbid counsel to refer to them in arguing cases before him. We find the following anecdote in Marvin's Legal Bibl.

> "Mr. Preston, in an argument before the Lord Chancellor, remarked.—'We come now, my lord, to the important case of Eliot *v.* Merryman, on which conveyancers have at all times relied as very material to the law affecting the case now before the court, which is in Barnardiston's Reports.' Lord Lyndhurst: 'Barnardiston, Mr. Preston! I fear that is a book of no great authority; I recollect, in my younger days, it was said of Barnardiston, that he was accustomed to slumber over his note-book, and the wags in his rear took the opportunity of scribbling nonsense into it.' Mr. Preston: 'There are some cases in Barnardiston, which in my experience, and having had frequent occasion to compare that reporter's cases with the same cases elsewhere, I have found to be the only sensible and intelligible reports, and I trust I shall show your lordship that it may be said of Barnardiston, *non omnibus dormio.*' Lord Manners, relying on a case in these reports, says: 'Although Barnardiston is not considered a very correct reporter, yet some of his cases are very accurately reported.' And Lord Eldon, in reference to the same work, observed, 'I take the liberty of saying, that in that book there are reports of very great authority.' The doubts as to the accuracy of the reporter, have led, in several instances, to a comparison of the volumes with the register's book, which proves that Barnardiston, for the most part, has correctly reported the decisions of the Court. These reports have a peculiar value, from the fact of containing the decisions of the great Lord Hardwicke; and if the author has occasionally fallen

into slight errors, they are neither so glaring, or numerous, as to detract much from their merits, or render them unworthy of a place in every lawyer's library."

Reports of Cases in the Court of King's Bench, &c., from 1726–31. 2 vols. folio, Lon., 1744. Frequently condemned, and yet often cited. The accuracy of some of the reports is proved by a comparison with other reporters.

"Not of much authority in general."—LORD KENYON. See Wallace's Reporters; Marvin's Legal Bibl.

Barnby, Mrs. Novels, 1803, ’4, ’8.

Barne, Miles. Sermons, 1670, ’75, ’82, ’83, ’84.

Barne, Thos. Serm. at Paul's Crosse, 1591. Oxf., 1591.

Barnes, Major ——. Tour through St. Helena, 1817.

Barnes, Albert, b. 1798, is a native of Rome, New York. In 1817 he entered Fairfield Academy, Connecticut, where he remained nearly three years. In 1819 he entered the senior class of Hamilton College, and graduated in July, 1820. He had intended devoting himself to the practice of the law, but was led by convictions of duty to prepare for the ministry. He pursued his theological studies at the Princeton Seminary. He was licensed April 23, 1823, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, by the Presbytery of Elizabethtown. After preaching at various places in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, he took charge of the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown, New Jersey. In 1830 he received a call from the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and was installed June 25, 1830, and still continues pastor of that congregation, (1858.)

The particulars of the ecclesiastical experience of this eminently useful and highly esteemed gentleman it does not come within our province to notice.

In this country and in Great Britain, Mr. Barnes (for he has repeatedly refused the title of D.D. from conscientious motives) is widely known for his commentaries on the books of the New Testament, (pub. at intervals, in eleven volumes,) on Job, Isaiah, and Daniel. The notes upon the New Testament have been very extensively circulated among Sunday-school teachers, and others, and form one of the most useful instrumentalities in the Scriptural education of the young. With the doctrinal views of the author we have here nothing to do: it is however but justice to others to remark that many of the eminent gentlemen whose favourable opinions of Mr. Barnes we shall quote below, do not coincide with his views in several important points.

"Mr. Barnes's style is plain, simple, and direct; and though his pages teem with the *materiel* of deep scholarship, yet he is, for the most part, eminently happy in making himself intelligible and interesting to every class; while the rich practical remarks, every now and then grafted upon the critical details, transfuse the devotional spirit of the writer into the bosom of his reader."—*Amer. Biblical Repository.*

"We here have a work [Notes on the Epistle to the Romans] better calculated, probably, than any other single volume that could be named, to furnish a correct and competent acquaintance with that important part of Scripture of which it treats,—and one that may be safely recommended to all classes, not only on this particular ground, but also on its general merits as a manual of Christian doctrines and of Christian ethics—of experimental and practical godliness. We should like to see it in the hands of all our young people."—*Congregational Magazine.*

Of the same work the Rev. James Hamilton remarks:

"Judging from that specimen I cannot but rejoice in the popularity and extensive circulation of the work. [The Notes on the New Testament.] The notes are simple, direct, and satisfactory; the production of a mind clear, fresh, and furnished with abundant learning, which is not ostentatious of itself."

The late very distinguished divine, Rev. J. Pye Smith, D.D., remarks:

"Of Barnes's Notes on the New Testament, I purchased, as they arrived, the volumes of the New York edition."

"The Notes of Albert Barnes, practical and explanatory, on the New Testament, possess great excellence. They give within a short compass the results of extensive reading and of much thought: and they generally bring out the sense of the text with clearness and force."—*Rev. William Lindesay, D.D., Prof. Bib. Criticism, U. P. Synod.*

"Barnes has many excellencies as a commentator. His industry is great, and he has made a free but not unfair use of all available sources of information. Possessed naturally of a clear and vigorous understanding, his opinions are uniformly expressed in a brief, perspicuous manner. He has a singular facility in drawing practical conclusions from the doctrinal statements and historical incidents of the Scripture. They are distinguished by good sense and piety; they are natural without being obvious; and often so striking and pointed as to partake of the character of originality."—*Rev. N. McMichael, Prof. of Eccles. Hist. U. P. Synod.*

"I have perused a considerable portion of Barnes's Notes on the New Testament, to ascertain their suitableness for the use of Sabbath-school teachers, and for the instruction of the young in families. These notes are neither very learned nor very profound; but they are characterized by good sense, earnest piety, and the natural graces of a style remarkable for its simplicity and ease."—*Rev. W. M. Hetherington, LL.D., Free St. Paul's, Edinburgh.*

"Barnes is so well known in this country as a commentator who combines some of the most important qualifications for the work he has undertaken, that he needs no further recommendation. I know no guide to the understanding of the sacred oracles more trustworthy. With respectable biblical scholarship, there is connected so much of evangelical sentiment, and genuine spirituality of mind, that I earnestly wish the work were in the hands of all persons who are engaged as missionaries or teachers of the young."—*Rev. William Brock, Bloomsbury, London.*

"I consider Barnes's Notes on the New Testament to be one of the most valuable boons bestowed in these latter days on the Church of Christ. The perspicuous and forcible manner in which he presents the sense of Scripture, and the decidedly practical bearing with which he universally invests his expositions, cannot fail to recommend the work to all persons of enlightened and vigorous piety."—*Rev. E. Henderson, D.D., London.*

"Barnes's Notes on the New Testament are entitled to recommendation for their general simplicity and practical usefulness. They are of such a description that they may be read with interest and profit by all."—*Rev. Alex. Hill, D.D., Prof. of Divinity in the University of Glasgow.*

"There are some peculiar excellencies in Barnes, and these are such, and so important, as to give his book special claims on our attention and gratitude. The clearness and simplicity of his exposition, his devotional spirit, and his practical remarks, greatly enhance his commentary."—*Rev. James Morgan, D.D., Belfast.*

"His style is generally plain and perspicuous, but where occasion offers, energetic and effective."—*Rev. H. Cooke, D.D., LL.D., Belfast.*

"The primary design of Barnes's Commentary on the New Testament, is to furnish Sunday-school teachers with a plain and simple explanation of the more common difficulties of the book which it is their province to teach. For this purpose it is admirably adapted; and if it be carefully perused by the interesting class of benefactors for whose advantage it is immediately intended, it cannot fail, under the divine blessing, greatly to advance their efficiency and usefulness."—*Rev. David King, LL.D., United Presb. Church, Glasgow.*

The above opinions, which are all connected with commendations of Blackie & Son's (Glasgow, Edin., and Lon.) edition, with supplementary notes, are the more to be prized, as each one of the divines cited objects to some of Mr. Barnes's doctrinal views. The supplementary notes are intended, and by these gentlemen accepted, as correctives to this real or supposed want of soundness in the faith. We subjoin an expression of opinion from a very distinguished authority:

"Barnes is an admirable commentator. The ease and vigour of his style; the clear and natural manner in which he elicits the sense of the text; the point, variety, and impressiveness of his practical reflections, and the evangelical spirit which pervades the whole, combine to render him deservedly popular."—*Rev. John Harris, D.D., Author of Mammon, &c.*

"Mr. Barnes has attained to just celebrity both in America and England, as a sound and judicious expositor of Holy Scripture. His comments on Isaiah, on the Gospels, on the Acts of the Apostles, and on the Epistle to the Romans, have all enhanced his credit as 'a scribe well instructed in the mysteries of the kingdom.' As an interpreter of the word of God, he is remarkably free from vague hypothesis and hazardous speculation."—*Lon. Ev. M.*

The sale of the eleven vols. of Notes on the New Testament is said to have reached nearly 400,000 vols. up to 1856. Inquiry into the Scriptural Views of Slavery, 12mo; new ed., 1857. Manual of Prayers, 12mo. Sermons on Revivals, 12mo. The Way of Salvation, 12mo. Practical Sermons designed for Vacant Congregations, 12mo. The Church and Slavery, 1857, 12mo. Prayers adapted to Family Worship; new ed., 1858, 12mo. Miscellaneous Essays and Reviews, N. York, 1855, 2 vols. 12mo. The Atonement, in its Relations to Law and Moral Government, 1859, 12mo.

Barnes, Barnaby, b. about 1569, was younger son to Dr. Barnes, Bishop of Durham. He became a student of Brasenose College in 1586, and left without a degree. In 1591, according to Dr. Bliss, (Athen. Oxon., edit. 1815,) he accompanied the Earl of Essex into France. He relieved his military duties by writing sonnets, &c.

Parthenophil and Parthenope. Sonnettes, Madrigals, Elegies, and Odes. The Printer's Address is dated May, 1593; see an account of this volume in Beloe's Anecdotes, vol. ii. pp. 77–79. Many of the Sonnettes are inscribed to Henry, Earl of Southampton; the most vertuous, learned, and bewtifull Ladie Marie, Countesse of Pembrooke; to the right vertuous and most bewtifull, the Lady Strangue. The Lady Brigett Manners, &c. Neither Wood nor Watt seem to have known any thing of this book. A copy in the Bib. Anglo-Poet. is priced £30. The opening sonnet is in a very pious strain:

"Thy wounds, my Cure, deare Sauiour! I desire
To pearce my thoughts! thy fierie Cherubinne,
(By kindling my desires,) true zeale t' infuse,
Thy loue my theame, and Holy Ghost my muse."

The Sonnettes are 100 in number, and are succeeded by a Hymne to the glorious honovr of the most blessed and indivisible Trinitie. A Divine Centvrie of Spiritual Sonnets, Lon., 1595; reprinted in the second vol. of the Heliconia. Dedicated to Dr. Tobie Mathew.

Foure Bookes of Offices, enabling privat Persons for the speciall Service of all good Princes and Policies, Lon., 1606, folio, dedicated to King James. See Restituta, vol. iv. p. 127–135.

Devil's Charter, a Tragædie; conteining the Life and Death of Pope Alexander the Sixt, Lon., 1607, 4to. Barnes in 1598 wrote a Sonnet, prefixed to Florio's World of Words; in 1606 he presented another, printed as a preface to Fame's Memorial to Ford, and in the same year translated Cicero's Offices. See Ellis's Specimens for several of Barnes's Sonnets, which "at least have the merit of combining an arbitrary recurrence of rhyme with the dignified freedom of blank verse." We have an amusing specimen cf humility in his dedication of his Offices to King James: he presents his work "under a speciall pardon for his boldness in daring to do it as a poore unlearned scholler, which offereth his ignorance in some rude exercise unto his learned schoole-master."

> "So little however is his work to be regarded as proceeding from the head or hand of an *unlearned* scholar, that it consists chiefly of citations from the writings of the ancient historians, philosophers, and poets, who penned their productions in the Greek and Latin languages."—*Restituta:* See *ante.*

Barnes, Daniel H., d. 1818, a Baptist preacher, and an eminent conchologist of New York, originated and conducted, in conjunction with Dr. Griscom, the high school of New York; he was also an active member of the Lyceum of natural history in that city. He presided over several seminaries, and refused the presidency of the college at Washington City. He contributed several valuable papers, illustrated by explanatory plates on Conchology, to Silliman's Journal, viz., Geological Section of the Canaan Mountain, v. 8–21; Memoir on the genera unio and alasmodonta, with numerous figures, vi. 107–127, 258–280; Five species of chiton, with figures, vii. 69–72; Memoir on batrachian animals, and doubtful reptiles, xi. 269–297, xiii. 66–70. On magnetic polarity, xiii. 70–73; Reclamation of Unios, xiii. 358–364. (Sill. Jour. xv. 401; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.)

Barnes, David, D.D., 1731–1811, minister of Scituate, Massachusetts, pub. Sermons, 1756, '95, 1800, '01, '02, and 1803. A volume of his sermons, with a biographical sketch, has been published.

Barnes, E. W., a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has pub. a number of compositions in poetry and prose in Annuals and Magazines.

Barnes, George. Cicero, or the Complete Orator, in 3 Books or Dialogues, &c. Trans. into English, 1762.

Barnes, Henry. Legal Treatises, &c. Notes of Cases in point of Practice, taken in the Court of Common Pleas, 1732–60. Best ed. 2 vols., Lon., 1815.

> "The cases in this volume are very briefly reported, and are not always to be relied on. Indeed, it could hardly be expected, in a volume containing more than 2500 cases, upon points of practice decided by various judges, whose opinions were not always coincident, that there would be uniformity and agreement throughout."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

We extract some opinions from Wallace's Reporters, which, with the volume cited above, should be in the library of every lawyer and man of general reading. Both of these excellent manuals have become very scarce, and should be reprinted.

> "Barnes has in general reported the practice of the court with accuracy."—SIR FRANCIS BULLER.
>
> "Many cases reported in Barnes are not law."—MR. JUSTICE HEATH.
>
> "When a 'rule absolute' was claimed from Chief Justice Abbot, and Barnes was instanced as authority, the chief justice replied, 'You may find rules absolute in Barnes for any thing.'"
>
> "Barnes is an authority of little weight. . . . His cases are so contradictory that they destroy each other."—WILLIAMS, *of the N. York Bar.*
>
> "The cases cited from Barnes are good as historical evidence to prove the point of practice in issue."—CHANCELLOR KENT.
>
> "Barnes is good authority, I believe, for points of practice, though for little beside."—CHIEF JUSTICE GIBSON *of Penn.*

Barnes, J. Educational works, 1811–12.

Barnes, John, an English Roman Catholic, of a Lancashire family, studied for some time at Oxford,

> "But being always in *animo Catholicus*, he left it, and his country, and going into Spain, was instructed in Philosophy and Divinity by the famous Doctor J. Alp. Curiel, who was wont to call Barnes by the name of John Huss, because of a spirit of contradiction which was always observed in him."—WOOD.

In 1625, at which period he was one of the confessors of the Abbey of Chelles, he pub. a work against mental reservation, entitled Dissertatio contra equivocationes, Paris; a French trans. was pub. at the same time. Theophilus Raynaud attempted to answer this book in 1627. In the same year, Barnes wrote Catholico-Romanus Pacificus: an edition was pub. at Oxford in 1680; part of it had been before made use of by Dr. Basire in his Ancient Liberty of the Britannic Church. He also wrote an answer to Clement Reyner's Apostolatus Benedictinorum in Anglia. Wood tells us that "This learned person being a very moderate man in his opinion, and deeply sensible by his great reading and observation of several corruptions of the Romish Church and Doctrine, which partly were expressed in his Discourse, but mostly in a book which he wrote, called Catholico-Romanus Pacificus," &c. Barnes was seized in Paris, "was carried out from the midst of that city by force, was divested of his habit, and like a four-footed brute, was in a barbarous manner tied to a horse, and violently hurried away into Flanders." He escaped from prison at Mechlin, but was retaken and thrown into a prison of the Inquisition, where he died after thirty years' confinement. Wood repels with scorn the story of Barnes's insanity whilst in prison:

> "Certain fierce people at Rome, being not contented with his Death, have endeavoured to extinguish his Fame, boldly publishing that he died distracted."

Barnes, John. An Essay on Fate, and other Poems. Published at the age of 14, 1807.

Barnes, John. A Tour through France, 1816.

Barnes, Joseph. The Praise of Marie, Oxford.

Barnes, Joshua, 1654–1712, a learned divine, and professor of Greek at Cambridge, was a native of London. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, where his early proficiency in Greek was the subject of remark. In 1671 he was admitted a servitor in Emanuel College, Cambridge, was elected fellow in 1678, and in 1686 took the degree of B.D. In 1695 he was chosen Greek professor of the University of Cambridge. In his 15th year he pub. a collection of English poems, and was interested at an early age in several other works. He gave to the world in 1675, Geramia, or a New Discovery of a little sort of People, called Pigmies. In the next year appeared his poetical paraphrase of the History of Esther, which had been for a long time in preparation. Select Discourses appeared in 1680. In 1688 was pub. The History of that most victorious monarch, Edward III. The author has imitated Thucydides in putting long speeches into the mouths of his characters. Nicolson remarks:

> "Above all, Mr. Joshua Barnes has diligently collected whatever was to be had, far and near, upon the several passages of this great King's reign. His quotations are many; and generally, his authors are as well chosen as such a multitude can be supposed to have been. His inferences are not always becoming a statesman; and sometimes his digressions are tedious. His deriving of the famous institution of the Garter from the Phœnicians, is extremely obliging to good Mr. Sammes; but came too late, it seems, to Mr. Ashmole's knowledge, or otherwise would have bid fair for a choice post of honour in his elaborate book. In short, this industrious author seems to have driven his work too fast to the press, before he had provided an index, and some other accoutrements, which might have rendered it more serviceable to his readers."—*English Historical Library.*

The want of an index! How often have we groaned over *indexless* books! How often have we been obliged to do for ourselves what the witless author would not do for us—and make an index to his book! His edition of Euripides, dedicated to Charles, Duke of Somerset, was pub. in 1694. In 1705 appeared his Anacreon, dedicated to the Duke of Marlborough; and in 1701 he pub. an edition of Homer: the Iliad dedicated to the Earl of Pembroke, and the Odyssey to the Earl of Nottingham. He wrote many other treatises, a list of which, including those which he had published, and those which he contemplated giving to the world, will be found prefixed to the edition of his Anacreon, pub. in 1705. We here find enumerated no less than 43 works! His facility in writing and speaking Greek was remarkable. He tells us in the parody of Homer, prefixed to his poem on Esther, that he could compose sixty Greek verses in an hour. He also avows in the preface to Esther that he found it much easier to write his annotations in Greek than in Latin, or even in English, "since the ornaments of poetry are almost peculiar to the Greeks, and since he had for many years been extremely conversant in Homer, the great father and source of the Greek poetry." He could off-hand turn a paragraph in a newspaper, or a hawker's bill, into any kind of Greek metre, and has been often known to do so among his Cambridge friends. Dr. Bentley used to say of Barnes that he "understood as much Greek as a Greek cobbler:" meaning doubtless by this that he had rather the "colloquial readiness of a vulgar mechanic," than the erudition, taste, and judgment of a scholar. The inscription suggested for his monument—first used by Menage in his satire upon Pierre Montmaur—we think too profane for repetition. The Greek Anacreontiques written for his monument have been thus translated

"Kind Barnes, adorn'd by every Muse,
Each Greek in his own art out-does:
No Orator was ever greater;
No poet ever chanted sweeter.

He excelled in Grammar Mystery,
And the Black Prince of History:
And a Divine the most profound
That ever trod on English ground."

See the Biog. Brit., where find, also, this note:

> "Mr. Barnes read a small English Bible, that he usually carried about with him, one hundred and twenty-one times over, at leisure hours."

All this is upon his monument.

Barnes, Juliana. See BERNERS.

Barnes, Philip Edward, B.A., b. 1815, Norwich, England. Electoral Law of Belgium, 1851. Translator of D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation in France, 1853.

Barnes, Ralph. Assize Sermon, 1759.

Barnes, Ralph. 1. Office of Sheriff, 1816. 2. Relative to Modus for Tythes, 1818. 3. Voting at County Elections, 1818.

Barnes, Robert, a reformer and martyr in the reign of Henry VIII., came to the stake in consequence of advocating Luther's doctrines, in answer to a sermon of Bishop Gardiner. He wrote Supplicacion vnto Prynce H. the VIII. The Cause of my Condempnation. The hole Disputacion between the Byshops and Doctour Barnes, London, by me, Johan Byddell, 1534, 4to. Again, by Hugh Syngelton *sine anno.* Articles of his Faith, pub. in Latin and in Dutch. Vitæ Romanorum Pontificum, &c. The list extends from St. Peter to Alexander II., pub. with a preface by Luther at Wirtemberg, 1536; afterwards at Leyden, 1615, together with Bale's Lives of the Popes. Luther pub. an account of the martyrdom of this holy man. Works collected by John Fox, Lon., 1573: this edition includes the works of W. Tyndall and John Frith.

Barnes, Robt., of Mag. Coll. Visit. Ser., Oxf., 1626.

Barnes, Robert, M.D., b. 1816, Norwich, England. Pamphlets and Memoirs on Obstetrics, Hygiene, &c., 1850,'58.

Barnes, Robt., of Mag. Coll. Vist. Ser., Oxf., 1626.

Barnes, S. Con. to Med. Chir. Trans., 1818.

Barnes, Susan Rebecca, an American poetess, is a daughter of Mr. Richard H. Ayer of the city of Manchester, in New Hampshire.

> "Her poems are marked by many felicities of expression; and they frequently combine a masculine vigour of style, with tenderness and a passionate earnestness of feeling."—*Griswold's Female Poets of America*, where see specimens: Imalee, &c.

> "Her poems have been favourably received, and show greater strength and vigour than those that are written by the generality of her sex."—*Woman's Record.*

Barnes, Thomas, a Puritan divine of the 17th century, is mentioned by Cole as one of the authors of the University of Cambridge. Among his productions is The Wise Man's Forecast against the Evil Time, Lon., 1624; reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany.

Barnes, Thomas. A Discourse on Exod. xxxiii. 14, Lon., 1702.

Barnes, Thomas. Of Propagat. Shrubs, Lon., 1758.

Barnes, Thomas, 1747–1810, a Presbyterian minister, had, for thirty years, charge of a congregation in Manchester, England. He pub. in 1786 A Discourse upon the commencement of the Academy: an institution at Manchester, over which he presided from 1786 to 1798. He contributed some papers to the Trans. Manchester Society, and to other periodicals.

A Funeral Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Thomas Threlked of Rochdale, April 13, 1806.

This Mr. Threlked possessed a most remarkable memory:

> "He was a perfect Living Concordance to the Scriptures. You could not mention three words, except perhaps those words of *mere connection* which occur in hundreds of passages, to which he could not immediately, without hesitation, assign the *Chapter* and *Verse* where they were to be found. And inversely, upon mentioning the Chapter and Verse, he could repeat the *Words.* It was, as might be expected, a favourite amusement of his fellow students to try his powers, and they were never known to fail him in a single instance. This Faculty continued with him unimpaired, to the day of his death. For, astonishing as the assertion may appear, it is believed by all his friends to be literally true, that he never through his whole life forgot one single number, or date combined with any name or fact, when they had been once joined together, and laid up in his Memory. When once there, they were engraved as upon marble."

Thomas Barnes has been well called

> "A man of uncommon activity and diligence with his pen, and is said to have written many hundred sermons which he never preached: a fact very extraordinary if we consider the number he must have been obliged to preach in the course of forty-two years."

Barnes, William. Epigrams, Lon., 1803.

Barnes, William Geo. Sermons and Discourses, Lon., 1752.

> "The subjects of these discourses are chiefly practical; and tho' there is nothing very striking or animated in them, yet they are worthy the perusal of all serious and well disposed persons."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Barnet. God's Lift-up Hand for Lancashire, 1648.

Barnet, A. Funeral Sermon, Ps. ii. 3, 4, 1794.

Barnett, Richard. Odes, 1761. Lat. & Eng. Poems, 1809.

Barnewall, R. V. Reports of Cases in King's Bench, with E. H. Alderson, 1817–1822, pub. in 5 vols., Lon., 1818–1822. (A continuation of Maule and Selwyn's Reports.) With C. Cresswell, 1822–1830, pub. in 10 vols., Lon., 1830–1835; with J. L. Adolphus, 1830 to H. T. 4 Wm. IV., pub. in 5 vols., Lon., 1831–1835. Continued by Adolphus and Ellis, 1835–1856.

Barnfield, Barnefield, or **Barnefielde, Richard,** b. 1574, was entered at Brasenose College, Oxford, in 1589. He wrote The Affectionate Shepherd, pub. 1594, 12mo; Cynthia, 1595, 12mo. The author bespeaks the patience of the reader for his rude conceit of Cynthia:

> "If for no other cause, yet for that it is the *first imitation* of the verse of that excellent poet, Maister Spencer, in his Fayrie Queene."

In 1589 he pub. The Encomium of Lady Pecunia, or the Praise of Money. The Complaint of Poetrie for the Death of Liberalitie. The Combat between Conscience and Covetousnesse in the Minde of Men; and poems in divers humours. A second edit. of this work, considerably altered, appeared in 1605. Greene's Funerals was erroneously attributed to Barnfield, but the ode, As it fell upon a Day—which was printed in England's Helicon, 1600, signed *Ignoto*, and had the year before been given as Shakspeare's, in the Passionate Pilgrim,—really belongs to our author. Come live with me, and be my love, is another well-known poem of our author's. See Rose's Biog. Dict.; Ellis's Specimens; Ritson's Bib. Poet.; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry. It is interesting to us to read the opinions of any of Shakspeare's contemporaries upon the great bard; therefore we shall quote a few lines of Barnfield's, written in 1598, eighteen years before Shakspeare's death:

"And Shakspeare, thou, whose honey-flowing vein,
(Pleasing the world) thy praises doth contain;
Whose Venus and whose Lucrece, sweet and chaste,
Thy name in fame's immortal book hath plac'd,
Live ever you, at least in fame live ever!
Well may the body die, but fame die never."

A copy of the Affectionate Shepherd sold in Reed's sale for £16 10*s*. Beloe notices a copy in Sion College Library. In 1816 James Boswell presented to the Members of the Roxburghe Club a reprint (34 copies, 4to) of Poems by Richard Barnfield, including Remarks by the late Edmund Malone. One of these copies was disposed of at Bindley's sale for £6 16*s*. 6*d*. Boswell's sale, £4 6*s*.

Barnham, Sir Francis, a scholar and writer *temp.* James I., one of the 84 who were to compose an Academy Royal connected with the Order of the Garter. His History of his family has never been published.

Barnham, T. C. A Series of Questions on the most important Points connected with a legal Education, designed for the Use of Students preparing for Examination, previously to their Admission in the Courts of Law and Equity, 4th ed. By E. Ings, 12mo, Lon., 1840.

Barnum, Phineas T., born July 5th, 1810, in Bethel, Conn. Autobiography, N. Y., 1854. Writer and Lecturer on Agriculture and Temperance. Has announced A History of Humbugs from the Earliest Ages to the Present Day.

Baro, or **Baron, Peter,** d. about 1600, was born at Etampes, in France, but resided the principal part of his life in England, where he pub. a number of works. For this reason we have given him a place in our volume. He left his native country to avoid persecution, being a Protestant, and was received into the family of Lord Treasurer Burleigh. Upon the invitation of Dr. Pierce he settled at Cambridge, and there entered himself a student of Trinity College. In 1575 he was appointed successor to Dr. John Still as Margaret professor of divinity. His doctrine did not give satisfaction to some of his hearers, and he was involved in a number of controversies. Some went so far as to think that he was acting a traitor's part at Cambridge; designing to seduce those under his influence to the Roman Catholic Church.

> "For so it was, and they could not be beaten out of it, that they thought, that as a certain *Spaniard* named Ant. Corranus was brought to, and settled in, Oxon., purposely to corrupt the true doctrine; so Peter Baro, a *French* man was for Cambridge."—WOOD.

Baro retained his chair until 1595, when he resigned, or as Wood says, was removed, "not without the consent of Dr. Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury." He removed to London, where he died about 1600. 1. In Jonam Prophetam Prælectiones XXXIX. 2. Conciones tres ad Clerum Cantabrigiensem, &c. 3. Theses Publicæ in scholis perorartæ et disputatæ. 4. Precationes quibus Usus est Author in suis Prælectionibus inchoandis et finiendis. The three first-named were trans. into English by John Ludham. The whole were pub. in one vol., Lon., 1579, folio, by the care of Osmond Lake. Baro wrote several other works, which were pub. in 1580, 1613, *et sine anno.*

Baro, Baron, or **Bonaventura,** b. about 1600, d. 1696, was a Fitz-Gerald of Burnchurch in the county of Kilkenny. He was born at Clonmell in Ireland, and was a nephew of the celebrated Luke Wadding, a Franciscan friar, eminent for his theological works. Baro entered the Order of St. Francis, and resided almost entirely at Rome. He was attached to the college of St. Isidore, a society of the Order of St. Francis, founded by Wadding, for the education of Irish students in the liberal arts, divinity, and controversy, to serve as a seminary out of which the mission into England, Scotland, and Ireland might be supplied. Baron was celebrated for the purity of his Latin style. His Opuscula varia were pub. in 1666. This contains his Metra Miscellanea, pub. 1645; Orations, 1645; Prolusiones Philosophicæ, 1651; Scotus Defensus, 1662; and all his separate works pub. *ante* 1666. Theologia was pub. at Paris in 1676, in 6 vols. Vol. 1st of The Annales Ordinis SS. Trinitatis Redemptionis Captivorum, which begins with the year 1198 and is carried down to 1297, was pub. at Rome in 1686.

Baron, John. Sermons pub. at Oxf., 1699, 1703.

Baron, Peter. Sermons, Acts xx. 23, 24, 8vo, 1742.

Baron, Richard, d. 1768, a dissenting minister, but more noted as an ardent advocate for the cause of civil and religious liberty, pub. what may perhaps be called Thomas Gordon's Collection of Curious Tracts. 1. A Cordial for Low Spirits. 2. The Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy shaken; enlarged to 4 vols., Lon., 1768. 3. Impression revised and improved with many additional Articles, Lon., 1763, 12mo, in 3 vols. Baron edited a number of works reprinted by Thomas Hollis, among which were the Iconoclastes of Milton, and a complete edition of the works of this great poet.

Baron, Robert, b. about 1630, was a student at Cambridge. He pub. in 1647 The Cyprian Academy, Poculia Castalia, &c., Lon., 1650. He was also the author of Mirza, a Tragedy; Gripus et Hegio; and Deorum Dona. See Winstanley, Philips, and Biog. Dramat., for other pieces ascribed to Baron: some of which are evidently not his.

"The author seems [in Mirza] to have propos'd for his pattern the famous Catiline, writ by Ben. Jonson, and has in several places not only hit the model of his Scenes: but even imitated the Language tolerably, for a young writer." See Langbaine's Dramatick Poets: this author quotes an Anagram on Baron by his friend, John Quarles:

$$\text{“ Ana-}\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Robertus Baronus}\\ \text{Rarus Ab Orbe Notus}\end{matrix}\right\}\text{gram.}$$

Rarus, haud cuiquam peperit Natura Secundum Notus es et scriptis (Baron) ab orbe tuis."

Baron, Robert, professor of divinity in Marischal College, Aberdeen, was the author of Metaphysica Generalis, Lugd. Bat., 1657, which was in great favour with eminent scholars on the continent. He pub. several theological works, 1621–27, and '31. He was elected to the see of Orkney, but was never consecrated, being driven by persecution from Scotland. He died at Berwick.

Baron, Samuel. Description of the Kingdom of Tonqueen: see Churchill's Voyages, vol. vi., p. 117.

Baron, Stephen. Sermones, etc., Lon., per De Worde.

Baron, William. Assize Sermon, 1683, 4to.

Barr. Con. to Phil. Trans. 1778.

Barr, John. Thanksg. Serm. after Rebellion, 1746, 8vo.

Barr, John. The Scripture Student's Assistant. Glasg., 1829.

Barr, Robt. M. Penna. State Rep., 1845–56, Phil.

Barrand. Con. to Nic. Jour., 1808.

Barrand, Philip. New book of Single Cyphers, Lon., 1782.

Barrell, Miss. Riches and Poverty, 1808; The Test of Virtue, and other Poems, 1811.

Barrell, And. Fens in Norfolk, Suffolk, &c., 1642.

Barrell, Edmund. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1717–27.

Barret. Recantation of Certain Errors, Lon., 1628.

Barret, or **Barrett, B.** Analysis of the Nature of Sublimity, &c., 1812; Life of Card. Ximenes, Lon., 1813.

Barret, John. Sermons, &c., 1698–99.

Barret, John. Funeral Sermon, 1777.

Barret, John. See BARET, JOHN.

Barret, Onsow. Treatise on the Gout, 1785.

Barret, Phineas. European Exchanges, Lon., 1722.

Barret, Robert. Theorike and Pracktike of Moderne Warres, Discoursed in Dialogue Wise, Lon., 1598, folio. George Chalmers is of the opinion that Shakspeare refers to this work in his "All's Well that Ends Well."

Barret, Robert. The Tarrier, Lon., 1660; Companion, &c., 1699.

Barret, or **Barrett, Stephen,** 1718–1801, a classical teacher and poet, wrote War, a Satire; and trans. Ovid's Epistles into English Verse, (1759;) the latter work is thought inferior to the former.

Barrett, Bryan. The Code Napoleon, &c., 1812.

Barrett, Eaton Stannard, author of several poems, novels, and humorous effusions, the best known of which is The Heroine, or Adventures of Cherubina, a novel in 3 vols., Lon., 1813.

"The idea of this work is not new, since the pernicious effects of indiscriminate novel-reading have been already displayed by Mrs. Lenox in The Female Quixote, and by Miss Charlton in the pleasing story of Rosella; but the present tale is more extravagant than either of those works; and *the heroine's* cruelty towards her father indisposes the reader for being interested in her subsequent fate. Mr. Barrett may also be censured for not confining his ridicule to allowable subjects: 'what should be great he turns to farce,' both in his frequent sarcasms on the clergy, and in his ludicrous parodies of scenes taken from our best novels: although it might be presumed that, if Cherubina's reading had been limited to respectable works of fiction, or if these had made the chief impression on her mind and memory, she would not have fallen into the follies which she commits. Still, however, her adventures are written with great spirit and humour; and they afford many scenes at which 'To be grave exceeds all power of face.'"—*Lon. M. Rev.*

Woman; a Poem, Lon., 1810, sm. 8vo.

Barrett, Elizabeth B. See BROWNING, MRS.

Barrett, Francis, Professor of Chemistry, Natural and Occult Philosophy, pub. The Magus, or Celestial Intelligencer, being a Complete System of Occult Philosophy, illustrated with a great variety of curious engravings, magical and cabalistical figures, &c., Lon., 1801, 4to; Lives of Alchemistical Philosophers, with a Critical Catalogue of Books in Occult Chemistry, and a Selection of the most Celebrated Treatises on the Theory and Practice of the Hermetic Art, 1815, 8vo. The ignorant may dismiss the "System of Occult Philosophy" with a contemptuous laugh, but the student of human nature will naturally feel a desire to investigate the pretensions of a "science" which has turned the brains of so many men of vast learning and unquestioned integrity of purpose.

Barrett, Henry. The Alps; from the German of Haller, Lon., 1796.

Barrett, John, D.D., 1746?–1821, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and Professor of the Oriental Languages in that University. An Enquiry into the Origin of the Constellations that compose the Zodiac, and the Uses they were intended to promote, 1800, 8vo.

"As several authors have given an explanation of the signs of the Zodiac, it was to be presumed that Dr. Barrett would attempt to demolish their theories, before he advanced his own; and accordingly, his first pages contain an examination of the systems of Macrobius, La Pluche, and La Nauze. In opposing these hypotheses, Dr. B. is more happy than in establishing his own; for, though endowed with much learning, and qualified by much research, he has fallen into the wildest and most fanciful conjectures."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Essay on the Earlier Part of the Life of Swift, with several original pieces ascribed to him, 1808, 8vo. This work is incorporated in Nichols's edit. of Swift.

"We see no ground for questioning any of his conclusions. Those who are fond of similar investigations will be much entertained by his researches."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Evangelium secundum Matthæum, ex Codice.

Rescripto in Bibliotheca Collegii St. Trinitatis juxta, Dublin, 1801, 4to. This is a fac-simile of a MS. of the New Testament, the writing of which had been erased to give place to another work.

"In the Prolegomena, he discusses, at considerable length and much ability, the gospel genealogy of our Lord. . . . An elegant fac-simile of this work is given in Mr. Horne's Introduction; and an excellent critique on it will be found in the third volume of the old series of the Eclectic Review, pp. 193 and 586." See Orme' Bibl. Bib., and the works referred to.

Barrett, Joseph. A Funeral Sermon, Lon., 1699.

Barrett, Joseph. Sermons, 1795, 1806–13.

Barrett, Richard A. F. A Synopsis of Criticisms upon those Passages of the Old Testament in which Modern Commentators have differed from the Authorized Version; together with an Explanation of Various Difficulties in the Hebrew and English Texts, 2 vols., in 2 Pts. each, and vol. iii., Pt. 1, large 8vo, Lon., 1847. Perhaps in no department of letters have there been more important additions to the library than in that which treats of the history, preservation, integrity, and interpretation of the sacred text. Among the new works on this subject, Mr. Barrett's is said to deserve a high place:

"This laborious and learned work is indispensable to the Biblical student. The Hebrew, Greek, and English versions of doubtful passages are given in juxtaposition, and the different opinions of commentators are quoted at length."

This portion of the work, all yet pub., (1853,) includes all the historical books,—finishing at Esther.—*Darling's Cyc. Bibl.*

Barrett, Serenus. Sermons, &c., 1715–22–25.

Barrett, William, d. 1789, an eminent Surgeon at Bristol, pub. in 1788 the History and Antiquities of the city of Bristol, 1 vol., 4to. This work had been in preparation for twenty years. Park calls it

"A motley compound of real and supposititious history."

"The promiscuous mode of citing authors, we had almost said, concealing authorities, is unworthy a correct or faithful writer.

"The book abounds with curious and authentic information; and, in excuse for many of its inaccuracies, it may be necessary to remind the reader that it is the first which has ever been published on that subject."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, lix. 533: but see pages 921–924, same vol.

Mr. Barrett was the gentleman who urged Chatterton to produce the poems which he declared he had transcribed from the originals in Rowley's handwriting. Many of the "original MSS." were in Mr. Barrett's possession. For an interesting paper on Chatterton's forgeries, see Gent. Mag. for 1789, p. 1081; and see the name in this volume.

Barrey, Lod. Ram Alley, or Merry Tricks; a Comedy, Lon., 1612, 4to. See Biog. Dramat.

Barrie, Alex. A Collection of Prose and Verse, Edin., 1781.

Barrifee, Wm., Lt. Col. Mars, his Trivmph, Lon., 1639, 4to. Militarie Discipline, Lon., 1639, 4to; 4th ed., 1643.

Barrington, Hon. Daines, 1727–1800, was the fourth of five celebrated sons of an illustrious father, John, Lord Viscount Barrington. He studied for some time at Oxford, which he quitted for the Temple, and was admitted to the bar. He retired from the bench (being a judge in Wales) in 1785, and devoted himself to the study of antiquity, natural history, &c. The fruits of his researches were given to the public in 1766, in his learned Observations on the Statutes, 4to. This work has been frequently reprinted, 1767, '69, '75. 5th edit. 1795. The later editions contain new matter.

"Mr. Barrington, in his Observations, has contributed very much to the elucidation of the more ancient laws of England, by introducing historical illustrations of the times during which the statutes were enacted. The volume abounds in curious, learned, and valuable information."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

"Like an active general in the service of the public, the author storms the strongholds of chicane, wheresoever they present themselves, and particularly fictions, without reserve."

"Mr. Daines Barrington is more of the antiquarian and historian than of the philosopher or lawyer. He has selected from the earliest volume of our statute-book a number of acts, upon which he has given a commentary, curious rather in an antiquarian point of view, than in its illustration of the changes introduced into our legal polity. Many of the statutes commented upon afford an ample field for the display of much research into the manners and customs of the times. Others again throw much light upon the historical events of the period. Upon some occasions the author digresses considerably, but the matter thus introduced is always curious and valuable."—*Retrospective Review*, vol ix., p. 250: read the whole of this long article.

In 1767 was pub. his Naturalist's Calendar; in 1773 his edit. of the Saxon trans. of Orosius, ascribed to King Alfred. In 1775 appeared his tracts on the Possibility of reaching the North Pole. These tracts were designed to promote a favourite project of Mr. Barrington's, which he had the pleasure of seeing carried out in the voyage of Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave.

"It must be allowed that the learned author bestowed much time and labour on this subject, and accumulated an amazing quantity of written, traditionary, and conjectural evidence, in proof of the possibility of circumnavigating the globe; but when his testimonies were examined, they proved rather ingenious than satisfactory."—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

The edit. of 1818 contains some of Capt. Beaufoy's speculations on the same subject. These tracts are also contained in his Miscellanies on Various Subjects, [Natural History, &c.,] pub. 1781, 4to. Mr. Barrington contributed several papers to the Archæologia, 1770, '75, '77, and to the Phil. Trans., 1767, '71, '73.

Barrington, George, superintendent of the convicts at Paramatta. A Voyage to New South Wales, 1795. Sequel, 1800. The History of New South Wales, 1803, 2 vols. This author was the well known, or, rather, widely known, light-fingered gentleman to whom is ascribed the witty couplet:

"True patriots we! For be it understood,
We left our country for our country's good."

On the voyage out Barrington gained the good-will of the officers of the ship, by assisting so materially to quell a conspiracy of the convicts, that he was considered the preserver of the vessel and the lives of the honest men on board.

"We distrusted the pretensions of the ostensible author [Voyage to N. S. Wales,] being well aware that there are methods of picking pockets unknown, perhaps, to Mr. B., eminent as he has been for skill in the profession. We had doubts whether some ingenious hand had not made free with Mr. B. himself; or, at least, with a name of so much *celebrity* and promise. On perusing, however, a few pages of the work, our suspicions abated; and before we arrived at its conclusion, not a doubt remained of its authenticity."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Barrington, John Shute, Lord Viscount of the Kingdom of Ireland, 1678–1734, was the youngest son of Benjamin Shute, of London. Francis Barrington, of the ancient house of Barrington in Essex, who had married his cousin-german, Elizabeth Shute, settled upon him his estate in Essex, and, by act of parliament, Mr. Shute was permitted to assume the name and arms of Barrington. He was distinguished at an early age for his talent and judgment.

"One Mr. Shute is named the secretary to Lord Wharton [Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.] He is a young man, but reckoned the shrewdest head in England. . . . As to his principles, he is a moderate man, frequenting the church and meeting indifferently."—Dean Swift.

In 1723 his lordship retired from political life, and devoted himself to theological researches, for which he always cherished a predilection. He married a daughter of Sir William Daines, by whom he had six sons; the five who lived to man's estate all became distinguished characters. 1. William, Lord Barrington; 2. John, a major-general in the army; 3. Daines, justice of Chester; 4. Samuel, an admiral; 5. Shute, Bishop of Durham. Lord Barrington pub. a number of works, 1696–1733, the principal of which is Miscellanea Sacra; or a New Method of considering so much of the History of the Apostles as is contained in Scripture; in an Abstract of their History, an Abstract of that Abstract, and four Critical Essays, Lon., 1725, 2 vols. 8vo. A new edit., under the supervision of the author's son, the Bishop of Durham, in 3 vols., 1770, 8vo. The 1st edit. was pub. anonymously.

"This work contains some very valuable information on subjects not usually discussed. The first essay is on the teaching and witness of the Spirit, and affords some ingenious illustrations of the miraculous gifts of the primitive churches. The second is on the distinction between Apostles, Elders, and Brethren, in which the nature of the apostolic office is particularly examined. The third is on the time when Paul and Barnabas became, and were known to be, apostles; in which he contends that Paul was not constituted an apostle till his second visit to Jerusalem, mentioned Acts xxii. 17–21. The last is on the Apostolical decree, Acts xv. 23–30."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

The 2d edit. contains an Essay On the Several Dispensations of God to Mankind, in the order in which they lie in the Bible; or a Short System of the Religion of Nature and Scripture, 1st edit., 1725. Both works will be found in the Rev. G. Townsend's edit. of Viscount Barrington's works, Lon., 1828, 3 vols.

"Much valuable information may be derived from this work. [An Essay, &c.]"—*Quarterly Review.*

Dr. Benson acknowledges his obligation to the Miscellanea Sacra, in his history of the first planting of Christianity, and in some other of his works.

"The merit of this work [Miscellanea Sacra] is generally acknowledged."—Rev. T. H. Horne.

"His theological works will always remain the fairest and most durable monument of his literary reputation. Few writers in the last century possessed higher qualifications for the attainment of a profound and extensive knowledge of the Scriptures."—Rev. Geo. Townsend.

Barrington, Sir Jonah, 1767–1834, Judge of the Court of Admiralty in Ireland. Personal Sketches of his Own Time, Lon., 1830, 3 vols. 8vo. Historic Anecdotes and Secret Memoirs relative to the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, 5 parts, pub. 1809–15, in 4to, at 21*s*. per part. Published complete in 2 vols. imp. 4to, 1835, with 40 portraits, at £5 5*s*.

"This remarkable work was begun publishing in parts several years ago, and excited a considerable sensation at the time. It was announced to appear in ten parts, at one guinea each, and several were speedily published. From some unexplained cause, however, the progress of the work was suddenly suspended, and reports were circulated of its having been officially suppressed on account of the freedom of its language; which gave the published parts a great marketable value, and they could not afterwards be obtained at any price. It remained for that enterprising publisher, Mr. Colburn, to rescue it from being lost to the public, which he did by purchasing the whole materials, after they had been suppressed for several years, from the family. The work is now completed as originally intended by the author."

The Historic Memoirs have been issued in cheap form, entitled The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation.

Barrington, Hon. and Rt. Rev. Shute, 1734–1826, successively Bishop of Llandaff, Salisbury, and Durham, was the sixth son of the first Lord Barrington. (See *ante.*) He was educated at Eton, and in 1752 became a gentleman-commoner at Merton College, Oxford. His lordship edited in 1770 an edit. of his learned father's Miscellanea

Sacra, and pub. several sermons, charges, tracts, &c., 1772–1815. He also contributed many valuable notes to the enlarged edition of Bowyer's Conjecture on the New Testament, and prepared for the press the Political Life of his brother William, second Viscount Barrington, which work was edited by Sir Francis Bernard.

"His remarks on the Greek Testament inserted in Bunyan's Critical Conjectures are characterised by sound judgment and great caution. . . His tracts, sermons, and charges, are alike characterised by sound judgment, clearness of expression, and fervent piety."

(Rev. Geo. Townsend: read this interesting memoir of a true "man of God," prefixed to Mr. Townsend's edit. of Viscount Barrington's Works, Lon., 1828, 3 vols.)

Barron, Arthur, and **Alfred Austin.** Reports of Cases of controverted Elections, Lon., 1844; and Arnold, T. J., ditto with other matter, Lon., 1845.

Barron, Wm., pub. several works, Edin. and Lon., 1770–1806. Essays on the Mechanical Principles of the Plough, Edin., 1775, 8vo; Letters on Belles Lettres and Logic, Lon., 1806, 8vo, 2 vols.

"A valuable work for the student."—Lowndes.

Barrough, Philip. Method of Physick, containing the Causes, Signs, and Cures of Inward Diseases in Man's Body, from Head to Foot, Lon., 1610, '17, '34, '39, 4to.

Barroughby, or **Barrowby, W.,** M.D. Trans. of the Medical Works of Astruc and others, Lon., 1737–38.

Barrow, Henry. The Pollution of University Learning, Lon., 1642.

Barrow, Henry. See Barrowes.

Barrow, Humphrey. The Relief of the Poor, and Advancement of Learning Proposed, Lon., 1656.

Barrow, Isaac, D.D., 1630–1677, an eminent mathematician and divine, was born in the city of London. His father was linen-draper to Charles I., whom he followed to Oxford. After the decapitation of his king, he (Thomas Barrow) attended Charles II. in his exile, and continued with him till the Restoration. His brother, Isaac Barrow, uncle to the subject of our memoir, was made Bishop of the Isle of Man. The early youth of Isaac Barrow was unpromising. At the Charter-House School he was remarkable for an uncommonly belligerent disposition, and dealt as hard blows to his schoolfellows as he afterwards directed at the Supremacy of the Pope. His father, wearied with the exercise of unavailing discipline, intimated that the loss of the young warrior would not be a heart-breaking affair, by expressing the opinion that if it pleased Providence to remove any of his children, Isaac could be the best spared from the group. Placed at school at Felstead in Essex, Isaac suddenly assumed a new character;—that of a diligent, persevering student. In 1643 he was admitted a pensioner of Peterhouse, Cambridge, and two years later entered Trinity College. A Latin oration displeasing some of the Fellows, Dr. Hill, the master, replied to their complaints, "Barrow is a better man than any of us." The writings of Lord Bacon, Des Cartes, Galileo, and other profound philosophers, were now his favourite study. In 1649 he commenced B.A.; in 1652 he proceeded M.A.; and in the same year was incorporated in the same degree at Oxford.

He thought at this time of becoming a physician, and studied anatomy, botany, and chemistry. Shortly, however, he resumed the study of divinity. In 1655 he started on a continental tour. The vessel in which he was a passenger being attacked by an Algerine corsair, Barrow assumed carnal weapons, and fought manfully until the pirate was driven off. As we have seen he had a strong natural inclination for hostilities, perhaps he was not sorry for this opportunity of once more taking up the cudgels in a lawful combat. This voyage and combat Barrow has recorded in a long poetical narrative in hexameter and pentameter verse. At Constantinople he read through the works of Chrysostom; this city having been the diocese of the "golden-mouthed" bishop. It was reasonably expected at the time of the Restoration that Barrow would have received immediate preferment; but the profligate, ungrateful monarch, when in the possession of wealth and power, was too much sunk in sensuality and criminal indolence, to make any exertions for the benefit of those who had aided him in the day of adversity. The Egyptian butler is the type of too many in this world,—"yet did he not remember Joseph, but forgat him." It was at this time that Barrow wrote his celebrated epigram:

"Te magis optavit, rediturum, Carole, nemo,
Et nemo sensit, te redisse minus."
"Thy restoration, Royal Charles, I see,
By none more wished, by none less felt, than me."

In 1660 he was chosen professor of Greek at Cambridge. In 1662 he received the appointment of Professor of Geometry, in Gresham College. In 1669 he felt it his duty to apply himself to his profession as a divine. "At his ordination he had vowed to serve God in the gospel of his Son, and he could not make a Bible out of Euclid, nor a pulpit out of his mathematical chair. His only redress was to quit them both." He therefore resigned his professorship at Gresham College to his friend, the afterwards illustrious Isaac Newton. In 1670 he was created doctor of divinity, by royal mandate, and in Feb., 1672, he was promoted to the Mastership of Trinity College, the king observing that he had bestowed it upon "the best scholar in England." In 1675 he was chosen vice-chancellor of his university. The life of this great man was now drawing to a close. In April, 1677, he was attacked by a fever, in London, which terminated fatally on the fourth of May following. As a mathematician, Barrow undoubtedly occupies a very high station, although there is a difference of opinion as to the exact position which it is proper to assign to him. Dr. Pemberton remarks, "He may be esteemed as having shown a compass of invention equal, if not superior, to any of the moderns, Sir Isaac Newton only excepted." It must be remembered that it was at the early age of thirty-two he was chosen professor of geometry; which he resigned seven years later. Had he felt it consistent with his higher obligations, to continue his mathematical researches, it is impossible to predict the progress he might have made in science.

"On Geometry, as a platform, he paved the way, with his theory of Infinitesimal, for the discovery of the Fluxional and Differential Calculi, by Newton and Leibnitz. Barrow originated the idea of what has been called the *incremental* triangle, and showed the error of his predecessors, in affirming that a portion of a curve may be taken so small that it may, in calculation be considered as a straight line. This notion, although one which the mind readily admits, is utterly untrue, and contradictory to the first principles of geometry. . . Barrow is the author of a work which, in the eyes of sober-minded mathematicians, will always be as classically dear as the στοιχεια of Euclid were to the school of Alexandria; we mean his Mathematicæ Lectiones, perfect models in the hands of those who are attached to the reasoning of sound geometry."—*Rose's Biog. Dic.*

His English Theological works collected, first appeared in 3 vols., folio, in 1685, published under the superintendance of Dr. Tillotson and Abraham Hall; several edits., last in 1741. The Opuscula were first published in 1687, His mathematical works appeared: Euclidis Elemata, Cantab., 1655; Euclidis Data, Cantab., 1675; Lectiones Opticæ, Lon., 1669; Lectiones Geometrica, Lon., 1670; Archimedis Opera; Apollonii Conicorum, Libri IV.; Theodosii Sphærica, Lon., 1675. The following were published after his death: Lectio de Sphæra et Cylindro, Lon., 1678; Lectiones Mathematicæ, 1783.

The English works were republished at the Clarendon Press in 1818, 6 vols. 8vo; again, Oxford, 8 vols. 8vo. Two edits. have been pub. with the Opuscula (first printed in 1687) added. The one edited by the Rev. T. S. Hughes, in 7 vols. 8vo, omits the greater part of Barrow's learned quotations. The other, edited by the Rev. James Hamilton, Edin., 1842, 3 vols. 8vo, "is complete and correctly printed."—*Darling's Cyc. Bibl.*

Three years later (*i. e.* in 1845) an excellent edit. was pub. by Mr. John C. Riker of New York, 3 vols. 8vo. This contains all of the works of Barrow, save his mathematical compositions, which are of little use to the general reader. Biographical notices from Hill, Hamilton, &c. are prefixed, and copious indexes add greatly to the value of this creditable edition.

Barrow was a man of great wit. His description of facetiousness has been quoted by Addison, and was considered by Dr. Johnson the finest thing in the language. We quote an instance of his ready wit: Meeting the Earl of Rochester one day, the witty peer exclaimed, "Doctor, I am yours to the shoe-tie;" to which the clergyman replied, "My lord, I am yours to the ground." The peer rejoined, "Doctor, I am yours to the centre." "My lord," retorted the Doctor, "I am yours to the antipodes." Determined not to be outdone, his lordship blasphemously added, "Doctor, I am yours to the lowest pit of hell;" on which Barrow turned on his heel, and said, "And *there*, my lord, I leave you." Here was true wit, and something much better than wit;—a reproof to a scorner. Of his humanity, we have the following instance on record:

"Walking about the premises of a friend in the evening, he was attacked by a fierce mastiff, which was left unchained at night, and had not become acquainted with the doctor's person. He struggled with the dog, and threw him down; but when on the point of strangling him, he reflected that the animal was only doing his duty in seizing a stranger; for which, therefore, he did not deserve to die. As he durst not loose his hold, lest the dog should seize and tear him, he laid himself down on the animal, and there remained till some one came to his assistance."

Of the Dr.'s extreme neglect of his personal appearance, and the consequences resulting therefrom, we have a ludicrous story in the Biographia Britannica. He was noted for the length of his sermons. His Spital Sermon, or the Duty and Reward of Bounty to the Poor, "took up three hours and a half in its delivery. When asked at its conclusion, if he was not fatigued, he acknowledged that he began to be weary of *standing* so long!"

"We were once going from Salisbury to London, he, Barrow, in the coach with the Bishop, and I on horseback. As he was entering the coach, I perceived his pockets strutting out near half a foot, and I said to him, 'What have you got in your pockets?' He replied, '*Sermons.*' 'Sermons!' said I, 'give them to me; my boy shall carry them in his portmanteau, and ease you of that luggage.' 'But,' said he, 'suppose your boy should be robbed?' 'That is pleasant,' I said; 'do you think there are persons padding on the road for sermons?' 'Why, what have you?' said he. 'It may be five or six guineas,' I answered. Barrow replied, 'I hold my sermons at a greater rate, for they cost me much pains and time.' Well then,' said I, 'if you will secure my five or six guineas against *lay-padders*, I will secure your sermons against *ecclesiastical highwaymen.*' This was agreed. He emptied his pockets, and filled my portmanteau with his divinity; and we had the good fortune to come safe to our journey's end, and bring both our treasures to London."—*Pope's Life of Ward*, p. 143.

When Barrow presented himself with others for examination, as a candidate for the ministry, he gave the following proof of his remarkable readiness. The old prelate proceeded to satisfy himself in a summary way, of the candidates' qualifications, "by addressing in turn to each one, three test questions. Commencing with the first, he asked '*Quid est fides?*' to which each answered in turn. Barrow stood last, and when the bishop addressed to him the question, '*Quid est fides?*' he received the prompt reply, '*Quod non vides.*' The Bishop was a scholar, although age had somewhat benumbed his energy. On receiving this answer, he raised himself in his chair, and looking from whence the answer proceeded, gave vent to his satisfaction in the exclamation '*Excellente!*' He then commenced his second round, interrogating each in turn, as before '*Quid est spes?*' to which Barrow promptly replied, '*Non dum res!*' '*Bene, Bene, excellentius!*' rejoined the gratified Bishop, and proceeded to his last question, '*Quid est caritas?*' From the others he received various replies, but when Barrow was addressed, he answered, '*Ah, magister, id est paucitas.*' '*Excellentissime!*' shouted the good old man, unable to suppress his delight, '*aut Erasmus est aut diabolus!*'"

At the time of his appointment to the Mastership of Trinity College, influence the most powerful was ready to further his claims, if necessary.

"He was then the King's chaplain in ordinary, and much in favour with the Duke of Buckingham, then Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; as also of Gilbert, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; both of whom were ready, if there had been any need, to have given him their assistance to obtain this place."—Dr. Pope.

"He was in person of the lesser size, and lean; of extraordinary strength, of a fair and calm complexion, a thin skin, very sensible of the cold; his eyes grey, clear, and somewhat short-sighted; his hair of a light auburn, very fine and curling."

See his friend Abraham Hill's letter to Dr. Tillotson, dated April 10, 1683. Hill gives Barrow the most exemplary character, concluding with,

"All I have said, or can say, is far short of the idea which Dr. Barrow's friends have formed of him, and that character which he ought to appear to them who knew him not. Besides all the defects on my part, he had in himself this disadvantage, of wanting foils to augment his lustre, and low places to give eminence to his heights; such virtues as his, contentment in all conditions, candour in doubtful cases, moderation among differing parties, knowledge without ostentation, are subjects fitter for praise than narrative."

Another intimate friend, Dr. Pope, tells us,

"He was of a healthy constitution, used no exercise or physic, besides smoking tobacco, in which he was not sparing, saying it was an *instar omnium*, or *panpharmacon.* He was unmercifully cruel to a lean carcass, not allowing it sufficient meat or sleep. During the winter months, and some part of the rest, he rose always before it was light, never being without a tinder-box and other proper utensils for that purpose. I have frequently known him, after his first sleep, rise, light, and after burning out his candle, return to bed before day."

His distinguished friend, Archbishop Tillotson, is not a whit behind Abraham Hill in his commendation of our divine:

"Of all the men I ever had the happiness to know, he was the freest from offending in word, coming as near as is possible for human frailty to do, to the perfect idea of St. James, his *perfect* man."

The names of the two friends are thus beautifully united by Thomson:

"And for the strength and elegance of Truth,
A Barrow and a Tillotson are thine!"—*Apos. to Brit.*

"It is one of the regrets of his executor, Hill, that he could hear of no enemy and calumny from which to vindicate him. . . . It made little matter where he dwelt—for if he had not friends before him he soon could make them, and he always carried good wishes along with him."—Hamilton.

Having thus largely considered the character of this excellent man, it is proper that we should speak more particularly than we have yet done of those great works of his which have ever been ranked among the most remarkable productions of the human mind.

Montucla, in his Histoire des Mathematiques, An. VII., tom. II., p. 88, is full of "admiration" and "enchantment" when he speaks of the fertility of ideas and the multitude of new and curious theorems "de ce *savant* géomètre." The Treatise on the Pope's Supremacy would of itself have placed Barrow in the first class of scholars and controversialists. This he did not live to publish.

"The state of his manuscript, preserved in Trinity College Library, indicates the prodigious pains which he had bestowed upon it, chiefly in the compilation of authorities. As it is, no one can open it at any page without being struck by its amazing research. Yet Barrow was not satisfied with what he had already quoted. Many confirmatory passages were still in his mind, for the insertion of which he had left blank spaces at the time. When on his death-bed, he placed the whole in the hands of Dr. Tillotson, saying, 'I hope it is indifferent perfect, though not altogether as I intended it, if God had granted me longer life.' Had he himself not indicated those omissions, no one could have detected them."—Hamilton.

Archbishop Tillotson observes:

"No argument of moment, nay hardly any consideration properly belonging to it, hath escaped his large and comprehensive mind. He hath said enough to silence the controversy forever, and to deter all wise men, of both sides, from meddling any further with it."

Hamilton remarks: "What the Archbishop has said about its *arguments* is equally true of its *testimonies.*"

"We can imagine nothing whereunto to liken the glorious work of Barrow, but the mighty telescope of Herschel—an instrument which brings up, from the abyss of space, a countless multitude of luminaries, which hid themselves from the search of unassisted vision. Even so does the gigantic labour of Barrow call up from the depths of antiquity a galaxy of witnesses, who pass over our field of view in perfect order and distinctness, and shed a broad and steady illumination over the path of the inquirer."—*British Critic.*

"Barrow, not so extensively learned as Taylor, who had read rather too much, but inferior, perhaps, even in that respect to hardly any one else, and above him in closeness and strength of reasoning, combated against Rome in many of his sermons, and especially in a long treatise on papal supremacy. . . . The sermons of Barrow display a strength of mind, a comprehensiveness and fertility, which have rarely been equalled. No better proof can be given than his eight sermons on the government of the tongue; copious and exhaustive, without tautology or superfluous declamation, they are in moral preaching what the best parts of Aristotle are in ethical philosophy, with more of development and more extensive observation. . . . His quotations from ancient philosophers, though not so numerous as in Taylor, are equally uncongenial to our ears. In his style, notwithstanding its richness and occasional vivacity, we may censure a redundancy and excess of apposition: his language is more antiquated and formal than that of his age; and he abounds too much in uncommon words of Latin derivation, frequently such as appear to have no authority but his own. His Latin verse is forcible and full of mind, but not sufficiently redolent of antiquity."—Hallam.

Chas. II. used to call Barrow an

"Unfair preacher, because he exhausted every topic, and left no room for any thing new to be said by any one who came after him."

Similar to this is the criticism of Le Clerc:

"Les sermons de cet Auteur sont plutôt des Traités, ou les Dissertationes exactes, que de simples Harangues pour plaire à la multitude."—*Bib. Universelle*, tome iii. p. 325.

Dr. Pope, his intimate friend, had anticipated this critique.

"He thought he had not said enough, if he omitted any thing that belonged to the subject of his discourse; so that his sermons seemed rather complete treatises, than orations designed to be spoke in an hour."

Coleridge complains that

"Barrow often debased his language merely to evidence his loyalty. It was, indeed, no easy task for a man of so much genius, and such a precise mathematical mode of thinking, to adopt, even for a moment, the slang of L'Estrange and Tom Brown; but he succeeded in doing so sometimes. With the exception of such arts, Barrow must be considered as closing the first great period of the English language. Dryden began the second."

We must not forget the commendation of the Lectiones Opticæ, conveyed in a letter of James Gregory, the Scottish Mathematician, to John Collins. Several years after publication, Barrow had heard of only two men who had given them a careful perusal,—Slusius of Liege, and James Gregory; the latter thus writes:

"Mr. Barrow in his opticks sheweth himself a most subtile geometer, so that I think him superior to any that ever I looked upon. I long exceedingly to see his *Geometrical Lectures*, especially because I have some notions upon that subject by mee. I entreat you to send them to mee presently, as they come from the presse, for I esteem the author more than yee can imagine."

The author informs us that the publication of these Lectures was urged by his pupil, the afterwards illustrious Isaac Newton. "D. ISAACUS NEWTON, COLLEGA NOSTER, PEREGREGIÆ VIR INDOLIS AC INSIGNIS PERITIÆ," had revised the text, and not only suggested some corrections, but supplied some important additions from his own store.

His executor gives us an instance of the ardour with which he prosecuted a study once begun; he found written at the end of his copy of Apollonius—"April 14–Mai 16, *Intra hæc temporis intervalla peractum hoc opus.*"

> "The school of Hooker, Chillingworth, Mede, and Barrow, is the school of acute perception and close reasoning. Yet Barrow was perhaps the most able of the four writers just named; not only in the systematic division, and masterly elucidation of the various subjects of which he treats, but in the copiousness of his ideas and of his language. There is a power and prodigality of expression in many of Barrow's discourses, as if the writer were conscious of the inefficiency of his vernacular tongue to convey precisely the views and bearings of his thesis. His sermon on the *Atonement* is one of the most astonishing instances, which present themselves to my memory, of an eloquence as powerful and persuasive as the ideas are original and sublime."—DR. DIBDIN.

Bishop Heber, speaking of Taylor, Hooker, and Barrow, thus distinguishes them:

> "Of such a triumvirate, who shall settle the pre-eminence? The first awes most, the second convinces most, the third delights and persuades most. . . . To Barrow, the praise must be assigned of the closest and clearest views, and of a taste the most controlled and chastened."

The Rev. E. Bickersteth adds,

> "Hooker was more correct in doctrine, Barrow most full in practical instruction, and Taylor most rich in devotional composition. . . . The powers of Barrow's mind were of the highest order; and in his sermons on the passion of Christ, and on his incarnation, we have very able statements of the fundamental truths of the gospel; and his treatise on the Pope's Supremacy has been said to be the most valuable on that topic in the English language. In his sermons on Faith there are some magnificent passages; but there are others in which we cannot concur, though he distinctly acknowledges it to be a fruit of the Spirit. . . . His Sermons on Industry are admirable as comprehending a very valuable mass of weighty and important motives for industry in general, and in our callings as Christians, scholars, and gentlemen. It is a book which may be read through more than once with much advantage; almost every topic relating to the subject seems discussed, and almost every text quoted, but we see not evangelical motives fully developed. . . . In such a sermon as his on the Passion, we are glad to sit at his feet and learn the very best lessons."

Robt. Hall, in his Review of Gisborne's Sermons, refers to the

> "Extraordinary merits of Barrow, who has cultivated Christian morals with so universal an applause of the English public. We admire, as much as it is possible for our readers to admire, the rich invention, the masculine sense, the exuberantly copious, yet precise and energetic diction, which distinguish Barrow, who, by a rare felicity of genius, united in himself the most distinguishing qualities of the mathematician and the orator. We are astonished at perceiving in the same person, and in the same composition, the close logic of Aristotle, combined with the amplifying powers of Plato."

We find an admirable notice of Barrow in Dugald Stewart's Prelim. Diss. to the Encycl. Britannica:

> "Among the divines who appeared at this era, it is impossible to pass over in silence the name of Barrow, whose theological works, (adorned throughout by classical erudition, and by a vigorous, though unpolished, eloquence,) exhibit, in every page, marks of the same inventive genius which in mathematics has secured to him a rank second alone to that of Newton. As a writer, he is equally distinguished by the redundancy of his matter, and by the pregnant brevity of his expression; but what more peculiarly characterizes his manner, is a certain air of powerful and of conscious facility in the execution of whatever he undertakes. Whether the subject be mathematical, metaphysical, or theological, he always seems to bring to it a mind which feels itself superior to the occasion; and which in contending with the greatest difficulties, 'puts forth but half its strength.'"

Professor Playfair lauds our author's

> "Lectures on Optics, delivered at Cambridge in 1668, which treated of all the more difficult questions which had occurred in that state of the science, with the acuteness and depth which are found in all the writings of that geometer."
>
> "No man that reads Dr. Barrow on any subject which he has handled, need rack his invention for topics upon which to speak, or for arguments to make these topics good."—DR. WOTTON.
>
> "He pushes his inquiries to the very verge or confines of which they are capable of being pushed; and his works afford a sort of logical Encyclopedia. He had the clearest head with which mathematics ever endowed an individual, and one of the purest and most unsophisticated hearts that ever beat."
>
> "Barrow's Sermons are too well known to require description. For profundity of thought and fertility of invention, for bold and majestic language, for peculiar beauty and propriety of description, for great strength of argument, and ingenious and sprightly expression, they are perhaps unrivalled in the English language, or in any other."
>
> "Dr. Barrow's Sermons are master-pieces of the kind."—LOCKE.

Bishop Warburton remarked that "in reading Barrow, he was obliged to think." The great Earl of Chatham, when in early life qualifying himself for public speaking, read Barrow's Sermons again and again, till he could recite many of them *memoriter*. He recommended his son, the younger Pitt, to study them frequently and deeply. It was probably the example of these great men which caused the late Daniel Webster, one of the most prominent of American statesmen, to be so frequent a reader of these extraordinary specimens of reasoning, eloquence, profundity, and perspicuity; combining the keenness of the Damascus blade with the weight of the Highland claymore.

We do not wonder that infidelity was put to rout, and the enemy abashed by the public exposure of the worthlessness of the armour wherein he trusted.

> "In Barrow we shall remark the deliberate species of eloquence existing in the highest force. . . . If we look for a manly and fervid eloquence, for a mighty and sustained power, kept under control by the severest logic, for a peculiar quality of mastery and vigour to which all tasks appear equally easy, we may point with pride to the writings of Barrow. He is an admirable specimen of a class of men who fortunately for the political, the literary, and the theological glory of England, have adorned her two great seats of learning, Oxford and Cambridge, at almost every period of her history. Possessed of vast, solid, and diversified learning, with practice and experience in the affairs of real life corrected and rendered philosophical by retirement and meditation, with the intense and concentrated industry of the monk, guided by the sense of utility of the man of the world, these vigorous scholars seem peculiarly adapted by Providence to become firm and majestic pillars of such an ecclesiastical establishment as the Church of England. 'Blessed is she'—we may venture to apply the words of Scripture—'for she has her quiver full of them.'"—*Prof. Shaw's Outlines of English Literature.*
>
> "He once uttered a most memorable observation, which characterizes both the intellectual and moral constitution of his mind—would that it could be engraven on the mind of every youth, as his guide through life—'A STRAIGHT LINE IS THE SHORTEST IN MORALS AS WELL AS IN GEOMETRY.'"—*Cleveland's Comp. of Eng. Lit.*

In an article in the Quarterly Review, vol. xxix., on Pulpit Eloquence, we have a very satisfactory explanation of the *exhaustive* character of Barrow's Sermons, which was referred to by Chas. II. when he called him an "unfair preacher."

> "At the Restoration, men's minds were weary of religious, as well as civil, turbulence; the country had been so long distracted by the multiplicity of sects, all equally fierce and intolerant, that repose was the prevailing wish of almost all parties. There was wanted, therefore, a writer, who, as it were, once for all, should search every question to the bottom with laborious impartiality; who should lay it in all its possible bearings before the understanding; who should not merely confute every error, but trace it to its origin, and detect its secret operation on the mind; who should, in short, exhaust as it were, theology. Such a preacher was Barrow. Endowed with an acuteness which could penetrate every subject, with a nicety and precision of definition more nearly approaching than any other modern, except perhaps Bacon, to Aristotle; with a copiousness and variety of language, which enabled him to convey to the mind with the utmost perspicuity the most minute differences; Barrow added to all this some of the yet unextinguished warmth which had animated his predecessors, and is occasionally glowing, vehement, impassioned."

The following eloquent eulogium on our author is from the same able periodical:

> "Never may the English student of theology be weary of the study of Barrow! The greatest man of our church—the express image of her doctrines and spirit—the model, (we do not hesitate to say it,) without a fault—a perfect master of the art of reasoning, yet aware of the limits to which reason should be confined, now wielding it with the authority of an angel, and now again stooping it before the deep things of God with the humility of a child—alike removed from the Puritan of his own generation, and the Rationalist of the generation which succeeded him—no precisian, no latitudinarian: full of faith, yet free from superstition, a steadfast believer in a particular Providence, in the efficacy of human prayers, in the active influence of God's Spirit, but without one touch of the visionary:—Conscious of the deep corruption of our nature, though still thinking he could discover in it some traces of God's image in ruins, and under a lively sense of the consequences of this corruption, casting himself altogether upon God's mercy through the sufferings of a Saviour for the consummation of 'that day which he desired with a strong desire to attain unto, when, his mind purged, and his eye clear, he should be permitted to behold and understand without the labour and intervention of slow and successive thought, not this our system alone, but more and more excellent things than this.'"

We have devoted more space than we intended to the works of this great man. But which of our readers will blame us? Exalted as is our theme, it stands not upon its own merits alone. Great as is the name of Barrow, it is as but one of the lesser genii who announces the coming of one far mightier, before whom all subordinate powers bow in lowly reverence. Barrow was the most conspicuous star that had arisen in that twilight dawning which preceded the full burst of a new day of scientific truth; but as the brightest star must pale before the glory of the sun when he "goeth forth in his strength," so must the fame of Barrow give place to the mighty name of NEWTON.

In imagination we are carried some two centuries back, and in the classical halls of Trinity College we behold, in studious converse, a tutor who softens the austerity of instruction with the benignity of parental interest, and a pale-faced youth, whose ductile mind gladly receives those seeds of knowledge, which, by the richness of its soil, it shall shortly reproduce, augmented a hundred fold. Yes! here is the "Isaac Newton of our college," as Barrow affectionately styles him;—"peregregiæ vir indolis ac insignis peritiæ."

Thou hast read him well, philosopher! Thy master is before thee in that modest tyro, who now drinks in every accent of thy words of wisdom. Thy place shall be given to one greater than thou; yet shalt thou be highly exalted in the noble office of making known to a perishing world the glad tidings of eternal life, through the proclamation of the everlasting gospel. The scholar assumed the mathematical chair, when his master, who had resigned it in his favour, ascended the pulpit. Between such men, the idea of rivalry is out of place. They laboured for one end, they advanced the same cause, though in different departments of the Master's vineyard.

The distinguished tutor and his illustrious pupil, Isaac Newton and Isaac Barrow, the philosopher-divine and the divine-philosopher, the one from the scientific chair, and the other from the sacred desk, served their generation as chosen expositors of the ways of Providence and the revelation of His word; and their recorded teachings shall, to remotest times and as yet unpeopled regions, declare the "wonderful works of God!"

Barrow, James. A Poem on the Peace between Great Britain and France, Lon., 1802, 4to.

Barrow, John. Visitation Sermon, 1683, 4to.

Barrow, John. New Medicinal Dictionary, containing an Explanation of all the Terms used in Physic, &c., Lon., 1749, 8vo. New Essay of the Practice of Physic, Lon., 1767.

Barrow, John. Navigatio Britannica, or a complete System of Navigation in all its Branches, Lon., 1750, 4to.

"In this performance, the author, from a few self-evident principles, and in a methodical and perspicuous manner, leads the learner, as it were, by the hand, thro' a gradual ascent, till he becomes a complete master both of the theory and practice of the whole art."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

A New and Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, Lon., 1753, folio. A Supplement, 1755, fol. A Collection of Authentic, Useful, and Entertaining Voyages and Discoveries, digested in a Chronological Series, 1675, 3 vols. 12mo.; the first edit. of this was pub. anonymously in 1756, and was entitled A Chronological Abridgement, or History of Discoveries made by Europeans in different parts of the World. The 2d edit. was much enlarged, and succeeded so well that Targe pub. a translation in French, in the next year, at Paris, in 12 vols.

Barrow, Sir John, 1764–1848, distinguished himself by his scientific acquirements and his valuable accounts of Travels and Voyages. As private secretary to Sir George Staunton, who accompanied the Earl of Macartney in his expedition to China, and as undersecretary to the Admiralty, he enjoyed peculiar advantages for personal observation and access to the recorded experience of others. Parry and Franklin have been much indebted to the suggestions of Sir John Barrow, and most of the scientific expeditions that have been undertaken by England for the last twenty years have been referred to Sir John for approval. His work on Cochin China has been translated (!) into French by Malte Brun. De Guignes wrote a treatise on one of his works, entitled Observations sur les voyages de Barrow à la Chine. See Georgian Era. A work on Mathematical Drawing Instruments, Lon., 1790. Account of Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa in the years 1797 and 1798, Lon., 4to, 2 vols., 1801–04; 2d ed., 1806.

"Very few writers of travels have possessed such a variety and extent of information, both political and scientific, as Mr. Barrow; hence these volumes are acceptable and instructive to all classes of readers, and have attained a celebrity not greater than they deserve."—Stevenson.

Travels in China, 4to, Lon. 1804; 2d edit., 1806.

"The most valuable and interesting account of the Chinese nation that has been yet laid before the public."—*Edinburgh Review.*

A Voyage to Cochin China in the years 1792 and 1793: to which is annexed an Account of a Journey made in the years 1801 and 1802 to the residence of the Chief of the Booshuana Nation, 4to, Lon., 1806.

"Perhaps the most valuable of all Mr. Barrow's travels, as it relates to a country not previously known, except by the account of the missionaries. . . . In 1809, a pretended French translation by Malte Brun appeared, in which the text of Barrow was completely perverted and corrupted."—Lowndes.

Some Account of the Public Life, and a Selection from the unpublished Writings, of the Earl of Macartney, &c., 2 vols. 4to, Lon, 1807. This work should accompany Sir George Staunton's account of his Lordship's embassy to China.

"The short sketch relating to Russia contains more information than is to be met with in many 4to volumes."—*Quarterly Review.*

Chronological History of Voyages into the Polar Regions, &c., 8vo, Lon., 1818.

"His most elaborate work is An Historical Account of Voyages into the Arctic Regions, for which his situation as under-secretary to the Admiralty and his own extensive geographical information well fitted him."—*Georgian Era.*

Life of Lord Howe, Admiral of the British Fleet, chiefly compiled from Original and unpublished Documents, 8vo, 1838.

"An admirable piece of biography, which should be perused by every Englishman glowing with the love of his country, and be placed in the hands of every youth destined for the naval profession. There had previously been no even tolerable life of this great hero of the glorious first of June. The new materials at the disposal of Sir John Barrow, consisted of Earl Howe's journal, during all the time his flag was up—upwards of four hundred letters in his own hand-writing, and many addressed to him by royal and official persons, as well as by his private friends; and, as may be supposed, the author's station and long experience as Secretary of the Admiralty have opened for him all our Government depositories, and qualified him to make an excellent use of whatever these or other sources afforded him."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

"We conceive that this work is calculated, in many respects, to do more good as a manual in the hands of our rising young officers, than even Southey's Life of Nelson."—*Edinburgh Review.*

Life of Lord Anson, Admiral of the British Fleet, including an Outline of his Voyage Round the World, compiled from Official Documents and the Family Papers, 8vo, Lon., 1839.

"That Anson's Life and memorable Voyages should be illustrated by one who has superintended the equipment and progress of so many similar undertakings, is every way fitting; and we therefore congratulate the public on this acceptable publication. We have often looked anxiously for a life of Anson; particularly as we know that amongst officers of the navy, this blank in their professional literature was much lamented. It is a piece of good fortune both to the service and the country, that the task has fallen into the hands of one so pre-eminently competent as well by his position as by his scientific knowledge and literary talents."—*Edinburgh Review.*

Dibdin in the Library Companion remarks, referring to Anson, "considering what he saw, and what he accomplished, it is to be regretted that we are not in possession of a more perfect record of his achievements."

This work is exactly what was required.

"The Appendix (64 pages) on the present state of the navies of Great Britain, France, Russia, America, &c., and on the manning and health of the navy, is a very important document, and will be read with immediate and infinite interest."—*Literary Gazette.*

The Life, Voyages, and Exploits of Admiral Sir Francis Drake, Knt., p. 400; 2d edit. abridged, p. 200. Reprinted in Murray's Colonial Library. Autobiographical Memoir. Memoirs of Naval Worthies. Mutiny of the Bounty. Sketches of the Royal Society and its Club.

Autobiography of Sir John Barrow, Bart., late of the Admiralty, 8vo, 1847.

"Sir John Barrow undertakes his task in a manner which must set every reader at ease. Possessing—not idly boasting—a *mens sana in corpore sano*—bearing testimony, throughout his narrative, to the honourable and healthy influences of work, and to the certainty with which energy and self-improvement will advance the fortunes of one lowly born—we have rarely looked into a record of eighty years which chronicles so much of prosperity and happiness. Nor can we forget that Sir John Barrow's public career lay in the most interesting and varied hemisphere of the official world. In short, here is another pleasant English book to be added to the Englishman's library."—*Athenæum.*

Barrow, John, Jr., son of the preceding. Excursions in the North of Europe, &c., 8vo, Lon., 1835.

"If the work were less meritorious than it is, we should still have applauded the spirit of the undertaking; but, in fact, the execution is fully equal to the purpose, and we have seldom read a more amusing narrative. Nothing is barren to this inquisitive and candid traveller."—*Quarterly Review.*

Visit to Iceland, by way of Tronyem, in the summer of 1834, Lon., 8vo, 1835.

"We found Mr. Barrow's former journal (Excursion to the North of Europe) so pleasant, and, compared with the writings of travellers on the beaten high road of the Continent, so fresh, that we were glad to receive his Visit to Iceland, and think it quite as interesting, and fully as unaffected in style as its predecessor. The book is, on the whole, a manly and pleasant one, and we hope Mr. Barrow will not give up his summer rambles."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Tour round Ireland in the Autumn of 1835, Lon., 8vo, 1836. Tour in Austrian Lombardy, Bavaria, &c., p. 8vo, 1840. Memoir of his Father, Sir John Barrow.

"Mr. Barrow's volume is shrewd and lively: his eyes are sharp, and what he sees he never fails to place in a clear and entertaining manner before us."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

Barrow, John H., d. 1858. 1. Mirror of Parliament. 2. Emir Maleck, and other works. For many years connected with the London press.

Barrow, S. Religious School-Books, Lon., 1812, '13.

Barrow, William, b. about 1754, d. 1836, studied at Queen's College, Oxford. He delivered the Bampton Lectures for 1799; when published in a volume, they met with a rapid sale. An Essay on Education, 12mo, Lon., 1802. Two large editions were sold in a few years. Sermons pub. at various dates. After retiring from the duties of a school, of which he had charge for 17 years,

"He divided his time between his books, to which he always retained a strong attachment, and the conversation and society of his friends, to whom his visits were always acceptable; not declining, however, to give gratuitous assistance to his clerical friends in the duties of his profession, or to preach occasional sermons, of which many were published at the request of the audiences to which they were respectively addressed."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

The Familiar Sermons on several of the Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion, (Lon., 1818,) were pub. with the avowed design of presenting the junior clergy with models of pulpit composition.

Barrowes, or **Barrowe, Henry,** a Brownist, was executed at Tyburn with John Greenwood, April 6, 1592, being found guilty under an indictment (statute 23 Eliz.) "for writing and publishing sundry seditious books and pamphlets tending to the slander of the queen and government." See Brook's Lives of the Puritans. He wrote 1. A Brief Discoverie of the False Church; as is the Mother such the Daughter is, Lon., 1590, 4to; containing 263 pages. Reprinted in 1707. 2. Platform, which may serve as a Preparative to drive away Prelatism, 1593, 8vo. A copy of this rare work is in the British Museum.

Barrs, George. Sketch rel. to Church of Rowley Regis, 1813.

Barry, Lord Yelverton. Speech in House of Lords on Union between Gr. Britain and Ireland, 1800.

Barry, Earl Farnham. Exam. of a Speech by Lord Minto, &c., 1800.

Barry, Sir David, M.D., 1780–1835. Researches on the Influence exercised by Atmospheric Pressure upon the Progression of the Blood in the Veins, upon the function called Absorption, and upon the Prevention and Cure of the symptoms caused by the Bites of Rabid or Venomous Animals, Lon., 1826.

"Without admitting all the inferences drawn by Dr. Barry upon this subject, the work must be allowed to be very important, and to display great ability on the part of the author. It excited considerable interest both at home and abroad."

Barry, Edward, M.D., D.D., b. about 1759, d. 1822, studied at the University of St. Andrews. He pub. a number of works on medicine, law, divinity, and politics, Lon., 1783–1809.

Barry, Sir Edward, M.D., d. 1776, studied at Leyden, under Boerhaave. Treatise on Consumption of the Lungs, Dub., 1726; Lon., 1727, 8vo. On Digestions, Discharges, &c., Lon., 1759. Con. to Ed. Med. Ess., 1732–44. On the Wines of the Ancients, &c., Lon., 1775.

"The substance of this work will be found in Dr. Alex. Henderson's History of Wines."—Lowndes.

But Mr. Lowndes should have stated that Dr. Barry's was a prior publication. Henderson's History was pub. in 1824.

Barry, Garret. Discourse of Military Discipline devided into three Boockes, Bruxelles, 1634, sm. fol.

"This singular and extremely curious work is not noticed by Grose in his history of the English Army."—Lowndes.

Barry, George, 1747–1804, was minister of the parish of Shapinshay. He was a contributor to Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, Edin., 1792–99, 8vo. He devoted several years to collecting materials for a civil and natural history of the 67 Islands of Orkney, and in 1805 pub. The History of the Orkney Islands, &c., Edin. and Lon., 4to.

"No inconsiderable interest is certainly imparted to the contents of this volume, by the remoteness of the Orkneys, the little intercourse which they hold with the central parts of the empire, the incidents of a foreign population, their long connection with another state, their subsequent incorporation with the crown of Scotland, and the differences of their manners, laws, and usages."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Barry, Girald, usually called **Giraldus Cambrensis,** or **Girald of Wales,** was born about 1146, and is supposed to have died about the year 1223. His father, William de Barri, was a powerful Norman baron, his mother was a descendant of the princes of South Wales. His education was completed at the University of Paris, where he studied for three years, and proved his natural genius and assiduity in study by his famous lectures on rhetoric and polite literature. Returning to England in 1172, he entered into holy orders, and obtained several benefices in England and Wales. Upon the death of his uncle, David Fitz-Gerald, Bishop of St. David's, who had directed his early studies, the chapter made choice of Giraldus as his successor; but the opposition of King Henry II. prevented this promotion. Hereupon Giraldus, in 1176, returned to Paris, and renewed his studies in theology, and in the civil and canon law, paying especial attention to the decretals, or papal constitutions. In 1180 he again visited England, and in 1185, whilst acting as secretary and privy counsellor to Prince (afterwards King) John, who was at this time in Ireland, he commenced collecting the materials for his Topographia Hiberniæ, which he completed in 1187. In this year he read this work, the three books, on three successive days, before a public audience at Oxford. Knowing that men are accessible in other ways than through love of letters, he gave sumptuous entertainments one day to the poor of the town, the second day to the doctors and scholars of celebrity, and the third day to the scholars of lower rank, the soldiers, townsmen, and burgesses.

Giraldus is not at all too modest to inform us of his uniform success as a disputant, and of the marvellous effects of his eloquence. So great he assures us was the latter, that those who were ignorant of the Latin or French, in which he addressed them, were still moved to tears by his orations!

In 1198 Peter de Leia, preferred by the choice of Henry II. to the bishopric of St. David's, in place of Giraldus, was removed by death, and again Giraldus was elected, but the Archbishop of Canterbury refused to accept the nomination. The chapter again elected him, and Giraldus visited Rome to plead on their behalf. The pope decided against the bishop-elect in 1203, and Geoffrey de Henlawe was elected Bishop of St. David's. Thus disappointed, he renounced all ambitious hopes, and devoted himself to literary composition. When overtures were made to him in 1215 to accept of the again vacant see of St. David's, he judged it best under the circumstances of the case to decline all advances. He finished two of his most important works, De Principis Instructione, and the Speculum Ecclesiæ, in 1210, in which year he also revised a second edition of the dialogues of the church of St. David's. Tanner quotes a document which states that in 1223 the church of Chesterton in Oxfordshire was vacant "by the death of Master G. de Barri," from which we presume this to have been the date of his death. Giraldus was undoubtedly one of the brightest ornaments of his age.

"Noble in his birth, and comely in his person; mild in his manners, and affable in his conversation; zealous, active, and undaunted in maintaining the rights and dignities of his church: moral in his character, and orthodox in his principles; charitable and disinterested, though ambitious; learned, though superstitious: such was Giraldus. And, in whatever point of view we examine the character of this extraordinary man, whether as a scholar, a patriot, or a divine, we may justly consider him as one of the brightest luminaries that adorned the annals of the twelfth century."

So writes Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who, in 1806, pub. in two splendid quarto volumes, the Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales, A. D. 1188, by Giraldus de Barri; translated into English, and illustrated with views, annotations, and a life of Giraldus.

Giraldus was a voluminous author: his own list consists of

1. The Chronography and Cosmography in Latin hexameters and pentameters. Not known to be in existence. 2. The Topographia Hiberniæ, in 3 books, printed Francfort, 1602, and in Holinshed. 3. The Expugnatio Hiberniæ, sive Historia Vaticinalis; an Account of the Norman Conquest of Ireland, being a sequel to the preceding work.

"The many invectives contained in it against Ireland, and the natives of it, the fables with which it abounded, and the gross errors through the whole, alarmed many of the Irish, and set their pens a-going."

Archbishop Usher's opinion is highly favourable:

"Virum Antiquitatum, non Hiberniæ solum suæ, sed aliarum etiam gentium scientissimum."

4. Legends of Saints. Some of these lives have been printed in Wharton's Anglia Sacra. 5. The Life of Geoffrey, Archbishop of York. Printed by Wharton. Compiled in 1193. 6. Symbolum Electorum. Not printed. 7. Liber Invectionum. 8. Speculum duorum commonitorum et consolatorium. Both of these books are supposed to be lost. 9. Gemma Ecclesiastica. 10. The Itinerary of Cambria. 11. The Topographia Cambriæ, in 2 books. The 1st only was printed in the earliest editions. The 2d was first printed in the Anglia Sacra. 12. De Fidei Fructu fidelique Defectu; which is lost. 13. De Principis Instructione. 14. De Gestis Giraldi Laboriosis. 15. De Jure et Statu Menevensis ecclesiæ.

The above (from Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.) complete Giraldus's own list; but the *Speculum Ecclesiæ*, one of his latest and most remarkable productions, must be added.

Barry, J. M., M.D. The Cow-Pox, Cork, 1800.

Barry, James, Lord of Santry, 1598–1673. The Case of Tenures, &c., Dubl., 1637, fol.; repr. 1725, 12mo.

Barry, James, 1741–1806, a distinguished painter, b. at Cork. He pub. a number of profess. works, 1775–98, which were collected and pub. in 2 vols. 4to, 1809, Lon.; Life prefixed. In early life Barry was enabled to study his art in Italy, through the bounty of that ornament to human nature, Edmund Burke. See Barry's Letters to Burke, in the "Correspondence" of the latter.

Barry, M. J., and **W. Keogh.** A Treatise on the Practice of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland, Dubl., 1841, 8vo.

"It is the condensation of the works of Daniell, Mitford, Story, Harrison, and Hare upon the subject of Equity Pleading and Practice adapted to the Irish Equity Rules and Decisions. The authors have written their work with a constant reference to the best authorities; and it will be consulted with advantage by every Equity lawyer."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Barry, Thos. Monsipi Indians, 1797–1800.

Barry, Thos. de, a Scottish poet, flourished about 1390. He was a canon of Glasgow, and the first provost of Bothwell. He was the author of a Latin poem in honour of the battle of Otterbourne. See Extracts in Fordun's Scoti-Chronicon, by Bower, lib. xiv. cap. 54.

"Of the leonine kind, and sufficiently barbarous."—Dr. Irving.

Barston, John. Safeguarde of Societie, Lon., 1576.

Bartell, Ed., Jr. Town of Cromer, 1800. Hints, 1804.

Barter, Charles. Sermon, 1806.

Barthlet, J. Pedegrewe of Pop. Heretiques, Lon., 1566.

Bartholomæus, Bishop of Exeter, d. about 1187, is honourably mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis as one of the great luminaries of his country. His best-known work is a Penitential: a compilation from similar works, and the canons and constitutions of the Church. Among his other works were Dialogues against the Jews, (in MS. in the Bodleian Library,) and, according to Leland, a treatise De Prædestinatione et Libero Arbitrio. Bale and Pits ascribe several other works to this author. See Bale, Pits, and Biog. Brit. Lit.

Bartholomæus Anglicus, or **Glanvil,** flourished about 1360. He was of the family of the Earls of Suffolk, and by profession a Franciscan monk. He pursued his studies at Oxford, Paris, and Rome, paying especial attention to the writings of Aristotle, Plato, and Pliny. The result of his learned investigations (besides articles of less note) was his celebrated work in Latin, De Proprietatibus Rerum, which is composed of 19 dissertations, upon the Supreme Being, angels, devils, the soul, the body, animals, &c. In some copies there is an additional book not of his composition. Glanvil was largely indebted to the Speculum Naturale of Beauvais. This work was very popular, and translations were made into the English, French, Dutch, and Spanish languages. For an account of the various editions and for other works of this author, see Bale, Tanner, Brunet, Watt, Lowndes, &c. John Trevisa's translation into English is the most splendid production of the press of Wynkyn de Worde, (*sine anno.*) A copy was sold at the White Knight's sale (1778) for £53 11*s.*; Alchorne, (158,) imperfect, £13 13*s.*; Roxburghe, (1569,) two leaves wanting, £70 7*s.* The next edition was printed in 1535, fol., and the 3d and last ed. in 1582, fol.

Bartholomew, Mrs. Annie E., b. at Sodon, Norfolk, Eng., during the early part of the present century. The Songs of Azrael: a vol. of Poems. The Ring, or the Farmer's Daughter; a Play, 1829. It's Only My Aunt; a Farce, 1849.

Bartholomew, John. Fall of the French Monarchy, 1794.

Bartholomew, Wm. Sermon on Proclaiming King Charles II., Luke xi. 21, 22, 1660, 4to.

Bartlet, Richard. Serm., John xii. 13, Lon., 1655.

Bartlet, Wm. Congregational Way, Lon., 1647.

Bartlet, Wm. Sermons, 1714–18.

Bartlet, William S., A.M., b. 1809, at Newburyport, Mass., Rector of St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, Mass. The Frontier Missionary: a Memoir of the Life of the Rev. Jacob Bailey, A.M., forming the 2d vol. of the collections of the Prot. Epis. Hist. Soc., Bost., 1853, 8vo. Highly commended in the Chris. Exam., N. Amer. Rev., &c.

Bartlett, Benj., 1714–1787, a writer on numismatics and topography. The Episcopal Coins of Durham and the Monastic Coins of Reading, minted during the Reigns of Edward I., II., and III., appropriated to their respective owners; Archæol., v. 335, 1779. On the Episcopal Coins of Durham, Newcastle, 1817: 105 copies printed. Episcopal Coins of Durham and Monastic Coins of Reading; Darlington. Manduessedum Romanorum, [Manchester,] Lon., 1791. This is the first portion of the continuation of the Biblioth. Topog. Brit. Mr. Bartlett formed a valuable collection of coins, &c.

Bartlett, David W., b. 1828. What I Saw in London. Life of Lady Jane Grey. Life of Frank Pierce. Pen-Portraits of Modern Agitators, &c.

Bartlett, Elisha, M.D., 1805–1855, b. Smithfield, R.I.; grad. Med. Dept. Brown Univ., 1826; Prof. in Dartmouth Coll., 1839; Transylvania Univ., Ky., 1841; Univ. Md., 1844, and again at Trans. Univ., 1846; Louisville in 1849; in Univ. of New York, 1850; and in 1851 in the N.Y. Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, which position he held until his death. 1. Inquiry into the Certainty of Medicines. 2. Philosophy of Medicines, 8vo. 3. Fevers of the U.S., 8vo; other medical works. 4. A vol. of Poems entitled Simple Settings in Verse for Portraits and Pictures from Mr. Dickens's Gallery, 1855.

Bartlett, J. Diseases of Horses, &c., Lon., 1754, '58, '64.

Bartlett, John. A Collection of Familiar Quotations, Cambridge, Mass., 1855; 3d ed., with Supp., 1858, 12mo.

Bartlett, John Russell, b. Oct. 23, 1805, at Providence, R.I., a merchant; from 1850–53, Commissioner on the part of the U.S. for running the Mexican boundary-line. Progress of Ethnology: an Account of Recent Archæological, Philological, and Geographical Researches tending to elucidate the Physical History of Man, N.Y., 1847, 8vo. Reminiscences of Albert Gallatin, N.Y., 1849. Dictionary of Americanisms: a Glossary of Words and Phrases usually regarded as peculiar to the United States, N.Y., 1848, 8vo, pp. 412; new ed., 1858. Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission in the Years 1850, '51, '52, '53, N.Y., 1854, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This work of Mr. Bartlett is replete with interest from the *manner* in which he has jotted down his observations. The style is simple and unpretending, and all the more graphic and attractive on that account. The incidents—many exciting, some amusing, others humorous, and all entertaining—evidently were recorded while they were fresh in the mind of the author; and in the same fresh way they will reach the mind of the reader."—*N.Y. Knickerbocker*, July, 1854.

Official Despatches and Correspondence connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission,—Senate Document No. 119, 31st Congress, 1st Session.

Bartlett, Joseph, 1763–1827, grad. at Harvard, 1782. In 1799 he delivered a poem on Physiognomy before the Phi Beta Kappa Soc. of Harvard. An ed. of his poems was pub. at Boston, 1823, and dedicated to John Quincy Adams; appended to which were a number of Aphorisms on Men, Manners, Principles, and Things.

Bartlett, Josiah, M.D., 1759–1820, b. in Charlestown, Mass. Progress of Medical Science in Mass., 1810. History of Charlestown, 1814. Address to Free Masons, 1797. Oration on Death of Dr. John Warren, 1815.

Bartlett, William Henry, 1809–1854, a native of Kentish Town, the most eminent pupil educated by John Britton, the architectural antiquary, travelled extensively through Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and gave many graphic illustrations of the results of his investigations. In addition to nearly one thousand miscellaneous plates engraved from his drawings made in Switzerland, Scotland, &c., he pub. the following volumes. 1. American Scenery, Lon., 1840, 2 vols. 4to: literary department by N. P. Willis. 2. Beauties of the Bosphorus, 1840, 4to: descriptions by Miss Pardoe. 3. Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland, 1842, 2 vols. 4to: the literary portion by N. P. Willis. 4. Walks in and about Jerusalem, 1845, r. 8vo; 4th ed., 1852, r. 8vo. 5. Topography of Jerusalem, 1845. 6. Forty Days in the Desert: Cairo to Mount Sinai, 1848, r. 8vo; 5th ed., 1853, r. 8vo. 7. The Nile Boat; or, Glimpses of the Land of Egypt, 1849, sup. r. 8vo; 2d ed., 1852, sup. r. 8vo. 8. Pictorial Gleanings on the Overland Route, 1850, r. 8vo; 2d ed., 1851, r. 8vo. 9. Scriptural Sites and Scenes, 1851, p. 8vo. 10. Footsteps of our Lord and his Apostles, 1851, r. 8vo; 4th ed., 1856, r. 8vo. 11 Pictures from Sicily, 1852, r. 8vo. 12. The Pilgrim Fathers, 1853, r. 8vo. 13. Jerusalem Revisited, 1854, r. 8vo. See A Brief Memoir of the late William Henry Bartlett, by William Beattie, M.D., author of Switzerland Illustrated, &c., [and the friend and fellow-traveller of Mr. Bartlett,] 1855, sm. 4to, pp. 52. See a review of this volume in Lon. Gent. Mag., Nov. 1855, 511, and a biographical notice of Mr. Bartlett in the same periodical, Feb. 1855, 212. See also Beattie, William, M.D.

Bartlett, Wm. H. C., b. 1804, Lancaster co., Penna. Elementary Treatise on Optics, 1839, 8vo. Treatise on Synthetic Mechanics, in Elements of Nat. Phil.; 2d ed., 1851. Analytical Mechanics; 2d ed., 1854. Treatise on Acoustics and Optics, 1852, 8vo. Treatise on Spherical Astronomy, 1855, 8vo. Contrib. Silliman's Journal, Philosophical Society of Phila., &c.

Bartley, Neh. Conversion of Pasture Lands into Tillage, &c., Lon., 1802, 8vo. Letters on Clothing Wool, 1802, 8vo.

Bartley, O. W Vaccination, Bristol, 1810. A Treatise on Forensic Medicine, Bristol, 1815.

Bartol, Cyrus Augustus, b. 1813, Freeport, Maine; grad. Bowdoin Coll., 1832; at Harvard Divinity School, 1835. 1. Sermons on the Christian Spirit and Life, 12mo. 2. Sermons on the Christian Body and Form, 12mo. 3. Pictures of Europe, 12mo: see Lon. Athenæum, No. 1473, Jan. 19, 1856. 4. West Church and its Ministers. 5. Church and Congregations: a Plea for their Unity, 1858: see N. A. Rev., July, 1858. 6. Grains of Gold: a Selection from his writings. Contrib. to Chris. Exam., N. A. Rev., &c.

Barton. Italian Grammar, Lon., 1719.

Barton, Benjamin Smith, M.D., 1766–1815, an eminent physician, botanist, and philologist, was the son of the Rev. Thomas Barton, an Episcopal minister, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America and in 1753 married at Philadelphia a sister of Mr. David Rittenhouse. The subject of our memoir was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He pursued his studies for some years in New York and Philadelphia; and in 1786 went to Edinburgh, where for about two years he enjoyed the great advantage of hearing the lectures of Professors Walker, Gregory, Black, and Home. He obtained his medical degree at Gottingen. In 1789 he returned to Philadelphia, and in the same year was appointed professor of Natural History and Botany in the College of Philadelphia, and continued to occupy the chair, when, in 1791, the college was incorporated with the University of Pennsylvania. He continued his connection with this institution until his death in 1815. In 1795 he succeeded Dr. Griffith in the chair of Materia Medica; and upon the death of Dr. Rush in 1813, he was appointed his successor in the chair of the practice of Physic, which he held in conjunction with that of Botany and Natural History, during his life. In 1809 he was elected President of the Phila. Medical Society. In 1797 he married a daughter of Edward Penington, Esq., an eminent citizen of Philadelphia, by whom he had one son and a daughter.

Edward Penington was a descendant of the celebrated Isaac Penington of London, whose father was lord mayor in 1642. (See PENINGTON, ISAAC, in this volume.) His family at the present day, (1854,) after the lapse of two centuries, is one of the first in America. From John Penington, Esq., of Philadelphia, (grandson to the father-in-law of Dr. Barton,) well known for his erudition and literary taste, we learn that the subject of our memoir was taught to draw by Major Andre, at the time a prisoner of war in Lancaster. See PENINGTON, JOHN.

Dr. Barton united untiring industry with great natural talents, a warm zeal in scientific investigation, and uncommon attainments in many branches of knowledge. At the age of 16, Barton composed an Essay on the Vices of the Times. Thus early did he assume the position of a teacher!

Observations on some parts of Natural History, to which is prefixed an account of several remarkable vestiges of an ancient date, which have been discovered in different parts of North America. Part I., Lon., 1787, 8vo, Dilly. This was pub., it will be noticed, whilst the author was resident in London. It was not continued. It relates to antiquities, giving an account of the Indian ruins in the Muskingum, with some remarks on the first peopling of America.

> "A prefixed advertisement to this work informs us that it is the production of a very young man, written chiefly as a recreation from the laborious studies of medicine. It is, however, a curious tract: we have here only the first part: the other three, which will complete the work, are to be published in a few months."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Papers relative to certain American Antiquities, Phil., 1796, 4to. Collections for an Essay towards a Materia Medica of the United States, Phila., 1798, 8vo. Fragments of the Natural History of Pennsylvania, Part I, Phila., 1800, fol. Memoir concerning the Fascinating Faculty ascribed to the Rattle Snake, Phila., 1796, 8vo. Printed only for private distribution. Supplement to ditto. Some account of the Siren Lacertina, and other species of the same genus of Amphibious Animals: in a letter to Mr. J. G. Schneider of Saxony. 50 copies printed in 1808. Reprinted 1821. Elements of Botany, Phila., 1803; Lon., 1804, R. 8vo. Contributions to Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., 1793–99; to Nic. Jour., 1805–12. In 1805 he commenced the Med. and Physical Journal, to which he contributed many articles of value. For further information respecting Dr. Barton and his works, see Biog. Sketch by his nephew, W. P. C. Barton, M.D., etc.; Rose's Biog. Dict., and Thacher's Med. Biog.

Barton, Bernard, 1784–1849, often called THE QUAKER POET, was born in the vicinity of London. In 1810 he obtained a clerkship in the Messrs. Alexander's bank at Woodbridge, which situation he held for the rest of his life. At one time he thought of resigning his post and devoting himself entirely to literature; but his friend Charles Lamb interposed a timely remonstrance.

Mr. Barton's first volume of poems was pub. in 1811 He wrote much,—his poems filling eight or nine volumes. His Household Verses, a collection of his fugitive pieces, pub. in 1845, "contain more of his personal feelings than perhaps any previous work of his pen." Mr. Barton was remarkable for great amiability of manners, extensive information, and a refined taste in the arts. Of the English drama his knowledge, as may be supposed, was limited:

> "I am amused with your knowledge of our drama being confined to Shakspeare and Miss Baillie. What a world of fine territory between Land's End and Johnny Groat's have you missed traversing! I could almost envy you to have so much to read. . . Oh, to forget Fielding, Steele, &c., and read 'em *new!*"—*Charles Lamb to B. B.*, Dec. 1822.

Lord Byron thought highly of Barton's poetical talents, but did not hesitate to proffer the same advice which Lamb had given:

> "I think more highly of your poetical talents than it would perhaps gratify you to have expressed; for I believe, from what I observe of your mind, that you are above flattery. To come to the point, you deserve success; but we knew before Addison wrote his Cato, that desert does not always command it. But suppose it attained,
>
> 'You know what ills the author's life assail,
> Toil, envy, want, the patron, and the jail.'
>
> Do not renounce writing, *but never trust entirely to authorship.*"—*Byron to Barton*, June, 1812.

> "I have read your poems with much pleasure, those with most which speak most of your own feelings."—*R. Southey to Barton*, Dec. 1814.

In 1820 Mr. Barton requested Southey's opinion whether the Society of Friends were likely to be offended at his publishing a volume of poems. We give a short extract from Southey's reply:

> "I know one, a man deservedly respected by all who know him, (Charles Lloyd the elder, of Birmingham,) who has amused his old age by translating Horace and Homer. He is looked up to in the society, and would not have printed these translations if he had thought it likely to give offence. Judging, however, from the spirit of the age, as affecting your society, like every thing else, I should think they would be gratified by the appearance of a poet among them who confines himself within the limits of their general principles. . . . They will not like virtuous feeling and religious principle the worse for being conveyed in good verse. If poetry in itself were unlawful, the Bible must be a prohibited book." (See an amusing letter of Barton's to Southey, respecting the fitness of the latter to be the biographer of George Fox.)

The volume appeared, and was highly commended:

> "The staple of the whole poem is description and meditation,—description of quiet home scenery, sweetly and feelingly wrought out; and meditation, overshadowed with tenderness, and exalted by devotion,—but all terminating in soothing, and even cheerful, views of the condition and prospects of mortality."—*Edin. Rev.*

Wilson reviews Barton in vol. xii. of Blackwood:

> "He possesses much sensibility, and his mind has a strong tinge of poetry. Every now and then he surprises us with glimpses of something infinitely better than the general tone of his conceptions."

> "If we cannot compliment Mr. Barton on being naturally a great poet, he possesses feeling, has long studied his art, and has attained to a point of merit which we did not anticipate."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1820.

> "There is in Barton's poems a higher beauty than the beauty of ingenuity, and something of more worth than the exquisiteness of workmanship. His works are full of passages of natural tenderness, and his religious poems, though animated with a warmth of devotion, are still expressed with that subdued propriety of language, which evinces at once a correctness of taste and feeling."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

> "A man of a fine and cultivated, rather than of a bold and original, mind."—LORD JEFFREY.

The Widow's Tale, and other Poems.

> "We should always rejoice to see this volume on any table."—*Lon. Literary Gazette*, March, 1827.

> "This interesting little volume contains some of the sweetest poetry Mr. Barton has ever written."—*Lon. Lit. Magnet*, April, 1827

Devotional Verses.

> "Mr. Barton's style is well suited to devotional poetry. It has great sweetness and pathos, accompanied with no small degree of power. which well qualify it for the expression of the higher and purer feelings of the heart."—*Lon. New Monthly Mag.*, March, 1826.

Mr. Barton was a brother to Maria Hack, the authoress of a number of juvenile works of great merit, and his daughter, Miss Lucy Barton, has devoted her talents to the composition of scriptural works, principally intended for the young.

Barton, Charles, of the Middle Temple. Profess. works, 1794–1811. Mr. Barton has been highly commended as a legal writer. Modern Precedents in Conveyancing, 7 vols., Lon., 1821, 8vo.

> "Mr. Barton. in various parts of these Precedents, has introduced dissertations on the nature and use of the different species of assurances contained in the collection. These essays are ably

written and contain very full references to authorities on the subjects of which they treat."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Historical Treatise of a suit in Equity.

"I feel it my duty to advise the student to use considerable caution in perusing this essay, as it may (and probably does) contain many more inaccuracies than the author is at all aware of."—*Author's Preface.*

"A useful historical treatise, admirable for its clear and judicious arrangement."—Blake.

Barton, Charles. Sermons, 1800–03.

Barton, Cutts. Sermons, 1754–58.

Barton, David. Sermon, 1670.

Barton, Edward. Description of the Antiquities and other Curiosities of Rome, Lon., 1822.

Barton, Henry. Sermon, 1762.

Barton, James. Honorina, a Novel, 1804, 2 vols.

Barton, John. Agricultural Labour, Lon., 1820.

Barton, John, supposed to have been Chancellor of the University of Oxford in the 15th century, wrote a treatise against Wicliffe; Symbolum Fidei Catholicæ.—Tanner.

Barton, Lucy. See Barton, Bernard.

Barton, Philip, of Christ Ch., Oxf. Sermons, 1735, '40, '50.

Barton, Philip, of Portsea. Sermons, 1754–55.

Barton, Philip, of Buriton, Hants. Consecration of Bp. Lowth, a sermon, 1 Tim. iii. 7, 1766.

Barton, Richard. Divine Analogy, Lon., 1737–38. Dialogue respecting Ireland, Dubl., 1751, 4to. Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Dubl., 1751, 4to.

"In the second, which he calls the popular Elementary Lecture, he enumerates and proves the properties of the four elements, principally from the most obvious appearances; treating the subject in a popular manner, and using short and easy demonstration."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1751.

Remarks respecting Lough Lene, Dubl., 1751, 4to.

Barton, Saml. Sermons, 1689, '90, '92, '96, '97, '98, 1701–05.

Barton, Thomas. A Counter-Scarfe against those that Condemn all External Bowing at the Name of Jesus; with a Defence of it against Masive Giles, Lon., 1643, 4to.

Barton, Thomas, 1730–1780, an Episcopal minister, a native of Ireland, received his education at the University of Dublin. In 1753 he married at Philadelphia the sister of Dr. David Rittenhouse. To this eminent philosopher, his talents and extensive acquirements enabled him to render invaluable assistance. He officiated in Reading Township, York County, Pennsylvania, as a missionary of a society in England from 1755 to 1759. He was a chaplain in the expedition against Fort Du Quesne in 1758. His acquaintance with Washington, Mercer, and other distinguished officers of the Revolution, proved no bar to his continued adherence to the royal government. Refusing to take an oath required of him, he removed in 1778 to New York, where he died, May 25, 1780. His eldest son, Wm. Barton of Lancaster, wrote the memoirs of Rittenhouse; Professor Benj. Smith Barton, M.D., was another of his eight children. His widow continued to reside with her nephew, the excellent Samuel Bard, M.D., (see *ante*,) until her death in 1821. Dr. Barton published a Sermon on Braddock's Defeat, 1755.—*Memoir of Rittenhouse; Thacher's Medical Biog.; Allen's Amer. Dict.*

Barton, William. Decimal Arithmetic, Lon., 1634.

Barton, William. View of many Errors and some gross Absurdities in the old translation of the Psalms in English Metre, as also in some other Translations lately published, Lon., 1655, 4to. A Century of Select Hymns, Lon., 1659, 12mo. Two Centuries of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, Lon., 1670, 8vo. A Catalogue of Virtuous Women recorded in the Old and New Test., in verse, Lon., 1671, 8vo.

Barton, William. Observations on the Probabilities of the Duration of Human Life, and the Progress of Population in the United States of America. Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., iii. 25, 1793.

Barton, William P. C., M.D., nephew to Benj. Smith Barton, M.D., and his successor as Professor of Botany in the University of Pennsylvania.

Floræ Philadelphicæ Prodromus, Phila., 1815, 4to, pp. 96. Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States, or Medical Botany, containing a botanical, general, and medical history of the medicinal plants indigenous to the United States. Illustrated by coloured engravings, Phila., 2 vols., 50 plates. The early portions of this work were pub. in 1817, but it was not completed until 1825; London, 1821, 4to, 2 vols., £6 6*s*. pub. by Hirst.

"The drawings and colouring of the plates have been made by the author's own hand; he has been three years collecting materials for this work; has delivered three courses of lectures to students concerning the plants to be described; and he announced to his class his intention to publish this work in May, 1816."—*N. Amer. Review*, vol. vi. 351; Author's Preface.

"From a close attention to our Materia Medica, and from some experiments he has recently made, he is convinced that not a few of our indigenous plants are sufficiently important to be *introduced* into the daily practice of the physician."—*Author's Preface*, p. 13.

Compendium Floræ Philadelphicæ. Containing a description of the Indigenous and Naturalized Plants found within a circuit of ten miles around Philadelphia, 12mo, 2 vols., Phila., 1818.

"The Compendium, containing only brief descriptions of plants, with occasional popular observations, as it is the most unassuming, so we think it the most meritorious, among the botanical works of Dr. Barton. . . . Dr. Barton has published books on the subject of our botany of greater pretension than almost any other living author."—*N. Amer. Review*, vol. xiii. 119–20.

Flora of North America, illustrated by coloured Figures, drawn from Nature, 3 vols. 4to, Phila., 1821–23, pub. in numbers. Compendium Floræ Philadelphicæ, 1818, 2 vols. 12mo, Phila.

Materia Medica and Botany, 2 vols. 12mo, Phila. Medical Botany, 2 vols. 8vo. Hints to Naval Officers cruising in the West Indies, 1830, 18mo, Phila. Plan for Marine Hospitals in the United States, 1817, 8vo.

Bartram. Trial of Nightingale, 1809; of Lt. Col. Johnston, 1811.

Bartram, Isaac. Distillation of Persimmons.

Bartram, John, 1701–1777, an eminent botanist, was born at Marple, Delaware co., Pennsylvania. He took great pleasure in the care of a botanical garden, laid out and planted by himself, on the west bank of the Schuylkill, four miles below Philadelphia. He became so famous for his proficiency in his favourite pursuit, that Linnæus pronounced him "the greatest natural botanist in the world." Sir Hans Sloane, Mr. Catesby, Dr. Hill, Peter Collinson, and other friends of science, furnished Bartram with books and apparatus, stimulated his zeal by their sympathy, and aided his labours by active co-operation.

"Be so kind as to give him [Bartram] a little entertainment and recommendation to a friend or two of yours in the country, for he does not value riding 50 or 100 miles to see a new plant."—*Peter Collinson to Col. Custis, of Virginia*, 1737.

He received the appointment of American Botanist to George III., which office he held until his death in September, 1777. Observations on the Inhabitants, Climate, Soil, Divers Productions, Animals, &c., made in his travels from Pennsylvania to Onondaga, Oswego, and the Lake Ontario, &c., 8vo, p. 94, and plan. Lon., 1751. An Account of East Florida, [by William Stork,] with a journal kept by John Bartram of Philadelphia, upon a journey from St. Augustine's up the river St. John's, 8vo, pp. 90 and 70, Lon., 1766; 3d ed. much enlarged, 4to, Lon., 1769. Mr. Bartram also contributed several papers to the Phil. Trans., 1740, '44, '50, '62, '63. See an interesting volume entitled Memorials of John Bartram and Humphrey Marshall, Phila., 1849, by William Darlington, M.D., of West Chester, Pennsylvania; also a sketch of the life of Peter Collinson, by Wm. H. Dillingham of Phila., Phila., 1851.

Bartram, Moses. Observations on the Native Silk Worms of North America, Amer. Trans. 1789.

Bartram, William, 1739–1823, son of John Bartram, (*ante*,) inherited the botanical zeal of his father. In 1773, at the request of Dr. Fothergill, he travelled through several of the Southern States, &c. in order to examine the natural productions of the country. These investigations occupied him for five years. His collections and drawings were forwarded to Dr. Fothergill. The fruits of this enterprise were given to the world in 1791: Travels through N. and S. Carolina, Georgia, E. and W. Florida, the Cherokee Country, the extensive Territories of the Muscogules or Creek Confederacy, and the country of the Choctaws; containing an Account of the Soil and Natural Productions of those Regions, together with Observations on the Manners of the Indians. Embellished with copper-plates, 8vo, map and 16 plates, Phila., 1791; pub. in Lon., in 1792, and again in 1794. In the English edition only 8 of the 16 plates, principally of plants, are given. In 1799 it was trans. into French by P. V. Benoist, Paris, 1801, 2 vols. 8vo.

"It is a delightful specimen of the enthusiasm with which the lover of nature, and particularly the botanist, surveys the beautiful and wonderful productions which are scattered over the face of the earth."

Mr. Bartram contributed to Nic. Jour., 1805, Anecdotes of an American Crow. See American Farmer's Letters.

Bartu, or Bertie, Robert, Earl of Lindsay. His Declaration and Justification, wherein he declares the Justice of his Majesty's Cause in taking Arms, &c., 1664, folio.

Baruh, Raphael. Critica Sacra Examined, 1775, 8vo.

Barville, John. Account of his Conversion from Popery to the Church of England, Lon., 1710, 8vo.

Barwell, Mrs. Juvenile and other works.

Barwell, Richard, Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital. Asiatic Cholera: its Symptoms, Pathology, and Treatment, Lon., post 8vo.

> "The chapter on the Morbid Anatomy is very interesting. The book exhibits considerable ability."—*Lon. Medical Times.*
>
> "Here is a book well worthy of attention, for Mr. Barwell writes from the bedside of the numerous cholera patients placed under his care at St. Thomas's Hospital."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Barwick, Edward. A Treatise on the Church, chiefly in relation to its Government, in which the divine right of Episcopacy is maintained, the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome proved to be contrary to the Scriptures and primitive Fathers, and the Reformed Episcopal Church in England, Ireland, and Scotland, proved to be a sound and orthodox part of the Catholic Church. Compiled from the most eminent divines, Belfast, 1813, 8vo; 2d ed., enlarged and improved, Lon., 1815, 8vo.

> "Containing much matter in a short compass."—BICKERSTETH.

Barwick, Henry. An Essay on Nature; a Poem, 1807.

Barwick, Humphrey. Manual Weapons of Fire, &c., Lon , 1590, 4to.

Barwick, John, 1612–1664, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, was a zealous adherent to Charles I., and was imprisoned for corresponding with Charles II. in his exile. This monarch at the Restoration offered him the bishopric of Carlisle, but this he declined, accepting the deanery of Denham, and subsequently the deanery of St. Paul's. He pub. a Piece against the Covenant, Oxf., 1644. Life of Thomas Merton, Bp. of Durham, &c., Lon., 1660, 4to. Deceiver Deceived, 1661, 4to. His brother, Peter Barwick, M.D., pub. an account of his life in Latin, Lon., 1721, 8vo; trans. into English in 1724. Hilkiah Bedford was editor of both. In Thurloe's State Papers will be found many of his letters to Chancellor Hyde. Some of these epistles were intercepted, and although written in cipher, were understood, whereat the Chancellor expresses great amazement:

> "I was confident that the Devil himself cannot decypher a letter that is well written, or find that 100 stands for Sir Harry Vane. I have heard of many of the pretenders to that skill, and have spoken with some of them, but have found them all to be Mountebanks."—*Hyde to Barwick.*

Barwick, Peter, M.D., 1619–1705? brother to the preceding, and physician in ordinary to King Charles II., composed a life of his brother John (noticed in preceding article) which has been much admired for the elegance of its Latinity. He wrote a Defence of Harvey's Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood, which was considered one of the best pieces of the controversy. He was also author of a treatise appended to the life of his brother, in favour of the Eikon Basilikè, (in opposition to Dr. Walker,) and pub. a medical work under the title of Medicorum Animos exagitant, Londini, 1671, 4to.

Barwis, Jackson. Dialogue concerning Liberty, 1793, 4to.

Barwis, John. Sermons, 1804–5, 4to.

Bascom, Henry Bidleman, b. May 27, 1796, Hancock co., N.Y., d. Sept. 8, 1850; entered the itinerant ministry in the Ohio Conference, 1813; was ordained Bishop of the M.E. Church South, at St. Louis, in May, 1850; was distinguished as a pulpit orator. Works, 4 vols. 12mo: vol. i., Sermons from the Pulpit; vol. ii., Lectures on Infidelity, &c.; vol. iii., Lectures and Essays on Moral and Mental Science, &c.; vol. iv., Sermons and Sketches, Nashville, Tenn., 1856. See Life of Bp. Bascom by Rev. M. M. Henkle, D.D., 12mo, Nash., 1857.

Bascome, E., Dr. A History of Epidemic Pestilences from the Earliest Ages, Lon., 1851, 8vo.

> "This book will be found useful as a work of reference, as it contains a notice of all the most remarkable pestilences that have occurred from 1495 years before the birth of our Saviour to 1848."—*Lon. Athen.*

Baseley, J. Sermons, Lon., 1801, 8vo.

Baseley, Thomas. Serms., Lon., 1801, '05, '06, '08.

Basier, Basiere, or **Basire, Isaac,** 1607–1676, was b. in the island of Jersey, according to Wood; but this is contradicted by a writer in the Biog. Brit. About 1640 he was made chaplain-in-ordinary to King Charles I., and three years afterwards was installed into the seventh prebend of Durham. In 1646 he left England for a missionary tour among the Greeks, Arabians, &c. Deo et Ecclesia Sacrum, &c., Oxf., 1646, 4to; Diatriba de Antiqua Ecclesiæ Britannicæ Libertate. Richard Watson found this work in Lord Hopton's closet after his decease. He printed it at Bruges in 1658, 8vo, and translated it into English, and pub. it under the title of The Ancient Liberty of the Britannic Church and the Legitimate Exemption thereof from the Roman Patriarchate, discoursed in four positions, Lon., 1661, 8vo. Basire was the author of several other works. See Biog. Brit.; Wood's Fasti; Hutchinson's Durham.

Basing, Basinge, Basingtochius, or **Basingstoke de, John,** d. 1252, studied first at Oxford, then at Paris, and visited Athens for the purpose of perfecting himself in the Greek language. He brought with him to England many curious Greek MSS., and Matthew Paris gives him credit for introducing the Greek numerals into England. Robert Grosteste, Bishop of Lincoln, with whom he was a great favourite, preferred him to the archdeaconry of Lincoln, as he had been before to that of London. He translated from Greek into Latin a grammar which he styled The Donatus of the Greeks. He also gave to the world A Latin Translation of a Harmony of the Gospels. A Volume of Sermons. Particulæ Sententiarum per distinctione, or a commentary upon part of Lombard's Sentences.

Basire, John. Letter to his Son, Lon., 1670, 12mo.

Basnett, Mills. Lay and Private Patronage.

Bass, J. H. A Greek and English Manual Lexicon to the New Testament, 1829, 12mo.

> "A useful manual for youth."—BICKERSTETH.

Bass, William. Sword and Buckler; or, Serving Man's Defence, Lon., 1602, 4to. In six-lines stanzas. Steevens's, 1767, £1 19s.

Bassantin, James, d. 1568, an eminent Scotch astronomer. 1. Astronomia, &c., Latin and French, Geneva, 1599, fol. 2. Paraphrase de l'Astrolabe, &c., Lyons, 1555; Paris, 1617, 8vo. 3. Super Mathematica Genethliaca; *i. e.*, of the Calculation of Nativities. 4. Arithmetica. 5. Musica secundum Platonem. 6. De Mathesi in genere. We see that judicial astrology was not despised by our philosopher; to this branch of his studies Sir James Melvil refers, when he states that his brother, Sir Robert, while he was using his endeavours to reconcile the two Queens, Elizabeth and Mary, met with one Bassantin, a man learned in the high sciences, who told him that all his labour would be in vain.

> "For they will never meet together; and next, there will never be any thing but dissembling and secret hatred, for a while; and at length, captivity and utter wreck to our Queen from England. . . . The kingdom of England at length shall fall, of right, to the crown of Scotland; but it shall cost many bloody battles; and the Spaniards shall be helpers, and take a part to themselves for their labour."—*Memoirs.*

Basse, J. H. Catechism of Health, Lon., 1794, 12mo.

Basse, William, a minor poet, *temp.* James I., wrote an epitaph (probably the first) upon the Poette Shakspeare; printed in 1633 in the 1st edit. of Dr. Donne's poems. That Which Seems Best is Worst, has been ascribed to him, (Restituta, vol. i. 41,) and in 1651 he contemplated pub. a volume of his poems.

> "To Mr. Wm. Basse, upon the intended publication of his poems, Jan. 13, 1651."

A Poem by Dean Bathurst.—*Warton's Life and Remains of Bathurst,* 1761, 8vo.

Basset, J. Sermon, 1734, 8vo.

Basset, John. Hermæologium, Lon., 1695, 8vo.

Basset, John. A Pathway to Perfect Sailing, Lon., 1664, 4to. A Nautical Discourse to prove the Way of a Ship, Lon., 1644, 4to, (an appendix to Potter's work.) He was one of the disputants in Bond's controversy on the longitude.

Basset, Joseph D. Letter to J. B. Chadwick, 1813, 8vo.

Basset, Joshua. Ecclesiæ Theoria Nova Dodwelliana Exposita, Lon., 1713, 8vo.

Basset, Peter. Acta Regis Henrici V. In MS. in the College of Arms. The author was chamberlain to Henry V.

Basset, Thomas. Catalogue of Common and Statute Law Books of this Realm, Lon., 1671, 8vo; 1694, 12mo. Enlarged, 1720, 8vo.

Basset, William. Sermons, 1670, '79, '83, '84, 4to. An Answer to The Brief History of the Unitarians, called also Socinians, Lon., 1693, 8vo.

Bassnett, Thos., b. 1808, in Eng. Mechanical Theory of Storms, 1853.

Bassol, John, d. 1347, a Scotch philosopher, studied divinity under Duns Scotus at Oxford. His preceptor had so high an opinion of his pupil that he used to say, "If John Bassol be present, I have a sufficient auditory." In 1304 he accompanied his master to Paris. Commentaria seu Lecturæ in quatuor Libros Sententiarum, Paris, 1517, fol.; a work in such high reputation as to procure him from his brethren, the schoolmen, the title of "Doctor Ordinatissimus," in allusion to his method and perspiculty. Miscellanea Philosophica et Medica, in the same volume.

Bastard, Thomas, d. 1618, a clergyman, and an epigrammatist of considerable note in his day, was made perpetual Fellow of New College, Oxford, in 1588,

> "But being much guilty of the vices belonging to poets, and given to libelling, he was in a manner forced to leave his fellowship in 1591."—Wood.

The "libel" which gave so much offence was "upon all persons of note in Oxford who were guilty of amorous exploits." It was entitled An Admonition to the city of Oxford, &c. Bastard disclaimed the authorship. After his expulsion he wrote, Jenkin, why man? why Jenkin? fie, for shame! Neither of these were printed. He pub. Chrestoleros; seven bookes of Epigrames, Lon., 1598, 12mo. — See Censura Literaria, vol. iv. Magna Britannia, a Latin Poem, in three books, Lon., 1605, 4to. Five Sermons, Lon., 1615, 4to. Twelve Sermons, Lon., 1615, 4to. Bastard was thrice married.

> "He was a person endowed with many rare gifts, was an excellent Grecian, Latinist, and poet, and, in his elder years, a quaint preacher. His discourses were always pleasant and facete, which made his company desired by all ingenious men. He was a most excellent epigrammatist, and, being always ready to versify upon any subject, did let nothing material escape his fancy, as his compositions, running through several hands in MS., shew."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Warton speaks of him as an elegant classic scholar, and "better qualified for that species of the occasional pointed Latin epigram established by his fellow-collegian, John Owen, than for any other sort of English versification." The *res angusta domi*, however,—to which poets are so proverbially subject—would appear to have sobered his wit:

> "But now, left naked of prosperitie,
> And subject unto bitter injurie;
> So poor of sense, so bare of wit I am,
> Not neede herselfe can drive an epigram."
> —*Lib.* i., *Epig.* 2.

We extract a stanza from an Epigram in honour of our author by no less a person than Sir John Harrington:

> "To Master Bastard, a minister, that made a pleasant Book of English Epigrams:
> You must in pulpit treat of matters serious;
> As it beseems the person and the place;
> There preach of faith, repentance, hope, and grace;
> Of sacraments, and such high things mysterious:
> But they are too severe, and too imperious,
> That unto honest sports will grant no space.
> For these our minds refresh, those weary us,
> And spur our doubled spirit to swifter pace."
> (From the most Elegant and Witty Epigrams of Sir John Harrington, Knight, digested into four bookes, Lon., 1625, sm. 8vo.)

Bastard, William. On the Culture of Pine Apples, Phil. Trans. Abr., 1777.

Baston, Robert, d. about 1315? a native of Yorkshire, was, according to Bale, poet laureate and public orator at Oxford, but this has been disputed. He became a Carmelite monk, and prior of that order in Scarborough. Edward I. carried him with him in his expedition against Scotland, in 1304, that he might be an eye-witness of and celebrate his victory. But, alas for human expectations! Baston was made prisoner, and, as the price of his ransom, obliged to write a panegyric on Robert Bruce! Baston wrote principally in Latin, and it is doubtful if any of his English compositions are now in existence. The rhyme Baston is so called from our author. The panegyric mentioned above will be found in Fordun's Scoti-Chronicon; it was pub. Oxon., 1722. He also wrote, 1. De Strivilniensi obsidione; of the Siege of Stirling, a poem in one book. 2. De Altero Scotorum Bello, in one book. 3. De Scotiæ Guerris variis, in one book. 4. De variis mundi Statibus, in one book. 5. De Sacerdotum luxuriis, in one book. 6. Contra Artistas, in one book. 7. De Divite et Lazaro. 8. Epistolæ ad diversos, in one book. 9. Sermones Synodales, in one book. 10. A Book of Poems. 11. A volume of tragedies and comedies in English, the existence of which is doubtful. See Bale; Pits; Holingshed; Leland; Saxii Onomasticon; Warton's History of English Poetry.

Baston, Saml. Case Vindicated, 1695. Dialogue, 1697.

Baston, Thos. Obs. on Trade and Public Spirit, 1732.

Basturde, A. Trans. The Cessyõs of Parlyamẽt, etc.

Bastwick, John, M.D., 1593–1650? was distinguished for his violent opposition to the *jure divino* claim for Episcopacy. He was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, after which he took his doctor's degree at Padua. His first work, Elenchus Religionis Papisticæ, in quo probatur neque Epistolicam neque Catholicam, imo neque Romanam esse, was pub. at Leyden, in 1624. In 1635 he pub. in England, Flagellum Pontificis et Episcoporum Latialium. For this publication he was cited before the High Commission Court; by which he was sentenced to a fine of £1,000, prohibited from practising his profession of medicine, his book to be burnt, himself excommunicated, to pay costs of suit, and be imprisoned until he recanted. Whilst imprisoned, he wrote Apologeticus ad Præsules Anglicanos, 1636; and the Letany for the especiall Use of our English Prelates, 1637. For this new attack, Laud had an information exhibited against him in the Star Chamber. Wm. Prynne for his Histrio-Mastix, and Rev. Dr. Burton for publishing two seditious sermons, were also brought under discipline. The three defendants, to the disgrace of the court, were sentenced to lose their ears, to pay a fine of £5000 each, and to suffer perpetual imprisonment! This barbarous sentence was executed. When the Parliament obtained the supremacy, the three were brought back to London in great triumph, and an order passed for the repayment of the fine of £5000 to each of them. It is said that they never received the money. Bastwick afterwards wrote several pamphlets against the Independents.

Independency not God's Ordinance, Lon., 1645. Defence of himself against Lilburn, 1645. Utter Routing of the whole Army of all the Independents and Sectaries, with the total overthrow of their Monarchy, 1646. The Church of England the true Church. Poor Bastwick fared better than the Patriarch Job in his hour of trial. The wife of his bosom did not "add affliction to his misery;" but when Bastwick mounted the scaffold, he was immediately followed by his wife, who,

> "Like a loving spouse, saluted each ear with a kiss, and then his mouth; whose tender love, boldness, and cheerfulness, so wrought upon the people's affections, that they gave a marvellous great shout for joy to behold it."

The martyr was worthy of such a wife.

> "So far," said he, "am I from base fear, or caring for any thing they can do, or cast upon me, that had I as much blood as would swell the Thames, I would shed it every drop in this cause. As I said before [in his noble speech before the Star-Chamber] so I say again, had I as many lives as I have hairs on my head or drops of blood in my veins, I would give them all up for this cause!"

The Letany will be found in the 5th vol. of the Somers Collection of Tracts; and an interesting review of it in The Retrospective Review, vol. x.

Batchelor, Thos. Village Scenes, 1804, 8vo. Analysis of the English Language, 1809, 8vo. Agricult. of Bedfordshire, 1806, 8vo. See Donaldson's Agric. Biog.

Batchilor, John. The Virgin's Pattern, Lon., 1661.

Bate, Edward. The Speculative and Practical Atheist. Sermons on Rom. i. 20, 21, 1748, 8vo.

Bate, George, M.D., 1608–1668, had the remarkable fortune of being physician to Charles I., Cromwell, and Charles II. He is quite as well known as an historian as a professor of the healing art. He studied at Oxford; successively at New College, Queen's College, and Edmund's Hall. He contributed to de Rachitide, pub. Lon., 1650, 8vo. After his death, Shipton pub. Pharmacopœia Bateana, Lon., 1688. Dr. Wm. Salmon trans. this work into English under the title of Bate's Dispensatory; it was very popular, and ran through many editions. His principal work is an Account of the Rebellion, with a Narrative of the Regal and Parliamentary Privileges, entitled, Elenchus Motuum nuperorum in Anglia simul ac Juris Regis et Parliamentarii brevis narratio, Paris, 1649; Franckfort, 1650, 4to. It was revised by Dr. Peter Heylyn, who

> "Made several observations on it, greatly tending to the honour of the king and church."

Reprinted with additions to 1660, Lon., 1661, 8vo; with further additions to 1663, 8vo; and with a third part by Dr. Thomas Skinner, in 1676, 8vo. The whole trans. into English by Mr. Lovel, in 1685.

> "A work worth reading."—Bishop Warburton.

It was answered by Robt. Pugh. Elenchus Elenchi, sive Animadversiones in Elenchum M. Angliæ, Paris, 1664, 8vo. Pugh was an officer in the king's army.

> "To which Bate made a reply, but, as his son had told me, he did not publish it, only put it in MS. in the Cottonian Library; and upon that report I did in my *Hist. Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* say as much in the life of Dr. Bate. Whereupon Pugh, having had notice of, or else had read it, he made a search after it in the said Library (as he himself hath told me several times) but could not find it, otherwise he would have made a rejoynder"—Wood.

Dr. Bate also wrote The Royal Apology; or the Declaration of the Commons in Parliament, Feb. 11, 1647–48, 4to.

Bate, George. The Lives, Actions, and Execution of the prime Actors and principal Contrivers of that horrid Murder of our late pious and sacred Sovereign, King Charles I., Lon., 1661.

> "He is not to be understood to be the same with the doctor, but another far inferior to him in all respects; on ethat run with the mutable times, and had, after his majesty's Restoration, endeavoured, by scribbling, to gain the favour of the royalists."—Wood.

Bate, Rev. Henry. See Dudley, Sir H. B.

Bate, James, 1703–1755, elder brother of Julius Bate, was admitted a pensioner of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1720. He took holy orders, and attended the Rt. Hon. Horace Walpole as chaplain, in his embassy to Paris. In the preface to the second edition of his Rationale, &c., 1766, he laments that

> "It was his hard fate, in his younger years, to serve one of our ambassadors as his chaplain at a foreign court."

His principal works are, Infidelity scourged, or Christianity vindicated against Chubb, &c., 1746, 8vo. An Essay towards a Rationale of the literal doctrine of Original Sin, &c., occasioned by some of Dr. Middleton's writings, 1752, 8vo. He also pub. several sermons, 1734–45.

Bate, John, d. 1429, a learned divine, was the author of a number of works in grammar, logic, and divinity. He studied at Oxford, where he was noted for his knowledge of the Greek tongue. On leaving Oxford, he became president of the house of the Carmelite friars at York. Leland, Bale, and Pits enumerate 14 treatises by this author.

Bate, John. Relation of the Holland Fleet, &c., 1626, 4to.

Bate, John. Mysteries of Nature and Art, Lon., 1634, 4to.

Bate, Julius, b. about 1711, d. about 1771, a divine of the Hutchinsonian school, pub. a number of theological works, principally in defence of his peculiar system of interpretation. We give the titles of some of them. An Essay towards explaining the third chapter of Genesis, and the Spiritual Sense of the Law, in answer to Mr. Warburton, Lon., 1641, 8vo.

> "This is a reply to Warburton's third proposition, which he certainly succeeds in overturning; but there is too much refinement of spiritualizing in his exposition."—ORME.

The irascible prelate treated the champion of Hutchinson with but little ceremony: "one Bate, . . . a zany to a mountebank." The Philosophical Principles of Moses, asserted against the Misrepresentations of David Jennings, 1744, 8vo. Remarks upon Mr. Warburton's Remarks, showing that the Ancients knew there was a Future State, &c., 1745, 8vo. An Inquiry into the Occasional and Standing Similitudes of the Lord God, in the Old and New Testaments, 1756, 8vo.

> "This mild Hutchinsonian is very angry with his humble servants, the Reviewers, whom he calls Infidels and Scorpions; but as he treats the worthy Archdeacon of Northumberland as a mere Jesuit, page 76, we could not expect better words from him."—*Monthly Review*, 1756. See Review of Reviews, by the author of this Dictionary, in Putnam's Mag., vol. i. p. 264, New York, 1853.

Critica Hebraica, or a Hebrew English Dictionary, without points, &c., the whole supplying the place of a Commentary on the Words and more difficult Passages in the Sacred Writings, 1767, 4to. In the preface Mr. Bate warmly attacks the "hydra of pointing;" he commends the courage of Capellus, "who ventured to encounter this monster, and vanquished it, together with its renowned advocate, Buxtorf."

Parkhurst quotes this work (and the Essay on the Similitudes) with approbation, but it has never come into general use as a Hebrew Dictionary.

> "His work will doubtless be useful according to its plan, and to the principles on which he proceeds. The followers of Mr. Hutchinson's system will not fail to pronounce it a *Chef d'œuvre;* while the Rationalists will consign it to a peaceful place on the same undusted shelf on which the great Calasio reposes, undisturbed, in the friendly arms of the Rev. Mr. Wm. Romaine."

A New and Literal Translation from the Original Hebrew of The Pentateuch of Moses, and of the Historical Books of the Old and New Testament, to the end of the Second Book of Kings, with Notes, Critical and Explanatory, 1773, 4to. This work was the principal literary occupation of its author for a great part of his life. What he completed of the Old Testament was pub. two years after his death.

> "As a translation, it greatly fails in perspicuity, smoothness, and grammatical accuracy. Many of the renderings are really amusing. The Giants of Genesis, vi. 4, are, according to him, 'apostates.' The window of the ark, chapter vi. xvi., was to be 'finished in an arm above.' At the commencement of the deluge, 'the air cracks were opened,' and at the conclusion of it, the 'air cracks were shut.' The notes are full of the peculiarities of his system, and discover no correct acquaintance with the principles of philology or enlightened criticism."—ORME.
>
> "Bate, by giving the Hebrew idiom too literally, has rendered his version neither Hebrew nor English."—LOWNDES.
>
> "It is most certainly a new translation, and so very literal as to be really unintelligible to a plain English reader."—*Monthly Review.*

Bate, R. B. On the Camera Lucida, Nic. Jour., 1809.

Bate, Randall. Certain Observations, 1630, 8vo.

Bate, Thomas. The duty of frequenting the public service of the Church of England, wherein the beauty and excellency of the Book of Common Prayer are explained to the meanest capacities. In a dialogue between a clergyman and his parishioners, pp. 42, 12mo, Lon., 1734.

Bate, James, Surgeon in Maryland. On the remarkable Alteration of Colour in a Negro Woman, Phil. Trans., 1759.

Batecumbe, or **Badecombe, William,** an eminent mathematician of Oxford, flourished about the commencement of the 15th century. 1. De Sphæræ concavæ fabrica et usu. 2. De Sphæræ Solida. 3. De Operatione Astrolabii. 4. Conclusiones Sophiæ. It is not known that either of his works was printed.

Bateman, A. W. Serm. on Rom. i. 20, 21, Cant., 1746.

Bateman, Edmund. Sermons, 1738, '40, '41, '43.

Bateman, Joseph. Metropolitan Turnpike Act, 12mo, Lon., 1826. The Laws of Excise, 8vo, Lon., 1843.

> "Mr. Bateman has collected more than 100 different statutes, and added notes of decisions illustrative of them. Those most competent to judge of its value, pronounce it a convenient and able compilation, in which the writer's aptitude for his undertaking is apparent, and one that is worthy of his former reputation."

The General Turnpike Road Act, 3 Geo. IV., c. 126, 3d ed. 120, Lon., 1836.

> "This is a convenient manual of the Statutes relating to Turnpike Roads in Great Britain. It is furnished with suitable forms and an appendix of decisions upon the Statutes, and contains other useful information relative to the construction and management of roads."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Mr. Bateman is the author of several other valuable legal treatises.

Bateman, James. Orchidaceæ of Mexico and Guatemala, 8 parts, elephant folio, 40 splendid plates, Lon., 1837–43; pub. at £16 16*s*.

> "This is without question the greatest botanical work of the present age. Mr. Bateman has got it up perfectly regardless of expense, and would be a considerable loser even had the edition been published at double the price. Only one hundred copies were printed, which were all subscribed for."

Bateman, Josiah. Sermons preached in India, Lon., 1839, 12mo. La Martiniere, &c., Lon., 1839, 8vo.

Bateman, R. T. Serm. on Regeneration, 1747, 8vo.

Bateman, Stephen. See BATMAN.

Bateman, Thomas, Chaplain to the Duke of Gordon, and Vicar of Walpole, Lincoln. A Treatise on Tithe, &c., Lon., 1778, 8vo. Appendix, 1779. New ed., 1808, 8vo. Ecclesiastical patronage of the Church of England, Lon., 1782, 8vo. The Royal Eccle. Gazetteer, Lon., 1781, 12mo. Sermons, 1778, '80.

Bateman, Thomas, M.D., 1778–1821, was born at Whitby in Yorkshire. He enjoyed the great advantage of pursuing his medical studies under the eminent Dr. Willan, physician to the public dispensary in Carey street. When Dr. Willan's health obliged him, in 1811, to depart for Madeira, Dr. Bateman succeeded to his extensive practice in diseases of the skin. In 1813 he pub. A Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, according to the arrangement of Dr. Willan, exhibiting a Concise View of the Diagnostic Symptoms, and the Method of Treatment, Lon., 8vo, 3d ed., 1814; 8th ed., 1836. This work was trans. into French, German, and Italian. The Emperor of Russia was so much pleased with this work that he sent the author a ring of 100 guineas value. In 1815 the doctor pub. Delineations of Cutaneous Diseases, comprised in the classification of the late Dr. Willan, including the greater part of the Engravings of that Author, in an improved state, and completing the Series, as intended to have been finished by him, Lon., 4to, 1815–17; 12 fasciculi pub. at £1 1*s*. each; again Lon., 1840.

> "Dr. Bateman's valuable work has done more to extend the knowledge of cutaneous diseases than any other that has ever appeared."—DR. A. T. THOMSON.
>
> "We consider it the only book extant that contains a comprehensive yet explicit account and scientific arrangement of the diseases of the skin."—*Med. and Physical Journal*, Nov., 1813.

A Succinct Account of the Contagious Fever of this Country, &c., Lon., 1818. Con. to Med. Chir. Trans., 1810–14. See Some Account of the Life and Character of Dr. Bateman, Lon., 1826, 8vo.

Bates. Life of Henry of Whitechurch, 1712, 8vo.

Bates, David, an American poet, resident of Philadelphia. The Æolian, a collection of Poems, Phila., 1848, 12mo.

Bates, Elisha. The Doctrine of Friends, or Quakers, Providence, 1843, 12mo.

Bates, Ely. Observations on some important points in Divinity, extracted from an Author, [Baxter,] of the last century, Lon., 1793; 2d ed., with addit., 1811, 8vo. Bickersteth considers this as a "middle course" between the Armenians and the Calvinists. Christian Politics, 1802–06, 8vo.

> "Useful. He adopts Baxter's sentiments."—BICKERSTETH.

Rural Philosophy, 1803, 8vo; 2d ed., 1804.

Bates, Geo. Ferne. Sermon, 1814.

Bates, J. Sermon, 1707, 8vo.

Bates, Joah, 1740–1799, an eminent musical composer, a Fellow and tutor of King's College, Cambridge. He was the author of the celebrated ode, Here shall soft charity repair.

Bates, John. Sermons, 1714.

Bates, Thomas. Enchiridions of Fevers incident to Seaman, Lon., 1709, 8vo. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1718.

Bates, Thomas. Address to the Bd. of Agriculture, &c., on improving the breed of Live Stock, Lon., 1808, 8vo.

Bates, William, D.D., 1625–1699, an eminent Puritan divine, studied in Emanuel College, and King's College, Cambridge. On the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, he retired from the Church. He pub. a number of theological treatises, 1663–99. These were collected and pub. in a folio vol. in the year after his decease, and again in 1723. His principal works were, The Harmony of the Divine Attributes in the Redemption of Man, 1697.

"Bates on the Attributes is too much confined to one, to answer the purposes of a practical familiar treatise."—Bickersteth.

Spiritual Reflection Unfolded and Enforced, 1699.

"In the Spiritual Reflection there is no leaning to fanaticism on the one hand, or to lukewarmness on the other." Dr. J. Pye Smith, in his introductory essay to an edition of this work, pub. in 1834, "does ample justice both to the history and character of the author. . . . This non-conformist divine is charming and elegant as a writer."

Bates was sometimes called the "silver-tongued," and was reckoned the politest writer, if not the best scholar, of the whole body of ministers who retired from the church in 1662, on the passage of the Act of Uniformity, and formed what is sometimes called the "Dissenting Interest." Bickersteth remarks that he has "many happy similes." Vitæ Selectorum aliquot virorum qui Doctrinâ, Dignitate, aut Pietate inclaruere, 1681. A valuable collection of Lives: 32 in number. Discourse about the Four Last Things, viz.: Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell, 1691.

"Perhaps the most elegant of Bates's works. . . . The Discourses are admirable specimens of sound and practical theology, conveyed in an elegant and most attractive style. Any one, however, who reads it carefully, will find, that some of his best passages are just the expansion of ideas picked up in the course of an extensive study of the fathers. The same remark, indeed, applies to all his works."

Bates, William, Fellow, Lect., and Heb. Lect. of Ch. Coll., Camb. College Lectures on Eccles. History; with complete sets of Cambridge, Dublin, and Durham University Examination papers, r. 12mo, Lon., 1844. College Lectures on Christian Antiquities, &c., r. 12mo, Lon., 1845.

Bateson, or **Batson, Peter.** Draining of Marsh, Lon., 1700, 4to. Navigation of Lyn, &c., 1720, 8vo.

Bateson, Thomas. A writer of Madrigals; organist of Chester Cathedral about the year 1600.

Bath, Earl of. See Pulteney, William.

Bath, Robt, Surgeon. Profess. works, Lon., 1777–1805.

Bathe, Wm., 1564–1614, a learned Jesuit, born in Dublin, was professor of languages at the University of Salamanca. An Introduction to the Art of Music, Lon., 1584, 4to. Janua Linguarum, Salam., 1611. He also pub. several theological treatises.

Bather, Edward, 1779–1847, Archdeacon of Salop, of Oriel Coll., Oxford. Sermons, chiefly practical, 3 vols. 8vo, Lon.: vol. i., 3d ed., 1840; vol. ii., 1829; vol. iii., 1840. Hints on Catechizing; 2d ed., 1849. Thoughts on the Demand for Separation of Church and State, Lon., 1834, 8vo. He also pub. 14 charges and some separate sermons.

Bathie, Arch., Surgeon. Con. to Med. Com., 1775.

Bathurst, Henry, 1744–1837, Bishop of Norwich, educated at Winchester and New Coll., Oxf. A Charge, 1806; do., 1815. Sermons, 1794, 1810. A Letter to Wm. Wilberforce, 1818. See Memoirs by Archdeacon Bathurst, 2 vols. 8vo, 1837, and Supplement to do., 1842, 8vo; also Memoirs and Correspondence, by his Daughter, 8vo.

Bathurst, Henry, Earl Bathurst, 1714–1794. The Case of Miss Swordfeger, Lon., 4to. Theory of Evidence, 8vo.

Bathurst, Ralph, 1620–1704, a clergyman, physician, and poet, educated at Trinity Coll., Oxf., was named by William and Mary to the Bishopric of Bristol, but declined the preferment. He was President of Trinity College, and Vice-chancellor of the University. Diatribæ Theologicæ, Philosophicæ, et Philologicæ; read in the college hall, 1649. Dr. Derham attributes to him a pamphlet, entitled News from the Dead, pub. 1651; and Carrère gives him credit for the authorship of Prælectiones tres de Respiratione, Oxon., 1654. As a classical scholar Dr. Bathurst was very eminent. His iambics prefixed to Holles's Treatise of Human Nature, pub. 1650, have been greatly admired.

"His Latin Orations are wonderful specimens of wit and antithesis, which were the delight of his age. They want, upon the whole, the purity and simplicity of Tully's eloquence, but even exceed the sententious smartness of Seneca and the surprising turns of Pliny. . . . That pregnant brevity which constitutes the dignity and energy of the iambic, seems to have been his talent." —*Life by Warton.*

"Although he maintained the most exact discipline in his college, his method of instruction chiefly consisted in turning the faults of the delinquent scholars into ridicule, in which expedient he always effectually succeeded; all the young students admired and loved him."—Earl of Bathurst, nephew to the Doctor.

See Biog. Brit.; Wood's Athen. Oxon.; History of Oxford.

Bathurst, Theodore, a student of Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, trans. into Latin verse Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar, pub. 1653, by Dr. Dillingham, of Emanuel College. This trans. was highly commended by Sir Rich. Fanshawe.

Batley, Samuel. Maximum in Minimo.

Batman, or **Bateman, Stephen,** d. 1587, a divine and a poet of considerable note, is said to have been a native of Bruton, in Somersetshire. He studied philosophy and divinity at Cambridge, and became chaplain and librarian to Archbishop Parker. In 1569 he pub. 1. The Travayled Pilgrime, bringing Newes from all Parts of the Worlde, such like scarce harde before, 4to. [Lon., by John Denham.] Black Letter, with 20 wood-cuts. This is an allegorical-theological romance of the life of man, in verse of 14 syllables, introducing historical incidents and characters relative to the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queens Mary and Elizabeth. Sold at Sotheby's, in 1821, for £29 18*s*. 6*d*.; resold, Perry, pt. i. 618, for £26 15*s*. 6*d*.

2. A Christall Glasse of Christian Reformation, London, by John Day, 1569, 4to. With many wood cuts. Joyfull Newes out of Helvetia, &c., 1575, 8vo. 3. Golden Booke of the Leaden Goddes, &c., 1577, 4to, dedicated to Lord Henry Cary.

"Shakspeare is supposed to have consulted this book, which may be considered as the first attempt towards a Pantheon, or description of the Heathen Gods."

4. A Preface before John Rogers's Displaying of the Family of Love, 1579, 8vo. 5. Doome warning all Men to Judgement; In maner of a generale Chronicle, 1581, 4to. 6. Of the Arrivall of the 3 Graces in Anglia, lamenting the Abuses of the Present Age, 4to, *sine anno*. 7. Notes to Leland's Assertio Arthuri, trans. by Richard Robinson, *sine anno*. 8. Batman vpon Bartholome his Book De Proprietatibus Rerum, newly corrected, enlarged, and amended, fol., 1582. See Bartholomæus Anglicus, in this volume. Batman revelled in his patron's library in the true Dominie Sampson spirit: he tells us that he increased its treasures by six thousand seven hundred books in four years; and more than one thousand manuscripts collected by his pains bore witness to his laudable zeal.

"First by conference with Master Steuen Batman, a learned preacher and friendlie fauourer of vertue and learning, touching the praise worthie progenie of this K. Arthure, he gave me this assured knowledge on this maner taken out of his auncient records written at Aualonia."—*Robinson's trans. of Leland's Arthure.*

Batmanson, John, d. 1531, a Roman Catholic divine, studied divinity at Oxford. He wrote against the doctrines of the Reformation. 1. Animadversions in Annotationes Erasmi in Novum Testamentum. 2. A Treatise against some of M. Luther's writings. 3. Commentaria in Proverbia Salomonis. 4. In Cantica Canticorum. 5. De Unicâ Magdelenâ, contra Fabrum Stapulensem. 6. Institutiones Noviciorum. 7. De Contempti Mundi. 8. De Christo duodenni; A Homily on Luke ii. 42. 9. On the words *"Missus est,"* &c. It is supposed that several of these works were never printed.

"John Batmanson controverted Erasmus's Commentary on the New Testament with a degree of spirit and erudition, which was unhappily misapplied, but would have done honour to the cause of his antagonist in respect to the learning displayed."—Warton.

Bale, Pits, Tanner, Biog. Brit., Athen. Oxon., Dodd's Ch. History, Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Batt, C. W. Diss. on Luke vii. 19. 2d ed., 12mo, Lon., 1789.

Batt, Michael. Sermon, 1 Cor. iv. 21, 1686, 4to.

Batt, Wm., 1744–1812, educated at Oxford, Con. Memoirs to Trans. Med. Soc. of E. of Genoa.

Batt, Wm. Sermon, Matt. xii. 25, 1754, 4to.

Battel, Andrew. See his Adventures, written from his dictation by Purchas: Collec. of Voyages, vol. 2d.

Battell, Ralph. Sermons, 1683–94.

Battely, John, D.D., 1647–1708, an antiquary of note, was Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, chaplain to Archbp. Sancroft, and afterwards Archdeacon of Canterbury. In 1711 Dr. Thomas Terry pub. Dr. B.'s Antiquitates Rutupinæ, 8vo. The subject is the ancient state of the Isle of Thanet.

> "It gives the reader a most entertaining account of the ancient Rutupinæ and Regulbium, with other cities and ports on the coast of Kent, well known to the Romans, whose money and utensils are here daily discovered, and were plentifully collected by the curious author."—*Bp. Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Library.*

A second ed. was pub. in 1745 with the author's Antiquitates Edmondburgi, an unfinished history of his native place, and its ancient monastery, down to the year 1272. In 1774 John Duncombe pub. a trans. of the Antiquitates Rutupinæ, under the title of The Antiquities of Richborough and Reculver, abridged from the Latin of Mr. Archdeacon Battely, Lon., 12mo.

Battely, Nicholas, brother to the above, edited an improved ed. of Somner's Antiquities of Canterbury, and wrote some papers and accounts of Eastbridge Hospital in Canterbury, pub. in Strype's Life of Whitgift.

Batterfield, R. A work on the Church of Rome.

Battersby, John. Tell Tale Sofas, 1814.

Battersie, John. Acct. of a Discourse, Lon., 1714

Batteson, Philip. God's Revenge against Murder and Adultery remarkably displayed in Thirty Tragical Histories, Lon., 1779, 4to.

Battie, William. Sermons, 1678, 8vo.

Battie, William, M.D., 1774–1776, was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge. In 1729 he pub. Isocrates' Orationes Septem et Epistolæ, Cantab., 8vo. A 2d ed., more complete than the first, was pub. in 2 vols., 1749, 8vo. De Principiis Animalibus Exercitationes, in Coll. Reg. Medicorum, Lon., 1751, 4to. A Treatise on Madness, Lon., 1758, 4to. Aphorismi, &c., Lon., 1760, 4to. In 1750 Battie took part in the controversy between the Royal Coll. of Phys. and Dr. Schomberg. He was made the subject of severe ridicule in the Battiad, of which Paul Whitehead, Moses Mendez, and Dr. Schomberg, were the authors. He was also engaged in a dispute with Dr. John Mouro.

Batting, John. Chirurgical Facts, &c., Oxf., 1760, 8vo.

Battishill, Jonathan, 1738–1801, an eminent musician and composer, author of the well-known glee, Underneath this Myrtle shade, and other admired pieces.

Batty, Adam. Serm., 1728. 26 Serms., 1739, 2 vols. 8vo.

Batty, Barth. The Christian Man's Closet, &c., collected in Latin; Englished by W. Louth, Lon., 1581-82, 4to.

Batty, E. Reports of Cases in C. of K. Bench in Ireland, 1825–26, Dub., 1828.

Batty, Joseph. Sermon on Gal. i. 1.

Batty, R., M.D. The Med. and Phys. Journal, conducted by Drs. Batty, Bradley, and Noehden.

Batty, or **Baty, Richard,** d. 1758. Serms. 1750, '1, '6.

Batty, Lt. Col. Robt. Campaigne, &c., 1813–14. Lt. Col. B. has pub. several works on Scenery, illustrated by his own drawings. See Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual.

Batty, Wm., M.D. Con. to Annals of Med. 1801.

Battye, Thos. A Disclosure, &c., Manches., 1796, 8vo. The Red Basil Book, or Parish Register, &c., 1797, 8vo.

Bauer, F. Horticult. Works, Lon., 1796, 1813.

Baughe, Thos. A Summons to Judgment; A Sermon, Lon., 1614, 4to.

Bavaunde, W. Trans. The Good Orderynge of a Commoneweale, &c., Lon., 1559, 4to.

Baverstock, J. Works on Brewing, Lon., 1785–92, 1812.

Bauthumley, Jacob. Theolog. Works, Lon., 1650–76.

Bawden, Wm., d. 1816, an English clergyman, undertook a trans. of Domesday Book, which was to be contained in 10 vols. He only lived to complete 2 vols., pub. Lon., 1809, '12, 4to.

Baxter, Alexander. Con. to Phil. Trans. Abr., 1787.

Baxter, Andrew, b. about 1686, d. 1750, was born at Old Aberdeen in Scotland, and educated at the university of this town. His time was usefully employed as private tutor to young gentlemen. Among his pupils were Lord Grey, Lord Blantyre, and Mr. Hay of Drummelzier. With the latter he travelled, and resided from 1741 to 1747 on the continent. He pub. An Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul, wherein its immateriality is evinced from the Principles of Reason and Philosophy, Lon. 4to, *sine anno;* 2d ed., 1737, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1745, 2 vols. 8vo. In 1750 was pub. an appendix to his Enquiry, in which he answers some objections of Maclaurin's. To this appendix is prefixed a dedication to the well known, or we should rather say widely known, John Wilkes. In 1779 Rev. Dr. Duncan pub. The Evidence of Reason in proof of the Immortality of the Soul, independent on the more abstruse Inquiry into the Nature of Matter and Spirit: collected from the MSS. of Mr. Baxter, Lon., 8vo. He drew up for the use of his pupils and his son, a piece entitled Matho, sive Cosmotheoria puerilis Dialogus, &c., Lon., 1740, 2 vols. 8vo. This work enlarged was pub. in English in 1745; Matho, &c., wherein from the Phenomena of the Material World, briefly explained, the principles of Natural Religion are deduced and demonstrated, Lon. 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed. 1765. Baxter's treatise on the soul has been highly commended.

> "He who would see the justest and precisest notions of God, and the soul, may read this book; one of the most finished of the kind, in my humble opinion, that the present times, greatly advanced in true philosophy, have produced."—Bp. Warburton.

Baxter builds his reasoning upon the principle of the *vis inertiæ* of matter. Hume objects to his system, without naming him, in his Enquiry concerning Human Understanding. We have seen that Baxter did not live to complete his design.

> "I own if it had been the will of Heaven, I would gladly have lived till I had put in order the second part of the Inquiry, showing the immortality of the human soul; but infinite wisdom cannot be mistaken in calling me sooner. Our blindness makes us form wishes."—*Letter to John Wilkes.*

> "Mr. Baxter endeavours to prove that dreams are produced by the agency of some spiritual beings, who either amuse, or employ themselves seriously, in engaging mankind in all those imaginary transactions with which they are employed in dreaming."

> "Baxter's Inquiry displays considerable ingenuity, as well as learning. Some of the remarks on Berkeley's argument against the existence of matter are acute and just, and, at the time when they were published, had the merit of novelty."—Dugald Stewart.

Baxter, Benjamin. A Posing Question by Solomon, of making a Judgment of Temporal Conditions; in several Sermons on Eccles. viii. 12, Lon., 1661, 8vo.

Baxter, J. Toil for Two-legged Foxes, Lon., 1600, 8vo.

Baxter, John. Wiltshire Farmer, Lon., 8vo; Agricultural Gleaner, p. 8vo; Library of Practical Agriculture, 1834, 8vo, 4th ed. enlarged, 1846, 2 vols. roy. 8vo.

> "It contains much useful matter that is interesting to the farmer and gardener. . . . Its deservings are above mediocrity."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biography.*

Baxter, John A. The Church History of England, from the Introduction of Christianity into Britain to the Present Time, 2d ed., Lon., 1849, 8vo.

> "We have examined with pleasure the Church History of England, by the Rev. J. A. Baxter, M.A. It is fairly written, with considerable ability, and will prove a serviceable manual to the student."—*Ch. of England Magazine.*

Baxter, Joseph, 1676–1745, minister of Medfield, Massachusetts, pub. Sermons, 1727–29.

Baxter, N. A. Soueraigne Salue for a Sinfull Soule, &c., Lon., 1585, 8vo.

Baxter, R. A. Paraphrase on the N. Test., 1810, 8vo.

Baxter, Richard, 1615–1691, a celebrated Nonconformist divine, was a native of Rowton in Hampshire. In 1638 he was ordained by Bishop Thornborough, and two years later was chosen vicar of Kidderminster. On the breaking out of the civil war, he desired to remain neutral; but suspecting the ambitious designs of parliament, he resolved "to repair instantly to the army, and use his utmost endeavours to bring the soldiers back to the principles of loyalty to the king, and submission to the church." When Cromwell was declared protector, he bravely "withstood him to the face," telling him that "the honest people of the land took their ancient monarchy to be a blessing, and not an evil." Whilst chaplain to Colonel Whalley's regiment, he wrote his best-known work, The Saint's Rest. The Act of Uniformity of 1662 drove him from that church of which he had been so useful a member. In the same year he married Margaret, daughter of Francis Charleton, Esq., of Shropshire, a magistrate. In 1682 this excellent man was seized for coming within five miles of a corporate town; again, in 1684, he was subjected to the same ill usage, and indeed for years his life was harassed by these unchristian persecutions. In May, 1684–85, he was tried before Lord-chief-justice Jeffreys upon a charge of sedition, founded upon his Notes on the New Testament. On this occasion, Jeffreys displayed his usual brutality. When Baxter asked for time, this *upright* judge exclaimed,

> "I will not give him a moment's more time to save his life. Yonder stands Oates in the pillory with him. I would say two of the greatest rogues and rascals in the kingdom stood there."

When Baxter endeavoured to speak—

> "Richard! Richard!" ejaculated the judge, "dost thou think we'll hear thee poison the court? Richard, thou art an old fellow, an old knave; thou hast written books enough to load a cart. Hadst thou been whipt out of thy writing trade forty years ago it had been happy."

Jeffreys would gladly have inflicted the whipping now, through the streets of the city, but the other judge had less brutality; and the sentence was *only* a fine of 500 marks, imprisonment till paid, and bonds for good behaviour for seven years! But Lord Powis, a nobleman (*in-deed*) of the Roman Catholic Church, exerted himself successfully to have the fine remitted, and he was liberated after an imprisonment of about eighteen months. The remaining five years of his life were unmolested by his persecutors. He continued preaching until December, 1691, when he died "in great peace and joy."

Among his best known works are: 1. The Saint's Everlasting Rest, Lon., 1650. 2. A Call to the Unconverted, Lon., 1669. 3. Christian Directory, Lon., 1673. 4. The Poor Man's Family Book, Lon., 1674. 5. The Cure of Melancholy, &c., Lon., 1683. 6. A Paraphrase on the New Testament, Lon., 1685. 7. Dying Thoughts, Lon., 1688. 8. Reliquiæ Baxterianæ, or his own Narrative of his Life and Times, pub. by M. Sylvester, Lon., 1696, fol. He is said to have been the author of above 120 books, (Watt enumerates 112,) and to have had more than half that number written against him.

A collection of his Discourses was pub. in 1707, 4 vols. fol. He was a deeply learned and most holy man. Lord William Russell, before his execution, sent to Baxter his hearty thanks for his Dying Thoughts.

> "Such have made me better acquainted with the other world than I was before, and have not a little contributed to my support and relief, and to the fitting me for what I am to go through."

20,000 copies of the Call to the Unconverted were sold in a twelvemonth, and it was translated into all the European languages, and into one of the dialects of India. He is said to

> "Have preached more sermons, engaged in more controversies, and written more books, than any other Nonconformist of the age."

In his efforts for the spiritual welfare of his flock, he was a bright example to all ministers:

> "Visiting from house to house, prevailing on them almost universally to practise FAMILY PRAYER, and instrumentally effecting a great reform among them."

Bishop Stillingfleet speaks of him as

> "Our reverend and learned Mr. Baxter."

> "A person of great devotion and piety, and of a very subtile and quick apprehension."—BISHOP BURNET.

Bishop Patrick refers to "his learned and pious endeavours;" and he had the esteem and friendship of many great and worthy men, as Chief Justice Hale, Archbishop Tillotson, the Earl of Lauderdale, &c. Dr. Manton thought he came nearest the apostolical writings of any man of his age. Archbishop Usher importuned him to write on the subject of Conversion. Dr. Barrow declared,

> "His practical writings were never mended, his controversial, seldom refuted."

> "His books, for their number and variety of matter, make a library. They contain a rich treasure of controversial, casuistical, positive, and practical divinity."—DR. BATES.

> "The best method of forming a correct opinion of Baxter's labours for the press, is by comparing them with some of his brethren who wrote a great deal. The works of Bishop Hall amount to 10 vols. 8vo; Lightfoot's extend to 13; Jeremy Taylor's to 15; Dr. Goodwin's would make about 20; Dr. Owen's extend to 28; Baxter's, if printed in a uniform edition, would not be comprised in less than SIXTY VOLUMES!"

> "He was the fittest man of the age for a casuist, because he feared no man's displeasure, nor hoped for any man's preferment."—HON. ROBT. BOYLE.

> "Baxter's work on the New Testament, like most of his practical divinity, is plain, forcible, and improving."—GIRDLESTONE.

> "It is rather of a practical than a critical nature. It is designed not so much for the use of the learned, 'as of religious families in their daily reading of the Scriptures, and of the poorer sort of scholars, and ministers, who want fuller helps.' To such, the work is fitted to be useful; but even others will find occasionally some very important suggestions, and the true meaning of a difficult passage pointed out with no parade of learning."—ORME.

> "The annotations at the end of the chapters are, for the most part, very short, and contain much sound sense and piety."—T. H. HORNE.

> "It is very plain, but with much piety and good sense. Baxter was a truly pious and practical writer, with lively views of eternity."—BICKERSTETH.

> The same critic considers our author's Catholic Theology as "well calculated to abate self-conceit. An extensive view of different opinions:" his "Reasons of the Christian Religion is a powerful treatise:" his "Church History of the Government of Bishops, contains much information respecting the errors of Councils, taken from Binnius and Crabbe:" his "Narrative of his Life and Times is a very instructive and entertaining work, respecting one of the most interesting periods of English History. Allowance should be made for the imperfection of every human writer, and for his peculiarities. Bitter animadversions were published on this work in 1696, entitled Vindiciæ Anti-Baxterianæ."

> "He must be very wise or very stupid to whom Baxter can impart no instruction."—ORME.

> "His books of Practical Divinity have been effectual for more numerous conversions of sinners to God, than any printed in our time: and while the church remains on earth, will be of continual efficacy to recover lost souls."—DR. BATES.

Dr. Calamy says of The Saint's Everlasting Rest,

> "This is the book for which multitudes will have cause to bless God for ever. . . . The examples of heavenly meditation which Baxter gives, really breathe of heaven; and the importance of such meditation as a duty, and as a means of spiritual growth, is admirably set forth, and most powerfully enforced."

A celebrated critic remarks of Gildas Salvianus, or Reformed Pastor,

> "In the whole compass of divinity, there is scarcely any thing superior to this valuable practical treatise, in close pathetic appeals to the conscience of the minister of Christ upon the primary duties of his office. The main object is to press the necessity of his bringing home the truth of the Gospel to every individual of his flock, by affectionate, cathechetical instruction."

Dr. Samuel Clarke considered our author's Reasons of the Christian Religion as one of the most masterly performances on the subject of any in the English language.

> "In it Baxter examines Lord Herbert's book, On Truth, and furnishes some ingenious, judicious, and valuable remarks by way of answer."—BOGUE.

> "Baxter's Reasons contain an able statement of the evidences"—BICKERSTETH.

His Key for Catholics to open the Juggling of the Jesuits has been commended as

> "A masterly refutation of the errors and peculiar dogmas and a thorough exposure of all the deceitful arts of the Romish Church and Jesuitism."

His Church History of Bishops, and Treatise on Episcopacy,

> "Are among the best of Baxter's writings which have not been republished, and well deserve the attention of inquirers into the affairs of the Church."—ORME.

> "His vouchers are beyond all exception."—WESLEY.

> "There is a living energy and spirit in the practical writings of Baxter, which the reader seldom meets with in any other author. His appeals to the conscience are often mighty and irresistible."—*Williams's Christian Preacher.*

> "Baxter wrote as in the view of eternity; but generally judicious, nervous, spiritual, and evangelical, though often charged with the contrary. He discovers a manly eloquence, and the most evident proofs of an amazing genius, with respect to which he may not improperly be called the *English Demosthenes.*"—*Doddridge's Lect. on Preaching.*

> "Pray read with great attention Baxter's Life of himself; it is an inestimable work. There is *no* substitute for it in a course of study for a clergyman or public man; I could almost as soon doubt the Gospel verity as Baxter's veracity."—COLERIDGE.

Dr. Dibdin describes Baxter as

> "A divine of a most capricious, yet powerful and original, mind. What Prynne was in law and history, Baxter was in theology: as the similarity, in point of quaintness, in the titles of their respective works, testifies."

> "Baxter is my particular favourite: it is impossible to tell you how much I am charmed with the devotion, good sense, and pathos, which is everywhere to be found in him."—DODDRIDGE.

> "He cultivated every subject he handled, and if he had lived in the primitive time, he had been one of the fathers of the church. It was enough for one age to produce such a person."—BISHOP WILKINS.

> "His life contains much useful matter, and many valuable particulars of the time of Charles I."—WILBERFORCE.

Boswell records the opinion of his great friend:

> "I asked him what works of Richard Baxter's I should read. He said 'Read any of them; they are all good.'" Another of Johnson's friends tells us that the doctor "thought Baxter's Reasons of the Christian Religion contained the best collection of the evidences of the divinity of the Christian system."

Works with life, by Rev. Wm. Orme, Lon., 1830, 23 vols. 8vo, £12 12*s.* 0*d.* Practical works, Lon., 1847, 4 vols. imp. 8vo, £3 3*s.* 0*d.*

Baxter, Thomas. The Circle squared, Lon., 1732, 8vo. Matho, or the Principles of Astronomy & N. Philos., accommodated to the Use of Younger Persons, Lon., 1740, 8vo. Once a popular work.

Baxter, Thomas. An Illustration of the Egyptian, Grecian, and Rom. Costume, with Descrip., Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Baxter, William, 1650–1723, born at Llangollen, in Shropshire, was a nephew of the celebrated Richard Baxter. He became a proficient in antiquarian investigations and in the dead languages. In 1679 he pub. a Latin Grammar; and in 1695 an ed. of Anacreon, which was reprinted in 1710 with improvements, which are said to be taken from the ed. of Joshua Barnes, pub. in 1705. In 1701 appeared his celebrated ed. of Horace; the 2d ed. of which was pub. in 1725. Dr. Harwood praises Baxter's ed. as

> "By far the best edition of Horace ever published. I have read it many times through, and know its singular worth. England has not produced a more elegant or judicious critic than Baxter."

Gesner's Horace was based upon Baxter's, and Bishop Lowth pronounced the 2d ed. of Gesner's, pub. in 1772, the best ed. of Horace ever delivered to the world. Mr. Baxter was engaged in several other literary labours. In 1719 was pub. a portion of his Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum; the whole of this work was pub. before his death at the expense of that ornament to literature, as well as to the healing art, Dr. Richard Mead. That which relates to the letter A was reprinted in the Reliquiæ Baxterianæ. His etymologies in this work are often correct and undeniable, but some are capricious.

"His conjectures will sometimes appear to be too bold, and too much out of the common road; but more often surprisingly instructive, and always pleasant and diverting to either a British or Irish Antiquary."—BISHOP NICOLSON.

Baxter, William. British Phœnogamous Botany, 6 vols. 8vo, £5 15*s.*; coloured plates, £9, Lon., 1843.

Baxter, W. E. 1. America and Americans, Lon., 12mo. 2. Impressions of Central and Southern Europe, 8vo. 3. Travels in Portugal, Spain, Italy, 1850–51, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Bay, E. H. Reports of Cases in Superior Courts of Law in S. Carolina since the Revolution; 2d ed., 2 vols. 8vo, New York, 1809–11.

Bay, W. Work on the Dysentery, N. York, 1797, 8vo.

Bayard, Elise Justine, d. in New York, was the wife of Fulton Cutting, Esq., contributed a number of poetical pieces to the periodicals of the day, The Literary World, The Knickerbocker, &c.

"The amateur votary has shewn a vigor of thought, emotion, and expression in some of her productions which gives the highest promise of what she may accomplish should she devote her fine intelligence to literature."—*Griswold's Female Poets of America.*

"The few poems that she has published are enough to entitle her to take a high rank among the poetesses of our country."—*Woman's Record.*

Bayard, James. A Brief Exposition of the Constitution of the United States, &c., 12mo, Philadelphia, 1833.

Bayard, James A., 1767–1815, a native of Philadelphia. A speech of this distinguished American statesman on the Foreign Intercourse Bill was pub. in 1798, and his speech on the Repeal of the Judiciary in a vol. of the speeches delivered in this controversy, pub. in 1802.

Bayard, Samuel. An Abstract of the Laws of the United States which relate chiefly to the Duties and Authority of the Judges of the Inferior State Courts, and the Justices of the Peace throughout the Union, 8vo, New York, 1834. A Digest of American Cases on the Law of Evidence, intended as notes to Peake's Compendium of the Law of Evidence, 8vo, Philadelphia, 1810.

"It does not appear that these notes were ever inserted in an edition of the book for which they were designed. After their first preparation, the notes were expanded and published in their present form. These abstracts of cases, arranged under appropriate titles, have long since, in substance, been incorporated into other works upon the law of evidence."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Bayes, Joshua, 1671–1761, a Presbyterian minister, was one of the writers who completed Matthew Henry's Commentary on the Holy Scriptures. He pub. a work against Popery, 1735, 2 vols. 8vo.

Bayes, Rev. Thomas. Con. to Phil. Trans. Abr., 1763, etc.

Bayfield, Mrs. Fugitive Poems, 1805. Gleanings, &c., 1806.

Bayfield, R. Bulwarke of Truth, &c., Lon., 1657, 8vo.

Bayfield, Robt. Med. works, Lon., 1655, 62, '3, '8, '77.

Bayford, A. F. Report, &c., Office of the Judge, Lon., 1845, 8vo. Argument against the Bp. of Exeter, on behalf of Rev. G. C. Gorham, 2d ed., Lon., 1849, 8vo.

Bayford, David. Con. to Memoirs Med., 1789.

Bayford, Thos. Medical treatises, Lon., 1767–72.

Bayldon, J. S. Treatise on the Poor Rate, 2d ed., Lon., 1834, 8vo. The Art of Valuing Rents and Tillages, &c., 1825, 8vo. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Baylee, Joseph. The Institutions of the Church of England are of Divine Authority, 3d ed., improved, sm. 8vo, Dubl., 1838.

Bayley, R. B. The Sorrows of Eliza, Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Bayley, C., D.D. The Christian's Choice, Manch., 801, 12mo.

Bayley, Catherine. Vacation Evenings, 1809, 3 vols. 12mo. Zadig and Astarte, from the French of Voltaire, 1810, 8vo.

Bayley, Cornelius. Theolog. works, &c., Lon., 1782, '85, '86. An Easy Entrance into the Sacred Language, &c., Lon., 1782, 8vo.

Bayley, Edward, M.D. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1736.

Bayley, Fr. On Fines and Recoveries, Lon., 1828, 8vo.

Bayley, Francis. Funeral Sermons, 1660, 4to.

Bayley, Frederick W. N. B., 1807–1852, British journalist, first editor of Illustrated London News. 1. Four Years' Residence in the West Indies, 1830. 2. New Tale of a Tub, in Verse, 16mo and 4to. 3. Tales of the Late Revolution, 12mo. 4. Wake of Ecstasy; a Poem, 4to. 5. Little Red Riding Hood. 6. Blue Beard, &c.

Bayley, George. Guide to the Tongue, 1804, fol. The Young Mathematician's Assistant, 1805, 4to.

Bayley, Rev. H. V. Sermon, Manchester, 1803, 8vo.

Bayley, Joel. Astronom. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1769.

Bayley, Sir John, 1763–1841. A Summary of the Law of Bills of Exchange, Cash Bills, and Promissory Notes, 1st ed., 1789; 5th ed., edited by Francis Bayley, 8vo, Lon., 1830; 2d American ed., Boston, 1836.

"Bayley on Bills is, no doubt, an admirable specimen of accurate deduction of the principles to be extracted from reported decisions, and of concise and lucid statements of those principles."

Raymond's Reports, &c.; 4th ed., Lon., 1790, 3 vols. r. 8vo. Book of Common Prayer, with Notes, 1816.

Bayley, John. The Forester; a Drama, 1798, 8vo.

Bayley, John. History and Antiquities of the Tower of London, Lon., 1821–25, 4to; 2 vols. with plates. Pub. at £6 16*s.* 6*d.*; large paper, £12 12*s.*

"This exceedingly beautiful and esteemed work is very scarce on large paper, and sometimes valued at more than its published price."

"That the history of the venerable fortress could have fallen into superior hands is impossible; for there is a caution, an acuteness, and a judgment visible in the writings of Mr. Bayley, which are demonstrative evidence of his accuracy and scrupulous fidelity."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

Bayley, John, b. 1814, in Eng. Settled in U. S., 1836. Confessions of a converted Infidel, &c. Contrib. to various journals.

Bayley, John B. Commentaries on the Laws of England, in the order, and compiled from the text, of Blackstone; and embracing the new statutes and alterations to the present time, 8vo, Lon., 1840.

"He has applied the pruning knife so assiduously, that scarcely a leaf or branch remains of The Commentaries. Four volumes are packed into one, and his book is a bold abridgement of a work that, as it is, the most enlightened jurists have pronounced a model of excellence of legal composition, and wonderful accuracy in the statement of legal principles."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Bayley, Peter, Jr. Poems, Lon., 1803, 8vo.

"These poems certainly discover some fire, and some power of expression. If a second edition should be demanded, we earnestly recommend to the author a steady application of the file; and an endeavour, in all parts of his book, to do better even where he may at present conceive, and most readers will allow, that he has done well."—*Monthly Review.*

Bayley, Richard, M.D., 1745–1801, an eminent physician of New York, took great interest in investigations connected with the Yellow Fever. He pub. Cases of the Angina Tracheatis, with the mode of Cure, New York, 1781, 8vo. Essay on the Yellow Fever, 1797. Letters on Yellow Fever, 1798. See Thacher's Med. Biography.

Bayley, Wm. Employment of the Poor, &c., Lon., 1757, 8vo.

Baylie, Richard. An Answer to Mr. Fisher's Relation of a Third Conference between Bp. Wm. Laud and himself, Lon., 1624, fol.

Baylie, Robert. Review of Bramhall's Warning, Delph., 1649, 4to.

Baylie, Thos. De Merito M. Christi, &c., Oxon., 1626, 4to.

Baylies, or **Baylis, Wm.,** M.D., 1724–1787. He was physician to Frederic II., King of Prussia. His majesty, on being informed of the extensive practice which Dr. B. had enjoyed, asked him how many he had killed. The physician replied with no little tact, "Pas tant que votre majesté." Short Remarks on Dr. Perry's Analysis made on the Stratford Mineral Water, &c., Stratford-on-Avon, 1748, 8vo. Essay on the Bath Water, &c., Lon., 1757, 8vo. Narrative of Facts, &c., Bath, 1757, 4to. History of Bath Hospital, Lon., 1758, 8vo. Reply to a Pamphlet, &c., 1759, 8vo. Facts and Observations relative to the Small Pox, Edin., 1781, 8vo.

Baylis, John. Four dramatic Pieces, trans. from the French, Lon., 1804.

Bayly, Anselm, sub-dean of his Majesty's Chapels Royal, pub. a number of educational and theological works, Lon., 1751–89. The Old Testament, English and Hebrew, with Remarks Critical and Grammatical on the Hebrew, and Corrections of the English, Lon., 1774, 4 vols. 8vo.

"It contains scarcely any information of importance of a critical nature; as the notes, which are placed under the English text, are very few and short."—ORME.

Bayly, Arthur. Con. to Phil. Trans. Abr., 1685.

Bayly, Benjamin, d. about 1720, Rector of St James's, Bristol. An Essay on Inspiration, Lon., 1707, (anon.,) 2d ed. enlarged, 1708, 8vo.

"The internal and external evidences required in a divine revelation are well laid down in the 2d part of this essay."—KIPPIS.

Sermons on Various Subjects, 2 vols. 8vo, 1721.

"He was a great admirer and master of the Socratic way of arguing; his sense is substantial, his reasoning sound, his persuasion cogent."—*Cyc. Bibl.*

Bayly, Edward. Sermons, 1749, '56, '83.

Bayly, John, 1595–1633, son of Lewis, Bishop of Bangor, entered Exeter College, Oxford, in 1611. The Angel Guardian, Lon., 1630, 4to. The Light enlightening, Lon., 1630, 4to.

Bayly, Lewis, d. 1632, Bishop of Bangor, was born at Caermarthen, and educated at Oxford. After officiating five years at Evesham in Worcestershire, he was consecrated Bishop of Bangor in 1616. The Practice of Piety. This work had an extraordinary popularity; the 51st ed. was pub. Lon., 1714. Trans. into French, Welsh, Hungarian, and Polish.

Bayly, Richard. Sermon, Lon., 1640, 8vo.

Bayly, Robert. Parallel of the Liturgy, with the Mass Book, 1661, 4to.

Bayly, Tho., d. 1670, Bishop of Killala and Achonry, Theophilact's Comments on St. Paul, Lon., 1636. Sermon on Gal. v. 12; preached before King Charles I. in the time of the Great Rebellion, Lon., 1707, 8vo.

Bayly, Thomas, youngest son of Lewis, Bishop of Bangor, was educated at Cambridge. In 1638 he was made sub-dean of Wells. In 1649 he pub. Certamen Religiorum, or a Conference between King Charles I. and Henry, late Marquis of Worcester, concerning Religion, in Ragland Castle, 1646.

The Royal Charter granted unto Kings by God himself, with a Treatise wherein it is proved that Episcopacy is Jure Divino, 1649, 8vo. This work gave offence, and the author was imprisoned in Newgate, where he wrote his Herba Parietis, or the Wall Flower as it grows out of the Stone Chamber belonging to the Metropolitan Prison, fol. 1650.

He escaped to the continent, and became a zealous Roman Catholic, and in 1654 pub. at Douay, the End to Controversy between the Roman Catholic and Protestant Religions, &c. Several other works are ascribed to our author.

Bayly, Thomas Haynes, 1797–1839, was born near Bath, England, where his father was an eminent solicitor. He was intended for the church, and studied for some time at Oxford. After his marriage, in 1826, he resided for some years at a country seat in Sussex. In 1831 he experienced a melancholy reverse in his pecuniary affairs, and for the rest of his life was a sufferer from many mortifications to which poverty subjects those whose habits and tastes have been formed amid affluence and elegance. His literary industry was very great. In a few years he wrote no less than thirty-six pieces for the stage, several Novels and Tales, and his "songs came to be numbered by hundreds." We give the titles of his publications: Aylmers, a novel, 3 vols. post 8vo. Kindness in Women, tales, 3 vols. post 8vo. Parliamentary Letters, and other Poems, 12mo. Rough Sketches of Bath, 12mo. Weeds of Witchery, poems, r. 8vo. To which must be added, Poetical Works and Memoir by his Widow, 2 vols. post 8vo. Mr. Bayly's songs are among the best known and most generally admired in the language. Who is not familiar with the touching pathos of The Soldier's Tear; We met,—'twas in a Crowd; Oh, no, we never mention Her; the joyous *abandon* of I'd be a Butterfly; or the good-natured satire of My Married Daughter could you see; and Why Don't the Men Propose?

"The poems and songs of Mr. Haynes Bayly will not be entitled to a high place in the literature of our age; a certain air of insubstantiality attaches to them all; the pathos rarely goes down to the springs of the human feelings, and the humour scarcely exceeds the playfulness which marks elegant society in its daily appearances."

"He possessed a playful fancy, a practised ear, a refined taste, and a sentiment which ranged pleasantly from the fanciful to the pathetic, without, however, strictly attaining either the highly imaginative, or the deeply passionate."—MOIR.

Bayly, William, d. 1810, an eminent astronomer, accompanied Capt. Cook in 1772, and pub. the results of his observations under the title of Astronomical Observations on board the "Resolution" and "Adventure," in a voyage round the world in 1772, Lon., 1774, 4to. Several subsequent publications appeared upon the same subject.

Baylye, Thos. A Glympse of Paradise, 1710, 8vo.

Baynam, Wm., 1749–1814, of Virginia. Con. to Med. Journals.

Baynard, Edward, M.D. Profess. Treatises, Lon., 1694–1706.

Bayne, Alexander, d. 1737, Prof. Law in Edinburgh Univ. Hope's Minor Practicks from MS., with a Discourse on the Rise and Progress of the Law of Scotland, and the Method of Studying it, 1726. Other Treatises, Edin., 1747, '48, '49.

Bayne, D., or K., M.D. Prof. treat., Lon., 1727–38.

Bayne, or Baine, James, 1710–1790, minister in Edinburgh. He preached a sermon against Foote's "Minor;" Foote rejoined in "An Apology for the Minor, in a Letter to the Rev. Mr. Baine, by Samuel Foote, Esq.," 1771. Discourses on Various Subjects, 1778, 8vo.

Bayne, or Baynes, Paul, d. 1617, was a native of London. He was elected a Fellow of Christ Church, Cambridge, and succeeded the celebrated Perkins as lecturer of St. Andrew's Church.

A Commentary on the 1st chap. of the Epistle to the Ephesians, handling the controversy of Predestination, Lon., 1618.

"A useful Puritan exposition."—BICKERSTETH.

"Dr. Sibbs acknowledges himself indebted to Bayne, instrumentally, for his conversion."—LOWNDES.

Devotions unto a Godly Life, Lon., 1618, 8vo. Bayne also wrote a Commentary upon a portion of the Epistle to the Colossians, (1635,) and other works, pub. 1618–43.

Bayne, Rev. Peter, whilst pursuing his theological studies at Edinburgh, contributed to the Edinburgh Magazine a number of critical articles on the writings of Sir Archibald Alison, De Quincey, Tennyson, Ruskin, Mrs. Browning, and other authors, which attracted attention and commendation. Some of these papers have been reprinted in Nos. 2 and 3. 1. The Christian Life, Social and Individual, Lon., 1855, p. 8vo; Bost., 1857, 12mo.

"The master idea on which it has been formed is, we deem, wholly original; and we regard the execution of it as not less happy than the conception is good."—HUGH MILLER.

2. Essays in Biographical Criticism: 1st Ser., 1857, 12mo; 2d Ser., 1858, 12mo. These two vols. were pub. at the request of the Boston publishers. See N. Amer. Rev., July, 1858, 274.

"They indicate the traits of mind and heart which render 'The Christian Life' so intensely suggestive and vitalizing, and at the same time display a critical power seldom equalled in comprehensiveness, depth of insight, candid appreciation, and judicial integrity."—*N. Amer. Rcv.*

Baynes, C. R. Notes and Reflections during a Ramble in the East, &c. An Overland Journey to India, &c., p. 8vo, Lon., 1843.

"So many other travellers and authors have preceded him over every inch of his ground, that it was impossible to have original information to communicate."—*Literary Gazette.*

Baynes, E. D. Ovid's Epistles, 1818, vol. i. 8vo.

Baynes, H. S. The Church at Philippi, or the Doctrine and Conduct of the Early Christians illustrated; with a recomm. Introduc. by J. P. Smith, D.D., Lon., 1834, 12mo.

"Intended to serve as a historical commentary upon St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians."

Baynes, or Baines, Ralph, d. 1559, a native of Yorkshire, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1555 he was, by Queen Mary, made Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. Previously he had been royal professor of Hebrew at Paris. Prima Rudimenta in Linguam Hebraicam, Paris, 1550, 4to.

Baynes, Robt. Discourses, Moral and Religious, adapted to a Naval Audience, preached on board his Majesty's ship the "Tremendous," during the years 1802, '03, and '04, Lon., 1807, 8vo. A Fast Sermon, 1809.

Baynes, Roger. Praise of Solitariness, Lon., 1577, 4to. The Baynes of Agvisgrane, Aug., 1617, 4to.

Baynham, William. Con. to Med. Tracts, 1791.

Baynton, Thomas. Medical Works, 1799–1813.

Beach, Abraham, of Connecticut, d. 1828. Hearing the Word. A Serm., American Preacher, iii. A Funeral Serm. on Dr. Chandler, 1790.

Beach, John, of Connecticut, d. 1782. Theolog. works, pub. 1732–72.

Beach, Philip. Letters to T. Burnet, Lon., 1736, 8vo.

Beach, Thos. Eugenio; a poem, Lon., 1737, 4to.

Beach, W. W. Abradates and Panthea, 1765, 4to.

Beachcroft, Robt. P. Sermons, 1809–16.

Beacher, L. Account of V. Gertru, Lon., 1665, 4to.

Beacon, R. Solon his Follie, or a Politique Discourse, touching the Reformation of Common-weales conquered, declined, or corrupted, Oxf., 1594, 4to. Dedicated to Queen Elizabeth.

Beacon, Thomas. See BECON.

Beadle, John. The Diary of a Thankful Christian Lon., 1656, 8vo.

Beadon, Richard, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells. A Fast Day Sermon, 1793, 4to. A Sermon, 4to.

Beak, Francis. Letters against Anabaptists, Lon., 1701.

Beal, John, 1603–1683, an English divine and philosopher, contributed many papers to Phil. Trans., 1666, '67, '69, '70, '75, '76, '77.

Beale, Bart. Diseases from Vicious Blood, Lon., 1700, 8vo.

Beale, John. Horticult. works, Oxf. & Lon., 1653–77.

Beale, John. Work on the German Flute, Lon., 1812, fol.

Beale, Lionel S., M.D., Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy in King's College, London The Laws of Health in their Relations to Mind and Body A Series of Letters from an Old Practitioner to a Patient, p. 8vo.

"We gladly welcome Mr. Beale's work. The observations are those of a most experienced and intelligent practitioner, and do equal credit to his head and heart. It is not to the lay reader only that Mr. Beale's work will be acceptable; and we augur for it an extensive popularity."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Treatise on Distortions and Deformities, 8vo. The Microscope, and its Application to Clinical Medicine, p. 8vo; new ed., 1857, r. 8vo. Other works.

Beale, Anne. Baronet's Family, Lon., 3 vols. p. 8vo. Poems, 12mo. Vale of the Towey; or, Sketches of South Wales, p. 8vo. Simplicity and Fascination, 3 vols. p. 8vo, 1855.

Beale, Mary, 1632–1697, a painter and poetess, contributed to Dr. Woodford's trans. of the Psalms.

"An absolutely complete gentlewoman."—WOODFORD.

"That masculine poet, as well as painter, the incomparable Mrs. Beale."—*Oldys's MSS.*

Beale, Robert, d. 1601, a civilian and statesman, was a zealous Protestant, and on account of his religious principles resided on the Continent during the reign of Queen Mary. He embraced the occasion to form a valuable historical library. He wrote a treatise on the marriage of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, with Mary, the French queen; another on the marriage of the Earl of Hertford with Lady Catherine Grey; and his discourse on the Parisian massacre, in the form of a letter to Lord Burghley, is in the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum. His principal work is a collection of some of the Spanish historians, entitled Rerum Hispanicarum Scriptores, France, 1579, 2 vols. fol. Some letters of his will be found in Lodge's Illustrations of British History, and in Wright's Queen Elizabeth and her Times.

Bealey, Joseph. Observations, 1790. Sermons, 1810.

Beames, John. Legal treatises, Lon., 1812–27.

Beames, Thomas. Sermons, Lon., 1850, &c.

Beamish, N. L. Hist. of the King's German Legion, 1803–16, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo. Discovery of America by the Northmen in the Tenth Century, 1841, 8vo.

Bean, Charles. Sermons, 1707–16.

Bean, James. Theological works, 1789–1817. Parochial Serms., Lon., 8vo. Family Worship: Morning and Evening Prayers for every day in the month; 20th ed., 1846.

Bean, Joseph, Massachusetts. Serm., 1773.

Beanus, or **Beyn,** first Bishop of Aberdeen, d. 1047. Dempster gives a list of his writings.

Bear, John. Sermon, 1748, 8vo.

Bearblock, James. On Tithes, Lon., 1805–09.

Bearcroft, Philip, D.D., 1697–1761, master of the Charter-House, and Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, pub. An Historical Account of Thomas Sutton, Esq., and of his foundation in the Charter-House, Lon., 1737, 8vo. Sermons, &c., 1726–48.

Bearcroft, William. Fast Sermon, 1756, 8vo.

Beard, Henry. Impris. of Debtors, Lon., 1801, 8vo.

Beard, J. R., D.D. 1. Voices of the Church, Lon., 1845, 8vo. 2. Historical and Artistic Illustrations of the Trinity, 8vo. 3. Illustrations of the Divine in Christianity, 8vo. 4. People's Dict. of the Bible, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. Sermons and Prayers for Families, 2 vols. 8vo. 6. Unitarianism Exhibited in its Actual Condition, 8vo. 7. Religious Knowledge, 1856, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 8. A Revised English Bible the Want of the Church and the Demand of the Age, 1857, cr. 8vo. Other works.

Beard, Richard, M.D. Med. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1726.

Beard, Thomas, D.D., an author of the Elizabethan period, is best known as the compiler of the Theatre of God's Judgments, Lon., 1597, 4to, in which he is said to have been assisted by Dr. Thos. Taylor.

"In the third edit., 1631, 4to, from page 542 to the end is for the first time added. The 4th, and generally esteemed best, edit. appeared in 1648, small 4to."

A Retractive from the Romish Religion, Lon., 1616, 4to. Antichrist the Pope of Rome, Lon., 1625, 4to. Pedantius, 1631, 12mo. Dr. Beard was Oliver Cromwell's schoolmaster.

Beare, Matt. Discourse of the Senses, Exon., 1710, 4to.

Beare, Nicholas. Sermons, 1679–1707.

Bearne, Edward. Two Sermons, 1726, 4to.

Beart, John A. Vindication of the Eternal Law and Everlasting Gospel, 1707, 12mo. Elicited by Crisp's Sermons, pub. in 1691.

Beasley, Rev. Frederick, 1777–1845, Prof. Moral Philos. Univ. Penna., 1813–28. 1. A Search of Truth in the Science of the Human Mind, 1822, 8vo. 2. Examination of the Oxford Divinity.

Beasley, Henry. 1. The Book of Prescriptions, 2900, English and Foreign, Lon., 24mo. 2. The Pocket Formulary and Synopsis of the British and Foreign Pharmacopœias; 5th ed., enlarged, 24mo.

"Extremely useful as an adjunct to the shop library; a pocket Pharmacopœia Universalis, containing, in addition to the officinal formulæ, those magistral preparations which are so continually required at the hands of the dispenser."—*Lon. Annals of Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

3. The Druggists' General Receipt-Book, 3d ed. 24mo.

"The General Receipt-Book is an extensive appendix to the Pocket Formulary. No Pharmaceutist who possesses the latter, ought to be without the former. for the two form a complete Counter Companion."—*Lon. Annals of Pharmacy.*

Beasly, Thos. J. Legal treatises, Dubl., 1837–44. Lectures relative to the profession of Attorney and Solicitor, 8vo, Dubl., 1842.

"These Lectures are fraught with valuable historical information upon the origin of Attorneys in ancient and modern times, and contain many valuable suggestions relative to their duties and responsibilities."

Beasly, W. Inclosing Waste Lands, 1812.

Beatniffe, John. Sermon, 1590, 16mo.

Beaton, Beton, or **Bethune, David,** 1494–1546, Archbishop of St. Andrew's in Scotland, and Cardinal of the Roman Church, was educated in the University of St. Andrews, and studied divinity at the University of Paris, where he took orders. According to Dempster, he wrote, 1. Memoirs of his own Embassies. 2. A Treatise of Peter's Primacy, and 3. Letters to several persons. Of these last there are said to be some copies preserved in the King's Library at Paris.

"His high station in the Church placed him in the way of great employments; his abilities were equal to the greatest of these; nor did he reckon any of them to be above his merit. . . . His early application to public business kept him acquainted with the learning and controversies of the age."—ROBERTSON.

His persecution of the Protestants, and especially the death of George Wishart, was punished by his assassination in his castle, in 1546, by John and Norman Lesley, Peter Carmichael, and James Melvil. See Biog. Brit., Mackenzie, Hume, Robertson.

Beaton, Beton, or **Bethune, James,** 1517–1603, Archbishop of Glasgow, and nephew to the preceding, was educated in Paris, under the care of his uncle the cardinal. He is said to have written, 1. A Commentary on the Book of Kings. 2. A Lamentation for the kingdom of Scotland. 3. A Book of Controversies against the Sectaries. 4. Observations upon Gratian's Decretals. 5. A Collection of Scotch Proverbs. None of these have been printed.—DEMPSTER: *Biog. Brit.*

Beatson, Lt.-Col. Alexander. War with Tippoo Sultaun, Lon., 1800, 4to. A work on St. Helena, Lon., 1816, 4to.

"This work contains little else than statistical, meteorological, and agricultural, observations on the Island, and plans for its better administration and cultivation."

Beatson, John. Theological works, Lon., 1774, '77, '79, '89.

Beatson, Robt., 1742–1818. Political Index to the Histories of Great Britain and Ireland, Edin., 1786, 8vo; 3d ed., Lon., 1806, 8vo, 3 vols. This is the best ed. of this useful work, which is a compilation from Dugdale's Summons to Parliament, The Historical Register, and works of like character. Haydy's Book of Dignities is founded upon the Political Index. Naval and Military Memoirs of Great Britain, 1727–90, Lon., 1790, 3 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., Lon., 1804, 6 vols. 8vo. General View of the Agriculture of the County of Fife, Edin., 1794, 4to.

"Many useful observations on general agriculture; the lease of land is well discussed."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Mr. B. pub. some other works.

Beattie. Aristotelis de Rhetorica, Camb., 1728, 8vo.

Beattie, James, LL.D., &c., 1735–1803, was born at Laurencekirk, in Kincardineshire, Scotland, on the 20th of October. His father was a shopkeeper and farmer, and is said to have been something of a poet, though never distinguished for his productions. In 1749 James was sent to the Marischal College, at Aberdeen, where he remained for four years. He studied divinity with the intention of taking orders, but relinquished this idea. In 1758 he obtained the situation of usher in the grammar-school of Aberdeen, and two years later was honoured by the appointment of Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in Marischal College, which post he retained until within a short period of his death. In 1760 he pub. a volume of poems, the most of which had appeared anonymously in the Scot's Magazine. A portion of these were reprinted in 1766, with the addition of a translation of one of Addison's pieces, and some verses on the death of Churchill. These last, and indeed almost all of our author's earlier pieces, were not deemed by him worthy of a place in future editions of his works. In 1765 he pub. a poem entitled The Judgment of Paris. The design was good, but the poetry was not considered equal to the moral. In 1767 he was married to Miss Mary Dun, daughter of the rector of the grammar-school at Aberdeen. Some two years before his marriage he became acquainted with the poet Gray, and a friendship was established which was dissolved only by the death of the latter in 1771. In 1770 he pub. his Essay on Truth, which was intended as an antidote to the skeptical philosophy of Hume: he desired

> "To overthrow skepticism, and establish conviction in its place; a conviction not in the least favourable to bigotry or prejudice, far less to a persevering spirit, but such a conviction as produces firmness of mind and stability of principle, in a consistence with moderation, candour, and liberal inquiry."

The success of this work was worthy of its excellent design. In less than four years it went through five editions, and had been translated into several foreign languages. He received encouragement to take orders in the Church of England, but declined the overture. In 1760, Beattie wrote to Dr. Blackwall that he had commenced "a poem in the style and stanza of Spenser," but he had "resolved to write no more poetry with a view to publication, till he saw some dawnings of a poetical taste among the generality of readers." The first book of The Minstrel, thus referred to, made its appearance in 1771, and was most favourably received. He was honoured by the intimacy of Johnson, Goldsmith, Reynolds, and Garrick; and in 1773 received a substantial token of royal favour in the shape of a pension of £200 per annum. Dr. Beattie gives a very interesting account of an interview with which he was honoured by George III. and the queen:

> "They both complimented me in the highest terms on my Essay, which they said was a book they always kept by them; and the king said he had one copy of it at Kew, and another in town, and immediately went and took it down from the shelf. 'I never stole a book but once,' said his majesty, 'and that was yours,' speaking to me. 'I stole it from the queen, to give it to Lord Hertford to read.' He had heard that the sale of Hume's Essays had failed since my book was published; and I told him what Mr. Strahan had told me in regard to that matter."

The author intended to add a second part to the Essay on Truth, but it was never completed.

The second book of The Minstrel appeared in 1774, and was received with as much favour as the former. Shortly before this, Dr. Beattie had declined the offer of the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. In 1776 he pub. by a subscription of nearly 500 names, a new edition of his Essay on Truth, with some other essays in the same volume: On Poetry and Music, On Laughter and Ludicrous Composition, and On the Utility of Classical Learning. In 1777 a new edition of The Minstrel was given to the world. In this edition was comprised a selection of the author's other poetical pieces. A Letter to Dr. Blair on Psalmody was printed, but not published, in 1778. A List of Scotticisms appeared in 1779, and during the next year he contributed to the Mirror some papers. His Evidences of the Christian Religion, 2 vols. 8vo, was pub. 1786.

> "Dr. Beattie's Evidences of Christianity is, perhaps, the most popular, as it is certainly the most useful, of his prose writings."—SIR WM. FORBES.

In 1790 he gave to the world the first volume of his Elements of Moral Science, edited a new edition of Addison's periodical papers, and contributed a paper to the Royal Society of Edinburgh's publications. Three years later appeared the second volume of the Elements of Moral Science. The death of his two sons in 1790 and 1796, and other domestic afflictions, greatly impaired his health, which had been for many years declining, and after much suffering, he died on the 18th of August, 1803. He pub. in 1779 the Miscellanies of his son, James Hay Beattie. He was buried beside his two sons in the churchyard of St. Nicholas, Aberdeen.

Of the character of Dr. Beattie, it is only necessary to say that he was a philanthropist and a Christian of no common order.

An Account of his Life and Writings, with many of his letters, was pub. at Edin., 2 vols. 4to, in 1806, by Sir William Forbes. We find frequent reference to our author in Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson. Johnson remarks to Boswell:

> "You are a great favourite of Dr. Beattie. Of Dr. Beattie I should have thought much, but that his lady puts him out of my head: she is a very lovely woman. . . . We all love Beattie. Mrs. Thrale says, if ever she has another husband, she'll have Beattie. . . . Beattie's book [Essay on Truth] is, I believe, every day more liked; at least, I like it more as I look more upon it."

With this favourable opinion the author was highly pleased. He writes to Boswell:

> "You judge very rightly in supposing that Dr. Johnson's favourable opinion of my book must give me great delight. Indeed, it is impossible for me to say how much I am gratified by it; for there is not a man on earth whose good opinion I would be more ambitious to cultivate."

On another occasion, Johnson contrasted Beattie favourably with Robertson:

> "'There is more thought in the novelist than in the historian. There is but a shallow stream of thought in history.' BOSWELL: 'But surely, sir, an historian has reflection?' JOHNSON: 'Why, yes, sir: and so has a cat when she catches a mouse for her kitten: but she cannot write like [Beattie;] neither can [Robertson.]' . . Such was his sensibility, and so much was he affected by pathetic poetry, that when he was reading Dr. Beattie's Hermit, in my presence, it brought tears into his eyes. . . . The particular passage which excited this strong emotion was, as I have heard from my father, the third stanza, ''Tis Night,' &c."—J. BOSWELL, Jr. "The fourth."—MARKLAND.

The Essay on Truth is now but little read. The Edinburgh Reviewer of Sir William Forbes's volumes censures the Essay in no measured terms:

> "Every one has not the capacity of writing philosophically; but every one may be at least temperate and candid; and Dr. Beattie's book is still more remarkable for being abusive and acrimonious, than for its defects in argument and originality. There are no subjects, however, in the wide world of human speculation, upon which such vehemence appears more groundless and unaccountable, than the greater part of those which have served Dr. Beattie for topics of declamation or invective."

> "Beattie, the most agreeable and amiable writer I ever met with, the only author I have seen whose critical and philosophical researches are diversified and embellished by a poetical imagination, that makes even the driest subject and the leanest a feast for an epicure in books. He is so much at his ease, too, that his own character appears in every page, and, which is very rare, we see not only the writer, but the man; and the man so gentle, so well tempered, so happy in his religion, and so humane in his philosophy, that it is necessary to love him if one has any sense of what is lovely."—COWPER.

The Minstrel was designed to "trace the progress of a poetical genius, born in a rude age, from the first dawning of fancy and reason, till that period at which he may be supposed capable of appearing in the world as a minstrel."

> "I find you are willing to suppose, that, in Edwin, I have given only a picture of myself as I was in my younger days. I confess the supposition is not groundless."—*Beattie to Lady Forbes.*

> "The beauty of external nature was never more finely worshipped than in the conclusion of the ninth stanza, which Gray truly pronounced to be inspired."—*Edin. Encyclopædia.*

Bishop Warburton pronounced Dr. Beattie to be "superior to the whole crew of Scotch metaphysicians."

Beattie, James Hay, 1768–1790, son of the preceding, a "most amiable and promising youth." Miscellanies, Essays, and Fragments, with an account of his Life and Character, by James Beattie, LL.D., Lon., 1799, 12mo.

> "The English poems display an energy of expression, a vivacity of description, and an opposite variety of numbers, far beyond the years of the author."

Beattie, William, M.D., the friend, fellow-traveller, and biographer of the late W. H. Bartlett, assisted the latter in several of his publications. 1. Residence in Germany, Lon., 1822–26, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. The Pilgrim in Italy, 12mo. 3. The Castles and Abbeys of England, imp. 8vo, 2 Series; 2d Ser., 1851. 4. Scotland Illustrated, 1838, 2 vols. 4to. 5. The Waldenses Illustrated, 1838, 4to. 6. The Danube: its History, Scenery, &c., 1844, 12mo. 7. Life and Letters of Thos. Campbell, 3 vols. p. 8vo. See BARTLETT, WILLIAM HENRY.

Beatty, Charles. Journal of a Missionary Tour in Pennsylvania, 1786, 8vo. The Monitor, 1786, 8vo.

Beatty, Francis. Cases in Chancery, Ireland, Dubl., 1829, 8vo.

Beatty, W., M.D., 1770–1843. Narrative of the Death of Nelson, Lon., 1807, 8vo.

Beauchamps, Lord. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1741.

Beauchesne, John de, and **John Baldon.** Booke containing divers sortes of Hands, &c., Lon., 1570, 4to.

> "I apprehend them to have been written by Mr. Beauchesne, a schoolmaster in Blackfriars, and cut on wood by Mr. Baldon."—HERBERT.

Beauclerc, Rt. Rev. James, Lord-Bishop of Hereford, d. 1787. Sermon preached before the Lords, on 1 Sam. xv. 23, (Jan. 30,) Lon., 1752, 4to.

Beaufort, D. A., Rector of Lym. Scripture Sufficient without Tradition. The Norrisian Prize Essay for 1840, Lon., 1841, 8vo.

Beaufort, Daniel Augustus, Rector of Navan, in the county of Meath. A work on the Church of Rome, Dubl., 1788, 8vo. Memoir of a Map of Ireland, &c., Dubl. and Lon., 1792, 4to.

> "An exceedingly valuable work, containing a succinct account of the civil and ecclesiastical state of Ireland, and an Index of all the places which appear on the author's map."—LOWNDES.

Beaufort, Rear-Admiral Sir Francis, K.C.B., F.R.S., &c., late Hydrographer to the Admiralty, d. 1857. Karamania; or, A Brief Description of the South Coast of Asia Minor and of the Remains of Antiquity, Lon., 1817, 8vo.

> "A valuable addition to the maritime geography and antiquities of a part of Asia not described hitherto."

Beaufort, John. The Daughter of Adoption, Lon., 1800, 4 vols. 12mo.

Beaufort, Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, and mother of Henry VII., 1441–1509, translated from French into English, The Mirrour of Golde for the sinfull Soule, printed by Pynson, in 4to. Treatise of the Imitation of Christ; printed at the end of Dr. Wm. Atkinson's English trans. of the three first books, 1504. A Letter to her son is printed in Howard's Collection of Letters. Her Will, which is very curious, is in the Collection of Royal and Noble Wills, p. 376, 1780, 4to.

> "That she was a zealous patroness of literature is obvious from the testimony of several publications which were undertaken and executed at the command, exhortation, or enticement, of the princess Margaret."

> "Right studious she was in bokes, which she had in grete number, both in Englysh and in Latin, and in Frenshe; and for her exercise, and for the profyte of others, she did translate divers matters of devocyon out of the Frensh into Englysh."—*Bishop Fisher's Mornynge Remembraunce.*

See Park's Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.

Beaufoy, Henry. Speeches, &c., 1787–88, 1810–14.

Beaufoy, Col. Mark. Con. to Ann. Philosoph., 1813–17.

Beaulieu, Luke de, Chaplain to Lord Jeffries, and Prebendary of Gloucester. Theolog. works, 1674–1706.

Beauman, Wm. Sermon on Mal. ii. 7.

Beaumont. Dutch Albanus, Lon., 1712, 8vo.

Beaumont, Alex. History of Spain, 1812, 8vo.

Beaumont, Barber. Provident, or Parish Banks, Lon., 1816, 8vo.

Beaumont, Charles. The Coal Trade, Lon., 1789, 4to.

Beaumont, Francis, 1585?–1615–16, and **John Fletcher,** 1576–1625, united themselves so closely during life, that "in death they have not been divided" by the biographer. Francis Beaumont was descended from the ancient and noble family of the name, whose residence was at Grace-Dieu in Leicestershire. His grand-father, John Beaumont, was Master of the Rolls, and his father, Francis, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He was entered a gentleman-commoner of Broadgates' Hall, (now Pembroke College,) Oxford, Feb. 4, 1596–97. After leaving college he became a member of the Inner Temple; but is not supposed to have become *very* profoundly versed in the principles of jurisprudence. A translation of the fable of Salmacis and Hermaphroditus from Ovid into English rhyme and much enlarged, printed in 1602, 4to, is ascribed to his pen, though not without question. Of Beaumont's life but very little is known. He married Ursula, a daughter of Henry Isley, of Sundridge, in Kent, by whom he left two daughters. He died before he had attained his 30th year, and was buried near the entrance of St. Benedict's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, near the Earl of Middlesex's monument. Bishop Corbit honoured the departed poet by the following epitaph:

On Mr. Francis Beaumont.

"He that hath such acuteness and such wit
As would ask ten good heads to husband it:—
He that can write so well that no man dare
Refuse it for the best,—let him beware!
Beaumont is dead! by whose sole death appears
Wit's a disease consumes men in few years!"

His brother, also, Sir John Beaumont, intimates that the mental powers of the poet were overtasked:

"Thou should'st have followed me, but Death, to blame,
Miscounted years, and measured age by fame:
So dearly hast thou bought thy precious lines,
Their praise grew swiftly, so thy life declines."

Of the collection entitled The Works of Beaumont and Fletcher, (fifty-two plays, a Masque, and some Minor Poems,) Beaumont alone wrote The Masque of the Inner Temple and Gray's Inn, and the Minor Poems, it is believed, with the exception of The Honest Man's Fortune, which follows the play with that title: this "challenges Fletcher for its sole author, and remains the single undramatic poem extant of Fletcher's, unless we add a few self-commendatory verses prefixed to The Faithful Shepherdess." The Masque dedicated to Sir Francis Bacon was acted and printed 1612–13; the Poems were printed 1640, 4to; 1653, 1660, 8vo. The most celebrated is the Letter to Ben Jonson.

> "Beaumont's poems are all of considerable, some of them of high, merit."—Dr. Bliss.

> "His original poems give him very superior claims to a place in our collections. Although we find some of the metaphysical conceits so common in his day, particularly in an elegy on Lady Markham, he is in general more free from them than his contemporaries. His sentiments are elegant and refined, and his versification is unusually harmonious. Where have we more lively imagery, or in greater profusion, than in the sonnet, Like a Ring without a Finger? His amatory poems are sprightly and original, and some of his lyrics rise to the impassioned spirit of Shakspeare and Milton. Sir E. Brydges is of opinion that the third song in the play of Nice Valour afforded the first hint of the Il Penseroso."

John Fletcher was the son of Richard, successively Bishop of Bristol, Worcester, and London. He was educated at Cambridge, probably at Bene't College, and had the reputation of respectable proficiency in the classics. As many of the plots of his plays were taken from the Spanish, French, and Italian, it is a fair inference that he was versed in those languages. It is believed that he was never married. He died of the plague, in London, in 1625, and was buried in St. Saviour's, Southwark. In addition to the pieces written exclusively by Fletcher, and his labours in conjunction with Beaumont, he assisted Ben Jonson and Middleton in The Widow, and is supposed to have been also a literary partner with Shakspeare, Massinger, and some other authors. The Two Noble Kingsmen was formerly very confidently attributed to Fletcher and Shakspeare; though later opinions deprive the latter of any share in the authorship. Still the title-page of the first edition carries the name of both, and the assertion seems to have been unquestioned by those who, living near the time, may be supposed to have been as good judges as the ingenious skeptics of modern times. However, we offer no opinion upon the subject. Langbaine declares that Shakspeare was one of the authors; and the following remarks are worthy of consideration:

> "Since the truth of this statement was never questioned until modern times, although many of Shakspeare's friends were living when the play was published; since all the old critics mention Shakspeare as one of the writers of it;—and, more than all, since the internal evidence fully bears out the tradition, we think the genuineness of it can scarcely be questioned. If Shakspeare did not assist Fletcher, who then did? None of the plays which Fletcher alone wrote are composed in the same style, or exhibit the same lofty imagination, and if there were any other dramatist save Shakspeare, who could attain to such a height of excellence, he has certainly handed down none of his compositions to posterity. If Shakspeare did not write part of it, all we can say is, that his imitators went very near to rival himself."—*Cunningham's Biog. Hist. of Eng.*

We have stated that after deducting from "The Works of Beaumont and Fletcher" those compositions of which Beaumont was sole author, (and the one undramatic poem of Fletcher's,) we have remaining fifty-two plays. Mr. Darley remarks:

> "Out of the fifty-two plays, Beaumont had no share in the first *nine* here set down, it may be said with little hesitation, and with none, in the next *nine*—making in all *eighteen.*"

The Loyal Subject.	First represented in	1618.
The Island Princess.	"	1621.
The Pilgrim.	"	1621.
The Wildgoose Chase.	"	1621.
The Beggar's Bush.	"	1622.
The Woman's Prize; or, The Tamer Tamed.		
The Mad Lover.		
Lover's Pilgrimage.		
The Night Walker.		
The Faithful Shepherdess.		

The Prophetess.	Produced the	14th May, 1622.
The Sea Voyage.	"	22d June, 1622.
The Spanish Curate.	"	24th Oct., 1622.
The Maid of the Mill.	"	29th Aug., 1623.
A Wife for a Month.	"	27th May, 1624.
Rule a Wife and have a Wife.	"	19th Oct., 1624.
The Fair Maid of the Inn.	"	22d Jan., 1625.
The Noble Gentleman.	"	3d Feb., 1625.

> "For this latter set of dates we have Sir Henry Herbert, the licenser's, manuscript, as authority; which also decides the corresponding dramas to be by Fletcher alone, except the Maid of the Mill, wherein he had Rowley's assistance. That the Faithful Shepherdess was Fletcher's sole production, there is no doubt, and every evidence. Two other plays by him, licensed in 1623, are lost,—The Devil of Dowgate; or, Usury put to Use, and The Wandering Lovers. For the former set of dates we have authority not so direct. but sufficient; and Fletcher seems to have written without help all the dramas, dated and undated, save the last two, which he left imperfect, and which Malone says were finished by Sherley. These eighteen plays, therefore, furnish criticism a fair, broad ground whereupon to judge of Fletcher's individual style. We may perhaps add The Woman Hater, produced about 1606–7, Concerning the other thirty-three dramas, (half a dozen excepted,) we can ascertain the times of their representation, or, at least, publication, with various degrees of precision; but it is difficult to apportion their authorship—I might say, impossible—though easy enough to hypothesize, and yet easier to pronounce about it. . . . Besides the above-mentioned definite class of Eighteen attributable almost entirely to Fletcher, I shall mark out another of *Nine*, all of which may have been partly written by Beaumont, as they were composed or made public before his death, and some of them even claim him for their chief author on good evidence."

The Knight of the Burning Pestle.	First rep. in 1611.
Philaster; or, Love and Madness.	Rep before 1611.
The Maid's Tragedy.	" 1611

King and No King.	Licensed in 1611.
The Honest Man's Fortune.	“ 1613.
The Coxcomb.	Acted first in 1613.
Cupid's Revenge.	“ 1613.
The Captain.	“ 1613.
The Scornful Lady.	Published in 1616.

“I add The Scornful Lady, though not published till after the death of Beaumont, because it was written some years earlier; and I omit the Woman Hater, though published before that epoch, because he is understood to have had no share in this work.”

“Even from the above small class we can select but three dramas, verified as joint compositions of our English *Damon* and *Pythias*, to wit, Philaster, The Maid's Tragedy, King and No King. The former two, indeed, if they be not equi-valuable with all the other plays together of this collection, are beyond doubt those on which has depended, and ever will depend, its principal charm, and the chief renown of Beaumont and Fletcher. King and No King also renders their genius apparent in its brightest phase. Critics, however, go further than I can. They affirm that of the fifty-two plays, those under-named—sixteen or seventeen (if we include The Knight of the Burning Pestle)—vindicate the time-honoured title of our volume. Beaumont, it is thought, was co-parent to these, but no more than these. I will particularize such of their dates as have been ascertained.”

The Knight of the Burning Pestle.	First represented in 1611.
Philaster.	Written before 1611.
The Maid's Tragedy.	“ “
Four Plays in One.	Probably before 1611.
King and No King.	Licensed in “
The Honest Man's Fortune.	“ 1613
The Coxcomb.	Acted first 1613
Cupid's Revenge.	“ “ “
The Scornful Lady.	Printed 1616.
Wit without Money.	“ “
Wit at several Weapons.	“ “
The Little French Lawyer.	“ “
The Custom of the Country.	“ “
Bonduca.	“ “
The Laws of Candy.	“ “
The Knight of Malta.	“ “
The Faithful Friends.	“ “

“Partnership in but seventeen out of fifty-two plays gives Beaumont small apparent claim on the total joint-stock reputation. It seems possible, however. that some others, not brought out till after his death, may have been planned, and partly or wholly written, with his co operation before it.”—*Introduction to Mozon's edition*, Lon., 1839, 2 vols. 8vo.

Beaumont was author, in addition to his works already named, of a drama entitled The History of Mador, King of Great Britain, now lost. Several other compositions have been attributed to our literary partners, as well as to Fletcher, in conjunction with others; in The History of Cardenio, Shakspeare is said to have been his colleague. (See Darley's Introduction, and Weber's edition, Lon., 1802, 8vo, 1814, 14 vols.) This edition was severely handled by Gifford and Oct. Gilchrist.

We have already mentioned the early editions of Beaumont's Poems. The Golden Remains of Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher, 2d edit., with other Drolleries by severall Wits of these present Times, was pub., Lon., 1660, 8vo. The first collected edition of the comedies and tragedies was pub., Lon., 1647, folio, with portrait of Fletcher. This edition contains a dedication by ten comedians to Philip, the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. It was edited by John Shirley, and contained 36 plays, printed for the first time. Also, Lon., 1650, in 4to; 1679, folio; 1711, 7 vols. 8vo; with notes by Theobald, Seward, and Sympson, 1750, 10 vols. 8vo; with notes by various commentators, 1778, 10 vols. 8vo, edit. by George Colman; edit. by Theobald, 1780, 10 vols.; with notes by Henry Weber, 1812, 14 vols. 8vo, with portraits; edited by Dyce, 1843-46, 11 vols. 8vo. Moxon's beautiful edition, 1839, has been before referred to. This enterprising and highly respectable publisher has issued, in the same superior style, the works of Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Dryden, Spenser, Massinger and Ford, Wycherley, Congreve, Vanbrugh, and Farquhar. To some of the works of this selection there are such grave objections, that we cannot desire their circulation, and there is hardly one author of the whole to whom the pruning-knife should not be applied before he becomes an inmate in the domestic circle. Our remarks upon certain dramatic writers (see COLLIER, JEREMY) may be consulted in this connexion.

The friendship existing between Beaumont and Fletcher was of the most endearing kind. Aubrey tells us, in his remarks upon Beaumont,

“There was a wonderful consimility of phansy between him and Mr. Jo. Fletcher, which caused that dearnesse of friendship between them. I have heard Dr. Jo. Earle (since Bish. of Sarum) say, who knew them, that his maine businesse was to correct the overflowings of Mr. Fletcher's witt. They lived together on the Banke side, not far from the play-house, both bachelors, lay together, . . the same cloaths and cloake, &c., between them.”

We proceed to quote the opinions of a number of writers upon the works of our distinguished poet. Shirley, in the preface to the first collected edition, (1647 see *ante*,) after a laboured description of the constituents of true poetry, remarks,

“This, you will say, is a vast comprehension, and hath not happened in many years. Be it then remembered to the glory of our own, that all these are demonstrative, and met in Beaumont and Fletcher, whom but to mention is to throw a cloud upon all former names, and benight posterity; this book being, without flattery, the greatest monument of the scene that time and humanity have produced, and must live, not only the crown and sole reputation of our own, but the stain of all other nations and languages.”

We quote some specimens from the Commendatory Verses prefixed to the works. The following refer to Fletcher.

“Thou hast left unto the times so great
A legacy, a treasure so complete,
That 'twill be hard, I fear, to prove thy will:
Men will be wrangling, and in doubting still,
How so vast sums of wit were left behind,
And yet nor debts, nor sharers, they can find.”
HENRY MOODY, BART.

“Then shall the country, that poor tennis-ball
Of angry fate, receive thy pastorall,
And from it learn those melancholy strains
Fed the afflicted souls of primitive swains.
Thus the whole world to reverence will flock
Thy tragic buskin and thy comic sock:
And winged fame unto posterity
Transmit but only two, this age and thee.”
THOMAS PEYTON.

“And, by the court of Muses be 't decreed,
What graces spring from poesy's richer seed,
When we name Fletcher, shall be so proclaim'd,
As all that's royal is, when Cæsar's named.”
ROBERT STAPYLTON, KNT.

“Jonson, Shakspeare, and thyself did sit,
And sway'd in the triumvirate of Wit.
Yet what from Jonson's oil and sweat did flow,
Or what more easy Nature did bestow
On Shakspeare's gentler muse in thee full grown
Their graces both appear.”—J. DENHAM.

“Fletcher, to thee, we do not only owe
All these good plays, but those of others too:
Thy wit repeated, does support the stage,
Credits the last, and entertains this, age.
No worthies form'd by any muse, but thine,
Could purchase robes to make themselves so fine.”
EDM. WALLER.

“Fair star, ascend! the joy, the life, the light
Of this tempestuous age, this dark world's sight!
Oh from thy crown of glory dart one flame
May strike a sacred reverence, whilst thy name
(Like holy flamens to their god of day)
We, bowing, sing; and whilst we praise, we pray.”
RICH. LOVELACE.

The bad taste, if not impiety, of this apostrophe is not at all singular in our old writers. We quote the complimentary epistle of Ben Jonson in answer to Beaumont's letter to the former on The Fox:

“TO MR. FRANCIS BEAUMONT.

“How I do love thee, Beaumont, and thy Muse.
That unto me dost such religion use!
How I do fear myself, that am not worth
The least indulgent thought thy pen drops forth!
At once thou makest me happy, and unmakest,
And giving largely to me, more thou takest:
What fate is mine that so itself bereaves?
What art is thine, that so thy friend deceives?
When even there, where most thou praisest me
For writing better, I must envy thee!”

We do not discontinue quotations from want of matter, for of the Commendatory Verses inscribed to Fletcher, to Beaumont, and to both together, there are no less than twenty-five sets!

Gerard Langbaine tells us,

“To speak first of Mr. Beaumont, he was master of a good wit, and a better judgment; he so admirably well understood the art of the stage, that even Jonson himself thought it no disparagement to submit his writings to his correction. . . . Mr. Fletcher's wit was equal to Mr. Beaumont's judgment, and was so luxuriant, that, like superfluous branches, it was frequently prun'd by his judicious partner. These poets perfectly understood breeding, and, therefore, successfully copy'd the conversation of gentlemen. They knew how to describe the manners of the age; and Fletcher had a peculiar talent in expressing all his thoughts with life and briskness.”—*Account of Dramat. Poets*, 1691.

With reference to Jonson's deference to Beaumont's judgment, we may barely refer to the amusing error of Dryden, who will have it that “Rare Ben” submitted “all of his plots” to the supervision of his sagacious friend; which, Mr. Darley truly remarks,

“Would prove our author indeed a precocious genius, as Every Man in His Humour was produced in 1596, when Beaumont was but ten years old. But Dryden seems to have been the loosest speaker, not an intentional liar, among all our great literati.”

Dryden tells us that Beaumont and Fletcher's plays in his time were the most pleasing and frequent entertainments of the stage, two of theirs being acted through the year for one of Shakspeare's or of Jonson's. Sir John Berkenhead has no hesitation in avowing his preference for Fletcher above Shakspeare:

> "Brave Shakespear flow'd, yet had his ebbings too,
> Often above himself, sometimes below;
> *Thou* always best. . . .
> Shakespear was early up, and went so drest
> As for these *dawning* hours he knew was best;
> But when the sun shone forth, *you too* thought fit
> To wear just robes, and leave off trunk-hose wit."

Mr. Cartwright is of the same mind:

> "Shakespear to thee was dull, whose best jest lies
> I' th' Ladies' questions, and the Fool's replies;
> Old-fashioned wit, which walked from town to town,
> In turn'd hose, which our fathers call'd the *Clown;*
> Whose wit our nice times would obsceneness call,
> And which made bawdry pass for comical.
> Nature was all his art; thy vein was free
> As his, but without his scurrility."

This commendation for decency, as contrasted with Shakspeare, is so exceedingly preposterous, that we cannot but wonder whether Cartwright ever really perused Fletcher's writings. Rymer criticizes The Maid's Tragedy, The Chances, and Valentinian, with great severity. He sent one of his reviews to Dryden, who, in the blank leaves before the beginning and after the end of the book, made several remarks, as if he designed an answer to that gentleman. The following is not without interest:

> "Shakespear and Fletcher have written to the genius of the age and nation in which they lived; for though nature, as he [Rymer] objects, is the same in all places, and reason, too, the same; yet the climate, the age, the disposition of the people to whom a poet writes, may be so different, that what pleased the Greeks would not satisfy an English audience."

We cordially concur in the following censure:

> "Among the faults of Beaumont and Fletcher, their want of decency calls for particular reprehension. In this respect they are far more blameable than Shakespeare. The language they put into the mouths of the best characters hath sometimes a freedom, we might say a coarseness, in it, which cannot be justified from the manners of the age, though that circumstance has been alleged in palliation of their conduct."

It has been well remarked that

> "Most writers (at least those of great abilities) are commonly so jealous of their own productions, that they are very unwilling to have another share with them in the fame of a single thought that has met with success. How great, then, must have been the resignation of our two poets; how noble a sacrifice must they have made to self-love in thus blending their reputations, and each communicating to each that light which would have made them singly conspicuous."—*General Biog. Dict.*

> "Almost every one of Beaumont and Fletcher's fifty-two dramas is founded upon Love. This fact might even alone serve for a gauge to mete the genius of our authors. Among all poetic subjects, love is the easiest to succeed with, being the most popular. To select it over-often is, therefore, a mark of weakness: a proof of impotence to handle subjects, which interest less universally, enthusiastically. No dramatist who has a heart will eschew love-subjects; but they will be always chosen by many dramatisers who have nothing else. . . . Beaumont and Fletcher seem to have caught one deep truth of nature,—their women are either far more angelical or diabolical than their men. They have also delineated women much better,—a mark, by the bye, of their feminine genius, if we must not call it effeminate or feeble. . . . Certain of their lyrics are very good, especially the Anacreontic. 'God Lyæus ever young,' in Valentinian, breathes a fine spirit of Bacchanalian enthusiasm. But the string our lyrists touched most often was that which, like the Teian bard's, 'responded love;' and which often did so with exquisite sweetness—
>
> 'The very twang of Cupid's bow sung to it.'
>
> Indeed, throughout their works, 'Venus the Victorious' seems to have been the battle-word on which they relied, rather than 'Hercules the Invincible,' though not always so successfully as Cæsar."—DARLEY.

Milton, doubtless, was largely indebted to Fletcher's Faithful Shepherdess in his Comus.

> "True, those thoughts thus transferred, frequently resemble motes in the sunbeams, themselves fertile particles, glittering with a radiance not their own."

> "He who has not perused Beaumont and Fletcher can have no complete idea of the riches of English poetry; and they are the only English dramatists whose distance from Shakspeare, in his more peculiar excellencies, is not so immense as to make the descent painful. . . . Shakspeare has few portraits so exquisitely beautiful as those of Aspasia and Bellario, and not many more comic than those of Bessus and the little French lawyer. Their grand excellencies are not so much the depicting of character, as a rich vein of wit;—a native elegance of thought and expression, and a wandering romantic fancy, delightful even in its wildest moods. They do not possess the profound knowledge of human nature which alone would have made Shakspeare immortal. They cannot paint with the brush of a master the gradual progress of a mind from confidence to suspicion,—from suspicion to jealousy,—and from jealousy to madness; or the fearful workings of a soul racked between the ardent desire of an object which seems almost within the grasp, and the dread and abhorrence of the path of crime by which that object must be attained. Their characters are not so much beings of lofty intellect as of deep passion; and these passions are portrayed not in their rise and gradual progress, but in their highest mood."—*Cunningham's Biog. Hist. of Eng.*

> "Fletcher had an excellent wit, which, the back friends to stage-plays will say, was neither idle nor well employed; for he and Francis Beaumont, esquire, like Castor and Pollux, (most happy when in conjunction,) raised the English to equal the Athenian and Roman theatre; Beaumont bringing the ballast of judgment, Fletcher the sail of phantasy; both compounding a poet to admiration."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

The justice of this apportionment of wit and judgment has been questioned:

> "Since on the one hand, The Maid's Tragedy, Philaster, and the King and No King, in which Beaumont is generally allowed to have had the chief hand, exhibit more fancy, more of the qualities by which Fletcher was distinguished than the majority of the other plays which they are known to have written in conjunction; while, on the other hand, those written by Fletcher alone, are, on the whole, equal in point of taste and judgment to most of those in which Beaumont assisted him."

> "It cannot be denied that they are lyrical and descriptive poets of the highest order; every page of their writings is a *florilegium:* they are dramatic poets of the second class in point of knowledge, variety, vivacity, and effect; there is hardly a passion, character, or situation, which they have not touched in their devious range, and whatever they touched they adorned with some new grace or striking feature: they are masters of style and versification in almost every variety of melting modulation or sounding pomp of which they are capable: in comic wit and spirit, they are scarcely surpassed by any writers of our age."—HAZLITT: *Age of Elizabeth.*

> "Their charm is, vigour and variety; their defects, a coarseness and grotesqueness that betray no circumspection. There is so much more hardihood than discretion in the arrangement of their scenes, that, if Beaumont's taste and judgment had the disposal of them he fully proved himself the junior partner. . . . But it is not probable that their departments were so divided. Still, however, the scanty lights that enable us to guess at what they respectively wrote seem to warrant that distinction in the cast of their genius which is made in the poet's allusion to
>
> 'Fletcher's keen treble, and deep Beaumont's bass.'"
>
> *Campbell's Essay on English Poetry.*

> "That Fletcher was not entirely excluded from a share in the conduct of the drama, may be gathered from a story related by Winstanley, that our two bards having concerted the rough draught of a tragedy over a bottle of wine at a tavern, Fletcher said he would undertake 'to kill the king,' which words being caught by the waiter, who had not overheard the context of their conversation, he lodged an information of treason against them. But on their explanation that it only meant the compassing the death of a theatrical monarch, and their loyalty moreover being unquestioned, the affair ended in a jest."

We should not omit to quote the opinion of that very competent critic, Sir Walter Scott:

> "Beaumont and Fletcher have still a high poetical value. If character be sometimes violated, probability discarded, and the interest of the plot neglected, the reader is, on the other hand, often gratified by the most beautiful description, the most tender and passionate dialogue, a display of brilliant wit and gaiety, or a feast of comic humour. These attributes had so much effect on the public, that, during the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries, many of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays had possession of the stage, while those of Shakspeare were laid upon the shelf."—*Article "Drama," Encyc. Brit.*

We refer the reader to Schlegel's review of our authors; a short extract must suffice here:

> "Beaumont and Fletcher were in fact men of the most distinguished talents; they scarcely wanted any thing more than a profounder seriousness of mind, and that artistic sagacity which every where observes a due measure, to rank beside the greatest dramatic poets of all nations. They possessed extraordinary fecundity and flexibility of mind, and a facility which, however, too often degenerated into carelessness. The highest perfection they have hardly ever attained; and I should have little hesitation in affirming that they had not even an idea of it: however, on several occasions they have approached quite close to it. And why was it denied them to take this last step? Because with them poetry was not an inward devotion of the feeling and imagination, but a means to obtain brilliant results. Their first object was effect, which the great artist can hardly fail of attaining if he is determined above all things to satisfy himself."—*Dramatic Literature.*

The student will do well to consult, also, the classic pages of Mr. Hallam:

> "The sentiments and style of Fletcher, when not concealed by obscurity, or corruption of the text, are very dramatic. We cannot deny that the depths of Shakspeare's mind were often unfathomable by an audience; the bow was drawn by a matchless hand, but the shaft went out of sight. All might listen to Fletcher's pleasing, though not profound or vigorous, language; his thoughts are noble, and tinged with the ideality of romance, his metaphors vivid, though sometimes too forced; he possesses the idiom of English without much pedantry, though in many passages he strains it beyond common use; his versification, though studiously irregular, is often rhythmical and sweet. Yet we are seldom arrested by striking beauties; good lines occur in every page, fine ones but rarely; we lay down the volume with a sense of admiration of what we have read, but little of it remains distinctly in the memory. Fletcher is not much quoted, and has not even afforded copious materials to those who cull the beauties of ancient lore. In variety of character there can be no comparison between Fletcher and Shakspeare."—*Literary History of Europe.*

Another eminent critic is of opinion that Fletcher modelled his plays upon Shakspeare's comedies:

> "It was these, with their idealized truth of character, their poetic beauty of imagery, their mixture of the grave with the playful in

thought, their rapid and skilful transitions from the tragic to the comic in feeling; it was these, the pictures in which Shakspeare had made his nearest approach to portraying actual life, and not those pieces in which he transports the imagination into his own vast and awful world of tragic action, and suffering, and emotion —that attracted Fletcher's fancy, and proved congenial to his cast of feeling."—T. B. MACAULAY.

"Whatever may be their just place as dramatists, Beaumont and Fletcher were better poets than any of their dramatic contemporaries, except Shakspeare himself. They mounted higher on the wings of ideal contemplation. None can be compared to them for exuberance and grace of fancy, none for their delicacy and tenderness of feeling in passages of emotion."

How much is it to be lamented that poets of such rare endowments should have debased the muse to the shocking licentiousness which disfigures passages otherwise of marvellous beauty! Professor Shaw justly remarks:

"Nor is it much palliation to consider this licentiousness of speech as the vice of the times. It is true that the charge of indecency may be safely maintained against nearly all the writers of this wonderful period, and we know that the stage has a peculiar tendency to fall into this error; but Shakspeare has shown us that it is very possible to avoid this species of pruriency, and to pourtray the female character not in its warmth only and its tenderness, but also in its purity. The most singular thing is, that many of the more indelicate scenes and much of the coarsest language in Beaumont and Fletcher will be found to have been composed with the express purpose of exhibiting the virtue and purity of their heroines."—*Outlines of Eng. Literature.*

"There may be quoted from them many short passages, and some entire scenes, as delightful as any thing in the range of poetry; sometimes pleasing by their rich imagery, sometimes by their profound pathos, and not unfrequently, by their elevation and purity of thought and feeling. But there are very few of the plays whose stories can be wholly told without offence; and there is none that should be read entirely by a young person."—*Spalding's Hist.*

This unhappy mingling of nobility of style and elevation of sentiment with vulgarity of incident and obscenity of language—this unsightly admixture of the "fine gold of the head" with the "clay of the feet," to borrow a simile from the inspired vision of the prophet of the Captivity, will ever be regretted by all who desire that literature should be the hand-maid of morality, and intellectual refinement the coadjutor of religious truth.

We close our sketch of these great dramatists with the beautiful comparison of Mr. Campbell:

"There are such extremes of grossness and magnificence in their dramas, so much sweetness and beauty interspersed with views of nature either falsely romantic or vulgar beyond reality; there is so much to animate and amuse us, and yet so much that we would willingly overlook, that I cannot help comparing the contrasted impressions which they make to those which we receive from visiting some great and ancient city, picturesquely but irregularly built, glittering with spires, and surrounded by gardens, but exhibiting in many quarters the lanes and haunts of wretchedness. They have scenes of wealth and high life, which remind us of courts and palaces frequented by elegant females and high-spirited gallants, whilst their old martial characters, with Caractacus in the midst of them, may inspire us with the same sort of regard which we pay to the rough-hewn magnificence of an ancient fortress."

Beaumont, Francis William C. E., b. 1814. Improvement of Dublin Bay, 1840. Tracts on Common Road Locomotives.

Beaumont, G. The Law of Life and Fire Insurance, 2d ed., Lon., 1846. Copyhold Tenure, Lon., 1835.

Beaumont, G. D. B. Code of Real Property, Lon., 1827, 8vo.

Beaumont, Sir Harry, a name assumed by Joseph Spence. See *post.*

Beaumont, J. A. Sermon, Acts vi. 7; More Bishops, more Priests, more Deacons. How to Increase the Efficiency of the Church. [Visitation.] 8vo, Leeds., 1846.

Beaumont, J. F. A. Travels and other Works, 1792–1805.

Beaumont, Sir John, 1582–1628, was the second son of Judge Francis Beaumont, and an elder brother of Francis, the celebrated dramatic poet. He was entered a gentleman commoner of Broadgates' Hall, (now Pembroke College,) Oxford, in 1596. After some attention to the study of the law, he retired to the family seat at Grace-Dieu, Leicestershire.

Anth. Wood ascribes to him The Crown of Thorns, a poem in 8 books, never printed. His son gave his father's writings to the world, under the title of Bosworth Field, with a Taste of the Variety of Other Poems, 1629. Pages 181-2 are missing in all copies.

"The chaste complexion of the whole shows that to genius he added virtue and delicacy."

"Bosworth Field certainly contains many original specimens of the heroic style, not exceeded by any of his contemporaries, and the imagery is frequently just and striking. The lines describing the death of the tyrant may be submitted with confidence to the admirers of Shakspeare. Among his lesser poems, a few sparklings of invention may now and then be discovered, and his translations are, in general, spirited and correct."

"The commendation of improving the rhythm of the couplet is due also to Sir John Beaumont, author of a short poem on the battle of Bosworth Field. It was not written, however, so early as the Britannia's Pastorals of Browne. In other respects it has no pretensions to a high rank."—*Hallam's Literary History.*

"Bosworth Field may be compared with Addison's Campaign, without a high compliment to either. Sir John has no fancy, but there is force and dignity in some of his passages."—CAMPBELL.

"His poems are written with much spirit, elegance, and harmony."—WORDSWORTH.

"Thy care for that, which was not worth thy breath,
Brought on too soon thy much-lamented death.
But Heav'n was kind, and would not let thee see
The plagues that must upon this nation be,
By whom the Muses have neglected been,
Which shall add weight and measure to their sin."
Drayton to Beaumont.

Beaumont, John. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1676, '81, '84.

Beaumont, John, Jr., among other works, 1693–1724, wrote a work to prove the existence of witches and apparitions; Treatise of Spirits, &c., Lon., 1705, 8vo.

Beaumont, Joseph, D.D., 1615–1699, a descendant of the ancient family of the name in Leicestershire, was entered at Peterhouse, Cambridge, at the age of 16. He was elected Fellow and tutor, but was ejected in 1643. In 1663 he became master of his college. He attacked Dr. Henry More's work, The Mystery of Godliness, pub. in 1665, and for his zeal received the thanks of the university, which elected him Professor of Divinity. His Poems in English and Latin were pub. in 1749, 4to, with an Appendix containing comments on the Epistle to the Colossians.

"His Latin Poems, although perhaps superior in style, are yet below the purity of the Augustan age."

His principal work was Psyche, or Love's Mystery, in 24 cantos, displaying the Intercourse between Christ and the Soul. This was begun in April, 1647, finished before the end of March, 1648, and pub. in the same year, folio. This poem was once very popular, but has been long neglected. Pope is reported to have said of it,

"There are in it a great many flowers well worth gathering, and a man who has the art of stealing wisely will find his account in reading it."

"The number of lines it contains is 38,922, being considerably longer than the Fairie Queene, nearly four times the length of Paradise Lost, or Henry More's Poem, five or six times as long as the Excursion, and reducing the versified novels of modern times to utter insignificance." See Retrosp. Review xi. 288–307; xii. 229–48; where are copious extracts.

Beaumont, J. T. B. Political Works, &c., 1803–08.

Beaumont, Joseph. Mathemat. Sleaving Tables, Dubl., 1712, 8vo.

Beaumont, Robert. Love's Missives to Virtue, with Essaies, Lon., 1660, sm. 8vo.

"The letters are so full of the common-place inflation of affected love-passion, that a very scanty specimen may suffice. . . . The Essays are 15 in number; they are full of trope and figure, but frequently with much force of application, though quaint and sententious." See Restituta, vol. iii. p. 278.

Beaumont, Wm. Translations from the French:—Zimmerman, Lon., 1792, 8vo. Anacharsis the Younger, Lon., 1796, 5 vols. 8vo. The Arabian Nights Entertainments, Lon., 1811, 4 vols. 12mo.

Beaumont, William, M.D., surgeon, U. S. Navy, 1796–1853. His physiological experiment with the Canadian, St. Martin, won him a wide and honourable name in his profession. The results of his observations were pub. in 1833 and 1847, and extensively republished in England and on the Continent. See COMBE, ANDREW, M.D.

Beavan, Charles. Ordines Cancellariæ, Lon., 1845. Reports of Cases in the Rolls Court, 17 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1840, &c. Orders of the Court of Chancery, 1814–53, 12mo.

Beavan, Edwd. Box-hill; a descrip. Poem, 1777, 4to.

Beavan, James. Theolog. Works, Oxf. and Lon., 1838–41.

Beaver, George. Sermons, 1796–1800.

Beaver, John, a monk of Westminster of the 14th century. 1. A Chronicle of Britain. 2. De Rebus Cœnobii Westmonasteriensis. They remain in MS.

Beaver, John, a monk of St. Alban's, wrote some pieces, which remain in MS.

Beaver, John. Roman Military Punishments, Lon., 1725, 4to, with plates; which, being by Hogarth, render the book of great value. Sold, large paper, with additional plates, Steevens, £13 5s.; with head pieces and duplicates, Nassau, £21; Baker, £21.

Beaver, Capt. Philip, R.N. African Memoranda, Lon., 1805, 4to.

"An interesting, well-written work, and of which every page bears internal evidence of the strictest veracity."

Beawes, Wyndham. Lex Mercatoria; or a complete code of Commercial Law, &c., Lon., 1750, fol.; 6th ed. by Joseph Chitty, 2 vols., Lon., 1813, 4to. In part compiled from Savary's Dictionnaire de Commerce, and other authorities.

"Perhaps the most comprehensive and useful that has ever been compiled."—CHITTY.

"This is a much superior work to that of Malyn's. It contains a full and very valuable collection of the rules and usages of law on the subject of bills of exchange. Beawes is frequently cited in our books as an authority in mercantile customs."—CHANC. KENT.

Beazley, Samuel, 1786–1851. 1. Oxonians. 2. Roué. Author of upwards of 100 dramatic pieces. He was the architect of several theatres in London.

Becher, Henry, trans. Two Bookes of St. Ambrose, 1561.

Becher, Henry. Sermon, 1728, 4to.

Becher, J. T. The Anti-Pauper System, Lon., 1828, 8vo.

Beck, Cave. The Universal Character, by which all Nations may understand one another's Conceptions, Lon., 1657, 8vo.

"A curious work, with a frontispiece, containing, as it is supposed, a portrait of the author under the figure of the European."—LOWNDES.

Beck, Geo., 1749–1812, trans. Anacreon, parts of Homer, &c.

Beck, John B., 1794–1851. Infant Therapeutics, N. York, 1849, 12mo.

Beck, Lewis C., 1790–1853, b. in Schenectady, N.Y., October, 1790; graduated at Union College. His attainments in the Natural Sciences were remarkable. He pub. works on Botany and Chemistry, and one on the Mineralogy of New York. For many years he was the Professor of Chemistry and the Natural Sciences at Rutgers College in New Brunswick, N.J., and subsequently Professor of Chemistry in the Albany Medical College.

Beck, T. A. History and Antiquities of Furness Abbey, Lon., 1844, r. 4to: a valuable work.

Beck, Theodoric Romeyn, M.D., LL.D., 1791–1855, b. at Schenectady, N. York; graduated at Union College, 1807; for many years Prof. Institutes of Medicine, &c. in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Western New York. In connexion with his brother, John B. Beck, Elements of Medical Jurisprudence; 7th ed., brought down to the present time, including the notes of Dr. Dunlap and Dr. Darwell, Lon., 1842, 8vo; 10th ed., Albany, 1850, 2 vols.; 1st ed., 1823. At the close of vol. ii. is a list of the principal works upon Medical Jurisprudence.

"It embraces all that is really useful either to the physician or lawyer."—2 *Law Chron.* 280; *Warren's Law Studies*, 179; 2 *Page*, 42.

T. R. Beck has also pub. 1. Botany of U. States. 2. Chemistry. 3. Adulteration of Medicine.

Beck, Thos. Three Poetical Works, Lon., 1795–1808.

Beck, William. Dr. Sacheverell's Vindication, Lon., 1709, 8vo.

Becke, Edmon. A Brefe Confutation of the most detestable and anabaptistical opinion, that Christ dyd not take hys flesh of the blessed vyrgyn Mary, [in metre,] Lon., by John Day, 1550, 4to. Unnoticed by Herbert, but in Ritson's Bibliographia Poetica.

Becket, Andrew. Shakespeare's himself again; or the Language of the Poet asserted: comprised in a series of 1600 notes illustrative of the more difficult passages in his plays, 2 vols. in 1 8vo, 1815. Other works.

Dramatic Works, edited by Dr. Beattie, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Becket, J., M.D. Professional Treatise, 1765, 8vo.

Becket, J. B. Hydrostatic Balance, 1775, 8vo.

Becket, Joseph. Mensuration, &c., Lon., 1804, 8vo.

Becket, N. Trans. Gerard's Holie Ministrie, 1598.

Becket, St. Thomas a, Archbishop of Canterbury, b. 1117 or 1119, d. 1170, was the son of Gilbert, a Crusader, afterwards a merchant of London, and Matilda, a Saracen damsel, who is said to have fallen in love with him when he was a prisoner to her father in Jerusalem. He was born in London, cruelly murdered, and buried at Canterbury. The life of this eminent prelate belongs to political, rather than to literary, history. His literary remains consist only of a volume of letters, 435 in number, which passed between distinguished men in Europe relative to the affairs of the English church. To this volume, printed 1495, and at Brussels in 1682, is prefixed the Quadrapartite Life, or De Vita et processu S. Thomæ Cantuariensis et Martyris super Libertate Ecclesiastica. This Life is collected out of four historians, who were contemporary and conversant with Becket, viz., Herbert de Hoscham, Johannes Carnotensis, Gulielmus Canterburiensis, and Alanus Teukesburiensis, who are introduced as so many relaters of facts interchangeably. The only writing attributed to Becket besides his epistles, is a Latin hymn to the Virgin, commencing with the words *Gaude flore virginali*, which is in MS. Some letters of his, besides those published, exist among the Cottonian MS.

"The Latinity of the Archbishop's letters is plain, flowing, and perspicuous,—that of a man who both spoke and wrote the language freely; and they display a warmth of feeling, genuine piety, and highness of principle, for which those whose ideas of Becket have been formed from popular historians will not give him credit."

See Biog. Brit.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Rose's do.; Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.; Henry's History of G. Britain; Lyttleton's History of Henry II.; Berington's do.

Becket, Thos. Chirurgical Remarks, Lon., 1709, 8vo.

Becket, William. Trans. Calvin upon Philipp., Lon., 1584, 4to.

Becket, William, 1684–1738, an eminent surgeon born at Abingdon in Berkshire, was author of severa profess. works. Cure of Cancers, Lon., 1711, 8vo. Inquiry relative to the King's Evil, 1722, 8vo. A number of pieces relative to the Plague, pub. anon. in 1722. Chirurgical Observations, Lon., 1740, 8vo. A Collection of Chirurgical Tracts, Lon., 1740, 8vo. He also composed a brief account of the History and Antiquities of Berkshire

Becket, William a. Universal Biography; including scriptural, classical, and mythological Memoirs; together with Accounts of many eminent living Characters Illustrated with portraits, 3 vols., Lon., 1840, 8vo.

Becket, Gilbert Abbott a, 1810–1856, a noted humourist, born in London. In 1825, eight of his dramatic productions were published in Duncomb's British Theatre. In 1828, '29, nine more appeared in Cumberland's British Theatre; and, in 1837, four others were published in Webster's Acting Drama. Small Debts Act, 1845. Comic Blackstone, 1844–46. Comic History of England, 1848. Comic History of Rome, 1852. Edit. George Cruikshank's Table Book, 1845; Quizziology of the British Drama, 1846. In 1830, he started Figaro in London, which was the precursor of Punch; and to the latter journal he was a constant and prominent contributor. He also wrote for the Times, &c.

"The author is one of the wittiest writers of the day. Few could have travestied so well the real Blackstone, following it literally step by step."

Beckford, Peter, was a relative of the celebrated William Beckford. He was an enthusiast on the subject of hunting, and gave his experience to the world in his Thoughts on Hunting, in a series of Letters, 1781, 4to. Essays on Hunting; containing a philosophical Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of Scent: on different Kinds of Hounds, Hares, &c., with an Introduction, describing the Method of Hare-hunting among the Greeks, Lon., 1781, 8vo.

"Never had fox or hare the honour of being chased to death by so accomplished a hunter, from the time of Nimrod to the present day; never was a huntsman's dinner graced with such urbanity and wit; and never did the red wine of Oporto confuse the intellect of so politic a sportsman. He would bag a fox in Greek, find a hare in Latin, inspect his kennels in Italian, and direct the economy of the stable in exquisite French." See this amusing review, with copious extracts, in the Retrosp. Review, xiii. 230–47.

Beckford, William. Negroes in Jamaica, 1788, 8vo. Account of Jamaica, 1790, 2 vols. 8vo. History of France, Lon., 1794, 4 vols. 8vo. The ancient part by W. Beckford; the modern part by an English gentleman, for some time resident in Paris.

"Mr. Beckford and his associate have presumed that there is still room for another history of that nation. The work which their joint labours have produced is, however, by no means either a complete or a uniform history."—*Lon. Monthly Review*

Beckford, William, 1760–1844, was the son of the well-known Alderman Beckford, Lord-mayor of London, celebrated for having bearded King George III. on his throne, on the occasion of presenting a petition and remonstrance to his majesty. His son succeeded at the age of 10 years to a fortune of upwards of £100,000 per annum, consisting in part of the estate at Fonthill, and a large property in the West Indies. Young Beckford had the advantage of the watchful care of his sponsor, his father's friend, the great Earl of Chatham. The proprietor of Fonthill determined to erect a splendid superstructure which should embody his conceptions of architectural beauty. In this design and other fancies he expended in sixteen years the enormous sum of £273,000. One tower employed 460 men both by day and by night through an entire winter, the torches used by "the nocturnal workmen being visible to the astonished travellers at miles distant." Fragility was a necessary consequence of such "untempered" haste; and a gale of wind brought the lofty pile to the ground. Mr. Beckford regretted that he had not been present when so grand a ruin occurred; and he ordered the erection of another tower of 276 feet: this also fell in 1825. Beckford purchased an estate at Cintra, that "glorious Eden of the South:" here he built himself a palace for a residence. Lord Byron alludes to this fairy-palace and its lord in Childe Harold, canto i.

Had the philanthropic spirit of Howard, rather than the ignoble idolatry of self, animated the bosom of "England's wealthiest son," he had not been "lone" in heart amid his regal splendour. The happiness then diffused by him would have irradiated his own path, and thousands would have arisen to call him blessed. It is vain for that man to expect peace upon earth who perverts the design of his creation by "living to himself!"

Mr. Beckford possessed a very valuable collection of pictures, books, and curiosities; his knowledge of the fine arts and general accomplishments were of the highest order. In 1822 Fonthill was thrown open to strangers, preparatory to a sale. 7,200 catalogues were disposed of at a guinea each. It was, however, sold by private contract (some books, pictures, &c., reserved from the collection) to John Farquhar, Esq., for £330,000. In the following year the collection was sold by Mr. Philips, occupying 37 days. See works on Fonthill by Britton, Rutter, Storer, &c.; Historical Notices of Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire, by Mr. Nichols, 4to, 1836; Gent. Mag. 1844.

In 1783 Mr. Beckford married Lady Margaret Gordon, daughter of the Earl of Aboyne, who died in 1786, leaving issue two daughters, one of whom married Lieutenant-General (then Colonel) James Orde; and the other married Alexander, Duke of Hamilton, Brandon, and Chatelherault. Mr. Beckford was lineally descended from the blood royal of Scotland, and an "extraordinary accumulation of descents from royal and illustrious houses" concentred in his person.

We may now consider Mr. Beckford as an author, and here, in his own line, he is entitled to as high a position as he might have justly claimed as a virtuoso. At the age of 19 he pub. Biographical Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters, Lon., sm. 8vo, 1780, a work satirizing some English artists under feigned names.

> "This volume is an object of curiosity, as it exhibits the germs of some of the finest passages in the subsequent work of the writer,—*Vathek*. The description of the imaginary hall in the ark of Noah, in the tale of Andrew Guelph, and Og of Basan, possesses much of the wild sublimity and mysterious interest which characterizes the account of the hall of Eblis; and the touches of playful satire which frequently occur to relieve the sombre character of the narrative, in some parts of Vathek, are not less visible in these Memoirs. We conceive that few persons can read these fictitious biographies, without wishing that the author had oftener favoured the world with his lucubrations. Industry alone seems to have been wanting to have raised him to a level with the greatest novelists of the age."

> "They are a series of sharp and brilliant satires on the Dutch and Flemish schools; the language polished and pointed; the sarcasm at once deep and delicate; a performance in which buoyancy of juvenile spirit sets off the results of already extensive observation, and the judgments of a refined (though far too fastidious and exclusive) taste."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

The celebrated romance of Vathek was published in French at Lausanne in 1787. The English edition, issued in 1786, was a translation not made by the author, nor by his consent. Several editions in English have been published. So admirable was the French original for "style and idiom, that it was considered by many as the work of a Frenchman."

Lord Byron, a very competent judge both of the subject and the way in which it should be treated, praises Vathek in the highest terms:

> "For correctness of costume, beauty of description, and power of imagination, this most Eastern and sublime tale surpasses all European imitations; and bears such marks of originality that those who have visited the East will have some difficulty in believing it to be more than a translation. . . . As an Eastern tale even Rasselas must bow before it: his Happy Valley will not bear a comparison with the Hall of Eblis."

A high authority thus comments upon the noble critic and his subject:

> "Vathek is, indeed, without reference to the time of life when the author penned it, a very remarkable performance; but, like most of the works of the great poet who has thus eloquently praised it, it is stained with some poison-spots; its inspiration is too often such as might have been inhaled in the Hall of Eblis. We do not allude so much to its audacious licentiousness, as to the diabolical levity of its contempt for mankind. The boy-author appears already to have rubbed all the bloom off his heart; and, in the midst of his dazzling genius, one trembles to think that a stripling of years so tender should have attained the cool cynicism of a *Candide*."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

> "Vathek, the finest of Oriental romances, as Lalla Rookh is the finest of Oriental poems."—*North's Memoir of Beckford.*

In 1834, after lying unpublished (though printed) for near half a century, appeared Italy, with sketches of Spain and Portugal, in a Series of Letters written during a Residence in those Countries, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Mr. Beckford has at length been induced to publish his letters, in order to vindicate his own original claim to certain thoughts, images, and expressions, which had been adopted by other authors whom he had from time to time received beneath his roof and indulged with a perusal of his secret lucubrations . . . His book is entirely unlike any book of Travels in prose that exists in any European language; and if we could fancy Lord Byron to have written the Harold in the measure of Don Juan, and to have availed himself of the facilities which the *ottava rima* affords for intermingling high poetry with merriment of all sorts, and especially with sarcastic sketches of living manners, we believe the result would have been a work more nearly akin to that now before us than any other in the library. He is a poet, and a great one, too, though we know not that he ever wrote a line of verse. His raptures amidst the sublime scenery of mountains and forests, in the Tyrol, especially, and in Spain, is that of a spirit cast originally in one of Nature's finest moulds; and he fixes it in language which can scarcely be praised beyond its deserts—simple, massive, nervous, apparently little laboured, yet revealing, in its effect, the perfection of art. Some immortal passages in Gray's letters, and Byron's diaries, are the only things, in our tongue, that seem to us to come near the profound melancholy, blended with a picturesque description at once true and startling, of many of these extraordinary pages. Nor is his sense for the highest beauties of art less exquisite. He seems to us to describe classical architecture, and the pictures of the great Italian schools, with a most passionate feeling of the grand, and with an inimitable grace of expression. On the other hand, he betrays, in a thousand places, a settled voluptuousness of temperament, and a capricious recklessness of self-indulgence, which will lead the world to identify him henceforth with his Vathek as inextricably as it has long since connected Harold with the poet that drew him. . . . We risk nothing in predicting that Mr. Beckford's Travels will henceforth be classed among the most elegant productions of modern literature: they will be forthwith translated into every language on the Continent—and will keep his name alive, centuries after all the brass and marble he ever piled together have ceased to vibrate with the echoes of Modenhas."—*Lon. Quarterly Review*, li. 426.

Another authority of great reputation, which has guillotined as many unhappy authors in a lustre or two past as did the Edinburgh Review in the first twenty years of its "destructive ravages," thus commends the book under our notice:

> "A work rich in scenes of beauty and of life. It is a prose poem. The writer was a young enthusiast, with a passionate love of the ideal and the spiritual, whether in art or nature: travelling had little to do with the work but to call forth feeling; in proof, it was written fifty years ago, yet, though the road has since been travelled by others to utter weariness, it is as fresh and delightful as if the ink were not dry with which it was written. There are scenes in these volumes not to be excelled in modern poetry; pictures where words are as rich in colour and in beauty as the pencil of Turner: the rest is but the connecting link which holds them together. We are not sure that all will agree in this judgment; but the work will assuredly 'fit audience find,' and take a permanent rank in our libraries. . . . In the account of Portugal there is everywhere the same vivid picturing, the same rich colouring, the same passion and power; but instead of scenes from inanimate nature, we have them from life. . . . Our extracts, with the exception of those relating to Venice, have been taken almost at random, so rich is the work in scenes of beauty and of life."—*London Athenæum*, 1834.

Mr. Beckford has connected his name still more closely with Portugal, by his Recollections of an Excursion to the Monasteries of Alcobaca and Batalha, published in 1835. The excursion was made in June, 1794, at the desire of the Prince Regent of Portugal.

> "The monastery Alcobaca was the grandest ecclesiastical edifice in that country, with paintings, antique tombs, and fountains; the noblest architecture, in the finest situation, and inhabited by monks who lived like princes. The whole of these sketches are interesting, and present a gorgeous picture of ecclesiastical pomp and wealth."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

The travellers were "conducted to the kitchen by the abbot, in his costume of High Almoner of Portugal, that they might see what preparations had been made to regale them."

> "Through the centre of the immense and nobly-groined hall, not less than sixty feet in diameter, ran a brisk rivulet of the clearest water, containing every sort and size of the finest river fish. On one side, loads of game and venison were heaped up. On the other, vegetables and fruits, in endless variety. Beyond a long line of stoves, extended a row of ovens, and close to them, hillocks of wheaten flour whiter than snow, rocks of sugar, jars of the purest oil, and pastry in vast abundance, which a numerous tribe of lay brothers and their attendants were rolling out, and puffing up into a hundred different shapes, singing all the while as blithely as larks in a corn field."

This magnificent monastery was plundered and given to the flames by the French troops under Massena, in 1811—One of the many sacrifices to the boundless ambition of one of the smallest and greatest men who has ever disgraced the annals of humanity—Napoleon Bonaparte! Small in his narrow-minded selfishness, great in an intellect perverted to the worst purposes, and ever memorable as one of the most remorseless and unscrupulous wretches who ever trod the earth for the punishment of the nations.

We have only room for one opinion upon the Recollections:

> "Pleasing and picturesque as the clime and places visited, this is just a book for the indulgence of the *dolce far niente*; and our readers can hardly take a more grateful literary companion with them to the couch or grove. Again we have to express the pleasure which this volume has afforded us, and recommend it to the

> favour it so richly merits; for, though of slight texture, it is a very charming production."—*London Literary Gazette.*

See Memoirs of Beckford, Lon., 1858, 2 vols. p. 8vo, and review of the same, Lon. Athenæum, Dec. 11, 1858.

Beckingham, Charles, 1699–1730–1, a native of London, wrote Scipio Africanus, Henry IV. of France, (both tragedies,) and some other pieces. He also trans. from the Latin of Rapin, Christ's Sufferings, a Poem. His tragedies were represented on the stage before he had completed his twentieth year; they were

> "Not such as required the least indulgence or allowance on account of his years, but such as bore evidence to a boldness of sentiment, an accuracy of diction, an ingenuity of conduct, and a maturity of judgment, which would have done honour to a much more ripened age."—*Biog. Dramat.*

Beckington, Bekynton, or **De Bekinton, Thomas,** d. 1464–65, tutor to Henry VI., Secretary of State, Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Bishop of Bath and Wells, was born in the parish of Beckington, in Somersetshire. He wrote a book on the Right of the Kings of England to the Crown of France, which with some of his Tracts is in MS. in the Cottonian Library. Some of his letters are preserved in the library at Lambeth.

In 1828 that eminent antiquary, Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, pub. the Bishop's Journal during his Embassy to negotiate a Marriage between Henry VI. and a daughter of the Count Armagnac, in 1442, 8vo.

> "This Journal throws considerable light on an event of importance in the history both of this country and of France, and affords much interesting information on an occurrence which has hitherto been very briefly noticed. There are several letters of Henry VI., with copies of all letters sent and received by the ambassadors connected with their missions."

Beckwith, John. Con. to Trans. Linn. Soc., 1794.

Beckwith, Josiah, b. 1734, an intelligent antiquary and genealogist, pub. an improved edition of Blount's Fragmenta Antiquitatis, or Ancient Tenures of Land and Jocular Customs of some Manors, Lon., 1784.

> "Few persons were better qualified for this business; and Mr. Beckwith has enriched this edition with many valuable additions and improvements. . . . He has subjoined many notes and observations, which have been communicated by some of the most respectable antiquaries of the present day."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Beckwith, Thomas, 1731–1799, brother to the above, and also an enthusiast in antiquarian and genealogical researches, compiled A Walk in and about the city of York, on the plan of Gostling's Walk in and about the city of Canterbury. Mr. B. never pub. any thing, but made extensive collections of valuable papers on his favourite subjects, which are now in the Bodleian Library, the library of the College of Arms, and other depositories.

Beckwith, William. A Plan to prevent all Charitable Donations for the Benefit of Poor Persons, in the several Parishes of England and Wales, from loss, misapplication, embezzlement, non-application, fraud, and abuse, in future, Lon., 1807, 8vo.

A Letter to Sir S. Romilly rel. to Chancery Proceedings, Lon., 1810.

Becon, or **Beacon, Thomas, b. about 1510, d. 1570,** a zealous Reformer, was a native of Kent. In 1560 he was presented to the rectory of Buckland in Hertfordshire, and three years later to a church in London. He had a prebendal stall at Canterbury. He wrote many works, principally short tracts in defence of the doctrines of the Reformation. His Worckes diligently perused, corrected and amended, were pub. in a folio vol. in 1563–64, by John Day. Only a portion of his works is included in this volume. His publications bear dates 1541–77. Many appeared under the assumed name of Theodore Basil. For a list of his many productions, see Watt's Bib. Brit. The Parker Society pub. Camb., 1843, his Early Works; being the treatises published by him in the reign of King Henry VIII.; in 1844 his Prayers and other pieces; both of these books were edited by the Rev. John Ayre, M.A.

> "Becon is an excellent writer, and the most voluminous after Foxe."—BICKERSTETH.

See Tanner; Strype's Parker.

Beconsall, Thos. 1. Sermon. 2. Natural Religion, 1697–98.

Beda, or **Bede,** 672–735. No name is more illustrious in the history of literature and science during the Middle Ages than that of the "venerable" Bede; and we may add that in proportion to his celebrity there are not many writers of whose personal history we possess so few details. His studious and contemplative life probably offered few remarkable incidents to arrest the pen of the biographer or historian; and to his contemporaries, as well as to after ages, (with the exception perhaps of the monastic congregation in which he resided,) he lived chiefly by his works. The only accurate information relating to Bede's life (with the exception of Cuthbert's account of his last moments) is given by Bede himself, at the end of his Ecclesiastical History. All the other biographies, which are of little or no importance, are founded upon what he there states. Smith has inserted in his edition of Bede's historical works, an anonymous life written apparently in the 11th century. Mabillon has given another life, written after the beginning of the 12th century, and other anonymous lives are inserted in the Acta Sanctorum and in Capgrave. Notices more or less detailed are found in Simeon of Durham, William of Malmsbury, and other historians. Baronius and Mabillon have collected together most of the materials relating to the life of this great Anglo-Saxon writer. More recently, memoirs have been published by Mr. Stevenson, in his edition of the Ecclesiastical History, and by Henry Gehle, in a separate work, entitled Disputatio Historico-Theologica de Bedæ Venerabilis, Presbyteri Anglo-Saxonis, Vita et Scriptis, 8vo, Lug. Bat., 1838.

The name in Anglo-Saxon was *Beda;* as in all words of this form, and names that have continued through many ages to be in people's mouths, the Anglo-Saxon termination *a* became softened into the later English dumb *e.* The form *Bede* has been continued, because it is not incorrect, and because it is the most popular.

Bede was born in 672 or 673, near the place where Benedict Biscop soon afterwards founded the religious house of Wearmouth, perhaps in the parish which is now called Monkton, and which appears to have been one of the earliest endowments of the monastery. As soon as he had reached his seventh year, Bede was sent to Wearmouth to profit by the teaching of Biscop, from which period to his death he continued to be an inmate of that monastery. After the death of Benedict Biscop, Bede pursued his studies under his successor Ceolfrid, and at the age of nineteen, about A.D. 692, was admitted to deacon's orders by John of Beverley, then newly restored to his see of Hexham; and in his thirtieth year (702 or 703) he was ordained to the priesthood by the same prelate. The early age at which Bede received holy orders shows that he was then already distinguishing himself by his learning and piety; and there can be little doubt that his fame was widely spread before the commencement of the 8th century. At that period, according to the account which has been generally received, Bede was invited to Rome by Pope Sergius I., to advise with that pontiff on some difficult points of church discipline. The authority for this circumstance is a letter of the pope to Ceolfrid, expressing his wish to see Bede at Rome, which has been inserted by William of Malmsbury in his History of England. It seems, however, nearly certain that Bede did not go to Rome on this occasion; and reasons have been stated for supposing the whole story, as far as Bede was concerned in it, to be a misrepresentation.

The remainder of Bede's life appears to have passed away in the tranquillity of study and in pious exercises. He never separated himself from the monastery in which he had been educated, but composed within its walls the numerous books which have thrown so much lustre on his name. The larger portion of these works was probably written during the fifteen years preceding 731. His smaller treatise De Temporibus is supposed to have been composed about 701 or 702, and the book De Natura Rerum perhaps about the same time. Bede had finished the three books of his Commentary on Samuel just before the death of Ceolfrid, *i. e.* in 716. The treatise De Temporum Ratione was composed in 726; the lives of the first Abbots of Wearmouth and Yarrow were published about 716, or soon after; and in 731 was completed his most important work, the Ecclesiastical History of the Anglo-Saxons.

A narrative of Bede's last hours was written by his disciple Cuthbert, and is still preserved. From this account it appears that the last works on which he employed his pen were a translation of the Gospel of St. John into Anglo-Saxon, and a collection of extracts from one of the works of Isidore. At the commencement of the month of April, 735, he was seized with a shortness of breathing, under which he languished till the 26th of May, suffering little pain, but pining away under the effects of his disease and the absence of sleep. During this time he occupied himself day and night either in admonishing his disciples, or in prayer, or in repeating passages from the Scriptures and the fathers of the church, interspersing his observations from time to time with pieces of religious poetry in his native tongue. On the 26th of May, the symptoms became more alarming, and it was evident that death was near at hand. During that day, he continued to dictate (probably the translation of the Gospel of St. John) to one of the younger members of the community, who acted as his scribe; and he resumed the same work early the next morning, which was the Feast of the Ascension, or Holy Thursday, and he told his disciples to write diligently. This they did till nine o'clock, when they retired to perform some of the religious duties peculiar to that day. One of them then said to him, "Dearest master, one chapter still remains, and thou canst ill bear questioning." But Bede desired him to proceed, telling him to "take his pen and write hastily." At the hour of nones, (twelve o'clock,) Bede directed Cuthbert to fetch from his closet his spices and other precious articles, which he shared among the presbyters of the house, and begged that they would say masses and prayers for him after his death. He passed the remainder of the day in prayer and conversation, amid the tears of his companions, till evening, when his scribe again interrupted him, telling him that only one sentence of his work remained unfinished. Bede told him to write, and he dictated a few words, when the youth exclaimed, "It is now done!" "Thou hast said right," answered Bede, "it *is* done!" "Support my head with thy hands, for I desire to sit in my holy place where I am accustomed to pray, that sitting there I may call upon my Father." And thus on the floor of his closet, chaunting the Gloria Patri, he had just strength to proceed to the end of the phrase, and died with the last words (Spiritui Sancto) on his lips.

The date of Bede's death is accurately fixed in the year 735, by the circumstance that in that year the Feast of the Ascension fell upon the 27th of May. He was buried at Yarrow, and, according to William of Malmsbury, the following epitaph was placed on his tomb:

> "Presbyter hic Bede requiescat carne sepultus.
> Dona, Christe, animam in cœlis gaudere per ævum;
> Daque illi sophiæ debriari fonte, cuï jam
> Suspiravit ovans intento semper amore."

Bede has given us, at the conclusion of his Ecclesiastical History, the following list of the works which he had composed previously to that time, (A.D. 731.) 1. A commentary on Genesis, as far as the twenty-first chapter inclusive. Part of this work will be found in the editions of Bede's collected works; the rest was edited by Henry Wharton, in his collection of Tracts by Bede. 2. A treatise on the tabernacle and its vessels, and on the vestments of the priests, in three books. 3. A commentary on the first thirty-one chapters of the first book of Samuel, (usque ad mortem Saulis,) in three books. 4. The treatise de ædificatione Templi, (an allegorical interpretation of the temple of Solomon,) in two books. 5. Detached observations on the books of Samuel and Kings. (In Regium librum xxx. questiones.) 6. A commentary on the Song of Solomon, in seven books. 7. A commentary on the Proverbs of Solomon, in three books. 8. Glosses on Isaiah, Daniel, the Twelve Prophets, and part of Jeremiah, extracted from St. Jerome. 9. On Ezra and Nehemiah, in three books. 10. On the Song of Habacuc, in one book. 11. On the book of Tobit, (In Librum beati patris Tobiæ, explanationes allegoricæ de Christo et ecclesia,) in one book. 12. Heads of readings, (capitula lectionum,) on the Pentateuch and on the books of Joshua and Judges. 13. A commentary in libros Regum et Verba dierum. 14. A commentary on the book of Job. 15. On the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon. 16. On Isaiah, Ezra, and Nehemiah. 17. A commentary on the Gospel of St. Mark, in four books. 18. A commentary on St. Luke, in six books. 19. Homilies on the Gospel, in two books. 20. A compilation from St. Augustine—In Apostolum quæcunque in opusculis sancti Augustini exposita inveni, cuncta per ordinem transcribere curavi. 21. A commentary on the Acts of the Apostles, in two books. 22. Commentaries on the seven Catholic Epistles. 23. A commentary on the Apocalypse, in two books. 24. Heads of readings on the whole of the New Testament, with the exception of the Gospels. 25. A book of Epistles addressed to various persons. These Epistles were in fact tracts addressed to his friends on the following subjects: On the six Ages of the World, (de sex ætatibus sæculi;) on the Mansions of the Children of Israel; on the words of Isaiah, Et claudentur ibi in carcerem, et post dies multos visitabuntur, (Isa. xxiv. 22;) on the Bissextile; on the Equinox, according to Anatolius. The second and third of these tracts are lost. 26. The life of St. Felix, compiled in prose from the metrical life by Paulinus. 27. A corrected edition of the Life of St. Anastasius, which had been inaccurately translated from the Greek. (Librum vitæ et passionis sancti Anastasii, male de Græco translatum, et pejus a quodam imperito emendatum, prout potui, ad sensum correxi.) 28. The life of St. Cuthbert, written first in verse, and afterwards in prose. 29. The history of the Abbots of Wearmouth and Yarrow. 30. The Ecclesiastical History. 31. A Martyrology. 32. Hymns, in various metres or rhythms. 33. A book of Epigrams, in Latin verse. 34, 35. The books De Natura Rerum and De Temporibus. 36. A larger book de Temporibus. 37. A book de Orthographia, arranged in alphabetical order. 38. A treatise on Metres, (de Metrica Arte,) to which was added another, de Schematibus sive Tropis.

To the foregoing list may be added a few books, which are of undoubted authenticity, and which, with one exception, were written subsequently to the completion of the Ecclesiastical History. 39. The Libellus de Situ Urbis Hierusalem, sive de Locis Sanctis, already mentioned as an abridgment from the older work of Adamnan. We know that this tract was published before the appearance of the Ecclesiastical History, in which it is mentioned, and it is singular that it should be omitted in Bede's list. 40. In his old age, soon after the completion of the Ecclesiastical History, Bede wrote (in imitation of St. Augustine) a book of *Retractationes*, in which with characteristic candour he points out and corrects errors admitted into the writings of his earlier years. 41. The Epistle to Albinus, edited by Mabillon, and written soon after the year 731. 42. The Epistle to Archbishop Egbert, written at the end of the year 734 or in the beginning of 735. 43, 44. The Compilation from Isidore, and the Anglo-Saxon version of St. John, which occupied Bede's last moments.

It will be seen by the foregoing list, that the subjects of the writings of Bede are very diversified. They are the works of a man whose life was spent in close and constant study,—industrious compilations rather than original compositions, but exhibiting profound and extensive learning beyond that of any of his contemporaries. He was not unacquainted with the classic authors of ancient Rome; and his commentaries on the Scriptures show that he understood the Greek and Hebrew languages. His works may be divided into four classes, his theological writings, his scientific treatises, his poetry and tracts on grammatical and miscellaneous subjects, and his historical books. 1. A very large portion of Bede's writings consists of commentaries on the different books of the holy Scriptures, exhibiting great store of information and acuteness of perception, but too much characterized by the great blemish of the mediæval theology, an extravagant attachment to allegorical interpretation. 2. The only scientific treatises of which we can with certainty regard Bede as the author, are those indicated in his own list of his writings. They are still preserved, and, though no better than compilations from other writers, and more especially from Pliny the elder, they exhibit to us all the scientific knowledge possessed by our forefathers until a much later period. The tract De Natura Rerum, which was one of Bede's earliest works, and the Anglo-Saxon abridged translation made in the tenth century, were the text-books of science in England until the twelfth century. 3. His grammatical and philological writings show his judgment and learning in a very favourable point of view. His observations on the structure and characteristics of Latin verse are distinguished by good taste, and are illustrated by examples selected by himself from the best of the classic, as well as from the Christian, Latin poets. He sometimes criticizes Donatus and the older grammarians. Bede's own metrical compositions are a proof rather of his industry than of his genius; they are constructed according to the rules of art, and possess a certain degree of correctness, but are spiritless. 4. As a historian, the name of Bede will ever stand high in the list of our national writers. One of the earliest books of this class which he wrote, was the history of the abbots of his own monastery, published not long after A. D. 716. He composed the life of St. Cuthbert at the request of Bishop Eadfrith and the monks of Lindisfarne, and therefore some time before the year 721. But his most important work composed in his more mature age, was his Ecclesiastical History of the Anglo-Saxons. Upon this work, which was undertaken at the request of two ecclesiastics, Albinus and Nothhelm, he appears to have laboured with great diligence during several years. He derived little assistance from previous writers, for the books he quotes are few and unimportant; but his own reputation at this period of his life, and his acquaintance with the most eminent ecclesiastics of his age, placed within his reach a large mass of valuable original materials. For a comprehensive list of the editions of Bede, we refer to the learned work to which we are indebted for this memoir—Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.

Translations.

King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon version of the Ecclesiastical History, printed in the editions of the original by Wheloc (1643) and Smith (1722.) The History of the Church of England, compiled by Venerable Bede, Englishman, translated out of Latin into English by Thomas Stapleton, Student in Divinitie, 4to, Antwerp, 1565. Historie of the Church of England, 8vo, St. Omers, 1622. This is a reprint of Stapleton's Translation; Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation from the coming of Julius Cæsar into this Island in the 60th year before the incarnation of Christ till the year of our Lord 731; written into Latin by Venerable Bede, and now translated into English from Dr. Smith's edition. To which is added, the Life of the Author, also Explanatory Notes, 8vo, London, 1723. The translator was John Stevens. The History of the Primitive Church of England, from its origin to the year 731; written in Latin by Venerable Bede, Priest of that Church, a few years before his death; in Five Books, now translated by the Rev. William Hurst, of St. Mary's Chapel, Westminster, 8vo, London, 1814. The Lives of Benedict, Ceolfrid, Easterwine, Sigfrid, and Huetbert, the first five abbots of the united monastery of Wearmouth and Jarrow; translated from the Latin of Venerable Bede, to which is prefixed a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Peter Wilcock, 8vo, Sunderland, 1818. The Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation; translated from the Latin of Venerable Bede, to which is prefixed a Life of the Author, by J. A. Giles, LL.D., 8vo, London, 1840. Popular Treatises on Science; written during the Middle Ages, edited by Thomas Wright, 8vo, London, 1841; (published by the Historical Society of Science,) pp. 1–19. The Anglo-Saxon abridged version of Bede's Treatise De Natura Rerum.—*Abbreviated from Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Since the publication of the Biog. Brit. Lit., (in 1842,) the public has been favoured with an edit. of The Complete Works of Bede, in the original Latin, collected and accompanied by a new English translation of the Historical Works, and a Life of the Author, by the learned Rev. J. A. Giles, LL.D., comprised in 12 vols. 8vo, 1843–4, pub. at £6 6*s*.

Beddoes, Thomas, M.D., 1760–1808, an eminent physician and chemist, was born at Shiffnall, in Shropshire. In 1776 he was entered of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was remarkable for his assiduity in his studies, and proficiency in the Latin tongue. He also made himself acquainted with French, Italian, and German. Dr. B. married Maria Edgeworth's younger sister.

He pub. in 1784, Dissertation on Natural History, from the Italian of Spallanzani, 2d ed., 1790. He added notes to Dr. E. Cullen's trans. of Bergman's Physical and Chemical Essays; and in 1785 trans. the same author's Essay on Elective Attractions. On the death of Dr. Austin he succeeded to the chemical lectureship at Oxford. Not satisfied with his extraordinary attainments in chemistry, physiology, mineralogy, botany, &c., he turned his attention to the interests of politics, education, and political economy, and in 1792 surprised his friends with a poem founded upon Alexander's Expedition to the Indian Ocean. This he passed off as a production of Dr. Darwin's to some enthusiastic admirers of that gentleman's poetry; one of whom had declared that the poem on the Economy of Vegetation was beyond imitation. As another evidence of the comprehensive grasp of his mind, we may mention History of Isaac Jenkins, a Moral Fiction, 1793; Observations on the Nature of Demonstrative Evidence, with Reflections on Language, 1792; A Word in Defence of the Bill of Rights against Gagging Bills, 1795; An Essay on the Public Merits of Mr. Pitt, 1796. Some of Dr. Beddoes's professional Essays are, besides those mentioned, Observations on the Nature and Cure of Calculus, Catarrh, and Fever, 1792; Contributions to Medical and Physical Knowledge, from the West of England, 1799; Popular Essay on Consumption, 1799; Hygeia, 1801–2; On Fever as connected with Inflammation, 1807; Good Advice to Husbandmen in Harvest, &c., 1808. In addition to all his other literary labours he was a contributor to several of the medical and literary journals. See Phil. Trans., 1791–92; Med. Tracts, 1793, '94, '97; Nic. Jour. 1800, '2, '6, '9. See a list of his publications in Watt's Bib. Brit. He was an early patron of Sir Humphry Davy.

> "He was a very remarkable man, admirably fitted to promote inquiry, better than to conduct it. . . . He had talents which would have exalted him to the pinnacle of philosophical eminence, if they had been applied with discretion."—Sir Humphry Davy.

Whilst preparing for the university he resided for two years with the Rev. Samuel Dickerson, who remarks that

> "His mind was so intent upon literary pursuits, chiefly the attainment of classical learning, that I do not recollect his having devoted a single day, or even hour, to diversions or frivolous amusements of any kind."

A life of Dr. Beddoes was pub. by Dr. Stock in 1811.

Beddoes, Thomas Lovell, 1803–1849, son of the above, and nephew to Maria Edgeworth, was entered in his 17th year of Pembroke College, Oxford. In 1822 he pub. The Bride's Tragedy.

> "With all its extravagancies, and even sillinesses and follies, it shews far more than glimpses of a true poetical genius, much tender and deep feeling, a wantoning sense of beauty, &c."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, xiv. 723.

The Edinburgh Review prefaces an extract by remarking:

> "The following will show the way in which Mr. Beddoes manages a subject that poets have almost reduced to commonplace. We thought all similes for the violet had been used up; but he gives us a new one, that is very delightful."

> "The ambition that had suggested The Bride's Tragedy died in the effort of producing it. As with his school fellows, now with the poets, his power once acknowledged, he abandoned further competition."

After his death a vol. of his Poems was pub., with a memoir of the author. Works, including Death's Jest-Book, 2 vols.

> "All that we have quoted, fragmentary as it is, proclaims a writer of the highest order;—magnificent diction, terse and close in expression, various and beautiful in modulation, displaying imaginative thought of the highest reach, and sweeping the cords of passion with a strong and fearless hand."—*London Examiner.*

Beddome, Benjamin. Exposition on the Baptist Catechism, 1752. 20 Short Discourses, pub. from his MSS., 1805.

> "Evangelical and practical."—Bickersteth.

They are commended by Robert Hall, of Leicester.

> "As a preacher, Mr. Beddome was universally admired for the piety and unction of his sentiments, the facility of his arrangement, and the purity, force, and simplicity of his language; all which was recommended by a delivery perfectly natural and graceful. His printed Discourses, taken from the MSS. which he left behind him at his decease, are fair specimens of his usual performance in the pulpit. They are eminent for the qualities already mentioned; and their merits, which the modesty of the author concealed from himself, have been justly appreciated by the religious public."—Robert Hall.

Bedel, Henry. The Mouth of the Poore, Lon., 1571, 16mo.

Bedell, Gregory Townsend, D.D., 1793–1834, for twelve years Rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, enjoyed a wide reputation as a devoted pastor, an excellent preacher, and a zealous promoter of religious literature. Besides editing many books, he was author of a number of excellent works. 1. Ezekiel's Vision. 2. Is it well? 3. It is well. 4. Onward, or Christian Progression. 5. Pay Thy Vows. 6. Renunciation. 7. Way Marks. 8. Serms., with Biographical Sketch of the author by Step. H. Tyng, D.D., 2 vols. 8vo. He wrote several works for the Amer. S. S. Union. This exemplary man was remarkable for abundant labours persevered in under great bodily indisposition. His biographer remarks,

> "For several of the last years of his life he was kept in being and in active effort, beyond any of the expectations of his friends. The kind providence of God had favoured him with the kind attentions of a physician, Dr. John K. Mitchell of Philadelphia, [see the name in this volume,] whose remarkable skill in his profession, united with the tenderest concern for his patient's comfort, a clear understanding of his constitution and habits, and the most untiring assiduity in watching over his health, was blessed from above to the preservation of his life, and mitigating his sufferings, for several years after it was supposed by others that he was very near the end of his course."

As a pulpit orator, Dr. Bedell was greatly admired.

> "Remarkable as were these many traits of excellence, it was in the *pulpit* that the pastor shone with the highest lustre. Clear, simple, chaste, logical, impassioned, he combined the most opposite qualities; and, although reduced almost to a skeleton by consumption, his magnificent voice, with its clear enunciation and diversified intonation, could be heard at an almost incredible distance. . . . Hopes of heaven, fears of hell, the beauty of holiness, the deformity of sin, the goodness, the mercy, and the justice of God, were in turn his theme; and never did his people hear abler expositions, or more affectionately eloquent appeals."—J. K. Mitchell, M.D.: *Religious Souvenir*, 1835.

Bedell, William, D.D., 1570–1641, Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh in Ireland, was one of the most exemplary characters in ecclesiastical history. He was born at Black Notley in Essex, studied in Emanuel College, Cambridge, was made provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1627, and consecrated bishop in 1629. He was chaplain to Sir Henry Wotton, ambassador to the republic of Venice. Adapting himself to the flock which he served, he introduced the reading of the Common Prayer in his cathedral in the Irish tongue; he caused Archbishop Daniel's Irish trans. of the New Testament to be circulated; and had a trans. made into that language of the books of the Old Testament; and also of some homilies of Chrysostom and Leo, in which the Scriptures are held up to reverence.

The trans. of the Old Testament was pub. after his death, (1685, 4to,) at the expense of the Hon. Robert Boyle. Bishop Burnet wrote an account of his life, pub. in 1685.

His Life, with Letters by Bishop Burnet, is

> "A very useful work, containing in the appended Letters, a good reply to Popery."—BICKERSTETH.

Bedford, Arthur, 1668–1745, studied at Brasenose College, Oxford, and took holy orders in 1688. In 1724 he removed to Hoxton, having been chosen chaplain to the Haberdashers' Company at that place, and remained there until his death.

Serious Reflections on the scandalous Abuse and Effects of the Stage, Bristol, 1705, 8vo. A Second Advertisement concerning the Play House, Bristol, 1705, 8vo. The Evil and Danger of Stage Plays; showing their natural tendency to destroy Religion, and introduce a general corruption of Manners, in almost two thousand instances, taken from the plays of the last two years, against all the methods lately used for their reformation, Lon., 1706, 8vo. This work was much enlarged, and pub. in 1719 under the title of A Serious Remonstrance in behalf of the Christian Religion against the horrid Blasphemies and Impieties which are still used in the English Play Houses.

The Temple of Music, Lon., 1706, 8vo. The Great Abuse of Music, Lon., 1711, 8vo.

The Scripture Chronology demonstrated by Astronomical Calculation, &c., Lon., 1730, folio.

> "A very learned and elaborate work."—DR. WATERLAND.
>
> "This is a very elaborate work, and displays much learning and research. The hypothesis which it espouses, however, which is the correctness of the Hebrew numbers, has been set aside, and the work altogether superseded, by the valuable publication of Dr. Hales."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Mr. Bedford preached eight sermons on the Doctrine of the Trinity, 8vo, 1741, at Lady Moyer's Lecture, and a number of single sermons, &c.

Bedford, Arthur, Vicar of Sharnbrooke, Bedford, Thanksgiving after Rebellion. A Sermon, 1 Sam. xii. 24, 1746, 4to.

Bedford, Gunning S., M.D., Prof. of Midwifery, &c. in the Univ. of N. York, b. 1811, at Baltimore, Md. 1. Clinical Lects. on the Diseases of Women and Children, N. Y., 1855, 8vo; 5th ed., 1857, 8vo. We have before us twenty-three commendatory notices of this work. 2. Treat. on the Principle, and Practice of Midwifery, 1859, 8vo. Trans. from the French and edited Chailly's Midwifery; Maygrier's Anatomy; Baudeclocque on Puerperal Fever; Boisseau on Cholera, &c.

Bedford, Hilkiah, 1663–1724, was admitted of St. John's College in 1679, and became a Fellow thereof, and a clergyman of the Church of England. Refusing to take the oaths at the Revolution, he was ejected. He was fined 1000 marks, and imprisoned 3 years for writing, printing, and publishing, The Hereditary Right of the Crown of England asserted, &c., fol., 1713. Of this work, Mr. George Harbin, another non-juring clergyman, afterwards avowed himself to be the author. See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. i. p. 168. Bedford trans. An Answer to Fontenelle's History of Oracles, The Life of Dr. Barwick, and pub. A Vindication of the Church of England in 1710, 8vo, and some other works.

Bedford, Thomas. Cure of Diseases, Lon., 1615, 8vo.

Bedford, Thomas. Theolog. works, Lon., 1638–50.

Bedford, Thomas, d. 1773, second son of Hilkiah, officiated in his clerical capacity among the non-jurors. He studied at St. John's College, Cambridge. He edited Simeon of Durham's De Exordio atque procursu Durhelmensis Ecclesiæ; which was printed by subscription in 1732, 8vo. In 1742 he pub. an Historical Catechism; the 2d ed. The 1st ed. was taken from Abbé Fleury.

Bedford, Thomas. Sermons, &c., 1767–78.

Bedford, William. Sermons. 1698, &c.

Bedford, Rev. W. K. Riland. The Blazon of Episcopacy; being a Complete List of all the Archbishops and Bishops of England from the First Foundation of their Sees to the Present Time, Lon., 1858, 8vo.

Bedingfield, James. A Compendium of Medical Practice, illustrated by interesting and instructive Cases, and by practical Pathological and Physiological Observations, Lon., 1816, 8vo.

Bedingfield, Thomas. Trans. Cardan's Comforte, Lon., 1576, 4to. The History of Florence, 1595, fol.

Bedle, Joseph. Sermon, Lon., 1679, 4to.

Bedle, Thomas. P. P. of the Church Militant, 1610.

Bedloe, Capt. Wm. Narrative of the Horrid Popish Plot, Lon., 1679, fol. The Excommunicated Prince, Lon., 1679, fol. Jacobs ascribes this to Bedloe, but Wood to Thomas Walter.

Bedwell, Thos. Planes and Solids, Lon., 1631, 4to.

Bedwell, Wm., 1562–1632, among other works pub a trans. out of Arabic of a treatise called A Discovery of the Manifold Forgeries, Falsehoods, and Horrible Impieties of the Blasphemous Seducer Mahammed, Lon., 1615, fol.

Bee, Jon. Dictionary of the Turf, &c., Lon., 1823.

Bee, Thos. Reports Dist. Court S. Carolina, 1810.

Beearde, Richard. A Godly Psalm of Mary, Queen, Lon., 1558, 8vo. Alphabetum Beeardi.

Beebe, P. O. Legal Treatises, N. York, 1834–37.

Beecher, Catherine Esther, b. 1800, at East Hampton, L.I., eldest daughter of Dr. Lyman Beecher. From 1822 to '32, she was the Principal of a Female Seminary at Hartford, Conn., during which time she pub. a Manual of Arithmetic, and a series of elementary books of instruction in Theology, Mental and Moral Philosophy. In 1832, she removed to Cincinnati with her father, and for two years was the head of an institution for female instruction. 1. Domestic Service. 2. Duty of American Women to their Country. 3. Housekeeper's Receipt-Book, N. York, 1845, 12mo: many editions. 4. The True Remedy for the Wrongs of Woman, Bost., 1851, 12mo. 5. Treatise on Domestic Economy, N.York, 12mo. 6. Truth Stranger than Fiction, Bost., 1850, 12mo. 7. Letters to the People on Health and Happiness, N. York, 1855, 12mo. 8. Physiology and Callisthenics, N.York, 1856, 12mo. 9. Common Sense Applied to Religion, N. York, 1857, 12mo. This work is said to present "some striking departures from the Calvinistic theology." See Appleton's New Amer. Cyc.

> "The printed writings of Miss Beecher have been connected with her governing idea of promoting the best interests of her own sex, and can scarcely be considered as the true index of what her genius, if devoted to literary pursuits, might have produced."—*Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record.*
>
> "Miss Beecher, with her profound and acute metaphysical and religious writings."—*Griswold's Prose-Writers of America.*

Beecher, Rev. Charles, son of Dr. Lyman Beecher. 1. The Incarnation, or Pictures of the Virgin and her Son; with an Introduction by Mrs. Stowe, 12mo, N. York, 1849. 2. Review of the Spiritual Manifestations, N. York, 1853, 12mo. 3. Pen-Pictures of the Bible, N. York, 1855, 18mo.

Beecher, Edward, D.D., b. 1804, eldest son of Dr. Lyman Beecher; grad. Yale Coll., 1822; Tutor in same Institution, 1825; Pastor of Park St. Church, Bost., 1826–31; Pres. Illinois Coll., Jacksonville, 1831–44; Pastor of Salem St. Church, Bost., 1846–56. 1. Baptism: its Import and Modes, N. York, 12mo. 2. Conflict of Ages, Bost., 1854, 12mo. 3. Papal Conspiracy Exposed, N. York, 1855, 12mo.

Beecher, Harriet. See STOWE.

Beecher, Rev. Henry Ward, b. 1813, at Litchfield, Conn., son of Dr. Lyman Beecher; grad. Amherst Coll., 1834, and studied theology under his father at the Lane Seminary. He first settled as a Presbyterian minister at Lawrenceburg, Ind., 1837, and removed to Indianapolis in 1839, where he remained until 1847, when he accepted an invitation to become pastor of the Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, N.Y., an organization of Orthodox Congregational believers, which position he continues to occupy. "As a preacher, he is said to have the largest uniform congregation in the United States," and is very popular as a public lecturer. 1. Lectures to Young Men, Bost., 1850, 12mo; many edits.; also repub. in Dublin. 2. Industry and Idleness, Phila., 1850, 18mo. 3. The Star Papers, N. York, 1855, 12mo. This work is composed of articles contributed to the N. Y. Independent, and met with a large sale 4. The Star Papers; 2d Series, N. York, 1858, 12mo. 5. Life-Thoughts, Bost., 1858, 12mo: 25,000 copies sold within a few months after publication. This work consists of selections from his extemporaneous sermons made by one of his congregation and afterwards revised by himself. 6. Serms., N. York, 1858, 12mo. Ed. Plymouth Collection of Hymns, N. York, 8vo, 12mo, 18mo, &c.

Beecher, Lyman, D.D., b. Oct. 12, 1775, at N. Haven, Conn., grad. at Yale Coll. 1797, and studied divinity under President Dwight. In 1798, became pastor of a church at East Hampton, L.I., and from 1810 to '26 was pastor of the First Church of Litchfield, Conn. He became pastor of the newly-established Hanover St. Church, Boston, and took an active part in the opposition to Dr. Channing and others in the controversy which occurred among members of a number of the churches of New England in 1826. In 1832, he became President of the Lane Theological Seminary at Cincinnati, and, at the same time, had charge of the Second Presbyterian Church of that city. Since 1842 he has resided at Boston. He has written very effectively in the cause of temperance. 1. Plea for the West, N. York, 18mo. 2. Serms. on Various Occasions, N. York, 8vo, 1842. 3. Views in Theology, 12mo. 4. Skepticism, 12mo. 5. Political Atheism, &c. His collected works have been pub. under his own supervision, Bost., 3 vols. 12mo. Three sons and two daughters of Dr. Beecher occupy a place in our Dictionary.

Beechey, Sir Frederic William, 1796–1856, distinguished himself by his enterprise in voyages of exploration to the Pacific and Behring's Strait, and to the northern coast of Africa. He was author of Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Behring's Strait in the years 1825–28, Lon., 1831, 2 vols. 4to, pub. at £4 4*s*. Proceedings of the Expedition to explore the Northern Coasts of Africa in 1821, '22, &c., Lon., 1827, 4to, pub. at £3 3*s*., H. W. Beechey co-author. A Voyage of Discovery towards the North Isle, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

The Botany of Capt. B.'s Voyage to the Pacific and Behring's Strait was pub. in 10 numbers, 4to, 1834–41, at £7 10*s*.; the Zoology in 1839, 4to, at £5 5*s*.; both by that enterprising publisher Henry G. Bohn, London.

"Captain Beechey's Narrative, we venture to predict, will be generally considered as the most interesting of the whole series of recent voyages. Part of this distinction it undoubtedly owes to the much greater variety and extent of his field of observation, but part of it likewise belongs to the superiority of his powers of composition. His whole work, though consisting of topics of boundless diversity, hangs so capitally together, that we cannot hope, either by outline or extract, to give a just conception of its interest."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

Beeckman, Captain Daniel. Voyage to and from the Island of Borneo in the East Indies, Lon., 1718, 8vo.

"An interesting work, even at this period of time."

Reprinted in the 11th vol. of Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels.

Beedome. Poems Divine and Humane, Lon., 1641, 8vo. Reprinted in Wit a Sporting, 1657.

Beek, J. Triumph Royal, Lon. 1692, 8vo.

Beeke, Henry, 1751–1837, a clergyman and political economist, consulted in financial affairs by Mr. Pitt and Mr. Vansittart, (afterwards Lord Bexley,) pub. Observations on the Income Tax, 1799, 8vo, and a Letter on Peace with France, 1798, 8vo.

Beere, Richard. Theological works, Lon., 1789–91.

Beerman. Sermon, Lon., 1663, 4to.

Beesley, Henry. The Soul's Conflict; in 8 Serms., Lon., 1656, 8vo.

Beeston, Edmund. Practical Sermons, 1739, 8vo.

Beeston, Sir Wm. Con. to Phil. Trans. 1696.

Begg, James A. Theolog. Works, 1831–50.

Begge, John. Contes des Fous, &c., 1812, 8vo.

Begley, Corn. English-Irish Dictionary, 1732, 4to.

Behn, Aphra, Aphara, or **Afra,** d. 1689, was the daughter of Mr. Johnson, Governor of Surinam. She resided for some time at Antwerp, where she was employed as a secret agent of the English government. She pub. Poems, 1st vol. 1684; 2d 1685; 3d 1688: these were songs and miscellanies by Rochester, Etherege, herself, and others. She also wrote 17 plays, and several histories and novels. See edits. in Lowndes's Bibl. Manual. She was the authoress of the celebrated letters between A Nobleman and His Sister, and 8 love-letters of her own to Lycidas. Oronokoo, the American Prince, a Novel, (from which Southern borrowed his Tragedy,) was the fruit of her personal acquaintance with that noted personage. The paraphrase of Œnone's Epistle to Paris, in the English translation of Ovid's Epistles, is Mrs. Behn's:

"I was desired to say that the author, who is of the fair sex, understood not Latin; but if she do not, I am afraid she has given us who do, occasion to be ashamed."—*Dryden's Preface to trans. of Ovid.*

But Dryden did not always weigh his words. The licentiousness of Mrs. Behn's pen is a disgrace to her sex, and the language. Pope, by no means fastidious, yet rebukes Mrs. B. in a well-known couplet:

"The stage how loosely does Astræa tread," &c.

"Most of her comedies have had the good fortune to please: and tho' it must be confest that she has borrowed very much, not only from her own Country Men, but likewise from the French Poets: yet it may be said in her behalf, that she has often been forc'd to it through haste; and has borrowed from others Stores rather of Choice than for want of Wit of her own."—*Langbaine's Dramatic Poets.*

"But when you write of Love, Astrea, then
Love dips his Arrows where you wet your pen.
Such charming Lines did never Paper grace;
Soft as your Sex, and smooth as Beauty's Face."
CHARLES COTTON.

"It is no wonder that her wit should gain her the esteem of Mr. Dryden, Mr. Southern, and other men of genius."—*Biog. Dram.*

Beighton, Henry. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1731, '38, '41.

Beilby. British Quadrupeds, 1790, 8vo. Birds, 1797, 8vo.

Beilby, John. Gauging of Casks, Lon., 1694, 12mo.

Beilby, Saml., D.D. Sermons, 1781, '90, '95, 1804.

Beke, Charles Tilstone. Origines Biblicæ, or Researches in Primeval History, with a Map, Lon., 1834, 8vo, vol. i.

"The first attempt to reconstruct history on the principles of the young science of geology. The author endeavours from the direct evidence of the Scriptures themselves, to determine the positions of the countries and places mentioned in the Old Testament, and the order in which they were peopled; and to explain the Origin and Filiation of the various races of mankind, and of the languages spoken by them. It is intended to be completed in another volume."—LOWNDES.

Bekinsau, John, 1496–1559, a native of Wiltshire, studied at New College, Oxford, where he was noted for his proficiency in the Greek tongue. He wrote De Supremo et Absoluto Regis Imperio, printed at London in 1546, in 8vo, and subsequently in the first volume of Monarchia Romani Imperii, &c., by Melchior Goldast at Francfort, 1621, fol. Dibdin mentions a doubtful edition of 1537

"Leaving behind him this character among the R. Catholics, that as he was a learned man, so might he have been promoted according to his deserts, had his principles been constant"—*Athen. Oxon.*

Bel, Thomas. The Fall of Papistry, Lon., 1628, 4to

Bel, William. The Testament of W. B. Doway, 1632, 12mo.

Belbin, Peter. Sermons, 1733, '38, '41.

Belcamp, J. V. Consil. &c. Hibernia, Lon., 1651, fol.

Belcher. The Laws of Nova Scotia, 1767.

Belcher, or **Belchier, Dabridgcourt,** was admitted at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1598, removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he took B. A. in 1600. He trans. into English Hans Beerport, his Risible Comedy of See me and See me not, printed Lon., 1618, 4to. Phillips and Winstanley erroneously credit Nash with this piece. Wood ascribes some other pieces to him. William Belcher, his father, was a friend of Guillim the herald, who takes occasion to commend him as

"A man very complete in all gentlemanlike qualities, a lover of arts, and a diligent searcher after matters pertaining to honour and contiguity."—*Display of Heraldry.*

The gentleman so lauded prefixed some Latin lines to the Display, in which he enumerates some early English authors on heraldry:

"Armorum primus *Wynkyn Me wordeus* artem
Protulit, et ternis linguis lustravit eandem:
Accedit *Leghus:* concordat perbene *Boswell,*
Armor ioque suo vivi dignatur honoris,
Clarorum clypeis et cristis ornat: eamque
Pulchre nobilitat generis blazonia, *Ferni:*
Amorum proprium docuit *Wirleius* et usum."

Belcher, Capt. Sir Edward, K.C.B., F.R.S., &c., b. 1799. Voyage round the World, 1835–42, 1843, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Among the countries visited by the Sulphur which in the present state of science are invested with more particular interest may be mentioned the Californias, Columbia River, the N. W. Coast of North America, &c."

Botany of the Voyage of H. M. Ship Sulphur, 4to. Voyage to the Eastern Archipelago, 1843–46, 2 vols. 8vo. The Last of the Arctic Voyages, 2 vols. r. 8vo, 1855. Generally unfavourably reviewed.

Belcher, Mrs. J., U. States. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1755.

Belcher, Joseph, D.D., b. 1794, Birmingham, Eng., a Baptist minister, settled in U. States. Poetical Sketches of Biblical Subjects, &c.; Scripture Narratives; Married Life; Pastoral Recollections; The Clergy of America; Live Joyfully; The Baptist Pulpit of the United States, Religious Denominations of the U. States, 8vo, (many eds. pub.;) George Whitefield, a Biography, &c. He is said to have written and pub. more religious volumes than any other author of the present century. Dr. Belcher has edited The Complete Works of Andrew Fuller, of Robert Hall, &c., and been engaged in other literary labours.

Second edition of Interesting Narratives from the sacred volume, illustrated and improved. Revised and enlarged, with Additional Narratives, by the author.

"Simplicity of language, and a spirit of genuine piety, characterize these Interesting Narratives; which, added to Mr. Belcher's happy method of improving the various incidents that pass under his review, render the book a most acceptable present for young people."—*Scripture Mag.*

"In every narrative, the author holds us in rapt and delighted attention, pleases us with the chastity of his style, the elegance of his simplicity, and the pertinence and propriety of his remarks. Narratives like these are calculated to make their way almost insensibly to the youthful mind, and prepossess it in favour of those pages in which they are found."—*Baptist Mag.*

Belcher, Saml., U. States. Sermon, 1707.

Belcher, Wm. 1. Essays. 2. The Galaxy, Lon., 1787, '90.

Belches, R. General View of the Agriculture of the County of Stirling, &c., Edin., 1794, 4to.

"Of superior merit."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Belchier, John, Surgeon. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1732, '36.

Belchier, John. Sermon, 1754, 4to.

Belfour, Rev. Hugo James, 1802–1827, wrote the Vampire, and Montezuma, dramatic pieces pub. under the assumed name of St. John Dorset.

"Possessing, with much facility of composition, poetical talents of no common order; his reputation as a scholar and a man of genius rendered him well known, while in England, in the literary circles."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, 1827.

Belfour, John. Tables, Lon., 1804. Spanish Heroism, 1809. Music; a Poem from the Spanish, 1811. Ray's English Proverbs, 1813.

Belfour, John. History of Scotland, Lon.,1770,12mo.

"This epitome may prove very acceptable to those who are not possessed of the larger histories of Scotland. The Author, to use his own words, writes in a style 'rather elevated than lifeless;' and his principles are friendly to freedom, both civil and religious."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Belfour, Rev. Okey. Lyceum, 1809. Sermon, 1818.

Belfrage, Henry, D.D., 1774–1835. Practical Discourses for the Young, 1817. Practical Exposition of the Assembly's Shorter Catechism, 2 vols. 12mo.

"This work exhibits a system of theology in a popular form, and is particularly adapted for family instruction."—Lowndes.

"A truly evangelical spirit pervades every page, and renders it the property of the Universal Church."—*Congreg. Magazine.*

Sacramental Addresses and Meditations, &c., 2 vols. 12mo.

"A most useful work, well worthy the notice of every young minister."

A Guide to the Lord's Table, in the Catechetical Form, &c.

"A most comprehensive and Scriptural view of the solemn ordinance to which it relates."

A Monitor to Families, Edin., 1823, 12mo; several eds.

"Dr. Belfrage's Discourses should have a place in every parish and family library."—Lowndes.

A Memoir of Alexander Waugh, D.D., by Hay and H. Belfrage, 1830, 8vo. Dr. B. pub. some other works. See Life and Correspondence by McKerrow, 8vo.

Belgrave, Richard, D.D., flourished in 1320 under the reign of Edward II., and was educated at Cambridge. He wrote among other works Theological Determinations, in one book, the subject of which was, Utrum Essentia Divina possit videri? Whether the Divine Essence could be seen? Ordinary Questions, in one book. Pits gives him the character of a man of eminent integrity and piety.

"This single question, concerning the Divine Essence, is enough to show the inutility of the inquiries and studies which engaged the attention of men in that age."

Belgrove, Wm. A Treatise upon Husbandry and Planting, Boston, New England, 1755, 4to.

Belhaven, Lord. Speech on the Union, 1706, 8vo. Memorable Speeches in the Last Parliament of Scotland, 1706, 4to.

"Equally distinguished for the mighty sway of his talents and the resoluteness of his temper." See Dr. C. A. Goodrich's Select British Eloquence.

Beling, Richard, 1613–1677, a native of County Dublin, Ireland, was a leading Roman Catholic during the rebellion of 1641. Vindiciarum Catholicarum Hiberniæ, Paris, 1650, 12mo.

"A pretty accurate account of Irish affairs from 1641 to 1649."

Pub. under the name of Philopater Irenæus. Beling wrote several other works. Whilst a student at Lincoln's Inn, he added a 6th book to Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia, which was printed with that romance, Lon., 1633, fol., with only the initials of his name.

"Beling's account of the transactions in Ireland during the period of the rebellion is esteemed more worthy of credit than any [other] written by the Roman party."—Lowndes.

Belisario, A. M. Trial of Arthur Hodge, 1811, 8vo.

Belke, Thomas. Scripture Inquiry, or Helps for Memory in the Duties of Piety, Lon., 1641, 8vo.

Belknap, Jeremy, 1744–1798, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts. He graduated at Harvard College in 1762, and entered the ministry of the Congregational Church in 1767. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society, (incorporated in 1794,) and took a lively interest in its affairs. He pub. The History of New Hampshire, of which the 1st vol. was printed in Philadelphia in 1784, and reprinted in Boston in 1792, with the (2d 1791) 3d. The 3 vols. were reprinted, Boston, 1813, 8vo. The 4th ed. of vol. i. was pub. in Dover, N. Hampshire, in 1831, 8vo. A Discourse intended to commemorate the Discovery of America by Columbus, with 4 Dissertations, Boston, 1792, 8vo. American Biography, 1st vol., 1794; 2d, 1798. Since pub. in 3 vols. The Foresters. Dr. Belknap pub. a number of sermons, fugitive essays, historical treatises, &c.

Of his History of New Hampshire, vols. 1st and 2d are historical, vol. 3d relates to climate, soil, produce, &c.

"His deficiency in natural science, as manifested in his history of New Hampshire, is rendered more prominent by the rapid progress of natural history since his death. His Foresters is not only a description of American manners, but a work of humour and wit, which went into a second edition."—*Allen's American Biog. Dict.*

Bell. Remembrance of Christenings and Mortality; containing the Weekly Bills during the Plague, 1665, 4to.

Bell. The General and Particular Principles of Animal Electricity and Magnetism, &c., in which are found Dr. Bell's Secrets and Practice, Lon., 1792, 8vo.

"Most wonderful Dr. Bell! We will not rob you of any of your secrets by transcribing them: if our readers wish to explore them they may buy the book, and *pay for it.*"—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Bell, Andrew, D.D., 1753–1832, obtained much celebrity as the introducer into England of what is called the Madras system of education. Joseph Lancaster is considered by some as entitled to this honour, but it is thought by many that the credit belongs to Dr. B. His principal work is National Education, &c., 1812, 8vo. A list of publications upon the subjects of the Bell and Lancaster Question, and education, and a Review will be found in the Lon. Monthly Review, vol. lxviii., 1812.

"The boys at Madras taught so well, and the school under their teaching prospered so much, that the doctor became intoxicated with the mode, and even allowed himself to suppose that in all cases and circumstances, teaching by the pupils themselves is better than teaching by masters. This is a supposition really too weak to bear being refuted."

Bell, Archibald. Church Members' Directory, 1776.

Bell, Archibald. Use of Grain in Distilleries, 1808.

Bell, Archibald. The New Testament, with the Text in Paragraphs, and illust. by Rhetorical Punctuation, 8vo.

"The rhetorical punctuation introduced by Mr. Bell gives an astonishing effect to the delivery of any passage, being perfectly in unison with the respiratory and vocal powers."

Cabinet: Original Essays, 2 vols. 8vo. Count Clermont, tragedies, and other poems, p. 8vo.

Bell, Beaupré, d. 1745, an antiquary, assisted Blomefield in the History of the County of Norfolk.

"My late friend, Mr. Beaupré Bell, a young gentleman of most excellent knowledge in medals, whose immature death is a real loss to this part of learning, was busy in putting out a book like that of Patoral, and left his manuscripts, plates, and coins to Trinity College, Cambridge."—Stukely: *Memoirs of Carausius.*

Bell, Benjamin, an eminent surgeon, a native of Edinburgh, pub. a number of professional and other works, Edin., 1778–92. His principal work is A System of Surgery, Edin., 8vo. Vol. 1, 1783; 2 and 3, 1784; 4, 1785; 5, 1787; 6, 1788. 7th edit., 1801, in 7 vols., trans. into French by Bosquillon, Paris, 1796, 6 vols. 8vo; into German by E. G. Hebenstreit, Leipsig, 1784–89, 7 vols. 8vo; again in 1792–99, and 1804–10, 8vo. His first work, Treatise on the Theory and Management of Ulcers, Edin., 1778, 8vo, reached its 7th edit. in 1801. Trans. into German and French.

"His System of Surgery for a long time held the first place in Medical libraries, and may still be referred to with advantage, as it affords a true picture of the state of the art at his time, and does the author credit for his endeavours to divest it of the useless machinery with which it was then encumbered."

Essays on Agriculture, Edin., 1802, 8vo.

"These essays are political, rather than practical."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Bell, Benjamin, of Wigton. Con. to Med. Com., 1789.

Bell, Sir Charles, 1778–1842, was a native of Edinburgh, and Professor of Surgery in the university of that city. He settled in London in 1806, where he soon became highly distinguished for skill and professional knowledge. System of Dissections, Edin., 1798–99. Essay on the Anatomy of Expression in Painting, Lon., 1806, 4to. The plates for the 8vo edit. have been reduced in size, and suffer materially in consequence. The 2d edit. of the 4to size was pub. in 1824. 4th ed. roy. 8vo, 1847. The illustrations of the author's works were all drawn by himself.

"The artist, the writer of fiction, the dramatist, the man of taste, will receive the present work (which is got up with an elegance worthy of its subject) with gratitude, and peruse it with a lively and increasing interest and delight."—*Lon. Christian Remembrancer.*

Illustrations of the Great Operations of Surgery: Trepan, Hernia, Amputation, Aneurism, and Lithotomy, fol., 20 c. p. engravings, 1821 and 1841.

"This is one of the most important works of its class. It is needless to say that Sir Charles Bell stands in the very first rank of practical contributors to the scientific literature of this country."

Anatomy of the Brain, 1811, 4to. Diseases of the Urethra, &c., 3d ed., with Notes by John Shaw, 1822, 8vo. The Hand, its Mechanism and Vital Endowments, as evincing Design, Lon., 1833, 8vo. This is the fourth Bridgewater Treatise.

"The book affords a great deal to interest and instruct the mind, and to invite it, by a promise of much rational amusement, to studies that may not appear at first sight to be susceptible of such a purpose."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"Sir Charles enters into the whole physical system of man, to the exposition of which who can be more competent?"—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

"He has by a series of experiments, performed more than twenty-two years ago, determined many important questions relative to the functions of the nervous system."

See his Nervous System of the Human Body, &c., 3d ed., 1844, 8vo, and other works. But Alexander Walker in The Nervous System, Lon., 1814, speaking of his own early discoveries, declares that the more recent doctrine of Bell, Magendie, &c., is a plagiarism upon him,

> "An inversion and a blunder, associated with useless experiments, which they have neither understood nor explained."

> "You are a bold man, Mr. Walker, and it is to be feared you think too favourably of yourself. It may be true what you say, but modesty and genius are very usually twins."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1833.

Institutes of Surgery, 1837, 2 vols. p. 8vo. For a notice of other works of this eminent Surgeon, see Memoir in Lon. Gent. Mag., July, 1842.

Bell, George. Sermon, 1713–18.

Bell, George. Assize Sermon, 1722, etc.

Bell, George. On Cancer, Lon., 1788, 8vo.

Bell, George. On Cow Pox, Edin., 1802, 12mo.

Bell, George. Rejoice and do Good; or the Road to Happiness: a Charity Sermon, 1805, 8vo.

Bell, George Joseph, 1770–1847, brother to Sir Charles. Legal treatises. Commentaries on the Laws of Scotland, and on the Principles of Mercantile Jurisprudence; 5th ed., Edin., 1826, 2 vols. 4to.

> "If we were required to point out the work in our language which approaches more nearly than all others to the beau ideal of an elementary treatise in jurisprudence, combining the various requisites of theory and practice, in the most perfect harmony, we should, without hesitation, name Bell's Commentaries on the Laws of Scotland."

Mr. Bell's works are highly esteemed. His Treatise on the Law of Bankruptcy in Scotland, 2 vols. 8vo, Edin., 1804, is said to have been the first general treatise written upon the law of Bankruptcy in Scotland.

Bell, Henry. Original of Painting, Lon., 1728, 8vo.

Bell, Henry Glasford, formerly founder and editor of Edinburgh Literary Journal, 1830–32, author of Poems, 1829. Life of Mary Queen of Scots, 8vo, 1840. Has been Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire, Scotland, under Sir A. Alison, for the last twenty-five years.

Bell, Henry Nugent. Huntingdon Peerage, Lon., 1820, 4to.

> "The genealogical account of the family is wholly composed from the most authentic sources, and the singular circumstances attending the establishment of the claim to the title of Huntingdon, which had been unclaimed for nearly thirty years, are detailed with more spirit and vivacity than truth."—Lowndes.

Bell, J., Lt. Col. Defence on his Trial, 1810.

Bell, J. A Practical Treatise on the Game Laws, &c., Lon., 1839, 12mo.

> "The author has arranged his matter well; selected his cases with discretion; prepared his forms correctly; and, on the whole, produced a work extremely creditable to his industry."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Bell, J. S. Journal of a Residence in Circassia during the years 1837, '38, '39, Lon., 1840, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "An exciting and well-told narrative of the Circassian struggle for independence against the Russians."

Bell, James. Translated into English several works in favour of the Reformation; pub. Lon., 1578, '79, '80, '81.

Bell, James. Sermons preached before the University of Glasgow, Lon., 1790, 8vo.

Bell, James. Con. to Med. Facts, 1800.

Bell, James, 1769–1833. A System of Popular and Scientific Geography, 6 vols., etc.

> "Nothing can exceed the interest and the value of this work of Mr. Bell; indeed, as a System of Geography, it has no rival in this country."—*Dublin University Mag.*

> "The author of this System of Geography is certainly one of the rst critical geographers in this country. It is the best work on Geography in the English language."—*Edin. Jour. of Nat. and Geog. Sci.*

Bell, Major James. Chronological Tables of Universal Hist. to End of Reign of Geo. III., Lon. 1820, r. fol.

Bell, John. Gratiarum Actio, etc., Edin., 1590, 16mo.

Bell, John. Farewell Sermon, Lon., 1743, 8vo.

Bell, John. Assize Sermon, 1761.

Bell, John, of Autermony, 1691–1780. Travels from St. Petersburg in Russia to divers parts of Asia, Glasg., 1763, 2 vols. 4to; Dublin, 1764; Edin., 1788, and 1806; also in the 7th vol. of Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels.

> "The best model for travel-writing in the English language."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

Bell, John. System of English Grammar, Glasg., 1769.

Bell, John. New Pantheon, or Historical Dictionary of the Gods, Demi-Gods, Heroes, and Fabulous Personages of Antiquity, 2 vols. 4to, plates, Lon., 1790.

> "It is copious and generally correct, and, on the whole, very faithfully and very judiciously compiled."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

> "An excellent and useful compilation."—Lowndes.

Mr. Bell also pub. A Dictionary of Religion, 1815, and Lectures on the Church Catechism, 1816, 12mo.

Bell, John, M.D., d. 1801. Diseases of Soldiers, &c., Lon., 1791, 8vo.

Bell, John, 1763–1820, a celebrated surgeon of Edinburgh, brother to Sir Charles Bell, (*v. ante.*) System of the Anatomy of the Human Body: vol. i., Edin., 1793; ii., 1797; iii., 1802; iv., 1804; last two in conjunction with Sir Charles Bell; 6th edit. of the whole, 1826. Trans. into German by J. C. A. Heinroth and J. C. Rosenmuller, Leipsig, 1806–07, 2 vols. 8vo. A volume of Engravings to illustrate the structure of the Bones, Muscles, and Joints, Lon., 1790, 4to; and again in 1808, Drawings by Mr. Bell; a vol. to illustrate the Arteries, in the same manner, by Sir C. Bell, in 1801, 8vo, and in 1806 and '11. Illustrations of the Brains and Nerves, by Sir C. Bell, 2 vols. 4to, 1802–03.

Mr. Bell's ill health obliged him to visit Italy; and he d. of dropsy, at Rome, April 15, 1820. In 1825, Mrs. Bell pub. his Observations on Italy from notes made during his tour.

> "His picturesque descriptions of the country are fresh and delightful landscapes; while his remarks on the pictorial and sculptured treasures of Italy are replete with feeling and judgment, without the cant of the connoisseur or the servile repetition of the guide-instructed tourist."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

Bell, John, b. 1800, a celebrated sculptor, has pub. Compositions from the Liturgy, and Free-Hand Drawing-Book for the Use of Artisans.

Bell, John, M.D., b. 1796, in Ireland, settled in U. S 1810; grad. Univ. Penn. 1817. 1. Baths and Min. Waters, Phila., 1831. 2. Health and Beauty, 1838. 3. Regimen and Longevity, 1842. 4. Lectures on the Prac. of Physic; 4th ed., 1848. 5. Baths and the Water Regimen, 1849. 6. Min. and Thermal Springs of the U. States and Canada, 1855. Dr. B. was a lecturer for many years on the Institutes of Medicine, &c. in the Phila. Med. Inst., and for two years Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Med. Coll. of Ohio. Since 1829 has contributed to, and edited some of, the leading medical journals of the U. States.

Bell, John Gray, bookseller, Manchester, Eng. Essay on the Constitution and Government of Eng., 1845, 12mo. Descriptive and Critical Catalogue of Works illustrated by Thomas and John Bewick; with notices of their pupils and other wood-engravers, imp. 8vo, illustrated: 20 copies, large paper, imp. 4to, 1851. Genealog. Account of the Descendants of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, large fol., portraits and plate of arms. Printed for private circulation only, 1855.

Bell, Robert. Case of Legitimacy, 1811, Edin., 1825.

Bell, Robert. Rerum Hispanicarum Scriptores aliquot, Francf., 1578, 2 vols. fol.

Bell, Robert. Con. to Med. Com., 1786.

Bell, Robert. Peasantry in Ireland, Lon., 1804, 8vo.

Bell, Robert, b. 1800, at Cork, Ireland. Hist. of Russia; in Lardner's Cab. Cyc., Lon., 1836–38, 3 vols. 12mo. Lives of English Poets; in do., Lon., 1839, 2 vols. 12mo. Lives of Eng. Dramatists, by R. B., Dr. Dunham, &c., in Lardner's Cab. Cyc., Lon., 1837, 2 vols. 12mo. Hearts and Altars, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Ladder of Gold, 1857, 3 vols. p. 8vo, and 12mo. Wayside Pictures through France, &c., 8vo.

Bell, Lt.-Col. Robert. Management of Guns, Lon., 1809, 8vo.

Bell, Robert, Jr. Legal Works, Edin., 1792–1814. Dict. of the Law of Scotland, enlarged by William Bell.

Bell, S. D. Sheriff in N. Hampshire, Conc., 1843, 12mo.

Bell, S. S. The Law of Property as arising from the relation of Husband and Wife, Lon., 1849, 8vo.

Bell, Susanna. Her Legacy; or, Experience about Conversion, Lon., 1673, 8vo.

Bell, Sydney. Ct. of Session, 1808–33, Edin., 1834, 4to. Reps. Scotch Appeals, H. of Lords, 1842–50, 7 vols. r. 8vo.

Bell, or **Bel, Thomas,** author of several controversial works against the R. Catholics. Motives concerning Romish Faith and Religion, Camb., 1593, 4to; reprinted 1605.

> "In which motives the chief grounds of Papistry are not only shaken, but the bulwark thereof is beaten down as no Papist in the world is or shall be able to stand in denial of the same."—*Strype's Annals.*

Anatomie of Popish Tyrannie, Lon., 1603, 4to.

> "Interesting for the notices it affords of many distinguished Jesuits in England during the reign of Elizabeth."—Lowndes.

Bell was engaged in controversy with the notorious Robert Parsons: for a list of their pamphlets, see Lowndes's Brit. Librarian, p. 1054.

Bell, Thomas, b. 1792. Hist. of British Quadrupeds, with nearly 200 illustrations, 1837, 8vo.

> "Nothing remains to be added but an assurance as strong as our critical character can warrant, that, without an inspection and perusal of the work, no one can believe how rich it is in useful and entertaining knowledge, or how graphically and exquisitely it is embellished."—*Lon. Monthly Rev.*

History of British Reptiles, 1839, 8vo. Monograph of the Testudinata, 7 Pts. fol., 1836. Hist. of British Stalk eyed Crustacea, 8vo, 1853.

Bell, Thomas. Antiquitatum Romanorum Compendium, Glasg., 1672, 12mo, Lon., 1677.

"A very brief compendium, highly extolled by contemporary versifiers"

Survey of Popery, 1696, 4to.

Bell, Thomas. Charity Sermon, 1719, 8vo.

Bell, Thomas. Con. to Med. Com., 1774.

Bell, Thomas. Military First Principles, Lon., 1770.

Bell, W. Latin and Greek Grammar, 1775, 12mo.

Bell, William, 1625–1683, Archdeacon of St. Alban's, was elected scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, and afterwards Fellow. Sermons, 1661, '72, '78.

"Leaving behind him a precious name among his parishioners for his charity, preaching, and other matters, of which they could not speak enough."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Bell, William. Excellency, &c. of Patience, Lon., 1674, 8vo.

Bell, William. Con. to Phil. Trans. 1793.

Bell, William. Stream of Time, Lon., 1810, 8vo. German Literature, 1811, 12mo.

Bell, William. A Dictionary and Digest of the Laws of Scotland, &c., Edin., 1838, 8vo.

"A useful work, compiled from the best sources."

Bell, William, 1731–1816, prebendary of Westminster, and treasurer of St. Paul's, was a student and Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge. He was noted for his liberality and general excellence of character. He transferred, in 1810, £15,200 three per cent. consols to the University of Cambridge, as a foundation for eight new scholarships, to be bestowed upon sons of poor clergymen.

A Dissertation on the Causes which principally contribute to render a Nation Populous, [Bachelor's Prize,] Lon., 1756, 4to. An Inquiry into the Missions of John the Baptist and Jesus Christ, 1761, 8vo, 2d ed.; with additions, 1797. A Defence of Revelation in general, 1765, 8vo. A Sermon preached at the Consecration of Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, 1774.

An Attempt to ascertain and illustrate the Authority, Nature, and Design of the Lord's Supper, 1780, 8vo.

"A most elaborate work on the subject."

This work elicited a Letter to the author by Dr. Lewis Bagot, 1781.

"This author gives very different views of the ordinance to those of Dr. Bell."

The Last Sentiments of P. F. Le Courayer, D.D., on the different doctrines of Religion, with his Life, 1787, 8vo. The original [in French] was given by the author to the Princess Amelia, and left to her former chaplain, Dr. Bell.

After the doctor's death his Sermons on various subjects were pub. in 2 vols., 1817, 8vo.

"As a compendium of Christian ethics these sermons deserve a place among the best writers of our language."—Lowndes.

"For well digested thought, and perspicuity of language; for an intimate survey of the human heart through all its windings; for accuracy, strength, and sedateness of reasoning, they can scarcely be surpassed."—*British Critic.*

Bishop Watson, also, recommends the works of Dr. Bell.

Bellamie, John. Commonalty of London, 1727.

Bellamont, Lord. Letter to Earl of Shelburne, 1783.

Bellamy, D. Poems, 1722; Miscellany, 1725.

Bellamy, D. Theolog. Works, Lon., 1743, '44, '56, '76.

Bellamy, Eliz. Y. Lady's Assistant, 1802, 12mo.

Bellamy, George Anne, 1733–1788, an actress of note. Apology for her Life, 6 vols., 1785, 12mo. Said to have been drawn up by Alexander Bicknell, editor of Carver's Travels in Africa. Memoirs of George Anne Bellamy, by a Gentleman, 1785, 12mo. But little more than an abridgment of the Apology.

Bellamy, James W. Concordance to the Holy Bible, 4to. Designed to accompany any quarto Bible, but particularly that edited by Drs. Doyly and Mant, being adapted to the maps and notes of that edition.

Bellamy, John. The Holy Bible, newly translated from the original Hebrew, with Notes critical and explanatory, Lon., 1818–21, 4to.

"Three parts only of this new translation have been published. The arrogant claims of the author, and his extravagancies of interpretation, have been exposed in the Quarterly Review, vols. xix. pp. 250–280, and xxiii. pp. 290–325; in the Eclectic Review, vol. x. N. S., pp. 1–20, 130–150, 280–299; in the Anti-Jacobin Review, vol. liv. pp. 97–103, 193–207, 305–316; in Mr. Whitaker's Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Interpretation of the Hebrew Scriptures, and Supplement to it, 8vo, Cambridge, 1819–20; in Professor Lee's Letter to Mr. Bellamy, Cambridge, 1821; and last, though not least in value, in Mr. Hymen Hurwitz's Vindiciæ Hebraicæ, London, 1821, 8vo."—*Horne's Introduction.*

"We find him to be a person whose arrogance, presumption, and contempt of others, are perfectly intolerable; who proceeds in a rash and wild spirit of innovation, setting aside, on the authority of his own assertion, the decisions of the learned and wise, and hazarding statements of the most intrepid kind on the slenderest foundations. His knowledge of the Hebrew consists in little more than a common acquaintance with the meaning of the roots, and the more ordinary and obvious rules of Grammar, not of the peculiarities of idiom and the niceties of construction; he is, besides, totally destitute of judgment."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xix. 250–280.

Mr. Bellamy did not relish such criticism, and pub. Lon., 1818, 8vo, A Reply to the Quarterly Review; a production which is condemned by Rev. J. W. Whitaker as

"An intemperate pamphlet, full of the strangest and most glaring inconsistencies." See also Lon. Quar. Rev., xxiii, 287-325.

"Mr. Whitaker has exposed the falsehood of many of Mr. Bellamy's assertions, and his ignorance of the Hebrew language."—Lowndes,

Seldom has a poor author been so berated. The Eclectic Reviewers declared that the appropriate title would be

"The Holy Bible perverted from the original Hebrew by John Bellamy."

And Mr. Orme is as little complimentary in the assurance that

"Mr. Bellamy is among the most arrogant of all translators, and his version the most absurd of all translations. His work is a strange hodge-podge of error, confidence, misrepresentation, and abuse of learned and valuable writers in all the departments of Biblical literature."—*Bibl. Bib.*

History of All Religions. New and enlarged ed., Lon., 1813, 12mo. The Ophion, &c., Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Bellamy, Joseph, D.D., 1719–1790, a native of Connecticut. True Religion Delineated, 1750. The Nature and Glory of the Gospel. Letters and Dialogues between Theron, Paulinas, and Aspasio upon the Nature of Love to God, Faith in Christ, and Assurance of a Title to Eternal Life, 1761, 12mo. Works in 3 vols., 1811; since in 2 vols., by the Boston Tract and Book Society, 8vo.

"Mr. Bellamy is an original and striking writer, but taking the harder features of religion, without the winning and loving grace of the gospel. He is useful in showing the danger of Antinomian perversions. There is great decisiveness, marking the confidence of a man who feels the truth."—Bickersteth.

"His ability to illustrate the truths of the gospel, and to trace them through all connections and dependencies, and to impress them on the conscience and heart, has been possessed by few."

"The author's leading object is to discriminate between the law and the gospel, and to define and illustrate the duties which they respectively require. We hope the circulation of this work will be as extensive as the contents are interesting and important, and that students of divinity, especially, will avail themselves of the information which it contains."—*Evangelical Mag.*

Bellamy, Thomas. A Caveat to Kings, Princes, and Prelates, not to trust to a set of pretended Protestants of Integrity; showing that it is impossible to be Presbyterians and not Rebels, Lon., 1662, 8vo. Bellamy is an assumed name; see Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., iv. 139.

Bellamy, Thomas, 1745–1800, the projector of The Monthly Mirror, was for 20 years a hosier in London. He pub. The Friends, 1789, 8vo. Miscellanies, 1795, 2 vols. 8vo. Sadaski, or the Wandering Penitent, 1798, 2 vols. 12mo.

"A novel in Dr. Hawkesworth's manner, and possessing considerable merit."

Bellamy, William. Records in the Crown Office.

Bellas, George. Sermon, 1774–79, 4to.

Bellenden, Sir, or Dr., John. See Ballenden.

Bellenden, William, more generally known by his Latin name of Gulielmus Bellendenus, a native of Scotland, humanity professor at Paris in 1602.—Dempster. James VI. appointed him Magister Supplicum Libellorum, *i. e.* Reader of Petitions. He resided chiefly at Paris. In 1608 he pub. Ciceronis Princeps; an exposition of the duties of a ruler, illustrated by the precepts of Cicero: to this piece is prefixed De Processu et Scriptoribus Rei Politicæ. In 1612 was pub. his Ciceronis Consul Senator Senatusque Romanus; to the 2d ed. of this dissertation, pub. in 1616, was appended the Liber de Statu Prisci Orbis.

"The first two books are, in a general sense, political; the last relates entirely to the Roman polity, but builds much political precept on this. Bellenden seems to have taken a more comprehensive view of history in his first book, and to have reflected more philosophically on it than perhaps any one had done before; at least, I do not remember any work of so early an age which reminds me so much of Vico and the Grandeur et Décadence of Montesquieu. We can hardly make an exception for Bodin, because the Scot is so much more regularly historical, and so much more concise. The first book contains little more than forty pages. Bellenden's learning is considerable, and without that pedantry of quotation which makes most books of the age intolerable. The latter parts have less originality and reach of thought."—*Hallam's Lit. Mid. Ages.*

The three treatises were reprinted at London in 1787, with a Latin preface, by Dr. Samuel Parr; in this preface, Parr celebrates Burke, Fox, and Lord North as "the three English luminaries in oratory and politics." The idea was suggested by Bellenden's De Tribus Luminibus Romanorum, a piece originally intended to eulogize Cicero, Seneca, and Pliny. Only the first part of this, that relating to Cicero, appeared at Paris, 1634, folio, (one copy, 1634;) Bellenden having died before he had time to arrange his papers relating to the other two. From this work Conyers Middleton is charged by Wharton, in his Essay on Pope, (ii. p. 324,) to have taken the idea of writing Cicero's history in his own words, and also to have taken the whole arrangements adopted, without acknowledgment, by himself.

Dr. Parr, in the preface referred to, repeats the same charge. Of this piece Mr. Hallam remarks:

> "The celebrated preface of the editor has had the effect of eclipsing the original author; Parr was constantly read and talked of; Bellenden never."

Mr. De Quincey hardly permits even Parr's Preface to escape his wholesale castigation of the "Birmingham Doctor."

> "Not one work of Dr. Parr's is extant which can, without laughter, assume that important name. The preface to Bellenden is, after all, by much the weightiest and most regular composition, and the least of a fugitive tract. Yet this is but a *jeu d'esprit*, or classical prolusion. And we believe the case to be unexampled, that upon so slender a basis, a man of the world, and reputed a man of sense, should set up for an author. Well might the author of the Pursuits of Literature (1797) demand—'What has Dr. Parr written?' A sermon or two, rather long; a Latin preface to Bellendenus, (rather long, too,) consisting of a cento of Latin and Greek expressions applied to political subjects, &c."—*Philosophical Writers.*

But Dr. Irving considers this celebrated Preface to be worthy of high praise:

> "It is written in a style of elegant and powerful Latinity, but is too much replenished with modern politics, and, in the opinion of some readers, is not free from a considerable mixture of pedantry. It is, however, such a composition as no other Englishman of that period could perhaps have produced."—*Encyc. Brit.*

And why not? All extravagance, whether in praise or censure, is pretty sure to be incorrect. The Preface gave rise to several attacks; Remarks, &c., 1787; Animadversions, &c., 1788; The Parriad, by Chapman, 1788; An Epistle, &c.

Bellers, Fettiplace. Delineation of Universal Law; being an abstract of an Essay towards deducing the elements of Universal Law, from the principles of knowledge and nature of things, in five books. 1. Of Books in general. 2. Of Private Law. 3. Of Criminal Law. 4. Of the Law of Magistracy. 5. Of the Law of Nations, Lon., 1740, 4to; 2d ed., 1754.

> "This is a very curious production. It can hardly be called a book, being merely a table of the contents of a proposed treatise, and containing nothing but the heads of divisions under which Bellers proposed to write a work on Universal Law. The author spent twenty years in studying his subject and maturing his plan. It is with a feeling of regret, mingled with something like reproach, that we find the labours of twenty years so wasted, and reflect upon the great expenditure of time and diligence that has been destitute of any useful result."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

But are twenty years' intellectual entertainment, and habits of mental discipline, and acquisition of useful knowledge, to be counted for nothing? In 1759 Mr. Bellers pub. a treatise, (in 4to,) The Ends of Society.

Bellers, Fulk. Funeral Sermon on J. Lamotte, Esq., Ald. of London, Lon., 1656, 4to, with portrait by Faithorne.

Bellers, John, a Political Economist; author of Proposals for Raising a College of Industry for all useful Trades and Husbandry, Lon., 1696, 4to. Essays about the Poor, Manufactures, Trade, Plantation, and immorality, 1699, 4to. Some reasons for our European State, Lon., 1710, 4to. An Essay towards the Improvement of Physic, in Twelve Books, with an Essay for employing the Poor, Lon., 1714, 4to. An Essay for Employing the Poor to profit, Lon., 1723, 4to. An Epistle to W. Friends, concerning the Prisons, and Sick in the Prisons and Hospitals of Great Britain, Lon., 1724, 4to. Abstract of George Fox's Advice and Warning to the Magistrates concerning the Poor, Lon., 1724, 4to.

The philanthropic character of Mr. Bellers is indicated by the subjects which engaged his pen. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Bellew, Robt. 1. Trafalgar. 2. Irish Peasantry, 1306–08.

Bellewe, Richard. Legal Compilations, etc., 1585, &c. Les Ans du Roy Richard le Second, Lon., 1585, 8vo. This book forms a substitute for the year book of that reign, which is wholly omitted.

Bellinger, Charles. Thanksgiving after Rebellion; a Sermon on Ps. lxxv. 1, 1746, 8vo.

Bellinger, F. A Medical Work, Lon., 1717, 8vo.

Bellingham, O'B. On Aneurism, and its Treatment by Compression, Lon., 12mo.

> "In our opinion, he has conferred a signal benefit upon the art of surgery, by his improvement of the mode of employing pressure, and upon the science by his ingenious and philosophical exposition of its operation."—*Lon. Medico-Chirur. Review.*

Bellington, Thomas. Sermon, 1718, 8vo.

Bellon, Peter. Mock Duellist, Lon., 1675, 4to, &c. Irish Spaw, &c., Dub., 1684, 8vo.

Belmeis, or Beaumes, Richard de, I., Bishop of London, consecrated 1108, is said by Tanner to have written a treatise in verse, addressed to Henry I. The MS. was in the Monastery of Peterborough.

Belmeis, or Beaumes, Richard de, II., Bishop of London, consecrated in 1151, is mentioned by Robert Gale as the author of Codex Niger, or Black Book of the Exchequer.

Belmeys, John, Joannes Eboracensis, or John of York, of the 12th century, is said by Bale and Pits to have written 32 Letters to Thomas Becket, An Invective against the same, and certain Elegant Orations; Leland mentions *Aurea Joannis Eboracensis Historia*, but is uncertain whether this John of York is the same with our author. Indeed, Leland "could not find any thing certainly written" by Belmeys.

Beloe, Rev. William, 1756–1817, was the son of a tradesman of Norwich. After spending some time under the care of the celebrated Dr. Parr at Stanmore, he entered Bene't or Corpus Christi, College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1779. Removing to London, in conjunction with Mr. Nares, he established the British Critic, as an organ of what are styled high-church, *i. e.* loyal and conservative, principles, in opposition to the dangerous dogmas of the sympathizers with the French Revolution. In 1796 he was presented to the rectory of Allhallows, London-wall. In 1797 Bishop Pretyman collated him to a stall in Lincoln Cathedral; and in 1805 Bishop Porteus to one in St. Paul's. In 1804 he was appointed one of the assistant librarians to the British Museum. Mr. Beloe's publications are the following: An Ode to Miss Boscawen, 4to, 1783. Trans. of the Rape of Helen, with notes, 4to, 1786. Poems and Translations, 8vo, 1788. The History of Herodotus, from the Greek, with notes, 4 vols. 8vo, 1799. Trans. of Alciphron's Epistles, 1791. Trans. of the Attic Nights of Aulus Gellius, 1795.

> "An excellent and the only translation of a difficult and instructive author."—Harwood.

> "The Commonplace Book of an elegant scholar, and the most amusing miscellany of antiquity, containing anecdotes and arguments, scraps of history, pieces of poetry, and dissertations on various points in philosophy, geometry, and grammar—all just as noted down at Athens, in the 2d century after Christ."

Miscellanies, 3 vols. 12mo, 1795. Trans. of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, from the French, 4 vols. 12mo. Joseph, from the French of M. Bitaubé, 2 vols. 12mo. A Fast Sermon, 1804. Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books, 6 vols. 8vo, pub. 1806–12. Brief Memoirs of the Leaders of the French Revolution. Mr. Beloe was one of the authors of the Biographical Dictionary, 15 vols. 8vo, in which he was assisted by Messrs. Tooke, Morrison, and Nares. He also contributed several articles to the Gentleman's Magazine, and many to the British Critic, of which he was the editor. After the decease of Mr. Beloe appeared The Sexagenarian, or the Memoirs of a Literary Life, 2 vols. 8vo, 1817, written by Mr. B., and edited by a friend. This work contains many amusing anecdotes of the author's literary contemporaries, and the freedom of his strictures is remarkable. Mr. Lowndes condemns it in no measured terms:

> "These volumes for presumption, mis-statement, and malignity have rarely been exceeded, or even equalled."

In the next year, 1818, a 2d edit. appeared, in which many passages of the 1st were omitted. Mr. B.'s trans. of Herodotus has been commended by M. Larcher, whose knowledge of the original will hardly be disputed. Beloe drew both from this author's researches, and from the late discoveries in Africa. Classical critics are too apt to despise modern illustrations of ancient lore.

> "A very valuable and elaborate performance. The language of the translation is smooth and elegant; nor will any but the fastidious critic, who is often condemned to the drudgery of weighing words and measuring sentences, complain that it is not sufficiently literal. We must, however, remark that, though in general deserving of the highest praise, we think that Mr. B. has been more diffuse and paraphrastical than was necessary; but this is a trifling defect, and let it be remembered, that no translation can be close. and, at the same time, elegant. In publishing this edition of Herodotus. it is easy to perceive that the translator has spared no labour. His work is enriched with a variety of learned and amusing notes. Wesseling and Larcher, indeed. supplied him with much useful information and critical sagacity, but a great many facts, anecdotes, parallels, and illustrations, have been diligently collected from ancient writers, modern travels, &c. The work, therefore. if we mistake not. will be found very complete, and will prove a treasure of historical knowledge to readers of every description."—*Analytical Review.*

> "The translation is held in very great esteem. and is justly considered the best we have of this important historian, and very

highly creditable to the talents of Mr. Beloe, though, as a translator, he too frequently loses sight of his author: it is illustrated with some very excellent selections of notes, which are partly original and partly taken from the writings of Major Rennell, the notes of Larcher, and other valuable publications."—*Moss's Classical Bibliography.*

The Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books is a very valuable store-house of Bibliographical matter. It has now itself become a "Scarce Book," and the Bibliographer should not fail to secure a copy when the chance occurs—which is seldom. The Anecdotes had the great advantage of the careful revision and corrections of that eminent judge of books, the Bishop of Ely, who died before the 6th volume was published. The libraries and the literary aid of the Marquis of Stafford, the Bishop of Rochester, Mr. Barnard, Mr. Douce, Mr. John Kemble, Mr. Malone, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Watt, and Mr. Nares, were placed at the service of Mr. Beloe whilst engaged in the preparation of this work.

"A work replete with entertainment and instruction."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

"A work containing much bibliographical information, and extracts from curious works."—LOWNDES.

Mr. Beloe lost his situation at the British Museum in consequence of the thieving propensities of a wretch whom he had permitted to examine some of the books and drawings belonging to the library. See his account of this unfortunate affair in Preface to the Anecdotes. (Copied in Gent's. Mag., 1817, Part i.) We extract a few lines:

"A man was introduced at the Museum, with the sanction of the most respectable recommendation. I mention not his name —the wounds of his own conscience must be so severe a punishment that I shall not increase his sufferings. . . . He proved to be dishonest; he purloined valuable property which was in my custody, and it was thought that the good government of the institution required my dismissal."

Belsham, James. Canadin, Lon., 1760, 4to.

Belsham, Thomas, 1750–1829, the son of a dissenting minister at Bedford, embraced in 1789 the Unitarian opinions of Dr. Priestley, whom he succeeded as minister at Hackney when Priestley removed to America. The Unitarian Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Practice of Virtue was founded at the suggestion of Mr. Belsham. Mr. B. pub. many occasional sermons. A number of his Discourses Doctrinal and Practical were pub. in 2 vols.; also Discourses on the Evidence of the Christian Religion; Elements of Logic and Mental Philosophy; A Calm Review of the Scripture Doctrine concerning the Person of Christ, including a brief Review of the Controversy between Dr. Horsley and Dr. Priestley, Lon., 1811, 8vo; Memoirs of the late T. Lindsey, &c., Lon., 1812, 8vo; A Review of American Unitarianism, &c., 2d edit., 1815, 8vo; A Review of Mr. Wilberforce's Treatise; this work was noticed by Rev. Andrew Fuller, and in the Appendix to Dr. Magee's Discourses on the Atonement; Letters to the Bishop of London, in Vindication of the Unitarians, Lon., 1815, 8vo.

"Mr. Belsham seems to be as deeply infected as any man with the itch for writing. Seldom a year passes without his sending forth two or three treatises. What degree of circulation these may obtain among his partizans, we have no means of knowing; but certainly, as to the public at large, they fall nearly still-born from the press. . . . He has shewn, as is customary with him, some adroitness in misunderstanding and perverting expressions."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

Mr. B. had an important share in the New Testament in an Improved Version, upon the basis of Abp. Newcome's New Translation, with Notes Critical and Explanatory, Lon., 1808, 8vo.

"It pretends to be placed upon the basis of Abp. Newcome's, by which it is basely insinuated that the primate was a Socinian. Nothing can be more false. Abp. Newcome's translation is strictly orthodox on all the great points relating to the divinity and atonement of Christ."—LOWNDES.

"Evidently prepared by persons without sufficient scholarship for any real improvement."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

"It mangles and misrepresents the original text, perverts the meaning of its most important terms, and explains away all that is valuable in the doctrinal system of Christianity."—ORME.

The Improved Version was also reviewed by Archbp. Lawrence, Dr. Nares, Rev. T. Rennell, Chas. Danberry, John Bevan, and Robert Halley. See Lowndes's Brit. Librarian, p. 219.

The Epistles of Paul the Apostle translated; with an Exposition and Notes, 1822, 4 vols. 8vo.

"This is one of the most elaborate performances on the Bible which for many years have issued from the Unitarian press. Mr. Belsham has been long known as one of the chief leaders of that party in England, and as one of the principal authors of the Improved Version of the New Testament. The translation of the Epistles of Paul is constructed on the visionary scheme of interpretation of Dr. Taylor of Norwich. The tendency of the work is to subvert all those sentiments respecting sin which are calculated to affect the mind with pain, and those views of the Deity and atonement of Christ which are fitted to afford relief. Mr. Belsham uses great freedom with the readings of the original text, and still greater with the principles of enlightened interpretation. He shows rather what the New Testament *should be* in the opinion of a Socinian, than what it really is. The work is full of erroneous doctrines, incorrect learning, affected candour, and forced interpretation."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Belsham pub. some other works. The Memoirs of our author with correspondence, &c., was pub, Lon., 1833, 8vo, by John Williams.

Belsham, William, 1753–1827, younger brother of the preceding, was author of a number of historical and political treatises. Essays, philosophical, historical, and literary, Lon., 1789–91, 2 vols. 8vo, several editions.

"On the whole, our general idea of these Essays is, that they discover more extent and variety, than depth, of thinking: but that the good sense and liberal spirit with which they are written, may render them useful to young persons, in assisting them to form a habit of inquiry and reflection."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Observations on the Test Laws, 1791, 8vo.

"We are fully convinced, with Mr. Belsham, that the Test Laws are not calculated for any purpose of safety, nor of defence, but merely for that of irritation."—*Ibid.*

Historic Memoir on the French Revolution, 1791, 8vo.

"It gives a concise and judicious summary of the leading causes which produced, of the interesting events which accompanied, and of the principal regulations which followed, the revolution."—*Ibid.*

In 1793 he pub. Memoirs of the Kings of Great Britain of the House of Brunswick, Lunenburg, 2 vols. 8vo. In 1795 appeared his Memoirs of the Reign of George III., to the Session of Parliament ending 1793, 4 vols. 8vo, 5th and 6th vols., 1801. In 1798 was pub. his History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Accession of the House of Hanover, 2 vols. 8vo. These works were incorporated under the title of History of Great Britain, from the Revolution in 1688 to the Conclusion of the Treaty of Amiens, 1802, 12 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1806.

"We congratulate the public on the completion of Mr. Belsham's History, the only one of the period which deserves to be cherished and read among friends of civil liberty, and of the free principles of the Constitution. The style is clear and nervous, without dogmatism, and eloquent without inflammation; while the spirit is temperate, and the details unimpeachable in veracity and impartiality."—*Lon. Monthly Mag.*

Belsham's History has been honoured by the commendation, qualified, indeed, of no less an authority than Professor Smyth:

"Belsham will, I think, in like manner be found, for a considerable part of his work, very valuable, spirited, intelligent, an ardent friend to civil and religious liberty, and though apparently a Dissenter, not a Sectarian. In his latter volumes, indeed, from the breaking out of the late French war in 1793, he has departed from the equanimity of an historian, and has degenerated into the warmth, and almost the rage, of a party writer. . . . I must observe, that a very good idea may be formed of the general subjects connected with this period, [reign of Anne,] and of the original memoirs and documents which should be referred to, by reading the Appendix to Belsham's History: it is very well drawn up. . . A good general idea may be formed of this crisis [union of England and Scotland] from the History of Belsham. . . . I would recommend to my readers to take the modern publication of Belsham [in studying the political life of Sir Robert Walpole] and to read it in conjunction with Coxe; then to refer occasionally to the two volumes of the correspondence of Coxe; and to refer continually to the Parliamentary debates, which may be read in Cobbett. . . . The History of Belsham is a work, as I have already mentioned, of more merit than would at first sight be supposed. But in the year 1793, after the breaking out of the French war, it loses the character of history, and becomes little more than a political pamphlet; and through the whole of the reign of his present Majesty [George III.] it is so written, that it must be considered as a statement, whether just or not, but certainly only as a statement, on one side of the question, and must therefore, at all events, be compared with the statement on the other side, that is, with the History of Adolphus. . . These histories [with reference to the American war] are drawn up on very different principles:—Belsham conceiving that the Americans were right in their resistance; Adolphus thinking, certainly wishing his readers to think, that they were entirely wrong: the one written on what are called Whig, the other on Tory, principles of government. The one is, I conceive, sometimes too indulgent to the Congress; the other always so to the English ministry. Belsham, I consider as by far the most reasonable of the two in every thing that is laid down respecting the American War."—*Lectures on Modern History.*

Belson, Eliz. Nelson's Fasts, &c., abridg., Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Belt, Robert. Legal works, Lon., 1810, &c.

Beltz, George. Chandos Peerage Case, Lon., 1834, 8vo.

Belward, John. Sermon, 1774, 8vo.

Belzoni, John Baptist, b. about 1780, d. 1823, a native of Padua, in Italy, came to England in 1803. From 1815 to 1819, he was zealously engaged in exploring the antiquities of Egypt. He died of dysentery at Benin on his way to Houssa and Timbuctoo. For an interesting sketch of his life, see The Georgian Era, iii. 62. Narrative of the Operations and recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, and Excavations in Egypt and Nubia, Lon., 1820, 4to; 1821, 4to; and 3d edit., 1822, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Whoever has read this book (and who has not?) will agree with us in opinion that its interest is derived, not less from the manner in which it is written, the personal adventures, and the picture it exhibits of the author's character, than for its splendid and popular antiquarian researches."—STEVENSON.

The credit of Belzoni's discoveries was often stolen from him by others. Read the excellent Address to the Mummy in Belzoni's Exhibition, by Horace Smith.

"Belzoni's Narrative is written in a pure and unostentatious style, and in a tone which occasionally approaches to the poetic and sublime."

Bembridge, Dr. Protestant's Reconciliation, 1687.

Benbrigge, John. Sermon, Lon., 1645, 4to.

Bendish, Sir Thomas. Relation of his Embassy to Turkey, Lon., 1648, 4to.

Bendloe, or **Benloe, Wm.** Legal Reports, 1661, &c. See Bridgman's Legal Bibl.; Marvin's do.; Wallace's Reporters.

Bendlowes, or **Benlowes, Edward,** 1602–1676, a native of Essex, was a Fellow-commoner of St. John's College, Cambridge. He was of too easy a nature for his own welfare, and impoverished himself by lavishing his favours on others. He patronized among others, Quarles, Davenant, Payne, and Fisher. John Jenkyns was one of his favourites:

"He was much patronized by Edward Benlowes, Esq., who having written a most divine poem entitled Theophila, or Love's Sacrifice, printed at London, 1652, several parts thereof had airs set to them by this incomparable Jenkyns. . . . Mr. Benlowes in his younger days was a Papist, or at least very Popishly affected, and in his elder years a bitter enemy to that party."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Mr. Bendlowes wrote a number of other pieces both in Latin and in English, among which are, Sphinx Theologica, Camb., 1626, 8vo. A Summary of Divine Wisdom, Lon., 1657, 4to. A glance at the glories of Sacred Friendship, Lon.,1657. Oxonii Encomium,Oxon.,1672,fol. Oxonii Elogia, Oxon., 1673. Oxonii Elegia. Truth's Touch Stone; dedicated to his niece, Mrs. Philippa Blount.

"A whole canto of Theophila, consisting of above 300 verses, was turned into elegant Latin verse in the space of one day by that great prodigy of early parts, John Hall of Durham, having had his tender affections ravished with that divine piece."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Both Pope and Warburton are very severe in their criticisms upon our author. The first tells us that

"Bendlowes, propitious to blockheads, bows."

"Bendlowes was famous for his own bad poetry, and for patronizing bad poets."—WARBURTON.

"Theophila gives us a higher idea of his piety than his poetical talents; though there are many uncommon and excellent thoughts in it. This prayer has been deservedly admired."—GRANGER.

A complete copy of Theophila is very rare. The one in the Nassau sale, (pt. i. 437,) said to be the most perfect known, sold for no less than £26 5*s.*

Benedict, Biscop, 629?–690, an Anglo-Saxon monk, was distinguished for his zeal in the encouragement of letters and such arts as were then known. He is said to have brought many books, pictures, &c. home with him from Rome. Leland ascribes to him Concordantia Regularum, a commendation of the Rules of St. Benedict, the founder of the Benedictines.

Benedict, a monk of St. Peter's, at Gloucester, wrote about 1130? a Life of St. Dubricuis.—*Wharton's Anglia Sacra.*

Benedict of Peterborough, d. 1193, was educated at Oxford. He was keeper of the great seal from 1191 to 1193. He wrote a Life of Becket, and De Vita et Gestis Henrici II. et Richardi I. This history was pub. by Thomas Hearne, Oxford, 1735, 2 vols. 8vo. Other pieces.

Benedict of Norwich, d. 1340, was author of Alphabetum Aristotelis, &c.

Benedict, David, D.D.,b. about 1780; settled in the ministry in early life. In 1813, pub. Gen. Hist. of the Baptist Denomination in America and other parts of the world, 2 vols. 8vo; new ed., enlarged and chiefly rewritten, N. York, 1848, r. 8vo. This work is highly esteemed by the Baptists of the U. States, and has met with much success. History of all Religions, 1824, 12mo.

Benedict, Erastus D., b. 1800, in Connecticut, grad. at Williams Coll., 1821. Prominent member and President of the Board of Education of City of N. Y., 1850–54. Presbyterianism, a Review, 1838. A Distinguished Educational writer.

Benedict, Joel, of Connecticut. Sermon on the death of Dr. Hart, 1809.

Benedict, Noah, of Connecticut. Sermon on the death of Dr. Bellamy, 1790.

Benefield, Sebastian, 1559–1630, was a native of Prestonbury in Gloucestershire. He was admitted a scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, when 17 years of age, took his D.D. in 1608, and in 1613 was chosen Margaret professor of divinity. He is styled by Leach "a downright and doctrinal Calvinist." His principal publications are, Eight Sermons, Oxf., 1614, 4to. Twelve sermons upon the 10th chap. Hebrews, Oxf., 1615, 4to. A Commentary upon 1st chap. of Amos, in 21 Sermons, Oxf., 1613, 4to. Trans. in Latin by Henry Jackson of Corpus Christi College, and printed at Oppenheim in 1615, 8vo. A Commentary on the 2d chap. of Amos, in 21 Sermons, Lon., 1720, 4to. A Commentary on the 3d chap. of Amos, Lon., 1629, 4to.

"He was a person for piety, strictness of life, and sincere conversation, incomparable. He was also so noted an humanitarian, disputant, and theologist, that he had scarce his equal in the university."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Benese, Sir Richard de. Boke of Measurynge of Lande, Lon., 1535–38, and an edition *sine anno.*

Benet, B., *alias* **W. Fitch.** Rule of Perfection, reducing the whole Spiritual Life to this one point, the Will of God, 1609, 8vo.

Benet, Gilbert. Sermons, 1746–54, 8vo.

Benezet, Anthony, 1713–1784. This good man, a native of St. Quentin's, France, was a resident of England and America from the age of two years; hence we give him a place in our list. He pub. several works, principally tracts, upon the topics which enlisted his philanthropic feelings. A Caution to Great Britain and her Colonies, relative to enslaved Negroes in the Brit. Dominions, 1767, 8vo. Some Historical Account of Guinea, with an enquiry into the rise and progress of the Slave Trade, its nature, and lamentable effects, Lon., 1772, 8vo. A Short Account of the Religious Society of Friends, [of which sect Mr. B. was an exemplary member,] 1780.

"The writings of this distinguished philanthropist first awakened the attention of Clarkson and Wilberforce to the subject of the Slave Trade:—"

So true is it that

"Words are things; and a small drop of ink,
Falling, like dew, upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think."
BYRON.

Benger, Elizabeth Ogilvy, 1778–1827, a native of Wells in England, evinced a strong literary taste under many discouragements. At the age of 13 she pub. The Female Geniad; a Poem, Lon., 1791, 4to. The Abolition of the Slave Trade, a Poem, was pub. 1809, 4to. The Heart and the Fancy; or Valsenore; a Tale, 1813, 2 vols. 12mo. Klopstock and his Friends, 1814, 2 vols. 12mo. Memoirs, etc., of Mrs. Eliz. Hamilton, 1818, 2 vols. Memoirs of Mary, Queen of Scots, &c., 1822, 8vo, 2 vols.

"Taken principally from Chalmers's Life of this unfortunate Princess."

Memoirs of Elizabeth Stuart, 1825, 2 vols. p. 8vo. She also pub. A Life of Anne Boleyn, and Memoirs of John Tobin.

"Her historical memoirs are of no value."—LOWNDES.

"Works of the kind before us [Memoirs of Mrs. Eliz. Hamilton] are excellently fitted to supply the defects in history, where a leading personage may not have his proper share of distinction, and the result be much the same as spoiling a drama by curtailing the acts and speeches of the principal character."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

Benham, David. Genealogy of Christ, Lon.,1836.4to.

Benham, Thomas. Medical Works, Lon., 1620?–30.

Benjamin, Park, was born 1809, at Demerara, in British Guiana, where his father, a merchant from New England, resided for some years. In 1825 he entered Harvard College, which he left before the end of the second year in consequence of bad health. When restored to health, he entered Washington College, Hartford, where he graduated with the highest honours of his class in 1829. In 1830 he became a member of the Law School at Cambridge, and in 1833 was admitted to the Connecticut bar, and upon his removal to Boston soon after, to the courts of Massachusetts. He has been connected editorially with the American Monthly Magazine, The New Yorker, &c. Mr. Benjamin has given many pieces both in prose and verse to the world. With the exception of A Poem on the Contemplation of Nature, read at the time of his taking his degree, Poetry; A Satire, 1843, and Infatuation; A Satire, 1845, his productions are very short.

"Mr. Benjamin's Satires are lively, pointed, and free from malignity or licentiousness. In some of his shorter poems, Mr. Benjamin has shown a quick perception of the ridiculous; in others, warm affections and a meditative spirit; and in more, gayety. His poems are adorned with apposite and pretty fancies, and seem generally to be expressive of actual feelings. Some of his humourous pieces, as the Sonnet entitled Sport, are happily expressed, but his style is generally more like that of an improvisator than an artist. He rarely makes use of the burnisher."—GRISWOLD: *Poets and Poetry of America.*

We refer the reader to The Nautilus, The Tired Hunter, To One Beloved, and The Departed, as poems of exquisite beauty.

We think, to quote the remark of George III. to Dr.

Johnson, that one who writes so well should write more, and favour the world with something of more imposing pretension in the way of volume. Whether it be that the unhappy Joel Barlow's prodigious Columbiad has frightened all succeeding American poets, and deterred them from venturing more than a few stanzas at a time, certain it is that they have a curious fashion of "cutting" up their gems "into little stars."

Benjoin, George. Jonah, trans. from the original, &c., Lon., 1796, 4to.

"In little estimation."—LOWNDES.

"This is not a work of great value, as the reader will believe, when he is told that the author attempts 'to convince the world that the present original text is in its primary perfection.' The attempt and the translation are equally a failure for any important purpose."—ORME.

See Brit. Crit., vol. x. The Integrity and Excellence of Scripture, &c., 1797, 8vo.

Benlowe. Elements of Armories, Lon., 1610, 4to.

Benlowes. See BENDLOWES.

Benn, William, 1600–1680, a Nonconformist clergyman, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford. Answer to Fras. Bampfield, Lon., 1672, 8vo. Sermons on the Soul's Prosperity, 1683, 8vo.

"In the course of his ministry he expounded the Scripture all over, and half over again, having had an excellent faculty in the clear and solid interpreting of it."—WOOD.

Bennet, A. Experiments on Electricity, &c., Lon., 1789, 8vo.

Bennet, A. Jesus, the Son of Joseph. A Sermon, 1807, 8vo.

Bennet, Mrs. A. M., d. 1808, authoress of a number of Novels, &c., pub. 1785–1816. Agnes De Courci, a Domestic Tale, 4 vols., 1797, 8vo.

"As a well-wrought story, it is entitled to particular regard. The inventive faculty of the authoress is not to be disputed: but *character*, that great, that almost indispensable, requisite in all such performances as the present, is seldom to be found in it."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Bennet, Benjamin, 1674–1726, an eminent Presbyterian minister, pub. among other works, A Memorial of the Reformation, Lon., 1717, 8vo, and a Defence of the same, 1723, 8vo. This work gives the views of the author upon The Reformation and Church History of England to the year 1719. Irenicum; a work on the Trinity, Lon., 1722, 8vo. This work produced a great sensation, and its influence was considerable.

Christian Oratory, or The Devotions of the Closet displayed, 2 vols. 8vo, 1728. Many editions. It was abridged by Mr. Palmer in 1 vol. 8vo.

"A very spiritual and devotional work, that may be read more than once with advantage."—BICKERSTETH.

"Plain, serious, and practical, but sometimes flat, his Christian Oratory is almost his only piece which had been better if some of the instances had been avoided, and the plan more fully completed in a single volume."—DODDRIDGE.

"The title would mislead us as to the nature of the contents, the word *oratory* being used in the sense of a place for meditation and prayer."

Fourteen Sermons on the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, 1730, 8vo.

"This book should have a distinguished place in the library of every theological student, for few books of its size contain a more abundant treasure of divine doctrine."—BOGUE.

Bennet, Christopher, 1617–1655, an English physician, was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford. He corrected and enlarged Dr. Moufet's Health Improvement, Lon., 1655, 4to, and pub. a medical treatise in Latin, under the name of Benedictus, entitled Theatri Tabidorum Vestibulum seu Excercitationes Dianoeticæ, &c., Lon., 1654, 4to. He left several Latin works in manuscript.

Bennet, George, at one time a Dissenting minister, subsequently in the Church of Scotland. He pub. a work against "a pretence of Reform," Lon., 1796, 8vo; also

Olam Haneshemoth, or a View of the Intermediate State, as it appears in the Records of the Old and New Testaments, the Apocryphal Books, in Heathen Authors, the Greek and Latin Fathers, Lon., 1801, 8vo.

"It is a work of various erudition and deep research. And a reader must be very learned who finds not much in it to instruct him; very dull, if he is not delighted with the ingenuity that is displayed even in those parts in which he may see reason to doubt the solidity of the author's argument, and the truth of his interpretations; and very captious, if, in a variety of novel expositions, many of which he may think inadmissible, he finds any thing to give him offence."—BISHOP HORSLEY.

Also commended by Orme.

Bennet, H. Treasury of Wit; being a methodical Selection of about twelve hundred, of the best, Apophthegms and Jests; from Books in several Languages, 2 vols. 12mo, Lon., 1786.

Bennet, Henry. Trans. of a Life of Luther, &c., Lon., 1561, 8vo.

Bennet, Henry, Earl of Arlington, 1618–1685. Letters to Sir Wm. Temple, 1665–70, Lon., 1701, 2 vols. 8vo.

Bennet, Hon. Henry Grey. Letter to the Common Council of London, 1818. Con. to Trans. Geol. Soc., 1811, '14.

Bennet, James. Star of the West, Lon., 1813, 12mo. In conjunction with David Bogue, History of the Dissenters, 1689–1808, 3 vols. 8vo, 1809; 1812 in 4 vols., and since in 2 vols.

"A bias in favour of Dissenters, and bitter against Churchmen." —BICKERSTETH.

Bennet, James, M.D. Con. to Med. Com., 1787.

Bennet, John. Madrigalls to fovre Voyces, Lon., 1599.

Bennet, John. Essay on Trade, &c., Lon., 1736, 8vo.

Bennet, John. Poems, 1774, 8vo.

Bennet, John. Theolog. and other works, 1780–87.

Bennet, Jules. The Letters of John Calvin, compiled from the Original Manuscripts, with an Introduction and Historical Notes, 4 vols. 8vo.

"This collection is the fruit of five years of assiduous labor and research in the libraries of France, Germany, and Switzerland, and will contain about 500 letters which have never before been published. The editor has spared no pains in rendering as complete as possible a collection which cannot fail to cast a flood of light upon the great religious revolution of the sixteenth century."

Bennet, Philip. Sermons, 1745, '49, 8vo.

Bennet, R. Sermons, 1769, '76, 8vo.

Bennet, Robert, d. 1687, a Nonconformist divine, pub. A Theological Concordance of the Synonymous Words in Scripture, 1657, 8vo.

"An excellent work."

Bennet, Sol. The Constancy of Israel, Lon., 1809, 8vo.

Bennet, T., M.D. Essay on the Gout, Lon., 1734, 8vo.

Bennet, Thomas, 1673–1728, an eminent divine of the Church of England, was admitted to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1688. He pub. many theological works, 1700–26, upon the sacraments, schism, liturgies, and against Roman Catholic and Quaker doctrines. We give the titles of a few of his works. Discourses on Schism, showing that schism is a damnable sin, &c., Lon., 1700, 8vo. A Confutation of Popery, in three parts, Camb., 1701, 8vo. A Confutation of Quakerism, Camb., 1705, 8vo. A Brief History of the joint use of precomposed set Forms of Prayer, Camb., 1708, 8vo. This work excited considerable controversy, in which Benj. Robinson and T. Bowlett took part. A Paraphrase with Annotations upon the Book of Common Prayer, &c., Lon., 1708, 8vo. Essay on the 39 Articles, with a Prefatory Epistle to Anthony Collins, Esq., Lon. 1718, 8vo. Collins had pub. in 1710, a tract entitled Priestcraft in Perfection, respecting the 20th Article of the Church of England. It appeared in 1724 with additions, as an Essay on the 39 Articles.

"Dr. Bennet was perhaps too ready to engage in the debates of his time, upon questions of divinity, which led him sometimes into difficulties, obliged him to have recourse to distinctions and refinements which would not always bear examination, and laid him open to the attacks of his adversaries."—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

Bennet, or Bennett, Thomas. 12 Lectures on the Apostles' Creed, Lon., 1755, 8vo.

Bennet, W. H. Court of Chancery, Lon., 1834, 8vo.

Bennet, William. On the Teeth, &c., Lon., 1778, 12mo.

Bennet, William. Theolog. Works, 1780–1813.

Bennett, Emerson, b. 1822 in Mass., an American Novelist. Bandits of the Osage; Ella Barnwell; Mike Fink; Kate Clarendon; Forged Will; Prairie Flower; Leni Leoti; Forest Rose; League of the Miami; Clara Morland, &c.

"Mr. Bennett is a novelist of undoubted ability."—T. S. ARTHUR.

Bennett, G. J. Albanians and other Poems, 8vo. Pedestrian's Guide through North Wales, 1837, Lon., 1838, 8vo.

"This is a beautiful work—as delightful a one as we have met with for many years. It abounds with sketches, admirably executed, of many of those charming vales and mountains in the beautiful country of which it treats, and affords us, also, specimens of the national airs of Wales, giving us the music of them as well as the words. It is a book of travels, written with a poet's love of nature, and a humorist's cheerfulness."—*Court Journal.*

Bennett, James. Theolog. Works, 1828–46.

Bennett, John Hughes, Prof. of Clinical Med. University of Edinburgh. On Cancerous and Cancroid Growths, Lon., 8vo. Diseases of the Uterus, 8vo. Cod Liver Oil in Gout, &c., 8vo. Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

"His whole volume is so replete with valuable matter, that we feel bound to recommend our readers, one and all, to peruse it."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Leucocythenia, or White-Cell Blood, 8vo. Lectures on Clinical Medicine, 8vo.

Bennett, Wm. J. E. Theolog. Works, 1838–52.

Bennion, John. Sermon, Oxon., 1681, 4to.

Benoit, or Benedict, De Sainte Maur, who flourished about 1180, was a troubadour, patronized by Henry II., by whose direction, according to Robert Wace, He composed his metrical history of the Dukes of Normandy. This chronicle, which extends to thirty thousand lines,

> "Begins with a brief sketch of the cosmographical doctrines of the age, which leads to the account of the origin of the Normans and their first piratical voyages, and the history is continued to the death of Henry I. The larger portion is a mere paraphrase of the Latin histories by Dudo of St. Quentin's, and William of Jumièges, with some slight additions of matter not found in those authorities; but it is inferior as a historical document and as a literary composition to the similar work of Wace, which appears from the first to have enjoyed a greater degree of popularity."—*Wright.*

> "This old French poem is full of fabulous and romantic matter."—*Warton's History of English Poetry.*

But it has been remarked that if we compare this author with the Norman historians who preceded him, we shall find his statements to be in accordance with theirs. The Chronicle was pub. by Michel, Paris, 1836–38, and '44. The MS. from which it was printed is preserved in the Brit. Museum, Harleian Collection, No. 1717. There is also a MS. in the library of Tours in France.

Benoit's other great poem, which probably preceded the Chronicle, was his metrical romance of the History of Troy. It is

> "Chiefly a paraphrase of the supposititious history of the Phrygian Dares, with some additions from the similar work published under the name of Dictys; but the Anglo-Norman trouvere, faithful to the taste of his age, has turned the Grecian and Trojan heroes into medieval knights and barons. . . . It contains nearly thirty thousand lines. It is a heavy and dull poem, and possesses little interest at the present day; although it abounds in those repeated descriptions of warfare which constituted the great beauty of such productions in the twelfth century."—*Wright.*

There is a complete MS. of the Roman de Troye in the Harleian Collection, No. 4482. A MS. is in the Library of St. Mark at Venice, extracts from which are printed by Keller, in his Romvart, p. 86.

These are the only works known to have been written by Benoit. Tyrwhitt ascribes to him a Life of Becket, in Anglo-Norman verse, but M. de la Rue and Mr. Wright decide this to be the production of a later Benoit. M. de la Rue believed him to be the author of a song on the Crusade, at the end of the Harleian MS. containing his chronicle. But the learned Mr. Thomas Wright proves this opinion to be erroneous.

Bense, Peter. Anglo-diaphora Trium Linguarum Gall., Ital., et Hispan, &c., Oxf., 1637, 8vo.

Benson, Miss. 1. The Wife. 2. The Contrast, 1810–15.

Benson, Christopher, Preb. of Worcester. Chronology of our Saviour's Life, &c., Camb., 1819, 8vo. Hulsean Lectures for 1820. Twenty Discourses preached before the University of Cambridge, Camb., 1820, 8vo. Of these much-esteemed discourses many editions have been published. Hulsean Lectures for 1822. On Scripture Difficulties; Twenty Discourses, Camb., 1822, 8vo, 2d ed., 1825.

> "The proofs and duties of Christianity have been enforced by Mr. Benson with a power, an earnestness, and an unction, which they who heard the preacher will be thankful for while they live; and which in the perusal must to every healthful mind communicate satisfaction, profit, and delight; and may carry healing and comfort to the diseased one."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

Sermon, 1 Sam. xii. 24, 25, [Trinity House, Deptford,] Lon., 1826, 4to. Discourses upon Tradition and Episcopacy, preached at the Temple Church, 2d ed., Lon., 1839, 8vo. Discourses upon the powers of the Clergy, Prayers for the Dead, and the Lord's Supper, preached at the Temple Church, Lon., 1841, 8vo.

Benson, G. Oaths and Swearing, 1699, 4to.

Benson, George, D.D., 1699–1763, an English Dissenting minister of considerable learning, a native of Cumberland, England, studied at the University of Glasgow. He was the author of a number of theological works, pub. 1725–64. We notice some of the principal. A Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, Timothy, Titus, and Philemon, and the seven Catholic Epistles of Peter, James, and John, Lon., 1734, 4to; best edit. 2 vols. 4to, 1752–56. This was preceded by a Specimen, being a Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistle to Philemon, 1731, 4to. The work is on the plan pursued by John Locke, of making St. Paul his own expositor by illustrative references to various portions of his writings. It has been highly commended.

> "Locke, Pierce, and Benson make up a complete commentary on the Epistles; and are, indeed, all in the number of the most ingenious commentators I have ever read. They plainly thought very closely, and attended much to connection, which they have often set in a most clear view. But they all err in too great a fondness for new interpretations, and in supposing the design of the apostles less general than it seems to have been. It must be allowed that Benson illustrates the spirit of Paul sometimes in an admirable manner, even beyond any former writer. See especially his Epistle to Philemon."—Dr. Doddridge.

> "This work is a continuation of Locke's attempt to illustrate the Epistles, and, with Pierce's work, completes the design. Benson possessed considerable learning, but no great portion of genius. He was certainly inferior in taste and acumen to his two coadjutors; but still his labours are entitled to respect. Some of his essays, inserted in the commentaries, contain important information on the points on which they treat. His theological sentiments were Arian, verging to Socinian: on this account all his writings require to be read with caution. His Paraphrase on James was translated into Latin by J. D. Michaelis, and published with a preface by Baumgarten, at Halle, in 1747. The preface highly extols the labours of Locke, Pierce, and Benson, and mentions with respect many others of the British commentaries. To this Latin version Michaelis has added many valuable notes of his own."—Orme.

History of the First Planting of Christianity, taken from the Acts of the Apostles and their Epistles, 1735, 2 vols. 4to; best edit. 1756, 3 vols. 4to.

> "Though this work does not profess to be a harmony of the Acts of the Apostles and of the Epistles, it may justly be considered as one. Besides illustrating the history of the Acts, throughout, and most of the Epistles, by a view of the history of the times, the occasions of the several Epistles, and the state of the churches to which they were addressed, the learned author has incorporated a paraphrastical abstract of these Epistles in the order of time when they were written; and has also established the truth of the Christian religion on a number of facts, the most public, important, and incontestable. It is, indeed, a most valuable help to the study of the Epistles; but it is to be regretted that its scarcity renders it accessible to few."—T. H. Horne.

> "Though but a dull book, it is full of important matter, and is of great service in explaining many parts of the book of Acts. It displays very considerable research, a great portion of candour, and an accurate acquaintance with the facts of the Jewish and Roman history which relate to the Christians during the first age of Christianity."—Orme.

The Reasonableness of the Christian Religion, &c., Lon., 1743, 8vo, and 1746, 4to, and 3d ed., 1759, 2 vols. This is an answer to Dodwell's pamphlet, Christianity not founded in Argument, Lon., 1742, 8vo. Doddridge, Leland, Mole, Cooksey, and others also answered Dodwell. Bishop Watson remarks of Benson's reply:

> "The author not only advances many arguments in proof of the truth of the Christian Religion, but obviates in a familiar way the chief objections of the Anti-revelationists."

The History of the Life of Jesus Christ, &c., 1764, 4to.

> "In this work Dr. Benson discovers much attention to many minute particulars in the history of Jesus, but the principles of his creed prevented him from doing justice to his subject. The work is divided into fifteen chapters, and is accompanied with an appendix containing seven dissertations."—Orme.

This work was left in an incomplete state. See Lon. Congregational Magazine for July, 1833.

Benson, Joseph, 1748–1821, was a Methodist minister of considerable note. He edited a Commentary on the Scriptures, embodying the views of many Biblical critics, among whom John Wesley occupies a prominent place. This work was pub. in 5 vols. 4to, Lon., 1811–18; several subsequent editions.

> "An elaborate and very useful commentary on the sacred Scriptures, which (independently of its practical tendency) possesses the merit of compressing into a comparatively small compass the substance of what the piety and learning of former ages have advanced, in order to facilitate the study of the Bible. Its late learned author was particularly distinguished for his critical and exact acquaintance with the Greek Testament."—T. H. Horne.

This commentary, particularly intended for family use, was pub. under the direction and patronage of the Methodist Conference. Mr. B. pub. Sermons, 1790, '91, '98, 1800, &c. A Defence of the Methodists, 1793, 12mo. A farther Defence, &c., 1794, 12mo. A Vindication of the Methodists, 1800, 8vo. An Apology for the Methodists, 1801, 12mo.

> "This publication is apparently written with much candour; and it affords, notwithstanding the mysticism which there may be among them, and which may appear in this book, a very favourable view of those people whose cause it intends to plead. . . . The work is well worthy of perusal."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Remarks on Dr. Priestley's System. A Vindication of Christ's Divinity. After Mr. B.'s decease there was pub. Sermons and Plans of Sermons on important Texts of Holy Scripture, Lon., 1825–27, 8vo; 6 parts in 3 vols. 8vo; 262 Sermons and Plans of Sermons, 3 vols. 8vo, 1831; 219 Sermons and Plans of Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo, 1831.

> "The Plans are highly creditable to the piety and talents of the writer; and while they serve as a valuable aid to the young Minister of the Gospel, are suited generally to instruct and improve, to inform the understanding, and to affect the heart."—*Christian Observer.*

Mr. Benson has been warmly praised in high quarters:

> "A sound scholar, a powerful and able preacher, and a profound theologian."—Dr. Adam Clarke.

> "He seems like a messenger sent from the other world to call men to account."—Rev. R. Cecil.

> "His *forte* did not lie in that finished and sustained style, which, however beautiful and attractive it may sometimes be, has a tendency to pall upon the ear; he had little of Cicero, and less of Isocrates, in his composition; his eloquence was *Demosthenian*."—*Lon. Christian Observer.*

Benson, Martin, d. 1752, Bishop of Gloucester. Sermon before the House of Lords, 1738. Sermons, 1736-40

Benson, Martin, of Tunbridge Wells. Ser., 1794, &c.

Benson, Richard. Momi, &c., Dubl., 1815, 8vo.

Benson, Robert. Sketches of Corsica, &c., Lon., 1325, 8vo. Praised by Scott in his Life of Napoleon.

Benson, Thomas. Vocabularium Anglo-Saxonicum, 1701.

Benson, William, 1682–1754, commonly known as Auditor (of the Imprest) Benson, was the son of Sir William, formerly Sheriff of London. His first publication was a letter to Sir Jacob Banks upon the Miseries of Sweden after her submission to arbitrary power. Of this letter 100,000 copies were sold in the English language and translations. In 1724 he pub. Virgil's Husbandry, with notes; and in 1739 Letters concerning poetical translations and Virgil's and Milton's arts of verse. In 1740 appeared an edition of Arthur Johnston's Psalms, with a Prefatory discourse; and a criticism on this preface in 1741. In a supplement to this essay he drew a comparison between Johnston and Buchanan, giving the preference to the former. This drew forth an unanswerable defence of Buchanan from the celebrated Ruddiman. His admiration for Milton and Johnson is alluded to by Pope in the Dunciad:

> "On two unequal crutches propt he came,
> Milton's on this, on that one Johnston's name."

Pope's indignation, and that of the country at large, was excited by the appointment of Benson to the post of surveyor-general in 1718, in place of Sir Christopher Wren, removed. Dr. Warton, in his notes on Pope, considers that he has treated our author with too much severity:

> "Benson is here spoken of too contemptuously. He translated faithfully, if not very poetically, the second book of the Georgics, with useful notes; he printed elegant editions of Johnston's psalms; he wrote a discourse on versification; he rescued his country from the disgrace of having no monument erected to the memory of Milton in Westminster Abbey; he encouraged and urged Pitt to translate the Æneid; and he gave Dobson £1000 for his Latin translation of Paradise Lost."

Towards the close of his life he evinced an unconquerable aversion to books, and passed his last days in retirement at his house in Wimbledon. The Rev. Francis Peck dedicated to our author his Memoirs of Cromwell:

> "Mr. Benson (I dedicate to) is the same gentleman you mention, and a gentleman, I assure you, of exceeding good sense, and learning, and candour. For my part, I do not see how Westminster Abbey is profaned by a Cenotaph in honour of Milton, considered only as a poet. His politicks I have nothing to say to. You or I may write of Milton and Cromwell, and still think as we please."—*Mr. Peck to Dr. Grey*, Dec. 15, 1739. See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, and Spence's Anecdotes.

Benson, William, of St. Mary Hall, Oxford. Observations on the Impropriety of interfering with the Internal Policy of other States. In a Letter addressed to The Rt. Hon. Henry Addington, &c., Lon., 1802, 8vo.

> "A censure on the conduct of our news-papers for their abuse of the chief Consul of France; eked out with the fag end of an old sermon, in which the minister is instructed in the nature of baptism, and on other points with which Mr. Benson (we hope) is better acquainted than with politics."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Bensted, John. Resources of the Brit. Empire, 1812.

Bent, J. Life and Death of Ld. Jeffries, Lon., 1693, 8vo.

Bent, J. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1774.

Bent, Thomas. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1698.

Bent, William. Lists of Publications, &c., Lon., 1799, &c.

Bentham, Edward, D.D., 1707–1776, a learned divine of the Church of England, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; became vice-president of Magdalen Hall, and Fellow of Oriel College; Prebendary of Hereford, 1743; Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Regius professor of divinity, 1763. He pub. occasional sermons, 1722, '44, '50, '72. An Introduction to Moral Philosophy, 1745, 8vo. Advice to a Young Man of Rank upon coming to the University. Reflections upon Logic. Funeral Eulogies upon Military Men, in the original Greek, with Notes. Reflections upon the Study of Divinity, 8vo, 1771. An Introduction to Logic, 1773, 8vo. De Tumultibus Americanus, deque eorum Concitatoribus Senilis Meditatio, etc. This last work was occasioned by some members of Parliament having censured the University of Oxford for addressing the king in favour of the American war.

> "Even death itself found him engaged in the same laborious application which he had always directed to the glory of the Supreme Being, and the benefit of mankind; and it was not till he was absolutely forbidden by his physicians, that he gave over a particular course of reading that had been undertaken by him with a view of making remarks on Mr. Gibbon's Roman History."

> "Bentham's Reflections upon the Study of Divinity contain many judicious observations: the heads of lectures exhibit, perhaps, as complete a plan of theological studies as was ever delivered."—LOWNDES.

Bentham, James, 1709?–1794, brother to the above, also a divine of the Church of England, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He pub. Queries to the Inhabitants of Ely, 1757. Considerations, &c. on the State of the Fens near Ely, Camb., 1778, 8vo. Essays on Gothic Architecture, in conjunction with Messrs. Warton, Grosse, and Milner, pub. 1800, 8vo. But Mr. Bentham's principal work is the History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely, 673–1771, Camb., 1771, royal 4to. This work, pub. at eighteen shillings, and said to be the cheapest work ever published, had reached the price of 12 to 14 guineas before the publication of the 2d edit., 1812, imp. 4to, and 25 copies on elephant paper. William Stevenson pub., in 1817, a supplement to the first, and also one to the second, edition.

> "The knowledge of ancient architecture displayed in Bentham's work far exceeded all that had been before written on that subject. The Cathedral of Ely furnished him with examples of almost every variety of style from the Saxon era to the Reformation. The characteristic ornaments of each were carefully studied by him; and his numerous quotations from ancient authors prove his diligence in historical research. In this work was first brought forward the presumed origin of the pointed arch, the chief feature of the Gothic style, on which the whole style seemed to have been formed. This kind of arch Bentham supposed might have been derived from the intersection of two semi-circular arches, such as are seen on the walls of some buildings erected soon after the Norman Conquest. Dr. Milner, the historian of Winchester, has since adopted this hypothesis, and supported it with a degree of learned ingenuity which has given it much celebrity."

The poet Gray has been improperly credited with "the architectural part of the History of Ely Cathedral." See Dr. Milner's error on this subject, (in article *Gothic Architecture,* in Rees's Cyclopædia,) corrected in the Memoirs of Bentham, prefixed to the new edit. (1812) of the History. To this History the eminent antiquary, Rev. W. Cole of Milton, and Dr. Bentham's brother, were considerable contributors. James Bentham, the son of the author, was the editor of the 2d edition. As the author commenced his history from *his* father's collections, we have here the pleasing spectacle of three generations being employed on the same work.

> "It is probable that Mr. Bentham was determined to the pursuit of ecclesiastical antiquities by the eminent example of Bishop Tanner, (a prebendary of the same stall which Mr. B. afterwards held,) who had honoured the family with many marks of his kindness and friendship."

See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes; Gorton's Biog. Dict.; Chalmers's do.; Memoirs prefixed to the Hist. of Ely, 1812; Notes on Mem. in Suppl. to Hist., 1817.

Bentham, Jeremy, 1747–1832, was a native of London, where his father and grandfather were attorneys. He was so remarkable for an early love of books, that at the age of five years he had acquired among the members of the family the name of "the philosopher." He was admitted in his 14th year of Queen's College, Oxford, where he at once became distinguished among his fellow students. After attending the celebrated Vinerian Lectures of Sir William Blackstone, he was called to the Bar about 1772, but soon abandoned the profession from disgust at the unjust charges to suitors, and other corruptions which he found existing in the machinery of law. Mr. Bentham visited Paris on three different occasions prior to the commencement of the French Revolution. In the second of these visits he became acquainted with the celebrated Brissot de Warville, who has left a graphic sketch of the character of his friend. A still more important event was his introduction to M. Dumont, the Marquis of Lansdowne's Swiss librarian, then residing at Bowood. The literary assistance of this gentleman in amending and polishing his friend's composition, was invaluable. The great object of Mr. Bentham's life was the improvement of legislation and jurisprudence, and the advocacy of the principle of utility as the criterion of right and wrong.

> "In the phrase 'the greatest happiness of the greatest number, I then saw delineated for the first time [in Priestley's pamphlet] a plain, as well as a true, standard for whatever is right or wrong, useful, useless, or mischievous in human conduct, whether in the field of morals or politics."

But the questions immediately occur—What is to be the definition of the greatest happiness? Is it happiness for time or for eternity that should be man's great object? Do not men's actions continually prove that, unassisted by Revelation, they are equally incapable of judging what is their true happiness, and of pursuing it when known? If a supposed utility, rather than a fixed principle, is to direct action, men must judge what utility is, and there may be as many opinions as there are judges;—all cannot be right, and all may be wrong; but obedience to the revealed will of God *must* in all cases be safe and profitable. Is it to be supposed, then, that the Supreme Being has left his creatures under the constant necessity of action, and has given them no means save their own wild conjectures on ascertaining either what will please their Creator, or promote their own happiness? Nothing, indeed, more conclusively proves the necessity of a Revelation, than the crude conjectures and childish fallacies, the baseless premises and lame and impotent conclusions, of philosophical and moral speculators, from Socrates to Voltaire, from Zeno to Bentham. Jonathan Dymond, with the simple Word of God as his weapon, can discomfit a host of such "philosophers," and put "to flight all the armies of the alien."

Mr. Bentham's first publication was A Fragment on Government; being an Examination of what is delivered on the Subject in Blackstone's Commentaries, Lon., 1776, 8vo. This work, he tells us, was prompted by "a passion for improvement in those shapes in which the lot of man is meliorated by it." This was published anonymously. The Lon. Monthly Review indignantly remonstrated upon the writer's treatment of Blackstone:

"We cannot avoid expressing our disgust at the severity with which the justly admired Commentator is treated in the critique now before us. In order to convict him of obscurity and inaccuracy, this *anonymous* Writer has taken much pains—it must be owned, with some ingenuity—to analyze those passages in the introduction to his work which treat of the subject of Government in general: and has scrutinized every word and idea with a degree of rigour, which few even of the most admired writers would be able to endure. . . . In what the author advances concerning the British constitution, he controverts, with a mixture of argument and raillery, many popular opinions; with what success we shall not at present undertake to determine."

His View of the Hard Labour Bill appeared in 1778, and the Principles of Morals and Legislation in 1780. The Defence of Usury was pub. in 1787.

"If we mistake not, this tract will furnish ground for many ample discussions, that will, we hope, terminate in the emancipating the human mind from many great errors that capitally influence the business of human life. . . . We view it as a political gem of the finest water, that requires only to be examined with attention in order to be admired."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"A work unanswered and unanswerable; and not less admirably reasoned than happily expressed."—*Edinburgh Review.*

"Perhaps the best specimen of the exhaustive discussion of a moral or political question, leaving no objection, however feeble, unanswered, and no difficulty, however small, unexplained; remarkable, also, for the clearness and spirit of the style, for the full exposition which suits them to all intelligent readers, for the tender and skilful hand with which prejudice is touched, and for the urbanity of his admirable apology for projectors."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

The Principles of Morals and Legislation was pub. in 1789, (printed in 1780,) and in the next year he communicated a plan of making convicts useful, in his Panopticon, or the Inspection House. Two years later he pub. Truth *versus* Ashurst, &c., and in 1795 Supply without Burthen, or Escheat *vice* Taxation; to which he prefixed his Protest against Law Taxes.

"It appears to us that this Essay is a hasty and undigested performance, and that it required more consideration than the author has bestowed on it."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

The same periodical had remarked of the Principles of Morals and Legislation, that Mr. Bentham,

"Like many other men of great and comprehensive minds here seems to have engaged in a pursuit too extensive, perhaps, for the powers of any individual of the human race to execute with precision and propriety."

Mr. Bentham's principal work was first published in French in 1802. It is entitled Traités de Législation Civile et Pénale; précédés de Principes Généraux de Législation, et d'une Vue d'un Corps complet de Droit; terminés par un Essai sur l'influence des Tems et des Lieux relativement aux Lois, Paris, an. x., 1802. This work was translated into French by M. Dumont "d'après les Manuscrits confiés par l'Auteur." We should not omit to notice Mr. R. Hildreth's translation of this work into English, Boston, 2 vols. 12mo, 1840.

Other works of Bentham's are, A Plea for the Constitution, 1803. Scotch Reform Considered, 1808. Defence of Economy against Burke, 1810–17. Ditto against Rose, 1810–17. Elements of the Art of Packing, 1810–21. Théorie des Peines et des Récompenses, redigée en Français par Dumont, 1812.

"The law student cannot fail in being much delighted with this work; it is a book replete with original and philosophical thoughts and sound practical observations, conveyed in a manner of peculiar force, and often in language of great novelty and appropriateness; in fine, in a style not entirely Mr. Bentham's, but in his best manner, with the exception of his Essay on Usury, and his Fragments on Government."—*Hoffman's Legal Study.*

"Mr. Bentham has particularly and philosophically examined the subject of punishment. His writings have been and will be of great practical benefit to mankind. They will form the mine wherein statesmen are to work for the ore that must be converted to the uses of Legislation. In practical legislation, in the laborious, and, what to most men would be, the tedious, scrutiny of existing abuses, in the unwearied exposure of inconsistency in our laws, and a daring without check, and before him without precedent, in sifting their very foundations, and penetrating the most awful and mysterious recesses of the temple of Justice, he stands perhaps without a rival among men."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

This treatise was trans. into English, under the following titles; The Rationale of Reward, Lon., 1825, 8vo. The Rationale of Punishment, Lon., 1829, 8vo.

On the Law of Evidence, 1813. Church of Englandism and its Catechism examined, 1818. Essai sur la Tactique des Assemblées Politiques, par Dumont, 1816. Swear not at all, &c., printed 1813, pub. 1817. Chrestomathia, 1817. Codification Proposal, 1822. Traité des Preuves Judiciaires, par Dumont, Paris, 1823. M. Dumont tells us that this Treatise cost the author more labour than any other of his works. The editor reduced to shape a mass of materials which had been accumulating for a long period Trans. into English, Lon., 1825, 8vo. The Book of Fallacies from his unfinished papers, by a Friend, appeared in 1824. Rationale of Judicial Evidence, specially applied to English, by Mr. Mill, from the author's MSS., 5 vols 8vo, 1827.

"We could have wished the present editor had translated the work out of the obscure involuted Benthamic dialect in which it is written. A book more disgustingly affected, and so nearly unintelligible, it is not possible to produce in the English language. It is a vast and most luxuriant forest of disquisition and information; a production which has occupied a powerful, original, and active mind, with little interruption, during a long and studious life."—*American Southern Review.*

We have not thought it necessary, in our limited space, to give the titles of all the publications of this voluminous author. Among the last pieces of the two years preceding his death were, The 1st vol. of a Constitutional Code; Official Aptitude Maximized; Expense Minimized; Justice and Codification Petitions; Letter to his French Fellow Citizens; Letter to the French Chamber of Peers, and Remarks on the Bankruptcy Bill. An edition of his works has been pub. in 11 vols. 8vo, Edin., 1843, edited by Dr. Bowring, with an introduction by J. H. Burton, Esq. We shall now proceed to give some opinions on our celebrated author and his productions. We make a brief extract from Brissot's celebrated sketch:

"Candour in the countenance, mildness in the looks, serenity upon the brow, calmness in the language, coolness in the movements, imperturbability united with the keenest feeling; such are his qualities. . . . When he had examined all these wrecks of Gothic Law, and collected his materials, he applied himself to the construction of a systematic plan of civil and criminal law, founded entirely upon reason, and having for its object the happiness of the human race."

Dr. Parr, a small man with a great name—a man ridiculously overrated—perhaps overpraises Bentham as much as Bishop Butler overpraises Parr:

"Dr. Parr considered Jeremy Bentham as the wisest man of his time, whose powerful and penetrating mind had anticipated the improvements of coming ages, and who, on the all-important subject of Jurisprudence has discovered and collected knowledge, which will scarcely find its way to the great mass of human intellect, perhaps through the course of another century."—*Field's Life of Parr*, vol. ii., p. 203.

"In Jeremy Bentham the world has lost the great teacher and patriot of his time; the man who, of all men who were living on the day of his death, has exercised and is exercising over the fortunes of mankind the widest and most durable influence. . . . There are some most important branches of the science of law which were in a more wretched state than almost any of the others when he took them in hand, and which he has so exhausted, that he seems to have left nothing to be sought by future inquirers; we mean the departments of procedure, evidence, and the judicial establishment."—*London Examiner.*

The Traités de Législation Civile et Pénale was reviewed at length by Lord Jeffrey in the Edinburgh Review:

"The plan which Mr. Bentham has chalked out for himself in this undertaking, is more vast and comprehensive, we believe, than was ever ventured upon before by the ambition of any one individual. It embraces almost every thing that is important in the science of human nature, and not only touches upon all the higher questions of government and legislation, but includes most of the abstract principles of ethics and metaphysics, and professes to delineate those important rules by which the finest speculations of philosophy may be made to exert their influence on the actual condition of society. . . . Notwithstanding all that M. Dumont has done to render the work popular, we are afraid that it will have fewer readers than it deserves. Those who do read it, will also dissent, we should imagine, from many of the author's fundamental principles; but they will infallibly be delighted with the sagacity and independence which distinguish all his speculations, and will look forward with impatience to the publication of his entire system."—Vol. ii., 1804.

The reviewing of the Book of Fallacies, (pub. 1824,) fell to the lot of the witty author of Peter Plymley's Letters. We commend the critique to the attention of our readers. Sydney Smith introduces the subject in his own amusing style:

"Whether it is necessary there should be a middleman between the cultivator and possessor, learned economists doubted; but neither gods, men, nor booksellers can doubt the necessity of a middleman between Mr. Bentham and the public. Mr. Bentham is long; Mr. Bentham is occasionally involved and obscure; Mr.

Bentham invents new and alarming expressions; Mr. Bentham loves division and subdivision—and he loves method itself, more than its consequences. Those only, therefore, who know his originality, his knowledge, his vigour, and his boldness, will recur to the works themselves. The great mass of readers will not purchase improvement at so dear a rate; but will choose rather to become acquainted with Mr. Bentham through the Reviews—after that eminent philosopher has been washed, trimmed, shaved, and forced into clean linen."—*Edin. Review*, vol. xlii., 1825.

In the Papers relative to Codification were included the author's correspondence with divers constituted authorities in the United States of America, relative to the improvement of their legislation:

"The United States are still subject to the common law of England, except so far as that law has been altered or repealed by British or American statutes. In the opinion of Mr. Bentham, an unwritten law must always be attended with great evils; and he earnestly exhorts the Americans, in the place of it, to substitute a written code. The greater part of what is addressed on this subject to America is immediately applicable to England; and a matter of greater or more increasing importance can hardly be presented to our view. . . . What principally obstructs the circulation of Mr. Bentham's writings, is the style in which they are composed. Unlike most authors, Mr. Bentham's first publications are, in point of writing, the most perfect; and long habit and frequent exercise, instead of improving his language, seem only to have rendered it perplexed, obscure, and uncouth."—*Edin. Review*, vol. xxix., 1817.

The Rationale of Judicial Evidence, (pub. 1827,) is very freely reviewed in the same periodical. The critic thus concludes:

"As we have spoken plainly our real sentiments regarding the flaws which strike across this great work a vein so deep and coarse that there is scarce a page together which we have read with unmingled pleasure; we are bound to state with equal sincerity, that we should have thought it impossible for any book upon a subject with which we had fancied ourselves well acquainted, and which, in our idiomatic form of it at least, we had been long conversant, to have given us so many new ideas, and to have so completely changed our old ones."—*Ibid.*, vol. xlviii., 1828.

The Théorie des Peines et des Récompenses, (pub. 1811,) affords an opportunity for honourable mention of the author:

"Additional time for meditating upon the subject has only confirmed the conviction originally entertained, of the essential services rendered to the most important branch of legislation by this promulgation of Mr. Bentham's doctrines."—*Ibid.*, vol. xxii., 1813.

In a notice of Deontology, or the Science of Morality, arranged by Dr. Bowring from the MSS. of Mr. Bentham, (pub. 1834,) the Edinburgh reviewer remarks,

"That the Germans, the most accurate, learned, and philosophical nation in Europe, admit the merits of Mr. Bentham as a jurisconsult, in his analysis and classification of the *material* interests of life; but their metaphysicians and moralists agree, we believe, without an exception, in considering his speculative philosophy as undeserving even the pomp and ceremony of an argument."—Vol. lxi., 1835.

With respect to adverse criticism, Mr. Bentham pursued a plan the adoption of which would save many poor authors much mortification and chagrin; he made it a rule to read nothing against his theories.

Church of Englandism and its Catechism examined, (pub. 1818,) is severely rebuked in the Lon. Quarterly Review:

"It is fortunate that this book (as we have said) is not at all attractive; it is too obscure to be generally understood, and too ridiculous to be admired; and however mischievous the intention, the tendency will be very innoxious. Of its worst part, the indecent levity with which all that is sacred is treated in it, we have not spoken. These offences must be answered for at a higher tribunal; but we would seriously recommend it to the author to consider whether the decline of life cannot be better spent than in captiously cavilling at the doctrines of religion, and in profane ridicule of its most holy rites."—Vol. xxi.,1819.

Rev. H. J. Rose pub. A Critical Examination of those parts of Bentham's work which relate to the Sacraments and Church Catechism, Lon., 1819, 8vo.

A notice of Chrestomathia, a work upon education, &c., (pub. 1817,) will be found in the Monthly Review, vol. xc., 1819:

"In the present treatise, as in all the works of Mr. Bentham, the reader will discover much originality of thought; for the author never sits down to examine any of the objects of intellectual pursuit without illuminating them by the rays of his own enlightened understanding. Mr. Bentham has long been a daring innovator in the use of words; and he scatters his new terms over his page 'thick as autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallombrosa.'"

Bentham's Theory of Legislation translated into English by R. Hildreth, (see *ante,*) was reviewed by Mr. W. Phillips in the North American Review, vol. li., 384:

"Mr. Bentham's political speculations are not without theoretical distortions; but he is not very Utopian, he does not write of perfect commonwealths, founded upon a state of manners, morals, and intelligence, of rights and obligations, that have been out of vogue ever since the golden age. He takes mankind as he finds them, with their passions, views, depravity, and blind prejudices; and sometimes reminds his readers of Solon's modification of theories and principles, by the rule, that you are only to give a people as good a code as they will bear."

The author of the letters addressed to Sir Robert Peel under the signature of Eunomus handles Bentham with great severity; whilst, on the other hand, Mr. E. Sinclair Cullen declares that when he reads the criticisms of those who—

"'Bounded by nature, narrowed still by art,
A trifling head, and a contracted heart,'—

attack the opinions and deride the style of Mr. Bentham, I am the more struck with his stupendous superiority of mind, and his enviable superiority of feeling. . . . . But I let my pen drop with humility;—suddenly ashamed at my presumption in fancying that I can offer any worthy homage to a person so celebrated in all quarters of the world as a benefactor to mankind."

In a similar strain, a writer in the New Monthly Magazine does not scruple to say that "a knowledge of his works is a key which unlocks all the mysteries of social and political government." The advocacy of Mr. Mill and the strictures of Sir Samuel Romilly, Sir James Mackintosh, and Mr. Macaulay need only be referred to here. Our utilitarian philosopher was not considered unworthy the adulation of princes. Talleyrand made a proposal a few weeks before the author's death to have a complete edition of his works published at Paris in the French language. The Emperor Alexander sent him a diamond ring, which, as Major Parry thinks, to his "immortal honour," but as we think, rather in bad taste, he returned.

In the words of Sir James Mackintosh,

"It cannot be denied without injustice and ingratitude, that Mr. Bentham has done more than any other writer to rouse the spirit of juridical reformation which is now gradually examining every part of law; and when further progress is facilitated by digesting the present laws, will doubtless proceed to the improvement of all. Greater praise it is given to few to earn."—*Prel. Dis. to Encyc. Brit.*

Had the philosopher been more distrustful of himself, he would have proved of more benefit to others, and a greater share of humility would have added to his true greatness.

Bentham, Joseph. Theolog. works, Lon., 1630–86.

Bentham, Thomas, b. about 1513, d. 1578, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, trans. the Book of Psalms into English at the command of Queen Elizabeth; he likewise trans. Ezekiel and Daniel. He also pub. a sermon on St. Matt. xli. 11.

Bentinck, Henry Cavendish, Lord William, K. B. Account of the Mutiny at Vallore, Lon., 1810, 4to.

Bentley, Elizabeth, daughter of a journeyman cordwainer, born at Norwich, 1767. Genuine Poetical Compositions, on various Subjects, Lon., 1791, 8vo.

Bentley, Hugh. British Class Book; or Exercises in Reading and Elocution, Lon., 1837, 12mo.

"Mr. Bentley has made the selections with an excellent discrimination and fine taste; and we have no doubt the work will take a station in the first class of works designed for tuition. To a general purchaser, it is valuable from the intrinsic worth and variety of its contents."—*Britannia.*

Bentley, John. Theolog. works, Lon., 1803–12.

Bentley, John. The Royal Convert; a Sacred Drama, 1803. The Royal Penitent; a Sacred Drama, 1804.

Bentley, Richard, D.D., 1661–2—1742, was a native of Oulton, near Wakefield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1676 he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he gave such proofs of application to his studies, that at the early age of twenty he was nominated by the Fellows of St. John's to the head-mastership of the grammar school of Spalding, in Lincolnshire. After holding this situation for a twelvemonth, he accepted the office of domestic tutor to the son of Dr. Edward Stillingfleet, the Dean of St. Paul's, and subsequently Bishop of Worcester. In 1692 he received a prebend in Worcester Cathedral, and was appointed to deliver the first series of the Boyle Lectures. In the next year he was made keeper of the Royal Library at St. James's. In 1695 he was made chaplain in ordinary to the King; and took his degree of D.D. at Cambridge, in 1696. In February, 1700, he was installed master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and in the same year was collated to the archdeaconry of Ely, vacant by the death of Dr. Saywell. In 1717, by the death of Dr. James, the Regius Professorship of Divinity became vacant, and was obtained by Dr. Bentley by the use of the most skilful management. Our space will not permit us to enter into any detailed account of the unhappy controversies in which the master of Trinity bore so prominent a part. His demand for an illegal fee was resisted by Conyers Middleton, who was sustained by the Vice-chancellor's court. Bentley treated the authorities with the same contempt which he had displayed for his accuser; and on his refusal to make reparation, the senate, by a large majority, deprived him of all his degrees. This decree was followed by a lively controversy, in which Middleton displayed great ability. The Fellows of Trinity at last resolved to bring their grievances to a judicial tribunal. The cause was finally referred to the House of Lords.

who commissioned Dr. Greene, the Bishop of Ely, to try Dr. Bentley upon twenty out of the sixty-four articles exhibited against him. The Bishop sentenced him to be deprived of his mastership, and his enemies seemed to have completely triumphed. But Bentley was not easily outwitted. The sentence of the Bishop could be put in execution by none but the vice-master; Bentley placed his devoted adherent, Richard Walker, in that office; and the new incumbent, pleading that *he* was not the *same* vice-master, refused to carry the sentence into execution. In 1738 Bishop Greene died; the proceedings were not revived, and Bentley triumphed; holding out for 28 years against all right and law, despising alike ecclesiastical authority, and the censure of the university. We will now turn to a more pleasing subject—the literary character of this great scholar and eminent classical critic.

His first publication was Epistola ad clarum virum Joannem Millium, appended to the Oxford edition of the Chronicle of Joannes Malelas Antiochenus. This dissertation at once established his reputation throughout Europe as "a critic of the very highest order of excellence." It was received with the "loudest commendations by Grævius and Ezekiel Spanheim; and has ever since been spoken of by the first critics with reverence and wonder. See, in particular, Ruhnken's preface to Alberti Hesychius."

"There is, perhaps, no learned work of the same compass which can be compared with it for ingenuity, originality, and copious erudition. The observations on Hesychius are particularly valuable."

"When we consider the number of topics discussed—of which many were among the most obscure and intricate within the whole range of philological criticism,—the reach and originality of his speculations on questions supposed to have been exhausted by the learning and sagacity of his predecessors,—the prodigious display of erudition, apparently not less extensive, and incomparably more accurate than that of Salmasius, Scaliger, or Casaubon—the close, irresistible logic with which he supports all his discoveries and conclusions,—and the animation of his style, which throws a charm and liveliness over subjects naturally the most devoid of interest, we may safely pronounce the Epistle to Dr. Mill to be one of the most extraordinary performances in the entire compass of classical literature. Indeed, but for one of the subsequent productions of the same author, it would have remained to this day unrivalled."—*Cunningham's Biog. Hist.*

Mr. Hallam, after remarking that Bentley was the greatest English critic in his own, or possibly any other, age, proceeds to notice the Epistle to Mill:

"In a desultory and almost garrulous strain Bentley pours forth an immense store of novel learning and of acute criticism, especially on his favourite subject, which was destined to become his glory, the scattered relics of the ancient dramatists. The style of Bentley, always terse and lively, sometimes humorous and dryly sarcastic, whether he wrote in Latin or in English, could not but augment the admiration which his learning challenged. Grævius and Spanheim pronounced him the rising star of British literature, and a correspondence with the former began in 1692, which continued in unbroken friendship till his death."—*Lit. of Europe.*

In 1696 he transmitted to Grævius his notes and emendations on Callimachus, with a large collection of the fragments of that poet.

"The erudition and critical acumen displayed in these contributions to his friend's edition, were such as fully to sustain his reputation as the first scholar of modern times."

The celebrated controversy respecting the genuineness of the Epistles of Phalaris now claims our attention. Sir William Temple had cited the Epistles of Phalaris and the Fables of Æsop as conspicuous instances of the superiority of ancient literature over modern. Wotton replied with ability; and Bentley promised to prove that the Æsopian Fables were not Æsop's, and that the Epistles of Phalaris were a modern forgery. A new edition of the Epistles was preparing about this time at Christ Church College, Oxford, and the Honourable Charles Boyle, a student in the college, was selected as the editor. The preface to the new edition contained a censure upon Bentley for a supposed want of courtesy respecting the use of a MS. in the library at St. James's. The bookseller, Bennet, had attempted to cover his negligence by throwing the blame upon Dr. Bentley, the librarian. The latter wrote to Mr. Boyle, and explained the facts of the case. Boyle replied, that

"What Mr. Bentley had said might be true, but that the bookseller had represented the matter quite otherwise, and that Mr. Bentley might seek his redress in any method he pleased."

In 1697 Wotton published a new edition of his Reply to Sir William Temple, and begged his friend Bentley to fulfil his promise, and furnish him with the proof of the spuriousness of the Epistles to Phalaris, the Fables of Æsop, and the Letters of Themistocles, of Socrates, and of Euripides. Dr. Bentley complied with the request, and composed a masterly demonstration of the position which he had so boldly assumed.

"Considered as a whole, the dissertation must be pronounced a masterpiece of learning and ability, to the production of which no other writer of the age was equal."

The scholars of Christ Church, amazed but not silenced, determined to encounter their formidable opponent, and deputed a committee, consisting of Atterbury, Smalridge, Anthony Alsop, and the two brothers Freind, to carry on the war. Atterbury, afterwards Bishop of Rochester, was the principal champion. The rejoinder appeared in March, 1698. It was styled Dr. Bentley's Dissertations on the Epistles of Phalaris and the Fables of Æsop, examined by the Hon. Charles Boyle. This work was as contemptible in point of philological learning as it was brilliant in the more popular qualities of wit and satire.

"It was received by the literary world with a tempest of applause. Wits and witlings, poets, mathematicians, and antiquaries concurred in celebrating the imaginary triumph of the Oxonians, and persecuting the great critic who was soon to crush them at a blow."

Pope, Swift, Aldrich, Garth, Dodwell, and Conyers Middleton were among his opponents. Dr. Garth has stereotyped his own ignorance in the well-known couplet in his Dispensary:

"So diamonds owe a lustre to their foil,
And to a Bentley 'tis we owe a Boyle."

Swift's Battle of the Books is about the only one of all the satires aimed at Bentley which is now known to the general reader. But the triumphing of the Pigmies was short. In 1699 the doctor carried dismay into the ranks of the adversary by the "unrivalled and immortal" Dissertation upon the Epistles of Phalaris, with an Answer to the objections of the Hon. Robt. Boyle. The victory was complete: the enemy was made to "bite the dust," and the battle was at an end.

"To those who never critically examined this truly stupendous production, it is impossible to convey an adequate conception of its merits. To affirm that it vindicates the character of Bentley in every particular on which it had been assailed, and, with one inconsiderable exception, sustains every position that he had advanced in the original dissertation upon Phalaris, is saying little. It is replete throughout with learning of the finest and rarest quality. The same unequalled force and subtlety of intellect which had distinguished the appendix to the Chronicle of Malelas, is here exhibited to even greater advantage. The style, though wanting in harmony and elegance, is full of energy; and the wit and sarcasm with which the whole piece abounds, if inferior to that of his adversaries in the qualities of ease and grace, is equal, perhaps superior, in pungency. This incomparable work was, after an interval of nearly eighty years, translated into Latin by Lennep, a scholar of eminence, and one of the pupils of the illustrious Valckenaer."—*Cunningham's Biog. Hist.*

"It may be said, with perfect truth, that, as a combination of profound learning and great originality with lively wit and sound logic, it has never been paralleled. Although it came forth as an occasional and controversial work, such is the fulness with which every subject in it is discussed, that it is still used as a text-book in our universities, and will always continue to be read even by those who have no interest in, nor acquaintance with, the book to which it is professedly an answer."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

We have quoted Mr. Hallam's observations on the Epistle to Mill. This eminent authority proceeds to remark:

"But the rare qualities of Bentley were more abundantly displayed, and before the eyes of a more numerous tribunal, in his famous dissertation on the epistles ascribed to Phalaris. . . . It was the first great literary war that had been waged in England; and like that of Troy, it has still the prerogative of being remembered, after the Epistles of Phalaris are almost as much buried as the walls of Troy itself. Both combatants were skilful in wielding the sword: the arms of Boyle, in Swift's language, were given him by all the gods; but his antagonist stood forward in no such figurative strength, master of a learning to which nothing parallel had been known in England, and that directed by an understanding prompt, discriminating, not idly skeptical, but still further removed from trust in authority; sagacious in perceiving corruptions of language, and ingenious, at the least, in removing them; with a style rapid, concise, amusing, and superior to Boyle in that which he had chiefly to boast, a sarcastic wit."—*Lit. of Europe.*

Mr. Disraeli, in his Quarrels of Authors, remarks:

"Bentley's Dissertation on Phalaris is a volume of perpetual value to the lovers of ancient Literature. His narrative of the rise of his controversy with Boyle is a most vigorous production; it heaves with the workings of a master spirit; still reasoning with such force, and still applying with such happiness the stores of his copious literature, that had it not been for this Literary Quarrel, the mere English reader had lost this single opportunity of surveying that commanding intellect. Posterity justly appreciates the volume of Bentley for its stores of Ancient Literature, and the author for that peculiar sagacity in emending a corrupt text, which formed his distinguishing characteristic as a classical critic."

The Rev. Mr. Dyce, the learned editor of Bentley's works, (Lon., 1836–38, 3 vols. only published,) observes that

"On Bentley's memorable performances, the Dissertations on Phalaris, criticism has been exhausted. In the just arrangement of the matter, in the logical precision of the arguments, and in the readiness and skill with which the most extensive and refined erudition is brought to bear upon the points contested, it is perhaps unrivalled by any single work. Enriched with incidental disquisitions on many different topics of classical learning, it will ever be prized by the student as a storehouse of important information."

"Good sense," says Bishop Warburton, "is the foundation of criticism, this it is that has made Dr. Bentley and Bishop Hare the two greatest critics that ever were in the world. Not that good sense alone will be sufficient; for that considerable part of it, emending a corrupt text, there must be a certain sagacity, which is so distinguishing a quality in Dr. Bentley."—*Bishop Warburton to Dr. Birch: Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.*

In 1708 Bentley addressed to Ludolph Kuster, who was engaged upon an edition of Aristophanes, Three Critical Epistles, containing annotations upon the Plutus and the Nubes. In the next year he communicated a number of notes to Davies's edition of the Tusculan Questions of Cicero. These were followed by the celebrated Emendations of Menander Philemon. How severely he rebuked the presumption of Le Clerc, and the controversy which ensued thereon, are matters doubtless familiar to many of our readers. His edition of Horace, which had engaged him for ten years, was published at Cambridge in 1711, 4to. This work claims both praise and censure. The illustrative annotations, and many of the emendations, are invaluable; the chronology has been approved as sound, and the logical acuteness and penetrating sagacity of the editor cannot be sufficiently admired; but, on the other hand, indefensible liberties are taken with the text, and a conjectural fabric of unwieldy proportions is erected upon a narrow basis of probability. The errors of so eminent a critic were not allowed to pass without chastisement. Ker and Johnson, and long afterwards, Cunningham, in his rival edition of Horace, (1721,) visited the offences of the great master with a rod of iron. In 1713, under the signature of Phileleutheros Lipsiensis, our author castigated Anthony Collins for his Discourse of Free-thinking, pub. in the same year.

"This volume should be studied by every man who is desirous of forming just notions of Biblical Criticism."—Herbert Marsh.

His great sermon on Popery was preached and published in 1715. Some Remarks upon it were pub. by John Cumming in 1718. In 1720 he issued his Proposals for printing a New Edition of the Greek Testament. His letter to Archbishop Wake upon this subject was dated four years earlier. Bentley designed to restore the text of the Greek Testament to the same state in which it was at the Council of Nice. His plan was "to amend the Greek text through the Latin Vulgate, in the same way as the version of Plato by M. Ticino is made the basis for corrections of the Greek text of that philosopher." The 22d chapter of the Apocalypse was published with the prospectus as a specimen; a number of MSS. had been collected, and £2000 subscribed. The Proposals were assailed by Conyers Middleton in a tone of great severity. Bentley replied to the attack—for which he held Dr. Colbatch partly responsible—but he did not carry out his projected new edition. Whether he would have fallen into the errors apprehended by Ernesti, of attaching too great weight to those Greek MSS. which have been interpolated from the Latin version, and to those Latin MSS. which he supposed to contain the genuine version of Jerome, which certainly followed the text of Origen—it is of course impossible to decide. Ernesti draws these conclusions from Bentley's proposals, but what scholar does not improve—and sometimes completely alter—the original design? It is proper to remark here, in connexion with the reference to Middleton, that in 1724 Bentley was restored by a peremptory *mandamus* to all the degrees and privileges of which he had been deprived.

In 1725 appeared his celebrated edition of Terence. This is carefully prepared, and will bear the test of criticism.

"The Schediasma on Latin metres which is prefixed to it, is still the best treatise on the subject. Indeed Bentley may be considered as absolutely a discoverer in relation to Latin metres: he had given a proof of his originality in this field in 1709, in some notes on Cicero's Tusculariæ Disputationes appended to Davies's edition, in which he had restored, in a most ingenious and satisfactory manner, the fragments of the Latin poets quoted in that work."

Unfortunately this creditable work was followed by an edition of Phædrus and Publius Syrius, which has the unenviable distinction of being the most careless and indefensible production ever published by its editor. For his unwarrantable alterations of the text, and other faults, Dr. Hare, whom Bentley designed to, and did, anticipate, as editor to Phædrus, rebuked him severely in his Epistola Critica. Passing over for the moment a review of Bentley's revision of Paradise Lost, we briefly notice a labour for which the critic was much better qualified—his design to restore the text of Homer to the state in which it had been left by the ancient rhapsodists.

"This he intended to effect principally by the revival and insertion of an old letter, originally the sixth of the Greek alphabet, which, as the exigencies of the metre showed, must have been in use at the time when the Homeric poems were composed. This letter, which is commonly called the *digamma*, has a significance even for the readers of our lighter literature. Most persons are familiar with the lines which Pope, in the fourth book of his Dunciad, puts into the mouth of Bentley:

'Roman and Greek grammarian, know your better,—
Author of something yet more great than letter;
While towering o'er your alphabet, like Saul,
Stands our digamma, and o'ertops them all.'

"The last line refers to the representation of the digamma by a capital F, in two quotations from Homer which appeared in the notes to Milton." See the excellent article on Bentley in Rose's Biog. Dict.; also see Cunningham's Biog. Hist.

Bentley had now reached the ripe age of seventy-two, when he was arrested in his labours upon Homer by a paralytic stroke, which preceded his death about three years. The corrections in his copy of the poet were used by Heyne in his edition of Homer, and many of the eminent critic's suggestions have been printed by Mr. Donaldson in the New Cratylus. His last employment was an edition of Manilius, pub. in 1739 by his nephew, Richard Bentley. We made a passing reference to our author's proposed emendations to the text of Milton. For this delicate, and, indeed, supererogatory, task, few men of learning were less qualified. In those most essential points, a knowledge of the Italian and romantic writers, religious sensibility, and a fervid imagination, he was remarkably deficient. Even the command of Queen Caroline is no excuse for such an undertaking. Bentley should have declined in Latin, and, if still pressed, expostulated in Greek, and the business would have dropped. When Adam Smith remarked upon Johnson's recitation of Bentley's verses in Dodsley's Collection, that they were "very well! very well," Johnson replied, with his usual acuteness, "Yes, they are very well, sir; but you may observe in what manner they are well. They are the forcible verses of a man of strong mind, but not accustomed to write verse; for there is some uncouthness in the expression." The application to our subject is obvious. Fenton had dropped a hint that some apparent errors in Paradise Lost were probably occasioned by the carelessness or misapprehension of the amanuensis who wrote what the bard dictated. This conjecture is adopted by Bentley, and the unlucky amanuensis is not spared. We have already far exceeded our intended limits, and can devote but little space to a very amusing and very instructive subject. Bentley's *improvements* of Milton must be read to be appreciated. It is possible that some one of our readers may not have met with the *correction* of the grand line·

"No light, but rather darkness visible."

Bentley kindly offers us the following:

"No light, but rather a *transpicuous gloom.*"

Which does the reader prefer?

"As from the centre thrice to the utmost pole,"

is "amended" to

"Distance which to express all measure fails."

"Our torments, also, may in length of time
Become our elements,"

is changed to

"*Then, as 'twas well observed*, our torments may
Become our elements."

See an amusing chapter upon this subject in Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature. We subjoin the following epigram on Bentley's editorial labours:

"On Milton's Executioner.

Did Milton's Prose, O Charles! thy death defend?
A furious foe, unconscious proves a friend;
On Milton's Verse does Bentley comment? know
A weak officious friend becomes a foe.
While he would seem his author's fame to further,
The Murtherous Critic has avenged Thy Murther."

But a warrior who had gained so many battles on his own element could well afford an occasional shipwreck, when, like Pyrrho, he chose

"To sail upon a sea of speculation."

Whether the laudation be extravagant or not, he must have great merits of whom the critic dares to say

"He stands undoubtedly the very first among all the philological critics of every age and nation, in 'shape and gesture proudly pre-eminent.' No single individual ever contributed so much to the actual stores of the learned world, or gave so strong an impulse to the study of the ancient classics."—*Cunningham's Biog. Hist.*

With reference to Bentley's position as a scholar when compared with the classical "giants of those days," it will be interesting to quote the verdicts of a few others, themselves more or less imbued with that love for the "wit and genius of the heathen," which the great master of Trinity acknowledged had "beguiled him."

Bishop Monk, his learned biographer, styles him "the most celebrated scholar of modern times."

Mr. De Quincey makes an exception.

"We should pronounce him the greatest of scholars were it not that we remember Salmasius. Dr. Parr was in the habit of comparing the Phalaris dissertation with that of Salmasius De Lingua Hellenistica. For our own part, we have always compared it with the same writer's Plinian Excercitationes. Both are among the miracles of human talent, but with this difference, that the Salmasian work is crowded with errors; whilst that of Bentley, in its final state, is absolutely without spot or blemish."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, 1830; repub. in Philos. Writers.

Edward Everett, a ripe Hellenist, as his call to the Professorship of the Greek language and literature in Harvard College, before he was of age, may indicate, whilst allowing that "Richard Bentley is the greatest classical scholar ever produced by England," proceeds to remark that

"Whether his name could be safely placed above that of Erasmus, Scaliger, and Hemsterhuys, not to mention any of the renowned scholars of the last generation, may be a question on which the learned of England and other countries might differ. But this we think may be safely said, that if Bentley, in all other things the same, had passed his life in the quiet of a University in Holland or Germany;—if he had redeemed to those studies for which he was born, the time and the talents which he wasted in the petty squabbles of his college mastership, he would unquestionably have made himself, beyond all rivalry, the most celebrated scholar of modern times."—*North American Review*, vol. xliii. 458.

But what Mr. Everett is willing to admit Bentley might have become under more favourable circumstances, Bishop Monk insists he really was; and not satisfied with the eulogy we have just quoted, he carries what some will deem extravagance to what many will pronounce absurdity, by declaring that

"Notwithstanding his frequent abuse of his erudition, such is the power of genius, and so great the preponderance of his solid and unshaken merits, that Bentley has established a school of criticism, of which the greatest scholars since his time have been proud to consider themselves members; and, in spite of the envy and opposition of his contemporaries, has attained a more exalted reputation than has hitherto been the lot of any one, in the department of ancient literature."

The biographer's episcopal brother, Bishop Lowth, accords to Bentley no small praise in declaring him to have been "the greatest critic and most able grammarian of the last age," and Bishop Marsh, also, pronounces him to have been "the most acute critic not only of this nation, but of all Europe."

The acknowledgments of Heyne, who enjoyed the great advantage of the use of Bentley's annotated Iliad, when preparing his own edition, are freely expressed. The following "praise" is "faint" to absurdity:

"Though a daring, and sometimes a speculative, emendator, he was, perhaps, one of the first classical critics that has yet appeared in his country."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, vol. cxxii.

"*One* of the first, and 'perhaps' only, not certainly even, one of the first!"

This is indeed the "Nil admirari" to excess! What "Daniel" have we here?

A writer in the Lon. Quarterly Review draws a comparison between Bentley and Porson:

"Bentley's memory, according to his own expression, was 'none of the best;' it was the unparalleled perfection of this faculty in Porson on which his superiority relied. It gave him the complete and instant command of all his stores of erudition; he could bring to bear, at once, on any question, every passage from the whole range of Greek literature which could elucidate it. [This is hyperbole, even to nonsense; a university full of Bentleys and Porsons could not perform such a feat.] He could approximate, on the instant, the slightest coincidence in thought or expression, and the accuracy was quite as surprising as the extent of the recollection. In another respect, no two characters could be more opposite than Bentley and Porson: the former, in his immeasurable self-confidence, bold, adventurous, decisive; the other, cool, sure, and cautious. In his scholarship, (would that he had been under as safe a guidance in all his habits!) Porson was singularly prudent; hence, though Bentley is more splendidly and originally right, Porson is more unerringly so; Bentley's judgments are more numerous, and on a greater variety, but all are not of equal authority. Porson's are few, but none of them have ever been reversed. Bentley's light was thrown about with greater profusion on many objects; Porson's was centered on a few, but burned more steadily on those. The same prudence kept Porson within the province in which his strength lay, that of philological criticism; he never ventured on the more debateable ground of the criticism of taste. In their style there was the same difference; the careless copiousness and natural vigour of Bentley was in the strongest contrast to the terseness and neatness of Porson's most finished writing; and the fine irony of the latter, of which we have some few examples, in the character of Gibbon for instance, is the opposite extreme to the coarse vehemence and the broader humour of Bentley's controversial tone."—Vol. xlvi. 118.

As a preacher Bentley could not but occupy a high place in point of depth, and the power of exciting that interest which follows the guidance of a great intellect in the contemplation of the duties of time and the awful realities of eternity. For that style of exhortation which awakens the affections, and secures the convictions of the judgment by the impulses of the heart, the preacher was unequal. He enforced the truths of revelation by the teachings of nature, as expounded by her greatest interpreter, the immortal Newton. A sermon of Bentley's based upon a thesis of Newton's must have been an intellectual gratification not unworthy an angelic auditory. But we fear that in simply "vindicating the ways of God to man," but little would be done to reconcile the heart of man to God. Accurate, precise, and exhaustive he could not fail to be.

"Bentley is a model," says Bishop Horne, "for polemic preaching, on account of the conciseness, perspicuity, and fairness with which objections are stated; and the clear, full, and regular manner in which they are answered."—*Essays and Thoughts.*

"Religion was no less indebted to him than learning, for in 1691–92 he had the honour to be selected as the first person to preach at Boyle's Lectures, (founded by that great and honourable gentleman to assert and vindicate the great fundamentals of natural and revealed religion,) upon which occasion he successfully applied Sir Isaac Newton's Principia Mathematica to demonstrate the Being of God, and altogether silenced the Atheists, who, in this country, have since that time, for the most part, sheltered themselves under Deism. In those sermons he laid the basis and foundation upon which all the successors to that worthy office have since built. Though this was a task of great extent, and no small difficulty, yet Mr. Bentley [at this time only 30 years of age, and in deacon's orders] acquitted himself with so much reputation, that the trustees not only publicly thanked him for them, but did, moreover, by especial command and desire, prevail upon him to make the said discourses public, upon which he gave to the world a volume, 1693, 4to, containing eight sermons, which have not only undergone a number of editions, but have been translated abroad into several languages."

"Incomparable, and well calculated to give a proper direction to a young man's mind in religious inquiry, and to guard him against infidelity."—Kett.

We advise all of our readers to procure them; and, indeed, the three volumes of Rev. Alexander Dyce's editions of Bentley's works, Lon., 1836–38. We trust that this edition will yet be completed. The 3 vols. already published contain: Vols. i. and ii., Dissertations upon the Epistles of Phalaris, Themistocles, Socrates, Euripides, and upon the Fables of Æsop, and Epistola ad J. Millium. Vol. iii., Theological Works, viz.: Eight Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture; Four Letters from Sir Isaac Newton to Dr. Bentley; Three Sermons on Various Subjects; Visitation Charge; Remarks upon a late Discourse of Free-Thinking; Proposals for printing a new edition of the Greek Testament, and St. Hierom's Latin Version; Oratiuncula.

"We are glad to see, at last, the works of the father of (and also the best of) our critics, published collectively, and we are surprised that it has not been done long ago. Every thing that Bentley wrote is excellent in its kind. No man was ever so acute and judicious in his criticism, so convincing and logical in his arguments, with such extensive and profound learning, as the writer of the Dissertations on the Epistles of Phalaris. We have carefully looked through these volumes, and can safely say, that Mr. Dyce is a good scholar, and a careful editor. Bentley could not have fallen into better hands."—*London Literary Gazette.*

The Life of Bentley by Dr. Monk, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, must not be overlooked by the reader. It was first pub. in 1830, 4to, pp. 668, Ap. 83, and since in 2 vols. 8vo. This work has been commended as a model for works of the kind. An abridgment of it will be found in Hartley Coleridge's Biographia Borealis.

"The life of Bentley, impartially and ably developed by Dr. Monk, involving in great measure the literary annals of the first half of last century, and the particular history of the University of Cambridge, was a desideratum which is now supplied in the most satisfactory manner; and a sterling work has been added to the stores of British biography."—*London Literary Gazette.*

To this invaluable work should be added The Correspondence of Dr. Bentley, edited by the Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Canon of Westminster, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo, 1842. The reader may form some idea of the treasures contained in these volumes from the prospectus:

"This collection will consist of published and unpublished letters, arranged in chronological order, to and from Dr. Bentley, from the British Museum, the Lambeth, the Bodleian, and Christ Church Libraries; and from various books and several private sources; and especially from the Library and Archives of Trinity College, Cambridge, whence, among other materials, about a hundred inedited letters to Dr. Bentley from the Principal Continental Scholars of the 18th century have been supplied, by the permission of the Master and Scholars of the College, for this work."

It is proper to say that we owe the description of this collection of correspondence to Bentley's admirable biographer, Bishop Monk. His lordship transferred the duty to the late Rev. J. Wordsworth, and the brother of the latter took up the unfinished task as a fraternal legacy. Dr. Wordsworth takes occasion to enlarge eloquently upon the value of the Latin tongue as a medium of intercourse for learned scholars. He takes Kuster severely to task for adding a broken English P.S. to a Latin letter. Dr. W. opposes such barbarous innovations:

"When men of learning have ceased to possess a common lan guage, they will soon forget that they have a common country; they will no longer regard each other as intellectual compatriots; they will be Englishmen, Frenchmen, Dutchmen, but not scholars."

The classical scholar will find at the British Museum a large collection of tracts written by and against Bentley.

In Mr. Richard Cumberland's Memoirs of his Own Life will be found many interesting particulars concerning his maternal grandfather, our illustrious critic. Mr. Cumberland tells us that his mother, the great man's daughter, expressed to him her regret that

"He had bestowed so great a portion of his time and talents upon criticism, instead of employing them upon original composition. He acknowledged the justice of her regret with extreme sensibility, and remained for a considerable time thoughtful, and seemingly embarrassed by the nature of her remark; at last, recollecting himself, he said, 'Child, I am sensible I have not always turned my talents to the proper use for which I should presume they were given to me; yet I have done something for the honour of my God, and the edification of my fellow-creatures; *but the wit and genius of those old heathens beguiled me;* and as I despaired of raising myself up to their standard upon fair ground, I thought the only chance I had of looking over their heads was to get upon their shoulders.'"

Bentley, Richard, d. 1782, only son of the preceding, was a man of considerable literary talent. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, resided for many years in the south of France, and for some time at Teddington, near Twickenham, in consequence of his intimacy with Horace Walpole.

"They carried on, for a long time, a sickly kind of friendship, which had its hot fits and cold fits, was suspended and renewed, but never totally broken."—R. CUMBERLAND; his nephew.

He was in great favour with Lord Bute, who gave him a place under government. He was author of Patriotism, a satirical poem attacking Wilkes and his friends, 1765. (See Dilly's Repository, vol. iv.) Poetical Epistle to Lord Melbourne, 1763. (St. James's Chronicle for April.) Philodamus, 1767. The Prophet, 1788. He was employed in the trans. of Hentzer's Account of England. His Comedy of the Wishes was performed in 1761.

"The turn of his genius did not seem greatly adapted to dramatic writing, by this specimen."—*Biog. Dramat.*

Bentley, Richard, grandson of the celebrated Richard Bentley, wrote Considerations on the State of Public Affairs at the beginning of 1796, Lon., 1796, 8vo; ditto, 1798, pub. 1798, 8vo.

Bentley, Thomas, nephew of the celebrated Richard Bentley, was of Trinity College, Cambridge. He pub. in 1713 an edition of Horace, which was the text of his uncle's edition, with reasons for rejecting the old, and substituting the new, readings. In 1718 he printed an edit. of Cicero de Finib. et Paradoxa; and in 1741 an edit. of Callimachus, anon.: erroneously attributed by Davies to his uncle.

Bentley, William, 1758–1819, a minister in Salem, Massachusetts, was a native of Boston. He pub. some Sermons, &c., 1790–1807, and a History of Salem, in the 6th vol. of Historical Collections.

Bently, Samuel. Poems, Lon., 1768–74, 8vo.

Bently, Thomas. Monvment of Matrones, containtaining seuen seuerall Lamps of Virginitie, or distinct Treatises; whereof the first fiue concerne Praier and Meditation, the other two last, Precepts and Examples, as the woorthie works, partlie of Men, partlie of Women; printed by H. Denham, Lon., 1582, 3 vols. 4to. Another edition *sine anno.* Each of these Lamps has a distinct title-page. The first three Lamps form the 1st vol.; the fourth Lamp alone the 2d vol.; and the remaining three Lamps compose the 3d vol. The only perfect copy known was sold (Inglis Catalogue, 156) for £15.

Bently, Thomas. Five Letters to them that seek Peace with God, 1774, 8vo. Reason and Revelation; or, a Brief Answer to Paine's Age of Reason, Lon., 1794, 8vo.

Bently, William. Hallifax and its Gibbet-Law placed in a true Light, &c., Lon., 1708. Written by Dr. Saml. Midgley; pub. after his death by Bennet, who affixed his name to it as the author.

Bently, William, D.D. Sermons, 1735–38, 8vo.

Benton, Clark. Statement of Facts and Law, &c., Troy, 1804, 8vo.

Benton, Thomas Hart, 1782–1858, an American statesman, born at Hillsborough, N. Carolina, educated at Chapel Hill College, and removed in early life to Tennessee. In 1815 he settled in St. Louis and devoted himself to the practice of the law. He soon became a leading politician, and for thirty years represented the State of Missouri in the Senate of the U. States. 1. Thirty Years' View; or, A History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, from 1820 to 1850. Vol. i., N. Y., 1854, 8vo; vol. ii., N. Y., 1856, 8vo: 65,000 vols. of this work were sold as soon as published.

"The literary execution of this work, the simplicity of its style and the unexceptionable taste which tempers all its author's allusions to his contemporaries, have been the subject of universal admiration."—W. C. BRYANT.

"Mr. Benton's opportunities as an actor and eye-witness give him great advantages in this species of historical memoir,—for such it is, neither exactly history nor biography. In his preface he quotes Macaulay, and justly claims the prestige of his experience in public affairs for his work. If Gibbon and Fox and Mackintosh wrote better for being Parliament men, Mr. Benton can set forth as well for his story the *quorum magna pars fui.*"—*Churchman.*

2. Examination of the Dred Scott Case, N. York, 1857, 8vo. 3. An Abridgment of the Debates of Congress from 1789 to 1856; from Gales & Seaton's Annals of Congress; from their Register of Debates; and from the Official Reported Debates by John C. Rives, N. Y., 15 vols. 8vo.

"In this work, even at the advanced age of seventy-six, his daily labors were almost incredible: it was finally completed down to the conclusion of the great compromise debate of 1850,—upon his very death-bed, where he dictated and revised the final portions in whispers, after he had lost the ability to speak aloud."—*Appleton's New Amer. Cyc.*

"Col. Benton's eminent talent and reputation as a statesman, his familiar acquaintance with our parliamentary history, and his untiring industry, are a sufficient guarantee for the faithful execution of this great undertaking."—HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

Benvras, David, a Welsh poet of the 13th century, wrote Encomium Leolini principis Joroverthi Filii, and other poems: some of these are preserved in the Hengwrt Library.

Benwell, John. Con. to Phil. Mag., 1817.

Berard, J. B. Con. to Nic. Jour., 1802, '10, '12.

Berard, Peter. Trans. The Uncle's Will, 1808, 8vo.

Berault, Peter. Theolog. works, Lon., 1680–1706.

Berdmore, Samuel. Sermons, 1710, '15, '16, '17.

Berdmore, Samuel, D.D. Specimens of Literary Resemblance in the Works of Pope, Gray, and other celebrated Writers, with Critical Observations, in a Series of Letters, 1801, 8vo.

"This volume contains a formidable attack on Dr. Hurd's Marks of Imitation, and we believe that most readers will deem it successful. . . . In a strain of lively and ingenious raillery he has detected the sources of Dr. Hurd's explanation of Virgil's invocation to Augustus, in the 3d Georgic, and he has shown that the *discovery* of which that learned critic assumed the merit, was nothing more than an obvious interpretation of the poet's words, which had been previously given by different commentators."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Berdmore, Thomas. Treatise on the Teeth, Lon., 1768, 8vo.

Berdoe, Marmaduke, M.D. Med. works, Bath and Lon., 1771–73, 8vo.

Bere, Thomas. Controversy between Mrs. Hannah More and the Curate of Blagden, 3 pamphlets, 1801–6.

Berenger, Richard, d. 1782, aged 62, for many years Gentleman of the Horse to George III., nephew of Lord Cobham and Lady Lyttelton, was a gentleman of considerable literary talent. Dr. Johnson named him as the standard of true elegance. He was the author of three "excellent papers" in The World, Nos. 79, 156, and 202; and some of his poems, "written with great ease and elegance," are in Dodsley's Collection. He pub., in 1771, The History and Art of Horsemanship; from the French of Mons. Bourgelat, 1754, 4to; Lon., 1771, 2 vols. 4to.

"I dined the other day at Mrs. Boscawen's, very pleasantly, for Berenger was there, and was all himself, all chivalry, blank verse, and anecdote. He told us some curious stories of Pope, with whom he used to spend the summer at his uncle's, Lord Cobham."—HANNAH MORE.

Berens, Edward. Theolog. works, Lon., 1822, etc.

Bereny. New Torch to the Latin Tongue, 1670, 8vo.

Beresford. Marriage with Miss Hamilton, 1782, 8vo.

Beresford, Benj. Trans. from the German of poetical pieces, with the original Music, &c., 1797, &c.

Beresford, James, 1764–1840. Sermons, &c., Lon., 1809–15. The Miseries of Human Life; or, The Last Groans of Timothy Testy and Samuel Sensitive; with a few Supplementary Sighs from Mrs. Testy, &c., Lon., 1806–07, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A second volume of Miseries! Can flesh and blood bear it? Yes! gentle reader, indeed, you must, and be wonderfully delighted to find that, by a little cookery and contrivance, a man may be brought to laugh at himself for presuming to be ruffled by the little cross accidents of life."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

This is one of the few books of facetiæ which have survived their half-century. The Groans of Timothy Testy and Samuel Sensitive still excite the mirth of the evening circle, and add—if not to the "harmless gayety of nations," at least—to the hilarity of the drawing-room. Besides a number of other productions, in addition to the above cited, Mr. Beresford was author of Bibliosophia, or Book-Wisdom, 1812, 8vo.

Beresford, Rt. Hon. John. Speech on his moving the 6th Article of the Union, in H. Commons in Ireland, 1800, 8vo.

Beresford, John George, Lord Abp. of Armagh. Sermon on Charity Schools.

Berg, Joseph Frederick, D.D., a voluminous controversial writer, b. 1812, at Grace Hill, island of Antigua, where his parents were missionaries in the service of the Moravian Church, came to the United States in 1825 and was ordained by the Synod of the German Reformed Church, 1835; Pastor of German Ref. Ch., Phila., 1837–52. 1. Lectures on Romanism, 1840, 12mo; several eds. 2. Synopsis of the Theology of Peter Dens; trans. from the Latin, with copious Notes, 1840, 12mo; 5 eds. have been published. 3. Papal Rome, 1841. 4. Series of Pamphlets pub. anon., entitled A Voice from Rome; Rome's Policy towards the Bible; The Pope and the Presbyterians, 1844: many thousands sold. 5. History of the Holy Robe of Trèves. 6. Oral Controversy with a Catholic Priest, 1843. 7. Old Paths; or, A Sketch of the Order and Discipline of the Reformed Church before the Reformation, 1845, 12mo. 8. Plea for the Divine Law against Murder, 1846. 9. Mysteries of the Inquisition and other Secret Societies; from the French, Phila., 1846, 8vo. 10. Reply to Archbishop Hughes on the Doctrines of Protestantism, 1850; more than 150,000 copies of this pamphlet have been circulated. 11. Exposé of the Jesuits. 12. The Inquisition. 13. Church and State, or Romish Influence; a prize essay for which $100 was awarded by the Amer. Protestant Ass. 14. Farewell Words to the German Ref. Ch., and a Vindication of the same, in reply to Dr. J. W. Nevin, 1852. 15. Prophecy and the Times, 1856, 12mo. 16. The Stone and the Image, 1856, 12mo; several edits. 17. Demons and Guardian Angels; being a refutation of Spiritualism, 12mo. 18. The Olive-Branch: a Conservative View of Slavery, 1857. Many other works and pamphlets.

Berger, J. F., M.D., Con. to Trans. Geol. Soc., 1806, '11, '14; and to Nic. Jour., 1807.

Bergius, John. A Treatise of Pacification between the Dissenting Churches of Christ, Lon., 1655, 8vo.

Beridge, John. Sermon, 1662, 4to.

Berington, Joseph. Miscellaneous Dissertations, Historical, Critical, and Moral, on the Origin and Antiquity of Masquerades, Plays, &c., 1751, 8vo.

Berington, Joseph, d. 1827, aged 84, an estimable clergyman of the Roman Catholic Church, and educated at the College of St. Omer, was a native of Shropshire. He was an object of public interest, not only from his literary publications, but as an advocate for some reforms in the communion to which he was attached. His first work was A Letter on Materialism, and Hartley's Theory of the Human Mind, 1776, 8vo, (anon.,) followed in 1779 by Immaterialism Delineated.

"The Letters [of 1776] now before us are written with the best intention: they have very considerable merit; and will serve, we hope, as an antidote against the prevalence of a theory which degrades man to a mere machine, and which, if pursued, must terminate in absolute Spinozism."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Letter to Dr. Fordyce, in answer to his Sermon on the delusive and persecuting spirit of Popery, 1779, 8vo. The State and Behaviour of English Catholics, from the Reformation till 1780, with a view of their present Wealth, Number, and Character, &c., 1780, 8vo. Address to the Protestant Dissenters, who have lately petitioned for a repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, Lon., 1786, 8vo. History of the Lives of Abelard and Heloisa, comprising a period of 84 years, from 1079 to 1163; with their genuine letters, from the Collection of Amboise, Lon., 1784, 4to.

"A valuable and accurate work, composed from authentic materials."—Lowndes.

Reflections, with an Exposition of Roman Catholic Principles in reference to God and the Country, Lon., 1787, 8vo. Account of the Present State of Roman Catholics in Great Britain, Lon., 1757 8vo. On the Depravity of the Nation, with a view to the promotion of Sunday-schools, Lon., 1788, 8vo. The Rights of Dissenters from the Established Church, in relation chiefly to Roman Catholics, Lon., 1789, 8vo. Communications to the Gentleman's Magazine, 1787, &c. These were controversial, and in opposition to the views of Bishop Milner. The bishop pays Mr. B.'s style a high compliment:

"Mr. J. Berington possesses an enlivening pen, which will not suffer any subject that it touches to languish, or grow insipid. Amongst all the periods that have been objected to in his numerous compositions, no one ever objected to a dull period." See Lon. Gent. Mag., 1828, Pt. 1.

History of the Reign of Henry II., and of Richard and John his sons, with the events of this period from 1154 to 1210, in which the character of Thomas à Becket is vindicated from the attacks of George, Lord Lyttleton, Birm., 1790, 4to.

"This work is distinguished by industry of investigation, vigour of conception, vivacity and energy of expression, and, on the fundamental questions of civil polity, liberality of sentiment. We know few writers more capable of exhibiting facts with lively colouring, or of giving animation to his narrative by a free use of the dramatic style. The structure of his periods is agreeably varied, and his diction is elegant."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Memoirs of George Panzani, giving an account of his agency in England in the years 1634–35 and '36; translated from the Italian original, and now first published, etc., Lon., 1793, 8vo. This publication gave offence to many members of Mr. B.'s Church, and the Rev. Charles Plowden, a R. Catholic clergyman, pub. Remarks on Berington's work in 1784, in which Mr. P. questioned the authenticity of Panzani's Memoirs. The Faith of Catholics confirmed by Scripture, and attested by the Fathers of the first five Centuries of the Church, Lon., 1813, 8vo. (In conjunction with Dr. Kirk.) Mr. Berington thus proved his loyalty to his Church, though bold enough to condemn what he esteemed the erroneous views of some of her members. An attempt to deceive the Italian populace by pretended miracles, under the French Invasion, was rebuked by our author in his Examination of Events termed Miraculous, as reported in Letters from Italy, Lon., 1796, 8vo. The work by which Mr. Berington is best known is his Literary History of the Middle Ages; comprehending an Account of the State of Learning from the Close of the Reign of Augustus to its Revival in the Fifteenth Century. With two Appendices, 1814, 4to. A new edit. of this work, with an index, was pub. by D. Bogue, Lon., 1846, 12mo.

"This book has merit. It is a pleasant succession of notices on the chief writers of the Continent, from the fall of the Roman empire downwards. It is written in a clear, popular manner, and it is everywhere pervaded by a candid spirit."—*London Athenæum.*

"We cannot characterize the work before us as very profound, either in research or in reflections."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

Berington, Simon. Dissertations on the Mosaical Account of the Creation, Deluge, Building of Babel, Confusion of Tongues, &c., Lon., 1750, 8vo.

"The production of a Roman Catholic writer, displaying considerable research, though held in little estimation."—Lowndes.

"In these dissertations, the author combats Infidels and Hutchinsonians, La Pluche and Woodward, and Sir Isaac Newton, and many authors. He discovers a good deal of reading, and a great respect for revelation; but advances many things that are absurd in philosophy and weak in religion."—*Orme's Bib. Bibl.*

Berjeu, John. Assize Sermon, 1775, 4to.

Berkeley, Edward. Mt. Vesuvius; Phil. Trans. 1707.

Berkeley, George, D.D., 1684–1753, Bishop of Cloyne, in Ireland, was one of the most eminent prelates and distinguished philosophers since the Reformation. He was a native of Kilcrin, in the county of Kilkenny, and descended from an English family zealously attached to the cause of Charles I. He was admitted of Trinity College, Dublin, at the age of 15, and became a Fellow in 1707. In this year appeared his first publication, Arithmetica absque Algebra aut Euclide demonstrata. This book was written before he was twenty.

"This little piece is so far curious, as it shews his early and strong passion for the mathematics, his admiration of those great names in philosophy, Locke and Newton, some of whose positions he afterwards ventured to call in question, and the commencement of his application to those more subtle metaphysical studies to which his genius was particularly adapted."

In 1709 he established his reputation as a philosopher by An Essay towards a New Theory of Vision, Dub., 8vo.

"The first attempt that ever was made to distinguish the immediate and natural objects of sight, from the conclusions we have been accustomed from infancy to draw from them; a distinction from which the nature of vision hath received great light, and by which many phænomena in optics, before looked upon as unaccountable, have been clearly and distinctly resolved."—*Dr. Reid's Inquiry into the Mind.*

It will be observed that this treatise was given to the world when the philosopher was but 25 years of age. In 1733 he pub. A Vindication of this Theory. Refer to Bailey's Review of Berkeley's Theory of Vision, Lon., 1842. In the next year, 1710, he pub. his celebrated work, The Principles of Human Knowledge, Dublin, 8vo, and in 1713, Three Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous, &c.

"The object of both pieces is to prove that the commonly received notion of the existence of matter is false; that sensible material objects, as they are called, are not external to the mind, but exist in it, and are nothing more than impressions made upon it by the *immediate* act of God, according to certain rules termed laws of nature, from which, in the ordinary course of his government, he never deviates; and that the steady adherence of the Supreme Spirit to these rules is what constitutes the reality of things to his creatures."

It will not be expected that we should enter here into an extended examination of this theory. An isolated example, set up as a target for ridicule which all can appreciate and enjoy, is an easy mode of refutation, but not very philosophical. Lord Byron says

> "When Bishop Berkeley proved there was no matter,
> He proved it was *no matter* what he said."

Boswell tells us that his "guide, philosopher, and friend," referred to this theory on several occasions:

> "After we came out of church, we stood talking for some time together of Bishop Berkeley's ingenious sophistry to prove the non-existence of matter, and that every thing in the universe is simply ideal. I observed, that though we were satisfied his doctrine is not true, it is impossible to refute it. I never shall forget the alacrity with which Johnson answered, striking his fist with mighty force against a large stone, till he rebounded from it, 'I refute it *thus*.' This was a stout exemplification of the *first truths of Père Bouffier*, or the *original principles* of Reid and of Beattie; without admitting which we can no more argue in metaphysics, than we can argue in mathematics without axioms. To me it is not conceivable how Berkeley can be answered by pure reasoning; but I know that the nice and difficult task was to have been undertaken by one of the most luminous minds of the present age, [Edmund Burke,] had not politics 'turned him from calm philosophy aside.' What an admirable display of subtlety, united with brilliance, might his contending with Berkeley have afforded us."

Again:

> "Being in company with a gentleman who thought fit to maintain Dr. Berkeley's ingenious philosophy, that nothing exists but as perceived by some mind; when the gentleman was going away, Johnson said to him, 'Pray, sir, don't leave us; for we may perhaps forget to think of you, and then you will cease to exist.'"

On another occasion, the Doctor remarked:

> "Berkeley was a profound scholar, as well as a man of fine imagination."

Undoubtedly the latter, if his theory was nothing but a creature of his imagination.

Dr. Beattie remarks that

> "If Berkeley's argument be conclusive, it proves that to be false which every man must necessarily believe, every moment of his life, to be true, and that to be true which no man since the foundation of the world was ever capable of believing for a single moment."

This is putting the case strongly. Berkeley was as well aware of the existence of stones and tables as Dr. Johnson was. Although he considered his treatises to be contributions to the cause of revealed truth, some have construed them very differently.

> "These works form the best lessons of skepticism which are to be found among the ancient or modern philosophers, Bayle not excepted."—DAVID HUME.

Even if this were true, the evidence of Revelation does not stand or fall with the hypothesis of any philosopher. Dr. Beattie also objects to the skeptical tendency of Berkeley's theory. His argument in favour of non-existence has been reduced to this syllogism:

Whatever is immediately perceived by sense is an idea.
Sensible things are things immediately perceived by sense.
Therefore sensible things are ideas, and consequently exist only in the mind.

This syllogism has not, the reader will perceive, the impregnability of a mental Gibraltar. The philosopher was not afraid to submit his proposition to the scrutiny of the metaphysicians and *savants* of the day. Mr. Whiston tells us,

> "He published this metaphysic notion, that *matter* was not a *real thing*; nay, that the common opinion of its *reality* was groundless, if not ridiculous. He was pleased to send Dr. Clarke and myself, each of us, a book. After we had both perused it, I went to Dr. Clarke, and discoursed with him about it to this effect: that I, being not a metaphysician, was not able to answer Mr. Berkeley's subtile *premises*, though I did not at all believe his absurd *conclusion*. I therefore desired that he, who was deep in such subtilities, but did not appear to believe Mr. Berkeley's conclusions, would answer him: which task he declined."—*Memoirs of Dr. Clarke.*

Addison, many years after this, brought Berkeley and Clarke together, to give them an opportunity of arguing the matter out. The result may be anticipated. Berkeley "declared himself not well satisfied with the conduct of his antagonist on the occasion; who, though he could not answer, had not candour enough to own himself convinced;" and doubtless Clarke thought as hard of the non-materialist for not acknowledging himself completely beaten out of his absurd hypothesis. We are here reminded of a still more lively dispute which our philosopher had with the celebrated Father Malebranche. Berkeley travelled as tutor with the son of the Bishop of Clogher. Resident for some time in Paris, the good tutor, we may presume, was thoroughly disgusted with the frivolity and absence of speculative disposition exhibited by the thoughtless Parisians, who persisted in believing their eyes, and asserting the positive existence of the champagne and cogniac which they obstinately enjoyed, whilst Berkeley held himself ready to prove that there was no such thing as wine and brandy in the world. At last the good man, eager for a hearty round at metaphysical discussion, bethought himself of visiting the famous author of the Search after Truth, which Truth was exactly what Berkeley was prepared to give him. We are told that

> "He found this ingenious father in his cell, cooking in a small pipkin a medicine for a disorder with which he was then troubled, —inflammation of the lungs. The conversation naturally turned on our author's system, of which the other had received some knowledge from a translation just published. But the issue of this debate proved tragical to poor Malebranche. In the heat of disputation he raised his voice so high, and gave way so freely to the natural impetuosity of a man of parts and a Frenchman, that he brought on himself a violent increase of his disorder, which carried him off a few days after."

Mr. De Quincey, in his paper On Murder Considered as One of The Fine Arts, gives the following amusing version of this celebrated controversy:

> "Malebranche, it will give you pleasure to hear, was murdered. The man who murdered him is well known: it was Bishop Berkeley. The story is familiar, though hitherto not put in a proper light. Berkeley when a young man went to Paris, and called on Père Malebranche. He found him in his cell cooking. Cooks have ever been a *genus irritabile;* authors still more so: Malebranche was both: a dispute arose; the old father, warm already, became warmer; culinary and metaphysical irritation united to derange his liver: he took to his bed, and died. Such is the common version of the story: 'So the whole ear of Denmark is abused.' The fact is, that the matter was hushed up, out of consideration for Berkeley, who (as Pope remarked) had 'every virtue under heaven:' else it was well known that Berkeley, feeling himself nettled by the waspishness of the old Frenchman, squared at him; a *turn-up* was the consequence: Malebranche was floored in the first round; the conceit was wholly taken out of him; and he would perhaps have given in; but Berkeley's blood was now up, and he insisted on the old Frenchman's retracting his doctrine of Occasional Causes. The vanity of the man was too great for this, and he fell a sacrifice to the impetuosity of Irish youth, combined with his own absurd obstinacy."

In 1712 he pub. Three Sermons in favour of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance, on Rom. xiii. 2, 8vo, 3 editions. This doctrine did not recommend him to the new House of Hanover on the death of Queen Anne. In 1713 he visited London, where he became acquainted with Swift, Arbuthnot, Pope, Addison, and Steele. Steele had just commenced The Guardian, and secured Berkeley's contributions on the easy terms of one guinea and a dinner each. His papers are in defence of Christianity against Collins and some other thick-headed gentlemen of the day. In November, 1713, he accompanied the Earl of Peterborough's embassy to Sicily in the quality of chaplain and secretary. Whilst absent he became senior Fellow of his college, and in 1717 was created D.D. by diploma. He returned to England in 1714, and was attacked by a fever, for which Arbuthnot prescribed:

> "Poor philosopher Berkeley has now the *idea* of health, which was very hard to produce in him; for he had an *idea* of a strange fever on him so strong, that it was very hard to destroy it by producing a contrary one."—*Arbuthnot to Swift.*

Despairing of preferment under the new government, he accepted an offer to travel on the continent with Mr. Ashe, son of the Bishop of Clogher. They were absent for four years, and returned to London in 1721, in which year he pub. An Essay towards preventing the Ruin of the Nation, in reference to the wild speculations engendered by the South Sea Scheme. In 1718 Mrs. Vanhomrigh (Swift's Vanessa) left Berkeley, as one of her executors, the sum of £4000, and to the other, Judge Marshall, the same amount; no doubt to the great disgust of Dean Swift. In 1724 Berkeley was promoted to the Deanery of Derry, with £1100 per annum, and resigned his Fellowship. In 1725 he pub. A Proposal for Converting the savage Americans to Christianity. To effect this purpose he was anxious to establish a college in the Bermudas, and exerted himself with so much diligence, that for this object he procured a parliamentary grant of £10,000, and several large private subscriptions. The queen offered him an early Bishopric if he would remain in England, but Berkeley declared that he should prefer the headship of St. Paul's College at Bermudas to the primacy of all England. A charter was granted for the erection of a college, to consist of a president and nine fellows, who were under the obligation to maintain and educate Indian scholars, at the rate of £10 per annum for each. Three junior fellows of Trinity College agreed to accompany him, and to relinquish their hopes of preferment at home, for £40 per annum, and the opportunity of extensive missionary usefulness. Berkeley, now in the tide of apparent success, gave vent to his feelings in the following ode:

> "The muse, disgusted at an age and clime
> Barren of every glorious theme,
> In distant lands now waits a better time,
> Producing subjects worthy fame.

In happy climes, where from the genial sun
And virgin earth such scenes ensue,
The force of art by nature seems outdone,
And fancied beauties by the true,—

In happy climes, the seat of innocence,
Where nature guides, and virtue rules,
Where men shall not impose for truth and sense
The pedantry of courts and schools,—

There shall be sung another golden age,
The rise of empire and of arts,
The good and great inspiring epic rage,
The wisest heads and noblest hearts,

Not such as Europe breeds in her decay,
Such as she bred when fresh and young,
When heavenly flame did animate her clay,
By future poets shall be sung.

Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day:
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

In 1728 he married Anne, the eldest daughter of Mr. Forster, speaker of the Irish House of Commons, and immediately after the ceremony he embarked for the western continent.

Of the dean's arrival in Newport, Rhode Island, we have an account in the New England Journal, which publishes a letter from a person from Newport:

"Yesterday arrived here Dean Berkeley, of Londonderry, in a pretty large ship. He is a gentleman of middle stature, of an agreeable, pleasant, and erect aspect. He was ushered into the town with a great number of gentlemen, to whom he behaved himself after a very complaisant manner. 'Tis said he proposes to tarry, with his family, about three months."

In Peterson's History of Rhode Island we are told that the pilot brought to Newport a letter from Berkeley to the clergyman, Mr. Honyman, and a statement that a great dignitary of the Church of England, called a Dean, was on board the vessel, and that the letter was handed to Mr. Honyman, who was in the pulpit. He read it to the audience, and as it appeared that the dean might land at any moment, the congregation was dismissed forthwith, and all, clergyman, vestrymen, wardens, male and female, hurried down to the wharf to receive the great man with their benedictions and welcome. At Rhode Island Berkeley resided for nearly two years, preaching every Sunday at Newport when there, and diligently performing pastoral duty among the people. He waited in vain for a remittance of the promised funds to establish his college in what might be deemed a suitable location, but no money came. At last Bishop Gibson, at that time Bishop of London, (in whose diocese all the West Indies are included,) called upon Sir Robert Walpole, and begged to know whether the money would be forthcoming or not. "If you put this question to me as a minister," replied Sir Robert, "I must and can assure you, that the money shall most undoubtedly be paid as soon as suits with public convenience; but if you ask me as a friend whether Dean Berkeley should continue in America, expecting the payment of £10,000, I advise him by all means to return home to Europe, and to give up his present expectations." The advice of the miserable time-server, the Great Corrupter, was taken, and the good dean returned home. On the great day of account we would not bear Walpole's responsibility for worlds! To Yale College Berkeley presented 880 volumes; to Harvard Library valuable donations of Greek and Latin Classics, and his Whitehall estate of 100 acres to Yale and Harvard Colleges, for three scholarships in Latin and Greek. This endowment has become very valuable. The sojourner at the beautiful town of Newport will find inscribed on the organ in the venerable "Trinity Church" the inscription, "The gift of Bishop Berkeley."

In 1732 our author pub. A Sermon on John xviii. 3, and Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher, Lon., 8vo. This work, which is a defence of religion against the systems of the atheist, fatalist, and skeptic, in the form of a dialogue, on the model of Plato, was written in hours of leisure, whilst at Newport. Dr. Sherlock, afterwards Bishop of London, carried the work to Queen Caroline, whose admiration of the author was still further increased, and she procured for him the Bishopric of Cloyne, to which he was consecrated in May, 1734. The Earl of Chesterfield offered him the see of Clogher, which was double the value of that of Cloyne, and fines to the amount of £10,000 were then due; but the bishop declined the proffer, remarking to Mrs. Berkeley,

"I desire to add one more to the list of churchmen who are evidently dead to ambition and avarice."

He had not been long stationed at Cloyne before he pub The Analyst, or a Discourse addressed to an Infidel Mathematician, Lon., 1735, 8vo. This was addressed to Dr. Halley, with a view of

"Showing that Mysteries in Faith were unjustly objected to by mathematicians, who admitted much greater mysteries, and even falsehoods, in science, of which he endeavoured to prove that the doctrine of fluxions furnished an eminent example." See Cunningham's Biog. Dict.; Biog. Brit.

The principal answer to the Analyst was supposed to have been the production of Dr. Jurin; it was entitled Philalethes Cantabrigiensis; the bishop answered this by A Defence of Free-thinking in Mathematics, 1735; and Philalethes responded in the Minute Mathematician. In 1735, also, appeared Berkeley's Querist, intended to stimulate the Irish to develop the resources of their own country. His Discourse addressed to Magistrates, occasioned by the enormous license and irreligion of the times, appeared in 1736; Maxims Concerning Patriotism in 1750, and Measure of Civil Submission in 1784, (posthumous.) We class these tracts together, as they are of the same character. Having been benefited by the use of tar-water during an attack of nervous colic, his active philanthropy induced him to give to the world in 1774, Siris, a Chain of Philosophical Reflections and Inquiries respecting the virtues of Tar-Water in the Plague, 8vo; enlarged and improved, 1747, 8vo. In French, Amst., 1745, 12mo. Farther Thoughts on Tar-Water, 1752, 8vo. Many publications on both sides of the question followed the bishop's work. We shall refer to it again before we close this article. The good man's health was now very infirm, and he longed—as we all promise ourselves to do—to spend some time in retirement from the world before he should "go hence to be no more seen." With this object, he begged leave to resign his bishopric, or exchange it for a canonry at Oxford. The king however declared that Dr. Berkeley should "die a bishop in spite of himself," but he had full permission to reside wherever he might think proper. He accordingly removed to Oxford, letting the lands of his demesne at a rental of £200, which he directed to be applied to the relief of the poor during his absence. He was to return no more; he "had finished his course;" and only a few months after his arrival at Oxford, one Sunday evening, whilst engaged in devout discourse with his family on the lesson in the Burial Service, he was added to the many confirmations of the solemn declaration, "In the midst of life, we are in death;" and without a moment's warning was ushered into the awful presence of the "Judge of all the earth." In 1776 was pub. An Account of his Life, with Notes, containing Strictures upon his Works, 8vo. In 1784, his Whole Works, with an Account of his life, and several of his Letters to Thomas Prior, Esq., Dean Gervias, and Mr. Pope, &c., by T. Prior, Esq., 2 vols. 4to. There have been two recent edits. of his Works, one in 3 vols. 8vo, and another by Rev. G. N. Wright, in 2 vols. 8vo, pub. in 1843. Mr. W. gives a trans. of the Latin Essays, [Arithmetica, Miscellanea, Mathematica, and De Motu,] and notes on the Introduction to Human Knowledge.

The reader will find in Phil. Trans., 1746, a paper of the bishop's, On the Petrifaction of Lough Neagh in Ireland.

The character of this exemplary divine requires no eulogy at our hands; his contemporaries so well appreciated his virtues whilst living, that extracts from their commendation sound like transcripts from the monumental marble.

"So much understanding," says Bishop Atterbury, "so much innocence, and such humility, I did not think had been the portion of any but angels, till I saw this gentleman."

"I went to court to-day," writes Swift to Stella, "on purpose to present Mr. Berkeley, one of your Fellows of Dublin College, to Lord Berkeley of Stratton. That Mr. Berkeley is a very ingenious man, and a great philosopher; and I have mentioned him to all the ministers, and have given them some of his writings, and I will favour him as much as I can. This I think I am bound to, in honour and conscience, to use all my little credit towards helping forward men of worth in the world."—*April* 12, 1713.

A long and interesting letter of Swift's to Lord Carteret respecting Berkeley's Bermudas project, will be found in Spence's Anecdotes, p. 252.

Lord Bathurst told Dr. Warton,

"That all the members of the Scriblerus Club being met at his house at dinner, they agreed to rally Berkeley, who was also his guest, on his scheme at Bermudas. Berkeley, having listened to all the lively things they had to say, begged to be heard in his turn; and displayed his plan with such an astonishing and animated force of eloquence and enthusiasm, that they were struck dumb, and after some pause rose up all together with earnestness exclaiming, 'Let us all set out with him immediately.'"

"This plan, as well as the author of it, was pronounced to be whimsical by the downright and sarcastic Doctor Douglass, in his Historical and Political Summary; and he treats this excellent man with some degree of severity, and principally, I apprehend, because the bishop, in his Treatise on Tar-Water, had ventured without license to enter the precincts of the learned doctor's profession."—Chancellor Kent.

His influence with Pope, who ascribed "To Berkeley every virtue under heaven," was so great that the eulogist tells us, "In the Moral Poem, I had written an address to our Saviour, imitated from Lucretius's compliment to Epicurus: but omitted it, by the advice of Dean Berkeley."

> "Dean Berkeley used to apply Horace's description of the Fortunate Island [Epod. xvi. 41 to 63] to Bermudas, and his scheme of going thither; and was so fond of this Epode on that account, that he got Mr. Pope to translate it into English, and I have seen the translation."—*R. A. in Spence's Anecdotes.*

The influence of Berkeley's writings in defence of Revelation was most happy:

> "Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher, written with an intention to expose the weakness of infidelity and skepticism, is perhaps the most ingenious and excellent performance of the kind in the English tongue."—*Boswell on Study.*

This, like all hyperbolical praise, is in bad taste. It is folly to say that any one composition on any subject is the "most ingenious and excellent in the language;" one may as well specify, as some thoughtless people do, the handsomest woman, or the most polite man, or the most erudite scholar; such expressions of opinion are insulting to those present, and of but little value to the absent; for persons whose good opinions are to be coveted avoid such shocking absurdities.

It has been well said,

> "In whatever estimation the philosophical opinions of Bishop Berkeley may be held by the metaphysicians of the present day, it will be admitted by all who are conversant with his writings, that he was a profound scholar, eminently skilled in logic and physiology, and deeply read in the ancient systems of these sciences. He has a higher claim than this to the veneration of posterity. He was a singularly good man, in whom a warm benevolence to his fellow-creatures, and a zealous piety to God, were not merely the enthusiasms of his heart, but the presiding rule of his life."

Dr. Drake is equally enthusiastic in his admiration of the good bishop:

> "It may be said of Berkeley, without exaggeration, that in point of virtue and benevolence, no one of the sons of men has exceeded him. Whether we consider his public or his private life, we pause in admiration of efforts uncommonly exalted, disinterested, and pure. He was alike an object of enthusiastic love and admiration to extensive societies and to familiar friends. . . . His knowledge was of great compass, and extended to all the useful arts and occupations of life, of which it has been said, that there is scarcely one, liberal or mechanic, of which he knew not more than the ordinary practitioner."—*Essays*, vol. iii.; and see Blackwood's Memoirs of the Court of Augustus, vol. ii.

Even when engaged upon objects not directly in the line of his profession, the good bishop "each fond endearment tries" to raise the minds of his readers to the exalted hopes and consolations connected with a brighter sphere and a higher state of being. Dr. Warton's comment upon Siris is worth quoting in this connexion:

> "Many a vulgar critic has sneered at Berkeley's Siris, for beginning at Tar, and ending with the Trinity; incapable of observing the great art with which the transitions in that book are finely made, where each paragraph depends upon and arises out of the preceding, and gradually and imperceptibly leads on the reader from common objects to more remote,—from matter to spirit,—from earth to Heaven."

A valuable Review of Siris will be found in the Retrospective Review, vol. xi. 239. This periodical, now, alas! very scarce and expensive, should be purchased by the lover of Old English Literature, whenever the chance may present itself.

> "Tar-Water rose into general esteem as a medicine, soon after Berkeley's book made its appearance. Its virtues as a tonic will probably be admitted at present, [1825;] but it was at that time considered by many persons, and our author was the most zealous amongst them, not merely as a cure for almost every disorder incident to the human frame, but as a sure conservative of health, and a guard against infection and old age."—*Retrosp. Review.*

For a paper on Berkeley and Idealism, and a notice of Bailey's Review of Berkeley's Theory of Vision, see Blackwood's Magazine, vol. li. 812.

> "The doctrines of Berkeley, incomplete as they appear when viewed as the isolated tenets of an individual, and short as they no doubt fell, in his hands, of their proper and ultimate expression, acquire a fuller and profounder significance when studied in connection with the speculations which have since followed in their train."

The value of the commendation subjoined is too well known to require any thing but the names of the critics:

> "Possessing a mind which, however inferior to that of Locke in depth of reflection and in soundness of judgment, was fully its equal in logical acuteness and invention, and in learning, fancy, and taste far its superior. Berkeley was singularly fitted to promote that reunion of Philosophy and of the Fine Arts which is so essential to the prosperity of both. . . . With these intellectual and moral endowments, admired and blazoned as they were by the most distinguished wits of his age, it is not surprising that Berkeley should have given a popularity and fashion to metaphysical pursuits which they had never before acquired in England."—Dugald Stewart: *1st Prelim. Diss. to Encyc. Brit.*

> "Ancient learning, exact science, polished society, modern literature, and the fine arts, contributed to adorn and enrich the mind of this accomplished man. All his contemporaries agreed with the satirist in ascribing
>
> 'To Berkeley every virtue under heaven.'
>
> Adverse factions and hostile wits concurred only in loving, admiring, and contributing to advance him. The severe sense of Swift endured his visions; the modest Addison endeavoured to reconcile Clarke to his ambitious speculations. His character converted the satire of Pope into fervid praise. Even the discerning, fastidious, and turbulent Atterbury said, after an interview with him, 'So much understanding, so much knowledge, so much innocence, and such humility, I did not think had been the portion of any but angels, till I saw this gentleman.' . . . Of the exquisite grace and beauty of his diction, no man accustomed to English composition can need to be informed. His works are, beyond dispute, the finest models of philosophical style since Cicero. Perhaps they surpass those of the orator, in the wonderful art by which the fullest light is thrown on the most minute and evanescent parts of the most subtile of human conceptions. Perhaps he also surpassed Cicero in the charm of simplicity."—Sir James Mackintosh: *2d Prelim. Dissert. Encyc. Brit.*

In the life and in the death of Berkeley and Swift there was just that contrast which aims so widely at variance would lead us to expect. The one amidst labours and self-sacrifice passed his days in tranquillity, and,—his last years solaced by

> "That which should accompany old age,
> As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends"—

whilst engaged in enforcing those truths which his own life had exemplified, exchanged confiding hope for joyful fruition in "the vision of the Almighty." The other, tempest-driven by the storms of passion, the victim of blighted projects and disappointed schemes, at war with his race and with himself, only exchanged insane ravings for idiotic imbecility, and sank into an unhonoured grave, a mournful beacon to all who "set their affections upon the earth," and content themselves with genius unsanctified by heavenly wisdom. Young man! to whom God hath granted mental capacity and intellectual wealth, look first upon that picture, then on this, and say which shall be the object of thy ambition, Jonathan Swift, or George Berkeley?

Berkeley, George, 1733–1795, son of the preceding, was admitted of Christ Church, Oxford, at the age of nineteen. He entered into holy orders, and held several preferments—Prebendary of Canterbury, &c.,—at the time of his death. In 1785 he pub. two Sermons respecting the Stuarts and their adherents, 1785–89; and a Sermon on Good Friday, 1787.

> "As an author we readily allow that merit in Mr. Berkeley to which we cannot so freely subscribe when we consider him as a statesman or politician. This nation *never did*, and, we apprehend, *never can, prosper* under the influence of Tory principles of government."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

His widow pub. a volume of his Sermons in 1799. This lady, who was a frequent contributor to that invaluable periodical, the Gentleman's Magazine, also pub. in 1797 a volume of poems (with a preface of her own) written by her son, George Monck Berkeley. (See below.)

Berkeley, Hon. George Charles Grantley Fitzhardinge, son of the fifth Earl of Berkeley, born 1800, was M.P. for Gloucestershire West from 1832 to '52. Author of Berkeley Castle, a Novel, London, 1836, 3 vols. 8vo, which was so severely reviewed by Dr. Maginn, in Fraser's Magazine for August, 1836, that it led to a duel between author and critic, in which three shots were exchanged. Mr. Grantley Berkeley subsequently published another novel, Sandron Hall, 3 vols. p. 8vo, and a pamphlet upon Field-Sports and Poaching.

Berkeley, George Monck, son of the preceding, author of the volume of Poems mentioned above, made some other contributions to the cause of literature. In 1789 he pub. Literary Relics, containing original Letters from King Charles II., King James II., the Queen of Bohemia, Swift, Berkeley, Addison, Steele, Congreve, the Duke of Ormond, and Bishop Rundle; to which is prefixed an Inquiry into the Life of Dean Swift, 8vo.

> "The temper of mind with which Mr. Berkeley enters on his inquiry, and its unfavourable tendency to promote truth, will be seen by every one who attends to his treatment of Lord Orrery. His lordship is not only denied all kind of literary merit, but his name is coupled with the most reproachful epithets; we read of 'the yelps of Lord Orrery,' and 'the howl of Lord Orrery:' Lord Orrery is 'a common sewer and a monster,' who, though he had not even the courage of an ass to insult the dying lion, yet, monster-like, preyed upon the carcase."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Berkeley, George, Earl of, d. 1698, aged 71, descended in a direct line from Robert Fitzharding, of the royal house of Denmark, was noted for his exemplary piety and conciliating manners. From this latter characteristic Wycherley was induced to chronicle him as Lord

Plausible, in the Plain Dealer. His lordship was author of an excellent book entitled Historical Applications, and occasional Meditations upon several subjects, Lon., 1670, 12mo; 3d edit., 1680. His lordship also pub. A Speech to the Levant Company at their Annual Election, 1680. He gave to the Library of Sion College a valuable collection of books, formed by Sir Robert Coke.

> "The Historical Application serves to confirm the account of his lordship's amiable character which was given by Mr. Fenton; and though much enriched by selected passages from other writers, has many valuable sentiments intermingled by the noble moralist."—*Park's Walpole's R. & N. Authors.*

Berkeley, John. Collectanea Historica complexa ipsius Negotiationem Anni 1647 cum Olivario Cromwel, Ireton, et aliis Exercitus Præfectis pro Revocatione Caroli I. in Regni Administrationem, Lon., 1699, 8vo.

Berkeley, Joshua, D.D. The Difficulties attending a just Explanation of the Scriptures considered, as they have arisen from the gradual Progress of revealed Religion, through a length of time; a Sermon on 2 Tim. ii. 15, 1780, 4to. [Visitation.]

Berkeley, Mary, Countess Dowager of. An Address to the House of Peers of the United Kingdom, Lon., 1811, 8vo. On this claim a number of pamphlets have appeared. See Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual.

Berkeley, Rev. Thomas. Wilderness, or Prolusions in verse, 1811, 12mo.

Berkeley, Sir William, d. 1677, for nearly 40 years governor of Virginia, was the author of A Discourse and View of Virginia, pp. 12, 1663, fol.; The Lost Lady; A Tragi-Comedy, 1639; and (according to the Biog. Dramat.) a play called Cordelia, 1662, not printed, ascribed to Sir William Bartley. In Francis Moryson's edit. of the Laws of Virginia, Lon., 1662, fol., the Preface informs us that Sir William was the author of the best of them.

Berkenhead, Sir John. See BIRKENHEAD.

Berkenhout, Mrs. Helina. The History of Victoria Mortimer, Lon., 1805, 4 vols. 12mo.

Berkenhout, John, M.D., b. about 1730, d. 1791, a native of Leeds, rose to the rank of Captain in the Prussian service, then studied medicine, and added the claims of authorship and diplomacy to his other titles to distinction. In 1778 he visited Philadelphia, by order of the English government, to assist in the negotiations with the American Congress. He has been very foolishly compared to the "Admirable Crichton." His merits, however, are undoubtedly great. He pub. many professional, and other, works, of which we name a few: Clavis Anglica Linguæ Botanicæ Linnæi, 1762, 8vo. Pharmacopœia Medicæ, 1756, 8vo; 3d edit., 1762. Outlines of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland; containing an arrangement of all the animals, vegetables, and fossils, which have hitherto been discovered in these kingdoms, Lon., 1767–71, 3 vols. 8vo; reprinted together in 1773; and a 2d edit. in 1788, 2 vols. 8vo, under the title of A Synopsis of the Natural History of Great Britain, &c. Biographia Literaria; or a Biographical History of Literature, containing the Lives of English, Scotch, and Irish, Authors, from the dawn of Letters in these kingdoms to the present time, chronologically and classically arranged, vol. i., Lon., 1777, 4to; this is all that appeared. Vol. i. comprehends from the beginning of the 5th to the end of the 16th century. Vols. 2d and 3d were to have been devoted to the authors of the 17th century, and vol. iv. (conclusion) would have taken in the time from 1700 to about 1777.

> "The lives are very short, and the author frequently introduces sentiments hostile to religious establishments and doctrines, which could not be very acceptable to English readers. The dates and facts, however, are given with great accuracy; and in many of the lives he profited by the assistance of George Steevens, Esq., the celebrated commentator on Shakspeare."

A new edit. of Campbell's Lives of the Admirals, Lon., 1779, 4to. Symptomatology, Lon., 1784, 8vo. The First Lines of the Theory and Practice of Philosophical Chemistry, Lon., 1778, 8vo, dedicated to Mr. Eden, afterwards Lord Auckland, whom the doctor accompanied to America. Letters on Education, to his son at Oxford, 1791, 2 vols. 12mo. The doctor printed Proposals for a History of Middlesex, including London, 4 vols. fol. The design was abandoned, and the Proposals not circulated. The doctor also pub. treatises on Gout, 1772. Lucubrations on Ways and Means, 1780, and a trans. of Dr. Pomme's Treatise on Hypochondria, &c., in 1777.

> "When we reflect on the variety of books that bear his name, we cannot but be surprised at the extent and variety of the knowledge they contain. . . . An individual so universally informed as Dr. Berkenhout, is an extraordinary appearance in the republic of letters."—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

To sum up the doctor's various characters, he was, 1. A Soldier. 2. A Doctor of Medicine. 3. An Author. 4. A Classical Scholar. 5. A Mathematician. 6. A Botanist. 7. A Chemist. 8. A Political Economist. 9. A Diplomatist. 10. A Poet. 11. A Painter. 12. A Musician. What a hydra-headed member of society was Dr. Berkenhout!

Berket, Henry. Poemata, 1645, 4to. Privately printed.

Berlie, J. James. The Treasury of Drugs unlocked, or a description of all sorts of Drugs, Lon., 1690.

Bernard, Andrew, an Austin Friar, born at Toulouse, was *Poeta Laureatus* to Henry VII. and Henry VIII., historiographer, and also preceptor in Grammar, to Prince Arthur. He wrote some Latin pieces, which are in MS. in the Cottonian Library; among these are an Address to Henry VIII., a Chronicle of the Life and Achievements of Henry VII. to the taking of Perkin Warbeck, and other historical commentaries on the reign of that king.

> "I am of opinion that it was not customary for the royal laureate to write in English, till the reformation of religion had begun to diminish the veneration for the Latin language; or rather, till the love of novelty, and a better sense of things, had banished the narrow pedantries of monastic erudition, and taught us to cultivate our native tongue."—*Warton's History of English Poetry*, vol. ii.

Bernard, Charles. Med. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1696.

Bernard, Chris. Letter to the Netherlands, Oxon., 1655, fol.

Bernard, Chris. Present State of Surgery, Lon., 1703, 4to.

Bernard, Edward, D.D., 1638–1696, an eminent critic, astronomer, and linguist, was a native of Northamptonshire. In 1655 he was elected scholar of St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was subsequently a Fellow. He visited Holland three times in the course of his learned investigations. In the praiseworthy effort made at Oxford in 1670 to collect and publish the works of the ancient mathematicians, Bernard took an active part. He compiled a valuable synopsis of the authors selected for publication, which compilation will be found in Dr. Thomas Smith's Life of Bernard. It is to be regretted that the plan was not carried out with the same zeal which first suggested it. He drew up a very complete Index to the Catalogus Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ, Oxon., 1697, fol. In this Index he specifies many valuable Greek MSS. in several foreign libraries, as well as those at home. In 1673 he succeeded Christopher Wren, to whom he had been deputy since 1669, as Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. His contributions to the works of his learned contemporaries were numerous. For a list, see Watt's Bib. Brit. Dr. Smith mentions one admirable trait in his character, which we desire in our present literary undertaking to profit by:

> "He was a candid judge of other men's performances; not too censorious even on trifling books, if they contained nothing contrary to good manners, virtue, or religion; and to those which displayed wit, learning, or good sense, none gave more ready and ample praise."—*Life of Bernard.*

We would fain make *our* Index Expurgatorius as small as possible, yet at our own hazard must we remember the motto of our illustrious predecessors of the Edinburgh Review—the only line of Publius Syrius according to Sydney Smith, with which the critics were acquainted:

"JNDEX DAMNATUR CUM NOCENS ABSOLVITUR."

Many books from Dr. Bernard's Library were purchased for the Bodleian Library by the agency of Humphrey Wanley.

> "The addition made to the Bodleian from Dr. Bernard's study was of the greatest importance, and contained many of the most valuable books, both printed and MSS., now in the library." See Wanley's interesting memoranda in Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., vol. iv. 707.
>
> "He was a person admirably well read in all kinds of ancient learning, in Astronomy and Mathematics, a curious Critic, an excellent Grecian, Latinist, Chronologer, and Orientalian."—WOOD.

Bernard, Sir Francis, Bart., d. 1779, Governor, first, of New Jersey, and afterwards of Massachusetts, pub. Letters to the Earl of Hillsborough, and Letters to the Ministry, Lon., 1769, 8vo. Select Letters on the Trade and Government of America, &c., 1774, 8vo. Some of his Greek and Latin Poems were pub. in the Pietas and Gratulatio, Camb., 1761.

Bernard, H. H. Guide to the Hebrew Biblical Student, Lon., 8vo. The Main Principles of the Creed, and Ethics of the Jews, &c., Camb., 1832, 8vo.

> "Besides communicating to the English reader the sentiments, traditions, and sayings of the ancient rabbins quoted by Maimonides, the volume will materially contribute to supply the Biblical student with the means, at present scarcely within his reach, of acquiring an accurate knowledge of rabbinical Hebrew."—*Horne's Introduction.*

See Brit. Crit., April 1833; and Christian Remembrancer, vol. xiv., 1832.

Bernard, John. Oratio de vera Anima Tranquilitate, Londini, 1568, 4to. Trans. by Anth. Marten, Lon., 1570, 8vo.

Bernard, John. The Independant's Catechism, Lon., 1645, 8vo.

Bernard, John. Retrospections of the Stage, 1830.

Bernard, John Peter, assisted Birch, Lockman, Sale, and others in the compilation of the General Dictionary, Historical and Critical, [including Bayle's,] 1734–41, 10 vols. fol.

Bernard, Nathaniel. Sermon, Oxon., 1643, 4to.

Bernard, Nicholas, D.D., d. 1661, was educated at the University of Cambridge. By the interest of Archbishop Usher he was promoted to the Deanery of Ardagh. A Sermon preached at the Burial of John Atherton, last Bishop of Waterford, Lon., 1641, 4to. The publication of this sermon gave much offence. The Whole Proceedings of the Siege of Drogheda, Lon., 1642, 4to; Dubl., 1736. A Dialogue between Paul and Agrippa, Lon., 1642, 4to. The Life and Death of Archbishop Usher, in a sermon preached at his Funeral, Lon., 1656, 12mo; afterwards enlarged. The Judgment of Archbp. Usher on the Extent of Christ's Death and Satisfaction, on the Sabbath, and Observance of the Lord's Day, Lon., 1657, 8vo. This treatise was noticed by Dr. Peter Heylyn in Respondent Petrus, &c., 1658, 4to. Devotions of the Ancient Church, in seven pious prayers, Lon., 1660, 8vo. Clavi Trabales, &c., Lon., 1661, 4to, and some other publications.

> "Archbishop Usher, having daily opportunities of taking notice of the parts, and the solidity of learning and judgment of Mr. Bernard, employed him in making collections for some works he was then meditating, and more particularly for the Antiquities of the British Churches, which did not appear in public till the year 1639."—*Biog. Brit.*

Bernard, Richard, b. 1566, or 1567, d. 1641, an eminent Puritan divine, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. Terence's Comedies trans. into English, 1598, 4to; often reprinted; the first trans. into English of the whole of Terence. Plain Evidence that the Church of England is Apostolical, and the separation schismatical, 1610, 4to. A Key for opening the Mysteries of the Revelation of St. John, Lon., 1617, 4to. The Fabulous Foundation of the Popedom, showing that St. Peter was never at Rome, Oxf., 1619, 4to. Faithful Shepherd, 1607, 4to. Looke beyond Luther, Lon., 1623, 4to. He pub. several other pieces against the Church of Rome. A Guide to Grand Jurymen with respect to Witches, Lon., 1627, 12mo. This part of the country, according to Granville, was much infected with Witches. The Isle of Man, or legal proceedings in Man-shire against Sin, Lon., 1627, 8vo. The work reached its 10th edit. in 1635! Some suppose it to have been the germ of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and Holy War. We shall refer to this subject under BUNYAN. The Bible Battels, or the Sacred Art Military, Lon., 1629, 12mo. Thesaurus Biblicus sive Promptuarium Sacrum, Londini, 4to, with portrait by Hollar, Lon., 1661, fol.; enlarged edit., 1664. Ruth's Recompense, &c., Lon., 1628, 4to, and other works.

Bernard, Samuel, Jr. The Essence, Spirituality, and Glorious Issue of the Religion of Christ; to all God's chosen exhibited in Remarks on the "Verily, Verily," as used by our Lord in many parts of Scripture, 1807, 12mo.

Bernard, Thos. Advantages of Learning, 1736, 8vo.

Bernard, Sir Thomas, 1750–1818, son of Sir Francis Bernard, (see *ante*,) was educated at Harvard College, New England. He practised for a few years as conveyancer, but retiring from business, devoted his life to the benefit of the public. The improvement of the physical and religious condition of the poor, and the literary and scientific advancement of the wealthier classes of society equally enlisted the zeal and called forth the energies of this truly amiable man. The chimney-sweeper of St. Giles felt the ameliorating influence of his benevolent interposition, and Sir Humphry Davy won undying laurels on the stage of the Royal Institution, which Sir Francis Bernard contributed to found. The Free Chapel in St. Giles, the British Institution, and the Hospital for Foundlings, bear witness to the noble philanthropy of a man who had practically learned the lesson that "none of us liveth to himself." In the establishment of the Royal Institution, he had the active co-operation of Count Rumford. See an interesting account of the first lectures at this Institution, in Dibdin's Reminiscences, vol. i.

Sir Thomas pub. a number of works on the objects which engrossed his care; among them, are Observations relating to the Liberty of the Press Lon., 1793, 8vo. Letter to the Lord Bishop of Durham on the Measures under consideration of Parliament for promoting Industry and the Relief of the Poor, 1807, 8vo. The New School; being an attempt to illustrate its Principles and Advantages, 3d edit., 1810, 8vo. The Barrington School; being an Illustration of the Principles, Practices, and Effects of the System of Instruction, in facilitating the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Poor, 1812, 8vo. An Account of the supply of Fish for the Manufacturing Poor, 1813, 8vo. On the Supply of Employment and Subsistence for the Labouring Classes in Fisheries, Manufactures, and Cultivation of Waste Land, &c., 1816. This good man also wrote Spurinna, or the Comforts of Old Age; with Notes and Biographical Illustrations, 1816, 8vo. The author had taken the most certain means of securing the Comforts of Old Age, by devoting his days of strength and activity to the good of his fellow-man, and the honour of his God. With the view of inducing others to seek true happiness in the unfailing source from which he had long drawn his own consolations, he pub. in 1806, An Historical View of Christianity, containing Select Passages from Scripture, with a Commentary by Edward Gibbon, Esq., and Notes by Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, M. de Voltaire, and others.

> "The intention of the editor of this singular publication is to prove the authenticity of Divine revelation from the testimony of its bitterest enemies. It is a very ingenious method of turning the weapons of unbelievers against themselves."—LOWNDES.

He was connected with Dr. Dibdin in the publication of the Director, 2 vols., 1807, 8vo, a weekly periodical, in which notices of the Lectures delivered at the Royal Institution, and the Pictures exhibited at the Bristol Gallery, occupy a prominent place. His friend and coadjutor bears testimony to the excellence of the subject of our memoir.

> "Sir Thomas Bernard did much and great good as a philanthropist. . . . He resolved to devote the approaching autumn of his life to objects of real practical utility, and he made BETTERING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR one of those most essential objects. Howard explored dungeons, Sir Thomas visited drawing-rooms, to lay them under contribution for the support of his avowed darling object. In short, benevolence may be said to have become *fashionable* under his influence. Great efforts, on all sides, were made, and societies and establishments out of number sprung up to 'bless our victuals with increase and to satisfy our poor with bread"—*Dibdin's Reminiscences.*

Bernard, William Bayle, b. 1808, at Boston: he prepared for the press his father's "Recollections of the Stage," and was the author of many popular plays, the best-known of which are: The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve; Irish Attorney; The Mummy; His Last Legs; Dumb Belle; The Boarding-School; Round of Wrong; Life's Trials, &c.

Bernardi, Major John, 1657–1736, an English officer, descended from an ancient family which had flourished at Lucca, Italy, from the year 1097, was a zealous adherent of James II. In 1696 he was imprisoned as accomplice in the plot for assassinating King William. There was no proof against him, yet six successive parliaments (under four sovereigns) passed acts to detain him and five others in prison. He died in Newgate, after a confinement of nearly forty years. He wrote an account of his Life, Lon., 1729, 8vo. See Biog. Brit.

Bernays, Leopold J. Goethe's Faust, part ii. A trans., partly in the Metres of the Original, and partly in Prose, of Part ii. of Goethe's Faust; with other Poems, demy 8vo.

> "Mr. Bernays, an idolater of the poet, has rendered his extraordinary production partly into prose and partly into the original metres; in both he has displayed a knowledge of his principal, and a command of the two languages."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*
>
> "Mr. Bernay's most exact and very excellent translation."—*Conservative Journal.*

Berners, John Bourchier, Lord, d. 1532, aged 63, a descendant of Edward III., Chancellor of the Exchequer under Henry VIII., and Deputy-General of Calais and its Marches, is best known as a translator of the grand old Chronicle of Froissart. Froissart, a canon of two churches, was a resident of England, as Secretary to the Queen of Edward III., from 1361 to 1366. In 1395 he paid another visit to England. His Chronicle—which is one of the most enchanting pictures or picture-galleries ever devised by the wit and drawn by the pen of man—depicts the campaign of Edward III. upon the Continent, and contemporaneous events in the principal countries of Europe. In the formation of his history Froissart employed 40 years. That amiable enthusiast, Dr. Dibdin, thus commends this author:

> "Let me press strongly on the 'Young Man's' attention, the importance, the instruction, and the never-failing source of amusement, of his history: which has alike endeared the author to the antiquary, the man of taste, and even to the lover of romantic lore. The pages of Froissart exhibit a perfectly natural and pleasing picture. Conversations, skirmishes, battles—the country, the

town—scenes within the tent, the palace, or the church—the quiet of pastoral occupations, or the tumult of a popular assembly—these, and every thing which he touches, are hit off in a manner the most simple and striking imaginable; and severe indeed must be that taste, and fastidious that feeling, which shall deny to the pages of this historian the merit of great interest, candour, and apparent fidelity. His episodes are occasionally delightful, and it is evident that he was fond of them. He has also a peculiar art in suspending the main narrative, (when the interest is becoming more and more intense,) by the relation of a number of little circumstances which only makes us return to it with a keener appetite. . . . It cannot be denied that Froissart has admirably described the campaigns of our Edward upon the Continent, when the British arms were covered with glory; when a spirit of chivalry, amounting to the romantic, stirred every breast, and nerved every arm. The splendours of Cressy and Poictiers are but slightly shaded, if at all, by the achievements of Agincourt and Waterloo." —*Library Companion.*

"'Did you ever read Froissart?'—'No,' was Morton's answer. 'I have half a mind,' said Claverhouse, 'to contrive you should have six months' imprisonment, in order to procure you that pleasure. His chapters inspire me with more enthusiasm than poetry itself.'"—*Old Mortality.*

As the name of Monstrelet is closely associated with Froissart, we may mention that the history of the former, the Chronicles of France and England, comprehends the period from 1400 to 1467, continued by others to 1516: (see notice of the translations of Froissart and Monstrelet, by Colonel Thomas Johnes, under his name.) Lord Berners's translation of Froissart's Chronicles, made by command of Henry VIII., has been highly commended.

"A soldier, a statesman, and a scholar, this nobleman was singularly well adapted for the task which he undertook. Indeed, considering the period of its completion, it was a sort of literary miracle."—Dibdin: *Library Companion.*

In correctness, as well as in other valuable qualities, Lord Berners's translation has been considered superior to that of Colonel Johnes.

"In imitating the style of his original, Lord Berners's translation becomes peculiarly valuable to an English reader. His version is faithful, but not servile; and he imitates the spirit and simplicity of the original, without allowing us to discover, from any deficiency in either of these particulars, that his own work is a translation."—*From the reprint of Pynson's* 1st *edit. of* 1523–25: E. V. Utterson.

Lord Berners's translation first appeared in 1523–25, printed by Pynson in two folio volumes. A perfect copy of this edition is very rarely to be found: sold at the Roxburghe sale, 7988, for £63. The latter portion of the second volume is sometimes "made up" from the reprint by Middleton, *sine anno.*

"He who has the reprint of 1812, 4to, two vols., [by E. V. Utterson,] may rest perfectly satisfied that he has the text of Lord Berners as correctly given as in the first edition by Pynson, with a great number of proper names, in places and persons corrected into the bargain. If, however, the 'Young Man' sigh, and sigh deeply, for the oak-bounden impression of Pynson, he must purchase it—but with caution and previous collation."—Dibdin.

We give a list of translations by Lord Berners. The reader will notice the variable orthography of the name and title of the knight; of those cited, no two are altogether alike. 1. The Chronicles of Englande, Fraunce, Spayne, Portyngale, Scotlande, Bretayne, Flaunders, and other Places adionynge, trăslated out of Frenche into our maternall Englysshe Tonge, by *Johan Bourchier Knight, Lorde Berners.* London, by Richard Pynson, 1523–25. Made, as we have stated above, by command of Henry VIII.

2. The Hystory of the moost noble and valyaunt knyght Arthur of lytell brytayne, translated out of frensshe in to englisshe by the noble *Johan bourgcher knyght lorde Barners*, newly emprynted. This was printed by Redborne.

"In the class of romances of chivalry we have several translations in the black letter; such are the Mort d'Arthur, Huon of Bordeaux, etc. The best translations, now very rare and high priced, are those of Lord Berners, the admirable translator of Froissart, in the reign of Henry 8; and not the least of his merits is now the genuine antique cast of his style."—*Curiosities of Literature.*

See copious notices of the translation of Arthur in the British Bibliographer, iv., 228, and in Dibdin's Ames, iv., 190. There was a new edition by E. V. Utterson, pub., Lon., 1814, 4to; with a series of plates from illuminated drawings.

3. The Famous Exploits of Huon de Bourdeaux, trans. by *Sir John Bourchier, Lord Berners,* Lon., 1601, 4to; 3d edit. Done at the desire of the Earl of Huntingdon. Tanner, p. 116.

4. The golden Boke of Marcus Aurelius, Emperour and Oratour, translated out of Frenche into Englishe by *John Bourchier, Knyghte, Lorde Barners.* London in the House of Tho. Berthelet, (1534,) 16mo. Thirteen editions between 1534 and 1587! Undertaken at the desire of his nephew, Sir Francis Bryan.

5. The Castle of Loue, translated out of Spaynyshe into Englyshe by *John Bowrchier Knyght Lord Berners.* Impr. by me Robert Wyer, 8vo. Dedicated to the lady of Sir Nicholas Carew, at whose desire he translated it from the Spanish.

He also composed a book entitled Of the Duties of the Inhabitants of Calais, and a Comedy called Ite in Vineam, which was usually acted in the great Church at Calais after vespers.

"Several letters by Lord Berners occur in the British Museum, Cotton., Calig. D. ix., Vesp. C. i. and F. xiii., Harl., 295. In Vespasian, C. i., 147, is an original dispatch from lord Berners and John Kite to king Henry the Eighth, giving an account of their interview with Charles, king of Castile and Arragon. This is very curious, and has been reprinted in Utterson's edition of Froissart, preface p. 12."—*Note in Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

"Lord Berners. . . . was instructed in several sorts of learning in this university in the latter end of K. Edw. 4; in whose reign and before, were the sons of divers of the English nobility educated in academical literature in Baliol Coll., wherein, as 'tis probable, this our author was instructed also. After he had left the university, he travelled into divers countries, and returned a master of several languages and a compleat gentleman. But that which made him first known to the world, was his valour shew'd in quelling the fury of the rebels in Cornwall and Devon, under the conduct of Michael Joseph, a blacksmith, about 1495, whereby he greatly gained the favour of K. Henry."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"Having there [at Calais] gotten a repose, who formerly had been a far traveller and great linguist, he translated many books out of French, Spanish, and Italian, besides some of his own making. [Bale de Scriptoribus Britannicis Cent. vii., num i., and Pits, in anno 1532.] I behold his as the second (accounting the lord Tiptoft the first) noble hand, which, since the decay of learning, took a pen therein, to be author of a book."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

"But I have shown that Lord Berners was but the fifth writer among the nobility, in order of time."—*Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors.*

In this work is a long extract from Lord Berners's epistle dedicatory of the Castle of Love, to Lady Carew. We give a short specimen, which is curious as exhibiting the orthography of the day:

"To the good and vertuous lady; the lady Carewe, gretynge.

"The affecciant desyre and obligation that I am bounde in towardes you, ryghte vertuous and good lady, as well for the goodness that it hath pleased you to shewe me, as for the nyreness of consanguinite, hath encoraged me to accomplyshe your desyre, in translating this present booke. And though my so doynge can not be correspondent any thing to recompense your goodnes, yet not being ignoraunt of your goodwil and desyre, the which in this cause I take for the hole effecte; thinking thereby to do you some smale rememoracion, and also bycause the matter is very pleasant for yonge ladies and gentlewomen: therefore I have enterpeysed to reduce the same from Spanishe into the Englyshe tonge, not adorned with so freshe eloquence that it should merite to be presented to your goodnes."

Berners, or **Barnes, Juliana,** b. about 1388, is believed to have been the daughter of Sir James Berners, a favourite of Richard the Second, and beheaded in 1388 as an evil counsellor to the king, and an enemy to the public. Juliana was celebrated for her extreme beauty and great learning. She was prioress of Sopewell Nunnery near St. Alban's, where she varied the devotions of the cloister with the sports of the field. Willing to impart to others a knowledge of the mysteries which afforded so much satisfaction to herself, she wrote treatises on Hawking, Hunting, Fishing, and Heraldry.

"From an abbess disposed to turn author, we might more reasonably have expected a manual of meditations for the closet, or select rules for making salves, or distilling strong waters. But the diversions of the world were not thought inconsistent with the character of a religious lady of this eminent rank, who resembled an abbot in respect of exercising an extensive manorial jurisdiction; and who hawked and hunted in common with other ladies of distinction. This work however is here mentioned because the second of these treatises is written in rhyme. It is spoken in her own person; in which, being otherwise a woman of authority, she assumes the title of Dame. I suspect the whole to be a translation from the French and Latin."—*Warton's History of English Poetry,* vol. ii.

"The treatise on fishing is not only the earliest, but by far the most curious essay upon angling which has ever appeared in the English, or perhaps any other, language. In the most important features, Walton has closely followed this production. In piety and virtue,—in the inculcation of morality,—in an ardent love for their art, and still more, in that placid and Christian spirit for which the amiable Walton was so conspicuous, the early writer was scarcely inferior to his or her more celebrated successor."—*Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual,* which see for particulars of early editions.

There are three treatises comprised in one volume with this title: The Bokys of Hawking and Hunting, and also of Cootarmuris, at St. Alban's, 1486, small folio. So rare is this volume, that Dr. Dibdin estimates a perfect copy (of which Earl Spencer and the Earl of Pembroke each had one) to be worth £420; a very imperfect copy produced £147 at the sale of the Library of the Duke of Roxburghe; resold at the sale of the White Knight's (Duke of Marlborough's) Library for £84. The third book, on Heraldic Blazonry, is supposed to be an addendum to the two preceding, and a portion of a work by Nicholas Upton, written about 1441. Indeed Mr. Haslewood considers that the only portions of the book which can safely be attributed to Dame Berners are: 1. A small portion of the Treatise on Hawking. 2. The Treatise upon Hunting. 3. A Short List of the Beasts of Chase and Another Short one of Beasts and Fowls. We have no space for a list of early editions, the last of which was printed in 1595 in 4to. Mr. Haslewood's edition (Lon., 1810, folio) is an exact reprint of that by Wynkyn de Worde, 1496. 150 copies were printed. In the Bibliographical Introduction (a few copies of which were struck off separately) will be found a full account of the first editions of this curious work. As few of our readers are likely to have an opportunity of seeing this rare book, we shall give them a specimen of the style of this Di Vernon of the elder time. Speaking of "fysshynge," she affectionately exhorts the prospective angler, and moralizes on this wise:

> "Ye shall not use this forsayd crafty disporte for no covetysenes, to the encreasynge and sparynge of your money oonly; but principally for your solace, and to cause the helthe of your body, and specyally of your soule: for whaune ye purpoos to goo on your dysportes in fysshynge, ye wooll not desyre gretly many persons with you, whyche lett you of your game. And thenne ye may serve God devoutly in saying affectuously your custumable prayer; and, thus doynge, ye shall eschewe and voyde many vices."

In order that the angler might betake him or herself quietly, and without attracting attention and company, to their "fysshynge dysporte," she gives instructions for a walking cane-rod, which should give no indication of the anticipated "dysporte," and the bewitching, though it must be confessed rather sly, Juliana triumphantly declares,

> "And thus shall ye make you a rodde so prevy, that ye may walk therwyth; and there shall noo man wyte where abowte ye goo." See an article on Angling in the London Quarterly Review, vol. lxvii.

The book on Armory commences with the following curious piece of sacred heraldry:

> "Of the offspring of the gentilman Jafeth. come Habraham, Moyses, Aron, and the profettys: and also the kyng of the right lyne of Mary, of whom that gentilman Jhesus was borne, very God and man: after his manhoode kynge of the land of Jude and of Jues, gentilman by his modre Mary, prince of cote armure, &c."

Berrey, G. J. Legal treatise, Lon., 1833, 12mo.

Berrian, William, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church, New York City. 1. Travels in France and Italy in 1817–18, N. York, 1820, 8vo. 2. Devotions for the Sick-Room, 12mo. 3. Enter thy Closet, 12mo. 4. Family and Private Prayers, 12mo. 5. On the Communion, 18mo. 6. Sailors' Manual, 18mo. 7. Hist. Sketch of Trinity Church, N. York, 1847, 8vo. 8. Recollections of Departed Friends, 1850, 12mo. Ed., with Memoir, Works of Bishop Hobart, 1833, 3 vols. 8vo.

Berridge, John, 1716–1793, entered at Clare Hall, 1794, vicar of Everton, 1755. The Christian World unmasked; pray come and peep, 1773, 8vo; 1824, 8vo; with Life, Letters, Farewell Sermons, and Zion's Songs.

Berriman, John, 1689–1768, educated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, became Rector of St. Alban's, London, 1744. The Case of Naboth considered, &c., 1721, 8vo. Eight Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lecture, 1741, 8vo. Entirely of the critical kind, noting above 100 Greek MS. of St. Paul's Epistles, many not before collated. A Critical Dissertation on 1 Tim. iii. 16, 1741, 8vo.

> "In this work are noticed several glaring and unpardonable errors in the impressions of the Bible during the 17th century. A copy is in the British Museum, with the author's MS. notes."—Lowndes.

See Orme's Bib. Bibl. He edited 2 vols. of his brother William's sermons, pub., 1750.

Berriman, William, D.D., 1688–1750, brother to the preceding, was entered, at 17, of Oriel College, Oxford. By close application he became well versed in the Greek, Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, and Syriac tongues. The Trinitarian Controversy elicited his first publications. A Seasonable Review of Mr. Whiston's Account of Primitive Doxologies, Lon., 1719, 8vo. A Second Review of the same, 1719, 8vo. These pieces recommended him to the notice of Dr. Robinson, Bishop of London, who in 1720 appointed him his domestic chaplain, and in 1722 collated him to the living of St. Andrew-Undershaft. In 1727 he became a Fellow of Eton College. An Historical Account of the Trinitarian Controversy, in 8 Sermons, delivered at Lady Moyer's Lecture, in 1723–24; pub. 1725, 8vo. In Dr. Conyers Middleton's Introductory Discourse to the Inquiry into the miraculous powers of the Christian Church, and in the Inquiry also, Dr. Berriman was noticed with much severity. In 1731 Berriman pub. by way of rejoinder, A Defence of some passages in the Historical Account. In 1733 he pub. Brief Remarks on Mr. Chandler's Introduction to the History of the Inquisition, which was followed by a Review of the Remarks. Both of these were answered by Chandler. The Gradual Revelation of the Gospel from the time of Man's Apostasy: 24 sermons preached at the Lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle, 1730, '31, '32, Lon., 1733, 2 vols. 8vo. He pub. a number of occasional sermons, &c. After his death 2 vols., 40 sermons, were pub. by his brother, and in 1763 1 vol., 19 sermons, appeared.

Berrington. See Berington.

Berrow, Capel. Sermons, 1746. A Pre-existent Lapse of Human Souls, demonstrated from Reason, shewn to be the opinion of the most eminent writers of antiquity sacred and profane. Proved to be the groundwork, likewise, of the Gospel Dispensation; and the medium through which many material objects, relative thereto, are set in a clear, rational, and consistent light, 1762, 8vo.

> "Altogether undeserving of the public attention: it is a crude and irregular production, neither to be commended for its matter nor its style. The allegations from Scripture are weak and uncritical; the arguments, drawn from the depravity of the mind, are declamatory and false, and several of the authorities are misrepresented, and at best nothing to the purpose."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Deism not consistent with the Religion of Nature and Reason, 1780, 4to.

Berry, Charles. Sermons on the Duty of National Thanksgiving, 1812.

Berry, Francis. See Whitcher.

Berry, Rev. Henry, was connected with the British Farmer's Mag. He wrote Improved Short Horns, and their pretensions stated, Lon., 1830, 8vo.

Berry, Mary, 1762–1852. Her father, sister Agnes, and herself were the literary executors of Sir Horace Walpole, and under their supervision his works were pub. in 5 vols. 4to. The writings of Miss Berry, entitled England and France, &c., were pub. by her in 2 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1844. She defended Walpole from the strictures of Lord Macaulay in Edin. Rev. In 1840 she ed. and pub. for the first time Sixty Letters from Walpole to Herself and Sister.

Berry, Richard. Sermon, Dubl., 1672, fol.

Berry, Robert. Works of Horace Walpole, 5 vols. 1798, r. 4to.

Berry, William, Clerk to the Register of the College of Arms. An Introduction to Heraldry, Lon., 1810, 8vo. History of the Island of Guernsey, from the remotest period of antiquity to the year 1814; with Particulars of the neighbouring Islands of Alderney, Serk, and Jersey, 1815, 4to. Genealogica Antiqua; or Mythological and Classical Tables, Lon., 1816, fol. Genealogia Sacra, or Scripture Tables, Lon., 1819, 4to.

> "Chiefly confined to the patriarchs and descendants of our first parents, with references. . . . The chronological dates are taken from Blair, Usher, and others. An alphabetical index is subjoined, which facilitates reference to this unassuming publication."—T. H. Horne.

Encyclopedia Heraldica, or Complete Dictionary of Heraldry; with the Supplement, 4 vols. 4to, 1828–40.

> "The best modern dictionary of heraldry: it embraces the greater part of Edmondson and others."

Pedigrees of Berks, Bucks, and Surrey Families, 1837, fol., £5 5*s*. Do. Essex Families, 1841, fol., £2 15*s*. Do. Hampshire Families, 1833, fol., £6 6*s*. Do. Hertfordshire Families, 1844 and '46, fol., £3 10*s*. Do. Kent Families, 1830, fol., £6 6*s*. Do. Sussex Families, 1830, fol., £6 6*s*.

Bert, Ed. Treatise of Hawkes and Hawking, Lon., 1619, 4to.

Bertezen, S. Food for Silk-worms, Lon., 1789, 8vo.

Bertie, Willoughby, Earl of Abingdon, 1740–1799. Thoughts on Mr. Burke's Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol, on American Affairs, Oxf., 1777, 8vo; 6th ed. enlarged, 1780. Letter to Lady Loughborough, (ascribed to him.) Many editions, 1789. Speech on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1793, 8vo.

> "One of the most steady and intrepid assertors of liberty in this age."—*Editor of Wilkes's Speeches.*

Berton, William, flourished about 1381, a divine, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, was a zealous opponent of Wickliffe. 1. Determinationes contra Viclevum. 2. Sententia a super justa ejus Condemnatione. 3. Contra ejus Articulos. Bale and Pits give very different opinions of his character.

Bertram, Charles, an English antiquary, Professor of the English language in the Royal Marine Academy of Copenhagen. Ethics, or Select Thoughts from several Authors, the words accented to render the English pronunciation easy to foreigners. Britannicarum Gentium Historiæ Antiquæ Scriptures tres,—Ricardus Corinensis—Gildas Badonicus—Nennius Banchorensis—recensuit Notisque et Indice auxit Car. Bertramus, Haun. 1757, 8vo. Stukeley, to whom Bertram communicated a copy of the MS., pub. an edit. of the first treatise in the above work in London. Its authenticity has been much doubted.

Berwick, Marshal, Duke of, 1670–1734, illegitimate son of James II. (when Duke of York) and Arabella Churchill. Memoirs, written by himself, with a continuation, pub. by the Duke of Fitz-James, trans. from the French, (Paris, 1778, 2 vols. 13mo,) Lon., 1779, 2 vols. 8vo.

Berwick, Edward. Theolog. and Biographical Works, Lon., 1809, '11, '13, '15, '17.

Berwick, John, D.D. Deceivers Deceived, Serm., 1661, 4to.

Bery, John. Sermon, Lon., 1617, 4to.

Besodun, or **Beston, John,** Prior of the monastery of Carmelite Friars at Lynn, in Norfolk, graduated at Cambridge and Paris. 1. Super Universalia Holcothi. 2. Compendium Theologiæ. 3. Determinationum Liber. 4. Sacrarum Concionum Liber. 5. Sermones in Evangelia. 6. Sermones in Epistolas. 7. Lecturæ Sacræ Scripturæ. 8. Rudimenta Logices. 9. De Virtutibus et Vitiis oppositis. 10. Epistolarum Libri Duo. 11. De Trinitate: and another set of Sermons.—*Bale; Pits; Tanner; Leland; Rose's Biog. Dict.*

"He was extremely well versed in natural philosophy, and a considerable divine."—LELAND.

"He was a very fluent and elegant preacher in his own language, and an acute disputant in the schools."—BALE.

"He used in his sermons to open and explain the fourfold sense of the Scriptures with the utmost perspicuity."—ALAN DE LYNN.

"He had a very happy genius and a solid judgment, and was eminent for his piety and knowledge both in divine and human learning; he was highly applauded for his subtility in disputing, and his eloquence in the pulpit."—PITS.

Besombe, Robert. Sermon, 1634, 8vo.

Besse, Joseph. Collection of the Sufferings of the People called Quakers, for the Testimony of a good Conscience, Lon., 1753, 2 vols. fol. The 1st vol. contains the persecutions in the English Counties, alphabetically arranged; the 2d includes N. America, &c., the West Indies, &c. Nearly half this work relates to America; there is an index of 100 pages of the names alone mentioned in the work, very valuable for genealogical inquirers, &c.

Best, George. A true Discovrse of the late Voyages of Discouerie, for the finding of a passage to Cathaya, by the North-weast, vnder the conduct of Martin Frobisher, Generall; deuided into three bookes, Lon., 1578, 4to. Jadis's Sale, No. 270, £8 10*s.*

Best, Henry. The Christian Religion defended against the Philosophers and Republicans of France, Lon., 1793, 8vo. Sermon on John xx. 23, 1793, 8vo.

"The preacher seems earnestly desirous of restoring to the priesthood the power of the keys."

Best, Matilda. An Original Poem, 1789, 4to.

Best, Hon. and Rev. Samuel. Theolog. Works, Lon., 1836–52.

Best, Mrs. T. On the Prophecy of Hosea, Lon., 1831, 12mo. Tracts on Old and New Testament, 6 vols.

Best, Thos. Treatise on Angling, &c., Lon., 1787, 12mo.

Best, Thomas. Vindication of the Dissenters, Lon., 1795, 8vo.

Best, W. M. Evidence and Practice, 1849, 8vo. A Treatise on Presumption of Law and Fact; with the Theory and Rules of Presumptive or Circumstantial Proof in Criminal Cases, Lon., 1844, 8vo.

"The author has executed a concise and well-digested treatise upon a branch of the law of evidence which hitherto had been treated in a loose and inartificial manner. He has availed himself of the learning of the Continental jurists upon Presumption, and his work throughout displays a thorough acquaintance with the whole learning applicable to the subject."

Exposition of the Practice relative to the right to Begin and right to Reply, in trials by Jury, and in appeals, at Quarter Sessions, Lon., 1837, 8vo.

"This treatise contains a very ingenious inquiry into the principles which should govern the determination of the question; and the deductions of the author are given in clear language, fully supported by the authorities advanced in favour of them. The more abstruse part of the work, treating of the doctrine of Presumption, is principally drawn from the treatises on evidence by Mr. Phillips and Mr. Starkie; but the author has made good use of the materials thus obtained."

Best, William. Sermons, 1734, '42, '46.

Beste, J. R. 1. The Wabash, 2 vols. p. 8vo, Lon., 1855. 2. Modern Society in Rome.

Betagh, William. Voyage round the World, begun in the year 1719, Lon., 1728, 8vo. This will be found also in vol. 1st of Harris's Collection of Voyages and Travels, and the 14th vol. of Pinkerton's Collection includes the Account of Peru.

Betham, John, D.D., d. 1701, a Roman Catholic divine, chaplain and preacher to James II. Annunciation; a Sermon on Luke i. 31, 1686, 4to. Catholick Sermons, 2 vols. 8vo.

Betham, Miss Matilda. Elegies, &c., Lon., 1798, 12mo. A Biographical Dictionary of the celebrated Women of every Age and Country, Lon., 1804, 8vo.

"By the aid of Le Dictionnaire des Femmes Célèbres, and the communications of several friends, Miss B. has furnished a volume which, we doubt not, will be received with candour, and a due degree of approbation."

Poems, 1808, 8vo. Lay of Marie; a Poem, 1816, 8vo.

Betham, Philip. Trans. the Earl of Purtilias's Precepts of War, Lon., 1544, 8vo.

Betham, Robert. National Vices the bane of Society; Fast Sermon on Rev. ii. 5, 1744, 4to.

Betham, Rev. William. Genealogical Tables of the Sovereigns of the World, from the earliest to the present period, Lon., 1795, fol.

"A useful work, but much less valuable than Anderson's elaborate compilation, containing 715 Genealogical Tables, with an Index, pp. 5."—LOWNDES.

The Baronetage of England, or the History of the English Baronets, and such Baronets of Scotland as are of English Families, with Genealogical Tables, and Engravings of their Armorial bearings. Ipswich and Lon., 5 vols., 1801–05, 4to.

"A very incorrect and imperfect work."

Betham, Sir William, 1779–1853, Ulster King-of-Arms, &c., son of the preceding. 1. Irish Antiquarian Researches, Dubl., 1826–27, 2 vols. 8vo, and Appendix.

"In his observations on the history of the Geraldines, Sir William notices some very odd blunders of preceding writers, who followed legends rather than evidence in their compilations of the histories of the ancient families of Ireland, by which they were made nearly altogether unintelligible. In looking over Lodge's Peerage and other Irish writers, and indeed Irish history generally, we have felt the justice of this remark: it is a sad jumble of contradictions."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

2. Dignities, Feudal and Parliamentary, 1830, vol. i., 8vo: all pub. 3. Origin and Hist. of the Constit. of England, 1830, 8vo. Commended by Prof. J. J. Park. 4. The Gael and the Cymbri, 1834, 8vo. 5. Etruria Celtica: Etruscan Lit. and Antiqs. Investigated, 1842, 2 vols. 8vo. For an account of the learned labours of this industrious antiquary, see Lon. Gent. Mag., Dec. 1853, 632.

Bethel, Slingsby. Political, &c. treatises, 1681–97.

Bethell, Christopher, D.D., Bishop of Bangor. Charges, 1816, &c. An Apology for the Ministers of the Church of England who hold the doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration, in a Letter to the Rev. George Stanley Faber, B.D., 1816. A General View of the Doctrine of Regeneration in Baptism, Lon., 1822, 2d edit., with a preface against objections, 1836, 4th edit. revised, with an Appendix, containing Remarks on Faber on Regeneration, 1845; 5th edit., 1850, 8vo.

Bethell, Samuel. Visitation Sermon, 1811, 8vo.

Bethum, John. 1. Short View. 2. Essays, 1770–1.

Bethune, Alexander, 1804–1843, a native of Fifeshire, Scotland, was the son of a farm-labourer. His brother John, 1812–1839, was a native of "The Mount," once the home of Sir David Lindsay. By the kindness of those liberal patrons of literature—who have done so much for the improvement of the public mind—William and Robert Chambers of Edinburgh, Alexander Bethune made his appearance as an author in 1835, by the publication of two stories illustrative of Scottish Rural Life: (see Chambers's Journal, 1835.) In 1838 appeared Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry; a small portion of this volume was written by John Bethune, (see *post.*) It produced about £20. Practical Economy Explained and Enforced, in a Series of Lectures, by the brothers Alexander and John, was pub. in 1809. In this year John died. The Scottish Peasant's Fireside, a Series of Tales and Sketches illustrating the Character of the Peasantry of Scotland, made its appearance in 1843. In 1841 some Poems left by John were pub. with a sketch of the author's life by his brother. Alexander followed his brother to the grave in 1843. William Crombie, author of Hours of Thought, &c., pub. in 1845 Memoirs of Alexander Bethune, embracing Selections from his Correspondence and Literary Remains.

"The quantity of verse and prose which he [John Bethune] produced, under the circumstances, was truly astonishing. If printed in full, they would occupy several volumes. As far as we can judge from the specimens in the books which are before us, the language was always correct, the lines smooth and flowing, and the rhymes good: but of course he had little range of thought or copiousness of diction, and further cultivation of mind would probably have induced him to abandon poetry for prose."—(From an interesting article, to which we are indebted for the above particulars, by Francis Bowen, in N. Amer. Rev., vol. xvii., 1848.)

"The perusal of this book [Tales and Sketches of the Scottish Peasantry, by Alexander Bethune] has affected us more than any thing we have read for many years past, and has revived in our bosom recollections of youth and rural manners, which, though they may be dormant for a time, amid the engrossing cares of the world, can never be obliterated, and can never die. . . . All is nature, all is real, because the author, instead of drawing out his imagination, has written nothing but what he himself has seen or known."—*Edinburgh Chronicle.*

Bethune, George W., D.D., b. 1805, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, is well known as an accomplished scholar and eloquent pulpit orator. Dr. Bethune is a native of the city of New York. He has been stationed successively at Rhinebeck, Utica, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn, in which latter city he now (1858) resides. Dr. Bethune has been offered and has declined the chaplaincy of the United States Military Academy at West Point, the Chancellorship of the New York University, and the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Dutch Church. He is author and editor of a number of volumes: A Word to the Afflicted; British Female Poets; Lays of Love and Faith; Fruit of the Spirit; History of a Penitent; Sermons; Orations and Occasional Discourses, etc. His edition of Walton's Complete Angler, with an exceedingly valuable bibliographical preface, &c., has been highly commended. This work was compiled in the chance moments of relief from graver studies. "I lost no time by it," the editor remarked to the present writer, "for it was the occupation of moments when others would have been looking out of the windows."

"The American portion of the work," [The Complete Angler,] remarks a critic, "so rich in rare scholarship, indicates both the research and the sentiment desirable in a true brother of the angle. There is always a dash of poetry in such men—displaying itself in a love of nature or a vein of sentiment. The latter predominates in Dr. Bethune."

Lays of Love and Faith; with other Poems.

"The songs in this volume are particularly melodious and tender, and there is a relish of mingled scholarship and fun in some of the epigrams, most rare in these days. The Poems are introduced to the reader in a sonnet which so happily characterizes their most characteristic qualities, that we quote it as more to the point than any further remarks of our own:

"As one arranges in a simple vase
A little store of unpretending flowers,
So gathered I some records of past hours,
And trust them, gentle reader, to thy grace;
Nor hope that in my pages thou wilt trace
The brilliant proof of high poetic powers;
But dear memorials of my happy days,
When heaven shed blessings on my heart like showers;
Clothing with beauty even the desert place;
Till I, with thankful gladness in my looks,
Turned me to God, sweet nature, loving friends,
Christ's little children, well-worn ancient books,
The charm of art, the rapture music sends;
And sang away the grief that on man's lot attends."
New York Literary World.

A large number of Dr. Bethune's Sermons and Addresses have been printed: among them are his annual discourses before The Foreign Evangelical Society, The American Sunday-School Union, The A. B. C. Foreign Missions, &c. He has delivered Phi Beta Kappa Orations at Dartmouth, Harvard, and Brown Universities, and Orations at Yale and other Colleges.

Bethune, John. Allan of Olway, 1815, 8vo.

Bethune, John. See Bethune, Alexander.

Betterton, Thomas, 1635–1710, a celebrated English actor, wrote several dramatic pieces, and altered a number for the stage. The Biog. Dramatica gives the following list:

"1. The Roman Virgin; or Unjust Judge, T., 4to. 1679. 2. The Revenge; or a Match in Newgate, C., 4to, 1680. 3. The Prophetess; or the History of Dioclesian, Altered, O., With a Masque, 4to, 1690. 4. King Henry the Fourth, with The Humours of Sir John Falstaff, T. C., 4to, 1700. 5. The Amorous Widow; or, The Wanton Wife, C., 4to, 1706. 6. Sequel of Henry the Fourth, 8vo, N. D., [1719.] 7. The Bondman; or, Love and Liberty, T. C., 8vo, 1719. 8. The Woman made a Justice, Com., N. P.

"Of these we have not much more to say, than that those which are properly his own are not devoid of merit, and those which he has only altered have received an advantage from his amendment."

Among other eloquent eulogies upon Mr. Betterton, we may refer to those of Colley Cibber, Anthony Aston, and Addison.

"Such an actor as Mr. Betterton ought to be recorded with the same respect as Roscius among the Romans. . . . I have hardly a notion that any performance of antiquity could surpass the action of Mr. Betterton in any of the occasions in which he has appeared on our stage."—Addison: *Tatler*, No. 167.

"Betterton was an actor, as Shakspeare was an author, both without competitors, formed for the mutual assistance and illustration of each other's genius."—Colley Cibber.

Bettesworth, Charles. Sermon, 1712, 8vo.

Bettesworth, John. Educational works, 1778–87.

Bettie, W. Historie of Titania and Thesevs, Lon., 1636, 4to.

"This has all the guise and manner in title, composition, and printing, to have appeared near half a century earlier."

See the account of this curious volume in the British Bibliographer, ii. 436–437.

Betton, T. R., M.D. Trans. Regnault's Chemistry, Phila., 1852, 2 vols. 8vo.

Betts, John, M.D., Physician-in-Ordinary to Charles II. De Ortu et Naturâ Sanguinis, Lon., 1669, 8vo. To which was afterwards added Medicinæ cum Philosophia Naturali consensus, Lon., 1692, 8vo.

"After the first edit. of this book came out, it was reflected upon by George Thompson, M.D., in his book entit. The True Way of Preserving the Blood in its Integrity. &c., [Lon., 1670, 8vo.] Dr. Betts also pub. Anatomia Thomæ Parri, &c.,—which book was drawn up by Dr. William Harvey."—Wood.

Betts, Joseph. Comets' Motions; Phil. Trans., 1744.

Betts, Robert. Body of Divinity, drawn into a Table, 1636, 4to.

Betts, S. R. Admiralty Prac. in the Cts. of the U.S. for the Southern District of New York, N.Y., 1838, 8vo.

Betty, Jos. The Divine Institution of the Ministry, and the Absolute Necessity of Church Govt., 1729, 8vo.

Beulanius, a British divine and historian of the 7th century, was the instructor of the celebrated Nennius, afterwards abbot of the monastery of Bangor. Beulanius is said to have written a work entitled De Genealogiis Gentium.

Beulanius, Samuel, son of the preceding, was born in Northumberland and educated in the Isle of Wight.

"He was a man of a very humane and mild disposition, a good historian, and well skilled in geometry. He gave an accurate description of the Isle of Wight from his own observations, as well as from the accounts of Ptolemy and Pliny."

He also wrote Annotations upon Nennius, a History of the actions of King Arthur in Scotland, and an Historical Itinerary. Leland is of opinion that he was a monk.

Bevan, Henry. Thirty Years' Residence in India, Lon., 1839, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Bevan, Joseph Gurney, a writer of considerable note, a member of the Society of Friends.

A Refutation of some of the most modern Misrepresentations of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, with a Life of James Nayler, &c., Lon., 1800, 8vo.

"Bevan is the ablest of the Quaker apologists. He writes with good sense, good temper, and good feeling, and has for the most part divested himself of that vague and unsatisfactory mysticism in which the Quaker advocates have embedded themselves."—Lowndes.

A Short Account of the Life and Writings of Robert Barclay, Lon., 1802, 12mo. Memoirs of the Life of Isaac Penington; to which is added, a Review of his writings, Lon., 1807, 8vo. The Life of the Apostle Paul, as related in the Scriptures, &c., with select Notes, critical, explanatory, and relating to Persons and Places, and a Map of the Countries in which the Apostle travelled, Lon., 1807, 8vo.

"The narrative of St. Paul's life is studiously related in the very words of Scripture, having only such additional matter as is necessary to introduce or connect the several parts. Attention, however, has been paid to the task of selecting, from different parts of the New Testament, such passages as belong to the regular chain of the history. The notes are principally selected from the best critics and commentators, and those which are geographical are the most conspicuous, and stamp a real value on the work; which, though designed for young persons of his own religious communion, (The Society of Friends.) may be studied with advantage by those of every other class of Christians, especially such as have not many commentators within their reach, 'without danger of finding any thing introduced which can give the smallest bias towards any principle that is not really and truly Christian.'"—*Horne's Introduction; British Critic*, O. S. vol. xxxiii.

"This work does credit to the talents and piety of the writer; and is interesting as affording some explanation of the theological sentiments of the Quakers."—*Orme's Bib. Bibl.*

A Reply to so much of the Sermon of H. P. Dodd as relates to the scruple of the Quakers against all Swearing, Lon., 1806, 8vo. Thoughts on Reason and Revelation, particularly the Revelation of the Scriptures, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Bevan, Richard. Imprisonment for Debt, Lon., 1781, 8vo.

Bevan, Sylvanus. Con. to Phil. Trans., &c., 1743.

Bevan, Thomas. Lord's Prayer Expounded, Lon., 1673, 8vo.

Bevans, John. A Defence of the Christian Doctrines of the Society of Friends against the charge of Socinianism, &c.; to which is prefixed a Letter to J. Evans, Lon., 1805, 8vo.

"An important Tract in defence of the Society of Friends."—Lowndes.

A Brief View of the Doctrines of the Christian Religion as professed by the Society of Friends, Lon., 1811, 12mo. A Vindication of the Authenticity of the Narratives contained in the first Two Chapters of the Gospel of St. Matthew and St. Luke, &c. By a Layman, Lon., 1822, 8vo.

"In this very elaborate work the authenticity of Matt. i. and ii. and Luke i. and ii. are most satisfactorily vindicated from the objections of the Editors of the Unitarian Version of the New Testa-

> ment; whose disingenuous alterations in successive editions of that work are exposed in the Appendix."—*Horne's Introduction.*

Bever, Thomas, LL.D., 1725–1781, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, April 5, 1758, delivered lectures on Civil Law. In 1766 he pub. the introduction to the course under the title of A Discourse on the Study of Jurisprudence and the Civil Law, Lon., 4to. The History of the Legal Polity of the Roman State; and of the Rise, Progress, and Extent of the Roman Laws, Lon., 1781, 4to.

> "In this work he has made deep researches into the constitution of the Roman State, and displays an extensive fund of learning, connected with the investigation of the Civil Law."

> "He was a better scholar than writer, and a better writer than pleader."—Dr. Coote.

> "Bever's Legal Polity is a copious, and, we fear, a somewhat tedious, work, which, however, is not destitute of merit. It was translated into the German language by Völkel, who has corrected many of his errors, for the author left many errors to correct. Bever writes like a scholar and a man of ability, but he laboured under the disadvantage of being, in a great measure, unacquainted with the best civilians of the continent, more especially those of recent date."—Dr. Irving.

> "He has, with great perspicuity, traced the progress of the civil law through a series of near two thousand years. He intended, in another volume, to have continued his history to a later period, which never was carried into execution."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Beveridge, John, a native of Scotland, was in 1758 appointed Professor of Languages in the College and Academy of Philadelphia. He pub. in 1715 a vol. of Latin poems, entitled Epistolæ familiares et alia quædam miscellaneæ.

> "In an address to John Penn he suggests that a conveyance to him of some few acres of good land would be a proper return for the poetic mention of the Penn family. The Latin hint was lost upon the Englishman. The unrewarded poet continued to ply the birch in the vain attempt to govern 70 or 80 ungovernable boys."

Beveridge, Thomas. A Practical Treatise on the Forms of Process; containing the new regulations before the Court of Sessions, inner House, outer House, and Bill Chamber, the Court of Teinds and the Jury Court, Edin., 2 vols. 8vo, 1826.

> "Mr. Beveridge's Treatise on the Forms of Judicial Proceedings in Scotland, is the best manual of practice to which the lawyer, practitioner, or student, can refer; and, indeed, it has superseded every other publication in regard to our judicial procedure."—1 *Edin. L. C.* cxxxiii.

Beveridge, William, D.D., 1636–'37–1708, was a native of Barrow, in Leicestershire, of which parish his grandfather and brother were successively vicars. In 1653 he was admitted a sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge. He applied himself with so much assiduity to the study of the oriental tongues, that at the age of 18, he composed (published when he was 20) a treatise on their great utility, entitled De Linguarum Orientalium, præsertim Hebraicæ, Chaldaicæ, Syriacæ, Arabicæ, et Samaritanæ, Præstantiâ et Usu, cum Grammaticâ Syriacâ, tribus Libris traditâ per G. Beveridgium, Lon., 1658, 8vo. This treatise was compiled for the use of those who desired to study Walton's Polyglot. A 2d edit. of the treatise, and also of the Syriac Grammar, was pub. in 1654. In 1660–61 he received holy orders, and shortly afterwards was collated by Bishop Sheldon to the vicarage of Ealing, in Middlesex. In this parish he remained for nearly 12 years. In 1669 he pub. his Institutionem Chronologicarum Libris duo una cum totidem Arithmetices Chronologicæ Libellis, 4to.

> "Professedly no more than a manual of the science of which it treats, but extremely useful to those who wish to understand its technical part, being clear of those obscurities by which Scaliger and Petau had embarrassed it."

In 1672 he pub. his principal work,—Synodicon, sive Pandectæ Canonum S. S. Apostolorum et Conciliorum ab Ecclesia Græca receptorum, &c. This collection of the Apostolic Canons, and of the Decrees of the Councils received by the Greek Church, together with the Canonical Epistles of the Fathers, was pub. at Oxford in 2 large folio volumes.

> "A book to be referred to on matters relative to the doctrines and discipline of the Church. Bp. Beveridge had a great attachment to antiquity, and thought the Apostolical Canons were composed near the end of the second century—a much later date is generally assigned to them."—Bickersteth.

> "Bishop Beveridge's notes contain much very learned exposition of the canon law, and much instructive matter on other subjects connected with the learning of the canons."—Van Espen.

In 1679 he pub. in Latin a vindication of the abovenamed work, in answer to some observations of M. de l'Arroque, pub. anonymously. In this year, also, he proceeded to the degree of D.D. In 1674 he was collated by Bishop Henchman, then Bishop of London, to the prebend of Chiswick, and in 1681, Bishop Compton, successor to Bishop Henchman, collated him to the Archdeaconry of Colchester. He thus presented a remarkable instance of the reception of preferment from three successive Bishops of London. In 1691 he declined the see of Bath and Wells, vacated by the deprivation of Dr. Thomas Ken, a non-juror. In 1704 he was consecrated Bishop of St. Asaph. Here, as in his former positions, he zealously laboured for the increase of piety in the church. Sermons were preached on Sunday evenings in some of the largest churches; the custom of weekly communion was revived; societies were established for the suppression of vice, and "the poor had the gospel preached to them." Two societies were established—For Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and Promoting Christian Knowledge,—to which the bishop left the principal part of his estate, and which are this day (1858) carrying out his pious intentions. Bishop Beveridge deservedly gained the title of "the great reviver and restorer of primitive piety." To aid his clergy in the duty to which he urged them of thoroughly grounding their people in the fundamentals of Christianity, he prepared and sent to them The Church Catechism Explained; for the Use of the Divines of St. Asaph, Lon., 1704, 4to; several times reprinted. After holding his see for about three and a half years, this good man died in his 71st year in his apartment in the cloister in Westminster Abbey. He was a widower without children. He left his library to St. Paul's, for the benefit of the clergy in London. Among his other bequests is one intended to revive the custom of daily public prayer. He bequeathed to the curacy of Mount-Sorrel, and vicarage of Barrow, Leicester, £20 per annum forever, on condition that prayers be read morning and evening every day according to the Liturgy of the Church of England, in the chapel and parish church aforesaid. A few occasional sermons, and the Exposition of the Catechism, are the only works pub. by the bishop in English. But from his MSS. his executor, Mr. Timothy Gregory, pub. a number of works: Thesaurus Theologicus, or a complete system of Divinity, Lon., 1710, 4 vols. 8vo.

> "This system is summed up in notes upon select places of the Old and New Testaments; wherein the sacred text is reduced under proper heads, explained and illustrated, with the opinions and authorities of the ancient fathers, councils, &c."

Other editions, in 2 vols., 1816, '20, '23, '28. 150 Sermons and Discourses on several subjects, Lon., 1709–14, 12 vols. 12mo; 1720, 2 vols. fol.

> "The Sermons of such as Bps. Reynolds and Beveridge, of Milner, Richardson, Simeon, &c., will furnish more especially those evangelical doctrines, which, clearly exhibiting salvation by Christ, are alone eminently blessed of God in giving spiritual life to the hearers."—Bickersteth.

There have been several "Selections" pub. from the bishop's sermons by Glasse, Dakins, &c. Private Thoughts upon Religion, digested into 12 Articles, with Practical Resolutions framed thereupon, Lon., 1709, 8vo. Numerous editions. Written when only 23 years of age.

> "Beveridge's Private Thoughts are most valuable, and fit to be read by a young minister."—Dr. Doddridge.

> "They have been of inestimable service to the Church, from the deep piety and devotion and evangelical sentiments of the excellent bishop."—Bickersteth.

> "His work is in a strain of popular yet close reasoning, proceeding from deep conviction of the radical truths of Christianity, and a devotional spirit."—Williams.

The Private Thoughts have been edited, with introductory Essays, by Dr. Chalmers, 1828, Rev. H. Stebbing, &c. The latter adds the bishop's treatise on the Necessity and Advantage of Frequent Communion, first pub. 1708, 8vo. A Defence of Sternhold's, Hopkins's, &c., version of the Book of Psalms, 1710, 12mo. Exposition of the 39 Articles. The English works of Bishop Beveridge were for the first time collected and published in 9 vols. 8vo in 1824 by the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne. The greater part of the impression was destroyed by fire. Since the publication of this edit. the MS. of the Exposition of the last nine of the thirty-nine Articles was discovered, and edited by Dr. Routh. Another edit. was pub. in 12 vols. 8vo, Oxf., 1844–48; viz., vol. i.–vi., 1844–45 Sermons. Vol. vii., 1845, On the Thirty-nine Articles. Vol. viii., 1846, On the Church Catechism; Private Thoughts; On Public Prayer; On Frequent Communion; Defence of Sternhold and Hopkins's Psalms. Vol. ix., x., 1847, Thesaurus Theologicus. Vol. xi., xii., Codex canonum Ecclesiæ Primitivæ Vindicatus ac illustratus; Indices and Appendix. A more excellent person than Bishop Beveridge does not adorn the *Fasti* of the English Church.

> "Beveridge's Practical Works are much like Henry's, but not equal to his."—Dr. Doddridge.

> "Beveridge was a very evangelical practical bishop, the chief of whose works had the great disadvantage of posthumous publication."—Bickersteth.

> "Those who are censorious enough to reflect with severity upon the pious strains which are to be found in Bishop Beveridge, may

> possibly be good judges of an ode or essay, but do not seem to criticise justly upon sermons, or express a just value for spiritual things."—DR. LUPTON.

> "Our learned and venerable bishop delivered himself with those ornaments alone, which his subject suggested to him, and wrote in that plainness and solemnity of style, that gravity and simplicity, which gave authority to the sacred truths he taught, and unanswerable evidence to the doctrines he defended. There is something so great, primitive, and apostolical, in his writings, that it creates an awe and veneration in our mind; the importance of his subjects is above the decoration of words; and what is great and majestic in itself looketh most like itself, the less it is adorned."—DR. HENRY FELTON.

The author of one of the "Guardians" makes an extract from one of the bishop's sermons, and remarks that

> "It mav for acuteness of judgment, ornament of speech, and true sublimity, compare with any of the choicest writings of the ancients who lived nearest to the Apostles' times."

Beverley, Charlotte. Poems, Lon., 1792, 8vo.

Beverley, John. Unus Reformationum sive Examen Hoornbecki, &c., Lon., 1659, 8vo.

Beverley, John of. See JOHN OF BEVERLEY.

Beverley, Peter. The History of Ariodanto and Jeneura, [daughter to the King of Scots; in English verse,] Lon., by Thos. East, 12mo, *sine anno;* again, in 1600, with an altered title; and see Warton's History of English Poetry. Sold at the Gordonstoun sale for £31 10*s.*

Beverley, R. M. A Letter to the Abp. of York, on the present corrupt State of the Church of England, 8vo; 12th edit., 1831.

> "This popular tract, written in a bold, coarse, Cobbett-like style of attack, deals forth the most sweeping and bitter censures on the whole body of the national clergy. Several answers appeared."—LOWNDES.

The Posthumous Letters of the Rev. Rabshakeh Gathercoal, late Vicar of Tuddington, now first published, with Explanatory Notes, and dedicated to the Lord Bishop of London, Lon., 1835, 12mo. This *jeu d'esprit* is generally attributed to Mr. Beverley.

Beverley, Thomas, a Nonconformist minister of a congregation at Cutler's Hall, London, pub. a number of works upon the Prophecies and other subjects, 1670–1701. We quote the titles of a few: The Prophetical History of the Reformation to be performed in the year 1697, Lon., 1689, 4to. The late Revolution to be applied to the Spirit now moving in fulfilling of all Prophecy, Lon. 1689, 4to. The Command of God to his People to come out of Babylon, shewn to be a Command to come out of Papal Rome, Lon., 1689, 4to. The Kingdom of Jesus Christ entering its Succession at 1697 according to a Callender of Time, 1689, 4to.

> "He fixed dates with great confidence, and lived to find his calculations erroneous. He held the doctrine of the pre-millennial reign of Christ on earth."—*Cyc. Bibl.*

See a list of his publications in Watt's Bib. Brit.

Beverley, Thomas, Rect. of Lilley, in Hertfordshire. Discourses on the Principles of Protestant Truth and Peace, Lon., 1683, 4to.

Beverly, John. Political Tracts, 1784–93, 1806–11.

Beverly, Robert, d. 1716, a native of Virginia, was clerk of the council about 1697, when Andros was governor. History of the Present State of Virginia, Lon., 1705, 8vo; in 4 parts, embracing the first settlement of Virginia, and the government thereof to time when written. An edit. was pub. with Gribelin's 14 cuts in 1722, and a French trans., with plates, 1707. Meusel erroneously explains "R. B." in the frontispiece to signify R. Bird instead of Beverly.

> "This work in the historical narration is as concise and unsatisfactory as the history of Stith is prolix and tedious."—*Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.*

> "This work contains many pertinent remarks."—LOWNDES.

> "A work of considerable merit, particularly relative to the numerous Indian Tribes, then resident in the State, but now extirpated or greatly diminished."—PINKERTON.

Beverton, Simon. Sermon, 1717, 8vo.

Bevill, Robert, of the Inner Temple. A Treatise on the Law of Homicide, etc., 1799, 8vo.

> "Surely such a publication must be considered as unnecessary, when the Profession possesses the able and comprehensive treatises of Chief Justice Hale and Sergeant Hawkins on the Pleas of the Crown. The useless multiplication of law-books is an evil of which we have frequent cause to complain; and we shall persevere in expressing our disapprobation, till the nuisance be in some measure removed."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1799.

What would the indignant reviewer say if he were living now? And how ill could we afford to lose the legal lore of the last half century!

Bevin, Elway, an eminent English musician, flourished in the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I., pub. a Briefe and Short Instruction of the Art of Musicke to teach how to make Discant of all Proportions that are in use, &c., 1631, 4to.

> "Before Bevin's time the precepts for the composition of canons were known to few. Tallis, Bird, Waterhouse, and Farmer were eminently skilled in this most abstruse part of musical practice. Every canon, as given to the public, was a kind of enigma. Compositions of this kind were sometimes exhibited in the form of a cross, sometimes in that of a circle; there is now extant one resembling a horizontal sun-dial, and the resolution (as it was called) of a canon, which was the resolving it into its elements and reducing it into score, was deemed a work of almost as great difficulty as the original composition."—*Hawkins's Hist. of Music.*

Bevis, John, 1695–1771, an eminent astronomer, was a native of Wiltshire. He pub. in 1767 an Inquiry concerning the Mineral Waters at Bagnigge Wells, and contributed a number of articles to the Phil. Trans., 1737–69

Bewick, Benj. Earthquake at Cadiz, Phil. Trans. 1755.

Bewick, John. Theolog. works, Lon., 1642, '44, '60

Bewick, Thomas, 1753–1828. This eminent engraver may claim a place amongst authors from his having written some of the descriptions in his History of British Birds, &c., and from his MS. Memoirs of himself and family, which are said to be written "with great naïveté, and full of anecdote."

> "I have seen how his volumes are loved, and treasured, and reverted to, time after time, in many a country-house; the more familiar, the more prized; the oftener seen, the oftener desired."—*W. Howitt's Rural Life in Eng.*

> "Open the work where ye will, only look at the bird, his attitude, his eye—is he not alive? I actually and ardently aver, that I have gazed till I have readily imagined motion, ay, colour! . . . Each bird, too, has his character most physiognomically marked. . . . The moral habits of each are as distinctly marked as had he painted portraits of individuals for Lavater."—*From a very interesting account of Bewick and his methods of working by J. F. M. Dovaston, in Loudon's Mag. of Nat. Hist.*, vols. ii. and iii.

See a descriptive Catalogue of the Works of Messrs. Bewick appended to the Select Fables; Newcastle, 1820, 8vo; also refer to Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual.

Bewicke, Robert. Tables of Exchanges, 2 vols. 4to, Lon., 1802.

Bewley, Richard, M.D. A Treatise on Air, Lon., 1791, 8vo.

> "This Doctor Bewley has so warmly espoused the theory, and has so perfectly hit off the peculiar (we had almost said the *inimitable*) style and manners of our old acquaintance, Doctor Harrington, that we suspect he is no other than Dr. H. himself; who, possibly, thinks, under the fictitious sanction of a respectable name, to obtain greater attention than he could, perhaps, have attracted under his own."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Bibaud, François Marie Uncas Maximilian, LL.D., born in Montreal, Canada, 1824, Law Professor in the Jesuits' College, Montreal. Distinguished Canadian writer. Among his numerous works are the following: Six Indian Biographies in the Encyclopédie Canadienne, 1843. Sixty-four articles in the Mélange Religieuse of Montreal, 1845. Biographie des Sagamos Illustres de l'Amérique Septentrionale, Précédée d'un Index de l'Histoire fabuleuse de ce Continent, Montreal, Lowell & Gibson, 1848, 8vo. Catéchisme de l'Histoire du Canada, à l'usage des écoles, Montreal, 1853, 18mo, &c. &c.

Bibaud, Michel, born at Montreal in 1782. Although a British subject, his works have all been written in the French language. La Bibliothèque Canadienne, 5 vols. 8vo. L'Observateur, 2 vols. 8vo. Le Magasin du Bas-Canada, 8vo. L'Encyclopédie Canadienne, 8vo. L'Histoire du Canada sous la Domination Française History of Canada under the English Dominion, vol., 1.

Bibb, George M. Reports of Cases at Common Law and in Chancery in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, 1808–17, 4 vols. 8vo; Frankfort, Ky., 1815–17.

Biber, G. E., LL.D., perpetual Curate of Roehampton. English Church on the Continent, Lon., 1846, 12mo. Sermons, Occasional and for Saints' Days, 1846, 8vo. Standard of Catholicity, 1840, 8vo. Supremacy Question, 8vo. Vindication of the Church, 8vo. Bishop Blomfield and his Times, 8vo.

Bicheno, J. E. Observations on the Philosophy of Criminal Jurisprudence, &c., Lon., 1819, 8vo. The Poor Laws, p. 8vo. Ireland and its Economy, 1829, p. 8vo.

Bicheno, James. Theolog. works, Lon., 1787–1810.

Bickerstaff, Isaac, born probably about 1735, was a native of Ireland. At one time he held a commission as an officer of Marines. He was the author of many comedies, farces, &c., which were great favourites with the public: 1. Leucothe, 1756. 2. Thomas and Sally, &c., 1760. 3. Love in a Village, 1763. 4. Judith, 1764. 5. The Maid of the Mill, 1765. 6. Daphne and Amintor, 1765. 7. The Plain Dealer, 1766. 8. Love in the City, 1767. 9. Lionel and Clarissa, 1768. 10. The Absent Man, 1768. 11. The Royal Garland, 1768. 12. The Padlock, 1768. 13. The Hypocrite, 1768. 14. The Ephesian Matron, 1769. 15. Dr. Last in his Chariot, 1760. 16. The Captive, 1769.

17. A School for Fathers, 1770. 18. 'Tis Well it's no Worse, 1770. 19. The Recruiting Sergeant, 1770. 20. He Would if he Could, &c., 1771. 21. The Sultan, 1775. To him also has been ascribed, 22. The Spoiled Child, 1805.—*Biog. Dramat.* Mr. Bickerstaff's pieces present a combination of excellencies seldom found in conjunction.

Bickersteth, Edward, 1786–1850, a native of Kirkby Lonsdale, practised as a lawyer in Norwich from 1812 to 1815. He took holy orders in the latter year, and became a zealous labourer in connection with The Church Missionary Society and other useful departments of Christian effort. He continued in London until 1830, when he was presented to the living of Walton, where he proved himself a most laborious and useful parish minister. He died at Walton in 1850. Mr. Bickersteth published a number of valuable theological works, some of which we proceed to notice. A uniform edition of his principal works, in 17 vols. fp. 8vo, was pub. in 1853. It comprises Christian Truth, The Christian Student, Scripture Help, Treat. on the Lord's Supper, Treat. on Prayer, The Chief Concerns of Man, Family Expositions of the Epistles of St. John and St. Jude, Christian Hearer's Family Prayers, Signs of the Times in the East, Promised Glory of the Church, Restoration of the Jews, Practical Guide to the Prophecies, Treat. on Baptism, The Divine Warning to the Church, &c. To these 17 vols. must be added the 5 vols. of his smaller works.

The Scripture Help, designed to assist in reading the Bible profitably, has long proved a most useful manual:

"This work is professedly a practical introduction to the reading of the Scriptures. The sale of 30,000 copies of the large editions, and of more than 130,000 copies of the 12mo and 18mo abridgments, sufficiently attests the high estimation in which this manual is deservedly held. It has been translated and published in the French and modern Greek languages."—*Horne's Introduction.*

Since the above was written, a large number of copies have been sold. The Christian Student, designed to assist Christians in general in acquiring Religious Knowledge; with Lists of Books adapted to the various Classes of Society; 4th edit. corrected, 1844.

"A most valuable little work, to which the compiler of these pages is under the greatest obligations."—*Lowndes's British Librarian.*

A Discourse on Justification by Faith, &c., 1827.

"It is a plain, judicious, and practical discourse."—LOWNDES.

A Treatise on the Lord's Supper.

"Seven editions of this popular and truly excellent treatise have been published. It is divided into two parts—the first is designed to explain the doctrines connected with that ordinance; and the second to assist the communicant in devoutly receiving it. It likewise forms a portion of the Christian's Family Library."

"Mr. Bickersteth's Sermons are excellent. They are plain and simple; there is nothing ambitious or high-wrought about them, and they are throughout very scriptural."—*Presb. Rev.*

A Practical Guide to the Prophecies, with reference to their Interpretation and Fulfilment, and to Personal Edification, 6th edit. enlarged, Lon., 1839.

"A most trustworthy guide; it is the completest and most comprehensive manual upon the subject extant, and the tone in which it is written is altogether Christian. It forms an admirable textbook for the students of prophecy."—LOWNDES.

"The fact that, within a few years, Mr. Bickersteth's Guide has reached a *fifth* edition, is of itself sufficient to prove the commanding attitude which it maintains. The popularity of the work, however, is in some measure to be attributed to the deservedly high standing of the pious and zealous author among the members of his own communion, and the deeply practical character with which he has succeeded in investing the topics of discussion. Bating this feature, which we cannot too highly commend, we are sorry in being obliged to give it as our opinion, that we consider the writer to have greatly retrograded in his views since last he came under our notice. He now believes in a premillennial personal advent of Christ, and that he will so dwell on earth as to be visible in his glory; and so important does he regard the doctrine, that he scruples not to designate it *the generation truth.* He expects a *personal, visible,* by which we suppose he means an individual, antichrist, to head the last apostasy. He is of opinion, that the Jews; when converted, are to be *the eminently* successful *missionaries* to the Gentiles, and are those for whom their *universal* conversion is reserved. He thinks that the first resurrection (Rev. xx.) is a literal rather than a spiritual one. He has given up the views which he formerly entertained respecting a merely spiritual and universal kingdom of Christ. His notions of Hades, p. 313, seem very different from what we believe he once taught respecting the glory of that state of blessedness to which believers are at death immediately admitted. Whatever edification its readers may derive from the pious tone and practical character of the book, certain we are, it will be found a very unsafe guide to the just apprehension of the meaning of Scripture prophecy."—*Evangelical Mag.*, 1838.

The Christian Fathers of the First and Second Centuries, edited by E. B., Lon., 1838. This work contains their principal remains at large, with selections from their other writings. The Letters of the Martyrs; collected and pub. in 1564, with a Preface by Miles Coverdale, and with introductory Remarks by E. B., Lon., 1837, 8vo.

The Christian's Family Library, 40 vols. 12mo; consisting of Biog., Hist., Pract., and Devotional Works, Original and Selected. Mr. B. also edited The Harmony of the Gospels, Christian Psalmody, and the Walton Tracts.

"Mr. Bickersteth is justly entitled to rank among the most useful writers of the present day. His name is no inconsiderable recommendation of any work, and no slight security for its excellence."

Bickerton, G. Accurate Disquisitions in Physic, Lon., 1719, 8vo.

Bickham, George. First Principles of Heraldry, Lon., (1742,) 8vo.

"A work of no value, consisting of pp. 12. The title as well as the whole book is engraved."—LOWNDES.

Universal Penman, Lon., 1743, fol., engraved. British Monarchy, Lon., 1748. Other works.

Bicknell, Alex. Hist. and Poet. Works, Lon., 1777–92.

Bicknell, J. L. Proceedings against G. Wilson, 8vo.

Bicknoll, Edm. Sworde against Swaryng, Lon., 8vo.

Biddle, Charles J., b. 1819, at Philadelphia, son of Nicholas Biddle, served in the United States Army during the war with Mexico; wrote The Case of Major André, in Memoirs of Historical Society of Penna., vol. vi.: see MAHON, PHILIP HENRY, LORD, No. 3, p. 1204, (*post.*)

Biddle, Clement Cornell, 1784–1854, edited Political Economy, from the French of J. B. Say, by C. R. Prinsep, Bost., 1821, 2 vols. 8vo; last ed., Phila., 1851, 8vo. Commended by Dugald Stewart, 1824.

Biddle, John, 1615–1662, a noted Socinian writer, was born at Wootton-under-Edge, in Gloucestershire, and educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. After suffering imprisonment for his publications, he was banished by Cromwell to the castle at St. Mary's, one of the Scilly Islands. He was restored to liberty in 1658, and returned to London. When only 19 he pub. Virgil's Bucolicks Englished; whereunto is added The Translation of the First Two Satyrs of Juvenal, Lon., 1634, 8vo. In 1647 he pub. Twelve Arguments on Questions drawn out of the Scripture, wherein the commonly received Opinion touching the Deity of the Holy Spirit is clearly and fully Refuted, Lon., 4to. This work caused his imprisonment, and he was summoned to the bar of the House of Commons, by which a resolution was passed,

"That the house being acquainted with a blasphemous Pamphlet in print, entitled, &c. by John Biddle, Master of Arts, all printed copies should be seized and burned by the common hangman, in Cheapside and at Westminster."

In 1648 he pub. A Confession of Faith touching the Holy Trinity, according to Scripture; for this and another work, The Testimony of the Fathers to these Doctrines, the author was sentenced to death. This sentence was not put in execution, but he was again imprisoned. The Confession of Faith was reviewed by Nic. Estwick, B.D., Lon., 1656, 4to. In 1654 he pub. A Brief Scripture Catechism, Lon., 8vo. This was answered by Dr. John Owen in his Vindiciæ Evangelicæ; or the Mystery of the Gospel Vindicated against the Socinians, &c., Oxf., 1655, 4to. Cloppenburgius also attacked Biddle in his Vindiciæ pro Deitate Spiritus Sancti; adversus Joan. Bidellum Anglum. Francf., 1652, 4to, etc. Biddle also pub. A Twofold Scripture Catechism, Lon., 1654, 12mo, and History of the Unitarians, also called Socinians, and some comments on the Revelation. See his Life by Rev. Joshua Toulmin, (1789, 8vo,) who styles him the Father of the English Unitarians.

"He had in him a sharp and quick judgment, and a prodigious memory; and being very industrious withal, was in a capacity of devouring all he read. He was wonderfully well versed in the Scriptures, and could not only repeat all St. Paul's epistles in English, but also in the Greek tongue, which made him a ready disputant. He was accounted by those of his persuasion a sober man in his discourse, and to have nothing of impiety, folly, or scurrility to proceed from him: Also, so devout, that he seldom or never prayed without being prostrate or flat on the ground."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Biddle, Nicholas, 1786–1844, a native of Philadelphia, and graduate of Princeton College, was an energetic member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, and held the post of President of the United States Bank from 1823 to 1839. Mr. Biddle's literary taste was of a high order. He edited for some time the Philadelphia Port-Folio, and contributed many articles to its pages. He compiled from the original papers a history of Lewis and Clarke's expedition to the Pacific Ocean, and prepared by request of the President of the United States a volume put forth by Congress, entitled Commercial Digest, &c. A number of his Essays, Speeches, &c. have been given to the world, and evince great vigour of mind and classical taste of no ordinary character. A well-written biographical sketch of Mr. Biddle, by Judge Robt. T. Conrad, of Phila., will be found in the American National Portrait Gallery.

Biddle, Owen. Astronom. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1769, and to Trans. Amer. Soc., 1789.

Biddle, Richard, 1796–1847, brother of Nicholas, was eminent as an author, a jurist, and a statesman. A Review of Captain Basil Hall's Travels in North America in the Years 1827 and 1828, by an American, 1830, 8vo. A Memoir of Sebastian Cabot; with a Review of the History of Maritime Discovery, illustrated by Documents from the Rolls, now first published, Phila. and Lon., 1831, 8vo; Lon., 1832: anon.

"A most elaborate and successful examination into the records of the past, for the sake of doing justice to the character of an eminent man, whose merits have been strangely overlooked by most historians and biographers. The author has accomplished his task with signal ability, and has dispelled the darkness which prejudice and carelessness had suffered to gather over the fair fame of a great navigator." See a review of this work by Mr. G. S. Hillard in the N. American Review, xxxiv. 405.

See also Westm. Rev., xvi. 22; Lon. Month. Rev., cxxv. 514; Lon. Athenæum, 1847, 939.

Biddulph, Thomas Tregenna, 1763-1838, was a native of Claines in Worcestershire. He was of Queen's College, Oxford; B. A., 1784; M. A., 1787. He was ordained deacon 1785, priest, 1788. He was minister of St. James's from 1798 until his death in 1838. His character commended him to the love and esteem of all men.

Practical Essays on the Morning and Evening Services and Collects in the Liturgy, 1799, 12mo, 5 vols. 2d edit., 1310, 3 vols. 3d edit., 1822, 8vo, 3 vols.

"The whole are distinguished for their spirit of piety and attention to practical utility."—*British Critic.*

"These Essays have already received a very honourable testimony from the British Critic; such, however, is the importance of their object, and the ability with which that object is pursued by their author, that we are anxious to introduce and recommend them to those of our readers who may not be already acquainted with them."—*London Christian Observer.*

"These Essays have been read with pleasure and improvement by many whose opinions do not altogether accord with those of Mr. Biddulph."—*London Quarterly Review.*

Letter to John Hay, 1801, 8vo. An Appeal to the Public Impartiality, 1801, 8vo. Sermons, 1801, '3, '4, '5. Baptism a Seal of the Christian Covenant, &c., (in opposition to Dr. Mant,) 1816, 8vo. See Considerations on the Doctrine of Baptism, and on Conversion, as connected with the Evang. Discharge of the Pastoral Function, Lon., 1816, 8vo. This is a Review of the publications of the Rev. Dr. Mant, and Messrs. Biddulph, Scott, and Bugg, reprinted from the Eclectic Review for May and June, 1816.

Search after Truth in Holy Scriptures, Bristol, 1818, 8vo. Lectures on the Divine Influence or Operations of the Holy Spirit, Bristol, 1824, 8vo.

"Many valuable and excellent remarks on the history of the influence of the Spirit."—BICKERSTETH.

An Essay on the Doctrine of the First Resurrection, Lon., 1834, 8vo.

"Though the author has come to a different conclusion, he gladly records that the strength of the argument for a spiritual resurrection is here stated in the meekness of wisdom and love."—BICKERSTETH.

The Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration as it has been stated in some recent tracts, weighed in the Balance of the Sanctuary. In three Dialogues, Lon., 1837, 8vo. The Young Churchman Armed; a Catechism for junior members of the Church of England, Lon., 1836, 18mo. Plain and Practical Sermons, intended chiefly for Family Reading and Parochial Libraries. Three series, Lon., 1838, 12mo. Theology of the Ancient Patriarchs, (a defence of the Hutchinsonian Philosophy,) 2 vols. 8vo. Inconsistency of Conformity to the World, 12mo. Lectures on Psalm li. 12mo.

Biddulph, Will. and **Pet.** Travels of four Englishmen and a Preacher into Africa, Asia, Troy, Bythinia, Thracia, and to the Black Sea; and into Syria, &c., Lon., 1612, 4to; Black letter. Gordonstoun, 383, £4 5*s.*

Bidingfield, James, Surgeon. A Compendium of Medical Practice; illustrated by Cases, 1816, 8vo.

Bidlake, John, 1755–1814, born at Plymouth, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and head-master of the Grammar School at Plymouth. He pub. a number of sermons, poems, &c., 1787–1813. Sermons on various Subjects, 3 vols, 1795, 8vo.

"Agreeable effusions of pulpit oratory."—LOWNDES.

Dr. Drake, a good authority, speaks highly of Bidlake's poems.

Bidulph, Miss Sidney. Memoirs, 1760, 3 vols, 12mo.

Bidwell, R. Covenant of Grace, Lon., 1657, 12mo.

Bielefeld, C. F. Treatise on Papier Maché for Decorations, Lon., 4to, £2 2*s.*

Bieston, Roger. Bayte and Snare of Fortune, Lon., fol., Sykes, £3 10*s.*; Inglis, 17*s.*

Bifield. See BYFIELD.

Bigelow, Andrew, of Massachusetts. Leaves from a Journal; or, Sketches of Rambles in some parts of North Britain and Ireland in 1817; Bost. 1821, 8vo.

"We have read these Sketches with great and increasing pleasure, and we know of few works of a similar character executed in a happier manner. The style is original, chaste, and classical; and the manner lively, buoyant, and what some critics would call refreshing. His Excursion from Edinburgh to Dublin will bear to be read over and over again with renewed pleasure and delight. So will also his Tour to Loch Katrine and the Grampians; his Visit to the Grave of Colonel Gardiner; his Pilgrimage to Melrose and Dryburgh Abbey; but particularly his Day in Lorn. The latter is exquisitely romantic; and whoever can read it without pleasure, can never hope to derive pleasure from works of a descriptive and romantic character."—*European Magazine.*

This work has also been favourably noticed in the Literary Gazette; Literary Chronicle; La Belle Assemblée Month. Mag., &c. &c. Travels in Malta and Sicily, 1831, 8vo. Commended in Prescott's Philip II., 1856, ii. 504.

Bigelow, Artemas, b. 1818, in Mass.; grad. Wesleyan Univ.; botanist and scientific writer. Contrib. Sand stone Formation of Alabama, in Silliman's Journal, &c.

Bigelow, George Tyler, and **George Bemis.** Report of the Trial of Abner Rogers for Murder, Boston, 1844, 8vo.

Bigelow, Jacob, M.D., LL.D., b. 1787, at Sudbury, Mass.; graduated at Harvard College, 1806; Rumford Professor, and Lecturer on Materia Medica and Botany, in Harvard University since 1816. Florula Bostoniensis: a Collection of Plants of Boston and its Environs, &c., Boston, 1814, 8vo; 2d ed., greatly enlarged, Boston, 1824, 8vo; 3d ed., enlarged, Boston, 1840, 12mo, pp. 468. American Medical Botany, Cambridge, Mass., 1817–21, r. 8vo, 3 vols., 1817. See Lon. Phil. Mag. for 1817.

"We have no hesitation in saying explicitly that the work just analyzed has advanced the science to which it has been devoted, and that we look forward with earnestness for the remaining volumes."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, vi. 368.

"We find that he has not only described the botanical properties of his plants with great accuracy,—which is more than can be said of his predecessors,—but he has also done it with perspicuity and elegance of expression."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, xiii. 123.

The Useful Arts Considered in Connexion with the Applications of Science, Bost., 1840, 2 vols. 12mo. This is an enlargement of a similar work which appeared under the title of The Elements of Technology. Nature in Disease Illustrated in Various Discoveries and Essays; to which are added Miscellaneous Writings, chiefly on Medical Subjects, Bost., 1854, pp. 391. Dr. Bigelow edited, with Notes, Sir J. E. Smith's Botany, 1814, 8vo, was one of the contributors to the Monthly Anthology, and is the author of many graceful and witty pieces of poetry which have from time to time appeared. He is the reputed author of a poetical *jeu d'esprit,* containing imitations of several American poets, under the title of Eolopoesis, N. York, 12mo.

Bigelow, John, b. 1817, at Malden, Ulster county, New York; associate editor and proprietor of the New York Evening Post. Jamaica in 1850, or the Effects of Sixteen Years of Freedom on a Slave Colony. Mr. B. has contributed to the N. York Review and the Democratic Review. His articles on Constitutional Reform, originally pub. in the last-named periodical, were subsequently issued in pamphlet form. To the same journal he contributed an article on Lucian, a review of Anthon's Classical Dictionary, and a rejoinder to Prof. Anthon's reply.

Bigelow, Lewis. A Digest of the Reported Cases in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, contained in the 17 vols. of Mass. Reports, and the 1st of Pickering's Reports. 2d ed. 8vo, Boston, 1825.

"The author does not, as we conceive, draw the line with sufficient distinctness between the points of a case which are solemnly decided as law, and the *obiter dicta* of the Court, their queries, extra-judicial remarks, and opinions delivered *arguendo.*"—3 *U. S. Rev.* 201.

A Digest of Pickering's Reports, vols. ii.–vii., being a sup. to the Digest of the previous volumes of the Mass. Reports, 8vo, Boston, 1830.

"The above digests are now superseded by Minot's Digest, q. v."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Bigelow, Timothy, 1767–1821, was a son of Colonel Timothy Bigelow, who served in Arnold's expedition to Quebec, and commanded the 16th regiment in the Revolutionary War. The subject of this notice was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard College in 1786, and commenced the practice of the Law in 1789, at Groton. He was a prominent member of the legislature for more than 20 years, and for 11 years was the speaker of the House of Representatives.

"A learned, eloquent, and popular lawyer. It has been computed that during a practice of thirty-two years he argued not less than 15,000 cases. His usual antagonist was Samuel Dana. Over the assembly of six or seven hundred legislators of Massachusetts he presided with great dignity and energy."

He pub. an Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, 1797. An Extract from his Eulogy on S. Dana is in the Historical Collection. See Allen's American Biog. Dict.; Jennison; Marine Hist. Coll., i. 363, 388, 409; Mass. Hist. Coll., s. s. ii. 235, 252.

Bigg, J. Stanyan, is one of a new school of poets of the terrific order. Night and the Soul; a Dramatic Poem, Lon., 1854.

Bigge, Thomas. Political Treatises, 1794–95, 8vo.

Bigger, J. and **H. Dunn.** The Revised Statutes of the State of Indiana, 8vo, Indianapolis, 1845, 8vo.

Biggin, George. Hort. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1799.

Biggs, Arthur. Con. to Trans. Horticult. Soc. i. 63.

Biggs, James. Hist. of Miranda, &c., Lon., 1809, 8vo.

Biggs, Noah. On the Vanity of the Craft of Physic, or a new Dispensatory; with a Motion for Refining the Universities, and the whole Landscape of Physic, and discovering the Terra Incognita of Chymistry, Lon., 1651, 4to. This author does not seem to have lacked self-confidence.

Biggs, Richard. Of the Truth, &c., Bath, 1770, 12mo. This author takes to task Pope and his doughty mastiff defender, Warburton.

Biggs, Wm. Milt. Hist. of Europe, 1739–48, Lon., 1755, 8vo.

Bigland, John, d. 1832, a schoolmaster, born at Skirlaugh in Holderness, pub. several valuable works. Letters on the Study and Use of Ancient and Modern History, Lon., 1804, 12mo.

"Mr. Bigland displays in this volume a well-cultivated and comprehensive mind. His style is generally correct; his information is extensive, and the many pertinent remarks and inferences with which he has enriched this summary of general history, meet our cordial approbation."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"We are well pleased with this publication. It is a useful undertaking, well executed."—*British Critic.*

"This little historic digest, collected from most unexceptionable authors, is executed with great neatness and propriety."—*Lon. Critical Review.*

"He has suffered no opportunity to escape him of blending religious and moral lessons with his instructions, and he deserves the highest praise for the total exclusion of all indelicate expressions."—*Anti-Jacobin Rev.*

Letters on Natural History, exhibiting a View of the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of the Deity, &c., Lon., 1806, 8vo.

"We recommend our young readers to peruse the present work as a compilation of very useful and entertaining information."

The History of Spain to 1809, Lon., 1810, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The author has produced a pleasing and useful work."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

Essays on Various Subjects, Doncaster, 1805, 2 vols. 8vo.

"These essays are marked by a philosophical and unprejudiced spirit of investigation on all subjects."—*Annual Review.*

"They contain much good sense, expressed in neat and perspicuous language."—*British Critic.*

A System of Geography and History.

"A very pleasing picture of the past and present state of mankind, &c."—*London Critical Review.*

Bigland, Ralph, 1711–1784, Garter Principal King at Arms, was a native of Westmoreland. Observations on Marriages, Baptisms, and Burials, as preserved in Parochial Registers.

"A very curious book, containing much valuable information for the genealogist."

He made large collections for a history

"Rather of the Inhabitants of Gloucestershire than of the Shire itself,"

A portion of which was pub. by his son Richard Bigland, Esq., in 1792. See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.

Bigland, Richard. See above.

Bigland, Wm. The Mechanics' Guide, Lon., 1795, 8vo.

Biglow, William, 1773–1844, b. at Natick, Massachusetts. History of the Town of Natick, Massachusetts, from 1650 to the Present Time; and also of Sherburne, Mass., from its Incorporation to the End of the Year 1830, Bost., 1830, 8vo. He contributed articles in prose and verse to many of the journals of the day.

Bignell, Henry, 1611–1660? an English clergyman, was educated at Brasenose College, and St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. The Son's Portion, Lon., 1640, 8vo. English Proverbs, &c. Wood gives any thing but a flattering picture of this author.

Bigot, (Tanner,) **Bagot,** (Strype,) **Bygod,** (Wood,) **Sir Francis,** pub. A Treatise concerning Impropriations of Benefices, Lon., 1571(?) 4to, and 1646, 4to.

"The author's purpose was chiefly bent against the monasteries, who had unjustly gotten very many parsonages into their possession, as it had been complained of long before his time, especially by Dr. Thos. Gascoigne, a Yorkshire man born. The said Bygod translated also divers Latin books into English, which I have not yet seen."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Bigsby, R. Old Places Revisited, or the Antiquarian Enthusiast, 3 vols. Lon., 1851, 8vo. An interesting work on the Antiquities, Manners, Customs, and Persons of Old England, illust. by Anecdotes. Poems and Essays, 8vo.

Bill, Anna. Mirror of Modestie, Lon., 1621, 8vo; prefixed is a portrait of Anna Bill, followed by Verses to her Memory, Bindley, £3 16*s.*

Billing, Robert. Carrots for Cattle, Lon., 1765, 8vo.

Billing, Sidney. A Practical Treatise on the Law of Awards and Arbitrations, &c., Lon., 1845, 8vo.

"As far as our means of judging go, we think Mr. Billing has executed his task with great ability and success, and has given a useful work to the profession."

Billinghurst, George. Legal Treatises, Lon., 1674–76.

Billings, Joseph, Commodore. Expedition to the Northern Parts of Russia, Lon., 1802, 4to. Written by Martin Sauer; another account was pub. in Russian by Captain Saretschewya.

Billings, Peter. Folly Predominant, 1755.

Billings, R. W. Baronial and Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Scotland, 4 vols. 4to, with 240 engravings by Finden and others, pub. at £8 8*s.*; large paper, £12 12*s.*, Edinburgh, 1851.

"The first work which, either in point of extent or of style, has any claim to be regarded as a collection worthy of the remains yet spared to Scotland; and the plates are large enough to admit of the distinct delineation of minute peculiarities. Mr. Billings is a masterly draughtsman, well skilled in the history and characteristics of architectural style, having an excellent eye for perspective, and uniting scrupulous fidelity to good taste and knowledge of effect. His engravings do him justice, and altogether nothing can be more satisfactory than his representations."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

Architecture of Carlisle Cathedral, 1839, 4to. Do. Durham Cathedral, 1844, 4to. Do. Durham County, 4to. Do. Kettering Church, 4to. Do. Temple Church, 4to. Geometrical Projection of Gothic Architecture, 1840, 4to. Gothic Panelling in Brancepeth Church, 4to. Do. Carlisle Cathedral, 1841, 4to. Infinity of Geometric Design Exemplified, 1849, 4to. Power of Form applied to Geometric Tracery, r. 8vo.

Billingsley. Sermons, 1716–1741.

Billingsley, Sir Henry, d. 1606, a mathematician, educated at Oxford, and Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Elizabeth, studied mathematics under Mr. Whitehead, who resided in his house for many years. Sir Henry pub. a translation of Euclid into English, in which he incorporated the valuable MS. notes of his deceased friend and preceptor; Lon., 1570, fol. To this work Dr. John Dee prefixed a learned introduction.

Billingsley, John. Strong Comfort for Weak Christians, Lon., 1656, 4to. Other works.

Billingsley, John. Sermons, 1700–27. 25 Sermons against Popery, Lon., 1723, 8vo.

"His discourses are solid and judicious, the result of mature thought and diligent preparation."—Wilson.

He wrote the Exposition of Jude in the continuation of Henry's Commentary.

Billingsley, John. General View of the Agriculture of the County of Somerset, Bath, 1798, 8vo.

"This has been justly reckoned a superior work of the kind."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Billingsley, Martin. Pen's Excellencie, or the Secretary's Delight, Lon., 1641, 4to. A Copy Book, 1623.

Billingsley, Nicholas. Brachy-Martyrologia, or a Breviary of all the greatest Persecutions which have befallen the Saints and People of God from the Creation to our present time; paraphrased, Lon., 1657, 8vo.

"It can serve indeed as little more than an Index to copious works on the same subject; but such an index is not without its value, from having a chronological arrangement."—*Restituta,* iv. 454.

The Infancy of the World, Lon., 1658, 8vo.

See British Bibliographer, ii. 643, and Restituta, iv. 454, 458.

Billingsley also pub. Treasury of Divine Raptures, Lon., 1667, 8vo, and some other works. See Bibl. Anglo-Poetica, 52, 53, 54, where the above works are priced £3 3*s.*, £3 10*s.*, and £3 3*s.*

Billingsley, Nicholas. Theolog. and Biograph. works, Lon., 1717, '21, '28.

Billington, Rev. Linus W., b. 1802, in New Jersey. Review of Davis's Revelations, &c.

Billyns. Five Wounds of Christ, a Poem from an ancient Parchment Roll. Published by W. Bateman, Manchester, 1814, 4to. Black Letter, with fac-similes, 25 copies printed.

Bilson, Thomas, 1536–1616, a native of Winchester, was educated at the school of that place, and in 1565 admitted perpetual Fellow of New College, Oxford. He was Master of Winchester School, Prebendary of the Cathedral, and afterwards Warden of the College in the same sity. He was made Bishop of Worcester in 1596, and in 1597 was translated to Winchester. The True Difference between Christian Subjection and Unchristian Rebellion, Oxf., 1585, 4to. This work was directed against the supposed political principles of the Romanists, and vindicated the supremacy of Queen Elizabeth, and her interference in favour of the Protestants of the Low Countries.

"This book, which served her design for the present, did contribute much to the ruin of her successor, K. Ch. I. . . . To justify the revolt of Holland, Bilson gave strange liberty in many cases, especially concerning religion, for subjects to cast off their obedience. . . . There is not any book that the Presbyterians have made more dangerous use of against their prince, (Ch. I.,) than that which his predecessor commanded to be written to justify her against the King of Spain."—*Athen. Oxon.*

The Perpetual Gouernment of Christe's Church, &c., Lon., 1593, 1610, 4to. In Latin, 1611, 4to. This is considered one of the best arguments for Episcopacy. A new edit., with a Biog. notice by Rev. Robert Eden, Oxf., 1842, 8vo.

The Effect of Certaine Sermons, touching the Full Redemption of Mankind by the Death and Blood of Christ Jesus, &c., Lon., 1598, 8vo.

"These sermons, preached at Paul's Cross, made great alarm among the puritanical brethren."—WOOD.

Henry Jacob answered it, and Bilson replied in The Survey of Christ's Sufferings for Man's Redemption, &c., Lon., 1604, fol. Repub. in Tracts of Ang. Fathers, ii. 73. Sermon on Rom. xiii. 4; Lon., 1604, 8vo.

"The care of revising and putting the last hand to the new translation of the English Bible in King James 1st reign, was committed to our author, and to Dr. Miles Smith, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester."

"He was as reverend and learned a prelate as England ever afforded, a deep and profound scholar, exactly read in Ecclesiastical authors."—WOOD.

"An excellent civilian, and a very great scholler."—SIR ANTHONY WELDON.

"A deep and profound scholar, excellently well read in the fathers."—FULLER.

"A very grave man; and how great a divine, if any one knows not, let him consult his learned writings."—BISHOP GOODWIN.

"I find but foure lines (in Bishop Goodwin's book) concerning him; and if I should give him his due, in proportion to the rest, I should spend foure leaves."—SIR JOHN HARRINGTON. See Chalmers's B.D.; Biog. Brit.; Athen. Oxon.; Harrington's Brief View.

Bilstone, John. Sermons, 1749–63.

Binck, James. Collectio de xxxii. Iconibus Deorum ac Dearum Gentilium ære incisis, 1530, fol. A scarce work.

Binckes, Wm. Sermons, &c., 1702–10.

Bindley, James, Senior Commissioner of the Stamp Office. Statutes Relating to the Stamp Duties, Lon., 1775, 4to. This gentleman is the LEONTES celebrated by Dr. Dibdin in his Bibliomania, and in the Bibliographical Decameron. He was noted for knowledge of books and his valuable Library. Mr. John Nichols paid him a deserved compliment by dedicating to him the most valuable collection of literary treasures in the language—Nichols's Literary Anecdotes. See NICHOLS, JOHN.

To the 1st edit. of this work Mr. Bindley was a contributor.

"LISARDO. Gratify a curiosity that I feel to know the name and character of yonder respectably-looking gentleman, in the dress of the old school, who is speaking in so gracious a manner to Bernardo.

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Some six years later Dibdin again notices this worthy character:

"Dear as the ruddy drops that warm my heart are the name and the virtues of Leontes! That excellent and venerable character yet lives; lives in the increased estimation of his long-tried friends, and in the very plenitude and zenith of bibliomaniacal reputation. Can human felicity go beyond this? Rich in 'good works' as well as in good books. . . . Gaze therefore with respect and admiration upon the numerous and well-selected tomes of which the library of the venerable gentleman is composed; and wish that he who knows how to make such an excellent use of them, may yet live to complete his term of a 'thousand years.'"—*Bibliographical Decameron*, iii. 26, 412.

Binfield, Wm. Travels and Adventures, 2 vols. Lon., 1753.

Bingham, Caleb, of Boston, Massachusetts, was author of the Hunters; Young Lady's Accidence, 1789; Epistolary Correspondence; The Columbian Orator.

Bingham, George, 1715–1800, a native of Dorset, was educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford. Being elected Fellow of All Souls' College, he formed an intimacy with William (afterwards Sir William) Blackstone, who assisted him in the preparation of his Stemmata Chicheliana. His principal works are a Vindication of the Doctrine and Liturgy of the Church of England, Oxf., 1774, 8vo. This was occasioned by Mr. T. Lindsey's Apology for Quitting his Living, Lon., 1774, 8vo. An Essay on the Millennium, &c., Lon., 1804, 2 vols. 8vo, and Essays, Disputations, and Sermons, to which are prefixed Memoirs of the Author's Life, by Peregrine Bingham, 1804, 2 vols. 8vo. These four vols. were pub. by his son. Also see Biographical Anecdotes of the Rev. John Bingham, being part of the Bib. Top. Brit., reprinted, with additions, 1813, 4to, and fol.

"It has been justly remarked to his honour and credit, that he never made an acquaintance by whom he was not highly respected, or formed an intimacy that was not permanent."

Bingham, Joseph, 1668–1723, the celebrated author of Origines Ecclesiasticæ, was a native of Wakefield in Yorkshire. In 1684 he was admitted a member of University College, Oxford. He took the degree of B. A. in 1688, M. A. in 1691. He was elected Fellow of his College in 1689. By the kindness of the eminent Dr. Radcliffe he was presented, upon resignation of his fellowship, to the rectory of Headbourn-Worthy in Hampshire, with about £100 a year. Some six or seven years after this event he married a daughter of Richard Pococke, grandfather of the celebrated author of the Description of the East. Feeling the great want which existed of a good work upon Ecclesiastical Antiquities, Bingham determined to endeavour to supply the void. His disadvantages were great: ill health, large family, small means, and almost without books. Fortunately the latter want was supplied by his opportunity of access to the excellent library of the cathedral church of Winchester, the bequest of Bishop Morley.

"Even this was deficient in many works to which he had occasion to refer; and yet when we turn to the Index Auctorum at the end of his work, we shall perhaps be astonished at the vast number of books which he appears to have consulted. But to such straits was he driven for want of books, that he frequently procured imperfect copies at a cheap rate, and then employed a portion of that time, of which so small a portion was allotted him, and which therefore could so ill be so spared, in the tedious task of transcribing the deficient pages; instances of which are still in being, and serve as memorials of his indefatigable industry on all occasions."

The author remarks:

"I confess that this work will suffer something in my hands for want of several books, which I have no opportunity to see, nor ability to purchase. The chief assistance I have hitherto had is from the noble benefaction of one, who *being dead, yet speaketh;* I mean the renowned Bishop Morley."

He pub. the 1st vol. (Origines Ecclesiasticæ, or the Antiquities of the Christian Church) in 1708, and the 10th and last in 1722, 8vo. Whole works, 1726, 2 vols. fol. Translated into Latin, with the words of the quotations given by Grischovius, Hallæ, 1724–29, and again in 1751.

"The author left MS. corrections, which were incorporated in an edition edited by his great-grandson, in 8 vols. 8vo, 1829. Two editions have since that date appeared under the able editorship of the Rev. J. R. Pitman, in which the passages referred to are given in the original words. The Rev. Richard Bingham, son of the former editor, has prepared an edition which, when published, will be of great importance, as he has verified all the quotations, some of which had escaped the research of Grischovius and Mr. Pitman. An edition of the Ecclesiastical Antiquities only, as it originally appeared, is in print, in 2 vols. imperial 8vo."—*Darling's Cyc. Bibliographica.*

It is an interesting bibliographical incident that the valuable labours of Mr. Bingham should be revised by his great-great-grandson after a lapse of 130 years. Mr. Bingham also wrote: The French Church's Apology for the Church of England, &c., Lon., 1706, 8vo. A Scholastical History of Lay Baptism, two parts, Lon., 1712, 2 vols. 8vo. A Discourse concerning the Mercy of God to Penitent Sinners; and a Discourse on Absolution, in his Works, 2 vols. fol., 1726.

Before the publication of vols. ix. and x. of his Origines, Mr. Bingham was sorely tried by the conduct of a Mr. A. Blackamore, who pub. in 1722, 2 vols. 8vo, A Summary of Christian Antiquities, &c., which Mr. Bingham declared to be, for the most part, an abridgment of the 8 vols. upon which he had bestowed "Twenty years' hard labour." He thus discourses upon the matter in the preface to vols. ix. and x.:

"When I had finished these two volumes, and completed the whole work that I intended, and sent it to the press, hoping to give myself a little rest and vacation from hard labour, I was immediately called to a new work by a book that was sent me, bearing the title of Ecclesia Primitivæ Notitia in a Summary of Christian Antiquities. To which is prefixed an Index Hæreticus, containing a short account of all the principal heresies since the rise of

> Christianity; and subjoined A Brief Account of the Eight First General Councils, dedicated to the venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, by A. Blackamore, in two volumes 8vo, Lon., 1722. I confess, I was very much surprised at first with the title and epistle dedicatory, thinking it to be some new work, that had done some mighty thing, either in correcting my mistakes, or supplying my deficiencies, after twenty years' hard labour in compiling my Origines for the use of the church. But as soon as I looked into the preface, and a little into the book itself, I found it to be only a transcript of some part of my Origines, under the notion of an epitome, though no such thing is said in the title-page . . . If he had done it in a genteel way, by asking leave, and under direction, he should have had my leave and encouragement also. Or if he had done it usefully, so as truly to answer the end he pretends, even without leave, he should have my pardon. But now he has defeated his own design, both by unnecessary and hurtful additions of his own, which will not only incommode and encumber his books, but render them dangerous and pernicious to unwary readers, unless timely antidoted and corrected by some more skilful hand. For which reason, since they are sent into the world together with an abstract of my Antiquities, I have thought it just both to the world and myself to make some proper animadversions on them."

The justly indignant author then proceeds in a long bill of indictments to substantiate his charge. The grievance complained of was one to which all authors are liable, and the more meritorious their productions the greater the risk. Mr. Pitman's last edit., referred to before, was pub. in 1840, in 9 vols. 8vo. (See preceding notice of forthcoming edition, by the Rev. Richard Bingham.)

To those unacquainted with the value of the work, it may be useful to give an analysis of the Twenty-three Books, of which the Antiquities is composed:

1. Of Christianity in general; the Names and Orders of both Clergy and Laity.
2. The Laws of the First Councils.
3. Of the Inferior Clerical Laws.
4. Of the Election and Ordination of the Clergy; Qualifications, &c.
5. Clerical Privileges, Immunities, and Revenues.
6. The Laws and Rules of their Lives, Services, Behaviour, &c.
7. Of the Ascetics.
8. Of their Councils, Churches, &c.
9. Of the Divisions into Provinces, Dioceses, and Parishes; with the Origin of these Divisions.
10. Of the Catechisms, and first use of Creeds.
11. On the Administration of Baptism.
12. On Confirmation.
13. Of Divine Worship in the Ancient Congregations.
14. Of the Service of the Catechumens.
15. Of the Communion Service.
16. Of the Unity and Discipline of the Church.
17. Of the Exercise and Discipline among the Clergy.
18. Of the Penitential Laws and Rules for doing Public Penance.
19. Of Absolution.
20. On the Festivals.
21. On the Fasts.
22. On the Marriage Rites.
23. On the Funeral Rites.

With Four Dissertations. In the first three, those things only briefly described in his Antiquities are more fully explained. In the fourth, he defends the English Homilies, Liturgy, and Canons, from domestic adversaries, particularly the French Reformers.

The following testimonies, selected from numerous others which could be adduced, will serve to show the estimation in which he is generally held by all parties:

Auguste, in his Introduction to *Handbuch der Christlichen Archaologie*, p. 11, (Leipzig, 1836,) says, after having spoken of some unsatisfactory works, "But the English Clergyman, Joseph Bingham, remarkable for his profound learning, and his spirit of unprejudiced inquiry, was the first who published a complete Archæology, and one worthy of the name. His Origines or Christian Antiquities first appeared in London, 1708–22, in 10 parts, 8vo. Undoubtedly, the Latin translation by J. H. Grischovius has very much contributed to the general spread of this classical work. While Bingham was still living, a countryman of his own, A. Blackamore, prepared an abridgment under the title of Summary of Christian Antiquities, Lon., 1722, with which Bingham was much displeased, it being published as an original work. At a later period another abridgment appeared by an anonymous Roman Catholic Theologian; J. Bingham's Christian Antiquities, an abridgment from the English edition, Augsburg, 1788–96. The work also called Lucii Paleotimi Antiquitatum S. Originum Ecclesiasticarum summa, Venet., 1766, is nothing more than an abridgment of Bingham's work, the usefulness of which for both confessions is strongly indicated by these repeated abridgments of it, as well as by the manifold use of it made in other writings."

> "Most strongly and vehemently do I recommend Bingham's Antiquities of the Christian Church; he justly ranks among our brightest church luminaries. Jortin knew the value of his labours; Gibbon stole from them, and they have been translated and reverenced all over the Continent."—DIBDIN.

> "Opus ipsum Binghami tam egregium est, ut merito inter libros, quibus Antiquitates Ecclesiasticæ universæ enarratæ sunt, principatum teneat, sive ad rerum copiam atque apparatum; sive ad earum explanationem animum advertere velimus. Commendat illud se adcuratiori ordine, argumentis solidis; sive testimoniis, quæ ex ipsis fontibus hausta ac diligenter adducta sunt, perspicuitate atque aliis virtutibus. Ac quamvis auctor, iis addictus, qui in Anglia pro episcoporum auctoritate pugnant, ad horum sententias veteris ecclesiæ instituta trahat; animi tamen moderationem, quum in his rebus versatur, ostendit ac si quæ corrigenda sunt."—WALCHII: *Bibliotheca Theologica*, vol. iii. p. 671.

> The Lon. Quarterly Review, in an article on Christian Burial, says: "This is traced by Bingham with his *usual erudition;*" and in speaking of psalmody in the early Christian Church, "of this Bingham produces abundant evidence." And again, in an article on the Architecture of Early Christian Churches, "much information on this subject is collected in the Origines Ecclesiasticæ of Bingham, a writer who does equal honour to the English clergy and to the English nation, and whose learning is to be equalled only by his moderation and impartiality."—Vols. xxi. xxvii. xxviii.

> "Let Bingham be consulted where he treats of such matters as you meet with, that have any difficulty in them."—*Dr. Waterland's Advice to a Young Student.*

> "This is an invaluable Treatise of Christian Antiquities, and deserves the first place in works of this kind: the plan and the execution do equal honour to the learning and industry of the author."—ORME: *Bibliotheca Biblica.*

> "A vast body of information respecting the first Christian Churches, and full of valuable learning on the Early State of the Church."—BICKERSTETH.

> "For the elucidation of the Antiquities of the Church, we cannot refer to a higher authority than that of Bingham. Joseph Bingham was born at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, September 1668, and graduated at University College, Oxford, 1683. He was presented by Dr. Radcliffe to the Rectory of Headbourn-Worthy, near Winchester; and there, having the use of the Cathedral Library, he commenced his celebrated work Origines Ecclesiasticæ, or the Antiquities of the Christian Church."—*Voice of the Church.*

It is also recommended to be studied by Bishops Tomline, Randolph, and Coleridge; by Dr. Burton, and in the Tracts for the Times published at Oxford.

> "He who seeks for information upon any ecclesiastical subject, will be almost sure to find it in Bingham's Antiquities."—BISHOP SHORT.

Bingham, Joseph, second son of the preceding, of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, died when he

> "Was preparing to give public proofs of his diligence, having actually printed every part, except the title-page and preface, of a very valuable edition of the Theban Story, which was completed and published after his death."

Bingham, J. Elliot, Commander, R.N. A Narrative of the Expedition to China, [in 1840–42.]

Bingham, Peregrine. Pains of Memory; a Poem, 1811, 8vo. See BINGHAM, GEORGE.

Bingham, Peregrine. Reports and Legal Treatises, 1820–40. Reports in the C. Pleas. 1822–34, Lon., 10 vols. roy. 8vo. New Cases in C. P. and other Courts, 1834–40, 6 vols. roy. 8vo.

Bingham, Richard. Sermon, &c., 1789–1811.

Bingham, Richard, great-grandson of Joseph Bingham, edited his works, 8 vols. 8vo, 1829, and is author of a number of Discourses, &c.

Bingham, Richard, great-great-grandson of Joseph Bingham, revised his works.

Bingham, Thomas. The Triumph of Truth, or Proofs of the Authenticity of the Bible, Lon., 1800.

Bingham, William, a senator of the United States, d. 1804, aged 52. In 1780 he married Miss Willing of Philadelphia; his son William married in Montreal in 1822; a daughter was married to a son of Sir Francis Baring. Mr. B. pub. A Letter from an American on the subject of the Restraining Proclamation, with strictures on Lord Sheffield's pamphlets, 1784. Description of certain Tracts of Land in the District of Maine, 1793. In this year Mr. B. purchased more than two millions of acres of land in Maine, at an eighth of a dollar per acre, or for more than $250,000.—*Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.*

Bingley, William. Sermon, Lon., 1694, 8vo.

Bingley, William. Discontent in Ireland, and Cause of the Rebellion, 1799, 4to.

Bingley, William, d. 1823, a native of Yorkshire, of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, graduated in 1799, and took holy orders. He pub. a number of works, 1793–1818. We notice a few of them: North Wales; including its Scenery, Antiquities, Customs, &c., delineated from two Excursions in 1798 and 1801, Lon., 1804, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "We have no hesitation in declaring that these volumes deserve to be ranked among the best performances of the kind; nor will

any one hereafter act wisely who should visit North Wales, without making them his companion."—*British Critic.*

"The language, manners, customs, antiquities, and botany, are particularly attended to, and well described."—STEVENSON.

Memoirs of British Quadrupeds, &c., Lon., 1809, 8vo. This work is not merely a compilation from other naturalists, but a great portion consists of original observation and anecdote.

Animated Nature, 1815, 8vo.

"When we reflect on the quantity of useful information which Mr. Bingley has contrived to reduce within such a limited number of pages, on the authentic documents from which he has abridged his materials, and on the easy comprehension of his style and manner, we cannot hesitate to recommend this work to those persons who are intrusted with the education of the young."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, Oct., 1816.

Useful Knowledge, 1816, 8vo.

"To the library of the young these volumes will be a most desirable addition."—*British Critic*, Sept., 1817.

Mr. B.'s Animal Biography is one of the most entertaining works in the language.

Binnell, Robert. Sermon, 1751, 8vo.

Binney, Amos, M.D., 1803–1847, a native of Boston, one of the founders, and, at the time of his death, President, of the Boston Soc. of Nat. Hist. His writings on the Land-Shells of America are to be found in the proceedings and journal of that society. Terrestrial and Air-Breathing Mollusks of the United States and Adjacent Territories of North America, Bost., 1851, 3 vols. 8vo. See GOULD, A. A.

Binney, Rev. Amos. Theological Compend., 18mo.

Binney, Horace, of Philadelphia, one of the most eminent of American lawyers. Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania from 1799 to 1814, 6 vols. 8vo, Phila., 1809–15. Eulogium on Chief-Justice Tilghman, 1827, 8vo. Eulogium on Chief-Justice Marshall, 1836, 8vo. Argument in the Case of Vidal *v.* the City of Philadelphia, 1844, 8vo. Murphy *v.* Hubert, Review of the Opinion of the Supreme Court that the Pennsylvania Act of Frauds and Perjuries does not extend to Equitable Estates, 1848, 8vo. Centennial Address before the Philadelphia Contributionship, on the History and Principles of that Insurance Company, and of Fire-Insurance in the United States, 1852, 8vo.

Binney, Thomas, a popular Non-conformist preacher, a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has pub. a number of theological and other works. Closet and the Church; Four Discourses on the Christian Ministry; Illustrations of the Practical Power of Faith; Sermons preached at Weigh-House Chapel; Service of Song in the House of the Lord; Spirit Admitted to the Heavenly House, &c.; Ultimate Design of the Christian Ministry, &c.

"The Illustrations of the Practical Power of Faith are evidently the production of a man of no ordinary talents, and display considerable originality of thought united to clear and simple views of scriptural truth, a correct taste, and a heart susceptible of all the moral inspiration of his theme and office."—*Lon. Eclec. Rev.*

Binney, William G., son of Amos Binney, M.D. Papers on American Land-Shells, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1857–58. Edited complete writings of Thomas Say on the Conchology of the United States, with a copious Index to the original work, N. York, 1858, 8vo, 75 pl.

Binning, Hugh, 1627–1654, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, graduated at Glasgow, where he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy when only 19. The Sinner's Sanctuary, in 40 Sermons upon Romans viii., Edin., 1670, 4to. Poetical Catechism, 1671, 12mo. Common Principles of the Christian Religion, 1672, 12mo. Heart-Humiliation, 1676, 12mo. Works collected, Edin., 1735, 4to; again, 1768, 4to, and 1839, 3 vols. 12mo.

"Binning is an old Scotch writer well worth reading. A reprint o' his valuable works would be advantageous."—BICKERSTETH.

It will be seen that a new edit. has been pub. recently.

Binns, Abraham. Remarks on a publication entitled a Serious Admonition to the Disciples of Thomas Paine and other Infidels, 1796, 8vo.

Binns, John. A Digest of the Laws and judicial decisions of Pennsylvania, touching the authority of the Justices of the Peace, Phila., 1840, 8vo; 2d ed. pub. in 1845, revised and enlarged, under the title of Binns's Magistrate's Daily Companion, or Magistrate's Manual; again, 1850, 8vo. Mr. Binns pub. his Autobiography in 1855, Phila., 12mo.

Binns, Jonathan, M.D. Con. to Memoirs Med., 1795.

Binns, Jonathan. The Miseries and Beauties of Ireland, 2 vols. 8vo.

"His volumes are temperate, sensible, and interesting: he has felt as well as thought, without being carried away by that violent spirit of partisanship which for so long a period seemed to possess itself of every one who wrote concerning the Emerald Isle."—*Lon. Athen.*

"An excellent book both for interest and information."—*Westminster Review.*

Birbeck, Chris. Med. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1701.

Birch, Rev. Busby. City Latin, 1760, 8vo.

Birch, Charles. Exposition of the Collects of the Church of England, 2d ed., Lon., 1821, 12mo.

Birch, J. F. National Defence, 1808, 8vo.

Birch, John, Surgeon Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales. Professional Treatises, 1779–1810.

Birch, John B. The Cousins of Schiras; trans. from the French, 1797, 2 vols. 12mo.

Birch, Peter, b. 1652, Prebendary of Westminster. Sermon before the House of Commons, 1689, 4to; ditto, 1694, 4to.

"In the 20th page of which, were several matters running thus, which caused some of the said house, as 'twas then reported, to cry out, Ad ignem! 'Are not our very blessings all turned into a curse? Our boasted freedom is now only a liberty to bite and devour one another, &c.' . . . On the 20th of Feb. following, or thereabout, came out an answer to the said sermon entit. *A Birchen Rod for Dr. Birch.* . . . This answer, wherein are many vile things against King Ch. the martyr, was supposed then to be penn'd by the author of A Letter from Major Gen. Ludlow to Sir E. S. (Seymour.")—*Athen. Oxon.*

Funeral Sermon, Lon., 1700, 4to.

Birch, Sampson. Med. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1683.

Birch, Samuel, b. 1757, a public-spirited London Alderman, a son-in-law of Dr. John Fordyce, pub. a number of dramatic and other works: Consilia, 1785, 12mo. The Mariners, M. E., 1793. The Packet Boat, M., 1794. The Adopted Child, M. D., 1795. The Smugglers, M. D., 1796. Fast Asleep, M. E., 1797, N. P. Albert and Adelaide, Rom., 1798, N. P. Speeches, 1805–7, 8vo.

"Animated in the cause of literature, combined with benevolence, the poetical effusions of Mr. Birch, and his mode of reciting them, have frequently called forth the applause of the members and visitors at the annual meetings of the LITERARY FUND."—*Biog. Dramat.*

Birch, Thomas. Sermons, 1720–29, 8vo.

Birch, Thomas, D.D., 1705–66, a native of Clerkenwell, received his education at Quaker schools, to which persuasion his parents were attached. He was ordained deacon in the Church of England, 1730, priest, 1731, by the Bishop of Salisbury, the celebrated Dr. Hoadly. To the friendship of this divine, he was no doubt indebted for several of his preferments. He was Vicar of Ulting, Essex, 1734; Rector of St. Margaret Pattens with St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street, London, 1746; Secretary to the Royal Society, 1752; Rector of Depden, Essex, 1761. Dr. Birch was an industrious writer, as is evinced by his numerous publications. We shall notice some of the principal. His first literary undertaking was The General Dictionary, Historical and Critical, "in which a new and accurate translation of that of the celebrated Mr. Bayle, with the corrections and observations printed in the late edition at Paris, is included, and interspersed with several thousand lives never before published," &c., 10 vols. folio, Lon., 1734–41. In this laborious enterprise he was assisted by the Rev. John Peter Bernard, Mr. John Lockman, and others. The articles relating to Oriental history were allotted to Mr. George Sale, who was admirably qualified for the task. This Dictionary is certainly one of the most valuable compends of knowledge in the English language. It can be purchased at the present day (1854) for about £7 to £8. The editors give

"Reflections upon such passages of Mr. Bayle as seem to favour skepticism and the Manichee system."

Bayle's faults in these and other respects are well known. Apart from such objections, he is a delightful companion, and his merits have been widely acknowledged:

"He is the only man that ever collected with so much judgment, and wrote with so much spirit at the same time."—POPE: *Spence's Anecdotes.*

"If Bayle wrote his Dictionary to empty the various collections he had made without any particular design, he could not have chosen a better plan. By the double freedom of a Dictionary of Notes, he could pitch on what articles he pleased, and say what he pleased on these articles."—GIBBON.

"Gibbon's eulogy of Bayle is at once concise and just, and no one read him or loved him more than the eulogist himself. Bayle was a man of immense but desultory reading, of a subtle understanding, and of indomitable patience and industry. His Dictionary is as a Cornucopia of flowers, bright, blooming, and captivating."—DIBDIN.

"Bayle's Dictionary is a very useful work for those to consult who love the Biographical part of Literature, which is what I love most."—DR. JOHNSON.

In 1742, 7 vols. folio, Dr. Birch published Thurloe's Collection of State Papers, containing Authentic Memorials of English Affairs from 1638 to the Restoration of Charles II.

"These State Papers form an excellent History of Europe during this period, and are at once a proof of Thurloe's abilities as a statesman and excellence as a writer."—GRANGER.

Thurloe was secretary to Oliver Cromwell.

The Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain, with their Lives and Characters, 2 vols. fol., 1743–52. The engravings are by Houbraken, Gravelot, and Vertue, from original paintings. The 1st vol. contains 80 heads, the 2d vol. 28. Large paper copies have been sold at high prices; Roxburghe, £25 4*s.*; Nassau, £26 15*s.* 6*d.*; Heath, £34 13*s.* An edition, with retouched impressions of the plates, appeared in 1813, on small and large paper.

Life of the Hon. Robert Boyle, 1741, and 1744, 8vo. Of the last ed. a copy with MS. notes by the author is in the British Museum; and also a copy with his MS. notes of his Life of Archbishop Tillotson, Lon., 1752. 8vo. The Life of Boyle contains an Appendix of Letters from Mr. John Eliot of New England to Mr. Boyle, relating to his services in the propagation of the Gospel in America, with particulars of the Indian Bible; Letters of Gov. Winthrop, &c.

Memoirs of the reign of Queen Elizabeth from the year 1581 till her death, Lon., 1754, 4to, 2 vols.

"Dr. Birch has formed his narrative out of the most striking facts in the numerous letters of the Bacon Family, though, as might be expected, the letters are much abbreviated."

The character of the Earl of Essex, the Cecils, Bacons, and other eminent personages of the time, will be found portrayed in these volumes. Inquiry into the share which King Charles I. had in the transactions of the Earl of Glamorgan, &c., Lon., 1747, 8vo. View of the Negotiation between England, France, and Brussels from 1592 to 1617, Lon., 1749, 8vo. Memoirs of Dr. Ward, 1766. Life of Henry, son of King James I., 1760, 8vo. Letters, Speeches, Charges, Advices, &c., of Lord Bacon, 1763, 8vo. Birch's Life of Bacon is prefixed to the edition of Bacon's Works, 1765, 4to, 5 vols.

"This beautiful and accurate edition was corrected throughout by the Rev. John Gambold, and the Latin volumes revised by Mr. Bowyer."—Lowndes.

History of the Royal Society of London, Lon., 1756, 4to, 4 vols. This was reviewed by Dr. Johnson in the Literary Magazine.

Dr. Birch left a large quantity of valuable MSS. to the British Museum, and there has been lately published from them The Courts and Times of James I. and Charles I., 4 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1848.

"In it will be found many important particulars of English History, which have escaped the researches of every historian, even the recent ones of Mr. Macaulay. . . . In its illustrations of the literary history of the time the work is extremely rich, abounding in anecdotes of Ben Jonson, Carew, Wither, Daniel, the Killigrews, Sir Henry Saville, Sir Robert Cotton, Camden, the brothers Shirley, the famous travellers Bacon, Sir Julius Cæsar, Dr. Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, and many scholars of note, both at home and abroad. Added to these interesting features, the work contains notices of almost every person of celebrity in the kingdom, so that there is scarcely a family whose members have figured in the history of this portion of the seventeenth century, that will not find in these volumes some reference to their ancestors." See Biog. Brit.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes.

Birch, Walter. Sermons, 1809–16.

Birch, William. Délices de la Grande Bretagne, Lon., 1791, oblong 4to.

"In little estimation."—Lowndes.

Songe betwene the Quene's Majestie and Englande, Lon., by William Pickeringe. Reprinted in the 10th vol. Harleian MSS. from a copy in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

Birchal, John. Funeral Sermon, York, 1644, fol.

Birchall, Samuel. Provincial Copper Coins, 1797.

Birchedus. See Birkhead, Henry.

Birchensha, John. Divine Verities, Lon., 1655, 4to.

Birchington, Brychington, or **Bryckinton, Stephen,** d. about 1407? was a Benedictine monk of the church of Canterbury. He is the author of a history of the Archbishops of Canterbury to the year 1368. This was pub. by Wharton, as the first article in his Anglia Sacra, from a MS. in the Lambeth Library. There are in the same MS. vol. histories of the Kings of England to 1367, of the Roman Pontiffs to 1378, and of the Roman emperors to about the same date. Wharton ascribes these to Birchington. They have never been published.

Birchley, William, *i. e.* Austin, John, which see.

Birckbeck, Simon, 1584–1656, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, vicar of Gilling in Yorkshire. Esteemed by the learned for his knowledge of patristic theology.

The Protestant's Evidence, taken out of good records, showing that for 1500 years next after Christ, the weighty points of Religion have, by God's Church, been held and taught as the Church of England now doth, Lon., 1634, 4to. A much enlarged edition, 1657, fol. A new edit. appeared in 1849, edited by Dr. Cumming, forming vols. ii. and iii. of a Supplement to Gibson's Preservative against Popery.

"The book was valued by Selden, and other learned men, because therein the author had taken great and worthy pains in producing out of every century witnesses to attest the doctrine of the Church of England in the points by him adduced against the contrary doctrine of the Trent Council and the Church of Rome."—Wood.

On the Four Last Things, Lon., 1655, 8vo.

Bird, Charles Smith. Theological publications, Lon., 1841, &c. 12 Lectures on the Church Catechism.

"This little work should be read by all who regard religion as the sole means by which we can ultimately arrive at a future happy state."—*Court Gazette.*

"These sermons have considerable merit."—*London Spectator.*

Bird, Edward. Tract against Predestination, Lon., 1726, 8vo.

Bird, G. Musical works, Lon., 1589, 1605, 4to.

Bird, G. Practising Scrivener, 1728, fol.

Bird, Golding, M.D., 1815–1854, Professor of Materia Medica at Guy's Hospital, London. This distinguished physician has favoured the world with some of the results of his learned investigations.

Elements of Natural Philosophy; being an Experimental Introduction to the Physical Sciences. Illustrated with over 300 wood-cuts, Lon., 8vo; 2d ed., 1843; 3d ed., Lon., 1848, fp. 8vo; 4th ed., in conjunction with C. Brooke, 1854, p. 8vo.

"This work teaches us the elements of the entire circle of Natural Philosophy in the clearest and most perspicuous manner. Light, Magnetism, Dynamics, Meteorology, Electricity, &c. are set before us in such simple forms, and in so forcible a way, that we cannot help understanding their laws, their operation, and the remarkable phenomena by which they are accompanied or signified. As a volume of useful and beautiful instruction for the young, we cordially recommend it."—*London Literary Gazette.*

"By the appearance of Dr. Bird's work, the student has now all that he can desire in one neat, concise, and well-digested volume. The elements of natural philosophy are explained in very simple language and illustrated by numerous wood-cuts. . . . We should like to know that Dr. Bird's book was associated with every boys' and girls' school throughout the kingdom."—*Lon. Medical Gazette.*

"We have great pleasure in welcoming a new edition of this excellent work, which we strongly recommended to our readers on its first appearance. We do not hesitate to pronounce it the best Manual of Natural Philosophy in our Language."—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"This work marks an advance which has long been wanting in our system of instruction. Dr. Bird has succeeded in producing an elementary work of great merit."—*London Athenæum.*

"The best epitome in the English language of this wide range of physical subjects."—*N. American Review*, April, 1851.

Urinary Deposits; 2d ed., 1846, p. 8vo; 5th ed., by E. L. Birkett, 1857, 8vo. Lectures on Electricity and Galvanism in their Physiological and Therapeutical Relations, delivered at the Royal College of Physicians; revised and extended, 1849, 12mo.

"Like every thing which proceeds from their able author, these Lectures are eminently lucid. . . . We strongly recommend the study of Dr. Golding Bird's valuable little volume."—*Lon. Journal of Medicine.*

"The volume will be found useful by those practitioners who desire to acquire a practical knowledge of the therapeutical applications of electricity."—*London Medical Gazette.*

Republished in U.S., where they are very popular. See J. H. Balfour's Biographical Sketches of Dr. Bird, 1855, 12mo; Lon. Gent. Mag., July, 1855, 102.

Bird, Henry M. National Debt and Taxes, 1780, 8vo.

Bird, J. Superius Cantiones, &c., Lon., 1575, 6 vols. 4to.

Bird, J. Verschuir's Oration translated, 1810.

Bird, James B. Legal treatises, Lon., 1794–1815. Original Precedents of Settlements, Lon., 1800, 8vo.

"These are the best forms of that species of assurance with which the profession has at any time been presented. They bear evident marks of technical precision and skill, and the language in particular of most of them, is peculiarly chaste, expressive, and appropriate."

Bird, John. Grounds of Grammar, Oxf., 1639, 8vo

Bird, John. Ostenta Carolina; or the late Calamities of England, with the Authors of them, Lon., 1661, 4to.

Bird, John. Divine Ambassador, 1663, 4to.

Bird, John. Astronomical Instruments, Lon., 1767 4to. Mural Quadrants, Lon., 1768, 4to.

Bird, John. Romances, 1795–1816.

Bird, R. A Communication, Lon., 1595, 8vo.

Bird, Robert Montgomery, M.D., 1803–1854, was a native of Newcastle, Delaware. He gave early indications of the uncommon powers of mind which distinguish his literary productions. Selecting the profession of medicine, after a due course of studies, he graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. He wrote for the stage the tragedies of The Gladiator, Oraloosa, and The Broker of Bogota, which were highly successful. In 1834 he pub. Calavar, or the Knight of the Conquest, a Romance of Mexico. This work has been commended by an eminent authority in matters pertaining to Spanish-American History:

"The author has studied with great care the costume, manners, and military usages of the natives, and has done for them what Mr. Cooper has done for the wild tribes of the north,—touched their rude features with the bright colouring of a poetic fancy. He has been equally fortunate in his delineations of the picturesque scenery of the land; and if he has been less so in attempting to revive the antique dialogue of the Spanish cavalier, we must not be surprised: nothing is more difficult than the skilful execution of a modern antique."—W. H. PRESCOTT, in a note to his History of the Conquest.

"The scene is laid in Mexico, at the time of the invasion of Cortez, in 1520. The romantic incidents of that renowned conquest, when Spanish rule gained a steadfast footing upon the northern half of this continent, have furnished the materials of a fiction bordering closely upon the accuracy of history. With the exception of Prescott's magnificent annals of this period, we are not acquainted with any work from which so clear a conception of those times can be gathered as from Calavar. It is crowded with graphic descriptions and scenes of the most intense excitement. The author revels among the variegated vegetation of that sunny clime, and sings the beauty of the black-eyed fair ones with a rhapsodist's enthusiasm"

In 1835 appeared The Infidel, or the Fall of Mexico. This is a sequel to the preceding work, although each is complete in itself. The Hawks of Hawk Hollow, a tradition of Pennsylvania, was pub. in the same year. Sheppard Lee appeared (anonymously) in 1836, and in the next year the publication of Nick of the Woods, or the Jibbenainosay, gave fresh evidence of Dr. Bird's rapidity of composition. A collection of the author's contributions to periodicals was pub. in 1838, under the title of Peter Pilgrim, or a Rambler's Recollections. The last of his novels, The Adventures of Robin Day, was given to the world in 1839. After living in retirement for some years at Newcastle, Delaware, in 1847 Dr. Bird became associated with another gifted son of genius, Morton McMichael, (*q. v.*) as joint proprietor and editor of the (Philadelphia) North American and United States Gazette. In the columns of this journal, (January 24, 1854,) will be found an eloquent tribute by Mr. McM. to the memory of his departed friend. Dr. Bird was a man of great versatility of talent, and was equally familiar with the graver investigations of the exact sciences and the flowery paths of belles-lettres literature; to which he added no slight proficiency in the ornamental arts.

"He leaves behind him few of more vast and varied erudition, of a wider range of knowledge, practical as well as scholastic, not superficial nor doubtful; but profound, positive, and accurate. Add to these faculties a large comprehension, quickness, and power;—an imagination active as the principle of light, and a judgment unerring as mathematical demonstration—and such was the intellectual condition of Dr. Bird."—MORTON MCMICHAEL.

Bird, Samuel. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1580–98.

Bird, Thomas. Almanack for 1612, Lon., 8vo.

Bird, William. The Magazine of Honour, or a Treatise on the several degrees of the Nobility of this kingdom, with their rights and privileges, also Knights and Esquires, &c., enlarged by Sir John Dodridge, Lon., 1642, 12mo.

"Although this treatise contains little more than the argument of Mr. Serg. Dodridge in the disputed question regarding the Barony of Abergavenny, it is well deserving of perusal by persons interested in the history of the peerage. The volume has had several title-pages."—LOWNDES.

Bird, William. Con. to Mem. Med., &c., 1778–95.

Bird, William. See BYRD.

Birkbeck, George, M.D., 1776–1841. A Comprehensive and Systematic Display, Theoretical and Practical, of the Arts and Manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland. Lon., 1826, &c. Mathematics Practically Applied to the Useful and Fine Arts. By Baron Dupin; adapted to the State of the Arts in England by G. B.

"This work bids fair to supply the deficiency in an important branch of science. For this purpose we most cordially recommend it."—*Lon. New Monthly Mag.*

Birkbeck, Morris. Notes in a Journey through France, 1815, 8vo. Notes on a Journey in America, from the Coast of Virginia to the Territory of Illinois; 2d edit., Lon., 1818, 8vo. Letters from Illinois.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing this one of the most interesting and instructive books that have appeared for many years."—*Edinburgh Review.*

"Detesting, as we most cordially do, all the principles avowed by Mr. Birkbeck, moral and political, (religious, as we have seen, he has none,) we are ready to give him the credit of having written an entertaining little volume of Notes. In his Letters from Illinois there is nothing that can excite the least degree of interest."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

"He has certainly made an excellent volume on the condition and prospects of that country, [America,] and one which, in our opinion, claims the superiority over any other that has been issued. . . . A mass of curious and most valuable information, and conveyed in a very truthful colouring and simple manner of writing. . . . The travels over France are very amusing and instructive, and are simply expressed."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Birkenhead, or **Berkenhead, Sir John,** 1615?–1679, was entered a servitor of Oriel College, Oxford, in 1632. During the Civil War, to Birkenhead was confided the editorship of *Mercurius Aulicus*, or the Court Mercury, the vehicle of communication between the court at Oxford and the rest of the kingdom. It was printed weekly in one sheet, and sometimes more. It was pub. from January 1, 1642, to the end of 1645, and afterwards occasionally. This Court journal was opposed by the Parliament in the Mercurius Britannicus, written by Marchamont Needham. Sir John excelled in satirical wit, and pub. a number of works in which this dangerous talent was not spared. The Assembly Man, written in 1647, printed in 1662–63. This was intended as a representative of the Westminster divines who favoured the Presbyterian plan.

"The copy of it was taken from the author by those who said they could not rob because all was theirs: so exciz'd what they liked not, and so mangled and reformed it that 'twas no character of an assembler, but of themselves."—*Athen. Oxon.*

News from Pembroke and Montgomery, 1648. Two Centuries of St. Paul's Churchyard, 1649, 4to, pub. in three separate sheets.

"The spirited humour of this little book is admirable, and worthy the pen of a Butler."—PATERSON: *Bibl. Westiana*, p. 205.

Dr. Grey uses it freely in his notes on Hudibras. See Censura Literaria, 1815, vi. 290.

The Four-legged Quaker. A New Ballade of a Famous German Prince. Besides other pieces of his own, Birkenhead pub. at the desire of Robert Waring, who wished to be unknown, his Effigies Amoris, &c., Lon., 1649, 12mo. Mr. Norris, of Bemerton, trans. this work under the title of The Picture of Love Unveiled, 1682.

"Satire was Birkenhead's principal excellence, and in genuine powers of ridicule he had no superior at a time when those powers were called forth and well rewarded by both parties."

The Assembly Man, Two Centuries of St. Paul's Churchyard, and News from Pembroke and Montgomery, will be found reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany, vols. v. and ix.

Birkhead, Henry, b. 1617, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, joined the Jesuits at St. Omer's, returned to the Church of England, and was, by the influence of Archbishop Laud, elected Fellow of All Souls'. In Trapp's Lectures on Poetry he is styled "Founder of the Poetical Lectures," 1707. Poemata, &c., Oxon., 1656, 12mo. Otium Literarium, &c., (with H. Stubbe,) 1656, 8vo. He pub. some of the works of Henry Jacob, and wrote some Latin elegies on the loyalists who suffered for their adherence to Charles I.

"He was accounted an excellent Latin poet, a good Grecian, and well versed in all human learning."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Birkhead, Henry. See BURKHEAD.

Birkin, William. A new edit. of Jones's Sheridan's Dictionary, completely corrected and enlarged by the addition of several hundred words.

"Immense pains and labour have been bestowed in revising the present edition of this popular work. The accentuation, pronunciation, and definition of every word have been most carefully examined; and the editor trusts he has made it a valuable and useful assistant to the student."

Birkitt, Edward. Sermons, 1770–80, 4to.

Birks, A. and **J.** Arithmet. Collections, 1765.

Birks, T. R., Rector of Kelshall, Herts. Theolog. Treatises, 1843, &c. Rev. E. Bickersteth considers this author's Elements of Prophecy (1843, 12mo)

"A full answer to difficulties raised by futurists."

Birnie, William, Minister of Lanark. The Blame of Kirkburial, tending to persuade Cemiterial Civility, Edin., 1606, 4to. Reprinted, Lon., 1833, 4to.

Birrell, Andrew. Henry and Almeira, Trag., 1802, 8vo. The name of this author occurs in Biographia Dramatica, already noticed by us in our article on David Erskine Baker, (*ante.*)

Birt, Isaiah. Vindication of the Baptists, 1795.

Birt, John. Theolog. Treatises, 1813–14.

Birt, John. A Summary of the Principles and History of Popery, 8vo.

"We have seldom, if ever, seen so large a body of facts, exhibited with perfect perspicuity, within so small a compass; the author's complete mastery of the subject appears from the ease with which he has condensed an immense mass of historical matter, without the least indication of disorder or confusion."—REV. ROBT. HALL: *Eclectic Review*, May, 1824.

Birt, William Radcliffe. The Hurricane Guide, 8vo.

"This work is one which demands the attention of all who are interested in the well-being of that large portion of our fellow-countrymen engaged in 'business on the deep waters.' We would urge all who are in any way connected with those mighty steamers to procure a copy, study it well, and follow the author's advice. He is well known in scientific circles as having devoted close attention for many years to the subject of atmospheric waves, and from his position, his opinions are worthy of the most attentive regard."—*Hampshire Independent.*

Bisbie, Nathaniel, D.D., d. 1695, rector of Long Melford, near Sudbury, Suffolk. Sermons, 1682, '83, '84, 86

"Esteemed an excellent preacher, and a zealous person for the Church of England; but, 1690, refusing to take the oaths to King William III. and Queen Mary, was deprived of his rectory."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Bischoff, David. The Nomenclator, 1781, 8vo.

Bischoff, Fred., Oculist. A Treatise on the Extraction of the Cataract, Lon., 1793, 8vo.

Bischoff, James. A Comprehensive History of the Woollen Trade, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo.

"Mr. Bischoff's work will be found valuable to all persons interested in the subject."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"A vast mass of curious and valuable information, acceptable to readers of varied tastes, even though quite unconnected with manufactures and trade."—*Lon. Times.*

Bisco, John. Theolog. Treatises, Lon., 1655–65, 8vo.

Biscoe, C. Statutes and Laws of the Isle of Man; from the Original Records. Printed at Douglass, 8vo.

Biscoe, Richard, d. 1748, rector of St. Martin Outwich, London. The History of the Acts of the Holy Apostles, confirmed from other authors, and considered as full evidence of the Truth of Christianity; being the substance of his sermons at the Boyle Lectures in 1736, '37, '38, Lon., 1742, 2 vols. 8vo; Oxford, 1829, 1 vol. 8vo; 1840, 1 vol. 8vo. Trans. into German, Magdeburg, 1751, 4to.

"An elaborate and valuable work, showing, in the most convincing way, how incontestably the Acts of the Apostles demonstrate the truth of Christianity."—Dr. Doddridge.

"These volumes afford some valuable information on the topics of which they treat. Dr. Lightfoot had before collected a great deal on the same subject, but it is better digested in the work of Mr. Biscoe."—*Orme's Bib. Bibl.*

Bishop, Alfred. Christian Memorials of the 19th Century, or Select Evangelical Biography for the last 25 years.

"In this work will be found the memoirs of above forty eminent individuals of both sexes; and a work better suited for a present to young people, or for a Sunday-school library, cannot well be found."

Bishop, Charles. Sermons, 1769, 4to.

Bishop, George. New England Judged, 1661. This is an account of the persecutions endured by the Quakers in New England "from the beginning of the 5th m., 1656, to the end of the 10th m., 1660."

Bishop, Hawley. Sermon, 1747, 8vo.

Bishop, Sir Henry Rowley, 1783–1855, Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, is the only musical professor who has been honoured by the compliment of knighthood. He is the author of numerous musical compositions.

Bishop, Joel P., b. 1814, at Volney, Oswego county, N. York. Commentaries on the Law of Marriage and Divorce, and Evidence in Matrimonial Suits, Boston, 1853, 8vo; 2d ed., 1856.

"His references to cases and to writers are copious; the results of the decisions, in so far as they have resulted in establishing a rule, are clearly stated; and his reasonings on open questions and conflicting doctrines are forcible. suggestive, and illustrated with very ample learning."—Rufus Choate.

"A very valuable addition to our legal literature. Such an American book was much wanted, and the author has accomplished his work in a manner highly creditable to him."—*Law Reporter.*

Commentaries on the Criminal Law, Boston, 2 vols. 8vo: vol. i., 1856; vol. ii., 1858.

Bishop, John. Beavtifvll Blossomes gathered from the best Trees of all kyndes, &c., London, for Henrie Cockyn, 1577, 4to. Reprinted, 1578, 4to, under the title of A Garden of Recreation.

Bishop, John. The Messiah, and the Creation; for Voice and Piano, Lon., 2 vols. fol., 1843.

"The great merit of both these works appears to consist in the different airs being thoroughly incorporated in the instrumental parts."—*Lon. Times,* Jan. 21, 1843.

Bishop, Mary. Poetical Tales and Miscellanies, 1812. St. Oswald; and other Poems, 1813.

Bishop, Matthew. His Life and Adventures, Lon., 1744, 8vo.

"Matthew was a perfect original; and in his description of his own exploits has unconsciously given an extremely laughable sketch of the peculiarities of a British sailor." See this Review in Retrospec. Rev., N. S. ii. 42.

Bishop, R. East India Navigator's Assistant, Lon., 1773, 4to.

Bishop, Rev. Samuel, 1731–1795, Master of Merchant Tailor School, London; and a poet. Essays and Poems, 1763. Feriæ Poeticæ, 1764, 4to. Poetical Works, with Mem. of his Life by Rev. T. Clare, Lon., 1796, 2 vols. 4to. Sermons, Lon., 1798, 8vo. The Farce of High Life Below Stairs, ascribed to Garrick, is said to have been the production of Mr. Bishop.

Bishop, Thomas. Eight Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lecture, Lon., 1726, 8vo. Abridgt. of Pearson's Exposition of the Creed, Lon., 1729, 8vo.

Bishop, William. Sermons, Oxf., 1823, '25, '28.

Bishop, William, 1533–1624, Vicar Apostolical in England, and the first Popish Bishop sent thither after the Reformation, was a native of Brayles in Warwickshire. A Reproof of Dr. Abbott's Defence of the Catholic Reformed, by W. Perkins, Lon., 1608, 4to. Disproof of Dr. Abbott's Counter-Proof against Dr. Bishop's Reproof of Mr. Perkin's Reformed Catholic. Part 1, Paris, 1614, 8vo. For a list of his works see Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., ii. 356. He pub. an edit. of Pits's De Illustribus Angliciæ Scriptoribus, 1623, to which he wrote a very learned preface.

"He was sent into England by the holy see for the comfort of Catholics, where he so modestly behaved himself, that he was by all, both clergy and seculars, dearly beloved and honoured."—Thomas White, a Benedictine monk of Douay.

Bishop, Sir William. Con. to Med. Facts, 1800.

Bishopric, Robert. Con. to Med. Com., 1793, '94, '95.

Bishton, I. General View of the Agricult. of the County of Salop, with Observations on the Means of its Improvement, Lon., 1794, 4to.

"It seems to be one of the meanest county reports."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Bispham, Thomas. Iter Australe, &c., 1548, 4to.

"An ingenious Latin poem."—Wood.

Bissat, Bisset, or **Bissart, Patrick,** 1500–1568, Professor of Canon Law in the University of Bononia, in Italy, was descended from the Earls of Fife in Scotland, and born in that country. P. Bissarti Opera Omnia: viz., Poemata, Orationes, Lectiones Feriales, Venice, 1565, 4to.

"He was not only a learned civilian, but an excellent poet, orator, and philosopher."

Bisse, James. Sermons at Paules Crosse, 1580, '84.

Bisse, Philip, Bishop of St. David's, 1710; Hereford, 1712. Sermons, 1710, '11, '17, 4to.

Bisse, Thomas, d. 1731, brother of the above, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxf. He pub. a number of Sermons, &c., 1708–29, and a vol. of Discourses on the Lord's Prayer was pub. 1740, 8vo. His Beauty of Holiness, in the Common Prayer, has been highly commended:

"Interesting and attractive, it treats upon matters entirely overlooked by previous and subsequent commentators."

Bisset, Andrew. A Practical Treatise on the Law of Estates for Life, Lon., 1842, 8vo.

"Mr. Bisset's book contains all that is essential within its profound range, and displays equal learning and judgment."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Bisset, Charles, M.D., 1717–1791, for some time a lieutenant in the royal army, pub. a number of medical and other works. Treatise on Fortifications, Lon., 1751, 4to. The Medical Constitution of Great Britain, 1760. Medical Essays and Observations. These works were trans. into German by Mœller, Breslau, 1779–81. In Pettigrew's Memoirs and Corresp. of Lettsom, will be found an interesting medical corresp. between Drs. Bisset and Lettsom.

Bisset, J. Poetical works, Essays on the Drama, &c., 1800, '02, '04.

Bisset, Robert, a Scotchman, d. 1805, aged 46, a schoolmaster and an author. Life of Edmund Burke, Lon., 1798, 8vo. Douglass, a Novel, 1800. History of the Reign of George III., 6 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1804.

"The author's chief aim has been to discover all that was favourable in the public characters of the day; a disposition which, however amiable, deprives history of one of her most august functions."—*Lon. Monthly Review,* 1804.

"Dr. Bisset's History is highly praiseworthy—it narrates with greater detail and completeness than Macfarlane, Belsham, or Adolphus, the transactions of the present reign. The style is natural, yet elegant; the information abundant, yet select; the criticism loyal, yet liberal. In short, it appears to us more likely than any of the rival histories to annex itself to Hume and Smollett, as the regular and generally-received continuation of the History of England."—*An. Rev.* vol. iii.

"We must recommend this as a work replete with both information and amusement—and while it is free from any spirit of party, it breathes throughout a firm attachment to temporal freedom and the spirit of the British Constitution, a sincere regard for the British character, and a just veneration for the rights of reason, of religion, and morality."—*Lit. Journ.,* vol. iii.

Modern Literature, a Novel, 1804, 12mo. Dr. B. edit. the "Spectator with illustrative notes, and very ingenious lives of the authors." 8 vols. 8vo, 1796.

Bisset, Thomas. Sermons, Edin., 1788, 8vo.

Bisset, William, Rector of Whiston, Northamptonshire. Sermons on the Reformation of Manners, 1704, 8vo. The Modern Fanatick, being an Account of Dr. Sacheverell, 1710–11, 8vo. This coarse attack was answered by Dr. S.'s friends, which response elicited another pamphlet from Bisset. Funeral Sermon, 1727, 8vo. Bisset and his oppo nen s seem neither to have given quarter nor have asked for any.

Biterswigg, Pendavid. Three Original Poems; with his Will and Testament, (posth.)

Blaauw, Wm. Henry. The Barons' War, including the Battles of Lewes and Evesham.

"In the long reign of Henry III., the most interesting occurrence is the Barons' War, in the midst of which Parliament first acquired its representative character under the influence of Simon de Montfort. The circumstances of this detached period of British history have been combined with such detailed particulars of the persons who took part in them as an examination of the documents, chronicles, and poems of that age seems to warrant."

Black. Speeches at Synod of Ulster in 1812.

Black, David, 1762–1806, Minister of Lady Yester's Church, Edinburgh. Sermons on Important Subjects, Edin., 1808, 8vo.

"These sermons are models for pulpit composition; they discover an intimate acquaintance with the doctrines, and enforce the precepts of Christianity upon principles arising therefrom."

"Black's sermons abound in good sense and useful observations, and just sentiments of religion conveyed in lively and elegant language."—Bishop Porteus.

Black, James. Tillage of the Earth, and Theory of Instruments adapted to this End, Lon., 1778, 4to.

"A long dissertation on the relative advantages of horses and oxen as beasts of draught, the prime cost and maintenance of each animal, is hardly able to establish the ox as superior to the horse, which seems to be the object of the calculation. The sketches of implements are little worth."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Black, John. Palæoromaica, or Historical and Philological Disquisitions, &c., Lon., 1823, 8vo. The hypothesis maintained in this work is that the received text of the Greek Testament is a servile trans. from a Latin original long since lost, and that this trans. was made by a writer imperfectly acquainted with both of the languages in question. See criticisms upon this production in reviews of it by Rt. Rev. Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London; Brit. Critic, 1823; Rev. J. J. Conybeare's Examination, Oxf., 1823; Rev. W. C. Broughton's Examination, Lon., 1823, 8vo; Bishop Burgess's P.S. to 2d ed. Vindic. of 1 John v. 7, (Lon., 1823) and in Horne's Introduction.

"Absurd reasonings and mischievous tendency of this paradoxical publication."—T. H. Horne.

"It is a work of very extensive reading and research, and abounds with valuable quotations. But the materials are as destitute of selection as the author's strictures are of simplicity and candour."—*Postscript*, p. 196.

Black, John. Theolog. and poetical works, 1785–1801.

Black, John. Mutiny on the Lady Shore, Lon., 1798, 8vo.

Black, John, 1783–1855, Editor Lon. Morning Chron. 1823–44. The Life of Torquato Tasso; with an Historical and Critical Account of his Writings, Edin., 1810, 2 vols. 4to. This work has been highly commended. See J. H. Wiffen's Jerusalem Delivered. Polit. Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain; from the French of A. de Humboldt, Lon., 1811, 2 vols. 8vo.

"To write a book on Mexico without referring to Baron Humboldt at almost every page is nearly impossible; he was the first who applied the lights of science to the New World."—*H. G. Ward's Mexico*, which see.

Memoirs of Goldoni, written by himself, trans. from the Italian, Lon., 1813, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Gibbon, the historian, has pronounced the Memoirs of Goldoni to be more truly dramatic than his Comedies. Lord Byron has also pronounced the Life of Goldoni to be one of the best specimens of autobiography. It is replete with anecdote."

A Course of Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature from the German of Wm. Augustus Schlegel, 1815, 2 vols. 8vo. Pub. in H. G. Bohn's Standard Library, Lon., 1846, 8vo.

"The present work contains a critical and historical account of the ancient and modern drama—the Greek, the Latin, the Italian, the French, the Spanish, and the German. The view which the author has taken of the standard productions, whether tragic or comic, in these different languages, is, in general, ingenious and just, and his speculative Reasonings on the Principles of Taste are often as satisfactory as they are profound. . . . We have, we trust, said enough of this work to recommend it to the reader. We ought to add, that the translation appears to be very respectable."—*Edinburgh Review*, Feb. 1816.

"This is a work of extraordinary merit."—*Lon. Quart. Rev.*

"In a few pages we reap the fruit of the labour of a whole life; every opinion formed by the author, every epithet given to the writers of whom he speaks, is beautiful and just, concise and animated."—Madame de Stael.

The reader should procure the following work, also: Lectures on the History of Literature, Ancient and Modern, from the German of Frederick Schlegel, Lon., 1818, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Form the most luminous, comprehensive, and philosophical survey of the history of literature which our own age has produced."—*Britannia.*

"A wonderful performance,—better than any thing we as yet have on the subject in our own language."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

"Though concise, Schlegel's work is so comprehensive in its range, that it is alone almost sufficient to make the reader a literary person."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"By far the most rational and profound view of the history of literature which has yet been presented to Europe."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

"Frederick Schlegel has more originality of genius than almost any other celebrated man in Germany; but, far from depending on that originality, though it promised him much success, he endeavours to assist it by extensive study. It is a great proof of our respect for the human species, when we dare not address it from the suggestions of our own minds, without having first conscientiously examined into all that has been left to us by our predecessors as an inheritance."—Madame de Stael.

Black, John. Key to Mair's Introduction, 1818.

Black, Joseph, M.D., 1728–1799, an eminent chemist and physician, was the son of an Irish merchant who resided at Bordeaux when the subject of this notice was born. He entered the University of Glasgow in 1746, and became a favourite pupil of the celebrated Cullen, who instilled into his youthful mind that love of chemical investigations by which he afterwards became so highly distinguished. He took the degree of M.D. at Edinburgh in 1754, and won great credit for the ability displayed in his thesis—Dissertatio Medica de Humore Acido a Cibis orto, et Magnesia Albâ. This paper, with a continuation written the next year, will be found in the Essays Physical and Literary, Edin., 1756. In this dissertation he "gave an account of one of the most important discoveries in chemistry, which is generally considered as the source of much that has immortalized the names of Cavendish, Priestley, and others, memorable for their acquisitions in the knowledge of aërial bodies. This was no other than the existence of an aërial fluid, which he denominated fixed air, the presence of which gave mildness, and its absence causticity, to alkalies and calcareous earths." His discoveries at a subsequent period with respect to water in various conditions, latent heat, cold, &c., (1762–91,) are well known to the profession. The theory of latent heat was undoubtedly a principal leading step to some of the grand discoveries made by Lavoisier, Laplace, and others; yet these chemists scarcely ever named Dr. Black in their dissertations; and Mr. Deluc had the impudence to claim the theory of latent heat as his own. In 1756 he was appointed to the chair of Chemistry and Anatomy at Glasgow, but the latter being distasteful to him, he exchanged it for that of Medicine. In 1766 he succeeded his old preceptor, Dr. Cullen, as Professor of Chemistry at Edinburgh. His lectures were so celebrated that few gentlemen left Edinburgh without having attended one course or more. At the time of his death, in 1799, he enjoyed the distinguished honour of being one of the eight foreign members of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. His Lectures on Chemistry were pub. from his MSS. by Dr. Robison, Edin., 1803, 2 vols. 4to. The Papers referred to above as pub. in the Essays Phys. and Lit., vol. ii. 157, were subsequently pub. in a 12mo vol. in Edin. The celebrated paper, The supposed effect of Boiling on Water in disposing it to freeze more readily, ascertained by experiment, will be found in Phil. Trans. Abr. xiii. 610, 1775, and the Analysis of the Waters of some Hot Springs in Iceland was pub. in Ed. Phil. Trans. iii. part 2, 95, 1794.

"Considered as a philosopher, Black ranks amongst the highest of those who have wrought out great theories. Induction was the only method by which he sought to discover truth. His character in this respect contrasts strongly with that of some other of our distinguished chemists."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. ii.

"The discovery which he first made was the last of being completed. He never could be induced to publish any account of it to the world, notwithstanding the constant attempts of his rivals to deprive him of the claim. He was at all times averse to publication, and fastidious to an uncommon degree in his judgment of his own compositions."

See Lord Brougham's article in Ed. Review, vol. iii.; also his Lives of Men of Letters and Science *temp.* Geo. III; Robison's Life of Black in the Literary Journal, &c.; Chalmers's Biog. Dic.; Bibliothèque Britannique, vol. xxviii.; Georgian Era.

Black, Samuel, M.D. Con. to Mem. Med., 1795, 1805–07.

Black, Wm. Privilege of Royal Burrows, Edin., 1707, 12mo.

Black, Wm., M.D. Profess. works, 1771–1811. He pub. in 1782, 8vo, An Historical Sketch of Medicine and Surgery; from their origin to the present time, &c.

"We pay the author no great compliment when we observe, that the execution of it is more to be commended than the plan."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1783.

Blackadder, H. H., Surgeon. Observations on Phagedæna Gangrænosa, in 2 parts, 1818, 8vo.

Blackadder, Lt. Col. J. Life and Diary of, Edin., 1824, 12mo

Blackall, Anthony. Sermon, 1704, 4to.

Blackall, John, M.D. Observations on the Nature and Cure of Dropsies, Lon., 1813, 8vo; 1814, 1818.

Blackall, or Blackhall, Offspring, 1654–1716, was a native of London, and educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge. He was made Bishop of Exeter in 1707. He engaged in several warm controversies with Toland and Bishop Hoadly; Bishop Offspring favouring the cause of Charles I. and high-church principles. Besides these pamphlets, he pub. 8 Sermons, 1700, 8vo; 15 do., 1706, 8vo; 14 do., 1706; some single discourses, and in 1717 his practical Discourses on the Sermon on the Mount were pub. in 8 vols. 8vo. His works were pub. in 1723, 2 vols. fol., with life by Archbishop Dawes.

"His manner of preaching was so excellently easy, clear, judicious, substantial, pious, affecting, and upon all accounts truly useful and edifying, that he universally acquired the reputation of being one of the best preachers of his time."—Abp. Dawes.

"The sermons of this worthy divine are models for an easy, natural, and familiar way of writing."—Dr. Waterland.

Blackall, Theophilus. Sermons, 1730, 4to.

Blackall, Thos. Poll of Oxfordshire, Oxf., 1754, 8vo.

Blackamore, A. A Summary of Christian Antiquities, Lon., 1722, 2 vols. 8vo. See Bingham, Joseph.

Blackborrow, Peter. The Longitude not Found, an answer to H. Bird, Lon., 1678, 4to. Navigation Rectified, 1684, 8vo.

Blackbourne, John, 1683–1741, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, a Nonjuring Bishop, corrected the press for Bowyer, and edited the castrations of Holinshed's Chronicle, and of Bayle's Chronycle concernynge syr Johan Oldecastell. Mattaire praises him in his Lives of the Paris Printers, 1717, and in his Miscellanea aliquot Scriptorum carmina, 1722. See Nichols's account of him in the Literary Anecdotes.

Blackburn, J. Serm., 1749, 8vo.

Blackburn, John. Hand-Book round Jerusalem, Lon., 1849, 12mo. Prize Essay on the Religious Book Society, 12mo. Rise and Ruin of Nineveh, 12mo, illustrated.

Blackburne, E. L. Architectural Account of Crosby Place, Lon., 8vo. Decorative Painting of the Middle Ages, 1848, 4to.

Blackburne, Francis, 1705–1787, a native of Richmond in Yorkshire, was educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, collated to the Archdeaconry of Cleveland in 1750. He pub. some sermons, &c., 1742–63, but is best known by The Confessional, or an Inquiry into the Right and Utility of Establishing Systematical Confessions of Faith, Lon., 1766, 8vo, (anony.) This work elicited a warm controversy, which lasted for more than six years, and produced 70 to 80 pamphlets. Archbishop Secker was very anxious to see Blackburne confuted.

"The author of this work, who is well known to be a very learned clergyman of the Church of England, takes so much notice of all the writers who opposed his sentiments, that there is no need to give a particular enumeration of the several pamphlets which were written against it."—Bishop Watson.

See a review of the controversy in the Gentleman's Magazine, vols. xli. and xlii.

Historical View of the Controversy concerning an Intermediate State, Lon., 1772? 8vo.

"Written to establish the sleep of the soul. Bishop Law, in an Appendix to the Theory of Religion, seeks also to establish it He was well answered by Prof. Campbell in his sixth dissertation."—Bickersteth.

Works with Life, by his son, Francis Blackburne, Lon., 1804, 7 vols. 8vo.

"A keen and energetic writer; an elegant and persuasive preacher; a faithful pastor and exemplary guide; a just, humane, pious, temperate, and independent man."—*Life, by his son.*

Blackburne, Lancelot, d. 1743, Bishop of Exeter, 1716, Archp. of York, 1724, pub. sermons, &c., 1694–1716.

Blackburne, Thomas, M.D., d. 1782, aged 33, son of Francis, (see *ante,*) was educated at Cambridge. He pub. De Medici Institutis, Edin., 1775; contributions to a medical periodical; and a paper which will be found in Dr. F. S. Simmons's work on the Tænia, Lon., 1778, 8vo.—*Lon. Med. Journal.*

Blackburne, Wm., M.D. Cure of Scarlet Fever, Lon., 1803, 8vo.

Blackenbury, E. 53 Discourses, 1806, 2 vols. 8vo.

Blacker, Lt. Col. Valentine. Operations of the British Army in India during the Mahratta War of 1817, '18, '19; 2 vols. 4to, 1821. Pub. at £4 14*s.* 6*d.* Commended as a very comprehensive and accurate work.

Blacker, Sir Wm. 1. Claims of the Landed Interest, 8vo. 2. Improvements to be made on small farms in Ireland by means of green crops and feeding animals in the stalls. Some pamphlets on the currency, proposing the use of an inconvertible paper-money, 1834, 8vo.

"In our opinion, no writer on Ireland ever looked at the country in the true light, except Mr. Blacker; the means that are wanted must be afforded, and the demands of rent must be moderate, in order to allow the gradual possession of capital in the hands of tenantry. . . . Mr. Blacker has left a name of very enviable reputation."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Blackerby, Rev. Samuel. An Historical account of Penal Laws made by Papists against Protestants, and by Protestants against Papists, Lon., 1689, fol. Justice of the Peace, his Companion, Lon., 1734, 7 vols. 12mo.

"For his way of preaching, I am well acquainted with it: he is not ambitious of that which some call the knack of preaching; to start some spruce notion, or crop the flowers of elegancy. But his dexterity lies in that which Luther terms the right Art of Preaching—to hold forth Jesus Christ, and true grace, in a searching way,—that his people may learn to swim to Heaven in a Gospel channel."—Thomas Holborough.

Blacket, Joseph, 1786–1810, the son of a labourer of Yorkshire, printed in 1809, for private circulation, specimens of the Poetry of Joseph Blacket. His Remains, with Life by Pratt, appeared in 1811, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Taking Mr. Blacket's humble connections and narrow education into the account, we must confess that he was an extraordinary youth."—*Lon. Monthly Review,* 1811.

Blackett, B. E. Sermons, 1753, '60, '71, 4to.

Blackett, Mary D. Suicide, a Poem, 1789, 4to.

Blackford, C. Hints to Cultivators of the Sugar Cane, Phil. Mag. xiii. 289, 1814.

Blackford, Isaac. Cases in Superior Court of Indiana, 1817–44, 5 vols. 8vo, Indianapolis, 1830–44.

"These volumes have the reputation of being among the best American reports. Most of the dissentient opinions are omitted, as well as the arguments of counsel, which is a very commendable example to all other reporters."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Blackhall, Offspring. See Blackall.

Blackleack, John. Endeavours aiming at the glory of God, that Peace and Truth may meet together; with an Account of the best Forms of Government, Lon., 1650, 4to.

Blackley, Thomas. Practical Sermons, 3 vols. 1826, 12mo.

"The subjects of the discourses are almost all interesting, and the leading doctrines of Christianity are brought forward to notice in a very prominent manner."—*Edinburgh Theological Magazine.*

Blackley, William, domestic chaplain to the Rt. Hon. Viscount Hill. Correspondence of the Rt. Hon. Richard Hill.

"Mr. Hill's Correspondence, though not set forth with any such view, is a supplement to the Marlborough Despatches, and a needful explanation of them on some material points."—*Lon. Examiner.*

Blacklock, Ambrose, Surgeon, of Dumfries. Treatise on Sheep and the Wool Trade, Lon., 1838, 18mo.

"The contents treat only the black-faced breed of Scotland, which are a small portion of the family of sheep. The anatomy of the animal and diseases are well delineated."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

The 70 Weeks of Daniel, Lon., 1850, 8vo.

Blacklock, Thomas, 1721–1791, was a native of Annan in Scotland; his parents were English. When only six months old, he lost his sight by small-pox, and suffered under total blindness all his life. Notwithstanding this deprivation, he acquired a very respectable knowledge of Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Theology, and gained considerable distinction as an author. After a course of study at the University in Edinburgh, he was licensed as a preacher in the Church of Scotland in 1759, and in 1767 received the diploma of D.D. from Aberdeen. His first publication was a volume of Poems in 1754, Edin., 8vo, to which was prefixed an Account of his life, character, and writings, by his friend, the Rev. Joseph Spence, Professor of Poetry at Oxford. Mr. B. contributed to a Collection of Poems, pub. Edin., 1760, 12mo. Paraclesis, partly trans. from Cicero, appeared in 1767, Edin., 8vo. Two Discourses on the Spirit and Evidences of Christianity, from the French of Armand, 1768. He also pub. A Satirical Panegyric on Great Britain; The Graham, an Heroic Ballad; Remarks on the Nature and Extent of Liberty. In 1793 appeared Poems, together with an article on the Education of the Blind, [pub. in Encyc. Brit.] to which is prefixed A New Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, by Henry Mackenzie, Esq., 4to. In 1762 he married a lady who proved admirably calculated to promote his happiness.

"I have known him dictate from thirty to forty verses—and by no means bad ones—as fast as I could write them; but the moment he was at a loss for verse, or a rhyme, to his liking, he stopt altogether, and could very seldom be induced to finish what he had begun with so much ardour."—*Statement of a friend.*

"He never could dictate till he stood up; and as his blindness made walking about without assistance inconvenient or dangerous to him, he fell insensibly into a vibratory sort of motion with his body, which increased as he warmed with his subject and was pleased with the conceptions of his mind."—Rev. Joseph Spence.

The attainments of Mr. Blacklock under so great a dis advantage as blindness are a standing rebuke to those "who having eyes see not," and pass through life with minds almost as much unfurnished as when they commenced their probation.

> "Few men blessed with the most perfect sight can describe visual objects with more spirit and justness than this blind man."—Burke: *Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful*, which see.

> "Dr. Johnson talked of Mr. Blacklock's poetry, so far as it was descriptive of visible objects; and observed, that, as its author had the misfortune to be blind, we may be absolutely sure that such passages are combinations of what he has remembered of the works of others who could see. That foolish fellow, Spence, has laboured to explain philosophically how Blacklock may have done, by means of his own faculties, what it is impossible he should do. The solution, as I have given it, is plain. Suppose, I know a man to be sc lame he is absolutely incapable to move himself, and I find him in a different room from that in which I left him; shall I puzzle myself with idle conjectures, that perhaps his nerves have by some unknown change all at once become effective? No, sir, it is clear how he got into a different room; he was *carried*."—*Boswell's Johnson*.

Blackloe, Thomas. See White, Thomas.

Blackman, John. Collectarium Mansuetudinum et bonorum Morum Regis Henrici VI., etc. Reprinted by Hearne in his edition of Otterbourne.

Blackmore, John. Addresses to the Sick, 2d ed., Lon., 1828, 24mo.

Blackmore, Sir Richard, M.D., d. 1729, the son of an attorney in Wilts, matriculated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, in 1668. He was knighted by William III., to whom he was appointed in 1697 physician in ordinary. His publications were numerous: we notice some of the principal. His first work, Prince Arthur, an Heroic Poem, appeared in 1695, and three editions were called for in less than two years.

> "'Tis strange that an author should have a gamester's fate, and not know when to give over. Had the city-bard stopped his hand at Prince Arthur, he had missed knighthood, 'tis true, but he had gone off with some applause."—*T. Brown's Works*, vol. iv. 118.

In 1700 he pub. Paraphrases on Job, the Songs of Moses, Deborah, and David, and on 4 Select Psalms, chapters of Isaiah, and 3d chap. of Habakkuk. The excellent Matthew Henry quotes more frequently from Blackmore in his commentaries than from any other poet. In the same year he pub. a Satyr against Wit, which so offended the poets of the day, that in T. Brown's Works there are more than 20 satirical pieces against Blackmore. One of his assailants joins him to Bentley, thus:

> "A monument of dullness to erect,
> Bentley should write and Blackmore should correct.
> Like which no other piece can e'er be wrought,
> For decency of style and life of thought,
> But that where Bentley shall in judgment sit,
> To pare excrescences from Blackmore's wit."

Sir Richard might sit very easily under a lash which was aimed also at the great master of classical learning. Dryden declared that Sir Richard wrote his poetry to the "rumbling of his chariot wheels," and waspish little Pope gave him a place in that convenient pillory—the Dunciad. In 1713 he commenced a periodical called The Lay Monk; only 40 numbers appeared. Not forgetting his profession, he gave to the world a number of medical works, viz.: On the Plague and Malignant Fevers, 1720; The Small Pox, 1722; Consumption, &c., 1724; Spleen and Vapours, 1725; Gout, Rheumatism, and King's Evil, 1726; Dropsy, Stone, &c., 1727. His principal work, Creation, a Philosophical Poem, appeared in 1712, and reached its 4th edit. in 1718. This poem has been much admired. Ambrose Philips told Mr. Draper, who told Dr. Johnson, (see Lives of the Poets,) that

> "Blackmore, as he proceeded in this poem, laid his MS. from time to time before a club of wits, with whom he associated; and that every man contributed, as he could, either improvement or correction; so that there are perhaps nowhere in the book thirty lines together that now stand as they were originally written."

This relation may be received with great doubt. Dennis speaks of The Creation in glowing terms:

> "A philosophical poem which has equalled that of Lucretius in the beauty of its versification, and infinitely surpassed it in the solidity and strength of its reasoning."

Addison's praise might well be coveted by any poet:

> "It deserves to be looked upon as one of the most useful and noble productions in our English verse. The reader cannot but be pleased to find the depths of philosophy enlivened with all the charms of poetry, and to see so great a strength of reason, amidst so beautiful a redundancy of the imagination."—*Spectator*, No. 339.

> "It wants neither harmony of numbers, accuracy of thought, nor elegance of diction: it has either been written with great care, or, what cannot be imagined of so long a work, with such felicity as made care less necessary."—Dr. Johnson.

In addition to his other titles to respect, Sir Richard had that ornament without which all other advantages are of little account—he was a man of humble and devoted piety.

Blackmore, R. W., Chaplain of the Russian Company in Cronstadt. The Doctrine of the Russian Church, trans. from the Slavono-Russian, Lon., 1845, 8vo. A Harmony of Anglican Doctrine, with the doctrine of the Apostolic and Catholic Church of the East, which may serve as an appendix to the vol. entit. The Doctrine of the Russian Church, Aberd., 1846, 8vo. A trans. of Mouravieff's History of the Church of Russia, Oxf., 1842, 8vo.

Blackrie, Alexander. A Disquisition on Medicines which dissolve the Stone, Lon., 1766, 12mo; 2d ed. enlarged and improved, 1771, 8vo.

Blackstone, Henry. Reports in Common Pleas and Exchequer, 1788–96, Lon., 2 vols. fol. 1793–96; 3d edition with additions, 2 vols. 8vo, 1801; (Phil. 2 vols. 8vo, 1808–09;) 4th ed., 2 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1827.

> "The reporter has uniformly confined his attention to points of real importance, and throughout his work evinces much accuracy and fidelity, with as great a degree of conciseness as is consistent with perspicuity."

Blackstone, Jo., an apothecary. Fasciculus Plantarum circa Harefield, etc., Lon., 1737, 8vo. Specimen Botanicum, etc., Lon., 1746, 8vo.

> "Interesting and useful works on botany."

Blackstone, Sir William, 1723–1780, was the fourth son of Charles Blackstone, a silkman in London. He was placed in the Charter-house School in 1730, and at the age of fifteen was admitted a Commoner of Pembroke College, Oxford. November 20th, 1741, he entered the Middle Temple. Determined to devote himself to the duties of his profession, he bade adieu to the more flowery paths of literature in those well-known verses, The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse, subsequently pub. in vol. 4th of Dodsley's Collection. In Nov., 1743, he was elected into the society of All Souls' College; June 12th, 1745, he commenced Bachelor of Civil Law; on the 28th Nov., 1746, he was called to the bar, and April 26th, 1750, he commenced Doctor of Civil Law. It may be some encouragement to young lawyers to remember that the talents even of Blackstone were at first so much overlooked, that his limited business failed to cover his very moderate expenses; he therefore resolved to retire from the apology for a practice which he possessed, and support himself by his Fellowship and private lecturing. Accordingly, in Michaelmas Term, 1753, he commenced reading two Lectures on the Laws of England to a large and interested auditory. In order to render the duties of his class less difficult, he pub. (1756) an Analysis of the Laws of England, which proved of great service to a comprehension of the subject. He had already made his appearance as an author in his Essay (1750) on Collateral Consanguinity, which had reference to the claims for Fellowships in All Souls' College based upon asserted connexion with the founder, Archbishop Chicheley. In 1756, Charles Viner, the compiler of an Abridgment of Law and Equity, (see Viner,) died, and bequeathed the sum of £12,000 to the University of Oxford for the establishment of a Law Professorship, and the endowment of Fellowships and Scholarships in Common Law. On the 20th Oct., 1758, Blackstone was unanimously elected the first professor, with a salary of £200. His introductory Lecture produced a most favourable impression, and the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses requested him to publish it. This Lecture will be found prefixed to vol. i. of the Commentaries. The fame of his Lectures reached the ears of George III., then Prince of Wales, who tendered him an invitation to read them to him. His engagements prevented his complying with this flattering request, but he transmitted some specimens to the prince, who begged his acceptance of a handsome token of his approbation. In 1759 he resumed practice in London, visiting Oxford at the periods appointed for his Lectures. In the preceding year he edited a magnificent edition of Magna Charta and the Forest Charter. Of this work Professor Smyth remarks:

> "Of his History of the Charters it is in vain to attempt any abridgment; for such is the precision of his taste, and such the importance of the subject, that there is not a sentence in the composition that is not necessary to the whole, and that should not be perused. Whatever other works may be read slightly, or omitted, this is one the entire meditation of which can in no respect be dispensed with. The claims which it has on our attention are of no common nature. The labour which this eminent lawyer has bestowed on the subject is sufficiently evident."—*Lectures on Modern History*.

In 1761 he was elected to Parliament for the borough of Hindon; and in the same year had a patent of precedence granted to him to rank as King's Counsel, having declined the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. Vacating his Fellowship by marriage, he was appointed Principal of New Inn Hall, and in 1763 received the appointment of Solicitor to the Queen. In 1770 he was made one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held for the remaining ten years of his life. As many imperfect and incorrect copies of his Lectures were in circulation in MS. among the profession, and a pirated edition was understood to be in the press, the author determined to give a correct copy to the world. The Commentaries on the Laws of England were, therefore, pub. in 4 vols. 4to, Oxf., 1765–68. This great work at once superseded the standard manuals—Finch's Law, Wood's Institutes, &c. Enemies, however, were not wanting to attack the Commentaries on account of the conservative tone which was charged upon them by the "reformers" of the day. Jeremy Bentham pub. in 1776 his Comment upon the Commentaries, and censures the "antipathy to reformation" which he discovered in Blackstone's volumes. This objection is happily answered by Mr. Roscoe, who remarks that

"Blackstone did not profess to be a censor, but merely an expositor, of the law."

"His object was, in fact, to show what the Law of England *was*, not what it ought to be."—*Cunningham's Biog. Hist.*

Dr. Priestley also pub. some Remarks on the 4th volume, which were answered by Blackstone, 1769, 8vo. Blackstone also pub. Considerations on Copy Holders, and some other legal treatises, Reports, &c., and is author of a vindication of Addison respecting his misunderstanding with Pope, in the Biog. Brit. See Addison. A list of editions, abridgments of the Commentaries, etc., will be found in Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual; consult also Anthon, Ayres, Bentham, Curry, Field, Furneux, Priestley, Rowe, Sedgwick, Warren, Marvin, &c. We observe by the catalogue of Messrs. Longman, Brown, Green, and Longman, November, 1853, that they advertise as in preparation the twenty-third edition, including the alterations to the present time, edited by James Stewart, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn. It will not be expected that we should enter into an examination of the merits of the annotations of the many distinguished legal authors who have profitably exercised their profound learning and critical acumen in the illustration of Blackstone. Messrs. Burn, Williams, Christian, Archbold, Coleridge, Chitty, Curry, Gifford, Field, Wanostrocht, Taylor, Rowe, Stephen, Stewart, &c., deserve honourable mention whenever the name of the great Commentator occurs. Not only the members of the profession are debtors to these gentlemen, but for their labours the gratitude of the public at large is eminently due. As we have had occasion to remark in another place, so long as it is not "possible" to "live peaceably with all men"—so long as there are rights to be vindicated, wrongs to be redressed, boundaries to be defined, and property to be secured—so long shall we need the legal profession to be "with us." As every one, therefore, is liable to personal experience of, and serious suffering from, the indecision of the bench, the perplexities of the bar, and the ignorance and prejudice of the juries, so every one can perceive the value of those compilations by which forensic wisdom is placed upon record, and the philosophy of jurisprudence, illustrated by the expositions of its most profound sages, occupies the "seat of Gamaliel" for the instruction of mankind. The perusal of Blackstone and his Commentators, besides the other advantages offered to the intelligent mind, will hardly fail to produce one valuable result. It will expose the absurdity of that popular cant—so common with conceited ignorance—which would advise us to cashier our lawyers, and give the law-calf of our libraries to the flames. The settlement of rights, the ascertainment of duties, and the various issues proceeding therefrom, must ever constitute a science, with its code of laws and corps of professors, so long as it is preferable to have established principles which shall rule individual cases, to an endless litigation upon isolated instances. We can hardly close this article, long as it is, with propriety, without citing the opinions of some eminent authorities upon a work which (though not faultless) can only perish in the general wreck of the recorded wisdom of the world:

"Correct, elegant, unembarrassed, ornamented, the style is such as could scarce fail to recommend a work still more vicious in point of matter to the multitude of readers. He it is, in short, who, first of all institutional writers, has taught jurisprudence to speak the language of the scholar and the gentleman; put a polish upon that rugged science; cleansed her from the dust and cobwebs of the office; and if he has not enriched her with that precision which is drawn only from the sterling treasury of the sciences, has decked her out, however, to advantage, from the toilet of classical erudition; enlivened her with metaphors and allusions; and sent her abroad in some measure to instruct, and in still greater measure to entertain, the most miscellaneous, and even the most fastidious, societies. The merit, to which, as much perhaps as to any, the work stands indebted for its reputation, is the enchanting harmony of its numbers; a kind of merit that of itself is sufficient to give a certain degree of celebrity to a work devoid of every other: so much is man governed by the ear."—**Jeremy Bentham**: *Fragment on Government.*

"You, of course, read Blackstone over and over again; and, if so, pray tell me whether you agree with me in thinking his style of English the very best among our modern writers; always easy and intelligible, far more correct than Hume, and less studied and made up than Robertson."—*C. J. Fox, in a letter to Mr. Trotter.*

"His purity of style I particularly admire. He was distinguished as much for simplicity and strength as any writer in the English language. He was perfectly free from all Gallicisms and ridiculous affectations, for which so many of our modern authors and orators are so remarkable. Upon this ground, therefore, I esteem Judge Blackstone; but as a constitutional writer he is by no means an object of my esteem."—*C. J. Fox's Debate on the admission of Lord Ellenborough into the Cabinet.* See Cunningham's Biog. History.

We refer the reader to the article Blackstone in Marvin's Legal Bibliography, from which, and the opinions there quoted, we shall make some extracts:

"Probably there is not a treatise mentioned in the whole Bibliography of the common law, about which a greater contrariety of opinion has existed than of Blackstone's Commentaries. Soon after their publication the controversy began, and from that time to the present these volumes, on the one hand, have been most acrimoniously and unjustly criticised, and, on the other, inordinately and injudiciously praised. Impertinent and unfair criticism will no more guide us to a proper opinion of the value of a production, than over-zealous and indiscriminate praise. Did we believe the former, Blackstone is an immethodical, uninformed writer, whose Commentaries 'contain somewhat which is not law upon almost every page.' Did we believe the latter, his Commentaries are unsurpassed models of method, precision, and clearness, which should be perused *iterum atque iterum*. All are, however, agreed, that they are written in a nervous, elegant, and pellucid style; models of legal purity of diction. Before the time of Sir Matthew Hale, the Common Law was considered as incapable of system, by reason, it was said, of the indigestedness of it, and the multiplicity of the cases; but Hale was not of this opinion, and by his Analysis fully showed how capable the subject was of method and system. On this foundation Blackstone built his immortal work."

Mr. Austin is very severe upon our author:

"The method observed by Blackstone in his too celebrated Commentaries, is a slavish and blundering copy of the very imperfect method which Hale delineated roughly in his short and unfinished Analysis. From the outset to the end of his Commentaries, he blindly adopts the mistakes of his rude and compendious model; missing invariably, with a nice and surprising infelicity, the pregnant but obscure suggestions which it proffered to his attention, and which would have guided a discerning and inventive writer to an arrangement comparatively just. Neither in the general conception nor in the detail of his book, is there a single particle of original and discriminating thought. He had read somewhat, (though far less than is commonly believed,) but he had swallowed the matter of his reading without choice and without rumination."—*Outline of a Course of Lectures*, 63.

"Perhaps no professional writer has suffered more from the zeal of injudicious admirers than Blackstone in his celebrated Commentaries. They were not designed for students at law, but for students at the University; they were not addressed to professional, but to unprofessional, readers. He was not a lecturer of an Inn of Court, but a University professor—not to inform lawyers, but to render the law intelligible to the uninformed minds of beginners. Addressing himself to persons of this description, like an experienced actor, he accommodated himself to the temper and character of his audience, rather for effect than with a view to demonstrate. Like the gnomon upon the sun-dial, he takes no account of any hours but the serene. A man may read Blackstone's Commentaries from one end to the other, and yet have no notion that a proposition in law is as capable of being resolved and demonstrated as a proposition in mathematics. In the rank of elementary composition they might forever have reposed beneath undisturbed laurels: but he who would make them the institute of his professional education imprudently forces them into an element which is not their own, and lays the foundation for those perilous misunderstandings—that unlawyer-like, jejune smattering, which informs without enlightening, and leaves its deluded votary at once profoundly ignorant and contented."—*Ritso's Law Education*, 30, 76. See also Jones on Bailments, 4; Hargrave's Law Tracts, 45.

"A good gentleman's law-book; clear, but not deep."—J. Horne Tooke.

"Blackstone is a feeble reasoner, and a confused thinker"—*Macl.intosh's Ethical Philosophy*, 187.

"Blackstone's knowledge of English History was rather superficial."—*Hallam's Middle Ages*, ch. viii.

"In questions upon Constitutional Law, Blackstone is not authority."—*Cartwright's Constitution*, 29; *Fox*, 6 *Cobbett's Parl. Deb.*, 814, *contra*; *Story's Inaugural Address*, 59.

"Blackstone's opinions on the Criminal Law, as contained in his Commentaries, are to be regarded as the offspring of an eager rather than a well-informed mind."—Lord Eldon, 1 *Jurist*, 459, N.

"Gives a brief but a trifling account of Equity Jurisprudence."—1 *Mad. Chancery Pref.* 19. "Not authority."—1 *Scho. & Lef.*, 327; *Peck's Trial*, 303; *Ritso's Law Education*, 33.

"Good authority." "The Commentaries are still quoted, and as frequently as ever in the Courts of Law and Equity; if possible, with increased respect for the value of Blackstone's opinions, and of the evidence which his pages afford, of the former state of the law."—*Warren's Law Studies*, 776; 4 *Durm. & East*, 311; *American Reports, passim.*

"The Commentaries contain a thousand sophistries, dangerous to the principles which every citizen of our free republic ought, and every professor of our laws is sworn, to maintain."—*Sampson on Codes and Com. Law*, 6.

"Blackstone's Commentaries are a wonderful work, and the more

> a lawyer reads and studies the more he will appreciate them; it is not with him we find fault, but with those who blindly copy him even in his errors, who seem to think nothing in him can be wrong, nothing improved upon."—2 *L. M.*, 62.

> "I recommend the Commentaries of Blackstone as a general book. The intention of that ingenious writer was to give a comprehensive outline; and when we consider the multiplicity of doctrine which he embraced, the civil, the criminal, the theoretical and practical branches of the law, we must confess the hand of a master. But in the minutiæ he is frequently, very frequently, inaccurate. He should, therefore, be read with caution. The student, in reading him, will often require explanation from him whose duty it is to instruct."—*Watkins's Prin. of Conveyancing Int.*, 28.

> "Blackstone's manner is clear and methodical; his sentiments, I speak of them generally, are judicious and solid; his language is elegant and pure. In public law, however, he should be consulted with a cautious prudence. But even in public law, his principles, when they are not proper objects of imitation, will furnish excellent materials of contrast. On every account, therefore, he should be read and studied. He deserves to be much admired; but he ought not to be implicitly followed."—*Wilson's Works*, 22.

> "Till of late I could never with any satisfaction to myself, point out a book proper for the perusal of a student; but since the publication of Mr. Blackstone's Commentaries, I can never be at a loss."—Lord Mansfield: *Holliday's Life of*, 89.

At the conclusion of these quotations, Mr. Marvin gives us the following general references: Williams's Study of the Law, 92; Bever's Legal Polity, 474; 1 Kent, 512; 4 do., 209; Trotter's Memoirs of Fox, 512; 3 London Jurist, 106; Woddeson's Elements, 189; Hoffman's Legal Study, 152; Ruggles's Barrister, 187; Wright's Study of the Law, 59; Amos's Introductory Lecture, 19; Selwin's N. P., 45, N.; 12 A. J., 9.

We conclude our notice of this eminent lawyer by citing the opinion of Professor Smyth of Cambridge:

> "De Lolme is too much of a panegyrist upon our constitution, as indeed is Blackstone,—not to say that the latter is rather a lawyer than a constitutional writer. Blackstone is quite inferior to himself, when he becomes a political reasoner; and if he had lived in our own times, he would not have written (he could not have written, a man of such capacity) in the vague and even superficial manner in which he has certainly done, on many of such occasions, in his great work of the Commentaries. . . . However distinguished for his high endowments and extensive acquirements, and however impressed with a sense of the advantages to be derived from a free government, he has certainly never been considered as a writer very particularly anxious for the popular part of the constitution."—*Lectures on Modern History.*

We are pleased to learn that one of the most profound jurists and intelligent expositors of Civil and Statute Law of whom America can boast, is now engaged upon an edition of Blackstone, prepared with especial reference to the wants of the American student. Judge Sharswood has long devoted himself to the diligent study of his favourite author, and from his intimate acquaintance with the text, and familiarity with the general principles of jurisprudence, we confidently anticipate a work which will claim a conspicuous place in the American legal library, and be a valuable addition to the collection of the intelligent layman.

Blackwall, Anthony, 1674–1730, of Emanuel College, Cambridge, Lecturer of All-Hallows in Derby. His principal work was, The Sacred Classics Defended and Illustrated; or An Essay humbly offered towards proving the purity, propriety, and true eloquence of the Writers of the New Testament, Lon., 1725, '27, '31, 3 vols. 8vo. The same in Latin by Wollius, Lips., 1736, 4to.

> "This work gives many well-chosen instances of passages in the classics which may justify many of those in Scripture that have been accounted solecisms."—Dr. Doddridge.

> "Blackwall was a strenuous advocate for the purity of the Greek style of the New Testament, which he vindicates in his first volume. The second volume, which is most valuable, contains many excellent observations on the division of the New Testament into chapters and verses, and also on various readings."—T. H. Horne.

> "It cannot be denied, that Blackwall has brought a large portion of learning, and no small portion of genius, to this work; but every attentive reader must be sensible that he often fails in making out his point."—Orme.

> "It is allowed, that this work, without establishing the particular aim of the writer, gives light to many passages."—Bickersteth.

> "Blackwall's plan is like comparing the proclamations of a king with the eloquent speeches of an orator; or an edifying popular hymn with the awful and pompous ode of a poet laureat."—Dr. Williams.

Blackwall, Jona. Beauties of Bp. Hall, 1796, 8vo.

Blackwell, Alex., beheaded 1747. A New Method of Improving Cold, Wet, and Clayey Grounds, Lon., 1741.

Blackwell, Elidad. Sermon, Lon., 1645, 4to.

Blackwell, Elizabeth, wife of Alexander, (see *ante*,) was noted for her skill in botany. An Herbal, containing 500 Cuts of the Plants most useful in Physic, Lon., 1737–39, 2 vols. fol. Many editions, and trans. into Latin and German, with additions by Trew; continued by other botanists. Mrs. B. gave name to the Blackwellia race of plants.

> "The drawings are in general faithful, and if there is wanting that accuracy which modern improvements have rendered necessary in delineating the more minute parts, yet, upon the whole, the figures are sufficiently distinctive of the subject."

Blackwell, Elizabeth, M.D., b. 1821, Bristol, Eng., removed to U.S. 1832. The Laws of Life, with special reference to the Physical Education of Girls, N.Y., 1852, 12mo.

> "Not only is it well, but ably and scientifically, written, and is calculated to do a great amount of good through its inculcations of physical truths. The writer is a woman of marked ability, and a regularly educated physician."

Blackwell, George, 1545–1612, an English divine of the Roman Church, was admitted Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1562. He approved of the oath of allegiance to the crown of England, and advised the Romanists to take it. This led to a controversy with Cardinal Bellarmine. His Letters to the Romish Priests touching the lawfulness of taking the oath of allegiance were pub. in 1597, 4to. Letter to Cardinal Cajetane, 1596. He pub. some other papers upon this subject.

> "He was esteemed by those of his own persuasion, and by others likewise, a man of great learning and piety, and a good preacher."

Blackwell, Henry. English Fencing Master, Lon., 1705, 4to.

Blackwell, John. Defeat of Goring's Army in the West, by Sir Thomas Fairfax, Lon., 1645. fol.

Blackwell, John. Compendium of Military Discipline, Lon., 1726, or '9.

Blackwell, Sir Ralph. The Honour of Merchant Tailors, Lon., 4to. Black letter, with portrait of Blackwell.

> "A work of the same class, if not written by the same hand, with the well-known history of Sir Richard Whittington."—Lowndes.

Blackwell, Robt. Corn Dealer's Companion, Lon., 1707, 12mo.

Blackwell, Samuel. Sermons, 1705–19, 8vo.

Blackwell, Samuel. Parochial Government, Lon., 1720, 12mo. Reading the Scripture in Private, 4th ed. Lon., 1736, 24mo.

Blackwell, Thomas, d. 1728, Professor of Divinity, and Principal of the Marischal College, Aberdeen. Ratio Sacra, Edin., 1710, 8vo. Schema Sacrum, Edin., 1710, 8vo. Methodus Evangelica, Lon., 1712, 8vo.

Blackwell, Thomas, 1701–1757, son of the former, and also Professor of Divinity and Principal of the Marischal College, Aberdeen, was a native of Aberdeen.

Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer, Lon., 1735, 8vo.

> "By Blackwell of Aberdeen, or rather by Bishop Berkeley. A fine, though sometimes fanciful, effort of genius."—Gibbon.

> "A production which displays more erudition than genius, and more affectation than elegance."

Proofs of the Enquiry into the Life and Writings of Homer, Lon., 1747, 8vo.

Letters concerning Mythology, Lon., 1748, 8vo.

> "A pompous trifle."

Memoirs of the Court of Augustus, Edin., 1753–55, 2 vols. 4to. Lon., 1764, 3 vols, 4to.

> "This book is the work of a man of letters; it is full of events displayed with accuracy, and related with vivacity; and is sufficiently entertaining to invite readers."—*Review by Dr. Johnson in the Literary Magazine:* he, however, treats Blackwell with no little severity.

> "It cannot be denied that there is a considerable degree of affectation in Dr. Blackwell's style and manner of composition: and unhappily this affectation increased in him as he advanced in years. His Enquiry into the Life of Homer was not free from it it was still more discernible in his Letters concerning Mythology, and was most of all apparent in his Memoirs of the Court of Augustus." See Biog. Brit.: and see his proposals for Plato, in Gent. Mag., xxi. 383.

Blackwood, Adam, 1539–1623, Professor of Civil Law at Poictiers, was a native of Dunfermline, Scotland. He was a great favourite with Mary Queen of Scots, and when she was put to death by Elizabeth, he revised and corrected the Relation du Martyre de Marie Stuart, Reine d'Ecosse, printed at Antwerp in 1588, 8vo. His works collected were pub. at Paris by Gabriel Naudemus, 1644, 4to.

> "He addresses himself in a vehement strain of passion to all the princes of Europe to avenge Mary's death. . . . A most virulent invective against Queen Elizabeth."—Bishop Nicolson.

His Sanctorum Precationum Præmia, &c., pub. in 1598, 8vo, owed its production to a cause which, as its recital may be useful to authors by way of abating inordinate study, and stimulating devotion, we shall present for their benefit:

> "The occasion of his writing this book, which consists of Prayers and Devotions upon Divine Subjects, was, That he usually read the most of the Night, and had thereof so weakened his Eyes, that he could hardly know his children if they were but ten foot distant from him: for which the Archbishop [of Glasgow, James Beaton] advised him to a more useful and safe way to employ his Time, which was in frequent and fervent Prayers to God."—*Mackenzie's Scotch Writers.*

Blackwood, Christopher. Theolog. works, 1644 '45, '54, '59, 4to.

Blackwood, Henry, b. about 1526? d. about 1614, was a brother of Adam Blackwood, (see *ante.*) He taught philosophy at Paris, and was subsequently made dean of the faculty in the college of that city. He was the author of some medical and philosophical treatises, of which at least two were printed; Hippocratis quædam cum MSS. collata, Paris, 1625; Questio Medica, &c., Paris, 4to.

Blackwood, Henry, d. 1634, son of the preceding, Professor of Medicine and Surgery, wrote some medical treatises.

Blacow, Richard. Four Sermons, 1812, 8vo. Statement of circumstances of the prosecution of the King *v.* Blacow, 1812, 8vo. A Letter to M. Gregson, 1814, 8vo. A Letter to Wm. King, LL.D., 1823, 8vo.

Bladen, Lt. Col. Martin, d. 1746, a member of Parliament, served under his former schoolfellow, the Duke of Marlborough, and dedicated to him his translation of the Works of Cæsar, Lon., 1719, 8vo. He was also author of two dramatic pieces, Solon, and Orpheus and Eurydice; which were pub. in 1705, without his consent. The learned Mr. Bowyer was employed to print Bladen's trans. of Cæsar; and as was his wont when he noticed errors and defects, he made many valuable corrections in the work. Upon one of these passages he consulted the eminent scholar, Jeremiah Markland, who returned him the following amusing reply, which Bladen would hardly have relished:

"I think in all my life I never saw such a translation as that you have sent me of these lines. If I were in your place, I would leave it just as it is. You will have an infinite deal of trouble, without any reward, or so much as thanks from those whose affair it is; perhaps, just the contrary. I repeat it again, do not meddle with it."—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.*

Bladen, Thomas. Sermons, 1695, 4to.

Blagden, Sir Charles, M.D., 1748–1820, an eminent English physician and chemist, took his doctor's degree at Edinburgh in 1768. He contributed many valuable professional papers to the Phil. Trans. 1775, '81, '83, '84, '87, '88, '90, and 1813; to Medical Facts, 1791, '92, '93, and to Med. Trans. 1813.

"He lived on terms of intimacy with the chief scientific men of his day, and particularly with Sir Joseph Banks, Bart., for nearly half a century, and was for many years one of the secretaries of the Royal Society."—*Rose's Biog. Dict.*

Blagdon, Francis William. Modern Discoveries; a trans., 8 vols. 18mo, Lon., 1802–03. Brief History of Ancient and Modern India, Lon., 1805, fol. This gentleman has written and trans. several other works, biograph., geographical, &c.

Blage, Thomas. Schole of Wise Conceytes, 1569. A book of Æsopian Fables. Ritson's Bibl. Poet., 132.

Blagrave, J. Laws regulating Bills of Exchange, Lon., 1783, 12mo.

Blagrave, John, d. 1611, an eminent mathematician, was educated at Reading School, and at St. John's College, Oxford. A Mathematical Jewel, shewing the making and most excellent use of an instrument so called: the use of which jewel is so abundant, that it leadeth the direct pathway through the whole art of Astronomy, Cosmography, Geography, &c., Lon., 1582, fol. In the preface to this work, he gives the following excellent advice to his readers: we commend it to the practice of all students, young or old:

"Never give over at the first, though any thing seeme hard; rather ask a little helpe: and if you desire to be excellent perfite in your instrument, abridge my whole worke, and you shall finde it will stande you more steede than twenty times reading. I have always done so with any booke I liked."

Of the making and use of the Familiar Staff, so called: for that it may be made useful and familiarly to walk with, as for that it performeth the geometrical mensuration of all altitudes, 1590, 4to. Astrolabium Uranicum generale; a necessary and pleasant solace and recreation for navigators in their long journeying, containing the use of an instrument, or astrolabe, &c., 1596, 4to. The Art of Dialling; in two parts, 1609, 4to.

"He prosecuted with great zeal his mathematical genie to so considerable a height, that he was esteemed the flower of mathematicians of his age. . . . . His epitaph runs thus: 'Johannes Blagravius totus mathematicus, cum matre sepultus: Obiit J. Aug., 1611.

'Here lies his corps, which living had a spirit,
Wherein much worthy knowledge did inherit.
By which, with zeal, one God he did adore,
Left for maid-servants and to feed the poor;
[His vertuous mother came of worthy race,
A Hungerford, and buried near this place.
When God sent death their lives away to call,
They liv'd belov'd, and died bewail'd by all.'"]

Athen. Oxon.

Blagrave, Sir John, supposed to be of the same family with the preceding. A Reading upon the Statute 32 Hen. VIII., concerning Jointures, Lon., 1648, 4to.

Blagrave, Jonathan. Sermons, 1691–93, 4to.

Blagrave, Joseph, 1610–1679. Supplement to Planispherium Catholicum, Lon., 1658, 4to. Epitome of the Art of Husbandry, Lon., 1669, 12mo. (?) Supplement to Nic. Culpepper's English Physician, Lon., 1666, 8vo. Astrological Practice of Physic, discovering the true method of curing all kinds of diseases by such herbs and plants as grow in our nation, Lon., 1671, 8vo. An Introduction to Astrology, 1682, 8vo. Essay on Gun-shot Wounds, 8vo. Account of Drugs, &c., 8vo. See account of a MS. ascribed to him in Biog. Brit.

Blagrave, Samuel, is said by Weston to be the author of the Epitome of the Art of Husbandry, Lon., 1669, 12mo. See BLAGRAVE, JOSEPH. Others ascribe the Epitome to Billingsby. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Blaikie, Francis. 1. Conversion of Arable Land into Pasture, &c., Lon., 1819, 12mo. 2. Management of Farm Yard Manure, and formation of Compost, &c., 1819, 12mo. 3. Management of Hedge-rows and Hedgerow Timber, 1820, 12mo. 4. Mildew, and the Cultivation of Wheat, &c., 1821, 12mo. 5. Smut in Wheat, 1822, 12mo.

"Mr. Blaikie's practical intelligence is distinguished by a very sound judgment and a reasonable observation. It is to be regretted that the author did not compose a systematic work of agricultural comprehension, which would have contained his extensive and varied knowledge, and relieved his mind of an accumulated burden. Essays, treatises, and pamphlets are with difficulty made known, and looked on as insignificant. For our own part, we regard such authors of enlightened practice, as greatly advanced before chemical theorists and vague idealogies."—*Donaldson's Agricultural Biog.*

Blaine, Delabere P., Professor of Animal Medicine. Anatomy of the Horse, Lon., 1799, fol. Canine Pathology, Lon., 1800, 8vo. The Outlines of Veterinary Art, Lon., 1802, 2 vols.

"In the execution of this comprehensive plan, the author deserves considerable credit."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"It appears to us that this work is the best and most scientific system of the Veterinary Art that has hitherto appeared in this country."—*British Critic.*

A Domestic Treatise on the Diseases of Horses and Dogs, Lon., 1803, 12mo. Encyclopædia of Rural Sports, with nearly 600 engravings on wood, 1840, 8vo; 1852, 8vo.

"Mr. Blaine's perseverance in compiling this work must have been immense. The task of reading all the sporting literature of the past and present day, of digesting it, of balancing antagonistic opinions, and of deducing solid inferences, doubtless presented difficulties that would have daunted most men at the outset of a similar undertaking."—*London Globe.*

"A more instructive and amusing publication never issued from the press."—*London Sportsman.*

"Unquestionably a treasury of sporting knowledge."—*Lon. Sporting Review.*

"It ought to be in every country library, from that of the nobleman to the tenant farmer. We know of no work likely to be more useful and agreeable to readers of all classes, whether young or old, grave or gay."—*British Farmer's Magazine.*

"Full of useful, attractive, and exciting reading."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"A perfect library for all lovers of country sports, for all country gentlemen, and for all persons who delight in the manly and healthy recreations which are afforded to no country in such perfection as to the inhabitants of the British Isles."—*London Times.*

Blair, Major. Campaign in Saxony, Lon., 1745, fol.

Blair, Brice. The Vision of Theodorus Verax, Lon., 1671, 8vo.

Blair, Daniel. Some Account of the last Yellow Fever Epidemic of British Guiana, edited by John Davy, M.D., &c.

"Dr. Blair's account of the Yellow Fever of British Guiana appears to be a very able book; full of facts acutely observed, well presented, and classed in an orderly manner."—*London Spectator.*

"The chapter on morbid anatomy forms a rich and most valuable section in the book. We have perused its elaborate details with much interest, and we only refrain from quotation because every line seems equally important. Dr. Blair is deserving of all praise for the enthusiasm with which he has studied the subject; and he has, in these careful directions, performed an onerous but high service, in presenting to the reader so much sterling information. . . . Dr. Blair's book is the production of a painstaking and well-informed physician; its pages are replete with condensed and original matter; and we sincerely hope he will prosecute his labours, feeling assured that his authority will be long cited as one of the ablest writers on Yellow Fever."—*London Lancet.*

Blair, David, D.D., author of English Grammar, Class Book, Reading Exercises, The Mother's Question Book, and other educational works.

"The name of Dr. Blair is identified with elementary knowledge; and these [1st, 2d. and 3d Mother's Catechisms] are well worthy the attention of the parent and teacher."—*Educational Magazine.*

Blair, Hugh, D.D., 1718–1800, a native of Edinburgh, entered the University of that city in 1730. In this seat of learning he devoted himself to scientific, literary, and theological studies for the long term of eleven years. He took his degree of A.M. in 1739; was licensed to preach in 1741, and in 1757 received the degree of D.D. from the

University of St. Andrew's. In 1742 he received a presentation to the parish of Colessie in Fife, which he left in the next year to fill a vacancy which had occurred in the second charge of the Canongate of Edinburgh. After discharging the duties of this post for eleven years, he was translated in 1754 to Lady Yester's, one of the city churches. Four years after this translation he was honoured by promotion to the High Church of Edinburgh, where he remained until his death in 1800. In 1759 he read in the college at Edinburgh a course of lectures on Composition, which excited so much admiration that in 1762 George III. was pleased to

> "Erect and endow a Professorship of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the University of Edinburgh, and to appoint Dr. Blair, in consideration of his approved qualifications, Regius Professor thereof, with a salary of £70."

In 1783, when he resigned his professorship, he pub. his Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, Lon., 2 vols. 4to. Many editions have been pub. of these celebrated Lectures.

> "The author gives them to the world, neither as a work wholly original, nor as a compilation from the writings of others. On every subject contained in them, he has thought for himself."—*Preface.*

> "Their merit lies in their good taste and the elaborate elegance of the language."—WILLIAM SPALDING, Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrew's.

> "They contain an accurate analysis of the principles of literary composition, in all the various species of writing: a happy illustration of those principles by the most beautiful and apposite examples, drawn from the best authors, both ancient and modern; and an admirable digest of the rules of elocution, as applicable to the oratory of the pulpit, the bar, and the popular assembly. . . . So useful is the object of these lectures, so comprehensive their plan, and such the excellence of the matter they contain, that, if not the most splendid, they will, perhaps, prove the most durable, monument of their author's reputation."

An amusing conversation between Dr. Johnson and Boswell respecting these Lectures, will be found in Boswell's Life of Johnson.

Dr. Blair took great interest in "rescuing from oblivion the poems of Ossian." His biographer assures us that it was by the solicitation of Dr. Blair and John Home, (author of Douglass,) that Macpherson was *induced* to publish his Fragment of Ancient Poetry. To "these, in 1763, Blair prefixed a Dissertation of the critical kind which procured him much reputation, whatever may be thought of the subject." See MACPHERSON. We cannot better introduce the mention of the celebrated sermons by which Blair is best known to the world, than by an extract from Boswell's Life of Johnson:

> "The Reverend Hugh Blair, who had long been admired as a preacher at Edinburgh, thought now of diffusing his excellent sermons more extensively and increasing his reputation, by publishing a collection of them. He transmitted the manuscript to Mr. Strahan, the printer, who, after keeping it for some time, wrote a letter to him, discouraging the publication. Such, at first, was the unpropitious state of one of the most successful theological books that has ever appeared. Mr. Strahan, however, had sent one of the sermons to Dr. Johnson for his opinion; and after his unfavourable letter to Dr. Blair had been sent off, he received from Johnson on Christmas-eve, a note in which was the following paragraph:
>
> "'I have read Dr. Blair's first sermon with more than approbation: to say it is good, is to say too little.'"

Thus encouraged, Strahan and Cadell purchased the 1st vol. for £100, which they voluntarily doubled on account of "the rapid and extensive sale." For vol. 2d they gave the author £300, and for vol. 3d £600. The whole series comprises 5 vols. 8vo, 1777–1800. The reader will find frequent mention of the sermons and their author in Boswell's Life of Johnson:

> "Dr. Blair is printing some sermons. If they are all like the first, which I have read, they are *sermones aurei, ac auro magis aurei.* It is excellently written both as to doctrine and language. . . Please to return Dr. Blair thanks for his sermons. The Scotch write English wonderfully well. . . . Dr. Blair's sermons are now universally commended; but let him think that I had the honour of first finding and first praising his excellencies. I did not stay to add my voice to that of the public."—*Letters to Boswell in* 1777.

> "I read yesterday Dr. Blair's sermon on devotion, from the text, 'Cornelius, a devout man.' His doctrine is the best limited, the best expressed: there is the most warmth without fanaticism, the most rational transport. . . . A noble sermon it is, indeed. I wish Blair would come over to the Church of England. . . . I love Blair's sermons. Though the dog is a Scotchman, and a Presbyterian, and every thing he should not be, I was the first to praise him. Such was my candour (smiling.) MRS. BOSCAWEN: 'Such his great merit, to get the better of all your prejudice.' 'Why, Madam, let us compound the matter; let us ascribe it to my candour, and his merit.'"

Such was the popularity of Blair's Sermons, that it has been declared to exceed "all that we read of in the history of literature. . . . They circulated rapidly and widely wherever the English tongue extends; they were soon translated into almost all the languages of Europe." Not the least pleasing evidence of approbation was a pension, conferred by royal mandate, of £200 per annum, which the successful preacher enjoyed until his death. It is needless to say that the popularity of Blair's sermons has long since passed away. Whilst praised by some, irrespective of their great merit as literary compositions, for that avoidance of doctrinal character which could not fail to displease many readers, it is urged on the other hand that there is hardly sufficient of the spirit of Christianity to elevate them above the rank of mere moral essays.

"A low tone of divinity, once popular," is the only notice which Mr. Bickersteth deigns to take of productions once so eagerly perused and clamorously applauded.

> "They excel in perspicuity of arrangement and expression, but are too stiff, artificial, and elaborate for models of pulpit eloquence, independent of the strain of doctrine."—DR. E. WILLIAMS.

> "We cannot deny the absence of every beauty, as well as of most faults in Blair. . . . His florid and artificial elegance obtained, without question, most extensive popularity; but it is very doubtful whether his hearers would have been attracted by any other writer; whether they would not have rejected a more energetic and impressive style as irregular and enthusiastic."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

> "The merits of Blair (by far the most popular writer of sermons within the last century) are, plain good sense, a happy application of scriptural quotation, and a clear, harmonious style, richly tinged with scriptural language."—*Edinburgh Review.*

> "Their character is that of moral discourses, but as such they never could have attained their popularity without that high polish of style which was the author's peculiar object. Under this are concealed all the defects which attach to them as sermons, a name which they can never deserve when compared with the works of the most eminent English and Scotch divines."

The elaborate review of Blair's Sermons by John Foster deserves the careful perusal of every one who can appreciate purity of style and elegance of diction. The celebrated discourses are castigated without mercy; perhaps without proper allowance for that difference in philological taste and construction of sentences which we witness in the literature of perhaps every succeeding generation. Mr. Foster charges that,

> "In the first place, with respect to the language, though the selection of words is proper enough, the arrangement of them in sentences is often in the utmost degree stiff and artificial. It is hardly possible to depart further from any resemblance to what is called a living or spoken style, which is the proper diction at all events for popular addresses, if not for all the departments of prose composition. Instead of the thought throwing itself into words, by a free, instantaneous, and almost unconscious action, and passing off in that easy form, it is pretty apparent there was a good deal of handicraft employed in getting ready proper cases and trusses, of various but carefully measured lengths and figures, to put the thoughts into, as they came out, in very slow succession, each of them cooled and stiffened to numbness in waiting so long to be dressed. . . . In the second place, there is no texture in the composition. The sentences appear often like a series of little independent propositions, each satisfied with its own distinct meaning, and capable of being placed in a different part of the train, without injury to any mutual connection, or ultimate purpose, of the thoughts. The ideas relate to the subject generally, without specifically relating to one another."

Mr. Foster then proceeds with no gentle hand to apply the dissecting knife to other limbs of this body of divinity, if we may so call it. Indeed it is the want of an *animus*, such as the preacher's vocation would naturally lead us to expect, which he pathetically deplores. Yet whilst some serious defects may be willingly admitted, the sermons of Blair possess merits of a substantial and enduring kind; and though now apparently dead and known to the many "only by reputation," yet have they sufficient vitality to insure a resurrection; and our children will agree with their grandfathers in applauding and improving by those classical disquisitions which they will marvel their parents should ever have neglected.

Blair, James, d. 1743, a learned divine of the Scottish Episcopal Church, founder and first President of William and Mary College, Virginia, was born and educated in Scotland. About 1685 Compton, the Bishop of London, sent him as a missionary to Virginia; in 1689 he appointed him Ecclesiastical Commissary, and his confidence in Blair was justified by the piety, energy, and unwearied ministerial labours of the latter. In 1693 he returned to London in order to obtain the patronage of government for his projected college. He obtained a charter, and was appointed president, which office he held until his death. He was rector of a church in Williamsburg, Virginia, and President of the Council in that colony. He pub. Our Saviour's Sermon on the Mount, Matt. v., etc., explained in 117 Sermons, Lon., 1722, 5 vols. 8vo; new edit. revised and corrected, with a preface by Dr. Waterland, Lon., 1740, 4 vols. 8vo. These sermons possess great merit.

> "Explained with good judgment, in a clear, easy, yet masculine style. A valuable treasure of sound divinity, of practical Christianity."—DR. WATERLAND.

> "His Commentary on Matt. v.–viii. is the best extant. He ap-

pears to have been a person of the utmost candour, and has solicitously avoided all unkind and contemptuous reflections on his brethren. He has an excellent way of bringing down criticism to common capacities, and has discovered a vast knowledge of Scripture in the application of them."—*Doddridge's Works*, vol. v. 438.

> "The best exposition of this discourse."—BICKERSTETH.

Blair, John, *alias* **Arnold,** a monk of the order of St. Benedict, was educated with Sir William Wallace at the school of Dundee, and became chaplain to him in 1294 when Wallace was made governor of the kingdom. He wrote the History of Wallace's Life in 1327, in Latin verse. A fragment of the MS. of this poem is still in the Cottonian Library. This was pub. in 1705, Edin., 8vo, by Sir Robert Sibbald,—Relationes quædam Arnoldi Blair, &c. See the Life and Acts of Sir William Wallace turned from Latin into Scotch Metre by one called Blind Harry, Edin., 1709, 12mo, Perth, 1790, 3 vols.; also Metrical History of Sir William Wallace and Robert Bruce, *sine anno*, black letter, 4to; The Actis and Deidis of the illuster and vailzieand Campioun, Schir William Wallace, Knicht of Ellerslie, Edinburgh, be Robert Lekpreuik, at the Expensis of Henrie Charteris, 1570, 4to. A copy of this work will be found in the British Museum. The edit. of 1758 contains Arnaldi Blair Relationes. See Lowndes, art. Wallace, Sir William.

Blair, John, d. 1782, Prebendary of Westminster, a relative of Dr. Hugh Blair, was a native of Edinburgh. He removed at an early age to London, where he received some valuable preferments. The Chronology and History of the World from the Creation to A.D. 1753, Lon., 1754, fol. This work was partly arranged by Dr. Hugh Blair; 2d edit. 1756, fol.; other editions, 1768, '79, '90, 1803, '15, '20; and in 1844, imp. 8vo, an edition, with additions and corrections, was pub. by Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., Principal Librarian of the British Museum. Again in 1851, 8vo.

> "The student of history, long accustomed to the doctor's ponderous and unmanageable folio, will rejoice over this handsome and handy volume. It is the revival and enlargement, into far more compact and available form than the original, of the celebrated Chronological Tables of Dr. Blair. It comprises additions to our own time, and corrections from the most recent authorities. The outline of the plan is faithfully preserved and carried out, with every improvement of which it was susceptible."—*London Examiner.*

The History of the Rise and Progress of Geography, Lon., 1784, 12mo. Lectures on the Canon of the Old Testament, comprehending a Dissertation on the Septuagint Version, Lon., 1785, 4to, (posth.)

> "The greater part is devoted to the LXX. It discovers considerable learning and research; and is one of the works that ought to be consulted in the examination of the Septuagint."—ORME.

Blair, John, d. 1771, a native of Ireland, brother to Samuel Blair, also preached at Fog's Manor, Penn., and other places. He pub. a few sermons, &c.

Blair, Patrick, M.D., d. about 1728, a Scotch botanist, physician, and surgeon, first attracted attention abroad by an account of the dissection of an elephant which died in Dundee in 1706. The paper, Anatomy and Osteology of an Elephant, was pub in Phil. Trans., Abr. v., p. 557, 1710; afterwards in (Lon.) 4to, 1713. Blair removed to London, and pub. there in 1720, 8vo, Botanical Essays, in two parts,

> "In which he strengthened the arguments in proof of the sexes of plants, by sound reasoning and some new experiments."

He also pub. Pharmaco-Botanologia, Lon., 1723–28, 4to, extending only to the letter H; his death preventing its completion. A number of his professional treatises will be found in Phil. Trans., 1710–20. His Miscellaneous Observations on the Practice of Physick, Anatomy, and Surgery, with Remarks on Botany, was pub., Lon., 1718, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "He was a Nonjuror, and for his attachment to the exiled family of Stuart was imprisoned, in the rebellion of 1715, as a suspected person."

Blair, Robert, 1593–1666, great-grandfather of Dr. Hugh Blair. Autobiography, from 1593–1636, pub. by Dr. McCrie. Edin., 1848, 8vo.

Blair, Robert, 1699–1747, a distant relative of Dr. Hugh Blair, was a native of Edinburgh. In 1731 he was ordained as a minister of the parish of Athelstaneford in East Lothian, where he remained until his death. He pub. in 1743, Lon., The Grave, a Poem; pub. at Edin. in 1747; numerous editions. With 12 Plates after Blake by Sachiavonetti, large 4to, pub., Lon., 1808, l. p. £5 5*s.* (See BLAKE, WILLIAM) This poem met with but little attention at first, but the commendation of Hervey, Pinkerton, and others, brought it into general notice. Of late years it seems to be but little read. Mr. Campbell praises it highly:

> "The eighteenth century has produced few specimens of blank verse of so familiar and simple a character as that of The Grave. It is a popular poem, not merely because it is religious, but because its language and imagery are free, natural, and picturesque. . . . Blair may be a homely and even a gloomy poet in the eye of fastidious criticism; but there is a masculine and pronounced character even in his gloom and homeliness that keeps it most distinctly apart from either dullness or vulgarity. His style pleases us like the powerful expression of a countenance without regular beauty."—*Essay on English Poetry.*

Mr. Campbell is quite indignant that some of this author's most nervous and expressive phrases should be censured as "vulgarisms;" but a poet who endeavours to insinuate droll satirical sketches, at the expense of physicians and undertakers, into a gallery of sublime representations of the sable hearse, the funeral cortège, and the gloomy aisles of the city of the dead, cannot hope to escape satire himself. Mr. Campbell's admiration of the simile of "angels' visits, *short* and far between," is well known. Whether Norris of Bemerton would have been pleased with the evident approval of his brother poets we do not venture to decide. That Blair was a poet of a high order, we hold to be unquestionable. The sketches commencing "See yonder hallowed fane!" and "Invidious Grave," show the hand of the master.

Blair, Robt. Achromatic Telescopes, Nic. Jour., 1797.

Blair, Samuel, d. 1751? a native of Ireland, settled in Pennsylvania, and about 1745 opened an academy at Fog's Manor, Chester County, and officiated at the church at this place. His works, consisting of Sermons, Treatises, and a Narrative of a Revival of Religion in Pennsylvania, were pub. in 1754 by Wm. Bradford, Philadelphia.

> "Mr. Blair was one of the most learned and able, as well as pious, excellent, and venerable men of his day. He was a profound divine, and a most solemn and impressive preacher."—*Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.*

Blair, Samuel, 1741–1818, a son of Samuel Blair, (see *ante*,) of Ireland, was born at Fog's Manor, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He married in 1769 a daughter of Dr. Shippen, the elder, of Philadelphia. He pub. in 1761 an Oration on the Death of George II.

Blair, William, 1765–1822, an eminent surgeon, was a native of Essex. He was not so much engrossed by professional pursuits as to prevent his taking a lively interest in the distribution of the Holy Scriptures, and in other benevolent enterprises. He pub. a number of professional and other works. Among them are The Soldier's Friend, or the Means of Preserving the Health of Military Men, Lon., 1798, 8vo. Of Anthropology, or the Natural History of Men, Lon., 1803, 8vo. The Vaccine Contest, or mild Humanity, Reason, Religion, and Truth, against fierce, unfeeling Ferocity, overbearing Insolence, mortified Pride, false Faith, and Desperation; being an exact outline of the arguments and interesting facts adduced by the principal Combatants on both sides respecting Cow-pox Inoculation, Lon., 1806, 8vo. This belligerent proclamation proves that our excellent doctor could buckle on his armour and be "a man of war" in defence of the right. He also pub. some pieces on Penitentiaries, &c., and contributed several papers to Phil. Trans., 1794, Med. Facts, 1795, and Memoirs Med., 1799.

Blair, William. Inquiry into the State of Slavery amongst the Romans, Edin., 1833, 12mo.

> "The subject of Roman Slavery has lately been investigated with great diligence, in a very modest but valuable volume, by William Blair, Esq."—*Milman's Gibbon.*

Blaise, Lord. Discourse of Fire and Salt, discovering many Mysteries, Philosophical and Theological, Lon., 1649, 4to.

Blake. Privilege of H. of Commons, 1818, 8vo.

Blake, And., M.D. Aphorisms on Accouchement, 1818.

Blake, Charles. Lusus Amatorius, Lon., 1694, fol. Hibernia Plorans, 1689. Mense Julii, Lon., 1694, fol. Part of the Fifth Book of Milton's Paradise Lost, in Latin verse, Lon., 1694.

Blake, Edward. Religion and its Temporal Promises connected; sermon on Matt. vi. 33, 1756, 8vo.

Blake, Francis. Mathemat. con. to Phil. Trans., 1751, 8vo.

Blake, Sir Francis. Political treatises, Lon., 1785–90.

Blake, George. New method of Brewing, Lon., 1791, 8vo.

Blake, H. J. C. Ten Parochial Sermons, adapted to a country congregation; 2d edit., Chiches., 1847, 12mo.

Blake, J. Universal Piece Writer, 1811, 8vo.

Blake, James. See Catholick Sermons, (1741, 2 vols. 8vo.) *temp.* James II., vol. ii. 393.

Blake, James, d. 1771, aged 21, a native of Dorchester, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard College in 1759. A vol. of his sermons was pub. after his death.

> "His sermons indicate a warmth of pious feeling honourable to his character."

Blake, Capt. John. Marine System of G. Brit. 1758, 8vo.

Blake, John. Letter on Inoculation, Lon., 1771, 8vo.

Blake, John L., D.D., 1788–1857, b. at Northwood, N. H., grad. Brown University, 1812, in the class with Chief Justice Richard W. Greene, LL.D., Prof. Wm. G. Goddard, LL.D., and Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, D.D. He was Principal of a Young Ladies' School about 12 years, during which time he published a Text Book of Geography, Chronology, and History; Text Book of Modern Geography; Compendium of Universal Geography; First Reader; Second Reader; Historical Reader; High School Reader; Lectures on Rhetoric; First Book in Natural Philosophy; First Book in Astronomy; Mrs. Marcet's Conversations, 4 vols. Some of these works have been in use more than forty years, and to them we are indebted for a new feature in School-Book Literature; namely, an analysis of the text in printed Questions at the bottom of each page, which plan has since been frequently adopted. He has been Rector of an Episcopal Church for fifteen years; the first at N. Providence, R. I., the next at Concord, N. H., and for nearly eight years at Boston. He has written numerous Theological orations and addresses, besides many sermons. During the twenty-five years prior to 1855, he has devoted his attention to general literature; the results of which are, his Family Encyclopedia, roy. 8vo, pp. 960; General Biographical Dictionary, roy. 8vo, pp. 1100.

"We cordially recommend this volume to all who desire a convenient and comprehensive summary of Biographical History, and hesitate not to say it is worthy of a place in every library."—*Chronicle of the Church.*

So great has been the demand for this work that the 8th edit. was pub. in 1853, and the 9th just before the author's death. Of several small volumes for school-libraries are the following: Book of Nature Laid Open; Parental Instructions; Wonders of the Earth; Wonders of the Ocean; Wonders of Art, &c.; Farmer's Every Day Book, 8vo, 654 pp.

"This work should not only be in the library of every farmer, but it should hold a prominent place in the library of every family in the country; for it presents ably and truly the importance of agriculture, and the advantages and pleasure of rural pursuits."—*N. E. Farmer.*

Blake, Malachi, d. 1760. Account of the fire at Blandford-Forum, 1731; and a sermon, 2d edit., Lon., 1735, 12mo.

Blake, Mark. Letter to Clergy Ch. Scotland, 1794, 8vo.

Blake, Martin. Sermon, 1661, 4to.

Blake, Robert. Triumph of Scipio; an Hist. Poem on the late Rebellion, 1755, 4to.

Blake, Robert, M.D. Structure of the Teeth, Dubl., 1801, 8vo.

Blake, Stephen. The Compleat Gardener's Practice, directing the exact way of Gardening, in three parts, the Garden of Pleasure, Physical Garden, Kitchen Garden, Lon., 1664, 8vo or 4to.

Blake, Thomas, 1597–1657, a Puritan divine, was a native of Staffordshire. He was entered at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1616. A Treatise of the Covenant of God with Mankind, Lon., 1653, 4to. The Covenant Sealed, 1655, 4to. Living Truths in Dying Times, 1665, 12mo. Controversial treatises on Infant Baptism. At his funeral

"Many of the ministers and others of the neighbourhood being present, Mr. Anth. Burgess, of Sutton Colfield, stept up into the pulpit and preached his funeral sermon, wherein, in the conclusion, he said many things of the defunct relating to his learning and godliness."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Blake, Wm., 1757–1828, b. in London, an engraver and author, attracted great attention by his eccentricity and artistic talents. The Gates of Paradise, Illustrated by 16 Engravings, for Children, 1793, 12mo. Songs of Experience, with Plates. America; a Prophecy, 1793, fol. Europe; a Prophecy, 1794, fol. A Descriptive Catalogue of Pictures, Poetical and Historical Inventions, painted by himself in Water-Colours, Lon., 1809, 12mo. His Illustrated Edition of Young's Night Thoughts, 1779, imp. 4to, and Illustrations to Blair's Grave, 1808, imp. 4to, have been greatly admired. Poet. Sketches, 1783, 8vo. Songs of Innocence and of Experience, 1789–94, 2 vols. 8vo: sold, 1855, £12 5*s.*; same, 1 vol. imp. 4to, coloured by the artist, £10 10*s.* Book of Thiel, 1789, 4to. Vision of the Daughters of Albion, 1793, s. f. Book of Ahania, 1795. Marriage of Heaven and Hell, 1800. Jerusalem: the Emanation of the Giant Albion, fol. Illustrations to the Book of Job, fol. Illustrations to Comus. Milton; a Poem, 1804, 4to, £10 10*s.*, Bohn's Cat. Illustrations to Dante, fol.

"Blake is a real name, I assure you, and a most extraordinary man he is, if he still be living. He is the Blake whose wild designs accompany a splendid edition of Blair's Grave. He paints in water-colours marvellous strange pictures—visions of his brain—which he asserts he has seen. They have great merit. I must look upon him as one of the most extraordinary persons of the age."—Charles Lamb.

"Full of feeling and delicacy, and looked on with wonder and respect by the world."—*Pilkington's Dict. of Painters.*

"The most original, and in truth the only new and original, version of the Scripture idea of *Angels* which I have met with, is that of William Blake, a poet-painter, somewhat mad, as we are told, if indeed his madness were not rather 'the telescope of truth,' a sort of poetical *clairvoyance*, bringing the unearthly nearer to him than to others."—*Mrs. Jameson's Sacred and Legendary Art.*

Blake, William. Course of Exchange, and the Depreciated State of the Currency, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Blake, William. Private Judgment, a Sermon, 1818, 12mo.

Blakeney, L. Theolog., &c. works, 1814–15, 8vo and 4to.

Blakeney, R. P. Awful Disclosure of the iniquitous principles taught by the Church of Rome, being extracts trans. from the Moral Theology of Alphonso Liguori, who was canonized in the year 1839, Lon., 1846, 12mo.

Blakeway, John Brickdale, 1765–1826, a divine and antiquary, was educated at Westminster School and Oriel College, Oxford. He pub. A Warning against Schism, a Sermon, 1799, 4to. Thanksgiving Sermon, 1805, 8vo. An Attempt to ascertain the Author of Junius's Letters, 1813, 8vo. He compiled a History of Shrewsbury, the last number of which was completed about the time of his decease. He left other historical collections, not prepared for the press. Notices of the Sheriffs of Shropshire, fol.

Blakeway, Robert. Sermon on obedience to King George, 1716, 8vo. An Essay towards the Cure of Religious Melancholy, Lon., 1717, 8vo.

Blakey. On Making Steam Engines, Lon., 1793, 8vo.

Blakey, Robert. History of the Philosophy of Mind; embracing the opinions of all Writers on Mental Science from the Earliest Period to the Present Time, 4 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1848; again, 1850.

"We regard these volumes as embodying little short of the substance of a library in themselves."—*Church of England Quarterly.*

"We entirely congratulate the author, and still more the public, on the appearance of this great work."—*Britannia.*

"For the thorough student of the history of philosophy, this is the best guide."—*Lon. Athen.*

Essay on Logic, 12mo. On Moral Good and Evil, 8vo. Hist. of Moral Science, 2 vols. 8vo. Lives of the Primitive Fathers, 8vo. Temporal Benefits of Christianity, 8vo. Hist. of Political Literature, 2 vols. 8vo.

Blakey, William, of the College of Surgeons at Paris. Observations concerning Ruptures, Lon., 1764, 8vo.

Blackiston, Capt. J. Twelve years' [1802-14] Military Adventures in three Quarters of the Globe, in which are contained the Campaigns of the Duke of Wellington in India, and his last in Spain and the South of France, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo, 1840.

"A valuable body of information upon the course of the British army in India, in Spain, and the South of France."—*Lon. Atlas.*

"We like Twelve Years' Military Adventures very much."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Twenty Years in Retirement, 2 vols. 8vo, 1836. Full of amusing anecdotes of personal adventure, and remarks on men and manners.

Blakiston, Perry, M.D., late Physician to the Birmingham Hospital. On Diseases of the Chest, and on the Principles of Auscultation, Lon., 1847, 8vo.

"Dr. Blakiston's production not only gives him a place in the rather thin ranks of sound and accomplished physicians, possessed of a true notion of the importance of their science, and of the means by which it should be cultivated, but adds to English Medical Literature one of the few really inductive works by which it is adorned."—*Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

Blakwell, Alexander. See Blackwell.

Blamford, Samuel. Discourses, 1660, 8vo.

Blamire, Susannah, 1747–1794, a native of Cumberland, England, resided for some years in Scotland, where she became acquainted with the dialect of the country, and devoted her attention so successfully to the national poetry as to write Scottish lyrics of great elegance and beauty. Her best-known pieces are, The Nabob, The Siller Crown, The Waefu' Heart, Auld Robin Forbes, and a descriptive poem entitled Stocklewath, or the Cumbrian Village. Patrick Maxwell pub. her works, with a memoir, preface, and notes in 1842, in one volume.

Blanchard, Laman, 1803–1845. The Lyric Offering, 1828. Tales and Essays, entitled Sketches from the Life, with a Memoir of the Author by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Lon., 1849, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"As Addison and Steele reflected their own generations, so has Laman Blanchard in his sketches mirrored forth the variable and motley peculiarities of the present day: they have but to be read to be admired. Let all lovers of our British essayists—all worshippers of our Goldsmiths, our Lambs, and our Hawkesworths—add these three volumes to their previous collection. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's memoir will be read with much interest."—*Lon. Sun*

Blanchard, W. J. Works on Short Hand, Lon., 1779–87.

Blanckley, T. R. A Naval Expositor, explaining the Terms of the Art, Lon., 1650, 4to.

Bland, Edwarde. Discovery of N. Brittaine, Lon., 1651, 4to.

Bland, Elizabeth, of London, born about 1660, was celebrated for her knowledge of the Hebrew language, which was taught her by Lord Van Helmont. There is preserved in the Royal Society a phylactery in Hebrew, written by her at the request of Ralph Thoresby. Dr. Grew gives a description of this in his Account of Rarities preserved at Gresham College, Lon., 1681, fol. See Thoresby's Diary and Correspondence for several letters from Miss Bland (she was never married) to Ralph Thoresby. The honest antiquary thus details his surprise at the young lady's erudition:

"June 26, 1709. Walked to Beeston-Hall to visit Mr. Bland; was surprised to hear his daughter read Hebrew distinctly into English, which she learnt of her mother, who is an ingenious gentlewoman. She presented me with an autograph of the noted George Fox, the founder of Quakerism."

Bland, Humphrey. Mil. Discipline, Lon. 1727, 8vo.

Bland, J. Theolog. Treatises, 1768–94.

Bland, J. The Nabob of Oude, 1807, 8vo.

Bland, John. Theolog. Treatises, &c., 1746–50, &c.

Bland, M., D.D. Annotations on the Historical Books of the New Testament, 1828–29, vols. i. and ii.

"These annotations on St. Matthew and St. Mark, drawn partly from the fathers and early ecclesiastical writers, but principally from early English divines, are designed for the use of students at the universities, and candidates for holy orders."

Dr. Bland has pub. a number of mathematical and other works.

Bland, Peter. Political treatises, Lon. and Hull, 1642.

Bland, Philip. Plain Parish Sers., Lon., 1850, 12mo.

Bland, Richard, d. 1778, a political writer of Virginia, pub. in 1766 An Inquiry into the Rights of the British Colonies, in answer to a British publication—Regulations concerning the Colonies, &c. Arthur Lee and Jefferson also took part in the controversies of this period. In 1758 he wrote on the controversy between the clergy and the Assembly concerning the Tobacco tax.

"His perfect mastery of every fact connected with the settlement and progress of the colony had given him the name of the Virginian antiquary. He was a politician of the first class, a profound logician, and was also considered as the first writer in the colony." See Jefferson's Notes; Wirt's Life of Henry.

Bland, Robert, M.D. Observations on Parturition, Lon., 1794, 8vo. Proverbs, 2 vols. 8vo, 1814. Profess. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1781.

Bland, Robert, 1779–1825, son of the above, was for some time minister of the English Church at Amsterdam, afterwards settled at Kenilworth. Two Poems, Lon., 1808, 8vo. The Four Slaves of Cythera, 1809, 8vo. Minor Poets of Greece, 1813, 8vo. Collections from the Greek Mythology, 1813, 8vo, assisted by J. H. Merivale, &c.: hence Byron calls them the "Associate Bards," in his English Bards, &c.

"Rarely has the world obtained a richer treasure of poetic gems than is contained in this collection."—*Lon. Athen.*

In conjunction with Miss Plumtree, Mr. Bland trans. the Memoirs of De Grimm and Diderot, 2 vols. 8vo, 1813.

Bland, Col. Theodoric, 1742–1790. Bland Papers. See CAMPBELL, CHARLES, p. 331.

Bland, Theodoric. Report of Cases decided in the High Court of Chancery, Maryland, Balt., 1836–41.

Bland, Thomas. On Epilepsy, Med. Comm., 1780.

Bland, Tobie. Baite for Momus, Lon., 1589, 4to.

Bland, Wm., Jr. The Principles of Agriculture, Lon., 1827, 8vo.

"The volume treats the processes of cultivation in a very concise and enlightened manner. The author holds to practice, and observes the results."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Blandie, William, educated at Oxford, trans. the Five Books of Hieronimus Osorius, Lon., 1576, 4to.

"This is a rare book. I think Mr. Blandie, the translator, was a Roman Catholick."—*MS. note by Hearne, in his copy of the above work.*

Blandy, Adam. Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford. Chronological tables of the World, 8vo.

Blandy, William. The Castle or Picture of Policy, Lon., 1581, 4to.

"Shewing forth, most lively, the Face, Body, and Parts of a Commonwealth; the Duty, Quality, Profession of a Perfect and Absolute Soldier."—*Title-page.*

Blane, Sir Gilbert, Bart., M.D., 1749–1834, an eminent physician, was a native of Banefield, county of Ayr, Scotland. He served for some time in the Royal Navy, and was afterwards elected physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and appointed Physician Extraordinary to George IV., and subsequently Physician in Ordinary to William IV. He was created a baronet in 1812. The prize medal awarded to the best journal kept by the surgeon of the Navy was a proposition of Sir Gilbert's. He pub. many professional works, 1775–1832. We notice some of the principal: Observations on the Diseases incident to Seamen, Lon., 1785, 8vo. A Lecture on Muscular Motion, Lon., 1790, 4to. This work is highly commended by physiologists. A Serious Address to the Public on the Practice of Vaccination, Lon., 1811, 8vo. Elements of Medical Logic, including a statement respecting the contagious nature of the Yellow Fever, Lon., 1818, 8vo. Select Dissertations on several Subjects of Medical Science, Lon., 1822, 8vo. A Brief Statement of the Progressive Improvement of the Health of the Royal Navy at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century, Lon., 1830, 8vo. Warning and Admonition to the British Public on the Introduction of the Cholera of India, Lon., 1832, 8vo.

Sir Gilbert had six sons and three daughters. His successor in the title, Sir Hugh Seymour Blane, served with distinction at Waterloo as an officer of the Third Guards.

Blane, William. Essays on Hunting, Lon., 1781, 8vo. Hunting Excursion of Asaph ul Dowlah, Lon., 1788, 8vo. Production of Borax, Phil. Trans., 1787.

Blanshard, Henry. Appeal for India, Lon., 1836, 8vo.

Blanshard, William. Statutes of Limitation, Lon., 1820, 8vo.

Blaquiere, Edward, Royal Navy. Letters from the Mediterranean, 2 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1813.

"Mr. Blaquiere has produced an interesting and considerably important work, which is not merely creditable to his talents, but his integrity, and from which his Majesty's Government may acquire a great deal of useful information."—*Eclectic Review.*

"Mr. Blaquiere has given a more minute, full, and entertaining picture of these countries than any of his competitors."—*Edinburgh Review.*

An Historical Review of the Spanish Revolution, 8vo.

"It is impossible to peruse this volume without feelings of the most affecting and irresistible nature."—*London Monthly Mag., Sept.*, 1822.

The Greek Revolution: its Origin and Progress, 8vo.

"To Mr. B., Greece is much indebted for his exertions in her behalf, and the British public will thank him for the very clear and impartial account he has given of one of the most interesting revolutions that has occurred in the history of the World."—*London Literary Chronicle.*

Narrative of a Residence in Algiers, by M. Pananti, with notes by E. Blaquiere, 4to.

"This volume will be found to be an object of particular curiosity from the minute and lively manner in which it lays open the interior of the Court of the Dey of Algiers."

Description of Venezuela, Trinidad, Margarita, and Tobago, from the French of M. De Lavaysse, 8vo.

"Of this useful and instructive volume it is impossible to speak too highly. The original Author, M. Lavaysse, is a philanthropist and a philosopher, and the Translator has not only done him justice, but has enriched the work with many valuable notes and illustrations."—*London Monthly Mag., Jan.*, 1820.

Mr. Blaquiere pub. a few other works.

Blaquiere, Hon. William. Trans. of Schiller's History of the Thirty Years' War, Lon., 1799, 2 vols. 8vo.

"It neither conveys an adequate idea of the original work, nor presents even correct English composition."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Blau, Robert. Grammatical works, Edin., 1701, 8vo.

Blaxland, George. Codex Legum Anglicarum; or a digest of principles of English Law; arranged in the order of the Code Napoleon, with a Historical Introduction, Lon., 1839, 8vo.

"The author's object in this work has been to collect as many rules of English law as there are articles of the French Code, bearing on similar points and arranged in the same order."

Blaxton, John. English Usurer, or Usury Condemned by the most learned and famous Divines of the Church of England, Lon., 1634, 4to. Verses by George Wither at the end. On this subject, see Bentham's Defence of Usury.

Blaymires, J. Christian Spelling Book, 1790, 8vo.

Blayney, Major General, Lord. Narrative of a forced Journey through France and Spain, as a Prisoner of War, in the years 1810–14, 2 vols. 8vo, 1814. Vol. 3, sequel, 1816. See a critique on this work, Quarterly Review, vols. xiv., xv.

Blayney, Allan. Festorum Metropolis, Lon., 1654, 8vo.

Blayney, Benjamin, D.D., d. 1801, of Worcester College, Oxford, afterwards of Hertford College; M.A., 1753; B.D., 1768; D.D., 1787; and in the same year Regius Professor of Hebrew, Oxford. He was very eminent as a Biblical critic. A Dissertation on Daniel's 70 Weeks, Oxf., 1775, 4to. This controverts some points of Michaelis's opinions. See Lon. Monthly Review, O. S., vol. lii. Jeremiah and Lamentations: a new translation, with Notes, philological and explanatory, Oxf., 1784, 4to; 2d edit. with additions, 1797, 4to. Edin., 1810, 8vo.

"This work is executed on the same plan as Bishop Lowth's version of Isaiah; and though not with equal success, yet with much credit to the author, both as a translator and a critic. . . . The notes are very copious. Many of them are very useful, and some discover much critical knowledge in the Hebrew language, and a good acquaintance with ancient history."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Zechariah: a New Translation, with Notes, Lon., 1797, 4to.

"We think it our duty to say that Dr. Blayney has produced a valuable illustration of Zechariah, and afforded great assistance to the biblical student."—*British Critic*, O. S., vol. xiii. See Monthly Review, N. S., vol. xxviii.

Pentateuchus Hebræo-Samaritanus, &c., Oxon. 1790, 8vo.

"The text of the Hebræo-Samaritan Pentateuch, which was printed in Bishop Walton's Polyglot, has been adopted as the basis of this edition, to which have been added various readings from Dr. Kennicott's edition of the Hebrew Bible."—*Horne's Introduction.*

Dr. Blayney bestowed much labour in revising the edition of the Authorized Version of the Bible, printed at the Clarendon Press, 1769, 4to, and fol. He also added many marginal references to this edition. See Horne's Introduction.

"Blayney was not deficient in learning, but he had not that exquisite taste. and acute discernment of poetical beauty, for which Lowth was distinguished."—ORME.

Blayney, Frederick. Life Annuities, 1818.

Bleamire, William. Remarks on the Poor Laws and the Maintenance of the Poor, Lon., 1800, 8vo.

Blechynden, Richard. Theolog. treatise, Lon., 1685, fol.

Bleecker, Anne Eliza, 1752–1783, a daughter of Brandt Schuyler of New York, was married in 1769 to John J. Bleecker of New Rochelle. After her death some of her writings were collected and published in 1793, and again in 1809, with a notice of her life by her daughter, Mrs. Margarette V. Faugeres. Some of Mrs. F.'s Essays will be found in the volume.

"The memoirs of Mrs. Bleecker and her Poems, were published many years ago, but I have sought in vain among the libraries and the Bleeckers, to obtain a copy."—W. L. STONE: *Life of Brant*, vol. i. p. 207.

"There are no wonderful traces of genius in Mrs. Bleecker's poems; but they show a refined taste, and talents which might have been cultivated to higher efforts, if the circumstances surrounding the author had been propitious. There is a pure current of conjugal and maternal feeling to be traced in all her effusions."—MRS. S. J. HALE: *Woman's Record.*

Bleecker, Anthony, d. 1827, aged 49, a graduate of Columbia College, New York, pub. many fugitive poetical pieces.

"For thirty years the periodical literature of New York and Philadelphia was constantly indebted to his fancy and good taste." *Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.*

Blegborough, Ralph, M.D., 1769–1827, a London physician. Facts respecting the Air Pump, &c., Lon., 1803, 8vo. He contributed to several medical periodicals.

Blencowe, Edward, formerly Fellow of Oriel College. Plain Sermons addressed to a Country congregation, 1st, 2d, and 3d series, Lon., 3 vols. 8vo. 3d series pub. 1851.

"The discourses are plain, interesting, and pre-eminently practical."—*English Churchman.*

"They really deserve their title of plain sermons, and that is the very highest praise that could be accorded to any."—*Lon. Critic.*

"Simple. intelligible, and affectionate."—*Church and State Gazette.*

"Very stirring and practical."—*Christian Remembrancer.*

Blencowe, R. W. Editor of Hon. Henry Sidney's Diary of Charles the Second's Times, 2 vols. 8vo. See SIDNEY, HON. HENRY.

Blener-Hasset, Thomas, a minor poet, *temp.* Elizabeth, made additions to the edition of the Mirrour for Magistrates, pub. in 1578.

"The year 1578 not only produced this second impression of Higgins's Mirrour, but witnessed a fifth and separate edition of Baldwyne's labours, with the addition of two legends, and an intermediate part written by *Thomas Blener-Hasset*, containing twelve stories. and entitled The Seconde part of the Mirrour of Magistrates conteining the falles of the infortunate Princes of this Lande; from the Conquest of Cæser into the commyng of Duke William the Conqueror."—*Drake's Shakspeare and His Times*, vol. i.

Blener-Hasset pub. in 1610, A Direction for the Plantation of Ulster.

Blenman, Richard. Acts of Parliament, Lon., 1742, 8vo.

Blennerhaysett, Thomas. Sermons, 1715–16.

Blesen, or **Blesenis, Peter,** d. about 1200? Archdeacon of Bath, afterwards of London, a native of Blois, was a favourite with Henry II. of England. Opera, Paris, 1519. Auctiora, cum notis, Paris, 1667, fol. Paralipomena Operum, Col. Agr., 1624, 8vo. Continuatio: Historia Ingulphi, &c., Oxf., 1654?

Blessington, Countess of, 1787–1849, was b at Knockbut, Tipperary, Ireland, the second daughter of Edmund Power, Esq., of Carrabeen. At the age of fifteen she married Captain Farmer of the 47th Regiment, R. A. He died in 1817. Possessed of great personal beauty, and highly accomplished, she did not long remain a widow, and in 1818 was married to Charles John Gardiner, Earl of Blessington. The Earl and Countess resided chiefly on the Continent until the death of the former in 1829, when she moved to London, and resided there, first in Berkeley-Square, and subsequently at Gore House, until 1849, when she removed to Paris, where she died in the same year. The marriage of her step-daughter, Lady Harriet Anne Frances Gardiner, the only child of the Earl of Blessington, to Count D'Orsay, their separation, and the subsequent family history, are no secrets either in the Empire of Fashion or the Republic of Letters.

Lord Byron was a great admirer of Lady Blessington, and her published Conversations with him was one of the most popular books of the day. Lady B.'s publications are numerous:

The Magic Lantern. Sketches and Fragments. Tour in the Netherlands. Conversations with Lord Byron. The Repealers. The Victims of Society.

"The Victims of Society, and The Repealers, have found particular favour in the eyes of those whose range of reading is still confined to the shelves of a circulating library."—*Hunt's London Journal.*

The Two Friends. Meredith.

"The plot is one which must be read through to be appreciated, and we take leave of Lady Blessington, knowing that the name of her readers will be legion, and that they will find ample amusement and interest in the clever and fanciful story of Meredith."—*London Court Journal*, July 8, 1843.

The Idler in Italy. The Idler in France.

"As Lady Blessington. during her residence in Paris, moved in the most brilliant society in the French metropolis, her Idler in France, as may readily be imagined. is remarkably rich in piquant anecdote. Exclusive of the large number of distinguished foreigners who have a place in these volumes, her ladyship introduces the reader to an assemblage, equally brilliant, of her own compatriots. Among others, the Dukes of Wellington and Hamilton; the Ladies Hawarden, Combermere, Stuart de Rothsay, Lyndsay. and Dysart; Lords Byron, Yarmouth, Lilford, Lansdowne, Darnley, Charlemont, Stuart de Rothsay, Erskine, Glenelg, Rosslyn, John Russell, Allen, Pembroke, Palmerston, Castlereagh. Cadogan, and Abinger; Sirs Robert Peel, Francis Burdett, Andrew Barnard, William Drummond, William Gell; Colonels E. Lygon, Leicester Stanhope, and Caradoc; and Messrs. Charles Mills, Douglas Kincaird, Standish, Cuthbert, Disraeli, Walter Savage Landor, Shelley, William Spencer, Rogers, Luttrell, &c."

"In Paris and Parisian society, Lady Blessington is quite at home."—*London Athenæum.*

"A couple of delightful volumes, by the most delightful of female writers."—*London Weekly Chronicle.*

The Governess. Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman.

"This is a most charming volume—full of the nice feeling, the keen perception, and the delicate mind of a woman. Certainly an elderly gentleman, who has been in love six times, has done his duty by the female sex; but the six lovely faces collected by Parris quite warrant the proceeding. Each face has its separate history delightfully done. The stories are singularly lively, and lighted up by a myriad of observations either shrewd or touching."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"This is much the best of Lady Blessington's fictions. It has the consistency of an autobiography; and the reader will listen with interest and curiosity till the Elderly Gentleman has nothing more to confess. There is incident enough in each of his tales to have furnished a three-volume novel. The two pathetic stories relieve the livelier ones very happily; and we close the records of his dreams and follies with a full conviction that the Elderly Gentleman deserved his six disappointments."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"These Confessions are sparkling in their execution, and like all the novels of the accomplished writer, they are peculiarly *Romans de Société*—the characters that move and breathe through out them are the actual persons of the great world; and the reflections with which they abound belong to the philosophy of one who has well examined the existing manners. Her portraiture of familiar scenes, of every-day incidents, are matchless for truth and grace."—*Edinburgh Review.*

"There are few fictions, though of thrice the exterior pretensions of these Confessions, that possess so much weight."—*London Monthly Review.*

Country Quarters. Marmaduke Herbert. Confessions of an Elderly Lady.

"The Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman is a deservedly popular work; but its present companion is, we think, even superior. The niceties of feminine perception; the workings of the female heart; the innate feelings and educational restraints which control and modify the passions of the sex, shape its actions. and form its character, are all portrayed with striking fidelity. It is with these slight shades, which, like the strong colours in man's life, work out the destinies of woman. that Lady Blessington has painted the portrait of her heroine, and illustrated every turn of her fate, from over-indulged infancy to irritable and peevish age. The lesson is a fine one; the incidents full of interest, and the *denouement* most skilful and admirable. Of axiomatic beauties, which always distinguish productions of real talent and merit, there are some sparkling gems, which cast a brilliant light upon the fabric.

and afford a happy relief to the tissue of loves, and cares, and hopes, and disappointments, and sorrows. Parris's eight portraits are exquisite: we know not which is most lovely. They are, indeed, delightful illustrations of the story."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"It forms a pendant to Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman, by the same fair hand, and fully equals, if not exceeds, its predecessor. There are a grace and elegance about both works which cannot fail to attract and captivate."—*John Bull.*

"A more perfect moral anatomization of the female heart has seldom been exhibited in any work of fiction. The serious passages are agreeably relieved by some amusing sketches of the aristocracy of by-gone times. . . . If the confessions of the 'Lady' do not exhibit so much variety as those of the 'Gentleman,' they are infinitely superior in the depth of their interest, and in the excellence of the lessons they inculcate."—*Morning Post.*

"No actual confessions, whosoever the autobiographer might be, ever interested us more; nor were any ever made that proffer a finer and truer lesson to humanity, to women especially. Vanity and pride in women were never laid bare by a firmer or gentler hand. . . . Immeasurably superior to the Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman."—*Court Journal.*

"The tale throughout is written with ease and elegance."—*Athenæum.*

Desultory Thoughts and Reflections.

"These terse and well-digested aphorisms are as remarkable for their moral value as for their elegant and graceful setting."—*Conservative Journal.*

The Belle of a Season. Tour through the Netherlands to Paris. Strathren. Memoirs of a Femme de Chambre. The Lottery of Life, and other tales.

"Lady Blessington's book has been very pleasant reading to us. It is gracefully written throughout, and with a lively power of good-hearted ridicule. Lady Blessington excels in what we may call refined caricature, in which a spirit of frolic and exaggeration runs side by side with a cheerful fancy, shrewd observation, and humour both sharp and genial. These volumes will add to Lady Blessington's reputation, as a lively, acute, and agreeable writer."—*London Examiner.*

Lady B. contributed many articles to the periodicals of the day, and for 7 or 8 years edited The Keepsake and The Gems of Beauty.

We present the reader with a full-length portrait of the Countess of Blessington, drawn by the graphic pencil of an acquaintance of her ladyship—N. P. Willis, Esq., of New York,

"The portrait of Lady Blessington in the Book of Beauty is not unlike her, but it is still an unfavourable likeness. A picture by Sir Thomas Lawrence hung opposite me, taken, perhaps, at the age of eighteen, which is more like her, and as captivating a representation of a just matured woman, full of loveliness and love, the kind of creature with whose divine sweetness the gazer's heart aches, as ever was drawn in the painter's most inspired hour. The original is now (she confessed it very frankly) forty. She looks something on the sunny side of thirty. Her person is full, but preserves all the fineness of an admirable shape; her foot is not crowded in a satin slipper for which a Cinderella might be looked for in vain, and her complexion (an unusually fair skin, with very dark hair and eyebrows) is of even a girlish delicacy and freshness. Her dress of blue satin (if I am describing her like a milliner, it is because I have here and there a reader of the Mirror in my eye who will be amused by it) was cut low, and folded across her bosom, in a way to show to advantage the round and sculpture-like curve and whiteness of a pair of exquisite shoulders, while her hair dressed close to her head, and parted simply on her forehead with a rich *feronière* of turquoise, enveloped in clear outline a head with which it would be difficult to find a fault. Her features are regular, and her mouth, the most expressive of them, has a ripe fulness and freedom of play, peculiar to the Irish physiognomy, and expressive of the most unsuspicious good humour. Add to all this a voice merry and sad by turns, but always musical, and manners of the most unpretending elegance, yet even more remarkable for their winning kindness, and you have the most prominent traits of one of the most lovely and fascinating women I have ever seen."—*Pencillings by the Way.*

We conclude with two opinions of rather a conflicting character:

"Many things have contributed to raise her to her present position of polite letters, beyond the general merits of her works. The charm of title, her indisputable taste in the fine arts, and, above all, her beauty, have been all along so many assisting excellencies to support her literary reputation. . . . When a lady condescends to write, whose equipage arrests the attention of the thousands that throng daily the fashionable localities of London, she is all the time, as her carriage rolls on from street to street, creating a new class of readers. Struck with the appearance of her equipage they are anxious to ascertain how its owner looks, thinks, acts, and writes: the circulating libraries gain new subscribers, and Lady Blessington extends in this way the reputation of her genius."—*Hunt's London Journal.*

Audi alteram partem:

"As an acute and brilliant delineator of the traits and foibles of fashionable life, Lady Blessington is unequalled. She draws with a steady yet delicate hand the denizens of *le beau monde*, justly discriminating the various shades of character she has to deal with; and presents, at last, a lively picture, replete with striking contrast, yet exquisitely natural, of which we admire the execution, whilst we acknowledge the truth."—*Court Journal.*

For further information respecting her ladyship, we must refer the reader to the following work, in 3 vols. demi 8vo, with portraits by R. J. Lane, Esq., A.R.A.: The Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington; compiled and edited by Dr. R. R. Madden, author of The Life of Savonarola, Travels in the East, &c.

Blewert, William. On Annuities, Lon., 1783–92; 4th ed.; Tables corrected by J. B. Brize, Lon., 1847.

Blewitt, J. The Organ Service of the United Church of England and Ireland.

"Mr. Blewitt is entitled to the thanks of all young organists, for the very clear and conspicuous manner in which he has led them through the whole of the service; there is also displayed considerable taste in his delicate touches in the form of voluntary, upon the swell, in his interludes," &c.—*Harmonicon.*

Blewitt, Octavius, Secretary of Literary Fund, London, author of a vol. of Poems, Panorama of Torquay, 12mo. and Hand-Book for Southern Italy, (Murray's,) 1853.

Blewitt, R. J. The Court of Chancery; a Satirical Poem.

"The object of this book is to embody, in immortal verse, the reflections of the author on every thing connected with Chancery. 'The volume contains some very clever hits at several members of the English bench and bar, with a pretty large share of abuse and venom. The author, whoever he may be, is shooting masked, Blewitt being an assumed name.'"

Blick, F. Sermon, Buckingham, 1791, 8vo.

Blicke, Sir Charles, Knt., Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. An Essay on the Yellow Fever of Jamaica, collected from the MSS. of a late Surgeon, Lon., 1772, 8vo.

Bligh, Arthur. Poetical works, 1806.

Bligh, Michael. Church of God, 1765, 8vo.

Bligh, Richard. Reports and Legal treatises, Lon., 1821, &c. Mr. Bligh's Reports of Cases heard in the House of Lords are in continuation of those by Mr. Dow, 10 vols.

Bligh, William. A Narrative of the Mutiny on Board H. M. Ship Bounty, Lon., 1790, 4to. This was trans. into French: it was incorporated by Bligh in A Voyage to the South Sea, Lon., 1792, 4to. In 1794 he pub. Answers to Mr. E. Christian's Assertions relative to the Trial of the Mutineers of the Bounty. This interesting story—the Mutiny on the Bounty—is well known.

Blind Harry. See HENRY THE MINSTREL.

Blinman, Richard, first minister of New London, Connecticut, a native of Great Britain, arrived in America in 1642. He pub. A Rejoynder to Mr. Henry Danvers his brief friendly reply to my answer about Infant Baptism, Lon., 1675, 24mo.

Blinshall, James, D.D. Evidence of the future Publication of the Gospel to all Nations, with an Account of the Soc. Scot. Prop. Chr. Knowledge, Edin., 1780, 8vo.

Bliss, Anthony. A Sermon, 1725, 8vo.

Bliss, George. The obligatory Nature of the Sacraments, or Strictures on Mr. Gurney's Remarks, Lon., 1826, 12mo. Notes on the New Testament, &c.

Bliss, John. Mineral Waters of Hampstead, &c., 1802.

Bliss, Nathaniel. Bradley's Astronomical Observations, with a Continuation, Oxf., 1789–1805, 2 vols. fol. Astronom. Papers in Phil. Trans., 1761, 4to.

Bliss, Philip, D.D., D.C.L., &c., 1788–1857, b. in Gloucester co., Eng., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, edited Earle's Micro-Cosmography, with Notes, Lon., 1809, 8vo; Aubrey's Lives of Eminent Men, trans. from the original MSS. in the Ashmolean Museum,—forming a portion of the work known as the Letters from the Bodleian, 1813, 3 vols. 8vo; Bibliographical Miscellanies, 1813, thin 4to: 104 copies printed. He repub. two old plays; ed. Henshaw's Meditations, 1841, 12mo; Historical Papers, printed from the collection in his own library, 1846; ed. for the Ecclesiastical Historical Society The Life of Anthony à Wood, which was intended to form the first vol. of a new edition of Athen. Oxon., 1848; Catalogue of Oxford Graduates from 1649 to 1850, 1851, 8vo; Reliquiæ Hearnianæ: extracted from the Diaries of Thomas Hearne, 1857, 2 vols. 8vo. This work was commenced, and between 500 and 600 pages were printed, more than forty years before it was published. The entire edition of 150 copies on small and 50 copies on large paper were sold in six weeks after publication. Dr. B. deserves enduring honours for his invaluable edition of Wood's Athenæ Oxoniensis, Lon., 1813–20, 4 vols. 4to, which we shall notice in our article WOOD, ANTHONY, *q. v.* Dr. Dibdin handsomely acknowledges his obligations to him, and these pages attest ours:

"My friend the Rev. Dr. Bliss, of the Bodleian Library, has enabled me to enrich these pages not only by the examination of many treasures in that wonderful repository, but by the loan of his work (not yet published) of the Reliquiæ Hearnianæ. The pages of his Athenæ Oxoniensis have been also at times singularly useful. . . . If the Athenæ Oxoniensis be 'thrice welcome,' in any shape, it is *nine* times welcome in the recent impression just alluded to! for more care, attention, accuracy, and valuable enlargement, from an inexhaustible stock of materials, (some of them contemporaneous,) has rarely been witnessed than in the editorial labours of Dr. Bliss upon the text of his beloved Anthony Wood."—*Library Companion.*

"The recent edition of Wood's Athenæ Oxoniensis has furnished me with too many valuable notices not to merit my best acknowledgment, and not to justify me in predicting for the editor of it that station in the temple of future Oxford Worthies to which his labours so fairly entitle him."—*Typographical Antiquities.*

Bliss, Thomas. Joseph a Type of Christ, 1769, 8vo.

Blith, Blythe, or **Blyth, Walter.** English Improver, or a new Survey of Husbandry, &c., Lon., 1649, 4to; improved 1652, 4to; against Hartlib.

"The writings of Blyth contain a great deal of sound sense, and not badly expressed, on almost every branch of husbandry. His principles are very correct, and he seems to have entertained the first systematic conceptions of the benefits that would attend the alternate husbandry."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

"A well-known and very ingenious work."—*Lon. Quar. Review.*

Blithe, Nath. Expl. C. Catechism, Lon., 1674, 8vo.

Blizard, Thomas, 1722–1838, was educated professionally under his cousin, Sir William Blizard. Med. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1805; Med. Chir. Trans., 1809.

Blizard, Sir William, Knt., cousin of the above, 1743–1835, an eminent English surgeon, in conjunction with Dr. Robert Maclaurin, established in 1785 the first regular school of medical science in connexion with the English Hospital. He was twice President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and in 1810 was knighted by George III. Lectures on the large Blood Vessels of the Extremities, Lon., 1786, 8vo; 3d edit., 1798. Suggestions for the Improvement of Hospitals, and other Charitable Institutions, Lon., 1796, 8vo; trans. into German. A New Method of treating the Fistula Lachrymalis, Lon., 1780, 4to. Of the Expediency and Utility of Teaching the several Branches of Physic and Surgery by Lectures at the London Hospital, Lon., 1783, 4to. On the Danger of Copper and Bell Metal in Pharmaceutical and Chemical Preparations, Lon., 1786, 8vo.

Blodget, Lorin, Sec. to the Philadelphia Board of Trade. Climatology of the United States, and of the Temperate Latitudes of the North American Continent, embracing a full comparison of these with the Climatology of the Temperate Latitudes of Europe and Asia; with Isothermal and Rain Charts, including a Summary of Meteorological Observations in the United States, condensed from recent scientific and official publications, Phila., 1857, 8vo. This work has been highly eulogized by Baron Humboldt and by other eminent scientific authorities.

Blombery, W. N. Life, &c. of E. Dickinson, M.D., Lon., 1709, 8vo.

Blome, Richard. A Geograph. Descrip. of the 4 parts of the World, Lon., 1670, fol. Descrip. of Jamaica, Lon., 1672, 12mo. Britannia, Lon., 1673, fol.

"A most entire piece of theft out of Camden and Speed."—Bp. Nicolson.

"Scribbled and transcribed from Cambden's Britannia and Speed's Maps."—Wood.

Art of Heraldry, 1685, 8vo. English Acquisitions in Guinea, &c., 1686, 12mo. An Entire Body of Philosophy, &c., trans. from the Latin, 1694, fol. This curious work contains dissertations on Demonology; of Created Spirits of the World and Heaven; the want of sense in Brute Animals, &c. Gentleman's Recreation, Lon., 1710, fol.

"This person Bloome is esteemed by the chiefest heralds a most impudent person; . . . he gets a livelihood by bold practices: . . . originally a ruler of books and paper, who hath since practised, for divers years, progging tricks in employing necessitous persons to write in several arts."—Wood.

Blomefield, Rev. Francis. History of Thetford, Fersfield, 1739, 4to. Collectanea Cantabrigiensia, Norwich, 1750, 4to. Essay towards a Topographical History of the County of Norfolk. When Mr. B. had reached p. 678, vol. iii., he died; the Rev. Charles Parkin continued the work, but also died before it was brought to a close: it was completed by Mr. Whittingham, Fersfield, &c., 1739–73, 5 vols. fol., Lon., 1805–10; r. 8vo, 11 vols., pub. at £9 18*s.*; l. p. in 4to, £23 4*s.*

Blomer, Ralph, D.D. Sermons, 1710, '12, '16, '30.

Blomfield, Barrington. Sermon, 1728, 8vo.

Blomfield, Rt. Rev. Charles James, Bishop of London, 1786–1857, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge: he was third wrangler and senior medallist in 1808, and subsequently a Fellow of his College. He was successively Archdeacon of Colchester, in Kent, and Rector of St. Bartolph's, Bishopgate, London; was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1824, and translated to London in 1828. His Lordship's reputation as a classical scholar, founded upon his editions of Æschylus and Callimachus, his contributions to the Museum Criticum, &c., is too well established to render it necessary to dwell upon the subject here. It is to be regretted that the Museum Criticum, which contains so many noble monuments of British Classical learning—the results of the erudite investigations of Maltby, Monk, Elmsley, Burney, Hare, the Blomfields, &c.—should have become so scarce that but few can profit by its precious pages. Bishop Blomfield favoured the world with several other publications. A Dissertation upon the Traditional knowledge of a Promised Redeemer, which subsisted before the Advent of our Saviour, Cambridge, 1819, 8vo. Five Lectures on the Gospel of St. John, as bearing Testimony to the Divinity of Jesus Christ, Lon., 1823, 12mo.

"A familiar elucidation of that particular branch of the demonstration which consists in the testimony of the beloved disciple."

Twelve Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, Lon., 1829, 8vo.

"Very valuable lectures."—T. H. Horne.

"Strength of mind, perspicuity of diction, depth of reflection, and piety of sentiment, are discernible throughout."—*Chris. Rememb.*

To the above work is annexed a new edition of the Lectures on St. John, and in the appendix will be found Dr. Tucker's Brief and Dispassionate View of the Difficulties attending the Trinitarian, Arian, and Socinian Systems. A Letter on the Present Neglect of the Lord's Day, Addressed to the Inhabitants of London and Westminster, Lon., 1830, 8vo. Manual of Family Prayers, 18mo. Private Devotion, 18mo. Sermon at St. Botolph's, Bishopgate, 8vo. See Bishop Blomfield and his Times, a Historical Sketch by Rev. George Edward Biber, LL.D.

"The author had unusual advantages for noting many of the leading events as they occurred, and has made full use of his notebook."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, Sept. 1857.

Blomfield, E. V., 1788–1816, brother of the above, Fellow and Tutor of Emanuel College, Cambridge. A trans. of Augustus Matthiæ's Greek Grammar, Cambridge University Press, 2 vols. 8vo; 5th edit. revised by Kenrick.

"This edition of Matthiæ's Greek Grammar exhibits the most complete system of grammatical rules and examples that has yet been given to the world."

7th edit. abridged, revised by Edwards, 1 vol. 12mo.

"The editor has endeavoured to substitute shorter and more simple definitions and explanations than those which are contained in the original work."—Bishop of London: *C. J. Blomfield's Preface.*

E. V. B. contemplated a trans. of Schneider's and Passow's lexicons, and he contributed some papers to the Museum Criticum.

Blomfield, George Becher. Sermons adapted to Country Congregations, Lon., 1841, 12mo.

Blondel, James A., M.D., d. about 1734, wrote a professional work (1729, 8vo) in answer to the statements of Dr. Daniel Tower.

Bloom, J. H. Notices of the Castle and Priory at Castleacre, Lon., r. 8vo. Pulpit Oratory in the Times of James I., Lon., 1831, 8vo.

"These sermons are quite curiosities, and well worth a perusal for the originality, quaintness, and learning which they embody, in addition to sound church principles."—*Church Magazine.*

Bloomfield, Ezekiel. Lectures on the Philosophy of History, with Notes and Engravings, Lon., 1820, 4to.

Bloomfield, Nathaniel, brother of Robert Bloomfield. An Essay on War, in blank verse. Honington Green, a Ballad. The Culprit, an Elegy; and other Poems, 1803, 12mo.

Nathaniel had the honour of a lash from Lord Byron:

"If Phœbus smiled on you,
Bloomfield! why not on brother Nathan too?
Him too the Mania, not the Muse, has seized;
Not inspiration, but a mind diseased:
And now no boor can seek his last abode,
No common be inclosed, without an ode."

"See Nathaniel Bloomfield's ode. elegy, or whatsoever he or any one else chooses to call it, on the inclosure of Honington Green."—*English Birds and Scotch Reviewers.*

Bloomfield, Robert, 1766–1823, a native of Honington, in Suffolk, was the youngest son of a tailor, who died before Robert was a year old, leaving a widow with six children. Robert was placed in charge of his brother George in London, to learn the mystery of shoe-making. A knowledge of reading and writing was about all he acquired during the few months he was sent to school. By the kindness of his brother George and an acquaintance named Fawcett, he was furnished with a number of books,—a History of England, British Traveller, a Geography, Paradise Lost, the Seasons, &c. This last work so enchanted him that for some time he spent all his leisure hours in its perusal. Whilst working with six or seven other men in a garret, he composed mentally, arranged and rearranged, his poem of the Farmer's Boy, without committing a line to paper. When able to procure paper he had, as he remarks, "nothing to do but to write it down." The poem was offered to several publishers without suc cess; but Bloomfield found a warm friend in Capel Lofft, who took measures to have it printed. Its success was so great that 26,000 copies were sold in three years. In the next year an edition was pub. at Leipsic; a trans. into the French, Le Valet du Fermier, appeared in Paris; a trans. into Italian was pub. in Milan, and the Rev. W. Clubbe produced Agricolæ Puer, in Latin verse. The other publications of Bloomfield were, Rural Tales, Ballads, and Songs, Lon., 1802, 8vo; Good Tidings, or News from the Farm, 1804, 4to; Wild Flowers, 1806, 18mo; Banks of the Wye, 1811; Works, 2 vols., 1814, 18mo; May Day with the Muses, 1822, 12mo. His Remains in Poetry and Verse, 2 vols. 8vo, appeared in 1824. Our author, in consequence of imprudent liberality to poor relations, and of an unfortunate adventure in the book business, lived in poverty, and died some £200 in debt, leaving a widow and four children.

Few compositions in the English language have been so generally admired as The Farmer's Boy. Those who agreed in but little else in literary matters were unanimous in the commendation of the poetical powers displayed by the peasant and journeyman mechanic. When Lord Byron, in revenge for a deserved flagellation at the hands of Jeffrey, undertook, with that mixture of arrogance and petty malice which were his distinguishing characteristics, to turn the literary corps into the subjects of a general whipping-school, he does not forget the author of the Farmer's Boy:

"Hear then, ye happy sons of needless trade!
Swains quit the plough, resign the useless spade:
Lo! BURNS and BLOOMFIELD, nay, a greater far,
Gifford, was born beneath an adverse star,
Forsook the labours of a servile state,
Stemm'd the rude storm, and triumph'd over Fate."—

English Bards and Scotch Reviewers. See BLOOMFIELD, NATHANIEL.

Among the eulogists of Bloomfield have been Parr, Southey, Aiken, Watson, Montgomery, Dr. Drake, and Sir Egerton Brydges. We quote some opinions:

"Such indeed are the merits of this work, [The Farmer's Boy,] that, in true pastoral imagery and simplicity, I do not think any production can be put in competition with it since the days of Theocritus. To that charming rusticity which particularizes the Grecian. are added the individuality, fidelity, and boldness of description which render Thomson so interesting to the lovers of Nature."—DR. NATHAN DRAKE: *Literary Hours.*

"Flowing numbers, feeling piety, imagery and animation, a taste for the picturesque, force of thought, and a true sense of the natural and pathetic,"

Mr. Lofft considers to be the common characteristics of Thomson's Seasons and Bloomfield's Farmer's Boy. He does not perceive any other resemblance, as some profess to do.

"Mr. Bloomfield, on the publication of The Farmer's Boy, was looked on as a poetical prodigy, and not without reason. For he shewed in that poem a very fine feeling for the beauties and the occupations of the country. . . . It is most agreeable to read his unlaboured descriptions of ploughing, and sowing, and reaping, and sheaf-binding, and compunctious shooting of rooks. . . . The Farmer's Boy is by far the best written, as to style and composition, of any work of our uneducated poets. The melody of the versification is often exceedingly beautiful. . . . The Rural Tales were many of them very good. . . . The description of the Blind Boy [in the News from the Farm] is worthy of being inserted among the Flowers of English Poetry: graceful, elegant, and most deeply affecting, even to tears."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, 1822.

"The Poem certainly discovers very clearly the powers of natural, unaffected genius."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"We are here called away from our abstruser studies by these productions of a genuine child of nature. In Bloomfield's first poem. The Farmer's Boy, we saw and commended the evidence of an original genius, well deserving of encouragement and cultivation. With The Farmer's Boy we were highly pleased, because it showed, in the most striking manner, the natural movements of an ingenuous mind; but we hesitate not to declare ourselves still more satisfied with the present volume." [Rural Tales, Ballads, and Songs.]—*British Critic.*

The Anti-Jacobin and Critical Review also highly commend the Rural Tales, &c.:

"We now hail, with increased satisfaction, the more matured flights of his well-fostered imagination."—*Anti-Jacobin.*

"We hope and believe that the success of this volume will equal that of The Farmer's Boy: as we are sure that its merits are not inferior."—*Critical Review.*

As we commenced the quotation of opinions by a poetical sneer of Lord Byron's, we shall conclude with some stanzas which are much more creditable to their author:

"It is not quaint and local terms
Besprinkled o'er thy rustic lay,
Though well such dialect confirms
Its power unletter'd minds to sway;
But 'tis not these that most display
Thy sweetest charms, thy gentlest thrall;—
Words, phrases, fashions pass away,
But Truth and Nature live through all."

Tribute to the Memory of Robert Bloomfield, by Bernard Barton.

Bloomfield, S. T., of Sidney College, Cambridge, D.D., Vicar of Bisbrook. This distinguished scholar has favoured the public with several very valuable works. Recensio synoptica annotationis sacræ; being a critical digest and synoptical arrangement of the most important annotations on the New Testament, exegetical, philological, and doctrinal, from the best commentators, 8 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1826.

"The leading feature of this work is the incorporation of the whole of the exegetical and philological Annotations of Wetstein, with a great quantity of biblical erudition, extracted from other valuable sources. It would be impossible to convey to our readers an adequate idea of the mass of information which the learned author has brought to bear upon the numerous passages which he has undertaken to illustrate; and we can safely say, that in the portion of the New Testament which this part of the work embraces—the Four Gospels—the inquirer will find very few, of which Mr. Bloomfield has not given a complete and satisfactory exposition."—*Quarterly Theological Rev.*, *Sept.* 1826.

"There is scarcely a single passage which is not elucidated. Altogether this is one of the most important works in sacred literature which has ever been offered to the attention of the Bible student."—HORNE.

Epitome Evangelica, 18mo. The following work is indeed invaluable. Greek-and-English Lexicon of the New Testament, by E. Robinson, D.D., Professor of Biblical Literature in the Theological Seminary, New York; edited, with careful revision, corrections, and occasional additions, and a Preface by S. T. B., 1 vol. 8vo.

"We consider it the best lexicon of the Greek Testament that is extant. Dr. Bloomfield has proved himself an indefatigable scholar, and his edition deserves unbounded success."—*Church of Eng. Quarterly Review.*

"It must prove of great value and advantage to every Clerical student who is wise enough to procure it."—*Brit. Critic and Quarterly Theological Review.*

Greek and Eng. Lexicon to the N. Test.; 2d edit. greatly enlarged and considerably improved.

"In preparing this new edition for the press, besides availing himself of every critical aid to which he could obtain access, Dr. Bloomfield has completely re-cast—we might perhaps say, almost re-written—the work. At least one-sixth of new matter has been added. The etymological department of the work has been much improved. In the more important words of the New Testament, instead of bare references, which he had before given, the words themselves are now added, insomuch that the work in its present state may, in most cases, serve as a concordance to the Greek Testament. Great additional pains have been bestowed in collecting from the Septuagint, and from the learned Jewish-Greek writers, Philo and Josephus, whatever is most adapted to illustrate the *peculiar idioms* of the New Testament. We regard this as a capital improvement. The typographical arrangement of the pages is also greatly improved. Altogether, this is confessedly the most useful, as it is the cheapest, Lexicon to the Greek Testament extant in our language."—*Church of England Quarterly Review.*

Lexilogus Scholasticus, 18mo. Trans. of Thucydides, 3 vols. 8vo, 1829.

"By far the best translation of Thucydides. The Notes are a treasury of Erudition."—*Classical Journal.*

"In the Notes by this Translator, numerous interesting points of Classical Antiquities are ably discussed, and *many thousands* of invaluable illustrations of the obscure passages of the Author are adduced from the best Greek writers of every age. As to the Version, considering the all but insuperable difficulties with which the Translator has had to contend, in a writer said by some great scholars to be *untranslatable*, we can with truth say that he has executed his task with fidelity, taste, and judgment. Upon the whole, we can pronounce the work to be quite indispensable to all who would hope to understand the text of the greatest of *historians*, but most obscure of writers."—*Lon. Gentleman's Magazine.*

"A version as literal and as perspicuous as erudition and industry combined can render it."—*Eclectic Review.*

The Greek Testament, with English Notes, Critical, Philological, and Explanatory, &c., 2 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1832; 2d ed., 1836; 3d, 1839; 4th, 1841. The 2d ed. was enlarged from the 1st, and the 3d upon the 2d; the 4th is almost exactly the same as the 3d; 9th ed., 1855, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Upon the whole, without depreciating the merit of the labours of preceding editors, this third edition of the Greek Testament, by Dr. Bloomfield, may justly be regarded as the most valuable for biblical students that has yet been issued from the press in this country."—*Horne's Introduc.*; which see for copious notices of Dr. B.'s labours.

"Invaluable to all those whose profession requires, or whose leisure admits of, a critical study of the sacred writings. Dr. B. has deserved well both of the Church and of the Christian world, and has fairly earned the highest remuneration which the dispensers of ecclesiastical patronage have to bestow."—*Eclectic Review.*

College and School Greek Testament, with English Notes, 12mo.

"This edition of the Greek Testament supplies a desideratum in scholastic literature. The notes (which are strictly grammatical, scholastic, and elementary) furnish to the juvenile student every requisite aid for the correct interpretation of the New Testament. The volume is as cheap as it is beautifully and accurately printed."—*Christian Remembrancer.*

"It certainly, as a manual, has great advantage over the Testaments of Hardy and Valpy."—*Church of Eng. Quarterly Review.*

"Dr. Bloomfield's New Testament for the use of Schools, Lecture-rooms, Colleges, &c., is an invaluable work; the notes and critical apparatus being in general constructed with great labour for the present edition.

> "It is impossible to say how far the public are indebted to Dr. Bloomfield for these labours of his industrious pen; they will carry down his name with the highest honour to posterity."—*Evangelical Mag., Nov.* 1.

Bloomfield, William. Bloomfield's Blossoms, or the Camp of Philosophy. *Vide* Ashmole, Theat. Chem., p. 305.

Blore, Edward. Monumental Remains of noble and eminent Persons, 6 parts, r. 4to, pub. at £6; India proofs, £9, Lon., 1826.

Contents.—Queen Eleanor; Baron Fitzalan; Earl of Pembroke; Sir J. Douglas; Gervase Alard, Admiral of the Cinque Ports; Queen Philippa; Earl of Warwick; Edward Prince of Wales; King Edward III.; T. Hatfield, Bishop of Durham; William of Wykham; John Gower (*the Poet*); King Henry IV. and his Queen; Earl of Arundel; Earl of Westmoreland; Earl of Douglas; Duke of Somerset; Duke of Gloucester; Sir John Spencer; Archbishops Warham and Peckham; Countess of Salisbury; and Sir Anthony Browne.

> "This interesting production is among the number now publishing, which do credit to the taste and judgment of the country by their object, and to the Arts by their style and execution."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

> "A beautiful, and, indeed, captivating performance. The engravings, in the line manner, are from the faithful pencil, and in part from the burin, of Mr. Blore; and more brilliant, or rather *characteristic*, performances have never yet been witnessed. The proof impressions, on India paper, have a fascinating effect; but the critical antiquary will be equally well pleased with the ordinary copies."—*Dibdin's Library Companion.*

Blore, Thomas. History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland, vol. i. part 2; all pub., containing the East Hundred and Casterton Parva, fol., Stamford, 1811.

> "This work merits great praise, and deservedly ranks very high among such publications."—LOWNDES.

Statement of Corresp. with Sir R. Philips, 1807, 8vo. History of the Manor and Manor House of South Winfield, in Derbyshire, Lon., 1793, 4to. No. iii. of the Miscell. Antiquities in continuation of the Bibl. Topogr. Brit., Lon., 1793, 4to. Account of the Public Schools, Hospitals, and other Charitable Foundations, in the Borough of Stamford, 1813, 8vo.

Blount, Charles, 1654–1693, son of Sir Henry Blount, and descended from Sir Thomas Pope, founder of Trinity College, Oxford, was born at his grandfather's residence at Upper Holloway, Middlesex. Anima Mundi, Lon., 1679, 8vo. The tendency of this piece is deistical. The Two Books of Philostratus, of the Life of Apollonius Tyanæus, from the Greek, Lon., 1680, fol. Trans. into French, Berlin, 1775, 4 vols. 8vo.

> "This piece was published with the design to invalidate the testimony of the Evangelists concerning the Miracles, &c. A few copies only were dispersed before the work was suppressed."—DR. A. CLARKE.

> "His life is related in so fabulous a manner by his disciples that we are at a loss to discover whether he was a sage, an impostor, or a fanatic."—GIBBON.

Great is Diana of the Ephesians, Lon., 1680, 8vo. Also of a deistical tendency. Janus Scientiarum, Lon., 1684, 8vo. William and Mary Conquerors, 1693, 4to. A curious pamphlet, well meant, but not relished by Parliament, who ordered it to be burnt. Mr. Blount was married at 18; on the death of his wife he offered marriage to her sister, which was declined from conscientious scruples. Having no religious principle to enable him to bear disappointment, this foolish man shot himself through the head in 1693. After his death Mr. Gildon, also a disciple of infidelity, pub. many of Blount's letters in a work called The Oracles of Reason. (Oracles of Folly would have been the proper title.) These precious relics of credulity—for nothing is so credulous as infidelity—were afterwards pub., together with some of the author's pieces, in 1690, 8vo, under the title of The Miscellaneous Works of Charles Blount, Esq. Gildon justified his friend in blowing out his brains, and promised that he would blow his own out at some future convenient time; but whether a "return of *non est inventus*" rendered this impossible, or some other good reason prevented, we are not told. Certain it is that he condescended to live till his time ran out. Dr. Nichols took Blount to task in his Conference with a Theist; see also Leland's Deistical Writers; Mosheim's History; and Bishop Van Mildert's Boyle's Lectures.

Blount, Edward. Historie of the Vniting of the Kingdom of Portugall to the Crowne of Castill, &c., trans. from Jerome Conestagio, Lon., 1600, 4to. The Hospitall of incurable Fooles, trans. from the Italian of Th. Garzoni, Lon., 1600, 4to. 5th and 7th edits. of Earle's Micro-Cosmography, Lon., 1629, 1638; both 16mo. Ars Aulica, the Courtier's Art, Lon., 1607, 12mo. Horæ Subsecivæ. Observations and Discourses, Lon., 1626, 8vo. Christian Policy.

Blount, Sir Henry, 1602–1682, father of Charles and Sir Thomas Pope Blount, was of the ancient family of the Blounts of Sodington, in Worcestershire. In 1616 he was entered a gentleman commoner in Trinity College, Oxford, founded by his ancestor, Sir Thomas Pope. After travelling for nearly two years, he pub. in 1636, Lon., 4to, A Voyage into the Levant, being a brief relation of a Journey lately performed from England by the Way of Venice, into Dalmatia, Sclavonia, Bosnia, Hungary, Macedonia, Thessaly, Thrace, Rhodes, and Egypt, and to Grand Cairo; with particular observations concerning the modern condition of the Turks, and other people under that Empire. This work was so popular that several editions were speedily disposed of, and it was trans. into French and Dutch; 2d edit., Lon., 1637, 4to; 3d edit., 1638, 4to; again pub. in 1650 and 1669, 12mo; 8th edit. also 12mo. See Osborne's Voyages, vol. i. p. 511, 1745; also Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, 1808–13.

> "Blount's Travels to the Levant is a very short account of a journey through Dalmatia, &c.; the whole very concise, and without any curious observations, or any notable descriptions. His account of the religions and customs of those people is only a brief collection of some other travellers; the language mean, and not all of it to be relied on, if we credit others who have writ better."—*Introduc. to Churchill's Collec. of Voyages and Travels.*

> "The Voyage into the Levant is the voyage of a Skeptic; it has more of the philosopher than the traveller, and would, probably, never have been written but for the purpose of insinuating his religious sentiments. Yet his reflections are so striking and original, and so artfully interwoven with the thread of his adventures, that they enliven instead of embarrassing the narrative. He has the plausible art of colouring his paradox with the resemblance of truth. So little penetration had the orthodox court of Charles the First, that merely on the merit of this book, he was appointed one of the band of gentleman pensioners."—*Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope.*

Sir Henry wrote an Epistle in Praise of Tobacco and Coffee, prefixed to a little treatise entitled Organon Salutis, written by W. Rumsey, Esq., 1657, 59, 64, 12mo. A Satire entitled The Exchange Walk, pub. in 1647, was written by Blount,

> "As I have been informed by some of his relations, tho' his sons know nothing of it."—WOOD.

However this may be, Wood certainly errs (according to Dr. Bliss) in stating that Sir Henry pub. John Lillie's Six Comedies, Lon., 1632, 8vo.

> "They were published by Edward Blount, the bookseller, one of the proprietors of the first edition of the plays of Shakspeare."

Though Dr. Bliss made this correction in 1813, the error has been handed down in our latest works. But such imperfection must be, and doubtless we have our full share. In the Oracles of Reason, (see BLOUNT, CHARLES,) will be found a Latin fragment by Sir Henry, which shows that the skeptical opinions of Charles Blount were certainly not likely to be rectified by the unsound sentiments of his father. Of solid judgment there would seem to have been a sad deficiency in both.

Blount, J., Surgeon. Con. to Memoirs Med., 1792.

Blount, John, in Latin, **Blondus,** a divine of the 13th century, was educated at the Universities of Oxford and Paris. He has the credit of being the first that lectured on Aristotle, both in Paris and Oxford.—*Wood's Annals.* He was Prebendary and Chancellor in the Church of York, and in 1232 was elected Archbishop of Canterbury, by the chapter. The pope, however, declared the election void; the secret objection Bale considers to have been that Blount

> "Was more learned than that court wished an archbishop to be."

As an author Blount was very famous. It is doubtful if any of his works are extant. Bale mentions Summarium Sacræ Facultatus, lib. i., Disceptationes aliquot, lib. i., and several Commentaries on the Scriptures.—*Leland; Bale; Pits; Wood's Annals, by Gutch, &c.*

> "He was celebrated by his contemporaries for the elegance of his style, and for the extensiveness of his learning. John Ross speaks of him as a prodigy of erudition."

Blount, Thomas, 1618–1679, a native of Bardesley in Worcestershire, entered himself of the Middle Temple, and was admitted to the Bar.

> "Of a noble and antient family of his name, but never advantaged in learning by the help of an university, [he was a R. Catholic,] only his own and industry, together with the helps of his scholastical acquaintance."—WOOD.

His publications were numerous. The Art of making Devises, trans. from Henry Estienne, Lon., 1646, 4to; again enlarged, 1650, 4to. Academie of Eloquence, 1654, 12mo.

Glossographia, Lon., 1656, '70, '71, '79, '91, 8vo; enlarged by W. Nelson, 1717, fol. This is a dictionary of obscure legal terms. He presented Anthony Wood with a copy of it:

> "Receiv'd from Tho. Blount, of the Inner Temple, Esq., a book of his writing, &c. . . . This book he gave A. W. because he had, in his great reading, collected some old words for his use, which were remitted therein. Afterwards sending to him more, they were remitted into the second edition of that book."—*Athen. Oxon; Life.*

This 2d edit. was pub. 1670. The Lamps of the Law and the Lights of the Gospel, Lon., 1658, 8vo. A Pedigree of the Blounts, printed in Peachman's Complete Gentleman, 1661. Boscobel, or the Compleat History of his Sacred Majesties most Miraculous Preservation after the Battle of Worcester, 3d Sep., 1651, in two parts; 1st part, Lon., 1660, 12mo. Collection of the Statutes concerning Bankrupts, with the Resolutions of the Judges upon the same, Lon., 1670, 8vo. In 1673 he pub. a criticism upon Phillips's New World of Words, and in 1672 Animadversions upon Baker's Chronicle. A Cat. of the Catholics who lost their lives in the King's Cause, during the Civil War. Fragmenta Antiquitatis, &c., Lon., 1679, 1784, 8vo; new ed. by Beckwith, 1815, 4to. A work of great popularity. Boscobel, the Second Part, with the addition of the Claustrum Regale reseratum, or the King's concealment at Trent, in Somersetshire, pub. by Mrs. Anne Windham of Trent, Lon., 1681. This work was formerly much sought after by the curious. See a valuable notice of Boscobel in the Retrospective Review, vol. xiv. 47–68.

"The two tracts entitled Boscobel, with all the plates, are among the most scarce and high-priced historical pamphlets of the 17th century."—*Retros. Review.*

Blount also pub. A Catholic Almanac, 1661, '62, '63, and an Animadversion on Booker's Almanac.

"He was a man of general knowledge, and an industrious and useful writer."

Blount, Sir Thomas Pope, 1649–1697, eldest son of Sir Henry, and brother of Charles Blount, sat in Parliament as member for St. Alban's and Hertfordshire; he was also for the last thirty years of his life commissioner of accounts, to which post he was elected by the House of Commons. He pub. in 1690, Lon., folio,

"CENSURA CELEBRIORUM AUTHORUM sive tractatus in quo varia virorum doctorum de clarissimis, cujusque, seculi scriptoribus judicia traduntur. Unde facillimo negotio lector dignoscere queat, quid in singulis quibusque istorum authorum maximē memorabile sit, & quonam in pretio apud eruditos semper habiti fuerint. Omnia in studiosorum gratiam collegit & in ordinem digessit secundum seriem temporis quo ipsi authores floruerunt: *i. e.* A CRITIQUE ON THE MOST CELEBRATED WRITERS, or a treatise in which the various opinions of the most learned men, as to the merit of the most famous authors in every age, are delivered, whereby the reader may, with great ease, discern what is most memorable with respect to each of these authors, and in what esteem they have always been among the learned. The whole for the use of the studious, collected and digested according to the order of time in which the authors flourished."—*Biog. Brit.;* in which see the author's admirable epistle explaining his design.

It will be observed that the plan of this work is the one in view in the present volume, (limited to British and American authors,) though one entertained by us long before we were acquainted with the peculiarities of Sir Thomas's excellent compilation. It is written in Latin, and in the foreign editions, Geneva, 1694, 4to, and 1710, 4to, the quotations from modern languages are trans. into Latin, so as to give the whole a uniform appearance.

"When I first began the work, it was scarcely in my thoughts to communicate it to the learned world: for my own use I drew it together; and now at the request of persons of distinguished learning, give it to the Public. The rather because having observed with what eagerness the *Acta Eruditorum*, and other books of the same nature, are caught up, not only by men of slender learning, but even such as are in the first forms of learning, I could not but hope, that even this collection of mine, such as it is, would not displease them."—*Epistle to the reader, in Biog. Brit.*

Sir Thomas's list of authors is brief indeed, as it includes less than 600 names, although he begins with "Hermes Trismegistus, who is thought to have been coeval with Moses, and from him I descend to our own time."

We intend that our list shall enrol the names of some 30,000 authors, but cannot, of course, be expected to be very diffuse in treating of each one. Niceron compares the Censura to Baillet's Jugemens des Savans, but there is the important difference that Baillet reports the opinions of others in his own words with his additions, whilst Blount transcribes them literally, which, remarks a critic, "adds considerably to their value." This value, at least, the present volume will possess, whilst we shall take the liberty which Monsieur Baillet indulges in, of occasionally stating our own views.

"Blount omits no class nor any age; his arrangement is nearly chronological, and leads the reader from the earliest records of literature to his own time. The polite writers of modern Europe, and the men of science, do not receive their full share of attention; but this volume, though not, I think, much in request at present, is a very convenient accession to any scholar's library."—*Hallam's Lit. of Europe.*

"That most useful book, published by Sir Thomas Pope Blount, entitled Censura, &c."—DR. HARWOOD.

"Sir Thomas Pope Blount's Censura, &c. is unquestionably a learned work—the production of a rural and retired life."

"'Umbraticam enim vitam et ab omni strepitu remotam semper in delitiis habui,' says the author in the preface. It treats chiefly of the most learned men, and sparingly of the English."—*Dibdin's Bibliomania.*

"The object of the Censura, &c. was to bring together the opinions of the learned on the most distinguished writers of all countries from the earliest periods; and the very accomplished and erudite compiler has accordingly produced a volume of great research, authority, and use."—SIR EGERTON BRYDGES: *Censura Literaria*, vol. i.

"It is hard to say whether the author's pains or his modesty be more conspicuous. This we may be the rather allowed to say, having often consulted Sir Thomas's book in order to enrich our own."—*Biog. Brit.*

Sir Thomas pub. in 1693, 12mo, A Natural History, containing many not common observations, extracted out of the best modern authors.

"He presents the public with the fruits of his reading, as to Natural History, without depriving those from whom he drew his knowledge, of any part of their reputation; a conduct which few have imitated, and which we can scarcely enough commend."—*Biog. Brit.*

Essays on Poetry, Learning, Education, Customs of the Ancients, Passion, and several other subjects, Lon., 1697, 4to.

"His Essays in point of learning, judgment, and freedom of thought, are certainly no way inferior to those of the famous Montaigne."—*Ibid.*

De Re Poëtica, or Remarks upon Poetry; with Characters and Censures of the most considerable Poets, whether ancient or modern. Extracted out of the best and choicest criticks, Lon., 1694, 4to.

"It is a pity that he had not left out the whole of what relates to the Greek and Latin, and confined himself entirely to the British Poets."—*Dibdin's Bibliomania.*

The works of this excellent author are now rarely to be found, and a republication, by one of the enterprising publishers of the day, the Bohns, Knights, Murrays, Longmans, *et id genus omne*, (we do not use the phrase in the Horatian sense,) would be of great advantage to the Republic of Letters.

Blount, Walter Kircham. The Spirit of Christianity, Lon., 1686, 8vo.

Blow, John, 1648–1708, an eminent musician, a native of Nottinghamshire. Boyce and Aldrich printed some of his church music, but many pieces are still in MS. When will they be collected and published? Why does not Mr. Hullah give them to the world? Blow's secular compositions were pub. in 1700, folio, under the title of Amphion Anglicus, in imitation of Purcel's collection, the Orpheus Britannicus; but are thought much inferior. Some of his choral productions are in a very bold and grand style, yet he is unequal and frequently unhappy in his attempts at new harmony and composition. Dr. Burney criticises his works, and Sir John Hawkins gives us some information concerning his peculiarities.

Blower, Aminadab. An assumed name attached to a work against the English Liturgy.

Blower, Elizabeth. Novels, &c., 1780, '82, '85.

Blower, John. Funeral Sermons, 1714, 8vo.

Blower, Samuel. Sermon, 1697, 8vo.

Blowers, Thomas, 1677–1729, of Beverly, Massachusetts. Funeral Sermon on Rev. J. Green, 1715.

Bloxam, C. L., and **F. A. Abel.** Hand-Book of Chemistry, Theoretical, Practical, and Technical; with a preface by Dr. Hoffman, 8vo.

"The present volume is a synopsis of the author's experience in laboratory teaching: it gives the necessary instruction in chemical manipulation, a concise account of general chemistry as far as it is involved in the operations of the laboratory; and lastly, qualitative and quantitative analysis."—DR. HOFFMAN.

"The importance of the work is increased by the introduction of much of the technical chemistry of the manufactory."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Bloys, Wm. Medita. on 42d Psalm, Lon., 1632, 8vo.

Bluett, J. C. Duelling, and the Laws of Honour Examined and Condemned upon Principles of Common Sense and Revealed Truth, 2d edit., Lon., 1836, 12mo. See Sabine's History of Duelling. Duellists should be ranked among the worst criminals, and punished accordingly. He who dares to boldly defy the laws of God and man, deserves the respect of none, and the contempt of all.

Bluett, Thomas. Life of Job; the Song of Solomon; the H. Priest of Boonda, Lon., 1734, 8vo.

Blundell, Sir George. Remarks upon a Treatise of Humane Reason, and on Mr. Warren's late Defence of it, Lon., 1683, 8vo.

Blundell, H. Account of his Collection of Statues, Busts, &c., at Ince, (near Liverpool,) 4to, privately printed, Liverp., 1803, 4to.

"Of this volume a very limited number was printed by Mr. Blundell, who afterwards used every means to suppress the publication."—*MS. Note.* See H. G. Bohn's Cat. for 1841.

Blundell, James, M.D. Principles and Practice of Obstetric Medicine; new edit., with additions and notes by Dr. Rogers and Alex. Lee, Lon., 1846, 8vo, pp. 1172.

"This new and greatly-enlarged edition of Dr. Blundell's excel

> lent work should be called a Cyclopedia of Practical Midwifery, the additions are so extensive and judicious."—*Med. Gaz.*

Dr. B. has also pub. Medicina Mechanica, and several other profess. works.

Blundell, T. Sermons on Various Subjects, 1806.

Blundeville, Thomas, an English mathematician, pub. several works, Lon., 1561-1606, &c. Three Treatises, Lon., 1561, 4to. Treatise declaring howe many Councel, &c., a Prince ought to have, Lon., 1570, 8vo. Methode of Wryting and reading of Hystories, &c. 1574, 16mo. The Four chiefest Offices belonging to Horsemanship, &c., 1580, 4to. Briefe Description of Vniversal Mappes and Cards, &c., 1589, 4to. Exercises containing sixe Treatises, 1594, 4to. This book was popular, and many editions were pub. Art of Logike, 1599, 4to. Art of Ryding and Breaking Great Horses, 8vo. Theoriques of the Planets, 1602, 4to.

Blunt, Charles. Mechanical Drawing, 2 vols. r. 4to, 1810.

Blunt, Charles F. Lecture on Astronomy. Beauty of the Heavens; a Pictorial Display of the Astronomical Phenomena of the Universe; with a Series of Familiar Lectures on Astronomy, expressly adapted for Family Instruction and Entertainment, 4to, with 104 coloured plates.

> "A more acceptable present could not be devised for the young."—*Lon. Art Union.*

Blunt, Edmund, son of Edmund M., b. Nov. 13, 1799, Newburyport, Mass., an hydrographer of great skill and utility. From 1816 to the present date (1858) he has been engaged in making charts and prosecuting surveys in Guatemala, West Indies, and the sea-coasts of the U. States.

Blunt, Edmund M., b. June 20, 1770, Portsmouth, N.H., resident of N.Y., and father of Joseph, Edmund, George W., and Nathaniel B. Blunt. Amer. Coast Pilot, and many other nautical works of great merit. The Coast Pilot was first pub. in 1796, at Newburyport, Mass.; 18th ed., large 8vo, N.Y., 1858. This work sustains a high reputation for accuracy, and is in general use by the American merchant-marine. It has been translated into most of the languages of Europe.

Blunt, George W., son of Edmund M., b. March 11, 1802, in Newburyport, Mass., one of the editors of the Coast Pilot since 1826; also editor of other nautical works.

Blunt, Henry, d. 1843, Rector of Streathan, Surrey, and Chaplain to the Duke of Richmond. For some years Mr. B. was incumbent of Trinity Church in Sloane street, called Upper Chelsea. In 1835 the Duke of Bedford presented him to the Rectory of Streathan. Mr. Blunt's publications are highly popular. Two Sermons on the Sacrament, 1825. Sermon on the Funeral of Gen. Sir Henry Calvert, 1826. 8 Lectures upon the History of Jacob, 1828. 9 Lectures upon the History of St. Peter, 1829. National Mercies a Motive for National Reformation, 1830. 12 Lectures upon the History of Abraham, 1831. A Sermon upon the Lord's Day, 1832. 12 Lectures upon the History of St. Paul, Part 1, 1832. History of St. Paul, Part 2, 1833. Two Discourses upon the Trial of the Spirits, 1833. Lectures upon the History of Christ, 1834. An Ordination Sermon, 1834. Discourses upon some of the Doctrinal Articles of the Church of England, 2d edit., 1835, 12mo. Practical Exposition of the Epistles to the Seven Churches of Asia: 3d edit., 1838, 12mo. A Family Exposition of the Pentateuch, 3 vols., 1844, 12mo. Lectures on the History of Elisha, 5th edit., 1846, 12mo. Sermons preached at Trinity Church, 5th edit., 1843, 12mo. Posthumous Sermons and Pastoral Letters, 2d edit., 3 vols., 1844, '45, '47, 12mo. Some of Mr. B.'s works have gone through 40 editions in England, and have been extensively circulated in the United States.

> "The most popular religious books of the age in style and matter."
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> "It has been suggested that Mr. Blunt's Commentary on the Old Testament should be read as a companion to that of Bishop Sumner on the New."
>
> "Devoid of all pretension in his style of composition, and of all studied elaboration in his train of thought, our author is one of the clearest and most effective writers of his day. Simplicity and perspicuity are the main charms of his publications, and of his pulpit discourses; and combined as those qualities are with sprightliness of thought, with occasional sallies of imagination, and with a rich vein of appropriate illustration, they constitute him at once an instructive preacher and an acceptable writer. . . Would that all ministers, in and out of the Church of England, were such in zeal, talent, and devotedness."—*Lon. Evang. Mag.*
>
> "His death was in harmony with his life. His intellect clear; his faith unclouded; his spirit humble, affectionate, thankful, cheerful, happy; his interest in the church and in the cause of his Saviour undecaying."—*London Record.*

Blunt, J. Obstetric Family Instructor, Lon., 1793, 12mo.

Blunt, John. Practical Farriery, Lon., 1773, 12mo.

Blunt, John James, 1794-1855, Margaret Prof. of Divinity at Cambridge. Theol. and other publications; the best-known of which is Undesigned Coincidences in the Writings both of the Old and New Testament an argument of their veracity. This includes a republication of: 1. The Veracity of the Books of Moses; 2. The Veracity of the Historical Scriptures of the Old Testament, (Hulsean Lectures;) 3. The Veracity of the Gospels and Acts. The whole, revised and enlarged, appeared as a 2d ed. in 1847, and the 5th ed. was pub. in 1856.

> "A work of great value, and one which must attract the attention of every student of the Scriptures. The novelty of the investigation, the success with which it is prosecuted, and the confirmation it elicits, will impress the mind of any one who will give it an examination."—*Lon. Chris. Obs.*
>
> "Mr. Blunt has signalized himself as a very successful disciple of Dr. Paley in the management of that species of Christian evidence which arises from the discovery of undesigned coincidences of revealed truth."—Lowndes.

Principles for the Proper Understanding of the Mosaic Writings, 1833, 8vo: highly commended. History of the Christian Church in the First Three Centuries; 2d ed., 8vo, 1857. On the Right Use of the Early Fathers, 8vo, 1857. Duties of the Parish Priest; 2d ed., 1857. Plain Serms., p. 8vo, 1856. Serms. at Cambridge, 1836, 8vo; 1845, '47, 8vo; 1849, 8vo; 1851, 8vo. Vestiges of Ancient Manners in Italy and Sicily, 8vo.

Blunt, Joseph, b. Feb. 1792, at Newburyport, Mass., lawyer of N. York, son of Edmund M. Blunt. Historical Sketch of the Formation of the American Confederacy, N. York, 1825, 8vo. Speeches, Reviews, and Reports, 1843, 8vo. Merchants' and Shipmaster's Assistant, N.York, 8vo. Amer. Annual Register, 1827-35, N.York, 8 vols. 8vo. Mr. B. was the editor of this work, and wrote many parts of it.

Blunt, Leonard, author of a poem. The curious may consult Steevens's Sale Catalogue, No. 1047.

Blunt, Nathaniel Bowditch, 1804-1854, son of Edmund M. Blunt, was a distinguished lawyer of N.York, author of numerous addresses, &c. Eulogy on the Death of Henry Clay, delivered at the request of the corporate authorities of the City of N. York. A masterly production.

Blunt, Walter. Dissenting Baptisms and Church Burials. Strictures upon the decision of the late Sir John Nicholl; with an attempt at an investigation of the judgment of the Church of England upon the subject, Exeter, 1840, 8vo. Ecclesiastical Restoration and Reform; No. 1. Considerations and practical Suggestions on Church-rates, &c., Lon., 1847, 8vo.

Bluteau, Dom Raphael, 1638-1734, a Theatine, born in London of French parents, became very celebrated for his proficiency in sacred and profane learning. His works are, 1. A Vocabulary or Dictionary, Portuguese and Latin; Coimbra, 1712-28, 10 vols. fol., including a supplement in 2 vols. From this work Moraes de Silva compiled a Portuguese Dictionary, Lisbon, 1789, 2 vols. 4to. 2. Oraculum utriusque Testamenti musæum Bluteavinum. 3. A List of all Dictionaries, Castilian, Italian, French, and Latin, with the dates, &c., Lisbon, 1728, and printed in the supplement to his Dictionary. 4. Sermons and Panegyrics under the title of Primicias Evangelicas, 1685, 4to. He died at Lisbon in the 95th year of his age.

> "On the 28th of February his éloge was pronounced in the academy, and two learned doctors gravely discussed the question—'Whether England was most honoured in his birth, or Portugal in his death.'"—*Biog. Univ.*

Blydenburgh, J. W. A Treatise on the law of Usury, &c., New York, 1844, 8vo.

> "This is a valuable work, embodying the English and American decisions, and contains appropriate practical forms of procedure."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Blyth, Robert. 1. A Speech; 2. Sermon, 1795, 4to.

Blyth, S. Funeral Serm. on Mr. Bourn, 1754, 8vo

Blythe, Walker. See Blith.

Boaden, James, b. 1762, a native of Whitehaven, pub. a number of Plays, &c. His best-known productions are, A Letter to George Steevens, Esq., containing a Critical Examination of the Papers of Shakspeare pub. by Mr. S. Ireland, [see Ireland, S., and W. H.,] Lon., 1796, 8vo. Inquiry into the Authenticity of various Pictures and Prints, which from the Decease of the Poet to our own times have been offered to the Public as Portraits of Shakspeare, Lon., 1824, 8vo. Memoirs of the Life of John Philip Kemble, Esq., 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Mr. Boaden appears to have been the companion of Kemble, and, what is more, he was *worthy* of his friendship. Of that friendship he has constructed an imperishable record, honourable alike to his talents as a scholar and to his feelings as a man."—*Lon. Gentleman's Mag.*

The Life of Mrs. Jordan, 2 vols. 8vo.

Boag, William. Fevers and Dysentery of Hot Climates. Med. Facts, 1793.

Boak, John. Letter to T. Bere, 1801, 12mo. Elucidation of Characters, 1802, 8vo.

Boardman, Henry A., D.D., was b. 18 3, at Troy, in New York, graduated at Yale College in 1829. He has been since 1833 pastor of the Tenth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. In 1853 the General Assembly elected him to fill the Chair of Pastoral Theology and Church Government, Composition and Delivery of Sermons, in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, but he declined the honour, preferring to remain with a congregation and community to which he is greatly endeared by his many excellent qualities as a Christian and a gentleman. Dr. Boardman's publications have been numerous. We notice some of the principal: The Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin, pp. 120, 1839. Letters to Bishop Doane on the Oxford Tracts, pp. 100, 1841. The Prelatical Doctrine of the Apostolical Succession examined, pp. 350, 12mo, 1844. The Importance of Religion to the Legal Profession, 1849. The Bible in the Family, pp. 300, 12mo, 1851. The Bible in the Counting-House: a Course of Lectures to Merchants, pp. 400, 12mo, 1853.

"Dr. Boardman's style reflects his own mental vigour, clearness, vivacity, industry, finish, and taste. It abounds in apt illustrations, puts abstract principles in concrete living forms, is relieved by salient points and sparkling jets; it often rings with the notes of a genuine eloquence, and is enriched with copious and apposite facts, apparently noted for the purpose in the course of an extensive reading."—*Princeton Review.*

"The style of these lectures is altogether admirable and perfectly adapted to their subject; it is free and familiar, without condescending to commonplace or flippancy, and is often impressive and eloquent without being suggestive of the pulpit."—*Putnam's Monthly Mag.*

"Eminently judicious and practical, and forms a worthy supplement to the great work of Dr. Chalmers on the same subject."

A Discourse on the Low Value set upon Human Life in the United States, 1853.

"A seasonable, able, and discriminating discourse."—*Presbyterian Magazine.*

Discourse on the American Union. Eulogium on Daniel Webster. A Pastor's Counsels, pp. 100. The Great Question, pp. 230, 12mo: many editions. The Christian Ministry not a Priesthood.

Boardman, J. Analysis of Penmanship, 1809, 4to.

Boardman, James. Trans. of Linguet's Analysis, and Review of Voltaire's Works, Lon., 1790, 8vo. A Vocabulary of the English, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and Portuguese Languages, 1811, 12mo.

"This work is intended for those learners of languages who, being suddenly called abroad, require a ready precision of current words. Mr Boardman rashly combines in one vocabulary both northern and southern words. His German column should have been omitted; it is incorrectly printed and ludicrously careless. The performance displays a very inconsiderable knowledge of comparative grammar."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1812.

Boardman, Thomas. A Dictionary of the Veterinary Art, Lon., 1802–03, 4to.

Boardman, William. System of Book-Keeping on a Plan entirely new, Lon., 1812, 4to.

Boase, Henry. Letter to Lord King rel. to the Banks, 1804, 8vo. Remarks on the supposed Depreciation of our Currency, Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Boase, H. S., Sec. Roy. Geol. Soc. of Cornwall. Treatise on Primary Geology, 1834, 8vo.

"An admirable work. Dr. Boase has anticipated a movement recently communicated to geological science in this country, which would certainly have told by its effect in a very short time. His book involves some of the most refined discussions of which Geology is susceptible, and we cannot but express our ardent admiration for the talent and research which it displays."—*Lon. Literary Gaz.*

Boate, Gerard, was a native of Holland, but we naturalize him for his services as Physician to the State in Ireland, and his excellent work entitled Ireland's Natural History, pub. by Samuel Hartlib, Lon., 1652, 12mo. It was trans. into French, Paris, 1666, 12mo, and afterwards incorporated into a Natural History of Ireland, by several hands, 1726, 4to; reprinted 1755, with a new Preface and Index of Chapters, 4to.

"We have here a work excellent in its kind, as not only full of truth and certainty, but written with much judgment, order, and exactness."—Bishop Nicolson: *Irish Historical Library.*

"Although some of his accounts are imperfect, and his topographical errors numerous, it is wonderful that a stranger should have accomplished so much, and at least run away with the honour of laying the foundation of the natural history of Ireland."

Bobart, Jacob. Pub. vol. ii. of Morison's Oxford History of Plants, 1699, fol. Effects of Great Frost on Trees and other Plants, Phil. Trans., 1684.

Bobbin, Tim. Miscell. Works, Manches., 1775, 12mo. The Passions, 1811, 4to. See Collier, John.

Bockett, J. Pride Exposed, Lon., 1710, 12mo.

Boddington, Mrs. Sketches in the Pyrenees. Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine. The Gossips Week. Poems.

"A volume of very pleasing poems. . . . We have not room for more than one specimen, but its elegant simplicity and unexaggerated feeling will remind our readers of Rogers's Italy; and w cannot give higher praise."—*Lon. Times.*

"Our authoress is a genuine painter, having feeling, force, beauty, imagination, and colouring."—Leigh Hunt.

Bode, Rev. J. E., M.A. Ballads from Herodotus; 2d ed., Lon., 16mo, 1858. Short Occasional Poems, 16mo, 1858.

Boden, Rev. Mr. Watt refers to Williams, Rev. Dr.

Boden, Joseph. Sermon, Lon., 1644, 8vo.

Bodenham, John, an industrious compiler of other men's labours, *temp.* Elizabeth. Politeuphia, or Wit's Commonwealth, Lon., 1598; 18th edit., 1661. This is a collection of extracts from the ancient moral philosophers. An edit. amended, 1644. Pallidas Tamia, Wit's Treasury, by F. Meres, forms a second part. Wit's Theater of the Little World, Lon., 1598; again 1699, 16mo. This is a compendium of historical facts, intended to suggest philosophical reflections. We quote from a copy before us a portion of the address to the reader:

"The profit that ariseth by reading these epitomized histories is to emulate that vvhich thou likest in others, and to make right vse of theyr examples."

Bodenham's compilations are very rarely to be met with. England's Helicon, 1600, 4to. This is a collection of English poetry of an amatory character. It will be found reprinted entire in the British Bibliography, vol. iii. 120 copies were printed separately at £2 2*s*. Bel-vedère, or the Garden of the Muses, Lon., 1600, 8vo; reprinted, 1610, 8vo, with the omission of the word "Bel-vedère." Priced in Bib. Anglo-Poet. edit. 1600, £25; 1610, £21. Copious accounts of this valuable work will be found in Drake's Shakspeare and his Times, vol. i., and in Censura Literaria, vol. i. Eleven poets are enumerated in the Bel-vedère who are not to be found in England's Parnassus.

"I have set down both how, whence, and where, these flowers had their first springing, till thus they were drawne together into the Muses Garden; that every one may challenge his owne, each plant his particular, and no one be injured in the justice of his merit."—*Proemium by the compiler.*

"It will be seen that this compilation must have been formed with elaborate attention, and that it must necessarily contain many choice and sententious flores poetarum Anglicanorum."—*Censura Literaria.*

Bodington, John. On Cant. iii. 11, 1662, 12mo.

Bodius, or **Boyd, Andrew.** Carmen Panegyricum ad Regem Carolum in Scotiam redientem, Edin., 1633, 4to.

Bodius, Marcus Alexander. See Boyd, M. A.

Bodius, Robt. See Boyd, Robert.

Bodius, Zacharias. See Boyd, Zach.

Bodley, James, M.D. A Critical Essay upon the Works of Physicians, Lon., 1741, 8vo.

Bodley, Josias, youngest brother of Sir Thomas Bodley, wrote Observations concerning the fortresses of Ireland and the British Colonies of Ulster, and Jocular Description of a Journey taken by him to Lecale in Ulster, in 1602. These pieces have not been printed.

Bodley, Laurence, b. about 1546, d. 1615, a younger brother of Sir Thomas Bodley, and a benefactor to the Bodleian Library, was a graduate of Christ Church College, Oxford. He wrote an elegy on the death of Bishop Jewel, which was pub. in Humphrey's Life of that prelate.

Bodley, Sir Thomas, 1544–1612, the illustrious founder of the noble Library at Oxford which bears his name, was a native of Dunscomb, near Crediton. His birthday, March 2d, should ever be honoured, not only by the sons of Oxford, but also by the disciples of letters and philosophy in all parts of the world. His father being warmly attached to the Protestant cause, and, therefore, obnoxious to the favourites of Queen Mary, resided for some years at Geneva, where Thomas attended the lectures of Chevalier on Hebrew, Beroald on Greek, and Calvin and Beza on Divinity. Returning to England, he was entered at Magdalen College in 1559. Here in due season he became lecturer on the Greek tongue, reader on Natural Philosophy, and junior proctor. Leaving college, he travelled for nearly four years, and three years after his return was appointed Esquire of the Body to Queen Elizabeth. He now devoted himself to diplomacy, and resided abroad for almost the whole period from 1585 to 1597. Having retired to private life, he determined to put in execution a long-cherished plan, to found in Oxford a library worthy of the reputation of that ancient seat of learning. Accordingly he made a proposition to this effect in a letter "from London, Feb. 23, 1597," to Dr. Ravis, Vice-Chancellor of Oxon. He prefaces his noble overture with the declaration that

"I have been always of a mind that, if God, of his goodness, should make me able to do any thing for the benefit of posterity, I would shew some token of affection that I have evermore borne to the studies of good learning."

This liberal proposition was received in a better spirit than has been evinced in some cases of a like nature in our own day by certain institutions of learning in England and America. Bodley encouraged others to follow his example, and the harvest was so plentiful that Sir Thomas determined to pull down the old fabric and "build greater." On the 19th of July, 1610, he laid the first stone of a new edifice, which he did not live to see completed. In 1629 the third Earl of Pembroke made a valuable addition to the Library, of several hundreds of valuable Greek MSS. In 1623 Sir Kenelm Digby added to its stores, and after this followed the precious collections of Laud, Selden, Francis Junius, and many others. We presume that the Bodleian Library numbers this day (1854) not less than 250,000 volumes. Sir Thomas wrote his Life in 1609, which was pub. Oxon., 1647, 4to, and again by Hearne in the Reliquiæ Bodleianæ, 1763, 8vo, including his Letters to Dr. James, &c. Litteræ D. Tho. Bodleio, &c., Ox., 1658, 4to.

"Out of 234 Letters, not above 2 are dated; which renders the little historical matter in them of less value: they wholly turn on buying and sorting books, building the library, and other matters relating to that subject."—COLE.

Dr. Thomas James prepared a catalogue of the Library pub. 1605, '20, '35, '36. It then contained some 20,000 articles. The reader will be pleased to see by reference to the following testimonies, the veneration with which the character of Sir Thomas was regarded by his contemporaries:

Oratio Funebris habita in Schola Theologica in Obitum clariss. Equitis Tho. Bodley, Oxon, 1613, 4to. This oration (by Js. Wake) is reprinted in Dr. Will. Bates's Vitæ selectorum aliquot virorum. Justa Funebria Ptolemæi Oxoniensis, Thomæ Bodleii Equitio avrati, celebrata in Academiâ Oxoniensi. Mensis Martii 29, 1613; Oxon., 1613, 4to. This collection of funeral verses contains contributions by Archbishop Laud, Robert Burton, author of the Anatomy of Melancholy, Isaac Casaubon, &c.

Bodleiommena; seu Carmina et Orationes in Obitus ejus, Oxon., 1613, 4to. For an account of Catalogues, &c. of the Bodleian Library, see Lowndes's Bibl. Manual, and Sims's Hand Book to the British Museum, Lon., 1854.

"Thomas Bodley, another Ptolemy, though no writer worth the remembrance, yet hath he been the greatest promoter of learning that hath yet appeared in our nation."—ANTHONY WOOD.

"View this illustrious bibliomaniac, with his gentleman-like air, and expressive countenance, superintending, with the zeal of a Custom-house officer, the shipping, or rather *barging*, of his books for the grand library which is now called by his OWN NAME! Think upon his activity in writing to almost every distinguished character of the realm: soliciting, urging, entreating for their support towards his magnificent establishment: and, moreover, superintending the erection of the building, as well as examining the timbers with the nicety of a master-carpenter! Think of this; and when you walk under the grave and appropriately-ornamented roof, which tells you that you are within the precincts of the BODLEIAN LIBRARY, pay obeisance to the portrait of the founder, and hold converse with his gentle spirit that dwells therein."—*Dibdin's Bibliomania.*

It is an interesting fact that two of the first scholars of their respective periods, Isaac Casaubon and Philip Bliss, the one in 1613 and the other about 1813, acknowledge their obligations to the noble founder of the Bodleian Library:

"As long as I remained at Oxford, I passed whole days in the Library; for books cannot be taken out, but the library is open to all scholars for seven or eight hours every day. You might always see therefore many of these, greedily enjoying the banquet prepared for them, which gave me no small pleasure."—*Casaub. Epist.* 899, *in Hallam's Lit. of Europe.*

"It is surely unnecessary to repeat the praises of such a man as Sir Thomas Bodley, a man whose name will only perish with that of his country. The obligations which literature owes to the exertions of this individual can only be estimated by those who have opportunity as well as occasion to consult the inestimable treasures he bequeathed to the place of his education. And it is with a mingled sensation of gratitude and pride, that the Editor of these ATHENÆ acknowledges the assistance he receives from the BODLEIAN LIBRARY, an institution which he boldly asserts to be the most useful as well as the most magnificent in the universe."—*Athen. Oxon., Bliss's Edit.*

During the two centuries which had elapsed since Isaac Casaubon gratefully acknowledged that literary solace which enabled him, a wanderer in a strange land, to forget for a time the apostasy of his first-born and the murder of his king, how many of the sons of science thirsting for knowledge had drank deep at that fountain of learning,—and pronounced benedictions on the wise master-builder of that classic temple dedicated to intellectual progress—THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY AT OXFORD!

Bodrugan, Nicholas, alias **Adams.** Epitome of the Title that the Kynges Majestie of Englande hath to the Sovereigntie of Scotland. Continued upon the ancient Writers of both Nations from the beginnynge. Dedicated to King Edward VI., Lon., 1546, 8vo. White Knight's sale, £2 15*s*.

Boethius, Boece, or **Boeis, Hector,** b. about 1470, d. about 1550? was a native of Dundee, in the shire of Angus. After a course of study at Dundee and Aberdeen, he continued his education at the University of Paris. Elphinston, Bishop of Aberdeen, founded in that city about 1500, the King's College, and sent for Boethius to return and take the post of principal, which call he obeyed. Upon the death of the bishop, Boethius wrote his life, and the lives of his predecessors in that See. This work is entitled Vitæ Episcoporum Murthlacensium et Aberdonensium, Paris, 1522, 4to. The list commences with Beanus, the first bishop, and ends with Gawin Dunbar, who was bishop when the book was published. Boethius now undertook to write, also in Latin, a history of Scotland, commencing with remote antiquity, and ending with the death of James I. The first edition was pub. at Paris, in 1526, 4to, under the title of Scotorum Historia ab illius Gentis Origine. Of this edit. there were but 17 books. The author continued to enlarge and improve it until his death about 1550.(?) Another edit. was pub. in Paris in 1574, folio, containing 18 books, and part of a 19th, added by Boethius, and a continuation by John Ferrier, a Piedmontese, bringing down the history to the reign of James III. This History was trans. by order of James V., by John Ballenden, under which name the reader will find an account of the version referred to. So rare are copies of the original trans. that the Roxburghe copy sold for £65, and the Towneley copy for £85. Sir Walter Scott edited a reprint, (200 copies,) Edin., 1821, 2 vols. 4to. Ballenden's translations are considered to be the finest specimens of the old Scottish language extant. Boethius has been more praised and blamed than most authors:

"Of all Scots historians, next to Buchanan, Boethius has been the most censured and commended by the learned men who have mentioned him."—MACKENZIE.

"In the first six books there are a great many particulars not to be found in Fordun, or any other writer now extant; unless the authors which he pretends to have seen be hereafter discovered, he will continue to be shrewdly suspected for the contrivance of almost as many tales as Geoffrey of Monmouth."—BP. NICOLSON.

"In the 18th book he has treated of things in so comprehensive a manner, that no one could have done it more fully or significantly on the same subject."—FERRIER.

"His style has all the purity of Cæsar's, and is so nervous both in the reflections and diction, that he seems to have absolutely entered into the spirit of Livy, and made it his own."

"He was a man of an extraordinary happy genius, and of great eloquence."—ERASMUS, an intimate friend.

"He was a great master of polite learning, well skilled in divinity, philosophy, and history; but somewhat credulous, and much addicted to the belief of legendary stories."

"He may be justly reverenced as one of the revivers of elegant learning. The style of Boethius, though, perhaps, not always rigorously pure, is formed with great diligence upon ancient models, and wholly uninfected with monastic barbarity. His history is written with elegance and vigour, but his fabulousness and credulity are justly blamed. His fabulousness, if he was the author of fictions, is a fault for which no apology can be made; but his credulity may be excused in an age when all men were credulous."—*Dr. Johnson's Tour in Scotland*, which see; also Mackenzie's Lives; Biog. Brit.; Nicolson's Hist. Library; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Bogan, Zachary, 1625–1659, an English Puritan, educated at St. Alban's Hall, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, wrote Additions to Rous's Archæologiæ Atticæ, the 5th edit. of which was pub. Oxf., 1658, 4to; View of Scriptural Threats and Punishments, Oxf., 1653, 8vo; Meditations, &c., 1653, 8vo; Help to Prayer, 1650, 12mo; and a work pub. 1658, 8vo, drawing comparisons between the writings of Homer and the Holy Scriptures.

"The design of this learned, and now rare, philological work, is to point out the similarity of many forms of expression in Homer to those which occur in Scripture."—ORME.

"The author states that it is not his intention to institute any comparison between the sacred writers and their opinions and Homer, but simply between their idioms and ways of speaking."—T. H. HORNE.

Bogan added Hesiodius, &c., to show how Hesiod expresses himself very nearly in the same manner as Homer.

Bogart, Alexander H., 1804–1826, an American poet, died before he had contributed any thing of consequence to the literature of the country.

Bogart, Elizabeth, a native and resident of New York, is a daughter of the Rev. David S. Bogart of that city. Under the signature of ESTELLE, Miss Bogart has contributed many articles to The New York Mirror and other periodicals. Four of her prose tales have been honoured by prizes. Few pieces of American poetry deserve higher commendation than the pathetic lines, "He comes too late," &c.

Bogg, Edward. Geology of Lincolnshire Wolds, Trans. Geol. Soc., 1816.

Bogue, David, 1750–1825, a Dissenting minister, educated at the University of Edinburgh, was pastor of an

Independent congregation at Gosport for fifty years, and head of the academy established by Mr. Welch, a banker, for educating young men to the ministry. An Essay on the Divine Authority of the N. Testament, Lon., 1802, 8vo; several edits., and trans. into French.

"It is one of the best works for its size on the evidences of Christianity, and as an introduction to the New Testament. . . . The sentiments are excellent, the language perspicuous, and the reasoning cogent and convincing."—Orme.

A Catechism trans. from the French, Lon., 1807, 12mo. A Sermon, Hendon, 1808. History of the Dissenters, from the Revolution in 1689 to the year 1808; in conjunction with Mr. Bennett; 1809, 3 vols. 8vo; in 4 vols. 8vo, 1812. This work was intended to form a continuation of Neal's History of the Puritans.

"It is far superior to Neal's History both in point of execution and general interest. The origin and progress of Dissent is a subject, however, that still waits to engage the interest of some philosophical historian."—*Dr. Jamieson's Cyc. R. Biog.*

"In Bogue and Bennett's History there is a bias in favour of Dissenters; it is bitter against Churchmen."—Bickersteth.

Discourses on the Millennium, 2 vols., 1813–16.

"These discourses are not exegetical or argumentative, but entirely practical and devotional."—Lowndes.

"There are some just remarks on the work in Vint's New Illustration of Prophecy."—Bickersteth.

"It is a judicious, pious, and seasonable work. A work for which there is reason to believe that mankind will be the better, and with which a good man may honourably finish the toils of authorship."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

Bohn, Henry G., an enterprising London publisher and bibliopole, of German parentage, was b. in London, about the year 1800, and is favourably known as the editor of Bibliotheca Parriana and the translator of some pieces from the German. Mr. Lynes thus handsomely acknowledges Mr. B.'s intelligent labours in the former capacity:

"This Preface must not be concluded, without a distinct acknowledgment of the obligations incurred to Mr. Bohn, jun., for the great labour which he has bestowed in compiling this work, as well as for the judgment and knowledge which he has shewn in correcting errors occasioned by the indistinct handwriting of Dr. Parr, or the blunders of his various amanuenses."—*John Lynes, Rectory, Elmley Lovett,* 21st *May,* 1827; *Preface to Bibliotheca Parriana.*

Mr. B. translated vol. iv. of Schiller's Works, (Bohn's Library,) containing The Robbers, &c.; also, A Polyglott of Foreign Proverbs: comprising French, Italian, German, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, and Danish. Compiled Hand-Book of Games. Ed. Addison's Works, 6 vols.; Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, enlarged with revisions and corrections, in 8 Pts., forming 4 vols., 1857–58, &c. Mr. B. observes,

"The publication was undertaken more as a boon to his confrères and to literary men than as an object of mercantile profit; and he trusts it will be received as such."

But Mr. Bohn's Magnum Opus is his "monster" Guinea Catalogue, Lon., 1841, enormously thick *nondescripto,* Teutonic shape, *Tub* model! But the London Literary Gazette gave so graphic a description of this plethoric tome on its first appearance, that we can do no better than quote it in lieu of any sketch of our own:

"Mr. Bohn has outdone all former doings in the same line, and given us a literary curiosity of remarkable character. The volume is the squattest and the fattest we ever saw. It is an alderman among books, and not a very tall one; and then, alderman-like, its inside is richly stuffed with a multitude of good things. Why, there is a list of more than 23,000 articles, and the pages reach to 1948! . . . This catalogue has cost him an outlay of upwards of £2000, and it describes 300,000 volumes; a stock which could hardly be valued at much less than a plum."

The same excellent periodical describes another bookseller's catalogue under notice as "a shrimp, compared with Mr. Bohn's big fish."

Having long made Bibliography our special study, we may be allowed to express the opinion that the Guinea Catalogue is an invaluable lexicon to any literary man, and ten guineas would be a cheap price for a work calculated to save time by its convenience for reference, and money by its stores of information as to the literary and pecuniary value of coveted tomes. As an eminent benefactor to the reading public, by the republication in a cheap form of costly and valuable works, as the projector of the Standard Library, 130 vols., Scientific Lib., Illustrated Lib., Lib. of French Memoirs, Lib. of Extra Volumes, Classical Lib., (consisting of translations of the Greek and Latin Classics,) Antiquarian Lib., Philologico-Philosophical Lib., Historical Lib., Library of British Classics, Ecclesiastical Lib., Miniature Lib., and Cheap Series,—numbering in all upwards of five hundred volumes,—Mr. Bohn does not need our praise, but he cannot refuse our gratitude.

Bohun, Edmund, d. about 1702? admitted Fellow-commoner of Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1663, subsequently served as a Justice of the Peace. He pub. a number of works, 1683–94: we notice a few. A Defence of Sir Robert Filmer, Lon., 1684. The History of the Desertion, [of James II.,] 1689, 8vo. The Justice of Peace's Calling, 1684. A Geographical Dictionary, 1688, 8vo; 1691, 8vo; continued by Bernard, 1693, folio. The Life of Bishop Jewel, 1685. The Great Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary, 1694, fol. Character of Queen Elizabeth, 1693, 8vo; trans. into French, Haye, 1695, 8vo. He trans. Sleiden's Hist. of the Reformation, Puffendorf's Present State of Germany, Wheare's Method of Reading History, 1698, 8vo, and some other works.

Mr. S. Wilton Rix promises us a volume, to be entitled The Diary and Autobiography of Edmund Bohun, Esq. from a MS. in the possession of Richard Bohun, Esq.

Bohun, R. The Wind, Hurricanes, &c., Oxf., 1671, 8vo.

Bohun, William, of the Middle Temple. Privilegia Londini, or the Rights, Liberties, Privileges, Laws, and Customs of the City of London, Lon., 1702, 8vo; 3d edit. with additions, 1723, 8vo. Cursus Cancellariæ, &c., 1715, 8vo. Mr. B. pub. other legal treatises, &c., 1702–33.

Boileau, D. An Essay on the Study of Statistics, containing a Syllabus for Lectures, &c., 1807, 12mo. Letters, &c. from the French, 1809, 2 vols. 12mo. Introduction to the Study of Political Œconomy, or An Elementary View of the manner in which the Wealth of Nations is produced, increased, distributed, and consumed, 1811, 8vo. Inquiry into the various Systems of Political Œconomy; their advantages and disadvantages; and the Theory most favourable to the Increase of National Wealth; trans. from the French of Ganilch, 1812, 8vo. Boileau edited the Memoirs, &c. of the Baron de Grimm et Diderot, 1813, 4 vols. 8vo.

Bois, Latin, **Boisius.** See Boys, John.

Boise, James R. Exercises in Greek Prose Composition, adapted to the First Book of Xenophon's Anabasis New York, 12mo.

"We regard it as one peculiar excellence of this book, that it presupposes both the diligent scholar and the painstaking teacher."—*Christian Register.*

Boker, George H., b. 1824, is a native of Philadelphia, the son of Charles S. Boker, Esq., President of the Girard Bank of that city. At nineteen years of age, Mr Boker graduated B.A. at Nassau Hall, Princeton College, New Jersey. After travelling for some time in England and on the Continent, Mr. B. returned to Philadelphia, where he now resides. He first appeared as an author in 1847, when he pub. The Lesson of Life, and other Poems.

"In this were indications of a manly temper and a cultivated mind, but it had the customary faults of youthful compositions in occasional feebleness of epithet, indistinctness, diffusiveness, and a certain kind of romanticism, that betrays a want of experience of the world."—R. W. Griswold: *Poets and Poetry of America.*

"It contains many pleasing passages, yet frequently shows a want of care and finish in the execution. A pure and elevated tone of sentiment pervades it throughout, and it embodies enough of poetic thought, were the poem compressed to half its present length, to make it a production of a high order of merit."—*Literary World,* ii. 566.

Mr. Boker now turned his attention to the drama, and in 1848 produced Calaynos, a Tragedy, which was played with great success both in America and England.

"It is a clear and classic piece of composition, reminding one, by its elevated purity of tone, of Talfourd's Ion, though it is marked by much greater dramatic spirit and power than that didactic drama. . . . Calaynos, without any adventitious recommendation, unheralded by a popular name, and unaided by a popular theme, was eminently successful, not only in this country, but in England, and immediately placed its author in the front rank of living dramatists."—Robert T. Conrad.

Mr. Boker's next production was Anne Boleyn, a Tragedy, [1850,]

"Which in many respects surpasses Calaynos, evincing more skill in the use of language, more force in the display of passion, and a finer vein of poetical feeling, with the same admirable contrast of character, and unity and directness of conduct."—R. W. Griswold.

To this succeeded The Betrothal; Leonor de Guzman, a Tragedy; and Francesca da Rimini. The limited space to which we are confined prevents any examination into the merits of these compositions. Plays and Poems, Bost., 1856, 2 vols. 12mo.

"The glow of his images is chastened by a noble simplicity, keeping them within the line of human sympathy and natural expression. He has followed the masters of dramatic writing with rare judgment. He also excels many gifted poets of his class in a quality essential to an acted play—spirit. To the tragic ability he unites aptitude for the easy, colloquial, and jocose dialogue, such as must intervene in the genuine Shaksperian drama, to give relief and additional effect to high emotion. His language, also, rises often to the highest point of energy, pathos, and beauty."—H. T. Tuckerman: *Characteristics of Literature,* 2d Series.

"The age has not produced a poem more graceful than The Podesta's Daughter, nor scarcely one so distinguished for its simple and genuine, but deep and thrilling, pathos. The reader who can forbear to drop upon the page the tribute of a tear to the gentle Giulia,

> 'Sweeter far
> Than rose or lily, violet or vine,
> Though they could gather all their charms in one,'
>
> would weep for nothing. Can the literature of our land boast any thing more purely original, more luxuriantly imaginative, than *The Ivory Carver?* His *Song of the Earth*, also, is bold, animated, and displays wonderful power; and *I have a Cottage* is not surpassed, as a specimen of descriptive sweetness and beauty, in our own or in any language."—R. T. CONRAD: *Graham's Mag.*, March, 1854.

Bolaffey, H. V. First Step to Hebrew, Lon., 1811, 12mo.

Bolaine, N. Remarks on Inoculation, 1754, 8vo.

Bold, Henry, of New College, Oxford. Wit a Sporting, &c., Lon., 1662, 8vo. Poems, 1664, 8vo. Latine Songs with their English, &c., 1685, 8vo.

> "He was excellent at translating the most difficult and crabbed English into Latin verse."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Bold, John, 1679–1757, a native of Leicester, was matriculated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and, entering into holy orders, took the curacy of Stony Staunton, Leicestershire, where he zealously laboured on a small pittance for about fifty years. He wrote—1. The Sin and Danger of Neglecting the Public Service of the Church, 1745, 8vo. 2. Religion the most Delightful Employment. 3. The Duty of Worthy Communicating.

> "He had talents that might have rendered him conspicuous anywhere, and an impressive and correct delivery. . . . He appears from the early age of 24 years to have formed his plan of making himself a living sacrifice for the benefit of his flock."

Bold, or **Bolde, Samuel,** of Steeple, and Vicar of Shapwicke, Dorsetshire, pub. a number of theological treatises, 1687–1736. A second Examination of Dr. Comber's Scholastical History of Liturgies, Lon., 1691, 4to. Observations and Tracts of Defence of Locke's Essay, &c., and Reasonableness of Christianity, 1693, 12mo; 1706, 8vo. An Helpe in Devotion, 1736, 8vo.

Bolde, Thomas. Rhetoric Restrained, or Bp. Gauden on the Liturgy considered and clouded, 1660, 4to.

Boles, Katherine. On Ruptures, Lon., 1726, 8vo.

Bolieu. Protestants on the safe side, Lon., 1687, 4to.

Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Viscount, 1678–1751, was the only son of Sir Henry St. John, of Lydiard Tregoze, in Wiltshire, Baronet, by Mary, second daughter, and coheiress of Robert Rich, third Earl of Warwick, of that family. Henry was born at Battersea, in Surrey, October 1, 1678,—though 1672 has often been erroneously assigned as the date of his birth. He was brought up under the eye of his grandmother, a Presbyterian, who placed him under the tutorship of the celebrated Puritan preacher, Daniel Burgess, who resided in the family. Bolingbroke tells Pope, long afterwards, at the end of the epistle to Sir W. Wyndham, that he was obliged, while yet a boy, to read over the commentaries of Dr. Manton, whose

> "Pride it was to have made an hundred and nineteen sermons on the hundred and nineteenth Psalm."

At Eton he became acquainted with Sir Robert Walpole, and a rivalship here commenced which continued through life. He removed from Eton to Christ Church, Oxford, where, as subsequently, he was distinguished for his talents, brilliancy of conversation, fascinating manners, and remarkable personal beauty. He left college only to continue a course of the wildest profligacy, which caused his parents, with the hope of his reformation, to bring about a match between the dissolute youth and the daughter and coheiress of Sir Henry Winchescomb. This experiment, to reform a rake by the sacrifice of an innocent female, ended as such ventures generally do. In a short time they separated, and were never again united. During his exile she died in England, and in 1720 Bolingbroke espoused the widowed Marchioness de Villette, a niece of Madame Maintenon. They lived together for thirty years, and he survived her only about a year. In 1700 he was chosen to represent the borough of Wootton Basset in Parliament. In 1704 he became Secretary of War, and held this post for three years, resigning in 1707, when Harley was dismissed from office. In 1710, upon the fall of the Godolphin administration, Harley came into power, and St. John became Secretary of State. In 1712 he was created Viscount Bolingbroke, and exhibited great chagrin at not being raised to an earldom. His father's congratulation on his new honours was something of the oddest:

> "Ah, Harry," said he, "I ever said you would be hanged; but now I find you will be *beheaded!*"

The accession of George I. interposed an effectual barrier to the ambition of the courtier. Addison was made foreign secretary, and the Whigs determined to impeach Bolingbroke of high treason. Satisfied that his life was aimed at by his enemies, he fled in disguise, March 25, 1715, to Calais. By invitation of Charles Stuart, he visited him at Lorraine, and accepted the post of his Secretary of State, which caused his impeachment and attainder. In 1723 he was permitted to return home, and his estates were restored to him, but the House of Lords was still closed against him. He now, in conjunction with Wyndham and Pulteney, who were in Parliament, commenced a fierce war against Sir Robert Walpole, which lasted for ten years. The Craftsman, by Caleb D'Anvers, was the vehicle of their vigorous and bitter attacks. Such was the popularity of this paper, which commenced Dec. 5, 1725, and extended to 14 vols. 12mo, that 10,000 to 12,000 copies were sometimes sold in one day. In 1736 he again visited France, where he resided until the death of his father, in 1742, when he retired to the family seat at Battersea for the rest of his earthly existence, which was terminated by a cancer in the face in 1751.

The notorious David Mallet was his lordship's literary legatee, and in 1754 he pub. an edition of his works in 5 vols. 4to. To these 2 vols. 4to, of Correspondence, State Papers, &c., were added by G. Parke, in 1798. In some of the Essays in the collected edition appeared those skeptical opinions which had been less boldly advanced in his lifetime. During his life there appeared a Letter to Swift, 1715, fol.; the Representation, 1715, 4to; His Case, 1715, 8vo; Dissertations upon Parties, 1735, 4to; these Dissertations, together with the Letters in the Study and Use of History, first appeared in the Craftsman; Remarks on the History of England, 1743, 8vo; Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism; on the Idea of a Patriot King, and on the State of Parties at the Accession of George I., 1749, 8vo. The Idea of a Patriot King had been intrusted to Pope, who had printed and circulated many more copies than the author intended. His story is well known, and need not now be repeated. Mallet was employed to edit the edition pub. 1749, and the Advertisement, severely reflecting upon Pope, has brought down much censure on his lordship's memory. But a far graver offence rests upon the name of Bolingbroke—his impious attacks upon Revelation. Johnson's opinion of the author of these "wild and pernicious ravings under the name of philosophy" is well known:

> "Sir, he was a scoundrel, and a coward: a scoundrel for charging a blunderbuss against religion and morality; a coward because he had not resolution to fire it off himself, but left half-a-crown to a beggarly Scotchman, to draw the trigger after his death."

No doubt Mr. David Mallet considered the post of cannoneer sufficient honour to counterbalance the condemnation which his editorial duties encountered. Dr. Johnson would not honour either author or editor by perusal; for when Mr. Burney asked him if he had seen Warburton's book against Bolingbroke's Philosophy, he answered in his characteristic manner:

> "No, sir, I have never read Bolingbroke's impiety, and, therefore, am not interested about its confutation."

The name of Warburton naturally suggests the ingenious artifice of Burke in his imitation of Lord Bolingbroke in the Vindication of Natural Society. Both Warburton and Lord Chesterfield were among the believers in the authenticity of this eloquent forgery. Among the great men of his time Bolingbroke stood proudly pre-eminent. Swift, slow to find or acknowledge merit in any man, considered himself exalted in lauding St. John, and Pope hardly stops short of paying him divine honours. Witness the idolatrous enthusiasm of the following:

> "I really think there is something in that great man which looks as if he was placed here by mistake. When the comet appeared to us a month or two ago, I had sometimes an imagination that it might possibly be come to our world to carry him home; as a coach comes to one's door for other visitors."—*Spence's Anec.*

That Bolingbroke was sufficiently mortal to reciprocate human affection we have undoubted evidence. He watched over the form of the dying bard, and watered his pillow with his tears. On one of these affecting occasions, Spence tells us, he cried "over him for a considerable time with more concern than can be expressed. 'O great God! what is man?' said Lord B., looking on Mr. Pope, and repeating it several times, interrupted with sobs. 'I have known him these thirty years; and value myself more for that man's love,—than'—[sinking his head, and losing his voice in tears.]" Yet fain would this friend have excluded from the dying pillow of the man he so loved, the last consolations which can minister to the soul of the departing:

> "The priest had scarce departed when Bolingbroke, coming over from Battersea, flew into a great fit of passion and indignation on the occasion of his being called in."—WARTON.

But when the day of darkness fell on the proud philosopher, the sophistry to which he trusted proved indeed a broken reed!

> "He was overcome with terrors and excessive passion in his last illness. After one of his fits of passion, he was overheard by Sir Henry Mildmay complaining to himself, and saying, 'What will

my poor soul undergo for all these things?' "—*Dr. W., in Spence's Anecdotes.*

Alas, indeed, for the desolate soul which in that trying hour must pass through the valley of the shadow of death, without the rod and the staff of the Shepherd, the strength of the Comforter, and the fatherly benediction of the great Judge of all the earth! "Enter not thou, my soul, into their secret;" unto their assembly "be not thou united!" What a contrast does the "inevitable hour" of Bolingbroke and that of Addison present to our consideration!

Pope had no hesitation in declaring the object of his admiration to be the first writer, as well as the greatest man, of his age. Many interesting records of his enthusiasm will be found in Spence's Anecdotes. *Posterity* has not endorsed the verdict of his contemporaries. In his Letters on the Study and Use of History, and those on Patriotism and Idea of a Patriot King, and his other works, we are charmed by grace of composition of no ordinary character; but when we seek for evidence of solid judgment, and the results of dispassionate ratiocination, we shall find our labour is vain. To quote from the most masterly analysis with which we are acquainted of the political and literary character of Saint-John,

"Bolingbroke's abilities were exactly of that stamp which astonish and fascinate those who come into personal contact with their possessor,—more brilliant than solid,—more showy than substantial. His mind was not a profound one; but what it wanted in this respect was atoned for by its readiness and acuteness. He seemed to grasp every thing by intuition, and no sooner had he made himself master of a proposition or an argument, than his astonishing memory enabled him to bring forth vast stores of information and illustration at a moment's warning. Endowed with a brilliant imagination,—a prodigious flow of words,—a style which fascinates the reader by the incomparable beauty of the language and the bounding elasticity of the sentences, and an extraordinary power of presenting his conceptions in the clearest light,—his contemporaries looked upon him as one of those rare beings who seem to be endowed with a nature superior to that of common mortality, and who stoop down to the world only to evince their mastery of all its lore, and their superiority to its inhabitants. But, dazzled as they were by the vast surface of the stream, they forgot to inquire into its depth. We, in modern times, who know nothing of the artificial splendour with which a 'form excelling human,'—a manner that seemed given to sway mankind,—and a most dazzling style of conversation,—invested the name of Bolingbroke, are perhaps inclined, by the exaggeration of the praise once lavished on him, to do him but scanty justice."—*Cunningham's Biog. History.*

Pope himself admitted that there might be a limit even to the genius of his "Saint-John," when he remarked

"If ever Bolingbroke trifles, it must be when he turns divine."

Mr. Warton confirms this opinion:

"When Tully attempted poetry, he became as ridiculous as Bolingbroke when he attempted philosophy and divinity; we look in vain for that genius which produced the Dissertation on Parties, in the tedious philosophical works, of which it is no exaggerated satire to say that the reason of them is sophistical and inconclusive, the style diffuse and verbose, and the learning seemingly contained in them not drawn from the originals, but picked up and purloined from French critics and translations."—*Warton's Life of Pope.*

Upon the general merits of Bolingbroke as an author, Dr. Blair has some very judicious remarks:

"Among English writers the one who has most of this character [vehemence] though mixed indeed, with several defects, is Lord Bolingbroke. Bolingbroke was formed by nature to be a factious leader: the demagogue of a popular assembly. Accordingly the style that runs through all his political writings is that of one declaiming with heat, rather than writing with deliberation. He abounds in Rhetorical Figures; and pours himself forth with great impetuosity. He is copious to a fault; places the same thought before us in many different views, but generally with life and ardour. He is bold, rather than correct; a torrent that flows strong, but often madly. His sentences are varied as to length and shortness; inclining, however, most to long periods, sometimes including parentheses, and frequently crowding and heaping a multitude of things upon one another, as naturally happens in the warmth of speaking. In the choice of his words, there is great felicity and precision. In exact construction of sentences, he is much inferior to Lord Shaftesbury, but greatly superior to him in life and ease. Upon the whole, his merit as a writer would have been very considerable, if his matter had equalled his style. But whilst we find many things to commend in the latter, in the former, as I before remarked, we can hardly find any thing to commend. In his reasonings, for the most part, he is flimsy and false; in his political writings, factious; in what he calls his philosophical ones, irreligious and sophistical in the highest degree. . . . It is indeed my opinion that there are few writings in the English language, which, for the matter contained in them, can be read with less profit or fruit, than Lord Bolingbroke's works."—*Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres;* see Lectures 12, 15, 19, and 34.

"He appears to have carried into his closet the same heat and impetuosity which animated his soul in the tumult of debate. . . . There is a fire, a spirit of vivacity in the composition of Bolingbroke, which, when accompanied, as is occasionally the case, with perspicuity and ease, must give him rank as one of the happiest models of the vehement style."—*Drake's Essays,* iv. 234

"Viscount Bolingbroke, with the most agreeable talents in the world, and with great parts, was neither happy nor successful. He wrote against the late king, who had forgiven him; against Sir Robert Walpole, who did forgive him; against the Pretender and the clergy, who never forgave him. He is one of our best writers though his attacks on all governments and all religions (neither of which views he cared directly to own) have necessarily involved his style in a want of perspicuity. One must know the man before one can often guess his meaning. He has two other faults, which one should not expect in the same author; much tautology and great want of connexion."—*Walpole's R. and N. Authors.*

"He wrote against Sir Robert Walpole because he did not forgive him; and because he prevented his being restored to those honours which he wished to recover. That Sir Robert was implacable against him, appears from a speech which he made in the House, and which he concluded with the following imprecation—'May his attainder never be reversed, and may his crimes never be forgotten!'"—*Monthly Rev.,* xxix. 367; *Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors*

"Lord Bolingbroke had early made himself master of men and books: but in his first career of life, being immersed at once in business and pleasure, he ran through a variety of scenes in a surprising manner. When his passions subsided by years and disappointments, and when he improved his rational faculties by more grave studies and reflection, he shone out in his retirement with a lustre peculiar to himself, though not seen by vulgar eyes. The gay statesman was changed into a philosopher equal to any of the sages of antiquity. The wisdom of Socrates, the dignity and ease of Pliny, and the wit of Horace, appeared in all his writings and conversations."—EARL OF ORRERY: *Memoirs of Dean Swift.*

"The name of Bolingbroke has been rapturously lauded by Smollett and Belsham, while his infidel reveries have been ably refuted by Warburton and Leland. Lord Walpole, who knew him well, calls him a wicked impostor and a charlatan."—*Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.*

See Life by Goldsmith in edit. 1809; Biog. Brit.; Swift's Works; Pope's Works, by Bowles; Coxe's Walpole; Lysons's Environs, vol. i.; Chesterfield's Memoirs and Letters; Warburton's Letters to Hurd; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Memoirs of Lord B., by G. W. Cooke, Lon., 1835, 2 vols. 8vo.

Warburton, who defended the memory of Pope against the attacks of Mallet, (Bolingbroke?) felt it incumbent upon him as a divine to take up the lance in championship of those sacred truths which his lordship's Essays so ruthlessly assailed. His View of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy, in two Letters to a Friend, 1754, '55, would have been ill brooked by the noble author had it appeared in his lifetime. The many absurdities into which his lordship's eagerness to attack the truth caused him to fall, will be seen by reference to a book which should be in every theological library—Leland's View of Deistical Writers. With talents so well qualified to benefit his race, it is a melancholy reflection that the gifted Bolingbroke lived a worse than useless life, and that of him it could not be said, "There was hope in his latter end!"

Bolingbroke, Henry. A Voyage to the Demerary, Lon., 1807, 4to.

"The book of a very ingenious man."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

Bollan, William, d. 1776, agent of Massachusetts in Great Britain, was born in England. He pub. a number of political tracts, among which were, Importance of Cape Breton truly illustrated, Lon., 1746. Coloniæ Anglicanæ Illustratæ, 1762. A Petition to the Houses of Parliament, &c., as agent for Massachusetts, 1774. See Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.

Bolland, William, Barrister at Law. Miracles, 1798, 4to. The Epiphany, 1799, 4to. St. Paul at Athens, 1799, 4to

Bollard, Richard. Observations, &c. in Churchill's Voyages, vol. iv., p. 846, 1716.

Bolnest, Edward, M.D. Profess. works, Lon., 1665–72.

Bolron, R. Treatise against Papists, Lon., 1680, fol.

Bolton, Cornelius Winter, b. 1819 at Bath, Eng. Grandson of the distinguished divine, the Rev. Wm. Jay. Closet Companion, 1853. Shepherd's Call. Sunday-School Prayer Book. Tender Grass for Little Lambs, 1854. Ed. Jay's Female Scripture Characters. Jay's Autobiography and Reminiscences, 1854.

Bolton, or Boulton, Edmund, an historical and antiquarian writer of the 17th century. Life of Henry II.; The Elements of Armories, Lon., 1610, 4to.

"Written in a very pedantic style; but many curious examples are brought forward, and illustrated by wood-cuts spiritedly executed."

Nero Cæsar, or Monarchie Depraued, Lon., 1624, fol. Hypercritica, or a Rule of Judgment for writing or reading our Histories, pub. by Dr. Hall at the end of Trivet's Annals, Oxon., 1722, 8vo.

"A highly-esteemed and sensible treatise."

"A considerable person, and a very learned man."—DR. ANTHONY HALL.

Bolton, George. A work on Fire Arms.

Bolton, George. Prac. of Crim. Courts, 1835, 12mo.

Bolton, James. Filices Britannicæ, Leeds & Hud., 1785–90, 4to. A Hist. of British proper Ferns, &c., 1795, 8vo. Fungusses about Halifax, Lon., 1788–9, 4 vols. 4to. Plants of Halifax: in Watson's Hist. Parish of Halifax, Lon., 1775, 4to. Natural History of British Song Birds, Lon., 1794–96, 2 vols. 4to.

Bolton, John. Life of Chris. Cartwright, Lon., 1610, 4to.

Bolton, Sir Richard. Statutes of Ireland, Dubl., 1621, fol. Justice of Peace for Ireland, Dubl., 1683, fol. New edit., enlarged and corrected by Michael Trovers, 1750, 4to.

Bolton, Robert, 1572–1631, an eminent Puritan divine and excellent scholar, was educated at the colleges of Lincoln and Brasenose, Oxford. A Discourse on Happiness, Lon., 1611, 4to; six edits. in the author's lifetime. Instructions relative to afflicted consciences, 1631, 4to. Helpes to Humiliation, Oxf., 1631, 8vo. Of the Four Last Things, Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell, Lon., 1633, 4to. Devout Prayers, 1638, 8vo.

> "He was a painful and a constant preacher, a person of great zeal towards God in his profession, charitable and bountiful. but above all, a reliever of afflicted consciences, which he acquired by that manifold experience which he had in himself and others; and grew so famous for it, that he was sought to far and near, and divers beyond the seas desired his resolution in several cases of conscience."—*Athen. Oxon.*

> "He is excellent both for conviction and consolation. His style is rather inclined to the bombast, yet many expressions are truly great and magnificent."—Dr. Doddridge.

> "The excellent Robert Bolton could to his comfort on his death-bed profess that he never in his sermons taught any thing but what he had first sought to work on his own heart. An awakening and comforting writer."—Bickersteth.

> "His Four Last Things displays great beauties of imagination."—Dr. Williams.

Bolton, Robert, 1697–1763, Dean of Carlisle, was educated at Wadham College, Oxford. He pub. some letters to a lady and to an officer against card-playing and travelling on the Lord's Day, 1748–57, 8vo. The Employment of Time, 1750, 8vo. The Ghost of Ernest, 1757, 8vo. Letters and Tracts on the Choice of Company, &c., 1761, 8vo.

> "Each of the above performances contains good sense. learning, philanthropy, and religion, and each of them is calculated for the advantage of society."

Bolton, Samuel, 1606–1654, a Puritan divine, was educated at Cambridge. True Bounds of Christian Freedom, Lon., 1643, 12mo.

> "A most excellent work, containing much doctrinal and experimental truth."—Lowndes.

A Guard of the Tree of Life, Lon., 1647, 12mo. The Arraignment of Error, 1646, 4to; other works.

Bolton, Sarah T., a native and resident of Ohio, has contributed to the Home Journal in New York, The Herald of Truth in Cincinnati, and to other periodicals. Her poetical tribute to Professor Morse is creditable alike to the poetess and her subject.

> "Thought and feeling stamp her verses with the mark of sincerity and earnestness."—*Woman's Record.*

Bolton, Solomon. Extinct Peerage of England, from the Conquest to 1769, Lon., 1769, 8vo. This is a work of considerable value. Geographia Antiqua delineata, 1775, 4to.

Bolton, Theoph., Archbp. of Cashel. Serm., 1721, 8vo.

Bolton, William. Sermons, 1683, 4to, etc.

Bolts, William. Consid. on Indian Affairs; parts 1 and 2; 3 vols. 4to, Lon., 1772–75.

Bompass, C. C. Light, Heat, & Electricity. 1817, 8vo.

Bonar, Andrew A. A Commentary on Leviticus, expos. and prac., with crit. notes, 2d ed. Lon., 1847, 12mo.

Bonar, Archibald. Sermons, 2 vols., 1815–17, 8vo.

Bonar, Horatius. Coming of the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus, Lon., 1849, 8vo. Night of Weeping, 18mo. Morning of Joy, 18mo. Other works. Introduc. and Notes to Brief Thoughts concerning the Gospel.

> "The value of the work consists in the clear and scriptural light which it throws on the Gospel plan of salvation."—*Scottish Guardian.*

> "God has signally blessed it both for the guidance of the inquiring sinner and for the comfort of the troubled mind."—*Northern Warder.*

Bonar, James. Greek Prepositions. Ed. Phil. Trans., 1805.

Bonar, John. Obs. on the Conduct and Character of Judas Iscariot, 1751, 8vo, (anony.)

> "This anonymous pamphlet displays very considerable acuteness. and is not unworthy to be placed by the side of Lord Lyttleton on the Conversion of St. Paul, and Shaw on the Advice of Gamaliel."—Orme.

An Analysis of the Moral and Religious Sentiments of Lord Kames and David Hume, 1755, 8vo.

> "Mr. Bonar was a pious and superior man."

Bonar, John. Eccles. Constit. in Scotland, 1779, 12mo.

Bonar, or **Bonnar, John.** Advantages of the Insular sit. of G. Britain: a serm. on Neh. iii. 8, 1773, 4to.

Bond, A. Life of Pliny Fisk, 1828, 12mo.

> "A very profitable missionary work."—Bickersteth.

Bond, Daniel, vicar of Lye, Gloucestershire. Sermons, 1729, 8vo.

Bond, Eliz., of Fortrose. Letters of a Village Governess, 2 vols. 8vo 1814.

Bond, George Phillips, A.M., son of Wm. Cranch Bond, b. 1825, Dorchester, Mass., grad. Harvard Coll., 1845. Mathematical Memoirs upon Mechanical Quadrations; on the Method of Least Squares; the Construction of the Rings of Saturn,—in which their fluid nature was first established; articles upon the Nebula of Andromeda; Elements of the Orbits of Hyperion and the Satellite of Neptune, and of various Comets; on Stellar Photography, &c. He participated in the discovery of Hyperion, the new ring of Saturn, &c. He occupies a high position in America and Europe as an accurate and assiduous observer.

Bond, Henry, a mathematician of London in the 17th century. A Treatise on the Longitude, Lon., 1676, fol. Con. on the Magnetic Needle to Phil. Trans., 1668–73.

Bond, Henry, Vicar of Cowley, Gloucestershire. Three Discourses, 1711, 8vo. Two Sermons, 12mo.

Bond, Henry, M.D., b. 1790, at Watertown, Mass.; grad. Dartmouth Coll., 1813; settled in Phila., 1819. Watertown Family Memorials, with Illustrations, Maps, and Notes, Bost., 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 1100, 1856. Highly commended by B. J. Lossing, S. G. Drake, N. Frothingham, &c. Dr. B. has also contrib. many valuable papers to the med. journals.

Bond, J., of Gray's Inn. A Complete Guide for Justices of the Peace; 3d edit., Lon., 1707, 8vo.

Bond, J. Wesley, b. at Harrisburg, Penna., 1824. Minnesota and its Resources, N.Y., 1854, 12mo.

> "It contains notices of the early history of the country, of its geographical features. its agricultural advantages, its manufactures, commerce, facilities for travelling, the character of its inhabitants,—every thing, indeed, to illustrate its resources and its prospects."

Bond, John, 1550–1612, a native of Somersetshire, was educated at Winchester School and at New College, Oxford. In 1573 he took the degree of B.A.; in 1579, M.A.; and soon afterwards was appointed master of the free-school of Taunton. Several of his scholars rose to distinction in Church and State. Annotationes in Poemata Quinti Horatii, Lon., 1606, 8vo; Han., 1621, 8vo; Leyden, 1653, 8vo; best edit., Amst., 1686, 12mo. Many of the notes are extracted from Lambinus. After his death, his son-in-law, Roger Prowse, pub. a work of Bond's entitled Auli Persi Flacci Satyræ sex, cum Posthumis Commentariis Johannis Bond, 1614, 8vo.

Bond, John, LL.D., d. 1676, a native of Dorchester, and educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, was preacher to the Long Parliament, minister of the Savoy, master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and Professor of Law at Gresham College. A Door of Hope, Lon., 1641, 4to. Holy and Loyal Activity, Lon., 1641, 4to. Sermon preached at Exeter, Lon., 1643, 4to, and some other discourses. Dr. Bond does not seem to have been much of a favourite with that stout Loyalist and strict Churchman, the never-to-be-forgotten old Anthony Wood.

> "This J. Bond, by the way, you must know being scarce warm in the pulpit, but he began to threaten heaven with some of his divinity. . . . In all which sermons, as in others which he delivered in London and Westminster, are contained many strange positions, rebellious doctrines, religious cantings, and I know not what. . . . These things I thought fit to let the reader know, that posterity may distinguish between the said two Bonds, [see Bond, John, *ante*.] the first a polite and rare critic, whose labours have advanced the commonwealth of learning very much, and the other an impudent, canting, and blasphemous person, who, by his doctrine. did lead people to rebellion, advanced the cause of Satan much, and in fine by his, and the endeavours of his brethren, brought all things to ruin, merely to advance their unsatiable and ambitious desires. . . . His father, Dennis Bond, shewed himself a devotee to Oliver's interest. On the 30th of Aug., 1658, being then Monday. and the windiest day that had before happened for 20 years, he paid his last debt to nature, being then tormented with the strangury, and much anxiety of spirit. At which time. as the then vulgar talk was, the devil came to take away Oliv. Cromwell, who then lay on his death-bed, but being not prepared for him, he gave *Bond* for his future appearance, and accordingly on Friday following, being the 3d of Sept., he made good his promise."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Anthony Wood's opinions of republicans and Dissenters are, however, to be taken *cum grano salis.*

Bond, John. King Charles, his Welcome Home, Lon., 1641, 4to. A Whip for the Judges, Bishops, and Papists, &c., Lon., 1641. The Downfal of the old Common Council-Men, Lon., 1641. The Poet's Recantation, Lon., 1642, 4to. England's Reioycing for the Parliament's Retvrne, Lon., 1641, 4to.

> "I take this John Bond to be different from the other John, [see above,] who was a Presbyterian and afterwards an Independent."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Bond, John, M.D. Med. Works, Lon. and Edin., 1751–53.

Bond, John. The Sennacherib of Modern Times, or Bonaparte an Instrument in the hand of Providence, 1807, 8vo.

Bond, R. Poems, Divine and Moral, Lon., 1769, 4to.

"The divine poems in this pamphlet are a paraphrase of the *Te Deum*, of Agur's Poem, of the 15th Psalm, and of the 100th Psalm; an Address to the Almighty, The Happy Man, a Morning Thought, and a Soliloquy."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, 1769.

Bond, Rev. Robert. Golden Maxims, N.Y., 32mo.

Bond, Thomas, M.D., 1712–1784, a native of Maryland, commenced the practice of medicine in Philadelphia about 1734. He delivered the first Clinical Lectures in the Pennsylvania Hospital. He was a member of a literary society composed of Franklin, Bartram, Godfrey, and others, and was an officer of the American Philosophical Society from its commencement. He contributed to the London Med. Obs. and Inquiries. 1. An Account of an Immense Worm bred in the Liver, p. 67, 1755. 2. On the Use of Peruvian Bark in Scrofulous Cases, ii. p. 65.

Bond, Thomas E., M.D., Prof. of Special Pathology, &c. Baltimore Coll. of Dental Surgery. Practical Treatise on Dental Medicine, Phila., 1851, 8vo.

Bond, William, d. 1735, a native of Suffolk, was concerned with Aaron Hill in the authorship of The Plain-Dealer; a periodical, collected into 2 vols. 8vo. He trans. Buchanan's History, and edited The Supernatural Philosophy, or The Mysteries of Magic, [Defoe's Life of Duncan Campbell, with a new title-page,] 2d edit., Lon., 1728, 8vo. He also revised, altered, and produced The Tuscan Treaty, or Tarquin's Overthrow; a Play, 1733, 8vo.

Bond, William. Visitation Sermon, 1801, 4to.

Bond, William Cranch, M.A., an eminent American astronomer, b. 1789, Portland, Maine, Director of Astronomical Observatory of Harvard Coll. At an early age he learned the business of watchmaking. His attention was first attracted to astronomy by an eclipse which occurred in 1806. He was one of the earliest American discoverers of the comet of 1811. In 1838, he was app. by the U.S. Navy Dept. to prosecute a series of observations in connexion with the U.S. Exploring Exp. in command of Capt. Wilkes; app. Astron. Observer to Univ. in 1840. Annals of Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College: vol. i., Pt. 1, Cambridge, 1856, 4to, pp. 191; vol. i., Pt. 2, 1855, 4to, pp. 404. This part contains his own catalogue,—5500 stars situated between the Equator and 0° 20′ North Declination. Celestial photography was by him first recognised as a possible art and conducted through its earliest stages. The connection of the sidereal clock with the galvanic circuit was first used by Mr. B. in recording astronomical observations. He is a member of the leading scientific societies of Europe and America.

Bonde, Cunelgus. Scutum Regale, Lon., 1660.

Bonde, William. De Julii Clovii clari admodum Pictoris Operibus, (Londini,) 1733, fol. A work of great rarity.

Bone, John. Poor's Rates, Lon., 1805, 8vo. Tranquillity, &c., 1806, 8vo. Wants of the People, 1807, 8vo.

Bone, S. V. Precedents in Conveyancing, adapted to the Present State of the Law; illustrated with Notes by T. G. Western, 1841, 4 vols. 8vo.

"Mr. Bone's work possesses three very commendable features,—simplicity of design, adherence thereto, and scrupulous honesty in acknowledgment of authorities." See Marvin's Legal Bibl.

Bones, James. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1762.

Bonham, Thomas. The Chirurgeon's Closet Furnished with Remedies, Lon., 1630, 4to.

Bonhome, Richard. Sermon, &c., 1675–79.

Bonhote, Eliz. Novels, &c., Lon., 1788–99.

Bonhote, P. L. D. Logarithm Tables, Lon., 1805, 8vo.

Boniface, Saint, the apostle of Germany, b. about 680 d. 755, was a native of Crediton, Devonshire, and originally named Winfrid. He laboured with great zeal in Germany and France, and was raised to the archiepiscopal dignity—the see of Mentz being made metropolitan for him—in 738. Opera a Nicolao Serrario Mogunt, 1605, 4to. Epistolæ Mogunt, 1629, 4to. Passio, Gr. Lat., Lut. Par., 1680, 8vo. His Letters are the most important of his literary remains.

Bonnar, John. See Bonar.

Bonnel, or **Bonnell, James,** 1653–1699, a son of Samuel Bonnell, an English merchant, b. at Genoa, where his father resided for some time. James was educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge. He became very eminent for learning and piety. He wrote some Meditations and Prayers, inserted in his Life, and he pub. a Harmony of the Gospels written by another hand, "improved by T. B. for his own use," Lon., 1705, 8vo. See his Life and Character by W. Hamilton, Archdn. of Armagh, with Funeral Sermon by the Bp. of Killmore and Ardagh, Lon., 1703, 8vo; 5th edit., Lon., 1807.

"Such a character may perhaps be overlooked by some, because there is nothing remarkably striking in it. But the man who is uniformly good, and that to such a degree as Mr. Bonnell was, ought to stand high in our opinion, and to be esteemed—what he certainly was—a great man."—Granger.

Bonnell, George. Wool Manufacture, 1759, 4to.

Bonner, or **Boner, Edmund,** d. 1569, consecrated Bishop of London, April 4, 1540, was the son of a "poor honest man" of Hanley, Worcestershire. He was educated at Broadgate's Hall, (afterwards Pembroke College,) Oxford, and took his doctor's degree in 1525. His subsequent history is well known. Articles (37) to be inquired of in the General Visitation of Edmund, Bishop of London, 1554, &c. Reprinted in Burnet's History of the Reformation.

"To ridicule them, John Bale, Bishop of Ossory, wrote a book entitled A Declaration of Edmund Bonner's Articles concerning the Clergy of London Diocese, whereby that execrable antichrist is in his right colours revealed, 1554, 8vo."

A Profitable and Necessary Doctrine, &c., Lon., 1554–55, 4to.

"This Catechism is said to have been composed by his chaplains, [John Harpesfield and Henry Pendleton,] and to be taken out of the *Institution of a Christian Man*, set out by K. Hen. 8, only varied in some points."

For a list of Bonner's treatises, &c., see Watt's Bibl. Brit. Works, printed by J. Cawood, Lon., 4to, *sine anno*.

In 1842 appeared Life and Defence of the Conduct and Principles of the Venerable and Calumniated Bishop Bonner, &c., by a Tractarian British Critic, (Prebendary Tremyard,) Lon., 8vo.

"This ironical life and defence of Bishop Bonner is an exposure of the Romish tendency of the Oxford Tracts, and is written throughout with ability and learning. There is no doubt that the author has damaged the party he has attacked."—*Lon. Athen.*

Bonner, J. Copperplate Perspective Itinerary, Pts. 1 and 2, 1799.

Bonner, James. Med. treatises, &c., Lon., 1795–1818.

Bonner, John, b. 1828, at Quebec, resides in N.Y. City. Child's Hist. of the United States, N.Y., 2 vols. 16mo.

"This American history is freely written, and contains a fair account of the settlement in America of the early Puritans, of their trials and misfortunes, and of their after prosperity and liberty."—*Lon. Athen.*

Child's History of Rome; do. Greece, &c. Registry Laws of Canada. The Old Régime and the Revolution; from the French of De Tocqueville. Mr. B. intends completing his series of Child's Histories. Is the editor of Harper's Weekly, and one of the editors of N.Y. Herald, (1858.)

Bonner, Richard. Treatise on the Eucharist, Lon., 1548, 8vo.

Bonnet, John, Surgeon. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1724.

Bonney, Thomas. Sermon, Lon., 1763, 4to.

Bonnor, C. Institution for the Blind, 1810.

Bonnor, Charles. Pamphlets relative to Mr. Palmer, 1797–1800. Trans. of The Manager and Actor, 1784. The Picture of Paris, 1790.

Bonnor, T. Views of Gloucester Cathedral, 1796–1815, 8vo. Views of Goodrich Castle, 1798–1815, 8vo.

Bonny, Henry Kaye, D.D. Life of Jeremy Taylor, D.D., 1818, 8vo. Mem. of T. F. Middleton, &c., Oundle, 1821, 8vo. Blessings of Peace secured by Piety, &c.

Bonnycastle, Charles, d. 1840, son of the following. Treatise on Inductive Geometry. Several memoirs on scientific subjects.

Bonnycastle, John, d. 1821, an eminent mathematical writer, pub. a number of works, Lon., 1780–1813. An Introduction to Mensuration, &c., 1782; to Algebra, 1783; to Astronomy, 1786. Elements of Geometry, 1789. Treatise on Trigonometry, 1806; on Arithmetic, 1810; on Algebra, 1813, 2 vols. Trans. Bossut's Hist. Mathematics.

Bonnycastle, R. H. Spanish America, 1818, 2 vols. 8vo.

Bonnycastle, Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard. The Canadas in 1841, 2 vols. 8vo. Canada and the Canadians in 1846, 2 vols. 8vo.

"There is excellent advice, as well as information of a practical kind, which ought to be treasured up by the intending emigrant.'—*London Morning Chronicle.*

Newfoundland in 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Published under the sanction of the British Government, and comprises a full account of this most important colony."—*Lon. Athen.*

Bonoeil, John. Silk-Worms in Virginia, Lon., 1622, 4to.

Bonomi, J. Nineveh and its Palaces: the Discoveries of Botta and Layard applied to the Elucidation of Holy Writ; with nearly 250 woodcuts, Lon., 1852, 8vo. This valuable volume contains contributions from Dr. Lepsius, Dr. Grotefend, Mr. S. Sharpe, &c.

Bonwell, James. Sermons on the Catholic Church, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

Bonwicke, Ambrose, b. 1652, a Non-juring divine, a schoolmaster, and a man of most exemplary piety, wrote a life of his son of both his names; Pattern for Young

Students in the University, and which was not pub. until 1729, Lon. 8vo. Bowyer pub. this volume, and added a preface to it.

Booker, Daniel. Beauties of the Mass, Lon., 1746, 8vo.

Booker, John, 1601–1667, an astrologer and fortuneteller, pub. A Cable Rope, 1664, 4to. Tractatus Paschalis, 1664, 8vo. The Dutch Fortune-Teller brought into England, 1667, fol.; The Bloody Irish Almanac, 1646, 4to; The Bloody Almanac, 1643, 4to. Booker seems to have had a most sanguinary taste in titles.

"He had a curious fancy in judging of thefts, and was as successful in resolving love questions."—Lilly, the Astrologer.

Booker, Luke, 1762–1836, Rector of Tedstone-de-la-Mere, 1806, and of Dudley, 1812, pub. a number of theolog. and other works. Lectures on the Lord's Prayer.

"This volume contains a series of highly instructive discourses on the several petitions contained in the Lord's Prayer."—*London Monthly Critical Gazette.*

Sermons on various Subjects, intended to promote Christian Knowledge and Human Happiness, Dudley, 1793, 8vo. Historical Account of Dudley Castle, 8vo.

Booker, More. Serm. at the Funeral of the Countess of Drogheda, 1756, 8vo.

Bookey, Sacheverell. Sermon. 1739, 4to.

Boole, George. Investigation of the Laws of Thought. Lon., 8vo. Mathematical Analysis of Logic, 1847, 8vo.

Boone, T. C. Book of Churches and Sects, Lon., 1826, 8vo. Marriage Looking-Glass, 1848, 8vo.

"An exceedingly interesting work, including some valuable Opinions of esteemed writers relative to Married Life, &c."

Outlines of Man's True Interest, 1844, 12mo. Sketches from Life in verse, 12mo.

Boone, Daniel, b. about 1730, d. 1820, one of the earliest settlers of Kentucky, celebrated for his adventures, drew up an account of his life, which was pub. in Filson's Supplement to Imlay's Description of the Western Territory, 1793.

Boorde, Andrew. See Borde.

Boorman, N. Trans. of Hesse's Government of all Estates; *sine anno,* 16mo.

Boote, Richard, d. 1782. Legal Treatises, 1766–91.

Booth, A. Examen Legum Angliæ, or the Laws of England examined by Scripture, Antiquity, and Reason, 1656, 4to.

Booth, Abraham, 1734–1806, pastor of a congregation of Particular Baptists in London, from 1769 until his death. Pædo-Baptism Examined, 1784, 2 vols. 12mo; an edit. with additions, 1829, 4 vols. 8vo.

"An elaborate work, published under the superintendence of the committee of the Baptist Fund; and considered by the author's sect as unanswerable."—Lowndes.

Reign of Grace, 1768, 8vo.

"A masterly performance."—Dr. E. Williams.

"Highly evangelical, but some of his expressions want modifying."—Bickersteth.

Ryland commends Booth for clearness of thought, nervous reasoning, accurate method, and vigour of style.

Booth, Barton, 1681–1733, an eminent English actor, was author of those charming stanzas, "Sweet are the charms of her I love." He left a dramatic piece entitled, The Death of Dido, 1716, 8vo. The Memoirs of Booth were pub. Lon., 1733, 8vo; also by Theop. Cibber, and by Mr. Victor.

Booth, Benjamin. System of Book-Keeping.

Booth, David, 1766–1846, a self-educated English writer. Prospectus of an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language, 1805; Introduction to do., Edin., 1806, 8vo; new ed., Lon., 1836, 4to. He devoted the last fifty years of his life to the preparation of this curious work, but one vol. of which was pub. Art of Wine-Making. Art of Brewing. Explanation of Scientific Terms. These three works were pub. by the Soc. for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Strictures on Malthus on Population. Essay on Jury-Laws. Eura and Zedepyra, a Tale; with Poetical Pieces, 1816, 8vo.

Booth, George. The Historical Library of Diodorus Siculus, trans. into English, Lon., 1700, fol.

"This translation, which is now very scarce, is in high reputation for its general correctness."—Clarke.

"We are indebted to him for the preservation of a multitude of particulars, which but for him we never should have known."—Anthon.

The Nature and Practice of Real Action, &c., Lon., 1701, fol.; with the Notes of Serjeant Hill, Lon., 1811, r. 8vo.

"Booth on Real Action is an imperfect and unsatisfactory book, but for want of a better treatise upon the subject, 'is even cited as an authoritative compilation.' The editor of the American edition, John Anthon, translated the ancient records from the Latin, and added a few references to American and English editions, 8vo, New York, 1808."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Booth, George. Essays on Political Economy, &c., Lon., 1814–18.

Booth, George, Earl of Warrington. Considerations upon the Institution of Marriage, Lon., 1739: anon. A Letter on some Reflections in Burnet's History of his Own Times.

Booth, Henry, Earl of Warrington, 1651–1693, father of the preceding. Case of the late Lord Russell, with Observations upon it, 1689, fol. Tryal for High Treason, 1686, fol. Works, consisting of Parliamentary Speeches, Family Prayers, and Political Tracts, 1694, 8vo.

"A man of strict piety, of great worth, honour, and humanity."

Booth, H. Miscellaneous Pieces of Verse, 1805, 8vo.

Booth, James C., b. 1810, Prof. of Applied Chemistry in the Franklin Institute; Melter and Refiner in the U.S. Mint, Phila. The Encyclopædia of Chemistry, Practical and Theoretical; embracing its Application to the Arts, Metallurgy, Geology, Medicine, and Pharmacy, Phila., 1850, 8vo. In this work Mr. Booth was assisted by Campbell Morfit; in conjunction with whom he also wrote A Report to the Smithsonian Institute on Recent Improvements in the Chemical Arts, Wash., 1851, 4to. Ed. T. R. Betton's trans. of Regnault's Chemistry, Phila., 1852, 2 vols. 8vo.

Booth, John. Lett. to Ames, on some Ancient Numerals. Archæol., vol. i. 1770.

Booth, John. Principal Greek Primitives, Huddersf., 1801, 4to; 1817, 8vo. The Kingdom of Christ.

Booth, Joseph. Polygraphic Art, Lon., 1788, 8vo.

Booth, Peniston, D.D. Ser. on Baptism, 1718, 8vo.

Booth, Robert. Encomium Heroum., Lon., 1620, 4to.

Boothby, B. Synopsis of the Law relating to Indictable Offences, Lon., 1842, 12mo.

"The author has made frequent reference to precedents of indictments, and to all of the late works upon criminal law. The work is condensed and accurate, and useful for the purpose of ready reference.

Boothby, Sir Brooke. Political, poetical, and other works, Lon., 1791–1809. Tears of Penelope, 1795, fol. Sorrows sacred to the Memory of Penelope, 1796, fol. Fables and Satires, Edin., 2 vols. 8vo, 1709.

Boothby, F. Marcelia, a Tragi-comedy, Lon., 1670, 4to.

Boothby, Richard. Description of Madagascar, Lon., 1646, 4to. In Osborne's Voyages, 1745. A True Declaration of wrongs done him by two servants of the E. India Company, Lon., 1644, 4to.

Boothe, N. The Rights of Windsor Forest Asserted, Lon., 1719, 8vo.

Boothhouse, Samuel. Dey of Tunis, &c., Lon., 1853, 4to.

Boothroyd, Benjamin, D.D., 1768–1836, a Dissenting minister, bookseller, and printer, is well known for his edition of the Hebrew Bible, and his Family Bible in English. The Biblia Hebraica, pub. originally in parts, 1810, &c., afterwards at Pontefract and Lon., 1816, 2 vols. 4to, is without points, and after the text of Kennicott.

"It is peculiarly interesting to the Hebrew scholar and critic, as it contains in a condensed form the substance of the most valuable and expensive works."—*Horne's Introduc.*

"Probably the most useful Hebrew Bible that has been published for common use."—Orme.

"A Hebrew Bible with various readings, and synopsis of Biblical Critics, is a desideratum that we hope every minister and student whose finances allow will eagerly embrace."—*Evangelical Mag.*

"A valuable collection of criticisms from various sources."—Bickersteth.

In 1818 he pub., Pontefract and London, 3 vols. 4to, A New Family Bible, and Improved Version, from corrected Texts of the Originals, with Notes and Reflections.

"A valuable help to the critical understanding of the Holy Scriptures."—*Horne's Introduc.*

"He has very happily blended critical disquisition with practical instruction, and an invariable regard to the spirit and design of revelation. . . . It deserves the encouragement of all the friends of religion."—Orme.

A new edition carefully corrected and greatly improved, but without the "practical reflections," was pub. in 1835 in one large 8vo vol.

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"The result of a most successful application of the same great learning and great labour which had been previously evinced in his critical edition of the Hebrew Bible."—Ralph Wardlaw, D.D.

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"The sentiments of the author are evangeilcal and devotional."—Bickersteth.

In 1807, Pontefract, 8vo, Dr. B. pub. The History of the ancient Borough of Pontefract, in two parts. This is a rare work.

Boraston, George. Sermon, 1684, 4to.

Boraston, William. A Treatise on the Pestilence, Lon., 1630, 8vo.

Borde, or **Boorde, Andrew,** M.D., in Latin **Andreas Perforatus,** b. about 1500, d. 1549, was a native of Sussex, and educated at Oxford. Although a man of learning, he occasionally enacted the part of an itinerant doctor, and the tale of Merry Andrew is said to be derived from him. Hearne tells us that he

> "Frequented markets and fairs where a conflux of people used to get together, to whom he prescribed, and to induce them to flock thither the more readily, he would make humorous speeches."

His excuse for this *Opprobrium Medicorum* must be the "rambling head and inconstant mind" which Wood asserts that he possessed. He pub. several works: Pryncyples of Astronomye, Lon., 1540, 8vo; reprint. 100 copies, 4 on vellum, Lon., 1814, 8vo. The first Boke of the Introduction of Knowledge, the which doth teach a man to speake part of al maner of languages, and to knowe the usage and fashion of al maner of countryes, &c., Lon., 1542, 4to; new edit. by Copland, *sine anno.*

> "Probably the most curious and generally interesting volume ever put forth from the press of the Coplands."—Dibdin.

The work is partly in verse, partly in prose, with wooden cuts prefixed to each of the 39 chapters.

> "The first is a satire, as it appears, on the fickle nature of an Englishman: the symbolical print prefixed to this chapter exhibiting a naked man, with a pair of shears in one hand, and a roll of cloth in the other, not determined what sort of a coat he shall order to be made, has more humour than any of the verses which follow."

The two first of the verses are these:

"I am an Englisman, and naked I stand here,
Musing in my mind, what rayment I shall wear."

> "Nor is the poetry destitute of humour only; but of every embellishment, both of metrical arrangement and expression. Borde has all the boldness of allusion, and barbarity of versification, belonging to Skelton, without his strokes of satire and severity."—*Warton's Eng. Poetry.*

The Breviarie of Healthe for all manner of Sicknesses and Diseases, &c., Lon., 1547, 4to. This was approved by the University of Oxford.

> "I am confident this book was the first written of that faculty in English, and dedicated to the college of physicians in London. Take a taste out of the beginning of his dedicatory epistle:
>
> "'Egregious doctors and masters of the eximious and arcane science of physic, of your urbanity exasperate not yourselves against me for making this little volume of physic.'
>
> "Indeed his book contains plain matter under hard words; and was accounted such a jewel in that age (things whilst the first, are esteemed the best, in all kinds) that it was printed cum privilegio ad imprime dum solum."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

Fuller is much mistaken in giving this work the priority he assigns to it. Compendyouse Regimente, or Dietary of Healthe made in Mounte Pyllor, 1562, 12mo; 1567, 8vo; 1576, 8vo.

> "Of Borde's numerous books, the only one that can afford any degree of entertainment to the modern reader is the Dietarie of Helthe where, giving directions as a physician, concerning the choice of houses, diet, and apparel, and not suspecting how little he should instruct, and how much he might amuse a curious posterity, he has preserved many anecdotes of the private life, customs, and arts of our ancestors."—*Warton's Eng. Poetry.*

Merie Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham, Lon., 8vo, *sine anno, sed circa* 1565?

> "It was accounted a book full of wit and mirth by scholars and gentlemen. Afterwards being often printed, is now sold only on the stalls of ballad-singers."—*Athen. Oxon.*
>
> "Hearne was of opinion that these idle pranks of the men of Gotham, a town in Lincolnshire, bore a reference to some customary law-tenures belonging to that place or its neighborhood, now grown obsolete; and that Blount might have enriched his book on Ancient Tenures with these ludicrous stories."

A ryght pleasant and merry History of the Myller of Abington, [a village near Cambridge,] with his wife and his faire daughter, and of two poor scholars of Cambridge.

> "A meager epitome of Chaucer's Miller's Tale."

Borde was author of several other works. Consult Wood's Athen. Oxon., Bliss's edit.; Warton's Eng. Poetry; Dibdin's Ames; Brit. Bibliog.; Ritson's Bibl. Poet.; Dodd's Ch. Hist., vol. i.; Cooper's Muses' Library; Phillips's Theatrum Poet. Angl.; Hearne's Pref. to Benedictus Abbas Petroburg.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

> "Dr. Borde was an *ingenious* man, and knew how to humour and please his patients, readers, and auditors. In his travels and visits, he often appeared and spoke in public; and would often frequent markets and fairs where a conflux of people used to get together, to whom he prescribed; and to induce them to flock thither the more readily, he would make humorous speeches, couched in such language as caused mirth, and wonderfully propagated his fame."—*Hearne's Benedictus Abb.*, tom. i.
>
> "Our author Borde was esteemed a noted poet, a witty and ingenious person, and an excellent physician of his time."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Wood also refers to the tradition of Borde's having been physician to Henry VIII.; but for this opinion Warton could find only "very slender proof."

> "A mad physician and a dull poet. . . . Borde's name would not have been now remembered, had he wrote only profound systems in medicine and astronomy. He is known to posterity as a buffoon, not as a philosopher."—*English Poetry.*

Borde published the jests of John Scogan, the favourite buffoon of the court of Edward the Fourth:

> "They are without humour or invention; and give us no very favourable idea of the delicacy of the king and courtiers, who could be exhilarated by the merriments of such a writer."—Warton.

Borden, Simeon. On Railroads, Boston, 1854, 8vo.

Border, Dan, The English Chemical Physician and Chirurgerie, &c., Lon., 1651, fol. The whole Art and Survey of Physick and Chirurgerie, Lon., 1651, 4to. Two editions same year.

Bordley, John Beale, d. at Philadelphia, 1804, aged 76. Forsyth's Treatise on Fruit Trees. Sketches on Rotation of Crops, 1792. Essays and Notes on Husbandry, &c., 1799, 1801, Phil., 8vo. View of the Courses of Crops in England and Maryland, 1804.

> "He was greatly instrumental in diffusing the best knowledge of the best of all arts."

Boreman, Richard, D.D. Sermons, Lon., 1662, '63, '69.

Boreman, or **Bourman, Robert,** D.D., d. 1675. The Churchman's Catechism, Lon., 1651, 4to. The Triumphs of Learning over Ignorance, and of Truth over Falsehood, Lon., 1653, 4to. Mirror of Mercy and Judgment. Life and Death of Freeman Sonds, Lon., 1655, 4to. Panegyric and Sermon on Dean Comber, Lon., 1654, 4to.

Boreman, Thomas. Descrip. of 300 Animals, Lon., 1730, 8vo.

Borfet, Abiel. Postliminia Carolii II., &c., Lon., 1660, 4to. Sermon on Ps. xx. 5, 1696, 4to.

Borget, Auguste. Sketches of China and the Chinese, imp. fol. £4 4*s.*

> "Affords a far more complete idea of the country and its inhabitants than we have ever seen or met with in all the books we have been looking at or read before."—*London Literary Gazette.*

Borget, Samuel. The Devil's Legend, Lon., 1595, 4to.

Borringdon, Lord. Speech in H. of Lords on the Petition of the R. Catholics of Ireland, 1810, 8vo. Account of Lord B.'s Accident and Death, Lon., 1810, 4to. Privately printed.

Borlace, Edmond, M.D., d. 1682, son of Sir John Borlace, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, practised physic with great reputation and success at Chester, England. Latham Spaw in Lancashire, Lon., 1670, 8vo. The Reduction of Ireland to the Crown of England, &c.

> "A short but instructive work."—Bp. Nicolson.

A Brief Account of the Rebellion in 1641, Lon., 1675, 8vo. The History of the execrable Irish Rebellion, &c., Lon., 1680, fol. Wood asserts that much of this book is borrowed without acknowledgment: see Athen. Oxon. It contains letters from Cromwell, Ireton, Preston, &c. Brief Reflections on the Earl of Castlehaven's Memoirs, &c., Lon., 1682, 8vo.

Borlase, Henry, d. 1834. Papers connected with the present state of the country, Lon., 1836, 12mo.

Borlase, William, 1696–1772, a native of Cornwall, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He was instituted in 1722 to the rectory of Ludgvan, and in 1732 to the vicarage of St. Just. Antiquities, Historical and Monumental, of the County of Cornwall, Oxf., 1754, fol.; 2d edit. with additions, Lon., 1769, fol. This work is the result of much research and accurate observation.

Observations on the Ancient and Present State of the Islands of Scilly, and their importance to the trade of Great Britain, Oxf., 1756, 4to.

> "This is one of the most pleasing and elegant pieces of local enquiry that our country has produced."—*Dr. Johnson, in the Literary Messenger.*

The Natural History of Cornwall, Oxf., 1758, fol. Many years had been employed in collecting materials for this valuable work. Dr. B. contributed many papers to Phil. Trans.: *vide* 1749, '53, '55, '57, '58, '59, '62, '63, '69. He was in correspondence with many of the eminent literary men of his day.

> "He furnished Mr. Pope with the greatest part of the materials for forming his grotto at Twickenham, consisting of such curious fossils as the county of Cornwall abounds with; and there may, at present, be seen Dr. Borlase's name in capitals, composed of crystals, in the grotto. On this occasion a very handsome letter was written to the Doctor by Mr. Pope, in which he says, 'I am much obliged to you for your valuable collection of Cornish diamonds. I have placed them where they may best represent yourself, in "a shade, but shining;"' alluding to the obscurity of Dr. Borlase's situation, and the brilliancy of his talents. . . . There is still existing a large collection of letters written by that celebrated poet to our Author."—*Biog. Brit.*

See Dr. B.'s Memoirs, drawn up by himself at the request of a friend, in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. v. 291, &c.

Borne, William. A Regiment for the Sea, Lon., 1620, 4to.

Borough, Sir John. See BURROUGHS.

Borough, William. A New Attractive; a short discourse of the Loadstone, Lon., 1585, 4to. Variation of the Compass, Lon., 1585, 4to.

Borrer, Dawson. Journey from Naples to Jerusalem, Lon., p. 8vo. Campaign against the Kubailes of Algeria, 8vo.

"Mr. Borrer is an observant and painstaking traveller. . . . The season has not produced a more amusing book."—*London Critic.*

"One of the most interesting narratives we have had for many a day."—*London Examiner.*

Borrow, George, a native of Norfolk, England, has pub. some of the most popular books of the age. The Zincali; or, An Account of the Gipsies of Spain, Lon., 2 vols. p. 8vo, 1841.

"A genuine book; not one of those starved pieces of modern manufacture. . . . There is no taking leave of a book like this. Better Christmas fare we never had it in our power to offer our readers."—*London Athenæum.*

"These curious and most attractive pages."—*London Literary Gazette.* See Edinburgh Review, lxxiv. 45.

The Bible in Spain, Lon., 3 vols. p. 8vo., 1843.

"We are frequently reminded of Gil Blas in the narratives of this pious, single-hearted man. As a book of adventures, it seems to us about the most extraordinary which has appeared in our own or any other language for a long time past."—*London Quarterly Review.* See Edin. Review, lxxvii. 105.

Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, April 11, 1843:

"Difficulties!! were they to be deterred from proceeding on that account? Let them look at Mr. Borrow; why if he had suffered himself to be prevented from circulating the Bible in Spain by the difficulties he met with, he could never have spread such enlightenment and information through that country."

Lavengro: the Scholar, the Gipsy, and the Priest, Lon., 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"A book which has a panoramic unity of its own, and of which scarcely a page is without its proper interest."—*Tait's Magazine.*

Autobiography, Lon., 1 vol. 12mo, 1851.

"A work of intense interest, including extraordinary adventures in various parts of the world."

Borthwick, George, M.D. Crystalline Lens, Edin., 1775, 8vo. Con. to Med. Com., 1772, &c. Annals of Med., 1796, &c.

Borthwick, John. Observations, &c. on Libel, Lon., 1830, 8vo.

"A learned and excellent work."

Other legal treatises.

Borthwick, William. Feudal Dignities of Scotland, Edin., 1775, 8vo. Remarks on British Antiquities, Edin., 1776, 8vo.

"These northern memoirs will be thought curious and valuable by the antiquary."—*Monthly Review,* 1776.

Bosanquet, Chas. Commercial treatises, Lon., 1807.

Bosanquet, Edwin. Paraphrase of Paul's Epistle to the Romans, Lon., 1840, 8vo.

Bosanquet, J. B., and **C. Puller.** Legal Reports, Lon., 1800–07; and Lon., 1826, 5 vols. roy. 8vo. The last English edition comprises all their reports. They were continued by Taunton, Broderip, and Bingham.

Bosanquet, James W. Chronology of Daniel, Ezra, and Nehemiah considered, &c., Part 1, Lon., 1848, 8vo.

Bosanquet, R. W. Remarks on Baptism and Regeneration, Lon., 8vo. Pusey on the Eucharist.

Bosanquet, S. R. Works on Theology, Law, Political Economy, and Logic. The Rights of the Poor, and Christian Almsgiving Vindicated.

"A book containing more valuable information relative to the statistics of economy of the poor than all the parliamentary reports ever published. The book should be read by all who take the slightest interest in the subject."—*Britannia.*

Bosanquet, W. H. Let. to J. Wigram, Lon. 1836, 8vo.

Bosboon. Plain Description of the Five Orders of Architecture, with cuts, 1676, fol.; 1679, fol.

Boscawen, William, 1752–1811, a barrister, was educated at Eton, and Exeter College, Oxford. Treatise of Convictions on Penal Statutes, Lon., 1792, 8vo. Trans. of Horace into English verse, 1793–98, 2 vols. 8vo. The Progress of Satire, &c., containing Remarks on the Pursuits of Literature, 1798; a Supplement to ditto, 1799. Original Poems, 1801, 12mo.

Mr. Mathias was not backward in returning Boscawen's *compliments:*

"I never shared the profits of the gown,
Nor yet, with Horace and myself at war,
For rhyme and victuals left the starving bar.

"This was lately done by William Boscawen, Esquire, an Etonian, first a Barrister at Law, now a Commissioner of the Victualling Office, and (by an easy transition) Translator of Horace. *Negatas* artifex sequi *voces,* (Pers. Prol.) In this revision of my work, I have no more space to allot to Mr. Boscawen, or to his rhymes. It is the fate of some men to describe the history of an art without making any *progress* in it themselves; to write verses without inspiration, and satirical poems without satire. But what said Boileau?

'Attaquer *Chapelain?*' &c.

Nothing, indeed, is less acceptable than plain truth to irritable and implacable rhymers: but I must say that the unresisting imbecility of Mr. Boscawen's translation disarms all criticism."—*Pursuits of Literature,* 16th edit.

See MATHIAS, T. J.

Bosquett, Abraham. The Young Man of Honour's Vade-Mecum; being a Salutary Treatise on Duelling, &c., 1817, 12mo. This is a palpable misnomer; for no man foolish and guilty enough to defy God by fighting a duel, can possibly be a "Man of Honour." The man who refuses so to disgrace himself is truly the "Man of Honour." Mr. B. pub. some Essays on Marine subjects, 1818, 8vo.

Bossewell, John. See BOSWELL.

Bostock, John, M.D., 1773–1845, b. Liverpool. This distinguished physician pub. a number of professional works. We notice a few: Elementary System of Physiology, 8vo. Essay on Respiration, 8vo. History and Present State of Galvanism, 8vo. Sketch of the History of Medicine, 8vo. A list of some of his valuable contributions to Med. and Phys. Jour., Memoirs Med., Nic. Jour., and Ann. Phil., will be found in Watt's Bib. Brit.

Bostock, Peter. Sub. of some sermons, Lon., 1630, 8vo.

Boston, John, a monk of St. Edmundsbury, who is supposed to have died 1410, was one of the first collectors of the lives of English writers, and the precursor of Leland, Bale, and Pits. Speculum Cœnobitarum; editio per Ant. Hallium, in Trivet Annal., Oxon., 1722, 8vo.

"He searched indefatigably all the libraries of the kingdom, and wrote a catalogue of the authors, with short opinions of them."

"After the ancient discoveries of Boston and Leland, there hath been nothing attempted but some rude and disproportionable draughts of mean and ignorant designers."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Boston, Robert. Sermons and Discourses, Edin., 1753, 8vo.

Boston, Thomas. Serm. on 1 Thess. v. 20, 21, 1694, 8vo.

Boston, Thomas, 1676–1732, was a native of Dunse, Scotland, and educated at the University of Edinburgh. He was licensed to preach in the Church of Scotland in 1699, accepted the parish of Simprin in the same year, and in 1707 exchanged it for that of Ettrick.

Human Nature in its Fourfold State, 1720; many editions.

"One of our best books for common readers. The sentences are short, and the comparisons striking: the language is easy, and the doctrine evangelical: the method proper, the plan comprehensive, the manner searching, yet consolatory. If another celebrated treatise is styled 'The Whole Duty of Man,' I would call this 'The Whole of Man;' as it comprises what he *was* originally; what he *is,* by transgression; what he *should be,* through grace; and what he *will be.* in glory."—*Hervey's Dialogues.*

"One of the best systems of practical divinity ever written."—ERASMUS MIDDLETON.

"Practical as well as evangelical."—BICKERSTETH.

"One of the few felicitous productions, which, by its own intrinsic claims to excellence, has wrought its way to singular preeminence in the esteem of the wise and good."—LOWNDES.

Tractatus Stigmologicus Hebræo-Biblicus, &c., Amst., 1738, 4to. This Mr. B. first wrote in English, and then trans. it into Latin. It refers to the accentuation of the Hebrew Scriptures, in which matter he thought that he had made an important discovery.

"After all, his scheme of literal interpretation, and his doctrine of the divine origin of the points, have contributed little to the better understanding of the Bible."—ORME.

Illustrations of the Doctrines of the Christian Religion, Edin., 1773, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The method and style conduct the imagination to the middle of the preceding century. The illustrations are very plain and familiar, and the strain eminently practical. . . . His Fourfold State, his Treatise on the Covenants, Sermons, and other practical pieces. are scriptural, and, as to sentiment, judicious. The style is plain, without artificial ornament; yet illustrations and comparisons often striking."—DR. E. WILLIAMS.

A Memorial concerning Personal and Family Fasting and Humiliation.

"This little work, were no other copy to be had, would be worth its weight in gold."

The Sermon entitled, The Crook in the Lot, has been greatly commended:

"A precious treasure of practical and experimental Christianity, and has ever been held in the highest estimation by all 'the poor and afflicted people,' who trust in the name of the Lord."

Complete Works, now first collected, and reprinted without abridgment, including his memoirs, written by himself, carefully edited by the Rev. Samuel McMillan, Lon., 1852, 12 vols. 8vo.

Bostwick, David, b. about 1720, d. 1763, a minister of the Presbyterian Church, New York. Sermons, 1759, '65, '76. A treatise in defence of Infant Baptism was pub. from some of his MS. sermons after his decease.

"It is an able production."

Bostwick, H., M.D., of New York. Venereal Disease, N. York, 1848, 4to. Other works.

Boswell, Sir Alexander, b. 1775, eldest son of the biographer of Dr. Johnson, was murdered in a duel by Mr. Stuart of Dunearn, March 26, 1822. We say murdered, because we consider all deaths in duels to be cases of murder, calling for the hangman's rope for the survivor. If both parties escape, then perpetual imprisonment, or transportation for life, should preserve society from the contagion of those who so disgrace it. A wise man never yet fought a duel, a courageous man very seldom. As a general rule, cowards and imbeciles compose the ranks of the so-called "Men of Honour." See BOSQUETT, A., *ante*.

Sir Alexander Boswell was a member of the Roxburghe Club, one of the originators of The Warder, a celebrated Scotch Tory paper, and pub. his Songs, chiefly in the Scottish dialect, 1803. Edinburgh, or the Ancient Royalty, 1810. Clan Alpin's Vow, 1811. See Dibdin's Lit. Reminiscences.

Boswell, Edward. Civil Division of the County of Dorset, Sherborne, (1795,) 8vo. Acts of Parl. respecting Cavalry, &c. Part 1, 1798, 12mo.

Boswell, Geo. Watering Meadows, Lon., 1780, 8vo.

"The essay possesses much merit, and has not been surpassed by the usage of the present time."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Boswell, H. Antiquities of England and Wales, Lon., fol.

Boswell, Miss H. The Idiot; a Novel, Lon., 1810, 3 vols. 12mo.

Boswell, James, 1740–1795, the friend and biographer of Dr. Johnson, was a native of Edinburgh, a son of a judge, who was called Lord Auchinleck from his estate, in conformity to Scottish custom. He studied law at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Utrecht, and afterwards became an advocate at the Scotch bar. Besides the great work by which he will be known to the latest generations, he pub. several political, legal, and literary essays. His Journal of a Tour to Corsica, pub. Glasg., 1768, 8vo, was received with much favour, and was trans. into the German, Dutch, Italian, and French languages.

"Your Journal is curious and delightful. I know not whether I could name any narrative by which curiosity is better excited or better gratified."—*Dr. Johnson to Boswell.*

His introduction to Dr. Johnson occurred May 16, 1763. Perhaps no one who has read Boswell's amusing account of this interview will ever forget it! It is unnecessary to enter into any detail respecting a matter so well known as the character of James Boswell. The reader will find a review of Croker's Boswell's Johnson in the Edinburgh Review for 1831, by Mr. Macaulay, in which these three gentlemen are depicted with more strength of colouring than accuracy of drawing. Boswell's Life of Johnson did not appear until 1791, 2 vols. 4to, six years after the demise of his subject. The sale from 1791 to 1805 reached about 4000 copies. We cannot better occupy our space than by quoting some opinions concerning this renowned work. Mr. John Wilson Croker deserves great credit for his excellent edition of Boswell. We venture this assertion notwithstanding the unaccountable attempt of Mr. Macaulay to depreciate the value of Mr. C.'s editorial labours. We beg to present on the other side the commendation of an authority whose decision will hardly be questioned:

"The edition of Boswell by my able and learned friend, Mr. Croker, is a valuable accession to literature; and the well-known accuracy of that gentleman gives importance to his labours."—LORD BROUGHAM: *article "Johnson," in Times of George III.*

That Mr. Croker has occasionally lost his way in a wilderness of 2500 notes, cannot be disputed; that Mr. Macaulay is not altogether infallible, is equally certain. Our warm admiration of Mr. Macaulay's remarkable powers makes us the more regret that the *embarras des richesses*—the fruit of his vast erudition—should render him sometimes unable to perceive the merit of those whom he criticises. Mr. Croker's last edit. was pub. by Mr. Murray in 1848, 1 vol. r. 8vo.

"Boswell's Life of Johnson is the richest dictionary of wit and wisdom any language can boast of; and its treasures may now be referred to with infinitely greater ease than heretofore. Enlarged and illuminated by the industrious researches and the sagacious running criticism of Mr. Croker, it is, without doubt—excepting a few immortal monuments of creative genius—that English book which, were the Island to be sunk to-morrow with all its inhabitants, would be most prized in other days and countries by the students of 'us and our history.' To the influence of Boswell we owe probably three-fourths of what is most entertaining, as well as no inconsiderable portion of whatever is most instructive, in all the books of memoirs that have subsequently appeared. A *really good Index* has now, for *the first time*, been given with a book that above any other wanted one; and we pronounce this 'Boswell' the best edition of an English book that has appeared."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

We might adduce many more testimonies to the excellence of Mr. Croker's edition. Perhaps a dozen such are lying before us, but we must content ourselves with the following:

"We cannot believe that any subsequent improvement will ever be made upon this edition; and we have no doubt that it will excite the curiosity and reward the attention of the reading world. We hope that we shall be able to repeat the saying of a distinguished writer of the last age—'Every one that can buy a book has bought Boswell.'"—*North American Review.*

We add a few more commendations of Boswell's Johnson:

"I now appreciate, with a keen recollection of the pleasure which, in common with every tolerably well-educated Englishman, I have felt, and shall continue to my very latest hour to feel, in the perusal of the biography of Dr. Samuel Johnson, by James Boswell, his companion, his chronicler, and his friend. This fascinating, and I may add truly original, composition, is a work for all times. In reading it, we see the man—

'Vir ipse. . . .
Sic oculus, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat.'

We even hear his voice, and observe his gesticulations. The grow of discontent and the shout of triumph equally pervades our ears Walking, sitting, reading, writing, talking, all is Johnsonian. W place Boswell's Johnson in our libraries, as an enthusiast hangs up his Gerard Dow in his cabinet—to be gazed at again and again to feed upon, and to devour."—*Dibdin's Library Companion.*

"In these memoirs of Dr. Johnson there are so many witty sayings, and so many wise ones, by which the world if it pleases may be at once entertained and improved, that I do not regret thei publication."—BISHOP HORNE.

"Boswell's Life of Johnson is one of the best books in the world. It is assuredly a great, a very great work. Homer is not more decidedly the first of heroic Poets,—Shakspeare is not more decidedly the first of Dramatists,—Demosthenes is not more decidedly the first of Orators, than Boswell is the first of biographers. He has distanced all his competitors so decidedly that it is not worth while to place them: Eclipse is first, and all the rest nowhere. We are not sure that there is in the whole history of the human intellect so singular a phenomenon as this book. Many of the greatest men that ever lived have written biography; Boswell was one of the smallest men that ever lived, and he has beaten them all."—T. B. MACAULAY: *Edin. Review*, 1831.

"Boswell's Life of Johnson is such a masterpiece in its particular species, as perhaps the literature of no other nation, ancient or modern, could boast. It preserves a thousand precious anecdotical memorials of the state of the arts, manners, and policy among us during this period; such as must be invaluable to the philosophers and antiquaries of a future age."—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

"There are few books that have afforded more amusement, or probably imparted more instruction, than what is usually called *Boswell's Life of Johnson;* which is, in fact, chiefly Boswell's repetition of the conversations of that great man whose name adorns the title-page of his work. Perhaps it is only from the literary productions of Johnson himself, and scarcely even from them, that equal advantage is to be reaped."

Mr. Croker calls our attention to the important fact that Boswell really *saw* very little of his great friend:

"Of above *twenty years*, therefore, that their acquaintance lasted, periods equivalent in the whole to about three-quarters of a year only, fell under the personal notice of Boswell. . . . . It appears from the Life, that Mr. Boswell visited England a dozen times during his acquaintance with Dr. Johnson, and that the number of days in which they met were about 180, to which is to be added the time of the TOUR, when they were together from the 18th August to the 22d November, 1773; in the whole about 276 days. The number of pages in the separate editions of the two works is 2528, of which 1320 are occupied by the history of these 276; so that a *little less than an hundredth part* of Dr. Johnson's life occupies *above one-half* of Mr. Boswell's work. . . . Every one must regret that his personal intercourse with his great friend was not more frequent or more continued."—*Preface*

See Boswell's Letters to W. J. Temple, Lon., 1856, 8vo.

Boswell, James, second son of the above, edited Malone's edition of Shakspeare's Plays and Poems, Lon., 1821, 21 vols. 8vo.

"Containing a vast quantity of matter illustrative of Shakspeare and his times, by various eminent authors."

He was a member of the Roxburghe Club, and pub. for it Poems, by Richard Barnfield, 1816, 4to, 34 copies; A Roxburghe Garland, 1817, 12mo. See a specimen in this volume of Mr. B.'s poetical talents,—L'Envoy. Memoir of the late Edmund Malone, Lon., 1814, 8vo, reprinted from the Gent. Mag.

Boswell, John. Workes of Armorie devyded into three bookes entituled, The Concords of Armorie, The Armorie of Honor, and of Coats and Crestes, Lon., 1572–97, 4to.

Boswell, John, prebendary of Wells, &c. Sermon, 1730, 8vo. A Method of Study, or a Useful Library, with a Catalogue of Books, Lon., 1738, 2 vols. 8vo. Remarks, &c., 1750–51.

Boswell, John. Dissertatio Inaug. de Ambra. Lugd. Bat., 1736, 4to.

Boswell, J. W. Phil. Con. to Nic. Jour., 1801, '05, '06.

Boswell, P. 1. Bees, Pigeons, Rabbits, and Canary-Birds, N. York, 18mo. 2. Poultry-Yard, 18mo.

Bosworth, Joseph, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., &c., b. 1788, in Derbyshire; grad. at Aberdeen as M.A., and subsequently proceeded LL.D. in the same university. In order to become a clergyman of the Church of England, he at an early age taught himself Hebrew,—reading the language with the cognate dialects Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic. Grad. as M.A. and Ph. D. at Leyden; took the degree of B.D. in Trinity Coll., Camb. 1834, and D.D. in 1839; also D.D. *ad eundem* at Oxford in 1847. Dr. B. is a member of the principal scientific and literary societies of the world. 1. Introduction to Latin Construing. 2. Eton Greek Gram. 3. Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar, Lon., 1823, 8vo.

> "This work will prove a most valuable acquisition to the library of the philologer and antiquary. The introduction, on the Origin and Progress of Alphabetic Writing, displays considerable learning and ability."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

4. Practical Means of Reducing the Poor's Rate, 1824.

> "We have never perused a pamphlet more replete with sound sense and practical information than the present."—*Critical Gaz.*, Sept. 1824.

5. Book of Common Prayer, English and Dutch, 12mo, 1838. 6. Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language, 8vo, 1838, 42*s*.

> "This volume contains, within a moderate compass, a complete apparatus for the study of Anglo-Saxon. Copious, accurate, cheap,—embodying the whole results of Anglo-Saxon scholarship,—there is no other work of the kind, that can be put in comparison with it. It is the fruit of ripe scholarship, enlarged views, and many years' severe and patient labour."—*Edin. Rev.*

7. A Compendious Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary, 1848: abridgment of No. 6. 8. Origin of the English, Germanic, and Scandinavian Nations, 1848, 8vo, 20*s*. 9. Origin of the Danish, and an Abstract of Scandinavian Literature. 10. Origin of the Dutch, with a Sketch of their Language and Literature; 2d ed. 11. King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of the Compendious History of the World by Orosius, 1856, 8vo, 16*s*. 12. Description of Europe, and the Voyages of Othere and Wulfstan, written in Anglo-Saxon by King Alfred the Great, 1855. Only 50 copies printed, £3 3*s*. Dr. B. is preparing the Anglo-Saxon and Mœso-Gothic Gospels in parallel columns; also a new and enlarged ed. of his Anglo-Saxon Dictionary.

Bosworth, Newton. Accidents of Life, Lon., 1812.

Bosworth, William. The Chast and Lost Lovers lively shadowed in the Persons of Arcadius and Sepha, &c., Lon., 1561? 8vo. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 65, £3 13*s*. 6*d*. Warton remarks that it would appear from the following passage in the preface to this volume, that Christopher Marlowe was a favourite with Ben. Jonson.

> "The strength of his fancy, and the shadowing of it in words, he [Bosworth] taketh from Mr. Marlow in his Hero and Leander, whose mighty lines Mr. Benjamin Ionson (a man sensible enough of his own abilities) was often heard to say that they were examples fitter for admiration than for parallel."

Boteler, Edward. Sermons, 1661, '62, '64, '66.

Boteler, Nath. Sermons, 1659. Dialogues, 1685, 8vo.

Boteville, Francis, assisted Holinshed in his Chronicles.

> "A man of great learning and judgment, and a wonderful lover of antiquities."

Botomley, S. Grace displayed, 1806.

Botoner, William, or **William Worcester,** b. about 1415, d. 1490, a native of Bristol, England, studied at Hart Hall, Oxford, 1434. Cicero de Senectute, 1475, trans. from the French. Itinerary; Cantab., 1778, 8vo. Antiquities of England. Abbreviations of the Learned, and other works.

Bott, Edmund. Statutes and Decisions respecting the Poor Laws, 1771.

Bott, Thomas, 1688–1754, a divine of the Church of England, pub. theolog. works, 1724–30. His best-known work is An Answer to vol. 1st of Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses, Lon., 1743, 8vo.

> "Mr. Bott seems to proceed in what may be called a Socratic Logic. He grants for a time the proposition, and helps the opponent to confute himself, merely by showing him the absurd consequences."

Mr. Warburton made no reply to this stricture.

Bottomley, J. A Dictionary of Music, 1816.

Boucher, John, d. 1818. Twenty-two Sermons, Newcastle, 1820, 12mo.

> "They are for the most part plain and parochial Discourses upon some important subjects of practical religion. The author was a man of superior talents and of sound learning."—*Vide Preface.*

Boucher, Jonathan, 1738–1804, a native of Cumberland, England, emigrated to America when 16, and receiving holy orders, became rector of Hanover, then of St. Mary, Virginia, and subsequently rector of St. Anne, Annapolis, and Queen Anne, in Prince George's county, Maryland. A View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution, Lon., 1797, 8vo. The Cumberland Man, 1792; (anon.) Two Assize Sermons, 1799, 4to. During the last 14 years of his life he was engaged in preparing a glossary of Provincial and Archaic words, intended as a supplement to Johnson's Dictionary. He issued his proposals in 1802, under the title of Linguæ Anglicanæ Veteris Thesaurus. He did not live to complete his design. In 1804 the words under the letter A were published, and in 1832 (the proprietors of the English edition of Dr. Webster's Dictionary purchased Mr. B.'s MSS.) appeared Boucher's Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, edited by the Rev. J. Hunter and Joseph Stevenson, &c., parts 1 and 2, 4to. This collection professes to contain: I. A large collection of words occurring in early English Authors, not to be found in other works. II. Additional illustrations of some words which are found in those Dictionaries. III. Relics of the old language of the English Nation. IV. An Introductory Essay on the origin and history of the language.

Bouchery, W. Paraphrasis in Deboræ et Baraci Canticum, Camb., 1706, 4to.

Bouchette, Jos. British Dominions in N. America, 2 vols. 4to. Topographical D. of Lower Canada.

Bouchier, Barton. Outlines of Grecian History.

> "A pleasing and useful introduction for young readers to a history of larger extent, and many of maturer years may find interest in its perusal."

Boudier, John. Plain and Practical Sermons, Lon., 1818, 8vo.

> "Very good specimens of familiar parochial instruction."—*Christian Remembrancer.*

Boudinot, Elias, 1740–1821, an eminent philanthropist, a native of Philadelphia. Age of Revelation, or the Age of Reason an Age of Infidelity, 1790; again, 1801. Oration, 1793. Second Advent of the Messiah, 1815. Star in the West, 1816. In this work Mr. B. expresses the opinion that the N. American Indians compose the Lost Tribes of Israel.

Boughen, Edward. Theolog. works, Lon., 1620–73.

Boughen, Edward. Sermon, 1714, 8vo.

Boughton, Sir C. W. B. R. Sub. of a Speech, 1798, 8vo.

Boughton, Sir G. B. Military and Political Considerations relative to G. Britain and her Oriental Colonies, 1808, 8vo.

Boult, Swinton. The Law and Practice relative to Joint-Stock Companies, Lon.

> "A judicious pamphlet, well timed, and written by a man evidently conversant with the subject."—*London Standard.*
>
> "It will be read with much interest by all who are concerned in Joint-Stock Companies."—*Albion.*

Boulter, Hugh, 1671–1742, Bishop of Bristol, 1719, Archbishop of Armagh, Lord Primate of Ireland, 1724, was born in or near London, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. His character was most exemplary. He pub. eleven separate sermons, 1714–22, and several charges. His Letters to several Ministers of State in England, relative to Transactions in Ireland, from 1724–38, were pub. Oxf., 1769–70, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "They contain the most authentic account of Ireland for the period in which they were written."—*Editor of the Letters.*

Boulton. Vindication of a Complete History of Magick, Sorcery, and Witchcraft, 1722, 8vo.

Boulton, Dean of Carlisle. Three Essays on the Employment of Time, Lon., 1754, 8vo.

Boulton, D'Arcy. Sketch of U. Canada, 1805, 4to.

Boulton, Richard. Med. and other works, Lon., 1697–1724.

Boulton, Samuel. Medicina magica tamen Physica, Lon., 1656, and 1665, 8vo. A curious work.

Boun, Abr. Tithes, 1650. The Clergy, 1651, Lon., 12mo.

Bouncher, Samuel. Sermon, 1693, 4to.

Bound, Nic. See BOWND.

Bounden, Jos. Fatal Curiosity; a Poem, 1805, 12mo.

Bouquet, Henry. Account of the Exp. against the Ohio Indians, &c., 1766, 4to. See Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.

Bour, Arthur. A Worthy Myrrour, wherein ye may Marke an Excellent Discourse on a Breeding Larke, Lon., *sine anno;* broadside.

Bourchier, Sir John. See BERNERS, LORD.

Bourchier, Thomas. Historia Ecclesiastica de Martyrio Fratrum Ordinis D. Francisci, &c., Paris, 1582, 8vo; in Brit. Museum and Bodleian Library. This volume contains much interesting matter relative to Irish ecclesiastical history.

Bourke, Jos., Abp. of Tuam. Sermon, 1776, 4to.

Bourke, Lt. Gen. Sir Richard, K.C.B., assisted Earl Fitzwilliam in editing the correspondence (pub. in 1844) of Sir Richard's illustrious relative, the great Edmund Burke.

Bourke, Thomas. History of the Moors in Spain.

from their Invasion of that Country till their final Expulsion from it, Lon., 1811, 4to.

Bourke, Ulick, Marquis of Clanricarde. Memoirs and Letters, containing Original Papers and Letters of K. Charles II. and others from 1650 to 1653, &c., Lon., 1722, 8vo. Memoirs and Letters; as above, 1641–53, Lon., 1757, fol.

Bourn, Abr. Letter on the Ch. of England, 1755, 8vo.

Bourn, or **Bourne, Immanuel,** 1590–1672, a divine of the Church of England, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, preached at St. Sepulchre's, London. Theolog. works, 1617–69.

"This person was well read in the fathers and schoolmen."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Bourn, Samuel, of Bolton. The Transforming Vision of Christ in the Future State, 1722, 8vo. A Sermon, 1722, 8vo.

Bourn, Samuel, of Birmingham. Twenty Sermons, 1755, 8vo.

"The doctrine of the Destructionists is largely maintained in these sermons."

Other sermons, 1738–54.

Bourn, Samuel, assistant to John Taylor, of Norwich, was the founder of a sect of Universalists, called after him, Bourneans. Fifty Sermons on Various Subjects, Critical, Philosophical, and Moral, Norwich, 1777, 2 vols. 8vo. Other sermons, 1752, '60, '63.

"His style is strong, nervous, and manly, clear, intelligible and concise, and the structure of his sentences well adapted to the pulpit."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"Specimen of a good style for sermons."—Job Orton.

Bourn, Samuel. Treatises on Wheel Carriages, Lon., 1768, '73, 8vo.

Bourn, Thomas. Gazetteer of the most Remarkable Places in the World, Lon., 1807, 8vo; 3d edit., 1822, 8vo.

"We greatly approve this work."—*Lon. Critical Review.*

"Such a body of information and entertainment within the same compass, we do not remember to have seen."—*Lon. New Monthly Mag.*

Bourne, Benj. The Description and Confutation of the Familists, Lon. 1646, 4to.

Bourne, Charles. 1. Proceedings, &c. in K. Bench. 2. Rules, &c. of K. Bench, 1783–85.

Bourne, Rev. Henry. Antiquitates Vulgares: or, The Antiquities of the Common People, Newcastle, 1725, 8vo. This work was repub. in 1777, 8vo, at Newcastle, with copious additions, by John Brand; again, Lon., 1810, 8vo; and a new edition greatly enlarged, Lon., 1813, 2 vols. 4to, by Sir Henry Ellis. See Quarterly Review, xi. 259–285; Brand, John. History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newc., 1736, fol. In the compilation of this work, Mr. B. was under obligations to Christopher Hunter, M.D. See Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, vol. viii. 283.

Bourne, John. Railways in India, Lon., 8vo. Catechism of the Steam Engine, Lon., 12mo.

"No book ever published conveys more useful and practical information on the subject than this Catechism. As a popular treatise, it is, beyond comparison, the best and fullest we have yet seen."—*Lon. Railway Gazette.*

Treatise on the Steam Engine, Lon., 4to.

"Of priceless value to engine-makers and engine-users, containing a vast amount of practical information on the subject of the steam engine, such as is to be met with nowhere else."—*Lon. Mechanics' Mag.*

Treatise on the Screw Propeller, 4to.

Bourne, J. C. 1. Views on the Great Western Railway, Lon., 1846, fol., £4 14*s.* 6*d.* 2. Views on the London and Birmingham Railway, 1839, fol., £4 14*s.* 6*d.*

Bourne, Nic. Dispute, concerning Religion, between Nic. Bourne and the Ministers of the Kirk of Scotland, Paris, 1581, 8vo.

Bourne, Robert, M.D., 1769–1830, Oxon., 1787, Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Oxford. Introduc. Lect. to a Course on Chemistry, Lon., 1797, 8vo. Oratio, Lon., 1797, 4to. Cases of Pulmonary Consumption, &c., Lon., 1805, 8vo.

Bourne, Vincent, d. 1747, an usher in Westminster school, was elected to the University of Cambridge in 1714. His Latin poetry was greatly admired. Poemata, Lon., 1734, 8vo. Poemata Latine partim reddita, partim scripta, Lon., 1750, 12mo. Miscell. Poems, Originals and Translations, Lon., 1772, 4to. Poetical Works, with his Letters, Lon., 1808, 2 vols. 12mo. Cowper, who was his pupil at Westminster, speaks of his poetry in the highest terms:

"I love the memory of Vinny Bourne. I think him a better Latin Poet than Tibullus, Propertius, Ausonius, or any of the writers in his way, except Ovid, and not at all inferior to him."

Dr. Beattie, referring to Boileau's ignorance of any good poets in England till Addison presented him with the Musæ Anglicanæ, remarks that

"Those foreigners must entertain a high opinion of our pastoral poetry who have seen the translations of Vincent Bourne, particularly those of the ballads of Tweedside. William and Margaret, and Rowe's Despairing beside a clear stream, of which it is no compliment to say, that in sweetness of numbers, and elegant expression, they are at least equal to the originals, and scarce inferior to any thing in Ovid or Tibullus."—*Beattie's Essays.* See also Hayley's Life of Cowper; Welch's Westminster Scholars; Cantabrigienses Graduati; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Bourne, William. Almanack for 1571, '72, '73, Lon., 1571, 8vo. Inuentions, or Deuises, 1578, 4to. The Treasure for Travellers, 1578, 4to. A curious work. Almanacke for 10 years, 1580, 8vo. A Regiment for the Sea, 1584, 4to. The Arte of Shooting in Great Ordinance, 1587, 4to.

Bourns, Charles. The Principles and Practice of Surveying, Lon., 8vo, 3d edit.

"It contains all that is required to render it not only a source of instruction, but also a most excellent work of reference."—*Mining Journal.*

"On Engineering Surveying there is much valuable information, which subject has hitherto been strangely neglected."—*Dublin Packet.*

Bouse, Henry. Lett. to Ld. King on Bankers, 1804.

Bousell, John. Quaker works, 1790–93, 8vo.

Bousfield, Benj. Obs. on Burke's Pamph., Lon., 1791, 8vo.

Boutcher, Wm. On Forest Trees; with Directions for planting Hedges, &c., Lon., 1772, 4to.

Boutell, Rev. Charles. Christian Monuments in England and Wales, Lon., r. 8vo. The Monumental Brasses of England; 149 engravings on wood, r. 8vo, and fol.

"Each number of Mr. Boutell's collection might form the text of a monograph on Mediæval Costume in its three great divisions, Military, Ecclesiastical, and Secular."—*Archæological Journal,* vol. vi. p. 91.

Monumental Brasses and Slabs; with 200 illustrations, 8vo, and r. 8vo.

"The whole work has a look of painstaking completeness, highly commendable."—*London Athenæum.*

Bouverie, Sophia. St. Justin, Lon., 1808, 3 vols. 12mo.

Bouvet, T. 1. Muscovite Empire. 2. Life of Emperor Cang-hy, Lon., 1699, 8vo. At the time when this work was published, very little was known of China and its people. Within the last twenty years (1836–56) many valuable works on these subjects have appeared.

Bouvier, Hannah M., b. 1811, at Philadelphia, only child of the succeeding, and the inheritor of his ardent love of knowledge, devotion to study, and remarkable powers of mental analysis, in addition to the ordinary routine of a liberal education, has cultivated with eminent success the higher branches of astronomical science. In 1857, she gave to the world the results of her studious application in a volume entitled Familiar Astronomy; or, An Introduction to the Study of the Heavens, Illustrated by Celestial Maps and upwards of 200 finely-executed Engravings. To which is added A Treatise on the Globes, and a Comprehensive Astronomical Dictionary, [with a copious Index,] for the Use of Schools, Families, and Private Students, Phila., 1857, 8vo, pp. 499. This admirable manual at once elicited the enthusiastic commendation of many of the most distinguished astronomers both in Great Britain and America,—viz.: Lord Rosse, Sir John F. W. Herschel, Sir David Brewster, Rear-Admiral W. H. Smyth, J. Russell Hind, John Narrien, G. B. Airy, J. P. Nichol, Dr. Lardner, Dr. Dick, William Lassell, George Bishop, A. De Morgan, Rev. W. R. Dawes, W. C. Bond, B. A. Gould, Jr., Lieut. Maury, Denison Olmsted, W. H. C. Bartlett, Stephen Alexander, and Elias Loomis. We annex a few quotations from these opinions:

"I consider it a work of great value. It is evidently the result of a careful consideration, not only of the different branches of astronomy properly so called, (as embodied in the publication of various kinds which have attracted great attention in the present day, especially the records of new classes and with new instruments,) but also of the collateral sciences,—optics, for example. So far as I know, no work which I have seen, of a partly-familiar character, contains so much accurate information on astronomy."—Geo. Biddell Airy, *Astronomer Royal of England, Nov.* 4, 1856.

"I consider it a work very well calculated to give an accurate knowledge of the principal facts of astronomy and to prepare a young student for the perusal of works of a more abstruse and technical nature."—Sir John F. W. Herschel, *March* 2, 1857.

"'Familiar Astronomy' is a work exhibiting the scientific zeal and intelligence of its author; and from the method of question and answer it appears to be admirably adapted for teaching that delightful science."—Rear-Admiral W. H. Smyth.

"I have inspected the greater part of the volume, and have formed a very high opinion of it and of the genius and laborious investigations of the authoress. It is a work which embraces almost every thing requisite for imparting to general readers a knowledge of every branch of astronomical science; and the information it communicates is both ample and correct. The volume is handsomely got up: the pictorial illustrations are beautiful and accurate, particularly those which exhibit the nebulæ and other phenomena of the sidereal heavens."—Dr. Dick, *Dec.* 27, 1856.

"The leading facts of astronomy up to the present time are accurately and clearly stated: and in the selection of materials, the arrangement and style, the work appears to be the best elementary book I have seen."—Lord Rosse, *the owner of the great Rosse Telescope.*

"In this list we must not omit mention of a remarkable American woman, who has achieved signal success in the science of astronomy,—who, in fact, may justly be termed the Mary Somerville of the United States."—Trübner: *Bibliographical Guide*, new ed., 1858.

Bouvier, John, 1787–1851, Recorder of the City of Philadelphia, Associate Judge of the Court of Criminal Sessions in the same city, and an eminent legal writer, was a native of the village of Codognan in the department of Gard, in the south of France. Having been a resident of America since his 15th year, and identifying his name with American and English jurisprudence, we need make no apology for enrolling the name of Judge Bouvier in a list of British and American authors. The first indication which John Bouvier exhibited of that remarkable power of analysis which eminently distinguished his mind, was the production of an abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries, the fruit of his leisure hours whilst preparing for admission to the bar. In 1839 he pub. a work, which, with all the rest of his useful and laborious compilations, has attained great and deserved popularity:

A Law Dictionary, adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America, and of the several States of the American Union; with References to the Civil and other Systems of Foreign Law. Phila., 2 vols. 4th edit. revised, improved, and greatly enlarged, Phila., 1853, 2 vols. r. 8vo. The following excellent mottoes, than which nothing better could have been chosen, appear on the title-page:

"Ignorantis tërminis ignorantur et ars."—Co. Litt. 2 a.

"Je sais que chaque science et chaque art a ses termes propres, inconnu au commun des hommes."—Fleury.

A layman's commendation of a profound professional work very properly carries with it but little weight. For this cause, and other obvious reasons, we have always preferred, in our Encyclopædia, to adduce the opinions of eminent authorities upon works respecting which similar pursuits had authorized a judgment at once intelligent and *ex cathedra*.

"Immediately on its appearance, this work received the entire and cordial approval of our most eminent jurists, such as Story and Kent, Greenleaf, Randall, and Baldwin, and was received with equal approbation in other lands. Joy, the distinguished Irish writer of '*Letters on Legal Education in England and Ireland*,' not only commended it in his volume as a 'work of a most elaborate character as compared with English works of a similar nature,' but in a private letter to its author expressed his sense of his high reputation. To this work the Judge had devoted the most unremitting labour for ten years; and during the remainder of his life he spent much time on its improvement. Many of its articles were rewritten, and large additions made to it, so that the fourth edition may be said to be the work of nearly a quarter of a century."—*From the National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans.*

"Bouvier's Law Dictionary is the best book of the kind in use for the American lawyer. It contains sufficient reference to English and foreign law, with a very full synopsis of such portions of American jurisprudence as require elucidation. In the second edition the author recast many of the titles, and added about a thousand new ones. By means of correspondence with members of the bar in different states, and by a careful examination of local treatises, the author has produced not only a good American Law Dictionary, but one sufficiently local for all practical purposes."—*Marvin's Legal Bibliography*, p. 138.

Extract of a Letter to Judge Bouvier from Chief Justice Story:

"A very important and most useful addition to our judicial literature. It supplies a defect in our libraries, where the small dictionaries are so brief as to convey little information of an accurate nature to students, and the large ones are rather compendiums of the law, than explanatory statements of terms. Yours has the great advantage of an intermediate character. It defines terms, and occasionally explains subjects, so as to furnish students at once the means and the outlines of knowledge. I will feel greatly honoured by the dedication of the work to me, &c. With the highest respect, truly your obliged friend, Joseph Story."

"I have run over almost every article in it, and beg leave to add, that I have been deeply impressed with the evidences throughout the volumes, of the industry, skill, learning, and judgment with which the work has been compiled."—Chancellor Kent.

"Not only the best which has been published, but in itself a valuable acquisition to the bar and bench, by which both will profit."—Hon. Judge Baldwin, *U. S. Supreme Court.*

"One of the most useful works of the kind in print."—Hon. Judge Randall, *U. S. District Court.*

"For extent of research, clearness of definitions and illustration, variety of matter and exactness of learning, it is not surpassed by any in use, and, on every account, I think, is preferable to them all."—Hon. Judge Greenleaf.

In 1841 Judge Bouvier undertook the laborious task of the preparation of a new edition of Bacon's Abridgment of the Law, in 10 r. 8vo volumes, including about 8,000 pages. One of these volumes was edited by Judge Randall; and Mr. Robert E. Peterson, the well-known publisher of Philadelphia, a son-in-law of Judge Bouvier, took charge of a portion of another volume. With this exception, the whole of this Herculean task devolved upon our indefatigable author, who completed it in the intervals of business in only four years!

"Among other improvements, he prepared the first index it ever had, for each volume, and a general one for the whole. A single sentence as to the character of this work, as it came from his hands, would be entirely superfluous." See Bacon, Matthew.

Judge Bouvier had now earned a substantial claim to the gratitude of the profession, by the laborious zeal with which he had endeavoured to provide for the student a clue through the apparently interminable labyrinth of statute and common law. But he had long felt the need of a compendious, yet easily comprehensible, summary of American law, which should at once serve as a guide to the youthful student, and as a convenient digest of knowledge, perhaps acquired in earlier years, but now partially forgotten, by the "Gamaliels of the profession." The mind of no man can be guaranteed as "marble to retain," and between that which we never knew, and that which we know not when we need it, there is for practical purposes but little difference.

The analytical system of Pothier was held by our author in great admiration. His mind was essentially of the same cast—delighting in rigid analysis of subject, scrupulous care in classification, and severe accuracy in definition and terminology. It is well known that the compilers of the Code Napoleon owe much of the credit which has rewarded their labours to the Pandectæ Justinianeæ, and other works of Pothier. Judge Bouvier determined to undertake a compend of American law, based upon the method of Pothier. Finding his own views as to the systematical arrangement of legal subjects confirmed by so eminent an authority, he was strengthened by that encouragement which mental assimilation always confers upon men of remarkable grasp of intellect. When contemplating "enterprises of great pith and moment," it is a great satisfaction to the adventurer to find that others have been inflamed by the same zeal, and buoyed up under difficulties by a like hope. The sailor who "hugs the coast," cares little for companionship; but he who encounters a fellow-mariner on the wide waste of waters feels the consolations of sympathy and continues his voyage with renewed courage. That we may not be suspected of under-estimation of labours of which we must necessarily be an incompetent judge, we shall strengthen our position by some brief extracts from some of the most learned "opinions" of which the American bench and bar can boast.

The Institutes of American Law was pub. in 1851, in 4 vols. 8vo. The author may be said to have "died in the harness:" in two months after he had the gratification of seeing the result of his arduous labours given to the world, he was gathered to the "house appointed for all living."

"It is a work of *very great value*. . . . The general plan, and the order and arrangement of the subjects of which it treats, could not, I think, be improved. And I may say the same thing of the manner in which the plan is carried into execution. For every principle and rule is stated with brevity and perspicuity, and supported by proper reference."—Hon. Roger B. Taney, *Chief Justice of the United States.*

"I know of no work which shows so much research, and which embodies so generally the elementary principles of American Law, as the Institutes of Mr. Bouvier. His name is most favourably known to the profession by his previous works; and I am greatly mistaken if his Institutes shall not add to his high reputation as an able and learned law-writer. The Institutes ought not only to be found in the hands of every student of law, but on the shelf of every lawyer."—Hon. John McLean, *Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.*

"It forms a valuable addition to legal science, and is well calculated to become a text-book for students."—Hon. John M. Read.

Judges Wayne, Greenleaf, Green, Grier, Irwin, and Kane, add their testimony to the high authorities quoted above.

Bovet, Richard. Pandæmonium, or the Devil's Cloyster; being a Further Blow to Modern Sadduceism, proving the Existence of Witches and Spirits, Lon., 1684, 8vo.

Bovyer, R. G. Education for the Infant Poor, 1811.

Bowack, John. Antiquities of Middlesex: Parts 1 and 2, all pub., Lon., 1705, fol.

Bowater, John. Sermon, Lon., 1694, 8vo.

Bowber, Thomas. Sermon, 1805, 4to.

Bowchier, Josh. Hæreticus Triumphatus, Oxon., 1719.

Bowchier, Richard. Sermon, Lon., 1692, 4to.

Bowden, A. Treatise on the Dry Rot, Lon., 1815, 8vo.

Bowden, James. Covenant-Right of Infants as to Baptism, Lon., 12mo. Family Conversations, 12mo. History of the Society of Friends in America, p. 8vo. Religious Education Enforced, 12mo.

Bowden, John. Epitaph-Writer; containing 600

Epitaphs, Moral, Admonitory, Humorous, and Satirical, Lon., 1791, 12mo.

Bowden, John. Serm., 1704, '15?

Bowden, John, D.D., d. 1817, aged 65, Professor of Belles-Lettres and Moral Philosophy in Columbia College, New York, was an Episcopal clergyman for more than forty years. In 1787, he was rector of Norwalk. He was elected Bishop of Connecticut, but, as he declined, Dr. Jarvis was appointed. Dr. B. pub. A Letter to E. Styles, 1787, and The Apostolic Origin of Episcopacy, in a Series of Letters to Dr. Miller, 2 vols. 8vo, 1808.

Bowden, John William. The Life and Pontificate of Gregory VII., [Hildebrand,] 2 vols. 8vo, Lon, 1840. See a review in Brit. Critic, xxix. 280.

Bowden, Joseph. Serms., Lon., 1804, 8vo. Prayers and Discourses for the Use of Families, 1816, 8vo.

"The subjects of these Sermons are of a practical nature, and the preacher discourses on them with calmness and simplicity." *Lon. Month. Rev.*

Bowden, Thomas. The Farmer's Director; or, Compendium of English Husbandry, Lon., 8vo. Donaldson (in Agricult. Biog.) places this work under 1803 and also under 1809.

Bowdich, Thomas Edward, 1790–1824, a native of Bristol. 1. Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee, Lon., 1819, 4to.

"A work of considerable importance, from the account it gives us of a people hitherto almost entirely unknown, and from the light which the very diligent and laborious inquiries of Mr. Bowdich have thrown upon the geography of Africa."—*Edin. Rev.*

2. Trans. Mollien's Travels to the Sources of the Senegal and Gambia. 3. British and French Expedition to Teembo. 4. Account of the Discoveries of the Portuguese in Angola and Mozambique, 1824, 8vo. 5. Excursions in Madeira and Porto Santo, &c., 1825, 4to. This was pub. by his widow. Three works, illustrated, on Mammalia, Birds, and Shells. Other works and essays.

Bowditch, Nathaniel, LL.D., 1773–1838, a native of Salem, Massachusetts, has won an enduring reputation by his translation of, accompanied with a commentary on, the Mécanique Céleste of La Place, pub. in 4 large 4to vols., Boston, 1829, '32, '34, '38. The example of Bowditch should operate as a stimulus to the ambition of every uneducated youth who desires to supply the defects of earlier years. The son of a cooper, he was taken from school at the age of ten years, and apprenticed to a ship-chandler. On attaining his majority, he went to sea as an inferior officer in a merchant vessel. So great was his thirst for knowledge, and so accurate his powers of observation, that he had arranged an Almanac, complete in all its parts, at the age of 15. His first publication was The Practical Navigator.

"Scarcely surpassed in usefulness by any of the time, and immediately driving all others of the same class out of circulation." —*N. American Review.*

The English edit. of this work, edited by Kirby, was pub. in London by Mr. Hardy, 1802, 8vo. By accident he obtained a copy of Newton's Principia, and taught himself Latin that he might read the work, and he made a translation of the whole.

He made four voyages to the East Indies, and one to Europe, and at the age of 30 became President of an Insurance Company in his native town. This office he held for twenty years, when he was transferred to the place of Actuary of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company, which post he held for the rest of his life. He lived to superintend through the press the whole of his translation of La Place, with the exception of the pages *post* 1000 of vol. iv. The expense of publication was estimated at $10,000, (which it exceeded,) and although the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and some of his personal friends offered to issue the work at their own cost, he declined their liberal proposal, and determined, with the consent of his family, to undertake it himself. Their decision as to whether he should expend one-third of his fortune in this enterprise deserves to be recorded. His wife, without whose encouragement Bowditch often declared his great work would never have seen the light, urged him to give the result of his labours to the world, and promised to make any sacrifice which would facilitate his plans. His children urged him to go on: "We value your reputation more than your money," was their noble response. The work was most favourably received.

"The idea of undertaking a translation of the whole Mécanique Céleste, accompanied throughout with a copious running commentary, is one which savours, at first sight, of the *gigantesque*, and is certainly one which, from what we have hitherto had reason to conceive of the popularity and diffusion of mathematical knowledge on the opposite shores of the Atlantic, we should never have expected to have originated—or, at least, to have been carried into execution—in that quarter. The first volume only has as yet reached us; and when we consider the great difficulty of printing works of this nature, to say nothing of the heavy and probably unremunerated expense, we are not surprised at the delay of the second. Meanwhile, the part actually completed (which contains the first two books of Laplace's work) is, with few and slight exceptions, just what we could have wished to see—an exact and careful translation into very good English—exceedingly well printed, and accompanied with notes appended to each page, which leave no step in the text of moment unsupplied, and hardly any material difficulty either of conception or reasoning unelucidated. To the student of 'Celestial Mechanism' such a work must be invaluable."—*Lon. Quarterly Review*, vol. xlvii. 1832.

See Review by B. Peirce in N. American Review, xlviii. 143: also notices of Bowditch, in American Jour. of Science, xxxv. 1; Hunt's Mag., i. 33; Am. Almanac, 1836, 228; Amer. Quar. Reg., xi. 309; Oration by Mr. Pickering before the American Academy; Discourse by Judge White; Private Memoir by N. I. Bowditch, Bost., 1839.

Bowditch, Nathaniel Ingersoll, eldest son of the preceding, b. in Salem, Mass., removed to Boston, 1823. 1. Memoir of Nathaniel Bowditch, prefixed to Mécanique Céleste, 1839; 2d ed., 1840, 4to. 2. History of the Massachusetts General Hospital, 1851, 8vo. 3. Suffolk Surnames, Bost., 1857; 2d ed., enlarged, 1858, 8vo.

Bowditch, Samuel. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1713.

Bowdler, Miss E. Sermons on the Doctrine and Duties of Christianity, Lon., 1828, 12mo. Of these Sermons, 43 editions had been sold in 1836. Bishop Porteus admired them so highly that he directed the publisher to inform their clerical author that he would provide him with "a living" in his gift. Poems and Essays, &c.

Bowdler, Mrs. H. M. Practical Observations on the Revelation of St. John; 2d edit., Bath, 1800, 12mo. Designed for those who have not leisure or inclination to examine the prophetical meaning of the Apocalypse.

"Many such readers will doubtless be found; and whoever takes up the book with a serious mind, will be edified by the good sense, piety, and modesty of the writer."—*Brit. Critic, O. S.* vol. xvi.

Pen Tamar, or the History of an Old Maid, Lon., 8vo.

"Written with great simplicity." *Lon. Monthly Review.*

Other works.

Bowdler, John. Reform or Ruin, Lon., 1779, 8vo.

Bowdler, John, Jr., barrister. Select Pieces in Prose and Verse, Lon., 1818, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The peculiar value of these volumes is the combination of talent, of taste, and of piety which they exhibit."—*Lon. Q. Rev.*

Theological Tracts, 1818, 12mo.

"An able writer."—Bickersteth.

Bowdler, Thomas, 1782–1857. Serms. on the Nature, Offices, and Character of Jesus Christ, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo. Other works.

Bowdler, Thos., 1754–1825. Letters from Holland, Lon., 1788, 8vo. Life of General Villettes, &c., 1815, 8vo. Liberty, Civil and Religious, 1816, 8vo. The Family Shakspeare; in which nothing is added to the original Text; but those Words and Expressions are omitted which cannot with Propriety be read aloud in a Family, Lon., 8 vols. 8vo, £4 14*s*. 6*d*.; and 10 vols. r. 18mo, £3 3*s*.

"We are of opinion, that it requires nothing more than a notice, to bring this very meritorious publication into general circulation. It is quite undeniable, that there are many passages, in Shakspeare, which a father could not read aloud to his children; a brother to his sister; or a gentleman to a lady. Mr. Bowdler has only effaced those gross indecencies which every one must have felt as blemishes, and by the removal of which no imaginable excellence can be affected. So far from being missed on their removal, the work generally appears more natural and harmonious without them."—*Edin. Rev.*, No. 71. See Athen. 1858, Pt. 2, 233.

Family Gibbon; reprinted from the Original Text, with the careful Omission of all Passages of an irreligious or immoral Tendency, 5 vols. 8vo, £3 3*s*.

Bowdoin, James, 1727–1790, Governor of Massachusetts, was author of a poetic Paraphrase of the Economy of Human Life, 1759. He also pub. a philosophical discourse, addressed to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston, 1780—the year in which he became president of the Institution. This, and several other papers of his, will be found in the first vol. of the Society's Memoirs.

"These productions manifest no common taste and talents in astronomical inquiries."

Bowdoin, James, 1752–1811, son of the preceding, minister of the United States to Spain, pub. a trans. of Daubenton's Advice to Shepherds; Opinions respecting the Commercial Intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, (anon.)

Bowen, Mrs. Kenilworth Castle, and other Poems, Lon., 8vo. Ystradffin; a Descriptive Poem, 8vo.

Bowen, Captain. A Statement of Facts, 1791, 8vo.

Bowen, Eli, b. 1824, in Lancaster co., Penn. 1. Coal

Regions of Pennsylvania, 8vo. 2. The U. S. Post-Office System, 8vo. 3. Pictorial Sketch-Book of Pennsylvania, 8vo. 4. Rambles in the Path of the Steam-Horse, 8vo.

Bowen, Emanuel. English Atlas, Lon., 1747, 2 vols. fol. A Complete Atlas, Lon., 1752, fol.

Bowen, Francis, b. Sept. 8, 1811, at Charlestown, Mass.; grad. at Harvard Coll., 1833; Alford Prof. of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity in Harvard Coll.; editor of the N. Amer. Rev., 1843–54. Essays on Speculative Philosophy, Bost., 1842, 12mo: see notice in Eclec. Mag., v. 215. Virgil, with English Notes, Bost., 8vo. Lowell Lectures on the Application of Metaphysical and Ethical Science to the Evidences of Religion, Bost., 1849, 8vo. See notices in Chris. Exam., xlviii. 88; Chris. Rev., xv. 78.

"Mr. Bowen's Lectures were received with very great satisfaction, as they were delivered before auditors fit, and yet not few. Now that they are in print, we believe that they will be regarded as exhibiting signal ability, and as possessing very high merits, by those who, not having been hearers, shall give them a careful perusal. . . . We shall be disappointed if his volume is not received as a most valuable contribution to speculative philosophy, not merely by men of the conservative and cautious schools, but by the mass of those deliberate and unprejudiced readers who know not that they belong to any party. . . . We commend this volume, first of all, because it is written in the vernacular tongue, in good, wholesome English. It is free from barbarisms, Germanisms, and all affectations. The author knew what he wished to say, and he said it in a way to let us know what it was."—*Christian Examiner*.

To Mr. Bowen we are indebted for an edition, revised and corrected, with an addition of a History of the U. States, of Dr. Weber's Outlines of Universal History, Boston, r. 8vo.

Documents of the Constitution of England and America from Magna Charta to the Federal Constitution of 1789, compiled and edited, with Notes, Cambridge, 1854, 8vo. Dugald Stewart's Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind; revised and abridged, with Critical and Explanatory Notes, for the Use of Colleges and Schools, Bost. and Camb., 12mo, 1854. Principles of Political Economy Applied to the Condition, Resources, and Institutions of the American People, Bost., 1856, 8vo. See favourable reviews in Christian Examiner, and North American Review, April, 1856.

"Francis Bowen is a clear, forcible, independent thinker, and has much precision and energy of style. His contributions on metaphysical subjects, and on the principles of law and government, are of a very high character. He is a man of large acquirements both in literature and philosophy."—*Griswold's Prose-Writers of America.*

Bowen, James, Surgeon. Con. to Med. Com., 1785.

Bowen, Malcom. Construction of Sails of Ships, 1805, 4to.

Bowen, Pardon, M.D., 1757–1826, R.I., pub. an elaborate account of the Yellow Fever of Providence, in Hosack's Med. Reg., vol. iv. See Thacher's Med. Biog.

Bowen, Samuel. Sermon on Ps. xviii. 46, 8vo.

Bowen, T. J. Central Africa: Adventures and Missionary Labors in Several Countries in the Interior of Africa from 1849 to 1856, Charleston, S.C., 1857, 12mo.

"On the whole, we can commend the book as fit and seasonable."—*Lon. Athenæum*, July 4, 1857.

Bowen, Thomas. Thoughts on the Necessity of Moral Discipline in Prisons as Preliminary to the Religious Instruction of Offenders, Lon., 1777–98, 8vo. Sermons, 1798–99, 4to. Bethlehem Hospital, 1783, 4to.

Bower, Alex. An Account of the Life of James Beattie, LL.D, in which are occasionally given Characters of the Principal Literary Men and a Sketch of the State of Literature in Scotland during the last century, 1804, 8vo.

"This narrative will be perused with pleasure by those who are satisfied with plain facts recorded in plain language."—*London Monthly Review*, 1805.

The Life of Luther; with an Account of the Early Progress of the Reformation, 8vo.

History of the University of Edinburgh, 3 vols. 8vo.

Bower, Archibald, 1686–1766, a native of Dundee, Scotland, was educated at the Scots College, Douay, removed to Rome in 1706, and became a Jesuit in 1712. In 1726 he came to England, having fled from the Inquisition at Macerata, of which he was an officer, and about 1732 he conformed to the Church of England. He was readmitted into the order of the Jesuits about 1744, after which he again became a Protestant. His wife declared that he died in the Protestant faith; his will contains no declaration as to his *final* religious opinions. It is difficult to tell what degree of credit to allow either to his representations or to the charges of his enemies, but there is enough doubt upon the subject to prevent his being very zealously claimed by either the Church of England or that of Rome.

Whilst living with Lord Aylmer, he undertook the charge of the Historia Literaria; or an Exact and Early Account of the most Valuable Books published in the several Parts of Europe: pub. monthly, 1730–34, 4 vols. 8vo. He wrote the preface to this work, and several of the articles in Italian, being as yet unskilled in the English language. See Review of Reviews, by the author of this Dictionary, in Putnam's Monthly Mag., New York, vol. i. and ii., 1853–54.

From 1734 to 1744 he was employed by the proprietors of the Universal History, in writing for that work the Roman History, which Psalmanazar (who wrote most of the other portions of the Ancient History in that collection) declares that he did very ill. See Psalmanazar's Life, p. 308. Bower also edited the second edition of the Universal History, and received £200 for doing very little, and that done so badly as to require careful revision. Th value of this extensive series, 1749–66, bound in 65 vols. sometimes in a fewer number, is not to be disputed.

"I generally consult the Universal History, a work of great merit, and perhaps not sufficiently valued."—*Butler's Horæ Biblicæ.*

"Consult the volumes of the Universal History, where you will find, either in the text or references, every historical information which can well be required."—*Prof. Smyth's Lect. on Modern Hist*

Warburton refers to "the infamous rhapsody, called the Universal History—miserable trash," but of all Literary Bull Dogs, perhaps the bosom friend of Pope was the most dogmatic. Gibbon's opinion draws a just discrimination:

"The excellence of the first part of the Universal History is generally admitted. The History of the Macedonians is executed with much erudition, taste, and judgment. The history would be invaluable, were all its parts of the same merit."—*Miscell. Works.*

Mr. Swinton gave Dr. Johnson a list of the authors, which will be found in a note from the doctor to Nichols, Dec. 6, 1784. (Boswell's Johnson.) Bower now turned his attention to the publication of a History of the Popes, a portion of which he says he had prepared whilst at Rome. This work was pub. at intervals from 1748–66, 7 vols. 4to. In the year in which his 1st vol. appeared, he was appointed Librarian to Queen Caroline. This history led to a warm controversy. His character was attacked as entirely unworthy of credit, and sufficient evidence was produced to ruin his reputation with the public at large, notwithstanding his exculpatory pamphlets, (pub. 1756–61.) His tried friend, Lord Lyttelton, however, refused to credit any thing against Bower:

"The merit of the work will bear it up against all these attacks; and as to the ridiculous story of my having discarded him, the intimate friendship in which we continue to live will be a sufficient answer to that, and better than any testimony formally given."—*Lord Lyttelton to Dr. Doddridge, Oct.* 1751.

In 1757 an abridgment of the first four vols. of the History of the Popes was pub. in French, at Amsterdam. An idea of the incompetency of the author for the production of a great historical work, may be inferred from the fact that he compresses the eventful history of the Church from 1600 to 1758 into 26 pages!

When Bower can confirm his position by history, we give him credence; where his assertions only are in court, we give the accused the benefit of the doubt. See the Rev. Henry Temple's strictures, entitled Bower Detected as an Historian; or, His Many Essential Omissions and More Essential Perversions of Facts in Favour of Popery Demonstrated, Lon., 1758, 8vo; also see DOUGLASS, BISHOP.

Bower, Edward. Dr. Lamb Revived, &c.: 2 tracts upon Witchcraft, Lon., 1653, 4to.

Bower, John. Con. to Annals of Med., 1802.

Bower, John, Jr. Abbey of Melrose, 1813, 8vo.

Bower, Thomas, M.D. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1717.

Bower, Walter. Prologues in John Fordun's Scoti Chron., edit. Tho. Hearne: see FORDUN, J. On Fordun's work much of the early history of Scotland is founded.

Bower, William. Miscell. Tracts, Lon., 1788, 4to.

Bowerbank, John. Journal on the Bellerophon, 1815.

Bowerbank, John Scott, b. 1797, in London, a distinguished naturalist. Contrib. valuable papers to the Entomological Mag., Trans. Microscopical Soc., (principally on the Sponges,) Trans. Geol. Soc., Trans. Palæontographical Soc.,—which he founded in 1848,—and to Mag. of Nat. Hist.. History of the Fossil Fruits and Seeds of the London Clay, 1840, r. 8vo.

Bowerbank, T. F., M.D. A Sermon, 1815, 8vo.

Bowers, Thomas, Bp. of Chichester. Serm. 1722, 8vo

Bowes, Sir Jerome. Trans. from the French of an Apology for the French Reformed or Evangel. Christians, Lon., 1579, 8vo.

Bowes, Paul. Journal of Parliament in the Reign of Elizabeth, 1682, fol.

Bowes, Thomas. Trans. of the Second Part of Primaudaye's Frenche Academie, Lon., 1594, 4to.

Bowick, William. Sermon, 1716, 8vo.

Bowle, John. Concio ad Clerum Cantuariensem, Lon., 1612, 4to.

Bowle, John, 1725–1788, known by his friends as Don Bowle, from his attachment to Spanish literature, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. Entering into holy orders, he was presented to the vicarage of Idmeston, Wilts, where he continued until his death. He was a man of great erudition, and was the principal detector of Lauder's forgeries. See LAUDER, WILLIAM.

Miscell. Pieces of English Ancient Poesie, 1765. A Letter to Dr. Percy, respecting a new and classical edition of Don Quixote, 1777. He pub. his edit. of Don Quixote in 1781, in 6 vols. 4to! The first 4 contain the text, the 5th is composed of annotations, and the 6th gives a copious index. The subscription price was three guineas. This enormous enterprise proved a failure. However, let the lover of Spanish lore fail not to secure a copy if he can. So resolved that odd antiquary, Rev. Michael Tyson:

"Is Bowle's Don Quixote published, or not? Though I did not chuse to seem to be acquainted with the Editor by appearing amongst the Subscribers, yet I like Cervantes so much that I must make a swop, or truck, with Tom Payne for the book."—*Tyson to Gough: Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, vol. viii.; and see vol. vi. for an interesting notice of Bowle, and his edition of Don Quixote, &c.

He pub. a number of articles in defence of this work, relative to Warton's History of English Poetry, &c., in Gentleman's Mag.; contributed to the Archæologia, vols. vi. and vii., 1782–85; to Granger's History, and to Johnson's and Steevens's Shakspeare.

"I am not the Translator of Don Quixote. I have too much conceiving of the merit of the original of Cervantes ever to think of appearing in that character. The difficulties of a translator must rise in proportion to his knowledge of the original. . . . A desire to impart that pleasure to others, which I almost solely possessed, impelled me to the hazardous work of printing; in which if I have erred once, I may be easily credited, I shall never be guilty of a like offence again." See Gent. Mag., vols. liv., lv.

We cannot forbear pleasing the lover of the Knight of the Rueful Countenance by transcribing the delicious Bill of Fare for Quixotic epicures, exhibited by Mr. Bowle in his prospectus:

"A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Percy, concerning a new and classical edition of Historia del valoroso Cavallero Don Quixote de la Mancha; to be illustrated by Annotations and Extracts from the Historians, Poets, and Romances of Spain and Italy, and other writers, ancient and modern; with a Glossary and Indexes, in which are occasionally interspersed some Reflections on the Learning and Genius of the author, with a Map of Spain adapted to the History, and to every Translator of it."

What a glorious prospect is here! Yet the work, as we already said, was a failure. In the words of a cold-blooded critic:

"The public sentiment seemed to be that annotations on Cervantes were not quite so necessary as on Shakspeare"

The enthusiastic Don Bowle, disgusted with such heartlessness, renounced the press, and left the stupid "public" to their downward course of ignorance and fatuity! That any sane man, woman, or child could really be indifferent to the least word, wink, and gesture of the Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance, and the philosophic apothegmatist Sancho Panza, was hard to believe, but if such were the stolidity of that thick-skulled generation,—so let it be! He had discharged his duty; therefore he washed his hands, shook the dust from his feet, locked his library door, and was soon entranced in the fields of La Mancha, the persevering revolutions of the Windmills, the lustre of Mambrino's helmet, and the substantial charms of Dulcinea del Toboso.

Bowles. New London Guide, Lon., 1787, 8vo.

Bowles, Caroline Anne. See SOUTHEY, MRS.

Bowles, Edward. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1643–48, 4to.

Bowles, John, Barrister-at-Law. This gentleman pub. many political and other tracts, Lon., 1791–1807.

Bowles, Oliver, d. 1674, a Fellow in Queen's College, Camb., and Rector of Sutton. Tractatus de Pastore Evangelico, Lon., 1649, 4to; 1655, 12mo; Groningæ, 1739, sm. 8vo.

"Liber ob utilia ac pia præcepta, in eo pro ministris ecclesiæ proposita, laudatur."—WALCH.

"A good translation would be generally useful."—BICKERSTETH.

Sermon on John ii. 17, Lon., 1643, 4to.

Bowles, Thomas, D.D. Vicar of Brackley, Northamptonshire. Sermons, 1728–41, 4to.

Bowles, Rev. William Lisle, 1762–1850, was descended from the Bowleses of Burcombe, in Wiltshire. He was born at King's Sutton; placed at Winchester, 1776; elected a scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, 1781; Vicar of Chicklade, 1792; Rector of Dumbleton, 1797; Vicar of Bremhill, and Prebendary of Salisbury, 1804; Canon Residentiary, 1828. Mr. Bowles was a voluminous writer. Fourteen Sonnets, 1789, 4to. Verses to John Howard, 1789, 4to. Grave of Howard; a Poem, Lon., 1790, 4to. Verses, 1790, 4to. Monody, 1791, 4to. Elegiac Verses, 1796, 4to. Hope, 1796, 4to. Coombe Ellew, 1798, 4to. St. Michael's Mount, 1798, 4to. Poems, 1798–1809, 4 vols. 8vo. The Battle of the Nile; a Poem, 1799, 4to. A Discourse, 1799, 4to. A Sermon, 1801, 4to. The Sorrows of Switzerland; a Poem, 1801, 4to. The Picture; a Poem, 1804, 4to. The Spirit of Discovery, or the Conquest of the Ocean; a Poem, 1805, 8vo. Bowden Hill, 1815, 4to. The Missionary of the Andes, 1822. The Grave of the Last Saxon, 1823. Ellen Gray, 1828. Days Departed, 1832. St. John in Patmos, or the Last Apostle, 1832; 2d edit. 1833, with a revised selection of some of his earlier pieces. His last poetical compositions were contained in a volume entitled, Scenes and Shadows of Days, a Narrative; accompanied with Poems of Youth, and some other Poems of Melancholy and Fancy, in the Journey of Life from Youth to Age, 1837, 12mo. Little Villagers' Verse Book.

"One of the sweetest and best little publications in the English language."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"Since the time of Dr. Watts nothing has been published at once so simple and so useful."—*Lon. Spirit of the Age.*

A Sermon, 1804. Ten Parochial Sermons, 1814, 8vo. The Plain Bible, and the Protestant Church in England, 1818, 8vo. A Voice from St. Peter's and St. Paul's, 1823, 8vo. Paulus Parochialis, 1826, 8vo. Further observations on report Ch. Commiss., 1837. St. Paul at Athens, 1838. A Final Defence of the Rights of Patronage in Deans and Chapters, 1839. In 1807 Mr. B. edited the works of Alexander Pope, in 10 vols. 8vo, for which he received £300. The editor criticized his author, and hence arose an animated controversy. Campbell and Byron attacked the positions of Mr. B., and especially his dogma that "all images drawn from what is beautiful or sublime in the works of nature, are more beautiful and sublime than any images drawn from art; and that they are therefore *per se* more poetical." To this Byron responded, not very poetically, that "a ship in the wind," with all sail set, is a more poetical object than a "hog in the wind," though the hog is all nature, and the ship all art. This was the *Reductio ad absurdum,* indeed: although Bowles might have rejoined that the supposed porker, however respectable, could hardly be considered either "sublime or beautiful." This controversy lasted for many years. In 1825 Bowles published his Final Appeal to the Literary Public relative to Pope, elicited by Roscoe's edit. of Pope, in 1825, and in 1826 the last gun was fired by Lessons in Criticism to William Roscoe, &c., F. R. S., in answer to his Letter to the Rev. W. L. Bowles on the Character and Poetry of Pope, 8vo. In 1818 he pub. Vindiciæ Wykehamicæ, in reply to Mr. Brougham, and addressed Two Letters to him when he became Lord Chancellor, on the Position and Incomes of the Cathedral Clergy. In 1826 he pub. The Parochial History of Bremhill, and in 1830–31, The Life of Thomas Ken, D.D. The Annals and Antiquities of Lacock Abbey appeared in 1835. Mr. B. also pub. Letters to Lord Mountcashell and Sir James Mackintosh, and had a controversy with the Rev. Edward Duke, in the Gen. Mag., relative to the antiquities of Wiltshire. Mr. Bowles's reputation as a poet is deservedly great.

In his Literary Biography, Mr. Coleridge expresses in glowing terms the delight he received from the early perusal of Mr. Bowles's sonnets, and the effect which they produced on his own poetry.

"We have ourselves heard from Mr. Wordsworth's own lips, that he got possession of the same sonnets [pub. in 1793] one morning when he was setting out with some friends on a pedestrian tour from London; and that so captivated was he with their beauty, that he retreated into one of the recesses in Westminster Bridge, and could not be induced to rejoin his companions till he had finished them."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, 1850.

Mr. Southey freely acknowledges his obligations to our author: he tells Bedford,

"My poetical taste was much meliorated by Bowles."—*Oct.* 1, 1795.

"This morning I received your St. John in Patmos. I have just read the poem through, and with much pleasure. Yours I should have known it to have been by the sweet and unsophisticated style upon which I endeavoured, now almost forty years ago, to form my own."—*Southey to Bowles, July* 30, 1832.

"The sonnets of Bowles may be reckoned among the first fruits of a new era in poetry. They came in an age when a commonplace facility in rhyming on the one hand, and an almost nonsensical affectation in a new school on the other, had lowered the standard so much, that critical judges spoke of English poetry as of something nearly extinct, and disdained to read what they were sure to disapprove. In these sonnets there was observed a grace of expression, a musical versification, and especially an air of melancholy tenderness, so congenial to the poetical temperament, which still, after sixty years of a more propitious period than that which immediately preceded their publication, preserves for their author a highly respectable position among our poets. The subsequent poems of Mr. Bowles did not belie the promise of his youth."—Henry Hallam: *Address before the Royal Society of Literature.*

> "Breathes not the man with a more poetic temperament than Bowles! No wonder that his 'eyes love all they look on,' for they possess the sacred gift of beautifying creation by shedding over it the charm of melancholy. . . . His human sensibilities are so fine as to be of themselves poetical; and his poetical aspirations so delicate as to be always human."—Professor Wilson: *Blackwood's Mag.. Sept.* 1831.

> "Bowles was deficient in the passion and imagination which command great things, but he was, notwithstanding, a true poet. He had a fine eye for the beautiful and the true: and, although his enthusiasm was tempered, we never miss a cordial sympathy with whatever is pure, noble, and generous,—for his heart was in the right place."—*Moir's Poet. Lit.*

A Life of Mr. Bowles, by a relative and Alaric Watts, has been for some time promised, (1858.)

Bowles, W. R. Trans. of Letters from a Portuguese Nun, 1808–12. Trans. of Elizabeth, by M. Cottin, 1814, 8vo.

Bowles, William. Works on Nat. History, Madrid, 1775, 4to; Paris, 1776, 8vo; Parma, 1783, 2 vols. 4to. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1766.

Bowles, William. The Natural Hist. of Merino Sheep, Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Bowling, W. K., M.D., b. 1808, in Virginia. Founder of, and principal contributor to, the Nashville Jour. Med. and Surg.

Bowlker, Charles. Art of Angling, Worcester, 1746, 12mo.

Bowman. Hist., &c. Con. to Archæol., vol. i. p. 100-112, 1770.

Bowman, Henry. The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Great Britain, from the Conquest to the Reformation, by H. Bowman and James Hadfield, Lon., 1845, r. 4to. The Churches of the Middle Ages, by H. Bowman and J. S. Crowther, Lon., imp. fol., 2 vols., £10 10*s*. See Ecclesiog.

Bowman, Hildebrand. Travels into Carnovirria, Taupincera, Olfactoria, and Auditante, in New Zealand; in the Island of Bonhommica, and in the Powerful Kingdom of Luxo-Volupta, on the Great Southern Continent, Lon., 1778, 8vo. This is an imitation of Gulliver's Travels.

Bowman, John E. Introduction to Practical Chemistry; 2d ed., Lon., fp. 8vo. Commended by Lon. Athen. Practical Hand-Book to Medical Chemistry; 2d ed., fp. 8vo. Commended by Lon. Medical Gazette.

Bowman, Thomas. Theolog. treatises, 1762–91.

Bowman, William. Sermons, &c., Lon., 1731.

Bowman, William, F.R.S., Professor of Physiology and Anatomy in King's College, London. Lectures on Operations on the Eye, Lon., 8vo.

> "A most valuable contribution to ophthalmological science."—*Med.-Chirurg. Rev.* See also Jour. Med. Sci.

Bownd, Nic., D.D. Theolog. treatises, 1604–06.

Bowneus, Peter. Pseudo-Medico. Anat., 1624, 4to.

Bowrey, Thomas. Dictionary, English and Malayo, &c., Lon., 1701, 4to. Dictionary of the Hudson's Bay Language, 1701, fol. In 1800, Lon., 4to, was pub. Grammar of the Malay Tongue, from Bowrey's Dict., &c.

Bowring, Edgar Alfred. Schiller's Poems complete, including all his Early Suppressed Pieces, attempted in English, 1851, 12mo. Commended by the Cologne Gaz.

Bowring, Sir John, K.C.B., LL.D., b. 1792, Exeter, Eng., knighted 1854, has distinguished himself as a philologer, poet, political writer, translator, reviewer, member of Parliament, and (appointed 1854) Governor of Hong-Kong. His publications have been numerous. 1. Specimens of the Russian Poets, Lon., 1821–23, 2 vols. 12mo: see Lon. Month. Rev., xcvi., 1821. 2. Matins and Vespers, with Hymns; 3d ed., 1841, 18mo; 4th ed., 1851, 18mo: see Lon. Month. Rev., ci., 1823, and Lon. Chris. Examiner. 3. In conjunction with H. S. Van Dyk, Batavian Anthology, 1824, 12mo. 4. Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain, 1824, p. 8vo. 5. Specimens of the Polish Poets, 1827, 12mo. 6. Servian Popular Poetry, 1827, 12mo. 7. Poetry of the Magyars, 1830, p. 8vo. 8. Cheskian Anthology; being a Hist. of the Poet. Lit. of Bohemia, 1832, 12mo. 9. Minor Morals for Young People, 3 Pts., 1834–35–39: see Lon. Athen. 10. Reports on the Commercial Relations between France and G. Britain, 1835–36, 2 vols. fol.: see Lon. Athen. 11. Reports on the Statistics of Tuscany, &c., 1837. 12. Observations on the Oriental Plague and on Quarantines, &c., Edin., 1839. 13. First Lessons in Theology; for Children, Lon., 1839, 18mo. 14. Manuscript of the Queen's Court, with other Ancient Bohemian Poems; trans. 1843. 15. Decimal Coinage, with Illustrations of Coins, 1854, p. 8vo. 16. Decimal System in Numbers, Coins, and Accounts, 1854, cr. 8vo. 17. The Kingdom and People of Siam; with a Narrative of the Mission to that Country in 1855, 2 vols. 8vo, 1857.

> "By readers of all classes the record of Sir John Bowring's wanderings will be perused with satisfaction."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1857 335, *q. v.*

See also 345, and same periodical, (for a letter on China, then first published,) Nov. 17, 1855. See also Bowring, Cobden, and China, a Memoir, 1857, p. 8vo, pp. 32. In 1825 he became the editor of the Westminster Review; and many of the articles in that periodical on political reforms and the principles of free trade are from his pen. He was a disciple of Jeremy Bentham, was his literary executor, edited his works, 1838, 22 vols. r. 8vo, (see Bentham, Jeremy, *ante*,) and wrote a sketch of his life.

Bowtell, John, D.D. Theol. treatises, 1710–11, 8vo.

Bowyer, George, M.P., D.C.L., an eminent law-writer. 1. Dissert. on the Statutes of the Cities of Italy, &c., Lon., 1838, 8vo. The argument of Farinacio in defence of Beatrice Cenci in this volume is a remarkable piece of pleading. 2. A Popular Commentary on the Constitutional Law of England, 1841, 12mo; 2d ed., 1846, r. 8vo. This is a collection, with expositions and continuation, of such of Blackstone's Commentaries as pertain to constitutional law. It is an excellent work. 3. Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law, 1848, r. 8vo. 4. The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the New Hierarchy; 3d ed., 1850, 8vo. 5. Two Readings delivered in the Middle Temple Hall, 1850, 8vo. 6. Readings before the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in 1850 on Canon Law, 1851, r. 8vo. 7. Commentaries on Universal Public Law, 1854, r. 8vo.

> "Mr. Bowyer has laboriously won his reputation as a profound civilian, a critical canonist, and an industrious investigator of foreign and European law. . . . The author's industry appears to have spread itself over every province of modern and ancient law."—*Lon. M. Chronicle*, April 15, 1854.

Bowyer, Sir George. R. Catholic Question, 1813, 8vo.

Bowyer, R. G. Sermons, 1803, '04, '11.

Bowyer, Thomas. Theolog. treatises, 1734, '35, '37.

Bowyer, William, 1699–1777, will long be remembered as the most learned English printer of whom we have any account. The names of Stephens, of Aldus, of Bowyer, and such men, may ever be pointed to with commendable pride by the superintendent of the type and matrice. Bowyer's father and grandfather were printers, so that he may be said to have inherited the noble art. William was born in Dogwell Court, White Fryars, London, December 19th. He studied for a time under the celebrated Ambrose Bonwicke, (*q. v.*,) and in 1716 was admitted as a sizar at St. John's College, Cambridge. He remained here till June, 1722, during which time he obtained Roper's exhibition, and wrote in 1719 what he styled Epistola pro Sodalitio à rev. viro F. Roper mihi legato. It does not appear that he took his degree of B.A. In 1722 he entered into the printing business as a partner with his father. From this time until his death Mr. Bowyer was engaged in superintending his press, and contributing to various learned works in the way of corrections, prefaces, annotations, &c. The learned men of the day found it a great advantage to have in the person of their printer a scholar whose erudition and classical taste could rectify their errors and improve their lucubrations. A copious account of Mr. B.'s editorial labour of this description will be found in that most delightful of books of the class—Nichols's Literary Anecdotes of the 18th Century, 9 vols., 1812–15; continued as Illustrations of Literary History, 1817–48, 7 vols. The foundation of this work was a pamphlet of 52 pages, 1778, entitled Biographical Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer; enlarged to a 4to vol. in 1782; still further enlarged as above. See Nichols, John. A valuable account of Bowyer will be found, also, in Chalmers's Biog. Dict. In 1763 Mr. Bowyer pub. his celebrated edition of the Greek Testament, 2 vols. 12mo, containing his Conjectural Emendations. A second edit. of the Emendations was pub. separately in 1772, 8vo, under the following title: Conjectures on the New Testament, collected from various Authors, as well in regard to Words as Pointing, with the reasons on which both are founded. A third edit. appeared in 1782, 4to, and a fourth in 1812, 4to. The great merits of this work were conceded from the first.

> "I must not omit to return my thanks for your notes upon the Greek Testament, and particularly for the excellent Preface before them. They have been of great use to me and others on several occasions, and I wish we had more such collections by equally able hands."—Archdeacon Blackburne, in 1766; the celebrated author of the Confessional, *v.* the name.

> "I would also recommend a look into a Greek Testament lately published by Mr. Bowyer, a printer, whose erudition not only sets him on a par with the best scholars among the early printers, but would do credit to persons of high rank even in the learned professions."—*Two Grammatical Essays, &c.*, 1769.

> "This Work cannot but be acceptable to every Critical Reader

of the New Testament, as it is the best Collection of Conjectural Emendations which has yet appeared."—*Lon. Critical Review.*

"The reader will here meet with much sound criticism, and many instances of the importance of true punctuation, which Mr. Bowyer considered of more importance than all the various readings put together."—Bishop Watson.

"A book which ought to be read by every scholar and every rational Christian."—Dr. Parr.

But the British Critic does not coincide with Dr. Parr, altogether:

"Bowyer's work is for the learned only; and for those among the learned who can discriminate and judge for themselves. Conjectures on the sacred text are, at best, extremely hazardous; hence it is that the work, though valuable, can deserve only a partial recommendation."—*Brit. Critic*, pref. to vol. vi. For a Review of the 4th edit., see Brit. Critic, O. S. xi. 507; for Reviews of former edits., see Monthly Review, O. S., xlvi. 67.

"As conjectures, the best that can be said of them is, that they are often ingenious. The alterations in the pointing are not, properly, conjectural, and therefore may be more safely trusted."—Orme.

Bishop Marsh remarks that

"In the Greek Testament our means of correction from *authority* are so ample, that conjecture is unnecessary; and, if unnecessary, it is injurious, especially in a work, where, if the words might be altered from conjecture, a door would be opened to every species of corruption."

The same eminent authority gives Mr. Bowyer full credit for his scholarship:

"Bowyer's Conjectures are of real value."

We should mention that the writers from whom the selection is principally made, besides Bowyer himself, are Bishop Barrington, Mr. Markland, Professor Schultz, Michaelis, Dr. Henry Owen, Dr. Woide, Dr. Gosset, and Stephen Weston.

In 1774 appeared Mr. Bowyer's Origin of Printing, in two essays: 1. The Substance of Dr. Middleton's Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in England. 2. Mr. Meerman's Account of the Invention of the Art at Haarlem, and its progress to Mentz; with occasional Remarks, and an Appendix. In this work Mr. B. was assisted by Dr. Henry Owen, and Cæsar de Missy; 2d edit. enlarged, 1776, 8vo; with a Supplement by John Nichols, 1781, 8vo. This publication, which appeared anonymously, was soon known to be Mr. Bowyer's, and was received with great favour.

"The periodical publications of the Continent joined those of England in its commendation."

"He has interspersed, through the whole piece, a number of valuable notes, which will greatly increase the general stock of knowledge upon the subject."—Dr. Kipps: *Monthly Rev.* and *Biog. Brit.*

"Mr. Bowyer's learning and particular knowledge in his profession qualify him for being at least as good a judge of the dispute as any man that ever lived."—Sir James Burrow: *Literary Property.*

His trans. of Select Discourses from Michaelis, 12mo, was pub. in 1773. This vol. has become very scarce. See Horne's Introduc. to the Scriptures.

In 1785 Mr. Nichols (Mr. B.'s friend and partner) pub. Miscellaneous Tracts, by Mr. Bowyer and several of his learned friends, 4to, and we have already referred the reader to that rich storehouse of literary treasures, Nichols's Literary Anecdotes. It may well be supposed that the amiable character and remarkable erudition of Mr. Bowyer gathered around him a host of devoted friends. We venture the assertion that no man in any age ever had a larger circle of distinguished literary acquaintances. Among these may be mentioned Archbishop Secker, Bishops Warburton, Kennett, Tanner, Sherlock, Hoadly, Lyttleton, Pearce, Lowth, Barrington, Hurd, Percy, Earl of Macclesfield, Earl of Marchmont, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Sandys, Alexander Pope, Dr. Wotton, Rt. Hon. Arthur Onslow, Chishull, Clarke, Markland, Hollis, De Missy, Mattaire, R. Gale, S. Gale, Browne, Willis, Spelman, Morant, David Garrick, Dean Prideaux, Dean Freind, Dean Milles, Dr. Robert Freind, Dr. John Freind, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Barnard, Dr. Powell, Dr. Wilkins, Dr. Ducarel, Dr. Pegge, Dr. Salter, Dr. Owen, Dr. Heberden, and many others. See Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

"For more than half a century he stood unrivalled as a learned printer: and some of the most masterly productions of this kingdom have been described as appearing from his press. . . . To his literary and professional abilities he added an excellent Moral Character. His regard to Religion was displayed in his Publications, and in the course of his Life and Studies; and he was particularly distinguished by his inflexible probity, and an uncommon alacrity in relieving the necessitous. His liberality in relieving every species of distress, and his endeavours to conceal his benefactions, reflect great honour on his memory."—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*, vol. iii.

Box, G. National Debt of G. Britain, 1785, 8vo.

Boycatt, W. Ser. on the R. Catholic Question, 1808.

Boyce, Samuel. A New Pantheon, 1762, 4to. Poetical works, 1757, '73, '85.

Boyce, Thomas. Harold; a Tragedy, 1785, 4to.

Boyce, William. Belgian Traveller, 1815, 8vo.

"We are persuaded that any person who is meditating a trip to Holland and the Netherlands, will find his account in putting this Belgian Traveller into his pocket."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

The Second Usurpation; a Hist. of the Revolution in France, 1816, 2 vols. 8vo.

Boyce, William, 1710–1779, an eminent English musician, pub., with the assistance of Drs. Hayes and Howard, three volumes of Cathedral Music, being a collection in score of the most valuable compositions for that service by the several English masters of the preceding two centuries.

"Dr. Boyce was one of the few of our church composers who neither pillaged nor servilely imitated Handel. There is an original and sterling merit in his productions, founded as much on the study of our own old masters, as on the best models of other countries, that gives to all his works a peculiar stamp and character of his own, for strength, clearness, and facility, without any mixture of styles, or extraneous and heterogeneous ornaments." See Chalmers's Biog. Dict., and Burney's Hist. of Music, vol. iii.

Anthems, Lon., 1788, fol.; with portrait by Sherwin.

Boyd, Andrew. See Bodius.

Boyd, Archibald, Curate of Londonderry. Doctrines of England, Rome, and Oxford Compared, 8vo. Episcopacy and Presbytery, 8vo. Letters on Episcopacy, &c., 8vo. The Christian Instructor commends an answer (pub. 1843) to Boyd's positions with respect to Episcopacy, as

"A masterpiece of its kind, reminding one of the might and mastery of a learned age."

Sermons on the Church. Strengthen the Things which Remain; a Sermon.

"Original in its conception, vigorous and eloquent in expression."—*Britannia.*

Boyd, E. A Thanksgiving on the Victory of Dettingen, Lon., 1743, 4to.

Boyd, Henry, d. 1832. Trans. of the Inferno of Dante, Lon., 1785, 2 vols. 12mo. Poems, 1796, 8vo. Trans. of the Divina Commedia of Dante, 1802, 3 vols. 8vo. The Penance of Hugo; from the Italian, 1805, 8vo. The Woodman's Tale, &c., 1805, 8vo.

"A very agreeable collection, and will add considerably to Mr Boyd's literary fame."—*Brit. Critic;* and see Anti-Jacobin.

The Triumph of Petrarch; a trans., 1807, 8vo.

Boyd, Hugh, or **Hugh Macauley,** 1746–1791, was educated at Trinity College. The Indian Observer, and some Miscellaneous Works, with an Account of his Life and Writings, by L. D. Campbell, Lon., 1798, 1800, 2 vols. 8vo. Boyd wrote in Ireland a political periodical paper called The Freeholder, 1772; he contributed an Introduction to Lord Chatham's Speeches, and The Whig to the London Courant, pub. by Almon. The Indian Observer, reprinted with other papers, as above, was originally pub. at Madras. Mr. Campbell pub. the above edition of his works to prove Boyd's identity with Junius, an assertion said to have been first made by Almon.

"Boyd wrote *after* Junius, and, like most political writers, aims at his style; and the only conclusion which his friends have arrived at amounts to this absurdity, that an imitator must be an original writer; and even this in the case of Mr. Boyd is peculiarly unfortunate, for his imitations are among the most feeble that have ever been attempted."

See also another advocate for Mr. Boyd in Chalmers's Appendix to the Supplemental Apology, &c., 1800.

"By comparing Junius with the other writings of M'Auley Boyd, we see the same characteristicks in all: the elegance and energy; the same inaccuracy and inexperience; the same topicks and imagery and expressions; the same turbulence; and even in his Observer may be traced

"'The cockle of rebellion, insolence, sedition.'"

Boyd, Hugh Stuart. Select Passages of the Writings of St. Chrysostom, St. Gregory Nazianzen, and St. Basil, trans. from the Greek, 1806, r. 8vo. Reviewed in Edin. Rev. xxiv. 58–72. A Selection from the Poems and Writings of Gregory Nazianzen, 1814, 8vo. On Cosmogony, Phil. Mag., 1817. Reflections on the Atoning Sacrifice of Jesus Christ, 1817, 8vo. The Fathers not Papists, with discourses and other extracts from their writings; a new edit., considerably enlarged, Lon., 1834, 8vo. For a notice of Mr. Boyd's translations, see Brit. Critic, Oct. 1834.

Boyd, James. Adam's Roman Antiquities; with 100 illustrations.

"We bestow the unqualified praise which it merits on the edition before us."—*Dublin University Mag.*

"In references and annotations the editor has bestowed immense pains. The pages are literally crammed. Many of the lengthened notes descriptive of ancient customs are most valuable."—*Tait's Mag.*

Potter's Antiquities of Greece, with a sketch of the Literature of Greece, by Sir D. K. Sandford; with 150 Illustrations.

"Valuable improvements have been introduced into this edition."—*Aberdeen Journal.*

Boyd, Rev. James R., b. 1804, in the State of N. York, Prof. Moral Philosophy, and College Preacher at Hamilton Coll. Elements of Rhetoric and Literary Criticism. Eclectic Moral Philosophy. Westminster Shorter

Catechism, with Scriptural proofs, &c. Kames's Elements of Criticism, with additions, &c.

Prof. Boyd has rendered valuable service to polite literature in editing, with biographical notices, judicious critical observations and explanatory notes for the use of schools and colleges—Milton's Paradise Lost, Young's Night Thoughts, Thomson's Seasons, Cowper's Task and other Poems, and Pollok's Course of Time.

Boyd, John P., of Boston, d. 1830, aged 62, pub. Documents and Facts relative to Military Events during the late War, 1816.

Boyd, Mark Alexander, d. 1601, aged about 38 years, was a son of Robert Boyd of Pinkill, in Ayrshire, Scotland, and a nephew of James Boyd, Archbishop of Glasgow. He was for some time a soldier in France, but devoted much of his leisure to the study of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, and the Civil Law, and became one of the best scholars of his day. Epistolæ Heroidum et Hymni, p. 142. Inter Poet. Scot. Delit., Amst., 1637, 8vo. He had an aversion to publication, and left a number of works in MS. He trans. Cæsar's Commentaries into Greek, and could write, dictate, and converse in that language with copiousness and elegance.

"His biographer questions whether any of the ancients have excelled him in elegiac poetry, and is positive that none of the Latins have equalled his hymns."

To the same effect speaks Olaus Borrichius:

"In Marco Alexandro Bodio, Scoto, redivivum spectamus Nasonem; ea est in ejusdem Epistolis Herodium, lux, candor, dexteritas."—*Dissertationes Academicæ de Poetis.*

See Sketch of the Life of Boyd, by Lord Hailes, 1783, 8vo.

Boyd, Robert, 1578–1627, a Scotch divine, descended from Robert Boyd, Earl of Arran, was educated at the University of Edinburgh. He became Professor of Philosophy at Montauban in France, Professor at Saumur, 1608, Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, 1615.

Prælectiones in Epistolam ad Ephesios, Lon., 1652, fol.; Geneva, 1662.

"An English translation of this work was made. if I mistake not, by the author's son, and published in 4to. It is not strictly of an expository nature. It enters largely into doctrinal, practical, and controversial subjects."—Orme.

"His Prælectiones contain some good critical remarks, as well as many eloquent passages, and it is to be regretted that he should have rendered the work heavy and repulsive, by indulging, according to a practice then common among the continental commentators, in long digressions, for the sake of illustrating general doctrines and determining the controversies of the times."—Dr. McCrie: *Life of Melville.*

Boyd, Robert. Legal Treatises, Edin., 1779, '87.

Boyd, Walter. Essays on Polit. Economy, Lon., 1801, '05, 8vo.

Boyd, Sir William, A.M., M.D., b. 1812, Ayrshire, Scotland. Hist. of Literature, Lon., 4 vols. 8vo: see Athen., and Lit. Gaz. Lects. on Anc. and Mod. Lit., Art, &c., 12mo.

Boyd, or **Boyde, Zachary.** The Battle of Soul in Death, Edin., 1619, 8vo. Oratio, &c., 1633, 4to. Crosses, Comforts, Counsels, &c., Glasg., 1643, 8vo. The Garden of Zion, Glasg., 2 vols. 8vo, 1644. Two Oriental Pearls, Grace and Glory, Edin., 1718, 12mo. This good man turned the Bible into rhyme in the vulgar dialect of the country, to be pub. and circulated for the benefit of the common people; and for this purpose he intrusted a large sum to the University of Glasgow. His executors, however, never pub. the MSS., deeming it inexpedient to circulate this poetical version.

Boyde, H. Voyage to Barbary, Lon., 1736, 8vo.

Boydell, James. Works on Gauging, &c., Lon., 1764, '84, 8vo.

Boydell, James. Treatise on Landed Property, 1849, r. 8vo.

Boydell, John. Sermon on Ps. ci., 1727, 8vo.

Boydell, John. See Shakspeare.

Boydell, Josiah. Improvement of the Arts and Sciences, 1805.

Boyer, Abel, 1667–1729, though a native of Languedoc, was a resident of England from 1689. His French and English Dictionary, pub. Lon., 1699, fol., is still well known; but he compiled some English works, which principally claim our notice. Political State of Great Britain from 1711 to 1729; continued to 1740, making 60 vols. 8vo. This contains the history of ecclesiastical and civil parties and affairs, with abstracts from pamphlets, &c. relating to Great Britain and the Continent. Annals of the Reign of Queen Anne, 1703–13, 11 vols. 8vo. History of Queen Anne, 1735, fol.

"A very good chronicle of this period of English History."

History of William III., 1702, 3 vols. 8vo. Life of Sir William Temple, 1714, 8vo. Other works.

"His publications are more useful now than when published, as they contain many state papers, memorials, &c., which it would be difficult to find elsewhere."

Swift speaks of him contemptuously on account of his political predilections, and Pope honours him by a place in The Dunciad.

Boyers, D. The Builder's Companion, 1807, 8vo.

Boyes, J. F. Parallel Illustrations of the Tragedies of Æschylus and Sophocles, Lon., 8vo.

"To use the language of Cicero, he has rendered those studies which nurtured boyhood, delightful to age."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"One of the most pleasing classical works that we have lately read."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

Boyle, Charles, fourth Earl of Orrery, grandson of the "Great Earl of Cork," 1676–1731, was the second son of Roger, second Earl of Orrery, by Lady Mary Sackville, daughter to Richard, Earl of Dorset and Middlesex. At 15 he entered a nobleman at Christ Church, Oxford. His talents were so marked that Dr. Aldrich, in completing at his request the compendium of Logic long used at Oxford, styles him Magnum Ædis nostræ ornamentum. Dr. Aldrich's high opinion of his abilities proved in the end a misfortune to Boyle, as the dean's encouragement induced him to undertake the care of the edition of the Epistles of Phalaris, pub. 1695, which provoked the celebrated controversy with "slashing Bentley." This subject we have already treated in the article Bentley, Richard. The instrument called the Orrery was so named by Sir Richard Steele, in error, from the fact that one of the first was made for the earl by Rowley. The real inventor was a Mr. George Graham. The earl was the author of As You Find It, a Comedy, 1703; in vol. 2d of the Works of Roger, Earl of Orrery; (Lon., 1739, 2 vols. 8vo.) Some Copies of Verses. A Latin Trans. of the Epistles of Phalaris, and Notes to that Author, Oxon., 1695, 8vo; in English, 1698, 12mo. Examination of Dr. Bentley's Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris, and Æsop's Fables, Lon., 1698, 8vo; 1699, 8vo; (chiefly written by Atterbury, Freind, and King: see these names.) Preamble to his patent of Peerage, Lon., 1711, 4to; An Epilogue to his Predecessor's Altemira, and several Songs in it.

Boyle was in great estimation with the wits of the age. We have already stated that Garth stereotyped his ignorance in the well-known couplet,

> "So diamonds owe a lustre to their foil,
> And to a Bentley 'tis we owe a Boyle."
> See Bentley, Richard.

His brilliancy was unquestionable, but he was forced to "pale his ineffectual fire" before the splendour of Bentley's rays.

"He resembled in his character, and not a little in his fortunes, his illustrious ancestor, the first Earl of Orrery. Like him, he was an author, a soldier, and a statesman. His learning was solid, not pedantic; and though he did not affect the orator in public, yet in private conversation, no man spoke with greater ease to himself, or pleasure to those who heard him."—Dr. Campbell.

See Park's Walpole's R. & N. Authors; Biog. Brit.

Boyle, Hamilton, Earl of Cork and Orrery, second son of John, Earl of Orrery, great-great-grandson of the "Great Earl of Cork," 1730–1764, was admitted in 1748 student of Christ Church, Oxford. His claims to authorship consist of Nos. 60 and 170 in the periodical entitled The World.

"They are drawn up with vivacity, elegance, and humour, affording a proof that if his life had been continued, he would have added new literary honour to his celebrated name and family."

Boyle, Henry. The Universal Chronologist, &c., from the Creation to 1825, inclusive, trans. from the French of M. St. Martin, with an elaborate continuation, 2 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1826.

Boyle, John, Earl of Cork and Orrery, great-grandson of the "Great Earl of Cork," father of the above, and son of Charles, Earl of Orrery, was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, of which college his father was so distinguished an ornament.

Poems to the Memory of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, Dubl., 1741, 8vo. Imitations of the 1st and 5th Odes of Horace, 1741. Letters of Pliny the Younger, Lon., 1752, 2 vols. 4to and 8vo.

"In this translation his lordship is allowed to have given a very just representation of the character of Pliny, and of the merit of his letters."—Park.

Memoirs of the Life of Robert Cary, Earl of Monmouth, 1759, 8vo; 2d edit., 1760, 8vo. Letters from Italy, written in 1754 and 1755 to William Duncombe, Esq., 1774. He wrote Nos. 47, 68, and 161, in The World, contributed some Letters to The Connoisseur, (signed G. K., &c.,) and was author of some other pieces. But the publication by which he is chiefly known is, Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. Jonathan Swift, in a series of Letters, Lon., 1751, 8vo. The earl was much censured for this publication, as it exposed to the world matters which it was thought he should, as Swift's friend, have confined to his own bosom. Warburton, in his letters to Bishop Hurd, takes the earl to task in his usual coarse style, calling them "detestable letters." Dr. Johnson justified his lordship.

> "Macleod asked Johnson if it was not wrong in Orrery to expose the defects of a man with whom he had lived in intimacy. JOHNSON: 'Why no, sir, after the man is dead; for then it is done historically.' . . . He said Orrery was a feeble-minded man: that on the publication of Dr. Delany's Remarks on his book, he was so much alarmed that he was afraid to read them. Dr. Johnson comforted him by telling him they were both in the right; that Delany had seen most of the good side of Swift,—Lord Orrery most of the bad. . . . Speaking of the noble family of Boyle, he said that all the Lord Orrerys till the present had been writers. The first wrote several plays; the second was Bentley's antagonist; the third wrote the life of Swift, and several other things; his son Hamilton wrote some papers in the Adventurer and World."—*Boswell's Johnson.*

Either Johnson or Boswell was inaccurate here.

> "In every domestic and social relation, in all the endearing connections of life, as a husband, a father, a friend, a master, Lord Orrery had few equals. The lustre which he received from rank and title, he reflected back unimpaired and undiminished. . . . He loved truth even to a degree of adoration, and as a real Christian constantly hoped for a better life, there trusting to know the real cause of those effects which here struck him with wonder, but not with doubt."—DUNCOMBE.

> "My friend, the late Earl of Cork, had a great desire to maintain the literary character of his family: he was a genteel man, but did not keep up the dignity of his rank. He was so generally civil, that nobody thanked him for it. . . . If he had been rich, he would have been a very liberal patron. His conversation was like his writings, neat and elegant, but without strength. He grasped at more than his abilities could reach; tried to pass for a better talker, a better writer, and a better thinker than he was."—DR. JOHNSON.

Boyle, Miss Mary Louisa. Bridal of Melcha, p. 8vo. State Prisoner, 2 vols. p. 8vo. The Forester; a Tale of 1688, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

> "Interesting, skilfully wrought, and abounding in passages of great beauty. . . . Far superior to the ordinary run of novels."—*Scotsman.*

Boyle, Richard, the "Great Earl of Cork," 1566–1644, a native of Canterbury, educated at Bene't, or Corpus Christi, College, Cambridge, belongs to political rather than to literary history. We may, however, claim him as an author from his True Remembrances of his Life, pub. in Dr. Birch's Life of the Hon. Mr. [Robert] Boyle, Lon., 1744, 8vo. The literary character of this family is evinced by the fact that we record in our list of authors the following descendants of the Great Earl of Cork: Roger, 5th son; Robert, 7th son; Charles, a grandson; John, a great-grandson; and Hamilton, a great-great-grandson.

Boyle, Hon. Robert, 1627–1691, seventh son and fourteenth child of the "Great Earl of Cork," was born at his father's seat, Lismore Castle, in the province of Munster, Ireland, January 25. When little more than eight years of age he was removed to Eton School, where he remained for four years. In 1638 he was sent to Geneva to continue his studies, and here he devoted himself with great assiduity to Natural Philosophy, the French language, &c. In 1644 he returned to England, and for four months resided with his sister, Lady Ranelagh. From March, 1646, to May, 1650, he was occupied at his estate of Stalbridge in an extensive course of experiments in Natural Philosophy, paying especial regard to Chemistry. He visited Ireland in 1652, and on his return in 1654 put in execution a project which he had long cherished of settling at Oxford, where were many of his learned friends, viz.: Wilkins, Wallis, Ward, Willis, Wren, Bathurst, and others. He resided principally at Oxford until April, 1668, when he settled in London at his sister, Lady Ranelagh's, in Pall Mall. The affectionate relatives never separated again until the death of the Viscountess Ranelagh, in December, 1691; her illustrious brother survived her only a week, and they were buried by each other in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. Mr. Boyle was never married. To a man of the character of Robert Boyle death brought no terrors: the great philosopher had long before learned to "become a little child," and reposed with unfeigned humility, yet confiding hope, in the promises of Him who is "the Resurrection and the Life." Earthly honours he had never courted. Of fifteen children of the "Great Earl of Cork," the philosopher was the only one who never obtained a title. Four of his brothers were peers, and a peerage was often urged upon the subject of our memoir, and as often refused. At the early age of 14 he became duly impressed with the supreme importance of religious truth; and feeling that if religion was any thing, it was every thing, he ever lived "as in his great Taskmaster's eye." He had that active zeal in his Saviour's cause, which puts to shame the coldness and spiritual apathy of the great majority of "those who profess and call themselves Christians." So great was his reverence for the Supreme Being, that he never mentioned the name of God without making a decided pause in the conversation: Sir Peter Pett, who knew him for nearly 40 years, declared himself unable to recollect an instance to the contrary. He wrote a number of religious works, printed at his own expense the Church Catechism and New Testament in Irish, and 500 copies of the Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles in the Malay Language, published Pocock's Arabic Translation of Grotius's *De Veritate* for circulation in the Levant, and contributed largely to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in New England. When we add to these proofs of zeal the establishment of the Boyle Lecture, "designed to prove the truth of the Christian Religion among Infidels," we have given sufficient evidence of the existence of a faith proved by works of the most beneficent character.

Whilst at Stalbridge, 1646–50, Boyle was one of a society of learned men, termed by him, The Invisible College; this was the germ of The Royal Society, which was incorporated in 1663. In 1680 Boyle was elected to the Presidency, but declined the honour. His publications were very numerous. His New Experiments, physico-mechanical, touching the spring of the Air and its effects, were pub., Oxford, 1660, 8vo. In a second edit., pub. in 1662, he answered the objections of Linus and Hobbes. A 3d edit. appeared in 1682. Seraphic Love, 1660, 8vo; finished in 1648: this has been translated into Latin. Certain Physiological Essays and other tracts, 1661, 4to; with additions, 1669, 4to. Skeptical Chemist, 1662, 8vo; again, 1679, 8vo. Considerations touching the Usefulness of Experimental Natural Philosophy, 1663, 4to; again, 1664. Experiments and Considerations upon Colours, 1663, 8vo. Trans. into Latin. Considerations upon the Style of the Holy Scriptures, 1663, 8vo; trans. into Latin, Oxf., 1665. Occasional Reflections upon several subjects, 1665, 8vo; 1669, 8vo. New Experiments and Observations upon Cold, 1665, 8vo; 1683, 4to. Hydrostatical Paradoxes, &c., 1666, 8vo; in Latin, Oxf., 1669, 12mo. Among his other publications (see list in Bibl. Brit.) were, A Continuation of the Experiments on Air. A Discourse of Absolute Rest in Bodies. An Invention to Estimate the Weight of Water. A Discourse of Things above Reason. A Free Inquiry into the Vulgarly received Notion of Nature. A Free Discourse against Customary Swearing. Considerations about the Reconcilableness of Reason and Religion. On the high Veneration Man's Intellect owes to God, peculiarly for his Wisdom and Power. Dr. Birch pub. a collection of his works, in 5 vols. fol., Lon., 1744. Another edition was pub., Lon., 1772, 6 vols. 4to. Philosophical Works abridged, Lon., 1725, 3 vols. 4to. An incomplete edition of his works was pub. in Latin at Geneva in 1676, 4to. Opera varia, Genev., 1680, 4to; again in 1704. Theological Works epitomized by Richard Boulton, Lon., 1699, 4 vols. 8vo; 1715, 3 vols. 8vo. The Sermons delivered at the Boyle Lecture, 1691–1732, with the additions and amendments of the several authors, were pub., Lon., 1739, 3 vols. fol.; an abridgment of the Sermons preached at the Boyle Lecture in 4 vols. 8vo, by Rev. Gilbert Burnet, Lon., 1737. Consult Booksellers' catalogues for a list of those printed separately: and see Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. vi., for the names of the preachers to 1810, and a list to 1846–47 in Darling's Cyc. Bibliographica.

> "If all other defences of religion were lost, there is solid reasoning enough in these volumes to remove the scruples of most unbelievers."—BISHOP WATSON.

> "For much important matter on the province of reason in judging of revelation, I would earnestly recommend the theological writings of the Hon. Mr. Boyle. No man had more thoroughly considered the extent and limits of the human understanding; none, perhaps, ever combined more perfectly the characters of the philosopher and the theologian."—BISHOP VAN MILDERT.

We should not omit to mention that Lord Clarendon urged Mr. Boyle to enter into holy orders, but remembering that "no man taketh this honour unto himself," and not feeling "inwardly moved" to assume "this Office and Ministration," he remained in the ranks of the laity. Yet religion was ever with him the "primum mobile:" thus honouring God, God forgot not his promise, and highly exalted his servant; for to him was given, in a larger measure than often pertaineth to the sons of men, understanding, and wisdom, and durable riches. His tried friend, Bishop Burnet, chose most appropriately as the text for his funeral discourse, "For God giveth to a man that is good in his sight, wisdom, knowledge, and joy." (Eccles. xi. 26.) It has been truly said that

> "The works of Boyle discover the solid learning and great acuteness of the philosopher, blended with all that veneration for God, and love to His revealed will, which so eminently characterized him as a Christian."

The value of his contributions to the cause of science, to the province of Natural Philosophy especially, cannot be too highly esteemed. More than two-thirds of his works are composed of the results of his investigations in Pneumatics, Chemistry, Medicine, and kindred subjects. The philosophers of the day and of succeeding times acknowledge their obligations to Boyle in the strongest terms. What a splendid eulogy is that of the great Boerhaave!

> "Mr. Boyle, the ornament of his age and country, succeeded to the genius and enquiries of the great Chancellor Verulam. Which of all Mr. Boyle's writings shall I recommend? All of them! To him we owe the secrets of fire, air, water, animals, vegetables, fossils: so that from his works may be deduced the whole system of natural knowledge."

It has been remarked with reference to the fact that Boyle was born in the same year in which Bacon died: "Sol occubuit; nox nulla secuta est."

> "For the history of nature, ancient and modern, of the productions of all countries, of the virtues and improvements of plants, of ores, and minerals, and all the varieties that are in them in different climates, he was by much, by very much, the readiest and perfectest I ever knew, in the greatest compass, and with the nicest exactness."—BISHOP BURNET.

See Sir Isaac Newton's letter to Oldenberg, respecting some of Boyle's experiments, communicated to the Royal Society, pub. in Phil. Trans., 1675.

> "As a philosopher he conferred advantages on Science which place him in the same rank with Bacon and Newton. When he began his experiments, the inquiries to which he devoted himself had scarcely carried the students of nature to the threshold of her sanctuary. The most unwarranted suppositions were allowed to hold the place of facts, and reasoning was carried on with but rare appeals to any but a mere empirical experience. Aristotle had still his ardent admirers on the one side, and on the other, Descartes was dazzling, as well as aweing, the minds of men into the belief that Nature had unveiled herself to his bold and subtle gaze."—*Cunningham's Biog. History.*

But Boyle and his associates inherited the inductive system which Bacon had left as a legacy to the world, and to what a noble end did they apply their patrimony!

> "To Boyle the world is indebted, besides some very acute remarks and many fine illustrations of his own upon metaphysical questions of the highest moment, for the philosophical arguments in defence of religion, which have added so much lustre to the names of Derham and Bentley; and, far above both, to that of Clarke. . . . I do not recollect to have seen it anywhere noticed, that some of the most striking and beautiful instances of design in the order of the material world, which occur in the sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture, are borrowed from the works of the founder."—*Dugald Stewart, Diss.* 1st. *Encycl. Brit.* See Bird's Life of Boyle; Biog. Brit.; Thomson's Hist. of Royal Society.

Boyle, Captain Robert. Voyages and Adventures in several Parts of the World, Lon., 1728, 8vo. This fictitious narrative, written by BENJ. VICTOR, (*q. v.*,) has been frequently reprinted.

Boyle, Roger, 1621–1679, Baron Broghill, Earl of Orrery, and fifth son of the "Great Earl of Cork," was a native of Ireland, and educated at the College of Dublin. The Irish Colours Displayed, Lon., 1622, 4to. Answer to a Letter of Peter Walsh's, 1662, 4to. Poem on the Death of Cowley, 1657, fol. Hist. of Henry V.; a Tragedy, 1688, fol. Mustapha; a Trag., 1667, fol. The Black Prince; a Trag., 1672, fol. Triphon; a Trag., 1672, fol. These four plays were collected and pub. in 1690, and compose the 1st vol. of the earl's dramatic works. Parthenissa, a Romance, 3 vols. 4to, 1665. A Dream. Treatise upon the Art of War, 1677, fol.

> "Commended by many expert captains for the best piece extant in English."—ANTHONY WOOD.

Poems on the Fasts and the Festivals of the Church. His Posthum. works are, Mr. Anthony; a Comedy, 1692. Guzman; a Comedy, 1692. Herod the Great; a Tragedy, 1693. Altemira; a Tragedy, produced 1702. State Letters, pub. 1742, fol.

> "Well worthy the notice of the reader."—GRANGER.

> "A man who never made a bad figure but as an author. . . . The sensible author of a very curious life of this lord, in the Biographia, seems to be as bad a judge of poetry as his lordship, or Cicero, when he says that his writings are never 'flat and trivial.' What does he think of a hundred such lines as these?
>
> "'When to the wars of Aquitaine I went,
> I made a friendship with the Earl of Kent.'
> *The Black Prince*, act v.
>
> "One might as well find the sublime, or the modest, or the harmonious, in this line:
>
> "'O fortunatam natam me consule Romam!'"
> HORACE WALPOLE: *R. & N. Authors.*

His treatment of his domestics and dependants commends itself to all who would discharge a necessary duty.

> "He frequently observed that the meanest of them had a soul to be saved as well as himself; and therefore he not only obliged his chaplain to have a due attention to their spiritual concerns, but frequently inspected the discharge of his duty in this particular."—*Biog. Brit.*

Boyle, W. R. Treatise on the Law of Charities, Lon., 8vo.

Boylston, Zabdiel, M.D., 1680–1766, a native of Brookshire, Massachusetts, first introduced inoculation for the smallpox into America. He pub. two works upon this subject, 1721–30, (Lon., 1726,) and some communications in the Philosophical Transactions.

Boyne, J. Letter to R. B. Sheridan, M.P., 1792, 8vo.

Boyne, L. S. Cursory Remarks on the Physical and Moral History of the Human Species, 1815, 8vo.

Boys, Mrs. The Coalition, or Family Anecdotes; a Novel, 1785, 2 vols. 12mo.

Boys, Edward. Sermons, edit. by R. Flynt, 1672, 4to.

Boys, Henry. Con. to Trans. Linn. Soc., 1800.

Boys, Henry. Sermons, Lon., 1841.

Boys, James. Prac. Expos. on the 39 Articles, &c., 1716, fol.

Boys, or **Bois, John,** 1560–1643, Prebendary of Ely Cathedral, trans. the Apocrypha, &c., in the K. James's version of the Holy Scriptures. He left many MSS., but pub. only Veteris Interpretis cum Beza aliisque recentioribus Collatio, etc., 1655, 8vo.

> "Many of his strictures on Beza are correct, and his defences of the Latin Vulgate often ingenious and important."—ORME.

See a curious life of Bois, by himself, in Peck's Desiderata. He assisted Sir Henry Saville in his edit. of St. Chrysostom.

Boys, John, 1571–1625, Dean of Canterbury. Expositions upon the Festivals, Epistles, and Gospels in the English Liturgy, Lon., 1614, 4to. New edit., Phila., 1849, 8vo. Workes, 1622–29, fol. His Remains, viz.: Certaine Sermons, 1631, 4to.

> "His style partakes of the quaintness of the age, but upon the whole we think him less blamable on this score than some of his contemporaries."

Boys, John. Æneas, his Descent into Hell, Lon., 1661, 4to. Bibl. Anglo-Poet. £3 3*s*., contains pp. 248.

Boys, John. Agriculture of Kent., Lon., 1796, 8vo.

> "General opinion has ever given it the palm of county reports of agriculture, for soundness of judgment and enlightened practical views."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Boys, John, M.D. Letter on Midwifery, Lon., 1807, 8vo.

Boys, Thomas, of Trinity College, Cambridge. Tactica Sacra: an Attempt to develope and to exhibit to the Eye, by tabular Arrangement, a general Rule of Composition prevailing in the Holy Scriptures, Lon., 1825, r. 4to.

> "An ingenious attempt to extend to the epistolary writings of the N. Testament the principles of composition so ably illustrated by Bishop Jebb."—T. H. HORNE.

See Brit. Review, xxii. 176. Key to the Book of Psalms, Lon., 1825, 8vo.

> "An ingenious application of Bishop Jebb's system of Poetical Parallelism to the interpretation of the Book of Psalms."—T. H. HORNE.

> "The subject of parallelism is important."—BICKERSTETH.

New Testament, with a Plain Exposition for the Use of Families, Lon., 1827, s. 4to.

> "For perspicuity of expression, and power of application, it will often bear comparison with the best."—GIRDLESTONE.

> "Original, practical, and evangelical. . . . Well adapted for family improvement."—BICKERSTETH.

Serms., 8vo. Suppressed Evidence on Miracles, 1832, 8vo Tributes to the Dead, 12mo. Word for the Church, &c., 12mo.

Boys, T. S. Sketches of London, fol., £4 4*s*. Coloured, £10 10*s*. Picturesque Architecture of Paris, Ghent, Antwerp, Rouen, &c., 29 drawings in oil, fol., £4 4*s*.; imp. fol., £6 6*s*.

> "Our recommendation of it to all who love and can appreciate art cannot be given in terms too strong; it is worthy of the highest possible praise. The work is of exceeding beauty."—*Lon. Art Union.*

> "A superb volume."—*London Spectator.*

Boys, William, 1735–1803, an eminent surgeon and antiquary, was a native of Kent. His principal work is Collections for the History of Sandwich; 3 parts, 4to, Lon., 1786, '88, '92.

> "An elaborate and valuable work."

He contributed to Duncombe's History of Reculver and Herne, 1783, and pub. Observations on the Kits-Coity House, in Kent, in Archæol. vol. xi. Testacea Minuta Rariora, by Boys, Walker, and Jacob, was pub. in 1784, 4to.

Boyse, John. Vindication of A. Osborne, Lon., 1690, 4to. Sacramental Hymns, 1693, 12mo. Passages rel. to E. French, 1693, 8vo.

Boyse, John. The Praise of Peace, Lon., 1742, 8vo.

Boyse, Joseph, 1660–1728, a native of Yorkshire, joint-pastor with Dr. D. Williams, and afterwards with Rev. Thos. Emlyn, in Dublin. Theolog. Works, 1691–1724; collected, Lon., 1728, 2 vols. fol. One of his sermons—on the Office of a Christian Bishop—was ordered to be burned by the Irish Parliament, in Nov. 1711.

> "Boyse has been called the dissenting Scott, but much more polite. His language is plain, animated, and nervous; his matter is excellently digested."—DODDRIDGE.

Boyse, Samuel, 1708–1749, only son of the preceding. Poems, 1731. Albion's Triumph, 1742: anon. The Deity; a Poem, 1740; 3d edit., 1752. Boyse was involved in great distress in consequence of his idleness and improvidence. He was one of the early associates of Dr. Johnson.

> "Pope acknowledged that there were lines in his Deity which he should not have been ashamed to have written."
>
> "A beautiful and instructive poem."—HERVEY: *Meditations.*

Boyse, Samuel. See BOYCE.

Boyston, —, M.D., of New England, probably BOYLSTON, Z., (*q. v.*) Con. to Phil. Trans., 1724. Account of Ambergris found in Whales.

Bozman, John Leeds, 1757–1823, a poet, historian, and eminent lawyer; born at Oxford, Talbot co., Eastern Shore of Maryland, and educated at the Univ. of Penna. 1. Observations on the Statute of Jac. I. ch. 16, in relation to Estates Tail. 2. A New Arrangement of the Courts of Justice of the State of Maryland, 1802. 3. History of Maryland from 1633–60, [introduction of which was pub. 1811, and the complete work in 1837,] Baltimore, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Essay on the Colonization Society, Washington, 1822. He was a constant contributor of prose and verse to Dennie's Port-Folio and other journals of the day.

Bozun, or **Bosen,** an Anglo-Norman poet, wrote nine short metrical lives of English saints, preserved in a MS. of the British Museum; MSS. Cotton., Domit., A. XI., and perhaps a short piece in the preface of same volume. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.

Brabourne, Theoph. Treatises on the Sabbath, Lon., 1628–60, &c.

Brace, Rev. Charles Loring, b. 1826, at Litchfield, Connecticut. 1. Hungary in 1851, 12mo.

> "There is probably not a work within the reach of the English scholar that can afford him such a satisfactory view of Hungary, as it now is, as this work of Mr. Brace."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

2. Home Life in Germany, N. York, 1853.

> "A candid, earnest volume by an accurate and true-hearted observer, it will hold an unique position. We are sure this volume will have a wide circulation."—GEORGE RIPLEY.

3. Norsefolk: Travels in Norway and Sweden, N. York, 1857, 12mo.

Brace, John P., b. 1798, at Litchfield, Connecticut; grad. Wm. College, 1812. Lecture to Young Converts. Tales of the Devils. Fawn of the Pale-Faces, &c.

Brace, Jonathan, b. 1810, in Conn.; grad. Amherst Coll., 1831. Scripture Portraits, N.Y., 1854, 12mo. Sermons. Contrib. Biblical Repository, &c.

Bracken, Edw. Subordination enforced; a Serm., 1794.

Bracken, Henry, M.D. Works on Farriery, Lon., 1738–51. Weston ascribes to him The Gentleman's and Farmer's Guide, 8vo.

Brackenbury, Edward. Expos. on Isaiah, Lon., 1802, 8vo. Fifty-Three Discourses, Lon., 1806, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "The plan is good and the execution sensible."—*British Critic.*

Brackenbury, Joseph. Natale Solum, &c., 1810, 8vo.

Brackenridge, Henry M., b. 1786, at Pittsburg, son of H. H. Brackenridge, (*post.*) 1. Views of Louisiana, &c. in 1810, Pittsburg, 1812, 8vo.

> "To this work we are indebted for much various and useful information."—*Edin. Rev.*, 1819.

2. Letter to Mr. Monroe, President of U. States; by an American, pp. 100. 3. Voyage to South America in 1817–18, Lon., 1820, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "An extraordinary mass of information, replete with philosophic views."—BARON HUMBOLDT.

4. History of Late War between U. S. and G. Britain, 12mo. 5. Recollections of Persons and Places in the West: vol. i., 1834; vol. ii. in MS. 6. Essay on Trusts and Trustees, Washington, 1842, 8vo. 7. History of the Western Insurrection, MS.

Brackenridge, Hugh Henry, b. 1748, in Scotland, d. 1816, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, grad. at Princeton College, 1771. The Rising Glory of America; a Poem, 1774. Eulogium of the Brave Men who fell in the Contest with Great Britain, 1779. Modern Chivalry: The Adventures of Captain Farrago, 1792; 2d ed., 1808, 2 vols. Incidents of the Insurrection in 1794 in Pennsylvania, 1795. Law Miscellanies, 1814.

> "These Miscellanies are worthy of a careful perusal."—*Anthon's Blk.*, 30.

Brackenridge, William. 17 Sermons, 1764, 8vo.

Braconnet, Henry. Chemical Con. to Nic. Jour. &c., 1807–17.

Bracton, Henry de, an eminent English lawyer of the 13th century, is stated by Sir William Pole and Prince (*vide* Worthies of Devon) to have been a native of Devonshire. He appears to have studied at Oxford, where he took the degree of LL.D. In ancient records his name is written in various ways; as Bracton, Bratton, Breton, Bretton, Briton, Britton, and Brycton: but Bp. Nicolson, who adduces these names, confounds Bracton with John Breton. In 1244 King Henry III. made him one of the judges itinerant. His learned work, De Legibus et Consuetudinibus, was first printed in 1569, folio. In 1640 it was printed in 4to, after an examination of many MSS. It has, however, been alleged that some of the most correct MSS. were overlooked. One of the best MSS. of his valuable works was burnt Oct. 23, 1731, by a fire which seriously damaged the Cotton Library at Ashburnham House. It is divided into five books, and these into tracts and chapters.

> "Consistently with the extensiveness and regularity of the plan, the several parts of it are filled with a curious and accurate detail of legal learning; so that the reader never fails of deriving instruction or amusement from the study of this scientific treatise on our ancient laws and customs. It is written in a style much beyond the generality of the writers of the age; being, though not always polished, yet sufficiently clear, expressive, and nervous. The excellence of Bracton's style must be attributed to his acquaintance with the writings of the Roman lawyers and canonists, from whom likewise he adopted greater helps than the language in which he wrote. Many of those pithy sentences which have been handed down from him as rules and maxims of our law, are to be found in the volumes of the imperial and pontifical jurisprudence. . . . The value set on this work soon after its publication is evinced by the treatises of Britton and Fleta, which are nothing more than appendages to Bracton. The latter was intended as an epitome of that author; and the most of the former is confined to the single office of supplying some few articles that had been touched lightly by him, with the addition of the statutes made since he wrote. In after times he continued the great treasure of our ancient jurisprudence. Thus was Bracton deservedly looked up to as the first source of legal knowledge, even so low down as the days of Lord Coke, who seems to have made the author his guide in all inquiries into the foundation of our law."

Our legal readers are aware of the fact that M. Houard, the Norman advocate, when he prepared an edition of Glanville, Fleta, and Britton, refused to admit Bracton to such good company, on the ground that his writings had corrupted the law of England! This is like turning an aged and virtuous *Pâter familias* out of doors on the charge of disgracing his offspring! For an answer to M. Houard's assertions, we need only point to his edition of Littleton—*Anciennes Loix des François.* But we must not forget that laymen are expected to "occupy the place of the unlearned" in such matters. Bracton's great work can never be "ruled out of court" by any "statute of limitations." To the student of law, to the antiquary, and to all who feel pleasure in tracing the progressive improvements of a great science, its value will ever be considerable.

> "The law-books of Bracton and Fleta were the ancient law of the land, extending to all cases. These books are so strong, that there has been no means of evading them but by denying their authority, and calling them books of civil law, and I never knew them denied for law except where some statute or ancient usage has altered them."—LORD ALAND.
>
> "There be some ancient writers of the law, namely, Bracton, Britton, and Glainville, whom, as it is not unprofitable to read, so to rely upon them is dangerous; for most of that which they do give forth for law is now antiquated and abolished. Their books are *monumenta adorandæ rubiginis*, which be of more reverence than authority."—FULBECK.
>
> "Bracton and Fortescue are the two most learned of the ancient Lawyers."—BISHOP WARBURTON.
>
> "The best of judicial classics."—SIR WILLIAM JONES.

See Reeves's History of the English Law; Prince's Worthies of Devon; Brooke's Bibl. Legum, vol. ii.; Biog. Brit.; Bale; Pits; Tanner; Marvin's Legal Bibl.

Bradberry, David. Letter rel. to Test Act, &c., 1789. Tetestai; a Poem, 1794.

Bradbury, John. Travels in the Interior of America in 1809, '10, '11; including a Description of Upper Louisiana, Kentucky, Indiana, and Tennessee, Lon., 1817, 8vo.

Bradbury, Thomas, 1677–1759, a Dissenting minister, stationed in London, was celebrated for his facetiousness. He pub. a number of theological works, 1702–52. Works, 3 vols. 8vo, 1762; again, 1772. He introduces politics largely into his discourses.

> "His style is copious and sprightly, and his Sermons discover very extensive acquaintance with the Sacred Writings."—WALTER WILSON: *History of the Dissenters.*
>
> "His sermons all deserve reading. He was an excellent textuary; his manner of handling doctrinal subjects is truly strength-

ening to faith, tending to comfort, and subservient to practice."—Dr. E. Williams.

Bradbury, Wm. B., b. 1816, at York, Maine. Distinguished Musical Writer. Spent two years in Europe pursuing his musical studies, and in collecting a large and rare library of Musical Works. He was a pupil of the celebrated M. Hauptman, Prof. of Harmony, &c. at Leipsic. Young Choir, N. Y., 1841. School Singer, 1843. Flora's Festival, 1845. Young Melodist. Musical Gems. Sabbath School Melodies. Young Shawm, 1855, &c.

"The above juvenile singing-books are very extensively used."

Psalmodist. Choralist. Mendelssohn Collection. Psalmata, or Choir Melodies. The Shawm, 1854, N. Y.

"These collections of Sacred Music are very popular."

Social Singing-Book. Alpine Glee-Book. Metropolitan Glee-Book. Editor of N. York Musical Review, and Contrib. to various journals.

Bradby, James. Law of Distresses, Lon., 1808, 8vo.

Braddick, John. Con. to Trans. Hortic. Soc., 1817.

Braddon, Lawrence. Essex's Innocency and Honour Vindicated, Lon., 1690, 4to. Other works, 1614–1725. The Miseries of the Poor a National Sin and Shame, 1717, 8vo.

Bradford, A. W. American Antiquities, and Researches into the Origin and History of the Red Race, New York, 1843, imp. 8vo.

"An able investigation of a subject which has excited much attention. This able work is a very desirable companion to those of Stephens and others on the Ruins of Central America."

Bradford, Alden, LL.D., 1765–1843, a native of Duxbury, Mass., pub. several works on History and Biography, the best-known of which is A History of Massachusetts.

Bradford, Annie Chambers, b. at Georgetown, Ky., 1828. 1. Nelly Bracken; a Story of South-Western Life, Phila., 1854, 12mo. 2. Collection of Poems, 1855, 12mo.

Bradford, John, one of the most eminent martyrs in the reign of Queen Mary, was burnt at Smithfield in 1555. He was born at Manchester, in the former part of the reign of Henry VIII., entered of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, 1548, was ordained 1550, and obtained great popularity as a preacher. He wrote many theological treatises, the most of which were pub. after his murder. An edit. pub. by The Parker Society, Camb., 1848, was edited by Aubrey Townsend, Esq. His Life, Writings, and Selections from his Correspondence will be found in vol. vi. of the Fathers of the English Church; and see Memoirs of the Life and Martyrdom of, with letters, &c., by William Stevens, Lon., 1832, 8vo. Writings in British Reformers. Religious Tract Society, 12mo. Twenty-two of his letters will be found in Coverdale's collection, and some of them are in Fox and other Martyrologies.

"Bradford's Letters are among the most edifying and instructive remains of this period. The sweet spirit of adoption breathes throughout."—Bickersteth.

Bradford, John. Letter to the Erles of Arundel, Darbie, Shrewsbury, and Pembroke, declarig the Nature of Spaniardes, &c., 1555, 16mo.

Bradford, John. Letter to the Inhabitants of Saffron Walden, 1813.

Bradford, John. Sermon, Lon., 1746, 8vo.

Bradford, Samuel, D.D., 1652–1731, entered of Bene't College, Cambridge, 1672; Prebendary of Westminster, 1707; Bishop of Carlisle, 1718; translated to Rochester, 1723. The Credibility of the Christian Religion, preached at Boyle's Lecture, Lon., 1699, 1700, 4to; 1739, fol. He also pub. separately 23 sermons, 1692–1720. He assisted in the publication of Tillotson's Works.

Bradford, Samuel Dexter, of West Roxbury, Mass. His writings, collected by himself, were printed for private circulation. The opening article was composed in 1813; the last contribution was written in 1855. Bost., 1858, pp. 427.

Bradford, William, 1588–1657, second governor of Plymouth Colony, wrote a history of the Plymouth people and colony, 1602–47, left in MS., Bost., 1856, 8vo.

"Morton's memorial is an abridgment of it. Prince and Hutchinson had the use of it."

A fragment from his MS. book of copies of letters relative to the affairs of the colony has been pub. by the Massachusetts Historical Society.

"To which is subjoined a description and historical account of New England in Verse."

He also pub. some theological pieces.

Bradford, William. Sketches of Portugal and Spain, Lon., 1809, fol.

Bradford, William. Sermon, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

Bradford, William, 1755–1795, Attorney-general of the United States, was a native of Philadelphia. He pub. An Enquiry how far the Punishment of Death is necessary in Pennsylvania, with an Account of the Penitentiary House of Philadelphia, by Caleb Lownes, 1795, 8vo. This work was written at the request of Governor Mifflin. Mr. Bradford was in early life a poetical contributor to the Philadelphia magazines.

Bradley. Present for Cæsar against Tithes, 8vo.

Bradley, C. Educational works, 1809–16.

Bradley, Charles, Vicar of Glastonbury, Perp. Curate of St. James's, Clapham. Sermons preached in the Parish Church of High Wycombe, Lon., 1819, 8vo. Parochial Sermons, Lon., 1827, 8vo. Sermons preached in St. James's Chapel, Clapham, Surrey; 2d ed., Lon., 1832, 8vo. Sermons preached chiefly at the Celebration of the Lord's Supper; 2d ed., Lon., 1843, 8vo. Practical Sermons for Every Sunday and Principal Holy Day in the Year; 3d edit., Lon., 1848, 2 vols. 8vo. Some of the vols. have gone through many editions.

"Bradley's style is sententious, pithy, and colloquial. He is simple, without being quaint, and he almost holds conversation with his hearers without descending from the dignity of the sacred chair."—*London Eclectic Review.*

"We earnestly desire that every pulpit in the kingdom may be the vehicle of discourses as judicious and practical, as scriptural and devout, as these."—*London Christian Observer.*

"Very able and evangelical."—Bickersteth.

Bradley, Christopher. Sermon, 1666, 4to.

Bradley, F., M.D. Profess. works, 1815–18.

Bradley, Henry. Remarks on the Ancient Physician's Legacy, Lon., 1733, 8vo.

Bradley, James, 1692–1762, an eminent astronomer and divine, a native of Shireborn, in Gloucestershire, was admitted a commoner of Baliol College, Oxford, in 1710; ordained deacon and priest in 1719; chosen Savilian Professor of Astronomy in Oxford, Oct. 31, 1721. He pub. a Letter to the Earl of Macclesfield on the fixed stars, Lon., 1747, 4to. Some of his astronomical papers were pub. in Phil. Trans., 1723, '28, '57. He left 13 folio and 2 quarto vols. of observations made during 20 years at the Royal Observatory; from these were pub. by the University of Oxford, Astronomical Observations, &c., edited by the Rev. N. Bliss, Oxf., 1798–1805.

"It is said there was not an astronomer of any eminence in the world, with whom he had not a literary correspondence."

Bradley, John. Sermons, 1706–13, 4to.

Bradley, John. Astronomical Con. to Trans. Americ. Soc. i. 108.

Bradley, O. W., M.D. A Treatise on Forensic Medicine, or Medical Jurisprudence, 1815.

Bradley, R. Practical Points, or Maxims in Conveyancing, 3d edit., Lon., 8vo, by J. Riston.

"They contain some useful hints, but are not all to be depended upon."

Bradley, Richard, d. 1732, Professor of Botany at Cambridge, 1724, was a voluminous writer upon gardening and agriculture, 1716–29, his works forming two folio, four quarto, and nearly twenty 8vo volumes.

Historia Plantarum Succulentarum, in Latin and English, 1716–27, 4to, with plates.

"The figures are exceedingly well done in the style of the time. It preserves its value, as being cited by Linnæus, and as containing some plants not figured in any other publication."—Dr. Pulteney.

A Philosophical Account of the Works of Nature, 1721, 4to.

"This was a popular, instructive, and entertaining work, and continued in repute several years."—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.*

The same may be said of his General Treatise of Husbandry and Gardening, 2 vols. 8vo, 1726, and of his Practical Discourses concerning the four Elements as they relate to the growth of Plants, 8vo, 1727. Dictionarium Botanicum, 2 vols. 8vo, 1728. Dr. Pulteney thinks that this was the first attempt of the kind in English. For a list of Bradley's works, with comments thereon, see Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. i. 446; and consult Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

"Though Bradley's writings do not abound in new discoveries, yet they are not destitute of interesting knowledge, collected from contemporary gardeners and from books. He was an advocate for the circulation of the sap, and made several new observations on the sexes of plants, in consequence of the production of hybrid species, by which he added strength to that doctrine."—*Dr. Pulteney's Hist. and Biog. Sketches,* vol. ii.

Bradley, S. A Sermon on Selfishness, 1808.

Bradley, Samuel. Cause of the Innocent, 1664, 4to.

Bradley, Stephen R., of Connecticut, d. 1830, aged 76. He pub. Vermont's Appeal, 1779, which has been sometimes ascribed to Ira Allen.

Bradley, Thomas. Sermons, 1650–70, 4to.

Bradley, Thomas, D.D. Sermons, 1661–67, 4to.

Bradley, Thomas, M.D., d. 1813, aged 62. A New Medical Dictionary, Lon., 1803, 12mo. Con. to Med. Phys. Jour.; Memoirs Med., &c., 1795–1813.

Bradley, William H., of Rhode Island, d. 1825. He pub. Giuseppino, 1822, and many fugitive pieces of poetry

Bradly John. Elements of Geography, 1813.

Bradney, Joseph. Art of the Apothecary, 1796, 8vo. Bullion and Banks, 1810, 8vo. Ancient Layman, 1812, 8vo.

Bradshaigh, Thomas. Sermons, 1715, '20, '47.

Bradshaw. Treatise on Wools, 1754, 8vo.

Bradshaw, Henry, an early English poet, d. 1513, entered whilst a boy into the Benedictine monastery of St. Werberg, in Chester, his native city. He studied at Gloucester, now Worcester, College, in the suburbs of Oxford, and after a course of theology

"He returned to his cell at St. Werberg, and in his elder years wrote De Antiquitate & Magnificentia Urbis Cestriæ; Chronicon, &c.,"—so necessary, even to the most devout, is regular labour.

He trans. from the Latin The Holy Lyfe and History of Saynt Werburge, very frutefull for all Christen People to rede. Imprinted by Richard Pynson, 1521, 4to; supposed to have been trans. *ante* 1500. See an interesting account of this volume in Dibdin's Typog. Antiq. vol. ii. 491. It is a volume of great rarity. Sold in the Woodhouse sale for £31 10*s.*; priced in Bibl. Anglo-Poet. £63; resold by Saunders in 1818 for £42.

Lyfe of Saynt Radegunde. Impr. by Richard Pynson, 4to.

"Although the name of the author or translator of this book does not directly appear upon the face of it, yet on comparing it with the life of St. Werburge, it may readily be perceived that both were penned by the same person, Henry Bradshaw, but hitherto omitted in every list of his works."—*Herbert's Typog. Antiq.*

Sold at the Woodhouse sale, 1803, for £17 17*s.*

"Henry Bradshaw has rather larger pretensions to poetical fame than William of Nassington, although scarcely deserving the name of an original writer in any respect. . . . Bale, a violent reformer, observes, that our poet was a person remarkably pious for the times in which he flourished. This is an indirect satire on the monks, and on the period which preceded the Reformation. I believe it will readily be granted, that our author had more piety than poetry."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

But *audi alteram partem:*

"It is presumed from the specimen of Bradshaw's poetry above selected, that his name will stand among the foremost in the list of those of the period wherein he wrote. His descriptions are oftentimes happy, as well as minute; and there is a tone of moral purity and rational piety in his thoughts, enriched by the legendary lore of romance, that renders many passages of his poem [Saynt Werburge] exceedingly interesting."—*Dibdin's Typ. Antiq.*, vol. ii. 491. See also Wood's Athen. Oxon., by Bliss, i. 13–19, and Savage's Librarian, ii. 75–79.

Bradshaw, James, d. 1702, aged 67, a Nonconformist divine, educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The Sleepy Spouse of Christ alarmed, Lon., 1677, 8vo. The Trial and Triumph of Faith.

Bradshaw, John. Nature and Obligation of Oaths, Lon., 1662, 4to. Concerning Tenderness of Conscience, Lon., 4to.

Bradshaw, Hon. Mary Ann Cavendish. Memoirs of the Countess d'Alva, 2 vols. 8vo, 1808. Ferdinand and Ordella, 2 vols. 12mo, 1810.

Bradshaw, Sergeant. Heroic Epistle to John Dunning, Esq., 1780, 4to.

Bradshaw, Thomas. The Shepherd's Starre, Now of late seene, and at this hower to be observed merueilous orient in the East: which bringeth glad tydings to all that may behold her brightness, hauing the foure elements with the foure Capitall vertues in her, which makes her Elementall and a vanquisher of all earthly humors. Described by a Gentleman late of the Right worthie and honorable the Lord Burgh, his companie and retinue in the Briell in Northholland. London, printed by Robert Robinson, 1591, 4to, pp. 60. Priced in Bibl. Anglo-Poet. £30; resold by Saunders, in 1818, for £10 10*s.*!

Bradshaw, William, 1571–1618, an eminent Puritan divine, admitted of Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1589; minister of Chatham, Kent, 1601; subsequently lecturer of Christ Church, Newgate Street, London. English Puritanism, 1605.

"This is valuable, as showing the difference between the principles of the ancient and modern Nonconformists. Neal has given an abstract of it, and Dr. Ames translated it into Latin."

Treatise of Justification, Lon., 1615, 8vo. The same in Latin, Leyd., 1618, 12mo; Oxon., 1658, 8vo. Other works.

"He was of a strong brain and of a free spirit, not suffering himself for small differences of judgment to be alienated from his friends, to whom, notwithstanding his seeming austerity, he was very pleasing in conversation, being full of witty and harmless urbanity."—Bishop Hall.

Bradshaw, William, D.D., Bishop of Bristol, 1724, d. 1732, aged 60. Two Sermons, 1714, '47, 8vo.

Bradstreet, Anne, 1613–1672, daughter of Thomas Dudley, Governor of Massachusetts, was a native of Northampton, England. At the age of 16 she married Simon Bradstreet, and accompanied him to America in 1630. Her husband became Governor of Massachusetts in 1680. Among the descendants of Mrs. Bradstreet who have risen to distinction, is Richard H. Dana, (*q. v.*,) the well-known American author. The first collection of Mrs. Bradstreet's poems was pub. in 1640, under the title of Several Poems, compiled with great variety of Wit and Learning, full of delight; wherein especially is contained a compleat Discourse and Description of the Four Elements, Constitutions, Ages of Man, and Seasons of the Year, together with an exact Epitome of the Three First Monarchies, viz.: The Assyrian, Persian, and Grecian; and the beginning of the Roman Commonwealth to the end of their last King, with divers other Pleasant and Serious Poems: by a Gentlewoman of New England. This vol. was reprinted in London with the "Tenth Muse, lately sprung up in America," prefixed to the title. A second American edition, from the press of John Foster, Boston, in 1678:

"Corrected by the author, and enlarged by the addition of several other poems found among her papers after her death."

Mrs. Bradstreet's poems bear evidence of an intimate acquaintance with, and great admiration of, "Great Bartas' sugared lines." Sylvester's trans. of the Divine Weeks of Du Bartas had introduced this poet to a large circle of English admirers.

Mrs. Bradstreet thus expresses her admiration of the Soldier-Poet:

"But when my wandering eyes and envious heart
Great Bartas' sugared lines do but read o'er,
Fool! I do grudge the muses did not part
'Twixt him and me their over-fluent store
A Bartas can do what a Bartas will—
But simple I, according to my skill."

Nathaniel Ward, the author of The Simple Cobbler of Agawam, would have us to understand that, whatever might be Mrs. Bradstreet's opinion in the premises, yet Apollo was not by any means satisfied of the unquestionable precedence of Du Bartas:

"Mercury showed Apollo Bartas' book,
Minerva this, and wished him well to look
And tell uprightly which did which excel.
He viewed and viewed and vowed he could not tell."
See Griswold's Female Poets of America.

More distinguished authorities than Ward vied in celebrating Mrs. Bradstreet's poetical effusions.

Dr. Cotton Mather considered her works to be

"A monument to her memory, beyond the stateliest marble."—*Magnalia.*

"Your only hand those poesies did compose;
Your head the source whence all these springs did flow."
John Rogers: *President of Harvard College.*

"Now I believe Tradition, which doth call
The Muses, Virtues, Graces, females all;
Only they are not nine, eleven, nor three:—
Our authoress proves them but one unity."
Benjamin Woodbridge, *first graduate of Harvard College.*

"*One* unity:" is it possible? How strange!

John Norton describes this

"peerless gentlewoman, the mirror of her age and glory of her sex:
"'Praise her who list, yet he shall be a debtor,
For art ne'er feigned, nor nature formed, a better.'"

"These praises run into hyperbole, and prove, perhaps, that their authors were more gallant than critical; but we perceive from Mrs. Bradstreet's poems that they are not destitute of imagination, and that she was thoroughly instructed in the best learning of the age."—R. W. Griswold.

In the height of enthusiasm, good John Norton goes so far as to declare, that if Virgil could hear her works, he would condemn his own to the flames. As the Mantuan Bard is not likely to be gratified by hearing Mrs. Bradstreet's effusions, it is idle to discuss the position assumed by Norton, and argue whether Virgil would or would not be capable of such an act of philanthropic abnegation, or ebullition of disappointed rivalry, as the combustion of his verses would display to the eyes of an astonished and mourning world. Miserable as Virgil's effusions may be, when compared with the verses of Mrs. Bradstreet, yet somehow we have become accustomed to him, and could better spare a better poet,—even the famed "Tenth Muse" herself.

Bradstreet, Anne. Poems, Lon., 1858.

Bradstreet, Capt. Dudley. Life and Uncommon Adventures of, Dublin, 1755, 8vo. Major Dudley Bradstreet, son of Governor Simon Bradstreet, was taken prisoner, with his wife, by the Indians, at Andover, in 1698.

Bradstreet, Robert. The Sabine Farm; a Poem, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Bradstreet, Simon, d. 1741, aged 72, minister at Charlestown, Massachusetts, wrote a Latin epitaph upon his predecessor, Rev. Mr. Morton, which has been preserved by the Mass. Hist. Society.—*Mass. Hist. Coll.* viii. 75.

Bradstreet, Simon, d. 1771, minister at Marblehead, Massachusetts, was a son of the preceding. He pub. a sermon on the death of his brother Samuel, 1755. —*Mass. Hist. Coll.*, viii. 75, 76.

Bradwardin, Bradwardine, or **Bredwardine, Thomas,** an English schoolman of the 14th century, known as the "Profound Doctor," was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury in 1349, and died a few weeks afterwards. He was of Merton College, Oxford, and one of the Proctors of that University in 1325. Astronomical Tables in MS. in the possession of Sir Henry Savile. Geometrica Speculativa, cum Arithmetica speculativa, Paris, 1495–1504, fol. Arithmetica, printed separately in 1502; other editions of both, 1512–30. De Proportionibus, Paris, 1495; Venice, 1505, fol. De Quadratura Circuli, Paris, 1495, fol. De Causa Dei contra Pelagium, et de Virtute Causarum libri tres; ex editione Henrici Savilii, Lon., 1618, fol. This refutation of Pelagianism is Bradwardine's principal work, and gained him great renown.

"As Bradwardine was a very excellent mathematician, he endeavoured to treat theological subjects with a mathematical accuracy; was the first divine, as far as I know, says Sir Henry Savile, who pursued that method. The book against Pelagianism is one regular connected series of reasoning from principle, or conclusions which have been demonstrated before."

"Accused by the Catholics as holding out the same doctrine which has since been termed Protestantism."—Dr. Adam Clarke.

"It is a surprising work for the age in which it appeared."—Bickersteth.

The story upon which Parnell's poem of the Hermit is founded is supposed to have been derived from an apologue in this book. Chaucer refers to Bradwardine as a great authority in the Schools. See The Nonnes Priestes Tale.

Bradwell, Stephen. A Watchman for the Post, Lon., 1625, 4to. Helps for Suddain Accidents, Lon., 1633, 12mo. Physick for the Plague, Lon., 1636, 4to.

Brady, J. H. Churchwarden and Overseer's Guide, Lon., 12mo. Law of Debtor and Creditor, 12mo. Dictionary of Parochial Law and Taxation, 12mo. Executor's Account-Book, 4to. Guide to Knole, Kent, 1839, 8vo; do., Lon., 12mo. Familiar Law Adviser, 18mo. Other works.

Brady, John. The Clavis Calendaria, or a Compendious Analysis of the Kalendar. Illustrated by Ecclesiastical, Historical, and Classical Anecdotes, Lon., 1813, 2 vols. 8vo; abridged, 1814, 12mo.

"Especially to students in divinity and law, it will be an invaluable acquisition; and we hesitate not to declare that, in proportion as its merits become known to the public, it will find its way to the libraries of every gentleman and scholar in the kingdom."—*Lon. Quart. Review.*

"Very few publications have so fair a claim to merit."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

"Replete with learning and anecdote, so as to command the most lively attention."—*Anti-Jacobin Review.*

Dissertations on the Names of Persons, 12mo. Varieties of Literature, 8vo.

Brady, Nicholas, 1659–1726, a native of Bandon, Ireland, educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, became minister of Richmond, Surrey, and Rector of Clapham. Theolog. Treatises, Sermons, &c., 1695–1724. The Æneids of Virgil, trans. into English verse, Lon., 1726, 4 vols. 8vo, pub. by subscription. He is best known by the New Version of the Psalms of David, executed in conjunction with Nahum Tate, Lon., 1695, 8vo; (the first 20,) 1698, 8vo; 1700, 1703.

"Tate and Brady are too quaint, and where the Psalmist rises to sublimity (which is very often the case) are apt to sink into bombast; yet Tate and Brady have many good passages, especially in those psalms that contain simple enunciations of moral truth." —Dr. Beattie.

Brady, Nicholas. Sermon, 1738, 4to.

Brady, Robert, M.D., d. 1700, a native of Norfolk, was admitted of Caius College, Cambridge, 1643. An Answer to Mr. Petyt's book on Parliaments, Lon., 1681, 8vo. An Introduction to the Old English History, &c., Lon., 1681, 4to; 2d edit. enlarged, 1684, fol. Dr. B. wrote two other treatises on historical matters, 1690–91, and a letter to Dr. Sydenham on the Influence of the Air on Human Bodies; pub. in Sydenham's Works. But his best-known work is A Complete History of England from the first Entrance of the Romans to the Death of K. Richard II., vol. i., Lon., 1685, fol.; ii., 1700, fol.; with the Introduction, (see above,) 1684, 3 vols. fol. Hume is said to have been chiefly indebted to Brady for the facts and principles of his history. Brady's accuracy has been highly commended.

"It is compiled so religiously upon the very text, letters, and syllable of the authorities, especially those upon record, that the work may justly pass for an antiquarian law-book."—Lord Keeper Guilford.

"It is a work which will every year necessarily become rarer and rarer, and the well-disposed towards an acquisition of good old English History, will do well to secure a copy of it."—*Dibdin's Library Companion.*

Brady, Samuel. Medical Essays, 1722, &c.

Brady, Terence, M.D. Medical Essays, 1755–60.

Bragge, Francis, Vicar of Hitchin, and Prebendary of Lincoln. Discourse on the Parables, Lon., 1694, 2 vols. 8vo. Observations on the Miracles, 2 vols. 8vo, 1702–04. Thirteen Sermons, 1713, 8vo. Theol. Works, 5 vols. 8vo.

"I would likewise recommend Bragge on the Parables and Miracles of our Saviour: especially if one would learn to emancipate himself from the slavery of using notes."—Dr. Wotton.

Dr. Wotton also recommends the study of Bragge's Discourses "to prepare the mind, and, consequently the style, for the composition of Sermons."

Bragge, Francis. A Treatise on Witchcraft, 1712, 8vo.

Bragge, J. Duke of York as Commander, 1811, 8vo.

Bragge, Robert, 1665–1737–38. Sermons, 1674–1738.

Brahm, W. G. de. Atlantic Pilot, Lon., 1772, 8vo.

Braid, James. Neurypnology, or the Rationale of Nervous Sleep, considered in relation with Animal Magnetism, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

"Unlimited skepticism is equally the child of imbecility, as implicit credulity."—Dugald Stewart.

Braidwood, Messrs. Vox Oculis subjecta, 1783 8vo.

Braidwood, W. Baptist, of Edinburgh. Theolog. Works, with Memoir of his Life and Writings, by William Jones, 1838, 8vo.

"He possessed a masculine understanding, profound acquaintance with Scripture, and discriminating judgment."

Brailsford, J. Sermons, 1761–76, 8vo.

Braim, T. H. History of New South Wales to 1844, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"As a regular systematic account of this colony, developing the present state and future prospects of the fifth quarter of the globe, Mr. Braim's history merits and will obtain a permanent place in the library."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Brainard, John G. C., 1796–1828, an American poet of considerable note, was a native of New London, Connecticut. He graduated at Yale College in 1815, and then commenced the practice of the law at Middletown, Conn. A volume of his poems, consisting partly of his contributions to the Connecticut Mirror, which he edited for five years, was pub. in 1825, and very favourably received. This volume contained but little more than half of the poetry comprised in the third edition. An edit. was pub. in 1832, which contains an account of his life by John G. Whittier, an intimate friend. A number of pieces in this volume were not the compositions of Brainard. The last edition of his works, pub. in 1842, (Hartford, 16mo,) gives us some insight into his career as a Newspaper Editor —that Sisyphus of modern days.

"He failed only in his humorous pieces; in all the rest his language is appropriate and pure, his diction free and harmonious, and his sentiments natural and sincere. His serious poems are characterized by deep feeling and delicate fancy; and if we had no records of his history, they would show that he was a man of great gentleness, simplicity, and purity."—R. W. Griswold.

Brainerd, David, 1718–1747, an eminent missionary to the North American Indians, was a native of Haddam, Connecticut. An Account of his Life, chiefly from his own Diary, by Jonathan Edwards; to which is annexed I. Mr. Brainerd's Journal while among the Indians. II. Mr. Pemberton's Sermon at his ordination. With an Appendix relative to Indian Affairs, Edin., 1765, 8vo. A new edit. of his Memoirs was pub. in 1822, by Sereno Edwards Dwight, including his Journal. Mr. Edwards had omitted the already printed Journals, which had been pub. in two parts; the first from June 19th to Nov. 4, 1745, entitled Mirabilia Dei inter Indicos; the second from Nov. 24 to June 19, 1746, under the title Divine Grace Displayed, &c. Mr. Dwight has incorporated those journals in a regular chronological series with the rest of the Diary as above given by Edwards.

His friend, President Edwards, declares that he

"Never knew his equal of his age and standing, for clear, accurate notions of the nature and essence of true religion, and its distinctions from its various false appearances."

Brainthwait, William, Master of Gonville and Caius College, was one of the 47 divines commissioned by James I. to prepare the version of the Holy Scriptures which bears the name of that monarch. The Apocrypha was confided to Drs. Brainthwait, Radclyffe, Downes, Boyse, and Messrs. Ward.

Braithwait, Gulielmus. Siren Cœlestis, Lon., 1638

Braithwait, Richard. See Brathwait.

Braithwaite, Captain John. History of the Revolutions in the Empire of Morocco in 1727–28, Lon., 1729, r. 8vo. Trans. into Dutch, German, and French.

"Besides the historical details, the accuracy of which is undoubted, as Braithwaite was an eye-witness of the events he describes, this work gives us some valuable information on the physical and moral state of the people."—Stevenson.

Braithwaite, John. Account of his Travels, La-hours in the Ministry, and Writings, by Robert Dickinson, Lon., 1825, 12mo.

> “A valuable addition to the stores of modern religious biography.”—*Wesleyan Methodist Mag.*

Braken, Henry. Medical Essays, Lon., 1737,’39, 8vo.

Bralesford, Humph. Theolog. Treatises, 1689, 1724, 8vo.

Bramah, Joseph, 1749–1815, a skilful engineer, best known by the lock which bears his name. Dissertation on the Construction of Locks, Lon., 1787, 8vo. Letter rel. to Watt’s Patent, 1797, 8vo. Con. to Nic. Jour.: A New Press, 1797. A Jib, 1804.

Bramble, Robert. The Royal Brides, or Sketches of Exalted Characters, 1816, 3 vols. 12mo.

Bramhall, John, D.D., 1593–1663, a native of Pontefract, Yorkshire, entered Sydney College, Cambridge, 1608. He was made Prebendary of York, then of Ripon, went to Ireland in 1633, and became Archdeacon of Meath; in 1634 he was promoted to the bishopric of Londonderry, and in 1661 was translated to the primacy of Armagh. A Sermon preached before the Earle of Newcastle, York, 1643, 4to. (Not included in his works.) A Fair Warning against the deception of the Scotch Discipline, 1649, 4to. A Vindication of the Church of England against Criminal Schism, Lon., 1654, 8vo. An Answer to De la Militiere’s Victory of Truth, Hague, 1654, 8vo. A Defence of True Liberty, in answer to Hobbes’s Treatise of Liberty and Necessity, Lon., 1655, 8vo. A Repub. of the Bp. of Chalcedon’s Survey, Lon., 1666, 8vo. Castigation of Mr. Hobbes’s last Animadversions, in the case concerning Liberty and universal Necessity, with an Appendix concerning the catching of the Leviathan, Lon., 1658, 8vo. The Consecration and Succession of Protestant Bishops vindicated, Graven., 1650, 8vo. Schism guarded against, and beaten back upon the right owners, 1658, 8vo. Vindication of the Episcopal Clergy, 1672, 4to. Life and Works, Dublin, 1677, fol.; repub. in Library of Anglo-Cath. Theology, 5 vols. 8vo, Oxf., 1842–45. Archbishop Bramhall was a man of great energy of character, and highly esteemed by his contemporaries. During the Civil War he resided chiefly abroad. An answer to Milton’s Defensio Populi was attributed to him, but Mr. Todd disproves the charge in his Life of Milton.

> “Perhaps the most valuable part of his works is that in which he contended with Hobbes. He argued with great acuteness against Hobbes’s notions on liberty and necessity, in the Catching of the Leviathan, in which he undertakes to demonstrate, out of Hobbes’s own works, that no sincere Hobbist can be a good Christian, or a good Commonwealth’s man, or reconcile himself to himself.”

Bramston. Sermon on Rom. x. 2, 8vo.

Bramston, James, d. 1744, Vicar of Starting, in Sussex. The Art of Politics; in imitation of Horace’s Art of Poetry. The Man of Taste; occasioned by Pope’s Epistle on that subject: both pub. in Dodsley’s Collection, vol. i. The Crooked Sixpence; in imitation of Philips’s Splendid Shilling; pub. in The Repository, vol. i.

> “Dr. Warton objects to his Man of Taste, that he has made his hero laugh at himself and his own follies. The satire, however, in other respects, is truly legitimate.”

Bramston, John. Theolog. treatises, 1688, 1724.

Bramston, William. Sermons, 1695–1714.

Bramwell, George. Analytical Table of the Private Acts 1 Geo. II. to 52 Geo. III., Lon., 1813, r. 8vo.

Branch, John. Ready Reckoner, 1804, 8vo. The British Museum, or elegant Repository of Natural History, 1803, ’04, 4 vols. 12mo; in conjunction with W. Holloway.

Branch, or **Branche, Thomas.** Principia Legis et Æquitatis; being an Alphabetical Collection of above 20,000 maxims, principles, or rules, definitions, and remarkable sayings, in Law and Equity, by T. B., 1753, 12mo; 2d edit. enlarged, 1810, 12mo; 5th edit. with additions, and the Latin maxims and notes translated, by J. Richardson, Lon., 1824, 12mo. American edit., from the 4th English edit., by W. W. Hening, with additions, Richmond, 1824, 8vo. Mr. Warren points out errors in Richardson’s edit.

> “As a manual, this little book contains more law, and more useful matter, than any one book of the same size which can be put into the hands of the student.”

> “It is more extensive than Noy’s Maxims, and draws so copiously from the Common Law Reports, and writers of the age of Elizabeth, and since that time, that it may be regarded as the accumulated spirit and wisdom of the great body of the English Law.”

See Preston on Abstracts, 214; 2 Kent, 554; Warren’s Law Studies, 802

Brancker, or **Branker, Thomas,** 1636–1676. Doctrine of the Sphere, in Latin, Oxf., 1662. Introduc. to Algebra; trans. from the High-Dutch, Lon., 1668. A Trans. from Rhonius.

Brand, Adam. Journal of the Embassy from Muscovy to China over Land; trans. from the High-Dutch, Lon., 1698, 8vo.

Brand, Sir Alexander. A Specimen of Bishop Burnet’s Candour and Integrity, Lon., 1715, 8vo.

Brand, Charles. Treat. on Assurances, &c., 1775, 8vo.

Brand, Miss Hanna. Plays and Poems, Lon., 1798, 8vo.

Brand, John. Description of Orkney, Zetland, Pightland, Firth, and Caithness, Edin., 1701, 12mo; and 1703, 8vo.

> “A curious and interesting account.”—Lowndes.

Brand was commissioned to visit Orkney, &c. by the General Assembly.

Brand, John, 1743–1806, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries; educated at Lincoln College, Oxford; Curate of Cramlinton Chapel, Newcastle, 1774; Rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, London, 1784. On Illicit Love; written among the ruins of Godstow Nunnery, 1775, 4to. Observations on Popular Antiquities, including the whole of Mr. Bourne’s Antiquitates Vulgares, with Addenda to each Chapter of that work, as also Appendix containing such Notices on the Subject as have been omitted by the Author, Newc., 1777, 8vo. A new edit. greatly enlarged, by Sir Henry Ellis, [Principal Librarian of the British Museum,] 2 vols. 4to, 1813; with further additions, 1843, 3 vols. 12mo; repub. in Mr. H. G. Bohn’s Antiquarian Library in 1849—one of his many invaluable series of good books.

> “Whatever of importance has occurred to the Editor in augmentation of the work since the publication of the last edition, has been added to the preface, and another copious Index supplied.”—*Pref*

Of this excellent work it has been said that

> “Any one who will read on each respective day, the chapter which belongs to it, will, when he has got through the volume, have a better notion of what English History is, than he will get from almost any other work professedly named a ‘History.’” See an article in Lon. Quar. Review, xi. 259.

History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Lon., 1789, 4to, 2 vols. Con. to Archæol. viii., 1788, and to Trans. Linn. Soc., 1797.

Brand was a noted collector of curious books, and possessed a noble library, which was sold in 1807; see Dibdin’s Bibliomania, 452–4. The BIBLIOMANIAC should secure a copy of this catalogue, with the prices marked.

Brand, John, d. 1808, an English divine, educated at Caius College, Cambridge, pub. two Sermons, 1794, and 1800, and several political treatises, &c., 1772–1807. His essay entitled Conscience, pub. 1772, 4to, was written for the Seatonian Prize, but was unsuccessful.

Brand, Robert. Reducing Ruptures, Lon., 1771, 8vo.

Brand, T. J. Select Diss. from Amagmitates Academicæ; a sup. to Stillingfleet’s Tracts, &c., 1781–82, 2 vols. 8vo.

Brand, Thomas, Surgeon. Profess. works, 1778–88.

Brand, Thomas. A Letter to W. Wiltshire, Lon., 1814, 8vo, on the Corn Laws.

Brande, A. E. Medical Treatises, Lon., 1791–1800.

Brande, William. Chem. treatises, 1806–09.

Brande, William Thomas, b. 1780, an eminent Chemist and Lecturer, Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, long the assistant of Sir Humphry Davy. Cat. of Geological Specimens, 8vo. Dict. of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, 1829, 8vo. Outlines of Geology, 1839, p. 8vo. Table of Chemical Equivalents, &c., 1843, 8vo. Tables of Specific Gravities and Equivalents, 1828, 8vo. Manual of Chemistry, 2 vols., 6th ed. 1848, 8vo. A Manual of Pharmacy, 8vo.

> “Mr. Brande’s extensive experience as a pharmaceutist is very ably embodied in this work. It should be in the possession of every practitioner and pharmacopolist.”—*Lon. Medical Repository*

A Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, assisted by Joseph Cauvin, and other gentlemen of eminence in their respective departments; 1842, 8vo, 2d ed., 1852, pp. 1423.

> “An admirable work, supplying what all scientific and literary men must have long felt to be a desideratum in our literature. He who has no encyclopædia will find it an excellent substitute for one; and he who has will find it a valuable supplement.”—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

> “Nearly all branches of science and art and human inquiry are embraced in these compact and laborious pages.”—*Lon. Monthly Chronicle.*

Lectures on Organic Chemistry, ed. by Dr. Scoffern, 1854, 12mo.

Brander, Gustavus, 1720–1787, a merchant and antiquary, con. some articles to Phil. Trans., 1754. See Archæol., iv., 1776. He presented to the Brit. Museum his valuable collection of fossils, an account of which was pub. at his expense, with Latin descriptions by Dr. Solander: Fossilia Hantoniensia, &c., 1776, 4to.

Brandish, Joseph. Use of Caustic Alkali, Lon., 1811.

Brandling, H. C. Views in the North of France, Lon., 1848, fol., £5 3*s.*, coloured, £5 5*s.*

Brandon, Isaac. Fragments after Sterne, 1808, 12mo. Kais; Opera, 1808, 8vo.

Brandon, John. Everlasting Fire no Fancy, Lon., 1678, 4to. A Practical Discourse, 1690.

Brandon, Raphael and **Arthur,** architects. Analysis of Gothic Architecture, 1848, 2 vols. imp. 4to. Open Timber Roofs of the Middle Ages, 1849, r. 4to.

> "Almost every branch of Ecclesiastical Architecture has been ably investigated, with, perhaps, the single, but important, exception of the roofing of our churches. . . . It is with a view of supplying this information that this work has been undertaken."

Parish Churches, being Perspective Views of English Ecclesiastical Structures, new ed., 1849, r. 8vo.

> "From the judicious selection which has been made, it bids fair to be a very useful publication to the Architect and Parish Priest." —*English Review.*

Brandon, Richard, the wretch who beheaded Charles I. His Confession, 1649. His Last Will and Testament, 1649, 4to. Both these tracts are in the British Museum.

Brandon, Samuel. Tragi-comœdi of the vertuous Octavia, Lon., 1598, 12mo.

> "Notwithstanding the high opinion he, and perhaps some of his partial friends, might entertain of it, it is now entirely forgotten." —*Biog. Dramat.*

Unkind critic!

Brandreth, Joseph, M.D. Med. treatises, Edin., 1779–1791.

Bransby, James H. Theolog. treatises, &c., 1806–14.

Bransley, John. The Use of the Globes, Lon., 1791, 8vo.

Brant, J. Dis. at Bampton Lecture, 1812, 8vo.

Brant, Joseph, d. 1807, aged 65, a celebrated Mohawk chief, contemplated writing a history of the Six Nations of which he was the head. He pub. The Book of Common Prayer, and The Gospel according to St. Mark, in the Mohawk and English languages, Lon., 1787, 8vo. The Gospel according to St. John in Mohawk, ascribed to him in the Cambridge Catalogue, was the work of the chief, John Norton; it is *sine anno,* but was printed at London in 1807, or 1808, by the Brit. and For. Bible Society, in an edit. of 2000 copies. See Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.; Mass. Hist. Coll. x. 154.

Branwhite, 1745–1794, wrote some poems.

Brasbridge, Joseph. Fruits of Experience, Lon., 1824, 8vo.

> "Here is a gentleman lives to the ripe age of eighty, and yet must twaddle 'in boards' before he dies. Example, villanous example!" —*Blackwood's Mag.*

Brasbridge, Thomas, M.D., b. 1537, educated at Magdalen College, Oxf. Poore Man's Jewell, that is to say, a Treatise of the Pestilence, &c., Lon., 1578, 8vo. Quæstiones in Officia M. Ciceronis, Oxon., 1615, 8vo. Interpretation of Abdias the Prophet, 1574, 8vo.

Brasier, Richard. Last Will and Confession of the Christian Faith, made in the 4 Yeare of the Raigne of King Edward the 6, Lon.; by John Day, 8vo.

Brasse, John, d. 1833, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Greek Gradus, Lon., 1827, 8vo. He edited four plays of Sophocles, with English notes.

Brasse, Samuel. Ship of Arms, Lon., 1653, 12mo.

Braithwait, Braithwaite, Brathwaite, or **Braithwayte, Richard,** 1588–1673, a native of Warcop, Westmoreland, was entered of Oriel College, Oxford, at the age of 16.

> "He avoided as much as he could the rough paths of logic and philosophy, and traced those smooth ones of poetry and Roman history, in which at length he did excel." —*Athen. Oxon.*

He subsequently removed to Cambridge,

> "Where he spent some time for the sake of dead and living authors."

He settled down into an office in the militia, and a substantial county magistrate. An excellent example to poets, who are not always of the most sedate kind. The Golden Fleece, Lon., 1611, 8vo. Poet's Willow: or the Passionate Shepheard, 1614, 8vo. The Prodigal's Teares, 1614, 8vo.

> "An excellent tract, written in good style, and abounding with sound morality."

Scholler's Medley, 1614, 4to. Survey of History, 1638, 4to. Strappado for the Diuell, 1615, 12mo. Solemne Joviall Disputation, 1617, and The Smoaking Age, 1617, 8vo. Mr. Bindley considered this one of the scarcest books in England. The plates by Marshall are his earliest productions. The Good Wife: or a rare one amongst Women, 1618, 8vo; 1619, 8vo.

> "Taking this volume altogether, I think it one of the most curious as well as one of the scarcest books of the period to which it belongs." —*Dr. Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

A New Spring shadowed in sundry Pithie Poems, 1619, 4to. Essaies upon the Five Senses, 1620, 12mo; 2d edit., 1635, 12mo. Shepheard's Tales, 1621, 8vo. Nature's Embassie, 1621, 8vo. Times Cvrtaine Drawne, or the Anatomie of Vanitie, 1621, 8vo. English Gentleman, 1630, 4to; 2d edit., 1633, 4to; 3d edit., 1641, fol. English Gentlewomen, 1631, 4to. Whimzies, 1631, 12mo. Mercurius Britannicus, 2d edit., 1641, 4to. A Political Piece on the Ship Money Question. Barnabee's Journall, (and Bessie Bell, both in Latin and English verse) by Corymbæus. [Lon., 1648–50.] Drunken Barnaby's four Journeys to the North of England, in Latin and English verse, 2d edit., Lon., 1716, 8vo. Barnabæ Itinerarium, or Barnabee's Journal, with a Life of the Author, &c., by Joseph Haslewood, Lon., 1820, 12mo, 2 vols., 125 copies printed. Mr. Haslewood had a good claim to the editorial honour of this work, as he traced it to its author.

> "Haslewood hit the right nail upon the head when he found out the real author of Barnaby, in Richard Brathwait; from the unvarying designation of 'On the Errata,' at the end of Brathwait's pieces, which is observable in that of his Drunken Barnaby's Tour. . . . The late Mr. Heber used to shout aloud, 'Stick to *that,* Haslewood, and your fame is fixed.' . . . His edition of Barnaby's Tour exhibited the rare spectacle of an accurate Latin (as well as English) text, by an individual who did not know the dative singular from the dative plural of hic, hæc, hoc!" —*Dibdin's Bibliomania.*

For other pieces of Braithwait's, see Lowndes's Bibliog. Manual; consult Athen. Oxon.; Censura Literaria; Biog. Dramat.; Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry; Ellis's Specimens.

> "Brathwait's merits are undoubtedly very considerable. Some of his pieces are capable of affording instruction and delight. He was a most extraordinary man in poetry and in prose." —Dibdin.

Anthony Wood does not give so favourable an opinion:

> "He wrote and published several works in English, consisting of prose and poetry, highly commended in the age wherein published, but since slighted and despised as frivolous matters, and only to be taken into the hands of novices." —*Athen. Oxon.*

Dr. Bliss makes a large addition to Anthony's list of Braithwait's pieces.

Brathwaite, Thomas. Delivery of Rabbits, 1726, 8vo.

Brattle, Thomas, 1657–1713, a merchant of Boston, Massachusetts. Eclipses of the Sun and Moon, observed in New England, Phil. Trans., 1704. Lunar Eclipse, New England, in 1707. He wrote a letter giving an account of the Witchcraft Delusion in 1692, which is preserved in the Mass. Hist. Collection.

Brattle, William, d. 1717, aged 54, a native of Boston, Mass., brother of the preceding, Minister of Cambridge, Mass., pub. a System of Logic,—Compendium Logicæ, &c. It was used at Harvard College. An edit. was pub. in 1758.

Brawern, Henry. Voyage to the Kingdom of Chili in America. See Churchill's Voy., 503, 1704.

Bray, Mrs. Anna Eliza, daughter of John Kempe, Esq., a native of Devonshire, has gained great reputation by a number of popular works. Traditions, Legends, Superstitions, and Sketches of Devonshire, on the Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy; in a Series of Letters from Mrs. Bray to Robert Southey, Esq., 1838, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

> "The plan of this work was suggested by Mr. Southey, and the writer has laboured with no small diligence. These volumes contain much that is curious in antiquarianism, pleasant in description, fascinating in tradition, and kind-hearted in anecdotes of every-day characters. We are indebted to Mrs. Bray for many pleasant hours from her clever works." —*Lon. Athenæum.*

Fitz of Fitz-Ford; a Legend of Devon, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

> "These volumes are indeed an addition to the high literary character of the fair and popular writer." —*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

The Talba; or, Moor of Portugal, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Trials of the Heart, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Life of Thomas Stothard, R.A., with Personal Reminiscences. Illustrated by engravings from his chief works, printed in a novel style of art, 1856, 4to. For the production of this work, Mrs. B., as the daughter-in-law of Stothard, possessed peculiar advantages.

> "A more beautiful volume than this, is not often issued. The 'numerous illustrations' have been chosen with a sedulous respect for the reputation of the graceful artist whose life was in his works; and they have been rendered with most delicate care, there being something in the nature of Stothard's genius which lent itself, with more than ordinary adaptability, to this form of presentment." —*Lon. Athenæum.*

Courtenay of Walreddon, 3 vols. p. 8vo. De Foix, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Henry de Pomeroy, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Letters during a Tour through Normandy, 1818, 4to. Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland, 3 vols. p. 8vo. The Protestant, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Trelawney of Trelawne, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Trials of Domestic Life, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Warleigh, or the Fatal Oath, 3 vols. p. 8vo. White Hoods, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Collective Edition, 1845, '46, 10 vols.

> "To describe in detail Mrs. Bray's works, or criticise minutely their merits, would be superfluous. So many literary notices have appeared in testimony of their value, and these the public have so fully corroborated by their patronage, that little remains but to concur with previous praises of this favourite authoress's talents, acquirements, and genius." —*Lon. Times.* See also Lon. Gent. Mag.

Bray, Chas. Education of the Feelings; 2d ed., Lon., 1849, p. 8vo. The Philosophy of Necessity; or, The Law of Consequences as Applicable to Mental, Moral, and Social Science, 1841, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "The topics in the volume before us [the second] have a current interest, and are handled with grace in the view and eloquence in the composition."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Outlines of Social Systems and Communities, 1844, 12mo.

Bray, E. A. Poems, Lon., 1799, 12mo. Idyles, 1800, 12mo. Funeral Ode on Lord Nelson, 1806, 4to. Sermons, selected, Lon., 1818, 8vo. Discourses selected from tracts and treatises, 1821, 8vo.

Bray, Roger. Selectiora Apophthegmata, &c., 1631, 8vo.

Bray, Thomas, D.D., 1656–1730, a native of Martin, Shropshire; educated at Hart Hall, Oxford; Rector of Sheldon, 1690. In 1699 he was sent by the Bishop of London to America as Ecclesiastical Commissary for Maryland and Virginia. He crossed the Atlantic several times, and was eminently useful in his labours. In 1706 he accepted the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate. We notice some of his publications: Bibliotheca Parochialis; or, A Scheme of such Theological and other Heads as seem requisite to be used or occasionally consulted by the Reverend Clergy, together with a Catalogue of Books which may be profitably read on each of those points, &c., Lon., 1707, 8vo. Martyrology, or Papal Usurpation, 1712, fol.: intended as a supplement to Fox's Book of Martyrs. Primordia Bibliothecaria, 1726. Directorium Missionarium, 1726. He reprinted the Ecclesiastes of Erasmus, and pub. a trans. of Perrin's Hist. of the Old Waldenses and Albigenses, several sermons, &c.

> "It is to Dr. Bray's exertions that that venerable and most extensively useful association—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel—owes its origin."

In 1746 appeared Publick Spirit, illustrated in the Life and Designs of the Rev. Tho. Bray, D.D., 8vo; again, by Rev. H. J. Todd, 1808, 8vo; and in 1848 was pub. Report for the Year 1847 of the Institution established by the late Rev. Dr. Bray and his Associates for Founding Clerical Libraries and Supporting Negro Schools, pp. 40, 12mo. For an account of his labours, see Publick Spirit, &c., or Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Bray, Thomas, D.D. Sermons, 1761, '63.

Bray, William. The Lord's Supper, Lon., 1641, 4to.

Bray, William, 1736–1832. Sketch of a Tour in Derbyshire and Yorkshire, &c., Lon., 1788: anon. History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey, compiled from the materials of the late Rev. Owen Menning, 1804, '09, '14, fol. Memoirs of J. Evelyn, Esq., 1818, 2 vols. 4to. Con. to Archæol., 1782, '94. Account of Henry Smith, Esq., and his Extensive Charities, Lon., 1800, 8vo.

Bray, Capt. William. Appeal to the Commons, 1678, 8vo.

Braybrooke, Lord, d. 1858. History of Audley End, Essex, r. 4to. The Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys, Esq., F.R.S., 2 vols. r. 4to; 3d edit., 1848, 5 vols. p. 8vo; 4th edit., including all the late important MS. additions and upwards of 200 additional Notes and Letters, Index, &c., 1854, 4 vols. r. 8vo.

> "The new matter is extremely curious, and occasionally far more characteristic and entertaining than the old."—*Lon. Athen.*

Brayley, Edward Wedlake, F.S.A., 1773–1854, a laborious and accurate topographer, b. in London. While an apprentice he became acquainted with Mr. John Britton, and edited, in conjunction with him, The Beauties of England and Wales, 1801–23, 25 vols. 8vo; Plans of Cities and Principal Towns, 1810; Tower of London, 1830, &c. He edited, with Notes, Picturesque Tour through Yorkshire and Derbyshire, by Ed. Dayes, 1805; 2d ed., 1825; Works of Robert Bloomfield, 1806; Cowper, 1810; Defoe's Journal of the Plague-Year, 1835. The following are a portion of his works. 1. Descriptions of Places represented in Middiman's Views and Antiquities of Great Britain, 1813, 4to. 2. Popular Pastimes, 1816. 3. Delineations, Historical and Topographical, of the Isle of Thanet and Cinque Ports, 1817. 4. History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, 1818–23. 5. The Ambulator, 1819; 12th ed. 6. Views in Islington and Pentonville, by A. Pugin, 1819. 7. History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Exeter, 1826–27. 8. Historical and Descriptive Accounts of the Theatres of London, 1827. 9. Londoniana; or, Reminiscences of the British Metropolis, 1829, 4 vols. 10. Devonshire Illustrated, 1829. 11. Antiquities of the Priory of Christ Church, Hants, &c., 1834. 12. Graphic and Historical Illustrator, 1834. 13. Illustrations of her Majesty's Palace at Brighton, by J. Nash, 1828. 14. Topographical History of Surrey, 1841–48, 5 vols. r. 8vo, and 4to.

Brayley, Edward William, F.R.S., son of the preceding, from 1822 to '45 was one of the editors of Annals of Philosophy, Zoological Journal, and Philosophical Magazine, to each of which he contributed many original papers. The Utility of the Knowledge of Nature Considered with Reference to the General Education of Youth, 1831. Edit. Parke's Chemical Catechism, 1834; Origines Biblicæ of Dr. Chas. Beke, F.S.A.; The Correlation of Physical Forces, by W. R. Grove, F.R.S., &c.

Brayman, James O., b. 1815, in New York, a political writer. Editor of Daring Deeds of American Heroes; Thrilling Adventures by Sea and by Land.

Brayne. 1. Astrology. 2. The Trinity, Lon., 1653, '54, 4to.

Breake, Thomas. Land-Surveying, Lon., 1771, 8vo.

Breakspear, Nicholas. See ADRIAN IV.

Breck, Robert. Sermons, 1728.

Breck, Robert. Sermons, 1775, '82.

Breckenridge, John, D.D., 1797–1841, b. at Cabell's Dale, Ky.; grad. Princeton Coll., 1818; an eminent Presbyterian divine. 1. Controversy with Bishop Hughes on Catholicism, Phila., 1836, 8vo. 2. Sermons, &c.

Breckenridge, Robert Jefferson, D.D., LL.D., b. 1800, at Cabell's Dale, Ky., brother of the preceding, and son of the Hon. John Breckenridge, author of the celebrated Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, Attorney-General under Jefferson, &c. Dr. B. was educated for the bar, and was a member of the Legislature of Kentucky in 1825–26–27–28; was licensed as a minister in 1832, and became pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Baltimore. In 1845 he became President of Jefferson College, Penna.; pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Lexington, Ky., 1847–53. In the last-named year he was elected Prof. of Theology in Centre Coll., Danville, Ky. 1. Papism in the XIX. Century in the U.S., 1841. 2. Travels in France, Germany, &c., Phila., 1839, 12mo. 3. Memoranda of Foreign Travel, 1845, 2 vols. 12mo. 4. Internal Evidence of Christianity, 1852. 5. The Knowledge of God Objectively Considered, N.Y., 1857, 8vo. The second part of this work—entitled The Knowledge of God Subjectively Considered—will be published in 1859. Besides editing several periodicals, Dr. B. has pub. numerous articles and pamphlets on Slavery, Temperance, Popery, Universalism, Presbyterianism, Education, Agriculture, Politics, &c.,—which if collected would entitle him to the rank of one of the most voluminous writers of America.

Brecknock, T. Political Tracts, &c., 1752, '59, '60.

Bredwell, S. Razing the Foundations of Brownism, Lon., 1588, 4to.

Bree, John, d. 1786. Sketch of this Kingdom during the Fourteenth Century, vol. i., Lon., 1791, 4to.

> "This is rather a collection of materials for a work on the subject than a treatise; but, as those materials are chiefly taken from the best sources, though unskilfully arranged, the volume is of considerable value. The editor, however, possessed no other qualification for his task than zeal."—LOWNDES.

Bree, Martin. Medical treatise, Lon., 1797, 8vo.

Bree, Robert, M.D. Med. treatises, Lon., 1797–1811.

Bree, S. C. Designs for Italian Villa Architecture, fol. Glossary of Civil Engineering, 8vo. Pictorial Illustrations of New Zealand, 1848, fol.; 67 engravings by H. Melville.

> "These beautiful engravings are the most accurate and interesting that we possess of New Zealand."

Railway Practice, 1837, &c., 4 vols. 4to.

> "The whole of the information necessary for this treatise is derived from the only legitimate source,—the direct communications of the engineers to the several works who have kindly sanctioned and promoted the undertaking."

Bree, W. T. The Plain Reader's Help to the Study of the Holy Scriptures, Coventry, 1821–22, 4to: extracted chiefly from D'Oyly and Mant. See Horne's Introduction.

Breen, H. H. Diamond Rock, and other Poems, 1849, 12mo. St. Lucia: Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive, 1844, 8vo. Modern English Literature: its Blemishes and Defects, 1858, 8vo.

Breere, Richard. On the Messiah, Lon., 1789, 8vo.

Breintnall, Joseph. Con. to Phil. Trans.: Meteors, 1740. Bite of a Rattlesnake, 1746.

Breirly, Roger. Bundle of Soul-Convincing Truths, Edin., 1670.

Brekell, John, d. about 1775, Unitarian minister of Liverpool. An Essay on the Hebrew Tongue, to show that the Hebrew Bible might be originally read by Vowel Letters, without the Vowel Points, Lon., 1758, 8vo.

> "There are some sensible observations in this small work, which is written on the Anti-Masoretic system."—ORME.

Sermons, 1744–69. Twenty Discourses, 1765, 8vo.

> "More distinguished for their learning than their theology."—ORME.

Breme, Thomas. Mirrour of Friendship, Lon., 1584.

Bremner, Robert. Musical treatises, 1756–77.

Bremner, Robert. Excursions in the Interior of Russia, 2 vols. p. 8vo, 1839.

"A very spirited and graphic narrative."—Robert Chambers.

Excursions in Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, 2 vols. 8vo, 1840.

"Mr. Bremner is a lively scene-painter, and there is great freshness and vigour about all his descriptions."—*Ibid.*

Brenan, John, M.D. Puerperal Fever, 1814, 8vo.

Brenan, Justin. Composition and Punctuation, 1839, 18mo. Old and New Logic contrasted, 6th ed., 1848, 18mo.

"This treatise is particularly interesting to parents, as it also takes a plain view of classic literature, and thus they will be enabled to judge for themselves on two very important points—the reasoning and the morality that their sons learn in Universities."

Foreigner's English Conjugator, 12mo. Utility of Latin discussed, 18mo. The National Debt.

Brenan, M. J. Ecclesiastical History of Ireland to 1829, 1848, 8vo. Includes dates of Religious Foundations, of Priories, Convents, Synods, Colleges, &c.

Brende, John. The Historie of Quintus Curtius, Lon., 1553, 4to; translated from the Latin. Two Sermons by S. Ciprian; trans. into English, 8vo.

Brent, Charles. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1702–28.

Brent, Charles. Compendious Astronomer, Lon., 1741.

Brent, J. 1. Battle Cross, Lon., 3 vols. p. 8vo. 2. Ellis Forrester, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 3. Sea-Wolf, 12mo.

Brent, Sir Nathaniel, 1573–1652, a native of Little Woolford, Warwickshire, entered of Merton College, Oxford, and took B.A. 1593. He married a niece of Dr. George Abbott, Archbishop of Canterbury. He trans. Father Paul Sarpi's History of the Council of Trent, from the Italian into English and Latin, Lon., 1619, fol., 1640, 1676. Father Paul's (and Fulgentio's) History has been highly commended.

"This work is a beautiful monument of the History of Religion, the most curious part of the History of the Human Mind, for those who can soar above the prejudices of sects and parties."—Gibbon.

"This work is justly entitled to be placed among the most admired historical compositions."—Dr. Robertson.

Brent also trans. from the Latin, Mr. Francis Mason's Vindication of the Church of England, concerning the Consecration and Ordination of the Bishops, &c., 1625, fol.

"It is a complete refutation of the old story of the Nag's Head ordination."

Brent, William. Nature of Eternity, Lon., 1655.

Brenton, Edward Pelham, 1774–1839, Captain R.N., founder of the Children's Friend Society, and a promoter of other philanthropic enterprises. 1. The Naval History of Great Britain from the Year 1783 to 1822, Lon., 1823, 5 vols. 8vo; new ed., 1836, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. A Refutation of the Statement of Admiral Sir George Montague, 1823, 8vo. 3. Life of Earl St. Vincent, G.C.B., 1838, 2 vols. 8vo.

"To Captain Brenton we feel infinite gratitude for this valuable addition to our literature; and when we also call to mind the merit of his Naval History, we may justly pronounce him to have taken his place among the foremost of those authors who have done honour to their own patriotism, to their profession, and to their native land."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

The Bible and Spade. See Memoir of, by his Brother, Sir J. Brenton, 1842, 8vo.

Brenton, Sir Jahleel, K.C.B., 1770–1844, Rear-Admiral R.N., brother of the above. 1. The Hope of the Navy, Lon., 1839, 12mo. 2. Appeal to the British Nation; 2d ed., 1841, 18mo. 3. Memoir of Captain E. P. Brenton, 1842, 8vo. 4. Coast Fisheries, 1843, 8vo. See Memoir and Services of, by Henry Raikes, 1845, 8vo.

Brerely, John, the assumed name of James Anderton or Anderson. See Anderton, James.

Brereton, C. D. Administration of Poor-Laws in Agricult. Districts, Lon., 8vo. A Catechism of the Seven Sacraments, 1834, 8vo.

Brereton, Henry. Newes of the Present Miseries of Rushia, occasioned by the late Warre in that Countrey, Lon., 1614, 4to: Gordonston sale, 379, £1 19*s.*

Brereton, Jane, 1685–1740, a native of Flintshire, daughter of a gentleman of learning named Hughes, contributed, under the name of Melissa, to the Gentleman's Magazine. A volume of her Poems, with Letters, and an account of her Life, was pub. Lon., 1744, 8vo.

"Mrs. Brereton was amiable in every relation of life, and displayed some talents for versification, if not for poetry." See Censura Literaria, vii. 231.

Brereton, John. Relation of the Discovery of the North Part of Virginia, Lon., 1702, 4to. A copy is in the Brit. Museum. Bindley, pt. 1, 1293. Jadis, £5 15*s.* 6*d.*

Brereton, Owen Salisbury, 1715–1798, a learned English lawyer, educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He contributed to the Archæologia, Observations on Peter Collinson's account of the Round Towers in Ireland; Tour through South Wales; Extracts from the Household-Book of Henry VIII.; Account of a painted Window in Brereton Church, Cheshire; A Nondescript Coin. See Archæol. iii., 1774; also Phil. Trans., 1781; and Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Brereton, Thomas. Sermon on Prov. i. 10, 8vo

Brereton, William. His Case, Lon., 1779.

Brerewood, Edward, 1565–1615, a mathematician and antiquary, admitted of Brasenose College, 1581, chosen Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College, 1596. De Ponderibus et Pretiis veterum Nummorum, &c., Lon., 1614, 4to; repub. by Walton, in the Preliminary Dissertations to the Polyglot. Enquiries touching the diversities of Languages and Religions through the chief parts of the World, Lon., 1614, '22, '35, 4to; 1674, 8vo; trans. into Latin, German, and French.

"The people of America are the progeny of the Tartars." See p. 96.

"There is a good deal of learning in this small work, partly of a biblical nature, and partly relating to Church History."—Orme.

"A very learned work."—Dr. Parr.

See Oldys's Brit. Librarian, p. 159–162. Brerewood wrote Treatises on the Sabbath, 1630, '32, and some other works. See Athen. Oxon.

Brerewood, Thomas. Galfred and Juletta, or the Road of Nature; a Tale, Lon., 1772, 3 vols. 4to.

Brest, Vincent. Medical Treatises, Lon., 1732, &c.

Bretland, Joseph, 1742–1819, a Unitarian minister of Exeter, England. Sermons, Exeter, 2 vols. 8vo, 1820.

"His sermons are marked by a chaste and correct style of composition."—*Lon. Monthly Repository.*

Breton, Becton, or **Britton, John,** d. 1275, Bishop of Hereford, a native of England, was noted for his knowledge of the Civil and Common Law. He made a digest of the Laws of England, which Leland tells us was of great use in its day.

Breton, John. Sermon, 1714, 8vo.

Breton, Nicholas, 1555–1624, supposed to have been of a Staffordshire family, pub. a number of poetical pieces, a list of which will be found in Ritson's Bibl. Poetica, and in Lowndes's Brit. Bibliographer. Sir Egerton Brydges printed in 1815, r. 4to, an edition of Breton's Melancholike Humours, with Critical Preface; of this repub., privately printed, only 100 copies were struck off.

"Nicholas Breton. a writer of pastorals, sonnets, canzons, and madrigals, in which kind of writing he keeps company with several other contemporary æmulators of Spenser and Sir Philip Sidney, in a publist collection of selected odes of the chief pastoral sonnetteers, &c. of that age."—*Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum.*

"The ballad of Phillida and Corydon, reprinted by Percy, is a delicious little poem; and if we are to judge from this specimen, his poetical powers, for surely he must have had the powers of a poet, were distinguished by a simplicity at once easy and elegant"—Sir Egerton Brydges.

Breton, William. Militia Discipline, Lon., 1717, 8vo.

Breton, William Henry, Lieutenant R.N. Excursions in New South Wales, 1830–33, Lon., 8vo. Scandinavian Sketches; or, A Tour in Norway, 8vo.

"This will be found to be by far the most useful guide to the tourist in Norway. This second edition contains much valuable information to the Scandinavian angler."

Brett, Arthur. The Restauration, or a Poem on the Return of Charles II. to his Kingdom, Lon., 1660, 4to. Threnodia, or the Death of the Duke of Gloucester, Oxon., 1660, 4to. Patientia Victrix: or the Book of Job in Lyric Verse, Lon., 1661, 8vo.

"This person. who was a great pretender to poetry, ... by his folly grew so poor, being as I conceive, somewhat crazed. that he desired the almes of gentlemen, especially of Oxford scholars, whom he accidentally met with in London."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Brett, Capt. John, R.N. Trans. of Discourses and Essays from Feyjoo, 1777–80.

Brett, Joseph. Sermons, 1704, '15.

Brett, Richard, 1561–1637, educated at Hart Hall, Oxford, was one of the translators of the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures. Vitæ Sanctorum Evangelist. Johannis et Lucæ, &c., Oxon., 1597, 8vo. Agatharchidis et Memnonis Historicorum, &c., Oxon., 1597, 16mo. Iconum Sacrarum decas, &c., Oxon., 1603, 4to.

"He was a person famous in his time for learning as well as piety, skill'd and vers'd to a criticism in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic, and Æthiopic tongues. He was a most vigilant pastor, a diligent preacher of God's word, a liberal benefactor to the poor, a faithful friend, and a good neighbour."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Brett, Samuel, "Captain of a ship of Malta, against the Turks, in assistance to the Venetians," published a most interesting pamphlet, Lon., 1655, 4to, giving an account of his Observations in his Travels beyond the Seas, including A Narrative of the Proceedings of a great Council of

Jews, assembled in the Plain of Ageda, in Hungary, about thirty leagues distant from Buda, to examine the Scriptures concerning Christ, on the Twelfth of October, 1650. By Samuel Brett, there present.

“At the Place above named, there assembled about three hundred Rabbies, called together from several Parts of the World to examine the Scriptures concerning Christ. . . . The King of Hungary did allow that some Assistants should be sent from Rome; and their Coming thither did prove a great unhappiness to this hopeful Council.”

On the seventh day of the Council, they called in to their aid six of the Roman Clergy, “sent by the Pope to assist in this Council.” The instructions of the priests were not at all relished by the Jews, for

“As soon as the Assembly had heard these Things from them, they were generally and exceedingly troubled thereat, and fell into high Clamours against them and their Religion, crying out, No Christ, no Woman-God, no Intercession of Saints, no Worshipping of Images, no Praying to the Virgin Mary, &c. Truly their Trouble hereat was so great, that it troubled me to see their Impatience; they rent their Cloaths and cast Dust upon their Heads, and cried out, Blasphemy, Blasphemy! and, upon this, the Council broke up. . . . I do believe there were many Jews there, that would have been persuaded to own the Lord Jesus; and this I assure you for a Truth, and it is for the Honour of our Religion, and the Encouragement of our Divines, one eminent *Rabbi* there did deliver his Opinion, in Conference with me, that he at first feared that those which were sent from Rome would cause an unhappy Period to their Council; and professed to me, that he much desired the Presence of some *Protestant* Divines, and especially of our *English* Divines, of whom he had a better Opinion than of any other Divines in the World.”

This very curious pamphlet was reprinted in vol. i. of The Harleian Miscellany, and vol. i. of The Phœnix, p. 543.

Brett, Thomas, 1667–1743, a native of Bettishanger, Kent, admitted of Queen's College, Cambridge, 1684, and Corpus Christi, 1689; Rector of Bettishanger, 1703, and of Ruckinge, 1705; received into communion with the Nonjurors, 1715. He was a voluminous writer of controversial pieces. His Dissertation on the Principal Liturgies used by the Christian Church in the celebration of the Holy Eucharist, pub. 1720, has been highly commended.

“No man can seriously peruse the writings of Brett relative to the Liturgies of the Primitive Churches, without being impressed with the importance of the subject.”—*Holden on Tradition.*

His Collection of the different Liturgies, with a Dissertation on them, also appeared in 1720. In 1743 was pub. his Letter to a Clergyman, showing why our English Bibles differ so much from the Septuagint, though both are translated from the Hebrew Original, 8vo. The 2d edit., enlarged, and pub. from the author's MS. after his death, appeared in 1760, 8vo. It was repub. in Bishop Watson's Collection of Theolog. Tracts, vol. iii.

“It is an excellent dissertation, and cannot fail of being very useful to such as have not leisure or opportunity to consult Dr. Hody's book, De Bibliorum Textibus.”—Bishop Watson.

Brett, W. H. Indian Missions in Guiana, 8vo.

“An interesting volume, well calculated for helping forward the Church's missions, by inducing persons to consider the subject, who would put aside mere official statements and papers.”—*English Churchman.*

“The volume before us will tell the nature of the work which is being quietly done by the missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.”—*English Review.*

Brettingham, Matthew. Remarks on several Parts of Europe, Lon., 1723, '25, '28, '38, 4 vols. fol.

Brettingham, Matthew. Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Holkham in Norfolk, the Seat of the Earl of Leicester. Lon., 1761, atlas fol.; enlarged, 1773. See Walpole's Works, vol. iii., 1798.

Breues, John. The Fortune Hunters, 1753, 8vo. The Fortunate Lovers, 1754, 8vo. The Chain of Fate, 1755, 8vo.

Breval, Dr. Sermons, 1670, fol.

Breval, John Durant de, a captain under the Duke of Marlborough, a son of Dr. Breval, Prebendary of Westminster, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Remarks on Several Parts of Europe, Lon., 1723–38, 4 vols. in 2, fol. The Confederates; a Farce, 1717, 8vo: this hits a side blow at Three Hours after Marriage, the unfortunate bantling of Pope, Arbuthnot, and Gay; though bearing the name of the latter only.

“On which account Mr. Pope, who never could forgive the least attempt made against his reigning the unrivalled sovereign in the throne of wit, has introduced this gentleman [Breval] into that poetical pillory, *The Dunciad*, among the various authors whom he has supposed devotees of the goddess of Dulness.”—*Biog. Dramat.*

The History of the House of Nassau, &c., 1734, 8vo. Other works.

Brevard, Joseph. An Alphabetical Digest of the Public Statute Law of S. Carolina, Phila., 1814, 3 vols. 8vo.

“The execution of this digest was not sanctioned nor adopted by the legislature of the State, but the convenient arrangement and the learning and accuracy of the compiler, rendered it an acceptable and authoritative work.”—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Reports of Judicial Decisions in S. Carolina 1793–1816. Charleston, 1840, 3 vols. 8vo.

Brevint, Daniel, 1616–1695, a native of Jersey, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, 1638; Prebendary of Durham, 1661; Dean of Lincoln, 1681. Missale Romanum, or the depth and mystery of the Roman Mass laid open and explained, for the use of both reformed and unreformed Christians, Oxf., 1672, 8vo. The Christian Sacrament and Sacrifice, &c., Oxf., 1673, 8vo. The above two works were pub. in one vol., Oxf., 1847, 8vo. Dr. Waterland had expressed his desire to see a reprint:

“Dr. Brevint was well read in the Eucharistic Sacrifice; no man understood it better; which may appear from two tracts of his upon the subject, small ones both, but extremely fine. He stood upon the ancient ground, looked upon evangelical duties as the true oblation and sacrifice, resolved the sacrifice of the Eucharist, actively considered, solely into them; and he explained the practical uses of that doctrine in so clear, so lively, and so affecting a way, that we shall scarce meet with any thing on the subject that can justly be thought to exceed it, or even come up to it. I could heartily join my wishes with a late learned writer that that excellent little book, entitled The Christian Sacrament and Sacrifice, might be reprinted for the honour of God, and the benefit of the Church.”

Saul and Samuel at Endor, or the new waies of Salvation and Service which usually tempt men to Rome and detain them there, truely represented and refuted, Oxf., 1674, 1688, 8vo. Ecclesiæ Primitivæ, &c. Other works.

Brewer, Anthony, a dramatic writer *temp.* James I. Country Girl, C., 1647, 4to. Love-sick King, Trag. Hist., 1655, 4to. The two preceding are the pieces which “writers in general” ascribe to Brewer. Winstanley and Phillips make him the writer of six plays. Kirkman, Jacob, and Gildon allow him but two. Langbaine denies Winstanley's assertion that Lingua, or the Combat of the Tongue and the Five Senses for Superiority, 1607, 4to, was written by Brewer. This piece has become famous from the story that

“At the first performance of this play at Trinity College, Cambridge, Oliver Cromwell personated the part of Tactus, from which he first imbibed his ambitious sentiments.”

See an interesting discussion of this subject in the Biog. Dramat.; “Brewer, Anthony.”

Brewer, E. C., D.D., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Head Master of King's College School in union with King's College, London. A Guide to Roman History. Allison's Guide to English History, entirely rewritten, and greatly improved. Poetical Chronology of Inventions, Discoveries, &c., 12mo. Arithmetical Tables. School Recitations, 12mo. System of Book-Keeping, 12mo. Key to, by Double Entry, 12mo. Guide to Scientific Knowledge of Things Familiar, 18mo, Lon., 1850. Key to, 18mo. This work has undoubtedly proved one of the most useful of the age.

“As a book of reference its worth is unparalleled; as a book of instruction it is no less valuable; and as a volume taken up to pass a pleasant half hour or so, it will be found exceedingly attractive and interesting.”—*Magazine of Science.*

“As a School Book it is invaluable, for it contains an amount of information never before compressed in any volume of the same dimensions.”—*English Journal of Education.*

“We cordially commend it to all who have to do with the subject of education.”—*Christian Witness.*

“It is a most charming family book, and cannot fail to interest all classes of people.”—*Evangelical Magazine.*

“It will be impossible to dip into this charming little volume, open it at whatever part you may, without delight. Every page is calculated to rivet the attention, and to show how interesting is the study of useful knowledge.”—*Educational Times.*

This work attained such great popularity as soon as published, that 25,000 copies were printed in about two years.

Mr. Robert E. Peterson, of Philadelphia, made it the basis of his Familiar Science, or the Scientific Explanation of Common Things, making such additions, alterations, &c. as to greatly improve the value of the work. This volume (pub. by Childs & Peterson, Philadelphia) has had a very extensive sale, and may be warmly commended as a desirable manual for the school, the library, or the parlour table. 80,000 sold in four years.

“I consider the book a valuable contribution to our means of instruction in schools, and hope to see it generally introduced and used by teachers. Fathers of families also, who are now frequently puzzled by the questions of the young philosophers of their households, will do well to procure a copy, and avoid saying so often ‘I do not know.’”—Prof. Wm. H. Allen, *President of Girard College.*

“Familiar Science embodies a vast amount of facts and principles relating to the several branches of natural science, judiciously selected and arranged, and very useful to awaken inquiry in the young, and form a taste for such studies.”—Rev. Lyman Coleman.

“I consider the volume a valuable accession to Christian scientific literature, and worthy a place in every family and in every academy or school.”—Rev. Dr. Durbin.

“It contains a vast amount of useful information on subjects which force themselves upon the attention both of old and young, and it is likely to cultivate, in those who read it, habits of inquiry and reflection.”—Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter.

Brewer, George, b. 1766, pub. a number of works, among which are, The History of Tom Weston, Lon., 1791, 2 vols, 12mo. Maxims of Gallantry, 1793, 8vo. The Motto, 1795, 2 vols. 12mo. The Rights of the Poor Considered, 1800, 8vo. Debtor and Creditor, 1806, 8vo. How to be Happy, 1814, 12mo. Hours of Leisure, 1806, 12mo.

Brewer, Henry. See Brawern.

Brewer, J. N., a miscellaneous writer. A Winter's Tale, 1799, 4 vols. 12mo. An old Family Legend, 1811, 4 vols. 12mo. History of Oxfordshire, 1813. Introduc. to the Beauties of England and Wales, 1814, 8vo. The Picture of England, Lon., 1820, 12mo. Account of Palaces and Public Buildings, 1810, 4to. Histrionic Topography, Lon., 1818, 8vo. Beauties of Ireland, Lon., 1826, 2 vols. 8vo.

Brewer, J. S., Professor of English Literature in King's College, London. 1. Elementary Atlas of History and Geography, Lon., 1855, r. 8vo. 2. Monumenta Franciscana, &c., 1858: see Lon. Athen., July 31, 1858, 129. See Thorndike, Herbert.

Brewer, James, M.D. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1700: Beds of Oyster Shells near Reading, Berkshire.

Brewer, Rev. Josiah, b. 1796, Mass., grad. Yale Coll. For ten years a missionary to the Levant. Residence at Constantinople in 1827, 8vo. Patmos, and the Seven Churches of Asia, 1851.

Brewer, Thomas. The Weeping Lady; or London like Ninivie in Sackcloth, Lon., 1625, 4to. Bib. Anglo-Poet., £3 13*s.* 6*d.* A Knot of Fooles, Lon., 1658, 4to. In Brit. Museum. Roxburghe, 3380, £3.

Brewerton, T. Le Gay. Chemical Con. to Nic. Jour., 1810.

Brewster, Celestia A., born 1812 in Mass. Bloss's Ancient History and Heroines of the Crusades, &c.

Brewster, Sir David, LL.D. and K.H., one of the most distinguished of modern experimental philosophers, was born at Jedburgh, Scotland, Dec. 11, 1781. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he became intimate with Dugald Stewart, Playfair, and Robison. In 1808 he undertook the editorship of the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, which was not completed until 1830. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen in 1807, and in 1808 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. In 1813 he pub. his Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments. In conjunction with Professor Jameson, in 1819, he established the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal; this work contains contributions by Herschel, Humboldt, Blumenbach, Prout, and other eminent philosophers. Subsequently Sir David commenced the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, of which 16 vols. appeared. In 1815 the Institute of France elected Dr. Brewster a corresponding member, and he has been similarly honoured by the Royal Academies of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark. In 1831 he received the decoration of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and in 1832 he was knighted by William IV. A higher honour was in reserve for him: by the death of Berzelius, a vacancy occurred in the number (never more than eight) of the Foreign Associate Members of the National Institute of France;—Sir David was elected.

> "The eight associate members of the Institute are generally regarded as the eight greatest *célèbres* in the learned world."—*La Presse.*

Sir David's first wife was a daughter of the celebrated Macpherson, the editor—or author, as opinions vary—of Ossian.

"Sir David Brewster's numerous writings take in a wide range of science. His most valuable scientific papers are published in the 'Transactions' of the Royal Societies of London and of Edinburgh. Among the more important are: 1. On a new Analysis of Solar light, indicating three primary colours, forming coincident spectra of equal length. 2. On Circular Polarization. 3. On the Effects of Compression and Dilatation in altering the polarizing structure of the doubly refracting crystals; and others, in which the law is determined which connects the refractive index of a crystal with its angle of polarization, and the discovery of rings in biaxial crystals is made known. Other papers are to be found in the Edinburgh Rev., the Reports of the British Association, the Lib. of Useful Knowledge, the Phil. Mag., (of which Sir David is one of the editors,) and the North Brit. Rev.: they embrace physical geography, astronomy, photography, meteorology, &c. Of separate works may be mentioned: 4. A Treatise on the Kaleidoscope, 1819, 8vo. 5. Notes to Robison's System of Mechanical Philosophy, 1822, 4 vols. 8vo. 6. Euler's Letters; with a Life of Euler, 1823, 2 vols. 12mo. 7. Notes and Introductory Chapter to Legendre's Elements of Geometry, 1824. 8. Treatise on Optics, 1831, 8vo. American edition, by Prof. A. D. Bache, Phila., 1833, 12mo. 9. Letters on Natural Magic, 1831, 12mo. 10. Life of Sir Isaac Newton, 1831, 12mo. 11. The Martyrs of Science; or, The Lives of Galileo, Tycho Brahé, and Kepler, 1841, 12mo, (2d ed., 8vo, 1846.) 12. Treatise on the Microscope, p. 8vo. 13. More Worlds than One: the Creed of the Philosopher, and the Hope of the Christian, 1854, 8vo. 14. Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton, 1855, 2 vols. 8vo." See Knight's Eng. Cyc., Div. Biog., vol. i.

> "Dr. Brewster's book [Life of Newton] is a most scientific and interesting one: there is instruction for the ignorant, learning for the learned, science for the profound, and anecdotes personal and scientific for the idler and the gossip. All that can be now known of the illustrious Newton is told with considerable clearness and beauty; his discoveries are discussed, his inventions described, the character of the most eminent of his companions drawn, and we follow him to the observatory, the study, the Royal Society, and the private chamber. It is a work which affords much instruction and pleasure."—*Lon. Athenæum.* (Review of 1st ed.)

The Memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton, 1855, 2 vols. 8vo, has not passed without censure. See Newton, Sir Isaac. We should not omit to notice the valuable article on Magnetism in the 7th edit. of the Encyc. Brit.

The Lives of Galileo, Tycho Brahé, and Kepler, the Martyrs of Science, have been commended. A late martyr of science, in noticing one of Sir David's last works, paid the following handsome tribute to the venerable author:

> "The sale of a work is usually no bad test of the interest which attaches to the subject of it; and we accept it as good in evidence, that the question respecting the 'plurality of worlds,' so ingeniously discussed by Sir David Brewster and his anonymous antagonist, is one which successfully addresses itself to at least the curiosity of the reading portion of the community, that Sir David's More Worlds than One, though not yet six months before the public, is already in what is more than tantamount to its third edition. The sale of the third thousand of his separate Treatise is, we are informed, fast progressing; and his article on the same subject in the North British Review, which formed the pregnant nucleus of the work, is understood to have enjoyed at least an equal circulation. There does certainly exist a wide-spread desire to know, so far as can be known, the extent of God's living, responsible creation. The planet which we inhabit is but one vessel in the midst of a fleet sailing on through the vast ocean of space, under convoy of the sun. Far on the distant horizon what seem to be a great many other convoy ships appear, though such is their remoteness, that even our best glasses enable us to know very little regarding them. But in the vessels of the same group as ourselves, we see evolutions similar to those which our own ship performs—we see them maintain relations similar to our own to the great guardian vessel in the midst—we see them regulated by her in all their movements, and that when nights fall dark, most of them have their sets of lanthorns hoisted up to give them light; and there is a desire among us to know somewhat respecting the crews of these neighbour-vessels of ours, and whether—as we all seem bound on a common voyage—the expedition, as it is evidently under one and the same control, may not have a common purpose or object to accomplish. Such is the natural, and surely not irrational, curiosity that has led in part to the extensive circulation of the two recently published works which discuss the question on its opposite sides; though in perhaps equal part, however, their popularity must be owing to the admirable manner in which they are written, and the high scientific acquirements of their respective authors. It is not every day that combatants such as Sir David Brewster, and, shall we say, Professor Whewell, meet in the arena. There is a pleasing peculiarity in the writings of our great countryman, which our readers must have often remarked.
>
> "We referred on a recent occasion to the remark of Sir James Mackintosh, that 'the memorable instances of Cicero and Milton, and still more those of Dryden and Burke, seem to show that there is some natural tendency in the fire of genius to burn more brightly or to blaze more fiercely in the evening than in the morning of human life.' We can, however, regard none of these instances, nor yet that of Dugald Stewart, which Sir James also adduces, as equally striking with the one furnished by the literary history of Sir David. The poet who produced, while yet a boy, the Hymn of the Nativity, did not leave himself much room for future improvement, in at least poetic feeling and conception; and in the earlier writings of Dryden and Burke, we find no equivocal promise of what was afterwards to be accomplished in the Ode to St. Cecilia's Day, and the Reflections on the French Revolution. In the earlier compositions of Sir David, on the other hand—always severe in style, and sternly scientific in form—there is comparatively little indication of that rich flow of fancy and imagination, and that fertility of happy illustration, which his later writings exhibit. As in the far west, his year of life enjoys an 'Indian summer' greatly richer and more gorgeous in its scenery than any of the seasons that have gone before. There is something inexpressibly pleasing in exhibitions of this kind. A vigorous and still youthful mind lodged in a material framework which has served its purposes during the ordinary term of life, and gives evidence that, though age presses upon it but lightly, his touch is there, is of itself an argument for the immortality of the better part. Were soul and body to perish together, they would surely exhibit traces of the same decay. Further, too, it is a singularly agreeable sight, as illustrative of that happiest condition of advanced life, which the Psalmist could describe as peculiarly the gift of God to his own. In old age, when others failed and faded, the righteous man was still to bring forth fruit and blossom, as in his fresh and vigorous years. There was to be sap and fatness in his unshrivelled trunk, and green leaves and bright flowers on all his boughs."—Hugh Miller: *Edinburgh Witness.*

The Plurality of Worlds is now ascribed to Mr. J. S. Smith, of Baliol College, Oxford.

Brewster, Sir Francis. Trade and Navigation, 1695.

Brewster, James. Lectures on our Lord's Sermon on the Mount, Edin. and Lon., 1809, 8vo.

> "Always clear, generally judicious, and sometimes discriminating."—*Lon. Christian Observer.*

Brewster, John, educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, d. 1843. Theolog. and other works, 1792–1818. The Parochial History and Antiquities of Stockton-upon-Tees, 1796, 4to. Meditations of a Recluse, 1800, 12mo. Meditations of the Aged, 1810, 8vo.

> "The Meditations of Brewster are much admired."—LOWNDES.

Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, Lon., 1807, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d edit., Lon., 1831, 1 vol. 8vo. These Lectures are an imitation of Bishop Porteus's excellent Lectures on the Gospel according to St. Matthew.

> "Mr. Brewster is full of illustrations from the fathers and divines of various ages; and his own remarks are not trite, but lively, as well as just."—*British Critic.*

Contemplations on the Last Discourses of our Blessed Saviour with his Disciples, &c., Lon., 1822, 8vo.

Brewster, Richard. Sermon, 1 Sam. xii. 24, 4to.

Brewster, Samuel. Theolog. Treatises, Lon., 1700, '01, 8vo.

Brewster, Samuel. Jus feciale Anglicanum, or a Treat. of the Law of Eng. rel. to War and Rebellion, 1725.

Brewster, Samuel. Collectanea Ecclesiastica, Lon., 1752, 4to. See in this work a treatise by Bishop Walton, entitled A Treatise concerning the Payment of Tythes in London.

Brewster, William. Theolog. Anecdotes, 3d ed., 1812.

Brian, Thomas. The P. Prophet, Lon., 1637, 4to.

Briant, Alexander, 1557–1581, entered at Hart Hall, Oxford, 1557, executed for high treason at Tyburn, 1581, wrote whilst in prison Literæ ad Reverendos Patres Societatis Jesu in Angliâ degentes, and some Letters to his Friends and Afflicted Catholics. See Athen. Oxon.

Bribner, Francis. His Declaration, June 17, 1688, containing his reasons for renouncing the Roman Catholic, and embracing the Protestant Religion; fol.

Brice, Alexander. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1766; Astronomy and Natural History.

Brice, Andrew. Geograph. Dict., Exeter, 1760, 2 v. fol. The Mobiad; a Poem, Oxf., 1770, 8vo.

Brice, J. Divinity of the Messiah, 1800, 8vo.

Brice, John. Laws of the U. S. in force relative to commercial subjects, Baltimore, 1831.

Brice, Thomas. A Compendious Register in Metre, conteining the Names and pacient Suffryngs of the Membres of Jesus Christ, and the tormented and cruelly burned within England, &c., London, by John Kyngston, 1559, sm. 8vo.

Brice, Thomas. History, &c. of Exeter, 8vo.

Brichan, David, D.D. Sermons, 1805, '06; 2 vols. do. 1807–12, 8vo.

> "The elocution of the style is supported by a closeness, maturity, and dignity of sentiment, that we have not often witnessed."—*Eclectic Review.*
>
> "His style is strength, rather than elegance."—*Monthly Review.*
>
> "The general character of these Discourses is a masculine vigour, a thorough acquaintance with the different subjects discussed, and an earnest, though by no means an enthusiastic, zeal in endeavouring to impress the great truths of Christianity on the hearers."—*Brit. Crit.*

Brickell, John, M.D. The Natural History of North Carolina, with engravings, 1743, 8vo; Dubl., 1723, '37, '39, 8vo, 1743, 8vo. Cat. of American Trees and Shrubs, which will endure the climate of England, Lon., 1739, fol.

Brickington, Stephen. See BIRCHINGTON.

Bricknell, W. S. Notices of the Oxford Tracts, &c. 1845, &c.

Bridall, John. See BRYDALL.

Bridecake, Ralph. Sermon, 1730, 4to.

Bridecake, T. Medical Treatise, 1807.

Bridferth, flourished 980, a British monk, and the most eminent mathematician of his day, was a teacher of the school at Ramsey.

> "Bridforth's Commentaries, on the two treatises of Bede, D Natura Rerum, and De Temporum Ratione, are extremely valuable for the light they throw on the method of teaching in the Anglo-Saxon schools. They are probably nothing more than notes on the lectures delivered in the school at Ramsey. Bede's Treatises were still the text-books of the Anglo-Saxon scholars."

Bridferth left comments on the tracts De Indigitatione and De Ratione Unciarum, published under the name of Bede. Pits attributes to him De Principiis Mathematicis, lib. i., and De Institutione Monachorum, lib. i.; and Mabillon gives him credit for the MS. Life of Dunstan, printed in the Acta Sanctorum, tom. iv. 1685. This opinion is generally concurred in. Bridferth's Commentaries will be found in some editions of Bede's works; Colon. Agrip., 1612, tom. i. &c. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.; Pits's De Illustribus, &c.

Bridil, E. P. Grammatical Treatises, &c., 1799–1807.

Bridge, Bewick. Mathematical Lectures, 1810–11, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "A valuable introduction to the science."—LOWNDES.

Other mathematical treatises, 1811–21.

Bridge, Francis. Sermon, 1684.

Bridge, Josiah, d. 1801, aged 61, minister of Eas Sudbury, Massachusetts, pub. an Election Sermon, 1789.

Bridge, Samuel. Treatises on the Militia, 1803–09.

Bridge, Thomas, d. 1715, aged 58, a minister of Boston, Massachusetts, was a native of Hackney, England. Sermons, 1705, '10, '13.

Bridge, William, 1600–1690, an eminent Puritan divine, was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge. He preached for a time at Norwich, but being silenced for Nonconformity, went to Rotterdam, where he took charge of a congregation. In 1642 he returned to England, became minister of Great Yarmouth, whence he was ejected in 1662. He was also a member of the Westminster Assembly. Archbishop Laud thus refers to him.

> "In Norwich, one Mr. Bridge, rather than he would conform, hath left his lecture, and two cures, and is gone into Holland. On the margin of this passage, Charles I. wrote: 'Let him go; we are well rid of him!'"—*Laud's Troubles and Trials.*

Bridge pub. Sermons, 1641, '68, '71, '73; a Reply to Dr Terne, 1643, 4to. Life of Jessy, 1671, 8vo. His principal works appeared in 1657, 2 vols. 4to. In 1845 his Works, now first collected, were pub. in 5 vols. 8vo; containing above 100 sermons. Among the most noted of his discourses were nine sermons, entitled Seasonable Truths in Evil Times, 1668, 8vo.

His sermons on Faith were highly recommended by the Countess of Huntingdon. Bridge was very studious in his habits.

> "He possessed a library well furnished with the fathers, schoolmen, and critics. He was a very close student, rising every morning, both in winter and summer, at four o'clock, and continuing in his library until eleven."

Bridgeman, G. Admiral Duncan's Victory, 1797.

Bridgeman, Thomas. 1. Young Gardener's Assistant, N.Y., 1847, 8vo. 2. Florist's Guide. 3. Fruit-Cultivator's Manual. 4. Kitchen-Gardener's Instructor.

Bridgeman, William. Trans. from the Greek, 1804, '07. Moral Philosophy from Aristotle, Pythagoras, &c.

Bridgeman. See BRIDGMAN.

Bridgen, R. Antiq. of Sefton Church, 1822, fol., &c. Designs for Grecian and other Furniture, 1838, 4to. Interior Decorations of Sefton Church, Lancashire, fol. Sketches of West Indian Scenery, imp. 4to.

Bridgen, William. Assize Sermon, 1712, 8vo.

Bridges, Charles, Vicar of Old Newton. Exposition of Psalm 119th, as illustrative of the character and exercises of Christian Experience, Lon., 1838, 12mo; 19th edit., 1849.

> "An excellent manual of religion, plain, practical, and devotional."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*
>
> "Its interpretations are unexceptionably evangelical; its reasonings are close and connected; and its appeals to the heart are such as to approve themselves to the experience of every devout believer in Christ."—*Lon. Evangelical Mag.*

The Christian Ministry, with an Inquiry into the Causes of its Inefficiency, and with an Especial Reference to the Ministry of the Establishment, Lon., 1829, 12mo.

> "A truly valuable and profitable book, and well deserving of a place among the books of every young minister."—BICKERSTETH.

An Exposition of the Book of Proverbs, Lon., 1846, 2 vols. 12mo; 2d edit., with additions, 1847; 3d edit., 1850. The exposition of the first nine chapters has been pub. separately, under the title of A Manual for the Young.

> "The most lucid and satisfactory commentary on the Book of Proverbs that we have met with; and though it is of a popular cast, and quite within the scope of the general reader, it is a book which clergymen will find it to their advantage frequently and diligently to consult."

Essay on Family Prayer, 12mo. Sacramental Instruction, 12mo. Scriptural Studies. 18mo.

Bridges, George, d. 1677. The Memoirs of the Duke of Rohan, trans. from the French, Lon., 1660, 8vo. See Censura Literaria, vol. iv.

Bridges, James. Polit. State of Scotland, 1818, 8vo.

Bridges, Jeremiah. The Foot of the Horse, 1752.

Bridges, John, d. 1590. Trans. of Gualter's 175 Homelyes, 1572.

Bridges, John, Bishop of Oxford, d. 1618. Supremacie of Christian Princes, &c., 1573, 4to. Defence of the Government established in the Church of England, &c., 1587, 4to. Quatuor Evangelia, 1604, 8vo.

> "He was eminent for his theological writings, more especially as a defender of the church against the Puritans."—*Censura Literaria*, vol. ii.

Martin Marprelate (Penry) does not seem to have placed a high value on the bishop's Defence of the Church.

Bridges, John, b. about 1666, d. 1724, an eminent antiquary, about 1719 began to make Collections towards a History of Northamptonshire. He collected enough materials to fill 30 folio, 5 4to, and 5 small volumes. He died before he was ready for the press, and the MSS. were placed in the hands of Dr. Samuel Jebb, who pub. Parts 1, 2, and a portion of No. 3, 1737, &c. The work was stopped at the press by want of means and other difficulties, and it was not until 1791 that the History appeared, edited by the Rev. Peter Whalley, Oxford, 2 vols. fol. For an interesting account of this work, and the causes of its slow progress to publication, see Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes, vol. ii.

> "Mr. Bridge's History of Northamptonshire is a model to all county historians: and it is heartily to be wished that some native may be found, heir to his skill and public spirit, and meet with due encouragement to continue the labours of Mr. Bridges. I have many materials for the purpose; which should not be withheld from any one qualified for the task."—*Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes*, vol. ii.

For lists of works on British Topography, see Nichols and Sons' (son and grandson of the celebrated John Nichols) current catalogues, and Henry G. Bohn's Guinea Catalogue, 1841.

Bridges, Sir John. Legal Treatises. Reports, Lon., 1651.

> "A very learned and ingenious author, whose Legal Treatises are less known than they ought to be."—*Censura Literaria*, vol. iv.

Bridges, Matthew. The testimony of profane Antiquity to the account given by Moses of Paradise and the Fall of Man, Lon., 1825, 8vo. Roman Empire under Constantine the Great, Lon., 1828, 8vo; 7 copies on large paper. Babbicombe and other Poems, 12mo. Jerusalem Regained; a Poem, 8vo.

Bridges, Noah. Vulgar Arithmetique, 1653, 12mo, etc.

Bridges, Ralph, D.D. Sermons, Lon., 1700, '24, '27, '38, 4to.

Bridges, Robert, Professor of Chemistry in the Phil. College of Pharmacy, &c. Fownes's Elementary Chemistry, 3d Amer., edit., from the last London edit., with additions, Phila., 1854, r. 12mo. See FOWNES, GEORGE.

Bridges, Thomas. New Trans. of Homer's Iliad, adapted to the capacity of honest English Roast Beef and Pudding Eaters, 1764, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "A work full of humour, but which often transgresses the bounds of decency."—LOWNDES.

Dido; a Comic Opera, 1771, 8vo. The Dutchman; a Musical Entertainment, 1775, 8vo. Adventures of a Bank Note; a Novel.

Bridges, Walter. A Catechism for Communicants, Lon., 1645, 8vo.

Bridges, William. Sermons, 1643, '67.

Bridget, Mrs. 1. Mortimer Hall. 2. B. of Falconberg, 1811, '15.

Bridgewater, Rev. Francis Henry Egerton, eighth Earl of, 1756–1829, was educated at Eton, and All Souls' College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1780. His father, the Bishop of Durham, appointed him a Prebendary of Durham in 1780, and in 1781 the Duke of Bridgewater presented him to the rectory of Middle in Shropshire, and in 1797 to that of Whitchurch in the same county. In 1823 he succeeded his brother in his titles. For many years before his death he resided entirely at Paris. In 1796 he pub. in 4to an edit. of the Hippolytus of Euripides. He also edited A Fragment of an Ode of Sappho from Longinus, and an Ode of Sappho from Dionysius Halicarn., in 8vo. In 1793 he prepared for the Biographia Britannica a Life of Lord Chancellor Egerton, (see vol. v.) 250 copies of this Memoir, considerably enlarged, were privately printed by him in 1798. This enlarged memoir, and a life of the Bishop of Durham, were intended by the publishers, at the author's request, for the 6th vol. of the Biog. Brit. His lordship pub. several other pieces: see Memoir in Gent. Mag. He left his collections of MSS. and antiquities, and a sum of money, to the Brit. Museum. The earl had been deeply impressed with the value of well-digested argumentative treatises upon the subject of man's relations to his Maker. He himself drew up a work upon the subject, which was privately printed at Paris, by Didot. By his last Will and Testament, he bequeathed the sum of eight thousand pounds sterling to be paid to the person or persons who should be appointed by the President of the Royal Society to prepare a work

> "On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God, as manifested in the Creation, illustrating such work by all reasonable arguments; as, for instance, the variety and formation of God's creatures in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms; the effect of digestion, and thereby of conversion; the construction of the hand of man, and an infinite variety of other arguments; as also by discoveries, ancient and modern, in arts, sciences, and in the whole extent of literature."

One thousand copies were to be printed, and the profits were to be paid to the author or authors selected for this important duty. The following gentlemen were honoured by the appointment, it being determined to publish eight separate essays:

1. The Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, On the Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God as manifested in the Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man. (2 vols. 8vo; 6th edit., 1840.)
2. John Kidd, M.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man. (8vo; 5th edit., 1837.)
3. The Rev. William Whewell, M.A., F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Astronomy and General Physics considered with reference to Natural Theology. (8vo; 7th edit., 1839.)
4. Sir Charles Bell, K.G.H., F.R.S., L. & E., The Hand: its Mechanism and Vital Endowments as evincing Design. (8vo; 4th edit., 1837.)
5. Peter Mark Roget, M.D., Fellow and Secretary of the Royal Society, On Animal and Vegetable Physiology, considered with reference to Natural Theology. (2 vols. 8vo; 3d edit., 1840.)
6. The Rev. William Buckland, D.D., F.R.S., Canon of Christ Church, and Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford, On Geology and Mineralogy. (2 vols. 8vo; 2d edit., 1837.)
7. The Rev. William Kirby, M.A., F.R.S., On the History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals. (2 vols. 8vo; 2d edit., 1835.)
8. William Prout, M.D., F.R.S., Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion, considered with reference to Natural Theology. (8vo; 3d edit., 1845.)

In all, 12 volumes. The names of the above writers are a sufficient guarantee of the value of their respective essays. Great fault has been found with the manner in which the trust has been discharged:

> "Such a bequest is without parallel in the history of our literature, but, unfortunately, the intention of the munificent nobleman has been absolutely perverted. Instead of one distinct 'work on Natural Theology, which would have been translated into every written language, and which would have formed a more than European monument to the liberality and piety of our countryman,' eight independent treatises have appeared, and to them the favoured publisher has affixed such exorbitant prices as to prevent the less wealthy classes of society from benefiting by his lordship's generosity."

So argues an indignant objector. Perhaps much might be said on the other side, but as we have no space for discussion, we will only refer the reader to the Edinburgh Review, Lon. Quarterly Review, Westminster Review, Fraser's Magazine, the Athenæum, &c. A new ed. of the Bridgewater Treatises, thoroughly revised and improved, has been pub. by Mr. Bohn in his Scientific Library. The *so-called* Ninth Bridgewater Treatise, a Fragment, by Charles Babbage, was pub. 1837.

Bridgewater, John, d. about 1600, who in his writings calls himself Aqua Pontanus, was entered of Hart Hall, Oxford, and there removed to Brasenose College. He was chosen Rector of Lincoln College in 1563, Archdeacon of Rochester, 1570. Becoming favourable to Romanism, he resigned his preferments, and sought a home in the college for English Roman Catholics at Douay. He died in Germany. Concertatio Ecclesiæ Catholicæ in Anglia. First pub. by Fenn and Gibbons at Triers, 1583, 8vo; enlarged by Bridgewater, 1594, 4to. Confutatio virulentiæ Disputationis Theologiæ, &c., Triers, 1589, 4to. An Account of the Six Articles usually proposed to the Missionaries that suffered in England.

Bridgman. Report Bedford Level, 1724, fol.

Bridgman, Sir John. Reports from the 12th to the 19th of James I., Lon., 1659, fol. Originally taken in French, from which they were trans. into English, and pub. after the author's death.

> "The memory of his great learning and profoundness in the knowledge of the laws of England still remains."

"The Reports embrace so short a period, that they are not often referred to, nor do we understand that they are highly esteemed." See Bridgman's Legal Bib.; Marvin's Legal Bib.

Bridgman, Sir Orlando, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and successor to the Earl of Clarendon as Keeper of the Great Seal. Conveyances, being Select Precedents of Deeds and Instruments concerning the most considerable Estate in England, Lon., 1652, '82, '99, 1710; 5th ed., 1725, in 2 parts, fol.

"His draughts are still admired and resorted to by all who deem a propriety of composition and copiousness of diction not incompatible with technical accuracy. Unfortunately, they are given to the public in a very slovenly manner; and the great inferiority of some to the rest affords also too much reason to fear that there has been much interpolation." See Williams's Study of the Law.

Judgment of the Common Pleas in Benyon *v.* Evelyn, T. T. 14, chap. ii., &c., extracted from Bridgman's Report by F. Hargrave, Lon., 1811, 8vo. Reports of Judgments by Sir Orlando Bridgman, &c., edit. from the Hargrave MSS. by S. Bannister, Lon., 1823, 8vo. Sir O. B. left 9 vols. of MS. Reports; the above vol. is an extract from four vols. of his notes of cases, &c. Sir Orlando enjoyed a great reputation as a lawyer.

"Very eminent in the knowledge of the law."—Lord Clarendon.

"He should not be mentioned but with reverence and with veneration for his learning and integrity."—Lord Nottingham.

"A very studious gentleman, who had an account brought to him of all that passed in the courts."—Lord Holt.

"In the arguments of Chief Justice Bridgman, methinks I find that *evisceratio causæ*, as the Roman orator calls it, an exact anatomy of the case, and dextrous piercing into the very bowels of it; and it was no small commendation of an eminent professor of our law, and one that afterwards was advanced to the highest office a person of that profession can be capable—*That he always argued like a lawyer and a gentleman.*"—*Pref. to Carter's Reports.*

"Mr. Fonblanque [Treat. on Equity] speaks of Bridgman's Reports, of which Mr. Hargrave had lent him the MS., as far exceeding Carter's in copiousness, depth, and correctness."

See Williams's Study of Law; Bridgman's Leg. Bib.; Barton's Convey.; Marvin's Leg. Bib.; Wallace's Reporters.

Bridgman, Richard Whalley. Thesaurus Juridicus, Lon., 1799–1800; 2 vols. 8vo, 1806.

"Had this work been completed, it would have formed one of the most useful books in the lawyer's library."—*Preston on Abstracts.*

Reflections on the Study of the Law, 1804, 8vo. A Short View of Legal Bibliography, Lon., 1807, 8vo.

"Mr. Bridgman's Treatise, though incomplete, is the best English work existing of the period embraced by his Legal Bibliography. The author's study must have led him to a familiar acquaintance with the Reports, from which we might have expected a more enduring and satisfactory monument of research and criticism upon them than this volume affords. This deficiency, so far as regards the older reporters, has recently been adequately supplied by the very judicious and able criticism and notes of Mr. J. W. Wallace in a work entitled, The Reporters chronologically arranged, &c."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

The second edition of Wallace's Reporters was pub. in Philadelphia, 1845. The third edition, almost entirely rewritten, much extended and enlarged, was pub. Philadelphia, 1855, 8vo.

Bridgman, Thomas, b. 1795, at Northampton, Massachusetts. 1. Inscriptions on the Monuments and Tombstones in the Burying Ground of Northampton, &c. 2. Memorials of the Dead in Boston, with the Inscriptions on the Monuments and Tombstones in Copp's Hill Burying Ground. 3. Memorials of the Dead in Boston, with Inscriptions on the Monuments and Tombstones in King's Chapel Burying Ground.

Bridgwater, Benjamin. Religio Bibliopolæ; in imitation of Dr. Browne's Religio Medici, with a supplement to it, Lon., 1691, 8vo.

"He was of Trinity College in Cambridge, and M. A. His genius was very rich, and ran much upon Poetry, in which he excelled. He was, in part, Author of 'Religio Bibliopolæ.' But, alas! in the issue, Wine and Love were the ruin of this ingenious Gentleman."—*Dunton's Life and Errors*, 177.

The other "author in part" of Religio Bibliopolæ is supposed to have been no less a person than that odd member of the profession, John—not "glorious John"—but gossiping John, himself. But the authorship of this work has been attributed to another person.

Briganti, Joseph E. India Raw Silk, Lon., 1779, 8vo.

Briggs, Charles F., b. at Nantucket, resides in New York, has gained some celebrity as the author of Harry Franco, a Tale of the Great Panic, 2 vols. 1837. The Haunted Merchant, 1843. Working a Passage, or Life in a Liner, 1844. The Trippings of Tom Pepper, an Autobiography. In connection with Mr. John Bisco he originated The Broadway Journal, and for some time he had the editorial charge of Putnam's Monthly Magazine, New York. Mr. B. has also some pretensions to artistic taste. Some of his opinions upon pictures will be found in the Broadway Journal.

"Mr. Briggs has evinced both wit and humour of a high order in his Harry Franco, and other novels and sketches."—Rufus W. Griswold.

In connection with A. Maverick, History of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, N. Y., 1858, 12mo.

Briggs, Henry, 1556–1630, an eminent mathematician, a native of Warley Wood, near Halifax, Yorkshire, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow in 1588; examiner and lecturer in Mathematics in 1592; first Professor of Geometry in Gresham College, London, 1596; first Savilian Professor of Geometry, 1619. At Oxford he settled himself at Merton College, and between his lectures and studies passed a most studious life. His interest in Lord Napier's discovery of logarithms was evinced by his conference with his lordship respecting an alteration of the scale, and his valuable publications on the subject. Logarithmorum Chilias prima, Lon., 1617, 8vo. Arithmetica Logarithmica, &c., Lon., 1624, fol.; enlarged, printed under the care of Adrian Vlacq, in French, Gonda, 1628, fol. In English, Lon., 1631, fol. This great work contains the logarithms of 30,000 natural numbers, to 14 places of figures beside the index! Briggs died before this work was perfected as he designed; but his friend Henry Gellibrand brought it to completion in 1633, under the title of Trigonometria Britannica, &c., Gonda, fol. Briggs pub. some other mathematical works, and A Treatise of the North-West Passage to the South Sea, Lon., 1652, 4to.; reprinted in Purchas's Pilgrims, vol. iii. 852. Among the sons of English mathematical science, it is doubtful if there have arisen a greater than Henry Briggs. The illustrious Isaac Barrow, the learned Dr. Smith, the profound Gataker and Oughtred concur in celebrating the praises of the "mirror of the age for his excellent skill in Geometry."

See Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.; Life in Smith's Vitæ Erudit.; Ward's Gresham Professors; Martin's Lives of the Philosophers; Lilly's Life and Times.

Briggs, J. Sermons, 1775, '77, 8vo.

Briggs, James, Surgeon. Practical Obs. on Diseases of the Eye, Lon., 1806, 8vo. An Index to the Anatomical, Medical, Chirurgical, and Physiological Papers contained in the Transactions of the Royal Society of London, from the commencement of that work, to the end of the year 1817; chronologically and alphabetically arranged, Lon., 1818, 4to. By means of this valuable index a vast amount of scientific lore is rendered easily accessible.

Briggs, John, Lt.-Col. in the Madras Army. 1. The History of the Rise of the Mahommedan Power in India till the Year A.D. 1612; trans. from the Persian of Mahomed Kasim Ferishta, Lon., 1829, 4 vols. 8vo. 2. Land-Tax in India, 1830, 8vo. 3. Hussein-Khan's Mahommedan Power in India; revised by J. B.: vol. i., 1832, 8vo. 4. State of the Cotton-Trade in India, 1839, 8vo.

Briggs, Joseph. Theolog. treatises, 1675, &c.

Briggs, Richard. English Art of Cookery, 1788, 8vo

Briggs, Robert, M.D. Con. to Nic. Jour., 1804.

Briggs, William, M.D., b. about 1650, d. 1704, a native of Norwich, England, was educated at Bene't College, Cambridge. He was Physician-in-Ordinary to William III., and celebrated for his skill in diseases of the eye.

Ophthalmographia, Camb., 1676, 8vo; 2d edit., 1687. In 1685, at the request of Mr. (afterwards Sir) Isaac Newton, he pub. a Latin version of his Theory of Vision: to this there is prefixed a recommendatory epistle by Newton. The papers upon the New Theory of Vision will be found in Phil. Trans., 1681, 4to. He contributed some other papers to Phil. Trans., 1684.

Brigham, Amariah, M.D., 1798–1849, b. in Berkshire co., Mass., Supt. of the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford, 1840–42, and became Supt. of the N.Y. State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, 1843. 1. Asiatic Cholera, 1832. 2. Influence of Religion on Health, 1835, 12mo. 3. Diseases of the Brain, 1836, 12mo. 4. Remarks on the Influence of Mental Cultivation and Mental Excitement upon Health, 1845, 12mo. 5. Utica Asylum Souvenir, 1849, 18mo.

Brigham, Rev. Charles H., born Boston, 1820. Letters of Foreign Travel, 2 vols. Life of the Rev. Simeon Daggett. Numerous Pamphlets, Sermons, &c.

Brigham, Nicholas, d. 1559, educated at Hart Hall, Oxford. Memoirs, by way of Diary, in 12 Books. Miscellaneous Poems.

Bright, George, D.D. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1678–1699.

Bright, Henry. The Praxis in English and Latin Exercises, Oxf., 1783.

Bright, J. H., 1804–1837, a native of Salem, Massachusetts, contributed under the signature of "Viator," a number of poetical pieces to the periodicals of the day

Bright, Richard, M.D. Travels from Vienna through Lower Hungary, 1818, 4to.

> "Agriculture and statistics form the principal topics of this volume, which could have been equally valuable and much more interesting if the matter had been more compressed."—STEVENSON.

Bright, Timothy, M.D., d. 1616, Rector of Methley in Yorkshire. De Dyscrasiâ Corporis Humani, Lon., 1583, 12mo. Hygiene, &c., Lon., 1583, 8vo. Medicina Therapeutica, Lon., 1588, 8vo. Animadversiones in G. A. Scribonii, Cantab., 1584, 8vo. A Treatise of Melancholie, Lon., 1586, 12mo. It has been supposed by some that Burton took the hint of his Anatomy of Melancholy from this treatise. Characterey; an Arte of short, swift, and secrete Writing by character, Lon., 1588, 24mo.

> "In this very ingenious work Bright claims the invention of the art. It is dedicated to Q. Elizabeth."

Abridgement of the Book of Acts and Monuments, Lon., 1589, 4to.

Brightland, John. Grammat. works, &c., 1711–14, etc.

Brightley, Chas., Printer. Method of Casting Stereotype, as practised by the author, Bungay, Suffolk, 1809, 8vo.

Brightly, Frederick Charles, b. 1812, in England; emigrated to U.S. 1831; member Phila. Bar, 1839. Treatise on Law of Costs, 8vo. Nisi Prius Reports, 1851, 8vo. Equitable Jurisdiction of the Courts of Penna., 1855, 8vo. Edited Purdon's Digest of Laws of Penna., 8th ed., 1858, 8vo; Binns's Justice, 6th ed., 1855, 8vo. An Analytical Digest of the Laws of the United States, from the Adoption of the Constitution to the End of the XXXIV. Congress,—1796–1857, Phila., 1858, 8vo, 1142 pp. Highly commended by Chief-Justice Taney.

Brightman, Thomas, 1557–1607, an English Puritan divine, was educated at Queen's College, Cambridge. Apocalypsis Analysi et Scholiis, &c., Franc., 1609, 4to; trans. into English, Lon., 1644, fol.

> "This work the Puritan divine persuaded himself and others was written under the influence of divine inspiration."

He pub. a work on the Canticles, and on a portion of the Book of Daniel in Latin, Basil, 1614, 8vo. His Explication of the last and most difficult part of the prophet Daniel was pub. in English, Lon., 1635, 1664, 4to.

> "The great object of this Puritan's system of prophecy, both in this work, and in his Revelation Revealed, is to prove that the Pope is that antichrist whose reign is limited to 1290 days or years; and who is then foredoomed by God to utter destruction."—LOWNDES.

Predictions and Prophecies written 46 years since concerning the three Churches of Germanie, England, and Scotland, 1641, 4to.

Brightwell, Richard, a name assumed by JOHN FRITH.

Brimble, William. Poems, 1767, 8vo.

Brimsmead, William, first minister of Marlborough, Massachusetts. Election Sermons, 1681.

Brincklé, William Draper, A.M., M.D., b. 1798, Kent co., Del.; grad. at Princeton, 1816; an eminent pomologist. 1. Remarks on Entomology, chiefly in reference to Agricultural Benefit, Phila., 1852, 8vo. 2. American Pomologist, Phila., 1853, 4to, coloured plates. This work was never completed. Has contributed to various journals many valuable papers on medical subjects and on pomology.

Brinckmair, L. Warnings of Germany, Lon., 1683.

Brindley, James, 1716–1772, a Civil Engineer of remarkable genius. Reports relative to a Navigable Communication betwixt the Friths of Forth and Clyde; with Observations, Edin., 1768, 4to; in conjunction with Thomas Yeoman, F.R.S., and John Golborne.

Brine, John, 1703–1765, a Calvinist Baptist minister, stationed at Cripplegate, London. His works comprise 7 vols. 8vo. Treatise on Various Subjects, 1743, '56: new edit., revised by James Upton, Lon., 1813, 8vo. A Vindication of some truths of Natural and Revealed Religion, in answer to James Foster, 1746, 8vo. Certain Efficacy of the Death of Christ Asserted, 1743, 8vo.

> "Brine's Treatises are singularly excellent."—RYLAND.
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> "He is a powerful writer, though some of his doctrinal statements, as it appears to the author, are pushed beyond what the Scripture warrants."—BICKERSTETH.

Bringhurst, Isaac, D.D. Sermons, Lon., 1689, fol.

Bringhurst, J. Sermon, 1749, 4to.

Brinkley, John, 1763–1836, Bishop of Cloyne, graduated at Caius College, Cambridge, B.A., 1788. He was eminent for his knowledge of mathematical science and astronomy. Elements of Plane Astronomy, 1822, 8vo; the 6th edit. was edited with notes by the Rev. Dr. Luby.

> "Admirable lectures on Astronomy."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

The bishop contributed a number of mathematical papers to Trans. Irish Society, 1800, and to Phil. Trans., 1807, '10.

Brinley, John. A Discovery of the Impostures of Witches and Astrologers, Lon., 1680, 8vo. Discourse proving by Scripture and Reason that there are Witches, Lon., 1686, 8vo.

Brinsley, John, 1600–1665, a Nonconformist divine, nephew of the celebrated Bishop Hall, was admitted of Emanuel College, Cambridge, at the age of thirteen and a half. He pub. several theological and educational works, 1612–64. His Ludus Literarius, or the Grammar School, Lon., 1612, 4to, was reprinted in 1627 with a preface by his uncle, Bishop Hall.

> "He appears to have been inflexible in the points which divided so large a body of clergymen from the Church."

Brinsley, John, son of the former. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1651, '52, '55, 8vo.

Brinsley, William. Discourses in 1667, 8vo.

Brisbane, John, M.D. Select Cases in the Practice of Medicine, Lon., 1762–72, 8vo. Anatomy of Painting, Lon., 1769, fol. In this work will be found the six Tables of Albinus, the anatomy of Celsus, with notes, and th Physiology of Cicero.

Brisbane, Maj. Gen. Sir Thomas. Mathemat. Con. to Ed. Phil. Trans., 1817.

Brisman. Eng. and Swedish Lexicon, 1814, 8vo.

Bristead, John. Theolog. treatises, 1743, '50, 4to.

Bristed, Charles Astor, b. city of N. York, 1820, son of Rev. John Bristed, and grandson of John Jacob Astor, founder of the Astor Library. After completing his studies at Yale Coll., he entered the Univ. of Cambridge, Eng., where he remained five years, and took the degree of B.A. at Trinity Coll., 1845. 1. Selections from Catullus, 1849, revised and edited with additional notes. 2. Letter to the Hon. Horace Mann; being a Reply to Certain Attacks on Stephen Girard and John Jacob Astor in a work entitled "Thoughts for a Young Man." 3. The Upper Ten Thousand, New York, 1852, 12mo. 4. Five Years in an English University, New York, 1852, 2 vols. 12mo; 2d edit., 1852, condensed into 1 vol. by the omission of certain University Examination Exercises. The American public are debtors to Mr. Bristed for the valuable information drawn from his own experience in an English university. In a country like America—whilst we make our boast of "a mob of gentlemen who write with ease"—ripe classical scholarship is too apt to be undervalued.

Bristed, Ezekiel. Sermon, 1715, 8vo.

Bristed, Rev. John, 1778–1855, b. Dorsetshire, Eng., son of a clergyman of the Established Church, and father of C. A. Bristed, (*ante.*) Educated at Winchester Coll. and studied Medicine at Edinburgh. For two years a pupil in the law-office of the celebrated Mr. Chitty. In 1820 he became Rector of St. Michael's Church, Bristol, R.I., having succeeded Bishop Griswold. A Pedestrian Tour through part of the Highlands of Scotland in 1801, Lon., 1804, 2 vols. 8vo. Crit. and Philosoph. Essays, 1804, 12mo. The System of the Society of Friends Examined, Lon., 1805, 8vo. Edward and Anna, or A Picture of Human Life; a Novel, 1805, 2 vols. 12mo. The Resources of the United States of America, &c., New York, 1818, 8vo; reprinted in London under the title of America and her Resources, &c., 1818, 8vo.

> "Mr. Bristed's 'eight years' have, we fear, been spent to very little purpose, if they have not been more profitable to himself than his 'voluminous masses of materials relating to our Federative Republic,' are likely to be to the world. He has certainly, however, improved, both in style and matter, since we made our first acquaintance with him as an author, which it was our fortune to do some years since, in the character of a pedestrian traveller into the Highlands of Scotland. . . . We conclude with declaring, that however valuable a citizen may have been acquired in Mr. Bristed, and however zealous he may be for the interest of his adopted country, it is our sincere hope. that this, his intellectual offspring, may always be considered alien from our literary community."—*North American Review,* vii. 1818.
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Thoughts on the Anglican and Anglo-Amer. Churches; being a Reply to Mr. Wilks's Work on Correlative Claims and Duties, New York and London. See Eclectic Review for January, 1823.

Bristol, John, Bishop of. See THORNBOROUGH.

Bristol, Earls of. See DIGBY, GEORGE, JOHN.

Briston, Mrs. A. Trans. of the Maniac; and Poems, original and trans., 1810, 12mo.

Bristow, J. A. A New Song to an Old Tune, 1811

Bristow, James. Narr. of his Sufferings in Captivity in India for Ten Years, Lon., 1793, 8vo.

Bristow, J. C. Poet. Works, Lon., 1850, 5 vols. p. 8vo.

Bristow, Richard, 1538–1581, a noted advocate of the Church of Rome, was entered of Christ Church College, Oxford, in 1555; B.A., 1559; M.A., 1562; Fellow of Exeter College, 1567. Dr. Allen made him the first moderator in the English College founded by him at Douay, and Bristow was the first member of that college who became a priest. A Brief Treatise, &c.; or, Motives unto the Catholic Faith, Antwerp, 1574, 16mo; trans. into Latin, Douay, 1608, 4to.

"The said book contains, with great perspicuity, order, and art, divers most excellent works, whereby to discern in religion the true judgment of the Catholic Church from the false vanity of the heretics, &c.: it is also in all points catholic, learned, and worthy to be read and printed."—D. W. ALLEN.

This work led to a controversy with Dr. Will. Fulke, of Cambridge, and several books were published. Tubula, &c. St. Thomæ Aquinatis, 1579. Fifty-one Demands to be proposed by Catholics to Hereticks, Lon., 1592, 4to. He was concerned in the trans. of the Old and New Testament pub. at Rheims, and wrote many of the commentaries in the latter. See ALAN, WILLIAM. Veritates Aureæ S. R. Ecclesiæ Autoritabus vet. Patrum, &c., 1616.

Bristow, W. Corporation Acts, Lon., 1789, 8vo.

Bristow, Whitsen. Poems, Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Britain, Jonathan. His life, written by himself, 1772, 8vo.

Britaine, William de. The Dutch Usurpation, and their Behaviour to the Kings of Great Britain, Lon., 1672, 4to; reprinted in Harleian Miscellany, vol. iii. The Interest of England in the Present War with Holland, Lon., 1672, 4to. On Human Prudence; or, The Way by which a Man may raise himself to Fortune and Grandeur, Lon., 1693, 1702, 8vo; 1710, 12mo.

Brittle, Miss Emily. The Indian Guide; or, A Journal of a Voyage to the East Indies in the Year 1780; in a Poetical Epistle to her mother, Calcutta, 1785, 8vo.

Britton, John, 1771–1857, born at Kingston St. Michael, near Chippenham, Wiltshire, one of the most eminent antiquaries of modern times, commenced authorship in an humble way by compiling some street-song books, and an account of the (1.) Surprising Adventures of Pizarro. Some short notices prepared for the Sporting Magazine made him acquainted with Mr. Wheble, its publisher; and to the connexion thus formed Mr. Britton owed his introduction into the career which he so long and honourably pursued. 2. Voyages of Columbus and Cortes, Lon., 1799, 8vo. 3. Beauties of Wiltshire, Lon., 1801, 2 vols. 8vo: vol. iii., 1825. 4. The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, Lon., 1805–26, 5 vols. 4to.

"This is a truly splendid and interesting production,—scientific enough to excite professional attention, and sufficiently picturesque and diversified to afford an ample treat to the general reader. It does high credit to the taste and industry of the indefatigable author, and is a real honour to the country."—*New Annual Register*, 1815.

5. The Cathedral Antiquities of Great Britain, 1814–32, 311 engravings, 6 vols. 4to, £33; large paper, £55.

"The task which Browne Willis left imperfect has been undertaken by Mr. Britton, who has contributed more than any other person to the illustration of our architectural antiquities."—*Lon. Quarterly Review*, Sept. 1826.

6. Picturesque Antiquities of English Cities, 1830, r. 4to. 7. Union of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, 1827, r. fol. 8. Fine Arts of the English School, 1812. 9. A Dictionary of the Architecture and Archæology of the Middle Ages, 1830–38, r. 8vo, imp. 4to. 10. An Historical and Architectural Essay relating to Redcliffe Church, Bristed, 1813, 4to. 11. Fonthill Abbey, 1823. 12. Public Buildings of London, from drawings by A. Pugin, 1828–33, 2 vols. r. 8vo. 13. Historical Notices of Windsor Castle, 1842. 14. Memoir of John Aubrey, 1845. 15. The Authorships of the Letters of Junius Elucidated, 1848.

We regret that we have not space for the enumeration of Mr. B.'s other praiseworthy publications, 87 in all. See a Brief Memoir of his Life and Writings in the 3d vol. of the Beauties of Wiltshire, and Autobiography, 1849, '50, 2 vols. r. 8vo and 4to.

"We are persuaded that to him, more than to any other individual, we are indebted for a rapidly progressive improvement in the pictorial delineations of our architectural antiquities."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, April, 1816.

"Mr. Britton stands conspicuous among the labourers on the more liberal and pleasing traits of antiquarianism. He has long been contributing largely to the gratification of a rational taste for what may be called the monuments of past ages."—*Eclectic Review*, May, 1816.

"Mr. Britton's life is one of usefulness,—an example to the industrious, a stimulus to the young, in every rank of society, who may be ambitious to tread the paths of literature with honour to themselves and benefit to the public."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette*, Oct. 1825.

"Mr. Britton is not a man of marked originality or great mental power; but, as a careful and diligent writer in a branch of literature which had been cultivated chiefly by minute antiquarians, he did excellent service in calling the attention of the educated public to the long-neglected topographical and architectural antiquities of England: there can be little doubt that his elegantly-illustrated works have been a chief exciting cause in bringing about the improved state of public feeling with reference to our national antiquities."—*Knight's Eng. Cyc., Div. Biog.*, vol. i., *q. v.*

See BRAYLEY, EDWARD WEDLAKE.

Britton, Nich. Bowre of Delights, Lon., 1597, 4to; doubtless the same as NICH. BRETON, (*q. v.*)

Britton, Thomas Hopkins. Horæ Sacramentales: The Sacramental Articles of the Church of England vindicated from Recent Misrepresentations, &c.

"A very elaborate and learned work, detailing sentiments of the Reformers in opposition to the views of Mr. Gorham."—*English Review.*

Broackes, William. Constipation treated Homeopathically, Lon., 12mo. Cutaneous Diseases treated Homeopathically, 12mo. Observations on Homeopathic Doctrines, 12mo.

Broad, or **Brodæus, Thomas,** 1577–1639, an English divine. A Touchstone for a Christian, 1618, 12mo On the Sabbath, 1621, '27, 4to.

Broadbent. Domestick Coffe Man, Lon., 1720, 4to.

Broadbent, William. Sermons, 1816, 12mo.

Broadhurst, Edward. Sermons, 1733, 8vo.

Broadhurst, Rev. Thomas. Address on Defence of Country, 1803. To Young Ladies on the Improvement of their Mind, 1808, 12mo; 2d edit., 1813. Funeral Orations on Military Men; from the Greek, 1812, 8vo. Substance of a Speech against the Proposed Alteration in the Corn-Laws, 1814, 8vo.

Broadley, John. Pandora's Box, 1801, 8vo.

Broadley, Robert. Lectures on the Services, Creeds, and Offices of the Church of England, Lon., 1836, 8vo.

Broadley, Thomas. Religion of Moses, 1805, 8vo.

Brocardus, Francis. His Alcoran against Popish Plots and Conspiracies, Lon., 1679, 4to.

Brocas, J. Calvinism Unmasked, 1812, 8vo.

Brock, Irving. Patriots and Whigs the most dangerous Enemies of the State, 1810, 8vo. Bernier's Travels in the Mogul Empire; from the French, Lon., 1826, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A good translation of this excellent old traveller."—*Lon. Quar. Review.*

Brock, Thomas. The Importance of Religion to the Military Life, 1801, 4to. Infancy; a Poem, 1816, 8vo.

Brock, Thomas. An affectionate address to the members of the Church of England, in which the most popular arguments for separation are considered and refuted, Guernsey, 1826, 8vo.

"A truly pious and excellent address in favour of the Church of England."—BICKERSTETH.

Brockedon, W., 1787–1854. Excursions in the Alps, 1845, 8vo. Views in Italy, 1842–44, imp. 4to, £5 10*s.*

"A work of equal interest and beauty."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

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Road-Book from London to Naples, 1835, 8vo.

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Passes of the Alps, illustrated by 119 superb engravings, 1828, 2 vols. 4to; largest paper, India Proofs and Etchings, pub. at £63; 6 copies printed.

"One of the most valuable and interesting works of modern times. We have no hesitation in stating that a volume of more uniform excellence has never been published in England."—*Brit. Magazine.*

"Much information will be obtained from Mr. Brockedon's most beautiful work on the Passes of the Alps."—*Dis. on the Passage of Hannibal over the Alps, by H. L. Wickham, A.M., and the Rev. S. A. Cramer, A.M., Oxford.*

Brockett, John Trotter, 1788–1842, an antiquary of some note, and the owner of a very curious library and a valuable collection of coins and medals. His coins and medals, sold June, 1823, produced nearly £2000. His library, sold December, 1823, produced upwards of £4000.

Selecta Numismata Aurea Imperatorum Romanorum ex Museo J. T. Brockett, Nov. Cast., 1822; 32 copies 8vo and 2 cr. 4to. Glossary of North-Country Words, Newcastle, 1825, cr. 8vo; 2d edit., 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Brocklesby, or **Brockwell, Charles.** Church Hist. of Gr. Britain, Lon., 1718, 8vo. Hist. of Portugal, Brazil, &c., 1726, 8vo.

Brocklesby, John, b. 1811, Eng; came to U.S. 1820; grad. at Yale Coll., 1835; Prof. Math. &c. Trinity Coll., Hartford, 1842–58. 1. Elements of Meteorology; 15th ed., 1858, 12mo. Highly recommended by Denison Olmsted, LL.D., J. L. Comstock, M.D., Benj. Silliman, LL.D., and others. Republished in England and Scotland. 2. Views of the Microscopic World, 12mo. 3. Elements of Astronomy 12mo. 4. Common-School Astronomy.

Brocklesby, Richard. An Explication of the Gospel-theism, and the Divinity of the Christian Religion, Lon., 1796, fol.

"A learned and curious work."—LOWNDES.

Brocklesby, Richard, M.D., 1722–1797, the generous friend of Samuel Johnson and Edmund Burke, deserves ever to be held in honoured remembrance. Some of his profess. essays will be found in Phil. Trans. Abr., 1747, '55, and in Med. Obs. and Inq., 1767. He pub. an Essay concerning the Mortality of the Horned Cattle, Lon., 1746, 8vo. Economical and Med. Observations, 1764, 8vo, and some other works.

"As an instance of extraordinary liberality, Johnson told us that Dr. Brocklesby had upon this occasion [his contemplated journey to Italy, for the restoration of his health] offered him a hundred [pounds] a year for his life. A grateful tear started into his eye, as he spoke this in a faltering tone."—BOSWELL.

He also urged Dr. Johnson to live with him, that he might have him continually under his care.

"My physician in ordinary is Dr. Brocklesby, who comes almost every day."—*Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, London, Oct.* 6, 1783.

"The kind attention which you have so long shown to my health and happiness makes it as much a debt of gratitude as a call of interest to give you an account of what befalls me, when accident removes me from your immediate care. . . . You write to me with a zeal that animates, and a tenderness that melts, me." —*Johnson to Brocklesby, a few months before Johnson's death.*

This benevolent man had placed Edmund Burke's name in his will for £1000, but considering that Burke might die first, (which he did by five months,) he insisted upon presenting him with the money, which he did in the most handsome manner.

"That you may long live,—for talent an ornament to human kind, and for your country, your friends, and family, the same happy man in prosperity, as you have ever approved yourself whilst withdrawn from the sunshine of a court—this, with much more, (if any thing can be better,) is the fervent wish of,
My dear Burke,
Your sincere and ever affectionate humble servant,
London, July 2, 1788. RICHARD BROCKLESBY."

Brockwell, Charles. See BROCKLESBY.

Brockwell, Joseph. Exps. of the Lord's Prayer, 1784.

Brocq, Philip Le. See LEBROCK.

Brodbelt, F.R., M.D. Con. to Mem. Med., 1799, 1805.

Brodbelt, G. C. Sermons, 1799, 8vo.

Broderick, Miss. Cumberland Cottage; a Tale, 1813, 3 vols. 12mo.

Broderick, Sir John. Vindication from Aspersion, 1690, 4to.

Broderip, William John, b. at Bristol, and was called to the bar in 1817; a distinguished popular naturalist; Fellow Linnæan Soc., 1824; Geol. Soc., 1825, Roy. Soc., 1828; one of the originators of the Zoological Society, and its Vice-President. He was one of the principal contributors to the Penny Cyclopedia, and is the author of the chief portion of the Zoology of Knight's English Cyclopedia. After editing a legal work on Sewers, he pub., in connection with P. Bingham, Reports in the C. Pleas, 1819–22, 3 vols. r. 8vo: a continuation of Taunton's Reports: further continued by Mr. Bingham. 1. Zoological Recreations, Lon., 1847; 3d ed., 1857, p. 8vo.

"We believe we do not exaggerate in saying that, since the publication of White's Natural History of Selborne, and of the Introduction to Entomology, by Kirby and Spence, no work in our language is better calculated than the Zoological Recreations to fulfil the avowed aim of its author,—to furnish a hand-book which may cherish or awaken a love for natural history."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

2. Leaves from the Note-Book of a Naturalist, 1851, p. 8vo.

Brodhead, John Romeyn, son of the Rev. Jacob Brodhead, D.D., was born in Philadelphia in 1814; graduated at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., 1831. In 1839 he was attached to the U. S. Legation at the Hague, and in 1841 acted as agent of the State of New York to procure Historical Documents in Europe. In 1846 was appointed Secretary of Legation at London under Mr. Bancroft as minister; and in 1853 became Naval Officer of the Port of New York. 1. An Address delivered before the N. Y. Historical Society, 1844. 2. Report as Historical Agent of the State of N. York, 1845. 3. History of the State of N. York. First period, 8vo, 1853. 4. Address before the Clinton Hall Association, N. Y., 1854, &c.

Brodie, Alexander. History of the Roman Government, Lon., 1810, '14, 8vo. Diary of A. Brodie, Edin., 1740, 8vo.

Brodie, Sir Benjamin Collins, Bart., b. 1783, serjeant-surgeon to Queen Victoria, which post he held under William IV. and George IV., was a student of Sir Everard Home. His profession is said to produce him £10,000 per annum. 1. Account of the Dissection of the Human Fœtus, in which the circulation of the blood is carried on without a heart; Phil. Trans., 1809. 2. Physiological Researches respecting the influence of the Brain on the action of the Heart and on the generation of animal heat; Phil. Trans., 1811. 3. Experiments and Observations on the different modes in which Death is produced by certain Vegetable Poisons; Phil. Trans., 1811. These papers were republished with Notes, Lon., 1831. 4. Experiments and Observations on the Influence of the Nerve of the Eighth Pair on the Secretions of the Stomach; Phil Trans., 1814. 5. Local Nervous Affections, 1837, 8vo 6. Lectures illustrative of Various Subjects in Pathology and Surgery, 1846, 8vo.

"We attach a very high value to these Lectures. Their style is clear, demonstrative, and unaffected, decided, and energetic, but altogether free from dogmatism or over-confidence. They are strictly practical; and much of the information which they contain will assuredly do the reader and his patients good service in time of need."—*Medical Gazette.*

7. Pathological and Surgical Observations on Diseases of the Joints, 1818, 8vo; 5th ed., 1850. Several editions of this valuable work have been published in the U.S. 8. Lectures on the Diseases of the Urinary Organs, 1832, 8vo; 4th ed., 1849. Republished in U.S. 9. Psychological Inquiries, 1854, 12mo; 3d ed., 1856.

Brodie, George. History of the British Empire, from the Accession of Charles I. to the Restoration, 4 vols. 8vo, 1822. Mr. Brodie brings grave charges against Hume's History.

"It is not well written in point of style, and the author must be considered as a writer on the popular side, but he is a man of research and independence of mind. It is a work of weight and learning, and it appears to me forever to have damaged, and most materially damaged, the character of Mr. Hume as an accurate historian. . . . Mr. Brodie is a searcher into original records."—*Prof. Smyth's Lectures on Modern History.*

Brodie, James. Medical Con. to Phil. Trans., 1697.

Brodie, W. D. Reply to Calumnies, 1812.

Brodrick, Thomas. Historia Sacra, Lon., 1705, 8vo. Hist. of the late War in the Netherlands, Lon., 1713, 2 vols. 8vo.

Brodum, William, M.D. Guide to Old Age, 2 vols.

Brogden, James, of Trinity College, Cambridge. Catholic Safeguards against Popery, 3 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1846.

"A more ample treasury is now placed within the reach of the clergy by Mr. Brogden's useful and well-timed publication, Catholic Safeguards, which contain a selection of the ablest discourses on the errors of the Church of Rome, chosen from the works of our eminent divines who lived during the 17th century."—*Bishop of London's Charge.*

"A most valuable repository of the ancient armour of the Church of England for the conflict with Rome."—*Archdeacon Harrison's Charge.*

Illustrations of the Liturgy and Ritual of the United Church of England and Ireland, 3 vols. p. 8vo, Lon., 1842.

"I may be permitted to recommend a selection from the works of the great divines of the 17th century, by the Rev. James Brogden, as a most valuable addition to every parochial clergyman's, and, indeed, to every churchman's, library."—*Bishop of Exeter's Charge.*

"Mr. Brogden's useful Collection of Discourses on the Liturgy and Ritual of the Church."—*Bishop of London's Charge.*

"I take this opportunity of recommending it to a place in every churchman's library."—*Archdeacon Thorpe's Charge.*

Brograve, Sir John. Statute on Jointures, 1648.

Brograve, Robert. A Sermon, 1689, 4to.

Brohier, J. H. English and French Cambist, 1818.

Broke, or **Brooke, Arthur.** The Tragicall Historye of Romeus and Juliet, written first in Italian by Bandell, nowe in Englishe by Ar [thur] Br [oke], Lon., by Richard Tottill, 1562, 4to. Agreemente of sondry Places of Scripture, seeming in shew to iarre, serwing in stead of Commentaryes not only for these, but others lyke. Trans. out of French, and now fyrst publyshed by Arthur Broke, Lon., 1563, 8vo. Tuberville gives us

"An Epitaph on the death of maister Arthur Brooke, drowned in passing to Newhaven,"

printed with his Songs and Sonets, 1567.

Broke, John Gardener. His Confession of the Christian Faith. Trans. out of French, Lon., 1573, '83, 8vo.

Broke, Sir Robert. See BROOKE.

Broke, Thomas. See BROOKE.

Brokesby, Francis, 1637–1715, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; then Rector of Rowley; became a Nonjuror. Of Education, 1710, 8vo. A Life of Christ. A Letter to Hearne, Oxf., 1711, 8vo. Church History, 1712, 8vo. Life of Dodwell, 1715, 2 vols. 8vo. He also assisted Nelson in the compilation of his Companion to the Festivals and Fasts.

Broket, John. Sermon, Lon., 1642, 4to.

Brokis, James, D.D. Sermon, Lon., 1553, 8vo.

Bromby, J. H. Visitation Sermon, 1809, 4to.

Brome, Alexander, 1620–1666, an attorney in Lord Mayor's Court, and a poet; contributed not a little to the promotion of the Restoration by the severity and ridicule with which he treated the Roundheads in the day of their power. The Cunning Lovers; a Comedy, Lon., 1654, 4to. Fancy's Festivals, 1657, 4to. A Congratulatory Poem on the Miraculous and Glorious Return of Charles II., 1660, fol. Trans. of Horace, by Himself, Fanshaw, Holliday, Hawkins, Cowley, Ben Jonson, &c. It seems he had designed to translate Lucretius. He pub. 2 vols. of Richard Brome's plays. Isaac Walton commends Brome highly.

Brome, Edmund, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Sermons, 1709–12.

Brome, James. Sermons, 1678–1707.

Brome, James. Travels over Scotland, England, and Wales, Lon., 1700, '07, '26, 8vo. Travels through Portugal, Spain, and Italy, 1712, 8vo.

Brome, Richard, d. 1652, originally a menial servant of Ben Jonson, wrote himself into high repute. The Biog. Dramat. enumerates fifteen plays of his, besides several others which are ascribed to him. Of these the best known are The Northern Lass, 1632, 4to. The Antipodes, 1640, 4to. The Jovial Crew, 1652, 4to. The City Wit, 1653, 8vo. The Court Beggar, 1653, 8vo. Jonson compliments Brome on the Northern Lass. Two volumes containing his Ten New Plays were pub. 1653–59. Lachrymæ Musarum, Lon., 1650, 8vo.

"Brome, in imitation of his master, laid it down as his first great point, to apply closely to the study of men and manners."—*Biog. Dramat.*

Brome, William. Indices quinque ad Thesaurum Ling. Sept. Hickesii, Oxon., 1705.

Bromehead, Joseph. Public Infirmaries, 1772.

Bromesgrove, Samuel. Sermon, 1704, 4to.

Bromfield, William. Theol. treatises, Lon., 1725, '26.

Bromfield, Sir William, 1712–1792, surgeon to Geo. III., pub. a treatise on Inoculation for the Small-Pox, 1767, 8vo. Chirurgical Cases and Observations, 1773, 2 vols. 8vo, and some other profess. essays. Some of his papers will be found in Med. Obs. and Inq., and Phil. Trans.

Bromhall, Thomas. Treatise of Spirits; or, an History of Apparitions, Oracles, Prophecies, and Predictions, with Dreams, Visions, and Revelations, Lon., 1658, fol.

Bromhead, E. F. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1816.

Bromley, Eliza. Cave of Consenza; a Romance from the Italian, 1803, 2 vols. 12mo.

Bromley, Sir George. Miscellanea Anglia, a Collection of original Royal Letters, written by K. Charles I. and K. James II., and the King and Queen of Bohemia, &c., Lon., 1787, 8vo.

"A valuable collection."—Lowndes.

Bromley, Henry. Catalogue of Engraved British Portraits, from Egbert the Great to the present Time, with an Appendix, containing the Portraits of such Foreigners as either by Alliance with the Royal Family of, or Residence as visitors in, this Kingdom may claim a place in the British Series. Interspersed with Notices, Biographical, and Genealogical, never before published, Lon., 1793, 4to. Two Addresses on the Deplorable State of the Indians, 1815, 8vo.

Bromley, John, d. 1717, a schoolmaster, is said to have had Alexander Pope for one of his pupils. Trans. of the Catechism of the Council of Trent, Lon., 1687, 8vo.

Bromley, Robert Anthony, d. 1806. Sermons, 1770–90. A Philosophical and Critical History of the Fine Arts, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, in 4 parts, Lon., 1793–95, 4to, 2 vols.

Bromley, Thomas. Sabbath of Rest, Lon., 1710, 8vo.

Bromley, Walter. Military treatises, Lon., 1812.

Bromley, William, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1710. Several years' Travels through Portugal, Spain, Italy, &c., Lon., 1702, 8vo. Remarks on the Grand Tour of France and Italy, Lon., 1692, 1705, 8vo.

"The first edition of Mr. Bromley's Grand Tour was published in 1692, and is said to have been withdrawn soon after, in consequence of a change in his politics. The second edition was published, without permission, by one of the Whig party, upon an occasion when it was most likely to prove a source of annoyance; with the addition of a Table of Contents, turning the author's observations into ridicule."—Henry G. Bohn, *editor of Bibliotheca Parriana.* 1827; *vide* p. 702.

Brompton, John, a Cistercian monk, and Abbot of Jorevall or Jerevall, in Richmondshire. The Chronicon to which his name is attached extends from 588 to the death of Richard I., 1198. It is printed in Decem Script. Hist. Angliæ, Lon., 1652, fol.

"It is not indeed likely that this history was written by any member of the Abbey of Joreval, since it takes no notice of the foundation of that monastery, &c., but only procured by Abbot Brompton, and by him bestowed on his monastery." See Selden in Vitis X. Script.; Tanner; Nicolson's English Historical Library.

Bromwich. Sermon, 1770, 8vo.

Bromwich, Bryan J'Anson. The Experienced Bee-Keeper: an Essay on the Management of Bees, 1783, 8vo. A Poem, 1796. Church of Rome, 1797, 8vo.

Bronsted, P. O. Essay on the Bronzes of Siris in the British Museum, Lon., fol.

Brontë, Charlotte, (Mrs. Nicholls,) born 1824, daughter of Rev. Patrick Brontë, curate of Haworth, in Yorkshire; married Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls, her father's curate, in 1854, and died in 1855. She and her two sisters have become widely known to fame under the assumed names of Currer, Acton, and Ellis Bell.

"Averse to personal publicity, we veiled our names under those of Currer, Acton, and Ellis Bell,—the ambiguous choice being dictated by a sort of conscientious scruple at assuming Christian names positively masculine, while we did not like to declare ourselves women, because—without at that time suspecting that our mode of writing and thinking was not what is called 'feminine'—we had a vague impression that authoresses are likely to be looked on with prejudice; we had noticed how critics sometimes use for their chastisement the weapon of personality, and for their reward a flattery which is not true praise."—*Biographical notice by Currer Bell, i.e. Charlotte Brontë.*

Anne (Acton Bell) died in 1848. Emily (Ellis Bell) died 1849. Charlotte was more successful as an authoress than her sisters. Few novels have gained such immediate popularity as was accorded to Jane Eyre. We append some notices of several of the works of the literary sisterhood.

Jane Eyre: an Autobiography, Lon., 1848, 3 vols. p. 8vo, by Currer Bell, [Charlotte Brontë.]

"Almost all that we require in a novelist the writer has,—perception of character and knowledge of delineating it, picturesqueness, passion, and knowledge of life. Reality—deep, significant reality—is the characteristic of this book."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

"The popularity of Jane Eyre was doubtless due in part to the freshness, raciness, and vigour of mind it evinced; but it was obtained not so much by these qualities as by frequent dealings in moral paradox and by the hardihood of its assaults upon the prejudices of proper people."—E. P. Whipple: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lxvii. 357.

Shirley; a Tale, by Currer Bell, 1849, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"There is great ability in this work: it is full of eloquence. The descriptive passages have seldom been surpassed in beauty and picturesqueness. The presence of a searching power and a lofty genius is visible."—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

Wuthering Heights, by Acton Bell, 1847.

"We strongly recommend it to all our readers, for we can promise them they never read any thing like it before."—Douglas Jerrold.

"It reminds us of the 'Nowlans' by Banim. It is a colossal performance."—*Lon. Atlas.*

"A work of very great talent."—*Lon. Examiner.*

"As the characters of the tale are unattractive, so the chief incidents are sadly wanting in probability. They are devoid of truthfulness, are not in harmony with the actual world, and have, therefore, but little more power to move our sympathies than the romances of the Middle Ages, or the ghost-stories which made our grand-dames tremble."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

The Tenant of Wildfeld Hall, by Acton Bell, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"We give our honest recommendation of Wildfeld Hall as the most interesting novel we have read for a month past."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"A story of intense interest. All is plainly simple, but all so beautifully, so exquisitely natural, so true to the feelings of the heart, that the attention of the reader is fixed and absorbed."—*Naval and Military Gaz.*

"The Tenant of Wildfeld Hall is altogether a less pleasant story than its immediate predecessor, though it resembles it in the excessive clumsiness with which the plot is arranged and the prominence given to the brutal element of human nature."—E. P. Whipple: *N. American Review*, lxvii. 359.

Poems by Currer, Ellis, and Acton Bell, 1846.

"Remarkable as being the first efforts of undoubted genius to find some congenial form of expression. They are not common verses, but show many of the vigorous qualities in the prose works of the same writers. The love of nature which characterizes Currer Bell's prose works pervades the whole of the present volume."—*Lon. Christian Remembrancer.*

Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey, by Ellis and Acton Bell, with a Selection of their Literary Remains, and a Biographical Notice of both Authors, by Currer Bell, 1850 3 vols. p. 8vo. Life of Charlotte Brontë, by Mrs. Gaskell, 1857, 2 vols. p. 8vo; N.Y., 2 vols. 12mo.

"The story of a woman's life, unfolded in this book, is calculated to make the old feel young and the young old. . . . By all this book will be read with interest. . . . Mrs. Gaskell has produced one of the best biographies of a woman by a woman which we can recall to mind."—*Lon. Athenæum,* No. 1536.

In consequence of alleged misstatements (some, at least, of which were acknowledged) in this work, portions of it were suppressed in subsequent editions.

Brontë, Rev. Patrick, father of Currer, Acton, and Ellis Bell. Cottage Poems, 1811, 8vo.

"The author has written not only for the good of the pious, but for the good of those who are not so; and he hopes his poems will be rendered useful to some poor soul who cares little about critical matters."

The Rural Minstrel: a Miscellany of Descriptive Poems, 1814, 12mo. See Colburn's Dict. of Living Authors.

Brontius. Loyalty Asserted, 1681, 8vo.

Brook, Abraham. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1782; on Electricity, the Air Pump, the Barometer, &c.

Brook, Benjamin. Lives of the Puritans, Lon., 1813, 3 vols. 8vo.

> "This works forms a comprehensive appendage to Neal's History of the Puritans, and Palmer's Nonconformist's Memorial."
>
> "This work is remarkable for extensive research, poverty of diction, zeal in the cause of Dissent, and unceremonious reflections upon Churchmen."—Dr. E. Williams.

A History of Religious Liberty, 1821, 2 vols. 8vo.

Brook, Jonathan. A Collection of Moral Sentences, from Ancient and Modern Writers, Brist., 1770, 8vo.

Brookbank, or **Brooksbank, Joseph,** b. 1612, educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. The Well-Tuned Organ; on Music, Lon., 1660, fol. A Breviate of Lilly's Grammar, 1660, 8vo. Rebels Tried and Cast, 1661, 12mo; being 3 Sermons on Rom. xiii. 2.

Brooke, Major. Short Addresses to the Children of the Sunday School, on Texts of Scripture, 1791, 12mo.

Brooke, Arthur. See Broke.

Brooke, Captain De Capell. Travels in Spain and Morocco, 2 vols. 8vo. Travels through Sweden, Norway, &c. in 1820, 4to. Winter in Lapland and Sweden, 1827, 4to. This accurate and valuable work has become rare.

Brooke, Charlotte, daughter of Henry Brooke, the Novelist and Dramatist. Reliques of Irish Poetry, trans. into English Verse, with Notes, and an Irish Tale, Dubl., 1789, 4to. Dialogue between a Lady and her Pupils, describing a Journey through England and Wales. Natural History, &c., 1796, 8vo.

> "We approve this plan, as the young mind may thus be drawn, by the subjects occasionally introduced, to attend to matters of useful information, instead of the very trivial topics with which books of education are sometimes filled."—*Lon. Monthly Rev.*, 1796.

Emma, or the Foundling of the Wood; a Novel, 1803, 12mo.

Brooke, Mrs. Charlotte, has gained considerable reputation by occasional poetical effusions.

> "Some of her poems have a sweetness of flow and delicacy of sentiment that seem made out of music, rather than for it. She seems only to have wanted some deep incitement, such as a sense of duty imparts to a woman's genius, in order to have excelled." —*Woman's Record.*

Mrs. Hale quotes "A Lover's Lines" as a specimen of Mrs. Brooke's style.

Brooke, Christopher. Funeral Elegy on Prince Henry, Lon., 1613, 4to. Eclogues by Mr. Brooke, Mr. Wither, and Mr. Davies, 1614, 8vo. See Brit. Bibliographer, ii. 235, for an account of A Funerall Poem in MS. by Brooke, and for other interesting information concerning the author. Brooke was the "chamber fellow" at Lincoln's Inn and bosom friend of the celebrated Dr. Donne, and aided him in his clandestine marriage to the daughter of Sir George Moor, Chancellor of the Garter, and Lieutenant of the Tower. It proved dangerous to offend a jailer, for the indignant father-in-law sent the groom and his two friends, Christopher and Samuel Brooke, to prison. *Vide* Athen. Oxon., Bliss's edit., Fasti, i. 401. George Wither inscribes some verses "To his ingenious and (which is more worthy) his truly honest Friend, Mr. Christ. Brooke."—*Brit. Bibl.* ii. 237.

Brooke, Edward. Bibliotheca Legum Angliæ; Part II., containing a general Account of the Laws and Law Writers of England, from the earliest Times to the Reign of Edward III., &c., Lon., 1788, 12mo. See Worrall, John.

Brooke, Frances, 1745–1789, daughter of Rev. Mr. Moore, and wife of the Rev. John Brooke, Rector of Colney, in Norfolk, &c., obtained considerable distinction by her literary abilities. The Old Maid, a periodical, Nov. 15, 1755, to about the end of July in the next year. Since pub. in a 12mo vol. Virginia, a Tragedy, with Odes, Pastorals, and Translations, 1756, 8vo. Trans. from the French of Lady Catesby's Letters, 1760, 12mo. The History of Lady Julia Mandeville, 2 vols. 12mo, 1763.

> "Concerning the plan there were various opinions, [*v. p.*] though of the execution there seems to have been but one. It was read with much avidity and general approbation."—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, ii. 346.

The History of Emily Montague, 4 vols. 12mo, 1769. Memoirs of the Marquis of St. Forlaix, 4 vols. 12mo, 1770. Mr. Garrick refused to give a representation to Virginia, and Mrs. B. offered him another tragedy, which met with the same fate. Whereupon Mrs. B. took a severe revenge on him in the novel of the Excursion, 2 vols. 12mo, 1777. Like most people who act under excited feeling, "Mrs. Brooke thought her invective too severe; lamented and retracted it."

Elements of the History of England, from the Abbé Millot, 4 vols. 12mo, 1771. Siege of Sinope, a Tragedy, 1781, 8vo.

> "This piece added but little to her reputation, and never became popular. It wanted energy, and had not much originality. There was little to disapprove, but not much to admire."—*Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes*, ii. 347.

Rosina, a Play, 1782.

> "Few pieces have been equally successful. The simplicity of the story, the elegance of the words, and the excellence of the music, promise a long duration to this drama."—*Ibid.*

Marian, a Play, 1788. Much inferior to Rosina. The History of Charles Mandeville; a Sequel to Lady Julia, 2 vols. 18mo, 1790.

> "It has been often wished that the catastrophe in the Novel of Lady Julia Mandeville had been less melancholy; and of the propriety of this opinion the authoress herself is said to have been satisfied, but did not choose to make the alteration."

Brooke, Francis. Trans. of Voyages of V. Le Blanc, 1660.

Brooke, Fulke Greville, Lord. See Greville, Fulke.

Brooke, Henry. The Conservatory of Health, Lon., 1650, 12mo.

Brooke, Henry, 1706–1783, a native of Rantavan in Ireland, was for some time a pupil of Dr. Sheridan, and left his tutor to enter Trinity College, Dublin. From thence, when only 17, he removed to the Temple to study law. His first publication was Universal Beauty; a philosophical poem; part 2 pub. 1735; part 3 about 1736.

> "This had been submitted to Pope, who probably contributed his assistance, and whose manner, at least, is certainly followed."

A Trans. of the first three Books of Tasso, 1737.

> "It is at once so harmonious and so spirited, that I think an entire translation of Tasso by him would not only have rendered my task unnecessary, but have discouraged those from the attempt whose poetical abilities are much superior to mine."—Hoole.

Constantia, or the Man of Law's Tale, 1741; in Ogle's version of Chaucer. The Earl of Westmoreland; a Tragedy, 1745. Farmer's Letters, 1745: on the plan of his friend Swift's Drapier Letters. A new Collection of Fairy Tales, 1750, 2 vols. 12mo; anon. Earl of Essex; a Tragedy, 1760, 8vo. The Trial of the Roman Catholicks, 1762, 8vo. In this, Brooke pleads for the removal of political restraints on that class of citizens. The Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry, Earl of Moreland, 5 vols. 12mo; 1760, '70, '77; in 4 vols. 12mo, 1776.

> "A novel replete with knowledge of human life and manners, and in which there are many admirable traits of moral feeling and propriety, but mixed, as the author advances towards the close, with so much of religious discussion, and mysterious stories and opinions, as to leave it doubtful whether he inclined most to Behmenism or to Popery."

Redemption, a Poem, 1772, 4to.

> "A poem in which that great mystery of our religion is explained and amplified by bolder figures than are usually hazarded."

Juliet Grenville, or the History of the Human Heart; a Novel, 3 vols. 12mo, 1774. This work is considered unequal to his earlier efforts. His Works, Lon., 1778, 4 vols. 8vo; this collection contains several plays and poems not before printed. Of Brooke's plays perhaps Gustavus Vasa was considered the best. Its performance was forbidden for political reasons. His Works, with the addition of some pieces collected by his daughter, were reprinted, Dublin, 1792.

> "Throughout all the excellent compositions of Brooke there breathes a strong spirit of liberty."

See Johnson's and Chalmers's English Poets, 1810, 21 vols. 8vo; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; and Brookiana, or Anecdotes of Henry Brooke, Lon., 1804, 2 vols. 12mo.

Brooke, Henry. Sermons, 1746, '47.

Brooke, Henry. A Guide to the Stars, Lon., 1820, 4to.

Brooke, Henry James. Familiar Introduction to Crystallography, Lon., 1823, 8vo.

Brooke, James. Sermons, 1706, '28.

Brooke, Sir James, b. 1803, at Bandel, in Zillah Hooghly, Bengal; Rajah of Sarawak. His Journals of Events in Borneo, by Capt. Rodney Mundy, R.N., Lon., 1848, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Keppel's volumes gave the outlines of the strange drama of Mr. Brooke's career. . . . Captain Mundy has printed the Journals *seriatim*, omitting only such portions as have already been made public. The new Journals of Mr. Brooke here offered to the world by Captain Mundy fill one and a quarter of these goodly volumes." —*Lon. Athenæum.*

Private Letters of Sir J. Brooke, K.C.B., from 1838 to the Present Time, edited by J. C. Templer, 1853, 3 vols. cr. 8vo.

Brooke, John. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1577–81.

Brooke, John Charles, 1748–1794, Somerset Herald, was deeply versed in antiquarian lore. Some of his contributions will be found in Archæol., 1777, '79, '82. His signature in the Gent. Mag. was J. B. He rendered such liberal assistance to his literary friends that it has been declared that

> "The first writers of the age in history, biography, and topography, have been indebted to him."

References to him will be found in the correspondence of that eminent antiquary, the Rev. William Cole.

> "Mr. Brooke's illustration of the Saxon inscription at Kirkdale Church pleases me much. . . Mr. Brooke is too good a Herald not to have informed you of the owners of the arms in your window." —*Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes*, vol. i.

Mr. B. was applied to by the Duke of Norfolk (then Earl of Surrey) to write a Latin preface to Domesday Book. He made some collections towards a history of all the tenants *in Capite* mentioned therein, with their pedigrees, families, estates, &c. What a grand work would this have been! Alas for the *come-to-nothing* projects of procrastinating men!

Brooke, N., M.D. Observations on Italy, Bath, 1797, 8vo.

Brooke, Ralph, d. 1625, York Herald, was originally named Brookesworth. He is represented as most perverse and malicious in disposition, and he was a "thorn in the side" of the worthy Camden. He attacked the latter in a publication entitled A Discoverie of certain Errours in the much-commended Britannia, 1594. Very prejudiciall to the descentes and successions of the auncient Nobilitie of this Realme; by Yorke Herault; *sine anno*; *circa* 1596, 4to. Second Discovery of Errors prejudicial to noble descents, with a Reply to Mr. Camden's Apologia ad Lectorem in his fifth edition, 1600. He presented this to K. James I., who prohibited its publication. Anstis pub. it in 1723, 4to; this vol. contains the original objections, Camden's reply, &c. The latter ably defended himself, and charged Brooke with ignorance and malice.

> "Some early attempts were made by an envious person, one Brook, or Brookmonth, to blast the deservedly great reputation of this book; but they perished and came to nothing; as did likewise the terrible threats given out by Sir Symonds D'Ewes, that he would discover errors in every page."—BISHOP NICOLSON: *Eng. Hist. Library*. 1776, 4.

Our choleric "Herault" completed in 1622 a valuable work, entitled Catalogue and Succession of the Kings, Princes, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, and Viscounts of this Realm of England, since the Norman Conquest to this present year, 1619, together with their arms, wives, and children, the times of their death and burials, with many of their memorable actions, Lon., 1619–22, fol. The felicitations of Yorke Herault over his new-born literary offspring were interrupted by a critic who made him remember his foray against the worthy Camden. Mr. Augustus Vincent borrowed even the very title of Brooke's indictment against the Britannia, and put forth A Discoverie of Errours in the first edition of the Catalogue of Nobility published by Ralph Brooke, Yorke Herald, Lon., 1622, fol.

> "A highly valuable work, though written with too much severity."

Brooke, R. Treatise on the Office and Practice of a Notary; 2d ed., Lon., 1847, 8vo.

Brooke, Richard. A Descriptive Account of Liverpool as it was during the last Quarter of the 18th century, 1775–1800, 1854, r. 8vo.

> "In addition to information relative to the Public Buildings, Statistics, and Commerce of the Town, the work contains some curious and interesting particulars, which have never been previously published, respecting the Pursuits, Habits, and Amusements of the Inhabitants of Liverpool during that period, with Views of its Public Edifices."

Brooke, Robert Greville, Lord. See GREVILLE, ROBERT.

Brooke, or **Broke, Sir Robert,** d. 1558, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Queen Mary, (1553,) was a native of Claverley, in Shropshire. La Graunde Abridgment, Lon., 1568, '70, '73, '76, '86.

> "This Abridgment, which is principally founded upon that of Fitzherbert, is digested under a greater number of titles, and besides the authorities collected by Fitzherbert, Brooke abridges a great number of readings, which seem to have fallen under his own knowledge as a judge and chief justice of the common pleas, and which are nowhere else extant, except in a small volume selected from this Abridgment, entitled New Cases."—WORRALL.

For Novel Cases, the Abridgment, &c., see Wallace's Rep.; Marvin, &c. Brooke followed the example of Nicholas Statham, who first abridged from the year-books *temp*. Edward IV.: see Nicolson's Hist. Library. Le Lieur, &c. del Corone, 1580, fol. Reading on Magna Charta cxvii., 1641, 4to. Reading upon the Statute of Limitations 32 Hen. VIII., cap. 2, Lon., 1647, 8vo.

Brooke, T. Theolog. treatises, &c., Lon., 1548–70.

Brooke, T. H. History of the Island of St. Helena from its Discovery by the Portuguese to the Year 1806, Lon., 1808, 8vo.

Brooke, Thomas. Sermons, 1732, '46, 4to.

Brooke, Thomas Digby. Trans. from Mad. Guyon, and her Life, 1795–1806.

Brooke, W. H. Foreigner's Guide, 1807.

Brooke, William. Cause of the distress for Provisions, Lon., 1800.

Brooke, Z., D.D. Examination of Dr. Middleton's Free Inquiry, 1750, 8vo. Eleven Discourses, 1764, 8vo.

Brooker, Daniel. Sermons, 1743, '45, '46.

Brookes, Melanthe. Fabula Pastorialis, 1615, 4to. Acted before King James I., March 10, 1614.

Brookes, Henry. Sermon, 1707, 8vo.

Brookes, Henry. Sermons, 1732, '34, 8vo.

Brookes, John. England's Interest. Free thoughts on the Starch Duty, Lon., 1752, 8vo.

Brookes, Joshua, 1761–1833, a distinguished English surgeon and anatomist, pub. a tract on the Cholera an Address, 1828, a paper in Trans. Linnæan Society, 1829, &c. See Lancet, vol. xii. He had a large museum of specimens in various branches of Natural History, which cost him £30,000 and was sold at auction for a very trifling sum.

Brookes, Matthew, D.D. Sermons, Lon., 1621, '57.

Brookes, Richard, M.D. History of the most remarkable Pestilential Distempers that have appeared in Europe for 300 years last past; with the Method of prevention and cure of that Distemper, Lon., 1721, 8vo. The General Practice of Physic, 1751, 2 vols. 8vo. The General Dispensary, 1753, 8vo. The Art of Angling, Rock and Sea Fishing, &c., 1740, 8vo. System of Natural History, in 6 parts, Lon., 1763, 6 vols. 12mo. General Gazetteer, or Compendious Geographical Dictionary, 1762, 8vo; 18th edit., 1827, 8vo; revised and corrected to the present time, by A. G. Findlay, new edit., Lon., 1851, 8vo.

Brookes, Samuel. An Introduction to the study of Conchology, 1815, 4to.

> "It behooves us to state, that Mr. Brookes evinces an intimate and learned acquaintance with his subject, that he duly blends perspicuity with brevity of description, that he has bestowed on his plates an unusual degree of correctness and elegance, and that he has carefully prepared the way for the prosecution of his favourite study on the most extensive scale."—*Lon. Monthly Review, Nov.* 1816.

Brookes, Thomas, d. 1680, an eminent Independent divine, chosen minister of St. Mary Magdalen about 1651, ejected 1662. Precious Remedies for Satan's Devices, Lon., 1653, 8vo; about 60 editions. Heaven on Earth, 1654, 8vo. The Mute Christian under the Smarting Rod, 1660, 8vo; more than 50 editions. The Private Key of Heaven, 1665, 8vo. Cabinet of Jewels, 1669, 4to. A Golden Key to open hid Treasures, 1675, 4to. Apples of Gold for Young Men and Women; more than 25 editions. Holiness, &c., 1662, 8vo. On Assurance, 1654, 12mo. Unsearchable Riches of Christ, 1661, 4to. Other works.

> "His works have been highly popular, on account of their spiritual tendency. As a preacher he was very affecting and useful; but many of his phrases and comparisons are too homely and familiar for imitation."—DR. E. WILLIAMS.
>
> "A popular, lively, and practical writer."—BICKERSTETH.
>
> "Brookes's Unsearchable Riches of Christ is a most edifying treatise, pithily eloquent, almost every sentence of which is an aphorism worthy of a distinct setting, and which everywhere displays large stores of sanctified learning."—*Christian Advocate.*

Brookesbank, John. 1. An Englishman's Syllabary. 2. Rules for Syllabication, 1651, 4to.

Brooks, Charles Shirley, b. 1815, a dramatist and contributor to periodicals, has gained considerable reputation by his plays of Honour and Riches, The Creole, The Lowther Arcade, and Our New Governess. As commissioner of the London Morning Chronicle, he spent six months in Russia, Asia Minor, and Egypt, and contributed a series of letters to that journal, which were afterwards pub. in Longmans' Travellers' Library. Miss Violet and her Offers. Edited Amusing Poetry, 1857; Aspin Court, a Novel, 1857. This work is popular and has been highly commended.

Brooks, Charles T., b. 1813, at Salem, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard College, became pastor of the Unitarian Church, Newport, R.I., in 1837, on which occasion Dr. Channing preached the ordination-sermon. 1. Schiller's William Tell, trans., Providence, 1838. 2. Trans., from same author, Mary Stuart and The Maid of Orleans. 3. Titan; from the German of Jean Paul Richter, 1840. 4. Specimens of German Song, Bost., 1842. This volume is one of Mr. Ripley's series of foreign literature. 5. Trans. of Schiller's "Homage of the Arts," with miscellaneous pieces from Rückert, Freiligrath, and other German Poets, Bost., 1847. 6. Poems, Prov., 1848. 7. The Controversy touching the Old Stone Mill in the Town of Newport, R.I., Newport, 1851. 8. German Lyrics, containing specimens of Anastasius Grün and other living poets of Germany.

"On the whole, we have perused the 'German Lyrics' with pleasure. Mr. Brooks fully maintains by this publication the credit he won for himself by his former labours as a translator of German poetry."—*Lon. Athen.*, No. 1476, Feb. 9, 1856.

9. Songs of Field and Flood, Bost., 1854. 10. Eight Months on the Ocean and Eight Weeks in India, MS.

Brooks, Francis. Barbarian Cruelty, Lon., 1693.

Brooks, Henry James. See Brooke.

Brooks, Indiana. Eliza Beaumond and Harriet Osborne; or, The Child of Doubt, 1789, 2 vols. 12mo.

Brooks, J. T., M.D. Four Months among the Gold-Finders in California, N. York, 1849, 8vo.

Brooks, J. W. Lectures on Prophecy, Lon., 1842, 12mo. Abdiel's Essays on the Advent and Kingdom of Christ, 1834, 12mo.

"A very valuable work, and full of Scripture illustration."—Bickersteth.

Elements of Prophetical Interpretation, 1836, 18mo.

"A work of useful information."—*Ibid.*

History of the Hebrew Nation, 1841, 12mo.

"Much valuable scriptural illustration as well as historical."—*Ibid.*

Brooks, James, Bishop of Gloucester. Sermon at Paul's Cross, Lon., 1553, 8vo. See Fox's Acts and Monuments of the Church for two orations of the bishop's.

Brooks, James Gordon, 1801–1841, a native of Red Hook, near the city of New York, was known for some time as a contributor to periodicals under the signature of "Florio." His longest poem is entitled Genius; delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College in 1827. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks pub. in 1829, a volume entitled The Rivals of Este, and other Poems, by James G. and Mary E. Brooks. The principal poem is the production of Mrs. Brooks.

"The poems of Mr. Brooks are spirited and smoothly versified, but diffuse and carelessly written. He was imaginative, and composed with remarkable ease and rapidity; but was too indifferent in regard to his reputation ever to rewrite or revise his productions."—*Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America.*

Brooks, John, M.D., Gov. of Mass., 1752–1825, pub. a Discourse on Pneumonia, 1808, and one delivered before the Humane Society, 1795.—*Thacher's Med. Biog.*

Brooks, Jonathan. Antiquity, or the Wise Instructor; being a Collection of Sentences, Brist., 1770, 12mo.

Brooks, Maria, as styled by Southey, **Maria del Occidente,** b. about 1795, d. 1845, is best known as the author of Zophiel, or The Bride of Seven, the first canto of which was pub. in Boston, 1825; the whole work in London, 1833. Mrs. Brooks was the daughter of Mr. Gowen, a gentleman of Welsh descent, who settled at Medford, Massachusetts, where Maria was born. In 1820 she pub. a volume entitled Judith, Esther, and other poems, by a Lover of the Fine Arts. Mrs. Brooks passed the spring of 1831 in the hospitable mansion of Robert Southey, at Keswick, and this useful friend superintended the publication of Zophiel, of which he was a great admirer:

"If you have not seen Zophiel, it is well worth your reading, as by far the most original poem that this generation has produced. . . . The poem has attracted no notice: the chief cause of the present failure I suppose to be that it is not always perspicuously told. The diction is surprisingly good; indeed, America has never produced any poem to be compared with it."—*Letter to Lord Mahon, May* 12, 1834.

An interesting review of this poem will be found in Griswold's Female Poets of America. An edition of Zophiel was pub. in Boston in 1834, for the benefit of the Polish Exiles, in whose cause Mrs. Brooks felt the warmest interest. See Southey's Life and Correspondence.

In 1843 she printed for private circulation, Idomen, or The Vale of the Yumuri; a production which partakes much of the character of an autobiography. Mrs. Brooks inherited some estates in Cuba, and took up her residence in the island. She died at Matanzas, November 11, 1845.

Her principal poem will preserve her name from oblivion, but deals too little with human sympathies to take much hold of the public mind. It is one of those productions which will be always more quoted than read, and more admired than understood.

"Maria del Occidente is styled in The Doctor, &c., 'the most impassioned and most imaginative of all poetesses.' And without taking into account *quædam ardentiora* scattered here and there throughout her singular poem, there is undoubtedly ground for the first clause, and, with the more accurate substitution of 'fanciful' for 'imaginative,' for the whole of the eulogy. It is altogether an extraordinary performance."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

"Which [Zophiel] he [Southey] says is by some Yankee woman; as if there ever had been a woman capable of any thing so great!"—Charles Lamb.

See Griswold's Female Poets of America.

Brooks, Mary E., a poetess of some reputation, is a native of New York. Her maiden name was Aiken. She was married in 1828 to James Gordon Brooks, (see above,) and in 1829 a volume of their writings was given to the world, under the title of The Rivals of Este, [by Mrs. Brooks,] and other poems. Her Hebrew melodies and lyrics have been much admired. She is now (1854) a resident of the city of New York.

Brooks, Nathan Covington, b. 1809, Maryland. Pres. Baltimore Female College, Historian and Poet. Scriptural Anthology. History of the Church. Literary Amaranth. Collectanea Evangelica. History of the Mexican War. Editor of the American Museum, and contributor to various leading periodicals, and the able editor of a valuable series of Greek and Latin Classics.

"Brooks's Ovid is a highly meritorious work."

"The History of the Mexican War is acknowledged to be both able and impartial."

Brooks, S. H. City, Town, and Country Architecture, Lon., 1847, fol. Designs for Cottages and Villa Architecture, 1840, 4to. Modern Architecture, 1852, fol.

Brooks, Thomas. London's Lamentations, Lon., 1670, 4to.

Brooks, Thomas. Charges, etc. in the East Indies, 1752.

Brooksbank, Joseph. See Brookbank.

Brookshaw, George. Pomona Britannica, Lon., 1805; atlas fol., 2 vols. 4to, 1817. Flower Painting, 1816, &c. Horticultural Repository, 2 vols. r. 8vo.

Broom, Herbert. Practical Rules for Determining Parties to Actions, Digested and Arranged with Cases, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

"A concise and excellent Treatise upon the subject."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

A Selection of Legal Maxims Classified and Illustrated, Lon., 1845, 8vo; 3d edit., Phila., 1852, 8vo.

"Maxims are the condensed good sense of nations."—Sir James Mackintosh.

"It certainly ought to find a place in the library of every scientific lawyer."—*Lon. Legal Observer, March* 22, 1845.

"It is among the few law-books that we can bind and place permanently for constant use on the handiest shelf of our book-case."—*Law Magazine, May*, 1848.

"The practitioner and the student may each resort to this work as an ample storehouse of legal elementary principles and simple fundamental laws."—*American Law Journal*, June, 1852.

Practice of the Superior Courts of Common Law with Reference to Matters within their Concurrent Jurisdiction, Lon., 1850, &c. Practice of the County Courts, 1852, 12mo; 2d ed., 1857, 8vo. Commentaries on the Common Law, as Introductory to its Study, Lon., 1855, 8vo; Amer. ed., Phila., 1856, 8vo.

"This elementary work, by the ingenious author of 'Legal Maxims,' will be found to be of much use to the student in explaining the present state of the law on many subjects not often treated in the standard books."—*Law Reporter*, Oct. 1856.

Broom, Thomas. Female Education, 1791, 12mo.

Broome, Rev. Arthur. Selections from the Writings of Fuller and South, with Life and Character of Fuller, Lon., 1815, 12mo. The Duty of Humanity, abridged from Dr. Primalt, Lon., 1831, 12mo.

Broome, Captain Ralph. Tracts rel. to W. Hastings, &c., 1790–96.

Broome, William. Sermon, 1700, 8vo.

Broome, William, d. 1745, a native of Cheshire, England, was educated at Eton, and at St. John's College. He was for some time rector in Sturston, in Suffolk. In conjunction with Ozell and Oldisworth, he translated the Iliad into prose:

"This is the translation of which Ozell boasted as superior, in Toland's opinion, to that of Pope: it has long since vanished, and is now in no danger from the critics."—Dr. Johnson.

Pope engaged Fenton and Broome to aid him in the translation of the Odyssey, and to the share of the latter fell the 2d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, and 23d books, together with all the notes. To Fenton's lot fell the 1st, 4th, 19th, and 20th. The other 12 books Pope translated himself. The associates did their work well:

"The readers of poetry have never been able to distinguish their books from those of Pope."

Broome did not consider himself liberally treated by Pope. It was said, that whilst Fenton received £300 for four books, Broome had but about £500 for eight books. The disappointed labourer charged his master with avarice; and Pope, with that petty spite which was his strongest characteristic, abused Broome in the Dunciad, and in the Bathos. Broome's Poems on several Occasions were pub., Lon., 1727, 8vo. In the Gent. Mag., under the signature of Chester, will be found some of his translations from Anacreon. He pub. Two Sermons, 1737, 4to.

"Of Broome, though it cannot be said that he was a great poet, it would be unjust to deny that he was an excellent versifier: his lines are smooth and sonorous, and his diction is select and elegant."—*Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

"Pope came off clean with Homer; but they say
Broome went before, and kindly swept the way."—HENLEY.

Broster, J. Progress of the Brosterian System, 1827, 8vo. Removal of Impediments in Speech.

Brothai, F. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1671. Observ. of Missionaries in Upper Egypt.

Brothers, Richard. Prophecies and Times, Lon., 1794, 8vo. Explan. of the Trinity, 1795, 8vo. Other tracts, 1798–1802. See Watt's Bibl. Brit. The history of this madman is well known. Mr. Halhed pub. a number of tracts in his vindication, and Dr. (afterwards Bishop) Horne espoused the other side. See Knight's Eng. Cyc.

Brotherton, Thos. Hort. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1637.

Brough, Anthony. Com. treatises, 1786, '89, &c.

Brough, William. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1657, '60, '72.

Brougham, Henry. Reflections on a book entitled Genuine Remains of Dr. Thomas Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, Lon., 1694, 4to.

Brougham, Henry, Lord, b. Sept. 1778, at Edinburgh, a descendant of one of the most ancient families of England, received his education at the High School and the University of his native city. He soon became distinguished for the zeal and success with which he pursued his mathematical studies. After leaving the University, he travelled for some time on the Continent, and on his return practised at the Bar in the city of Edinburgh until 1807, when he removed to London and was called to the Bar by the society of Lincoln's Inn. Three years afterwards he entered Parliament for the borough of Camelford and attached himself to the Whig opposition. In 1816 he represented the borough of Winchelsea. In 1820 occurred an event which was the means of placing Mr. Brougham in that commanding position before the public which he has ever since occupied. Caroline of Brunswick was arraigned before the House of Lords as a criminal, and Brougham was retained as her advocate. The great talents of the orator were employed in a cause calculated to elicit their noblest efforts, and, with a nation warmly enlisted in favour of his client, it is no marvel that he became the "popular idol." In 1830 he came in as Lord-Chancellor with Earl Grey, and retained his office about four years. Since that period the political life of his lordship is well known, and, indeed, hardly enters within the scope of our volume. Lord Brougham has been an eminent benefactor to the cause of literature and mental progress. In conjunction with Jeffrey, Murray, and Sydney Smith, he established in 1802 that most valuable periodical, The Edinburgh Review, and contributed many of the best articles in its pages. In 1821 he took a prominent part in the movement originated by Dr. Birkbeck for naturalizing the Mechanics' Institutes in England. Of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge he was the principal founder, and is author of several of the treatises in the series, and of a number of the articles in its Penny Magazine. When only seventeen, he contributed to the Trans. of Roy. Soc. a paper on the Refraction and Reflection of Light. In the following year, 1797, he contributed another paper on the same subject, and, in 1798, a paper entitled General Theorems, chiefly Porisms in the Higher Geometry. In 1803 he pub. at Edinburgh his first work, in 2 vols. 8vo: The Colonial Policy of the European Powers. The greater part of this work relates to America, and gives a review of the policy of the Spanish, English, French, and Colonial administrations, Slavery, &c. A Letter to Sir Samuel Romilly upon the Abuse of Public Charities, 1818. Ten eds. were issued in a few months. Practical Observations upon the Education of the People, Lon., 1825, 12mo. Lives of the Men of Letters and Science who flourished in the Time of George III., 1845–46, 2 vols. r. 8vo.

"Lord Brougham is fitted to digest immense materials into succinct form, and to add in each successive year fresh pearls of large brilliancy and beauty to the chaplet he has already strung of the statesmen and men of letters of England."—*Lon. New Quar. Rev.*

But see a very different opinion expressed in Brit. Quar. Review, ii. 197, and in Lon. Quar. Rev., lxxvi. 62.

"His style is bold and manly, though sometimes strangely careless and lounging; but it is always expressive of his mind and heart, and through the most labyrinthian sentence it is always easy to follow the sentiment and reasoning of the writer."—W. O. PEABODY: *N. American Review,* lxi. 383.

Sketches of Statesmen of the Time of Geo. III., 3 vols. 8vo; also in 3 vols., 1839–43, r. 8vo; and in 6 vols. 18mo. Paley's Natural Theology, edited by Lord Brougham and Sir Chas. Bell, 4 vols. p. 8vo.

"These are among the best of Lord Brougham's writings, and we are satisfied will be cherished as valuable contributions to the literature of his country, ages after the names and the works of many of his enemies are forgotten."—*Lon. Economist.*

Political Philosophy, 1840–44, 3 vols. 8vo.

"We close these volumes with gratitude to the author for much amusement, information, and instruction, with respect for his learning, and with admiration for his genius. . . . We have agreed in opinion with Lord Brougham much oftener than we have disagreed."—*Edin. Rev.*

Opinions on Politics, Theology, Law, &c., 1837, p. 8vo.

"Of course, there is much to admire, much to agree with, and much to dissent from, as the minds of other men are constituted. Altogether, however, the volume is a proud testimony to human intellect."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

Speech on the Laws, 8vo. Selections from his Speeches and Writings, 1832, 8vo. Speeches at the Bar and in Parliament; new ed., 1843, 4 vols. 8vo.

"This is a work which ought to be possessed by every free-minded man in the British Empire who can afford to add any books at all to his literary stores. The smaller the collection, so much more valuable will be such an addition to it; for it discusses almost all the political, legal, and economical questions, the nearest to 'men's business and bosoms,' that have arisen and been mooted within the last forty years."—*Edin. Rev.*

"Volumes more brilliant for wit or interest, more remarkable as showing the astonishing mental powers and labours of the author, have hardly appeared, in our day, at least."—*Brit. and For. Rev.*

Preliminary Treatise to Natural Philosophy, in a Collection of Original Treatises on the Various Branches of Physical Science, 4 vols. 8vo. Lord B.'s Preliminary Treatise is entitled The Objects, Advantages, and Pleasures of Science.

"There is no second man in the kingdom who could with such admirable art have analyzed as it were his mental wealth, and sent it forth in a form at once the simplest, the most convenient, and the most ready of access that it was possible to contrive."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Essays on the British Constitution, 1844, 8vo. Decisions in Chancery, 1833–35, vol. i., r. 8vo. Discourse on Natural Theology; new ed., 2 vols. p. 8vo. Letter to Lord Lansdowne on the French Revolution, 1848, 8vo. Dialogues on Instinct; new ed., 1849, 18mo. Albert Lunel; or, The Chateau of Languedoc, 1844, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"This novel was suppressed on the eve of publication, and it is said not above five copies are extant."—LOWNDES.

This work is ascribed to another hand. See Lon. Athen., May 29, 1858, 1596.

Contrib. to Roy. Soc. Experiments and Observations on the Properties of Light, 1850–52–53. In conjunction with E. J. Routh, An Analytical View of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia, 1855.

Works of Henry, Lord Brougham, F.R.S., Mem. Nat. Inst. France, and of Roy. Acad. of Naples. A new and complete edition, prepared under the superintendence of his lordship. 1. Critical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Works, 1857, 10 vols. p. 8vo. Vol. i., Lives of Philosophers of the Time of George III., comprising Black, Watt, Priestley, Cavendish, Davy, Simson, Adam Smith, Lavoisier, Banks, and D'Alembert. Vol ii., Lives of Men of Letters of the Time of Geo. III., comprising Voltaire, Rousseau, Hume, Robertson, Johnson, and Gibbon. Vols. iii., iv., v., Sketches of Eminent Statesmen of the Reign of Geo. III.; new ed., enlarged by numerous fresh sketches and other additional matter. Vol. vi., Natural Theology, comprising a Discourse of Natural Theology, Dialogues on Instinct, and Dissertations on the Structure of the Cells of Bees and on Fossil Osteology. Revised. Vol. vii., Rhetorical and Literary Dissertations and Addresses, comprising Discourses of Ancient Eloquence, &c. Vol. viii., Historical and Political Dissertations contributed to various Periodicals. Vols. ix., x., Speeches on Social and Political Subjects, with Historical Introductions.

"Not only will a large part of his productions be now brought together for the first time, but the entire series has been newly revised and very extensive and important additions have been made in every department. Many of the biographies are sketches from personal knowledge of the great men with whom he has lived; many of the speeches must always be ranked with the very finest specimens of English eloquence; many of the treatises and articles are essential to a full understanding of the social and political history of the age in which he has been so prominent an actor; and, though he must often carry us here into debatable questions, the liquid lava has cooled with time, and we may tread with the calmness of philosophic inquirers the ground which was once alive with the heat and passions of the hour."—*Lon. Quar Review.* See Edin. Rev., April, 1858.

2. Contributions to the Edinburgh Review: Political, Historical, and Miscellaneous, 1857, 3 vols. 8vo. The articles are comprised under Rhetorical, Historical, Foreign Policy, Constitutional Questions, Political Economy and Finance, Commercial Law, Physical Science, Miscellaneous. See reviews in Edin. Rev. and Dubl. Univ. Mag.

"Certainement parmi les modernes le meilleur interprète de Demosthène."—*Journal des Savants.*

3. Paley's Natural Theology, with Notes and Dissertations by Lord Brougham and Sir Charles Bell, 1857, 3 vols. sm. 8vo.

Brougham, John. Sermons, Lon., 1813, 2 vols. 8vo.

Brougham, John, b. May 9, 1814, Dublin, Ireland; a distinguished comedian. Irish Stories, Miscellanies, &c., N.Y., 3 vols. 12mo. Mr. Brougham is the author of one hundred and fourteen dramatic pieces, comedies, farces, &c. Among his dramatic works the principal are the Comedies of The Game of Life, The Game of Love, Romance and Reality, and All's Fair in Love, and the burlesques of Po-co-hon-tas, Metamora, Columbus, &c. Edited The Lantern, a humorous paper pub. in N. York. Contributed extensively to various magazines. For biog. notice, see Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie's Sketch prefixed to the first vol. of Mr. B.'s plays, pub. in N. York, 1856.

Broughton. On the great Apostacy from Christianity, with its evil influence on the Civil State, 1718, 8vo.

Broughton, Arthur, M.D. Profess. and Botanical works, Lon., 1782–94.

Broughton, Brian. Views of N. Wales, Lon., 1798, fol.

Broughton, Charles. Theory of Numbers, 1814, 4to.

Broughton, Mrs. Eliza. Six Years' Residence in Algiers, 1839, p. 8vo.

"The vivacity, minute description, and kindly feeling everywhere apparent in this book, render it highly attractive."—*Chambers's Cyclopædia of Eng. Lit.*

Broughton, Hugh, 1549–1612, celebrated for his proficiency in Hebrew and rabbinical learning, was a native of Oldbury, in the county of Salop. The celebrated Bernard Gilpin met a poor boy travelling on the Oxford road. He was surprised at his scholarship, had him instructed in his Houghton school, and in due time sent him to Cambridge, where he became Fellow of Christ College. This was the far-famed Hugh Broughton. Leaving college, and established in London as a preacher, he soon became noted. He still pursued his studies with such diligence as frequently to spend 16 hours out of the 24 at his books. We notice his principal works: A Concent of Scriptures, 1588. This work occupied the author several years; therefore he called it his little book of great pains. It treats of Scripture chronology and genealogy. It contains specimens by W. Rogers of the earliest copperplate engraving in England. Reprinted, 1620. See notice of a copy on vellum in Dibdin's Bibliomania, and in Lowndes's Bib. Manual, where will be found a list of Broughton's works. A Treatise of Melchisedeck, proving him to be Sem, Lon., 1591, 4to. An Explication of the Article of Christ's Descent into Hell, 1599, 4to. This led to much controversy, in which Archbishop Whitgift and Bishop Bilson took part. Broughton, in pursuing the subject, addressed An Oration to the Geneveans, which was first pub. in Greek at Mentz by Albinus, 1601, 8vo. In this he treats Beza with great severity. Exposition of Daniel, 1597, 4to. On Ecclesiastes, &c., 1609, 4to. Commentaries on Daniel, Hanau, 1607, 4to; the same in English, Bas, 1599, fol. The Translations of Jeremiah, 1608, 4to. Defence of a Concent of Scripture, 1609, 4to. Trans. of Job, 1610, 4to. Explanation of the Holy Apocalypse, 1610, 4to. Observations upon the first Ten Fathers, 1612, 4to. The celebrated Doctor Lightfoot pub. a collection of his works in 1662, fol., under the following title, The Works of the great Albionean Divine, renowned in many nations for rare skill in Salem's and Athen's Tongues, and familiar acquaintance with all Rabbinical learning, Mr. Hugh Broughton. The eulogy of the editor is most enthusiastic, and it is the praise of a master in Israel. Broughton, who played with Greek and Hebrew as a poet toys with the most familiar rhymes, trans. the Prophetical writings into Greek, and the Apocalypse into Hebrew. He was anxious to translate the whole of the N Testament into Hebrew, believing that it would have forwarded the conversion of the Jews. He relates that a learned rabbi with whom he conversed, once said to him:

"Oh that you would set over all your New Testament into such Hebrew as you speak to me! you should turn all our nation."

It cannot be said that Broughton enjoyed a tranquil life; but Mr. Whitaker thinks his troubles were self-imposed:

"He was a writer of great ambition, vanity, and dogmatism, and as such was ridiculed more than once on the stage by Ben Jonson. It was his misfortune to offend both the High Church and the Calvinist party; but it must be confessed that all the evils of which he complained were brought on himself."—Rev. J. W. Whitaker.

Doubtless Mr. William Gilpin's unfavourable character of our author, in the Life of Bernard Gilpin, has led many to coincide with Mr. Whitaker's opinion: but Dr. Lightfoot's estimate is very different; and it has been well said that

"Lightfoot lived nearer the time of Broughton than that gentleman; he had his information concerning him from those who were personally known to him; and must, therefore, be presumed to have had better opportunities of being acquainted with his real character."—*Biog. Brit.*

As to Ben Jonson's ridiculing him in his plays, that proves nothing more than that Broughton was extensively known, and had some peculiarities which made him a good subject for "Rare Ben." We need not remind the classical reader that some of the greatest sages of antiquity were impressed into the service of the drama against their own will. Dr. Lightfoot remarks,

"Some by the mere excitation of his books have set to the study of the Hebrew tongue and come to a very great measure of knowledge in it; nay, *a woman might be named that hath done it.*"—*Preface to Broughton's Works*, 1662, fol.

See Life of Bernard Gilpin; Biog. Brit.; Strype's Whitgift; Athen. Oxon., Bliss's edit.

Broughton, John. Psychologia, or an Account of the Nature of a Rational Soul, Lon., 1703, 8vo. Sermons, 1707–22.

Broughton, Richard, d. 1634, a Roman Catholic ecclesiastical historian, a native of Great Stukeley in Huntingdonshire, was educated at Oxford and Rheims. He took priest's orders in 1593, and was sent to England as a missionary. Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain, deduced by Ages or Centuries, Douay, 1633, fol.

"Tho' 'tis a rhapsody, and a thing not well digested, yet there is a good deal of reading shew'd in it. 'Tis said in the title to be the first tome, as if another was to follow."—Ant. Wood.

A True Memorial of the Ancient, most holy and religious State of Great Britain, &c. in the time of the Britons and primitive Church of the Saxons. Monasticon Britannicum; or a historicall Narration of the first Founding and flourishing State of the ancient Monasteries, religious Rules and Orders of Great Brittaine in the Tymes of the Brittaines and primitive Church of the Saxons, Lon., 1655, 8vo.

"A small book of undigested tales printed a dozen years after the death of the author, by some of his friends: so that it is probable we have it much more imperfect than he intended; and in such an unfinished condition as the mistaken kindness of executors too frequently sends things abroad."—*Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Library.*

Antiquity of the word Sterlingorum, or Stirling. See Hearne's Collections, vol. ii., p. 318, 1771. Account of Forests in England, ib., p. 381.

Broughton, Rowlande. A Briefe Discourse of the Lyfe and Death of the late Right High and Honourable Sir William Pawlett, Lon., 1572, 8vo; reprinted at the Lee Priory press, Kent, 1818, 8vo, with portrait.

Broughton, Samuel Daniel, 1787–1837, an English surgeon, Royal Army, accompanied his regiment to Portugal, and embodied his observations in the journey from Lisbon to the south of France in a very interesting volume entitled Letters from Portugal, Spain, and France, written during the Campaigns of 1812, '13, '14, '15, 8vo. He assisted Sir Benjamin C. Brodie in his experiments upon poisons: see Phil. Trans.

Broughton, Thomas. Christian Soldier, 1737, 8vo.

Broughton, Thomas, 1704–1774, a native of London, was sent to Eton, from whence he removed in 1722 to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. He was ordained deacon, 1727; priest, 1728; Rector of Stepington, Huntingdonshire, 1739; Vicar of Bedminster near Bristol, 1774, to which was added a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral. He was one of the original writers of the Biographia Britannica. We notice his principal works: An Answer to Toland's Christianity as old as Creation. Trans. of Voltaire's Temple of Taste. An edition of Jarvis's Don Quixote. Poems and trans. of Dryden, 2 vols. Hercules; a Musical Drama. Bibliotheca Historico-Sacra an Hist. Dict. of all Religions, Lon., 1737–39, 2 vols. fol.; 1776; trans. into German. Bishop Tomline recommends this work.

"Broughton is in some respects a weak and credulous writer and, inspired with an ardent zeal for orthodoxy and against schism, readily admits every charge against the heretics exhibited against them by the Fathers, who frequently condemned them on mere report."—Lowndes.

A Prospect of Futurity, 1768, 8vo. Sermons, 1745, '52, '79. Mr. B. made some trans. from Addison's Travels. Trans. the Mottos of The Spectator, Guardian, and Freeholder, and some classical pieces. Bishop Sherlock had a very high opinion of Broughton's merits.

Broughton, Thomas. Letters written in a Mahratta Camp in 1809, Lon., 1813, 4to.

"This is a lively, entertaining, and well-written book, and we can conscientiously recommend it to our readers."—*Edin. Review*

"A work containing both instruction and amusement, but written in a very diffuse style."—*London Quarterly Review.*

Selections of the Popular Poetry of the Hindoos, trans. 1814, 8vo.

Broughton, William. Sermon, 1726, 8vo.

Broughton, William Robert. A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean in the Years 1795, '96, 97, '98, Lon., 1804, 4to.

Broun, Joannes, a Scotchman. Tractatus de Causa Dei Contra Anti-Sabbatarios, Rotterd., 1674–76, 2 vols. 4to. He pub. another work in Latin against Wolzogen and Velthusii, Amst., 1670, 12mo.

Broun, William. Impiety and Superstition Exposed; a Poem, Edin., 1710, 4to.

Brouncker, William, Viscount, of Castle Lyons, in Ireland, b. about 1620, d. 1684, created Doctor of Physic at Oxford in 1646, was eminent for his proficiency in the Mathematics. He contributed some mathemat. papers to Phil. Trans., 1673, and pub. in 1653 (anon.) a trans. of Des Cartes' Musicæ Compendium, 4to.

> "Enriched with observations which show that he was deeply skilled in the theory of the Science of Music."—*Bib. Brit.*

Browell, James. Account of Navies, Lon., 1799, 4to.

Brown. Observ. on King Charles I.'s Letters, Lon., 1645, 4to.

Brown. Duty of H. Constables of Hundreds, Lon., 1677.

Brown. Remons. to Parliament, 1680, fol.

Brown. Carpenter's Joynt Rule, 1684, 8vo.

Brown. Letters to a Friend, 1690, fol.

Brown and **Jackson.** Calculator, 1815, 8vo.

Brown, Miss. Hist. Recreations, Lon., 1849, 18mo.

> "A very nice little work for the recreation and instruction of students in History."—*Court Journal.*

Brown, Alexander. Appendix to the Art of Painting, Lon., 1675.

Brown, Alexander C. Colony Commerce, 1792.

Brown, Andrew. Con. to Edin. Med. Ess., 1736.

Brown, Andrew. History of Glasgow, and of Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow, Glasg., 1795; Edin., 1797, 2 vols. 8vo.

Brown, Anna S., daughter of Townsend Sharpless, a well-known philanthropist of Philadelphia. Stories for Alice, [in rhyme,] 1854, 12mo.

Brown, Anthony. Laws of Antigua, Lon., 1806.

Brown, Sir Anthony. See Bacon, Sir Nicholas.

Brown, Charles. Med. Treatises, Lon., 1798, '99.

Brown, Charles Armitage. Shakespeare's Autobiographical Poems, being his Sonnets clearly Developed, &c., p. 8vo.

> "In closing this volume and recommending it strongly to the reader's perusal, we are fain to add to our many expressions of satisfaction the assurance that we shall look to any future production of the same pen with high interest."—*Dublin Review.*

Brown, Charles Brockden, 1771–1810, a native of Philadelphia, descended from ancestors who emigrated to Pennsylvania in the same ship which carried William Penn to his new colony, earned considerable distinction by the authorship of a number of novels of the Radcliffe or Godwin school. Wieland, or The Transformation, was pub. in 1798; in Lon., 1811. Ormond, or The Secret Witness, appeared in 1799; in Lon., 1811. This novel was not so successful as its predecessor. Arthur Mervyn, his next production, gives a graphic picture of the ravages of the yellow fever in Philadelphia. It was repub. in London in 1803. This was followed by Edgar Huntly, or The Memoirs of a Sleep-Walker, 1801; repub. in London in 1804. In this work the author has incorporated portions of his first and unpublished novel,—Sky-Walk, or The Man Unknown to Himself. Clara Howard appeared in 1801, (repub. in London in 1806 under the title of Philip Stanley,) and Jane Talbot in the same year. The last two are considered much inferior to his earlier productions. An unfinished novel—Memoir of Carwin, the Biloquist, (the germ of Wieland,)—will be found in Dunlap's Life and Selections from the Works of Brown, 1815, vol. ii. 200–201. Mr. Brown pub. (1803–09) a number of political pamphlets, prepared with more care than is usually given to productions of an ephemeral character, and contributed many articles to The Columbus Magazine, The Weekly Magazine, &c. In 1799 he commenced the publication of The Monthly Magazine and American Review, which lived about a year only. In 1803 he made another attempt to establish a periodical, and The Literary Magazine and American Register—to which he was the principal contributor—was sustained for five years, (8 vols. 8vo.) The American Register—another project of his, commenced in 1807—was pub. in semi-annual volumes (7 in all) until his death in 1810. He made a translation of his friend Volney's Travels in the United States, 1804; wrote a Memoir of the Rev. Dr. John Blair Linn, (whose sister he married in 1804,) prefixed to Valerian, 1805; pub. Memoirs of Stephen Calvert; and edited, with Life, C. H. Wilson's Beauties of Tom Brown, Lon., 1810, 12mo.

That Mr. Brown possessed a mind of remarkably inventive powers, and enjoyed an uncommon facility of graphic composition, no one perhaps will deny who has read the most indifferent of his novels. His faults are equally conspicuous, and among these has been reckoned an extravagant departure from the realities of every-day life; but from this charge Dr. Griswold relieves him:

> "It has been said that he outraged the laws of art by gross improbabilities and inconsistencies, but the most incredible of his incidents had parallels in true history, and the metaphysical unity and consistency of his novels are apparent to all readers familiar with psychological phenomena. His works, generally written with great rapidity, are incomplete, and deficient in method. He disregarded rules and cared little for criticism. But his style was clear and nervous, with little ornament, free of affectations, and indicated a singular sincerity and depth of feeling."—*Griswold's Prose Writers of America: q. v.* for an interesting review of Brown's literary labours.

For some years after his death, his novels seem to have been almost forgotten. Mr. Verplanck complained in 1819,

> "He is very far from being a popular writer. There is no call, as far as we know, for a second edition of any of his works. He is rarely spoken of but by those who have an habitual curiosity about every thing literary, and a becoming pride in all good writing which appears amongst ourselves. They have not met with the usual success of leaders in matters of taste, since, with all their admiration, they have not been able to extend his celebrity much beyond themselves."—*N. American Review*, ix. 64.

Eight years after the above was written, an edition of the novels appeared in Boston, in 7 vols. It is well known that Godwin, the Sir Hildebrand Horrible of the English novelists, warmly admired Brown, and acknowledged his obligations to him. Brown in his turn admired, and appears to have imitated, portions of Caleb Williams.

> "His talent for stirring the expectation of the reader, and keeping his anxiety alive from first to last, throughout some hazardous encounter, or mysterious event, can scarcely be paralleled in the history of fiction. . . . Upon the whole, this author may be considered as one of the best writers of romantic narrative (we give up character) that the present age has produced. There is scarcely any one, indeed, who is so eloquent as he oftentimes is; and not one who can excite such breathless apprehension, or so sublime a solitary fact. The only incidents that can be compared to Brown are,—the scene under the cliffs in the Antiquary, and that between the two ladies and the panthers in the Pioneers."—Vol. ix. 317, 1824.

New ed., Phila., 1857, 6 vols. 12mo. See also Brown's Life prefixed to his novels, ed. 1827, by Wm. Dunlap; Life, by Wm. H. Prescott, in Spark's Amer. Biog., 1st Ser., 1834, 117–180,—reprinted in Prescott's Miscellanies, 1855, 1–56; Lon. Month. Rev., xcix. 151; Lon. Retrosp. Rev.; Amer. Quar. Rev., viii. 312; Amer. Whig Rev., vii. 260; U.S. Lit. Gaz., vi. 321.

Brown, David. Works on Hand Writing, 1622, '38, 4to.

Brown, David, d. 1812, educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge; Chaplain to the East India Company, 1794; Provost of the College of Fort William, 1800.

Memorial Sketches of, with a selection of his Sermons preached at Calcutta, Lon., 1816, 8vo: edited by the Rev. Charles Simeon.

> "His sermons breathe the true spirit of a Christian Minister; they state in very forcible terms the fundamental doctrines of our holy religion; and they are admirably adapted to stir up in the minds of all who read them, an ardent love to our Saviour, and a holy zeal in his service."—Rev. Charles Simeon.

Brown, David. Christ's Second Coming: Will it be Pre-Millennial? 2d ed. 1847, p. 8vo.

> "A noble defence of precious truth, comprehending a whole library of reading, and which, we think, will be the death-blow of the millennian theory."—*Free Church Mag.*
>
> "Mr. Brown has argumentatively destroyed pre-millennialism, root and branch."—*Witchman.*

Brown, David, d. 1829, a North American (Cherokee) Indian, assisted John Arch in preparing the Cherokee Spelling Book, and wrote in 1825 a Letter giving some account of the Cherokees.

Brown, David Paul, b. in Philadelphia, 1795, admitted to the Bar, 1816, contributed in early life to periodical literature; wrote Sertorius, or The Roman Patriot, a Tragedy, and The Prophet of St. Paul's, a Melo-Drama, in 1830, (both performed and published;) subsequently composed The Trial; a Tragedy, and Love and Honour, a Farce; and, in 1856, pub. The Forum, or Forty Years' Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar, 2 vols. 8vo. Excellent. See Livingston's Biographies; Reese's Dramatic Authors of America; Walsh's Amer. Quar. Rev.; Chris. Review, July, 1858; South. Lit. Mess., July, 1858. Two vols. more of The Forum, and four vols. of Mr. Brown's Speeches, are announced to be published in January, 1859.

Brown, Edward, Rector of Sundridge, Kent. Fasciculus Rerum expetendarum et fugiendarum prout ab Orthuino Gratio editus, Londini, 2 vols. fol.; first pub. at Cologne in 1535, by Orthuinus Gratius. The tracts relate to the Council of Basil, early reformers, and the errors of the Church of Rome. Trans. into English of Father Paul's Letters, with preface., Lon., 1693, 8vo.

Brown, Edward. Descrip. of an Annual World, &c., 1641, 8vo. Warning Piece for England, 1643, 4to.

Brown, Edward, Rector of Langley, Kent. Sermons, 1699, 4to.

Brown, Edward. Travels and Adventures of Edward Brown, formerly a Merchant in London, Lon., 1739, 8vo. Written by John Campbell, LL.D.

Brown, Frances, b. 1816, is a native of Stranorlar, county of Donegal, Ireland, where she is known by the name of "The Blind Poetess of Ulster." Lyrics, and Miscellaneous Poems, Lon., 1847, 12mo. The Star of Attéghéi, and other Poems, Lon., 1844, 12mo. Her poems are much admired.

"The bard gathers dignity from the darkness amid which she sings, as the darkness itself is lightened by the song."—*Preface to vol. pub. in* 1844.

Brown, Francis, D.D., 1784–1820, President of Dartmouth College, a native of New Hampshire, pub. several sermons, 1810–14.

Brown, George. Arithmetical Treatises, 1700–18.

Brown, Goold, 1791–1857, an American grammarian. 1. Institutes of English Grammar, N. York, 1823, '32, '46, 12mo. 2. First Lines of English Grammar, 1823, '27, 18mo; 1844, 12mo. 3. Grammar of English Grammars, N. York, 1850–51, 8vo; 2d ed., 1857, 8vo, pp. 1070. Prefixed to this work is a valuable Digested Catalogue of English Grammars and Grammarians, &c. Other grammatical treatises: *vide supra.*

Brown, Henry. Trans. from the Greek of Justin Martyr's Dialogue with Trypho the Jew, 1755, 2 vols. 8vo.

Brown, Henry. History of Illinois, New York, 1844, 8vo.

Brown, Hugh. Principles of Gunnery, Lon., 1777, 4to.

Brown, Humphrey. The Ox muzzled or Ox-ford dried, or a Vindication of the Churches Rights against her Sacrilegious Enemies, Lon., 1649, 4to.

Brown, Isaac Baker, Surgeon Accoucheur to St. Mary's Hospital, London. Treatment of Scarlatina, Lon., 1846, p. 8vo. On some Diseases of Women admitting of Surgical Treatment, 1854, 8vo.

Brown, J. Mathemat. Tables; 2d ed., 1808, 8vo.

Brown, J. H. Elements of English Grammar: see Gengembre, P. W.

Brown, J. Newton, born in New London, Conn., 1803; grad. Hamilton Lit. and Theol. Inst., (now Madison Univ.,) June, 1823. Life and Times of Menno, 18mo, pp. 72, 1853. Baptismal Balance, 18mo, pp. 72, 1853. Baptist Church Manual, 18mo, pp. 26, 1853. Obligation of the Sabbath, (A Discussion with W. B. Taylor,) 18mo, pp. 300, 1853. Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, Boston, 1835. Apocalypse, a Poem, 1836. Emily and other Poems, pp. 276, 1840. Practical Works of John Bunyan, 8 vols. 12mo, 1852; with about 150 smaller books, as Editorial Secretary of the Amer. Bap. Pub. Soc. for the last ten years. He is now (1859) writing a new History of the Church from a strictly Christian point of view, aiming to unfold its evangelical constitution and spirit impartially through all ages.

Brown, James. Scripture Redemption, Lon., 1673.

Brown, James, 1709–1787, originated The Directory, or List of Principal Traders in London, first pub. in 1782. He consigned the project to Kent, the printer, who made a fortune by the annual publication of a similar volume. Brown pub. (anon.) Orations of Isocrates.

Brown, James, Vicar of Kingston near Taunton, Somersetshire. Funeral Sermon, 1756, 8vo.

Brown, James. The Frolic; a Play, 1783, 8vo.

Brown, James, Miss'y in the Province of Georgia. The Restitution of all Things, 1785, 8vo. Civil Government, 1792, 8vo.

Brown, James, D.D., of Barnwell, Northamptonshire. An attempt towards an Explanation of the Book of Revelation, &c., Lon., 1812, 8vo.

Brown, James. Con. to Trans. Hortic. Soc., 1817.

Brown, James. The Forester; being a Practical Treatise on the Formation, Draining, and Fencing of Plantations; the Planting, Rearing, and Management of Forest Trees; the Cutting and Preparation of Wood for Sale; with an Improved Process for the Transplantation of Trees of large size. A new edition, greatly enlarged, with 109 Illustrations engraved on wood, demy 8vo.

"Beyond all doubt this is the best work on the subject of Forestry extant."—*Gardeners' Journal.*

"We can refer to this volume as THE BOOK to be recommended.—*Lindley's Gardener's Journal.*

Brown, James. Grammatical works, Bost., Salem, and Phila., 1815–41. See Goold Brown's Grammar of Grammars, Cat., xiii.

Brown, James B. Views of Canada and the Colonists.

"The intelligence conveyed is not only abundant, but of great value."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Brown, James Baldwin, LL.D., 1781–1843. Mem. of John Howard, 4to. Studies of First Principles; with a Preface by the Rev. Thomas Binney, 12mo.

"A valuable contribution to our higher popular religious library, and an incontestable evidence that the author has a dignified, enlarged, and correct appreciation of the Christian economy and life."—*Lon. Biblical Review.*

Other works, Historical, Biographical, and Poetical See Bibl. Brit.

Brown, or **Browne, John,** Surgeon at St. Thomas' Hospital, London. A Complete Treatise of the Muscles as they appear in the Human Body, and arise in Dissection. Illustrated with Copperplates. Lon., 1671, '81, '98 fol. Complete Description of Wounds, both general and practical, 1678, 4to. Other profess. treatises, 1678–1703.

Brown, John, D.D., a native of Rothbury, in Northumberland, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; obtained the living of Great Horkesley, Essex, 1754; Vicar of St. Nicholas, Newcastle, about 1758; committed suicide, when insane, 1766. Honour, a Poem. Essay on Satire. Two Sermons, 1746, 4to. A Sermon on Gaming, &c., preached at Bath, April 22, 1750. In consequence of this sermon, the public gambling tables at Bath were suppressed by the magistracy. Essays on Shaftesbury's Characteristics, Lon., 1751, 8vo: suggested to Brown by Warburton, and to Warburton by Pope, who told Warburton that to his knowledge the Characteristics had done more harm to revealed religion in England than all the other works of infidelity put together. The Essays were so popular that a 5th edit. was pub. in 1764. A Defence of Pitt. Letter to Dr. Lowth, 1766, 8vo. Diss. on Poetry and Musick, 1763, 4to. Brown pub. a number of other theological and literary works, 1754–66, but the only one which gave him great reputation was An Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times, Lon., 1757, 8vo. This proved to be one of the most popular treatises ever pub. in the language; no less than seven editions being called for in little more than a year from its appearance. A second vol. was pub. in 1758, and an edition in 3 parts, with an explanatory Defence of it, 1760–61.

"It was perhaps as extravagantly applauded, and as extravagantly censured, as any book that was ever written. The design of it was to show that 'a vain, luxurious, and selfish effeminacy, in the higher ranks of life,' marked the character of the age, and to point out the effects and sources of this effeminacy. And it must be owned, that, in the prosecution of it, the author has given abundant proofs of great discernment and solidity of judgment, a deep insight into human nature, and extensive knowledge of the world; and that he has marked the peculiar features of the time with great justice and accuracy."

He committed suicide, Sept. 23, 1766, in his 51st year.

Brown, John, 1722–1787, a native of Carpow, county of Perth, Scotland, a schoolmaster and divine at Haddington, attained great distinction by his knowledge of languages, acquired by his own industry, without the aid of teachers. He was acquainted with Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Persian, Syriac, Ethiopic, Arabic, French, Italian, and German. Two Short Catechisms, Edin., 1764; Glasg., 1777, 12mo. The Christian's Journal, Edin., 1765. Dictionary of the Holy Bible on the plan of Calmet, Lon., 1769, 2 vols. 8vo; often reprinted.

"A useful rather than a profound work; and has contributed very considerably to disseminate religious information in this country. As it was intended chiefly for common readers, the author, though a man of learning, and very general information, purposely avoided a display of learning."—Orme.

"Allowances being made for some of his sentiments, his work may be advantageously substituted for Calmet's, the price of which necessarily places it above the reach of many persons."—Horne.

"A very valuable body of information on divinity."—Bickersteth.

Self-Interpreting Bible, Lon., 1791, 2 vols. 4to. Simply an edition of the Scriptures, with many marginal references, short notes, and reflections.

"An admirable book, either for ministers or families."

A new edit. by Rev. John Barr, with the assistance of the author's son and grandson, was recently pub. by Blackie & Son, Glasgow, and in Lon. in 1838. A General History of the Christian Church to the present Times, Edin., 1771, 2 vols. 12mo. A very useful compendium, somewhat on the plan of Mosheim or Lampe. Other theological works.

Brown, John, d. 1679, of the Scotch Church, Rotterdam. Christ the Way, the Truth, and the Life, Rott.

1677, 12mo. Quakerism the Pathway to Paganism, in answer to R. Barclay's Apology, Edin., 1678, 4to. An Explanation of the Epistle to the Romans, Edin., 1679, 4to.

> "The author was a Calvinist of the old school, a man of learning, piety, and good sense. The work is heavy, but valuable; chiefly as a doctrinal and practical exposition."—ORME.

Brown, John, D.D., b. 1785, Whitburn, Linlithgowshire, Senior Minister of the United Presby. Congr., Broughton Place, Edin., Prof. of Theology, &c., grandson of John Brown of Haddington, has pub. a number of theological works, 1821–52. We notice a few. Expository Discourses on the First Epistle to the Romans; 2d ed., Edin., 1849, 2 vols. 8vo. Discourses and Sayings of our Lord Jesus Christ; 2d ed., Edin., 1852, 3 vols. 8vo.

> "These volumes add fresh lustre to Dr. Brown's well-deserved reputation as a Biblical scholar and practical theologian. They bear the impress of keen critical sagacity, of calm, comprehensive, and independent judgment, of extensive research, of sound exegetical principles, and of the most devout and loving reverence for Him whose 'Sayings' they illustrate. They are exquisite and exhaustive expositions of the words of our Lord."—*Eclectic Rev.*
>
> "A noble work."—*Free Church Magazine.*
>
> "One of the most valuable expository works in our language."—*Baptist Magazine.*

An Exposition of our Lord's Intercessory Prayer, Edin., 1850, 8vo. Discourses suited to the Administration of the Lord's Supper, Edin., 1823, 12mo. Highly commended. The Resurrection of Life, Edin., 1852, 8vo. Expository Lectures on the First Epistle of Peter, 2d ed., 1849, 8vo. Of this work, the North British Review says:

> "It is neither Scottish nor German, but sprung from the high and rare union of the best qualities of both schools in a single mind. It has the Scottish clearness, precision, orthodoxy, practicality; the German learning, minuteness of investigation, and disregard of tradition; and for certain qualities too rare in both—resolute adherence to the very truth of the passage—unforced development of the connection, and basing of edification on the right meaning of the Scripture, we have not met with any thing in either country that surpasses it."

The Sufferings and Glories of the Messiah, 1853, 8vo. Exposition of the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians, 1853, 8vo.

Brown, John. Chem. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1722, '24.

Brown, John. Sermon, 1758, 8vo. On Baptism, 1764, 8vo.

Brown, John. The Psalms in Metre, 1775, 8vo. The Bible, with Notes, Edin., 1778, 2 vols. 4to.

Brown, John, M.D., 1735–1788, the author of the Brunonian system in Medicine, was a native of Berwickshire. He was placed at school at Dunse, and soon distinguished himself by his proficiency in the Greek and Latin classics. He lectured on medicine at Edinburgh, and had his theory of medicine and practice of life been better, nothing could have prevented his attaining to great eminence. His new positions were embodied in Elementa Medicinæ, in Latin, 1780, 8vo. Editio alteram plurimum emendata et integrum demum opus exibens, Edin., 1787, 2 vols. 8vo; 1794, 8vo. His work has been trans. into many languages. The author pub. an English version, Lon., 1788, 2 vols. 8vo; a new edit. by Dr. Beddoes, 1795, 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Brown pub. Edin., 1787, 8vo, Observations on the Principles of the Old System of Physic, exhibiting a compound of the New Doctrine, &c. This work contains a violent attack upon Dr. Cullen's doctrine of Spasms. Dr. C. had been a warm friend of Dr. Brown's, and dissuaded him from seeking a professorship in one of the colleges of America, which was Brown's favourite scheme. Unfortunately, variance succeeded to friendship. A new edit. of Dr. Brown's works was pub. in 1804, Lon., 3 vols. 8vo, by Dr. William Cullen Brown. Mr. Pettigrew proves Brown to have been a better man than the popular estimate of his character would indicate. The Brunonian theory has been thus summed up,—imperfectly, no doubt:

> "All general or universal diseases were reduced to two great families or classes,—the sthenic and the asthenic; the former depending upon excess, the latter upon deficiency, of exciting power. The former were to be removed by debilitating, the latter by stimulant, medicines, of which the most valuable and powerful are brandy and opium."

The controversy, pro and con., was carried on with great ardour. So keen became the wordy war at the Royal Medical Society that a number of duels were fought, and a law was passed that no future references should be had to the hostile field. Nor was the war confined to the place of its birth. France, Spain, Italy, Poland, and Russia took up the cudgels; and in Germany the combat waxed so fierce that the military were obliged to take possession of the University of Göttingen to quell the Brunonians and Anti-Brunonians. See Beddoes's edit. as above; Pettigrew; Rees's Encyc.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Brown, John, of Whitburn. Gospel Truth, stated and illustrated by Hog, Boston, E. and R. Erskine, and others; occasioned by the republication of The Marrow of Modern Divinity, collected by Rev. J. Brown, 1831, 12mo.

> "This book gives a complete history of that important affair known as The Marrow Controversy, which so agitated North Britain in the early part of the last century. It contains also lives of the principal Marrow Men, with notices of their works; it is very valuable on this account, as it contains more notices of the class of books to which it refers than any other book with which we are acquainted."

Brown, John, D.D., Minister of Langton, Berwickshire. The Testimony of Experience to the Utility and Necessity of Sabbath Schools, Edin., 1826, 8vo.

Brown, John, Vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester. Christ Crucified, the only Theme of Gospel Ministration. Visitation Sermon, 1 Cor. i. 23, Lon., 1841, 8vo.

Brown, John, 1752–1787, a Scotch artist, a native of Edinburgh. Letters on the Poetry and Music of the Italian Opera, 1789, 8vo.

Brown, John. Historical and Genealog. Tree of the Royal Family of Scotland, 1796; new edit., 1811; of the Family of Graham, 1808; Elphinstone, 1808; Macdonald, 1810.

Brown, John, of Great Yarmouth. Treatises on the British Navy, 1806, '07.

Brown, John. Trans. of Mem. of Prince Staimatoff, 1814, 12mo. Psyche, or the Soul, 1818, 12mo. The Northern Courts; containing original Memoirs of the Sovereigns of Sweden and Denmark since 1776, Lon., 1818, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "A more clumsy and unworkmanlike performance we have seldom witnessed."—*Lon. Quarterly Review*, xix. 380.

Anecdotes and Characters of the House of Brunswick, 1820, 8vo.

Brown, John. Elem. of Eng. Education, 1809, 12mo.

Brown, John. On Mathematical Instruments, 1671, '78, 8vo.

Brown, John, of Biggar. Remarks on the Plans and Publications of Robert Owen, Esq., of New Lanark, 1818.

Brown, John, d. 1752, aged 46, Minister of Haverhill, Massachusetts, pub. a Sermon on the Death of Thomas Symmes, 1726.

Brown, John Aquila. The Even-tide, or Last Triumph of the Blessed and only Potentate, Lon., 1823, 2 vols. 8vo. This work contains a Development of the Mysteries of Daniel and St. John, &c.

> "New and questionable interpretations; but with many valuable points."—BICKERSTETH.

The Jew the Master-key of the Apocalypse, Lon., 1827, 8vo. In answer to Frere, Irving, and others. The Mount of Vision, etc., 18mo. A familiar illustration of the prophecies of Daniel, designed for the young.

Brown, John P., Dragoman of the Legation of the United States at Constantinople. Trans. of the Turkish Evening Entertainments, &c., by Ahmed Ben Hemden, the Kiyaya, New York, 12mo.

> "The historical and amusing interest of the two hundred and seven curiosities, which I might call anecdotes, is obvious, &c."—VON HAMMER, *the celebrated Orientalist, to the Translator.*
>
> "This book is one of the most interesting and amusing which have appeared."—*Jour. Asiatique.*

Brown, Rev. John W., 1814–49, an American poet. Christmas Bells, and other Poems, N. York, 12mo.

Brown, John Wm. Life of Da Vinci, Lon., 1828, 8vo.

Brown, Joseph. Joseph and his Brethren, 1767.

Brown, Josiah, d. 1793. Legal compilations, 1779, &c.

Brown, Littleton. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1738.

Brown, or **Browne, Moses,** 1703–1787, Vicar of Olney, Bucks. Polidus, a Tragedy. All-bedevilled, a Farce. Poems on Various Subjects, 1773, 8vo. An edit. of Walton and Cotton's Angler; with a Preface, Notes, and some valuable Additions, 1750, '59, '72. Sunday Thoughts, 1752, '64, '81. Percy Lodge; a Poem, 1755, 4to. Sermons, 1754, '61, '65. Other works.

Brown, Peter. New Illustrations of Zoology, Lon., 1776, 4to. Designed as a supplement to Edwards's Birds. Descriptions mostly written by Pennant.

Brown, R. Complete Farmer, 1758, 2 vols. 12mo.

Brown, R. B. Extraordinary Adventures of several famous men, Lon., 1683, 12mo.

Brown, or **Browne, Richard.** Medica Musica, Lon., 1674, 8vo. Other works, 1678, '92 '94, 8vo.

Brown, Richard. Med. treatise, Lon., 1730, 4to.

Brown, Richard, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Hebrew, &c., Oxford. Job's Expectation of a Resurrection, 1747, 8vo. The Case of Naaman Considered, 1750, 8vo.

Brown, Richard. Principles of Practical Perspective, 1815, 4to. Elucidation of Drawing Ornaments, 4to. Rudiments of Drawing Cabinet, &c., Furniture, 4to. Con. to Phil. Mag., 1816. Treatise on Domestic Architecture, 4to. Sacred Architecture, its Rise, Progress, and Present State, r. 4to, 1845, with 63 plates by Adlard.

> "This useful and comprehensive work embraces the Babylonian, Indian. Egyptian, Greek, and Roman Temples, the Byzantine, Saxon, Lombard, Norman, and Italian Churches; with an Analytical Inquiry into the Origin, Progress, and Perfection of the Gothic Churches in England; also the Elements of Church Design, &c."
>
> "If we were asked, For what class of readers is this very elegant production intended? our answer would be, For none exclusively, for several beneficially. The bishop and his suffragans—the man of education—and the votary of art, may each take useful lessons from it."—*Colonial Mag.*

Brown, or **Browne, Robert,** d. 1630, the founder of the Brownists, afterwards called Independents. A Treatise of Reformation without tarrying for any. A Treatise of the 23d Chapter of St. Matthew. A Book which sheweth the Life and Manners of all true Christians. These three works are contained in a thin quarto vol., pub. at Middleburgh, in 1582.

Brown, Robert. Death of Charles I., Lon., 8vo.

Brown, Robert, 1756–1831. Agricult. works, Lon., 1799–1816.

> "Mr. Brown's works have been translated into the French and German languages, and he is quoted by all continental writers as an authority."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog., q. v.* for an interesting account of Mr. Brown, his farming and his literary labours.

Brown, Robert. Military works, 1796, '97, 8vo.

Brown, Robert, D.C.L., 1773–1858, b. at Montrose; a distinguished botanist; entered Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1787; studied Medicine at the Univ. of Edinburgh, 1790–94; in 1806, appointed Librarian of Linnæan Society, and President of the same from 1849 to '53. Contributed an important article On the Asclepiadæ; Trans. Wernerian Soc., 1809. On the Natural Order of Plants called Proteaceæ; Trans. Linn. Soc., 1810. Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ et Insulæ Van Diemen, Lon., 1810, vol. i., 8vo. This vol. was suppressed by its author. Editio secunda, curavit C. G. Nees ab Essenbeck, Dr., Norimb., 1827, 8vo. General Remarks, Geographical and Systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australia, 1814.

> "Mr. Brown was the first English botanist to write a systematic work of any extent according to the natural method of Jussieu. No one has done more than he to make the method known in England, and, as has been truly observed, 'no one has done so much in any country to throw light on its intricacies.'"—*Knight's Eng. Cyc., Div. Biog.*, vol. i.

Observations on the Natural Family of Plants called Compositæ; Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. xii. An account of a new genus of plants named Rafflesia; Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. xiii. Brief Account of Microscopical Observations on the Particles contained in the Pollen of Plants, and on the general existence of Active Molecules in Organic and Inorganic Bodies, 1828, 8vo. Botanical Appendices to the Voyages of Ross and Parry to the Arctic Regions, Tuckey's Expedition to the Congo, and Oudney, Denham, and Clapperton's Explorations of Central Africa. Supplementum Prodromus, 1830. Many of his writings are to be found in the Annals and Magazine of Natural History, Reports of the British Association, Horsfield's Plantæ Javanicæ Rariores, &c. His works prior to 1834 were collected, translated into German, and published in 5 vols. 8vo, by Nees von Essenbeck.

"Mr. Brown has been termed by Humboldt Botanicorum facile princeps." An ed. of his complete works is much needed, in which would be brought to light for the first time his views in regard to the water-controversy, wherein he favours the claims of Cavendish. See Lon. Athen., July 17, 1858.

Brown, Robert. Chloris Melvilliana, 1823, 4to.

Brown, S. Presby. Ch. Government, 1812, 12mo.

Brown, or **Browne, Samuel.** The Sum of Christian Religion by Way of Catechism, Lon., 1630, 8vo.

Brown, Samuel. Horticult. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1698.

Brown, Samuel, 1768–1805, a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, pub. a Dissertation on Bilious Malignant Fever, 1797. A Dissertation on Yellow Fever, which received the premium of the Humane Society, 1800, and a Paper on Mercury in Med. Repos., vol. vi.

Brown, Samuel R., a volunteer in the war of 1812, afterwards editor of The Patriot, printed at Cayuga, New York, pub. A View of the Campaigns of the N. Western Army, 1814. History of the War of 1812, 2 vols. Western Gazetteer, or Emigrant's Directory, 1817.

Brown, Sarah. A Medical Letter to a Lady, 1777, 8vo.

Brown, Simon. Discourses, 1722, 2 vols. 8vo.

Brown, Stafford, Perpetual Curate of Christ Church. Truth on Both Sides; or Can the Believer Finally Fall? Lon., 1848, 12mo.

> "A useful book, with passages of considerable interest."—*British Magazine.*
>
> "A most interesting volume, replete with good things—well said, forcible, and true."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Brown, T. Miscellanea Aulica, Lon., 1702, 8vo: A Collection of State Treaties.

Brown, Thomas. Sermon, Oxf., 1634.

Brown, or **Browne, Thomas,** d. 1704, commonly called Tom Brown of Facetious Memory, as Addison styles him, was a native of Shropshire, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He seems to have had an equal taste for the acquisition of languages and the circulation of indecencies. Among his works are three pieces relative to Dryden, 1688, '89, '90. The Welch Levite tossed in a Blanket, Lon., 1691, fol. Trans. from the French, Lon., 1692, '93. The Salamanca Wedding, 1693. Short Epistles out of Roman, Greek, and French authors, 1682, 8vo. Whole Works, Lon., 1707, '08, 3 vols. 8vo. Like most scoffers, upon the approach of death he exhibited great remorse: but what an insecure hope to sinners is a so-called death-bed repentance!

> "Brown was not a man deficient in literature, nor destitute of fancy; but he seems to have thought it the pinnacle of excellence to be a 'merry fellow;' and therefore laid out his powers upon small jests and gross buffoonery, so that his performances have little intrinsic value, and were read only while they were recommended by the novelty of the event that occasioned them. What sense or knowledge his works contain is disgraced by the garb in which it is exhibited."—Dr. Johnson: *Life of Dryden.*

Brown, Thomas, the Youngest. Intercepted Letters in the Two Penny Post Bag, Lon., 1812, 8vo; many editions. Written by Thomas Moore.

Brown, Thomas, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. The Story of the Ordination of our first Bishops in Q. Elizabeth's Reign at the Nag's Head Tavern in Cheapside, thoroughly examined; and proved to be a late-invented, inconsistent, self-contradicting, and absurd fable. In Answer to Le Quien, and to remarks on Le Courayer, Lon., 1731, 8vo. An Answer to a Discourse by Bishop Stillingfleet, the Unreasonableness of a New Separation, &c., Lon., 1749, 8vo.

Brown, Thomas. The Evangel. Hist. of Christ, 1777, 2 vols. 8vo.

Brown, Thomas. Con. to Mem. Med., 1790.

Brown, Thomas, Surgeon. An Inquiry relative to Vaccination, Edin., 1809, 8vo. Correspondence on same Subject, Lon., 1809. Con. to Med. Com., 1793, '95. Annals of Med., 1797. Phil. Trans., 1778.

Brown, Thomas. Agricult. of the County of Derby, Lon., 1794, 4to.

Brown, Thomas, M.D., 1778–1820, one of the most eminent of modern metaphysicians, was the son of the Rev. Samuel Brown, Minister of Kirkmabreck, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, Scotland. He was sent to England to school at the age of seven, and returned to Scotland when fourteen. At Edinburgh he applied himself to his studies with great diligence and success. In 1796 he commenced the study of the law, but abandoned it for medicine, in which he took a doctor's diploma in 1803. In 1806 he entered into copartnership with the celebrated Dr. Gregory. Dugald Stewart, being indisposed in the winter of 1808–09, engaged Dr. Brown to read lectures for him in the Moral Philosophy Class. Brown's success was most decided. He satisfied both himself and his hearers that he had found his proper sphere, and, acting upon this persuasion, in 1810 he resigned his practice, and accepted the appointment of colleague to Dugald Stewart in the Chair of Moral Philosophy. His first appearance as an author was in 1798, when he pub. Observations on the Zoonomia of Erasmus Darwin, M.D., Edin., 1798, 8vo.

> "The perhaps unmatched work of a boy in the eighteenth year of his age."—Sir Jas. Mackintosh.
>
> "This was very favourably received by the public, and exhibited astonishing prematurity of talents and attainments."

Poems, Edin., 1804, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "A collection which exhibits unquestionable marks of fertility of invention and refinement of taste."

A Criticism on Charges against Mr. Leslie, 1806, 8vo. In 1814 he completed a poem with which he had employed some intervals of leisure for several years. The Paradise of Coquettes, (anon.) A reviewer of note declared this to be

> "By far the best and most brilliant imitation of Pope that has appeared since the time of that great writer; with all his point, polish, and nicely-balanced versification, as well as his sarcasm and witty malice."

The War Fiend, 1816. The Wanderer in Norway; a Poem, 1816, 8vo. Agnes; a Poem, 1818, 8vo. Emily and other Poems, 2d edit., 1818, 8vo. But Dr. Brown's great work was Observations on the Nature and Tendency of Mr. Howe's Doctrine concerning the Relation of Cause and Effect, Edin. 1804, 8vo; 2d edit., 1806; 3d edit., greatly enlarged and improved, 1818. The merit of this work is too well known to render any detailed account of it necessary. See Welsh's life of Brown, Edin., 1825. 8vo.

"His first tract on Causation appeared to me the finest model of discussion in Mental Philosophy since Berkeley and Hume; with this superiority over the latter, that its aim is that of a philosopher who seeks to enlarge knowledge, not that of a skeptic, the most illustrious of whom have no better end than that of displaying their powers in confounding and darkening every truth; so that their very happiest efforts cannot be more leniently described than as brilliant fits of debauchery."—Sir James Mackintosh: *2d Prelim. Diss. in Encycl. Brit.*

"Neither Bacon, nor Hobbes, nor Berkeley, nor Locke, possessed powers of mind so splendid and so various. Brown is, beyond comparison, the most eloquent of philosophic writers. So much power and delicacy of intellect were never before united in an individual."—*Tait's Magazine.*

"This is a book of great power. Before Dr. Brown wrote, we were confessedly all in the dark about causation. If ever there was a system which deserved the appellation of intelligible, compact, consistent, simple, this is the one."—*N. American Review.*

After Dr. Brown's decease appeared his Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind, Edin., 1820, 4 vols. 8vo; reprinted by Welsh in 1828, 1 vol. 8vo, with an Index and Memoir. Of this excellent work many editions have been pub. in Great Britain and America.

"An inestimable book."—Dr. Parr.

"It would be unjust to censure severely the declamatory parts of his Lectures; they are excusable in the first warmth of composition. They might even be justifiable allurements in attracting young hearers to abstruse speculations. . . The prose of Dr. Brown is brilliant to excess. . . It is darkened by excessive brightness; it loses ease and liveliness by over-dress; and, in the midst of its luxurious sweetness, we wish for the striking and homely illustrations of Tucker, and for the pithy and sinewy sense of Paley."—Sir James Mackintosh.

"The style is so captivating, the views so comprehensive, the arguments so acute, the whole thing so complete, that I was almost insensibly borne along upon the stream of his reasoning and his eloquence. In the power of analysis he greatly transcends all philosophers of the Scottish school who preceded him."—*Morell's History of Modern Philosophy.*

Brown, Thomas. Biblical Commentary on the Gospels and Acts, adapted especially for Preachers and Students, by Hermann Olshausen, D.D., Professor of Theology in the University of Erlangen. Trans. by the Rev. Thomas Brown, &c. In 4 vols. 8vo, forming vols. v., x., xvi. and xix. of Clark's Foreign Theological Library.

"Olshausen's Commentaries are perhaps the most valuable contribution to the interpretation of Scripture that have made their way to us from Germany. Minute and accurate, yet comprehensive and full, they are most helpful in guiding to the right understanding of Scripture. They are scholar-like in their execution, sounder in their doctrinal views than most German expositions, and elevated in their tone. There is often an air of poetic beauty thrown over passages which attracts and rivets."—*Quarterly Journal of Prophecy.*

Other works of this distinguished divine are pub. in the same series—T. & L. Clark's (Edinburgh) Foreign Theological Library.

"From the highly evangelical tone which in general pervades Olshausen's Commentaries, he may be regarded, in most cases, as a safe guide to the student who is just entering on the critical study of the New Testament."—*Evangelical Mag.: notice of his Commentary on the Romans. Trans. by clergymen of the Church of England;* vol. xiii. *of Clark's For. Theol. Library.*

His Commentary on the Epistles to the Galatians, Ephesians, Colossians, and Thessalonians, trans. by a clergyman of the Church of England, forms vol. xxi. in Clark's For. Theol. Library; and vol. xxiii. contains Commentary on the Epistles to the Philippians, to Titus, and the first to Timothy; in Continuation of the work of Olshausen. Lic. August Wiesinger. Trans. by Rev. John Fulton.

"Olshausen is a patient and learned writer, and evinces considerable moderation and reverence of tone."—*English Review.*

"Olshausen's mind is of the family of Augustine. His admirable Commentary on the New Testament is of inestimable benefit to the student, nay, to every thoughtful reader of the Bible."—Archdeacon Hare.

Our readers will perceive that although our Home Regulations forbid us to introduce foreigners as such into our Domestic Republic of Letters, yet we take the liberty of occasionally naturalizing a worthy stranger by smuggling him under an English flag.

Brown, Captain Thomas. Popular Natural History, or the Characteristics of Animals portrayed in a series of illustrative Anecdotes, 1848, 3 vols. 12mo.

"An immense fund of agreeable and useful reading, well fitted to interest as well as to instruct youth."—*Nottingham Journal.*

Biographical Sketches and Authentic Anecdotes of Dogs, r. 18mo.

"If any one wishes to entertain enlarged and enlightened opinions regarding this noble class of animals, let him peruse these Biographical Sketches, and Authentic Anecdotes. He will here find, besides a mass of highly useful and delightful information regarding the natural history and habits of every species of dog, upwards of two hundred and twenty anecdotes, illustrative of their dispositions, and all of the most entertaining kind."—*Edinburgh Literary Journal.*

Book of Butterflies, Moths, and Sphinges, 3 vols. 18mo 1834.

"This is a delightful work, with no fewer than 144 engravings, coloured after nature; and, both by the style of its scientific descriptions, and its general arrangements, well calculated to convey ideas at once correct and popular."

Other works.

Brown, or **Browne, William.** Formulæ Bene Placitandi, Lon., 1671, fol. Other legal text-books, 1678–1706.

Brown, William. Reports of Cases in Chancery from 1778 to 1785, Lon., 1785, fol. Reports in Chancery from 1778 to 1794; 1785–89, 4 vols. fol.; 5th edit., with improvements by Robert Belt, Lon., 1820, 4 vols. r. 8vo. First American, from the fifth London edition, by Hon. J. C. Perkins, Boston, 1844, 4 vols. 8vo.

"From my knowledge of Mr. Perkins, as a well-read and exact lawyer, eminently fitted for the work, I anticipated a rich contribution to the stock of our Equity Jurisprudence. I have examined his Notes with some care, and find my expectations more than realized."—Simon Greenleaf.

"The cases referred to by Mr. Brown are generally considered as too shortly taken; but that may be accounted for by the very brief and concise manner in which Lord Thurlow generally pronounced his decrees, seldom giving his reasons for his decisions."

Brown, William, M.D. Med. Essays, Edin., 1794–1812.

Brown, William. History of the Propagation of Christianity among the Heathen since the Reformation, 1814, 2 vols. 8vo. Robert Millar pub. a similar work, Edin., 1723, 2 vols. 8vo, and Lon., 1831.

Brown, William, D.D., of Eskdale Muir. Antiquities of the Jews, compiled from authentic sources, and their Customs illustrated from Modern Travels, with Plans of the Temple, 1820, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The most elaborate system of Jewish Antiquities extant in the English language."—Horne.

"This is decidedly the best compendium of Jewish Antiquities that has yet appeared in the English language. It contains many beautiful and just illustrations of Holy Scripture."—Dr. E. Williams.

For a very favourable notice of this work, see Christian Remembrancer, June, 1820.

Brown, William, of Enfield. XL. Plain and Practical Sermons, Westley, 1821–26, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The style in which these discourses are composed, will render them particularly acceptable to families of respectability, while their simplicity will make them intelligible to servants and persons of inferior education."—*Congregational Magazine.*

Brown, William Cullen, M.D. Institutions of the Practice of Medicine; trans. from the Latin of Burserius, Lon., 1800–03, 5 vols. 8vo. The Medical Works of Dr. John Brown, with a biog. account of the author, 1804, 3 vols. 8vo, (*q. v.*) A View of the Navy, Army, and Private Surgeon, 1814, 8vo.

Brown, William Hill, d. 1793, at Murfreesborough, North Carolina, aged 27, wrote a tragedy founded on the death of Andre, and a Comedy. His Ira and Isabella was pub. in 1807.

Brown, or **Browne, William Laurence,** 1755–1830, a native of Utrecht, became minister of the English church there, 1778; removed to Scotland, 1795, appointed Professor of Divinity at Aberdeen, and afterwards Principal of Marischal College. An Essay on the Folly of Skepticism, Lon., 1788, 8vo. This work obtained the gold medal of the Teylerian Society at Haarlem in 1786, and was originally printed in the Memoirs of that Society. An Essay on the Existence of a Supreme Creator, Aberdeen, 1816, 2 vols. 8vo. To this Essay was awarded Mr. Burnet's first prize, £1250, at Aberdeen, August 4, 1815. Prefixed is a memoir relating to the founder of the prizes. The second prize was awarded to Dr. Sumner's Records of Creation. Eighteen Sermons, Edin., 1803, 8vo.

"The style of these discourses is easy, flowing, and dignified; it never sinks to meanness; it is never turgid; the author states his sentiments with precision, and enforces them with animation." —*Edin. Review.*

This distinguished divine pub. several sermons separately, and some other treatises.

Brown, William R. H. Golden Lane Brewery Case, 1812.

Brown is often confounded with **Browne,** the more ancient spelling. In this matter the best authorities vary. We have taken much pains to make a proper distribution.

Browne, Alexander. Works on Drawing, 1675, &c.

Browne, Andrew, a Scotch physician of the 17th century, pub. The New Cure of Fevers, Edin., 1691, 8vo. Bellum Medicinale, 1699, 8vo. Vindic. of Sydenham's Method of curing continued Fevers, Lon., 1700, 8vo. Cold Baths, 1707. Institutions of Physick, 1714, 8vo.

Browne, Arthur, d. 1773, aged 73, an Episcopal clergyman at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was a native of Ireland, and a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin. He pub. several sermons, 1738–57, and Remarks on Mayhew's Reflections on the Church of England, 1763. His grandson, ARTHUR BROWNE, will claim our notice hereafter.

Browne, Arthur. A Short View of the first Principles of the Differential Calculus, Lon., 1825, 8vo. This is a commentary on the first two or three chapters of the Théorie des Fonctions.

Browne, Arthur, d. 1805, son of Marmaduke Browne, rector of Trinity Church, Newport, Rhode Island, and grandson of the Rev. ARTHUR BROWNE, (see *ante*,) in his boyhood attended the school established by Dean (afterwards Bishop) Berkeley at Newport. Arthur went to Ireland in 1771 or 1772, and during the remainder of his life was connected with Trinity College, Dublin, as Professor of Civil Law. He also represented the University in the Irish House of Commons. As a professor, it has been declared that he was the "idol of the students." A Brief View of the Question whether the Articles of Limerick have been violated? Dublin, 1788, 8vo.

> "Great stress having been laid by the Roman Catholics of Ireland on the privileges secured to them by the articles of Limerick, (of which they charge the penal laws they have lived under to have been violations,) the author of this well-written tract enters into an examination of these articles." *Vide* Lon. Month. Rev., 1778.

A Compendious View of the Civil Law, and of the Law of the Admiralty; being the substance of a course of Lectures read in the University of Dublin, Dubl., 1797–98, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d edit., 1802; repub. in New York, 1840, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "The author has followed Blackstone's Commentaries in the order of treating his subject. His work has been deservedly popular, both on account of the learning, solidity, and accuracy of its research, and because it is the best book in the language showing the connexion between the Common and the Civil Law. . . . It is often cited, and always with respect."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

See notice in Lon. Monthly Review for 1799. Miscellaneous Sketches, or Hints for Essays, 1798, 2 vols. 8vo. The style of Montaigne seems to have been kept in view in the composition of these Essays. Compendious View of the Ecclesiastical Law of Ireland, &c.: to which is added, A Sketch of the Practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, 1803, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "His great powers of mind he improved by incessant study, and by intercourse with the most distinguished scholars and the most able and virtuous statesmen of his day."

Browne, Charles. Two sermons, 1740, 4to.

Browne, Danl. Jay, born 1804, N. Hampshire, son of a farmer. He devoted several years of his life to the study and investigation of Agriculture, Natural History, and resources of North and South America, W. Indies, Europe, and Western Africa. Served ten years as civil engineer on the public works of the U. S. and Prussia, and subsequently had charge of the Agricultural Dept. of the U. S. Patent-office. Sylva Americana. Trees of America. Entomological Encyclopedia. Tables for computing Interest, Exchanges, and Annuities. Treatise on Maize. American Poultry Yard. American Bird Fancier. Muck Book. Letters from the Canary Islands, &c. Editor of the Naturalist, and contrib. to various Agricultural Journals.

Browne, Edward. Legacies of Sir James Cambel, Lon., 1642, sm. 8vo.

Browne, Edward, M.D., 1644–1708, Physician to Charles II., and President of the London College of Physicians, the eldest son of the celebrated Sir Thomas Browne, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and Merton College, Oxford. Several of his papers will be found in Phil. Trans., 1670, '74, '81, &c. He is best known by A Brief Account of Travels in Hungary, Servia, &c., Lon., 1673, 4to; 2d edit. (with additions) entitled Account of Travels through a great part of Germany and the Low Countries, &c., 1677, 4to; 3d edit. (with further additions) entitled Travels in Hungary, Servia, &c., 1685, fol. Travels containing his Obs. on France and Italy, &c., 1763, 2 vols. 12mo. Trans. of a Discourse of the Original Countrey, &c. of the Cossacks, Lon., 1672, 12mo. His travels in Hungary, &c. have been highly commended by some authorities, and but little esteemed by others.

> "The author has showed himself excellently qualified for a traveller by this ingenious piece, in which he has omitted nothing worthy the observation of so curious a person, having spent much of his time in the discovery of European rarities."—*Introduc. to vol. 1st of Churchill's Voyages;* "either written by, or at least under the direction of, the famous Mr. Locke."—*Biog. Brit.*

Dr. Johnson states that he had heard Browne's book highly commended by a learned traveller, who had visited many places after him; upon which the doctor remarks,

> "But, whatever it may contribute to the instruction of a naturalist, I cannot recommend it as likely to give much pleasure to common readers."—*Life of Sir Thomas Browne.*

Dr. Johnson expresses a regret, in which we can all sympathize, that Sir Thomas Browne has left us no account of his travels.

> "A book extravagantly and absurdly praised in the Biographia Britannica. His travels yield some information to naturalists, but little to the philosophical or common reader."—*Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

> "Natural history, the mines, mineral waters, as well as manners and customs, are described in this work, which bears a good character."—STEVENSON: *Voyages and Travels.*

Dr. Browne, like his celebrated father, was distinguished for scholarship:

> "He was acquainted with Hebrew, was a critic in Greek, and no man of his age wrote better Latin. German, Italian, French, &c., he spoke and wrote with as much ease as his mother tongue. Physic was his business, and to the promotion thereof all his other acquisitions were referred. King Charles said of him that 'he was as learned as any of the college, and as well-bred as any at court.'"

Browne, Edward Harold, Norrisian Prof. of Divinity, Univ. of Cambridge. Expos. of the 39 Articles, Lon., 1850, 2 vols. 8vo; 4th ed., 1858, 8vo. Fulfilment of the O. T. Prophecies relating to the Messiah, Camb., 1836, 8vo. This dissertation took the Norrisian Medal for 1835.

Browne, Felicia Dorothea. See HEMANS.

Browne, Francis, D.D., Canon of Windsor. Sermon, Prov. xxix. 25, 1712, 4to; on 2 Cor. v. 10, 1724, 4to.

Browne, George, d. about 1560? consecrated Archbishop of Dublin in 1535, was, according to Wood, originally "an Austin frier of the Convent of that order in London, and educated in academicals among those of his order in Oxon." He was the first bishop that embraced and promoted the Reformation in Ireland. Historical Collections of the Church of Ireland, Lon., 1681, 4to. Reprinted in vol. 1st of the Phenix, and in Harleian Miscellany, vol. 5th. See Strype's Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer.

Browne, Henry. Hand-Book of Hebrew Antiquities, Lon., 12mo. Ordo Sæculorum: Chronology of the Scriptures, Oxford, 8vo.

Browne, Hyde Mathis. The Apothecary's Vade Mecum, &c., Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Browne, Isaac Hawkins, 1705–1760, a native of Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, was educated at Westminster school, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He settled at Lincoln's Inn about 1727, and applied himself with great diligence to the study of the Law. Highmore, the painter, was his particular friend, and he addressed to him his poem on Design and Beauty.

> "In this, one of the longest of his poems, he shows an extensive knowledge of the Platonic philosophy; and pursues, through the whole, the idea of beauty advanced by that philosophy. By design is here meant, in a large and extensive sense, that power of genius which enables the real artist to collect together his scattered ideas, to range them in proper order, and to form a regular plan before he attempts to exhibit any work in architecture, painting, or poetry."—*Preface to his Poems, pub. in* 1768.

The Pipe of Tobacco, also written whilst of Lincoln's Inn, is an excellent imitation of Cibber, Ambrose Philips, Thomson, Young, Pope, and Swift, who were then all living.

> "We need not say that the peculiar manner of these several writers is admirably hit off by our author, and that he hath shewn himself to have possessed an excellent imitative genius. Indeed, nothing but a wide spirit of discrimination, and a happy talent at various composition, could have enabled him to have succeeded so well as he hath done in The Pipe of Tobacco."—*Ibid.*

In 1754 he pub. his principal work, a Latin poem, entitled De Animi Immortalitate, in two books, 4to. This poem excited great admiration. In a few months translations into English were pub. by Dr. Richard Grey, Mr. Hay, John Lettice, and others. A trans. (the best made) by Soame Jenyns will be found in his Miscellanies, Lon., 1770, 8vo. Mr. Browne intended to have added a third book, but did not complete his design.

> "In these three books he purposed to carry natural religion as far as it would go, and in so doing, to lay the true foundation of Christianity, of which he was a firm believer. But he went no farther than to leave a fragment of the third book, enough to make us lament that he did not complete the whole. . . . Not to mention the usefulness and importance of the subject, every man of taste must feel that the poem is admirable for its perspicuity, precision, and order; and that it unites the philosophical learning and eloquence of Cicero, with the numbers and much of the poetry of Lucretius and Virgil."—*Biog. Brit.*

> "I am better pleased, when I consider the nature of the subject, with that neatness and purity of diction which is spread over the whole, than I should have been had more poetical ornaments been bestowed upon it."—DR. GREEN, *Bishop of Lincoln.*

> "I need not enter into a detail to show how well you have followed, not servilely imitated, Lucretius and Virgil; how perspicuously, as well as elegantly, you have handled some of the abstrusest arguments, &c."—*Letter to Browne, from the celebrated James Harris.*

Dr. Beattie, in his Essay on the Utility of Classical Learning, thus refers to our author:

> "Isaac Hawkins Browne, Esq., author of several excellent Poems, particularly one in Latin on the immortality of the soul;

of which Mrs. Carter justly says, that it does honour to our country."

Barnard, Cambridge, Upton, and Hoadly, all celebrated the praise of the successful poet. Browne's Latin and English poems were pub. Lon., 1768, 8vo; Essays on Metaphysics, Morals, and Religion, 1816, 8vo. Browne was elected to Parliament in 1744 and 1748. His success as an orator may be judged of from the following extract from Boswell's Johnson:

"We talked of public speaking. JOHNSON: 'We must not estimate a man's powers by his not being able to deliver his sentiments in public. Isaac Hawkins Browne, one of the first wits of this country, got into Parliament, and never opened his mouth.'"

Yet the difference between the famous Parliamentary orator, Gerard Hamilton, and the taciturn Isaac, was little more than one speech!

Browne, J. Masonic Master Key through the three degrees, 1803.

Browne, J. D. Views of Ascent and from Summit of Mont Blanc, Lon., fol., £2 2*s*.

Browne, J. H., Archdeacon of Ely. Inquiry into the Character of Antichrist, 12mo. Letters to Archd. Wilkins on Body and Soul; 3d edit., 1824, 12mo. Charges to the Archdeaconry of Ely, 1826–41.

"Those hitherto published have been very valuable."—BICKERSTETH.

Browne, J. Ross. 1. Etchings of a Whaling Cruise. With an Account of a Sojourn on the Island of Zanzibar. With numerous Plates, 8vo, Lon. and N. York.

"Into the personal narrative with which the writer of this book, who is an American, has chosen to favour the world, we shall not enter. He gives a strange account of the circumstances which led to his voyage and the antecedents of his life. Suffice it that his book is a lively, clever, and readable one."—*Lon. Morning Chron.*

2. Crusade in the East; a Narrative of Personal Adventures and Travels, N. York, 12mo.

Browne, James, b. about 1616, was entered of Oriel College, Oxford, in 1634. Antichrist in Spirit; animadverted on by George Fox in his book. The Great Mystery of the Great Whore Unfolded, Lon., 1659, fol. Scripture Redemption freed from Men's Restrictions, Lon., 1673. The Substance of several Conferences about the death of our Redeemer, &c.,

"In the title of which he says that he was now (1673) a preacher of the faith which once he destroyed."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Wood refers to his erroneous opinions when a chaplain in the parliament army, and gives us to understand that, like most men unsettled in their views, he was in the habit of troubling others of more stability:

"He took all occasions to disturb orthodox men with his disputes. But after the return of Charles I. he changed his mind, and became orthodox, and so continued, as I presume, to the time of his death."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Browne, James. History of the Highlands and the Highland Clans, Lon., 1848, 4 vols. 8vo, and r. 8vo.

"This complete and comprehensive work contains most interesting and authentic accounts of the aboriginal Highland Tribes, the Pictish and Scoto-Irish Kings, early civilization, antiquities, poetry, superstitions, language, music, domestic manners and habits, dress, institution of chiefs, national characteristics, &c."

"No other work exists in which the subject of the Highlands and Highland Clans is treated of in all its *branches*, or to which reference may conveniently be made for information respecting them in an agreeable, elegant, and accessible form. His late majesty was pleased to allow access, for the first time, to the STUART PAPERS, for the use of the author in preparing this NATIONAL WORK." See LOGAN, JAMES.

A Life of Petrarch in 7th edit. of Encyc. Brit.

"Evincing critical discrimination and learned research of the highest order."—*Metropolitan Conservative Journal.*

History of Newspapers; in 7th edit. Encyc. Brit.

"It contains the latest and fullest information we have met with on this subject, and will be read with interest and profit by all who have occasion to prosecute inquiries upon it."—*Carlisle (England) Journal.*

Browne, John. The Marchants Avizo, Lon., 1589, 4to; reprinted, 1616, 4to.

"Not noticed by Ames or Herbert."—LOWNDES.

Browne, John. Ordinary Joint Rule, Lon., 1686.

Browne, John. History and Antiquities of York Cathedral, Lon., 2 vols. r. 4to, £8 18*s*. 6*d*.

Browne, John, of Crewkerne, Somerset, a boy of 12 years of age. Poetical Translations from various Authors. Pub. by Mr. Ashe, Lon., 1788, 4to.

"We have observed, in several places, a freedom of translation and an expansion of thought, rarely to be met with in so young a writer, and which we should have ascribed to Mr. Ashe's touching up the MSS., had he not assured us (and we do not question his veracity) that they are the genuine production of Master John Browne, *a youth* but 12 years old!!!"—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1788.

Browne, John, Rector of Beeby, Leicestershire. The Divine Authority of the Christian Religion, eight sermons preached 1730, '31, at Lady Moyer's Lecture, Lon., 1732, 8vo. Other Sermons, 1721–35.

Browne, John. Universal Redemption, Lon., 1798.

Browne, John, late Fellow of C. C. C., Oxford. Sermons on the Infancy of Human Nature, preached 1806, at the Bampton Lecture, Oxf., 1809, 8vo.

"Through the several dispensations of God towards mankind, harmony, order, and proportion will be found to have characterized all the operations of his power."

Browne, John, Curate of Trinity Church, Cheltenham. 23 Sermons, Lon., 1836, 8vo.

Browne, John Samuel. Catalogue of English Bishops from 1688 to the present time, Lon., 1812, 8vo.

Browne, Joseph, M.D. Lecture of Anatomy against the Circulation of the Blood, Lon., 1698, 1701, 4to. The Modern Practice of Physic Vindicated, 1703, '04, '05, 12mo. Fundamentals in Physick, 1709, 12mo. Institutions of Physick, 1714, 8vo. Practical Treatise on the Plague, 1720, 8vo. Antidotaria, or a Collection of Antidotes against the Plague and other Malignant Diseases, 1721, 8vo.

Browne, Joseph, D.D., 1700–1767, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, a native of Cumberland, pub. in 1726 from the University press, a "most beautiful edition" of Cardinal Barberini's Latin Poems, with notes and a life of the author, (afterwards Pope Urban VIII.,) and a dedication to his friend Edward Hassel, Esq., of Dalemain.

Browne, M. C. A Leaf out of Burke's Book, 1796, 8vo.

Browne, Maria J. B., a native of Northampton, Massachusetts, has pub. several volumes for the young,—Margaret McDonald, 1848; Laura Huntley, 1850, &c.—and contributed a number of articles to periodicals. See Hart's Female Prose Writers of America, 1855.

Browne, Mary Anne, 1812–1844, a native of Maidenhead, Berkshire, England, published poetry which did her great credit at the early age of 15. Her first work was Mont Blanc; she afterwards gave to the world, Ada, Repentance, The Coronal, Birthday Gift, Ignatia, a vol. of sacred poetry, and many fugitive pieces in prose and verse. In 1842 she was married to James Gray, a Scotch gentleman, a nephew of Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. She died at Cork in 1844.

"Her style is modelled on the manner of the old bards; and though her poetry never reaches the height she evidently sought to attain, it is excellent for its pure taste and just sentiment; while a few instances of bold imagination show vividly the ardour of a fancy which prudence and delicacy always controlled."—*Mrs. Hale's Records of Women.*

Browne, Mathias. Opinions of Philosophers concerning Man's Chiefest Good, 1659, 8vo.

Browne, Patrick, b. about 1720–1790, a native of Woodstock, county of Mayo, Ireland. The Civil and Natural History of Jamaica, Lon., 1756, fol., and 1789, fol. This valuable work was reviewed in the Literary Magazine by Dr. Samuel Johnson. A New Map of Jamaica, Lon., 1755, 2 sheets. By this map the doctor made a profit of 400 guineas. A Catalogue of the Birds of Ireland; pub. in Exshaw's Mag., June, 1774; and in the August number was pub. a Catalogue of the Fish of Ireland. The doctor visited Jamaica, Antigua, and other islands, for the purpose of "collecting and preserving specimens of the plants, birds, shells, &c. of those luxuriant soils, with a view to the improvement of natural history."

Browne, Peter, d. 1735, a native of Ireland, was at first Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards Bishop of Cork. A Letter in Answer to Toland's Christianity not Mysterious, Lon., 1697, 8vo. The Progress, Extent, and Limits of the Human Understanding, Lon., 1728, 8vo. Of Drinking in Remembrance of the Dead, Lon., 1715, 8vo. Of this custom the bishop highly disapproved. Discourse of Drinking Healths, Lon., 1716. Things Divine and Supernatural, &c., Lon., 1733, 8vo. Sermons, 1749, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Levelled principally against the Socinians; written in a manly and easy style, and much admired."

Browne, Peter Arrell, LL.D., b. 1782, at Philadelphia. 1. Reports of Cases in the Court of Common Pleas of the First Judicial District of Pennsylvania, Phila. 1811, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Trichologia Mammalium; or, A Treatise on the Organization and Uses of Hairs and Wool, 1853. 3. Notices and Anecdotes of the Bench and Bar of Penna. from 1609, MS.

Browne, Philip, Vicar of Halsted, Essex. Sermons, 1682, '84, 4to.

Browne, Rev. R. W., Professor of Classical Literature in King's College, London. History of Greek and Roman Classical Literature, Lon., 1851–53, 2 vols. 8vo. History of Greece, 18mo; of Rome, 18mo; pub. in Gleig's School Series. History of Rome to the Death of Domitian, p. 8vo. Soc. P. C. K. Classical Examination Papers, King's College, 8vo.

"Mr Browne's History of Greek Classical Literature is in advance of every thing we have, and it may be considered indispensable to the classical scholar and student."—Prof. J. A. Spencer, *N. York.*

Professors Griffin of Williams College, Hyde of Burlington College, and Harrison of the University of Virginia, also highly commend this work.

Browne, Robert. Treatises on Longitude, &c, 1714,'36.

Browne, Robert. System of Theology, revealed from God by the Angels, in the British language, Lon., 1728, 8vo.

Browne, Robert. Peach and Nectarine Trees, 1787.

Browne, Rowland J. A Practical Treatise on Actions at Law, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

> "A full, accurate, and useful treatise."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Browne, Sam. Collection of Merry Jokes, with the curious story of the unfortunate French Pastry-Cook, 8vo.

Browne, Sara H., a native of Sunderland, Massachusetts, is known as the authoress of My Early Friends, 1847. Recollections of My Sabbath-School Teachers, 1850, &c. She has also contributed to the periodicals. See Hart's Female Prose Writers of America, 1855.

Browne, Simon, 1680–1732, a Dissenting minister of great learning, was a native of Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire. In 1716 he accepted a call to the pastoral charge of the congregation of Dissenters in Old Jewry, London. Here he was eagerly listened to by crowded congregations until 1723, when, from grief at the loss of his wife and only son, he became deranged on a particular subject, though mentally undisturbed on other matters. He was firmly persuaded that the Supreme Being had

> "Annihilated in him the thinking substance, and utterly divested him of consciousness: that though he retained the human shape, and the faculty of speaking, in a manner that appeared to others rational, he had all the while no more notion of what he said than a parrot."

He continued under this delusion for the rest of his life. He gave up his clerical charge, and refused to join in any act of worship, either public or private. Yet while in this sad condition, he wrote his celebrated answer to Woolston's Discourse on the Miracles of our Saviour, and his strictures upon Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation. If he *was* crazy, he was at least more than equal to two infidels; and so Woolston and Tindal found to their cost. He also evinced his mental vigour by the compilation of Greek and Latin Dictionaries; though, indeed, he does not seem to have considered this any evidence of intellectual ability: he replied to a friend who called in, and asked him what he was doing,—

> "I am doing nothing that requires a reasonable soul; I am making a Dictionary; but you know thanks should be returned to God for every thing, and therefore for Dictionary-Makers."

We hope that our rather impolitic disinterestedness in introducing this anecdote into our Lexicon will be duly appreciated.

Browne pub. in 1706 A Caveat against Evil Company; this was a short treatise. The True Character of the Real Christian, 1709, 8vo. Hymns and Spiritual Songs, 1720, 12mo. Sermons, 1722. A Disquisition on the Trinity, 1732, 8vo. A Fit Rebuke to a Ludicrous Infidel; in some Remarks on Mr. Woolston's Fifth Discourse on the Miracles of our Saviour, 1732, 8vo, with a Preface concerning the prosecution of such writers by the Civil Power.

> "In this answer Browne displays great ability. The preface is considered a noble apology for liberty of conscience and of the press, and a severe condemnation of civil prosecutions for matters of opinion."—Lowndes.

Defence of the Religion of Nature, and the Christian Revelation; against the defective account of the one, and the exceptions against the other, in a book entitled Christianity as old as the Creation, Lon., 1732, 8vo; against Tindal. The Close of the Defence, &c., 1733, 8vo. Mr. B. also contributed to a periodical entitled The Occasional Paper; collected in 3 vols. 8vo.

> "He was a man of very considerable learning, of distinguished virtue, of the most fervent piety, and was animated by an ardent zeal for the interests of rational and practical religion. His abilities made him respected, and his virtues rendered him beloved: but such was the peculiarity of his case, that he lived a melancholy instance of the weakness of human nature."

Browne, Stephen. Laws of Ingrossing, &c., 1765, 8vo.

Browne, Theophilus. Harvest Sermon, 1708, 4to.

Browne, Theophilus. Select Parts of Scripture, 1805.

Browne, Thomas, D.D., 1604–1673, a native of Middlesex, elected student of Christ Church, 1620; domestic chaplain to Archbishop Laud, 1637; Canon of Windsor, 1639; and Rector of Oddington, Oxfordshire. Camden's Tomus alter et idem; or, The History of the Life and Death of Queen Elizabeth, trans. into English, Lon., 1629, 4to. To the original (Camden's Annals, vol. ii., 1589–1602) the translator has added corrections, animadversions, &c. A Key to the King's Cabinet, Oxf., 1645, fol. De Posthumo Grotii, Hague, 1646, 8vo; pub. under the name of Simplicius Virinus: it was a defence of Grotius against an epistle of Salmasius. The Royal Charter granted unto Kings by God Himself, Lon., 1649, 8vo. Dissertatio de Therapeutis Philonis adversus Henricum Valesium, Lon., 1687, 8vo; subjoined to Colomesius's edit. of St. Clement's Epistles. Sermon on Rom. x. 15, 1688, 4to. Latin Sermon on Rom. x. 15, 1688, 4to.

Wood refers to a sermon of our author's, which produced great excitement. It was one preached before the University in St. Mary's, Dec. 24, 1633;

> "Which sermon being esteemed a blasphemous piece by the puritanical party of the said parish, they complained of it to the said archbishop, [Laud,] who instead of having him punished, was made (say they) canon of Windsor; and afterwards, when the said archbishop's writings were seized on at Lambeth, the sermon was found lying on his table: but this I presume was never printed."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Browne, Thomas. The Times; a Satyr, Lon., 1783, 4to.

Browne, Thomas. Classical Dictionary, Lon., 1797, 12mo. Viridarium Poeticum, 1799, 8vo. The British Cicero, 1803, 3 vols. 8vo. Pinacotheco classica, 1811, 12mo.

Browne, Captain Thomas Gunter. Hermes Unmasked, 1795, 8vo. Letters 3d and 4th, containing the Mysteries of Metaphysics, &c., 1796, 8vo.

Browne, Sir Thomas, M.D., 1605–1682, one of the most distinguished of English writers, was a native of London. His father, a highly respectable merchant, died during his nonage, and his mother was married again to Sir Thomas Dutton. His education was commenced at Winchester, from whence, in 1623, he was sent to Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was entered a gentleman commoner. He took the degree of M.A., studied medicine, and commenced practice in Oxfordshire. Shortly afterwards he visited the Continent, studied at Padua, and was created Doctor of Physic in the University of Leyden. He returned to England about 1633, and between this and 1635 is supposed to have written his Religio Medici. In 1636 he settled at Norwich, and in 1637 he was created Doctor of Physic in the University of Oxford. Four years later he was united in marriage to a lady of the name of Mileham, of a Norfolk family. The wits considered his desertion of a bachelor life, after his curious proposition in the Religio Medici, to afford a fair handle against him. But Browne let them laugh to their content, satisfied with his domestic happiness. The amiable pair were united for the long term of one-and-forty years, and saw ten children growing up around them. He was chosen an Honorary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1664, and in 1671 received the honour of knighthood from Charles II. Before his death he made donations for the benefit of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Christ Church, Oxford. We now come to speak of those works which have placed him in the first rank of English authors. The Religio Medici,—The Religion of a Physician,—his first work, was not designed, the author states, for publication. A MS. copy floated about for some time from hand to hand, until it found its way to the press, without the author's knowledge, in 1642, in which year two editions were pub. (Lon., 8vo.) An edition was put forth by the author in 1643, and by 1685 it had passed through no less than eight editions. The correspondence between Sir Kenelm Digby and the author, relative to the annotations of the former, need only be alluded to here. A detailed account will be found in the Biog. Brit., and some sensible observations on the subject in Johnson's Life of Sir Thomas Browne, and in Mr. Simon Wilkins's Preface in H. G. Bohn's excellent edition, 1852, 3 vols. Mr. Merryweather of Cambridge introduced Religio Medici to the learned of other lands, by a Latin version, which was pub. in Holland in 1644, and the same year in Paris, and in Strasburg in 1652, with copious notes by Moltkenius. The notes of Sir Kenelm Digby will be found in the English edition of 1643, and those in the editions from 1644 are by Thomas Keck of the Temple. From Merryweather's version it was trans. into Italian, German, Dutch, and French.

> "The Religio Medici was no sooner published, than it excited the attention of the public by the novelty of paradoxes, the dignity of sentiment, the quick succession of images, the multitude of abstruse allusions, the subtility of disquisition, and the strength of language."—Dr. Saml. Johnson.

The famous Guy Patin, in a letter from Paris, April 7, 1645, alludes to the sensation which its publication excited in that polished capital:

> "The book entitled Religio Medici is in high credit here. The author has wit; there are abundance of fine things in that book; he is a humorist, whose thoughts are very agreeable, but who, in my opinion, is to seek for a master in religion—as many others are—and, in the end, perhaps, may find none. One may say of him, as Philip de Comines did of the founder of the Minimes, a hermit of Calabria, Francis de Paula, 'he is still alive, and may grow worse as well as better.'"

It is certainly calculated to induce caution in an author when he remembers that, for a few careless remarks, a sincere Christian, like Browne, has had attributed to him a character which he would have considered a lasting disgrace—that of an unbeliever in Christianity. Salmasius, Buddæus, Tobias Wagner, Müller, and Reiser, consider him as doubtful, an infidel, or even atheistic, as their views vary, whilst Reimmannus and Heister warmly vindicate his orthodoxy. This grave charge of unbelief, or even of skepticism, is altogether unjustifiable. The disreputable ranks of the enemies of truth are ever on the watch to stamp their brand of infamy on the brow of those whose reputation they hope will strengthen their wretched cause. As Johnson well remarks,

"In proportion as they doubt the truth of their own doctrines, they are desirous to gain the attestation of another understanding: and industriously labour to win a proselyte, and eagerly catch at the slightest pretence to dignify their sect with a celebrated name."

Johnson sums up the case as respects Sir Thomas in his own masterly style:

"The opinions of every man must be learned from himself: concerning his practice, it is safest to trust the evidence of others. When these testimonies concur, no higher degree of historical certainty can be obtained; and they apparently concur to prove, that Browne was a zealous adherent to the faith of Christ, that he lived in obedience to his laws, and died in confidence of his mercy."

In 1646 Browne pub. his Pseudodoxia Epidemica, or Enquiries into very many received Tenets, and commonly presumed Truths, (sm. folio;) 2d edit., enlarged and corrected, 1650, fol.; again in 1659, fol.; and in 1669, '72, 4to; 6th edit., with improvements, 1673; in French, Paris, 1733, 2 vols. 12mo. This was received with great favour, although it was criticized by Alexander Ross, (who as Medicus Medicatus had attacked Religio Medici,) as Arcana Microcosmi, and by Robinson in his Eudoxa, or a Calm Ventilation, &c.

"It is indeed to be wished, that he had longer delayed the publication, and added what the remaining part of his life might have furnished: the thirty-six years which he spent afterwards in study and experience, would doubtless have made large additions to an Inquiry into Vulgar Errors."—*Johnson's Life of Sir T. B.*

"Browne's Inquiry into Vulgar Errors displays a great deal of erudition, but scarcely raises a high notion of Browne himself as a philosopher, or of the state of physical knowledge in England. The errors he indicates are such as none but illiterate persons, we should think, were likely to hold, and I believe that few on the continent so late as 1646, would have required to have them exploded with such an ostentation of proof. Who did not know that the phœnix is a fable?"—*Hallam's Introduc. to Lit. Hist.*

But some other learned authorities estimate this work very differently:

"No modern author has treated this subject more accurately or copiously. In his first book he learnedly inquires into the general causes of error; and in his succeeding books he not only discourses of the mistakes which are crept into natural philosophy, but such also as have corrupted history, theology, mechanic arts, and physick."—MORHOF.

"As he excelled in theoretical and practical divinity, so he shone no less in philosophy, wherein he emulated Hercules; and undertaking by his *Pseud. Ep.* to clear the sciences from error, he fell nothing short of the other's labour in cleansing the Augean stable."—REIMMAN.

"It is an excellent work, and contains abundance of curious things."—NICERON.

See Supplet. Memoir by Simon Wilkins, prefixed to H. G. Bohn's edit., 1852, 3 vols.

In 1658 appeared his Hydriotaphia, Urne-Burial, or a Discourse of the Sepulchral Urnes lately found in Norfolk.

"From the trivial incident of the discovery of a few urns at Walsingham, he undertakes to treat of the funeral rites of all nations, and has endeavoured to trace these rites to the principles and feelings which gave rise to them. The extent of reading displayed in this single treatise is most astonishing, and the whole is irradiated with the flashes of a bright and highly poetical genius, though we are not sure that any regular plan can be discovered in the work."—*Cunningham's Biog. Hist., q. v.*

"There is perhaps none of his works which better exemplify his reading or memory. It is scarcely to be imagined how many particulars he has amassed together in a treatise which seems to have been occasionally written; and for which, therefore, no materials could have been previously collected."—*Johnson's Life of T. B.*

To this work was added the Garden of Cyrus, or the Quincunxial Lozenge, or Net Work Plantation of the Ancients, artificially, naturally, mystically, considered. In this work the author searches diligently for any thing approaching to the form of a quincunx, and his ingenuity discovers, Coleridge says,

"Quincunxes in heaven above, quincunxes in earth below, quincunxes in the mind of man, quincunxes in tones, in optic nerves, in roots of trees, in leaves, in every thing."

In lieu of a very learned definition of a quincunx, let the reader accept the following as a pictorial representation thereof:

Johnson wittily remarks upon Browne's ingenuity in discovering Quincunxes, that

"A reader, not watchful against the power of his infusions would imagine that decussation was the great business of the world, and that nature and art had no other purpose than to exemplify and imitate a quincunx."

Sir Thomas left a number of treatises, a collection of which was published after his death, by Doctor, afterwards Archbishop, Tenison, (Lon., 1684, 8vo,) and another by John Hase. Christian Morals was pub. by Dr. Jeffrey in 1716. A notice of these learned pieces will be found in Johnson's Life of Browne. It has been remarked that

"Certainly never any thing fell from his pen which did not deserve to see the light. His very letters were dissertations, and full of singular learning, though written upon the most common subjects."

His collected works were pub. in 1686, fol. In 1836 Simon Wilkin, F.L.S., Esq., favoured the world with an edition in 4 vols. 8vo, which has been recently (in 1852) pub. in 3 vols. 8vo, in Henry G. Bohn's excellent Antiquarian Library, which, with his other valuable libraries of standard works, we commend to the reader's attention. In Mr. Wilkin's edition of Browne's works will be found, besides other important matter, much bibliographical information respecting the early impressions of Browne's different treatises. Every one who desires to enjoy the evidences of a massive grandeur which he little expected to find in an English author, should hasten to the perusal of the *verba ardentia*—the *pondera verborum*—of Browne, as to a noble intellectual repast. We think that too much stress has been laid upon Johnson's alleged imitations of the style of the learned physician. The lexicographer was more indebted to Browne than was the essayist. Johnson certainly learned something from Browne, but perhaps he profited as much by Chambers, and more by Sir William Temple. In depth and suggestiveness Browne as much excels Johnson, as the latter excels the former in fluency and grace of modulation. Who ever had to read a sentence of Johnson's twice before he could comprehend it? Who ever read a page of Browne's without a reinspection of several passages, which had perplexed more than they had gratified? Yet such intellectual exercise is most healthful, and promotes a mental robustness and vigour which amply repay the cost at which they are acquired. We commend to the attention of our readers the following volume:—Religio Medici: Its Sequel, Christian Morals. By Sir Thomas Browne, Kt., M.D. With resemblant Passages from Cowper's Task; and a Verbal Index, post 8vo.

"The public in general, and all readers of pure taste and virtuous feelings in particular, are deeply indebted to the editor for publishing, for the first time, Sir T. Browne's admirable Religio Medici and its sequel, Christian Morals, together in one volume; and also for his careful correction of the text in both. The index is rich in good old English words; but the great attraction is the quotation of corresponding passages from Cowper's Task, which shew how fully imbued the poet was with the elder author."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

We conclude with some opinions upon the works of this ornament of knighthood and medicine,—than whom a greater has not adorned the learning of the one, nor dignified the chivalry of the other.

"Sir Thomas Browne, by his intense earnestness and vivid solemnity, seems ready to endow the grave itself with life. He does not linger in the valley of the shadow of death, but enters within the portals where the regal destroyer keeps his awful state; and yet there is nothing thin, airy, or unsubstantial—nothing ghostly or shocking in his works. He unveils, with a reverent touch, the material treasures of the sepulchre: he describes these with the learning of an antiquary; moralizes on them with the wisdom of a philosopher; broods over them with the tenderness of an enthusiast; and associates with them sweet congenial images, with the fancy of a poet. He is the laureat of the king of terrors; and most nobly does he celebrate the earthly magnificence of his kingdom. He discovers consolations not only in the hopes of immortality, but in the dusty and sad ornaments of the tomb. Never surely by any other writer was sentiment thus put into dry bones."—*Lon. Retrospective Review.* 1820, vol. i. 89.

"I wonder and admire his entireness in every subject that is before him. He follows it, he never wanders from it, and he has no occasion to wander; for whatever happens to be the subject, he metamorphoses all nature into it. In the treatise on some urns dug up in Norfolk, how earthy, how redolent of graves and sepulchres is every line! You have now dark mould, now a thigh-bone, now a skull, then a bit of mouldered coffin, a fragment of an old tombstone with moss in its 'Hic Jacet,' a ghost, or a winding-sheet, or the echo of a funeral psalm wafted on a November wind; and the gayest thing you shall meet with shall be a silver nail or a gilt 'Anno Domini,' from a perished coffin-top."—CHARLES LAMB.

"It is not on the praises of others, but on his own writings, that he is to depend for the esteem of posterity; of which he will not easily be deprived while learning shall have any reverence among men; for there is no science in which he does not discover some skill; and scarce any kind of knowledge, profane or sacred, abstruse or elegant, which he does not appear to have cultivated with success."—DR. SAML. JOHNSON.

"A superior genius was exhibited in Sir Thomas Browne. His mind was fertile and ingenious; his analogies original and brilliant; and his learning so much out of the beaten path, that it gives a peculiar and uncommon air to all his writings."—HALLAM.

"Such was his sagacity and knowledge of all history, ancient and modern, and his observations thereupon so singular, that it hath been said by them that knew him best, that if his profession, and place of abode, would have suited his ability, he would have made an extraordinary man for the privy council, not much inferior to the famous Padre Paulo, the late oracle of the Venetian state."—WHITEFOOT.

With regard to the question, before referred to, as to the religious opinions of Sir Thomas, it is to be observed that all doubt upon that point should be settled by the testimony of Whitefoot, his intimate friend for forty-one years:

"He fully assented to the Church of England, preferring it before any in the world, as did the learned Grotius. He attended the publick service very constantly, when he was not withheld by his practice. Never missed the sacrament in his parish, if he were in town. . . . I visited him near his end, when he had not strength to hear or speak much; the last words which I heard from him were, besides some expressions of dearness, that he did freely submit to the will of God, being without fear."

We doubt not that, in that solemn hour which converts even thoughtlessness into solemnity, this wise and learned physician, who had been all his lifetime subject to the fear, guided by the counsel, and animated by the love, of that great Being who trieth the heart of the children of men, and understandeth all their ways,—we doubt not, in that solemn hour, he could look beyond the "narrow house appointed for all living"—the furniture of which no other pencil hath so magnificently described—to the "sufficiency of Christian immortality,"—to the resurrection of the just. Was the English tongue ever put to a grander use than in that noble "conclusion of the whole matter," with which he sums up what we may call the requiem of the King of Terrors himself?—

"But the sufficiency of Christian immortality frustrates all earthly glory, and the quality of either state after death makes a folly of posthumous memory. God, who can only destroy our souls, and hath assured our resurrection, either of our bodies or names hath directly promised no duration. Wherein there is so much of chance, that the boldest expectants have found an unhappy frustration; and to hold long subsistence seems but a scape in oblivion. But man is a noble animal, splendid in ashes, and pompous in the grave, solemnizing nativities and death with equal lustre, nor omitting ceremonies of bravery in the infamy of his nature."—*Hydriotaphia*, Book v.

It had been melancholy indeed, if that far-reaching and comprehensive mind, which knew so much of the works of God, had never attained to the knowledge of their Creator: if that brilliant intellect, which had shed so bright a light for the instruction and edification of others, had itself, at last, gone "out in obscure darkness!"

Browne, W., Vicar of Wing. Sermon, 1716, 8vo.

Browne, William. His Fiftie Years' Practice: or an Exact Discourse concerning Snaffle Riding, for Trotting and Ambling. Lon., 1624, 4to.

Browne, William, b. 1590, at Tavistock, in Devonshire, became a student of Exeter College, Oxford, about the beginning of the reign of James I. Britannia's Pastoralls, two books, part 1, 1613; part 2, 1616; Lon. fol.: both parts, 1625, 8vo. The Shepherd's Pipe, Lon., 1614, 1620, 8vo. His Works, containing the above two, the Inner Temple Masque, and other Poems, edited by the Rev. W. Thompson, Lon., 1772, 3 vols. sm. 8vo.

Browne's poetry was greatly admired in its day, but soon fell into neglect. The author of the advertisement prefixed to his works laments that

"He who was admired and beloved by all the best writers of his time; who was esteemed and recommended highly by the critical Johnson and the learned Selden, was, in a few years after his death, almost forgotten."

The fourth Eclogue of The Shepherd's Pipe, in which he laments the death of his friend Thomas Manwood, has been greatly commended. The writer just quoted remarks,

"I dare not say, that it is equal to the celebrated Lycidas of Milton, but surely it is not much inferior. That genius has not disdained to imitate William Browne; and Lycidas owes its origin to Philarete."

"It will appear even to our most infallible critics, that though Mr. Browne wrote an hundred and eleven years ago, his language is as nervous, his numbers as harmonious, his descriptions as natural, his panegyrics as soft, and his satire as pointed, as any that are to be found in the whip-syllabub poetasters of the present century."—*Memoirs of the Life of William Pattison. pub. in* 1728, 8*vo.*

"His imagination was fertile, and his mind vigorous; but his judgment was corrupted by those Italian models which the fashion of his day taught him to imitate. His descriptions, though picturesque, have an air of extravagance; his conceptions, though strong, have marks of deformity: and his language never flows in a strain of continued purity. He could not plan with precision and delicacy, and was unable to join correctness with spirit."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1772.

Anthony Wood remarks that

"As he had honoured his country with his elegant and sweet pastorals, so was he expected, and also entreated, a little farther to grace it, by drawing out the line of his poetic ancestors, beginning in Joseph Iscanius, [Joseph of Exeter, 13th century,] and ending in himself."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Wood says that much of a work of this kind had been prepared by Browne, and Oldys intimates the same thing, and pronounces him to have been most capable of so important an undertaking:

"He was reported a man not only the best versed in the works and beauties of the English poets, but also in the history of their lives and characters."—*Oldys's MSS.*

We take the above notices from the Biog. Brit., to which the reader is referred for further particulars.

"It appears to us, that sufficient justice has not, since the era of Milton, been paid to his talents; for, though it be true, as Mr. Headley has observed, that puerilities, forced allusions, and conceits, have frequently debased his materials, yet are these amply atoned for by some of the highest excellencies of his art; by an imagination ardent and fertile, and sometimes sublime; by a vivid personification of passion; by a minute and truly faithful delineation of rural scenery; by a peculiar vein of tenderness which runs through the whole of his pastorals, and by a versification uncommonly varied and melodious. With these are combined a species of romantic extravagance which sometimes heightens, but more frequently degrades the effect of his pictures. Had he exhibited greater judgment in the selection of his imagery, and greater simplicity in his style, his claim on posterity had been valid, had been general and undisputed."—*Drake's Shakspeare and his Times.*

Sir Egerton Brydges pub. some poems of Browne, not before printed. We regret that we have not space for the eloquent eulogy of Browne by Thomas Miller, a delightful writer of our own day, still living. We must extract line or two:

"He carries with him the true aroma of old forests: his lines are mottled with mosses, and there is a gnarled ruggedness upon the stems of his trees. His waters have a wet look and splashing sound about them, and you feel the fresh air play around you while you read. His birds are the free denizens of the fields, and they send their songs so life-like through the covert, that their music rings upon the ear, and you are carried away with his 'sweet pipings.'"

Browne commemorates in ardent strains the poetical powers of his friend George Wither:

"DAVIS and WITHER, by whose Muse's power,
A natural day to me seems but an hour;
And could I ever hear their learned lays,
Ages would turn to artificial days."

From Britannia's Pastorals.

Wither returns the compliment in as complimentary a style:

"Roget here on Willy calls
To sing out his Pastoralls:
Warrants Fame shall grace his rhymes,
Spite of Envy and the Times."

From Abuses Stript and Whipt: or, Satyrical Essays, Lon., 1613, 8*vo.*

Again,

"I feel an envious touch,
And tell thee, swain, that at thy fame I grutch;
Wishing the art that makes this poem shine,
And this thy work (wert thou not wronged) mine."

Rare Ben Jonson admired Browne greatly:

"I would
More of our writers would, like thee, not swell
With the how much they set forth, but the how well."

A poet who can elicit the warm encomiums of such men as Selden, Jonson, Drayton, Wither, Davies, and many others, distinguished for learning or knowledge of the poet's art—and those men his contemporaries—must needs have rare merit. To few authors has it chanced to be so enthusiastically lauded by one age and so thoroughly neglected by the next. Of poems which were devoured with rapture, and praised with warmth, a third edition was not demanded for a century and a half.

Browne, Sir William, M.D., 1692–1774, a native of Norfolk, was entered of Peter-house, Cambridge, in 1707, where he took the degrees, B.A., 1710; M.A., 1714; M.D., 1721. He was a frequent publisher of small pieces, principally classical, and always with as thorough an infusion of Latin and Greek as they would possibly bear, for Sir William was as fond of the "manner of the ancients" as was his professional brother in Peregrine Pickle. We notice a few of his publications: Dr. Gregory's Elements of Catoptrics and Dioptrics, translated from the Latin Original, &c., Lon., 1715, 8vo. The Pill Plot, 1734, 4to. Opuscula Varia, 1765, 4to. A Vindic. of the College of Physicians, 1753. Odes in imitation of Horace, addressed to Sir Robert Walpole and the Duke of Montagu, 1765. A Farewell Oration at the College of Physicians, 1768, 4to: this contains many curious particulars of Sir William's life. Fragmenta Isaaci Hawkins Browne, &c., 1768, 4to. Three Odes, 1771, 4to. A Proposal on our Coin, 1774, 4to. A New Year's Gift, 1772, 4to. Speech to the Royal Society, 1772, 4to. Elegy and Address, 1773, 4to. A Latin Version of Job, unfinished, 4to.

Sir William was a most curious character, and the reader will find an interesting account of him in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, and Chalmers's Biog. Dict. Bishop Warburton gives an amusing account (in a letter to Bishop Hurd) of a visit with which he was honoured by Sir William:

> "When I came down into the drawing-room, I was accosted by a little, round, well-fed gentleman, with a large muff in one hand, a small Horace, open, in the other, and a spying-glass dangling in a black ribbon at his button. . . . We then took our chairs; and the first thing he did or said, was to propose a doubt to me concerning a passage in Horace, which all this time he had still open in his hand. Before I could answer, he gave me the solution of this long-misunderstood passage; and, in support of his explanation, had the charity to repeat his own paraphrase of it in English verse, just come hot, as he said, from the brain."

Foote, in his Devil upon Two Sticks, gave an exact representation of him, as sketched above, upon the stage. Sir William sent him his card, thanking him for so happy a likeness, but remarked that as Foote had forgotten the muff, he sent him his own!

At the age of eighty, he came to Batson's coffee-house in his laced coat and band, and fringed white gloves, to show himself to Mr. Crosby, then Lord Mayor. A gentleman present observing that he looked very well, he replied he had "neither wife nor debts."

Browne, William George, 1768–1813, an eminent traveller, a native of London, educated at Oriel College, Oxford, was murdered by banditti when on his way from Tabriz to Teheran. Mr. Brown was stimulated to the love of adventure by the perusal of Bruce's Travels. He passed many years in investigations in Africa, Egypt, Syria, Greece, &c. Travels in Africa, Egypt, and Syria, in the years 1792–98, Lon., 1799, 4to; 2d and best edit., enlarged, 1806, 4to.

> "This work was highly esteemed, and is classed by Major Rennel among the best performances of the kind: but from the abruptness and dryness of the style, it never became very popular."—*Encyc. Brit.*
>
> "From Kahira Mr. Brown penetrated into Upper Egypt. In accompanying this traveller through that country, the reader will find much more of ancient curiosities on the one hand, and a much abler description of the people on the other, than in Sonnini."—*Anti-Jacobin Review.*
>
> "A most valuable work, and except in some few peculiarities of the author, a model for travellers; it is particularly instructive in what relates to Darfour."—STEVENSON.
>
> "In courage, prudence, love of science, and intimate acquaintance with the Eastern languages and manners, he has never been exceeded."—PINKERTON.

Brownell, Henry Howard. Poems, N. Y., 16mo.

> "There is much genuine poetry in this volume. The sentiment is elevated, the imagery at times highly impressive, and some of the poems are calculated deeply to affect our finer sensibilities."

Brownell, Thomas Church, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Connecticut, b. 1779, at Westfield, Massachusetts, has pub. a number of valuable theological works. Commentary on the Book of Common Prayer, r. 8vo. Consolation for the Afflicted, 18mo. Christian's Walk and Consolation, 18mo. Exhortation to Repentance, 18mo. Family Prayer Book. Religion of the Heart and Life, 5 vols. Religious Inquirer Answered, 18mo. Youthful Christian's Guide, 18mo

Browning, Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett, b. in London of a family in affluent circumstances, and educated with great care. She gave very early proofs of genius. At the age of ten she attempted writing both in prose and verse, and at fifteen her powers as a writer were known to her friends. Her "Essay on Mind, with other Poems," was published by her at the age of seventeen. The Seraphim, and other Poems, Lon., 1838, The Romaunt of the Page, 1839, The Drama of Exile, Isobel's Child, Casa Guidi Windows, 1851, Miscellaneous Poems, &c. deservedly occupy a high place in English poetical literature. In addition to her original works, she has distinguished herself by a translation into English of the Prometheus Bound of Æschylus, which has been styled

> "A remarkable performance for a young lady, but not a good translation in and by itself. It is too frequently uncouth, without being faithful, and, under a pile of sounding words, lets the fire go out. . . . Miss Barrett has not attempted to reproduce the grand effect of anapæstic systems of the Greek. for which, nevertheless, there are great facilities in English, and, instead of the fullest and completest close in the whole range of the Greek drama, the English Prometheus comes to an end before you expect it."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

This version of the Prometheus Bound was pronounced "an early failure" by the mature judgment of the writer, who made a new translation, which now appears in the collected edition of her works. Mrs. Browning, who is as distinguished for learning as for genius, contributed a series of critical papers on the Greek Christian Poets to the London Athenæum.

Miss Barrett was married in 1846 to Mr. Robert Browning, the author of Paracelsus, &c. The reviewer whom we have just quoted gives our authoress credit for "extraordinary acquaintance with ancient classical literature," and few writers of the day have more enthusiastic admirers, whilst certain grave faults are fully acknowledged:

> "It is with real pain that we say, surely never was gold so disguised and overlaid with tinsel as hers,—never was real merit made to look so like what Carlyle would call a 'sham.' She possesses genius, a cultivated mind, a truth-loving heart, quick powers of observation, and luxuriancy of fancy and expression; but that luxuriance too often verges—to say the least—on extravagance. Her thoughts, fine in themselves, are not clearly conceived, and are expressed in a wilderness of words in which it is sometimes difficult to pick up one distinct, intelligible idea. Her genius is erratic, and runs away with her; in short, what avails truth to nature, and poetic power, when the writer thinks proper to be unintelligible? . . . There is little in the praise which has been bestowed on Miss Barrett's poems in which we cannot heartily join, and we might have contented ourselves with citing agreeable passages and iterating that praise; but we have pursued a course more likely, we hope, to be profitable to this highly-gifted lady, and to the minds of the living and unborn on whom she has the power to confer benefit—and benefit of the highest order."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. ii. p. 337.

We refer the reader to a review of the poems of our authoress in Blackwood's Magazine, vol. lvi. p. 621.

> "It is plain that Miss Barrett would always write well if she wrote simply from her own heart, and without thinking of the composition of any other author—at least let her think of them only in so far as she is sure that they embody great thoughts in pure and appropriate language. and in forms of construction which will endure the most rigid scrutiny of common sense and unperverted taste."

The faults with which this gifted author is justly chargeable—obscurity, strained and affected construction, and incongruous admixtures of the language of Æschylus with the language of Shakspeare—we hope to see reformed altogether in her future labours. One of her reviewers remarks,

> "Mr. Leigh Hunt, in one of his clever poems, calls her 'the sister of Tennyson.' We object to this, and claim her as Shakspere's daughter! Great as Robert Browning is in the world of poetry, his wife is literally 'the better half.'"

Mr. Moir, one of the fairest of contemporary critics, remarks,

> "Gifted with a fine and peculiar genius, what Mrs. Browning might have achieved, or may yet achieve, by concentration of thought and rejection of unworthy materials, it is impossible to say; but most assuredly she has hitherto marred the effect of much she has written by a careless self-satisfaction. Instead of being a comet that 'from its horrid hair shakes pestilence and war,' she might have been, and I trust is destined yet to be, a constellation to twinkle for ever in silver beauty amid the blue serene."—*Sketches of the Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*
>
> "Mrs. Browning's Poems are of the class the full beauty and value of which can but scantily be indicated by extracts. Yet it would not be difficult to select passages instinct with a life and beauty of their own."—*London Examiner.*

Our learned friend, Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Bethune, a critic of exquisite taste, remarks that

> "Mrs. Browning is singularly bold and adventurous. Her wing carries her, without faltering at their obscurity, into the cloud and the mist, where not seldom we fail to follow her, but are tempted, while we admire the honesty of her enthusiasm, to believe that she utters what she herself has but dimly perceived. Much of this, however, arises from her disdain of carefulness."

We shall conclude our sketch with a few lines from two of our writer's own sex:

> "Such is the influence of her manners, her conversation, her temper, her thousand sweet and attaching qualities, that they who know her best are apt to lose sight altogether of her learning and of her genius, and to think of her only as the most charming person that they have ever met."—*Mary Russell Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life.*
>
> "In delicacy of perception Miss Barrett may vie with any of her sex. She has what is called a true woman's heart, although we must believe that men of a fine conscience and good organization will have such a heart no less. Signal instances occur to us in the cases of Spenser, Wordsworth, and Tennyson. The woman who reads them will not find hardness or blindness as to the subtler workings of thoughts and affections.
>
> "If men are often deficient on this score, women on the other hand are apt to pay excessive attention to the slight tokens, the little things of life. Thus, in conduct or writing, they tend to weary us with a morbid sentimentalism. From this fault Miss Barrett is wholly free."—MARGARET FULLER.

The 4th Eng. ed. of Mrs. Browning's Poems was pub. Lon., 1856, 3 vols. 12mo; and in the same year she gave to the world Aurora Leigh. Reviews of this poem will be found in the North British Review, February, 1857, (being a general notice of Mrs. Browning's literary characteristics,) and in the London Athenæum, Nov. 22, 1856, No. 1425; N. Amer. Rev., &c. Amer. ed. of her poems, N.Y., 3 vols. 12mo. Aurora Leigh, 12mo.

An excellent edition of Mrs. Browning's Poems has been published by Francis & Co., N.Y.

Browning, Geo. Condition of Great Britain, Lon., 1834, 8vo.

Browning, J. Lorenzo. Pignotti's History of Tuscany, interspersed with Essays trans. from the Italian, with Life of the author, by J. L. B., 4 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1823.

"Amongst the modern writers of Italy, whose works, both in poetry and prose, stand high in the public estimation, is the late Lorenzo Pignotti, one of the authors enumerated by Pozzetti as entitled to *lasting fame.*"—ROSCOE.

Browning, John. Sermons, Lon., 1636, 4to.

Browning, John. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1746, '51. Electricity, Population, &c.

Browning, Robert, b. 1812, at Camberwell, England, and educated at the London University, is one of the most eminent poets of the day. In 1836 he pub. Paracelsus, which was highly commended by a number of critics, but not extensively read. In 1837 his Tragedy of Strafford was produced, Mr. Macready personating the hero.

"It is the work of a young poet," remarks a critic, "but is well conceived and arranged for effect, while its relation to a deeply-interesting and stirring period of British history gives it a peculiar attraction to an English audience."

Mr. Browning's other works are Sordella; Pippa Passes; The Blot in the Scutcheon, (played at Drury Lane in 1843;) King Viator and King Charles; Dramatic Lyrics; Return of the Druses; Columbe's Birthday; Dramatic Romances; Luria; Bells and Pomegranates, (of which Pippa Passes is the first;) Christmas Eve; Easter-Day; Men and Women, 1855. His collected works have been pub. in 2 vols. 12mo, Lon., (last ed., 1849,) and also by Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, 2 vols. 18mo, (last ed., 1856.) Mr. Browning was married in November, 1846, to Elizabeth Barrett, one of the most learned poetesses of the age. Since their marriage they have resided in Florence.

"Next to Tennyson, we hardly know of another English poet who can be compared with Browning. The grandest pieces in the volumes [of his Collected Works] are Pippa Passes, and A Blot in the Scutcheon. The latter, in the opinion of Charles Dickens, is the finest Poem of the century. Once read, it must haunt the imagination forever; for its power strikes deep into the very substance and core of the soul."—E. P. WHIPPLE.

"Many English dramas have been written within a few years, the authors of which have established their claim to the title of poet. We cannot but allow that we find in them fine thoughts finely expressed, passages of dignified and sustained eloquence, and as adequate a conception of character as the reading of history and the study of models will furnish. But it is only in Mr. Browning that we find enough of freshness, vigour, grasp, and of that clear insight and conception which enable the artist to construct characters from within, and so to make them real things, and not images, as to warrant our granting the honour due to the dramatist."—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL: *N. Amer. Review*, lxvi. 357: read the whole of this well-written article.

"He is equally a master of thought and emotion, and joins to a rare power of imaginative creation that which is still more rarely found in union with it—the subtlest power of mental reasoning and analysis. Over the instrument of language he exerts the most facile mastery, and few poets have moved with such free and flowing step through the most complicated word mazes of music and measure."—*London Examiner.*

"We should say that Robert Browning deserves his position from his originality; but although his name has a certain celebrity, he has not yet won for himself a niche in the temple of his nation's literature. He is rather a thinker than a singer; and yet cannot be accepted as a remarkable thinker. The grand conception of his larger works is weak and wavering, but the details exhibit no common powers. Whatever merits he may possess, are, however, damaged by the eccentricity and want of beauty of his style. It is abrupt, harsh, full of familiar turns, and yet not familiar in its general structure: spasmodic in its vehemence, and obscure from mere negligence."—*Brit. Quarterly Review.* vi. 1847.

Browning, Thomas. Prison Thoughts, 1683, 4to.

Browning, W. S. Provost of Paris; a Tale, Lon., 3 vols. 8vo. History of the Huguenots, 16th Century, 3 vols. 8vo; ditto from 1598 to 1838, 1 vol. 8vo.

"One of the most interesting and valuable contributions to modern history."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

Brownlee, William Craig, D.D., b. 1784, at Torfoot, the family estate, near Strathaven, Scotland. His paternal ancestors had been the "Lairds of Torfoot" for many generations. Pastor of a Dutch Reformed Church in N. York for many years, and has pub. many valuable theolog. works. The Christian Father at Home. Christian Youth's Book, and Manual for Communicants. Inquiry into the Religious Principles of the Society of Quakers. Lights and Shadows of Christian Life. On Popery. On Roman Catholic Controversy. The Converted Murderer. Whigs of Scotland; a Romance. Deity of Christ. History of Western Apostolic Churches. Other works.

Brownlow, Bp. of Winchester. Sermons, 1799, 4to.

Brownlow, Richard (and **John Goldesborough's**) Reports in C. Pleas *temp.* Elizabeth and James I., Lon., 1651, '54, '75, 4to. Latine Redivivus, 1693, fol. Surreptitious and imperfect copies were in circulation

"Before the complete copy of 1693. They were trans. into English, and pub. in 1653; again with additions in 1654. In 1693 the book was repub. in the original Latin, with additions, because, the editor says, in 1653 and in 1654, these Entries were unskilfully turned into English. One of the translators, in speaking of the work, says, 'I may dare to promise, without the imposition of temerity, that allowing for human incidency, it may as justly claim the title of perfect as any thing of this nature hitherto published'"—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Brownlow compiled several other legal treatises.

Brownrig, or **Brounrig, Ralph,** D.D., 1592–1659, a native of Ipswich, entered Pembroke College, Cambridge, at 14; Archdeacon of Coventry, 1631; was made Master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and Vice-chancellor of the University; Bishop of Exeter, 1642. He was deprived by the Parliament of the revenues of his bishopric, and of his mastership of Catherine Hall. The Parliament did not relish his plain discourses. Forty Sermons, 1652, fol.; reprinted with 25 others, making a second volume, Lon., 1665, 2 vols. fol. He had the courage to "advise Oliver Cromwell to restore King Charles II. to his just rights." But the "Protector" had no idea of so easily depriving himself of the "price of blood."

"He was a great man for the Anti-Arminian cause, (for he was a rigid Calvinist,) yet a mighty champion for the liturgy and ordination of bishops: and his death was highly lamented by men of all parties."—ECHARD.

"Dr. Gauden, who had known him above thirty years, declares that he never heard of any thing said or done by him which a wise and good man would have wished unsaid or undone. . . . He was one of those excellent men with whom Archbishop Tillotson cultivated an acquaintance at his coming to London, and by whose preaching and example he formed himself."

"His style is tolerably good, and his sentences generally short. But he is too full of divisions and subdivisions, and of scraps of Latin and Greek: which was the great fault of the age he lived in."—*Biog. Brit.*

Dr. Gauden's eulogy is such a curious mixture of friendship and pedantry, that we must needs give it to the reader:

"He was a person of those ample and cubical dimensions, for *heighth* of learning and understanding, for *depth* of humility and devotion, for *length* of all morality and virtue, and for *breadth* of all humanity and charity, that it is hard to *contract* or *epitomize* him. He had the learning of NAZIANZEN, BASIL, or JEROM; the courage and constancy of ATHANASIUS and ST. AMBROSE; the eloquence of ST. CHRYSOSTOM and CHRYSOLOGUS; the mildness and gentleness of ST. CYPRIAN or ST. AUSTIN; the charity and benignity of PAULINUS and MARTINUS."—*Memorials of Bishop Brownrig.*

"He had wit at will; but so that he made it his page, not privy councillor; to obey, not direct his judgment. He carried learning enough *in numerato* about him in his pockets for any discourse, and had much more at home in his chests for any serious dispute. It is hard to say whether his loyal memory, quick fancy, solid judgment, or fluent utterance were most to be admired, having not only *flumen* but *fulmen eloquentiæ*, being one who did teach with authority."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

Brownrigg, William, M.D., 1711–1800, a native of Cumberland, studied medicine at London, and afterwards at Leyden, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1737. Art of Making Common Salt, Lon., 1748, 8vo. Considerations on Pestilential Contagion, 1771, 4to. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1753, &c. When the President of the Royal Society, Sir John Pringle, was called on to bestow upon Dr. Priestley the gold medal for his paper of Discoveries on the Nature and Properties of Air, he remarked,

"It is no disparagement to the learned Dr. Priestley, that the vein of these discoveries was hit upon, some years ago, by my very learned, very penetrating, very industrious, but too modest, friend, Dr. Brownrigg."

Dr. Brownrigg was undoubtedly the "legitimate father" of this class of discoveries.

Brownsmith, John. The Rescue, or Thespian Scourge, 1767, 8vo. Dramatic Timepiece, being a calculation of the Length of Time every Act takes in the Performing, in all the acting Plays at the Theatre Royal of Drury Lane, &c. &c., 1767, 8vo. It is said that books have been written about almost every thing, and it appears that Mr. Brownsmith determined to find a subject for his industry. If he could have accurately informed the public of all the evil effects in various ways produced every night by the theatre, and its many injurious influences, he would have been a benefactor to society indeed!

Brownson, Orestes A., b. about 1802, is a native of Windsor county, Vermont. He has been, in succession, a Presbyterian minister, a Universalist, a Deist, again a Christian minister,—and is now a Roman Catholic layman.

Some attention was excited to Mr. Brownson's peculiarities by a series of articles in the Christian Examiner. In 1836 he gave to the world a volume entitled, New Views of Christianity, Society, and the Church. Two years later he commenced the publication of the Boston Quarterly Review, in which periodical the principal part of his writings have appeared. In 1843 it was merged in the Democratic Review, pub. in New York, to which Mr. B. engaged to contribute. His papers were not received with much warmth, and in 1844 he revived his periodical under the title of Brownson's Quarterly Review, which is still continued, largely supplied with Mr. Brownson's lucubrations. In 1840 he pub. an account of his religious experience, under the title of Charles Elwood, or the Infidel Converted. Mr. Brownson is a great admirer of the philosophy of M. Comté, as developed in the Cours de Philosophie Positive. A well-written notice of Mr. Brownson's literary character will be found in Griswold's Prose Writers of America.

"We have no doubt that Charles Elwood will aid many a doubter to a cheerful faith, and confirm many a feeble mind in the faith it has already professed."—*Christian Examiner.*

"The style of Mr. Brownson has some good qualities. It is commonplace, without purity, and destitute of any characteristic brilliance or elegance; but it is natural, direct, and plain. It is that simple and unaffected manner which has the appearance of being formed, not upon any plan, but merely by practice and use."—R. W. GRISWOLD.

"The metaphysical talents of Mr. O. A. Brownson are well known throughout the United States. He is an able critic on mental philosophy: and the several articles which have appeared from his pen in the Quarterly Review are of a first-rate character."—*Blakey's Hist. of the Philosophy of Mind.*

The Convert; or, Leaves from my Experience, N.Y., 1857, 12mo. This work has been both highly praised and censured.

Brownswerd, John, d. 1589. Progymnasmata aliquot Poemata, Lon., 1590. Other pieces.

"He was deservedly numbered among the best Latin poets that lived in the reign of qu. Elizabeth."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Brownswood, John. Sermon on Methodists, 1739.

Brownswood, William. Sermon, 1704, 4to.

Broxoline, Charles. Perkins Improved, 1657; a theolog. treatise.

Bruce, Alexander. Principia Jurisfeudalis, Edin., 1713, 8vo. Other legal treatises, pub. 1714–72.

Bruce, Alexander. Cause of the Pestilence, Edin., 1759.

Bruce, Archibald, M.D., 1777–1818, a native of New York, son of William Bruce, M.D., head of the Medical Department in the British Army at New York, commenced in 1810 the pub. of The Journal of American Mineralogy, the earliest purely scientific Journal of America. Dr. Bruce pub. but one volume. It was succeeded by Silliman's Journal, the able editor of which is still (1854) devoted to scientific investigation, and the Journal is continued.

Bruce, Arthur. Con. to Trans. Linn. Soc., 1797. Natural Hist. of the Common Mole. General View of the Agriculture of the County of Berwick, &c., 1794, 4to.

"This work is printed as an appendix to the former work by Lowe. . . . The two reports together form a work that was not equalled in the whole number of county surveys."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Bruce, Basil. Exhortation against Oaths, 1798.

Bruce, E. and **J.** Geography and Astronomy, &c., 1805, 12mo; 4th edit., 1813.

Bruce, Edward, edited a beautiful edition of such Latin authors as have written upon the Chase, entitled Poetæ Latini Rei Venaticæ Scriptores et Bucolici Antiqui, &c., Leyden, 1728, 4to. This edition has been erroneously ascribed to Kempfer.—*Biog. Univ.*

Bruce, James, 1730–1794, an eminent traveller, descended on the female side from the royal house of Bruce, was a native of Kinnaird, county of Stirling, Scotland. An interesting account of his travels in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Africa, &c., will be found in Rose's Biog. Dict.

Travels to discover the Source of the Nile, in the years 1768, '69, '70, '71, '72, and '73, Edin., 1790, 5 vols. 4to; 2d edit., corrected and enlarged, with a Life of the Author, by Dr. Alexander Murray, Edin., 1805, 7 vols. 8vo; and 3d edit., 1813, 7 vols. 8vo, and Atlas, 4to. The 4to Atlas contains the plates, being select specimens in Natural History, collected in Travels to discover the Source of the Nile, in Egypt, Abyssinia, and Nubia, being an Appendix to his Travels. Dr. Alexander Murray, the editor of the 2d edit., pub. Edin., 1808, 4to, An Account of the Life and Writings of James Bruce, Esq., &c. See also Richard Wharton's Observations on the Authenticity of Bruce's Travels, Newc.-upon-Tyne, 1800, 4to; and A Complimentary Letter to James Bruce, Esq., by Peter Pindar, [Dr. John Wolcott,] Lon., 1790, 4to.

We also commend to the reader's notice, as an interesting sequel to Bruce's Travels, Nathaniel Pearce's Nine Years' Residence in Abyssinia, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Mr. Bruce was an excellent linguist, and well versed in several departments of learning.

"Bruce's Travels is one of those few publications which at its first appearance engaged our incessant perusal, and we then thought it a very useful, entertaining, and interesting work. The present edition is greatly superior to the former."—*Eclectic Review, notice of 2d edit*

"It would be poor and inadequate praise to say that it has seldom or never fallen to our lot to notice a book so ably edited. We believe no editor ever before so laboriously qualified himself for his undertaking." *Annual Rev.*

"Who has not heard of Bruce—the romantic, the intrepid, the undefatigable Bruce?—His 'tale' was once suspected; but suspicion has sunk into acquiescence of its truth. A more enterprising, light, but lion-hearted traveller never left his native hills for the accomplishment of such purposes as those which Bruce accomplished."—DIBDIN.

Bruce, James. Sermon, 1803, 8vo.

Bruce, James. Classic and Historic Portraits, Lon. 2 vols.

"We find in these piquant volumes the liberal outpourings of a ripe scholarship, the results of wide and various reading, given in a style and manner at once pleasant, gossippy, and picturesque."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"A series of biographical sketches remarkable for their truth and fidelity."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Bruce, John. Emperor and the Muscovites, 1733.

Bruce, John, Keeper of the State Papers, and Historiographer to the Hon. East India Company. Annals of the E. India Company, 1600–1708, Lon., 1810, 3 vols. 4to. Report on the Events and Circumstances connected with the Union of England and Scotland, 1799, 8vo. Other works, 1780–1813.

Bruce, John. Educational Works, Lon., 1808–16.

Bruce, John. Sympathy, or the Mourner Advised and Comforted, Lon., 1829, 12mo.

"Valuable as are the treatises of Flavel, and Grosvenor, and Cecil, this volume is more judicious than the first, more clearly evangelical than the second, more tender than the last, and more copious and complete than any or all of them."—*Eclectic Review*

History of the Jews in all Ages, 12mo.

"To Prof. Milman's History of the Jews this work is a complete antidote."—*Wesleyan Methodist Mag.*

Bruce, John C. Hand Book of English History, Lon., 1848, 12mo. The Roman Wall, 8vo; 2d edit., enlarged, 1853; a few copies on l. p., 4to.

"The Roman Wall is a very elaborate and painstaking work on one of the most interesting of British antiquities. Mr. Bruce is a man of learning, whether as regards Roman history, in connection with Britain, or the works of Archæologists upon our Roman remains, especially those which relate to his immediate subject."—*Lon. Spectator.*

"The author's style renders it highly readable, the facts he has collected will make it useful for reference, and its portability, and the clear arrangement of the subject-matter, should introduce it as a companion to all who may desire to study fully one of the noblest monuments of our country."—*Gentleman's Mag.*

Bruce, Lew., D.D. Sermons, Lon., 1743, '45, '52, '62, 4to.

Bruce, Michael. Sermon, 1725, 8vo.

Bruce, Michael, 1746–1767, a native of Kinnesswood, county of Kinross, Scotland, was the son of a weaver. His father designed him for the ministry, and sent him to the University of Edinburgh, where he made the acquaintance of the Rev. John Logan, who pub. a volume of his poems in 1770, three years after his decease. A second edit. was pub. in 1784, and they were afterwards included in Anderson's edit. of the Poets. Principal Baird put forth another edit. in 1807, and in 1837 they were again pub., with a life of the author, by the Rev. William Mackelvie, Balgedie, Kinrossshire.

"Had Bruce lived, it is probable he would have taken a high place among our national poets. He was gifted with the requisite enthusiasm, fancy, and love of nature. . . . The pieces he has left have all the marks of youth; a style only half formed and immature, and resemblances to other poets, so close and frequent, that the reader is constantly stumbling on some familiar image or expression. In Lochleven, a descriptive poem in blank verse, he has taken Thomson as his model. The opening is a paraphrase of the commencement of Thomson's Spring, and epithets taken from the Seasons occur throughout the whole poem, with traces of Milton, Ossian, &c. . . . The Last Day is inferior to Lochleven. . . . In poetical beauty and energy, as in biographical interest, his latest effort, The Elegy, must ever rank the first in his productions."—ROBERT CHAMBERS: see Specimens in Cycl. of Eng. Lit.

"Though the poem on Lochleven contains little more than six hundred lines, it is astonishing with what a variety of landscapes it is decorated; these are for the most part touched with a spirited pencil, and not seldom discover considerable originality, both in conception and execution; they are not mere copies of still life, but abound in the expression of human passions and feelings, and excite the most permanent and pleasurable emotions. . . . Oh reader! bless the memory of the gentle Bard: and whilst the tear of pity trembles on thy cheek, mayst thou feel the glow of emulative hope, and learn to live like him."—*Drake's Literary Hours*, vol. iii. 325: read the whole of this interesting sketch.

Bruce, Peter Henry, a distinguished soldier of a Scotch family. Memoirs, Travels, &c., Lon., 1782, 4to.

Bruce, Richard. The Life of Religion, Lon., 1615.

Bruce, Robert, 1599–1631, appointed one of the ministers of Edinburgh, 1587. Sermons, Edin., 1591, 8vo. 16 Sermons, Lon., 1617, 4to. Discovery of the Conspiracy of Papists, &c., 4to. Sermons reprinted with Collec. for his life by Rev. Robert Wodrow, edited by Rev. Wm.

Cunningham, D.D., Trinity College Church, Edin., printed for the Wodrow Society, 1843, 8vo.

> "A hero adorned with every virtue, a constant confessor, and almost martyr, of the Lord Jesus."—A. MELVILLE.

> "Mr. Robert Bruce I several times heard, and, in my opinion, never man spake with greater power since the Apostles' days."—LIVINGSTONE.

Bruce, Robert, M.D. Arboricult. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1725.

Bruce, Titus. Monarchy Maintained; a Sermon, 1682, 4to.

Bruce, William. State of Society in the Age of Homer, p. 8vo. Treatise on the Being and Attributes of God, 8vo. Sermons on the Study and Interpretation of the Bible, 1824, 8vo.

> "An exposition and defence of the system of Christian doctrine denominated Arianism."—*Lon. Monthly Repository.*

Bruch, Richard. Epigrammata, Lon., 1626, 12mo. Epigrammatum, etc., Lon., 1627.

Bruckner, John, 1726–1804, though a native of the island of Cadsand, near the Belgic frontier, was for 51 years settled as French preacher at Norwich, England. Théorie du Système Animal, Leyd., 1767; trans. into English, with the title of A Philosophical Survey of the Animal Creation, Lon., 1768.

> "In the 7th and 10th chapters are many of the sentiments which have been more recently put forward in the writings of Mr. Malthus."

In 1790 he pub., under the name of Cassander, Criticisms on the Diversions of Purley. John Horne Tooke, the author, replied to these strictures with some asperity in his 4to. edit. He pub. in 1792 Thoughts on Public Worship, being a reply to Gilbert Wakefield's tract on Social Worship, Lon., 1791, 8vo. He also began a didactic poem in French verse, in illustration of the principles laid down in his Théorie du Système Animal. Bruckner was a man of considerable erudition, and preached with applause in four languages,—Latin, French, Dutch, and English.

Bruckshaw, Samuel. One more Proof of the Iniquitous Abuse of Private Madhouses, 1774, 8vo.

Brudenell, Exton. System of Midwifery, Lon., 1751, 8vo.

Bruce, William U. The Clove Tree, 1797, 4to.

Bruce, Walter. Praxis Medicinæ Theoretica et Empirica, Lon., 1639, 4to: several foreign edits., Ven., 1585, fol.; Antw., 1585, fol.; Lug. Bat., 1599, 8vo; again, 1628, 8vo; again, 1647, 8vo.

Bruen, Lewis. Christian Psalms, 1789, 8vo.

Bruen, Robert. Pilgrim's Practice, Lon., 1621, 8vo.

Bruen, Matthias, 1793–1829, a native of Newark, New Jersey, pub. Sketches of Italy, and a Sermon at Paris.

Bruggis, Thos. Companion for a Chirurgeon, Lon., 1651, 8vo. Chirurgical Vade Mecum, with a sup. by Ellis Pratt, M.D.. Lon., 1689, 12mo.

Brulles. Cultivating and Dressing Hemp, 1790.

Brumhall. Sermon on Hypocrisy, 1677, 4to.

Brumwell, William. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1784.

Brunne, Robert de, or **Robert Mannyng,** a native of Brunne in Lincolnshire, was a Canon of the Gilbertine order, and resident in the priory of Sempringham ten years in the time of Prior John of Camelton, and five years with John of Clyntone. In 1303 he began his translation, or rather paraphrase, of Manuel Peché or Manuel des Pechés, that is, the Manual of Sins. It is a long production, treating of the decalogue and the seven deadly sins, which are illustrated by many legendary stories. It was never printed, but is preserved in the Bodleian Library, MSS. No. 415, and in the Harleian MSS., No. 1701. In this work he remonstrates upon the introduction of foreign terms into the language: "I seke," says he, "no straunge Ynglyss."

But a more important work of his is a metrical chronicle of England. The former part is trans. from an old French poet called Maister Wace or Gasse, who copied Geoffrey of Monmouth in a poem called Roman des Rois D'Angleterre. The second part of De Brunne's Chronicle, beginning from Cadwallader, and ending with Edward the First, is trans. principally from a Chronicle by Peter Langtoft, an Augustine canon of Bridlington, in Yorkshire, who is supposed to have died in the reign of Edward II., and was therefore a contemporary of De Brunne. Hearne edited De Brunne, but "has suppressed the whole of his trans. from Wace, excepting the prologue, and a few extracts which he found necessary to illustrate his glossary." Some specimens of De Brunne's style will be found in Ellis's selection; in Chambers's Cyc. Eng. Lit.; and in Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, in which work will be found some learned notes upon our author.

> "The learned antiquary, Hearne, perhaps thought that having preserved the whole of Robert of Gloucester's faithful and almost literal version of Geoffrey of Monmouth, it was unnecessary to print the more licentious paraphrase which had passed through the medium of a Norman poet."—*Ellis's Specimens of Early Eng. Poet.*, i. 92.

Brunning, Benj. The Best Wisdom, 1660, 4to.

Brunsell, Samuel. Sermon, Lon., 1660, fol.

Brunswick, Duke of. Reasons for embracing the Roman Catholic Faith, 1715, 8vo.

Brunton, Alex., D.D. Sermons & Lectures, 1818, 8vo.

Brunton, Anna. The Cottagers; a Comic Opera, 1788, 8vo. This was pub. at the age of 15.

Brunton, Mary, 1778–1818, the only daughter of Colonel Thomas Balfour, was a native of the island of Bara, in Orkney. At the age of 20 she married the Rev. Dr. Brunton, minister of Bolton, in Haddingtonshire. In 1803 Dr. and Mrs. Brunton removed to Edinburgh. Her novel of Self-Control was pub. anonymously in 1811.

> "I intended to show the power of the religious principle in bestowing self-command, and to bear testimony against a maxim as immoral as indelicate, that a reformed rake makes the best husband."—*From a Letter by the Authoress.*

The work was very successful. The 1st edit. was sold in a month, and a second and a third followed. In 1814 she pub. Discipline, which also was successful. Her third work, Emmeline, she did not live to finish. It was pub., together with a memoir of the authoress, by Dr. Brunton, after her decease. An edition of her works has been pub. in 7 vols. p. 8vo. All of her writings have been trans. into French, and are highly esteemed on the Continent.

> "Among the pleasing expounders of morality Mrs. Brunton stood pre-eminent, as well for the good taste and style, as for the soundness, of her works. Her two novels of Self-Control and Discipline met with great and well-deserved success." See Lon. Monthly Review, vols. lxv., lxxviii., and xci.

Brusasque, Eliz. A. Trans. from the German of Sützer of the Principles of Taste as applied to the Fine Arts and Literature, 1806, 8vo.

Bruton, William. News from the East Indies; or Voyage to Bengala, Lon., 1638, 4to: see Osborne's Voyages, i. 267, 1745, and Hakluyt's Voyages, vol. v.

Bryan, Augustine, d. 1726, of Trinity College, Cambridge, edit. Plutarch's Lives, pub. Lon., 5 vols., 4to, after his death. Bishop Hare speaks of him in terms of commendation in the preface to his edit. of Terence.

Bryan, Augustine. A Sermon, Lon., 1718, 8vo.

Bryan, or **Bryant, Sir Francis,** d. 1520, an English poet and warrior, educated at Oxford, followed the Earl of Surrey in his expedition to the coast of Brittany. In 1549 he was appointed chief governor of Ireland, and he there married the Countess of Ormond. He was nephew to SIR JOHN BOURCHIER, LORD BERNERS, (*q. v.*) and shared in his literary taste. He trans. from the French of Allégre, A Dispraise of the Life of a Courtier, which Allégre had trans. from the Castilian of Guevara, Bishop of Mondovent. Bryant's trans. was pub. Lon., 1548, 8vo.

> "He hath written songs and sonnets; some of these are printed with the Songs and Sonnets of Hon. Earl of Surrey, and Sir Tho. Wyatt the elder; which Songs and Sonnets shew him to have been most passionate to bewail and bemoan the perplexities of love."—*Athen. Oxon.*

He also left some MS. Letters of State.

Bryan, John, D.D., of Coventry. Serms., Lon., 1647–74.

Bryan, Margaret. Educational works, 1799–1815.

Bryan, Matthew. Sermons, 1684, '92, 4to.

Bryan, Michael, 1757–1821, a native of Newcastle, was for many years the first English authority in pictorial art. His celebrated Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers was pub. in 7 parts, 1813–16, forming 2 vols. 4to. This valuable work is an improvement as well as enlargement of Pilkington's Dictionary, (Lon., 1805, '10, 4to.)

> "No private individual has been more conspicuous in the annals of British art than the late Michael Bryan, Esq. . . . Having had constant need of reference to his Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, we can take upon ourselves to vouch for its general accuracy, research, and ability. The original sketches are admirably written."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Mr. Bohn has recently (in 1849) pub. a new edition of this valuable work, revised, enlarged by more than 1000 additional Memoirs, and continued to the present time by George Stanley, Esq., 1 vol. imp. 8vo, £2 2*s*. Dr. Spooner of New York has recently pub. an extensive work upon the same plan.

Bryan, Philip. Collection of Arms, Crests, &c., Lon., fol.

Bryan, William. A Testimony, &c. concerning Richard Brothers, 1795, 8vo.

Bryanston, John. A Manifest Reason, &c., 1683.

Bryant, Alfred, b. 1807, in N. Jersey. Millenarian Views, 1852. Abstractions in the World to Come, 1853.

Bryant, Charles. Hist. Account of the Lycoperdon, Lon., 1783, 8vo. Flora Diætetica, 1783, 8vo. A Dict. of the ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants most commonly cultivated in Great Britain, Norwich, 1790, 8vo.

Bryant, Henry. 1. Sermon. 2. Cause of the Brand in Wheat, 1758, '84.

Bryant, Jacob, 1715–1804, a man of profound learning, was a native of Plymouth, in Devonshire, and was educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge. He accepted the post of tutor to the sons of the Duke of Marlborough, and attended his grace during his campaign as his private secretary. The duke gave further evidences of his esteem by securing to Mr. Bryant an annuity which he received until his death, assigning two rooms to his use at Blenheim, and presenting to him the keys of his celebrated library. Mr. Bryant revelled in these literary stores, and it is worthy of note, that as literature was the great passion of his life, so its pursuit in one sense may be said to have hastened his death. In stepping on a chair to reach a book in his library, his foot slipped, and grazing his leg, mortification ensued, of which he died, Nov. 14, 1804, at the age of 89. Mr. Bryant was wedded to his books and learned theories, and therefore never took a wife. His publications were numerous: Observations and Inquiries relating to various Parts of Ancient History, containing Dissertations on the Wind Euroclydon; and on the Island Melite, together with an Account of Egypt in its most early State, and of the Shepherd Kings, Cambridge, 1767, 4to. In this volume Bryant does not hesitate, though with great modesty, to enter the field against Bochart, Grotius, Bentley, Cluverius, and Beza. He contends that Euroclydon is correct, and should not be read *Euroaquito*, and the Island Melite of the last chapter of the Acts is not Malta. His arguments are considered convincing.

"An ingenious gentleman, whose name is Bryant, has proved, I think, very clearly, that the Isle of Malta was not the place where St. Paul was shipwrecked, but *Melite*, which lies in the Adriatic gulph, upon the coast of Epidaurus. He likewise makes it probable that we must give up Dr. Bentley's reading, and abide by Euroclydon."—*Charles Godwin to Hutchins, Aug.* 14, 1767.

"That very respectable author has demonstrably shown that the Malta where St. Paul was shipwrecked was not the Malta in the Mediterranean Sea against Africa, but the Melite in the Illyrian Gulf, because, &c."—Wm. Bowyer: *Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes*, iii. 47; but see the other side in vol. ix. 515.

His next and most important work, and the one by which posterity will decide upon his merits, was A New System, or Analysis of Ancient Mythology; wherein an attempt is made to divest Tradition of Fable, and to reduce Truth to its original Purity, Lon., 1774–76, 3 vols. 4to.

Mr. Bryant's object in this work was to prove the truth of the Scriptures, by tracing the earliest history of mankind, as related in the Bible, through the traditional remains of all nations. Arguing upon the theory that all languages must be branches of the one used by the progenitors of the human race, he conceived that the investigation of radical terms and philological comparisons would lead to the establishment of Scriptural History. His theory was an ingenious one, but Mr. Bryant's zeal was greater than his knowledge of oriental languages. Richardson and other scholars attacked some of his positions, and showed their erroneous foundations. A Vindication of the Apamean Medal; Archæol. vol. iv., and separately in 4to, 1775. Vindiciæ Flavianæ; or a Vindication of the Testimony given by Josephus concerning our Saviour Jesus Christ, 1780, 8vo. This argument was so convincing, that even Dr. Priestley declared himself a convert. In this year Bryant edited Wood's Essay on Homer, the MS. of which was left in his care. An Address to Dr. Priestley upon his Doctrine of Philosophical Necessity, 1780, 8vo. This was replied to by Priestley. Observations on the Poems of Thomas Rowley, in which the authenticity of these Poems is ascertained, 1781, 2 vols. 12mo. This was an unfortunate cause, but even when espousing error, Mr. Bryant would always elucidate much valuable truth. In 1783 was pub. The Marlborough Gems, under the title of Gemmarum antiquarum delectus ex præstantioribus desumptus in Dactylotheca Ducis Marburiensis. Vol. 1st of the exposition was written in Latin by Mr. Bryant, and trans. into French by Mr. Maty; vol. 2d by Dr. Cole, and trans. by Mr. Dutens. At the request of the dowager Lady Pembroke, Mr. B. prepared, and pub. in 1792, 8vo, 3d edit., 1810, 8vo, Treatise on the Authenticity of the Scriptures and the Truth of the Christian Religion.

"Peculiarly adapted for men of education who wish to see the principal arguments in favour of Christianity condensed into a narrow compass."

"A useful and original view of the evidences of Christianity, in which some of the chief difficulties in Revelation are noticed, and, on the whole, satisfactorily obviated."—Orme.

Observations upon the Plagues inflicted upon the Egyptians, Lon., 1794, 1810, 8vo.

"A very learned and curious work on the Plagues of Egypt, in which this series of miracles is critically investigated, and shewn to afford most convincing evidences of the divine mission of Moses."—Bishop Van Mildert.

"None can read this book without being gratified with the learned research which it displays, and the light which is thrown by it on the singular, and in some respects obscure, subjects to which it relates."—Orme.

"The same depth of thought, the same brilliancy of fancy, and the same extent of erudition, are proportionably conspicuous in this smaller production, as in the larger work of the Analysis of Ancient Mythology."—*British Critic*, *O. S.*, iv. 35.

"Suggests some valuable hints for the illustration of this subject."—Bickersteth.

Mr. Bryant had always been conspicuous for the independence of his opinions, and had excited the astonishment of the learned who were willing to take things as they had received them from their grandsires. But what was their dismay when Professor Dalzel's publication of Chevalier's Description of the Plain of Troy, elicited from the fearless Jacob, A Dissertation concerning the War of Troy, and the Expedition of the Grecians as described by Homer, showing that no such expedition ever took place, and that no such city as Phrygia existed, Lon., 1796, 4to. Great was the indignation of the Hellenists at finding their beloved city thus unceremoniously swallowed up by the rod of this skeptical magician. Determined not to yield without a struggle, Vincent, Falkoner, Wakefield, and Morritt rushed to the rescue, and the vindicators of Troy fought indeed like Trojans. Mr. Bryant made but few converts, whatever may have been the justice of his cause. The Sentiments of Philo-Judæus concerning the Logos, or Word of God, &c., 1797, 8vo. In 1799 he answered Mr. Morritt's strictures upon his treatise on Troy, and in the same year addressed an Expostulation on this subject to the British Critic. Observations on the famous controverted passages in Justin Martyr and Josephus. His last work was entitled Dissertations upon some Passages in Scripture, which the Enemies of Religion have thought most Obnoxious, and attended with Difficulties not to be surmounted, 1803, 4to. The difficulties referred to are those in the History of Balaam; Samson and his victory at Lehi; the sun standing still in Gibeon, and portions of the history of Jonah.

"On all these topics the author's profound acquaintance with the idolatries and mythology of the Heathen supplied him with many curious and important illustrations. If he has not removed all the difficulties, he has shown that they may be materially reduced."—Orme.

"On the whole, we have discovered in this work much learning, much ingenuity, and an uniform good intention; but truth compels us to add, that it displays a defect in judgment, and a too evident propensity to support a favourite hypothesis."—*British Critic. O. S.*, xxv. 58.

Amidst all Mr. Bryant's learned inquiries, it may be said to his praise, that if at times speculation deceived or theory betrayed him, yet his great object was to advance the glory of God by promoting the salvation of man: to confirm our hope of a glorious immortality, by establishing the truth of that inspired record wherein we "think we have eternal life."

Bryant, John Frederick. Verses and autobiography, 2d edit., 1787, 8vo.

Bryant, John H., b. 1807, a brother of William Cullen Bryant, is a native of Cummington, Massachusetts. In 1826 he wrote a poem entitled My Native Village, which was pub. in the United States Review and Literary Gazette, of which his brother William was one of the editors. Mr. Bryant has been for some years a resident of Illinois, a cultivator of the soil. His poetical pieces have appeared in the periodicals of the day, and in 1 vol., 1858.

"He is a lover of nature, and describes minutely and effectively. To him the wind and the streams are ever musical, and the forests and the prairies clothed with beauty. His versification is easy and correct, and his writings show him to be a man of refined taste and kindly feelings, and to have a mind stored with the best learning."—*Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America.*

Bryant, Lemuel, d. 1754, a minister of Braintree, Massachusetts, pub. a Sermon on Moral Virtue, 1747. Remarks on Mr. Porter's Sermon, 1750.

Bryant, William Cullen, one of the most eminent of American poets, was born at Cummington, Massachusetts, November 3, 1797. At the early age of ten years, he published translations from some of the Latin poets, and when only thirteen, wrote The Embargo, a political satire, which was printed in Boston in 1808. This remarkable effusion of precocious genius was so successful that a new edition was called for in a few months. At Williams College the youthful poet distinguished himself by his devotion to the classics and other departments of learning. He left college in 1812, was admitted to the Bar in 1815, and commenced practice in the village of Great Barrington, where he soon after married. His celebrated poem of Thanatopsis, was written when between 18 and 19 years of age, and appeared in the North American Review for 1816. His longest poem, The Ages, a survey of the experience of mankind, was delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College in 1821. It was pub. with some other poems at Cambridge in 1821. His well-known poem To a Water Fowl, Inscription for an entrance to a Wood, and a number of other brilliant effusions, were written whilst still a resident of Great Barrington. Ten years' experience of legal life, though rewarded with more than ordinary success, determined Mr. Bryant to devote himself to the more congenial pursuits of literature. He removed to New York in 1825, and in conjunction with another gentleman, established The New York Review and Athenæum Magazine, in which appeared some of his best poems. In 1826 he became editor of the New York Evening Post, with which he has ever since been connected. In 1827 he was associated with Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Sands in the production of The Talisman, an Annual. Mr. Sands died in 1832, and Mr. Verplanck and Mr. Bryant edited his works. In 1834 he travelled for some time in Europe, and in 1845 and 1849, repeated his visit. He has embodied his observations on Europe and this country, in his Letters of a Traveller in Europe and America. A collection of his poems was pub. in 1832 in New York, and soon after in Boston; and Washington Irving receiving a copy of it when in England, caused it to be pub. in London, where it was honoured by several editions. In 1842 he pub. The Fountain and other Poems; in 1844, The White-Footed Deer, and other Poems; and in 1846 a handsome edition of his complete Poetical Works was issued by Carey and Hart, Philadelphia. Mr. Bryant's works are now published by Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. of New York, who have shown their usual good judgment and taste in issuing them in various styles to suit all purchasers. For the above facts we are indebted to Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America, to which the reader is referred for a fuller notice of this gifted author and his poems. As editor for the last thirty years of the New York Evening Post, a leading Democratic journal, and by his contributions to periodicals, in the shape of reviews, tales, &c., Mr. Bryant has proved himself as great a master of prose as he is of poetry. Whilst our space forbids any thing like an extended analysis of the great merits of Mr. Bryant's poetry, we shall not feel justified in closing this article without quoting some opinions which will justly carry with them more weight than any criticism of our own. A highly commendatory notice of the Water-Fowl, Green River, Inscription for the Entrance into a Wood, and Thanatopsis, will be found in the London (old) Retrospective Review—a periodical very chary of praise—for 1824. We extract a few lines:

"The verses of Mr. Bryant (the best of the American Poets) come as assuredly from the 'well of English undefiled,' as the finer compositions of Mr. Wordsworth; indeed, the resemblance between the two living authors might justify a much more invidious parallel. It is quite idle to set up for America the benefit of a *young* language: she does not require it. She can stand upon her own ground even now; and it may be, that if we pursue our rivalry, we may (in some classes of literature) have in the course of time, no such overwhelming cause for exultation."

This compliment was elicited by Mr. Jefferson's remark—

"When we shall have existed as a people as long as the Greeks did before they produced Homer, the Romans a Virgil, the French a Racine and Voltaire, the English a Shakspeare and Milton; should this reproach be still true, we will inquire from what unfriendly causes it has proceeded, that the other countries of Europe and quarters of the earth shall not have inscribed any name of ours on the roll of poets."

Mr. Jefferson here refers to the contemptuous assertion of the Abbé Raynal, that America had not produced a single man of genius. The depreciating query of the witty Canon of St. Paul's will immediately occur to the reader's mind, but is so trite that we are afraid to quote it.

The Retrospective Review still further remarks, "The Inscription for the Entrance into a Wood reminds us both of Wordsworth and Cowper." We make an extract from a long and interesting review of Bryant's poetry by one of the highest authorities in the language, distinguished for its contempt of mediocrity:

"His poetry overflows with natural religion—with what Wordsworth calls the 'religion of the woods.' This reverential awe of the Invisible pervades the verses entitled Thanatopsis and Forest Hymn, imparting to them a sweet solemnity which must affect all thinking hearts."

After pointing out some faults in Forest Hymn, the reviewer proceeds:

"Thanatopsis is more original both in conception and execution; and we quote it entire, as a noble example of true poetical enthusiasm. It alone would establish the author's claim to the honours of genius. . . . It is indeed in the beautiful that the genius of Bryant finds its prime delight. He ensouls all dead, insensate things, in that deep and delicate sense of their seeming life, in which they breathe and smile before the eyes 'that love all they look upon,' and thus there is animation and enjoyment in the heart of the solitude. Here are some lines [Inscription for the Entrance to a Wood] breathing a woodland and (you will understand us) a Wordsworthian feeling: while we read them, as Burns says, 'our hearts rejoice in nature's joy,' and in our serene sympathy we love the poet. . . . That his writings 'are imbued with the independent spirit and the buoyant aspirations incident to a youthful, a free, and a rising country,' will not, says Mr. Irving, be the 'least of his merits.' In the eyes of Mr. Rogers, to whom the volume is inscribed, [edited by Washington Irving; Andrews, London, 1832, 8vo,] and in ours, it is one of the greatest; for we too belong to a country who, though not young—God bless her, *auld* Scotland!—hath yet an independent spirit and buoyant aspirations which she is not loath to breathe into the bosom of one of her aged children."—Christopher North: *Blackwood's Magazine, April*, 1832, p. 646.

"There is running through the whole of this little collection, a strain of pure and high sentiment, that expands and lifts up the soul, and brings it nearer to the source of moral beauty. This is not indefinitely and obscurely shadowed out, but it animates bright images and clear thoughts."—W. Phillips: *N. American Review*, xiii. 380; *notice of The Ages and other Poems, pub. at Cambridge*, 1821, pp. 44.

"Others before him have sung the beauties of creation, and the greatness of God; but no one ever observed external things more closely, or transferred his impressions to paper in more vivid colours. A violet becomes, in his hands, a gem fit to be placed in an imperial diadem; a mountain leads his eyes to the canopy above it. On the whole, we may pronounce the book before us the best volume of American poetry that has yet appeared. The publication of such a volume is an important event in our literature. We have been too much in the habit of looking abroad for examples and models; and our poets, generally, have had the usual fortune of imitators,—their copies have fallen short of the originals."—W. J. Snelling: *N. American Review*, xxxiv. 502; *notice of the edition of* 1832, *Bliss, New York*, 8vo.

"His name is classical in the literature of the language. Wherever English poetry is read and loved, his poems are known by heart. Collections of poetry, elegant extracts, school-books, National Readers, and the like, draw largely upon his pieces. Among American poets his name stands, if not the very first, at least among the two or three foremost. Some of his pieces are perhaps greater favourites with the reading public than any others written in the United States."—G. S. Hillard: *N. American Review*, lv. 500. (Notice of edition of 1843, Wiley & Putnam, New York and London, 12mo, pp. 100.)

Can we better conclude our notice of the poetry of this distinguished American, than by the graphic picture of its merits drawn by the vivid pencil of the man whom the country and his age delight to honour?

"Bryant's writings transport us into the depths of the solemn primeval forest, to the shores of the lonely lake—the banks of the wild nameless stream, or the brow of the rocky upland, rising like a promontory from amidst a wide ocean of foliage; while they shed around us the glories of a climate fierce in its extremes, but splendid in all its vicissitudes."—Washington Irving.

The only fault that we have to find with Mr. Bryant is that he has written so little, and has chosen to scatter his brilliance amidst a constellation of little poetic stars, rather than to concentrate the light of his genius in some immortal work, which should shine as a planet in the literary horizon to the latest generation.

Letters of a Traveller in Europe and America, N. York, 12mo.

"Mr. Bryant's style in these Letters is an admirable model of descriptive prose. Without any appearance of labour, it is finished with an exquisite grace. The genial love of nature, and the lurking tendency to humour, which it everywhere betrays, prevents its severe simplicity from running into hardness, and gives it freshness and occasional glow in spite of its prevailing propriety and reserve."—*Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*

See also Lon. Month. Rev., cxxvii. 490; For. Quar. Rev., x. 121; Chris. Exam., xxii. 59, (by W. P. Lunt;) South. Lit. Mess., iii. 41; Amer. Quar. Rev., xx. 504; De Bow's Rev., ix. 577, (by T. A. Turner;) Democrat. Rev., vi. 273, xvi. 185; U.S. Lit. Gaz., i. 8; Phila. Mus., xx. 578, xxi. 404. A new ed. of Bryant's Poetical Works, collected and arranged by the author, illustrated with 71 engravings, Lon., 1858.

Bryars, John, Rector of Billingford, Norfolk. Charity Sermon, Phil. iv. 17, 1711, 8vo. Funeral of a Day Labourer, St. John ii. 26, 1712, 8vo.

Bryce, James. An Account of the Yellow Fever, Edin., 1796, 8vo. The Cow Pox, Edin., 1802, 8vo; 2d edit. enlarged, 1809, 8vo.

Bryce, James, D.D. British India, Lon., 1810, 8vo. Sketch of Native Education in India, 8vo.

"A very valuable and seasonable publication."—*Asiatic Journal.*

"This able volume."—*New Monthly Magazine.*

"Dr. Bryce's work may be read with advantage even in reference to the present state of the question of national education in this country."—*Atlas.*

"This excellent volume."—*United Service Gaz.*

Bryckinton, Stephen. See Birchington.

Brydall, or Bridall, John, b. 1635, in Somersetshire, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He settled in Lincoln's Inn, and became equally celebrated for his loyalty and law-books. Jus Imaginis apud Anglos, 1671, 8vo. Speculum Juris Anglicam, or a View of the Laws of England as they are divided into Statutes, Common Law, and Customs, 1673, 8vo. Jus Sigilli, 1673. Jus Criminis, 1675, 8vo. Camera Regis, 1696, 8vo. Decus et Tutamen, 1679, 8vo. Jura Coronæ, 1680, 8vo. Collection of the Laws of England touching matters Criminal, 1696, 8vo. Ars Transferendi, 1679, 8vo.

> "This book contains some very useful materials for the student's legal reflections."

Non Compos Mentis, 1700, 8vo. Lex Spuriorum, 1703, 8vo. Declaration relative to the Temporal Lords in Parliament, 1704, fol.

Bryden, William, D.D. Sermon, 1778, 8vo.

Brydges, Sir Grey, Lord Chandos, d. 1621, called, "from his magnificent style of living," King of Cotswould, is supposed to have been the author of Horæ Subsecivæ, Lon., 1626, 8vo. Wood ascribes this work to Gilbert, Lord Cavendish. Malone is disposed to attribute it to William Cavendish. Thomas Baker, Dr. White Kennet, and Horace Walpole, consider its authorship a matter of great doubt, and Sir Samuel Egerton Brydges is evidently disposed to adopt it on behalf of the House of Chandos. See this knotty point discussed in Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors, Brydges's Memoirs of King James's Peers, and in Censura Literaria, 2d edit., vi. 192.

Brydges, Sir Harford Jones. Dynasty of the Kajars, trans. from the Persian, 1833, 12mo. Account of the Transactions of his Majesty's Mission to Persia, 1807–11, 2 vols. 8vo, 1834.

> "Sir Harford succeeded in his great object, and concluded a treaty with Persia, when the French influence had already baffled and driven away our English agent—Sir John Malcom."—Morier.

Brydges, Hon. and **Rev. Henry.** Sermons, 1701,'09.

Brydges, Sir Samuel Egerton, 1762–1837, "a man to all the book tribe dear," was a native of Wotton Court, Kent. He was the second son of Edward Brydges, Esq., of that place, by Jemima, daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. William Egerton, LL.D., Prebendary of Canterbury. He was educated at the Grammar School at Maidstone for four years, for five at the King's School, Cambridge, and in 1780 was entered of Queen's College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar in 1787, but never applied with much zeal to its duties. In 1812 he was elected to Parliament from Maidstone, and continued a member until 1818, when he removed to the continent, where he remained residing at Paris, Geneva, in Italy, &c., until his death in 1837. We now come to notice a matter respecting which Sir Egerton (for so he is commonly styled) permitted few of his readers to remain long ignorant. After the death of the last Duke of Chandos in 1790, Sir Egerton induced his brother, the Rev. Edward Tymewell Brydges, to prefer a claim to the Barony of Chandos, upon the ground of alleged descent from a younger son of the first Brydges who wore that title. The House of Peers pronounced its decision in 1803, "that the petitioner had not made out his claim to the title and dignity of Baron Chandos." This was a death-blow to the ambitious hopes of the aspiring *littérateur*, and the effects of his disappointment were permitted to mar many pages of profound lore and rare beauty. It is not thought by those best qualified to judge, that any injustice was done to himself or brother in the premises. Those who are curious on this subject can refer to Mr. G. F. Beltz's Review of the Chandos Peerage Case, Lon., 1834, 8vo, and to Sir Egerton's edit. of Collins's Peerage. Sir Egerton, notwithstanding this adverse decision, declared that he could assert his rights by Common Law; and upon this presumption he was wont to add to his signature "per legum Terræ B. C. of S." But in 1814 he received a more substantial honour in the shape of a baronetcy. In his novel of Arthur Fitz-Albini the reader will find recorded much of the author's sombre experience. Like Lord Byron, whom in some respects he resembled, Sir Egerton is continually presenting his own woful visage in his gloomy galleries. As a writer Sir Egerton has conferred substantial benefits on the literature of his country, especially in his researches in early English poetry. His publications were numerous: Sonnets and Poems, Lon., 1785–95; 4th edit., 1808, 8vo. The celebrated Echo and Silence, so highly commended by Wordsworth, appeared in this collection. The Topographer, a monthly miscellany, in conjunction with the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, April, 1789, to June, 1791, 4 vols. 8vo. Topographical Miscellanies, 4to, 1792; only about 200 pages printed. Mary de Clifford; a Novel, 1792, 1800, 8vo. Verses relative to the Constitution, and other Poems, 1794, 4to. Arthur Fitz-Albini; a Novel, 1798–99, 2 vols. 8vo. Reflections on the Augmentations of the British Peerage, &c., anon., 1798, 8vo. Tests of the National Wealth and Finances, 1798, 8vo. A new edit. of Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum by Phillips, (the nephew of John Milton,) 1800, 8vo. Le Forester; a Novel, 1802, 3 vols. 8vo. Memoirs of Peers in the reign of James I., 1802, 8vo. Censura Literaria, containing Titles, Abstracts, and Opinions of Old English Books, 1805–09, 10 vols. 8vo: a 2d edit. of only 100 copies was pub. in 1815, with a general index, and a chronological arrangement of the titles. Copies of this 2d edit. have become so rare (1854) that a standing and oft-repeated order of the writer's remained for two years in London before it could be supplied. We know of but one other copy in the city of Philadelphia, in the library of Professor C. D. Cleveland, the intelligent author of English Literature, and English Literature of the 19th Century. A reprint in say four royal octavo vols., at about a guinea per volume, we predict would have a good sale. We also venture to suggest the reprinting of The British Bibliographer, and Restituta. Thereby an important benefit would be conferred on the present generation. To these three valuable works Mr. Joseph Haslewood was a large contributor. British Bibliographer, 1810–14, 4 vols. 8vo. Restituta; or Titles, Extracts, and Characters of Old Books in English Literature Revived, 1814–16, 8vo. A new edit. of Collins's Peerage of England, 1806–12, 9 vols. 8vo.

> "The sensitive and gifted accuser, with inexhaustible powers to charm and to instruct, has even stooped to the drudgery of editing a Peerage of nine volumes, in order that a few of its pages might transmit to posterity a record of his wrongs."

The Ruminator, a series of Moral, Critical, and Sentimental Essays, 1813, 2 vols. 8vo. The Sylvan Wanderer, 1813, 8vo; 2d part, 1815. Letters on the Poor Laws, 1813, 8vo. Occasional Poems, 1814, 8vo. Bertram, a Poem, 1815, 8vo. Excerpta Tudoriana, or Extracts from Elizabethan Literature, 1814–18, 2 vols. 8vo. Reasons, &c., relative to the Copy Right Act of Queen Anne, 1817. Population and Riches, 1819. Coningsby, 1819. Atavia Regia, 1820, 4to. Res Literariæ, 1820–21, 3 vols. 8vo. The Hall of Hellingsey, 1821, 3 vols. 8vo. Libellus Gebensis, 1822. Letters from the Continent, 1821, 8vo. What are Riches? 1821, 8vo. Polyanthea Librorum Vetustiorum, 1822, 8vo. Letters on Lord Byron, 1824, 8vo. Gnomica; detached Thoughts, 1824, 8vo. Odo, Count of Lingen, a Poem, 1824. Theatrum Poetarum, 1824, 8vo. Cimelia, &c., 1823. Recollections of Foreign Travel, 1825, 2 vols. 8vo. Stemmata Illustria, 1825, fol. Lex Terræ, 1831, 8vo. The Anglo-Genevan Critical Journal for 1831, 2 vols. 8vo. Expositions on the Parliamentary Reform Bill, 1831, 8vo. Lake of Geneva, 1831, 2 vols. 8vo. Vendica, 1832, fol. Imaginary Biography, 1834, 3 vols. Desultoria, 1842, 12mo. The Anti-Critic, 1822, 8vo. A Note on the Suppression of Memoirs announced by the Author in June, 1825. Paris, 1825, 12mo. The Autobiography, Times, Opinions, and Contemporaries of Sir Egerton Brydges, 1834, 2 vols. 8vo. Many of these works, and some not named, were pub. abroad, at Geneva, Florence, &c. We do not enumerate all the works printed by Sir Egerton at his private press at the mansion of his son, Lee Priory, near Canterbury. A list will be found in Martin's Catalogue of Privately Printed Books, pp. 379–404; and see H. G. Bohn's Guinea Cat., 1841.

> "The number of copies printed there has in no case exceeded one hundred; and I have reason to believe that the complete sets fall short of thirty."—*Sir Egerton Brydges to Dr. T. F. Dibdin.*

See memoir in Lon. Gent. Mag. Not satisfied with this hydra-headed catalogue of his works, to which others might be added, our prolific author, who could write 2000 sonnets in one year, edited a number of works, and contributed to the Gent. Mag. and other periodicals of the day. Of the merits of his edition of Milton's poetical works, we have a weighty certificate from a learned student of Milton, the last editor of his poetical works:

> "We are most deeply indebted to him for his labours of love upon our great Epic; for no critic, not excepting Addison himself, has had a more just appreciation of the genius of Milton, or has criticised him with truer taste or sounder judgment. . . . This I consider, on the whole, the best edition of Milton."—*Cleveland's English Literature of 19th Century, Phila.*, 1853.

We append extracts from the reviews by the London and Edinburgh Quarterlies of his Autobiography. It will be observed that the difference of opinion is very considerable:

> "Those who like lively and spirited sketches of men and manners, diversified with short critical digressions, sometimes wise, always clever, will find a large fund of entertainment in these volumes. We have perhaps bestowed more space on them than some readers may think they deserved; but the truth is, that Sir Egerton

Brydges possesses the temperament of genius in as high perfection as any author of our times."—*Lon. Quarterly Review*, li. 363.

"The author before us is as intimately persuaded of the reality of his powers, of the solidity of his reputation, as if the loud huzzas of the literary world were borne to his retreat. The *amabilis insania* (the delusion is too proud, too strong for ordinary vanity) cheats, soothes, flatters, to the verge of the abyss. All that criticism could prove, all that neglect—severest of all critics—could teach, fall vain and unheeded on the sons of a nature of this mould. Nursed in the tastes and habits of genius, it mistakes the tastes for the capacities; in the habits (making *now* no mistake) it feels its reward; and if the individual author were the sole concern of the critic, here we might stop at once, leaving him in unlimited possession of a delusion it would be idle and cruel to destroy."—*Edin. Review*, lix. 439.

"In this singular work [Autobiography] there are lofty conceptions enough to form a poet, and moral wisdom enough to make a sage. It is a book that to be estimated must be read with an honest and true heart; much must be forgiven, and much overlooked: but after all that is offensive and all that is eccentric is removed from the surface, there will remain a knowledge, a power, a feeling, and a perseverance, that must inspire respect and admiration. We hesitate not to say that in these volumes are some of the most beautiful passages that are to be found in English prose."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., March*, 1835.

Brydone, Patrick, b. about 1743, d. 1818, a native of Berwickshire. Travels through Sicily and Malta, Lon., 1774, 2 vols. 8vo; dedicated to Mr. Beckford: trans. into several foreign languages.

"Liveliness of description of scenery and manners, couched in an easy and elegant style, has rendered these volumes extremely popular, notwithstanding they do not display much learning or knowledge, and are even sometimes superficial and inaccurate."—Stevenson.

Mr. Brydone makes a sad exposure of ignorance in his remarks on the Carronico Recupero:

"These observations, in the present more advanced state of geology, are scarcely deserving of notice."

Mr. Brydone pub. some papers in Phil. Trans., 1757, '87.

Brydson, Thomas. A Summary View of Heraldry, Edin., 1785, 8vo.

"It is a pleasing circumstance to find elegance and liberal information thus happily connected with a science usually perplexed, as Heraldry is, by technical terms and grotesque figures. The historian and the poet, nay the lawyer and the politician, will peruse it with pleasure."—*British Critic*.

"Deserving of being called the Philosophy of Heraldry."—Lowndes.

"An elegant and entertaining work."—Moule.

Observations respecting Precedency, Lon., 1812, 4to.

Bryer, James. Inoculation of Cow-Pox, Lon., 1802, 8vo. Probably by James Bryce.

Brymer, Thomas Parr. Sermon, Lon., 1840, 8vo.

Brymner, Alex. Con. to Med. Comm., 1775.

Bryn, M. Lafayette, M.D., of New York. Reminiscences of History. Daring Deeds of Women. Random Shots. The Repository of Wit and Humour.

"There are hours when men need relaxation from the sterner labours of life, both bodily and mental. In these seasons, such a volume as the above is a desirable companion, and affords that relief which the mind needs."

Bryskett, Lodowick. Discourse of Civill Life, &c., Lon., 1606, 4to.

"Spenser, the friend of the author, is introduced as one of the colloquists in this Discourse, which Malone supposes to have been composed between 1584 and 1589."

Mourning Muse of Thestylis. Quoted by Todd in his edit. of Milton. The Mourning Muses of Lod. Bryskett upon the deathe of the moste noble Sir Philip Sidney, Knight, Aug. 22, 1587. This poem will be found in Spenser's works.

"To Bryskett, Spenser addresses the 23d sonnet in his Amoretti, and to the same literary friend we probably owe much that has descended to us of the incomparable Faëry Queen."—*Ritson's Bibliog. Poetica*.

We extract a portion of the Sonnet to which Ritson refers:

"Great wrong I doe, I can it not deny,
To that most sacred Empresse, my dear dred,
Not finishing her Queene of Faëry,
That mote enlarge her living prayses, dead:
But Lodwick, this of grace to me aread;
Do ye not thinck th' accomplishment of it,
Sufficient worke for one man's simple head,
All were it, as the rest, but rudely writ?"

Bryson, James. 13 Sermons, Belf., 1778, 8vo.

Bryson, T. Lectures on Rom. viii., 1795, 12mo.

"Spiritual and evangelical."—Bickersteth.

Bryton, Anne. Richmond; a Pastoral, Lon., 1780, 4to.

Buc, or **Buck, Sir George,** d. 1623, a native of Lincolnshire, is commended by Camden as a person of excellent learning, who had "remarked many things in his histories, and courteously communicated his observations to him." The Third Universitie of England, Lon., 1615, fol.; and afterwards appended to Stowe's Chronicles by Howes. This work contains a history of the colleges and schools of London. The Life and Reign of Richard III., Lon., 1646, '47; printed in Kennet's Hist. of England. Malone denies this to be our author's, but Ritson insists upon the contrary. The same view is taken of the character of Richard III. as that advocated by Horace Walpole in his Historic Doubts. An Eclog treating of Crownes and of Garlands, Lon., 1605, 4to. The Great Plantagenet, Lon., 1635, 4to.

"This appears to be a reprint of the former, with very considerable alterations, by some fellow who assumed his name."—Ritson.

Buccleugh, Duke of. Con. to Edin. Phil. Trans., 1788; a Register of the Weather for 10 years.

Buch, C. W. Trans. of K. R. Hagenbach's Compendium of the History of Doctrines, 2 vols. 8vo; being vols. iii. and vi. of Clarke's Foreign Theol. Library.

"Distinguished for its brevity, its clear statements of the leading points, its great candour, its ample references to the body of contemporaneous literature."—*Bibliotheca Sacra*.

Buchan, Alexander Peter, d. 1824, was a son of the author of Domestic Medicine, which work he prepared for its 21st edition; pub. Lon., 1813, 8vo. The 29th Amer. edit. was pub. in 1854. He also edited Armstrong on the Diseases of Children, Lon., 1808, 8vo, and pub. some works on Sea Bathing, the Warm Bath, &c., 1797–1818.

Buchan, Christiana. History of the Christian Church to the 19th Century, Lon., 8vo.

"The aim of the author has been rather to state facts, than express opinions."

Buchan, David Stewart Erskine, Lord Cardross, and Earl of, 1742–1829, an eccentric nobleman of literary tastes, may perhaps be justly considered the founder of the Society of Antiquaries, Scotland. His lordship contributed to the Trans. of this society, to Grose's Antiquities of Scotland, the Gentleman's Magazine, &c. In conjunction with Walter Minto, he pub., Edin., 1787, 4to, An Account of the Life, Writings, and Inventions of Napier of Merchiston. An Essay on the Lives and Writings of Fletcher of Saltoun and the poet Thomson, with some pieces of Thomson never before published, Lon., 1792, 8vo. He instituted an annual commemoration of Thomson. Other works.

Sir Walter Scott seems to have had a singular source of consolation when attending his lordship's funeral: he remarks:

"At least I have not the mortification of thinking what a deal of patronage and fuss Lord Buchan would bestow on my funeral."

This reflection will be better understood by reference to Lockhart's Life of Scott.

Buchan, Peter. Account of the Family of Keith, &c., Peterhead, 1820, 12mo. Gleanings of Scotch, English, and Irish, scarce old Ballads, Peterhead, 1825, 18mo.

"A curious and valuable collection of songs, containing much information relative to their localities and authors."—Lowndes.

Witchcraft Detected and Prevented, or the School of Black Art newly opened, Peterhead, 1826, 18mo. Scriptural and Philosophical Arguments; or Cogent Proofs from reason and revelation that Brutes have souls, Peterhead, 1824, 12mo. Ancient Ballads and Songs of the North of Scotland, 1828, 2 vols. 8vo.

Buchan, William, M.D., 1729–1805, was a native of Ancrum, Scotland. Domestic Medicine, Lon., 1769, 8vo. This work was received with such favour that it attained its 19th edit. (80,000 copies) in the lifetime of the author. The 21st edit. was pub. by A. P. Buchan, M.D., in 1813, 8vo, (later edits.,) and the 29th Amer. edit. in 1854. It has been translated into many European languages. The Empress of Russia honoured the author with an autograph letter and a gold medal. Advice to Mothers, Lon., 1803, 8vo. Other profess. works.

Buchanan, Allan, d. 1749. Sermons on interesting subjects, Edin., 1791, 8vo.

Buchanan, Andrew. Rural Poetry, 1817, 12mo.

Buchanan, Charles. Sermons, 1710, 12mo.

Buchanan, Claudius, D.D., 1766–1815, a native of Cambuslang, near Glasgow, Scotland, educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, was distinguished for his laborious efforts to introduce Christianity into India and other British possessions. Eight Sermons, Edin., 1812, 8vo: of these the most celebrated is The Star in the East, of which a 7th edit., with three Jubilee Sermons, was pub. in 1810.

"Interesting sermons:—strongly marked by the various knowledge, the spirit of fervent yet rational piety, and of warm yet enlightened benevolence, which distinguish the writings of Dr Buchanan."—*Lon. Christian Observer*.

Ecclesiastical Establishment for British India. Lon., 1805, 4to. Christian Researches in Asia, Lon., 1811, 8vo; 5th edit., 1812.

"A book that greatly tended to excite the present missionary spirit."—Bickersteth.

Remarks on the Christian Researches, by Major John Scott Warring, Lon., 1812, 8vo. An Apology for promoting Christianity in India, Lon., 1813, 8vo. Other publications. Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Clau dius Buchanan, by Dr. Hugh Pearson, Lon., 1819, 2 vols. 8vo; 5th edit., 1 vol. 12mo, 1846.

> "Dr. Buchanan was an eminent instrument raised up of God and honoured by him, to do much for the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ in India, and to give a great impulse to the missionary spirit that had been kindled in our own country. The Memoir of his life is full both of valuable information and of profitable Christian thoughts."—Bickersteth.

Buchanan, David, a Scotchman. Humanæ Animæ, Paris, 1636, 8vo. Histoire de la Conscience, 1638, 12mo. A Short View of the Present Condition of Scotland, Lon., 1645, 4to. Relation of some main Passages of Things wherein the Scots are particularly concerned, from the very first Beginning of these unhappy Troubles to this day, Lon., 1645, 12mo.

Buchanan, David. To this gentleman we are indebted for the article "Aberdeen" in the 7th edit. Encyc. Brit.

> "We looked over the article on Aberdeen, and so correctly and recently has it been written, that notice is taken of the improvements in our harbour, which were begun the other day."—*Aberdeen Journal.*

Buchanan, Francis. Journey from Madras through the Countries of Mysore, Canara, and Malabar, Lon., 1807, 3 vols. 4to.

> "Buchanan's Tour in the Mysore contains more valuable matter than almost any other book of Travels. He was sent into the countries he surveyed by order of Government, and, of course, enjoyed singular advantages."—*Renouard's communication to the editors of the Mines de l'Orient.*
>
> "Much information, not well arranged or agreeably communicated, on the most valuable productions of these districts, on their climate, manufactures, and the manners, religion, &c. of their inhabitants."—Stevenson.

Account of the Kingdom of Nepaul, &c. &c., by Francis Hamilton, (formerly Buchanan,) 1819, 4to.

> "The same character applies to this as the Tour in the Mysore by the same author."—Stevenson.

An Account of the Fishes in the Ganges, &c., Edin., 1822, 4to. Con. to Trans. Linn. Society, 1798, 1800.

Buchanan, George, 1506–1581, an eminent historian and Latin poet, was a native of Killairn, county of Stirling, Scotland. He was sent by his uncle, James Heriot, to the University of Paris, where he applied himself to his studies with great diligence. After residing at this seat of learning for two years, the death of his uncle reduced him to such poverty, that he was obliged to leave the University, and enlist as a common soldier in the army of the Duke of Albany, then commanding the French forces in Scotland, and regent of the kingdom. After a few months' experience of military life, he attended the lectures of the celebrated John Major, and matriculated at the University of St. Andrew's. Major took his pupil with him to France, and in 1526 procured for him a regency in the College of St. Barbe, where he took B.A. in 1527, and M.A. in 1528, and gave instructions in grammar; at the same time acting as tutor to the young Earl of Cassils, with whom he returned to Scotland. On the death of his pupil, James V. appointed Buchanan preceptor to his natural son, James, afterwards the Abbot of Kelso, who died in 1548. Buchanan became an object of dislike to the Franciscans by two satires—Somnium and Franciscanus—directed against the licentious lives of some members of this order. Franciscanus was written by command of King James, who suspected several of the Franciscans of disaffection. Buchanan was arrested on the charge of heresy by Archbishop James Beaton, and confined in St. Andrew's Castle, from whence he escaped to England. Not meeting with encouragement from Henry VIII., he next visited Paris, where he found his old enemy, Cardinal Beaton. He now accepted a professorship in the College of Guienne, at Bordeaux, where he resided for three years, when he removed to Paris, and from 1544 to 1547 was a regent in the College of Cardinal le Moine. In the latter year he accompanied his friend Andrew Govea (late principal of the College of Guienne) to Portugal. He remained here unmolested until the death of Govea, when upon the charge of heresy he was confined in the prison of the Inquisition for a year and a half, from whence he was transferred to a monastery, to be educated in the faith of the Church of Rome. He says that here he found the monks moral in their deportment, but altogether ignorant of religion. Whilst secluded in this monastery, he composed his celebrated translation of the Psalms into Latin verse. After regaining his freedom he visited England, Paris, and Scotland, and was appointed by the Earl of Moray, Principal of St. Leonard's College in the University of St. Andrew's. He embraced the cause of the Regent Moray, and wrote a Detection, &c., charging Queen Mary with adultery and murder. In 1567 he was appointed Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which gave great dissatisfaction to many—it being alleged that, notwithstanding his abilities and learning, being a layman, he was unfitted for the post. He accompanied the Earl of Moray to England, and whilst there addressed some highly complimentary verses to Queen Elizabeth. The queen had no dislike to praise, especially from the pen of the learned, and she settled upon him a pension of £100. He had previously been appointed, in an assembly of the Scottish nobility, tutor to King James VI., and he proved his independence by conferring upon his youthful majesty an application of the birch, the fame whereof has come down to our day. He remarked of the Scottish Solomon that he "made him a pedant because he could make nothing else of him." He met with a severe loss in the death of his patron, Moray, who was assassinated in 1570. In the next year Buchanan was appointed one of the Lords of the Council and Lord Privy Seal, which entitled him to a seat in Parliament. For the last years of his life he was much afflicted with, and confined to his house by, the gout, and employed his leisure in the preparation of his History of Scotland, which occupied him at intervals for 12 or 13 years. It was pub. in 1582, Edin., fol. The plainness of some of his strictures gave great offence to the king, and the author was summoned to attend the Council, but died before the appointed "day of compearance." The aged historian, who had led so troubled a life from the malice of his persecutors, felt little apprehension at this last display of hostility. When told that the king was highly incensed at his De Jure Regni, and his Rerum Scoti Historia, he replied that he

> "Was not much concerned about that; for he was shortly going to a place where there were few kings."

He ordered his servant to give all his money to the poor, and said that if those who survived him

> "Did not think proper to bury him at their own expense, they might let him lie where he was, or throw his corpse where they pleased."

He was accordingly buried at the expense of the city of Edinburgh. After a life of more than ordinary hardship, thus was gathered to his fathers—and we trust to that peaceful haven "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest"—one of the most famous scholars whom the world has ever seen.

Rudimenta Grammatices Thomæ Linacri, &c., 1550. This trans. was made whilst Buchanan was tutor to the Earl of Cassils. Franciscanus, et alia Poemata, Bas., 1564, 8vo; 1594, 8vo; Lugd. Bat., 1628, 24mo; Amst., 24mo, and 1687, 12mo. Poemata et Tragediæ, 1609, 8vo. Ane Admonition direct to the treu Lordis maintenaris of the King's Grace's authoritie, Stirling, 1571; Lon., by John Day, 1571, 8vo; 2d edit. 1571, 8vo. De Maria Scotorum Regina, totaque eius contra Regem Conjuratione, fœdo cum Bothuelo Adulterio, &c.; the same in the old Scotch dialect under the title, Ane Detection of the duinges of Marie Quene of Scottes, touchand the murder of hir husband and hir conspiracie, adulterie, and pretended marriage with the Erle Bothwell, &c.; anon. and *sine anno; circa* 1572, supposed to have been printed by John Day, London. If Buchanan is to be believed, there can be but little doubt of the guilt of the fair Queen of Scots; but upon this point we express no opinion. Baptistes, seu Tragedia de Calumnia, Francf., 1579, 8vo, and 1578, Londini. Tragediæ Sacræ Jephthes et Baptistes, Paris, 1554, 4to; Genev., 1593, 8vo; Amst., 1650, 8vo. The trans. of Baptistes, entitled Tyrannical Government anatomized, &c., 1642, 4to, is attributed by Peck (see his Life of Milton, Lon., 1740, 4to) to the illustrious author of Paradise Lost: see Lowndes's Bibl. Manual, i. 282. Euripides Alcestes, &c., pub. 1816, 8vo. Dialogus de Jure Regni apud Scotus, Edin., 1579, 4to; in English, 1691, 12mo; Glasg., 1750. This work greatly offended King James VI.; its political sentiments are very liberal, and tend to republicanism. It was answered by Adam Blackwood, Poict., 1580, '81, 8vo, (*vide* Blackwood, Adam.) Rerum Scoti Historia, apud Alex. Arbuthnetum, Edin., 1582, fol.; in English, Lon., 1690, fol.

> "In good modern English."—Bishop Nicolson.

Trans. by William Bond, Lon., 1722, 2 vols. 8vo. The 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th books of this history were pub. in English, Lon., 1705, 8vo, under the title of An Impartial Account of the Affairs of Scotland, &c. Paraphrasis Psalmorum Davidis Poetica, &c., Antw., 1567, 8vo; Lon., 1582, 16mo. De Prosodia Libellus, Edin., 1600, 8vo. For other publications of Buchanan's pieces, after his death, see Watt's Bibl. Brit., Lowndes's Bibl. Manual, Dr. Irving's Memoirs of his Life and Writings, &c. A collective edition of his works was pub. by Thomas Ruddiman, Edin., 1715, 2 vols. fol., and another by Burman, Lugd. Bat., 1725, 2 vols. 4to. As a Latin poet it would be difficult to praise Buchanan extravagantly. He did more than *imitate* the classics: though "born out of due time," his family likeness was so strong, that a re-inspection of his title-page could hardly convince you that you were reading the production of a Scotchman of the 16th century. We quote some testimonies to his excellence as a poet and an historian:

"Buchanan has excelled all his brethren in the splendour as well as in the variety of his triumphs; he has rivalled the first favourites of the Roman Muse."

"Buchanan not only excelled all that went before him in his own country, but scarce had his equal in that learned age in which he lived. He spent the first flame and rage of his fancy in poetry, in which he did imitate Virgil in heroics, Ovid in elegiacs, Lucretius in philosophy, Seneca in tragedies, Martial in epigrams, Homer and Juvenal in satires. He copied after those great masters so perfectly, that nothing ever approached nearer the original: and his immortal Paraphrase on the Psalms doth shew that neither the constraint of a limited matter, the darkness of expression, nor the frequent return of the same or the like phrases, could confine or exhaust that vast genius. At last, in his old age, when his thoughts were purified by long reflection and business, and a true judgment came in the room of one of the richest fancies that ever was, he wrote our History with such beauty of style, easiness of expression, and exactness in all its parts, that no service or honour could have been done the nation like it, had he ended so noble a work as he begun, and carried it on till James the Fifth's death. But, being unhappily engaged in a faction, and resentment working violently upon him, he suffered himself to be so strangely biased that in the relations he gives of many of the transactions of his own time he may rather pass for a satirist than an historian."—*Crawford's History of the House of Este*: quoted by Mackenzie.

"It cannot be denied but Buchanan was a man of admirable eloquence, of rare prudence, and of an exquisite judgment; he has written the History of Scotland with such elegancy and politeness that he surpasses all the writers of his age; and he has even equalled the ancients themselves, without excepting either Sallust or Titus Livius. But he is accused by some of being an unfaithful historian, and to have shewn in his history an extreme aversion against Queen Mary Stuart; but his masterpiece is his Paraphrase upon the Psalms, in which he outdid the most famous poets among the French and Italians."—TEISSIER: *Eloges des Hommes Sçavans*, tome ii.

It is pleasing to quote the commendations of learned foreigners: we give a few others:

"His style is fine and pure, and the historian appears everywhere to speak the truth, as far as it was known to him. . . . . He has united the brevity of Sallust to the elegance and perspicuity of Livy; for these were the two authors that he chiefly intended to imitate: and I do not believe that any modern historian hath better succeeded in imitating the historians of antiquity."—LE CLERC: *Bibliothèque Choisie*.

"His History is written with so much purity, spirit, and judgment, that it does not appear to be the production of a man who had passed all his days in the dust of a school, but of one who had been all his lifetime conversant in the most important affairs of state. Such was the greatness of his mind, and the felicity of his genius, that the meanness of his condition and fortune has not hindered Buchanan from forming just sentiments of things of the greatest moment, or from writing concerning them with a great deal of judgment."—THUANUS: *Hist.; vide* Bayle's Dict. We need hardly caution the reader against the ridiculous slanders quoted by Bayle.

The celebrated Montaigne refers to Buchanan as one of his domestic tutors, and the Marshal de Brissac sent to Piedmont to invite him to become preceptor to his son Timeleon de Cosé. It is amusing to notice the continued aversion of James VI. to Buchanan's History of Scotland. In his Basilicon-Doron he recommends his son to be well versed in authentic histories, but cautions him—

"I mean not of such infamous invectives as Buchanan's or Knox's Chronicles: and if any of these infamous libels remain until your days, use the law upon the keepers thereof."

We have seen that Charles followed his father's advice, and lost his head by neglecting the principles of the old schoolmaster's De Jure Regni. James never forgot the flagellations by means of which Buchanan quickened his intellectual perceptions. He used to remark, long after, of an eminent individual, that he "ever trembled at his approach; it minded him so of his pedagogue."

Richard Harvey seems to have felt somewhat of the same awe. In his Philadelphos, or a defence of Brutes and the Brutans History, in answer to our author, he thus excites his courage for the onslaught:

"Master Buchanan, though some call you the trumpet of Scotland, and some the noble scholler, yet I will be so bold as answere your larum, touching the history of mighty Brute."

George Eglisem had the effrontery to claim that his translation of the Psalms was superior to Buchanan's, and even appealed to the University of Paris to confirm the justice of his criticisms on his illustrious rival. Hereupon Barclay remarks, that

"It would be more difficult to find in Buchanan's translation any verses that are not good, than it would be to find any in Eglisem's that are not bad."

"The most applauded of Buchanan's poetical works is his translation of the Psalms, particularly of the 104th. This Psalm has been translated into Latin by nine Scottish poets. Eight of these translations were printed at Edinburgh, 1699, 12mo, together with the Poetic Duel of Eglisem with Buchanan."—GRANGER.

Mackenzie remarks that

"Buchanan executed this translation with such inimitable sweetness and elegancy, that this version of the Psalms will be esteemed and admired as long as the world endures, or men have any relish for poetry."—*Scotch Writers*.

"It is generally admitted that to Scotland belongs the honour of having produced the finest Latin version of the Book of Psalms. At a time when literature was far from common in Europe, Buchanan, then a prisoner in a foreign land, produced a work which has immortalized his name, and left scarcely any thing to be desired—as far as the beauties of diction and imagery are concerned—in a translation of the sacred songs. It is not meant that he has always faithfully represented the meaning of the original. He had not, perhaps, a sufficient stock of Hebrew knowledge to enable him to do so. His studies and attainments were more of a classical than of a Biblical character; and his principal aim was to clothe the sentiments of David in the elegant drapery of Horace and Virgil. There are twenty-nine different kinds of measure in the work, in all of which he shows how completely he was master of the varied forms of Latin verse. In many of the Psalms he has succeeded to admiration. The CIV. has frequently been selected as one of the finest specimens of sublime poetry. . . . A translation of Buchanan's Psalms into English verse was published by the Rev. J. Cradock, of Maryland, 1754, 8vo."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"If we look into Buchanan, what can we say, but that the learned author, with great command of Latin expression, has no true relish for the emphatick conciseness and unadorned simplicity of the inspired poet?"—DR. BEATTIE.

The treatise De Jure Regni apud Scotus is in the form of a dialogue between Buchanan and Thomas Maitland. The latter, represented as lately returned from his travels, complains to the former of the proceedings against Mary, Queen of Scots, for the alleged murder of her husband, Lord Darnley. Buchanan justifies his countrymen, and in the course of his arguments assumes grounds of a character so democratic as to astonish the public mind of Europe.

"This book of Buchanan's has been much traduced by some good kind of men, and passes for a very pernicious work. But, after a careful perusal, I cannot view it in this light: he only teaches that kings are not above the laws that they have sworn to, and that the people may oblige them to observe them, and that without this they are not bound to obey them."—LE CLERC: *Bibliothèque Choisie*.

"It has been reproached to this cultivated scholar that he gives his sentiments with too much liberty. I am surprised that so many critics have concurred in this censure. Is there a quality in an author so honourable, so useful, as that of expressing what he thinks? Is it proper that science and learning should be put in prison, and dishonoured by confinement and fetters? Miserable is that nation where literature is under any form but that of a republic."—DR. GILBERT STUART.

"The dialogue of our illustrious countryman Buchanan, De Jure Regni apud Scotus, though occasionally disfigured by the keen and indignant temper of the writer, and by a predilection (pardonable in a scholar warm from the schools of ancient Greece and Rome) for forms of policy unsuitable to the circumstances of modern Europe, bears, nevertheless, in its general spirit, a closer resemblance to the political philosophy of the eighteenth century, than any composition which had previously appeared."—DUGALD STEWART: *1st Prelim. Diss. 7th edit. Encyc. Brit.*

His Rerum Scoti Historia has, according to the different politics of critics, elicited both warm commendation and strong censure. Its literary merit is beyond all cavil. We have already given some commendations of this work: we subjoin a few others:

"In his old age he applied himself to write the Scots' History, which he renewed with such judgment and eloquence, as no country can show a better."—ARCHBISHOP SPOTSWOOD.

But the archbishop disapproves of many of the historian's sentiments, whilst he lauds the author's genius. Dr. Robertson speaks much in the same strain:

"If his accuracy and impartiality had been, in any degree, equal to the elegance of his taste, and to the purity and vigour of his style, his history might be placed on a level with the most admired compositions of the ancients. But, instead of rejecting the improbable tales of chronicle writers, he was at the utmost pains to adorn them; and hath clothed with all the beauties and graces of fiction, those legends which formerly had only its wildness and extravagance."—*History of Scotland*.

"Buchanan is not sufficiently exact in his dates, nor does he cite his authorities; in some parts of his history he is rather too fond of the marvellous, and of putting fine speeches into the mouths of his great men, in imitation of the ancient historians, whose defects he has copied as well as their excellencies."—LE CLERC: *Bibliothèque Choisie*.

Conrig commends him as a man of exquisite judgment, and Bishop Burnet declares that

"His style is so natural and nervous, and his reflections on things are so solid, that he is justly reckoned the greatest and best of our modern authors."—*Hist. of the Reformation*.

"The composition of his history betrays no symptoms of the author's old age and infirmities; his style is not merely distinguished by its correctness and elegance—it breathes all the fervent animation of youthful genius. The noble ideas which so frequently rise in his mind, he always expresses in language of correspondent dignity. His narrative is extremely perspicuous, variegated, and interesting; it is seldom deficient, and never redundant. His moral and political reflections are profound and masterly. He is ready upon all occasions to vindicate the unalienable rights of mankind; and he uniformly delivers his sentiments with a noble freedom and energy."—DR. IRVING, *in Encyc. Brit.; q. v.*

When the Latinity of the writers of the English tongue is called in question by learned foreigners, it is no small satisfaction to be able to direct their attention to the illustrious poet of Scotland, of whom Bishop Burnet remarks that

"In the writings of Buchanan there appears, not only all the beauty and graces of the Latin tongue, but a vigour of mind, and quickness of thought, far beyond Bembo, or the other Italians, who at that time affected to revive the purity of the Roman style. It was but a feeble imitation of Tully in them. In his immortal poems he shews so well how he could imitate all the Roman poets in their several ways of writing, that he who compares them will be often tempted to prefer the copy to the original."—*Hist. of the Reformation.*

We quote a few lines from an able and eloquent review of Buchanan's writings, from Blackwood's Magazine, vol. iii.; we commend the article to the attention of our readers:

"Of all the modern poets who have written in Latin, is there one who has stamped upon his verses the impress of genius rioting in its strength—the symbol of uncontrolled might—the full majesty of freedom? If such an one there be, who shall deserve, so well, the name of a Prometheus—the rival of creators—the conqueror of bondage? To those who doubt the power of genius to overcome even these difficulties, and achieve even these triumphs, we must address only one word—READ BUCHANAN."

We are not a little surprised at Mr. Hallam's estimate of the merits of Buchanan. Without denying him great merit, he thinks him much overrated. In thus taking ground against Henry Stephens, Scaliger, Baillet, and "all France, Italy, and Germany," this eminent scholar displays a commendable independence—the correctness of his judgment is another question—and he very modestly remarks,

"As I have fairly quoted those who do not quite agree with myself, and by both number and reputation ought to weigh more with the reader, he has no right to complain that I mislead his taste."—*Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

The distinguished critic considers that "Jonston's Psalms do not fall short of those of Buchanan," and he prefers the poem of the latter on the Sphere to any other of his poetical productions. See Biog. Brit.; Chalmers's Life of Ruddiman; Hume; Robinson and Stuart's Histories; Laing's Hist. of Scotland; Mackenzie's Scotch Writers; Dr. David Irving's Memoirs of Buchanan's Life and Writings.

Buchanan, George, M.D., President Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh. Treatise on the Typhus Fever, Baltimore, 1789, 8vo.

Buchanan, George. A Treatise on Road Making, Railways, Wheel Carriages, and the Strength of Animals. See a notice of this work in Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Buchanan, James. Linguæ Britannicæ vera Pronunciato, 1757, 8vo. Other philolog. works, 1757–70, 12mo.

Buchanan, James, one of the ministers of the High Church, Edinburgh. Tracts for the Times, Edin., 1843, 12mo. Comfort in Affliction, a Series of Meditations, 1837, 8vo.

"A most valuable work, which I would affectionately recommend to every Christian mourner."—REV. HUGH WHITE: *Meditations.*

"They abound with all the characteristics of Mr. Buchanan's richly-endowed, highly-cultivated, and thoroughly-matured mind."—*Presbyt. Review.*

Improvement of Affliction, a sequel to the above, Edin., 1848, 8vo;

"The utmost simplicity, combined with exquisite beauty and elegance of composition, the most natural and obvious, yet full and comprehensive, views of revealed truth, characterize the volume."—*Church of Scotland Magazine.*

The Office and Work of the Holy Spirit, Edin., 8vo; 4th ed., 1843.

"Over these pages we are persuaded many a reader will linger, as the diversified features of the divine administration are portrayed, and, closing the volume reluctantly, will wonder what ecstatic interest the personal narrative of redeemed spirits in immortality must possess, since their partial recital on earth gives rise to such a fountain of feeling."—*Congregational Magazine.*

Buchanan, James. Sketches of the History, Manners, and Customs of the North American Indians, 1824, 8vo.

"The author is absolutely without any qualifications whatever for the task he has undertaken."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

Buchanan, John. Two Assize Sermons, 1793, 8vo.

Buchanan, John Lanny. Travels in the Western Hebrides from 1782 to 1790, Lon., 1793, 8vo.

"A statistical account, containing much interesting information, written expressly to point out means of improvement."—LOWNDES.

A Defence of the Scots Highlanders against Pinkerton, Lon., 1794, 8vo. The author opposes Pinkerton's theory as to the early history of the Scots nation. A General View of the Fisheries of Great Britain, Lon., 1794, 8vo.

Buchanan, Robert, D.D., of Glasgow. The Ten Years' Conflict, being the History of the Disruption of the Church of Scotland, Edin., 1849, 2 vols. 8vo.

"For a complete and full study of the Scottish Church question, as it has been termed, Dr. Buchanan's elaborate and able work furnishes ample materials. . . . In a literary point of view, the work is one of very high merit. . . . A work produced at such a time, and by one so amply qualified, cannot fail to go down to future ages as a full and authentic record of the recent remarkable controversy, bearing the stamp of the high moral courage which braved the severest possible test, and the moral veracity in which that test found no flaw."—*North British Review.*

"A clear and masterly exposition of the causes which led to the 'Conflict,' and the varied aspects which it exhibited from its commencement, in 1833, to its issue in 1843."—*Evangelical Mag.*

Buchanan, Robertson, Civil Engineer. Essays on Mill Work, &c., 1814, 3 vols. 8vo.; 2d edit., 1823, 8vo. Other profess. works, 1807–16.

Buchanan, William, of Auchmar. Essay upon the Family and Surname of Buchanan, Glasg., 1723, 4to; Edin., 1775, 8vo; the latter contains additional matter.

Buchanan, William. Reports of certain remarkable Cases in the Court of Session, and Trials in the High Court of Justiciary, 1813, 8vo.

Buchanan, William. Memoirs of Painting, Lon., 1824, 2 vols. 8vo. A valuable work.

Buck, Adam. 100 Engravings from Paintings and Greek Vases, Lon., 1812, 8vo.

Buck, Charles, 1771–1815, an exemplary minister, was successively stationed at Sheerness, Hackney, and London. Anecdotes, Religious, Moral, and Entertaining, Lon., 1799, 12mo; 6th edit., corrected, 1815, 2 vols. 12mo; vol. 3, 1816, 8vo; 10th edit., 1842, 12mo; 1 vol.

"The best collection of facts of this nature ever formed in the English language. . . . The work will afford valuable assistance to the religious teacher in his intercourse with mankind."—DR. E. WILLIAMS.

A Theological Dictionary, Lon., 1802, 2 vols. 8vo; 1821, 8vo, and since much improved by Rev. Dr. Henderson; 1847, 8vo; pp. 788.

"A very excellent and useful book, the result of much labour and investigation, and a remarkable talent for clearness of definition and description. The diligence of the author has rendered it very copious; and the soundness of his understanding has made it abundantly instructive. It is in general free from bigotry, and may be used advantageously by Protestants of all descriptions, and indeed by all Christians."—*British Critic.*

"On theological and ecclesiastical subjects the information which it contains is sound and comprehensive."—DR. E. WILLIAMS.

Other works.

Buck, Daniel Dana, b. 1814, in New Hampshire, Theological writer. Exposition of the 24th Chap. of Matthew, 8vo, 1853.

Buck, Sir George. See BUC.

Buck, J. W. Reports of Cases in Bankruptcy from 1816 to 1820, Lon., 1821, r. 8vo.

Buck, or **Bucke, James.** Theological treatises, Lon., 1639, '60, 4to.

"One of those great and good men whose works will ever be held in high estimation by those who are on their way to Zion with their faces thitherward."

Buck, Maximilian. Sermons, 1703, '04, '18, 8vo.

Buck, Robert. Sermon, Matt. vi. 13, 8vo.

Buck, Samuel and **Nathaniel.** Views of Ruins of the most noted Castles and Abbeys in England, Lon., 1721, 3 vols. fol. Antiquities, or Venerable Remains of above four hundred Castles, Monasteries, Palaces, &c., in England and Wales, Lon., 1774, 3 vols. fol.; first pub. 1727–40 in sets. An original subscription set was sold—Beckford, in 1817—for £53 11*s*.

Bucke, Charles, 1781–1847, a native of Worlington, Suffolk, England. The Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature, Lon., 4 vols. 8vo; new edition, enlarged, 1837, 3 vols. 8vo.

"One of the most beautiful works I ever read; it stands at the very head of its class in modern times."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

"What has been said of Lord Bacon may, with great truth, be applied to Mr. Bucke, that 'his feeling for Nature was the main side on which his philosophy ran into poetry, and vented itself in a very graceful, as well as grand, enthusiasm, befitting one of the High-Priests of Wisdom.'"—*Lon. Literary Chronicle.*

Book of Human Character, Lon., 2 vols. 12mo.

"It is no exaggeration to say, that to have read the books referred to, and quoted from, in this olio, must have been the work of a man's life. The very names of the poets, philosophers, and painters, scattered through the volumes, render them precious."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"Of his style nothing can be said but in praise."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

The Book of Table Talk, Lon., 2 vols., 12mo.

"This entertaining book is just one to take up, read a bit of, and lay down, at any idle hour."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"The spiritual attribute of Table-talk is to be amusing; and the volumes before us are rich in that quality."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Buckeridge, or **Buckridge, John,** D.D., d. 1631, educated at, and Fellow of, St. John's College, Oxf., and made President thereof, 1605; Canon of Windsor, 1606; Bishop of Rochester, 1611; translated to Ely, 1626. Sermon on Romans xiii. 5, Lon., 1606, 4to. De Potestate Papæ in Rebus Temporalibus, &c., Lon., 1614, 4to.

"In which book he hath so shaken the papal monarchy, and its superiority over kings and princes, that none of the learned men of that party did ever undertake a reply unto it."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Bishop Buckeridge printed some other sermons, 1618, &c.

Buckham, P. W. Remarks on the Phytolacca Dodecandra, or Mustard-Tree of the Scriptures, Lon., 1827, 8vo.

"Mr. Frost's hypothesis is controverted with much learning and ingenuity by the Rev. Mr. Buckham, who argues that the tree intended *is* the common mustard-tree, and who has collected numerous passages from ancient botanical writers, and from modern travellers and botanical authors, in support of his argument."—T. H. HORNE.

See Sir Thomas Browne's view of this subject in his Miscellanies: Works, edited by Wilkin, pub. by H. G. Bohn, Lon., 1853, 3 vols.

Buckhurst. See SACKVILLE.

Buckingham, Duke of. See VILLIERS.

Buckingham and Chandos, Duke of. Memoirs of the Court and Cabinets of George the Third; from Original Family Documents, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed.

"A very remarkable and valuable publication. The Duke of Buckingham has himself undertaken the task of forming a history, from the papers of his grandfather and great-uncle, the Earl Temple (first Marquis of Buckingham) and Lord Grenville, of the days of the second Wm. Pitt. . . . The duke has moulded his material with no ordinary ability and skill."—*Lon. Times.*

"These volumes are a treasure for the politician and a mine of wealth for the historian."—*Britannia.*

Buckingham, James Silk, b. 1786, at the village of Flushing, near Falmouth, England; died in London, 1855. "He established in London the Oriental Herald, which became the precursor of several similar journals, and the Athenæum, which is now the leading literary journal among those which are published weekly." He was well known to the world as a lecturer, Member of Parliament, and especially as an enterprising traveller.

Travels in Palestine, Lon., 1822, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This work is both interesting and valuable in more than an ordinary degree. It suggests some important corrections of geographical errors, and adds considerably to our knowledge of the less-frequented regions. Mr. Buckingham is a very clever, observant, and meritorious traveller."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

Travels among the Arab Tribes inhabiting the Countries east of Syria and Palestine, &c., 1825, 4to. Travels in Mesopotamia, &c., 1827, 4to; 2d ed., 2 vols. 8vo.

"One of the most valuable contributions that have been made in modern times to a knowledge of the ancient and modern state of Asia."—*Lon. Globe.*

Travels in Assyria, Media, and Persia, 1829, 4to; 2d ed., 1830, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This volume may be pronounced more interesting than any of Mr. Buckingham's former Travels, as it chiefly consists of personal narrative."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Tour of Belgium, Rhine, Switzerland, &c., 2 vols. 8vo. Tour in France, Piedmont, Lombardy, &c., 2 vols. 8vo. National Evils and Practical Remedies, 8vo. Coming Era of Reform, 8vo. Evils of the Present System of Popular Elections, 12mo. Parliamentary Evidence on Drunkenness, 8vo. Sketch of his Voyages, Travels, Writings, &c. 8vo. America: Historical, Statistic, and Descriptive,—viz.: Northern States, 3 vols.; Eastern and Western States, 3 vols.; Southern or Slave States, 2 vols.; Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the other British Provinces in North America, 1 vol.; together, 9 vols. 8vo, Lon. 1841–43.

"A very entire and comprehensive view of the United States, diligently collected by a man of great acuteness and observation."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"Mr. Buckingham goes deliberately through the States, treating of all, historically and statistically,—of their rise and progress, their manufactures, trade, population, topography, fertility, resources, morals, manners, and education. His volumes will be found a storehouse of knowledge."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"I am able to bear a witness's testimony to the accuracy of the first three volumes of your work on America, which were my companions in my recent travels through that country; and I found that their truth, research, and general impartiality, independently of higher results, made them most useful and satisfactory guides and text-books. . . . You have so fully occupied the whole ground that my abstaining from treading in your footprints cannot fail to be generally acquiesced in."—*Lord Morpeth to the Author.*

Autobiography, 1855, 2 vols. p. 8vo. His death occurring at this time, the third and fourth volumes, which were ready for the press, were not published. The MS. journals of his various travels occupy 28 folio volumes closely written.

Buckingham, Joseph T., b. 1779, at Windham, Connecticut, is extensively known in the United States as a journalist of great experience. From 1802 to '15 he was a publisher in Boston, and from 1805 to '14 issued The Polyanthus, a monthly magazine. Mr. B. has also been connected with The Ordeal, pub. for six months in 1809, The Comet, 1814–15; The New England Galaxy and Masonic Magazine, 1817–28; The Boston Courier, 1824–48; The New England Magazine, 1832–36. 1. Specimens of Newspaper Literature, with Personal Memoirs, Anecdotes, and Reminiscences, Bost., 1850, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. Personal Memoirs and Recollections of Editorial Life, Bost., 1852, 2 vols. 16mo. These works should be in every American library, and may also claim the attention of the English collector, as embodying a history of British Colonial periodical literature.

Buckingham, Thomas, d. 1731, minister at Connecticut, pub. an Election Sermon, entitled Moses and Aaron, in 1728.

Buckland, A. C. Letters on Early Rising. Letters to an Attorney's Clerk; completed by W. H. Buckland, Lon., 1844, 12mo.

"Among all the kind advisers who have undertaken to teach the young attorney how to rise, Mr. Buckland is perhaps the most sensible and valuable."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Buckland, Francis T., Assistant-Surgeon 2d Life-Guards, eldest son of the late Dr. W. Buckland, the geologist, b. 1823, was educated at Oxford. Curiosities of Natural History, 1858, 1 vol. fp. 8vo, illustrated. Third edition published within six months of its first appearance.

Buckland, John. Sermon, Lon., 1809, 4to.

Buckland, Ralph, b. about 1564, d. 1611, a native of West Haptre, Somersetshire, was entered of Magdalene College, Oxford, 1579, became a Roman Catholic, and spent seven years in Douay College, was ordained priest, and sent as a missionary to England, where he laboured for twenty years. A Trans. of the Lives of the Saints, from Surius. A Persuasive against Frequenting Protestant Churches, 12mo. Seven Sparks of the Enkindled Flame, 12mo: for an account of Archbishop Usher's sermon on this book, see Athen. Oxon. An Embassage from Heaven, 8vo. De Persecutione Vandalica; a trans. from the Latin of Victor, Bishop of Biserte or Utica.

Buckland, The Very Rev. William, Dean of Westminster, 1784–1856, b. at Axminster, Devon, educated at and Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was appointed Reader in Mineralogy in 1813, Reader in Geology, 1816, Dean of Westminster, 1845. The devotion with which Dr. B. has pursued his favourite subject is well known to the world. Vindiciæ Geologicæ; or, The Connection of Geology with Religion Explained, pp. 38. Reliquiæ Diluvianæ; or, Observations on the Organic Remains contained in Caves, Fissures, and Diluvial Gravel, and on other Geological Phenomena, attesting the Action of an Universal Deluge, Lon., 1823, 4to. Geology and Mineralogy considered with Reference to Natural Theology; 2d ed., 1837, 2 vols. 8vo: vol. i., Geology and Mineralogy; vol. ii., Plates, with explanations: Bridgewater Treatise. The £1000 received by the learned and liberal Dr. B. are said to have been expended by him on the plates of this work. Read a review of the same in the Lon. Quarterly Review, lvi. 31, where many quotations are given from the volume: .

"We must here. however unwillingly, bring to a conclusion our quotations from this most instructive and interesting volume, of which every page is pregnant with facts inestimably precious to the natural theologian,—offering, as we unfeignedly do, our sincere acknowledgments to Dr. Buckland for the industry and research he has devoted to the performance of his task, and for the commanding eloquence with which he has called forth the very stocks and stones that have been buried for countless ages in the deep recesses of the earth, to proclaim the universal agency throughout all time of one all-directing, all-pervading Mind, and to swell the chorus in which all creation 'hymns his praise' and bears witness to his unlimited power, wisdom, and benevolence."

See also Dubl. Univ. Mag., viii. 692, and, for a notice of Reliquiæ Diluvianæ, Chris. Month. Spec., vi. 415. Some strictures upon Dr. Buckland's theory of the Caves, proposed in the Reliquiæ Diluvianæ, will be found in the Rev. George Bugg's Scriptural Theology, Lon., 1827, 2 vols. 8vo. See Fairholme's Phys. Demons., &c. of the M. Deluge, Lon., 1838, 8vo. Dr. B. pub. in 1839 The Sentence of Death at the Fall. See Lon. Gent. Mag., Sept. 1856, 384.

Buckle, Henry Thomas. History of Civilization in England, 1857: vol. i., 8vo, pp. 860. Censured in Lon. Athen., 1857, 850. Reviewed in North British Review, July, 1858. Vol. ii. pub. 1858; N. York, 1858, 2 vols. 8vo. This work has been unfavourably noticed in several of the British quarterlies, and commended by Lon. Month. Mag., Bost. Christian Examiner, &c.

Buckle, R. Bentley, Archdeacon of Dorset. A Charge to the Clergy in June, 1843, Dorches., 1843, 8vo.

Buckle, William. A Catechism compiled from the Book of Common Prayer, Lon., 1807, 12mo.

Buckler, Benjamin, D.D., 1716–1780, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. He became a Fellow of All Souls' College, where he proceeded B.D., 1755, D.D., 1759. He assisted his friend Sir William Blackstone in his researches respecting the rights of Fellowship, &c. in All Souls' College, and drew up the Stemmata Chicheleana, or a Genealogical Account of some of the Families derived from Thomas Chicele, of Higham Ferrars; forming, with the Supplement, 2 vols. 4to in 1, Oxford, 1765–75. A Complete Vindication of the Mallard of All Souls' College, Lon., 1750, 8vo. For an account of this amusing controversy, see Chalmers's Biog. Dict., and Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes. A Reply to Dr. Huddesford's Obs., Oxf., 1756, 4to. Sermons, 1769.

Buckler, Edward. Queries on the Oath, Lon., 1647, fol.

Buckler, E. H. Views of Southwell Church, Lon., fol.

Buckler, John Chessell. Views of the Cathedral Churches of England and Wales, Lon., 1822, r. 4to. Obs. on the Original Architecture of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, &c., Lon., 1823, 8vo.

"A tract containing much information on early architecture."—LOWNDES.

Buckler, Thomas H., M.D. Etiology, Pathology, and Treatment of Fibro-Bronchitis and Rheumatic Pneumonia, Phila., 1853, 8vo.

Buckley, Francis. Trial of Col. Andrews, Lon., 1660, 4to.

Buckley, J. W. Sermons, Brighton & Lon., 1843–50.

Buckley, Saml. Letters to Dr. Mead concerning a new edit. of Thuanus's History, Lon., 1728, 8vo. Thuani Historiarum, &c. per Sam. Buckley, Lon., 1733, 7 vols.

Buckley, Theodore William Alois, 1825–1856; educated at Oxford, where he was greatly distinguished for his learning; became one of the chaplains of Christ Church, Oxford, and subsequently removed to London, where he edited for the booksellers a number of the Greek and Latin classics, &c., (some of which he also translated into English,) and several English works. He also contributed largely to periodicals. See Lon. Gent. Mag., March, 1856, 314–316.

Buckman, James, in conjunction with C. N. Newmarsh, Esq., has favoured the public with illustrations of the Remains of Roman Art in Cirencester, the site of Ancient Corinium, 8vo and 4to. See Lon. Archæol. Jour.

Buckminster, Joseph, d. 1792, aged 72, a minister of Rutland, Massachusetts, pub. several discourses, 1759, &c.

Buckminster, Joseph, 1751–1812, son of the preceding, a minister of Portsmouth, Mass., pub. some occasional serms., 1787–1811. See LEE, MRS. ELIZA B., No. 4.

Buckminster, Joseph Stevens, son of the preceding, 1784–1812, a native of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, displayed uncommon literary abilities at a very early age. He entered Harvard College in 1797, took B.A. 1800, and was appointed minister of the Brattle Street Unitarian Society in Boston, 1805. His ill health obliged him to travel in Europe in 1806–07. In 1811 he was appointed First Prof. of Biblical Criticism at Cambridge, but died before he had entered upon his duties. As a preacher and accomplished scholar, Mr. Buckminster attained, although so young in years, great reputation. In 1808 he superintended an Amer. ed. of Griesbach's Greek Testament, and contemplated further labours in the same field. His Serms. were pub. in 1814, (Lon., 1827,) and a second vol. in 1829. His works, with Memoir, were pub. in London, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Buckminster, Thomas. Right Christian Calendar, Lon., 1570, 8vo. New Almanacke, Lon., 1583, 8vo.

Bucknall, Thomas. The Orchardist, Lon., 1797, 8vo.

Buckner, John, Bishop of Chichester. Sermons, 1798, 1800, '02, '12. A Charge, 1797.

Buckridge, Thomas, Rector of Merrow, Surrey, Six Sermons, Lon., 1767, 8vo.

Buckridys. Letter on Conformity, Lon., 1704, fol.

Buckworth, J., Vicar of Dewsbury, Yorkshire. Twenty Discourses on Doctrinal, Experimental, and Practical Religion, Leeds, 1812, 12mo.

Budd, Edward. Political tracts, 1809, '10.

Budd, George, M.D., Prof. of Medicine in King's College, Lon. Treatise on Diseases of the Liver, Lon., 8vo; 2d ed., 1852. 2 Amer. edits. Lectures on the Organic Diseases and Functional Disorders of the Stomach, Lon., 8vo.

"We cannot too strongly recommend the diligent study of this volume. The work cannot fail to rank the name of its author among the most enlightened pathologists and soundest practitioners of the day."—*Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

Budd, Henry, Rector of White-Roothing. The Condemned Cell, 1813. Considering the Poor, 1813. Silent Preacher, 12mo. Baptismal Education, 2 vols. 12mo. Infant Baptism the Means of National Reformation, 1827, '39, '41, 12mo.

"Invaluable as are the incidental topics in Mr. Budd's book, it is too discursive exactly to answer that which seems desirable,—a practical treatise on the nature, use, and due improvement of baptism. Mr. Budd's is a valuable treatise, full of devout evangelical and original remarks."—BICKERSTETH.

Budd, R. H. The Foot of the Horse, 1816, 8vo.

Budd, Thomas Allibone, an eminent lawyer of Philadelphia, has pub. several addresses, &c., and is the author of the Life of John Dickinson, in the National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans.

Budden, John, 1566–1620, entered Merton College, Oxford, 1582, was made Doctor in Civil Law, 1602, Principal of New Inn, 1609, and shortly after King's Professor of Civil Law, and Principal of Broadgate's Hall. Life of William of Waynflete, founder of Magdalen College, in Latin, Oxon., 1602, 4to; also the Life of Archbishop Morton, Lon., 1607, 8vo. A Discourse for Parents Honour and Authority over their Children, Lon., 1614, 8vo, trans. from the French of Peter Frodius. He also made some translations from the Latin.

"He was a person of great eloquence, an excellent rhetorician philosopher, and a most noted civilian."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Buddicom, Robert Pedder, d. 1846, incumbent of St. George's, Everton, near Liverpool. Forty-two sermons, Lon., 1836, 2 vols. 12mo. Friendship with God, 1839, 2 vols. 12mo. Other theological works.

Buddle, George. Evangelical Fasts, Lon., 1699, 4to.

Buddle, John. Treatises on Accidents in Coal Mines, 1814–17; the Wire-Gauze Safe-Lamp.

Buddo, John. Essay, &c., 1801, '03, 8vo.

Budge, J. Practical Miner's Guide, 1825, r. 8vo.

Budge, Joseph. Middlesex Elections, 1802, '04.

Budgell, Eustace, 1685–1736, a son of Gilbert Budgell, D.D., a native of St. Thomas, near Exeter, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. Removing to London, he was entered of the Middle Temple, his father having selected the Law as a suitable profession for the display of the uncommon abilities of his son. But the young man had acquired a literary taste, which interfered with the requisite application to his new duties. He lacked sufficient self-denial to indite a Farewell to his Muse, (see BLACKSTONE, SIR WILLIAM,) and was far more disposed to cultivate her acquaintance. He had the good sense to seek an intimacy with Addison, also, first cousin to Budgell's mother, and his celebrated relative, who had been appointed Secretary to the Earl of Wharton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, gave him a clerkship in his office. Budgell had now secured a position which with ordinary prudence would have insured him literary distinction and social advantages seldom accorded to one so young, but he unfortunately possessed a captious and quarrelsome disposition, stimulated by an inordinate vanity, which rendered him miserable in life, and was the cause, in connection with an alleged crime, of a disgraceful death by his own hand. He drowned himself in the Thames in 1736. His unhappy temper was continually marring the zealous efforts of Addison for his advancement. The Duke of Bolton and the Earl of Sunderland found it impossible to aid one who was always fighting against himself by abuse of those who were disposed to serve him. To add to his troubles, he lost above £20,000 in 1720 in the famous South Sea scheme. Before Budgell had attained his majority he contributed several papers to The Tatler. It is not known which these were. To The Spectator he contributed the following papers, according to the enumeration of Dr. Drake, (distinguished by "X" in the first seven volumes,) Nos. 67, 77, 116, 150, 161, 175, 197, 217, 277, 283, 301, 307, 313, 319, 325, 331, 337, 341, 347, 353, 359, 365, 373, 379, 385, 389, 395, 401, 506, 564, 573, 581, 591, 599, 602, 605, 628; also a letter signed Eustace, in No. 539, to which list Dr. Bissett adds 570. To The Guardian, Nos. 25, 31.

In 1730 he became a contributor to The Craftsman, the formidable opponent of Sir Robert Walpole's administration. See BOLINGBROKE, LORD. Towards the close of 1732, he commenced a weekly magazine entitled The Bee, which extended to 100 numbers, forming 8 vols. 8vo. About this time occurred an event alluded to previously, which elicited one of the most poignant epigrams of Pope. Dr. Matthew Tindal was an intimate friend of our author's, and the latter is supposed to have had something to do with the publication of Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation. The Dr. in his will charged Budgell to give to the world the second part of this infamous piece, and he also bequeathed to him the sum of £2100. Tindal's nephew disputed the will, and it was set aside, not without great injury to Budgell's character. The latter some time before had attacked Pope in consequence of a piece published in the Grub-Street Journal, which he attributed to the author of the Dunciad. Pope conceived that the opportunity for revenge had now arrived, and in the prologue to his Satires thus stereotyped the alleged crime of his opponent:

> "Let Budgell charge low Grub-Street on my quill,
> And write whate'er he please—except my will."

Budgell's translation from the Greek of Theophrastus's Characters, pub. 1713, was so creditable as to elicit the warm commendation of Addison in the 39th number of The Lover. In 1732 he pub. Memoirs of the Lives and Characters of the Family of the Boyles, particularly of CHARLES, EARL OF ORRERY, (*q. v.*) This work contains much valuable information concerning Irish affairs. The humorous Epilogue to Ambrose Philips's Distressed Mother, which was one of the most popular productions of the day, and kept possession of public favour for many years, although attributed to Budgell, is said to have been written by Addison. In addition to the works enumerated, he pub. a number of political and other pieces, and some Poems which are now entirely neglected. Budgell's style is considered to be a very happy imitation of that of his friend Addison; and Dr. Johnson declares that "Addison wrote Budgell's papers, or at least mended them so much that he made them almost his own"—but this opinion seems to have no higher authority than the endorsement of a loose surmise.

"To have entered with perfect accuracy into the conception and keeping of a character so original as that of Sir Roger de Coverley, is the still greater merit of Budgell. In this respect he is certainly superior to Steele; and his description of The Hunt in No. 116, in which the knight makes so delightful and appropriate a figure, is a picture that we would not exchange for volumes of mediocrity. The humour and wit of Budgell appear to advantage in several of his communications; especially in his Observation on Beards, (Spectator, No. 331;) on Country Wakes, (No. 161;) in his relation of Will Honeycomb's Amours, (No. 359;) and in his detail of the effects of the Month of May on Female Chastity, (Nos. 365 and 395.) On this last subject he has copied the graceful composition and sly humour of Addison with peculiar felicity; and his admonitions to the fair sex during this soft and seductive season, combine such a mixture of pleasing imagery, moral precept, and ludicrous association, as to render the essays which convey them some of the most interesting in the Spectator."—*Drake's Essays*, vol. iii.

Budgell, Gilbert. Sermon, Lon., 1690, 4to.

Budgen, John. Med. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1721.

Budgen, Richard. Passage of the Hurricane, &c., Lon., 1730, 8vo.

Budworth, Joseph. Poems, &c., 1794, '95, '98, 8vo.

Budworth, Wm. Sermons, Lon., 1732, '45, '46, 8vo.

Buell, Samuel, D.D., a native of Connecticut. Sermons, &c., 1761–87.

Buerdsell, James. Discourses & Essays, 1700, 12mo.

Buffa, John, M.D. The Army Medical Board, 1808. Travels through the Empire of Morocco, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Bugg, Francis, a member of the "Society called Quakers," changed his views, and wrote a number of treatises against his old principles. We notice a few: New Rome arraigned, and out of her own mouth condemned; or a Discovery of the Errors of the Foxonian Quakers, Lon., 1694, 4to. Quakerism Withering, and Christianity Reviving, 1694, 4to. Quakers set in their True Light, 1696, 4to. Tracts against the Quakers, 1697, 8vo. The Picture of Quakerism, Lon., 1697, 12mo. The Pilgrim's Progress from Quakerism to Christianity, Lon., 1698, 4to. Nine other treatises against the Quakers, 1699–1717.

Bugg, George. Tract on Regeneration, Lon., 1816, 12mo. Scriptural Geology, Lon., 1827, 8vo. We have noticed this work under BUCKLAND, WM., D.D. See Fairholme's Phys. Demons. of the M. Deluge, Lon., 1838, 8vo.

Buggs, Samuel. Sermons, Lon., 1622, 4to.

Buist, George, D.D., d. 1808, aged 68, a native of Scotland, pub. an Abridgment of Hume, 1792; a version of the Psalms, 1796; Sermon, 1805; Sermons, 1809, 2 vols. 8vo; and contributed some articles to the Brit. Encyc.

Buist, Robert, b. 1805 in Scotland. Settled in U. S. 1828. Agricultural and horticultural writer. Amer. Flower Garden Directory, Phila., 1851, 12mo. Rose Manual, 1847, 12mo. Family Kitchen Gardener, 1851, 12mo. Contrib. Magazine of Horticulture, Florist, Penn. Farm Journal, &c.

Bulfinch, Stephen Greenleaf, a Unitarian minister, b. 1809, Boston; grad. Columbia Coll., D.C., 1826; divinity student, Cambridge, 1827. 1. Contemplations of the Saviour, Bost., 1832. 2. Poems, Charleston, S.C., 1834. 3. The Holy Land, 1834. 4. Lays of the Gospel, 1845. 5. Communion Thoughts, 1852. Contributor to the Unitarian Hymns.

Bulfinch, Thomas, M.D. Treatise on the Scarlet and Yellow Fevers.

Bulkeley, Benjamin, D.D. Sermons, 1722, '31.

Bulkeley, or **Bulkley, Edward,** D.D. A Discourse, &c. of Faults in the Rhemish version of the New Testament, Lon., 1588, 4to. Other treatises in favour of Protestantism, 1602, '06.

Bulkeley, or **Bulkley, John,** and **J. Cummins.** Voyage to the South Seas in 1740–41, Lon., 1743, 8vo.

Bulkeley, Richard. Sermons, 1685, 4to.

Bulkley, Charles, 1719–1797, a Dissenting minister, was a grandson of the excellent Matthew Henry, the biblical commentator. He was first a Presbyterian, subsequently joined the General Baptists, and adopted Unitarian views. Notes on the Bible, pub. from the author's MS. by Joshua Toulmin, D.D.

"These notes are not so much of a philological as of an explanatory nature. They are filled with what the author considers parallel passages in the Greek and Roman classics, in which the same moral precepts and sentiments occur. Sometimes the coincidence appears to be striking; at other times the correspondence is far from marked."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Fifteen Sermons, 1761, 8vo.

"They abound in salutary admonitions with regard to our religious and moral conduct; are written with a true spirit of piety, in a clear and animated style, without any affectation or enthusiasm."—*Lon. Critical Review.*

Œconomy of the Gospel, 1764, 4to. Discourses on the Parables and Miracles of Christ, 1770–71, 4 vols. 8vo.

"The author writes as becomes an ingenious and sensible man, and in an agreeable, instructive, and practical manner."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Catechetical Exercises, 1774, 12mo. Other theological works.

Bulkley, John. Sermon, 1697, 4to.

Bulkley, John, d. 1731, first minister of Colchester, Connecticut, was a grandson of REV. PETER BULKLEY (*v. post.*) An Election Sermon, 1713. An Inquiry into the right of the Aboriginal Natives to the lands of America, 1724, (reprinted in Mass. Hist. Coll.) A Tract on Infant Baptism, 1729.

Bulkley, Peter, 1583–1659, first minister of Concord, Massachusetts, a native of Woodhill, Bedfordshire, was educated at, and became Fellow of, St. John's College, Cambridge. Being silenced by Archbishop Land, he came to New England in 1635, and was one of the first settlers of Concord, Massachusetts. The Gospel Covenant Opened, Lon., 1646, 4to. Some specimens of Mr. Bulkley's Latin poetry will be found in Dr. Mather's History of New England.

Bulkley, Sir Richard. Horticultural contributions to Phil. Trans., 1693.

Bull. Farewell Sermon, Lon., 1663, 4to.

Bull, Digby. Sermons, 1695, 1706, 4to.

Bull, George, D.D., 1634–1710, a native of Wells, Somersetshire, entered Exeter College, Oxford, 1648; became minister of St. George's near Bristol; Rector of Suddington-St.-Mary's, 1658; Vicar of Suddington-St.-Peter's, 1662; Prebendary of Gloucester, 1678; Bishop of St. David's, 1705. Bishop Bull, for profound learning, knowledge of Christian antiquity, and eminent piety, was one of the most distinguished ornaments of the Church of England. Harmonia Apostolica; seu Binæ Dissertationes, quarum in priore Doctrina D. Jacobi de justificatione ex operibus explanitur et defenditur, in posteriore consensus D. Pauli cum Jacobo liquidò demonstratur, &c., Lon., 1670, fol.; reprinted, Basil, 1740, 8vo; a trans. by Thomas Wilkinson, 1801, 8vo; and the Harmonia was pub. in Lib. Anglo-Cath. Theol., Oxf., 1842, 8vo. This Latin Dissertation was written eight or nine years before its publication. The author laboured to show

"That good works, which proceed from faith, and are conjoined with faith, are a necessary condition required from us by God, to the end that by the new and evangelical covenant, obtained by and sealed in the Blood of Christ, the Mediator of it, we may be justified according to his free and unmerited grace."

Bishop Bull endeavoured to exhibit this doctrine so as to "absolutely exclude all pretensions to merit on the part of man," but his statements were unsatisfactory to many, and were opposed by Dr. Morley, Bishop of Winchester, Dr. Barlow, Charles Gataker, Joseph Truman, Dr. Tully, John Tombes, Lewis Du Moulin, and M. De Marets. The author, nothing daunted by such a host of adversaries, pub. his Examen Censuræ in 1675, in reply to Mr. Gataker, and his Apologia pro Harmonia, in response to Dr. Tully; repub. in Lib. Anglo-Cath. Theol., Oxf., 1843, 8vo. The reader will find an account of the controversy in Nelson's Life of Bull.

Defensio Fidei Nicenæ ex Scriptus, quæ extant Catholicorum Doctorum, qui intra prima Ecclesiæ Christianæ Sæcula floruerunt, Oxon., 1685, 4to: a new trans. pub. in Lib. Anglo-Cath. Theol., Oxf., 1851–52, 2 vols. 8vo. This work, also in Latin, increased the fame of the author both at home and abroad, whilst it, of course, provoked great opposition from the Socinians. See Nelson's Life of Bull.

"Bull's Defensio is recommended by the erudition, exactness, and conciseness with which it is written, and by the neatness and elegance of its style. It is, perhaps, the best work which a person who seeks to obtain a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the R. Catholic Creed, can peruse."—Charles Butler.

"The doctrinal parts of the Christian religion are summarily comprehended in the Creeds which our Church has adopted into its service. You need (after Pearson) have no better help than Bishop Bull's Latin works in defence of the Nicene Faith."—Mr. Prebendary Knowles.

"After Dr. Cudworth came Dr. Bull, author of the Defence of the Nicene Faith, a book that has rendered the writer of it very famous, not in England only or chiefly, but beyond the water. 'Tis composed in a style most truly Latin, with much vivacity of expression, with great vigour and subtilty of thought: in short, 'tis worthy of the noble argument of which he treats. This author, having studied the Fathers with an application, diligence, and observation almost peculiar to him, perceived that the schools have departed from that notion of the Trinity believed and professed by some of the principal Fathers."—*The Unitarian author of The Judgment of a disinterested Person, &c., Lon.*, 1696, *4to.*

The following testimony from the celebrated Bossuet deserves to be quoted. In his answer to M. Jurieu, he remarks that, if the learned treatises of Father Thomassin and the preface of Father Petau are neglected by the opponent of the eternal generation of the Son,—then

"I send him to Bull, that learned English Protestant, in the treatise where he hath so well defended the Fathers who lived before the Council of Nice. You must either renounce the Faith of the Holy Trinity, which God forbid, or presuppose with me that this author hath reason."

We give some other quotations:

"The best books against the Arians, besides Bishop Pearson on the Creed, are Bishop Bull's works."—Dr. Wotton.

Bishop Horsley commends the accuracy of Dr. Bull's citations from the Fathers of the first three centuries, "confirming the Church of England Faith, and refuting the Unitarian."

"On the subject of a sinner's justification before God, the views of this distinguished prelate were very incorrect, and have done immense harm; but as an advocate of the Catholic doctrine of the Trinity, declared in the Nicene Creed, he has few equals. He was a man of immense learning, the whole of which he has brought to bear on this important subject. His Life, by Robert Nelson, Esq., is one of the finest pieces of theological biography in the English language."—Dr. E. Williams.

In both of the above opinions Mr. Bickersteth concurs.

Judiciam Ecclesiæ Catholicæ trium priorum Seculorum de necessitate credendi quod Dominus noster Jesus Christus sit verus Deus, assertum contra M. Simoneum Episcopium aliosque, 1694. In English, with Life, by Rev. T. Rankin, York, 1825, 8vo. This work (which is a defence of the Anathema, as the former was of the Faith, declared by the First Council of Nice) was sent by Mr. Nelson to the famous Bishop of Meaux, Bossuet, whose commendation of the preceding work we have already cited. This celebrated prelate transmitted

"Not only his humble thanks, but the unfeigned congratulations also of the whole clergy of France, then assembled at St. Germain's, for the great service he had done to the Catholic Church in so well defending her determination concerning the necessity of believing the Divinity of the Son of God."

But the Roman Catholic prelate could not but express his surprise that

"So great a man, so weighty and solid an author, could continue a moment without acknowledging the Church."

He begged to have this question resolved, and Dr. Bull, nothing backward in defending the apostolicity of the Church of England, drew up a treatise upon the subject, which did not reach Mr. Nelson's hands until just as he received news of Bossuet's death. The treatise was, however, published, Lon., 1705–07, 8vo, under the title of The Corruptions of the Church of Rome, in relation to Ecclesiastical Government, the Rule of Faith, and Form of Divine Worship: in answer to the Bishop of Meaux's Queries.

In 1703 Dr. John Ernest Grabe superintended an edition of his Latin works, (the author's age and infirmities disabling him from the effort,) pub. in 1 vol. folio. Robert Nelson, author of The Fasts and Festivals of the Church of England, a former pupil of Bp. Bull, pub. in 1713, 4 vols. 8vo, Seven Sermons and other Discourses, with an account of his Life; new edit., Oxf., 1816, 3 vols. 18mo; again, Oxf., 1840, 8vo.

"This Bishop's sermons are compositions of the highest order:—learned, forcible, and perspicuous, they always excite attention and reward it; they teach us that the practice of Christian duties can only be founded on the faithful acknowledgment of Christian doctrine."

A Companion for the Candidates of Holy Orders, or the Great Importance and Principal Duties of the Priestly Office, 1714, 12mo. Recommended by Bishop Burgess to candidates for Holy Orders. It is reprinted in the Clergyman's Instructor. Vindication of the Church of England, 1719, 8vo. Works concerning the Trinity, 1730, 2 vols. 8vo. Apology for the Harmony. Primitive Apostolical Tradition, &c., against Daniel Zwicker, a Prussian Two sermons concerning the State of the Soul on its immediate separation from the Body, &c., with a preface by Leonard Chappelow, B.D., 1764, 8vo. The Rev. Edward Burton pub. a revised edition of the Bishop's works, 7 vols. in 8, 8vo, Clarendon Press, Oxf., 1827; again in 1846: in which will be found the Life of Nelson, with additions by Mr. Burton.

"His works are esteemed by the learned as one of the main pillars of orthodoxy."—Bishop Watson.

Perhaps we cannot better conclude our notice of this celebrated divine than by a commendation which may be useful as a hint in some quarters. Dr. Lupton gives the following character of Bishop Bull's sermons:

"He abhorred affectation of wit, trains of fulsome metaphors, and nice words wrought up into tuneful, pointed sentences, without any meaning at the bottom of them. He looked upon sermons consisting of these ingredients—which should be our aversion, and not our aim—as empty, and frothy, and trifling; as inconsistent with the dignity of serious and sacred subjects, and as an indication of a weak judgment."—*Letter to Robert Nelson in Biog. Brit.*

Bull, G. S. Appeal on behalf of the Factory Children, Bradf., 1832, 12mo. Sermon to Coal Miners, Bradf., 1834, 8vo.

Bull, Henry. Christian Prayers and Holy Meditations as well for Private as Publick Exercises; collected by H. Bull, 8vo, 1566; reprinted for The Parker Society, Camb., 1842, sm. 8vo.

Bull, Henry. Extracts from Sermons, Saffron Walden, 1840, 12mo.

Bull, J. Theolog. and other works, 1805, '13, '14, 8vo.

Bull, John, b. about 1563, d. about 1622, an eminent musician, and professor in that art in Gresham College, was a native of Somersetshire. The Oration of Maister John Bull, Oct. 6th, 1597, in the new-erected Colledge of Sir Thomas Gresham, Knt. Bull's compositions were pub. in sundry collections of music. See Burney's Music, iii. 166–14; Ward's Gresham Professors; Athen. Oxon.; and The Harmonicon.

Bull, Joseph. The Unity of God, 1809, 8vo.

Bull, Michael. Love of Country, Sermon, 1715, 8vo.

Bull, Nicholas. Sermons, 1805, '20, 8vo.

Bull, Robert. Sermons, 1714, '15, '23, 8vo.

Bull, Roger. Under this name was pub. Grobianus, or the Compleat Booby, an Ironical Poem, translated from the Original Latin of F. Dedekindus, by R. B., 1739, 8vo.

"A very singular and humorous work, written to inculcate good manners, which probably presented to Swift the idea of his Directions to Servants."

Bull, Thomas, M.D. Hints to Mothers for the Management of their Health, Lon., 8vo; 7th ed., 1851.

"There is no mother that will not be heartily thankful that this book ever fell into her hands, and no husband who should not present it to his wife. We cannot urge its value too strongly on all whom it concerns."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

"We recommend it to our readers; and they will confer a benefit on their new-married patients by recommending it to them."—*Brit. and For. Med. Review.*

The Maternal Management of Children, in Health and Disease, 8vo; 3d ed., 1848.

"These little manuals will prove useful exactly in proportion to the extent of their circulation. The best thanks of the profession, as well as of all intelligent mothers, are due to Dr. Bull for these excellent little works."—*Lon. Medical Gazette.*

Bull, W. and **J. P.** Church at Newport, 1811.

Bullar, Henry, of Lincoln's Inn, and **Joseph Bullar,** M.D. A Winter in the Azores, and a Summer at the Baths of the Furnas in St. Michael's, Lon., 1841, 2 vols. 8vo.

"If amusement is desirable which shall excite the mind without leaving a sensation of unprofitableness behind it, we scarcely know how it could be presented in a more agreeable form than these lively volumes, which, for this purpose, we cordially recommend."—*Lon. Churchman's Monthly Review.*

"Of all the Tours and Travels we have ever read, we are disposed to think it the most agreeable and original."—*Lon. Examiner.*

Bullar, John. Tour round Southampton, South., 1807, 8vo.

Bullar, John. Lay Lectures on Christian Faith and Practice, South., 1844, '46. Questions on the Holy Scriptures, new ed., 1846, 18mo.

"The author has evidently taken great pains to render his work complete and serviceable."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

Other works.

Bullard. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1698; on the Magnetism of Drills.

Bullard, Henry A., and **J. Curry.** New Digest of the Statute Laws of the State of Louisiana, from the change of Government to the year 1841, inclusive, vol. i. 8vo, New Orleans, 1842.

Bullein, William. See Bulleyn.

Bullen, George, an assistant librarian of the British Museum. Catalogue of the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society, Lon., 1857, 8vo.

"An accurate and well-compiled catalogue. The author, Mr. Bullen, has brought all his own Bibliographical knowledge, as one of the librarians of the British Museum, to bear upon his work. The Bible Society's library consists of about five thousand volumes, printed and manuscript, of which by far the greater part are presents. In cataloguing the Scriptures, the plan adopted in the British Museum has been followed: and copious cross-references have been given from the names of all editors, translators, annotators, &c. upon the Bible to the particular edition in which their labours appear. These cross-references, &c. greatly enhance the value of this catalogue."—T. H. Horne, D.D., *in a letter to the author of this Dictionary, Aug.* 31, 1858.

Bullen, H. St. John. 1. Grammar. 2. Geography, 1797, '99.

Buller, Rt. Hon. Charles, b. 1806, at Calcutta, d. in London, 1848. Responsible Government for Colonies, 12mo: originally pub. in Colonial Gaz. Contrib. frequently to Morning Chronicle, Globe, Edinburgh Review, and Westminster Record.

Buller, Sir Francis, 1745–1800, a Judge of the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, was a grandson of Allen, Earl Bathurst. He was distinguished for profound knowledge of the Law. An Introduction to the Law relative to Trials at Nisi Prius, with copious Annotations, 7th edit., Lon., 1817, r. 8vo; former edits., 1767, '72, '75, '80, '90, '93; pub. in New York, with Notes of American Cases, 1806. The germ of this work was written, it is supposed, by Mr. Bathurst, afterwards Lord Apsley, and was entitled Institutes of the Law relative to Nisi Prius, 1760, 8vo. Sir Francis Buller enlarged the work, and pub. it as above.

"Notwithstanding its defects, from the judicial station of the learned author whose name it bears, it has been regarded as a work of considerable authority. Its place has been supplied by later works, but it is still useful because it contains some authorities not elsewhere to be met with."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Buller, W. Chronological, Biographical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Exercises for Young Ladies.

Bulley, Frederick, President of St. Mary Magd. College, Oxford. A Tabular View of the Variations in the Communion and Baptismal Offices of the Church of England from 1549 to 1662; to which are added those in the Scotch Prayer-Book of 1637; with an Appendix illustrative of the Variations, Oxf., 1842, 8vo.

Bulleyn, or **Bullein, William,** b. about 1500, in the Isle of Ely, d. 1576, a learned physician and botanist, was educated at Cambridge and Oxford. The Government of Health, Lon., 1558, '59, 8vo. A very popular work in its day. Regimen against the Pleurisie, 1562, 16mo. Bulwarke of Defēce againste all sikness, sornes, and woundes, that dooe daily assaulte mankinde, &c., 1562, '72, fol. A Dialogue, bothe pleasaunte and pietifull; wherein is shewed a goodlie Regimente against the Fever of Pestilence, with a Consolation and Comfort against Death, 1564, '69, '73, '78, 8vo. Several small profess. treatises are also ascribed to our author.

Bullingbroke, Edward, and **Jonah Bilcher.** An Abridgt. of the Statutes of Ireland, &c., Dubl., 1754, 2 vols. 4to; continued by Francis Vesey. Duty and Authority of the Justices of Peace and Parish Officers for Ireland, Dubl., 1766, 4to.

"A useful work in its day, and framed very much upon the model of the celebrated work of his brother civilian, Burn, in England."—*Pref. to Smythe's Justice.*

Other legal treatises.

Bullingham, John. Trans. of Joh. Venæus's Oration in defence of the Sacrament of the Aultaire, 1554, 8vo.

Bullions, Peter, b. 1791 at Perthshire, Scotland, Prof. Greek and Latin in the Albany Academy. Principles of Latin Grammar. Latin Reader. Cæsar's Commentaries. Cicero's Orations. Sallust. Greek Lessons for Beginners. Principles of Greek Grammar. Greek Reader. Latin Exercises. Lessons in English Grammar and Composition. Principles of English Grammar. Progressive Exercises in Analysis and Parsing. Introduction to Analytical Grammar. New, or Analytical and Practical English Grammar.

Bullivant, Benjamin. Observations on Natural History, made in New England; Phil. Trans., 1698.

Bullivant, Daniel, Surgeon. Case of Violent Spasms which succeeded the Amputation of an Arm, &c.

Bullman. See Bulman.

Bullocar. See Bullokar.

Bullock, Henry, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, 1507; D.D., 1520; Vice-Chancellor, 1524, '25. He was a correspondent of Erasmus, (who calls him Bovillus,) and so "ripe a scholar" that Cardinal Wolsey, whose chaplain he was, selected him as a fit antagonist for Luther. In 1513, in conjunction with Walden, he read a mathematical lecture, and had a salary from the University for it. He was one of the twelve preachers sent out by the University in 1515. Tanner fixes the date of his death in 1526, but Dodd says that he was living in 1530. 1. De Captivitate Babylonica contra Lutherum. 2. Epistolæ et Orationes. 3. De Serpentibus siticulosis: trans. from the Greek of Lucian, Camb., 1521, 4to. 4. Oratis coram Archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Camb., 1521, 4to. See his oration in favour of Wolsey in Fiddes's Life of the Cardinal.

Bullock, H. A. History of the Isle of Man, 1816, 8vo.

Bullock, J. Lloyd, Editor of Fresenius and Will's New Method of Alkalimetry, Lon., 1843, 12mo.

"This little work will prove of the highest importance to calico printers, bleachers, dyers, manufacturers of soap, paper, and prussiate of potash; also to chemists and to dealers in alkalies, acids, &c.

To Mr. B. we are also indebted (in addition to this Lect. on Pharmacy, 1844,) for an edition of Fresenius's Elementary Instruction in Chemical Analysis, as practised in the Laboratory of Giessen. Qualitative, 8vo. Quantitative, 8vo.

"I can confidently recommend this work, from my own personal experience, to all who are desirous of obtaining instruction in analysis, for its simplicity and usefulness, and the facility with which it may be comprehended."—Baron Liebig.

Bullock, Jeffrey. One Blow more against Anti-Christ Ministers, the downfall of whose Ministry hastens, Lon., 1678, 4to.

Bullock, R. Geography Epitomized, 1810, 4to.

Bullock, Richard. Sermons, Lon., 1754, '89, 4to.

Bullock, Thomas. Sermons, Lon., 1723–28.

Bullock, William. Virginia impartially Examined, and left to Public View, Lon., 1649, 4to. Dedicated to the Earl of Arundell and to Lord Baltimore.

Bullock, William. An Earthquake, Phil. Trans., 1755.

Bullock, William. A short and easy Method of preserving Subjects of Natural History, 1818.

Bullokar, John. Eng. Exposition of Hard Words, 1616, 8vo.

Bullokar, William. Book at large for the amendment of Orthographia for English speech, Lon., 1580, 4to. Mr. Bullokar believed that his proposed reform would not only improve his own tongue, but also effect "an entrance into the secretes of other languages."

This production Lowndes ascribes to *John* Bullokar, but Watt attributes it to William; and we judge the latter to be correct, as the author promises a "Grammar to be imprinted hereafter;" and Bullokar's Bref Grammar for English, pub. six years afterwards, (1586, 16mo,) is ascribed by both Lowndes and Watt to William Bullokar. Æsop's Fables in Tru Orthography, with Grammar Notz, 1585, 8vo.

Bulman, E. Introduc. to Hebrew, 1795, 8vo.

Bulman, John. Sermons, 1803, '05, 4to.

Bulmar, Capt. John. Arts and Mysteries for a Soldier, Mariner, &c., and other works, 1641, '43, '49, fol.

Bulmer, Agnes. Messiah's Kingdom; a Poem, Lon., p. 8vo. Scripture Histories, 3 vols. 18mo. Select Letters, with Notes by Bunting, 12mo. Mem. by Anne R. Collinson.

Bulmer, Peter. Sermons, 1803, '05, 8vo.

Bulstrode, Edward, 1588–1659, a native of Buckinghamshire, was entered of St. John's College, Oxford, in 1603, whence he removed to the Inner Temple. He was a favourite of Cromwell's, and in 1649 made one of the Justices of North Wales. A Golden Chain, or Miscellany of divers Sentences of the Sacred Scriptures, &c., Lon., 1657, 8vo. Reports in King's Bench, in the Reigns of Kings James I. and Charles I., in 3 parts; 2d edit., corrected, &c., Lon., 1688, fol.; 1st edit., 1657, '58, '59, fol. There is an irregularity in the paging of both editions, but they are perfect. Bulstrode took his reports in French, and trans. them into English. He is said to have adopted the excellent method of Plowden. They were pub. by his son.

Only a portion of his MS. was pub.:

"The fittest and choicest cases out of these reports which I have with no small care, labour, and pains collected together."

"I have perused divers cases in these reports, and I think they are fit to be published."—Matthew Hale.

Bulstrode, Sir Richard, eldest son of the above, is said to have died at the advanced age of 101 years. Letters to the Earl of Arlington, Lon., 1712, 8vo. Essays on Manners and Morals, 1715, 8vo. Memoirs, &c. relative to Charles I. and Charles II., 1721, 8vo. 185 Elegies and Epigrams on religious subjects, composed at the age of eighty.

"A man of talents and considerable learning, and in his political course able and consistent."

Bulstrode, Whitelocke, d. 1724, aged 74, Prothonotary of the Marshal's Court, son of the preceding. An Essay on Transmigration, Lon., 1692, 8vo; in Latin, by

Oswald Dyke, 1725, 8vo. Essays Ecclesiastical and Civil, 1706, 8vo. Letters between him and Dr. Wood, 1717, 8vo. Compendium of the Crown Laws, 1723, 8vo. Three Charges to Grand and other Juries, 1718, 8vo.

Bulteel, or **Bulteal, John.** Translations of Amorous Oruntus; a Comedy, Lon., 1665, 4to. Court of Rome, 1668, 8vo. Psalms and Songs, 1674, 8vo. Abridged Chronology of France, 1683, fol.

Bulwer, Sir Edward Lytton. See Lytton.

Bulwer, Lady. See Lady Lytton.

Bulwer, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Earle, G.C.B., M.P., Privy Councillor, Diplomatist, and Author, b. 1804, is an elder brother of Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer Lytton. Sir Henry has filled several highly responsible diplomatic positions, with great credit to himself and honour to his country. An an author, also, he has gained considerable reputation. An Autumn in Greece, 1824, p. 8vo. France, Social, Literary, and Political, 2 vols. p. 8vo. The Monarchy of the Middle Classes, 2 vols. p. 8vo, 1834–36. Sir Henry wrote a Life of Lord Byron, prefixed to a Paris edition of his lordship's works.

Bulwer, John, an author of the 17th century, wrote several books on Dactylology, Dress, &c. Chirologia, or the Natural Language of the Hand; as also Chironomia, or the Art of Manual Rhetorick, Lon., 1644, 8vo. Philocophics, 1648, 8vo. Pathomyotomia, 1649, 8vo. Anthropo-metamorphosis, Man-transformed; or the Changeling, shewing the various ways how divers People alter the Natural Shape of some part of their Bodies, Lon., 1653, 4to. Of this curious and extravagant work an account will be found in Oldys's Brit. Librarian, 367–72, and in the Lon. Retrospective Review, N. S., ii. 205–17. It appears that the author wrote several other works which he did not see fit to publish.

> "From Bulwer's extravagance some illustration is thrown upon one portion of the history of human knowledge. He lived in an age of great learning and of little judgment; at a time when there was a voracious appetite for information, and when fact and fiction were indiscriminately gorged and devoured by all who sought for the reputation of learning."—*Lon. Retrosp. Review.*

Bumpfield, W. R. Tropical Dysentery, Lon., 1818, 8vo.

Bumstead, Josiah F., b. 1797 at Boston. Popular Series of Readers.

Bunbury. The Church Catechism, Lon., 1727, 12mo.

Bunbury, C. J. F. A Residence at the Cape of Good Hope; with Notes on the Natural History and Native Tribes, Lon., 1848, 8vo.

> "The statesman who may be called upon to discuss or decide upon the public affairs of the Cape, the emigrant who may contemplate removing his cares thither, the curious inquirer who would know the rights of what has given rise to so much controversy, will find Mr. Bunbury an intelligent and candid guide."—*Lon. Examiner.*

Bunbury, Henry. Academy for Grown Horsemen, &c., by Geoffrey Gambado, Esq., Riding Master; with 17 engravings of equestrian performances, 1787, '91, fol. A humorous work which still attracts attention.

Bunbury, Sir Henry. Narratives of the Wars with France, 1799–1810, Lon., 8vo. Edited Sir Thomas Hanmer's Life and Correspondence, Lon., 1838, 8vo. In this valuable work will be found letters from Burke, Prior, Goldsmith, Pope, Garrick, Dr. Young, Lord Nelson, Crabbe, &c.

> "There is indeed much curious literary and political matter in these pages."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Bunbury, Miss. A Visit to My Birth Place. Thoughts in Suffering. Fear Not.

> "Christians, while here, are much exposed to, and frequently assailed by, formidable spiritual foes, and are apt to give place to doubts and fears. This little volume is prepared to inspire them with confidence, and to dissipate their fears, and is well adapted to answer the end designed."—*New Method. Connection Mag.*

Bunbury, Miss Selina. Coombe Abbey; a Tale, 1843, 8vo. Evelyn; a Novel, 1849, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Evenings in the Pyrenees, 1848, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Rides in the Pyrenees, 1844, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Star of the Court; or the Maid of Honour and Queen of England, Anne Boleyn, 1845, p. 8vo.

> "To point a moral against female ambition, vanity, and lightness. The commentary is elegant, and the remarks are just."—*Lon. Spectator.*
>
> "A more appropriate present could not be chosen."—*Blackwood's Lady's Mag.*
>
> "This is a charming little volume, containing all the fascination of a Romance, with the sober lessons of History."—*Belle Assemblée.*

Life in Sweden, with Excursions in Norway and Denmark, Lon., 2 vols.

> "Two delightful, well-informed volumes, by a lady of much acuteness, lively imagination, and shrewd observance. The work can be safely recommended to the reader as the freshest, and most certainly the truthfullest, publication upon the North that has of late years been given to the world."—*Lon. Observer.*

Russia after the War, 1857, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Other works.

Bunbury, William. Reports of Cases in the Exchequer, from the Beginning of the Reign of Geo. I. to 14 Geo. II., pub. from his own MSS.; by G. Wilson, Lon., 1755, fol.; 2d edit., Dubl., 1793, 8vo.

> "Mr. Bunbury never meant that these cases should have been published."—Lord Mansfield.

But the editor was Mr. B.'s son-in-law; and it is to be presumed that he was correctly informed upon the subject.

Bunce, John. St. Chrysostom Of the Priesthood; in 6 books; trans. from the Greek, 1759, p. 8vo.

Buncle, John. See Amory, Thomas.

Buncombe, Samuel. Sermon, 1767, 8vo.

Bundy, John. The Roman History from the French of Catron and Rouille, Lon., 1728, 6 vols. fol.

Bundy, Richard, D.D., d. about 1739, Prebendary of Westminster. Apparatus Biblicus, or an Introduction to the Holy Scriptures, from the French of Père Lamy, Lon., 1723, 4to. Commended by Bishops Watson and Marsh. The English trans. contains some additional matter, principally taken from Lamy's De Tabernaculo Fœderis. Sermons, 1740, 2 vols. 8vo. Sixteen Sermons, 1750, 8vo.

> "Easiness of style and clearness of method characterize the sermons of this author; he was a pleasing and instructive preacher."—*Darling's Cyc. Bibl.*

Bunn, Alfred. Poems, 1816, 8vo. The Stage, both before and behind the Curtain, from "Observations taken on the Spot," Lon., 1840, 3 vols. c. 8vo.

> "Full of curious and interesting details respecting modern actors and the present state of the drama."

Old England and New England, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Bunney, or **Bunny, Edmund,** 1540–1617, educated at Oxford, became probationer Fellow of Magdalen College, and was appointed Chaplain to Archbishop Grindall. The whole Summe of Christian Religion, Lon., 1576, 8vo. Abridgt. of Calvin's Institutions, 1580, 8vo. Certain Prayers, &c., for the 17th November, 1585, 4to.

> "This work, as I take it, gave birth to the Accession form"—Peck.

He wrote some controversial pamphlets against Parsons the Jesuit, and pub. some other theolog. treatises.

Bunney, or **Bunny, Edward.** Treatise on Pacification, Lon., 1591.

Bunney, or **Bunny, Francis,** 1543–1617, brother of Edmund, was chosen perpetual Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1562; Archdeacon of Northumberland, 1573. He wrote four Tracts against Popery, 1595, 1607. A Survey of the Pope's Supremacy, 1595, 4to. Exposition of Romans iii. 28, 1616, 4to. Guide to Godliness, 1617, 8vo. He left a Commentary on Joel, in MS.

> "This person was very zealous in the way he professed, was a great admirer of Jo. Calvin, a constant preacher, charitable, and a stiff enemy to Popery."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Bunning, Charles. Peace in our Power, 1798, 8vo.

Bunow, Rev. E. J. Elements of Conchology, 1815.

Bunting, Edward. A General Collection of the Ancient Music of Ireland, consisting of upwards of 165 Airs, Lon., 1840, 4to. The importance of this work to a proper understanding of ancient Irish musical science, need not be enlarged upon.

Bunting, Henry. Itinerarium totius Sacræ Scripturæ; or the Travels of the Holy Patriarchs, Prophets, Judges, Kings, our Saviour Christ, and his Apostles, &c., Lon., 1629, 4to. There have been several foreign editions of this work. Chronologia Servestæ, 1590. Itinerarium et Chronicon totius S. Scripturæ, Magdeb., 1598, fol. Divisio et Distributio Terræ Canaan, &c., Magdeb., 1597. Chronologia Catholica, Magdeb., 1606, fol.; trans. into German, Magdeb., 1608, fol.

Bunting, Jabez, D.D., 1778–1858, the "Hercules of modern Methodism," was a native of Manchester, England. A Great Work Described and Recommended; in a Sermon, 1805, 8vo. Justification by Faith; a Sermon, 1812, 8vo; 7th edit., Lon., 1847, 8vo. Memorials of the late Rev. Richard Watson, including a Funeral Sermon on John viii. 51, Lon., 1833, 8vo.

Bunworth, Richard. Med. Works, &c., 1656, '62.

Bunyan, Humphrey. Epithalamium on a recent Marriage. 1812.

Bunyan, John, 1628–1688, is one of the most remarkable instances of the acquisition of great fame where nothing was designed but the simple discharge of duty. He was the son of a tinker residing at Elstow in Bedfordshire:

> "For my descent then, it was, as is well known by many, of a low and inconsiderable generation, my father's house being of that rank that is meanest and most despised of all the families of the land."—*Autobiography.*

By his father's care, who taught him his own trade, he was placed at school, where he obtained the first rudiments of an English education:

> "Though to my shame, I confess, I did soon lose that I had learned. even almost utterly, and that long before the Lord did work his gracious work of conversion upon my soul."

His youth gave little promise of the exemplary piety for which he was afterwards noted. Some of his modern biographers have taken strange liberties with the facts of the case, by seeking to represent his character at this period as much better than it really was. If we can believe his own words, he led a very dissolute life, and seems anxious to acknowledge his transgressions, that he might magnify the mercy which snatched him from the "horrible pit and the miry clay." Such instances of "Grace Abounding" are of great value, and should teach us never to despair of, nor cease to labour for, the reformation and conversion of the most vicious. He tells us, with his own simple pathos, the manner in which his conscience received an impression which led to the happiest results for his future character:

> "As I was standing at a neighbour's shop-window, and there cursing and swearing after my wonted manner, there sat within the woman of the house, who heard me; and though she was a very loose and ungodly wretch, yet protested that I swore and cursed at that most fearful rate, that she was made to tremble to hear me. . . . At this reproof, I was silenced, and put to secret shame, and that, too, as I thought, before the God of Heaven; wherefore, while I stood there, hanging down my head, I wished that I might be a little child again, that my father might learn me to speak without this wicked way of swearing."

What an encouragement is this to reprove profanity, and, indeed, to proffer good advice even to those who seem the most unlikely to be edified! "Blessed are they that sow beside all waters." "Thou knowest not which shall prosper, this or that."

At the early age of nineteen, he married a wife "whose father and mother were counted godly." This connexion was of great advantage to him: his immoral habits were laid aside, and he was so much pleased with this improvement, that he tells us, "I thought no man in England could please God better than I." He was favoured with more correct views both of his own depravity, and of the justifying grace which is in Christ Jesus; and in the year 1653 he was considered qualified for admission into a Baptist congregation at Bedford. Two years later, on the death of the pastor, he was urged to preach to the congregation, at least for a season. He was eagerly heard both in Bedford and in the adjoining parts of the country. After preaching for some five years, Justice Wingate, who declared he would break the neck of such meetings, issued an indictment against him, which ran in these words:

> "John Bunyan hath devilishly and perniciously abstained from coming to church to hear divine service, and is a common upholder of several unlawful meetings and conventicles, to the disturbance and distraction of the good subjects of this kingdom, contrary to the laws of our sovereign lord and king."

He was cast into Bedford jail, where were about sixty Dissenters, and

> "Here with only two books,—the Bible and Fox's Book of Martyrs,—he employed his time for twelve years and a half, in preaching to, and praying with, his fellow-prisoners, in writing several of his works, and in making tagged laces for the support of himself and family."—DR. BARLOW.

Bishop Lincoln—to his praise be it recorded—procured his enlargement in 1672. He visited his religious brethren in various parts of England, exhorting them to good works and holiness of life; by these visitations, he acquired the name of Bishop Bunyan. When James II. issued his proclamation for liberty of conscience to Dissenters, Bunyan built a meeting-house at Bedford. He annually visited his Baptist brethren in London, where such was his popularity that the meeting-house was too strait for his hearers. During one of these journeys, he was overtaken by a violent storm of rain, from which he contracted a cold, which ended fatally, at his lodgings in Snow-hill, August 31st, 1688.

Bunyan wrote many works; it is said as many as he was years of age, (60,) but is chiefly known by that wonderful production, "Pilgrim's Progress," the fruit of his imprisonment, and, we had almost said, valuable enough to reconcile us to the wickedness of that persecuting spirit that thus unwittingly educed good from evil. But, no; we abhor the crime, while we rejoice that it was overruled to such happy results. In accordance with what we esteem one of the most valuable features of our work, we shall proceed to give the opinions of various eminent authorities upon the merits of the best-known uninspired allegory which has been composed by the wit of man.

> "It is not known," says Dr. Southey, (who has written the life of Bunyan,) "in what year 'The Pilgrim's Progress' was first published; no copy of the first edition having as yet been discovered. The second is in the British Museum; it is with additions, and its date is 1678. But as the work is known to have been written during Bunyan's imprisonment, which terminated in 1672, it was probably published before his release, or, at latest, immediately after it."

It had reached the *tenth* edition in 1685! Bunyan, in the preface to the second part, published in 1684, complains that

"Some have of late, to counterfeit
My Pilgrim, to their own my title set;
Yea, others, half my name and title too,
Have stitched to their books, to make them do."

If not very poetical, this is sufficiently significant. The third part, denied to be Bunyan's, appeared in 1693. It has been suggested that the hint of the Pilgrim's Progress was taken from an allegory written by the Rev. Richard Bernard,—The Isle of Man; or Legal Proceedings in Manshire against Sin, Lon., 1627: this work seems to have been as popular as Bunyan's, having also reached the tenth edition in eight years,—1635. Bunyan's Pilgrim has been translated into almost every modern European tongue, and is perhaps the most popular religious work ever written.

> "If this work is not a 'well of English undefiled,' it is a clear stream of current English, the vernacular speech of his age; sometimes, indeed, in its rusticity and coarseness, but always in its plainness and its strength. To this natural style, Bunyan is in some degree beholden for his general popularity; his language is everywhere level to the most ignorant reader, and to the meanest capacity: there is a homely reality about it; a nursery tale is not more intelligible in its manner of narration to a child. Another cause of his popularity is, that he taxes the imagination as little as the understanding. The vividness of his own imagination is such, that he saw the things of which he was writing as distinctly with his mind's eye as if they were indeed passing before him in a dream. And the reader, perhaps, sees them more satisfactorily to himself, because the outline only of the picture is presented to him, and the author having made no attempt to fill up the details, every reader supplies them according to the measure and scope of his own intellectual and imaginative powers."—SOUTHEY.

Mr. Ivimey, another biographer of Bunyan's, thus speaks of the basis of this allegory:

> "The plan of this work is admirable, being drawn from the circumstances of his own life, as a stranger and pilgrim, who had left the 'City of Destruction' upon a journey towards the 'Celestial Country.' The difficulties he met with in his determination to serve Jesus Christ, suggested the many circumstances of danger through which this pilgrim passed. The versatile conduct of some professors of religion, suggested the different characters which Christian met with in his way; these, most probably, were persons whom he well knew, and who, perhaps, would be individually read at the time."

Bunyan seems to have been sorely perplexed by the conflicting advice of his friends as to the expediency or otherwise of printing his "little book:"

"Some said, John, print it; others said, Not so;
Some said it might do good, others said, No."

Thus differently advised,

"Now was I in a strait, and did not see
Which was the best thing to be done by me."

He decided, as authors generally do in such cases:

"At last I thought, since you are thus divided,
I print it will; and so the case decided."

"Ingenious dreamer! in whose well-told tale
Sweet fiction and sweet truth alike prevail;
Whose humorous vein, strong sense, and simple style,
May teach the gayest, make the gravest smile;
Witty, and well employed, and, like thy Lord,
Speaking in parables his slighted word;—
I name thee not, lest so despised a name
Should move a sneer at thy deserved fame."—COWPER.

It is a curious fact that Bunyan's prison companion, Fox's Book of Martyrs, (his only book save the Bible,) was sold in 1780 to Mr. Wantner of the Priories; it was inherited by his daughter, Mrs. Parnell of Botolph Lane; and afterwards purchased by subscription for the Bedfordshire General Library. It is enriched with the poor prisoner's annotations, in rhyme, one of which we quote; it is a comment upon the account of Gardiner's death:

"The blood, the blood that he did shed
Is falling on his one [own] head;
And dreadful it is for to see
The beginers of his misere."

Bunyan had a talent for repartee. A Quaker visited him in Bedford jail, and declared that by the order of the Lord he had sought for him in half the prisons of England.

> "If the Lord had sent you," replied the prisoner, "you need not have taken so much trouble to find me out; for the Lord knows that I have been a prisoner in Bedford jail for the last twelve years."

Mr. Granger remarks,

> "Bunyan, who has been mentioned among the least and lowest of our writers, and even ridiculed as a driveller by those who had never read him, deserves a much higher rank than is commonly imagined. His Pilgrim's Progress gives us a clear and distinct idea of Calvinistic divinity. In the first part, the allegory is admirably carried on, and the characters justly drawn, and uniformly supported. The author's original and poetic genius shines through the coarseness and vulgarity of his language, and intimates that if he had been a master of numbers, he might have composed a

poem worthy of Spenser himself. As this opinion may be deemed paradoxical, I shall venture to name two persons of eminence of the same sentiments; one, the late Mr. Merrick of Reading; the other, Dr. Roberts, now Fellow of Eton College."

"Mr. Merrick has been heard to say, in conversation, that his invention was like that of Homer."

Lord Kames makes a remark of a similar character; he describes the Pilgrim's Progress as

"Composed in a style enlivened, like that of Homer, by a proper mixture of the dramatic and narrative, and upon that account it has been translated into most European languages."

Dean Swift declared, that

"He had been better entertained, and more informed, by a chapter in the Pilgrim's Progress, than by a long discourse upon the will and intellect, and simple or complex ideas."

Dr. Radcliffe terms this allegory a "phœnix in a cage."

"Honest John Bunyan is the first man I know of, who has mingled narrative and dialogue together; a mode of writing very engaging to the reader, who, in the most interesting passages, finds himself admitted, as it were, into the company, and present at the conversation."—Dr. Franklin.

"Bunyan's Pilgrim was a Christian, but Patrick's only a Pedlar."

When Charles II. expressed his surprise to Dr. Owen that a man of his learning could "sit and hear an illiterate tinker prate," the doctor answered:

"May it please your majesty, could I possess that tinker's abilities for preaching, I would most gladly relinquish all my learning."

Mr. Conder, in his biographical sketch of our author, has vindicated him from some erroneous representations which he considers Dr. Southey to have made in his Life of Bunyan. In the good tinker's own day, "erroneous representations" of him were not unknown, for we find an account of a work with this most ungracious title—Dirt wiped out, or a manifest Discovery of the gross Ignorance, Erroneousness, and most unchristian and wicked spirit of one John Bunyan, Lay preacher in Bedford, &c., Lon., 1672, by ——. But we forbear to give the author's name. Those who desire to have a faithful account of the struggles and trials of Bunyan, should read his Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners; nor should The Holy War made by King Shaddai upon Diabolus, &c. be neglected. Of the Pilgrim's Progress Mr. Joseph Ivimey wrote a continuation, of which Lowndes thus speaks:

"The allegory is in many places singularly well sustained, and the performance is in every way creditable to the talents and information of the writer."

"Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress and The Holy War are inimitable specimens of genius and humour in the service of experimental religion. His works display an original genius, depth of Christian experience, and much greater precision of thought and expression than might have been expected from a man who made no pretensions to literature."—Dr. Williams.

"Bedford jail was that den wherein Bunyan dreamed his dream: The Pilgrim's Progress, a book which the child and his grandmother read with equal delight; and which, more than almost any other work, may be said to be

'Meet for all hours, and every mood of man,'

was written in prison, where Bunyan preached to his fellow-prisoners, supported his family by making tagged laces, and filled up his leisure by writing a considerable part of two folio volumes. The work by which he immortalized himself grew from a sudden thought which occurred while he was writing in a different strain. Its progress he relates oddly enough in his rhyming apology, but more curiously in some verses prefixed to the Holy War:

'It came from mine own heart, so to my head,
And thence into my fingers trickeled;
So to my pen, from whence immediately,
On paper I did dribble it daintily.'

These curious verses conclude with an anagram, made in noble contempt of orthography.

'Witness my name; if anagram'd it be,
The letters make *Nu hony in a B.*'

. . Blind reasoners, who do not see that it is to their intellect, not to their principles of dissent, that Milton and Bunyan and De Foe owe their immortality! strange company, we confess, but each incomparable in his way."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

"I know of no book, the Bible excepted, as above all comparison, which I, according to my judgment and experience, could so safely recommend as teaching and enforcing the whole saving truth, according to the mind that was in Christ Jesus, as the Pilgrim's Progress. It is, in my conviction, incomparably the best Summa Theologicæ Evangelicæ ever produced by a writer not miraculously inspired. . . . It is composed in the lowest style of English, without slang or false grammar. If you were to polish it, you would at once destroy the reality of the vision. For works of imagination should be written in very plain language; the more purely imaginative they are, the more necessary it is to be plain. This wonderful book is one of the few books which may be read repeatedly, at different times, and each time with a new and a different pleasure. I read it once as a theologian, and let me assure you that there is great theological acumen in the work; once with devotional feelings; and once as a poet. I could not have believed beforehand, that Calvinism could be painted in such delightful colours."—Coleridge.

It is no slight evidence of the great merit of our author that critics of such opposite tastes in many particulars, vie with each other in commendation of the Tinker of Bedford. Hear Dr. Johnson on this theme:

"April 30, 1773. Johnson praised John Bunyan highly. His Pilgrim's Progress has great merit, both for invention, imagination, and the conduct of the story; and it has had the best evidence of its merit, the general and continued approbation of mankind. Few books, I believe, have had a more extensive sale. It is remarkable, that it begins very much like the poem of Dante; yet there was no translation of Dante when Bunyan wrote. There is reason to think that he had read Spenser."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

"Perhaps there is no book, with the single exception of the Bible, that has been so widely diffused, translated into so many languages, and that is fitted to take so firm a hold of the minds both of old and young, of learned and unlearned, as the Pilgrim's Progress. Its unity of design and fertility of invention, the poetic fancy it displays, and the graphic faithfulness of the pictures it contains both of life and manners; these, together with its scriptural truth and great practical utility, have obtained for this delightful allegory a popularity no less great than it promises to be enduring. Its merits, indeed, are incontestable."—Dr. Jamieson.

"It is, indeed, one of the most extraordinary productions of any age or country; and its popularity is, perhaps, unrivalled. . . . Though upon the most serious of subjects, it is read by children with as much pleasure as are the fictions written professedly for their amusement."—Mills.

"Bunyan is unjustly despised by some; his natural talents and evangelical principles and piety are admirable."—Bickersteth.

"In what then consists the peculiar charm of this strange and original fiction—a charm which renders the rude pages of Bunyan as familiar and delightful to a child as they are attractive to the less impressionable mind of critical manhood? It is the homely earnestness, the idiomatic vigour of the style; it is the fearless straightforwardness of the conceptions, and the inexhaustible richness of imagery and adventures."—Prof. T. B. Shaw.

"What an illustrious instance of the superiority of goodness over learning! Who now reads the learned wits of the reign of Charles the Second? Who comparatively reads even Dryden, or Tillotson, or Barrow, or Boyle, or Sir William Temple? Who has not read, who will not read, the immortal epic of John Bunyan? Who does not, who will not ever, with Cowper,

'Revere the man whose pilgrim marks the road,
And guides the progress of the soul to God?'"

C. D. Cleveland.

"Disraeli has well designated Bunyan as the Spenser of the people; every one familiar with his Faëry Queen must acknowledge the truth of the description. If it were not apparently incongruous, we would call him, in another score, the spiritual Shakspeare of the world: for the accuracy and charm with which he has delineated the changes and progress of the spiritual life, are not less exquisite than that of Shakspeare in the Seven Ages, and innumerable scenes of human life."—*N. American Review*, vol. xxxvi.

"The style of Bunyan is delightful to every reader, and invaluable as a study to every person who wishes to obtain a wide command over the English language. The vocabulary is the vocabulary of the common people. There is not an expression, if we except a few technical terms of theology, which would puzzle the rudest peasant. We have observed several pages which do not contain a single word of more than two syllables. Yet no writer has said more exactly what he meant to say. For magnificence, for pathos, for vehement exhortation, for subtle disquisition, for every purpose of the poet, the orator, and the divine, this homely dialect, the dialect of plain workingmen, was perfectly sufficient. There is no book in our literature on which we could so readily stake the fame of the old unpolluted English language; no book which shows so well how rich that language is in its own proper wealth, and how little it has been improved by all that it has borrowed. . . . We are not afraid to say that, though there were many clever men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds. One of those minds produced the Paradise Lost, the other, the Pilgrim's Progress."—T. B. Macaulay.

"The Pilgrim's Progress was so acceptable to the common people, by reason of the amusing and parabolical manner of its composition, by way of vision, a method he was thought to have such an extraordinary knack in, that some thought there were communications made to him in dreams, and that he first really dreamt over the matter contained in such of his writings. This notion was not a little propagated by his picture before some of these books, which is represented in a sleeping posture."—*Oldys's MSS.*

"He had the invention, but not the other natural qualifications which are necessary to constitute a great poet. If his genius had intended him to be any thing more than a poet in prose, it would probably, like Shakspeare's, have broken through every difficulty of birth and station."—Dr. Kippis.

"The originality of Bunyan's genius is strikingly displayed in the Holy War. Indeed, the Holy War has no prototype in any language."—Dr. Cheever; see his Lectures on Pilgrim's Progress.

Among the editors of Pilgrim's Progress and biographers of Bunyan may be mentioned Southey, Ivimey, Offer, Burder, Gilpin, Mason, Montgomery, Philip, Scott, Conder, and St. John. Bunyan's Works, 2 vols. fol., 1692, 1736, '37, '60, with Preface by G. Whitefield, 1767; 2 vols. fol., Edin., 1771; 6 vols. 8vo, with Notes by Mason, Lon., 1784, 6 vols. 8vo; best ed., by Offer, 3 vols. r. 8vo, Lon., 1853.

Oldys mentions it as the observation of the anonymous author of a discourse concerning Ridicule and Irony in Writing, printed in 1729, that Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress had infinitely outdone a certain publication which the author mentions, which perhaps had not made one convert to *infidelity;* whereas the Pilgrim's Progress had converted many sinners to Christ.

The Retrospective Review, in comparing Beaumont's Psyche with some of Bunyan's characters, remarks,

> "As an allegory, Psyche is exceedingly meagre and inartificial: the heroine herself is a vague, featureless personification, and her attendants, Logos and Thelema, (the reason and the will,) are poor and lifeless compared with the bustling and dramatic personages of our old friend Bunyan in the siege of Mansoul,—My Lord Will-be-Will, Mr. Recorder Conscience, and the rest."—Vol. xii.

The same excellent periodical considers that there are good reasons for the conjecture that Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress was suggested by John Carthemy's Voyage of the Wandering Knight, translated by Goodyeare some years before Bunyan's imprisonment in Bedford jail. We shall only remark that, if a supposed or even real similarity between the productions of the human mind is to be accepted as a proof of derivation, then—to use a favourite phrase of Dr. Johnson—of such conjectures "there will be no end." There is, however, a striking resemblance between some of the adventures of the Wandering Knight and those of Bunyan's Pilgrim. See Retrosp. Rev., i. 250.

Bunyon, C. J. Law of Life Assurance, Lon., 8vo.

Burbury, Mrs. Collects, Epistles, and Gospels Explained, Lon., 12mo. Florence Sackville; or, Self-Dependence, 1851, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Other works.

> "Mrs. Burbury possesses a clear appreciation of humour and pathos, a firm hand in noting down the boundary lines and salient features of character, and a constancy to the leading plan and purpose of her story. The story of poor Milly—the pathos of which is fearful—would alone justify us in placing Mrs. Burbury high among modern novelists."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Burbury, John. History of Christianna Alessandra, Lon., 1658, 12mo. Relation of a Journey of Lord Henry Howard (afterwards Duke of Norfolk) from London to Vienna, and thence to Constantinople, Lon., 1671, 12mo.

Burch, Thomas. The Free Grace of God Displayed in the Salvation of Men; two Essays, 1756, 8vo.

> "At the request of the worthy Author of the following Essays. I have perused them; and observe nothing in them but what is agreeable to the sacred Scriptures, to the form of sound Words, to the analogy of Faith, and the doctrine of the Gospel."—DR. GILL.

Burchall, James. Con. to Med. Obs. & Inq., iii. 106.

Burchell, Joseph. Digest of the Laws in the King's Bench and Common Pleas from 1756 to 1794, inclusive, Lon., 1796, 8vo. Other legal works, &c., 1801, '02, '08.

Burchell, William J. Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa, Lon., 1822–24, 2 vols. 4to.

> "The enterprising and successful exertions of Burchell have taught us that there are scarcely any assignable limits to human courage and enthusiasm. . . . These travels were undertaken with the intention of exploring the unknown countries lying between the Cape of Good Hope and the Portuguese Settlements on the Western Coast, by a circuitous track into the Interior Regions. The author, after penetrating into the heart of the Continent to the depth of nearly eleven hundred miles, to a country never before described, met with obstacles which it was found impossible to surmount, and which compelled him to alter the original plan of his route. . . . His researches have embraced that variety of subjects which a journey over ground never before trodden by European foot, and through the strange and unknown regions of Africa, might be expected to afford."—*Dibdin's Lib. Companion.*

Burches, George. The Doctrine of Original Sin Maintained on Ps. li. 5, Lon., 1655, 8vo.

Burchett, Josiah, Secretary of the Admiralty. Memoirs of Transactions at Sea, during the War with France, 1688–97, Lon., 1703, 8vo; 1720, fol. This elicited Col. Luke Lillington's Reflections on Mr. Burchell's Memoirs, &c., Lon., 1704, 8vo. Mr. B. responded in a Justification of his Naval Memoirs, in answer to Col. L.'s Reflections, 1704, 8vo. Complete History of the most remarkable Transactions at Sea, from the earliest accounts of Time, to the conclusion of the last war with France, Lon., 1720, fol.

> "The great progenitor of all those ponderous tomes of verbosity, fallacy, and blunders, which for a century have been palmed upon the public as 'standard authorities' in naval history and naval biography."

For an account of this work—"the first British authority which sought to achieve the bold and perilous undertaking of chronicling occurrences afloat from the earliest accounts of time"—see The Naval Sketch Book.

Burchett, M. The Ark; a Poem, in imitation of Du Bartas, Lon., 1714, 4to.

Burchyer, Henry. Authenticity of the word Sterlingorum or Sterling. See Hearne's Collections, ii.321,1771.

Burckhardt, John Ludwig, 1784–1817, a native of Lausanne, Switzerland, arrived in London, July, 1806, with a letter from the celebrated Blumenbach to Sir Joseph Banks. In May, 1808, he was engaged by the African Association to make an attempt to penetrate into the interior of Africa from the North. He sailed from Portsmouth in March, 1809, and was engaged until the time of his death in making arrangements for prosecuting the object of his mission. He encountered great hardships, and at last, like Belzoni, fell a victim to dysentery, Oct. 15, 1817, when making preparations to commence his long-delayed journey to Fezzan, to explore the source of the Niger. His Journal and Memoranda, which he had partially prepared for publication, fortunately were preserved, and transmitted to the African Association, and were pub. in the following order: 1. Travels in Nubia, and in the Interior of North-Eastern Africa, performed in 1813; Lon., 1819, 4to. 2. Travels in Syria and the Holy Land, 1822, 4to. 3. Travels in Arabia, 1829, 4to. 4. Notes on the Bedouins and Wahabys, 1830, 4to.

> "Whether we consider its views of Arab manners, customs, institutions, and other particulars, or its exhibition of the remarkable Mohammedan sectaries, the Wahabys, from their earliest appearance as reformers, to almost the present time, we find abundance of matter to gratify curiosity, and entertain and inform the reader. It is the best account of the Arab tribes we have ever seen."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*
>
> "It throws new light on a race, which has long stood single among the nations, retaining from age to age a character in which lofty virtues and odious vices are strangely combined. . . . Burckhardt has done much towards elucidating the manners of the Arabians, and communicating an idea of the real condition of that extraordinary people. . . . This work has thrown new light on the subject of Bedouin love, courtship, and marriage."—*Edin. Rev.*

5. Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians illustrated from their Proverbial Sayings current at Cairo, 1830, 4to. He bequeathed his collection of Oriental MSS. to the University of Cambridge.

Burckhardt combined some of the most essential qualifications for the life which he adopted. Had he lived a few years longer—he was cut off at the early age of 33—we should have possessed invaluable contributions to the stock of knowledge of a deeply-interesting character.

Burd, Richard, D.D. Sermons, 1684, 1704, 4to.

Burd, William, Surgeon. Con. to Ann. of Med., 1797.

Burde, Andrew. See BORDE.

Burden, or **Burdin, J.,** M.D. A Course of Medical Studies: trans. from the French, Lon., 1803, 3 vols. 8vo.

Burden, W. Poetry for Children; selected, 1805.

Burder, George, 1752–1832, b. in London, minister of the Independent Chapel, Fetter Lane, London. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; a new edit., with Notes, 1786, 12mo. Evangelical Truth Defended, 1788, 8vo. The Welsh Indians, 1797, 8vo. Bunyan's Holy War; a new edit., with Notes, 1803, 8vo. Supplement to Watts's Psalms and Hymns, which passed through probably forty editions. Mr. B. pub. several other works, the best-known of which is the Collection of Village Sermons, 1799–1812, 6 vols. 8vo, and several editions since; in 1838 they were pub. in 8 vols. in 4; 1 vol. 12mo, 1838; do., 1840; do., ed. by J. Cobbin, 1852, 12mo.

> "Burder's Village Sermons are highly and deservedly popular, and very useful."—LOWNDES; BICKERSTETH.

Burder, Henry Forster. Funeral Sermon, 1811, 8vo. Discourses on the Divine Attributes, 1822, 8vo.

> "Its attractive composition, the clearness of its statements, and the decided character of its evangelical instructions, render it a valuable and sure guide in the earliest stages of religious inquiry."—*Congregational Mag.*

Lectures on the Pleasures of Religion, 1823, 8vo.

> "We do not recollect any work that we could more confidently put into the hands of intelligent and ingenuous youth than this interesting statement of the pleasures of a religious life."—*Ibid.*

Lectures on the Essentials of Religion, 1825, 8vo.

> "We are decidedly of opinion that this volume, compared with all the other productions of the author, is the *chef-d'œuvre*, in point of thought and illustration."—*Ibid.*

Four Lectures on the Law of the Sabbath, 1831, 8vo.

> "Dr. Burder's Lectures present with great perspicuity and conciseness the outlines of the argument, in a form adapted for popular circulation."—LOWNDES.

Psalms and Hymns, Lon., 1826, 12mo: of these, 313 are from Dr. Watts. The Eclectic Review considers it the best of all the selections from Watts. Notes on the Prophecies of the Apocalypse, 1849, p. 8vo.

> "For the majority of readers Dr. Burder has gone far enough into his theme. . . . To devotional readers the treatise will be very acceptable."—*Brit. Quarterly Review.*

Mental Discipline: Hints on the Cultivation of Intellectual and Moral Habits. Addressed particularly to Students in Theology, and Young Preachers. 5th edit., to which is appended an address on Pulpit Eloquence, by the Rev. Justin Edwards, Lon., 1846, fp. 8vo.

> "As a well-arranged and clearly-expressed exposition of the author's readings and reflections on mental and moral discipline, it will richly repay the attentive perusal of the important classes for whom it is especially prepared."—*Lon. Biblical Review.*

Serms. preached at St. Thomas's Square Chapel, Hackney, 1854, 8vo.

Burder, John. Elementary Discourses, Stroudw., 1819, 12mo. Lectures on Religion, Holdsw., 1826, 8vo.

> "A work of great utility."—*Congreg. Mag.*

A Memoir of Thomas Harrison Burder, M.D., 1844, 12mo.

"Mr. Burder has executed his task—by no means an easy one—with prudence and good taste."—*Christian Examiner.*

Burder, Samuel, late of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and Lecturer of Christ Church, Newgate street, and St. Leonard's, Foster Lane, London. The Moral Law, Lon., 1795, 12mo. Christian Directory, 1800, 12mo. Owen's Display of Arminianism; a new edit., revised and corrected. Oriental Customs; or an Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures, &c., Lon., 1802–07, 2 vols. 8vo; several edits.; 1839, 8vo; much improved since first pub.

"A useful abridgment of Harmer's Observations, with many valuable additions from recent voyagers and travellers, arranged in the order of the Books, Chapters, and Verses of the Bible."—T. H. Horne.

Trans. into German (with corrections and additions, since incorporated in Burder's work) by Rosenmüller, Leips., 1819, 4 vols. 8vo.

"Mr. Burder's work has not only been composed with considerable labour, but this labour will be productive of much utility. The arrangement of the observations according to the order of Scripture will render the work an acceptable book of reference to Divines and Biblical Scholars."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"It leaves out much that is valuable in Harmer."—*Orme's Bibl. B.*

Oriental Literature applied to the Illustration of the Sacred Scriptures, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Had Mr. Burder been a profound Oriental scholar, this might have been made a very interesting book. . . . But mere compilations of this nature, however faithfully executed, cannot deeply interest the Biblical scholar. The real and most formidable difficulties of Scriptural expression and allusion are never met by them."—Orme.

Oriental Customs, Lon., 1831, sm. 8vo, 4th edit., Lon., 1847, fp. 8vo. This volume contains a selection from the more popular articles contained in the two preceding works, with additions from recent publications.

Memoirs of eminently pious British Women; new edit., 1815, 3 vols. 8vo; and 1823, 3 vols. 12mo. The Scripture Expositor, 1809, 2 vols. 4to. This work also illustrates Scripture by the assistance of Eastern Customs. Of the value of such illustrations there can be no question.

"The manners of the East, amidst all the changes of government and religion, are still the same: they are living impressions from an original mould; and at every step some object, some idiom, some dress, or some custom of common life, reminds the traveller of ancient times, and confirms, above all, the beauty, the accuracy, and the propriety of the language and the history of the Bible."—*Morier's Second Journey through Persia.*

Burder, William. Religious Ceremonies and Customs, Lon., 1841, 8vo. Formed on the basis of Picart's work, and contains much instructive matter.

Burdett, Charles. Sermon, 1724, 4to.

Burdett, Charles. Sermon, 1760, 4to. Pilgrim's Progress Versified, 1804.

Burdett, Charles, b. 1815 in the city of New York. Emma: or the Lost Found. Adopted Child. Trials and Triumphs. Never too late. Chances and Changes. Marion Desmond. The Gambler, &c. Editor of Barrington's Physical Geography. Contrib. to many periodicals.

Burdett, Sir Francis, M.P. for Westmin. Speeches, 1802, '04, '09, '12. Addresses to Constituents, 1810.

Burdett, Mrs. Walter Hamilton, Lon., 3 vols. p. 8vo.

Burdin. See Burden.

Burdon, Miss. 1. All Classes, Lon., 3 vols. p. 8vo. 2. Forrester's Daughter, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 3. Friends of Fontainebleau, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 4. Lost Evidence, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 5. The Pope and the Actor, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 6. Seymour of Sudley, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 7. Thirst for Gold, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 8. Ward of the Crown, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

Burdon, William. Pocket Farrier, 1730, '45, 8vo.

Burdon, William. Three Letters to the Bishop of Llandaff, 1795, 8vo. On the Pursuits of Literature, 1799–1800, 8vo. Politics, Morality, and Literature, 1800, 8vo. Materials for Thinking, 1803–10, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d edit., 1814, 2 vols. 8vo. Advice, 1803. Other literary and political works.

Burwood, Jane. Faith and Patience, Lon., 1693.

Burdy, Samuel. Life of Philip Skelton, 1792, 8vo. History of Ireland from the earliest ages to the Union, 1817, 8vo.

Bureau, James. Medical Essays, Lon., 1777, '89, '92.

Burford, John, of King's College, Cambridge. Institutionem Metaphysicarum, lib. ii., Lon., 1654, 8vo. Institutiones Metaphysicæ, Oxf., 1675, 12mo. Institutiones Logicæ, Camb., 1680, 8vo.

Burford, Samuel. Ordination Sermon, 1765, 4to.

Burge, William, Queen's Counsel, d. 1850, aged 63. Commentaries on the Law of Suretyship, last edit., Lon., 1849, 8vo; 1st Amer. edit., Boston, 1847, 8vo. This work will be found of great use to the American lawyer as well as to the members of the English Bar. Observations on the Supreme Appellate Jurisdiction of Great Britain, Lon., 1841, 8vo. Commentaries on Colonial and Foreign Laws generally, and in their conflict with each other and with the Law of England, Lon., 1838, 4 vols. 8vo; new edit. in course of preparation.

This work should stand on the same shelf with Mr. Justice Story's Treatise upon the Conflict of Laws. This eminent author thus refers to Burge's work:

"It exhibits great learning and research, and as its merits are not as yet generally known to the profession on this side of the Atlantic, I have made many references to it, with the view of enabling the profession to obtain many more illustrations of the doctrines than my own brief text would suggest, and also fully to appreciate his learned labours."

Restoration and Repairs of the Temple Church, 1843, 8vo. The Choral Service of the Anglo-Catholic Church 1844, 8vo.

Burges. The Pope's Deadly Wound.

Burges, Francis. Some Observations on the Use and Original of the Noble Art and Mystery of Printing, Norwich, 1701, 8vo. This is often called the first book printed at Norwich; but this is an error.

Burges, G. H. Plato;—Four Dialogues: Crito, Greater Hippias, Second Alcibiades, and Sisyphus; with English Notes, original and selected. In this edition, Bekker's Text is adopted, and the whole of Heindorf's Notes are translated.

"It is owing to the erudition and research of the editor that these dialogues may now be pronounced no longer a sealed book, which none but great scholars could ever hope even imperfectly to understand."—*New Monthly Mag.*

Burges, George. Remarks on Mr. Wakefield's Inquiry relative to Public Worship, Lon., 1792, 8vo. A Letter to Thomas Paine, 1794, 8vo. Euripides Troades, 1807, 8vo. Euripides Phœnissæ; Cum Notulis, 1810, 8vo. Other works.

Burges, James. Inoculation, 2d ed., 1754, Lon., 8vo.

Burges, Sir James Bland. Heroic Epistle from Sergeant Bradshaw, in the Shades, to John Dunning, Esq., 1788. Law of Insolvency, 1783, 8vo. Alfred's Letters, 1792, 8vo. The Birth and Triumph of Love; a Poem, 1796, 4to. Richard the First, an Epic Poem, 1801, 2 vols. 8vo. Riches, a Play, 1810, 8vo. Reasons in favour of a new trans. of the Holy Scriptures, Lon., 1819, 8vo.

"This work, though designed as a defence of Mr. Bellamy's strange performance, in reply to the Quarterly Review of that work, is worth consulting, though the reader will not be likely to adopt all the learned Baronet's reasons or reasonings, in their support."—Orme: *Bibl. Brit.*

Sir James pub. some other works.

Burges, Samuel. Ordination sermon, 1707, 8vo.

Burgess, Mrs. The Oaks, or the Beauties of Canterbury; a Comedy, 1780, 8vo.

Burgess, or **Burges, Anthony,** a Nonconformist clergyman, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards became a Fellow of Emmanuel College. In 1635 he obtained the living of Sutton-Colfield, Warwickshire, but submitted to ejectment after the Restoration. Vindiciæ Legis, Lon., 1546, 4to. 155 Sermons on the 17th Chapter of St. John, Lon., 1646, '56, '61, fol.

"Full of sound doctrine, methodically arranged, and closely applied in very plain language."—Dr. E. Williams.

"Spiritual and experimental."—Bickersteth.

The True Doctrine of Justification asserted and vindicated, 1648, 4to. Treatise on Justification, 1654, 4to.

"This work is a great favourite with those who hold the doctrine of Christ's imputed righteousness."—Lowndes.

Commentaries on the 1st and 2d Corinthians, 1661, 2 vols. fol.

"This deserves the same character as his work on John."—Dr. E. Williams.

Other theological works. Bishop Hacket used to say that Burgess was fit for a Professor's Chair in the University.

"A pious, learned, and able scholar, a good disputant, an eminent preacher, and a sound and orthodox divine."—Dr. John Wallis, *a pupil of Burgess.*

Burgess, or **Burges, Cornelius,** D.D., a Nonconformist divine, d. 1665, was entered at Oxford in 1611. On taking holy orders he obtained the rectory of St. Magnus, London-bridge, and in 1618 he was presented to the living of Watford in Hertfordshire. He was chaplain in ordinary to Charles I., and a zealous friend to the Church in the earlier part of his life, but, as Wood alleges, from disappointment, he afterwards sided with the Parliamentary party, and after the murder of the king shared largely in the spoils; purchasing Church lands, and writing a book to justify such speculations, entitled No Sacrilege nor Sinne to Aliene or Purchase the Lands of Bishops, or others, whose Offices are Abolished, 2d edit., Lon., 1659, 8vo, (3d edit., abbreviated, 1660, 4to.)

"This second impression, as I apprehended, was wrote upon a prospect of the King's coming in, and danger of losing all; for it is wrote in a very mortified style."—COLE.

The king did "come in," and Burgess's speculations proved rather unprofitable:

"He was bid for his purchase, not long before the King's return, about £20,000, but refus'd it. And the King unexpectedly (to him) returning in the year 1660, and bishops and deans being restored, he lost all his purchas'd lands, and became so poor (ingens justitiæ divinæ documentum) that he had not bread to eat, as it appears in his own letter to Sir Richard Browne."—DR. BARLOW, *in Athen. Oxon.*

He pub. several other theological tracts, among them, Baptismal Regeneration of Elect Infants, Oxf., 1629, 4to.

"An unsatisfactory work."—BICKERSTETH.

Burgess, Daniel, 1645–1712, a Dissenting divine, was entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1660. In 1667 the Earl of Orrery appointed him master of a school at Charleville, Ireland. In 1685 he took charge of a congregation in Brydges Street, Covent Garden, London, afterwards in Carey Street. Sermon on Eccles. xii. 1, Lon., 1660, fol. 18 Directions for saving Conversion to God, 1691, 8vo. Causa Dei; or, Counsel to the Rich, Lon., 1697, 8vo. The Golden Snuffers, a sermon on Exod. xxxvii. 23, 1697. Other theolog. treatises. Burgess was celebrated for a random wit which sometimes forgot the propriety of times and seasons and startled the pulpit with unseemly levity. Yet he had many occasional hearers from the theatre in his vicinity, and his lively zeal for souls made him ready to "become all things to all men." Perhaps the most unsatisfactory and reckless of the pupils upon whom his admonitions were thrown away was HENRY ST. JOHN, (afterwards) LORD BOLINGBROKE, to whom Burgess was for some time tutor.

Burgess, Daniel. A Short Account of the Roman Senate, Lon., 1729, 4to.

Burgess, George, D.D., Bishop of the P. Episcopal Church in the State of Maine, was born Oct. 31, 1809, at Providence, Rhode Island; was educated at Brown University, (where he was for some time a tutor,) and studied at the Universities of Gottingen, Bonn, and Berlin: Rector of Christ Church, Hartford, 1834–1847; consecrated Bishop of Maine, Oct. 31, 1847, and became, at the same time, Rector of Christ Church, Gardiner. He has pub. several sermons and two academic poems. The Book of Psalms in English Verse, N.Y., 12mo. Pages from the Ecclesiastical History of New England, 12mo. The Last Enemy Conquering and Conquered, Phila., 1850, 12mo. Sermons on the Christian Life, 1854, 12mo.

"Remarkable for comprehension of thought, beauty and simplicity of style, and for the profit and interest with which they are read."

Burgess, Rev. Henry, LL.D. Amateur Gardener's Year-Book, Lon., 1857, 8vo.

"This is, beyond compare, the best book of its class that has come under our notice. It is really popular."—*Lon. Critic.*

Burgess, J. Beelzebub Driven and Drowning his Hogs; a sermon on Mark v. 12, 13, 1670, 8vo.

Burgess, John. The Lawfulness of Kneeling in receiving the Lord's Supper, Lon., 1631, 4to. Contains an answer to a Reply to Dr. Morton's Defence of those nocent Ceremonies.

Burgess, John Cart. Flower Painting, Lon., 1811. Useful Hints on Drawing and Painting, 1818, etc.

Burgess, Richard. Topography and Antiquities of Rome, 1831, 2 vols. 8vo. Greece and the Levant, or Diary of a Summer's Excursion in 1834, '35, 2 vols. 12mo.

"These little volumes are valuable as guides for tourists, and pleasingly describe the most interesting portions of Greece, Turkey, and Western Asia."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Lectures on the Insufficiency of Unrevealed Religion, and on the succeeding Influence of Christianity, 1839, 8vo.

"Considerable interest attaches to these Lectures from the fact hat they were delivered to a Protestant congregation within the onfines of the Vatican; and the preface contains an account, as mportant as it is delightful, of the origin and progress of this hurch. The Lectures themselves are a valuable addition to the arious treatises on the evidences of revealed religion."—*Lon. Christian Remembrancer.*

The Circus, and Circensian Games, p. 8vo.

Burgess, Richard. Observations on an Appeal to members of the Society for P. C. K., Lon., 1844, 8vo.

Burgess, Thomas, D.D., 1756–1837, a native of Odiham, Hampshire, educated at Winchester School, and at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship in 1775, and a fellowship in 1783. He became Bishop of St. David's in 1803, translated to Salisbury in 1825. He was distinguished for industry as an author, and zeal in the discharge of ministerial duties. Whilst chaplain to Dr. Shute Barrington, his predecessor in the bishopric of Salisbury, he laboured assiduously in the promotion of that Christian charity—next to the ministry the most powerful instrumentality for the subversion of error and establishment of truth—the SUNDAY-SCHOOL system. The bishop was a very voluminous writer; his biographer, J. S. Harford, enumerates nearly 100 publications of his. To this biography, 2d edit., pub. Lon., 1841, 12mo, we refer the reader. We notice a few of his works: Burton's Pentalogia, with an Appendix, and a few explanatory Notes, 1780, 2 vols. 8vo. Dawes's Miscellanea Critica Iterum edita, 1781, 8vo; reprinted at Leipsic, 1800. An Essay on the Study of Antiquities, 2d edit., Oxf., 1782, 8vo. Considerations on the Abolition of Slavery, 1789, 8vo: recommending gradual emancipation. The Divinity of Christ proved from his own Assertions, &c.; a sermon, 1790, 4to; of this doctrine the bishop was a zealous defender. He pub., 1814–20, a number of tracts on the Trinity, &c., which were collected into one volume in 1820; and in 1822 and 1824 he pub. Annotationes Millii, &c., and a selection of Tracts and Observations on John v. 7, and wrote some treatises upon this question. The zeal of the bishop whilst espousing the genuineness of this verse drew him into a controversy with Professor Turton, who defended Porson against a charge made by the prelate. Elementary Evidences of the Truth of Christianity, in a series of Easter Catechisms. This valuable work has been frequently reprinted. Reasons why a new Translation of the Bible should not be published, 1816, 8vo. Initia Paulina, 1804, 12mo.

"Some of the most valuable illustrations of the style of St. Paul's Epistles, that can be offered to the attention of the student." —*British Critic.*

"This small work is adapted to aid the critical student of Paul's Epistles."—ORME.

His Hebrew Elements, 1807, and Hebrew Primer, 1808, are valuable assistants to the student. A Letter to the Clergy of St. David's, 1825, 8vo. Christian Theocracy, &c., 1835, 12mo. In addition to the Life by Harford, consult Horne's Introduction for notice of some of the writings of this learned and useful prelate.

"He resembled an ancient father of the church in simplicity and holiness, and was distinguished alike for extensive learning and unwearied industry, and the unruffled calm of a meditative mind."—DR. PEARSON.

"Bishop Burgess deserves well of the Christian public for the varied encouragements which he has presented to the cultivation of Biblical literature."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Burgess, Tristam. The Battle of Lake Erie, with notice of Commodore Elliott's Conduct in that engagement, 1839, 12mo. Speeches, &c.

Burgess, Wm. Funeral Sermon, Colches., 1831, 8vo.

Burgesse, John. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1709, '28.

Burgh, A. or R. 1. Sacred History. 2. Music, 4 vols., 1805, '14.

Burgh, or **Burghe, Benedict.** Cato trans. into English, 1480, fol., by Caxton.

"Burghe's performance is too jejune for transcription; and, I suspect, would not have afforded a single splendid extract, had even the Latin possessed any sparks of poetry."—*Warton's Eng. Poetry.*

Burgh, James, 1714–1775, a native of Madderty, Perthshire, Scotland, was a cousin, by the mother's side, of Robertson the historian. He was educated at the University of St. Andrew's, and on leaving college commenced business in the linen trade, in which he lost all of his property. Returning to London, he became corrector of the press in Bowyer's printing office, which he left in 1746 for the purpose of becoming assistant in a grammar school at Marlow, in Buckinghamshire. In 1747 he established a school at Stoke Newington, (removed to Newington-Green in 1750,) Middlesex, which was very successful. He laboured in this useful occupation until 1771, when he retired, and settled at Islington, where he resided until his death. Britain's Remembrancer, Lon., 1745; 5 edits. in about 2 years, and reprinted in Scotland, Ireland, and America. Thoughts on Education, 1747. A Hymn to the Creator of the World, &c.; 2d edit., 1750, 8vo. A Warning to Dram Drinkers, 1751, 12mo. Had this warning been effectual in his own day and succeeding times, what an amount of poverty, misery, crime, and moral and spiritual death had been prevented! The Free Inquirer, pub. in The General Evening Post, 1753, 4to. Dignity of Human Nature, 1754, 4to. The Art of Speaking, 1762, 8vo. An Account of the Cessares; a people of S. America, 1764, 8vo. Crito; or Essays on Various Subjects, 1766, '77, 3 vols. 12mo. The Constitutionalist; pub. in The Gazetteer, 1770. Political Disquisitions, 1774, '75, 3 vols. 8vo. This work is on a very comprehensive plan. The author intended to carry it further, had he lived. The Colonist's Advocate in The Gazetteer; afterwards pub. by a bookseller under the title of Youth's Friendly Monitor.

"He was a man of great piety, integrity, and benevolence. He

> had a warmth of heart which engaged him to enter ardently into the prosecution of any valuable design, and his temper was communicative and cheerful."

See Biog. Brit.; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes.

Burgh, Sydenham. Sermon, 1723, 8vo.

Burgh, Thomas. Right-lined Figures, Dub., 1724, 4to.

Burgh, William, LL.D., M.P., 1741–1808, a native of Ireland. Scriptural Confutations of the Arguments produced by Mr. Theop. Lindsay against the One Godhead of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, Lon., 1773, and An Inquiry, &c., being a sequel to the above work, 1778, 8vo.

> "A masterly work, highly commended by Bishop Hurd, Mr. Toplady, and other clergymen."—LOWNDES.

For this work the University of Oxford awarded to the author the honour of a doctor's degree.

Burgh, William, of Trinity College, Dublin. Exposition of the Book of Revelation; 3d. edit., Dubl., 1834, 12mo.

> "An attempt to set aside all preceding expositions of this book on very unsatisfactory and insufficient grounds; yet with practical and useful remarks."—BICKERSTETH.

Six Discourses on the Nature and Influence of Faith, Dubl., 1835, sm. 8vo.

> "This work is perfectly sound upon the essential points of Christianity,—but it is often peculiar in its mode of stating them, and states new views upon minor points."—*Presbyt. Review.*

Lectures on the Second Advent of Christ, and Connected Events, &c.; 2d edit. enlarged, Dubl., 1835, 12mo.

See a review of this work in the Dublin Christian Examiner.

> "This was answered by Mr. Cunninghame (with too much sharpness, but ably) in his Church of Rome, the Apostasy."—BICKERSTETH.

Other theological works.

Burghley, Lord. See CECIL, SIR WILLIAM.

Burghope, George. Sermons, &c., 1695, '97, 1704.

Burghope, M. Sermon, 1701, 4to.

Burgon, John William. Petra, a Poem, Lon., 2d ed., 1846, p. 8vo. Life, Times, and Contemporaries of Sir Thomas Gresham, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "These are two magnificent volumes in regard to size, illustration, and typography. Nor are their literary contents unworthy their external splendour, or the fame of the distinguished merchant to whose biography they are devoted."—*United Service Mag.*

Burgoyne, John, Lieut. General, M.P., d. 1792, was engaged in military service in several parts of the world, and obtained considerable distinction as an author. He married the daughter of the Earl of Derby. Letter to his Constituents upon his late Resignation, 1779, 8vo. Substance of his Speeches upon M. Vyner's Motion, 1778, 8vo. State of the Expedition from Canada, 1780, 8vo. The Lord of the Manor; Comic Opera, 1781, 8vo. This piece contains the beautiful lines commencing

> "Encompassed in an Angel's Frame."

The Heiress; a Comedy, 1786, 8vo.

> "Every reader of the Heiress will mark the striking parallelisms between many passages in it and the School for Scandal."

He contributed The Westminster Guide to the celebrated Probationary Odes. His Dramatic and Poetical Works, with Memoir of the Author, appeared in 1808, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "The various offerings to the Muses, which were presented by an accomplished gentleman and a brave and skilful officer."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Burgoyne, Montagu. Polit. Letters and Speeches, 1807, '10, '11.

Burhill, or **Burghill, Robert,** 1572–1641, a native of Dymock, Gloucestershire, was admitted at 15 scholar of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and probationer Fellow in 1584. He was presented to the living of Northwold in Norfolk, and was made Canon residentiary of Hereford. Invitatorius panegyricus, ad Regem Optimum de Elizabethæ nuper Reginæ posteriore ad Oxoniam Adventu, &c., Oxon., 1603, 4to. De Potestate Regia et Usurpatione Papali, &c., Oxon., 1613, 8vo. Other works, for a notice of which see Athen. Oxon. Burhill rendered valuable assistance to Sir Walter Raleigh when he was composing his History of the World, in "criticisms and the reading of Greek and Hebrew authors." Wood gives him a high character:

> "He was a person of great reading and profound judgment, was well vers'd in the fathers and schoolmen, right learned and well grounded in the Hebrew tongue, an exact disputant, and in his younger years a noted Latin poet."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Burk, or **Burke, John.** The History of Virginia, from its first Settlement to the Present Time; commenced by John Burk, and continued by Shelton Jones, and Louis Hue Girardin, 1804–16: seldom found complete, as almost all the copies of vol. iv., by Girardin, pub. in 1816, were accidentally destroyed. Perhaps 20 or 30 copies of vol. iv. may be in existence.

Burke, Mrs. Ela; a Tale, 1787, 12mo. The Sorrows of Edith, 1796, 2 vols. 12mo. Adela Northington, 1796, 3 vols. 12mo. The Secret of the Cavern, 1805, 2 vols. 12mo. Elliott, or Vicissitudes of Early Life, 1800, 2 vols. 12mo. The ungallant Monthly Reviewers notice this work in the following—not very complimentary—style:

> "To those who can receive pleasure from the mere narration of successive events, without requiring any accordancy with nature and probability; and who can read the tale of thwarted love and suffering virtue without regarding poverty of diction or faults of style; the history of Elliott may prove an interesting production."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1801.

Burke, Aedanus, d. 1802, aged 59, a native of Galway, Ireland, emigrated to America, where he became a Judge in South Carolina, and a member of Congress. Address to the Freemen of South Carolina, by Cassius, 1783. Considerations upon the Order of Cincinnati, 1783.

Burke, Sir Bernard, Ulster King-of-Arms. See BURKE, JOHN.

Burke, B. W. A Compendium of the Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Horse, 1806, 12mo.

Burke, E. P. An Historical Essay on the Laws and Government of Rome, designed as an Introduction to the Study of the Civil Law; 2d edit., Cambridge, 1830, 8vo.

> "The best historical view of the Roman Constitution that has yet appeared from the hands of any English civilian or historian, and exceeded by few, if any, of the continental essays on the same subject."

Burke, Edmund, 1728–1797, one of the greatest of the sons of men, was a native of Dublin. Mr. Prior agrees with other authorities in assigning January 1, 1730, as the date of his birth, but we adopt the decision recorded in the last edition of his works, (Lon., 1852, 8 vols. r. 8vo,) although his sister Juliana was baptized in this year. The family is descended from the Norman Burghs, or De Burghs, (of which Burke or Bourke—for it is even now spelt both ways—is a corruption,) who emigrated to Ireland under Strongbow, *temp.* Henry II. His father, Richard Burke, was an attorney, first in Limerick, and afterwards in Dublin. About 1725 he married Miss Mary Nagle, of the ancient family of that name, still existing near Castletown Roche, county of Cork. Of their fourteen or fifteen children, all died young except Garret, Edmund, Richard, and Juliana. In 1741 the three brothers were placed at a school at Ballitore, conducted by an excellent master named Abraham Shackleton, a Quaker. With this gentleman and his son Richard, his successor, Burke kept up the most friendly relations until the death of the son in 1792. As a boy, Edmund was distinguished for that devoted application to the acquisition of knowledge, and remarkable powers of comprehension and retention, which accompanied him through life. "When we were at play," remarked his brother Richard, "he was always at work." In 1744 he entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a pensioner. In 1746 he was elected a scholar of the house; commenced A.B., Feb. 23, 1747–48, and proceeded A.M., 1751. Goldsmith, who was his fellow-student, tells us that he was not distinguished for any remarkable superiority of talents; but the truth seems to be that he was zealously employed in laying in those stores of useful rather than brilliant knowledge, which afterwards proved of such service to him in the practical business of life. Yet he did not scorn the blandishments of the muse; for he composed very creditable poetry, and studied with delight the poems of Shakspeare, Spenser, Milton, and Young. Having determined to adopt the Law as his profession, he was entered of the Middle Temple, April 23, 1747, and early in 1750 arrived in London to keep the customary terms previous to being called to the Bar. He changed his views, however, for at the expiration of the usual time he was not called. In 1752 or 1753 he offered himself as candidate for the Professorship of Logic in the University of Glasgow, but, fortunately for the world and his future fame, was unsuccessful. It is said, indeed, that he withdrew his application when informed that arrangements had already been made by those interested which precluded any hope of his election. Mr. James Clow was elected to the vacant chair. Having much leisure upon his hands, Burke devoted it to assiduous study, occasionally amusing himself by original compositions. Some of his pieces were published, but it is impossible at this time to know what they were. One of the first, Arthur Murphy believed to be a poem, or poetical translation from the Latin. His first avowed publication, the Vindication of Natural Society, by a late Noble Writer, which appeared in the spring of 1756, 8vo, pp. 166, was a most successful imitation of the style, language, and thought of Lord Bolingbroke. The object was a most praiseworthy one. His lordship's philosophical (infidel) works had appeared in 1754, pub. by David Mallet, and excited much attention.

Burke laboured to show that if the abuses of, or evils sometimes connected with, religion, invalidate its authenticity, authority, or usefulness, then every institution, however beneficial, must be abandoned.

> "His object was to expose his lordship's mode of reasoning, by running it out into its legitimate consequences. He therefore applied it to civil society. He undertook, in the person of Bolingbroke, and with the closest imitation of his impetuous and overbearing eloquence, to expose the crimes and wretchedness which have prevailed under every form of government, and thus to show that society is itself an evil, and the savage state the only one favourable to virtue and happiness. In this pamphlet he gave the most perfect specimen which the world has ever seen of the art of imitating the style and manner of another. He went beyond the mere choice of words, the structure of sentences, and the cast of imagery, into the deepest recesses of thought; and so completely had he imbued himself with the spirit of Bolingbroke, that he brought out precisely what every one sees his lordship *ought* to have said on his own principles, and might be expected to say, if he dared to express his sentiments."

The merit of this production was the better appreciated from the current opinion of literary men that Bolingbroke's style was "not only the best of that time, but in itself wholly inimitable." The critics were completely deceived:

> "Almost everybody received it as a posthumous work of Lord Bolingbroke; and so far from being looked upon as one of the hasty sketches of his youth, or the gleanings of old age, it was praised up to the standard of his best writings. The critics knew the turn of his periods, his style, his phrases, and above all, the matchless dexterity of his metaphysical pen. Charles Macklin, with the pamphlet in his hand, used frequently to exclaim at the Grecian Coffee-house, (where he gave a kind of literary law to the young Templars at that time,) 'Sir, this must be Harry Bolingbroke; I know him by his cloven foot!' The Earl of Chesterfield, who had been an intimate friend of Bolingbroke, and was a copyist of his style, acknowledged that he was for some time deceived in this point; and Bishop Warburton—an abler man than either of their lordships—exclaimed in his usual rough style—'You see, sir, the fellow's principles; they now come out in a full blaze.'"

We need not be surprised at this when we remember that—to use the language of Mr. Prior—

> "The imitation indeed was so perfect as to constitute identity, rather than resemblance. It was not merely the language, style, and general eloquence of the original which had been caught; but the whole mind of the peer, his train of thought, the power to enter into his conception, seemed to be transferred into the pen of his imitator, with a fidelity and 'grace beyond the reach of art.'"

A celebrated critic, alluding to the successful imitation of *all* of the noble writer's characteristics, remarks:

> "In Burke's imitation of Bolingbroke (the most perfect specimen perhaps that ever will exist of the art in question) we have all the qualities which distinguish the style, or, we may indeed say, the genius, of that noble writer, concentrated and brought before us."

This pamphlet was reprinted in 1765, with a preface by the author, in which he modestly remarks:

> "If some inaccuracies in calculation, in reasoning, or in method, be found, perhaps these will not be looked upon as faults by the admirers of Lord Bolingbroke: who will, the editor is afraid, observe much more of his lordship's character in such particulars of the following letter, than they are likely to find of that rapid torrent of an impetuous and overbearing eloquence, and the variety of rich imagery, for which that writer is justly admired."

A few months afterwards, in the same year, appeared A Philosophical Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful, 8vo; pub. by Dodsley. This Essay was received with great applause.

> "Of this celebrated work, so long before the public, which now forms a text-book in liberal education, and one of reference in our universities, little more need be said, than that it is perfectly original in the execution and design. Longinus, indeed, had written on the sublime, and Addison partially on grandeur and beauty, but neither of them profoundly nor distinctly: they exemplify and illustrate rather than analyze, or dive to the sources of those impressions on the mind; and they even confound the sublime with the beautiful, on many occasions. But Mr. Burke's book marks the line between them so distinctly, as that they cannot be mistaken: he investigates the constituents and appearances of each scientifically, and illustrates his views with great happiness."
> --PRIOR.

> "We have an example of true criticism in Burke's Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful."—DR. JOHNSON.

> "Though we think the author mistaken in many of his fundamental principles, and also in his deductions from them, yet we must say we have read his book with pleasure. He has certainly employed much thinking: there are many ingenious and elegant remarks, which, though they do not enforce or improve his first position, yet, considering them detached from his system, they are new and just. And we cannot dismiss this article without recommending a perusal of the book to all our readers, as we think they will be recompensed by a great deal of sentiment, a perspicuous, elegant, and harmonious style, in many passages both sublime and beautiful."—ARTHUR MURPHY.

Lord Jeffrey entirely dissents from the theory propounded by Mr. Burke:

> "His explanation is founded upon a species of materialism,—not much to have been expected from the general character of his genius, or the strain of his other speculations,—for it resolves entirely into this, that all objects appear beautiful which have the power of producing a peculiar relaxation of our nerves and fibres, and thus inducing a certain degree of bodily languor and sinking. Of all the suppositions that have been at any time hazarded to explain the phenomena of beauty, this, we think, is the most unfortunate, and the most weakly supported. There is no philosophy in the doctrine; and the fundamental assumption is in every way contradicted by the most familiar experience. There is no relaxation of the fibres in the perception of beauty, and there is no pleasure in the relaxation of the fibres. If there were, it would follow that a warm bath would be by far the most beautiful thing in the world, and that the brilliant lights and bracing airs of a fine autumn morning would be the very reverse of beautiful. Accordingly, though the treatise alluded to will always be valuable on account of the many fine and just remarks it contains, we are not aware that there is any accurate inquirer into the subject, (with the exception perhaps of Mr. Price, in whose hands, however, the doctrine assumes a new character,) by whom the fundamental principles of the theory has not been explicitly abandoned."—*Article "Beauty" in Encyc. Brit.; Jeffrey's Miscellanies.*

Whatever may be thought of the correctness of Mr. Burke's theory, the practical value of his treatise to himself is not to be disputed, for it at once secured him the acquaintance of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Samuel Johnson, and other literary celebrities, whose congenial friendship formed no small portion of the happiness of his future life. In June, 1758, appeared the first number of the Annual Register, which, with the usual longevity attaching to successful English periodicals, is published to the present day. This review of the civil, political, and literary transactions of the times, is said to have been suggested to Dodsley, the publisher, by Burke. He conducted it for many years, and when no longer holding the pen himself, directed that of Mr. Ireland, his substitute.

Professor Smyth, in his lectures upon the American War, (one of the exciting topics which came under the notice of this periodical,) after recommending a number of publications of the day, remarks:

> "They who are not at leisure to examine these books and pamphlets, will find the volumes of the Annual Register an excellent substitute for them all. They contain, in the most concise form, the most able, impartial, and authentic history of the dispute which can be found. The account is understood to have been drawn up by Burke, and if so, (and there is no doubt of it,) the arguments on each side are displayed with an impartiality which is quite admirable."—*Lectures on Modern History.*

The health of the young author requiring relaxation, and the care of a judicious adviser; his friend and countryman, Dr. Christopher Nugent, an excellent physician, invited him to take up his residence in his own hospitable mansion, that he might be the better able to study his case, and administer to his medical wants. The good doctor had a lovely and most amiable daughter;—the rest may be readily imagined: the patient ventured to prescribe for himself—the disease having reached the heart, and requiring prompt measures—and in 1757 Miss Jane Mary Nugent became Mrs. Edmund Burke. The eulogy of this estimable woman may be written in one sentence of her husband's; he declared that amid all the trials, the conflicts, and the disappointments of political life, "every care vanished the moment he entered under his own roof." She who can thus convert her husband's "castle" into a palace of pleasure and "bower of delights," finds her priceless reward where she seeks it, in the affection of her husband; and in the present case, what higher honour could be coveted and acquired which could add aught of dignity to the proud title of—the wife of Edmund Burke! Two sons were the result of this happy union; Richard, who died unmarried in 1794, and Christopher, who was called away whilst yet an infant. It may be proper to mention here, that the present lineal representative of Mr. Burke's branch of his family is Thomas Haviland Burke, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, grand-nephew to Edmund Burke, and son of Lieut. Col. Thomas Haviland, by Mary French, daughter of Juliana Burke. In April, 1757, was published by Dodsley, An Account of the European Settlements in America, 2 vols. 8vo. Notwithstanding the many doubts expressed as to the authority of this work, we have no hesitation in ascribing it chiefly, if not wholly, to our author. Whilst it is admitted that the receipt for the copyright in his handwriting does not conclusively settle the question, yet the internal evidence of style is too strong to be easily resisted. That William and Richard Burke may have contributed to its pages is not improbable.

Dugald Stewart commends it as a masterly sketch, and Abbé Raynal has proved his admiration by the free use which he has made of it in his history of The Revolution of America, 1780.

> "It is, in many parts, masterly; the reflections just, and often original, but paraded, perhaps, too formally and frequently before the reader, so as sometimes to interfere with the facts, or almost to supersede them. The style is what may be termed ambitious; aiming at depth, terseness, and brevity, yet too frequently betraying the effort."—PRIOR.

> "And now I must allude, in a few words, to a celebrated and somewhat singular work, of which the title is, 'An Account of the European Settlements in America.' I would recommend the perusal of this work before the details I have proposed [the perusal

of the Histories of Robertson, Raynal, and Marshall] have been gone through; that is, I would recommend the perusal of it twice. It may be a map of the subject in the first instance, and a summary in the second."—*Prof. Smyth's Lectures on Modern History.*

The Essay towards an Abridgment of the English History, was pub. by Dodsley in 1757. Only eight sheets were issued, as the author abandoned the design, probably from hearing that Hume had taken the same subject in hand. Burke's Abridgment possesses no little merit, and it is deeply to be lamented that he did not pursue his intended plan.

> "It displays a spirit of close research into the earlier history of our island, not exceeded, perhaps not equalled, by works of much greater pretensions, and with more antiquarian knowledge than could possibly be expected. . . . The style differs from that of the 'European Settlements' in aiming at less of point and effect, but possesses simplicity and perspicuity. On the whole, it is, perhaps, the best abstract of that remote period we possess, without any admixture of the fabulous stories so common to the age; and to youth it will be found particularly instructive."—PRIOR.

In 1759 the Earl of Charlemont introduced Burke to William Gerard Hamilton, more familiarly styled Single-Speech Hamilton,

> "Who after a few able efforts in the House of Commons, gained more celebrity by afterwards keeping his tongue still, than many others by the most determined volubility."

In 1761 Hamilton accompanied Lord Halifax (appointed Lord-Lieutenant) to Ireland, and took Burke with him as his private secretary. Mr. Hamilton held the high official position of a Lord of Trade, and had diligently laboured to acquire that knowledge of the philosophy of commerce and principles of agriculture, which alone could render the discharge of his duties honourable to himself and useful to others. But a few conversations with his young secretary convinced him that, in future conferences, the master must consent to be scholar, rather than aspire to the post of instructor. The following remarks, extracted from the preface to the Thoughts and Details on Scarcity, presented by Mr. Burke to the Rt. Hon. William Pitt, are not without interest in this connection:

> "Agriculture, and the commerce connected with and dependent upon it, form one of the most considerable branches of political economy; and as such, Mr. Burke diligently studied them. Indeed, when he began to qualify himself for the exalted rank which he afterwards held among statesmen, he laid a broad and deep foundation; and to an accurate research into the constitution, the laws, the civil and military history of these kingdoms, he joined an enlightened acquaintance with the whole circle of our commercial system. On his first introduction, when a young man, to the late Mr. Gerard Hamilton, who was then a Lord of Trade, the latter ingenuously confessed to a friend still living, how sensibly he felt his own inferiority, much as he had endeavoured to inform himself, and aided as he was by official documents inaccessible to any private person. He was also consulted, and the greatest deference was paid to his opinions, by Dr. Adam Smith, in the progress of the celebrated work on the Wealth of Nations."

In this station, his first public employment, Burke proved very serviceable, and in 1763 was rewarded with a pension of £300 per annum on the Irish list. This pension he voluntarily relinquished in 1764, on the occasion of a disagreement with Hamilton, the particulars of which are well known. In 1765 occurred an event which decided the future course of Burke's life, and introduced him to that seat in the national councils from which he so long instructed his countrymen by his wisdom, and astonished the world by the brilliancy of his genius. Mr. Fitzherbert recommended him to the Marquis of Rockingham, the leader of the Whigs in power, as a fit person for his private secretary, and his lordship appointed him to the post one week after he himself had been called to the head of the treasury. A cordial friendship sprung up between the marquis and his secretary, which continued unbroken until the death of the former in 1782. In 1766 Mr. Burke took his seat in Parliament as member for Wendover, a borough belonging to Lord Verney.

> "It may be safely said that probably no man had ever entered Parliament so well trained and accomplished by previous acquirements, and by intellectual discipline."

It is not a little remarkable that on the very first day on which he took his seat, he astonished the assembled wisdom of the House with a burst of eloquence which elicited the warm commendations of the celebrated William Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham. He remarked that

> "The young member had proved a very able advocate; he had himself intended to enter at length into the details, but he had been anticipated with so much ingenuity and eloquence, that there was little left for him to say; he congratulated him on his success, and his friends on the value of the acquisition they had made."

His friends, who had been his delighted auditors in the gallery, crowded around him—the faithful Arthur Murphy among them, almost beside himself with joy—as he emerged from the House, and congratulated him upon his brilliant success. The good news travelled fast, and soon gladdened "The Literary Club," of which Burke was the most brilliant ornament. One of the members, whose vanity had been wounded by being foiled in a controversy with Burke, expressed some surprise at the proud position before the country which the great orator had so suddenly assumed. This unworthy sneer was too much for the equanimity of the gruff yet warm-hearted author of Rasselas; he turned to the offender, and with bent brow vociferated:

> "Sir, there is no wonder at all! We, who know Mr. Burke, know that he will be one of the first men in the country!"

The delighted lexicographer seized his pen, and wrote to Langton:

> "Burke has gained more reputation than perhaps any man at his first appearance ever gained before. He made two speeches in the House for repealing the Stamp Act, which were publicly commended by Mr. Pitt, and have filled the town with wonder. . . . Burke is a great man by nature, and is expected soon to attain civil greatness."

We shall have occasion hereafter to make some further quotations from Johnson's many attestations to the extraordinary genius of his friend.

We have now seen Mr Burke fairly launched in public life, in which he continued until within three years of his death—his last appearance in the House of Commons occurring June 20th, 1794—and it is inconsistent with the plan of our work to enter into any detailed history of his political labours. These form an important part of the history of his country for a quarter of a century. Some of the principal we shall have occasion to refer to hereafter. We now proceed to notice some of the most important of Mr. Burke's publications. The edition of his Works and Correspondence, pub. by F. & J. Rivington, Lon., 1852, in 8 vols. 8vo, contains the whole of the 20 volumes previously published. A Short Account of a late short Administration, 1766. This, the author's first political pamphlet, is an exposition of the twelve months' administration of the Rockingham ministry. It was anonymous.

Observations on a late Publication entitled The Present State of the Nation, 1769. The Present State, &c. was the production of Mr. Grenville, or his former secretary, Mr. Knox.

> "Mr. Burke fairly convicts his opponent of inconclusive reasoning, of inaccuracy in many parts of his subject, and of ignorance as to facts and details on the great principles of commerce and revenue, on which Mr. Grenville particularly plumed himself."—PRIOR.

The 5th edit. of this pamphlet was published in 1782. Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents, 1773. Letter to the Sheriffs of Bristol, 1777. This was a vindication of his line of conduct on the American Question. His Thirteen Propositions for quieting the troubles in America, had been submitted in March, 1775. His powerful advocacy of Colonial interests strengthened the heart and nerved the arm of the American patriots, and his exertions on their behalf were rewarded by a nation's gratitude. As early as 1771 the State of New York had appointed Mr. Burke its agent, an office which added some £700 per annum to his income. Reflections on the Revolution in France, 1790, in a Letter to a French gentleman. This work was translated into French by M. Dupont, and at once took a strong hold of the public mind of Europe. It was elaborated with great care, more than a dozen proofs being worked off and destroyed before the classical taste of the author was satisfied. Within the first year about 19,000 copies were sold in England, and about 13,000 in France. The first demand continued in England until 30,000 copies were absorbed; and some experienced booksellers have declared that the sale was greater than of any preceding book whatever of the same price, (5 shillings.) It has been remarked that perhaps no writer was ever before so complimented. The Sovereigns assembled at Pilnitz—the Emperor of Germany being of the number—the Princes of France, the Empress of Russia, and the King of England, hastened to honour that genius which dignified human nature and would have ennobled the lowest of the race. George of England—with all his faults, one of the best kings who ever sat upon the British throne—personally distributed the work he so much admired, with the emphatic commendation that it was "a book which every gentleman ought to read."

Stanislaus of Poland sent the author his likeness on a gold medal, with a letter written in English, "deeming that language the most copious and energetic to convey the high sense which he entertained of his patriotism and talents."

The venerable seats of that priceless learning which preserves the records of the experience of the past, that it may be converted to the wisdom of the future, vied with each other in their expressions of esteem for "the powerful advocate of the constitution, the friend of public order, virtue, and the happiness of mankind." The Doctors of Trinity College, Dublin, famed for profound indoctrination in the beauties and subtilties of the language of Cicero and Horace, reverentially laid their tribute at the feet of a master whose eloquence as much exceeded the loftiest strains of the one as his withering exposure of the crimes of an insane Democracy surpassed the biting satire of the other. The resident graduates of the University of Oxford—which from the time of Alfred has opened her gates to send forth, for the instruction of mankind, teachers profoundly versed in sacred and classic lore—presented their admiring acknowledgments to the champion who had so eloquently and ably defended those principles for the advancement of which it was their province to labour. The reverend dignitaries of the Churches of England and France pronounced their benedictions upon one who, in an age of infidelity, exalted the inspiration of the written word, and pointed to the Cross of the Redeemer as the only infallible refuge for man amidst the calamities and disorders of a fallen world. Who indeed can peruse the Reflections without admiration of the genius, even if he question some of the sentiments, of the gifted author?

The publication of opinions so hostile to the English sympathizers with the French Revolutionists—soon regicides—produced confusion in their ranks, and hastened that separation between Burke and Fox which sooner or later seemed inevitable. On the 6th of May of the next year, occurred that memorable scene—the rupture between these distinguished men—to the pathos and interest of which neither pen nor pencil can do justice. The subject before the House was the Canada Bill, and Mr. Burke opened the debate. Previous to the recess, Mr. Fox had, by implication, thrown out a challenge to Burke to discuss the vexed question of the French Revolution. Mr. Burke had no opportunity to reply before the next meeting of the House. In his opening speech he adverted to it, but was immediately called to order by Mr. Fox, as touching on forbidden grounds. Mr. Burke, surprised by this rudeness, attempted a reply, but was again and again interrupted by Fox, with whom others now joined, and Burke listened with astonishment and mortification whilst the late friend of his bosom assailed him with the bitterest irony and keenest invective, only made the more poignant by professions of unbounded admiration of his genius and abilities. Mr. Burke at length was allowed an opportunity to reply. He rose amidst profound silence, for there was something in that unruffled brow, something in that eye, and in the tones of that eloquent voice which had so long "taught senators wisdom," and under whose rebuke the proudest nobles of the land had often stood abashed—something there was which told every beating heart that this would be a day long to be remembered by the Commons of England. He complained of "being treated with harshness and malignity, for which the motive seemed unaccountable;—of being personally attacked from a quarter where he least expected it, after an intimacy of more than twenty-two years; of his public sentiments and writings being garbled, and his confidential communications violated, to give colour to an unjust charge; and that though at his time of life it was obviously indiscreet to provoke enemies, or to lose friends, as he could not hope for the opportunity necessary to acquire others, yet if his steady adherence to the British constitution placed him in such a dilemma, he would risk all, and as public duty and public prudence taught him, with his last breath, exclaim, 'Fly from the French constitution.'" Mr. Fox was alarmed at the consequences of his indiscretion; he whispered to the friend who had long loved and borne with him, "There is no loss of friendship!" "Yes, there is!" replied Burke; "I know the price of my conduct! I have indeed made a great sacrifice: I have done my duty, though I have lost my friend!" A painful scene now ensued. Fox rose in great agitation. He trembled at the results of his folly; and felt that his punishment was more than he could bear. In vain he essayed to speak, and he stood the picture of contrition before the House, until at last nature found relief in tears. He turned to the friend whose feelings he had so deeply outraged—that friend, too, one of the noblest of his kind: he conjured him in the most pathetic terms—by "the remembrance of their past attachment—their unalienable friendship—their reciprocal affection, as dear and almost as binding as the ties of nature between father and son,—he conjured him to revoke his renunciation and forget the past!" But, unfortunately, after all this burst of grief and affection, foolishly—unaccountably—for some demon seemed to have entered into Fox that unhappy day—he again gave loose to the frenzy which appeared to actuate him—and again and again offended. The breach was never healed.

In 1794 Mr. Burke was struck to the earth by a blow which robbed life of its attractions, and rendered him indifferent to the trappings of rank with which his sovereign had purposed to honour his declining years. In the spring of that year he had followed his only and beloved brother to the grave, and before autumn had changed the foliage of the woods, his son, an only son, was called to the "narrow house appointed for all living." Young Burke had accepted a post in Ireland, but

"He was sinking into consumption, and his physicians detained him from his duties; not daring, however, to apprize his father of the danger, for they knew that, like the patriarch of old, 'his life was bound up in the lad's life,' and were convinced that a knowledge of the truth would prove fatal to him sooner than to his son. He was, therefore, kept in ignorance until a week before the closing scene, and from that time until all was over, 'he slept not, he scarcely tasted food, or ceased from the most affecting lamentations.' The last moments of young Burke present one of those striking cases in which nature seems to rally all her powers at the approach of dissolution, as the taper often burns brightest in the act of going out. His father was waiting his departure in an adjoining room, (for he was unable to bear the sight,) when he rose from his bed, dressed himself completely, and leaning on his nurse, entered the room where he was sitting. 'Speak to me, my dear father,' said he, as he saw him bowed to the earth under the poignancy of his grief, 'I am in no terror; I feel myself better and in spirits; yet my heart flutters, I know not why! Pray talk to me—of religion—of morality—of indifferent subjects.' Then, returning to his room, he exclaimed, 'What noise is that? Does it rain?' 'No; it is the rustling of the wind in the trees.' The invalid then broke out at once with a clear, sweet voice in that beautiful passage (the favourite lines of his father) from the Morning Hymn in Milton:

'His praise, ye winds, that from four quarters blow,
Breathe soft or loud; and wave your tops, ye pines,
With every plant, in sign of worship, wave!'

"He began again and again, repeated them with the same tenderness and fervour, bowing his head as in the act of worship, and then sank into the arms of his parents, as in a profound and sweet sleep. It would be too painful to dwell on scenes that followed, until the father laid all that remained to him of his child beneath the Beaconsfield Church, adjoining his estate. From that hour he never looked, if he could avoid it, toward that church! Eighteen months after, when he had somewhat recovered his composure, he thus adverted to his loss in his celebrated Letter to a Noble Lord: 'The storm has gone over me, and I lie like one of those old oaks which the late hurricane has scattered around me. I am stripped of all my honours; I am torn up by the roots, and lie prostrate to the earth! There, and prostrate there, I must unfeignedly recognise the divine justice, and in some degree submit to it. . . . *I am alone! I have none to meet my enemies in the gate.*'" See Dr. French Laurence's Letter to Mrs. Haviland.

It is hardly necessary at this day to do more than briefly notice the alleged identity of Mr. Burke with the author of the Letters of Junius. At one time it was generally believed that he was the author, and Mr. Roche made out so strong a case in his Inquiry that even the quick-witted Anti-Jacobin Review was completely convinced, as the following verdict testifies:

"We feel it our duty before we enter into any particulars respecting this work, to declare, that *it has fully convinced* us of the truth which it is intended to establish;—that the Letters of Junius were written by the Right Honourable Edmund Burke. Mr. Roche has, indeed, brought together such a body of evidence, internal, direct, and circumstantial, as must eventually settle this interesting and long-disputed question."

We shall not be expected to give any opinion upon a point on which most literary men have their own theory. The matter will be adverted to again in our notice of SIR PHILIP FRANCIS. That Mr. Burke at least knew who the author was, we have good reason to believe,—but he "died and made no sign." We know an English gentleman who protests that he possesses the secret, and he may reveal something further.

Of all those speeches by which he acquired such renown, Mr. Burke prepared the following only for the press: 1. On American Taxation; delivered April 9, 1774. 2. On Conciliation with America; March 22, 1775. 3. On Economical Reform; Feb. 20, 1780. 4. At Bristol, previous to the Election; September 6, 1780. 5. On Declining the Election at Bristol; September 9, 1780. 6. On the East India Bill of Mr. Fox; December 1, 1783. 7. On the Nabob of Arcot's Debts, Feb. 28, 1785. All of these, with the exception of that On Economical Reform, will be found in the Rev. Dr. Chauncey A. Goodrich's Select British Eloquence, where the reader may also peruse an admirable analysis of Mr. Burke's characteristics as an author and an orator. The great speech of July 16, 1794, On the Impeachment of Warren Hastings, Mr. Burke never prepared for the press. Mr. Macaulay has sketched the august spectacle of that day in colours but little less vivid than those which exposed the gigantic wickedness of the late Governor-General of India. He also does justice to the purity of motive and laudable philanthropy which actuated Burke in this prosecution, and properly rebukes the disreputable attempt of the reverend biographer (Gleig) of Hastings to impute petty malice to a mind too noble to harbour such an unworthy tenant. Of all the flattering portrait-painters of the age, perhaps the most successful in converting deformity into beauty are Mr. Basil Montagu, Sir John Malcolm, and the Rev. Dr. Gleig: see portraits of Bacon, Clive, and Hastings, as sketched by these great masters. We shall now, in justice to the illustrious subject of our notice, and that we may not be suspected of extravagance in the eulogies for which we are personally responsible, quote from the recorded opinion of a number of his contemporaries and successors:

> "There never was a more beautiful alliance between virtue and talents. All his conceptions were kind, all his sentiments generous. . . . The sublimest talents, the greatest and rarest virtues that the beneficence of Providence ever concentrated in a single character for the benefit of mankind. But Mr. Burke was too superior to the age in which he lived. His prophetic genius only astonished the nation which it ought to have governed."—M. Cazalès.

> "I do not reckon it amongst the least calamities of the times, certainly not among those that affect me least, that the world has now lost Mr. Burke. Oh! how much may we rue that his counsels were not followed. Oh! how exactly do we see verified all that he has predicted!"—Windham.

> "He must again repeat that all he ever knew of men, that all he ever read in books, that all his reasoning faculties informed him of, or his fancy suggested to him, did not impart that exalted knowledge, that superior information, which he had acquired from the lessons of his right honourable friend. To him he owed all his fame, if fame he had any. And if he (Mr. Fox) should now, or at any time, prevail over him in discussion, he could acknowledge his gratitude for the capability and pride of the conquest in telling him 'Hoc ipsum quod vincit id est tuum.'"—*Mr. Fox's Speech in the House of Commons on the occasion of his rupture with Mr. Burke.*

At the moment of proposing Mr. Burke's interment in Westminster Abbey, he again repeated the same acknowledgments in terms which, in the words of a member in attendance, "drew tears from every one present who had any feelings at all, or could sympathize in the excellence of the great genius before them, or with the still greater excellence of the genius who had departed."

> "Burke understands every thing but gaming and music. In the House of Commons I sometimes think him only the second man in England; out of it he is always the first."—Gerard Hamilton.

> "The admiration, nay astonishment, with which I so often listened to Mr. Burke, gave an interest to every spot connected with his memory, and forcibly brought to my recollection the profundity and extent of his knowledge, while the energy, warmth, and beauty of his imagery, captured the heart, and made the judgment tributary to the will. As an orator he surpassed all his contemporaries, and was perhaps never exceeded."—Curwen.

Another contemporary remarks:

> "The political knowledge of Mr. Burke might be considered almost as an Encyclopædia: every man who approached him received instruction from his stores."

One who generally opposed him in politics acknowledges that

> "Learning waited upon him as a handmaid, presenting to his choice all that antiquity had culled or invented; he often seemed to be oppressed under the load and variety of his intellectual treasures. Every power of oratory was wielded by him in turn; for he could be during the same evening pathetic and humorous, acrimonious and conciliating; now giving a loose to his indignation and severity, and then, almost in the same breath, calling to his assistance ridicule, wit, and mockery."

Another political opponent remarks:

> "As an orator, notwithstanding some defects, he stands almost unrivalled. No man was better calculated to arouse the dormant passions, to call forth the glowing affections of the human heart, and to 'harrow up' the inmost recesses of the soul. Venality and meanness stood appalled in his presence; he who was dead to the feelings of his own conscience was still alive to his animated reproaches; and corruption for a while became alarmed at the terrors of his countenance."

> "His learning is so various and extensive that we might praise it for its range and compass, were it not still more praiseworthy for its solidity and depth. His imagination is so lively and so creative, that he may justly be called the child of fancy; and, therefore, his enemies, for even *he* is not without them, would persuade us that his fancy overbears his judgment. . . . His grand characteristic is genius, and his ruling faculty is judgment. . . . Whilst he persuades as an orator, he instructs as a philosopher."—Rev. Thomas Campbell, *author of the History of Ireland.*

> "Of his talents and acquirements in general, it is unnecessary to speak. They were long the glory of his country and the admiration of Europe; they might have been (had it consisted with the inscrutable counsels of Divine Providence) the salvation of both. If not the most accomplished orator, yet the most eloquent man of his age, perhaps second to none in any age, he had still more wisdom than eloquence. He diligently collected it from the wise of all ages; but what he had so obtained he enriched from the vast treasury of his own observation."—Dr. French Laurence.

> "I admire his eloquence; I approve his politics; I adore his chivalry; and I can almost forgive his reverence for church establishments."—Edward Gibbon.

> "When he has roused us with the thunders of his eloquence, he can at once, Timotheus-like, choose a melancholy theme, and melt us into pity: there is grace in his anger, for he can inveigh without vulgarity; he can modulate the strongest burst of passion, for even in his madness there is music."—Cumberland.

> "That volume of voice, that superabundant richness and fertility of fancy, that vast grasp and range of mind, which Mr. Burke possessed beyond all created beings."

On one occasion Mr. Shackleton, after listening to some of Burke's conversational eloquence, remarked aside to the orator's son, "He is the greatest man of the age." "He is," replied the son, with filial enthusiasm, "the greatest man of any age!" It is to be here observed that Burke, with that remarkable modesty which so eminently distinguished him, and which prevented his making a collection of his writings, considered his son's talents as far superior to his own. Wilberforce remarked:

> "His eloquence had always attracted, his imagination continually charmed, his reasonings often convinced, him. Of his head and his heart, of his abilities and of his humanity, of his rectitude and perseverance, no man could entertain a higher opinion than he did."

> "When the public mind was darkened that it could not discern, when in every quarter of the heaven appeared vapour and mist and cloud and exhalation, at this very hour the morning horizon began suddenly to redden: it was the dawn. Then, indeed,
>
> 'First in his east the glorious lamp was seen,
> Regent of day!'
>
> That luminary was Edmund Burke. . . . I would record in lasting characters, and in our holiest and most honourable temple, the departed Orator of England, the Statesman and the Christian, Edmund Burke. Remuneratio ejus Cum Altissimo!"—*Pursuits of Literature.*

> "The name of Burke will be remembered with admiration when those of Pitt and Fox will be comparatively forgotten."—Lord Thurlow.

> "Let me speak what my mind prompts of the eloquence of Burke; of Burke, by whose sweetness Athens herself would have been soothed, with whose amplitude and exuberance she would have been enraptured, and on whose lips that prolific mother of genius and science would have adored, confessed, the Goddess of Persuasion. . . . Who is there among men of eloquence or learning more profoundly versed in every branch of science? Who is there that has cultivated philosophy, the parent of all that is illustrious in literature or exploit, with more felicitous success? . . Who is there that combines the charm of invisible grace and urbanity with such magnificent and boundless expansion?"—Dr. Parr. See these opinions and others in Prior's Life of Burke.

In conversation Burke was as unrivalled as in oratory. Johnson was the first man in the literary circles of London when Burke was absent, but he knew himself to be only second in the presence of Burke. It was a "striking spectacle to see one so proud and stubborn, who had for years been accustomed to give forth his *dicta* with the authority of an oracle, submit to contradiction from a youth of twenty-seven. But though Johnson differed from Burke in politics, he always did him justice. He spoke of him from the first in terms of the highest respect." He remarked to Boswell:

> "'I do not grudge Burke's being the first man in the House of Commons, for he is the first everywhere.' 'Burke,' he remarked upon another occasion, 'is an extraordinary man. His stream of talk is perpetual; and he does not talk from any desire of distinction, but because his mind is full. . . . He is the only man whose common conversation corresponds with the general fame which he has in the world. Take him up where you please, he is ready to meet you. . . . No man of sense could meet Burke by accident under a gateway, to avoid a shower, without being convinced that he was the first man in England.'"

> "A striking confirmation of this remark occurred some years after, when Mr. Burke was passing through Lichfield, the birthplace of Johnson. Wishing to see the Cathedral, during the change of horses, he stepped into the building, and was met by one of the clergy of the place, who kindly offered to point out the principal objects of curiosity. A conversation ensued, but in a few moments the clergyman's pride of local information was completely subdued by the copious and intricate knowledge displayed by the stranger. Whatever topic the objects before them suggested, whether the theme was architecture or antiquities, some obscure passage in ecclesiastical history, or some question respecting the life of a saint, he touched it as with a sunbeam. His information appeared universal; his mild, clear intellect, without one particle of ignorance. A few minutes after their separation, the clergyman was met hurrying through the street. 'I have had,' said he, 'quite an adventure. I have been conversing for this half hour past with a man of the most extraordinary powers of mind and extent of information which it has ever been my fortune to meet with; and I am now going to the inn to ascertain, if possible, who this stranger is.' Johnson considered that he would have excited as much wonder in much lower company. 'If he should go into a stable, and talk a few minutes with the hostlers about horses, they would venerate him as the wisest of human beings. They would say, We have had an extraordinary man here.' . . . In speaking of Mr. Burke's social hours, the late Mr. Grattan observed to several friends, that he was the greatest man in conversation he had met with. A nobleman who was present (Lord C.) inquired whether he did not think Curran on some occasions greater. 'No, my Lord,' was the reply; 'Curran indeed had much wit: but Burke had wit too, and, in addition to wit, boundless stores of wisdom and knowledge.'"

When some one eulogized Johnson's powers of conversation, "But," replied Goldsmith, "is he like Burke, who winds into his subject like a serpent?"

It is worth noticing here that Mr. Burke himself considered Mrs. Anne Pitt, sister of the minister at the head of the cabinet, as "the most perfectly eloquent person he ever heard speak. He lamented not having committed to paper one particular conversation in which the richness and variety of her discourse quite astonished him." We hope that our readers will appreciate the gallantry which causes us to introduce this anecdote.

"It would not be difficult to multiply evidences of the vast stores of knowledge which Mr. Burke seems to have always had on hand ready for use at a moment's notice. On one occasion he dined with a party, where he met with an ecclesiastical dignitary who surprised the company by starting 'subjects of conversation so abstruse or unusual, that few of his hearers felt inclined or qualified to accompany him.' Mr. Burke said nothing for some time; but when the gentleman committed an error in his detail of some of the operations of Cæsar in Britain, he immediately corrected him: the clergyman bowed without making any reply. He then brought up for discussion the merits of some obscure Latin authors, and was giving a quotation, when Mr. Burke reminded him that he had not rendered properly two or three words of the sentence. Again he introduced to the notice of the company a description of a rare old volume, 'containing some curious geographical details.' Here at least he was safe from the formidable critic! Not at all: Mr. Burke took the subject out of his hands, and commented on it as if it had been an everyday matter.

"At the conclusion of the evening Mr. Richards and the Archdeacon walked home together. 'Sir,' observed the former, 'I admired your patience when so repeatedly, and I dare say, unnecessarily, interrupted by Mr. Burke; for, from the nature of your studies, you must be a more competent judge of such matters than the bustle of politics can permit him to be.' 'Mr. Burke was nevertheless right, and I was wrong,' replied the Archdeacon: 'nay more; I confess I went previously prepared to speak on these subjects, for knowing that I was to meet him, and hearing that he was acquainted with almost every thing, I had determined to put his knowledge to the test, and for this purpose had spent much of the morning in my study. My memory, however, has been more treacherous than I had imagined.'"

If the mere perusal of Burke's speeches affect us so powerfully, what must have been the emotions of his auditory! The Duke de Levis heard one of his philippics against the French Revolution, and he declares that

"This extraordinary man seemed to raise and quell the passions of his auditory with as much ease and as rapidly as a skilful musician passes into the various modulations of his harpsichord. I have witnessed many, too many, political assemblages, and striking scenes, where eloquence performed a noble part, but the whole of them appear insipid when compared with this amazing effort."

When he painted the cruelties of Debi Sing in his speech on the impeachment of Warren Hastings, the writer of the History of the Trial tells us

"In this part of his speech Mr. Burke's descriptions were more vivid, more harrowing, and more horrific, than human utterance, or either fact or fancy, perhaps ever formed before. The agitation of most people was very apparent: Mrs. Sheridan was so overpowered that she fainted: several others were as powerfully affected."

Mrs. Siddons is said to have been one of the number thus overcome by a mightier eloquence than any known to the stage.

The "flinty chancellor," Lord Thurlow, albeit unused to the melting mood, was so visibly affected, that "iron tears down Pluto's cheek" was very near to being something more than a simile of the orator's.

"In his address to the Peers, some days afterwards, he concluded a handsome eulogium on the speech, by observing that their 'Lordships all knew the effect upon the auditors, many of whom had not to that moment, and perhaps never would, recover from the shock it had occasioned.'"

"The testimony of the accused party himself is perhaps the strongest ever borne to the powers of any speaker of any country. 'For half an hour,' said Mr. Hastings, 'I looked up at the orator in a reverie of wonder; and during that space I actually felt myself the most culpable man on earth;' adding, however,—'but I recurred to my own bosom, and there found a consciousness that consoled me under all I heard and all I suffered.'"—*Prior's Life of Burke.*

Was there ever an instance of such exquisite hypocrisy, or of such utter callousness of soul? But we leave this moral phenomena for Dr. Gleig's anatomical powers. It was enough to excite a momentary pang of remorse even in the flinty heart of that man of blood and spoils, to hear himself thus most accurately depicted by the indignant eloquence of the first orator in the world:

"Therefore hath it with all confidence been ordered by the Commons of Great Britain, that I impeach Warren Hastings of high crimes and misdemeanours!

"I impeach him in the name of the Commons House of Parliament, whose trust he has betrayed!

"I impeach him in the name of the English nation, whose ancient honour he has sullied!

"I impeach him in the name of the people of India, whose rights he has trodden under foot, and whose country he has turned into a desert! Lastly, in the name of human nature itself, in the name of both sexes, in the name of every age, in the name of every rank, I impeach the common enemy and oppressor of all!"

Well said Mr. Fox,

"If we are no longer in shameful ignorance of India; if India no longer makes us blush in the eyes of Europe; let us know and feel our obligations to him whose admirable resources of opinion and affection—whose untiring toil, sublime genius, and high aspiring honour, raised him up conspicuous among the most beneficent worthies of mankind!"—*Speech on the Impeachment of Warren Hastings.*

Burke himself calls this great work—the arraignment of Hastings—"that principal act which is to be the glory or the shame of my whole public life."—*Works,* edit. 1852, ii. 309.

Sheridan's tribute to Burke is worthy of his genius:

"A gentleman whose abilities, happily for the glory of the age in which we live, are not intrusted to the perishable eloquence of the day, but will live to be the admiration of that hour when all of us shall be mute, and most of us forgotten"

The distinguished Schlegel is eloquent in his praise:

"This man has been to his own country and to all Europe—in a very particular manner to Germany—a new light of political wisdom and moral experience. He corrected his age when it was at the height of its revolutionary frenzy; and without maintaining any system of philosophy, he seems to have seen farther into the true nature of society, and to have more clearly comprehended the effect of religion in connecting individual security with national welfare, than any philosopher, or any system of philosophy, of any succeeding age."—*Schlegel's Lectures on Literature.*

Robert Hall, himself a great master of eloquence, touches a loftier note than is usual even with him, when speaking of Burke:

"Who can withstand the fascination and magic of his eloquence? The excursions of his genius are immense! His imperial fancy has laid all nature under tribute, and has collected riches from every scene of the creation and every walk of art!"

"The immortality of Burke is that which is common to Cicero or to Bacon,—that which can never be interrupted while there exists the beauty of order or the love of virtue, and which can fear no death except what barbarity may impose on the globe."—GRATTAN.

Mr. Grattan may be charged with extravagance in placing Burke upon a par with Cicero and Bacon, but many capable critics are not satisfied with this rank, and assign him a still higher place. Sir James Mackintosh hardly allows to the great master of ancient eloquence, or to the profound father of modern philosophy, an equality with him who combined the excellencies of both:

"Shakspeare and Burke are, if I may venture on the expression, above talent. Burke was one of the first thinkers, as well as one of the greatest orators, of his time. He is without parallel in any age or country, except perhaps Lord Bacon or Cicero; and *his works contain an ampler store of political and* MORAL WISDOM THAN CAN BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER WRITER WHATEVER."

The reader must not fail to procure A Memoir of the Political Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 2 vols. p. 8vo, by the Rev. George Croly, LL.D., Rector of St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, London.

"We have quoted enough, and more than enough, to convince the most skeptical of the originality, eloquence, and power of these remarkable volumes. We regard them as a valuable contribution to our national literature, as an effectual antidote to revolutionary principles, and as a masterly analysis of the mind and writings of the greatest philosopher and statesman in our history."—*The Britannia.*

Mr. Warren thus warmly commends the political writings of our great author to the reverence of the student at Law:

"The political writings of the illustrious Edmund Burke need be mentioned, only, to vindicate their claim to the continual perusal—the earnest study, of all who are capable of appreciating the display of profound wisdom, set forth in enchanting eloquence, made contributory to the advancement of the permanent and highest interests of mankind, and capable of indefinitely elevating and expanding the feelings and understanding—but vain is the task of attempting to do justice to writings upon which panegyric has long ago exhausted itself. Out of a thousand witnesses, let us select the testimony of one only—one, however, who has a paramount title to the attention and deference of that Bar, of which he was one of the brightest ornaments—Lord Erskine. 'Among the characteristics of Lord Erskine's eloquence,' observes the late accomplished Mr. Henry Roscoe, 'the perpetual illustrations derived from the writings of Burke, is very remarkable. In every one of the great state trials in which he was concerned, he referred to the works of that extraordinary person, as to a text-book of political wisdom,—expounding, enforcing, and justifying, all the great and noble principles of freedom and justice.' Lord Erskine himself has left on record his impressive testimony to the same effect: 'When I look into my own mind, and find its best lights and principles fed from that immense magazine of moral and political wisdom, which he has left as an inheritance to mankind for their instruction, I feel myself repelled by an awful and grateful sensibility from petulantly approaching him.'"—*Warren's Law Studies, Lon.,* 1845, 12mo.

The following testimonies are of equal value:

"The writings of that eminent man whom posterity will regard as the most eloquent of orators, and the most profound of the philosophic statesmen of modern times."—SIR ROBERT PEEL.

"The Speeches he made will be the subject of admiration for all succeeding generations."—LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

"That great master of eloquence, Edmund Burke! . . . in aptitude of comprehension and richness of imagination, superior to every orator, ancient or modern."—T. B. MACAULAY.

> "The variety and extent of his powers in debate were greater than that of any orator in ancient or modern times. No one ever poured forth such a flood of thought—so many original combinations of inventive genius; so much knowledge of man, and the workings of political systems; so many just remarks on the relation of government to the manners, the spirit, and even the prejudices, of a people; so many wise maxims as to a change in constitution and laws; so many beautiful effusions of lofty and generous sentiment; such exuberant stores of illustration, ornament, and apt allusion: all intermingled with the liveliest sallies of wit, or the boldest flights of a sublime imagination. . . . In the structure of his mind he had a strong resemblance to Bacon, nor was he greatly his inferior in the leading attributes of his intellect. In imagination he went far beyond him. He united more perfectly than any other man the discordant qualities of the philosopher and the poet."—C. A. GOODRICH, D.D., *Professor of Rheteric in Yale College.*

We add an eloquent exposition of the characteristics of Burke's genius from one of the most celebrated orators of our own day:

> "No one can doubt that enlightened men in all ages will hang over the Works of MR. BURKE. He was a writer of the first class, and excelled in almost every kind of prose composition. The extraordinary depth of his detached views, the penetrating sagacity which he occasionally applies to the affairs of men and their motives, and the curious felicity of expression with which he unfolds principles, and traces resemblances and relations, are separately the gift of few, and, in their union, probably without any example. When he is handling any one matter, we perceive that we are conversing with a reasoner and a teacher to whom almost every other branch of knowledge is familiar. His views range over all the cognate subjects; his reasonings are derived from principles applicable to other matters as well as the one in hand; arguments pour in from all sides, as well as those which start up under our feet, the natural growth of the path he is leading us over; while, to throw light round our steps, and either explore its darker places or serve for our recreation, illustrations are fetched from a thousand quarters; and an imagination marvellously quick to descry unthought-of resemblances, pours forth the stores which a lore yet more marvellous has gathered from all ages and nations and arts and tongues. We are, in respect of the argument, reminded of Bacon's multifarious knowledge, and the exuberance of his learned fancy; while the many-lettered diction recalls to mind the first of English poets and his immortal verse, rich with the spoils of all sciences and all times.
>
> "All his Works, indeed, even his controversial, are so informed with general reflection, so variegated with speculative discussion, that they wear the air of the Lyceum as well as the Academy. His narrative is excellent; and it is impossible more harmoniously to expose the details of a complicated subject, to give them more animation and interest, if dry in themselves, or to make them bear by the mere power of statement more powerfully upon the argument. In description he can hardly be surpassed, at least for effect; he has all the qualities that conduce to it—ardour of purpose, sometimes rising into violence—vivid, but too luxuriant fancy—bold, frequently extravagant, conception—the faculty of shedding upon mere inanimate scenery the light imparted by moral associations.
>
> "He now moves on with the composed air, the even, dignified pace of the historian; and unfolds his facts in a narrative so easy, and yet so correct, that you plainly perceive he wanted only the dismissal of other pursuits to have rivalled Livy or Hume. But soon this advance is interrupted, and he stops to display his powers of description, when the boldness of his design is only matched by the brilliancy of his colouring. He then skirmishes for a space, and puts in motion all the lighter arms of wit; sometimes not unmingled with drollery, sometimes bordering upon farce. His main battery is now opened, and a tempest bursts forth of every weapon of attack—invective, abuse, irony, sarcasm, simile drawn out to allegory, allusion, quotation, fable, parable, anathema.
>
> "He was admirable in exposition; in truth, he delighted to give instruction both when speaking and conversing, and in this he was unrivalled. *Quis in sententiis argutior? in docendo edisserendoque subtilior?* Mr. Fox might well avow, without a compliment, that he had learnt more from him than from all other men and authors."—LORD BROUGHAM.

It is truly gratifying to know that there are no incongruous colours in the background to detract from the brilliancy and beauty of the portrait we have thus presented of Edmund Burke: "the King's daughter was all glorious within," and so with the illustrious subject of our theme;—we are not called upon to deplore the union of splendid talents and degrading vices, of public philanthropy and private venality: the spotless ermine covers no hidden corruption. Of this we have abundant evidence:

> "The unspotted innocence, the firm integrity of Burke," says Dr. Parr, "want no emblazoning, and if he is accustomed to exact a rigorous account of the moral conduct of others, it is justified in one who shuns not the most inquisitorial scrutiny into his own."

The Rev. Mr. Crabbe, whom Burke raised from a position of want and distress to competency and comfort, speaks in glowing terms

> "Of his private worth, of his wishes to do good, of his affability and condescension; his readiness to lend assistance where he knew it was wanted; his delight to give praise where he thought it was deserved; his affectionate manners, his amiable disposition, and zeal for their happiness which he manifested in the hours of retirement with the members of his family."
>
> "A much higher feature of his character than wit, was a fervent and unfeigned spirit of piety, cheerful but humble, unallied to any thing like fanaticism, and expressive of a deep dependence on the dispensations of Providence, traces of which are to be found in the letters of his boyhood. . . . His moral character stood wholly unimpeached by any thing that approached to the name of vice."—PRIOR.

Of the affecting incidents of "the inevitable hour" which comes alike to all, the great and the obscure, the learned and the untaught, the man who feareth God and the man who feareth him not,—we have a graphic sketch by the friend of his bosom—Dr. French Laurence. The poet truly tells us,

> "The chamber where the good man meets his fate
> Is privileged beyond the common walks of life,"

and we are assured upon higher authority, "that it is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting; for that is the end of all men, and the living will lay it to heart." Let us then in spirit contemplate to our profit the last earthly scene of the philosopher, the patriot, and the Christian:

> "His end was suited to the simple greatness of mind which he displayed through life, every way unaffected, without levity, without ostentation, full of natural grace and dignity; he appeared neither to wish nor to dread, but patiently and placidly to await, the hour of his dissolution. He had been listening to some essays of Addison's, in which he ever took delight; he had recommended himself, in many affectionate messages, to the remembrance of those absent friends whom he had never ceased to love; he had conversed some time with his accustomed force of thought and expression on the awful situation of his country, for the welfare of which his heart was interested to the very last beat; he had given with steady composure some private directions, in contemplation of his approaching death; when, as his attendants were conveying him to his bed, he sunk down, and, after a short struggle, passed quietly and without a groan to eternal rest, in that mercy which he had just declared he had long sought with unfeigned humiliation, and to which he looked with a trembling hope!"

In conformity with the directions of his will, he was buried in the church at Beaconsfield, in the same grave with his son and brother.

Viewed in the light of the present age, how great is our admiration of that foresight which foretold, and that wisdom which would have averted, the storms which menaced the peace and well-being of his country! Impartial in his judgment, unswayed by every wind of political doctrine, because based upon the rock of truth, he as zealously denounced that arbitrary power which oppressed the American Colonies, as he rebuked that hurricane of fierce democracy which swept the throne and the altar from France, and involved the Court and the Commonalty in a general ruin. Had his counsel been followed, Warren Hastings would have expiated his crimes on the scaffold, and the world would have lacked a Napoleon to illustrate the depravity of his race. Burke's public labours present a continuous struggle against the stupidity, the obstinacy, and the venality, of the politicians of his day. His life, therefore, cannot be said to have been a happy one, for happiness dwells not amidst ceaseless vexations; and no man can "possess his soul in peace" whose philanthropy stimulates him to the duty of enlightening the ignorant, reforming the vicious, and subduing the refractory. He does well; he acts nobly; he fulfils the end of his being; and if he have the spiritual prerequisites, many will be his consolations here, and great shall be his reward hereafter. But let him not expect much either of gratitude or applause in this life: malice will censure, envy defame, rivalry decry, the noblest motives and the wisest acts. Yet posterity will do him justice; and generations yet unborn shall reverence his name, emulate his virtues, and follow in his steps. His "good name shall be an inheritance to his children's children," and the "remembrance of the just shall be blessed!"

Behold an instance of this noble advocacy of right, and its appreciation by an admiring posterity, in the philanthropic labours of Edmund Burke, and the deep reverence with which his character is regarded in the present day!

In the three principal questions which excited his interest, and called forth the most splendid displays of his eloquence—the contest with the American Colonies, the impeachment of Warren Hastings, and the French Revolution—we see displayed a philanthropy the most pure, illustrated by a genius the most resplendent. In each of these cases he was the friend of the oppressed, the rebuker of the insolence of power, the excesses of petty tyranny, or the fierce ragings of a successful and unprincipled democracy. He was ever the bold and uncompromising champion of justice, mercy, and truth. When his own sovereign stretched forth the hand of despotic power to afflict a suffering nation, he forgot that "the king could do no wrong," and pointed his finger to a violated constitution and broken laws! When a remorseless Verres ground to the earth, by his exactions and cruelty, a simple and confiding people whose rights and happiness he should have maintained and cherished, their cries entered into the heart even of the oppressor's nation, and a greater than Cicero cited the offender to that nation's bar! When the pestilential fever of an insane democracy broke out in France, and threatened to devour the nations, the High Priest of enlightened Liberty "stood between the living and the dead, and the plague was stayed!"

So long as virtue shall be beloved, wisdom revered, or genius admired, so long will the memory of this illustrious exemplar of all be fresh in the world's history; for human nature has too much interest in the preservation of such a character, ever to permit the name of EDMUMD BURKE to perish from the earth.

Burke, James Henry. Days in the East; a Poem, Lon., 1842, 8vo.

"The stanzas of Mr. Burke bespeak at once high feeling, a vigorous, cultivated intelligence, and a delicate poetic taste."—*Lon. Morning Herald.*

Burke, John, M.D. The Morbus Niger, Lon., 1776, 8vo.

Burke, John, and **Sir Bernard Burke,** (formerly **John Bernard Burke,**) father and son, to whom we are indebted for a number of valuable works on Heraldry and Genealogy. They have written separately and conjointly. Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire, by John Burke, r. 8vo; 15th ed., 1853; 20th ed., by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-of-Arms, 1858.

"The first authority in all questions affecting the aristocracy."—*Lon. Globe.*

The Extinct, Dormant, and Suspended Peerage, by J. B., 1840, 8vo. Portrait Gallery of the Female Nobility, by J. B., 2 vols. r. 8vo. Knightage of Great Britain, by John Bernard Burke, new ed., 1841, 18mo. Anecdotes of the Aristocracy, by J. B. B., 2 vols. p. 8vo, new ed., 1851.

"Mr. Burke has given us the most curious incidents, the most stirring tales, and the most remarkable circumstances connected with the histories, public and private, of our noble houses and aristocratic families. These stories, with all the reality of established fact, read with as much spirit as the Tales of Boccaccio, and are as full of strange matter for reflection and amazement."—*Britannia.*

Armory of Great Britain and Ireland, by J. & J. B. B., r. 8vo, new ed., 1847.

"The work professes to concentrate in one volume the materials to be found in Guillim, Edmondson, and Nisbett, and to carry down its information to the present year: in that the authors have fully succeeded; but they have done more: in addition to a Dictionary of Heraldry, the work may be designated a Dictionary of Family History; for there is hardly any house of note, whose origin and descent are not deduced, so far at least as to justify the adoption of the ensigns and quarterings which the family bears."—*Lon. Naval and Military Gazette.*

It contains over 30,000 armorial bearings, and more than the matter of four 4to vols.

Heraldic Illustrations, by J. & J. B. B., 3 vols. r. 8vo, new ed., 1846.

"These are splendid volumes, comprising the armorial bearings of we know not how many ancient families, beautifully emblazoned, and accompanied by brief pedigrees. The work is as curious as it is magnificent."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Royal Families of Great Britain, by J. & J. B. B., 2 vols. r. 8vo, 1851. Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, for 1853, containing particulars of upwards of 100,000 individuals, by J. & J. B. B., 3 vols. r. 8vo; new ed., by Sir B. B., Pts. 1–3, 1855–57. Sir Bernard Burke has also pub. Anecdotes of the Aristocracy, 1849–50, 4 vols. p. 8vo; 3d ed., 1855, 3 vols. p. 8vo; Visitation of the Seats and Arms of Noblemen, 1852–55, 2 vols. r. 8vo; Family Romance, 2d ed., 1854, 2 vols. p. 8vo; Royal Descents and Pedigrees of Founders' Kin, Pt. 1, 1855, r. 8vo; and other works.

Burke, John French. The Dispensing Chemist and Medical Pupil's Assistant, 18mo. Farming for Ladies. The Muck Manual. Treatise on British Husbandry, 2 vols. 8vo; with a Copious Supplement by Mr. Cuthbert W. Johnson. The Supplement is pub. separately, under the title of Modern Agricultural Improvements, 8vo.

Burke, Mrs. L. To this lady we are indebted for a trans. of Madame Guizot's Moral Tales, Lon., 1852, 12mo.

Burke, Peter. 1. Criminal Law and its Sentences, Lon., 1842, 4to; 2d ed., 1847, 12mo. 2. Law of Internat. Copyright, 1842, 12mo. 3. Treat. on the Law of Copyright, Lit., &c., 1842, 12mo. 4. New Act on Small Debts, 1844, 12mo. 5. New County Court Acts; 2d ed., 1847, 12mo. 6. Celebrated Trials connected with the Aristocracy, 1848–51, 2 vols. 8vo. 7. Law of Internat. Copyright between England and France, 1852, 12mo. 8. Supp. to Godson on Patents, &c., 1851, 8vo: see GODSON, RICHARD, M.P. 9. Patent-Law Amendment Act, 1852, 8vo; 2d ed., 1857, 8vo. 10. Romance of the Forum, 1853, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 2d Ser., 1854, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 11. Public and Domestic Life of Edmund Burke, 1853, cr. 8vo.

Burke, Richard. Charge to Grand Jury, 1798.

Burke, Thos. A., b. 1828, in Georgia. Polly Peablossom's Wedding, 12mo, Phila. Political Fortune Teller, N. Y. &c.

Burke, Thomas T. Temora; being specimens of an intended versification of the Poems of Ossian, 1818.

Burke, W. The Armed Briton; a Play, 1806, 8vo.

Burke, William. Campaign of 1805 in Germany, Italy, &c., 1806, 8vo. South American Independence, 1807, 8vo. Emancipation of Spanish America, 1807, 8vo.

Burke, William. A Greek and English Derivative Dictionary, Lon., 1806, 12mo.

Burke, William, M.D. Remarks on the Mineral Springs of Virginia; 2d ed., Richmond, 1853, 12mo.

Burke, Wm., Surgeon. Popular Compend. of Anat., Lon., 1804, 12mo. Intended to display the wisdom of the Deity as evinced in the construction of the human body.

Burkhead, Henry, a merchant of Bristol, England, *temp.* Charles I. Cola's Fury, or Lerinda's Misery; a Tragedy, Kilken., 1646, 4to. The subject is the Irish rebellion of October, 1641.

"In it he has characterized all the principal persons concerned in the affairs of that time, under feigned names."—*Biog. Dramat.*

Lerinda is an anagram from *Ireland.*

Burkitt, William, 1650–1703, a native of Hitcham, Northamptonshire; admitted of Pembroke College, Cambridge, at 14; Vicar of Dedham, Essex, 1692. Expository Notes, with Practical Observations, on the New Testament, 1739, fol.; several editions; new edit., Lon., 1833, 2 vols. 8vo. An abridgt. by Rev. Dr. Glasse, "the language modernized and improved," Lon., 1806, 2 vols. 4to. An abridgt. for the use of the poor, r. 8vo.

"He has many schemes of old sermons; his sentiments vary in different parts of his work, as the authors from whence he took his materials were orthodox, or not."—DR. DODDRIDGE.

"Both pious and practical, but not distinguished either by depth of learning or judgment."—DR. ADAM CLARKE.

"This deservedly popular work does not profess to discuss critical questions, but is very useful for the *inferences* it deduces from the sacred text."—T. H. HORNE.

"Many good suggestions on texts, generally evangelical and very useful."—BICKERSTETH.

"This is not a critical or in any respect a profound work."—ORME.

Burkitt also wrote a Sermon, Discourse, &c., 1680–1705.

Burlace, Edmund. See BORLACE.

Burleigh, J. B., for many years a teacher in Baltimore. The American Manual, Phila., 1848, 12mo; several edits. The Legislative Guide, 8vo. The Thinker. Other school-books.

Burleigh, Lord. See CECIL.

Burleigh, Richard. Assize Sermon, 1777, 4to.

Burleigh, William H., b. 1812, a native of Woodstock, Conn., is a descendant on the mother's side of Gov. Bradford, and a grandson of a soldier of the American Rev. War. He has edited several journals, and written some exquisite poetry. "She hath gone in the Spring Time of Life," and "June," are among the best effusions of the American Muse. For many years he contributed to the N. Yorker. In 1840 a volume of his poems was pub. in Phila.

Burles, William. English Grammar, Lon., 1652, 12mo.

Burley, or **Burleigh, Walter,** b. at Oxford, 1275, the leader of the Nominalists, and principal opponent of the Scotists, bore the titles of Doctor Planus and Perspicuus. He wrote some commentaries upon Aristotle, 1476, fol.; Venet., 1482, fol. Liber de Vitâ ac Moribus Philosophorum Poetarumque Veterum, &c., *circa ann.* 1470, 4to; an extremely scarce edition. For particulars of the editions of his writings, see Watt's Bibl. Brit., and Brunet's Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur des Livres.

Burlz, Thomas. A Comfortable Treatise, sent to all those who haue a longing desire for their saluation, and yet knowe not how to attain thereto by reason of the mischievous subtilitie of Sathan the arch enemy of mankinde, Lon., 8vo, *sine anno.*

Burman, Charles. Autobiographies of Elias Ashmole and William Lilly, Lon., 1717, '74, 8vo.

Burn, Lt. Colonel, of the R. A. Dictionary of Naval and Military Technical Words and Phrases, English and French, French and English, Lon., c. 8vo.

"I cannot conclude without acknowledging the great assistance I have derived in this work from the Naval and Military Technical Dictionary by Capt. Burn, R. A.; a book of reference to which I have never applied in vain."—*Elements of Naval Architecture, by J. R. Strange, Com. R. N.*

Burn, Andrew, Major-General in the Royal Marines, d. 1814, a native of Scotland. The Christian Officer's Complete Armour, 2d ed., Lon., 1806, 12mo: recommended by Sir R. Hill. Who fares best, the Christian or the Man of the World? 1789, 8vo. Two Witnesses, 1812, 8vo.

Burn, Edward. Letters and Reply to Dr. Priestly, 179, '92 8vo. Pastoral Hints, 1801, 8vo. A Sermon, 1806, 8vo.

Burn, John. English Grammar, Glasg., 1766, 12mo.

Burn, John, son of Richard Burn, (*vide post.*) A New Law Dictionary, by Richard Burn, LL.D., continued to the present time, Lon., 1792, 2 vols. 8vo. The Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer, by R. B., 18th edit., 1797–1800, 4 vols. 8vo. Appendix to 17th edit., 1795, 8vo.

Burn, John Ilderton. Treatises on Insurances, 1801, 12mo. Stock Jobbing, &c., 1803,'04, '05, 8vo.

Burn, John Southerden. Livres des Anglois à Genève, Lon., 1831, 8vo. History of the Fleet Marriages; 2d edit., Lon., 1834, 8vo.

Burn, Richard, LL.D., 1720–1785, Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle, a native of Winton, Westmoreland, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, was rector of Orton for 49 years. Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer, Lon., 1755, 2 vols. 8vo.

The 29th edit., by M. B. Bere and T. Chitty, was pub. Lon., 1845, 6 vols. 8vo; Supplet. to 1852, by E. Wise, 1852, 8vo. Ecclesiastical Law, Lon., 1760, 2 vols. 4to; 9th edit., enlarged by R. Phillimore, Lon., 1842, 4 vol. 8vo.

> "Blackstone in his Commentaries mentions it as one of the very few publications on the subject of Ecclesiastical Law on which the reader can rely with certainty."

New Militia Law, 1762, 12mo. History of Poor Laws, with Observations, 1764, 8vo.

> "One of the best publications that has appeared on the poor laws."—J. R. McCulloch.

History and Antiquities of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in conjunction with Joseph Nicolson, Lon., 1771–77, 2 vol. 4to. Discourses, selected and original, 1774, 4 vol. 8vo.

> "A book to which young divines may, with great advantage, apply for models of a strong, manly, dignified pulpit eloquence."—*Blackstone's Commentaries.*

9th edit., 1783, 4 vols. 8vo. New Law Dictionary. See Burn, John.

Burn, sometimes **Burne,** *q. v.*

Burnaby, Andrew, D.D., 1732–1812, a native of Ashfordy, Leicestershire, was educated at Westminster School, and Queen's College, Cambridge; B. A., 1754; M. A., 1757; Vicar of Greenwich, 1769; Archdeacon of Leicester, 1786. Travels through the Middle Settlements of N. America, 1759, '60, Lon., 1775, 4to. Sermons and Charges; various dates, repub. in 1 vol. 8vo, 1805.

> "Highly praised and valued both for matter and manner."

A Journal of a Tour to Corsica in 1766, &c., 1804.

Burnaby, E. A. The Question, Has the House of Commons a right of Committal to Prison or not? Considered, 1810, 8vo.

Burnap, George W., D.D., b. 1802, Merrimack, N.H.; grad. Harvard Coll., 1824; in 1827, succeeded Dr. Sparks in the First Unitarian Church, Baltimore. 1. Lectures on the Doctrines of Controversy between Unitarians and other Denominations of Christians, 1835. 2. On the Sphere and Duties of Women, Balt., 1849, 12mo. 3. Lectures to Young Men on the Cultivation of the Mind, the Formation of Character, and the Conduct of Life, Balt., 12mo, and Lon., r. 8vo.

> "We do not know of any work on the same subject of equal excellence."—*Lon. Apprentice.*

4. Expository Lectures on the Principal Texts of the Bible which relate to the Doctrine of the Trinity, 1845. 5. Popular Objections to Unitarian Christianity Considered and Answered, 1848. 6. On the Rectitude of Human Nature, 1850. 7. Christianity: its Essence and Evidence, 1855. Other works.

Burnap, Jacob, 1748–1821, father of the preceding, first minister of Merrimack, N.H., was a native of Reading, Mass. He pub. an Oration on Independence, 1808, and separate serms., 1799, 1801, '06, '08, '09, '11, '15, '18, '19, '20.

Burnby, John. Poor Rates, 1780, 8vo. Canterbury Cathedral, &c., 1784, 8vo. Freedom of Election, 1785, 8vo.

Burne, James. The Man of Nature, 1773, 2 vols. 12mo.

Burne, Nicholas. The Disputation concerning the Controversit Headdis of Religion, &c., Paris, 1581, 8vo. This is an account of the disputation between Burne, formerly a Calvinist, and some ministers of the Kirk of Scotland.

Burnel, Henry. Landgartha; a Tragi-Comedy, Dubl., 1641, 4to.

Burnes, Sir Alexander, Lt. Col., 1805–1841, an eminent military officer and Oriental scholar, a native of Montrose, made many important investigations relative to the geography of the Indus, &c. Journey to and Residence in Cabool, Lon., 8vo. Travels in Bokhara, 1831–33, 3 vols. 12mo and 8vo. It is said that between 800 and 900 copies of this gentleman's work sold in a single day. It was immediately trans. into German and French. Sir Alexander was assassinated at the insurrection at Cabool, November, 1841.

Burnes, James. History of the Knights Templars, Edin., 4to. Visit to the Court of Sinde, and History of Cutch, Lon., 12mo.

Burnet. A Vindication of Woodward's State of Physic, Lon., 1719, 8vo.

Burnet. Sermon on Matt. xii. 32.

Burnet, Alexander, 1614–1684, a native of Peebles; Bishop of Aberdeen, 1663; Archbishop of Glasgow, 1664. The Blessedness of the Dead that die in the Lord; being a Funeral Sermon on the death of the Marquis of Montrose, from Rev. xiv. 13, Glasg., 1673, 4to.

Burnet, Elizabeth, 1661–1709, third wife of Bishop Burnet, was a daughter of Sir Richard Plake, Knt. At 18 she married Robert Berkeley, Esq., who died in 1693. In 1700 she was united to Bishop Burnet, who had lost his second wife two years previously. A Method for Devotion, or Rules for Holy and Devout Living; 2d edit., Lon., 1709, 8vo; 3d edit., 1715, 8vo. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

Burnet, Gilbert, 1643–1715, a native of Edinburgh, was sent at the age of ten to the University of Aberdeen, where he took the degree of M.A. before he was 14. At 18 he was received as a probationer, and in 1665 was ordained priest in the Episcopal Church, and presented to the living of Saltoun. Two years previously he had visited Holland, and applied himself to the study of Hebrew under a learned Jew. In 1669 he became Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow; Chaplain to the King, preacher at the Rolls, and lecturer of St. Clement's, London, 1674, '05. In 1683 he attended Lord Russell to the scaffold, and being suspected of disaffection, thought it prudent to retire to Paris. It is to be recorded to his honour, that although offered the Bishopric of Chichester, by Charles II., if he would embrace his cause, he refused the overture, and wrote him a faithful letter, exhorting him to reform his licentious life and impolitic measures.

> "I told the king, I hoped the reflection on what had befallen his father on the 30th of January, might move him to consider these things more carefully."

He returned to England in 1685, but again fled to Paris on the accession of James II. in the same year. He travelled for some time on the Continent, after which, at the invitation of the Prince and Princess of Orange—daughter and son-in-law to James II.—he took up his residence at the Hague, and bore so prominent a share in the political counsels of the court, that James II.

> "Ordered a prosecution of High Treason to be commenced against him, and demanded his person from the States-general, but without effect, as he had previously acquired the rights of naturalization, by forming a union—his first wife being dead—with a Dutch lady of large fortune named Scott."

The influence of Burnet in bringing about the Revolution of 1688, and the accession of William and Mary, was perhaps greater than that of any other person. He accompanied William to England as his chaplain, and took an active part in the settlement of the new government. In 1689 the king offered him the Bishopric of Salisbury, but with his usual disinterestedness he begged him to confer it on his old friend Dr. Lloyd. His majesty replied, "I have another person in view," and next day nominated Burnet to the see, to which was added subsequently the Chancellorship of the Order of the Garter. The new bishop now zealously occupied himself with his literary and official duties, leading a most industrious and useful life until the year 1715, when he was attacked with a pleuritic fever, which proved fatal on the 17th of March. The bishop was a very voluminous writer: see list in Watt's Bib. Brit., and Lowndes's Bibl. Manual. We notice a few of his principal works: Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton, Lon., 1677, fol.; last edit., Oxf., 1852, 8vo. History of the Reformation of the Church of England, vol. i. 1679, fol. This publication was rewarded with an honour never conferred before or since upon an author. He received the thanks of Parliament, with a request that he would continue his researches, and complete the work he had so well commenced. The historian acquiesced: in 1681 he pub. vol. ii., and in 1715 vol. iii., with supplement.

> "His History of the Reformation had been received with loud applause by all parties, and had been felt by the Roman Catholics as a severe blow. The greatest Doctor that the Church of Rome has produced since the schism of the 16th century, Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux, was engaged in framing an elaborate reply."—T. B. Macaulay: *Hist. of England.*

> "In Bishop Burnet's History of the Church of England, you will have a full view of the steps which our church took when she reformed herself from the errors of Popery."—Dr. Wotton.

> "Burnet, in his immortal History of the Reformation, has fixed the Protestant religion in this country as long as any religion re

> mains among us. Burnet is, without doubt, the English Eusebius."—Dr. Apthorpe.
>
> "No cautions need be suggested before the perusal of the laborious work of this impartial and liberal Churchman, an ornament to his order, and who deserved the name of Christian."—Prof. Smyth: *Lectures on Mod. History.*
>
> "One of the most thoroughly digested books of the century."—Prof. Spalding.

This work was speedily translated into several European languages. In the continuation, Burnet had the valuable assistance of Bishops Lloyd, Tillotson, and Stillingfleet. The notes and preface of Dr. Nares in his edit. are valuable, and Mr. G. L. Corrie's Abridgment (Oxf., 1847, 8vo) will answer a useful purpose. An edit. was pub. in 1829, Oxf., 7 vols. 8vo; and in 1850, Lon., 2 vols. imp. 8vo, illustrated with 44 portraits from Lodge, and by many valuable notes. Before reading Burnet, Lenfant's History of the Council of Constance, 1728, 2 vols. 4to, should be perused. This is Burnet's own advice:

> "I cannot recommend too highly Lenfant's History of the Council of Constance, in which the author has, with great care, given a view of the state of the Church and Religion before the Reformation, and should be read to prepare a man for reading 'my history.'"—*Pref. to Hist. Reform.*

Gibbon thus notices Lenfant:

> "The Histories of the three successive Councils, Pisa, Constance, and Basil, have been written with a tolerable degree of candour, industry, and elegance, by a Protestant minister, M. Lenfant, who retired from France to Berlin."

Burnet's work did not meet with universal commendation: M. Le Grand, Varillas, and others in France, Lowth, Wharton, and Hickes at home, opened their batteries upon the stout prelate, who was but little disconcerted by such assaults. Wharton allows it to have a reputation firmly and deservedly established. Many errors which had crept into preceding narrations were corrected by Burnet.

> "The defects of Peter Heylyn's History of the Reformation are abundantly supplied in our author's more complete history. He gives a practical account of all the affairs of the Reformation, from its beginning in the reign of Henry VIII. to its final establishment under Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1559. And the whole is penned in a masculine style, such as becomes an historian, and is the property of this author in all his writings. The collection of records which he gives at the end of each volume, are good vouchers of the truth of what he delivers in the body of the history, and are much more perfect than could reasonably be expected, after the pains taken in Queen Mary's days to suppress every thing that carried the marks of the Reformation upon it." See Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Library.

The bishop increased his celebrity by the Lives of Rochester, 1680, 8vo, Hale, and Queen Mary, (including Rochester,) 1682, 2 vols. 8vo, and Bishop Bedell, 1685, 8vo. He pub. some other valuable biographical sketches, and the reader is referred to his Lives and Characters, including Hale, Rochester, Boyle, Leighton, &c., edited, with an introduction, by Bishop Jebb, Lon., 1833, 8vo. This vol. also contains Five Unpublished Letters, by Anne, Countess Dowager of Rochester, and Burnet's Address to Posterity.

> "Bishop Burnet's short but exquisite Address to Posterity will be read and re-read, with fresh improvement and delight, as long as the English language lasts.

The interesting incidents connected with the Conversion of the Earl of Rochester, through the instrumentality of Burnet, are well known.

> "The life of Rochester is a work which the critic ought to read for its elegance, the philosopher for its arguments, and the saint for its piety."—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

In 1683 he pub. a trans. from the original Latin (1551) of Sir Thomas More's Utopia. In 1692, 4to, appeared his celebrated Discourse of the Pastoral Care, which is considered by some the best of his writings. The 3d edit., 1713, has a valuable preface added: an edit. was pub. in 1821, 12mo. An enlarged edit. of his History of the Reign of King James the Second was pub. at Oxf., 1852, 8vo. His Exposition of the XXXIX. Articles of the Church of England appeared in 1699, fol. Of this work there have been numerous editions.

> "The good bishop seems to be so attentive to the various and contradictory opinions of others in the several Articles, that you are often at a loss to find his own."—Dr. Williams.
>
> "The work contains much information, and candour: perhaps pursued to a blamable excess."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.* And see chap. xi. in that work.

The Exposition of the Articles is highly commended by Archbishops Tillotson, Tenison, and Sharp; Bishops Stillingfleet, Patrick, Lloyd, Hall, Williams, and other authorities. The Rev. J. R. Page has pub. an edit., with a valuable Appendix, Notes, and Additional References, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

> "The editor has given to our clergy and our students in theology an edition of this work, which must necessarily supersede every other; and we feel he deserves well at the hands of the church which he has so materially served."—*Church of England Quarterly Review.*
>
> "The valuable references, notes, and indices, which accompany this edition, give it a vast superiority over every other."—Bishop of Winchester.
>
> "Though Burnet's work may have peculiar attractions to an Episcopalian as an exposition of his articles of faith, yet as a treasury of Biblical and theological knowledge, it is alike valuable to Christians of every communion."—*Lon. Christian Observer.*

The celebrated History of his Own Times was left in MS. at his death, with orders that it should not be pub. until six years after, when it was given to the world without alteration. The first volume, however, did not appear until 1724, and the 2d was delayed until 1734. The work was pub. by his son Thomas. This interesting work has been much abused by the Tories, and it has been a convenient target for the wits of such critics as Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot, and others. The last attempted a parody under the title of Memoirs of P. P., Clerk of this Parish. Dr. Flexman pub. an edit. of the Bishop's Own Times, with Notes, &c., in 1753, 6 vols. 8vo. An edit. was pub. at Oxford, 1833, 6 vols. 8vo, and the last edit. appeared in 1847, Lon., 2 vols. imp. 8vo, with Hist. and Biog. Notes, and 51 portraits. Such men as the wits just named can bring any writer into ridicule, but to impugn literary integrity is a more difficult matter. We may venture something, but we are willing to incur the risk, when we avow the opinion that Burnet is one of the most veracious chroniclers in the language. It was the freedom of its strictures upon certain pet characters that excited the satire of Pope and the ridicule of Arbuthnot. As for the terms "Silly Puppy," "Scotch Dog," "Canting Puppy," and such other elegancies of the kennel, of which Swift was so accomplished a master, we doubt if they disturb the *manes* of the worthy prelate. It is an everyday thing to find a writer of some centuries' standing accused of prejudice, misrepresentation, misconception, &c.; but how a critic, who lives two or three hundred years after a certain occurrence has transpired, can understand it so much better than an eye or ear-witness, we are too dull to discern. Dr. Johnson's opinion, as recorded by Boswell, will serve as an instance—though much less condemnatory than many—of what we refer to:

> "Burnet's History of his Own Times is very entertaining. The style, indeed, is mere chit-chat. I do not believe that Burnet intentionally lied; but he was so much prejudiced, that he took no pains to find out the truth. He was like a man who resolves to regulate his time by a certain watch; but will not inquire whether the watch is right or not."

One might suppose that the doctor had roomed with the bishop, at least: he seems to be so perfectly informed as to his habits.

Professor Smyth is disposed to do our author more justice than he has generally had accorded to him:

> "Whatever he reports himself to have heard or seen, the reader may be assured he really did hear or see. But we must receive his representations and conclusions with that caution which must ever be observed when we listen to the relation of a warm and busy partisan, whatever be his natural integrity and good sense. He is often censured, and sometimes corrected; but the fact seems to be, that, without his original, and certainly honest, account, we should know little about the wants and affairs he professes to explain. Many of the writers who are not very willing to receive his assistance, would be totally at a loss without it."—*Lects. on Modern History.*

We are glad to see that our (for, although American-born, we claim all the *meritorious* English authors as ours) latest historical commentator, Mr. Macaulay, defends the bishop against his accusers:

> "It is usual to censure Burnet as a singularly inaccurate historian, but I believe the charge to be altogether unjust. He appears to be singularly inaccurate only because his narrative has been subjected to a scrutiny singularly severe and unfriendly. If any Whig thought it worth while to subject Reresby's Memoirs, North's Examen, Mulgrave's Account of the Revolution, or the Life of James the Second, edited by Clarke, to a similar scrutiny, it would soon appear that Burnet was indeed far from being the most inexact writer of his time."—*Hist. of England.*

Horace Walpole considers that the bishop's credulity, as he styles it, is a proof of his honesty, and pays a deserved compliment to the easy flow of his narrative:

> "It seems as if he had just come from the King's closet, or from the apartment of the man whom he describes, and was telling his reader, in plain terms, what he had seen and heard."

Charles Lamb bears testimony to the same effect:

> "I am reading Burnet's Own Times. Did you ever read that garrulous, pleasant history? full of scandal, which all true history is;—no palliatives, but all the stark wickedness that actually gives the *momentum* to national actors:—none of that cursed *Humeian* indifference—so cold, and unnatural, and inhuman," &c.—*Letters.*

As an *extempore* preacher the bishop was so happy, that his congregation dreaded his "finally" as much as his severest official reprehension. Sir John Jekyl told Speaker Onslow, that one day when he was present, and the worthy prelate had "preached out the hour-glass" before he had finished his subject, "he took it up, and held it aloft in his hand, and then turned it up for another hour; upon which the audience—a very large one for the place—set up almost a shout for joy."

We mean no irreverence to the clergy when we remark that one "hour-glass" is as much as a modern congregation consider themselves entitled to claim.

As a parish priest, as well as a diocesan, Burnet was most exemplary. He wrote well upon the Pastoral Care, but he did better,—he was the constant exemplar of his own precepts. We give a specimen of his "manner of life:"

> "During the five years he remained at Saltoun, he preached twice every Sunday, and once on one of the week-days: he catechized three times a week, so as to examine every parishioner, old or young, three times in the course of a year: he went round the parish from house to house, instructing, reproving, or comforting them, as occasion required: the sick he visited twice a day: he personally instructed all such as gave notice of their intention to receive the communion."—*Life, by his son, Thomas Burnet, in Hist. Own Times.*

His indifference for preferment, "his degrading himself into the lowest and most painful duties of his calling," that he might go about doing good, are highly extolled by a competent witness, the Marquis of Halifax. In truth, both the Church and the State are under such deep obligations to the exertions of Bishop Burnet, as a clergyman and as a statesman, that it ill becomes Englishmen to treat his memory with either injustice or indifference. See Biog. Brit.; Swift's Works; Granger's Letters; Laing's Hist. of Scotland; Birch's Tillotson; Burnet's Reform., 1850; Own Times, 1847.

Burnet, Gilbert, the bishop's second son, educated at Merton College, Oxford, and at Leyden, was chaplain to George I.: he died early in life. An Abridgt. of vol. iii. of his father's Hist. of the Reformation, 1719. The Generation of the Son of God, 1720, 8vo. He espoused the cause of Hoadly in the Bangorian controversy, and wrote three pieces on the occasion, 1718, &c. He was a contributor to the Free-thinker, (collected in 3 vols. 12mo,) and perhaps to Hibernicus's Letters, 1725, '26, '27.

Burnet, Gilbert, d. 1746, aged 48, Vicar of Coggeshall, Essex, and Minister of St. James's, Clerkenwell, abridged the 3 fol. vols. of the Boyle Lectures in 4 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1737. Practical Sermons, Lon., 1747, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "His sermons are written in an agreeable, instructive, and practical manner; displaying solid reasoning, true piety, and unaffected charity."

Burnet, Jacob, an American. Notes on the Early Settlement of the North Western Territory, 8vo.

> "To all who feel an interest in the destinies of the Western Country, this book supplies the elements from which a correct judgment may be formed, not only of its past history, but also of its probable position, in an intellectual and moral point of view. For it is only by considering what a nation has been, that any correct idea can be gained concerning what it is likely to be."

Burnet, James, Lord Monboddo, 1714–1799, a native of Kincardineshire, Scotland, was educated at King's College, Aberdeen, and studied Civil Law at Groningen, Holland. He was distinguished rather for profound than useful learning. In 1764 he was appointed Sheriff of Kincardineshire, and in 1767 he succeeded Lord Milton as a Lord of Session. The Origin and Progress of Language, Edin., 1773, 6 vols. 8vo. His lordship was as much enamoured of the ancients—especially the Greeks—as ever was the Doctor in Peregrine Pickle. The above-named work was intended to settle the question as to the superiority of his favourite ancients over a degenerate posterity. It was not successful.

> "Nothing, it was said, but the strange absurdity of his opinions, could have hindered his book from falling dead-born from the press."

Dr. Johnson often ridiculed the peculiar notions entertained by Monboddo; though, by-the-by, there were some points of similarity between them, for Foote calls "Monboddo an *Elzevir* edition of Johnson." When the author of Rasselas paid the modern Greek a visit, the latter pointed to the Douglas Arms in his house;—"In such houses," said he, 'our ancestors lived, who were better men than we." "No, no, my lord," said Johnson: "we are as strong as they, and a great deal wiser." Monboddo was an advocate of the superiority of the savage state: he considered that men were originally monkeys, and that a nation still existed with tails.

> "Dr. Johnson attacked Lord Monboddo's strange speculation on the primitive state of human nature. 'Sir, it is all conjecture about a thing useless, even were it known to be true. Knowledge of all kinds is good. Conjecture, as to things useful, is good; but conjecture as to what would be useless to know, such as whether men went upon all fours, is very idle. . . . It is a pity to see Lord Monboddo publish such notions as he has done; a man of sense, and of so much elegant learning. There would be little in a fool doing it; we should only laugh: but when a wise man does it, we are sorry. [Monboddo had written a preface to the trans. of Condamine's Account of the Savage Girl.] Other people have strange notions; but they conceal them. If they have tails [alluding to Monboddo's theory of the originally tailed-state of man] they hide them; but Monboddo is as jealous of his tail as a squirrel.'"—*Boswell's Johnson.*

> "When Sir Joseph Banks returned from Botany Bay, Monboddo inquired after the long-tailed men, and, according to Johnson, was not pleased that they had not been found in all his peregrinations."

The Origin and Progress of Language was intended to vindicate the honour of Grecian literature: to properly set forth the excellencies of the Grecian philosophy, he pub. his Ancient Metaphysics, or the Science of Universals, with an Examination of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy, Edin., 1779–99, 6 vols. 4to.

> "This work evinces, like the other, his extravagant fondness for Grecian learning and philosophy, and his scorn for all that was modern. It proves, that, though versed in the science of Aristotle and Plato, he knew not, for want of a sufficient acquaintance with modern literature, how to explain that science to his contemporaries."

We think that there is great weight in Bacon's remark that the *early age* of the world cannot properly be called its *antiquity.* The latter ages are really the antiquity of the world. The remark will be found somewhere in the Advancement of Learning.

Burnet, John, b. 1784, at Fisherrow, near Edinburgh, a distinguished engraver and writer on Art. Practical Treatise on Painting, 1822–27, 4to: pub. orig. in three parts. Hints on Composition, Light and Shade, and Colour. Essay on the Education of the Eye in Reference to Painting, 1837, 4to. Illustrated edition of Sir Joshua Reynolds's Lectures on Painting, with Valuable Notes by the editor, &c.: 12 plates after the Great Masters; new ed., 1842, 4to. Practical Essays on Various Branches of the Fine Arts, 1848, 12mo. Landscape-Painting in Oil Colours. 1849, 4to. Rembrandt and his Works, 1849, 4to. Practical Hints in Portrait-Painting, 1850, 4to. Life and Works of J. M. W. Turner, 1852, 4to: written in conjunction with Mr. P. Cunningham. Progress of a Painter, 1854, 4to. These works are illustrated by numerous engravings drawn and executed by Mr. B.

Burnet, Matthias, D.D., d. 1806, aged about 55, an Episcopal minister at Norwalk, Connecticut, graduated at Princeton in 1764. He pub. Reflections upon the Season of Harvest, and two sermons in Amer. Preacher, ii., iii.

Burnet, Thomas, 1635–1715, a native of Croft, Yorkshire, entered Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1651; removed to Christ's College, 1654; Fellow, 1657; Master of the Charter-house, by the Duke of Ormond's influence, 1685. He gained great distinction by the following work: Telluris theoria sacra: orbis nostri originem et mutationes generales quas aut jam eubiit, aut olim subiturus est, complectens. Libri duo priores de Diluvio et Paradiso, Lon., 1681, 4to. Libri duo posteriores, de conflagratione mundi et de futuro rerum statu, 1689, 4to, that is—the English reader will understand—the first two books treat of the Deluge and Paradise; the last two, of the burning of the World and the New Heavens and New Earth. This work met with much applause, and even Charles II. forgot his dogs and ladies long enough to give it an inspection, which amply rewarded his pains. The author was thus encouraged to translate it into English. He pub. the first two books—The Sacred Theory of the Earth, &c.—in 1684, fol., with a dedication to Charles II., and the last in 1689, with a dedication to Queen Mary. The English version is by no means an exact transcript of the original; there are additions, abridgments, and alterations. The references to patristic literature are much fuller in the Latin than in the English. As regards ingenuity of hypothesis and majesty of style, the work is beyond praise; as a philosophical system, it is beneath criticism. Geological data, and the first principles of scriptural exegesis, are entirely neglected by our fanciful theorist. Addison complimented the author in a Latin ode, (in 1669,) which has been prefixed to some editions of the commended work, in which he addresses him in the most flattering terms:

> "O pectus ingens! O animum gravem,
> Mundi capacem! Si bonos auguror,
> Te, nostra quo tellus superbit,
> Accipet renovata civem."

Dr. Warton ranks Burnet with the few in whom the three great faculties of the understanding, viz.: judgment, imagination, and memory have been found united; and he considers him to have displayed an imagination very nearly equal to that of Milton. On the other hand, Warren, Keill, Croft, and Whiston attacked his errors; and Flamstead is reputed to have told the author that "there went more to the making of a world than a fine-turned period, and that he was able to overthrow the theory in one sheet of paper." There are certainly grave errors put forth by Burnet, which we need not specify here. The literary excellence of the

Theory has been acknowledged even by those who most strongly condemned its assumptions. Keill tells us

> "For as I believe never was any book fuller of errors and mistakes in philosophy, so none ever abounded with more beautiful scenes and surprising images of nature. But I write only to those who might perhaps expect to find a true philosophy in it; they who read it as ingenious romance will still be pleased with their entertainment."

But Keill treats the author with much severity in other parts of his Examination.

> "Apart from his mistakes, his works contain some things relating to the Scriptures worth reading; while the reader ought to be on his guard against their sophistry and skepticism."—*Orme's Bib. Bibl.*

In 1727, 12 years after his death, appeared De Fide et Officiis Christianorum, and De Statu Mortuorum et Resurgentium, the last advocating the doctrine of the Millennium, and the limited duration of Future Punishment. Burnet had a few copies privately printed, but had no intention of publishing a work which he knew would elicit much censure. Imperfect copies, however, got into circulation, and Burnet's friend Wilkinson determined to publish a correct edition. In a 2d edit., pub. in 1733, an addition was made to the last-named piece, entitled De futura Judæorum restauratione, taken from Burnet's MSS. He is also said to have been the author of three pieces pub. without his name under the title of Remarks upon an Essay concerning Human Understanding; the first two pub. in 1697, the last in 1699, which Remarks met with a response by Mrs. Catherine Trotter (afterwards Cockburn) in her Defence of Locke's Essay, 1702, written when Mrs. Trotter was but twenty-three years of age. It is to be regretted that Burnet's judgment was so much inferior to his imagination. His Sacred Theory of the Earth is

> "A splendid example of erroneous views in philosophy."—*Edinburgh Review.*
>
> "Some of the author's peculiarities have tended to discredit other scriptural doctrines which he supported."—BICKERSTETH.
>
> "His sentiments are far from orthodox on many points. He considered the Mosaic account of the Fall, a pious allegory; original sin, a fiction; and he doubted the resurrection of the same body, and the eternity of future punishment."—ORME.

His works are now much neglected, although when first published

> "The novelty of his ideas, the perspicuity and elegance of his style, recommended his works to the attention of the learned."—*Enfield's Philosophy.*

Burnet, Thomas, D.D., d. 1750, Rector of West Kingston, and Prebendary of Sarum, was educated at New College, Oxford. Essay upon Government, Lon., 1726, 8vo. Answer to Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation. Treatise on Scriptural Politics. Sermons, 1722, '26. 16 Sermons preached at Boyle's Lecture, Lon., 1726, 2 vols. 8vo. An Essay on the Trinity. This is a very curious dissertation.

Burnet, Thomas, M.D., Physician in Ordinary to the King, and brother to Bishop Burnet. Thesaurus Medicinæ Practicæ, etc., Lon., 1673, 4to; best edit., with the author's last corrections, Geneva, 1698, 4to. Haller enumerates 12 edits. printed in England and on the Continent. Hippocrates contractus, etc., Edin., 1685, 8vo; Lon., 1686, 8vo; Vien., 1737, 8vo; Venet., 1751, 8vo; Strasburg, 1765. Of Dr. Burnet's life no particulars are known.

Burnet, Thomas, d. 1753, nephew of the above, and third and youngest son of Bishop Burnet, was educated at Merton College, after leaving which he became a student of the Temple. The abstruse mysteries of Law pleased him less than "good company," and he was in a fair way to be ruined when he took a determination to change his course. His father, one day, observing his unusually grave countenance, asked him what he was meditating? "A greater work," replied the son, "than your lordship's History of the Reformation." "What is that, Tom?" "My own reformation, my lord." "I shall be heartily glad to see it," responded the father, "but almost despair of it." Now we may pardon the bishop's incredulity, when we are informed that the scapegrace was suspected of being one of the wild "Mohocks" of whom we read so much in the Spectator. Swift tells Stella,

> "Young Davenant tells us how he was set upon by the Mohocks, and how they ran his chair through with a sword. It is not safe being in the streets at night. The Bishop of Salisbury's son is said to be of the gang. They are all Whigs."

Yet the young man was better even than his word, he not only thought of reforming—he reformed, and became one of the most prominent lawyers of his day, and in 1741 was made a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. We have already referred to his having published his father's History of his Own Times, and he gave to the world some political pamphlets,—A Letter to the People, Our Ancestors as wise as we, &c.,—and a vol. of his poems was pub. in 1777. He incurred the displeasure of Pope by a travesty of the first book of the Iliad. Of course, he was pub. in the Dunciad, which pillory would always hold one more offender.

Burnet, Thomas. The Sweets of Solitude, and other Poems, 1807, 12mo.

Burnet, William, 1688–1729, eldest son of Bishop Burnet, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Leyden. He was one of the many dupes of the South Sea scheme. In 1720 he was appointed Governor of New York, and was transferred to the government of Massachusetts and New Hampshire in 1728. He contributed to Phil. Trans., and pub. an Essay on Scripture Prophecy, 1724.

> "He attempted to explain the three periods contained in the twelfth chapter of Daniel, with arguments to prove that the first period expired in 1715."

An interesting account of Governor Burnet will be found in Allen's American Biog. Dict.

Burnet, William, M.D. Mediterranean Fever, Lon., 1814, 8vo.

Burnett, Andrew. Thanksgiving Sermon, 1696, 4to.

Burnett, Charles M. Insanity tested by Science, Lon., 1848, 8vo. Philosophy of Spirits in relation to Matter, 1850, 8vo. The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God as displayed in the Animal Creation, 1838, 8vo.

> "Admirably adapted to lead the mind to knowledge of a very valuable and extensive order."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Burnett, George. English and Latin Poems, 1809, 8vo.

Burnett, George, d. 1811, educated at Baliol College, Oxford. Introduction to Mavor's Universal History, Lon., 1802, &c., 25 vols. 8vo. A View of the Present State of Poland, 1807, 12mo.

> "The ingenuousness of the author secures to him the confidence of his readers, while the fairness of his narrative, the flow of his style, and the liberality and good sense which distinguish his remarks, render the perusal of his work highly gratifying. We render this little volume very moderate justice when we state that it exceeds in interest and value many larger works penned under circumstances more auspicious."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Specimens of English Prose Writers, Lon., 1807, 3 vols. 8vo.

> "We regard these volumes as worthy of no small commendation, and to all who are interested in the progress of their mother-tongue we cheerfully recommend a perusal of them."—*London Monthly Rev.*

These specimens, if reprinted in a royal 8vo vol., would amply reward, we think, the enterprise of the publishers. They form a fitting companion to Ellis's Specimens of Early English Poetry; 5th edit., Lon., 1845, 3 vols. 12mo.

Burnett, Gilbert T., 1800–1835, a lineal descendant of Bishop Burnet, (he added a t to the patronymic,) was Professor of Botany in King's College, London, to the Royal Institution, the Company of Apothecaries, and to the Medico-Botanical Society. He was also a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, associate editor of the London Medical and Surgical Journal, editor of Dr. Stephenson and Mr. Churchill's Medical Botany, 3 vols. 8vo, a contributor to several medical journals, and pub. Outlines of Botany, 1835, 8vo. His sister, Miss M. A. Burnett, has published from his MSS., Illustrations of Useful Plants employed in the Arts and Medicine, 126 Nos. 1842–49, 4to. The drawings and colouring of the plates are the work of this accomplished lady. Stephenson and Churchill's Medical Botany is a most valuable work.

> "The most complete and comprehensive work on Medical Botany."—*Lon. Pharmaceutical Journal.*

Burnett, John, 1764–1810, a Scotch lawyer, sheriff of the shire of Haddington, 1803, Judge-admiral of Scotland, 1810, prepared a Treatise on the various branches of the Criminal Law of Scotland, which was in the press at the time of his death. It was pub. in 1811, Edin., 4to.

> "Burnett's Criminal Law is admitted to be, in many points of view, imperfect and unsatisfactory; but it is remarkable as having been one of the earliest serious attempts to form a collection of decisions. Though he is looked at by the Bench with some distrust, yet his excellencies are manifold, and are more seldom quoted than his errors, because the former have now become part of our consuetudinary practice."—*Law Journal.*

Burnett, John. Two Sermons, 1774, 8vo.

Burnett, Miss M. A. See BURNETT, GILBERT T.

Burnett, Thomas. The British Bulwark, Lon., 1715, 12mo. Second Tale of a Tub; or the Hist. of Robert Powel, 1715, 8vo; a satire on Sir Robert Walpole, ascribed to Thomas Duffet.

Burnett, Waldo Irving, 1828–1854, b. at Southboro', Massachusetts. A distinguished scientific writer. His various papers may be found in the Journal of the Boston Society of Nat. History; in the Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; American Journal of Science; Boston Med. and Surg. Journal; and Am. Journal of Med. Sci. Comparative Anat. of Siebold and Stannius, vol. i. 8vo. Ably translated from the German, with additions.

Burney, Caroline. Seraphina; a Novel, 1809, 3 vols.

Burney, Charles, Mus. Doc., 1726–1814, a native of Shrewsbury, was educated at the free school there, and at the public school of Chester. His musical talent was developed under the instruction of the celebrated Dr. Arne. In 1749 he was elected organist of a church in London, and afterwards he officiated in the same capacity at Lynn, when with Dr. Arne he composed the music of three pieces for Drury Lane Theatre,—Alfred, Robin Hood, and Queen Mab. In 1766 he brought forward at Drury Lane, The Cunning Man, from Rousseau's Devin du Village, and adapted to his (R.'s) music. In 1769 he received from Oxford the degree of Doctor of Music. In 1770 he travelled on the Continent to procure materials for his General History of Music: of his excursions he pub. an account, entitled The Present State of Music in France and Italy, &c. in 1771, 8vo; 2d. edit., 1774, 8vo; and in 1773, 2 vols. 8vo, appeared The Present State of Music in Germany, &c. Joel Collier burlesqued this work in his Musical Travels through England, Lon., 1776, 8vo. Johnson remarked, when referring to the composition of his Tour to the Hebrides,

"I had the musical tour of that clever dog Burney in my eye."

The General History of Music from the earliest ages to the present period, to which is prefixed a Dissertation on the Music of the Ancients, appeared in 4 vols. 4to, Lon., 1776–89. Sir John Hawkins's work on the same subject was pub. complete in 5 vols. 4to, in the same year in which the 1st vol. of Burney's History made its appearance—1776. We find the following comparison of their merits in the Harmonicon:

"Have you read Sir John Hawkins's History?
Some folks think it quite a mystery;
Both I have, and I aver
That Burney's History I prefer."

The Monthly Reviewers, whose smile was joy, and whose frown was death, to many a trembling author of the last century, give the preference altogether to Burney:

"To Dr. B. the praise is justly due, of having first begun to supply, in a masterly and able manner, a *vacuity* in our English literature. The *literal* vacancy, indeed, on the shelves of a library was filled by another History of Music before this was compiled: but the work before us, we hesitate not to pronounce, is the only one yet produced of its kind, in our own, and, we believe, in *any*, language, that can be read with satisfaction by real judges of the subject: the only one, in which they will find any thing approaching to an union of all the requisites of a good musical historian:—a thorough knowledge of the subject; a sound and *unprejudiced judgment*; criticism equally supported by science and by *taste*, and much authentic and original information, rendered more interesting by a certain *amenity*, which is the general character of Dr. B.'s manner of writing, and which may best be defined, as the diametrical opposite to every thing that we *call dull* and *dry*. We do not recollect any literary undertaking, of equal labour both in research and execution, where that labour is more apparent to the reader, when he *considers* the work, or less evident while he *reads* it."

This last compliment is one of the most graceful which we remember. One of Burney's biographers remarks:

"Between the two rival histories, the public decision was loud and immediate in favour of Dr. Burney. Time has modified this opinion, and brought the merits of each work to their fair and proper level,—and adjudging to Burney the palm of style, arrangement, and amusing narrative, and to Hawkins the credit of minuter accuracy and deeper research; more particularly in the points interesting to the antiquary, and the literary world in general."

Dr. Busby pub. in 1819 a General History of Music, abridged from the works of Burney and Hawkins, in 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Johnson interested himself in assisting the researches of his friend, the Musical Doctor. He writes to Dr. Wheeler, Nov. 2, 1778,

"Dr. Burney who brings this paper is engaged in a History of Music, and having been told by Dr. Markham of some MSS. relating to his subject, which are in the library of your college, [Trinity,] is desirous to examine them. He is my friend; and, therefore, I take the liberty of entreating your favour and assistance in his inquiry; and can assure you, with great confidence, that if you knew him, he would not want any intervenient solicitation to obtain the kindness of one who loves virtue and learning as you love them."

On the same occasion, he invokes the good offices of Dr. Edwards in behalf of Burney:

"The bearer, Dr. Burney, has had some account of a Welsh manuscript in the Bodleian library, from which he hopes to gain some materials for his History of Music; but being ignorant of the language, is at a loss where to find assistance. I make no doubt but you, sir, can help him through his difficulties, and, therefore, take the liberty of recommending him to your favour, as I am sure you will find him a man worthy of every civility that can be shown, and every benefit that can be conferred." See Boswell's Life of Johnson.

The energy and industry with which Burney pursued his laborious undertaking, merit warm commendation The four massive volumes were the product, he tells us, "of moments stolen from sleep, from reflection, and from an occupation which required all the author's attention during more than twelve hours a day, for a great part of the year." See preface to the General History of Music.

The Commemoration of Handel was celebrated at Westminster Abbey in 1782, and at the request of the Earl of Sandwich, Burney drew up a history of this occurrence, entitled An Account of the Musical Performances in Westminster Abbey and the Pantheon, in Commemoration of Handel, Lon., 1785, 4to. In 1789 his distinguished friend, Edmund Burke, procured for him the situation of organist of Chelsea College. In 1796 he pub. his Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Abbot Metastasio, with trans. of his Letters, 3 vols. 8vo. This was a subject in which the doctor took a deep interest: he writes to his daughter Fanny, Madame D'Arblay, May 7, 1795:

"I am hallooed on prodigiously in my Metastasio mania. All the critics—Warton, Twining, Nares, and Dr. Charles—say that his *Estratto dell' Arte Poetica d'Aristotile*, which I am now translating, is the best piece of dramatic criticism that has ever been written. 'Bless my heart!' says Warton; 'I, that have been all my life defending the three unities, am overset.' 'Ay,' quoth I, 'has not he made you all ashamed of 'em? You learned folks are only theorists in theatrical matters, but Metastasio had sixty years' successful practice. There! Go to.'"—*Diary and Letters of Madame d'Arblay*, vol. vi. 36; at p. 98 see reference to his Poetical History of Astronomy.

The work was well received:

"Let it not be a reproach to our estimable biographer, that he has described with the voluminous gravity of history, a group of poets, singers, actors, and musicians. It is well that a work of this kind should make its appearance. . . , The amusers of our leisure, the artists of our pleasures, may justly be ranked among the benefactors of society. Let it belong, then, to the muse of fame, to elevate monuments over their remains, and to strew flowers on their grave, in token of grateful remembrance."—*Monthly Review*, 1796.

In Phil. Trans., 1779, will be found the doctor's Account of an Infant Musician. He contributed to Rees's Cyclopædia almost all the musical articles, for which he received £1000. Dr. Burney was a familiar associate of the most distinguished literary gentlemen of his time. Of his children, James rose to the rank of admiral, Charles was one of the most celebrated Hellenists of his age, and two of his daughters, Frances (Madame D'Arblay) and Sarah Harriet, were novelists. These will all be noticed in their order. In 1806 Dr. B. was granted a pension of £300, and in 1810 he was elected a member of the Institute of France. Mr. Macaulay justly blames Dr. Burney for causing his daughter Frances to prolong her servitude at Court as Keeper of the Robes:

"His veneration for royalty amounted, in truth, to idolatry. It can be compared only to the grovelling superstition of those Syrian devotees who made their children pass through the fire to Moloch." Read this admirable sketch,—"Madame d'Arblay," in Edin. Review, January, 1843, and in Macaulay's Miscellanies.

In his general character, however,

"Dr. Burney was exemplary in all the relations of life; and his manners were said to possess all the graces of the Chesterfield school, without any of its formality, or vicious alloy of moral and religious laxity. . . . As a composer, his merits and claims are unquestionably high."

The commendation of Sir William Jones is one of which any one might, indeed, be proud:

"Dr. Burney gave dignity to the character of the modern musician, by joining to it that of the scholar and philosopher."

Burney, Charles, Jr., D.D., 1757–1817, a son of the preceding, was a native of Lynn, Norfolk. He went to the Charter-house in 1768, and from thence to Caius College, Cambridge; he proceeded M.A. in 1781; LL.D. at Aberdeen in 1792; D.D. at Cambridge in 1808. He was for some time engaged in an academy at Highgate, and afterwards became assistant to Dr. Rose, the translator of Sallust, at Chiswick, whose daughter he married in 1783. He was from 1783 to 1800 a contributor of classical articles to the Monthly Review, and for two or three years was editor of the London Magazine. His dissertation in the Monthly Review on Porson's Hecuba, and Wakefield's Diatribe, was received with great respect by Hermann, Gaisford, and other eminent Grecians. Appendix ad Lexicon Gr. Lat. a Scapula, etc., 1789, 8vo: from some papers formerly in Askew's possession. Appendix, containing Remarks on the Greek Verses of Milton, at the end of J. Warton's edit. of Milton's Minor Poems, 1791, 8vo. Richardii Bentleii et Doctorum Virorum Epistolæ, 1807, 4to. Of this beautiful work only 200 copies were printed for private circulation. Copies have sold as high as ten guineas. Friedemann reprinted it at Leipsic in 1825. Tentamen de Metris ab Eschylo in Choricis Cantibus adhibitus, 1809, 8vo. It is superfluous to call the attention of the well-informed scholar to so scholarlike a work.

“Profound scholarship is here united with so much useful plainness of instruction, that we earnestly recommend the Tentamen to the upper forms in our great seminaries of learning, and to our young men who are perusing the Lyric compositions of Ancient Greece at the universities.”—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Bishop Pearson's Exposition of the Creed, abridged, for the Use of young Persons, 1810, 8vo; 2d edit. 1812, 12mo. Philemonis Lexicon Technologicum etc. è Biblioth. Parisiens. Lon., 1812, 4to and 8vo.

“Philemon lived about the ninth century. The Lexicon of which Villoisin has spoken in such high terms of approbation, and of which Ruhnken had given some extracts, is at length published for the first time by Dr. Charles Burney, from the MS. in the National Library at Paris. All the learned are aware how much this important Glossary was treasured by the early grammarians. We are under great obligations to the editor for so valuable an accession to classical literature.”

So discourses the Museum Criticum, but Bast calls attention to the fact that the whole of this work had originally appeared in the Lexicon of Plavorinus. Osann reprinted it at Berlin in 1821. Its value is not so unquestionable as the Museum Criticum would have us believe.

Sermon preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy, at St. Paul's, May 14th, 1812; Lon., 1813, 4to. The list of the Greek writers in Harris's excellent Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution, was drawn up by Dr. Burney.

“Dr. Charles Burney acquaints Mr. Harris that he drew up the classical catalogue with a view to its being *printed*, whole and entire. As there is no list of Greek books so ample, he still thinks that its publication might be of service to the sale of the R. I. Catalogue: but readily submits the matter to the decision of the patrons.”—*Greenwich, March* 3, 1809.

Consequently the list was pub. in the 2d edit. of the Catalogue, Lon., 1821, r. 8vo. Let the BIBLIOGRAPHICAL student procure it without delay.

Burney, Charles Parr, M.D., Archdeacon of Colchester, and Rector of Wickham. Sermon on 2 Cor. iii. 5 Consecration of a Bishop, Lon., 1816, 4to.

Burney, Frances. See D'ARBLAY, MADAME.

Burney, James, Rear-Admiral of the British navy, 1739–1821, son of Charles Burney, Mus. Doc., performed two voyages of discovery with Captain Cook, being first lieutenant in Cook's third voyage. On Cook's death he acted as captain, and brought the “Discovery” home. At the request of his friend, Sir Joseph Banks, he undertook to compile a Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea, or Pacific Ocean; with a History of the Buccaneers of America; this work was pub. Lon., 1803–17, with maps and charts, in 5 vols. 4to.

“This digest comprehends all the voyages in the South Sea, to the reign of George III.; Hawkesworth's account of Cook's First Voyage following without any chasm, as an immediate sequel.”

Mr. Stevenson, referring to this work and Dalrymple's Collection, remarks:

“Both these works are by men qualified by science, learning, research, and devotedness to their object, to perform well what they undertook on any subject connected with geography and discovery.”—*Historical Sketch, etc.*

“Burney's is a masterly digest of Voyages in the South Sea, displaying a rare union of nautical skill, and literary research.”—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

“L'introduction renferme une relation succinte de toutes les découvertes faites avant le voyage de Magellan. L'auteur a consulté et comparé à cet effet toutes les relations qui nous restent sur ces découvertes; mais en général, il a suivi celles de *Ferrera* et de Pigafetta.” Voyez Bibliothèque Universelle des Voyages, &c., par G. Boucher de la Richarderie. A Paris. 1808, 6 vols. 8vo.

Chronological History of North-Eastern Voyages of Discovery, and of the early Eastern Navigations of the Russians, 1819, 8vo. Plan of Defence against Invasion, 1796, 4to. Measures recommended for the Support of Public Credit, 1797, 4to. The Burneys were all favourites of Dr. Johnson. We have seen (*ante*) how much interest he felt in the father's success. It is pleasing to see the following evidence that his regard was continued to the son: he refers to Captain Burney's appointment to the “Bristol,” in 1781:

“I am willing to hear, however, that there is happiness in the world, and delighted to think on the pleasure diffused among the Burneys. I question if any ship upon the ocean goes out with more good wishes than that which carries the fate of Burney.”—*Letter to Mrs. Thrale.*

Burney, Richard, Rector of St. Peter's, Canterbury. King Charles the Second presented to the Houses of Parliament in their next Session as Strength, Honour, and Peace of the Nations; delivered in eight sermons, Lon., (1660,) 4to.

“Written in a vaunting and bombast style.”—LOWNDES.

Burney, Sarah Harriet, half-sister to Frances Burney, was also a novelist, but not so fortunate in gaining the public attention. Geraldine Fauconberg; a Novel, 1808, 3 vols. 12mo. The Wanderer, or Female Difficulties, 1814, 5 vols. 12mo. The Shipwreck; being vol. i. of the Tales of the Fancy, 1815, 12mo. Traits of Nature; a Novel, 1812, 4 vols.; 2d edit., 1812, 5 vols. 12mo.

“We have before remarked that together with family talents, we discern a family likeness in this lady's productions; and the same idea is excited by the volumes before us. In particular, the heroine, Adela, strikes us as bearing a resemblance to *Evelina*, in character and situation.”—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1813.

“This lady has copied the style of her relative, but has not her raciness of humour, or power of painting the varieties of the human species.”—*Chambers's Cyclopædia of Eng. Lit.*

Burney, William, LL.D., 1762–1832, Master of the Royal Academy, Gosport. The Naval Heroes of Great Britain, 1806, 12mo. The British Neptune, 1806, 12mo. A New Universal Dictionary for the Marine, enlarged from Falconer, 1815, 4to. Falconer's work was pub. 1769, and in 1771, '80, and '89, 4to.

Burnham, R. G., an American author. Cancelling Arithmetic. Arithmetic for Common Schools and Academies. Part 1, Mental Arithmetic.

“The philosophy of the mode of teaching adopted in this work is: Commence where the child commences, and proceed as the child proceeds: fall in with his own mode of arriving at truth; aid him to think for himself, and do not the thinking for him.”

Part Second, Written Arithmetic.

“It is the result of a long experience in teaching, and contains sufficient of arithmetic for the practical business purposes of life.”

Burnham, Richard. Pious Memorials; or, the Power of Religion upon the Mind in Sickness and at Death, Lon., 1753, 8vo, and 1820, 8vo; pub. by Mr. Burder. In the preface to this work will be found some useful anecdotes and devout reflections by Mr. Hervey, author of the Meditations, &c.

Burns, Allan, a native of Glasgow, and a teacher of anatomy and surgery. Observations on Diseases of the Heart. Illustrated by Cases, Edin., 1809, 8vo. Obs. on the Surgical Anatomy of the Head and Neck, 1812, 8vo.

Burns, Arthur. Method of Surveying, Chester, 1771, 8vo.

Burns, Jabez, D.D. The Parables and Miracles of Jesus Christ, Lon., 12mo.

“An admirable volume, full of the loftiest truths and the most valuable deductions and applications.”—*Lon. Spectator.*

400 Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons, 4 vols. 12mo; ditto for Special Occasions, 1 vol. 12mo.

“The author is a man of the right stamp; watching for souls as one that must give account.”—*Revivalist.*

Light for the House of Mourning: a Book for the Bereaved. Light for the Sick Room: a Book for the Afflicted.

“An excellent book for the invalid's chamber.”—*Lon. Baptist Magazine.*

“A treatise benevolently conceived, powerfully written, and well adapted to answer the ends for which it has been composed.”—*Lon. Morning Herald.*

Other religious works.

Burns, John, M.D., Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Glasgow. The Principles of Surgery, Lon., 1838, 2 vols. 8vo.

“A very comprehensive treatise on the principles and practice of surgery.”—*Lon. Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

Principles of Midwifery; 10th edit. enlarged, 1843, 8vo. Treatment of Diseases of Women and Children, 8vo. Guide to Health, 12mo. Principles of Christian Philosophy, 6th edit., 1846, 12mo. Christian Fragments, or Remarks on the Nature, Precepts, and Comforts of Religion, 1844, f. 8vo.

“We recommend this volume with sincere pleasure to our readers as an admirable manual of devotion, and a safe companion in seasons of distress.”—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Other professional works.

Burns, Robert, b. January 25, 1759, d. July 21, 1796, was a native of the Parish of Alloway, near Ayr, Scotland. His father, a small farmer, sent him to the county school in the neighbourhood, where he acquired a knowledge of the English branches, to which he subsequently added a limited acquaintance with Latin, French, and geometry. He eagerly devoured all the books which fell in his way, and Guthrie's Grammar, the Gardener's Directory, and Hervey's Meditations, engrossed the time spared from the Seasons of Thomson and the Plays of Shakspeare. When about 16 he “first committed,” to use his own phraseology, “the sin of rhyme.” His powers were first awakened, as is usually the case with young poets, by an affair of the heart. In essaying the accents of affection, his muse found its voice, and the gift once discovered was not likely to be disregarded. His poems circulated in manuscript through the country, and were much admired by his rural readers, and he had no inconsiderable fame as a poet, when some friends persuaded him to publish a volume in order to defray his expenses to Jamaica, where he hoped to obtain a situation as overseer on a plantation. His first project had been emigration to the United States. Accordingly the volume was pub. in 1786, 8vo, at Kilmarnock, and met with great success, the 600 copies resulting in a profit of £20, which was a small fortune to the young author. Burns now engaged his passage, embraced his friends, and sent his chest to Greenock to be placed on board a vessel bound for Jamaica, when he received through a letter to a friend, an invitation from Dr. Blacklock to visit Edinburgh. It was accepted, for—remarks Burns—

> "His opinion that I would meet with encouragement in Edinburgh for a second edition of my poems, fired me so much, that away I posted for that city, without a single acquaintance, or a single letter of introduction."

He was greatly admired in Edinburgh. Dr. Robertson, Dugald Stewart, Henry Mackenzie, and other men of note, felt a pleasure in drawing admiring crowds round the rustic poet, whose conversational abilities struck his auditors with as much surprise as they had experienced from the perusal of his verses.

> "It needs no effort of imagination to conceive what the sensations of an isolated set of scholars (almost all either clergymen or professors) must have been in the presence of this big-boned, black-browed, brawny stranger, with his great flashing eyes, who having forced his way among them from the plough-tail, at a single stride, manifested in the whole strain of his bearing and conversation, a most thorough conviction that in the society of the most eminent men of his nation, he was exactly where he was entitled to be: hardly deigned to flatter them by exhibiting even an occasional symptom of being flattered by their notice: by turns calmly measured himself against the most cultivated understandings of his time, in discussion; overpowered the *bon mots* of the most celebrated convivialists by broad floods of merriment, impregnated with all the burning life of genius; astounded bosoms habitually enveloped in the thrice-piled folds of social reserve, by compelling them to tremble—nay to tremble visibly—beneath the fearless touch of natural pathos."—LOCKHART.

The Bishop of Aberdeen, whom Burns visited when in that city not long after, gives us a high opinion of the poet's power of interesting his new friends:

> "As to his personal appearance, it is very much in his favour. He is a genteel-looking young man, of good address, and talks with as much propriety as if he had received an academical education. He has, indeed, a flow of language, and seems never at a loss to express himself in the strongest and most nervous manner. On my quoting with surprise, some sentiments of the Ayrshire *plowman*, 'Well,' said he, 'and a plowman I was from my youth, and till within these two years had my shoes studded with a hundred tackets. But even then I was a reader, and had very early made all the English poets familiar to me, not forgetting the old bards of the best of all the poetical books, the Old Testament.'"—*Bishop Skinner's Letter to his son.*

A second edition of his poems was pub. at Edinburgh in 1787, 2 vols. 8vo; the immediate profit of which, including copyright and subscriptions, was £700, and a further sum was subsequently received by the successful author. This large receipt in a day of comparatively few readers, is to be attributed to the fact that many subscribers voluntarily paid one and two guineas per copy, instead of the six shillings required. The 2800 copies were subscribed for by 1500 individuals. At Edinburgh Burns unfortunately acquired those habits of intemperance and association with the profligate which proved his bane. He returned in 1788 to Ayrshire, appropriated £200 of his fortune to the relief of his aged mother and his brother, and married Jean Armour, (his "Bonny Jean,") an old acquaintance, the daughter of a mason in Mauchlin. His first love, "Highland Mary," (Mary Campbell,) fell a victim to a malignant fever when making preparations for her marriage to our poet. He commemorated her in his touching elegy "To Mary in Heaven," in language which will outlast the sculptured marble and storied urn of the noble's tomb. By means of the mistaken friendship of Dr. Wood, Burns was appointed an exciseman or gauger, (worth £70 per annum,) which threw into the way of temptation an appetite already soliciting the excitement of the intoxicating bowl. A benevolent gentleman, Mr. Peter Millar, leased him the farm of Ellisland, on the banks of the Nith, in Dumfriesshire, on very advantageous terms, and he had every encouragement to lead a virtuous life, relieving agricultural toil by converse with the muse; but intemperance had now become a confirmed habit, and rendered him an easy prey to a fever which carried him off at the early age of thirty-seven years and six months. He had removed to the town of Dumfries in 1791. In 1792 he contributed to A Select Collection of original Scottish Airs for the Voice, all the songs which form vol. 3d of the edit. of his works in 3 vols. 12mo. He pub. a third edit. of his poems at Dumfries in 1793. He also contributed to, we may almost say edited, Mr. James Johnson's Scots' Musical Museum, pub. in 6 vols., 1787–1803; in 1839 a new edit., with Notes and Illustrations, was pub. An ed. of Burns's works was pub. in 1798, 2 vols. 8vo. Works, with Life and Criticisms, &c., by James Currie, Liverp., 1800, 4 vols. 8vo; several edits. Reliques, Letters, &c., by R. H. Cromek, Lon., 1808, 8vo. Select Scottish Songs, by R. H. Cromek, Lon., 1810, 2 vols. 8vo. Works, 5 vols. 8vo. Poems ascribed to Robert Burns, Glasg., 1801, 8vo: this vol. contains some pieces omitted by Currie, who left out many exceptionable ones. Letters addressed to Clarinda, Glasg., 1802, 12mo. This vol. was suppressed. Heron's Memoirs of the Life of Burns, Edin., 1797, 8vo. Views in North Britain, to illustrate the Poems of Burns, by Storer and Greig, 1805, 4to. Poems, with Life, Remarks on his writings, &c., 1811, 2 vols. 8vo; this edit. contains many poems and letters not in Currie's collection. A Critique on the Poems of Burns, 1812, 8vo. Review of the Life of Burns, by Alex. Peterkin, Edin., 1815, 8vo. A Letter relative to Currie's edit. of Burns, by William Wordsworth, 1816, 8vo. The Poems and Songs of Burns, by the Rev Hamilton Paul, Glasg., 1819. Works of Burns, by his brother Gilbert Burns, 1820, 4 vols. 8vo. A Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns, 1822, 8vo. A Series of Illustrations of the Poems of Burns, by W. Kidd. The Life of Burns, by J. G. Lockhart, Edin., 1828, 8vo; 5th edit., Lon., 1847, fp. 8vo. Life and Works of Burns, by Robert Chambers, 1857, 4 vols. 8vo. Up to the present year (1858) perhaps 115 edits. have been issued in all! The illustrated edition by Blackie & Son, Edin., 2 vols. r. 8vo, preceded by Prof. Wilson's Essay on the Genius and Character of Burns, and Dr. Currie's Memoir of the Poet, with Notes and Literary and Pictorial Illustrations, has met with great favour.

> "It is all that the admirers of the national Poet can desire; complete, accurate, and handsome."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

> "The Illustrations are executed in the first style of art, and the typographical department of the work cannot be surpassed."—*Lon. Atlas.*

Allan Cunningham's edition, (pub. by Henry G. Bohn,) with Life by A. C., and Notes by Sir Walter Scott, Thomas Campbell, Wordsworth, and Lockhart, 1847, contains 150 pieces more than are to be found in Currie's edition. Mr. Bohn's edit. contains 848 pages, whereas one pub. in similar shape professing to be "the only complete edition," contains but 504 pages, the matter being two-thirds only of Bohn's edit. In the latter the life by Cunningham fills 164 pp.; whilst in the former it is abridged and comprised in 47 pages. It is an interesting fact that within a year from the publication of Burns's Poems in Edinburgh, 1787, two editions were pub. in the United States, viz.: in New York and in Philadelphia, 1788.

The melancholy story of Burns adds another to the dark catalogue of the victims of the arch-demon INTEMPERANCE. When will men learn to shun all companionship with that fell enemy which "steals away the brains," destroys the peace, and blasts the reputation, and effectually ruins the bodies and souls of its votaries?

We conclude with some brief extracts from opinions on this distinguished son of song:

> "Burns is by far the greatest poet that ever sprung from the bosom of the people and lived and died in an humble condition. Indeed, no country in the world but Scotland could have produced such a man; and he will be forever regarded as the glorious representative of the genius of his country. He was born a poet, if ever man was, and to his native genius alone is owing the perpetuity of his fame. For he manifestly had never deeply studied poetry as an art, nor reasoned much about its principles, nor looked abroad into the wide ken of intellect for objects and subjects on which to pour out his inspiration. . . . The strings of his lyre sometimes yield their finest music to the sighs of remorse or repentance. Whatever, therefore, be the faults or defects of the poetry of Burns —and no doubt it has many—it has, beyond all that was ever written, this greatest of all merits, intense, life-pervading, and life-breathing truth."—*Prof. Wilson's Essay on the Genius and Character of Burns.*

> "All that remains of Burns, the writings he has left, seem to us no more than a poor mutilated fraction of what was in him; brief, broken glimpses of a genius that could never show itself complete; that wanted all things for completeness: culture, leisure, true effort, nay, even length of life. His poems are, with scarcely any exception, mere occasional effusions, poured forth with little premeditation, expressing, by such means as offered, the passion, opinion, or humour of the hour. Never in one instance was it permitted to grapple with any subject with the full collection of his strength, to fuse and mould it in the concentrated fire of his genius. To try by the strict rules of art such imperfect fragments, would be at once unprofitable and unfair. Nevertheless, there is something in these poems, marred and defective as they are, which forbids the most fastidious student of poetry to pass them by. . . . The excellence of Burns is, indeed, among the rarest, whether in poetry or prose; but, at the same time, it is plain, and easily recognised—his indisputable air of truth."—THOMAS CARLYLE: *Edin. Review*, xlviii. 273.

> "The rank of Burns is the very first of his art."—LORD BYRON.

> "The life of the poor peasant is very interesting. His letters are very extraordinary. Some of the additional songs [pub. in Currie's edit.] are much more perfect than his compositions published during his life: and there are some which I cannot help numbering amongst the happiest productions of human genius." —SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

> "He has in all his compositions great force of conception, and

great spirit and animation in its expression. He has taken a large range through the region of Fancy, and naturalized himself in almost all her climates. He has great humour,—great powers of description,—great pathos,—and great discrimination of character. Almost every thing that he says has spirit and originality; and every thing that he says well is characterized by a charming facility, which gives a grace even to occasional rudeness, and communicates to the reader a delightful sympathy with the spontaneous soaring and inspiration of the poet."—LORD JEFFREY.

"Burns was in truth the child of passion and feeling. His character was not simply that of a peasant exalted into notice by uncommon literary attainments, but bore a stamp which must have distinguished him in the highest as in the lowest situation of life. . . . When his soul was intent on suiting a favourite air with words humorous or tender, as the subject demanded, no poet of our tongue ever displayed higher skill in marrying melody to immortal verse."—*Lon. Quarterly Review*, i. 32.

"The prose works of Burns consist almost entirely of his letters. They bear, as well as his poetry, the seal and impress of his genius; but they contain much more bad taste, and are written with far more apparent labour. His Poetry was almost all written primarily from feeling, and only secondarily from ambition. His letters seem to have been nearly all composed as exercises and for display."

"We are yet living under the moral influence of Burns, and are unaware of all the fruit it may ripen: we see his breathing and vivifying spirit everywhere abroad. Not only is it manifest in the philosophy of Wordsworth, in the glorious lyrics of Campbell, in the patriotic melodies of Moore; but wherever, in the vast and crowded haunts of labour and trade, the humble artisan feels the sense of his own dignity—burns with the desire of the beautiful—is haunted with the dreams of knowledge,—gathers up the daisy from the ploughshare, and estimates at their true distinctions of value the 'guinea stamp,' and the 'gowd'—*there*, yet glows, elevates, and inspires the royal and gentle spirit, with its lion courage and dove-like tenderness, of Robert Burns."—*Edin. Review.*

"As a poet Burns stands in the front rank. His conceptions are all original; his thoughts are new and weighty; his style unborrowed; and he owes no honour to the subjects which his muse selected; for they are ordinary, and such as would have tempted no poet, save himself, to sing about. All he has written is distinguished by a happy carelessness; a fine elasticity of spirit; and a singular felicity of expression;—by the ardour of an impassioned heart, and the vigour of a clear understanding. His language is familiar, yet dignified; careless, yet concise; he sheds a redeeming light on all he touches; whatever his eye glances on rises into life and beauty. Of Beauty itself he has written with more fervour and inspiration than all other modern poets put together; the compliments he pays are destined to live while we have loveliness in the land. He is the poet of freedom as well as of beauty; his song of the Bruce, his 'Man's a man for a' that,' and others of the same mark, will endure while the language lasts. . . . . He owes nothing to the poetry of other lands—he is the offspring of the soil: he is as natural to Scotland as the heath is to her hills: his variety is equal to his originality: his humour, his gayety, his tenderness, and his pathos, come all in a breath; they come freely, for they come of their own accord; the contrast is never offensive; the comic slides easily into the serious, the serious into the tender, and the tender into the pathetic."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

Burns, Robert, son of the preceding. The Caledonian Musical Museum, a Complete Vocal Library, 1809, 12mo.

Burns, Robert, one of the ministers of Paisley. Letter to Rev. Dr. Chalmers on the Protestant and Roman Catholic Religions, Paisley, 1818, 8vo. Hist. Dissert. on the Law and Practice of Great Britain, and particularly of Scotland, with regard to the Poor, 2d edit., Edin., 1819, 8vo.

"Hardly worth notice, the useful matter being of limited amount, and buried under a load of irrelevant rubbish."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

Burns, Thomas. Sermons on the Fast, 1803, 8vo.

Burns, Wm. Tendency of Methodism, 2 pts., 1810–12.

Burnside, A. W. Catechism on the Common Prayer, Lon., 1845, 12mo.

Burnside, R. The Fruits of the Spirit, 1805, 8vo.

Burnside, Robert. Religion of Mankind, Lon., 1819, 2 vols. 8vo.

Burnyeat, John. Truth Exalted in the Writings of that Eminent and Faithful servant, J. Burnyeat, 1691, 4to.

Burr, Aaron, 1714–1757, an eminent divine, and second President of the College of New Jersey, was a native of Fairfield, Connecticut, a descendant of the Rev. Jonathan Burr of Suffolk, England, for 18 years a minister at Dorchester, Massachusetts. Aaron Burr married in 1752 a daughter of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, (his successor in the Presidency of the College,) by whom he had two children, viz. Aaron, late Vice-President of the United States, and a daughter, who was married to Judge Reeve. Mr. Burr was one of the principal founders of the College over which he was, in 1748, upon the death of Jonathan Dickinson, called to preside. The charter, which had never been carried into operation, was by Mr. Burr's influence enlarged by Governor Belcher, Oct. 22, 1746, and Jonathan Dickinson was appointed President. The institution was first established at Elizabethtown, then removed to Newark, and in 1757 to Princeton. The first commencement was in 1748, when six young men graduated, five of whom became ministers. See DICKINSON, JONATHAN.

Mr. Burr pub. 1. A Treatise entitled The Supreme Deity of our Lord Jesus Christ maintained, in a Letter to the dedication of Mr. Emlyn's Inquiry; this was reprinted in 1791. 2. A Fast Sermon on account of the encroachments of the French, Jan. 1, 1755. 3. The Watchman's Answer to the Question, "What of the Night?" a sermon, 1756. 4. A Funeral Sermon on Governor Belcher, 1757.

"This was preached but a few days before his own death; and his exertions, in a very feeble state of health, to honour the memory of a highly respected friend, it is thought, accelerated that event." See Livingston's Funeral Elog.; Smith's Serm., and pref. to Burr's Serm. on Belcher; Miller, ii. 345; Edwards's Life, app.; Green's Disc., 300–313; Savage's Winthrop, xi. 22; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.

Burr, Colonel Aaron, 1756–1836, Vice-President of the U. States, 1801–05, was a son of the preceding. The Private Journal of Aaron Burr during his residence of four years in Europe, with Selections from his Correspondence, by Matthew L. Davis, N. York, 1838, 2 vols. 8vo. Memoirs of Aaron Burr, with Selections from his Correspondence, by Matthew L. Davis, 1837, '38, 2 vols. 8vo. Life of Aaron Burr, by Saml. L. Knapp, 1835, 12mo. Life and Times of Aaron Burr, by J. Parton, N.Y., 1858, 8vo.

Burr, G. D. Instructions in Practical Surveying, Lon., 1846; 2d ed., p. 8vo: for the use of young officers, civil and military engineers, architects, &c. It is used at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Burr, Mrs. Higford. Sketches in Spain, The Holy Land, Egypt, Turkey, and Greece, 14 fine plates, Lon., 1841, imp. folio. These plates are beautifully coloured in imitation of the original drawings: pub. at six guineas.

Burr, Thomas Benge. History of Tunbridge Wells, Lon., 1776, 8vo.

"A book of considerable merit, though written by a Journeyman Bookseller."—WATT.

"A well-written and entertaining work."—LOWNDES.

Burrel, Alexander. Assize Sermon, 1725, 8vo.

Burrel, Andrew. Proposals for a Critical Analysis of all the Hebrew and Chaldaic Words in the Old Testament, Lon., 1738, 8vo.

Burrel, J. Letter, 1810. Sermon, 1812.

Burrel, George. Charities, &c. of Hartford, 1809, 8vo.

Burrel, John. Divine Right of Kings, Serm., 1683, 4to.

Burrell, Percival. Sermon, Lon., 1629, 4to.

Burrell, Lady Sophia, d. 1802, a daughter of Sir Charles Raymond, married in 1773, "with a fortune of £100,000," Sir William Burrell, who died 1796. In 1797 she married the Rev. William Clay of Nottinghamshire. Poems, Lon., 1793, 2 vols. 8vo. The Thymbriad, from Xenophon's Cyropædia, 1794, 8vo. Telemachus, 1794, 8vo. Theodora, or the Spanish Daughter; a Tragedy, 1800, 8vo. Maximian; a Tragedy from Corneille, 1800, 8vo. The Test of Virtue, and other Poems, 1811, 8vo.

"Lady Burrell's poetical talents do honour to her pen. . . . She has attempted the *ludicrous* and the *satirical*, not without success; and, in several sketches from nature, she has shown herself a poetical Teniers."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1793.

Burrell, William. Assize Sermons, 1712, 8vo.

Burrhus. See BURROUGHS, SIR JOHN, Knt.

Burridge, Ezekiel. Historia Nuperæ Rerum Mutationis in Anglia, Londini, 1697, 8vo.

Burridge, Richard. The Faith of a Converted Atheist, Lon., 1712, 8vo.

Burrill, Alexander M., born in the city of New York. Graduated at Columbia College, 1824. Studied law under Chancellor Kent. Admitted to the Bar in the State of New York, 1828. 1. A Treatise on the Practice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, 2 vols. 8vo, 1840; a second edition, much enlarged, 3 vols. 8vo, 1846. This work is favourably reviewed in the U. S. Law Magazine for July, 1850. 2. A Law Dictionary and Glossary 2 vols. r. 8vo, 1850.

"It is the most complete and perfect work of the kind that has fallen under my observation, and cannot fail to be highly useful, not only to the student, but also to the experienced practitioner No law library should be without it. It is a work that need only be known to be appreciated."—S. NELSON, *Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.*

Very favourable reviews of this Law Dictionary will be found in the Penn. Law Journal, Nov., 1850; U. S. Law Mag., July, 1850—April, 1851; Boston Law Reporter, March, 1851; New York Code Reporter, May, 1851; Lon. Legal Examiner, Dec., 1853; Kent's Commentaries, 7th edit., vol. i. p. 559; &c. 3. A Treatise on the Law and Practice of Voluntary Assignments for the benefit of Creditors, 8vo, 1853. 4. A Treatise on Circumstantial Evidence, 8vo, 1856.

Burrington, George, Governor of South Carolina. Answer to Dr. Wm. Brackenridge's Letter concerning the number of inhabitants within the London Bills of Mortality, 1757, 8vo.

Burrington, Gilbert, Prebendary of Exeter, Rector of Woodleigh, and Vicar of Chudleigh. An Arrangement of the Genealogies in the Old Testament and Apocrypha, &c., Lon., 1836, 2 vols. 4to.

> "A very elaborate work, illustrated by copious notes, critical, philological, and explanatory, which are the result of long and laborious study, and which materially elucidate many verbal and chronological difficulties." See T. H. Horne's Introduction, and Lowndes's Brit. Librarian's Guide, 340.

Burrish, Onslow. Batavia Illustrata, Lon., 1729, 8vo: Policy and Commerce of the United Provinces.

Burritt, Elihu, b. 1811, New Britain, Conn., known as the Learned Blacksmith. He acquired a knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek, Syriac, Spanish, Danish, Bohemian, and Polish languages. In 1842 he translated some of the Icelandic sagas. Contrib. to the Amer. Eclec. Rev. a series of translations from the Samaritan, Arabic, and Hebrew. In 1843 he began the study of the Ethiopic, Persian, and Turkish languages: the Latin and French he studied while an apprentice to his trade. His works are: Sparks from the Anvil; A Voice from the Forge; Thoughts and Things at Home and Abroad, 1854; Peace-Papers for the People; and Miscellaneous Works, Lon., 12mo. He has been the editor of many journals, and has travelled and lectured throughout Europe and America.

Burritt, Elijah H., brother of the preceding. Log. Arithmetic. Geography of the Heavens: many edits.

Burrough, Edward, 1634–1668, a native of Westmoreland, embraced Quakerism, and laboured for its extension with great zeal. He was imprisoned in Newgate for preaching, and died there. Visitation of Ireland, by E. B. and Francis Howgill, Lon., 1656, 4to. Message to the Present Rulers of England, 1659, 4to. Wholesome Information to the King of England, 1660, fol. He did not shrink from bearing his testimony both to Cromwell and Charles II., and obtained from the latter an order to stop the persecutions which his sect were suffering from in New England. He pub. several other treatises. His works were collected in 1 vol. fol.: The Memorable Works of a Son of Thunder and Consolation, 1672. This is now very rare, and held at a high price.

Burrough, G. F. Narrative of the Retreat of the British Army from Burgos; in a series of Letters, 1814, 8vo.

Burrough, Henry, Prebendary of Peterborough. Lectures on the Catechism, Confirmation, and Religious Vows, 1773, 8vo.

Burrough, James, M.D. A Case of Bulinea, Phil. Trans., 1700.

Burrough, John. Visitation Sermon, 1718, 8vo.

Burroughes, Edward. Essays on Practical Husbandry and Rural Economy, 1820, 8vo.

> "His attention was much turned upon green crops, which he raised and used very systematically and successfully. The author was not carried away by any reverie, or visionary schemes; substantial utility was close behind every practice, and sanctioned every operation."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Burroughes, Jeremiah, 1599–1646, a Puritan divine, educated at Cambridge, was ejected for Nonconformity. Rector of Titshall, 1631; Minister at Rotterdam; preached at Stepney and Cripplegate, 1642. Excellency of a Generous Spirit, Lon., 1639, 8vo. Moses, 1641, 4to. Exposition of the Three First Chapters of Hosea; new ed., with Notice of the Author, by James Sherman, 1843, 8vo.

> "A very practical and doctrinal work: does not include the last chapter; but Bishop Reynolds and Dr. Sibbs have expositions on that chapter."—BICKERSTETH.

The Rare Jewel of Christian Contentment, 1649, 4to; new edit., 1845.

> "This Rare Jewel is truly a jewel, which still shines as bright as ever."

It is highly commended by Goodwin, Simpson, Greenhill, Bridge, and many of the principal writers of his time. He pub. some other theological treatises.

> "Jeremiah Burroughes was a writer of much piety, good sense, and evangelical matter."—BICKERSTETH.

As a preacher, also, he was greatly admired:

> "Baxter used to say that, if all Presbyterians had been like Mr. Marshall, and all Independents like Mr. Burroughes, their differences might easily have been compromised."

Burroughs, E. H. and **H. B. Gresson.** The Irish Equity Pleader, Dubl., 1842, 8vo.

Burroughs, Francis. Epistle to James Barry, 1805, 8vo.

Burroughs, James. Occasional Serms., 1733, 8vo.

> "Serious, elaborate, and useful discourses."—DR. DODDRIDGE.

Burroughs, Jeremiah. View of Popery, 1716, 8vo.

Burroughs, John. Devout Psalmodist: 2 Serms., 1813, 8vo.

Burroughs, Borough, or **Burrhus, Sir John,** d. 1643; was knighted 1624; made Garter King-at-Arms, 1633. Impetus Juveniles et quædam Selectiores aliquantulum Animi Epistolæ, 1643, 8vo. Among the principal names are those of Philip Bacon, Sir Francis Bacon, Thomas Farnabie, Thomas Coppin, and Sir Henry Spelman. The Sovereignty of the British Seas, proved by Records, History, and the municipall Lawes of the Kingdom: written in the year 1633, Lon., 1651, 12mo. Wood informs us that Sir John made A Collection of Records in the Tower of London.

Burroughs, Joseph, 1684–85–1761, a native of London, educated at the University of Leyden, pastor of a Baptist congregation, Barbican, London, 1717, was a man of considerable learning. Two Discourses on Private Institutions; concerning Baptism, Lon., 1742, 8vo. Sermons, pub. separately, 1713–55.

Burroughs, Samuel. History of the Chancery; relating to the Judicial Power of that Court, and Rights of the Master, Lon., 1726, 12mo.

> "Lord King was so much pleased with the work that he rewarded the author with a mastership in Chancery."—*Cooper's Defects of Chancery.*

Legal Judicature in Chancery stated, &c., Lon., 1727, 8vo. In this work the author is said to have had the assistance of Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Warburton.—*Hurd's Life of Warburton.*

Burroughs, Stephen. Life of, by himself. A book once very popular in New England; repub. in Phila., 1848.

Burroughs, or **Burroughes, Thomas.** A Soverain Remedy for all kinds of Grief, Ps. xxxix. 9, 1662, 4to.

Burroughs, W. K. Lectures on Genesis, 1848.

Burrow, Edward J., D.D. Elements of Conchology, Lon., 1815, '18, 8vo. Hours of Devotion; trans. from the German, 1830, 8vo. Remarks on the Elgin Marbles, 8vo. Scholar's Companion to the Bible, 12mo. A Summary of Christian Faith and Practice, 1822, 3 vols. 12mo.

> "Confirmed by references to the text of Holy Scripture; compared with the liturgy, articles, and homilies of the Church of England; and illustrated by extracts from the chief of those works which received the sanction of public authority, from the time of the Reformation, to the final revision of the established formularies."

Burrow, Edward J. Book of Rates on Merchandise, Glasg., 1774, fol.

Burrow, Sir James, 1701–1782, appointed Master of the Crown Office in 1724, held this office until his death, making the long term of 58 years. During the

> "Memorable presidency of the great Earl of Mansfield, Sir James seems to have been the first reporter of law cases."

Reports in K. B. in the time of Lord Mansfield, 1756–72, Lon., 1766, 5 vols. fol.; 5th edit., with notes and references, by Serjeant Hill, Lon., 1812, 5 vols. 8vo. American edits., Phila., 1808, 5 vols. 8vo; condensed in 2 vols. 8vo, New York, 1833. These reports are highly valued as the faithful repositories of Lord Mansfield's decisions. Burrow was a constant attendant at the King's Bench.

> "The material facts of the cases are luminously detailed."
>
> "The great reputation of the judge whose decisions Burrow records will preserve the reporter's name, like the column designed to perpetuate the fame of some illustrious action, or the memory of a great name." See Marvin's Legal Bibl.; Bridgman's Legal Bibl.; Brooke's Bibl. Leg.; Hoffman's Legal Study.

Sir James pub. Anecdotes and Observations relating to Cromwell and his Family, 1763, 4to, and some other works. Questions concerning Literary Property in the case Miller *v.* Taylor, 1773, 4to, will be found at greater length in the Reports, vol. iv.

Burrow, Reuben, d. 1791, a mathematician, was a native of Hoberley, Yorkshire. Restitution of Apollonius on Inclinations; Doctrine of Projectiles, &c., Lon., 1773, 4to. Short Account of Mr. Burrow's Measurement of a Degree of Longitude and one of Latitude, 1796. Some of his papers will be found in the Asiatic Transactions. He was engaged in making a trigonometrical survey of Bengal at the time of his death.

Burrow, Robert. Happy Influences of Society, merely Civil; a serm., 1723, 8vo. Serm., 1729, 8vo.

Burrowes, Amyas. Modern Encyclopædia, 1816.

Burrowes, George, born at Trenton, N. J., 1811. Commentary on the Song of Solomon. Contributor to the Princeton Review, &c.

Burrowes, J. F. Piano-Forte Primer, Lon., 12mo. Thorough-Bass Primer, 12mo.

Burrowes, Robert, D.D., Dean of Cork. A Serm., 1795, 8vo. Sermons on the First Lessons of the Sunday Morning Service; with 4 Serms. on other subjects, 1817, 8vo.

> "In which sound doctrine, earnest exhortation, close reasoning, depth of pathos, and forcible application, are severally exhibited.

The language throughout is simple, yet eloquent, and the style, nervous, chaste, and dignified."—*Christian Remembrancer.*

Twelve Discourses on the Liturgy of the Church of England, delivered in the Cathedral of St. Fin-Barr, Cork, 1834, 8vo.

Burrows, G. Mann, M.D., member of the Royal Coll. of Physicians of Lon., &c. Commentaries on the Causes, Forms, Symptoms, and Treatment of Insanity, Lon., 8vo.

"Many persons, professional, as well as extra-professional, have naturally been desirous to learn from him to what method he has been indebted for such eminent success. We have no doubt that they will find their wishes most fully gratified by a perusal of this division of his Treatise, in which the plan of treatment has been unfolded with great simplicity, perspicuity, and judgment."—*Edin. Med. and Surg. Jour., Jan. and April,* 1829.

"It is a work containing an immense collection of important practical information from various sources, digested and commented on by a man of sound judgment, accurate observation, and extensive experience."—*Medico-Chirurgical Review, Nov.* 1828.

"A faithful guide to the younger practitioner, and a useful companion to those of maturer years."—DR. CAMPBELL, *Physician to the L. C. Lunatic Asylum.*

"Your invaluable work on Insanity more minutely and intelligibly details the causes and treatment of that important malady, in all its modifications and forms, than any I have heretofore read. It will in future be my text-book, and I am sure my best guide."—*Letter from Dr. Pennington, Phy. to the Nottingham Lunatic Asylum.*

Dr. Burrows has also pub. a treatise On Disorders of the Cerebral Circulation, Lon., 1848, 8vo, pp. 236.

"We have derived much gratification from the perusal of Dr. Burrows's very able work, and strongly recommend its perusal to our readers. It is replete with interesting and practically useful facts, and well supports the author's reputation as a careful and judicious observer."—*Medical Gazette.*

Burrows, J., M.D. Essay on Cancers, 1767, 8vo. Trans. of a medical treatise by M. De Velnos, 1770, 8vo.

Burscough, Robert. Treatise of Church Government, Lon., 1692, 8vo. A Discourse of Schism, 1699, 8vo. Other treatises.

Burscough, Wm., D.D., d. 1755, consecrated Bishop of Limerick, 1725. Sermons pub. separately, 1715, '16, '22.

Burslem, Captain Rollo, R.A. A Peep into Toorkisthan, Lon., 8vo, 1846.

"It is to our minds one of the most sterling books we have had since Eothen."—*Cambridge and Oxford Review.*

Burslem, Willoughby M., M.D., senior physician to the Blenheim street Dispensary. Pulmonary Consumption and its Treatment, p. 8vo.

"We find a series of original and important observations on the state of the periodical functions of the female in relation to the development and treatment of phthisis, and a commentary on the various phenomena of the disease, which impress us with the conviction that the author is as painstaking in his literary pursuit of knowledge as he is evidently a practical physician."—*Lon. Lancet*

Burt, Adam, Surgeon. Med. treatises, 1735, '98.

Burt, Captain Edward. Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to his Friend in London, Lon., 1754, 2 vols. 8vo; 1757, 2 vols. 8vo; 1759, 2 vols. 8vo; 1815, 2 vols. 8vo; with large Appendix, Introduction, and Notes, by R. Jamieson, Edin. and Lon., 1818, 2 vols. 8vo. Sir Walter Scott contributed some "curious materials" to this edition of this valuable work. See Lockhart's Life of Scott, Index; Scott's Poetical Works, vol. viii., *passim;* Scott's Prose Works, vol. xx. 21, n., &c.

Burt, John T. Results of the system of Separate Confinement, as administered at the Pentonville Prison, by J. T. B., Assistant Chaplain, Lon., 1852, 8vo.

Burt, Capt. Richard, R.N. Proc. on Thæsus, 1809.

Burt, William. Obs. on Banks, 1810, 8vo. Rambles in London, 1811, 8vo. Conseq. of the French Revolution to England Considered, 1811, 12mo.

Burt, William. Christianity; a Poem, Lon., 8vo. Miscellaneous Papers on Scientific Subjects, p. 8vo. Observations on the Curiosities of Nature, p. 8vo.

Burtenshaw. Letters to Lord Mansfield, 1781, 4to.

Burthogge, Richard, M.D. Of infernal Torments, Lon., 1675, 8vo. On Divine Goodness, 1670, 8vo. Of Reason and Truth, 1678, 8vo. Of the Soul of the World; in a Letter to John Locke, 1699, 8vo. Essay upon Human Reason, and the Nature of Spirits, 1694, 8vo.

"In this essay the author has advanced many things wholly new, (more especially where he treats of the way and manner how spirits do appear.) and concludes with reflections on Dr. Sherlock's notion about individuation."

"This person, who always kept pace with the fanatics, temporized with the papists in the reign of King James II., and therefore was made a justice of peace for Devonshire, which office he kept under King Will. III., as being a favourer of fanatics. He is looked upon as a person of considerable learning, and of no less pride and ambition." See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.

Burton, Mrs. Laura, or the Orphan; a Novel, 1797, 2 vols. 12mo. The Fugitive; a Novel, 2 vols. 12mo.

Burton, B. Jesus Christ God and Man; a serm. on Phil. ii. 6, 7, 1756, 8vo. Active and Passive Righteousness of Christ; three sermons on Jerem. xxiii. 6, 1763, 12mo.

Burton, Charles. Journal of a Voyage from London to Madeira, New Providence, and back to London, Lon., 1805, 8vo.

Burton, Charles. Lectures on the World before the Flood, 8vo; On the Deluge and World after the Flood, 8vo; On the Millennium, 12mo, 1841, '44, '45.

"We have perused these lectures with considerable satisfaction, as furnishing a practical illustration of the infinite wisdom, power, and goodness of the Creator, and of the agreement of science with the imperishable record of revelation."—*Wesleyan Methodist Mag.*

Burton, Charles James. Sermon, Lon., 1819, 8vo. A View of the Creation of the World, in illustration of the Mosaic Record. See DR. WILLIAM BUCKLAND, GEORGE FAIRHOLME, and GEORGE BUGG.

Burton, Edmund, a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, adopted the Law as a profession, and classical researches as a recreation. The Satires of Perseus trans. into English Prose, with Notes, Lon., 1752, 4to. Characters deduced from Classical Remains, 1763, 8vo. M. Manilii Astronomicon, libri quinque, &c., 1783, 8vo. In this work Mr. B. takes Dr. Bentley to task.

"When Mr. Burton avowed his intention of introducing Bentley for the purpose of laying him prostrate, we conceived that this new Aristarchus possessed the wit of Boyle, the acuteness of Hare, the keen penetration of Alexander Cunningham, and the solid learning of Richard Johnson. . . . But when we had taken the book into our hands, *ibi omnis effusus labor.*"—*Lon. Monthly Review,* lxxi. 457: read this elaborate criticism.

Suicide; a Dissertation, 1790, 4to.

"For some years Mr. Burton was also a valuable correspondent to the Gentleman's Magazine, under the anagrammatic signature of *Ruben du Mont.* He had evidently a cultivated taste, but was somewhat too fond of singularity. His imagination was lively, but incorrect; and his style animated, but fantastic."—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes,* viii. 132.

Burton, Edward, D.D., 1794–1836, a native of Shrewsbury, was educated at Westminster School, whence he was removed in 1812 to Christ Church, Oxford; took his degree of M.A., 1818; after which he visited the Continent, and recorded his observations in his Antiquities and other curiosities of Rome, 2d edit., Lon., 1828, 2 vols. 8vo. This work has been commended for accuracy and proofs of research. He was appointed Curate of Tettenhall, Staffordshire; select preacher in the University of Oxford, 1824; Public Examiner, 1826; Regius Professor of Divinity, 1829. He was Bampton Lecturer in 1829. Considerations on the Absolving Power of the Romish Church. Testimonies of the Ante-Nicene Fathers to the Divinity of Christ, Oxf., 1826, 8vo; 2d edit., with additions, Oxf., 1829, 8vo; ditto to the Doctrine of the Trinity, and to the Divinity of the Holy Ghost, Oxf., 1831, 8vo.

"His Testimonies are decisive on the momentous subjects to which they refer."—DR. E. WILLIAMS.

An Inquiry into the Heresies of the Apostolic Age, Oxf., 1829, 8vo: 8 sermons preached at the Bampton Lecture, 1829. The reader will notice the valuable introduction in which Dr. Burton refers to

"The authors whose works I have either myself consulted, or a perusal of which is recommended as useful for making us acquainted with the heresies of the Apostolic age."

An appendix of learned notes adds to the value of this work.

Attempt to ascertain the Chronology of the Apostles and of St. Paul's Epistles, Oxf., 1830, 8vo. The author remarks that his Lectures upon the Ecclesiastical History of the First Century might have been entitled with equal propriety, Lectures upon the Acts of the Apostles. Lectures upon the Ecclesiastical History of the First Three Centuries; from the Crucifixion to A. D. 313, Oxf., 1831–33, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d edit., Oxf., 1845, 8vo.

"A truly valuable work. The author is one of the most profound patristic scholars in Europe."—LOWNDES.

See a Review in the British Critic, xvii. 115. Greek Testament; with English Notes, Oxf., 1831, 2 vols. 8vo; new ed., 1852. The text is that of Bishop Lloyd's editions printed at Oxf., 1828, '30. The Notes are explanatory, philological, and critical.

"In preparing these critical notes, Dr. Burton examined for himself, with no small labour and attention, the copious materials which had been collected by Griesbach; and, after weighing the evidence adduced by him in favour of any particular reading, Dr. B. noted down all the variations from the received text, which seem to have a majority of documents in their favour."—*Horne's Introduction.*

Sermons preached before the University of Oxford, Lon., 1832, 8vo. History of the Christian Church from the Ascension of Jesus Christ to the Conversion of Constantine, Lon., 1836, sm. 8vo; 8th ed., 1850. See a Review in British Critic, xx. 209. An edit. of his Works, with a Memoir, has been pub. in 5 vols. 8vo, by Mr. J. H. Parker, Oxford. Dr Burton was noted for his persevering industry. In addition to his own writings, he edited and superintended the publication of a number of works.

"He was an able man, well read in Christian Antiquity; mild and candid in his temper."—DR. E. WILLIAMS.

Burton, Francis. On Benevolence and Philanthropy; an occasional sermon, 1797, 8vo.

Burton, George. Essay towards reconciling the Numbers of Daniel and St. John; with a supplement, Norwich, 1766–68, 8vo.

"According to Mr. Burton's calculations, the conversion of the Gentiles, and the Millennium, will commence in the year 2436; the battle of Gog and Magog will begin in 3430, and the Millennium terminate in 3436."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Analysis of two Chronological Tables, 1787, 4to.

Burton, Henry, b. about 1579, d. 1648, a Puritan divine, was a native of Birstall, Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He became Rector of St. Matthew's, Friday Street, London, about 1626. In 1626 he preached and published two sermons, entitled, For God and the King, for which he was sentenced to the pillory, to lose his ears, to a fine of £5000, and to perpetual imprisonment. See BASTWICK, JOHN; PRYNNE, WILLIAM. The fine and the imprisonment were remitted by the House of Commons. He recovered his liberty in 1640, and was restored to his living. We notice a few of Burton's publications: Censure of Simony, Lon., 1624, 4to. The Baiting of the Pope's Bull, 1627, 4to. The Seven Vials, 1627, '28, 4to. Babel no Bethel. Truth's Triumph over Trent, 1629, fol. The Law and the Gospel, &c., 1631, 4to. England's Bondage and Hope of Deliverance, 1641, 4to. Narration of his Life, 1643, 4to. Conformity's Deformity, 1646, 4to.

Anthony Wood, who seems to have considered Low Churchmen and Dissenters as *feræ naturæ*, and hardly worth the trouble of conversion into *Mansueta*, rebukes Burton for his "pragmaticalness and impudence in demonstrating by a letter which he presented to the King, 23d Apr., 1625, how popishly affected were Dr. Neile and Dr. Laud, his continual attendants."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Burton, Henry. Fast Sermon, 1665, 4to.

Burton, Hezekiah, d. 1681, educated at, and Fellow and Tutor of, Magdalen College, Oxford, became Rector of St. George's, Southwark, 1667; Rector of Barnes, Surrey, 1680. He wrote the Alloquium ad Lectorem prefixed to Cumberland's treatise, De Legibus Naturæ. Sermons, Lon., 1684, '85, 2 vols. 8vo, posth.; pub. by Dr. Tillotson.

Burton, J. Lectures on Female Education and Manners, Lon., 1793, 2 vols. 12mo. Guide for Youth, 1814, 12mo.

Burton, John. History of Eriander, Lon., 1661, 8vo. Antiquitates Capellæ D. Joannis Evangelistæ hodia scholæ Regiæ Norwicensis, 1712, 8vo.

Burton, John, D.D., 1696–1771, a native of Wembworthy, Devonshire, was educated and appointed tutor at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Fellow of Eton, and Vicar of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire, 1733; Rector of Worplesdon, Surrey, 1766. Two volumes of his Occasional Sermons, preached before the University of Oxford, were pub. in 1764. His style is considered pedantic, yet not without elegance, and has been distinguished as the "Burtonian style." Churchill ridicules its peculiarities:

> "So dull his thoughts, yet pliant in their growth,
> They're verse, or prose, are neither, or are both."

But the poet disliked our author's opposition to Wilkes. He pub. in 1744 a vindication of Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion, and in 1760 his three sermons on University politics. His Opuscula Miscellanea Theologica, from which The Parish Priest was trans. by the Rev. Davis Warren in 1800, appeared in 1771, Oxon., 2 vols. 8vo. Mr. Burton pub. some other works. It was at his expense that in 1758 Joseph Bingham's unfinished edit. of the Pentalogia was pub. It was reprinted by Thomas Burgess, Oxon., 1779, 2 vols. 8vo. His Life was written in Latin—De vita et moribus Johannis Burtoni, 1771—by Dr. Edw. Bentham, his relation, and canon of Christ Church. A trans. of it will be found in the Gent. Mag. for 1771. See Biog. Brit.

Burton, John, M.D., 1697–1771, an eminent antiquary, was a native of Rippon, Yorkshire. He studied for some time at Leyden, and appears to have graduated as doctor at Rheims. He settled at York, where he practised with great reputation. A Treatise on the Non-naturals, York, 1738, 8vo. Account of the life and writings of Boerhaave, Lon., 1743, 8vo. With this eminent man Burton had become acquainted whilst residing abroad. Essay towards the Complete System of Midwifery, Theoretical as well as Practical, Lon., 1751, 8vo. Iter Surriense et Sussexiense, Lon., 1752, 8vo. Letter to William Smellie, Lon., 1753, 8vo. Monasticon Eboracensi, and the Ecclesiastical History of Yorkshire, vol. i. York, 1758, fol.; all pub.

"Dr. Burton has been justly styled one of our first men in monastic antiquities,—his work infinitely surpassing Sir William Dugdale's."—*Halsted's Letter to Ducarel.*

Dr. Burton is supposed to have been the original of Dr. Slop in Sterne's Tristram Shandy.

Burton, John Hill, "son of Lieut. Burton, of the 94th Regiment of Foot, was educated for the Scottish Law, and passed advocate, 1831. He was a contributor to the later volumes and to the Supplement of the Penny Cyclopedia, chiefly on subjects connected with Scottish Law. In 1842 he assisted Sir John Bowring in preparing the collected works of Jeremy Bentham," 11 vols. r. 8vo. Introduc. to the Study of Bentham's Works, Lon., r. 8vo. Manual of the Law of Scotland, 1844–47, 3 vols. p. 8vo, &c. Political and Social Economy, 1849, 12mo. Lives of Simon, Lord Lovat, and Duncan Forbes: from Original Sources, Lon., 1847, p. 8vo. Life and Correspondence of David Hume, 2 vols. 8vo; last ed., 1850.

"We rejoice to see the entire treasure [Hume's Letters] produced in a manner so highly creditable to all concerned."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

"These volumes must ever hold a high rank in the history of English philosophy."—*Lon. Athen.*

The Law of Bankruptcy, Insolvency, and Mercantile Sequestration in Scotland, 1845, 2 vols. r. 8vo.

"This work reflects credit on the Scottish bar. In fulness and lucidity of general proposition, in vigour and accuracy of critical inquiry, in scope of research and terse power of thought and expression, it stands in honourable contrast with the great herd of text-books."—*Law Magazine.*

Ed. Letters of Eminent Persons addressed to David Hume: from the Papers bequeathed by his Nephew to the Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh, 1849, 8vo. Narratives from Criminal Trials in Scotland, 1852, 2 vols. 8vo. The History of Scotland from the Revolution to the Extinction of the Last Jacobite Insurrection, 1689–1748, 1853, 2 vols. 8vo. To Mr. Burton we are also indebted for some other works, and for the Law articles in Waterston's Cyclopædia of Commerce.

Burton, Nic. Figuræ Grammaticæ et Rhetoricæ, Lon., 1702, 12mo.

Burton, Philip, d. 1792. The Practice of the Office of Pleas in the Court of Exchequer Epitomized, Lon., 1770, 8vo. The same subject, with Additions, &c., 1791, 2 vols. 8vo. Other legal compilations, 1770, '91, and a treatise on Annihilation, 1792, 8vo.

Burton, Philippiana. A Rhapsody, 1769, 4to.

"Love and all its raptures is the subject of this lady's incoherent *rant*, which she calls a Rhapsody. Her performance undoubtedly calls for censure; but her motives to printing may possibly entitle her to compassion. We shall, therefore, at present take no further notice of this Nat. Lee in petticoats."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, 1769, 156.

Burton, Richard Francis, b. 1823, son of Col. Joseph N. Burton, of Tuam, Galway, Ireland; left Oxford in 1842, and proceeded to Bombay, thence to Sindh under Sir Charles Napier in 1843, and served for some years in the survey conducted by Col. Walter Scott, Bombay Engineers. 1. Transactions of the Bombay Asiatic Society; two papers, 1849. 2. Goa and the Blue Mountains, Lon., 1850, p. 8vo. 3. Sindh; or, The Unhappy Valley, 1852, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 4. History of Sindh, 8vo. 5. Falconry in the Valley of the Indus, p. 8vo. 6. Complete System of Bayonet-Exercise. In 1853, sent by the Royal Geographical Soc. of Great Britain to explore Arabia. 7. Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to El-Medina and Meccah, Lon., 3 vols. 8vo: i., ii., 1856; iii., 1857; Amer. ed., "abridged and condensed," with Introduction by Bayard Taylor, 1856, 12mo, pp. 492. Commended by the Lon. Athenæum, 1855, 865, (vols. i. and ii.,) and 1856, 135, (vol. ii.) See also 394, 428.

"We gave our general opinion of Mr. Burton's enterprise, sagacity, and information when the larger part of his work was before us. We have now said enough to show that its completion is not less curious or less valuable."—*Ubi supra*, 1856, 136.

8. First Footsteps in East Africa; or, An Exploration of Harar, Lon., 1856, 8vo.

"A curious record of a curious enterprise. . . . The public will find 'First Footsteps in East Africa' very agreeable reading."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1856, 895, *q.v.*

Burton, Robert, 1576–1639–40, a native of Lindley, Leicestershire, received the first rudiments of learning at the free school of Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, and at the grammar-school of Nuneaton. See Anat. of Melancholy; his will; and Athen. Oxon. He was admitted of Brazennose College, Oxford, 1593; elected a student of Christ Church, 1599; Reader of Sentences, 1614; Vicar of St. Thomas, Oxford, 1616; presented by George, Lord Berkeley, to the rectory of Seagrave, Leicestershire, 1636. He retained this post and his vicarage until his death, January 25, 1639–40. It is said that from his calculation of his nativity he predicted that he would die on or about the above date:

> “Which being exact, several of the students did not forbear to whisper among themselves that, rather than there should be a mistake in the calculation, he sent up his soul to heaven thro' a slip about his neck.”—*Athen. Oxon.*

We should mention that on the left side of Burton's monument the curious reader may see the calculation of his nativity; and his bust, painted to the life, adds to the interest of this memento of a most remarkable character. He bequeathed many of his books to the Bodleian Library; and they form one of its most curious collections. As the author of The Anatomy of Melancholy—what it is, with all the kinds, causes, symptoms, prognostics, and several cures of it—Burton's name will descend to remotest generations. It is next to impossible that so profound a treatise on a mental disorder to which a state of high intellectual cultivation is perhaps peculiarly liable can ever be permanently buried in the libraries of the learned. The 1st edit. was pub. in 1621, 4to, (Ferriar gives 1617, but he errs;) and its popularity is evinced by the rapidity with which editions followed each other: 1624, '28, '32, '38, '51, '52, '60, '76, 1728, '38, fol. The eulogy of Dr. Johnson—“Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy,” he said, “was the only book that ever took him out of bed two hours sooner than he wished to rise”—excited some curiosity to see so attractive a work, and an edit. was pub. in 1800, fol., and another in 1806, 2 vols. 8vo; also in 1827, 2 vols. 8vo; 1836, 8vo; 1837, 2 vols. 8vo; 1838, 8vo; 1845, 8vo; 1849, 8vo. The author—a man of great erudition and wit—was subject to hypochondria, under which he suffered acutely:

> “He composed this book with a view of relieving his own melancholy, but increased it to such a degree, that nothing could make him laugh, but going to the bridge foot, and hearing the ribaldry of the bargemen, which rarely failed to throw him into a violent fit of laughter. Before he was overcome with this horrid disorder, he, in the intervals of his vapours, was esteemed one of the most facetious companions in the university.”—Granger.
>
> “He was an exact mathematician, a curious calculator of nativities, a general read scholar, a thoro' pac'd philologist, and one that understood the surveying of lands well. As he was by many accounted a severe student, a devourer of authors, a melancholy and humorous person; so by others, who knew him well, a person of great honesty, plain dealing and charity. I have heard some of the ancients of Ch. Ch. often say that his company was very merry, facete and juvenile, and no man in his time did surpass him for his ready and dextrous interlarding his common discourses among them with verses from poets, or sentences from classical authors. Which being then all the fashion in the university made his company more acceptable.”—*Athen. Oxon.*

Charles Lamb mentions some “curious fragments from a commonplace book which belonged to Robert Burton, the famous author of The Anatomy of Melancholy,” but we know of no publication save the Anatomy. Dibdin supposes that Dr. Timothy Bright's (*q. v.*) Treatise of Melancholie, 1586, was the prototype of Burton's work, and it has been also insinuated that Boaystuau's Theatrum Mundi gave him some useful hints. These surmises may or may not be true; but of fathering books by means of supposed resemblances, there is no end. Whether Burton helped himself to his predecessors' labours or not, it is certain that he himself has been most unmercifully pillaged. It is very true that “from his storehouse of learning, interspersed with quaint observations and witty illustrations, many modern writers have drawn amply, without acknowledgment, particularly Sterne, who has copied the best of his pathetic as well as humorous passages.” See Ferriar's Illustrations of Sterne, Lon., 1812, 2 vols. 8vo. Where the temptation is so great, we need not marvel at the theft. Lord Byron declares

> “Burton's ‘Anatomy of Melancholy’ is the most amusing and instructive medley of quotations and classical anecdotes I ever perused.
>
> “If the reader has patience to go through his volumes, he will be more improved for literary conversation than by the perusal of any twenty other works with which I am acquainted.”

To Mr. Tegg's beautiful edit., Lon., 1845, 8vo, are prefixed some commendatory notices which we present to the reader, not without hopes of inducing him to procure the work, if he happen to be without it.

> “The Anatomy of Melancholy, wherein the author hath piled up variety of much excellent learning. Scarce any book of philology in our land hath, in so short a time, passed so many editions.” *Fuller's Worthies*, fol. 16.
>
> “'Tis a book so full of variety of reading, that gentlemen who have lost their time, and are put to a push for invention, may furnish themselves with matter for common or scholastical discourse and writing.”—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.* vol. i. p. 628, 2d edit.
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> “If you never saw Burton upon Melancholy, printed 1676, pray look into it, and read the ninth page of his Preface, ‘Democritus to the Reader.’ There is something there which touches the point we are upon; but I mention the author to you, as the pleasantest, the most learned, and the most full of sterling sense. The wits of Queen Anne's reign, and the beginning of George the First, were not a little beholden to him.”—*Archbishop Herring's Letters*, 12mo, 1777, p. 149.
>
> “‘Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy is a valuable book,’ said Dr Johnson. ‘It is perhaps overloaded with quotation. But there is great spirit and great power in what Burton says when he writes from his own mind.’”—*Boswell's Life of Johnson*, vol. ii. p. 325.
>
> “It will be no detraction from the power of Milton's original genius and invention, to remark, that he seems to have borrowed the subject of *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*, together with some particular thoughts, expressions, and rhymes, more especially the idea of a contrast between these two dispositions, from a forgotten poem prefixed to the first edition of Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, entitled, ‘The Author's Abstract of Melancholy; or, A Dialogue between Pleasure and Pain.’ Here pain is melancholy. It was written, as I conjecture, about the year 1600. I will make no apology for abstracting and citing as much of this poem as will be sufficient to prove, to a discerning reader, how far it had taken possession of Milton's mind. The measure will appear to be the same; and that our author was at least an attentive reader of Burton's book, may be already concluded from the traces of resemblance which I have incidentally noticed in passing through the *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*. . . . As to the very elaborate work to which these visionary verses are no unsuitable introduction, the writer's variety of learning, his quotations from scarce and curious books, his pedantry sparkling with rude wit and shapeless elegance, miscellaneous matter, intermixture of agreeable tales and illustrations, and, perhaps, above all, the singularities of his feelings, clothed in an uncommon quaintness of style, have contributed to render it, even to modern readers, a valuable repository of amusement and information.”—*Warton's Milton*, 2d edit., p. 94.
>
> “The Anatomy of Melancholy is a book which has been universally read and admired. This work is, for the most part, what the author himself styles it, ‘a cento;’ but it is a very ingenious one. His quotations, which abound in every page, are pertinent; but if he had made more use of his invention, and less of his commonplace book, his work would perhaps have been more valuable than it is. He is generally free from the affected language and ridiculous metaphors which disgrace most of the books of his time.”—*Granger's Biographical History.*
>
> “Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, a book once the favourite of the learned and the witty, and a source of surreptitious learning, though written on a regular plan, consists chiefly of quotations: the author has honestly termed it a cento. He collects, under every division, the opinions of a multitude of writers, without regard to chronological order, and has too often the modesty to decline the interposition of his own sentiments. Indeed, the bulk of his materials generally overwhelms him. In the course of his folio he has contrived to treat a great variety of topics, that seem very loosely connected with the general subject; and, like Bayle, when he starts a favourite train of quotations, he does not scruple to let the digression outrun the principal question. Thus, from the doctrines of religion to military discipline, from inland navigation to the morality of dancing-schools, every thing is discussed and determined.”—*Ferriar's Illustrations of Sterne*, p. 58.
>
> “The archness which Burton displays occasionally, and his indulgence of playful digressions from the most serious discussions, often give his style an air of familiar conversation, notwithstanding the laborious collections which supply his text. He was capable of writing excellent poetry, but he seems to have cultivated this talent too little. The English verses prefixed to his book, which possess beautiful imagery, and great sweetness of versification, have been frequently published. His Latin elegiac verses addressed to his book, show a very agreeable turn for raillery.”—*Ibid.* p. 58.
>
> “When the force of the subject opens his own vein of prose, we discover valuable sense and brilliant expression. Such is his account of the first feelings of melancholy persons, written, probably, from his own experience.”—*Ibid*, p. 60.
>
> “During a pedantic age, like that in which Burton's production appeared, it must have been eminently serviceable to writers of many descriptions. Hence the unlearned might furnish themselves with appropriate scraps of Greek and Latin, whilst men of letters would find their enquiries shortened, by knowing where they might look for what both ancients and moderns had advanced on the subject of human passions. I confess my inability to point out any other English author who has so largely dealt in apt and original quotation.”—*Manuscript Note of the late George Steevens, Esq., in his copy of The Anatomy of Melancholy.*

See the amusing synopsis of the Bibliomania appended to Dibdin's invaluable work by this title. The vivacious Bibliographer here avowedly takes a leaf from the erudite hypochondriac.

Burton, Robert, is a name which occurs in the title-page of a number of very popular historical and miscellaneous compilations, pub. (and supposed to have been written) by Nathaniel Crouch, from 1681–1736. These are such as Historical Rarities in London and Westminster, 1681; Wonderful Curiosities, Rarities, and Wonders in England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1682; History of Scotland, 1685; Curiosities of England, 1697; Unparalleled Varieties, 1699; General History of Earthquakes, 1736, &c. The list, which is a long one, will be found in Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Manual. The collection includes History, Travels, Fiction, Nat. History, Customs, Biography, &c. Some were reprinted in 6 vols. 4to, 1810, '13. The original edits. have occasionally brought high prices as curiosities:

The following letter from Dr. Johnson to “Mr. Dilly in the Poultry,” is interesting in this connection:

> “*January* 6, 1784.
>
> “Sir,—There is in the world a set of books which used to be so

by the booksellers on the bridge, and which I must entreat you to procure me. They are called BURTON'S *Books:* the title of one is 'Admirable Curiosities, Rarities, and Wonders in England.' I believe there are about five or six of them [perhaps about 40!] they seem very proper to allure backward readers; be so kind as to get them for me, and send me them with the best printed edition of 'Baxter's Call to the Unconverted.' I am, &c.,

"SAM. JOHNSON."

Dunton includes Crouch in his notices:

"R. B., (alias *Nat. Crouch,*) is become a celebrated Author. I think I have given you the very soul of his Character when I have told you that his talent lies at Collection. He has melted down the best of our English Histories into Twelve-penny Books which are filled with wonders, rarities, and curiosities; for you must know his Title-pages are a little swelling. However, Nat. Crouch is a very ingenious person, and can talk fine things upon any subject. In a word, Nat. Crouch is a Phœnix Author; I mean the only man that gets an estate by writing of Books."—*Life and Errors.*

Dunton speaks in high terms of Nat.'s brother, Samuel Crouch:

"He is just and punctual in all his dealings; never speaks ill of any man;—has a swinging soul of his own;—would part with all he has to serve a friend;—*and that's enough for one* BOOKSELLER!" —*Ibid.*

We commend Mr. Crouch's character to the study of our amiable and much-abused friends, the Bibliopoles of the present day.

Burton, Samuel. Sermon, 1620, 4to.

Burton, Thomas. Thanksgiving serm., 1713, 8vo.

Burton, Thomas, member of the Parliaments of Oliver and Richard Cromwell: his Diary from 1656 to 1659, now first pub. from the original autograph MS.; edited and illustrated by J. T. Rutt, Lon., 1828, 4 vols. 8vo. These curious MSS. were discovered among the papers of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, "and own their publication to the same assiduous bibliographer who brought to light the Memoirs of Eveleyn and Pepys."

"This Work serves to fill up the chasm so long existing in our Parliamentary History. The recovery of the debates of the Cromwell Parliaments, taken on the spot by one of the very members, is little short of a miracle."—*New Monthly Mag.*

"The great interest of the book is Cromwell himself."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

"These volumes overflow with information respecting the principles and proceedings of the Legislature during a most important period of English History. Every library which pretends to contain an historical collection, must possess itself of Burton's Diary: it is as indispensable as Burnet or Clarendon."—*Lon. Atlas.*

It is supposed that Burton's memoranda were taken for the information of Lord Clarendon, (in whose writing the MS. is,) then residing abroad with King Charles.

Burton, W. Exposition of the Lord's Prayer, Lon., 1594, 16mo. Seven Dialogues, both pithie and profitable, 1606, 4to.

Burton, W. H. Law of Real Property; 6th edit., with Notes, by E. P. Cooper, Lon., 8vo; 7th ed., 1850.

"A most valuable publication. It is learned, precise, and accurate, and 'there is not to be found in it a superfluous word.'"

It must be a philological curiosity, truly!

Burton, William, 1575–1681, an eminent antiquary, was elder brother to the celebrated author of The Anatomy of Melancholy, (*q. v.*) He was entered of Brasenose College, Oxford, 1591, admitted of the Inner Temple, 1593. He distinguished himself by A Description of Leicestershire, concerning Matters of Antiquity, History, Armours, and Genealogy, Lon., 1622, fol. The author made many improvements and additions in MS. It is now entirely superseded by Nichols's History of Leicestershire.

"His natural genius leading him to the studies of Heraldry, Genealogies, and Antiquities, he became excellent in those obscure and intricate matters; and, look upon him as a gentleman, was accounted by all that knew him to be the best of his time for those studies, as may appear by his Description of Leicestershire."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"The reputation of Burton's book arises from its being written early, and preceded only by Lambarde's Kent, 1576, Carew's Cornwall, 1602, and Norden's Survey; and it is in comparison only of these, and not of Dugdale's more copious work, that we are to understand the praises so freely bestowed on it."—GOUGH.

Burton also drew up the Corollary of Leland's Life, prefixed to the Collectanea.

Burton, William, d. 1667, an antiquary, was entered of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1625. He was master of the free Grammar School at Kingston-upon-Thames until 1655. Laudatio Funebris in Obitum D. Thomæ, Atheni. Oxon., 1633, 4to. Annotations on the First Epistle of Clement the Apostle to the Corinthians, 1647, 4to. Græcæ Linguæ Historica, 1657, 8vo. Catalogue of the Religious Houses in England, with their valuations, at the time of the dissolution of the Monasteries: see Speed's Chron. at the end of Henry VIII. A Commentary on Antoninus's Itinerary, 1658, fol. This work caused Bishop Kennett to style Burton the best topographer since Camden. Our author also trans. The Beloved City, from the Latin of Alstedius.

Burton, William, minister of the Cathedral Church in Norwich. Catechisme, Lon., 1591, 8vo. Seven sermons, 1592, 8vo. A Caveat for Sureties; two sermons on Prov. vi. 1–5, 1593, 8vo. Sermons, 1590, '95.

Burton, William, a bookseller in London. Superstition, Fanaticism, and Faction; a Poem, 1781, 4to. Researches into the Phraseology, Manners, History, and Religion of the ancient Eastern Nations, as illustrative of the Sacred Scriptures, &c., Lon., 1805, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Mostly a compilation which contains materials of various value. There are a number of good criticisms, and some of a trifling nature. The introduction contains remarks on the Septuagint, the Samaritan Pentateuch, and the Talmud."—*Orme's Bibl. Brit.*

Burton, William, M.D., Windsor. On Viper-Catchers; Phil. Trans., 1736. Internal Cancers; ib., 1742.

Burton, William Evans, b. 1804, at London, son of the following, a distinguished comedian, made his first appearance in New York in a complimentary benefit given to Samuel Woodworth, the poet. 1. Yankee among the Mermaids, Phila., 12mo. 2. Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor; comprising a Unique Collection of Complete Articles and Specimens of Written Humor from Celebrated Humorists of America, England, Ireland, and Scotland, illustrated, N.Y., 1858, 2 vols. 8vo. See South. Lit. Messenger, July, 1858.

"The aim of this work is to furnish all who would seek in the brilliant fancies of the humorist a relaxation from the cares of business or a resource to enliven hours of dulness, or who would peruse with an appreciating eye the writings of the most gifted humorous authors who have enlivened the English language by their wit and genius; to furnish to all, in short, who love a genial and lively book such a selection as shall satisfy the mirth-craving nature."

Edited Cambridge Quarterly Review, England; Reflector, Eng.; Burton's Gentleman's Magazine, Phila., 7 vols.; Literary Souvenir, an Annual, 1838, '40. Contrib. to London old Monthly Mag., Lon. Athen, N.Y. Knickerbocker, &c.

Burton, William George, b. 1774, at London. Biblical Researches. A work of great erudition.

Burton, W. W. State of Religion and Education in New South Wales, Lon., 8vo.

Bury, Arthur, an English divine, was ejected from Oxford in consequence of his work, The Naked Gospel, Oxf., 1691, fol. The University ordered this Socinian treatise to be burned. He pub. some sermons, 1660, '62, '82, '92.

Bury, Arthur. Agricult. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1708; on manuring land with Sea Sand.

Bury, Lady Charlotte, formerly **Lady Charlotte Campbell,** "the beauty of the Argyle family," was an early patroness of the youthful genius of Sir Walter Scott. She was "always distinguished by her passion for elegant letters," and was accustomed "in pride of rank, in beauty's bloom, to do the honours of Scotland" to the literary celebrities of the day. It was at one of her parties that Scott became personally acquainted with Monk Lewis. He writes to George Ellis, 2d March, 1802:

"I am glad you have seen the Marquess of Lorn, whom I have met frequently at the house of his charming sister, Lady Charlotte Campbell; whom, I am sure, if you are acquainted with her, you must admire as much as I do."

Lady Charlotte introduced him to Lady Anne Hamilton, and the poet had an opportunity of confirming the good impression made by the perusal of Glenfinlas, and The Eve of St. John. Lady Charlotte Bury, left a widow, was appointed to a place in the household of the Princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Charlotte. When the Diary illustrative of the Times of George IV. appeared, (4 vols. 8vo,) it was thought to bear evidence of a familiarity with the scenes depicted which could only be attributed to Lady Charlotte. It was reviewed with much severity, and charged to her Ladyship by Lord Brougham. We are not aware that the charge has ever been denied. The Quarterly Review joined in the condemnation. The book sold rapidly; several editions were disposed of in a few weeks; for there is a natural desire to know that which should not be told, especially if the actors be conspicuous for rank or celebrity. Lady Charlotte has published, also, a number of novels of the "Minerva" school, some of which have had a large circulation. Among them are Alla Giornata; or To The Day, 3 vols. p. 8vo. The Devoted, 3 vols. p. 8vo. The Disinterested and the Ensnared, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Family Records; or The Two Sisters, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Flirtation, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Love, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Separation, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

Bury, Mrs. Elizabeth, d. 1720, aged 76, a native of Linton, Cambridgeshire, England, was noted for her knowledge of Hebrew, and wrote some critical dissertations upon the idioms of that language, left in MS. at her death. Her husband pub. her Life and Diary, and Dr. Watts wrote an elegy to her memory.

Bury, Edward. A Guide to Glory, Lon., 1675, 8vo. The Deadly Danger of Drunkenness, 1671, 8vo. The Husbandman's Companion, 1677, 8vo: "100 directions suited to men of that employment."

Bury, James. Advice to the Commons, 1685, 4to.

Bury, John. Sermon, 1631, 4to.

Bury, Richard de. See Richard de Bury.

Bury, Samuel. Funeral Sermon, 1707, 8vo.

Bury, Talb. Remains of Ecclesiastical Woodwork, Lon., 1847, fol. Rudimentary Styles of Architecture, 1849, 12mo.

Busby, C. A. Architect. Designs for Villages, &c., Lon., 1808, 4to.

Busby, Richard, D.D., 1606–1695, the most celebrated pedagogue that England has ever seen, was a king's scholar at Westminster, and elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A., 1628; M.A., 1631; D.D., 1660; and Prebendary of Westminster the same year. About 1640 he was appointed Head Master of Westminster School, where he flourished—save the time of Bagshaw's short triumph—for 55 years. See Bagshaw, Edward. Dr. Busby was certainly successful in his profession.

> "He bred up the greatest number of learned scholars that ever adorned any age or nation."

It is said that when the king entered his school-room, Busby would not remove his hat, not being willing that his boys should think that their master had any superior, and considering that he was as much a sovereign in his school as his majesty was in the kingdom. His liberal use of the birch, as a stimulus to latent genius, has become proverbial. This was one of the charges brought against the doctor by Bagshaw, also a teacher in the school. The *whipping* master was shocked at the loose discipline of his more gentle associate. Bagshaw says,

> "Mr. Busby hath oft complained to me, and seemed to take it ill, that I did not use the rod enough. . . . I would wish there were some order taken to limit and restrain the exorbitance of punishment; that poor little boys may not receive thirty or forty, nay, sometimes sixty, lashes at a time for small and inconsiderable faults."

But Busby by no means gave up the point. He declared that the rod was his sieve, and that whoever could not pass through that, was no boy for him. Not desiring his opponents to rest satisfied with his theory, he pointed to the Bench of Bishops, where sat sixteen "grave and reverend" prelates, formerly his pupils. How could loyal adherents of Church and State withstand this argument? If No Bishop no Church, and No Bishop no King, and No Birch no Bishop, let flagellation reign! When South—afterwards so celebrated a divine—came to Busby, he was as heavy, untractable, and stubborn a chiel as ever tried the patience of a Dominie. But the master of Westminster gauged his mind. He discovered—far in the depths indeed—genius of no common order. Busby determined to bring it to light.

> "I see," said he, "great talents in that sulky boy, and I shall endeavour to bring them out."

South was now put through a course of exercises of the most animated and vigorous character. The process was a tedious one, a painful one—but it succeeded. Busby, triumphant, laid by the rod for the benefit of the next undeveloped genius, and South ascended the pulpit stairs, perhaps the first preacher in England. That he, too, was not, with the sixteen other scholars of Busby, a bishop, was his own fault. Doubtless Dr. South and his former preceptor often referred to these *touching scenes*, when in after days the old schoolmaster took his seat, an honoured guest at the celebrated churchman's table. Busby was not only a profound classical scholar, but his powers of oratory, and even of acting, were most remarkable. Had he adopted the stage as a profession, he would probably have been as distinguished as Betterton or Garrick. He pub. some grammatical works, in the preparation of which he probably permitted his ushers to aid him. Such is Wood's conjecture.

A Short Institution of Grammar, 1647, 8vo. Juvenalis et Persii Satiræ, 1656. An English Introduction to Latin, 1659. Martialis Epigrammata selecta, 1661. Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta, 1663. Nomenclatura Brevis Reformata, 1667. Rudimentum Grammaticæ Græco-Latinæ Metricum, 1689, 8vo; and two or three other treatises.

Busby, Thomas, Mus. Doc. General History of Music, 1819, 2 vols. 8vo. This is an abridgt. of the Histories of Burney and Hawkins, (*q. v.*,) with additions and essays on the lives of celebrated musicians. Musical Biography, or Memoirs of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Musical Composers and Writers of the last centuries, including those now living, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "In the execution of this work, it has been the intention of the author to supply the lovers and professors of music with such anecdotes of the lives, and such observations on the writings, printed and manuscript, of eminent masters, as may not only afford information and amusement, but may also serve as a guide in purchasing their works."

Concert Room and Orchestra Anecdotes, 1825, 3 vols. 12mo. De Lolme proved to be Junius, 1816, 8vo. Dictionary of Musical Terms, 12mo. Grammar of Music, 1818, 12mo. A New and Complete Musical Dictionary, 1801, 8vo. A Musical Manual, or Technical Directory, 1828. Other works.

Busch, Peter. Horticult. Con. to Phil. Mag., vol. i. 169; method of destroying Earth Worms, and other Insects.

Busfield, J. A., D.D., 1775–1849, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, Rector of St. Michael's, Wood St., London, and Lecturer of St. Mary-le-bone. The Christian's Guide, 1800, 8vo. Fast Sermon, 1810, 8vo. Sermons on the Duties of the Christian Religion; the Lord's Prayer, and the Great Mystery, 1826, 3 vols. 8vo. His sermons have gone through six edits.

> "They are among the best in the language; written in a strain of great eloquence, without affectation; expanding the subjects in a perspicuous and practical manner."

Bush, Edward. Sermon at St. Paul's Crosse, Lon., 1571, 8vo.

Bush, Edward Arthur. Visitation Serm., 1812, 8vo.

Bush, Mrs. Forbes. Memoirs of the Queens of France, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1848. This work should have a place on the Library shelf by Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England.

> "This charming work comprises a separate Memoir of every Queen of France, from the earliest of her annals to the present time. It cannot fail of being a desirable acquisition to every library in the kingdom."—*Lon. Sun.*

Bush, Francis, Surgeon. Con. to Med. Chir. Trans., 1811; a knife lodged in the muscles.

Bush, George, b. 1796, Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in the city of New York, has gained considerable distinction by profound learning, pulpit eloquence, and peculiarities of opinion. He was educated at Dartmouth College, and at the Princeton Theological Seminary, officiated for some years as a Presbyterian minister, accepted his professorship in 1831. In 1845 he avowed his reception of the doctrines of Swedenborg, and he has since zealously laboured in their defence. An interesting sketch of Professor Bush and his opinions will be found in Griswold's Prose Writers of America. His first work was the Life of Mohammed, pub. 1832, (Harper's Family Library, vol. 10th.) In 1836 he pub. a Treatise on the Millennium, in which views contrary to those generally entertained were set forth. The Hebrew Grammar was pub. in 1835; 2d edit., 1838. In 1840 he commenced the publication of his Commentaries on the books of the Old Testament, viz.: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Joshua, Judges, and Numbers, forming 8 vols. These have been highly commended:

> "With the fullest satisfaction we direct attention to this valuable contribution from transatlantic stores, to Biblical literature and Christian theology. . . . There is a union of the critical and the practical which adapts the work to popular use as well as to the requirements of the ministerial student."—*Scottish Pilot.*

> "We regard Bush's work on Joshua and Judges as a very valuable addition to the number of Commentaries on the whole or parts of the Holy Scriptures. The professor has an enviable talent for elucidating the sacred text."—*Lon. Herald of Peace.*

See also the Lon. Home Miss. Mag.

> "The real object of a commentary, which is not to supersede the text, but to excite attention to it, appears to be as nearly attained in this volume, as in any work we could name. The author happily avoids that generalizing manner which detracts from the value of many celebrated works, by rendering them of little use in the way of quotation."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.; notice of the Notes on Genesis.*

A Commentary on the Book of Psalms on a plan embracing the Hebrew Text, with a new literal version, New York, 1848, 8vo.

> "This work will be very useful to Biblical students who commence their Hebrew studies with the Book of Psalms."—*Horne's Introduction.*

> "The notes are designed principally to elucidate the force, import, and pertinency of the words and phrases of the original, by the citation of parallel instances, and to throw light upon the images and allusions of the sacred writers by reference to the customs, manners, law, geography, &c. of the East."—*Andover Biblical Repository*, v. 239.

In 1836 Prof. Bush pub. his very valuable Illustrations of the Holy Scriptures, laboriously compiled from 46 British and foreign writers. This work should be in the hands of every Biblical student. In 1844 he pub. in the Hierophant some elaborate papers upon Prophetic symbols, &c. Much attention was excited by a work of the professor's pub. in 1841, entitled Anastasis, or the Doctrine of the Resurrection of the Body, Rationally and Spiritually Considered. It does not come within our design to consider the supposed correctness or unsoundness of works written with the intention of promoting the cause of truth. We profess to occupy the position of the chronicler, not the umpire. The opinions of the learned professor have elicited much animated controversy. He has given to the world an exposition of some of the phenomena of Mesmerism, and he anticipates great benefits to the race from the full development of the new philosophy of which he is an ardent champion. In addition to his other labours, Prof. Bush preaches to a society of the New Jerusalem Church in Brooklyn and edits the Anglo-American New Church Repository.

Bush, J. Hibernia Curiosa, or a General History of the Manners, Customs, and Dispositions, &c. of the Inhabitants of Ireland; Trade, Agriculture, and Curiosities, Lon., 1767, 8vo.

> "The materials of this work, which chiefly is occupied with a view of manners, agriculture, trade, natural curiosities, &c., were collected during a tour in 1764–69."—Stevenson.

Bush, Joseph. Evangelical sermons, 1842, 12mo.

> "We have been much pleased with these sermons. They breathe cordial attachment to the Redeemer and his Gospel."—*Churchman's Monthly Review.*

Bush, or **Bushe, Paul,** 1490–1558, first Bishop of Bristol, entered the University of Oxford about 1513. In consequence of his profound knowledge of divinity, Henry VIII. advanced him to the newly-erected see of Bristol, 1542, and made him his chaplain. Queen Mary deprived him of his dignity on account of his being a married man. Exposycyon of Miserere mei Deus, 1525. An Exhortation to Margaret Burges. Notes on the Psalms, Lon., 1525. Treatise in praise of the Crosse. Answer to certain Queries concerning the Abuses of the Mass; in Burnet's Hist. Reformation; Records, No. 25. Dialogues between Christ and the Virgin Mary. Treatise of Salves and Curing Remedies, *sine anno.* Extirpation of Ignorancy, &c. Carmina diversa. Certayne gostly Medycynes, &c., *sine anno.*

When he took his degree of B.A., Wood says he was

> "Then numbered among the celebrated poets of the University."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Bush, William. The Celestial Race, Lon., 1692.

Bush, William. The Inadvertencies and Indiscretions of Good Men a great cause of general Corruption in Society; a serm. on 1 Tim. v. 22, 1746, 8vo.

Bush, William. Voyage and Travel of W. B., Lon., 1647, 4to.

Bush, William. Observations on Cancers, Bath, 1804.

Bushby, E. Introduction to the Study of Scripture, 12mo. Essay on the Human Mind, 5th edit., Camb., 1852, 12mo.

Bushe, Amyas. Socrates; a Dram. Poem, 1785, 4to.

Bushe, G. P. Population of Ireland. Trans. Irish Acad., 1790.

Bushel, Seth, D.D. Sermons, 1673, '78, '82.

Bushel, or **Bushell, Thomas,** 1594–1674, educated at Baliol College, Oxford, was in the service of Lord Bacon. Charles made him Master of the Royal Mines in Wales. Speeches and Songs at the Presentment of the Rock at Euston to the Queen in 1636, Oxon., 1636, 4to. Remonstrance of His Majesty's Mines Royal in Wales, Lon., 1642, 4to. Tracts concerning the Mines in Wales, Lon., 1642–60, 4to. Extract of the Lord Bacon's Philosophical Theory of Mineral Prosecutions, 1660, 4to. See an interesting account of Bushel and his famous "Rock" and various projects, in Athen. Oxon.

> "Leaving behind him the character of one always troubled with a beating and contriving brain, of an aimer at great and high things, while he himself was always indigent, and therefore could never accomplish his mind to his original desire; of one always borrowing to carry on his design, but seldom or never paid."

Yet we should not omit to state that there were times when Bushel had no lack of the precious metals. He is said to have gained from one silver mine at Bwlch-yr-Eskir, sufficient profit to enable him to present Charles I. with a regiment of horse, and to provide clothes for his whole army. In addition to this, he advanced as a loan to his Majesty no less a sum than £40,000; equal to at least four times the amount of the present currency; and he also raised a regiment among miners at his own charge. The mine referred to is the same one out of which Sir Hugh Middleton accumulated £2000 a month, "by which produce he was enabled to defray the expense of bringing the New River to London."

Busher, Leon. Liberty of Conscience, 1646, 4to, &c.

Bushnan, J. S., M.D. History of the Saline Treatment of Cholera, Lon., 8vo. Introduc. to the Study of Nature, 8vo. Observations on Hydropathy, 12mo. Philosophy of Instinct and Reason, p. 8vo. Treatise on Worms in the Blood, 8vo. Homœopathy and the Homœopathist, 12mo. The Physiology of Animal and Vegetable Life: a Popular Treatise on the Functions and Phenomena of Organic Life; to which is prefixed a Brief Exposition of the Great Departments of Human Knowledge, r. 12mo, with over one hundred illustrations.

> "Though cast to a popular form and manner, this work is the production of a man of science, and presents its subject in its latest development, based on truly scientific and accurate principles. It may, therefore, be consulted with interest by those who wish to obtain in a concise form, and at a low price, a resumé of the present state of animal and vegetable physiology."

Other works.

Bushnell, Edm. Complete Shipwright, 1669, 4to.

Bushnell, Horace, D.D., b. about 1804, at Washington, Litchfield county, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College in 1827, where in 1829 he was appointed tutor He has been a journalist, and a law student, as well as theologian. Among his publications are Christian Nurture, 1847; God in Christ, 1849; and a sequel to these, entitled, Christian Theology, 1851. He has pub. a number of sermons,—Unconscious Influence, &c.,—which have been collected in one volume, entitled Sermons for the New Life, 1858, 12mo. Many of his pieces will be found in The New Englander; and his addresses before college societies and literary assemblies are numerous.

> "His writings have attracted considerable attention among theologians from the bold and original manner in which he has presented views of the doctrines of the Calvinistic faith. . . . The dissertation prefixed to his volume 'God in Christ' contains the germ of most of what are considered his theological peculiarities."

Busk, George, b. in Russia, a distinguished surgeon and naturalist, went to England at an early age. He was one of the early members, and, in 1848–49, President, of the Microscopical Soc., and has contributed many valuable papers to its Transactions. Editor of the Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science. Trans. Kölliker's Histology; also Wedl's Pathological Histology. Catalogue of the Marine Polyzoa contained in the British Museum, 2 vols. 8vo.

Busk, M. M. The History of Spain and Portugal from B.C. 1000 to A.D. 1814, Lon., 1833, 8vo; pub. by the Soc. for D. U. Knowledge.

> "The running narrative, constantly enlivened by anecdote, of which the subject is prolific, leaves us no time to be dull. A well-analyzed chronological table is prefixed, as well as a useful table of contents."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

Busk, Mrs. 1. Biographical Sketches, European and Asiatic, Lon., p. 8vo. 2. History of Mediæval Popes, Emperors, &c., 2 vols. p. 8vo; vols. iii. and iv., 1856, p. 8vo. 3. Plays and Poems, 2 vols. 12mo.

Bussey, George Moir. Life of Napoleon, illustrated by 500 wood-engravings by Horace Vernet, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "This work is well and carefully written, and, as a contribution to modern history, is entitled to a place in the library."—*Westminster Review.*

Bussiere, Paul, Surgeon. Profess. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1699, 1700.

Buswell, John. An Historical Account of the Knights of the most noble order of the Garter, from its institution, 1350, to the present time, 1757, 8vo.

> "The present design is briefly to give such account of those illustrious Knights who have been companions of this most noble Order, as may in some measure shew the cause of their being admitted to so high a dignity."—*Pref.*, p. 5.
>
> "Mr. Buswell seems to have executed this design with all the requisite care and exactness; and his work forms no unentertaining system of biographical anecdotes."—*Lon. Monthly Rev.*, 1757.

Recently a copy of this work was advertised by Mr. George Willis, London, with MS. additions to the present time, (1854,) by the Rev. D. T. Powell.

Buswell, Sir George, Bart. A copy of his last Will and Testament, Lon., 1714, 8vo; privately printed. This pamphlet is interesting to the collectors of Northamptonshire history.

Buswell, William, late of Queen's College, Cambridge, Rector of Widford, Essex. Plain Parochial sermons on important subjects, Lon., 1842, 12mo.

Butcher, Edmund, a Unitarian minister. Sermons, Lon., 1798–1806, 2 vols. 8vo. An Excursion from Sidmouth to Chester in 1803, Lon., 1805, 2 vols. 12mo. Sermons for the Use of Families, 1819, 3 vols. 8vo.

> "The style is simple and familiar; the sentences short, and sometimes striking. Scripture language is largely used and freely accommodated."—*Lon. Monthly Repository.*

Other works.

Butcher, George. Causes of the present high prices of provisions, 1801, 8vo.

Butcher, John. Sermon, Lon., 1694, 8vo.

Butcher, Richard. Survey and Antiquities of the Towns of Stamford and Tottenham, High Cross Lon., 1646, 4to; 1717, 8vo; with Notes by Francis Peck, 1727, fol.

Butcher, William. Sermon, 1811. Plain Discourses delivered to a Country Congregation, 1815, 2 vols. 12mo.

Bute, John Stuart, third Earl of, 1713–1792. This most unpopular statesman is said to have *played* himself into the favour of the Prince of Wales, as Sir Christopher Hatton *danced* himself into Queen Elizabeth's. His Lordship took refuge from the arrows of Junius in his Paradise of Shrubs. He printed a work upon his favourite pursuit in 9 vols. 4to,—Botanical Tables, &c.,—at an expense of £10,000 for 12 copies. Dr. Dutens thus speaks of his lordship and his expensive book:

> "L'étude favorite de Lord Bute étoit la botanique; il excelloit tellement dans cette science, que les plus grands maîtres en Europe le consultoient et recherchoient sa correspondance; il avoit écrit sur ce sujet un ouvrage en 9 vols. in 4to, qu'il fit imprimer a grands fràis. Il l'avoit composé pour la Reine d'Angleterre, et ne voulait jamais le publier, tant il étoit éloigné de tirer vanité de ses lumières. Il en fit tirer 16 *exemplaires*, dont il me donna un."—*Memoires d'un Voyageur qui se Repose*, vol. ii. p. 252.

Only twelve copies were printed, and were disposed of as follows:

Lord Bute	2
The Queen	1
Empress of Russia	1
Sir Joseph Banks	1
M. de Buffon	1
Lady Betty Mackenzie	1
Lady Ruthven	1
Lady Macartney	1
Duchess of Portland	1
Mrs. Barrington	1
M. Dutens	1
	12

One of Lord Bute's copies sold in 1798, with Mr. Tighe's books, produced £120; and the late Queen Charlotte's copy was sold in 1819, for £117. A copy was sold in 1813 for £82 19*s*. The plates are said to have been destroyed. See Gentleman's Mag. for 1792, p. 285; Martin's Bibliographical Catalogue of Privately Printed Books, and Dryander's Catalogues: the latter remarks:

> "Opera hujus, splendidi magis quam utilis, *duodecim* tantum exemplaria impressa sunt."

Butler, Alban, 1700–1773, a native of Northampton, was sent in his eighth year to the English Roman Catholic College at Douay, where he was subsequently appointed Professor of Divinity. Whilst at this seat of learning, he pub. his Letters on the History of the Popes, by Archibald Bower.

> "They are written with ease and good humour, they show various and extensive learning, a vigorous and candid mind. They met with universal applause."—Charles Butler.

In 1745 he travelled through France and Italy with the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the Messrs. Talbot, and on his return was appointed to a mission in Staffordshire, though anxious for a London residence, which would permit access to such works as he desired to consult in the compilation of his History of the Saints. Shortly after reaching England, he was appointed Chaplain to Edward, Duke of Norfolk, and accompanied Edward Howard, his nephew, to the Continent. Whilst at Paris he sent to the press his Lives of the Saints, upon which he had laboured more or less for thirty years. It was pub. Lon., 1745, 5 vols. 4to; Dubl., 1780, 12 vols. 8vo. In the edit. before us, the imprimatur of the prelates is dated January 29th, 1833; pub. (1836) at Dublin, 2 r. 8vo vols., with a preface by Bishop Doyle, and life of the author by his nephew, Charles Butler, (*q. v.*) In the first edit. the notes were omitted. This step was taken at the advice of Mr. Challoner, Vicar-apostolic of the London district, who thought that the work would be too costly for general circulation unless reduced in size. An edit., considered the best, was pub. in 1847, Lon., 12 vols. 8vo; the continuation by C. Butler should be added. "It is easy to suppose," remarks his nephew and biographer, Charles Butler, "what it must have cost our author to consign to oblivion the fruit of so much labour, and so many vigils. He obeyed, however." Happily they were restored in the subsequent editions. The Lives of the Saints is a curious storehouse of ecclesiastical and secular learning.

> "The erudition, the beauty of style, the true spirit of religion, and the mild and conciliating language, which pervade this work, edified all its readers, disposed them to be pleased with a religion in which they saw so much virtue, allayed their prejudices against its professors, and led them to consider the general body with good will. It has been translated into French, Spanish, and Italian; and, though a bulky and expensive work, has gone through several editions."—Charles Butler.

Gibbon remarks of this compilation,

> "It is a work of merit:—the sense and learning belong to the author; the prejudices are those of his profession."

Upon which Charles Butler remarks with his usual graceful and gentlemanly humour:

> "As it is known what prejudice means in Mr. Gibbon's vocabulary, our author's relatives accept the character."

The Rev. Alban Butler also pub. The Life of Mary of the Cross.

> "It is rather a vehicle to convey instruction on various important duties of a religious life, and on sublime prayer, than a minute account of the life and actions of the nun."—Charles Butler.

He left an unfinished Treatise on the Movable Feasts, which was pub. by Mr. Challoner, (an edit., Dubl., 1839, 8vo;) and Charles Butler pub. his Short Life of Sir Toby Matthews. The Rev. Mr. Jones superintended the publication of three vols. of his Meditations and Discourses, issued in 1791, since the author's decease; new edit., by Dr. Lanigan, Dubl., 1840, 8vo.

> "They are acknowledged to possess great merit; the morality of them is entitled to great praise; the discourse on conversation shows a considerable knowledge of life and manners. . . . His sermons were sometimes interesting and pathetic; but they were always desultory, and almost always immeasurably long."—Chas. Butler.

He made collections for the Lives of Bishop Fisher and Sir Thomas More, which, it is to be regretted, with several other projected works, were never given to the world. Sometime after his return to England from his travels with Mr. Howard, he was chosen President of the English College at St. Omer's, which responsible position he filled until the day of his death—in 1773. He was always much attached to literary pursuits, and ever ready to assist the learned investigations of others. He aided Cardinal Quirini in his edition of Cardinal Pole's Letters, who makes this handsome acknowledgment of his valuable co-operation:

> "The Letters were procured for the author by Mr. Alban Butler, to whom the public is indebted for the most useful and valuable work which has appeared in the English language on the Lives of the Saints, and which has been so much esteemed in France, that it is now translated into the language of a country celebrated for biography, with large additions by the author. This gentleman's readiness on all occasions to assist the author in his undertaking was answerable to his extensive knowledge, and general acquaintance with whatever has any relation to erudition."

The value of Quirini's commendation is too well known to scholars to require to be enlarged on here.

Mr. Butler pursued his studies with such zeal that we are assured by one of his friends that

> "Every instant that Mr. Butler did not dedicate to the government of his college, he employed in study; and when obliged to go abroad, he would read as he walked along the streets. I have met him with a book under each arm, and a third in his hands, and have been told, that, travelling one day on horseback, he fell a reading, giving the horse his full liberty. The creature used it to eat a few ears of corn that grew on the roadside. The owner came in haste, swearing that he would be indemnified. Mr. Butler, who knew nothing of the damage done, no sooner perceived it, than, blushing, he said to the countryman, with his usual mildness, that his demand was just; he then draws out a louis-d'or, and gives it to the fellow, who would have been very well satisfied with a few pence, makes repeated apologies to him, easily obtains forgiveness, and goes on his way."

The character of Alban Butler was most exemplary L'Abbé de la Sepouze thus speaks of him:

> "What astonished me most was, that studies so foreign to the supernatural objects of piety, shed over his soul neither aridity nor lukewarmness. He referred all things to God, and his discourse always concluded by some Christian reflections, which he skilfully drew from the topic of his conversation. His virtue was neither minute nor pusillanimous: religion had in his discourse, as well as in his conduct, that solemn gravity which can alone make it worthy of the Supreme Being. Ever composed, he feared neither contradictions nor adversities: he dreaded nothing but praises. He never allowed himself a word that could injure any one's reputation. . . . In short, I will confess it to my confusion that for a long time I sought to discover a failing in him; and I protest, by all that is sacred, that I never knew one in him." See the whole of this interesting letter in the Account of the Life and Writings of Alban Butler, prefixed to the Lives of the Saints.

Butler, C. The Age of Chivalry; a Tale, abridged from the Knights of the Swan, by Madame de Genlis, 1799, 12mo.

Butler, Charles, 1559–1647, a native of High Wycomb, Buckinghamshire, was entered of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in 1579; Vicar of Lawrence Wotton, Hampshire, from about 1600 until his death. Feminine Monarchie; or The History of Bees, and the due ordering of them, Oxon., 1609, 8vo. In Latin, by Richardson, under the title of Monarchia Feminina, sive Apium Historia, Lon., 1673, 8vo. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog. Rhetoricæ, libri duo, Oxon., 1619, '29, 4to. De Propinquitate Matrimonium impediente regula Generalis; or the Marriage of Cousins german, Oxon., 1625, 4to. Oratoriæ, libri duo, Oxon., 1638, 4to; often reprinted. The English Grammar, 1633, 4to; quoted by Dr. Johnson in the Grammar prefixed to his Dictionary. The Principles of Music, in singing and setting, Lon., 1636, 4to.

> "The only theoretical or didactic work published on the subject of music during the reign of Charles I. It contains more know-

ledge in a small compass than any other of the kind in our language; but the Saxon and new characters he uses, in order to explode such characters as are redundant, or of uncertain powers, render this musical tract somewhat difficult to peruse." See Dr. Burney's Gen. Hist. of Music.

Butler, Charles, 1750–1832, a learned Roman Catholic, and eminent lawyer, was the nephew of ALBAN BUTLER, (*q. v.*) and a native of London. He was educated at the English Roman Catholic College at Douay, where he was noted for his talents and studious application. He was entered of Lincoln's Inn, in 1775, and was called to the bar in 1791, being the first barrister of the Roman Catholic communion since the Revolution: he never argued any case save the one of Cholmondeley *v.* Clinton. In 1832 he accepted from the chancellor a silk gown, and was made a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. Mr. Butler was a zealous champion of the religious faith which he professed, whilst not unmindful of those amenities without which there is little hope of rectifying the opinions of others or recommending our own. The character which he gives of his uncle, the celebrated author of The Lives of the Saints, is a higher eulogy in his own favour than any we could indite.

> "He was zealous in the cause of religion, but his zeal was without bitterness or animosity: polemic acrimony was unknown to him. He never forgot that in every heretic he saw a brother Christian; in every infidel he saw a brother man."—*Charles Butler's Life of Alban Butler.*

In 1778 he pub. an Essay on the Legality of Impressing Seamen. Mr. Hargrave had left unfinished, after seven years' labour, his edit. of Coke upon Littleton. Mr. Butler took the remainder—nearly half the work—in hand, and finished it in four terms, according to his contract. We by no means assert, however, that Mr. Butler did as much work as Mr. Hargrave. Our reference is only to the calendar. We notice other publications of Mr. Butler.

Horæ Biblicæ; being a Series of Miscellaneous Notes on the original Text, early Versions, and printed Editions, of the Old and New Testaments, 1797, 8vo; not sold; printed for the author's friends. Part 2, 1804, 8vo; 1807, vol. i., 4th edit.; vol. ii., 2d edit. The second vol. treats of the books accounted sacred by the Mohammedans, Hindoos, Parsees, Chinese, and Scandinavians.

> "An elegant work, the production of the leisure hours of Mr. Butler. It does great credit to his learning, research, candour, and good sense. It supplies in a narrow compass a large portion of useful information on all the topics of which it treats, and directs to the sources whence it is chiefly drawn. In an appendix, the ingenious writer gives a literary outline of the disputes on the authenticity of 1 John v. 7; in which the evidence on both sides is stated with great candour and accuracy. The fifth edition of the Horæ Biblicæ is inserted in a collection of Mr. Butler's Philological and Biographical Works, 1817, 5 vols. 8vo."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*
>
> "A judicious manual of Biblical criticism."—*T.H.Horne's Introd.*
>
> "An elegant and interesting work."—DR. T. F. DIBDIN.

In 1810 M. Boulard pub. in Paris, 8vo, a French trans. of this work, from the edit. printed at Oxford in 1799. Horæ Juridicæ Subsecivæ; being a connected Series of Notes concerning the Geography, Chronology, and Literary History of the principal Codes and original Documents of the Grecian, Roman, Feudal, and Canon Law, Lon., 1804, 8vo; 1807, 8vo; 3d edit., with additions, Lon., 1830, 8vo; pub. in Philada., 1808.

> "The author in the compilation of this work, appears to have freely used Schomberg's Elements of the Roman Law, ('an amusing and superficial little work,') with a sprinkling of authorities borrowed from Gibbon's 44th chapter. It is an unfavourable specimen of Mr. Butler's labours, being noted neither for accuracy nor depth of research. It contains, however, useful information upon the subjects of which it treats, and refers the student to authorities to assist him in a farther prosecution of each head of inquiry." See Marvin's Legal Bibl.; 2 Hoffman's Leg. Student, 523; 8 Westminster Review, 422.

It is included in vol. 2d of Mr. Butler's works.

In 1806 the Emperor of Austria renounced the empire of Germany, and a question arose on its territorial extent. This led to the publication of Mr. Butler's Notes on the chief Revolutions of the principal States which composed the Empire of Charlemagne, &c., 1807, 8vo, repub. in 1812, 8vo, under the title of A Succinct History of the Geographical and Political Revolutions in the Empire of Germany, or the Principal States which composed the Empire of Charlemagne, &c. This work did the author great credit.

> "There has been a book published by Mr. Butler on the German Constitution that I consider invaluable. Here will be found all the outlines of the subject. Let the detail be studied, wherever it is thought necessary, in Gibbon, [Lecture I.] I must once more remind you that the work of Mr. Butler on the German Empire is indispensably necessary. [Lecture 4.]"—*Prof. Smyth's Lectures on Modern History.*
>
> "Mr. Butler has produced a work of great curiosity and interest, and one which must at the present period be peculiarly acceptable. We know, indeed, of no other works, in this or any language, in which this regular series of information on the Germanic Empire can be found.'—*British Critic, July,* 1813.

It will be found in vol. 2d of Mr. Butler's works.

Fearne's Essay on Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises, 6th edit., with Notes, 1809, 8vo.

> "The study of this profound and useful work Mr. Butler greatly facilitated by his clear arrangement and intelligent notes."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, 1832.

We may mention that the 10th edit. of Fearne's Essay was pub. by Josiah W. Smith, Esq., Lon., 1844, 2 vols. r. 8vo; this edit. includes Mr. Butler's notes. Life and Writings of J. B. Bossuet, Bishop of Meaux, Lon , 1812, 8vo.

> "The reader will do well to procure Mr. Butler's pleasing biographical Memoir of Bossuet."—DR. T. F. DIBDIN.

Historical Memoirs of the English, Irish, and Scottish Catholics since the Reformation, &c., 3d edit., considerably augmented, Lon., 1822, 4 vols. 8vo. The Life of Erasmus, with Historical Remarks on the State of Literature between the tenth and sixteenth Centuries, Lon., 1825, 8vo. An Historical and Literary Account of the Formularies, Confessions of Faith, or Symbolic Books of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Principal Protestant Churches, 1816, 8vo; appended to this were four Essays, of which the last was the celebrated one on the Reunion of Christians, which elicited much censure. Respecting this essay the author remarks in a letter to Dr. Parr:

> "The chief aim of all my writings has been to put Catholic and Protestant into good humour with one another, and Catholics into a good humour with themselves. . . . I never had any notion that the reunion of Christians was practicable."

It is certainly better to agree to disagree, than to disagree in the effort to agree.

A Continuation of the Rev. Alban Butler's Lives of the Saints to the present time, &c., 1823. The Book of the Roman Catholic Church, in a Series of Letters addressed to Robert Southey, Esq., in his Book of the Church, 1825, 8vo. Mr. Southey refers to this publication in his letters to John May, Esq., March 16, and to Rev. Robert Philip, Aug. 15, 1825: he reviewed it also in the Quart. Review, xxxiii. 1; xxxvi. 305: see also Edin. Review, xliii. 125. As we have not room to quote the statements of both parties, of course we shall give neither. Mr. Butler in the second vol., p. 59, of his Reminiscences, enumerates no less than ten replies which were elicited by this work. He answered his objectors in A Letter to the Rt. Rev. C. J. Blomfield, Bishop of Chester, 1825, and in his Vindication of the Book of the Roman Catholic Church, &c., 1826, 8vo. The Vindication elicited six additional replies (!) See Butler's Reminiscences, vol. ii. 62, which were noticed by Mr. B. in an Appendix to his Vindication. His Reminiscences, a most interesting work, was pub. vol. i. 1822; vol. ii. 1827. For a biographical sketch of Mr. Butler, and notices of his publications, see Gent. Mag., 1832, 269. We have already referred to the collective edit. of his works, Lon., 1817, 5 vols. 8vo. Mr. Butler, following the example of his celebrated uncle, was a most diligent student. He tells us that

> "Very early rising, a systematic division of his time, abstinence from all company, and from all diversions not likely to amuse him highly,—from reading, writing, or even thinking on modern party politics,—and, above all, never permitting a scrap of time to be unemployed.—have supplied him with an abundance of literary hours. His literary acquisitions are principally owing to the rigid observance of four rules: to direct his attention to one literary object only at a time; to read the best work upon it, consulting others as little as possible; when the subjects were contentious, to read the best book on each side; to find out men of information, and when in their society, to listen, not to talk."

Butler, Charles. Introduction to Algebra, Lon., 1800: to the Mathematics, with notices of authors and their works, Oxf., 1814, 2 vols. 8vo.

Butler, Clement Moore, D.D., b. 1810, Troy, N. Y. Year of the Church; a Poem. Common Prayer Book interpreted by its History. Old Truths and New Errors.

Butler, D. Funeral Serm. on Sir Cloudesley Shovel, 1707, 8vo.

Butler, Frances Anne. See KEMBLE.

Butler, George, D.D., Dean of Peterborough. Serm., Matt. xxviii. 18–20. Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

Butler, Mrs. H. 1. Love's Mazes. 2. Count Eugenio; novels, 1806, '07.

Butler, Lady Harriot. Memoirs from her MS., 1761, 2 vols. 12mo.

Butler, Hon. Henry. To the Electors of England, 1809; on the Necessity of a Reform in Parliament, 1809.

Butler, J. History and Picturesque Guide to the Isle of Wight, 1806, 12mo.

Butler, James. Extent and Limits of Subjection due to Princes; serm., Rom. xiii. 1, 1707, 8vo.

Butler, James. Justification of the Tenets of the Roman Catholic Religion, 1787, 8vo.

Butler, John, Chaplain to James, Duke of Ormond. An Account of Time, stating the day, hour, and minute of our Saviour's Nativity, Lon., 1671, 8vo. Kalendar, Scriptural and Astronomical, for five years, during and after Christ's Ministry, 1671, 8vo. Serm., 1678, 4to. Astrology, 1680, 8vo. Last Legacy, 1686, 8vo. Bellua Marina; Hist. Descrip. of the Papal Empire from Prophecy, 1690, 8vo.

Butler, John, D.D., 1717–1802, a native of Hamburg, become a private tutor in the family of Mr. Child, a banker. He obtained the living of Everly, Wiltshire; was made Bishop of Oxford, 1777; and translated to the see of Hereford, 1788. He pub. a number of political tracts, and several sermons, 1746–78. His discourses and two charges were collected by him, and pub. in 1801, under the title of Select Sermons, &c., 8vo.

"They appear to be the plain, serious, and impressive dictates of the mind. They abound not with laboured ornaments and well-turned periods, but with attractions of a preferable kind,—with sound sense and rational piety. We recommend both them [the charges] and the sermons to the serious attention of the clergy and the public."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

The Letters of Junius were at one time ascribed to this prelate.

Butler, John. Brief Reflections on the Liberty of the British Subject: addressed to the Right Hon. Edmund Burke; occasioned by his publication on the French Revolution, Canterb., 1791, 8vo.

Butler, Joseph, 1692–1752, a very eminent prelate, was born at Wantage, in Berkshire, where his father, a Presbyterian, was a respectable tradesman. Joseph was the youngest of eight children, and evinced at an early age those powers of mind for which he afterwards became so distinguished. His father designed him for the ministry in his own denomination, and placed him at a Dissenting academy in Tewkesbury; but an examination of the principles of the Church of England resulted in a determination to enter its communion. Accordingly in 1714 he was received as a commoner of Oriel College, Oxford. At college he formed a friendship with Mr. Edmund Talbot, son of Bishop Talbot, and to this fortunate alliance he was indebted for his future preferment. In 1718 he was appointed preacher at the Rolls, which post he retained till 1726, in the beginning of which year he published Fifteen Sermons preached at the Rolls Chapel, of which a second edition appeared in 1729. Subsequently there were added to this collection, Six Sermons preached upon public occasions.

"In these admirable discourses may plainly be discovered the germs of those principles of analogy which were afterwards developed by him in his celebrated work."

"Of these Sermons, considered as disquisitions on the philosophy of morals and religion, it is difficult to speak in terms of proper and commensurate commendation. They exhibit a rare combination of nearly all the excellencies of which compositions of this class are susceptible, and are, generally, remarkably free from most of the defects and blemishes of abstrusely argumentative sermons. They are chargeable, however, with one serious and capital deficiency—a deficiency of evangelical sentiment."—*Cunningham's Biog. Hist.*

"Able and argumentative, but fitter for the closet than the pulpit. More useful to give habits of thinking, than to raise to communion with God."—Bickersteth.

In 1722 he was presented by Bishop Talbot with the benefice of Haughton, which he exchanged in 1725 for that of Stanhope, where he remained for seven years. He was in this retired country parish, when Queen Caroline asked whether he was not dead; to which it was answered, "No, madam, but he is buried." In 1733 he was appointed Chaplain to the Lord-Chancellor Talbot; and in three years afterwards he was made clerk of the closet to her Majesty. In 1738 he was raised to the Bishopric of Bristol, and in 1750 was translated to the See of Durham. In the following year he delivered to the clergy of his diocese a charge, in which he sets forth the great value of external forms and institutes in religion. This charge was published, and elicited a pamphlet from an anonymous writer, entitled, A Serious Inquiry into the Use and Importance of External Religion, occasioned by some passages in the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Durham's Charge to the Clergy of that Diocese. He was a man of uncommon liberality of disposition, and expended £4000 in the repairs and embellishment of the episcopal palace at Bristol—which was a larger sum than he received from the bishopric during his continuance in the see. He one day asked his steward how much money was in the house; to which it was answered, "Five hundred pounds." "Five hundred pounds!" exclaimed the worthy prelate, "what a shame for a bishop to have so much money in the house at one time!" He then ordered a great part of it to be distributed to the poor. Shortly after he had been seated in his new bishopric, his health began to decline, and in 1752 he died at Bath, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was never married. The piety of Bishop Butler was full of seriousness, humility, and fervour. Fifteen years after his decease, a declaration was published by an anonymous writer to the effect that the bishop had died in the communion of the Church of Rome. This falsehood was amply refuted by Archbishop Secker.

"This strange slander, founded on the weakest pretences, and most trivial circumstances, that can be imagined, no one was better qualified to confute than the archbishop; as well from his long and intimate knowledge of Bishop Butler, as from the information given him at the time, by those who attended his lordship in his last illness, and were with him when he died."—*Bp. Porteus's Life of Secker.*

The last edit. of his works, with a Preface by Bishop Halifax, was pub. in 1849, 2 vols. 8vo, at the Oxf. Univ. Press.

We now come to speak of that great work, which will secure the veneration of the world for the name of Butler, as long as either religion or philosophy are held in esteem by mankind. The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the constitution and course of nature, appeared in the same year in which the author was made clerk of the closet to Queen Caroline. This work is less surprising when considered as the production of the same mind which twenty-five years before (when Butler was a youth of nineteen at the Tewkesbury Academy) had astonished Doctor Clarke with the profundity of its disquisitions on his Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God. It has been remarked that "the same reach and sagacity of intellect which characterize all Butler's subsequent performances are exhibited to the greatest advantage in these letters to Dr. Clarke."

The Analogy ever "since its first publication, has been universally considered as beyond comparison the ablest treatise on the philosophy of religion. As a preparation for the student of the evidences of natural and revealed religion, it is invaluable; since it both annihilates the most formidable *a priori* objections of the infidel, and is admirably fitted to form the mind to the serious and earnest pursuit of truth. To good men of a speculative turn of mind, who are tormented by the frequent recurrence of skeptical doubts, it has always proved an inestimable blessing; and even infidels have been compelled to acknowledge its superlative excellence as a piece of reasoning."

"Bishop Butler is one of those creative geniuses who give a character to their times. His great work, The Analogy of Religion, has fixed the admiration of all competent judges for nearly a century, and will continue to be studied so long as the language in which he wrote endures. The mind of a master pervades it. . . . There are in his writings a vastness of idea, a reach and generalization of reasoning, a native simplicity and grandeur of thought, which command and fill the mind. . . . He is amongst the few classic authors of the first rank in modern literature. He takes his place with Bacon and Pascal and Newton."—Bp. Wilson: *Pref. to Anal.*

Mr. Hallam, in a dissertation of considerable length upon Bishop Cumberland's De Legibus Naturæ Disquisitio Philosophica, shows under what obligations both Butler and Paley rested to this author. (Introduction to the Lit. Hist. of Europe.)

Butler quotes the following observation of Origen's, (Philocal.,) and perhaps we may consider it as the text upon which he based his Analogy:

"He who believes the Scriptures to have proceeded from Him who is the author of Nature, may well expect to find the same sort of difficulties in it as are found in the constitution of Nature."

"Others had established the historical and prophetical grounds of the Christian Religion, and that sure testimony of its truth which is found in its perfect adaptation to the heart of man: it was reserved for him to develope its analogy to the constitution and course of nature; and, laying his strong foundations in the depth of that great argument, there to construct another and irrefragable proof, thus rendering Philosophy subservient to Faith; and finding in outward and visible things, the type and evidence of them within the vail."—*From the Epitaph on his Monument in Bristol Cathedral.*

"To a mind disposed to view with calmness, humility, and reverence, the whole system of providence, so far as it is permitted to man to view 'the work which God maketh from the beginning to the end,' Dr. Butler has unfolded the analogy, or relation of the course of nature to religion, by which all things are found to proceed in harmony from Him, who hath made nothing imperfect. I think this great performance of Butler has peculiar force, when it is considered in the conclusion of our religious researches, and not as part of the original proofs; or as Lord Bacon expresses himself, 'Tanquam portum et Sabbathum humanarum contemplationum omnium.' [De Aug. Scientiar., lib. iii.]"—*Pursuits of Literature.*

Dr. Chalmers pronounces Bishop Butler's Sermons to contain

"The most precious repository of sound ethical principles extant in any language."

But Dr. Wardlaw, in his Christian Ethics, designates Bishop Butler's moral system as that "of Zeno baptized into Christ."

"That there is such a thing as a *course of nature* none can deny. This, therefore, is the ground on which Butler takes his stand, whereon he fixes a lever that shakes the strongholds of unbelief even to their foundation; for on comparing this scheme of nature with the scheme of revelation, there is found a most singular correspondence between the several parts,—such a correspondence as gives very strong reason for believing that the author of one is the author of both.

'What if earth
Be but the shadow of heaven, and things therein
Each to each other like, more than on earth is thought.'"

See Quarterly Review, vol. xliii. 182.

"No author has made a more just and a more happy use of this mode of reasoning than Bishop Butler, in his *Analogy of Religion*. . . . In that excellent work the author does not ground any of the truths of religion upon analogy as their proper evidence; he only makes use of analogy to answer objections against them. When objections are made against the truths of religion, which may be made with equal strength against what we know to be true in the course of nature, such objections can have no weight."—*Reid's Essays on the Intellectual Powers.*

Dr. Reid also notices in his Active Powers, Essay 3d, the important distinction which Bp. Butler makes

"Between sudden anger or resentment, which is a blind impulse, arising from our constitution, and that which is deliberate. The first may be raised by hurt of any kind; but the last can only be raised by injury, real, or conceived. Both these kinds of anger or resentment are raised whether the hurt or injury be done to ourselves, or to those we are interested in."

To the Analogy are appended two dissertations: 1. On Personal Identity. 2. On the Nature of Virtue. In the first, Mr. Locke's account of personal identity is considered and

"Refuted in a style which shows that had he concentrated his attention upon the philosophy of the human mind, he might have eclipsed the fame of some of the greatest metaphysicians. In the second, he propounds and illustrates with great perspicuity the same theory of virtue on which he had before insisted in the preface to his sermons."

"We think that the illustrious Bishop of Durham has exhausted the subject [Personal Identity] by stating fairly the opinions which he controverts, and by establishing his own upon a foundation which cannot be shaken, and which are certainly not injured by the objections of Mr. Cooper."—*Encyc. Brit.*

Our eminent author has been compared with the celebrated American philosopher—Jonathan Edwards.

"Mr. Edwards comes nearer Bishop Butler as a philosophical divine than any other theologian with whom we are acquainted. His style, like Butler's, is very much that of a man thinking aloud. In both these authors, the train of thinking in their own minds is more clearly exhibited to us than perhaps by any other author, whilst they show us with great truth and distinctness, what their notions are, and how they came by them, with very little concern about the form of expression in which they are conveyed. Butler, however, had a larger mind than Edwards, and was by no means so much of a mere dialectician. If, therefore, he be less acute than the American, he is more comprehensive, and gives fairer play to every opposing argument."—*Encyc. Brit.*

Lord Kames, speaking of devotion as being natural to man, adds, in a note,

"See this principle beautifully explained and illustrated in a Sermon upon the Love of God, by Doctor Butler, Bishop of Durham.—a writer of the first rank."—*Sketches of the History of Man*, vol. iv.

"Every reader of Butler's Sermons must be sensible. that they afford an admirable proof of his sagacity in treating moral questions. We cannot but think that what he hath advanced. on the several subjects discussed by him. is decisive; and that he ought forever to have silenced those philosophers who resolve all human actions into the sole principle of self-love. It should be remembered, that our author's Sermons are chiefly to be considered as philosophical and moral discourses. addressed to a select auditory; for they can by no means be regarded as general models of preaching."

The obscurity of Butler's style has been frequently objected to. And yet both the Sermons and the Analogy had received the revision of the accurate and perspicuous Secker. Mainwaring, in his Dissertation on the Composition of Sermons, whilst he greatly commended Bishop Butler's writings, also refers to this imputed want of clearness of style:

"Newton and Locke, who rescued learning from the slavery of systems, and taught men to think for themselves, were both of the laity. and both friends to revealed religion. Since their time, another writer arose, whose vein of thinking is alike original, and whose works, though he had neither the gift of eloquence, nor the art of expressing himself with grace or ease, have done honour to his country. The method of reasoning he chiefly adopts. is an appeal to facts, of which all men are judges; and even when most abstruse or abstracted, it is not perplexed or fallacious. For metaphysics, which had nothing to support it but mere abstraction, or shadowy speculation, Bishop Butler hath placed on the firm basis of observation and experiment: and, by pursuing precisely the same mode of reasoning in the science of morals, as his great predecessor Newton had done in the system of nature, hath formed and concluded a happy alliance between faith and philosophy. The Sermons he published, excepting some few of a more popular cast, are deep disquisitions on the plan of his *Analogy*, well suited to a learned audience, in an age so fond of enquiry, although the impropriety of preaching them appeared to him to require some apology. But surely such an exercise of the understanding, if the hearers are capable of it, must meliorate the heart. Besides, I cannot but wish, that, as there is so great an abundance of the practical sort, some sermons were written chiefly with a view to *readers*; and those, too, persons of an improved taste, and cultivated minds."

Few productions of the human mind have elicited the labours of so many learned commentators as have employed their talents in the exposition of Butler's Analogy. We notice the editions of (1) Duke; 2. Busby, 1840; 3 Pughe, 1842; 4. Halifax, last ed., 1844; 5. Wilson, 7th ed., 1846; 6. Sir G. W. Craufurd, 3d ed., 1847; 7. Wilkinson, 1847; last ed., 1853; 8. Fitzgerald, 1848; 9. Hutton, last ed., 1855; 10. Angus, 1855; 11. Gorle, 1857; 12. Steere, 1857. To these may be added the American edits.: 13. Bishop Hobart; 14. Rev. B. F. Tefft; 15. Rev. Albert Barnes, last ed., (Lon.,) 1851; 16. Rev. Drs. Emory and Crooks, 1856; 17. Howard Malcom, D.D., 1857.

"*His great work on the Analogy of Religion to the Course of Nature*, though only a commentary on the singularly original and pregnant passage of Origen, which is so honestly prefixed to it as a motto, is notwithstanding, the most original and profound work extant in any language, on the Philosophy of Religion. His ethical discussions are contained in those deep, and sometimes dark Dissertations, which he preached at the Chapel of the Rolls, and afterwards published under the name of *Sermons*, while he was yet fresh from the schools, and full of that courage with which youth often delights to exercise its strength in abstract reasoning, and to push its faculties into the recesses of abstruse speculation. . . . In these sermons he has taught truths, more capable of being exactly distinguished from the doctrines of his predecessors, more satisfactorily established by him, more comprehensively applied to particulars, more rationally connected with each other, and therefore more worthy of the name of *discovery*, than any with which we are acquainted; if we ought not, with some hesitation, to except the first steps of the Grecian philosophers towards a theory of morals. . . . There are few circumstances more remarkable than the small number of Butler's followers in Ethics; and it is perhaps still more observable, that his opinions were not so much rejected, as overlooked. It is an instance of the importance of style. No thinker so great was ever so bad a writer. Indeed, the ingenious apologies which have been lately attempted for this defect, amount to no more than that his power of thought was too much for his skill in language. How general must the reception have been of truths so certain and momentous as those contained in Butler's Discourses—with how much more clearness must they have appeared to his own great understanding, if he had possessed the strength and distinctness with which Hobbes enforces odious falsehood, or the unspeakable charm of that transparent diction which clothed the unfruitful paradoxes of Berkeley!"—Sir James Mackintosh: *2d Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.*

From the preface to Dr. Angus's edit. (which the Rev. Dr. T. H. Horne, in a private letter, especially commends as worthy of our attention) we extract the following:

"I know of no author who has made a more just and happy use of analogical reasoning than Bishop Butler in his 'Analogy of Religion.'"—Dr. Thomas Reid.

"The most original and profound work extant in any language on the philosophy of religion."—Sir J. Mackintosh: *Progress of Eth. Phil.*

"The most argumentative and philosophical defence of Christianity ever submitted to the world."—Lord Brougham: *A Disc. of Nat. Theol.*, p. 202.

"The author to whom I am under the greatest obligations is Bishop Butler." 'The whole of this admirable treatise—one of the most remarkable that any language can produce—is intended to show that the principles of moral government taught in the Scriptures are strictly analogous to those everywhere exhibited in the government of the world as seen in natural religion."—Dr. Wayland: *Moral Phil.*. p. 5; *Intell. Phil.*, p. 338.

"I am ready to acknowledge that I trace so distinctly to his writings the origin of the soundest and clearest views that I possess upon the nature of the human mind, that I could not write upon this or any kindred subject without a consciousness that I was, directly or indirectly. borrowing largely from him."—Dr. O'Brien: *Sermons on the Human Nature of our Lord.*

"It is from this book that I have been confirmed in many truths of which it does not speak a word and which probably never entered the mind of the author."—Dr. McCrie: *Life*, p. 84.

"I have derived greater aid from the views and reasonings of Bishop Butler than I have been able to find besides in the whole range of our extant authorship."—Dr. Chalmers: *Bridgewater Treatise*, Pref.

"I am more indebted to his writings than to those of any other uninspired writer for the insight which I have been enabled to attain into the motives of the divine economy and the foundations of moral obligation."—Dr. Kaye, *Bishop of Lincoln: Some Remains of, by J. B.*, 1858.

"I am an entire disciple of Butler."—Cecil: *Remains*, p. 195

Butler, Lilly, D.D., Vicar of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London, 1691; Prebendary of Canterbury. Sermons, pub. separately, 1691–1716.

Butler, Piers Edmund, Curate of St. Margaret's, Ipswich. The Rationality of Revealed Religion illustrated in a Series of Sermons, &c., Ipswich, 1835, 12mo.

Butler, Robert, M.D. Blood-letting, Lon., 1734, 8vo.

Butler, S. An Essay upon Education, Lon., *s. a.*, 8vo.

Butler, Samuel, 1612–1680, the author of Hudibras, was a native of Strensham, a parish in Worcestershire. He was sent to the cathedral school in Worcestershire, and thence, it is said, to Cambridge, but to what college is not known. Returning home, he became a clerk to Mr. Jefferies of Earls Croombe, which situation he was so fortunate as to exchange for a place in the household of Elizabeth, Countess of Kent, where he made the acquaintance and friendship of her ladyship's steward, the great Selden. This intimacy was no doubt improved by Butler to his intellectual profit. We subsequently find him an inmate in the family of Sir Samuel Luke, a gentleman of Bedfordshire, and a commander of note under Cromwell. Sir Samuel is the original of Hudibras. After the Restoration he was made secretary to Richard, Earl of Carbury, (the friend of JEREMY TAYLOR, *q. v.*,) who appointed him steward of Ludlow Castle. He became united in marriage about this time to a Mrs. Herbert, a lady of fortune, which was lost by unfortunate investments. In 1663 he pub. the 1st part of Hudibras; 2d part, 1664; 3d part, 1678; more was doubtless intended, for the poem is unfinished, and ends abruptly. Three parts, Lon., 1700, and 1710, 1716, 1720, 12mo. With large Annotations, and a preface by Dr. Z. Grey, and plates by Hogarth, Camb., 1744, 2 vols. 8vo, and 1819, 3 vols. 8vo. With an addit. vol. of Notes by Dr. Nash, Lon., 1793, 3 vols. 4to; new edit., illustrated, Lon., 1847, 2 vols. 8vo. Trans. into French by Townley, Lon., 1757, 3 vols. 12mo, and 1819, 3 vols. 12mo, with Notes by Larcher:

"Hudibras has been admirably translated into Voltaire's own language by an English gentleman, (J. Townley,) whose version displays a singular union of spirit and fidelity."

"Scarron is among French writers what Butler is amongst our own."

Dr. Grey's edit. has been highly commended:

"The best critical edition of this author was by Dr. Grey, in 1744; a performance replete with curious, interesting, and accurate historical and bibliographical intelligence. I rarely open this book without rising gratified by its perusal."—*Dibdin's Library Companion.*

Dr. Nash's edit., illustrated by 60 engraved Portraits, and numerous fine wood-cuts, including the noted frontispiece styled by Dr. Dibdin, "among the miracles of modern art," is a beautiful book:

"The introduction of so many portraits of interesting personages, must give the best recommendation these volumes can obtain to the library of the man of taste."—*Lon. Art Union Journal.*

Mr. A. Ramsay has also edited an edit. in 1 vol.:

"A careful analysis, with ample extracts; such as may be read with pleasure by the most fastidious."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

In 1715 appeared what is called The Posthumous Works of Samuel Butler, in 3 vols. 12mo. Of this collection of 50 pieces, three only are genuine. An authentic collection was pub. by Mr. R. Thyer in 1759, 2 vols. 8vo, entitled, Genuine Remains in Prose and Verse, with Notes.

"These remains do not answer my expectations, and as for the editor, he is always in the wrong where there was a possibility of mistaking."—BISHOP WARBURTON.

Perhaps the best of Butler's prose works are the Characters, (vol. 2d,) in the style of Earle, Hall, and Overbury. The best-known of his poetical pieces, after Hudibras, is The Elephant in the Moon, a satire on the Royal Society. It has been generally supposed that Butler spent his last years in great destitution, though this has been denied; but as his friend Mr. Longueville buried him at his own expense, there is little doubt of the truth of this melancholy story. Indeed, Oldham's authority settles the question. It is known that Hudibras was "the chief entertainment of Charles II., who often pleasantly quoted it in conversation," and it is said that his majesty ordered Butler the sum of £3000, but the order being written in figures, somebody, through whose hands it passed, by cutting off a cypher, reduced it to £300. Dr. Johnson remarks, "all that can be told with certainty is, that he was poor."

The general design of Hudibras is borrowed from Don Quixote. Butler's hero is a Presbyterian Justice of the Peace, [Sir Samuel Luke,] who, "in the confidence of legal authority, and the rage of zealous ignorance, ranges the country to repress superstition and current abuses, accompanied by an Independent Clerk, [Squire Ralpho,] disputatious and obstinate, with whom he often debates, but never conquers him."

"If inexhaustible wit could give perpetual pleasure, no eye would ever leave half-read the work of Butler: for what poet has ever brought so many remote images so happily together? It is scarcely possible to peruse a page without finding some association of images that was never found before. By the first paragraph the reader is amused, by the next he is delighted, and by a few more strained to astonishment; but astonishment is a tiresome pleasure; he is soon weary of wondering, and longs to be diverted."—DR. JOHNSON: *Life of Butler.*

"Concerning Hudibras there is but one sentiment—it is universally allowed to be the first and last poem of its kind; the learning, wit, and humour, certainly stand unrivalled: various have been the attempts to describe and define the two last. . . . If any one wishes to know what wit and humour are, let him read Hudibras with attention; he will there see them displayed in the brightest colours: there is lustre resulting from the quick elucidation of an object by a just and unexpected arrangement of it with another subject: propriety of words, and thoughts elegantly adapted to the occasion: objects which possess an affinity or congruity, or sometimes a contrast to each other, assembled with quickness and variety; in short, every ingredient of wit or of humour, which critics have discovered on dissecting them, may be found in this poem."—REV. DR. NASH: *Preface to Hudibras.*

Sir Walter Scott describes the poetry of Butler as being merely the comedy of that style of composition which Donne and Cowley practised in its more serious form. See Scott's Life of Dryden.

"Hudibras was incomparably more popular than Paradise Lost no poem in our language rose at once to greater reputation. Nor can this be called ephemeral, like that of most political poetry. For at least half a century after its publication it was generally read, and perpetually quoted. The wit of Butler has still preserved many lines; but Hudibras now attracts comparatively few readers. The eulogies of Johnson seem rather adapted to what he remembered to have been the fame of Butler, than to the feelings of the surrounding generation; and since his time, new sources of amusement have sprung up, and writers of a more intelligible pleasantry have superseded those of the seventeenth century. In the fiction of Hudibras there was never much to divert the reader, and there is still less left at present. But what has been censured as a fault, the length of dialogue, which puts the fiction out of sight. is in fact the source of all the pleasure that the work affords. The sense of Butler is masculine, his wit inexhaustible, and it is supplied from every source of reading and observation. But these sources are often so unknown to the reader that the wit loses its effect through the obscurity of its allusions, and he yields to the bane of wit, a purblind, mole-like pedantry. His versification is sometimes spirited, and his rhymes humorous; yet he wants that ease and flow which we require in light poetry."—HALLAM: *Introduct. to Lit. History.*

Mr. Hallam's critique has not itself escaped criticism, but we consider the opinions above quoted as very just. It may be true, as alleged, that to the historical reader the events of the Revolution are generally well known, but even the historian must tax his recollection in reading Hudibras, and there can be little opportunity for amusement when the mind is engaged in coaxing the memory. Hudibras is a work to be studied once, and gleaned occasionally. It may continue neglected, but can never be entirely forgotten.

Butler, Samuel, 1774–1840, a native of Kenilworth, Warwickshire, was educated at Rugby School and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was highly distinguished for his classical proficiency, obtaining two of Sir William Browne's medals for the Latin odes, and one for the Greek, and being elected Craven scholar in 1793, against Keate, Bethell, and Coleridge. He was elected a Fellow of his College in 1797; appointed head-master of Shrewsbury School, 1798; Bishop of Lichfield, 1836. The bishop pub. a number of works, consisting of classical treatises, sermons, tracts against Priestley, (pub. 1783, '84, '86; 3d edit., 1812,) and several geographical works, which have had large circulation. A new edit. of his Atlas of A. and M. Geography, edited by his son, was pub. in 1853, 2 vols. His most important undertaking was his edit. of Æschylus, for which arduous duty he was specially selected about the time of his appointment to the mastership of Shrewsbury School. This elaborate work was pub. in 4 vols. 4to; also in 6 vols. 8vo, 1806–12. See a list of this worthy and learned prelate's publications in the Gent. Mag., February, 1840. The Bishop's Discourse on Christian Liberty (Shrewsbury, 8vo) has been praised as

"An able sermon. This eminent scholar seems to have a clear insight into the free constitution of Christianity. He is equally the enemy of superstition and of intolerance."—*Lon. Monthly Repository.*

Butler, Samuel. The Australian Emigrant's Complete Guide, 18mo.

"We have not seen any single work, great or small, where so large a body of really useful and practical information was to be found as in this little volume."—*The Scotsman.*

"We recommend the Australian Emigrant's Guide strongly for perusal."—*Dumfries Times.*

Emigrant's Complete Guide to Canada.

"Whether we regard the amount of the information, or the manner in which it is condensed and arranged, we must say Mr. Butler has done good service to the cause of Emigration."—*Green. Advertiser.*

Butler, Captain T. The Little Bible of the Man. "Printed in the first year of England's Liberty, 1649." In this singular little volume the progress of the Christian's Life is characterized under the several Books of the Bible, from Genesis to Isaiah.

Butler, Thomas, Doctor of the Canon and Civil Laws. A Treatise of the Holy Sacrifice of the Altar, called the Masse, Lon., 1570, 16mo, from the Italian.

Butler, Thomas, M.D. A Method of procuring any quantity of Fresh Water at Sea, Lon., 1755, 8vo.

"Dr. B.'s plan is to add a quart of strong soap leys to fifteen gallons of salt water, which will yield twelve gallons of fresh water, by distillation."—DR. WATT: *Bibl. Brit.*

Butler, Weeden, 1742-1823, a native of Margate, was curate to the celebrated Dr. Dodd, and his successor at Charlotte Chapel, Pimlico. He kept a classical school at Chelsea for 40 years, and—to his praise be it spoken—"planned and instituted the SUNDAY SCHOOL of that parish." He pub. Sermons, 1798, '99; Memoirs of Mark Hildesley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1799; of the Rev. Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury; Jortin's Tracts, 1790, 2 vols. 8vo; The Cheltenham Guide, 8vo, and Wilcock's Roman Conversations, 1797, 2 vols. 8vo.

Butler, Weeden, Jr., son of the above, and also a divine. The French Republic and the Helvetic Body; trans. from the French, Lon., 1794, 8vo. Bagatelles, 1795, 8vo. The Wrongs of Unterwalden, trans., 1799, 8vo. Zimao, the African; trans., Lon., 1800, 8vo; 2d edit., 1807, 12mo.

Butler, William, Prebendary of St. Paul's. Sermons pub. separately, 1704, '12, '15, '19, '22, '23, '24, '29.

Butler, William, 1748-1822, a native of St. John's, near Worcester, was long a well-known teacher of writing and geography, and pub. several school-books which have been used for many years in the schools of England. Introduc. to Arithmetic, 1785, 8vo. Arithmet. Questions on a new plan, 1795, 8vo.

"In a book of common Arithmetic we did not expect to find that variety of information which this work contains. . . . . As a book of general instruction and amusement, altogether unconnected with arithmetical rules, it does honour to the compiler, and deserves to be remembered."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, vol. xxii., New Series.

Also see commendations in the Monthly Preceptor, vol. vi.; European Mag., vol. i.; Dr. Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia; Edgeworth's Practical Education.

Chronological, Biographical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Exercises on a new plan, designed for daily use, 1798, 12mo.

"We have seldom seen such a quantity of useful information in so small a compass."—*British Critic*, vol. xxx.

"It does great credit to the information and industry of its author."—*Eclectic Review*, vol. vi.

See also Critical Review; Monthly Review; Literary Panorama; Gent. Mag.

Exercises on the Globes, 1798, 12mo.

"One of the best books of the kind that have come before us."—*British Critic*.

"It would be difficult to fix upon any book of equal size that contains so much interesting matter on almost every subject."—*Aikin's Annual Review*, vol. vii.

See Monthly Review; Ladies' Monthly Museum; Monthly Visiter; European Mag.

Arithmetical Tables, 1802, 32mo.

"Various tables, with which it is necessary that the minds of both sexes should be made thoroughly acquainted."—*Monthly Visitor*.

Geographical Exercises on the N. Testament, 1813, 12mo.

"He gathers flowers from the fields and gardens to strew the path of learning, and encourage the progress of the student."—*Evangelical Mag.*, 1814.

See European Mag.; Literary Panorama.

Butler, William Allen, b. 1825, a native of Albany, New York, and son of Benjamin F. Butler, late Attorney-General of the United States, graduated at the New York University in 1843. He travelled in Europe from July, 1846, to December, 1848, and on his return commenced the practice of the law in the city of New York. Mr. Butler has contributed a number of papers to the Democratic Review, and The Literary World.

"He has wit, and humour, a lively fancy, and a style natural and flexible, abounding in felicities of expression. In general, he writes hastily, and finishes a piece at a sitting."—*Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America*.

The poetical piece entitled The Incognita of Raphael, possesses great beauty, and will remind the reader of one of the most celebrated compositions of modern times.

Nothing to Wear: an Episode of City Life, N. York, 1857, 18mo: many edits. in England and America.

"The nonsense, on the whole, is good nonsense; and we have quoted it [entire] in order that the grave reader may find something in to-day's number of the *Athenæum* that he may safely *skip* if he pleases."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1857, 1320.

Two Millions: a Satire, 1858, 12mo. Not without merit, but exhibiting great carelessness in versification.

Butler, William Archer, 1814-1848, a native of Annerville, near Clonmel, Ireland. He was born and educated a Roman Catholic, but became a Protestant, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, in which institution he was appointed (the first) Professor of Moral Philosophy in 1837. 1. Serms., with a Memoir by Rev. (Dean) Thomas Woodward, Dubl., 1849, 8vo; 3d ed., Lon., 1855, 8vo; Phila., 1856, 12mo; 2d Series, Camb., 1855, 8vo; Phila., 1857, 8vo: see JEREMIE, JAMES AMERIAUX, D.D., No. 4. 2. Letters on the Development of Christian Doctrine: a Reply to J. H. Newman, D.D., [*q. v.*, No. 14,] edited by Dean Woodward, Dubl., 1850, 8vo; 1854, 8vo; 1856, 8vo. 3. Letters on Romanism: a Reply to Cardinal Wiseman, edited by Dean Woodward, Lon., 1854, 8vo; 1856, 8vo. 4. Lects. on the Hist. of Ancient Philosophy, edited, with Notes, by Wm. Hepworth Thompson, Camb., 1856, 2 vols. 8vo; Phila., 1857, 2 vols. 8vo.

"I have seen enough of them to be convinced of their great scientific value, and am much gratified in finding so important a subject treated with so much learning and acuteness."—SIR WM. HAMILTON, *Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Edinburgh*.

Also commended by the Lon. Examiner.

Butler, William John, Vicar of Wantage. Lectures on the Prophecies, 1838, 12mo. 25 Serms., 1847.

Butler, Maj.-General William O., of Kentucky, is the author of a number of poetical pieces; of which The Boat Horn is one of the most popular.

Butley, John. Sermons, 1746, '48, '54, 8vo.

Butt, George. Sermons, 1775, '76, '85, '93, 8vo.

Butt, Isaac. Lectures on Protection to Home Industry, Oxf., 8vo. The Poor Law Bill for Ireland Examined, Lon., 1837, 8vo.

"A clever, well-written pamphlet, which deserved more attention than it appears to have met with."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy*.

Butt, J. M. Queries on the Doctrine of the Church of England respecting Baptism, &c., Oxf., 1824, 12mo.

"A very useful little work, compiled by a sound and learned divine."—*Lowndes's Brit. Libr.*

Butt, James Strode. Mathemat. Con. to Nic. Jour., 1806.

Butt, John Marten. The Revelation of St. John, 1804. Prophecy of Daniel, Lon., 1807, 18mo. The Last Vision of Daniel, 1808, 18mo. The Divinity of the Apocalypse, 1809, 12mo.

Butt, Martha Haines, b. 1834, Va. Anti-Fanaticism; a tale of the South. Contrib. to numerous journals.

Butt, R. G. 1. Appeal to the Public. 2. Sherborne Castle, and other Poems, 1815, '16.

Butt, Thomas, Rector of Kinnersley, and Curate of Trentham. Serms. preached in the Parish Church of Trentham, Lon., 1838, 8vo.

Buttan, Christopher, D.D. Sermon, 1808.

Butter, Alex., Surg. Con. to Edin. Med. Ess., 1734.

Butter, Mrs. H. Vensenshon; or, Love's Mazes, 1806, 3 vols.

Butter, Henry. Key to the Old Testament, 1817, 8vo.

Butter, William, M.D., 1726-1805, studied at Edinburgh, practised at Derby, and afterwards at London. Cure for the Stone, Edin., 1754, 12mo. Dissertatio de Frigore quatenus Morborum Causa, Edin., 1757, 8vo. Dissertatio Medica et Chirurgica de Arteriotamia, Edin., 1761, 8vo. Treatise on the Infantile Remittent Fever, Lon., 1782, 8vo. Other profess. treatises.

Butterfield. Microscopes and Magnetic Sand, Phil. Trans., 1698, &c.

Butterfield, Henry, of Trinity Church, Newington. Homilies for earnest Inquirers, Lon., 1839, 12mo.

Butterfield, Swithurne. A Summarie of the Principles of Christian Religion, Lon., 1582, 8vo. Catechisme, 1590, 8vo.

Butterman, W. Arithmetical Works, 1805, '06, 12mo.

Butterworth. Works on Writing and Arithmetic.

Butterworth, John. A New Concordance and Dict. of the Holy Scriptures, 1767, '85; and 3d edit., by Dr. Adam Clarke, with alterations, 1816, 8vo.

"This is in a great measure a judicious and valuable abridgment of Mr. Cruden's Concordance. Singular pains were bestowed by its compiler, in order to insure correctness, by collating every word and reference in the proof sheets with the several texts of the Bible."—*T. H. Horne's Introduc.*

Butterworth, Lawrence. Superexcellency of the Christian Religion Displayed, &c., 1784, 8vo. Thoughts on Moral Government and Agency, 1792, 8vo. In these treatises the views of Mr. Lindsey and Dr. Priestley are criticized.

Buttes, Henry, Fellow of Christ Church, Oxford. Dyet's Dry Dinner: consisting of eight seueral Courses. 1. Fruites. 2. Hearbes. 3. Flesh. 4. Fish. 5. Whitmeats. 6. Spice. 7. Sauce. 8. Tobacco. All serued in after the order of Time Vniuersall, Lon., 1599, 16mo.

See a portrait of the author of this curious work in Harding's Biographical Mirror.

Button, Edward. Trans. of the Persian Tables, 1754.

Button, John. Poems, 1804, 4to, and a vol., 1809, 12mo.

Button, William, a Baptist minister. Remarks on "The Gospel of Christ worthy, &c.," 1785, 12mo. A Dictionary of the Bible, 1796.

"Button's Dict. of the Bible, compared with Brown's, is not unlike Butterworth's Concordance compared with Cruden's: comprising much useful matter in a small space."—DR. E. WILLIAMS.

"By means of a very small, but clear, type, a vast quantity of matter is comprised within the compass of this little volume. The book, without doubt, may be serviceable to many."—*British Critic, O. S.*, x. 201.

Buttonshaw, Thomas. A Defense of Bishop Hoadly's Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Lord's Supper, Lon., 1747, 8vo.

Butts, Robert, Bishop of Norwich, 1732, '33, trans. to Ely, 1738. Sermon on the Accession, 1712, 4to; ditto before the House of Lords, 1737, 4to. Charge to his Clergy, 1740, 4to.

Buxton, Charles. Memoirs of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., with selections from his correspondence, by his son; 3d edit., Lon., 1851, 8vo.

"The editor has been contented to rely as far as possible on the correspondence and diaries in his possession, and the anecdotes furnished by a few elder friends: but both classes of material well deserved in this case the advantage of a neat setting, and have received it. . . . It is highly creditable for his son to have produced thus early a biography generally clear, yet seldom profuse—and though shewing entire sympathy with the course portrayed, hardly ever using language that will offend any candid reader."—*Lon. Quarterly Review, June*, 1848.

"One of the most thoroughly well-written pieces of biography that have issued from the modern press."—*Evangelical Mag.*

"The memoirs will teach the world to do full justice to the character of a true English gentleman."—*Lon. Daily News.*

Vide post.

Buxton, Isaac, M.D. Regulated Temperature for Invalids' Chambers, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Buxton, Jarvis Baring, late Rector of St. John's Church, Fayetteville, N. Carolina. Parish Serms., N.Y., 8vo.

"The style of these discourses is nervous and unambitious: they are marked by sincerity and piety, and a full persuasion that the preacher is delivering to his hearers the true meaning of the Sacred Scriptures. It is an excellent volume for the instruction of the laity. and should find its place in every parish library. The younger clergy may with profit master the sound doctrine here contained, and study to catch the glow of spirit and the devotion to the church which are exhibited on every page."—*New York Churchman.*

Buxton, Richard. Guide to Flowering Plants near Manchester, Lon., 1849, 12mo.

Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell, 1786–1845, one of the noblest examples of philanthropic zeal of modern times, was a native of Earl's Colne, Essex; M.P. for Weymouth, 1818–1837; created a baronet, 1840. In conjunction with his sister-in-law, Elizabeth Fry, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Hoare, he personally laboured in the important cause of Prison Discipline. As the successor of William Wilberforce, in his praiseworthy efforts to abolish the Slave Trade, Mr. Buxton's persevering and successful labours are well known. He pub. an Inquiry whether Crime and Misery are Produced or Prevented by our Present System of Prison Discipline, Lon., 1818, 8vo; 4th edit., Edin., 1818, 8vo; and a treatise on the African Slave-Trade, 8vo; several edits.

"In 1840 he was created a baronet,—a dignity to which his public character and large private fortune well entitled him, but which he accepted rather as an acknowledgment of merit rendered valuable by the slanderous attacks which had been made upon him than as an object of personal ambition. No man was more exempt from vanity than Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton: his manners were too plain and his mind was too elevated for such a puerility. Buxton's great merit as a public man consisted in his industry, his energy, and his straightforward honesty of purpose. He never affected display, for he had the good taste to despise it; yet he was always favourably heard, not only because he was the acknowledged head of the religious party, but because his statements were stamped with authority: they were known and felt to be true, and they were put forward with a manner and perspicuity which essentially belong to truth. It was his principle to address himself to the understanding and not to the passions of his audience; and he rarely failed eventually in producing conviction. He was eminently a religious man; and those who knew him privately can testify to the earnestness and humble faith with which he always submitted the event of his important labours with pious resignation to the will of God. He was a faithful and affectionate member of the Church of England: but he was not the man to regard sectarian differences as of importance where he found hand and heart united in zealous effort for the good of mankind. Although he had selected for himself a peculiar path of charity, he was liberal in his support of all benevolent institutions, and particularly of the Bible and Missionary Societies and such as had for their objects the education and improvement of the poor."—*Obituary notice in Lon. Gent. Mag.*, May, 1845, 545–546.

We need such examples of noble disinterestedness as Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton to cheer our hopes of humanity, by proving to us that the world is not "wholly given to [self] idolatry."

Buxton, William. Ship-Owner's Manual of Mercantile Marine, Lon., 1852, 12mo.

Buy, William. Narrative of the Second Siege of Zaragossa; from the Spanish, Lon., 1809, 8vo.

Buyers, William, missionary at Benares. Recollections of Northern India, 1840, 8vo. Letters in India, with Special Reference to the Spread of Christianity, 1848, 12mo.

"Such a practical manual was much needed as a guide to missionaries, and as a means of instruction to the friends of missions in general."—*Lon. Evangelical Mag.*

Byam, Francis. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1755: Impression on a Stone; Quantity of Rain in Antigua.

Byam, Henry, D.D., 1580–1669, a native of Somersetshire, was entered of Exeter College, Oxford, 1697; elected a student of Christ Church, 1699; Prebendary of Exeter, 1631. He was distinguished for his loyalty, and four of his five sons were captains in the royal army. His wife and daughter were drowned in flying from the rebels. During the Rebellion he was deprived of his dignities, but after the Restoration was made Canon of Exeter, and Prebendary of Wells. He was the father of the governor alluded to in Southern's play of Oroonoko, whom Mrs. Behn satirizes. A Sermon, Lon., 1628, 8vo. Thirteen Sermons; most of them preached before Charles II. in his exile; with a life of the author, by Mr. Ward, Lon., 1675, 8vo.

"For sanctity of life, for learning, charity, and loyalty, scarce to be equall'd by any in the age he lived."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Byerley, John Scott. Novels, dramatic, poetical, and political pieces, 1803–14. The Prince: trans. from the Italian of Machiavelli; to which is prefixed an Introduction, showing the close analogy between the Principles of Machiavelli, and the Actions of Bonaparte, 1810, 8vo.

"To translate 'The Prince' of Machiavelli is to write the life of Bonaparte, and the Secret History of the Court of St. Cloud."—*Vide* Introduction.

Byfield, Adoniram, a zealous "Commonwealthman," satirized in Hudibras. The Grand Debate between Presbytery and Independency; with other tracts, Lon., 1652, 4to.

Byfield, Nathaniel, 1653–1733, Member of the Council of Massachusetts. Account of the Revolution in New England; together with the Declaration of the Gentlemen, Merchants, and Inhabitants of Boston, &c., 1689, 4to.

Byfield, Nicholas, b. about 1579. d. 1652, a native of Warwickshire, was an eminent Puritan divine. He became a servitor of Exeter College in 1579, was invited to be pastor of St. Peter's Church, Chester, and subsequently, in 1615, Vicar of Isleworth. Exposition of the Epistle to the Colossians, Lon., 1615, fol. This contains "the substance of neare seven years' weeke-dayes."

"It is full of good sense and spiritual savour, and abounds with pertinent citations of Scripture, without any pretensions to oratorical dress."—DR. E. WILLIAMS.

"It has much spiritual instruction."—BICKERSTETH.

Serm. on the 1st chap. of 1st Peter, 1617, 4to. Essay concerning the Assurance of God's Love and Man's Salvation, 1614, 8vo. The Marrow of the Oracles of God, &c., 1622, 12mo. Sermon on the 1st Epistle General of Peter, 1623, 4to. Exposition of the Apostles' Creed, 1626, 4to A Commentary on the first Chapters of 1st Peter, 1637, fol.

"An excellent Puritan exposition."—BICKERSTETH.

Other treatises.

"He was a strict observer of the Lord's Day, and preached and wrote for the sincere observance of it."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"He was a man of a profound judgment, strong memory, sharp wit, quick invention, and unwearied industry. . . . He had a singular gift in diving into the depths of those points which he undertook to handle."—GOUGE.

Byfield, Richard, d. 1664, half-brother to the above, a Puritan divine, obtained the living of Long-Ditton during the Commonwealth; ejected at the Restoration. The Light of Faith, and Way of Holiness, Lon., 1630, 8vo. Doctrine of the Sabbath Vindicated, 1632, 4to. The Power of the Christ of God, 1641, 4to. Sermons, and other treatises. Wood, no favourer of Puritans, calls Byfield ironically

"A leading man for carrying on the blessed cause, a reformer of his church of superstition (as he called it) by plucking up the steps leading to the altar. and levelling it lower than the rest of the chancel. by denying his parishioners (particularly his patron that gave him L. Ditton) the sacrament, unless they would take it any way except kneeling. He was one of the assemb. of divines, a great covenanter, an eager preacher against bishops, ceremonies, &c."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Byfield, T. Medical treatises, Lon., 1684, '85, '57, '95.

Byfield, T. A Closet Piece: The Experimental Knowledge of the Ever-Blessed Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, according to Revelation in the Holy Scriptures, Lon., 1721, 8vo.

Bygod, Francis. His Epistle to his Treatise concerning Impropriations of Benefices. See at the end of H. Spelman's work on Tithes.

Byland, William. The Mechanic's Guide, 1797, 8vo.

Byles, Sir John B. A Practical Treatise on the Law of Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Bank Notes, Bankers' Cash Notes, and Checks, &c., Lon., 1829, 12mo; 7th ed., 1857; 4th Amer. from the 7th Lon. ed., by Hon. George Sharswood, Phila., 1856, 8vo.

"An able and carefully-written treatise, but too concise for the purpose of general reference."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Marvin's remark refers to the English edit. of 1843. Moreover, a work of this kind must necessarily be "concise," in order to answer the purpose designed. We quote some notices of the last American edition:

"I have had occasion to look into Byles on Bills and Promissory Notes, with some care, and to examine the Notes of Judge Sharswood. The English work is undoubtedly an excellent one; and is particularly convenient for reference, from its arrangement and condensation. And the notes of American decisions, by Judge Sharswood, display much research and correct judgment on his part, and add greatly to the value of this edition."—R. B. TANEY, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.*

"The law of bills of exchange and promissory notes, everywhere in this trafficking and commercial country, claims much of each practising lawyer's time and learning; and we have heretofore had some excellent treatises from men abundantly able, and wonderfully patient and industrious—as Bayley, Chitty, and Story—but no treatise has commanded so immediate and so continued regard from the bar as Serjeant Byles's. The learned American editor has judged well in annotating a treatise less cumbrous than Chitty, more neat and exact than Story, and more modern than Bayley, and perhaps quite as meritorious. The editorial department leaves little to be desired. The cases have been selected, and arranged, and digested, with a view of aiding and illustrating the principles stated in the text: the work is neither encumbered with copious cases, cheaply borrowed from the digests, nor is it swollen by an amplified discussion of the grounds of the cases familiar to all the practitioners, and to be found in the horn-books of the law."—*American Law Register, December*, 1853.

This edition has been introduced as a text-book into the law school of Harvard Coll. and the University of Virginia.

It is a fact worthy to be recorded, that Sir John B. Byles, in the 7th edition of his valuable work, has incorporated the Notes of Judge Sharswood. Sophisms of Free Trade and Political Economy Examined; 8th ed., 1851, 12mo. Observations on the Usury Laws, Lon., 1845, 8vo. The author advocates the French system.

Byles, Mather, D.D., 1706–1788, a native of Boston, New England, and minister there, was a man of considerable note in his day. Pope presented him with the Odyssey, and Dr. Watts transmitted his works to him as they were pub. Dr. Byles himself had some pretensions to the character of poet. He pub. A Poem on the Death of George I., &c., 1727. A poet. Epistle to Gov. Belcher on the Death of his Lady, 1736. Miscellaneous Poems, 1744. Occasional Sermons, pub. separately, 1729–71.

"He possessed an uncommon talent in making poems; his imagination was fertile, and his satire keen; his poetry evinces a rich fancy, and the versification is polished."

Byne, Marquis. The Scornfull Quakers Answered, and their Railing Confuted; with a Reply to Lawson's Answer to XXXVIII. Questions, Lon., 1656, 4to.

Byng, Sir George, afterwards **Lord Viscount Torrington,** 1663–1733. Expedition to Sicily in the years 1718, '19, '20, Lon., 1739, 8vo.

Byng, Honourable John, Admiral of the Blue, 4th son of the above, 1704–1757, a victim to political persecution, and martyr to the "12th Article of War." His Defence as presented by him, and read in the Court, 1756, 8vo. His Trial, 1756, fol. His Trial, Defence, and an Appendix, 1756, 8vo.

Bynner, Henry. The Trial of John Binns for Sedition, at the Assize for the County of Warwick, August 12, 1797, 1797, 8vo.

Bynns, Richard, Prebendary of Lichfield. Sermons, 1701, '10, '39.

Byon, John. An Account of the Sufferings of the French Protestants in the Galleys, Lon., 1712, 8vo.

Byrch, William. Death of Q. Caroline; Sermon, 1737, 8vo.

Byrche, William, D.D., Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Chancellor of Worcester. Consecration of Bishop Chandler; serm. 1 Tim. iii. 7, 1717, 8vo.

Byrchenska, Rich. Discourse upon the Defeat of the Rebels Tyrone and Odonell, 1602, 4to. In verse.

Byrd, Josias. Serm. Canticles. ii. 10, Oxon., 1613, 4to.

Byrd, Samuel. Dialogue betweene Paule and Demas, 1580.

Byrd, or **Bird, William,** 1543–1623, a very eminent composer of sacred music, organist of Lincoln Cathedral, 1563; a gentleman of the Chapel Royal, 1569; subsequently organist to Queen Elizabeth. Some of his pieces are recorded in Lowndes's Bibl. Manual, and a fuller account will be found in Burney's Hist. of Music. The celebrated canon, *Non nobis Domine,* has been ascribed to him, although some claim it for Palustrina.

Byrd, William. Con. to Phil. Trans. 1697. Account of a dappled Negro Boy.

Byrdall, Thomas. Serm., Lon., 1668.

Byrde, John, d. 1556, a native of Coventry, educated at Oxf., Bishop of Bangor, 1539; of Chester, 1541. Queen Mary deprived him of his bishopric on account of his being married. He became suffragan to Bishop Bonner, and Vicar of Dunmow, Essex. He was a zealous opponent of the doctrine of the Pope's supremacy, but Strype says that he endeavoured to dissuade the martyr Bilney from becoming a Protestant. He was the author of Lectures on the Epistles of St. Paul; De Fide Justificante, lib. i. Learned Homilies; an Epicede in prose.

"He was a person King Henry VIII. made use of: for in the year 1535, he, with Bishop Fox, the almoner, and Bedel, a clerk of the council, were sent to Queen Catherine, divorced from the king, to forbear the name of queen, which nevertheless she would not do." See Athen. Oxon.

Byres, James. Of the Extraordinary Heats at Rome in 1768, Phil. Trans., 1768.

Byres, James. Hypogæi; or Sepulchral Caverns of Tarquinia, the Capital of Ancient Etruria, 41 engravings, with descriptions, edited by Frank Howard; 5 parts, imp. fol., Lon., 1842.

"The above is a very interesting and well-executed work, representing on a large scale the Sepulchral Temples of Etruria, with the curious ancient paintings and sculpture preserved therein. The author, James Byres, Esq., of Tonley, Aberdeenshire, was nearly forty years antiquarian president at Rome."

Byrne, M., Surgeon in the U. S. Army. An Essay to prove the contagious Character of Malignant Cholera, with brief Instructions for its Prevention and Cure, 8vo, 2d edit., Phil., 1855.

"The method, style, doctrine, and practical wisdom, entitle it to the careful perusal of every practitioner in the country."—DR. J. K. MITCHELL, *Professor of the Practice of Medicine in Jefferson Med. Coll., Phil.*

Byrom, John, 1691–1763, a native of Kersall, near Manchester, England, was admitted a pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge, at the age of 16; took his degree of B. A., 1711. His pastoral of Colin and Phœbe, pub. in the Spectator, No. 603, excited great and deserved admiration. It is asserted that Phœbe was intended for Joanna, the daughter of the great Bentley, master of Trinity College. This young lady married Bishop Cumberland, and was the mother of the celebrated William Cumberland. Byrom had before contributed to The Spectator two excellent papers on Dreaming, under the name of John Shadow: see Nos. 586 and 593. Byrom was chosen Fellow of his college, and soon after took his degree of Master of Arts. Not designing to take holy orders, he vacated his fellowship, and travelled for some time in France. Returning home, he married his cousin, which displeasing his father and uncle, the young couple were thrown upon their own resources for a livelihood. Byrom now gave lessons in stenography, and pub. two treatises upon the subject, 1767, and Phil. Trans., 1748. (See the Encyclopædias of Rees and Nicholson for an account of Byrom's system.) By the death of a brother he came into possession of the family estate, and spent the rest of his days in the enjoyment of competence. An Epistle to a Gentleman of the Temple, 1749. Enthusiasm; a Poem, 1751. The Contest, [between Blank Verse and Rhyme,] 1755, 8vo. Universal Short Hand, 1767: and Phil. Trans., 1748. Miscellaneous Poems, 1773, 2 vols. 8vo.

"He always found it easier to express his thoughts in verse than in prose. . . . With such an attachment to rhyme, he wrote with ease: it is more to his credit that he wrote in general with correctness, and that his mind was stored with varied imagery and original turns of thought, which he conveys in flowing measure, always delicate, and often harmonious. In his Dialogue on Contentment, and his Poem On the Fall of Man, in answer to Bishop Sherlock, he strongly reminds us of Pope in the celebrated Essay, although in the occasional adoption of quaint conceits he appears to have followed the example of the earlier poets. Of his long pieces, perhaps the best is Enthusiasm, which is distinguished by superior information, and a glow of vigorous fancy suited to the subject."

If the reader be unacquainted with Colin and Phœbe, and wish to realize what the Eastern monarch sighed for in vain—"a new pleasure"—let him or her immediately refer to the Spectator, No. 603, and read this sweet pastoral. Byrom's poems will be found in Johnson and Chalmers's English Poets, 1821, 21 vols. r. 8vo, and his life in Biog. Brit., and Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Byrom, John. Assize serm., Rom. xiii. 1, 1681, 4to.

Byron, Miss. The English Woman: a Novel, 1805, 5 vols. Hours of Affluence, and Days of Indigence, 1809, 2 vols. The Modern Villa, and the Ancient Castle, 1810, 3 vols. 12mo. The Englishman, 1811, 6 vols. 12mo. Bachelor's Journal, inscribed (without permission) to the Girls of England, 1814, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "An ingenious history of feelings and observations, displaying some knowledge of human nature, and written in a creditable style, yet having so little either of plot or story, that most readers will wish the bachelor to have abridged his journal."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1815.

Byron, Mrs. Anti-Delphine; a Novel, 1806, 2 vols. 12mo. Drelincourt and Rodalvi; or Memoirs of two Noble Families, 1807, 3 vols. 12mo.

> "The title-page of this work seemed to threaten us with a tale of horror, and the preface added to our fears. We were happy, however, to find the author speedily indulging in a sportive rather than a terrific humour; and to meet also some just reflections arising naturally from the scenes portrayed by the fancy of the writer."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1810.

The Borderers, 1812, 3 vols. 12mo.

Byron, George Anson, Lord, successor to the succeeding, and seventh Lord Byron. A Narrative of the Voyage of his Majesty's Ship Blonde to the Sandwich Islands, in 1824, '25, 4to, with plates.

Byron, George Gordon, Lord, January 22, 1788–April 19, 1824, was the only child of Captain John Byron of the Guards, and Miss Catherine Gordon of Gight, in Aberdeenshire. The celebrated Admiral Byron was grandfather to the subject of our memoir.

> "It has been said of Lord Byron that he was prouder of being a descendant of those Byrons who accompanied William the Conqueror into England, than of having been the author of Childe Harold and Manfred."

The name of Ralph de Burun occurs in Doomsday-book among the principal tenants of Nottinghamshire; and his descendants, the Lords of Horestan Castle, held large possessions in Derbyshire and Lancashire. The name of Byron acquired fresh distinction at the siege of Calais under Edward III., and in the fields of Cressy, Bosworth, and Marston Moor. In the reign of Henry VIII., on the dissolution of the monasteries, the church and priory of Newstead, with the lands adjoining, were by royal grant conferred upon "Sir John Byron the Little, with the great beard." At the coronation of James I. his grandson was made a Knight of the Bath, and in the year 1643, (*temp.* Charles I.,) Sir John Byron, "great-grandson of him who succeeded to the rich domains of Newstead," was created Baron Byron of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster. This honour was well deserved, for

> "Sir John Biron, afterward Lord Biron, and all his brothers, bred up in arms and valiant men in their own persons, were all passionately the king's."—*Col. Hutchinson's Memoirs.*

Col. Hutchinson was cousin-german to Sir Richard Biron, and when the latter advised him to surrender his castle, he returned an answer that

> "Except he found his own heart prone to such treachery, he might consider there was, if nothing else, so much of a Biron's blood in him, that he should very much scorn to betray or quit a trust he had undertaken."

At the battle of Edgehill there were no less than seven brothers of the Byron family on the field. William, third Lord Byron, succeeded his father, Richard, second Lord Byron, in 1679. About 1750 the shipwreck and sufferings of the Hon. John (afterwards Admiral) Byron, second son of William, fourth Lord Byron, excited the public attention and sympathy. In 1765 the name was brought less creditably into notice, by the trial before the House of Peers, of the fifth Lord Byron, for killing in a duel, or rather, hasty quarrel, his relative, Mr. Chaworth. His lordship was indicted for murder, and only saved from the penalty attendant on manslaughter by pleading his peerage. He passed the rest of his life in seclusion at Newstead Abbey, dying in 1798, when the title and estates of the family were inherited by the subject of our memoir. The admiral's only son, John, became a captain of the Guard. He was conspicuous as one of the handsomest and most dissipated men of his time, and known familiarly as "Mad Jack Byron." In his 27th year he was the cause of a divorce between the Marquis and Marchioness of Carmarthen, and married the lady himself. She survived their union but two years. Their only child was a daughter, Augusta Byron, afterwards the wife of Colonel Leigh. In the year following the death of his first wife, Captain Byron married Miss Catherine Gordon, only child and heiress of George Gordon, Esq., of Gight, in Aberdeenshire. The marriage was one of "convenience" on the part of the groom, and he soon found it convenient to sacrifice her estate to the importunities of his creditors: within two years Miss Gordon's very large property, (the estate alone being sold for £17,850,) with the exception of a trifle, was thus swallowed up. Mrs. Byron's acerbity of disposition has become world-renowned, but we think that her bridal experience should not be omitted when her character is to be weighed. Even a very amiable heiress may be pardoned for a little discomposure of temper, when she finds that she has fallen a prey to a profligate fortune-hunter, who reduces her in a few years from a splendid establishment to £150 per annum! With such an unpromising honeymoon, we need not wonder that the union proved to be such only in name, and in a short time even the name was sacrificed to embittered passions, and "Mad Jack Byron" returned to his bachelor life, only visiting the wretched woman whom he almost beggared, for the purpose of extorting more money from her scanty purse. At his last visit he did not leave Aberdeen until he had succeeded in wringing from her a sufficient sum to defray his expenses to Valenciennes, where in the year following, (1793,) to the relief of his wife in particular, and human nature in general, he terminated his most unprofitable existence. His widow was violently affected at the news of his death, for she never lost her affection for him; and when the young Byron's nurse would meet the Captain in her walks, the deserted and injured, but still loving, wife, would "inquire with the tenderest anxiety as to his health and looks." How common is it to blame this unfortunate woman as the cause of the mental, if not the moral, obliquities of the future poet; but is it not charitable to suppose that such a melancholy reverse of fortune, effected too by such means,—so bitter a disappointment in the object of her affections, who, too, was "unmanly enough to taunt her with the inconveniences of that penury which his own extravagance had occasioned,"—is it not charitable to suppose that health of mind may have been impaired, where the heart had suffered so much?

We will make one concession to the modern apologists for Lord Byron's character: bad as he was, he certainly was a better man than his father.

In 1798 the fifth Lord Byron, his great-uncle, died without issue, and George, then ten years of age, succeeded to the title and estates of his family. He was now placed under the care of the Earl of Carlisle, who had married the sister of the late Lord Byron. The young nobleman was placed at Harrow School, where he was more distinguished for his love of manly sports than for any devotion to study. When 16 years of age he was one of a party assembled at the Hall of Annesley, the residence of the Chaworth family. Miss Chaworth was then eighteen, and a young lady of rare loveliness. Young Byron saw and loved. The affections of the lady were, however, already engaged, and had it been otherwise, the youthful lover seems to have had but a doubtful prospect of success. Byron's admiration had been sufficiently obvious to its object, and, it would appear, to others; for he was doomed to the mortification of hearing her remark—or being informed of the speech by some good-natured friend—"Do you think I could care any thing for that lame boy?" This sarcasm

> "was like a shot through his heart. Though late at night when he heard it, he instantly darted out of the house, and, scarcely knowing whither he ran, never stopped till he found himself at Newstead."—*Moore's Life of Byron.*

It is a curious fact that neither Lord Byron nor his biographer, Mr. Moore, seems to have been aware that William, third Lord Byron, who (more successful than his kinsman) married, some time before 1679, Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Chaworth, was also a poet. See Thomas Shipman's Carolina, or Loyal Poems, 1683, 8vo.

When between sixteen and seventeen, Byron was entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, and here he wasted the hours, which properly employed would have secured to him a solid foundation of learning, in reckless profligacy. He quitted college at nineteen, and took up his residence at the family-seat of Newstead Abbey, and here he prepared for publication a number of his early productions, under the title of Hours of Idleness; A Series of Poems, Original and Translated. By George Gordon, Lord Byron, a Minor, 8vo, pp. 200, Newark, 1807. There was very little in this collection to attract more than passing notice, and notwithstanding some striking stanzas, it would, if the author had written nothing else, have hardly survived its year; but the Edinburgh Review thought a young lord too good a mark to be despised, and they forthwith served him up for the entertainment of a public who had learned to relish their highly-spiced dishes.

> "The poesy of this young lord belongs to the class which neither gods nor men are said to permit. Indeed we do not recollect to have seen a quantity of verse with so few deviations from that exact standard. His effusions are spread over a dead flat, and can no more get above or below the level, than if they were so much stagnant water. As an extenuation of this offence, the noble author is peculiarly forward in pleading minority. . . He possibly means to say, 'See how a minor can write! This poem was actually composed by a young man of eighteen, and this by one of only sixteen!' But, alas, we all remember the poetry of Cowley at ten, and Pope at twelve; and so far from hearing, with any degree of surprise, that very poor verses

> were written by a youth from his leaving school to his leaving college, inclusive, we really believe this to be the most common of all occurrences; that it happens in the life of nine men in ten who are educated in England; and that the tenth man writes better verse than Lord Byron. . . . We counsel him that he do forthwith abandon poetry, and turn his talents, which are considerable, and his opportunities, which are great, to better account. . . . If then, the following beginning of a 'Song of bards' is by his lordship, we venture to object to it, as far as we can comprehend it. 'What form rises on the roar of clouds, whose dark ghost gleams on the red stream of tempests? His voice rolls on the thunder; 'tis Orla, the brown chief of Oithona. He was,' &c. After detaining this 'brown chief' some time, the bards conclude by giving him their advice to 'raise his fair locks;' then to 'spread them on the arch of the rainbow;' and 'to smile through the tears of the storm.' Of this kind of thing there are no less than *nine* pages; and we can so far venture an opinion in their favour, that they look very like Macpherson; and we are positive they are pretty nearly as stupid and tiresome. . . . As our author has dedicated so large a part of his volume to immortalize his employments at school and college, we cannot possibly dismiss it without presenting the reader with a specimen of these ingenious effusions. In an ode with a Greek motto, called Granta, we have the following magnificent stanzas:
>
> 'There in apartments small and damp,
> The candidate for college prizes
> Sits poring by the midnight lamp,
> Goes late to bed, yet early rises.
>
> Who reads false quantities in Sele,
> Or puzzles o'er the deep triangle;
> Depriv'd of many a wholesome meal,
> In barbarous Latin doom'd to wrangle.
>
> Renouncing every pleasing page,
> From authors of historic use;
> Preferring to the lettered sage
> The square of the hypotenuse.
>
> Still harmless are these occupations,
> That hurt none but the hapless student,
> Compared with other recreations,
> Which bring together the imprudent.'
>
> p. 123, 124, 125.
>
> "We are sorry to hear so bad an account of the college psalmody as is contained in the following Attic stanzas:
>
> 'Our choir would scarcely be excus'd
> Even as a band of raw beginners;
> All mercy now must be refus'd
> To such a set of croaking sinners.
>
> If David, when his toils were ended,
> Had heard these blockheads sing before him,
> To us his psalms had ne'er descended:
> In furious mood he would have tore 'em.'
>
> p. 126, 127.
>
> "But whatever judgment may be passed on the poems of this noble minor, it seems we must take them as we find them, and be content; for they are the last we shall ever have from him. . . . 'It is highly improbable, from his situation and pursuits hereafter,' that he should again condescend to become an author. Therefore, let us take what we get, and be thankful. What right have we poor devils to be nice? We are well off to have got so much from a man of this lord's station, who does not live in a garret, but 'has the sway' of Newstead Abbey. Again, we say, let us be thankful; and, with honest Sancho, bid God bless the giver, nor look the gift-horse in the mouth."—*Edin. Rev.*, xi. 285.

Doubtless the Reviewer, having thus despatched and quietly inurned his unhappy victim, presumed that the world had heard the last of the author of the Hours of Idleness, in the capacity of poet. The Edinburgh had so long had its own way in the wholesale decapitation of authors, that the poor fellows had "become used to it," and hardly ventured a respectful remonstrance. The critic was mistaken in his man, however. Byron had no idea of tame submission. He affected indifference, indeed:

> "You have seen the Edinburgh Review, of course. I regret Mrs. Byron is so much annoyed. For my own part, these 'paper bullets of the brain' have only taught me to stand fire; and as I have been lucky enough upon the whole, my repose and appetite are not discomposed."—*Letter to Mr. Becher*, *March* 28, 1808.

But his countenance was a more faithful index of what was passing within:

> "A friend, who found him in the first moments of excitement after reading the article, inquired anxiously, whether he had just received a challenge? not knowing how else to account for the fierce defiance of his looks."

He afterwards acknowledged that he essayed to drown his mortification in three bottles of claret after dinner, on the day he perused this terrible critique. Nothing, he said, relieved him

> "Till he had given vent to his indignation in rhyme, and 'after the first twenty lines he felt himself considerably better.'"

It is an evidence of Mrs. Byron's affection for her son, that she seems to have taken this matter as much to heart as did the young author.

In March, 1809, appeared his response to the Edinburgh critics, for such it was in fact, under the title of English Bards and Scotch Reviewers. That this pungent satire should have obtained immediate celebrity is no marvel. Men have a natural taste for belligerent demonstrations, and twenty will stop to see a combat, where one will pause to see two friends shake hands. A fresh edition was called for within a few weeks. The authors, long a suffering tribe, rejoiced in their new champion, delighted that the reviewers had found a "foeman worthy of their steel," whilst the public generally, who had before laughed at the victims, were now equally well pleased to laugh at the executioners in the day of their discomfiture. The injustice of many of the attacks in this famed satire was afterwards acknowledged by the author himself. He calls it "a ferocious rhapsody," and "a miserable record of misplaced anger and indiscriminate acrimony." Jeffrey was attacked with the greatest severity; but the author was mistaken in ascribing the critique which displeased him to this quarter, Lord Brougham being really answerable for it. After passing through four editions, his lordship suppressed his satire. In 1809 he concluded to travel on the continent, and left home accompanied by his friend and fellow-collegian, John Cam Hobhouse, who is still living, (1855.) Lord Byron has given us a better idea of his peregrinations in Greece, Turkey, &c., in the pages of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, than any other pen can furnish. He returned home in June, 1811, having been absent for two years. Shortly after his reaching England, his mother was attacked by sickness, which proved fatal before he arrived at Newstead. In 1812 appeared the first two cantos of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage: they were eminently successful:

> "The effect was electric; his fame had not to wait for any of the ordinary gradations, but seemed to spring up, like the palace of a fairy tale, in a night. As he himself briefly described it in his Memoranda, 'I awoke one morning and found myself famous.' The first edition of his work was disposed of instantly; and as the echoes of its reputation multiplied on all sides, 'Childe Harold,' and 'Lord Byron' became the theme of every tongue."—*Moore's Life of Byron.*

The copyright money paid by Mr. Murray, £600, his lordship presented to Mr. Dallas, saying that he never would receive money for his writings, (see Dallas's Recollections,) "a resolution," remarks Mr. Moore, perhaps with some allowable *esprit du corps*, "he afterward wisely abandoned."

Mr. Murray paid at different times, for copyrights of his lordship's poems, certainly over £15,000. A few days before the publication of Childe Harold, he made his first speech in the House of Lords, when he opposed the second reading of the Framework Bill. His second speech was in favour of Catholic Emancipation, and the third was on the 2d of July, 1813, when he addressed the House on presenting Major Cartwright's petition. His lordship was not calculated the "applause of listening senates to command," and did not care to occupy a position where he could never hope to be first. On the 2d of January, 1815, he was married to Miss Anne Isabella, only daughter of Sir Ralph Millbanke, (since Noel,) baronet, who had about a year previously declined his overtures. The £10,000 received with this lady were speedily dissipated, and pecuniary embarrassment aggravated a want of congeniality, which might have been anticipated from the first. Nor did the birth of a daughter, Ada, afterwards Countess of Lovelace, born December 10th, 1815, tend to produce permanent harmony. Lady Byron returned home in January, 1816, with the avowed object of a temporary visit to her family, but she did not see proper to again place herself under his lordship's protection. Perhaps the true causes of this alienation have never wholly transpired, but we learn from her ladyship's explanation, that she had good reason to suspect the sanity of her husband, and did not deem herself justified in remaining under his roof. But, on the other hand, her ladyship has not escaped censure. That there was much affection on the part of the groom at the time of the marriage, we may be allowed to doubt. Shortly before his second proposal, he permitted a friend to offer "his hand and heart" to another lady. She declined, as Miss M. had done.

"You see," said Lord Byron, "that Miss Millbanke is to be the person." He wrote her a letter, repeating his proposition. His friend read it: the language was good, the periods well turned. It was worthy of insertion in the next edition of The Complete Letter Writer. His friend was a judge of fine writing; he commended it warmly:

"This is really a very pretty letter; it is a pity it should not go!" "Then it shall go," replied his lordship. It went: the lady had already satisfied the usual punctilio of her sex by saying "No;" she now satisfied herself by saying "Yes." Is it not strange that even in this day of increased light, there should be simple wooers so unsophisticated as to take what is intended by the lady as the first step to a successful parley—the matter-of-course "No,"—for the conclusion of the treaty? However, the evil will work its own cure. For if men thus persist in thus understanding responses literally, the courted will have to accommodate themselves to circumstances, and say that first which they had intended to say last.

Lord Byron now left England with the avowed intention of never again seeing his native land. He sailed from London for Ostend, April 25, 1816, proceeded to Brussels, and visited the field of Waterloo; then turned his steps towards Coblentz, sailed up the Rhine to Basle, and passed through part of Switzerland to Geneva. There, for the first time, he met with Mr. and Mrs. Shelley. There was much congeniality in their tastes and dispositions, and a warm intimacy sprung up between them. Both were distinguished for extraordinary poetical powers, with an apparent incapacity for logical deduction, a morbid passion for disgraceful notoriety, finding "their glory in their shame," and, with an insane recklessness, contemning the judgments of that Almighty Ruler, whose precepts they set at naught. Both were men of superficial acquirements, and altogether without profundity of erudition. Yet, shamefully ignorant of the records of the past, they affected to doubt the authenticity of that inspired volume whose evidences they had never probed, and permitted their captious ignorance to quibble and contend where the reverent learning of a Locke and a Newton believed and adored. Yet even Byron was shocked by the profanity of his friend, and seems to have had at times a "certain fearful looking for a judgment to come," which forbade entire security on the brink of ruin. Whilst at Diodati, near Geneva, he wrote the third canto of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage; to this succeeded The Prisoner of Chillon, A Dream, and other Poems. In October, 1816, he visited Italy, and settled at Venice in November. Of his course of life whilst in this city, we have no disposition to enter into the particulars. It is no pleasant thing to linger over such sad details. Mr. Moore has increased the public censure, before richly merited by some of his own effusions, by the additional sin of apologizing for the shameful conduct of his friend and brother poet. For this reason, and others, an expurgated edition of Moore's Life of Byron is as necessary for the parlour table, as an expurgated edition of his lordship's poems. In 1817 appeared Manfred, a Tragedy, and The Lament of Tasso. In the next year he published the fourth and last canto of Childe Harold, which tended to keep alive the interest felt in the personal experience of the poet. Beppo appeared in the same year, and in the next, (1819,) the tale of Mazeppa, and the first part of Don Juan were given to the public. At an evening party, given by the Countess Benzoni, he became acquainted with the Countess Guiccioli. Teresa Gamba, the daughter of a Romagnese nobleman, had recently been emancipated from the restraints of a convent, and became the wife of a widower in advanced life, who in his younger days had been distinguished as the friend of Alfieri, and in his old age was as much courted for his wealth. At the time of this ill-assorted union, Teresa was only eighteen, very beautiful, and, as appears by the sequel, equally indiscreet. The story of the first evening of their acquaintance can be best told by herself:

> "I became acquainted with Lord Byron in the spring of 1819:—he was introduced to me at Venice, by the Countess Benzoni, at one of that lady's parties. This introduction, which had so much influence over the lives of us both, took place contrary to our wishes, and had been permitted by us only from courtesy. For myself, more fatigued than usual that evening on account of the late hours they keep at Venice, I went with great repugnance to this party, and purely in obedience to Count Guiccioli. Lord Byron, too, who was averse to forming new acquaintances—alleging that he had entirely renounced all attachments, and was unwilling any more to expose himself to their consequences—on being requested by the Countess Benzoni to allow himself to be presented to me, refused, and, at last, only assented from a desire to oblige her. His noble and exquisitely beautiful countenance, the tone of his voice, his manners, the thousand enchantments that surrounded him, rendered him so different and so superior a being to any whom I had hitherto seen, that it was impossible he should not have left the most profound impression on me. From that evening, during the whole of my subsequent stay at Venice, we met every day."

We need only dwell upon this unhappy story long enough to remark, that when Count Guiccioli was, for political reasons, banished from the Tuscan States, and embarked for Genoa, his wife remained under Lord Byron's protection. An application to the Pope severed the legal tie which still bound her to her husband.

In December, 1819, he left Venice, and after visiting some of the Italian dominions of Austria, took up his residence at Ravenna, and subsequently at Pisa. In 1820 he published Marino Faliero, Doge of Venice, intended to illustrate the theory of the dramatic unities. Upon this vexed question we shall hardly be expected to enter. In 1821 he published his celebrated epistle to the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, entitled, A Letter to the Author of Strictures on the Life and Writings of Pope. In the same year appeared The Two Foscari, a Tragedy; Sardanapalus, a Tragedy; and Cain, a Mystery. Perhaps this last is the most shocking exhibition of folly and skepticism of which the author was ever guilty. What folly can be greater than that which arraigns the decrees of infinite wisdom, because unfathomable by man's limited capacities?

In the year following, Byron and Shelley—*par nobile fratrum*—in conjunction with Mr. Leigh Hunt, commenced the publication of The Liberal, a periodical which was discontinued after the 4th number, owing to the death of Shelley, who was drowned by the upsetting of a pleasure-boat in the Mediterranean. Thus perished one of the most truly original poets that England has ever seen. Had his judgment been equal to his genius, and his passions under proper control, he would have proved a benefactor instead of an injury to his race.

In the Liberal first appeared The Vision of Judgment, (elicited by a work with the same title by Southey,) which subjected the publisher to a prosecution, and a fine of £100. Heaven and Earth, a Mystery, was presented to the public through the same channel. To these latter compositions of his lordship, we have to add the concluding cantos of Don Juan, Werner, a Tragedy, and the Deformed Transformed.

In September, 1822, he quitted Pisa, and passed the winter at Genoa. About this time he received an invitation from the London Committee of Philhellenes, through Mr. Blaquiere, to aid in the deliverance of Greece from the Mohammedan thraldom under which it suffered. As this subject had already enlisted the sympathies of a poet who had long loved Greece for the past, and mourned over her present degradation, the invitation was cordially welcomed:

> "I cannot express to you how much I feel interested in the cause, and nothing but the hopes I entertained of witnessing the liberation of Italy itself, prevented me long ago from returning to do what I could, as an individual, in that land which it is an honour even to have visited."—*Letter to Mr. Blaquiere, Albaro, April* 5, 1823.

On the 14th of July, 1823, he hired an English vessel, and with a few followers sailed from Genoa for Cephalonia, which he reached at the commencement of the third campaign. Finding from his friends, Trelawney and Browne, that Missolonghi was in a state of blockade, he advanced 400,000 piastres (about £12,000) for the relief of the besieged city. On the 5th of January, 1824, he arrived at Missolonghi, and attempted to raise a force with which to attack Lepanto. He took 500 Suliotes into his pay, but his expedition was delayed by the disorderly and unsettled temper of his troops. Those whom he would gladly have aided could not agree among themselves, and discordant confusion reigned in their councils. Disappointed and chagrined, his constitution gave way, and on the 15th of February he was attacked by a severe fit of epilepsy. Entreaties were unsuccessfully urged to induce him to remove to the healthier climate of Zante: "I cannot," he writes to a friend, "quit Greece while there is a chance of my being even of (supposed) utility. There is a stake worth millions such as I am, and while I can stand at all, I must stand by the cause." Four times within a month the attack was repeated, yet he recovered. But on the 9th of April, being caught in a shower while taking his ride on horseback, a rheumatic fever, accompanied with inflammation of the brain, seized him. This occurred on the 12th inst., and on the 19th he breathed his last. The account of his last moments, as given by Major Parry, Dr. Millinger, and his faithful servant Fletcher, is deeply interesting. He had been charging Fletcher, in the weakness of expiring nature, to carry messages to his sister, to Lady Byron, and others, and

> "He then said, 'Now I have told you all.' 'My lord,' replied Fletcher, 'I have not understood a word your lordship has been saying.' 'Not understand me?' exclaimed Lord Byron, with a look of the utmost distress, 'What a pity!—then it is too late; all is over!' 'I hope not,' answered Fletcher, 'but the Lord's will be done.' 'Yes, not mine,' said Byron. He then tried to utter a few words, of which none were intelligible, except 'My sister—my child!' He spoke also of Greece, saying, 'I have given her my time, my means, my health—and now I give her my life!—what could I do more?' . . . It was about six o'clock on the evening of this day, when he said, 'Now I shall go to sleep;' and then, turning round, he fell into that slumber from which he never awoke."
> —*Moore's Life of Byron.*

An American gentleman, who spent some days with Lord Byron in February, 1824, two months before his decease, has published a very interesting account of their conversations. We give a brief extract:

"I found the poet in a weak, and rather irritable, state, but he treated me with the utmost kindness. He said that at the time I first called upon him, all strangers, and most of his friends, were excluded from his room. 'But,' said he, 'had I known an American was at the door, you should not have been denied. I love your country, sir; it is the land of liberty; the only portion of God's green earth not desecrated by *tyranny*.' . . . In a few days after I left him, I received another note from him, requesting me to call, and bring with me IRVING'S SKETCH BOOK. I took it in my hand, and went once more to the illustrious author's residence. He rose from his couch when I entered, and, pressing my hand warmly, said, 'Have you brought the Sketch Book?' I handed it to him, when, seizing it with enthusiasm, he turned to the 'Broken Heart.' 'That,' said he, 'is one of the finest things ever written on earth, and I want to hear an American read it. But stay! do you know Irving?' I replied that I had never seen him. 'God bless him!' exclaimed Byron; 'he is a genius; and he has something better than genius—a heart. I wish I could see him, but I fear I never shall. Well, read—the "Broken Heart"—yes, the "Broken Heart." What a word!'

"In closing the first paragraph, I said, 'Shall I confess it? I believe in broken hearts.' 'Yes,' exclaimed Byron, 'and so do I, and so does everybody but philosophers and fools.' While I was reading one of the most touching portions of that mournful piece, I observed that Byron wept. He turned his eyes upon me, and said, 'You see me weep, sir. Irving himself never wrote that story without weeping; nor can I hear it without tears. I have not wept much in this world, for trouble never brings tears to my eyes; but I always have tears for the "Broken Heart."' When I read the last line of Moore's verses at the close of the piece, Byron said, 'What a being that Tom Moore is, and Irving, and Emmet and his beautiful love! What beings all! Sir, how many such men as Washington Irving are there in America? God don't send many such spirits into this world. I want to go to America for five reasons. I want to see Irving; I want to see your stupendous scenery; I want to see Washington's grave; I want to see the classic form of living freedom, and I want to get your government to recognise Greece as an independent nation. Poor Greece!'

"These were the last days of Byron; and I shall always consider myself happy that I was permitted so often to be with him."

The personal appearance of Lord Byron is so well known through the medium of the portraits prefixed to his poems, that any description seems superfluous, and must necessarily be very unsatisfactory.

"Many pictures have been painted of him," says a fair critic of his features, "with various success; but the excessive beauty of his lips escaped every painter and sculptor. In their ceaseless play they represented every emotion, whether pale with anger, curled in disdain, smiling in triumph, or dimpled with archness and love."

His eyes were light, and very expressive, his head remarkably small, the forehead high, and set off to great advantage by his glossy, dark-brown curls. His teeth were white and regular, his nose, though handsomely, rather thickly, shaped, and his complexion colourless. His hands were white, and aristocratically small. In height he was five feet eight inches and a half. The lameness of his right foot, so constant a subject of mortification to him, was in reality so slight, that Mr. Moore tells us he had no little difficulty in deciding, amidst the conflicting testimony of friends, which foot it was that was so affected.

It will now be proper to quote some opinions upon the works of an author, who, whether commended or censured, will always occupy a distinguished rank in the records of English literature:

"If the finest poetry be that which leaves the deepest impression on the minds of its readers—and this is not the worst test of its excellence—Lord Byron, we think, must be allowed to take precedence of all his distinguished contemporaries. He has not the variety of Scott—nor the delicacy of Campbell—nor the absolute truth of Crabbe—nor the sparkling polish of Moore; but in force of diction, and unextinguishable energy of sentiment, he clearly surpasses them all. 'Words that breathe, and thoughts that burn' are not merely the ornaments, but the common staple of his poetry; and he is not inspired or impressive only in some happy passages, but through the whole body and tissue of his composition. . . . He delights too exclusively in the delineation of a certain morbid exaltation of character and of feeling,—a sort of demoniacal sublimity, not without some traits of the ruined archangel. He is haunted almost perpetually with the image of a being feeding and fed upon by violent passions, and the recollections of the catastrophes they have occasioned. . . . Such is the person with whom we are called upon almost exclusively to sympathize in all the greater productions of this distinguished writer:—In Childe Harold, in the Corsair, in Lara, in the Siege of Corinth, in Parisina, and in most of the smaller pieces. It is impossible to represent such a character better than Lord Byron has done in all these productions,—or, indeed, any thing more terrible in its anger, or more attractive in its relenting. In point of effect we readily admit that no one character can be more poetical or more impressive:—But it is really too much to find the scene perpetually filled by one character—not only in all the acts, but in all the different pieces;—and, grand and impressive as it is, we feel at last that these very qualities make some relief more indispensable, and oppress the spirits of ordinary mortals with too deep an impression of awe and repulsion. There is too much guilt, in short, and too much gloom, in the leading character;—and, though it be a fine thing to gaze, now and then, on stormy seas and thunder-shaken mountains, we should prefer passing our days in sheltered valleys, and by the murmur of calm waters. . . . We certainly have no hope of preaching him into philanthropy and cheerfulness; but it is impossible not to mourn over such a catastrophe of such a mind, or to see the prodigal gifts of Nature, Fortune, and Fame thus turned to bitterness, without an oppressive feeling of impatience, mortification, and surprise."—LORD JEFFREY: *Edin. Review*, xxvii. 277. Read this elaborate article, in which the merits and demerits of Byron's different poems are reviewed at length.

"The Third Canto of Childe Harold exhibits, in all its strength, and in all its peculiarity, the wild, powerful, and original vein of poetry, which, in the preceding cantos, first fixed the public attention upon the author. If there is any difference, the former seem to us to have been rather more sedulously corrected and revised for publication, and the present work to have been dashed from the author's pen with less regard to the subordinate points of expression and versification. Yet such is the deep and powerful strain of passion, such the original tone and colouring of description, that the want of polish in some of its minute points rather adds to, than deprives, the poem of its energy."—*Lon. Quarterly Review*, xvi. 172.

"I agree very much in what you say of Childe Harold. Though there is something provoking and insulting to morality and to feeling in his misanthropical *ennui*, it gives nevertheless an odd piquancy to his descriptions and reflections. This is upon the whole a piece of most extraordinary power, and may rank its author with our first poets. I see the Edinburgh Review has hauled its wind."—*Sir Walter Scott to Mr. Morritt, May* 12, 1812.

"My intrusion concerns a large debt of gratitude due to your lordship. . . . The first *count*, as our technical language expresses it, relates to the high pleasure I have received from The Pilgrimage of Childe Harold, and from its precursors; the former, with all its classical associations, some of which are lost on so poor a scholar as I am, possesses the additional charm of vivid and animated description, mingled with original sentiment. . . . I hope your lordship intends to give us more of Childe Harold. I was delighted that my friend Jeffrey—for such, in spite of many a feud, literary and political, I always esteem him—has made so handsomely the *amende honorable* for not having discovered in the bud the merits of the flower; and I am happy to understand that the retraction so handsomely made was received with equal liberality."—*Sir Walter Scott to Lord Byron, July* 3 *and* 16, 1812.

Sir Walter gives an interesting account of his first introduction to Lord Byron, which occurred in the spring of 1815:

"I found Lord Byron in the highest degree courteous, and even kind. We met for an hour or two almost daily in Mr. Murray's drawing-room, and found a great deal to say to each other. . . . His reading did not seem to me to have been very extensive, either in poetry or history. Having the advantage of him in that respect, and possessing a good competent share of such reading as is little read, I was sometimes able to put under his eye objects which had for him the interest of novelty." See Lockhart's Life of Scott.

"Never had any writer so vast a command of the whole eloquence of scorn, misanthropy, and despair. That Marah was never dry. No art could sweeten, no draughts could exhaust, its perennial waters of bitterness. Never was there such variety in monotony as that of Byron. From maniac laughter to piercing lamentation, there was not a single note of human anguish of which he was not master. Year after year, and month after month, he continued to repeat that to be wretched is the destiny of all; that to be eminently wretched is the destiny of the eminent; that all the desires by which we are cursed lead alike to misery; if they are not gratified, to the misery of disappointment; if they are gratified, to the misery of satiety. His principal heroes are men who have arrived by different roads at the same goal of despair, who are sick of life, who are at war with society; who are supported in their anguish only by an unquenchable pride, resembling that of Prometheus on the rock, or of Satan in the burning marl; who can master their agonies by the force of their will, and who, to the last, defy the whole power of earth and heaven. He always described himself as a man of the same kind with his favourite creations, as a man whose heart had been withered, whose capacity for happiness was gone, and could not be restored; but whose invincible spirit dared the worst that could befall him here or hereafter. . . . Among that large class of young persons whose reading is almost confined to works of imagination, the popularity of Lord Byron was unbounded. They bought pictures of him, they treasured up the smallest relics of him; they learned his poems by heart, and did their best to write like him, to look like him. Many of them practised at the glass, in the hope of catching the curl of the upper lip, and the scowl of the brow, which appear in some of his portraits. A few discarded their neckcloths in imitation of their great leader. For some years, the Minerva press sent forth no novel without a mysterious, unhappy, Lara-like Peer. The number of hopeful undergraduates and medical students who became things of dark imaginings, on whom the freshness of the heart ceased to fall like dew, whose passions had consumed themselves to dust, and to whom the relief of tears was denied, passes all calculation. This was not the worst. There was created in the minds of many of these enthusiasts, a pernicious and absurd association between intellectual power and moral depravity. From the poetry of Lord Byron they drew up a system of ethics, compounded of misanthropy and voluptuousness: a system in which the two great commandments were to hate your neighbour and to love your neighbour's wife."—LORD MACAULAY: *Edin. Review*, June, 1831; and in his *Crit. and Histor. Essays*, 1854, i. 345, 347, 348.

See also Recollections of Lord Byron, by R. C. Dallas.

1824; Conversations of Lord Byron, by Thomas Medwin, 1824; The Last Days of Lord Byron, by Major Wm. Parry; Lord Byron and some of his Contemporaries, by Leigh Hunt, 1828; Conversations on Religion with Lord Byron and others, by James Kennedy, M.D., 1830; Conversations with Lord Byron by Lady Blessington, 1836; Life of Byron by John Galt, 1837; Life of Lord Byron by Armstrong, 1846; Recollections of the Last Days of Byron and Shelley, by E. J. Trelawney, 1858; Shelley's Julian and Maddolo; Moir's Sketches of the Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century, 1851; Alison's Hist. of Europe, 1815–1852, chap. v.; Newstead Abbey,—in Washington Irving's Crayon Miscellanies; Lon. Quar. Rev., vols. vii., x., xi., xix., xxvii., xxxvii.; articles by Lord Jeffrey in Edin. Rev., vols. ix., xix., xxi., xxiii., xxvii., xxviii., xxix., xxxv., xxxvi., xxxviii.; articles in North Amer. Rev., vols. v., (W. Phillips,) xiii. 227, (John Everett,) xiii. 450, (Wm. H. Prescott,) xx., (A. H. Everett,) xxi., (A. Norton,) xxxi., xxxvi., (both by W. B. O. Peabody,) lx., (E. P. Whipple;) Index to Blackw. Mag., 1855, vols. i.–l.; Poole's Index to Period. Lit., 1853, 60–61.

Lord Byron presented Mr. Moore with his autobiography, and Mr. M. sold the MS. to John Murray for 2000 guineas. Lord Byron's family, after his decease, expressed some unwillingness to have the MS. published. Mr. Moore, with a delicacy worthy of the highest praise, destroyed the papers, and returned Mr. Murray the 2000 guineas purchase-money, with interest. An offer to reimburse the large sum thus cheerfully sacrificed was positively refused by Mr. Moore. From specimens of this autobiography quoted to us by Washington Irving, who inspected the MS., we are perfectly satisfied with the disposition made of the original.

Two of our countrymen—Mr. George Ticknor, author of The History of Spanish Literature, and Mr. Edward Everett, late minister of the United States of America at the Court of St. James—have favoured us with their MS. Recollections of Lord Byron. Mr. Ticknor writes us, (July 22, 1858, "from memoranda made at the time,")

"I became acquainted with Lord Byron in June, 1815, through the kindness of Mr. Gifford, editor of the Quarterly Review, who had a personal regard for the great poet, and to whom alone, as Lord Byron more than once told me, he supposed himself to be indebted for the kindness shown him in that eminently Tory journal. Lord Byron was then living in a large and fine house in Piccadilly. I saw him there only a few times—four in all—during the ten days I was in London after I became acquainted with him; besides which, however, I met him once in Murray's room in Albemarle St., and once passed an evening with him, Lady Byron, and Sir Ralph and Lady Noel, in his private box in Drury Lane Theatre, to see Kean in 'Rule a Wife,'—Lord Byron being then one of the managing-committee of that theatre and an admirer of Kean. The whole of such an acquaintance was necessarily not much, and could give only the most superficial view even of his manners.

"Each time that I saw him at home, Lady Byron was with him, or came into the room while I was there. On these occasions, as well as at the theatre, his manners towards her were very natural and simple, and those of a happy man. He had then been married about six months, and was separated from her about six months afterwards, under circumstances still imperfectly explained to the public, but which were known at the time to Dr. Lushington. His remarkable letter, published at the end of Moore's life, when taken in connection with the pure and elevated character of the eminent magistrate who wrote it to express his deliberate judgment on the whole affair, can leave no reasonable doubt that the separation was made from causes very discreditable to Lord Byron.

"The first time I saw him, I was struck with his movements as he came into the room where I was waiting for him. There was a screen before the door, so that I could not immediately see him; but the sound that came from behind it was as if two or three people were entering together. He advanced towards me rapidly, with his person bent forward, owing, I supposed, to the malconformation of his lower limbs, for I noticed the same thing on other occasions. Soon after he sat down he took up one of his feet—which were nicely laced in Wellington boots, and had fashionable white drill pantaloons drawn down over them tight and low—and patted and petted it, as I thought, to see whether I took any especial notice of it. I was careful not to do so. I had been warned. But, except in these trifles, I never saw any thing in his manner that was probably the result of his deformity. In all the upper part of his person he was very handsome, round, and full; but his complexion was sallow and pale. His general air was perfectly easy and natural. The tones of his voice were low and conciliating.

"He talked a good deal about America, and was curious on the subject of our universities and literature, inquiring particularly whether we looked upon Barlow as our Homer. Of his own 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' which was then suppressed in England, he said that he wrote it when he was very young and very angry,—adding that those were the only circumstances under which a man would write such a satire. Since he had come back to England, he said that Lord Holland, who had been very kind to him, and Rogers, who had become his friend, had asked him not to continue to reprint it, and so he had suppressed it. Indeed, he went on, he had become of late acquainted with nearly all the persons he had satirized, and had a hearty liking for them, especially as they did not refuse to know a person who had so much abused them. He had no longer any quarrel with any of them except Lord Carlisle; and, as that was a family difference, he said he supposed it would never be settled. On every account, therefore, he expressed himself as glad that the book was out of print and yet he showed no regret when I told him that it was freely circulated in the United States. His poems published during his minority he said he had suppressed because they were not worth reading; and he wondered that our booksellers should reprint them

"While he was talking in this way, Sir James Bland Burges—a fourth or fifth rate poet who wrote 'The Exodiad' with Cumberland, and a part of whose Epick on Richard the Lion-Hearted Lord Byron, in his 'Hints from Horace,' says he found at Malta lining a trunk—came suddenly into the room, and said, abruptly, 'My lord! my lord! a great battle has been fought in the Low Countries, and Bonaparte is entirely defeated.' 'But is it true?' said Lord Byron; 'is it true?' 'Yes, my lord, it is certainly true An aid-de-camp arrived in town last night: he has been in Downing Street this morning, and I have just seen him, as he was going to Lady Wellington's. He says he thinks Bonaparte is now in full retreat towards Paris.' After an instant's pause, Lord Byron replied, 'I am d—d sorry for it.' And then, after another slight pause, he added, 'I didn't know but I might live to see Lord Castlereagh's head on a pole; but I suppose I sha'n't now.' And this was the first impression produced on his impetuous and ill-governed nature by the news of the battle of Waterloo. Two days afterwards I met him at Murray's Rooms, where he received very good-humouredly the satirical congratulations of Gifford and some other of his Tory friends on the great victory; but he did not disguise his feelings or opinions about it, and would not admit that the emperor's case was desperate even then. I was much surprised at all this, though less than I should have been if I had not already heard similar feelings about the whole war of the Hundred Days with Bonaparte expressed by leading Whigs, such as the excellent Mr. Roscoe at Liverpool, who of course spoke more wisely and mildly on the subject, and by Dr. Parr, at Hatton, who was almost as extravagant as Lord Byron.

"A day or two afterwards he sent me a copy of all his works, with letters of introduction for Greece and Turkey,—adding to the one for Ali Pacha a curious pistol, which I subsequently returned, as I went to Spain instead of Greece. Two of the letters I still possess; and I have just observed, by a comparison with notes that I received from Lady Byron twenty years later, that one of them, which is in very nicely-turned French, is in her handwriting.

"On another occasion Lord Byron talked to me of a plan he had once entertained of establishing himself in Greece; and twice he expressed to me his purpose of visiting the United States, saying the first time that he had never envied any men more than he did Lewis and Clarke when he read the account of their travels, and that he had ever since felt the greatest desire to see our Indians. The 'English Bards,' to which he recurred again, he told me he wrote at his place in the country the winter before he went to Greece, at a time when there was a heavy fall of snow on the ground; and he kept house for a month, during which time he never saw the light of day,—rising in the evening after dark, and going to bed in the morning before dawn. 'The Corsair' he said he wrote in eleven days and copied for the press on the twelfth,—adding that whenever he undertook any thing he found it necessary to give himself wholly to it. For this reason he supposed he could never complete Childe Harold, which he began at Yanina and broke off at Smyrna. It was so long since he had laid it aside that he should not, he believed, ever be able to resume it.

"An American copy of his works, in two small and very shabby volumes, printed, I think, at Philadelphia, gave him evident pleasure. He was glad, he said, to see it in so cheap a form that everybody could buy it. It was in boards; and he said he should keep it so, preferring to have it just as it came from America. In this and in other ways he showed that he valued his American reputation, of which he was then just beginning to be aware.

"Above two years after this, in October, 1817, as I was passing from Venice to Ferrara, I stopped at Mira on the Brenta,—the Mira of Dante's Purgatorio,—where Lord Byron was then living. It was eleven o'clock in the forenoon; but he was not up. Fletcher, his body-servant, however, remembered me, and, after taking my card to him, showed me into a room nicely furnished in the English fashion, where I found Mr. Hobhouse (now Lord Broughton) hard at work with learned-looking books, and had some very agreeable talk with him till Lord Byron came down. Contrary to my expectation, he showed no marks of the wild and reckless life he had led since I saw him in London. His countenance was just as fair, smooth, and round as ever. His conversation, however, I thought a little different. Its tone seemed to me to be more lively, various, and decided. As I had been a good deal in Germany, he asked me if I had seen Goethe; and, finding that I had, he put to me many questions about him. He told me that Mr. M. G. Lewis had made him an extemporaneous translation of Faust, reading it to him from German into English,—which accounted to me for a certain resemblance in parts of Manfred to that remarkable poem, which had not then been translated into English and which I was aware he could not read in the original. He was curious, too, to know about Goethe's personal enemies, whose number he had understood to be considerable; and when I gave him an account of a very severe article on Goethe in the Edinburgh Review, which, to his great annoyance, had been translated and published under his nose at Jena by Oken, Lord Byron showed at first an amusing eagerness to hear all about it, but then, seeming to check himself, said, as if half in earnest though still laughing, 'And yet I don't know what sympathy I can have with Goethe except that of an injured author.' And this, I think, was the exact truth: for he left on my mind that morning no doubt that he felt himself to be undervalued as a poet in England.

"Both he and Mr. Hobhouse spoke with great satisfaction of their residence in Italy,—Lord Byron, to my surprise, placing its attractions much higher than those of Greece. It will be remembered that he had then written, but had not printed, the fourth canto of Childe Harold: and Mr. Hobhouse, I have always supposed, was, when I entered the parlour at Mira, at work on the notes to it, which he published soon afterwards."

Mr. Everett writes us, (August 3, 1858,)

"Having at a very early age begun to feel a great interest in modern Greece, that feeling was raised to enthusiasm by the two first cantos of Childe Harold, which appeared the year after I left college. Determined to visit Greece myself, I felt on that account especially desirous, on my arrival in London in the spring of 1815, of making the acquaintance of Lord Byron. I was offered an introduction to him by more than one friend,—particularly by Richard Sharpe, Esq., better known in society as 'Conversation Sharpe.' Delays, however, took place, and my youthful impatience led me somewhat to overstep the bounds of strict propriety. I addressed a note to Lord Byron, sending with it a copy of a poetical trifle privately printed by me some time before, in which he was mentioned, and asking the honor of his acquaintance. I received a most obliging answer from him the next day, accompanied with a set of his poems in four volumes, (rendered doubly valuable by marginal corrections in his handwriting,) and appointing an hour when he would see me. His reception of me was most cordial. Intercourse between the two countries was just reopened after the war of 1812–1814, and I was the first person from the United States whose acquaintance he had made. He expressed high satisfaction at the account I gave him of his transatlantic fame. Our conversation was principally on the state of education and literature in this country, and on Greece, to which he said he was so much attached that but for family considerations he should be disposed to pass his life there. He offered me, without solicitation on my part, letters to his friends there, and, among them, to Ali Pacha of Albania.

“The state of public affairs was then very critical. Napoleon, recently escaped from Elba, was advancing rapidly to meet the Prussian and English armies in Belgium. The probable result of the impending conflict was discussed with warmth by Lord Byron. 'Napoleon,' said he, 'will at first, no doubt, drive the Duke of Wellington. That I shall be sorry for: I don't want to have my countrymen beaten. But I will tell you what I do want. I want to see Lord Castlereagh's head carried on a pike beneath that window.' This feeling, violent as it is, seems to have been pretty deliberately cherished by Lord Byron. It is expressed in his conversation with Mr. Ticknor a few days later, after the battle of Waterloo had been fought: and in a letter to Moore written a day or two before I saw Lord B. he says, 'Of politics we have nothing but the yell for war; and Castlereagh is preparing his head for the pike, on which we shall see it carried before he has done.'

“Lord Byron—at this time in the enjoyment of his reputation as the chief of the modern British Parnassus—had laid aside entirely the misanthropic tone and eccentric manners with which he returned from the East. He was a great favorite in society, and happy, to all appearance, at home. He had also formed friendly relations with many of those whom he had attacked most fiercely in 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' Mr. Rogers gave me an amusing account of the commencement of his acquaintance with Lord Byron on his return from the East. It took place in connection with the reconciliation of Byron and Moore, of which the successive steps are minutely related in Moore's Life of Byron. Mr. Rogers, having been informed by Moore that Byron and he had agreed on a meeting as friends, proposed that it should be at his (Mr. Rogers's) house, and desired Moore to invite Byron to meet him at dinner there. This invitation was accepted in the most gracious manner by Byron. It was intended at first that the party should be confined to the trio; but Campbell happened to call on Mr. Rogers in the course of the morning, and was invited to join them. This was in the first week of November, 1811; and at that time Byron was not personally known to Rogers, Moore, or Campbell! Mr. Rogers introduced himself to Lord Byron, and presented the other two as they arrived. Mr. Rogers—whose dinners were always perfect—had taken pains to have a particularly nice one that day. He soon found, however, somewhat to his consternation, that there was nothing on the table which Lord Byron could eat or drink. He was at that time in one of the frequent fits of abstinence which he practised to check a tendency to grow stout. After refusing every thing on the table, he asked for hard biscuit and soda-water, neither of which happened to be in the house. The soda-water was sent for and procured, but the biscuit was not to be had in the neighborhood. Lord Byron then called for the potatoes, filled his plate with them, and, pouring the contents of the vinegar-cruet over them, made a hearty meal. His manner and conversation on this occasion did not appear to have pleased Mr. Rogers so much as they did Mr. Moore. Whenever I saw Lord Byron, his deportment and conversation were those of a well-bred, intelligent man of the world, wholly free from affectation and eccentricity.

“It has been a question whether Lord Byron was lame in one foot or both. My own impression, when I saw him, was that the deformity extended equally to both feet; and such I understand Mr. Trelawney, speaking from actual inspection after death, declares to have been the case. It was concealed from the eye by very long and loose trousers, but caused him to walk with a slight jerk at the hip. Mr. Rogers and Lord Byron were leaving a party together, shortly after his return from the Continent. A linkman accosted Lord B. by name. Mr. Rogers heedlessly said, 'You see everybody knows you already.' Lord Byron rejoined, with a bitter expression, 'Yes; I am deformed.' This feeling seems to have been habitually present to his mind, if we can trust his biographers; but on no occasion when I saw him did his countenance wear the expression of gloom or care.

“Three years and a half after I saw him in London, I had an opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with Lord Byron at Venice, where I saw him a few times in the autumn of 1818. Notwithstanding the events which had occurred since I saw him in London, there was no change in his general appearance and manner. Our conversation was again very much on Greece, which I was to visit the next spring and for which he furnished me additional letters. He now spoke with some confidence of taking up his abode there, though the revolution which caused him to do so had not yet broken out. He dwelt at some length on the state of society in Italy, particularly in Venice, and especially on the circle at the Countess Albrizzi's, which Lord B. attended every evening for two years, to which I had the good fortune to be introduced by Ugo Foscolo. He spoke also with a good deal of interest of the Armenian studies which he carried on for a short time under Father Pascal Auger, of the Armenian Convent at Venice. This learned and amiable ecclesiastic, whom I had the pleasure of knowing, told me that for the short time that Lord Byron studied with him he made rapid progress. He translated into English Father Aucher's Armeno-Italian grammar, and also the unauthentic Epistles of Paul to the Corinthians, which had never appeared in an English version. They are found, as translated by Lord Byron, in the Appendix to Moore's Life.

“It is scarcely necessary to add that Lord Byron's letters to his friends in Corfu, Albania, and Greece Proper were of the greatest service to me, especially at the court of Ali Pacha. 'Dark Muctar, his son,' so well known to the readers of Childe Harold, was the first person of eminence whom I saw at Yanina, of which he was then the governor.”

Byron, Hon. John, 1723–1786, a distinguished British admiral and circumnavigator, was the grandfather of Lord Byron, the celebrated poet, and son of William, fourth Lord Byron, and Frances, daughter of William, Lord Berkeley, of Stratton. His Life will be found in Charnock's Biographia Navalis, Lon., 1794–96, 6 vols. 8vo, and other collections. Voyage round the World in the years 1764, '65, '66, in the Dolphin, by an officer on board the same ship, Lon., 1767, 8vo; also in Callander's Terra Australis Incognita, iii. 673, 1766–68; and in Hawkesworth's Voyages, i. 1, 1773. Narrative of the great distress suffered by himself and his companions, on the coast of Patagonia, 1740–46, Lon., 1768, 8vo.

Lord Byron, the poet, relating an instance of the troubles often encountered by those who brave the “perils of the deep,” thus reverentially refers to the hardships endured by his respected ancestor:

“——His sufferings were comparative,
To those related in my grand-dad's narrative.”

Bysshe, Edward, 1615–1679, a native of Burstow, Surrey, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford, after which he removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he applied himself to the study of the Common Law.

1. Notæ in quatuor Libros Nicholai Upton, de studio Militari. 2. Notæ in Johannis de Bado Aureo Libellum de Armis. 3. Notæ in Henrici Spelmanni Aspidologiam.

He also pub. some trans.; Palladius de Gentibus, &c., and S. Ambrosius de Moribus, &c. For further information concerning these pieces, Wood refers to his account of John Gregory, 1665, 4to. Wood tells us that he was

“An encourager of learning and learned men, particularly that noted critic, John Gregory of Ch. h.”

We must quote the following for the benefit of our BIBLIOMANIACAL friends.

“He had a very choice library of books, all richly bound with gilt dorses.”—*Athen. Oxon.*

Bysshe, Edward. The Art of English Poetry, Lon., 1702, 8vo. British Parnassus, or Commonplace Book of English Poetry, 1714, 2 vols. 8vo.

Bythewood, W. M., and **Jarman, T.** Selection of Precedents, forming a System of Conveyancing, with Dissertations and Practical Notes, Lon., 1824, 8vo, vols. 1, 2, and 3; 3d edit., enlarged by George Sweet, Lon., 1839–49, 9 vols. 8vo, not yet completed.

“These volumes are composed of precedents drawn by eminent conveyancers, and are those in general use at the present time. The precedents are arranged under appropriate alphabetical titles, accompanying which are exceedingly valuable and carefully prepared dissertations and notes.”—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Bythner, Victorinus, a native of Poland, resided for many years, and died, in England. He read a Hebrew lecture for a long period to the Hall of Christ Church, and instructed in and pub. some books to facilitate the acquisition of that language. He resided for some time at Cambridge. About 1664 he settled at Cornwall, where he practised physic. Lethargy of the Soul, &c., 1636, 4to. Tabula Directoria, &c., Oxf., 1637. Lingua Eruditorum, 1638, 8vo; reprinted under a new title, Lon., 1639, 8vo. Cantab., 1645, '75, 8vo; usually called his Hebrew Grammar. Clavis Linguæ Sanctæ, Camb., 1648, 8vo. Lyra Prophetica Davidis Regis: sive Analysis Critico-practica Psalmorum, Lon., 1645, '54, '64, '79, 4to. Glasguæ, et Londini, 1823, 8vo; to this is added an Introduction to the Chaldee. Trans. by the Rev. Thomas Dee, Dublin, and London, 1836, 8vo; new edit., 1847, 8vo.

“Bythner's Lyra Davidis has long been known as perhaps the most valuable help to the critical and grammatical study of the book of Psalms. The reprint, at the University press at Glasgow, is very beautiful.”—*Horne's Introduction.*

“Bythner was blessed with a most admirable geny for the obtaining of the tongues.”—*Athen. Oxon.*

Bywater, John. An Essay on the History, Practice, and Theory of Electricity, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

“He writes in a clear and conspicuous manner, and always treats his opponents with liberality and candour.”—*Lon. Month Rev.*, 1811.

An Essay on Light and Vision, Lon., 1814, 8vo.

C.

Cabanel, Daniel, of Lincoln's Inn. The Tocsin Sounded, Lon., 1811. Epistle to Hon. S. Percival, 1812. Tribute to the Memory of ditto, 1812, 8vo. Poems and Imitations, 1815, 8vo.

> "Mr. C. appears to have been long a votary of the Muses, some of the pieces in this collection being dated nearly 30 years ago. . . . The common effect of the lapse of time on the poet is to slacken his spirit, and to increase his correctness: but this does not appear to have been the case in the present instance; the earlier poems being more correct and in better taste than the later and larger productions."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1815.

Cable, Daniel. Trans. from Suchten; concerning the secrets of Antimony, Lon., 1670, 8vo.

Cabot, Sebastian, b. about 1477, d. about 1557, an eminent navigator, of a Venetian family, was a native of Bristol. Voyages to the North-East Frosty Seas, and to the Kingdoms lying that Way. See Martyr's P. Decades, p. 254, 1577: Navigatione nelle parti Settentrionali, Venice, fol., 1583. A Map. Cabot first noticed the variation of the compass. See Life by R. Biddle, (*q. v.*)

Cabrera, Dr. Paul F. Trans. of Del Rio's Report of the Ruins near Palenque; with additions, Lon., 1822, 4to.

Caddell, Henry. Serms., Chelsea, 1843, 8vo.

Caddick, Richard. Hebrew made Easy, 1799, 8vo. Serm., 1802, 8vo. Epist. to Romans, in Hebrew, corrected from the version of Hutter, Nuremb., 1600; by Dr. Robinson at Lon., 1601; repub. with many improvements, 1804, 12mo.

Caddy, William, and **N. Ward,** Petition of, Lon., 1654.

Cade, Anthony. Serms., 1618, '21, '30, '61, 4to.

Cade, Capt. John, and **John Mills.** Their last Speeches and Confessions, Lon., 1645, 4to.

Cade, John. Con. to Archæologia, 1785, '89, '92; on Roman Roads and Stations in Britain.

Cade, William. Popery Shaken, Lon., 1678, 4to.

Cadell, W. A. Journey in Carniola, Italy, and France, 1817–18, Edin., 1820, 8vo. Mathematical Con. to Ann. Philos., 1814; to Trans. Edin. Soc., 1817.

Cademan, Thomas, M.D. 1. Bedford's Passage to the Parliament. 2. The Distiller, Lon., 1641–52.

Cadge. Morton's Surgical Anatomy of the Principal Regions of the Human Body; completed by Mr. Cadge, Lon., r. 8vo; also sold in parts.

> "The work thus completed constitutes a useful guide to the student, and remembrancer to the practitioner. . . We think that Mr. Cadge's contributions in no degree fall short of the original work."—*Lon. Medical Gazette.*

See Morton, Thomas.

Cadogan, George. The Spanish Hireling Detected, Lon, 1743. This refers to Genl. Oglethorpe's expedition against St. Augustine.

Cadogan, William, M.D., d. 1797, aged 86, a native of London, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. Essay on Children, Lon., 1748, 8vo; many edits. On the Gout, &c., 1764, 8vo; many edits. Harverian Orations, 1764 and 1793, both pub.

Cadogan, William Bromley, 1751–1797, 2d son of the Earl of Cadogan, was educated at Westminster School, and Christ Church College, Oxford; Vicar of St. Giles, Reading, 1774; and subsequently Rector of Chelsea. Sermons, 1780, '95, '96. Discourses, Letters, and Memoirs, by Richard Cecil, Lon., 1798, 8vo.

> "These discourses abound with proof of the author's valuable character, and of his intimate acquaintance with the scriptural language."—Lowndes.

Psalms and Hymns collected, 1787, 12mo.

Cadwallader, General John, d. 1786, aged 43, a soldier of the American Revolution, participated in the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He pub. A Reply to General J. Reed's Remarks, &c., 1783. See Marshall, Allen, &c.

Cadwallader, Thomas, M.D., d. 1779, aged 72, was one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1752 until his decease. His dissections for Dr. Shippen were among the earliest made in this country. He was noted for his great courtesy of manner, which was once the means of saving his life. The story is as follows:

> "A provincial officer, weary with his life, had determined to shoot the first person whom he should meet, in order that justice should bring him to the gallows. An easier method of reaching his end would have been to shoot himself. However, with his resolution and his gun he sallied forth. He first met a pretty girl; but her beauty vanquished his intent. He next met Dr. Cadwallader, whose courteous 'Good morning, sir, what sport?' also conquered him. He then went to a tavern, and shot a Mr. Scull, for which he was hanged." See Ramsay's Rev.; Thacher's Med. Biog. Allen's Dict.

He pub. a Dissertation on the Iliac Passion, entitled An Essay on the West India Dry Gripes, 1745, in which he recommended the use of opiates and mild cathartics, instead of quicksilver, then employed. This was one of the earliest American medical treatises. Boylston, Harwood, and Thacher had previously pub. medical treatises.

Cædmon, d. about 680, the father of English Song, is first mentioned by Bede, who gives us to understand that he occupied, at least occasionally, the humble post of a cow-herd. He was so ignorant as to be unable to bear his part in the alternate vocal music with which our Saxon forefathers recreated themselves at their feasts. Cædmon, it is related, was supernaturally inspired with the gift of song whilst asleep in his stable; and the Abbess Hilda considered herself honoured by his consenting to become a monk in her house. Bede informs us that he celebrated in magnificent strains much of the Old and New Testament's history, the "terrors of the day of judgment, the pains of hell, and the sweetness of the heavenly kingdom." Junius pub. in 1655 a MS. supposed to contain some of the poetry of this distinguished bard. A new edit., edited by the eminent Saxon scholar, Rev. Benjamin Thorpe, was pub. by the Society of Antiquaries of London, in 1832, consisting of a text formed carefully from the original MS., and accompanied by a literal English version; and illustrated by a volume of plates taken from the illuminations of the MS. This work is commended to the careful attention of the reader.

> "An excellent and satisfactory edition, with a most valuable Index."—Kemble.

The striking resemblance between Cædmon's account of the Fall of Man, &c., and portions of Milton's Paradise Lost, has been frequently noticed.

> "The pride, rebellion, and punishment of Satan and his princes, have a resemblance to Milton *so remarkable*, that most of his portion might be almost literally translated by a cento of lines from the great poet."—*W. D. Conybeare's Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry;* and see Thorpe's Cædmon as above, and Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.

Cæsar, J. James, D.D., Minister of the Prussian Church, London. Sermons pub. separately, 1702, '04, '05, '13, '14, '16, '17, 4to.

Cæsar, John, Vicar of Croydon. Serms., 1708, 4to.

Cæsar, Sir Julius, 1557–1636, an eminent civilian, was the friend of Lord Bacon, and a favourite of James I. and Charles I. Antient State, Authority, and Proceedings of the Court of Requests, 1596, '97, 4to. Many of the valuable MSS. collected by him are in the British Museum. Fuller gives this high character of him:

> "A person of prodigious bounty to all of worth or want, so that he might seem to be almoner-general of the nation. The story is well known of a gentleman, who once borrowing his coach, (which was as well known to poor people as any hospital in England,) was so rendezvoused about with beggars in London, that it cost him all the money in his purse to satisfy their importunity, so that he might have hired twenty coaches on the same terms. Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, was judicious in his election, when, perceiving his dissolution to approach, he made his last bed in effect in the house of Sir Julius."—*Worthies of Middlesex.*

Cæsar, Philip. Discourse of the damnable Sect of Usurers, &c.; trans. by T. Rogers, Lon., 1578, 4to. A Godly Treatise announcing the Lawfulness of Riches, Lon., 1578, 4to.

Caffgn, Matthew. Deceiving Teachers, &c., 1656.

Cage, Thornton. Case between him and his wife, fol.

Cagua, John, Surgeon. Profess. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1740.

Caines, Clement. Cultivation, &c. of the Otaheite Cane, &c., Lon., 1801, 8vo.

Caines, George, d. 1825, aged 54, Reporter of the Supreme Court of New York. Lex Mercatoria Americana, New York, 1802, 8vo.

> "The author designed to add other volumes, but from the indifferent reception by the profession of the first, his intention was never carried into effect. It is a crude compilation, little known, and less frequently referred to."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Summary of the Practice in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York, 1808, 8vo.

> "This work was rather a practical manual than a treatise beneficial to experienced practitioners, or useful as a book of reference."—*Graham's Practice.*

Practical Forms of Supreme Ct. of N. York, 1808, 8vo. Cases in the Court for the Trial of Impeachments and Correction of Errors, State of N York, 1805–07, 2 vols.

8vo. Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of State of N. York, 1803–05, 3 vols. 8vo, 1813, '14; 2d edit., 1852.

"George Caines, Esq., was the first Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, regularly appointed as such. The names of the Hon. Judges who presided in this Court during the period above stated, were—Morgan Lewis, James Kent, (afterwards Chancellor of the State,) Jacob Radcliff, Brockholdst Livingston, Smith Thompson, (the two last-named gentlemen were subsequently appointed Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States,) Ambrose Spencer, and David D. Tompkins—a more able and independent Judiciary never existed at any one period, in any Court of the United States."

Caird, James, of Baldoon. English Agriculture, 1850, '51, Lon., 8vo; 5d edit., 1852.

"It contains many sensible remarks, and very shrewd observations; showing a most enlightened mind and sound understanding."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

The Plantation Scheme, 8vo, 1850.

High Farming under liberal Covenants the best substitute for Protection, 8vo; and High Farming Vindicated, 8vo.

"It must therefore be the interest of all persons connected with land to encourage the extension of the more skilful and improved agriculture described by Mr. Caird, and by every means to diffuse the knowledge on which the profitable practice of the system depends."—*Edin. Rev.*, Oct. 1849.

Caird, John, minister of the Park Church, Glasgow. 1. Religion in Common Life; a Serm., Edin., 1856. 2. Serms. 1858, p. 8vo.

Cairncross. Andr., Surgeon. Con. to Med. Com., 1781.

Cairns, Elizabeth. Autobiography, Glasg., 1762, 8vo.

Cairns, John. College and Pastoral Life, fp. 8vo.

"Written with an eye to the wants, difficulties, and dangers of students in the midst of their college-life; and in this point of view curious and valuable."—*Kitto's Journal of Sacred Lit.*

Cairns, William, LL.D., Prof. of Logic and Belles-Lettres in Belfast Coll. Moral Freedom, Lon., 1844, 8vo.

"This appears to be an able and popular work on metaphysics, as far as metaphysics can be popular."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Caius, John, Poet Laureate to Edward IV., trans. The History of the Siege of Rhodes.

Caius, Kaye, Keye, Key, or **Cay, John,** 1510–1573, an eminent English physician, was a native of Norwich, and in 1529 was entered of Gonvil Hall, Cambridge, to which he gave a large sum to build a new (now known as Caius) College. (See Biog. Brit.) Hippocratis de Medicamentis, De Medendi Methodo, &c., Basil, 1544, 8vo. Treatises on the Sweating Sickness, 1552, &c. The best description extant. He calls it a "contagious pestilential fever of one day," and describes it as prevailing "with a mighty slaughter, and the destruction of it as tremendous as the plague of Athens." By request of Gesner, he wrote a treatise on British Dogs: De Canibus Britannicis, Liber unus, &c., 1570, (&c., 8vo,) inserted entire in the British Zoology of Pennant, who has followed his arrangement. Of other works written by Caius, one of the principal is De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiæ, Libri duo. Adiunximus Apportionem Antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academiæ: ab Oxoniensi quodam, Lon., 1568, 12mo. The origin of this work was as follows: Thomas Caius of Oxford had written in 1566, a treatise, Assertio antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academiæ, in which he affirmed that Oxford was the most ancient University, being founded by some Greek philosophers, the companions of Brutus, and restored by King Alfred in 870. It is said that Archbishop Parker sent a copy of this treatise to John Caius of Cambridge, our author, and requested him to vindicate his University. It was a labour of love with the valiant Cambridge man, who wrote the above-named dissertation, which he pub. with the Oxford champion's treatise. John Caius does not stop at trifles, for so far is he from yielding the point, that he undertakes to prove that Cambridge was founded by Cantaber, 397 years before Christ, and consequently was 1267 years older than Oxford! Thomas Caius, nothing daunted, wrote a critique upon his adversary's arguments. We commend this subject to antiquaries who now adorn the halls of Oxford and Cambridge. John Caius pub. a list of his works in De Libris Propriis, Liber unus, 1570. He was one of the best Grecians of his day.

Caius, Thomas, d. 1572, educated at, and Fellow of, All Souls' College, Oxford, afterwards Prebendary of Sarum, and master of University College, has been noticed under the preceding article. Assertio Antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academiæ, Lon., 1568, 12mo; 1574, 4to. Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Universitatis Oxoniensis, contra Joannem Caium Cantabrigiensem. In lucem ex Autographo emisit, Tho. Hearnius, Oxon., 1730, 2 vols. 8vo. At the request of Catherine Parr, he trans. Erasmus's paraphrase on St. Mark, and he also made translations from Aristotle's de Mirabilibus Mundi, and the Tragedies of Euripides.

"An eminent Latinist, Grecian, poet, and orator; excellent also for all kinds of worth."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Calabrella, Baroness de. Double Oath; a Novel, Lon., 3 vols. p. 8vo. Land of Promise, sm. 4to, 1844. Tempter and Tempted, 3 vols. p. 8vo, 1842. Prism of Thought, p. 8vo, 1843. Prism of Imagination, p. 8vo, 1844.

"A more magnificent book for the drawing-room table it has never been our lot to behold."—*Lon. Court Journal.*

Evenings at Haddon Hall; with engravings from designs by George Cattermole, Esq., 1845, '49.

"By far the most elegant, the most splendid, and the most intrinsically valuable production of its class that has ever appeared. Cattermole's designs are perfect gems of art."—*Lon. Naval and Military Gazette.*

Calamy, Benjamin, D.D., d. 1686, son of Edmund Calamy, (*q. v.*) entered Catherine Hall, Cambridge, 1664, '65, of which he became a Fellow, and was also tutor there; Vicar of St. Lawrence, Jewry, with St. Magdalen, Milk Street, annexed; Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1685. Sermons pub. separately, 1663, '73, '82, '83, '84. Sermons, 1687, 8vo. Sermons, 5th edit., 1712, 8vo. 13 Sermons, 1726, 8vo. His celebrated Discourse about a Scrupulous Conscience was preached in 1683, and pub. in 1684, fol.

"No piece of its kind or size gained more credit to its author, or was more taken notice of by the public."

Thomas De Laune wrote against it in such a manner as to cause his imprisonment.

"As a divine, Benjamin Calamy has been mentioned with high approbation by Bishop Burnet, Archdeacon Echard, Dean Sherlock, who preached his funeral sermon, wherein he speaks of him in the highest terms, and Mr. Granger."

"As a sermon writer he is characterized by constant good sense, by sound judgment in the selection of his subjects, simplicity in his plans, and ease, clearness, and purity of style."—*British Pulpit Eloquence.*

Calamy, Edmund, 1600–1666, a native of London, was admitted of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1616; made Vicar of St. Mary's, in Swaffham Prior, Cambridgeshire, which he resigned upon being appointed one of the lecturers of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk. Withdrawing from the Established Church, he was, in 1639, chosen minister of St. Mary's, Aldermanbury, where he continued for twenty years, attracting attention by his eloquence in the pulpit. He was a warm advocate of the Restoration, and Charles II. on his return offered him the Bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry, which he declined. He afterwards fell into disgrace with the government in consequence of the freedom of his remarks. Calamy was one of the five authors of Smectymnus, an answer to Bishop Hall's Divine Right of Episcopacy. He pub. a number of sermons, &c., 1641–63. Vindication of the Presbyterian Government and Ministry, 1650. Jus Divinum Ministerii Evangelici Anglicani, 1654.

"He was, though a very learned man, yet a plain and practical preacher, and one who was not afraid to speak his sentiments freely of and to the greatest men."

Calamy, Edmund, 1671–1732, grandson of the preceding, was sent to the University of Utrecht, 1688; assistant minister of a Nonconformist congregation, Blackfriars, London, 1692; pastor of a congregation at Westminster, 1703. He pub. many sermons, &c., 1683–1729. Exercitationes Philosophicæ, &c., Traj. ad Rhen., 1688, 4to. Abridgt. of Baxter's Life and Times, Lon., 1702, 8vo; 1713–27, 4 vols. 8vo; and Defence of Moderate Nonconformity against Ollyffe and Hoadly, 1703–05, 3 vols. 8vo.

"There were animadversions on Dr. Calamy besides those of Ollyffe and Hoadly; but much useful information is to be gleaned from Calamy. His own life, written by himself, has also been published by J. T. Rutt, 2 vols. 8vo, 1830."—Bickersteth.

For a review of Calamy's autobiography *vide* Brit. Critic, vii. 295. Letter to Archdeacon Echard upon occasion of his History of England, 1718, 8vo. The Inspiration of the Scriptures, 1710, 8vo, in 14 sermons. Sermons concerning the Doctrine of the Trinity, with a Vindication of 1 John v. 7, 1722, 8vo.

"The discourses on the inspiration of the Scriptures are very able, and defend those views of this important topic which are generally held by the orthodox Dissenters. . . . More light has been thrown on the disputed passage in 1 John v. 7, since Calamy wrote: but his defence of it is tolerably good for the time."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

The Life of Dr. Increase Mather, 1725, 8vo. Nonconformist's Memorial; abridged by Samuel Palmer, Lon., 1778, 2 vols. 8vo; 1802, 3 vols. 8vo.

Calamy, James, d. 1714, brother of Benjamin Calamy, Prebendary of Exeter, pub. a dedication to his brother Benjamin. Sermons.

Calbris, B. Guide to French, Lon., 1797, 8vo.

Calcaskie, John. Trans. from Brentius of a theolog treatise, Lon., 1550.

Calcott, John Wall. See Callcott.

Calcott, Wellins. On Free Masonry, Lon., 1769, 8vo.

Caldcleugh, Alexander. Travels in South America, 1819 '20, '21, Lon., 1825, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A work heavy and languid; but the author has added considerably to our stock of information concerning several parts of South America."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

Caldecott, R. M. The Life of Baber, Emperor of Hindostan, Lon., 1844, 8vo.

Caldecott, Thomas. Reports of Cases relative to the Duty and Office of a Justice of the Peace, 1776–85, Lon., 1786–1800, 4to; 3 parts.

Calder, Frederick. Explanation, &c. of Arithmetic, Lon., 12mo.

Calder, Jas., Surgeon. Con. to Ed. Med. Ess., 1731.

Calder, John, D.D., 1733–1815, a native of Aberdeen, preached for some time to a Dissenting congregation near the Tower. Sermon, 1772, 8vo. Trans. of Le Courayer's Last Sentiments on Religion, 1787, 12mo. Notes to Nichols's edit. of the Tatler, 1786, 6 vols. 8vo. He was not successful in an attempt to prepare for publication an improved edit. of Chambers's Cyclopædia. The duty was assigned to Dr. Abraham Rees. See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, &c.

Calder, Robert, b. 1658, ordained about 1680, was a minister of much note in the Episcopal Church of Scotland. He refused to acknowledge William and Mary, and was deprived of his curacy. He suffered greatly from persecution. In 1689 he was imprisoned for eleven months in the Edinburgh jail for exercising his ministerial functions. Among his publications are, The Divine Right of Episcopacy, Edin., 1705, 8vo. The Lawfulness and Expediency of Set Forms of Prayer, 1706, 8vo. Miscellany Numbers, 1713, 8vo. This was a weekly sheet in defence of Episcopacy, the Liturgy, &c. His comparison between the Kirk and the Church of Scotland, 1712, was repub., Lon., 1841, 12mo, with a preface by Thomas Stephens. His work on the Priesthood, now very scarce, has been highly commended.

Calderon de La Barca, Madame Frances, a native of Scotland, was a Miss Inglis. In 1838 she was married to his Excellency Don Calderon de la Barca, Spanish minister to the United States and subsequently to Mexico. She has pub. a work entitled Life in Mexico; with a preface by W. H. Prescott, the historian, 1843, which has been most favourably received.

"Madame Calderon's book has all the natural liveliness and tact, and readiness of remark, which are sure to distinguish the first production of a clever woman. . . . A more genuine book, in air, as well as reality, it would be difficult to find."—*Edin. Review.*

"Here the wife of a Spanish Ambassador permits the publication of journals written in a land hitherto unvisited by any one gifted with so keen an eye and so pleasant a pen."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Calderwood, David, 1575–1651? an eminent Scotch divine and Church historian; minister of Crailling, near Jedburgh, 1604; deprived, for opposition to Episcopacy, 1617; returned home from a visit to Holland, 1625. He pub. several treatises, but is best known by his History of the Church of Scotland, 1560–1625, 1678, fol. This is a mere abridgment from the author's MS. History, which was given to the world by the Wodrow Society, 8 vols. 8vo, 1842–49.

"In high esteem with the men of its author's principles."—Bishop Nicolson.

"The history in favour of Presbyterianism."—Bickersteth.

"Written in a way, both with respect to the spirit and style of it, which renders it very unpleasant in the perusal."—*Biog. Brit.*

Altare Damascenum, 1621, '23, 4to; in English, 1621, 12mo, under the title of the Altar of Damascus, or the Pattern of the English Hierarchy and Church obtruded upon the Church of Scotland.

Calderwood, Robert. Con. to Med. Com., 1784.

Caldwall, or **Chaldwell, Richard,** M.D., 1513?–1585, was a Fellow of Brazenose College, Oxford, and in 1570 elected President of the College of Physicians. The Tables of Surgery, trans. from H. Moro, a Florentine physician, Lon., 1585.

Caldwell, Andrew, 1752–1808. Public Buildings of Dublin, 1770.

"Very judicious observations."

Escape of James Stewart from some Turks, Lon., 1804, fol.; privately printed.

Caldwell, Charles, M.D., 1772–1853, a learned physician of Philadelphia. In 1795 he trans. Blumenbach's Elements of Physiology, Medical and Physical Memoirs; containing, among other subjects, a Particular Inquiry into the Nature of the Pestilential Epidemics of the United States, Lon., 1801, 8vo. In 1814 he succeeded Nicholas Biddle as editor of the Port Folio. In 1816, edited Cullen's Practice of Physic. Life and Campaigns of General Greene, 1819. His published writings and translations from 1794 to 1851 amount to upwards of 200 articles. See his Autobiography, with Preface, Notes, &c., Phila., 1855, 8vo; also Biographical Notice by Dr. B. H. Coates before Amer. Phil. Soc.

Caldwell, Howard H., b. 1832, at Newberry, S.C. Oliatta, and other Poems, N.Y., 1855, 12mo. Poems, Bost., 1858, 12mo. See South. Lit. Mess., July, 1858.

Caldwell, Sir James. Political and Commercial treatises, 1764, '65, '79. Affairs of Ireland, 1765, 2 vols. 8vo.

Caldwell, James Stamford. Laws of Arbitration, 1817. Results of Reading, 1843, 8vo.

Caldwell, John. Sermon, Lon., 1577, 8vo.

Caldwell, Joseph. Fiue Diuine Branches springing in the Garden of Vertue, Lon., *sine anno.*

Caldwell, Thomas. A Select Collection of Ancient and Modern Epitaphs and Inscriptions, 1796, 12mo.

Caldwell, William W., b. 1823, Newburyport, Mass.; grad. Bowdoin Coll., 1843; a poet, has pub. some translations from the German.

Calef, Robert, d. 1719, a merchant of Boston, distinguished himself by opposing Cotton Mather and other believers in witchcraft. The excellent Mather—for such he truly was—pub. in 1692 The Wonders of the Invisible World, 4to. Mr. Calef thought proper to oppose the witchcraft-theory, and answered this work in his More Wonders of the Invisible World Displayed, 5 parts, Lon., 1700; reprinted at Salem in 1700. This publication excited great indignation. Dr. Increase Mather, President of Harvard College in 1700, ordered the book to be burned in the college-yard, and the members of the Old North Church pub. a defence of their pastors, the Mathers, entitled Remarks upon a Scandalous Book, &c., with the motto, Truth will come off conqueror.

Calep, Ralph. Med. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1708.

Cales, Thomas. Voyages, &c.

Caley, John, 1763–1834, a learned antiquary, Secretary to the National Record Commission during its continuance, 1801–31, was joint editor in 14 of the works undertaken by the Commissioners. He was also joint editor with Dr. Bandinell and Sir Henry Ellis of a new edit. of Dugdale's Monasticon, pub. in 54 parts, forming 8 vols. folio, at £141 15*s.*, 1817–30. He contributed several articles to the Archæologia, viz.: A Memoir of the Origin of the Jews in England, vol. viii., 1787; Extract from a MS. in the Augmentation Office, ix., 1789; A Valuation of Corpus Christi Shrine at York, x., 1790; A Survey of the Manor of Wymbledon, x., 1792.

Calfhill, or **Calfill, James,** 1530–1570, entered King's College, Cambridge, 1545; Christ Church, Oxford, 1548; Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1562; nominated by Queen Elizabeth to the Bishopric of Worcester, 1570, but died that year. Querela Oxoniensis Academicæ ad Cantabrigiam, Lon., 1552, 4to. A Latin Poem. Historia de Exhumatione Catherinæ, &c., Lon., 1562, 8vo. An Answere to the Treatise of the Crosse, 1565, 4to.

"He was in his younger days a noted poet and comedian, and in his elder, an exact disputant, and had an excellent faculty in speaking and preaching."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Calhoun, John Caldwell, 1782–1850, a distinguished American statesman, was born in Abbeville district, South Carolina, on the 18th of March. During "a period of forty years he rendered faithful services to the Union in the various capacities of Representative, Secretary of War, Vice-President, and Senator." He died at Washington City on the 31st of March, 1850.

"Few men have been called upon to pass through scenes of higher political excitement, and to encounter more vigorous and unrelenting opposition than Mr. Calhoun; yet, amid all the prejudices which party feeling engenders, and all the jealousy of political rivals, and all the animosity of political opponents, no one has ever ventured to hazard his own reputation for judgment or sincerity so far as to doubt one moment his great and commanding talents."

Works, edited by Richard K. Cralle, New York, 1853–54, &c., 6 vols. 8vo.

We annex some notices of Mr. Calhoun's Essay on Government, (vol. i. of his works,) to which he devoted the careful attention of many of his leisure hours:

"If we were called upon to select any one portion of the Treatise for quotation, we should be at great difficulty to separate, where all is so closely connected. The history of parties in our Union, the profound speculations on the dangers attending our future destinies and their remedies, the account of the formation of our Colonial Governments, and of our federative system, and the demonstration that this is a federal, and not a national, government, are alike admirable. No piece of reasoning can be more conclusive than this vindication of the doctrine of State sovereignty. Every truth has more to fear from its half-way friends than its avowed enemies. Few persons venture to deny that the states are sovereign, but their federalism is hidden even to themselves, under the sophism of a divided sovereignty. They contend that our system is partly federal and partly national, and imagine that both the several States and the Union are sovereign. To expose this fallacy it is necessary to have a just conception of sovereignty. Mr. Calhoun's philosophical habits of thought kept this ever present to his mind. . . . Our free quotations have afforded to the reader some opportunity of judging of Mr. Calhoun's style. It has none of that *curious felicity* which makes some books pleasant reading, apart from the value of the ideas. There is less of that magnificent imagery which adorns Burke's thoughts, without encumbering them, and illuminates the reason with the splendour of the imagination; though occasionally images of great brilliancy flash, with meteor-like swiftness, across the path of Calhoun's discourse. The rhythm of his style seems rugged, when read in an ordinary tone; but give it the earnest emphasis which marked his manner of speaking, and its march beats time to its meaning."—*Southern Quarterly Review*, vol. vii., New Series, 378, April, 1853.

"We return to this volume, however, only for the purpose of taking leave of it with an expression of sincere respect for the frankness and ability with which it is written, and for the honesty of the author's purposes, however we may dissent from many of his opinions."—*North Amer. Review*, vol. lxxvi. 507, April, 1853.

"The eloquence of Mr. Calhoun, or the manner in which he exhibited his sentiments in public bodies, was part of his intellectual character. It grew out of the qualities of his mind. It was plain, strong, terse, condensed, concise; sometimes impassioned, still always severe. Rejecting ornament, not often seeking far for illustrations, his power consisted in the plainness of his propositions, in the closeness of his logic, and in the earnestness and energy of his manner."—HON. DANIEL WEBSTER: *Speech in the Senate of the United States, on the day when the death of Mr. Calhoun was announced.*

See Life of John C. Calhoun, with Selections from his Speeches and State Papers, by John S. Jenkins, Aub., 12mo.

Callaghan, Dr. Vindiciæ Catholicorum Hiberniæ, Paris, 1650, 12mo.

Call, Daniel. Reports of Cases adjudged in the Court of Appeals of Virginia, 1790–1818; 2d edit., by Joseph Tate, Richmond, 1824–33, 6 vols. 8vo.

"Mr. Call's style of reporting is quite inartificial. His statements of facts are long, overloaded, and perplexed. His marginal notes of abstracts are confused, and often do not present the points distinctly; and his index, or table of matters, is defective in arrangement."—*American Jurist.*

Callam, James. Account of a Voyage from the Cape of Good Hope to Botany Bay, 1789, 8vo.

Callanan, James Joseph, Irish poet, b. at Cork, 1795, d. at Lisbon, 1829, partly educated at Maynooth College for the Roman Catholic priesthood. He subsequently entered Trinity College, Dublin, with a view of becoming a barrister, and there produced two Prize Poems,—one on the Accession of George IV., the other on the Restoration by Alexander the Great of the Spoils of Athens. Suddenly abandoning the University and the study of the law, the remainder of his life in Ireland was spent in the duties of tutorship, partly in private families and partly in the school kept at Cork by the celebrated Dr. William Maginn. Encouraged by this great scholar, Callanan translated a series of six Irish Popular Songs, which appeared in 1823 in vol. xiii. of Blackwood's Magazine. Between this time and 1827, when he quitted Ireland for Lisbon, Callanan wrote numerous poems, of which the most ambitious was "The Recluse of Inchidony," in the Spenserian stanza. His most successful pieces were lyrical. The best are "The Virgin Mary's Bank," and the spirited ballad-ode called "Gouzane Barra," commencing

"There is a green island in lone Gouzane Barra,
Where Allua of songs rushes forth as an arrow,"—

the most perfect, perhaps, of all Irish minor poems in the melody of its rhythm, the flow of its language, and the weird force of its expression. Mr. Callanan died as he was about returning to Ireland. A small 12mo volume of his Poems was published at Cork almost simultaneously with his death. A new edition, with a Memoir,—chiefly an expansion of an article in Bolster's Quarterly Magazine of Ireland,—appeared in 1847, and a 3d edition, edited by M. F. McCarthy, author of the Memoir, was issued in 1848.

Callander, Jas. Military Maxims, Lon., 1782, 12mo.

Callander, John, d. 1789, a Scotch Lawyer, Fellow and Secretary for Foreign Correspondence of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, presented this body with 5 vols. folio, of his MS. works, and annotations upon Milton's Paradise Lost in 9 vols. folio! What an opportunity for some editor of the British Homer! Two Ancient Scottish Poems: the Gaberlunzie Man and Christ's Kirk on the Green, with Notes and Observations, Edin., 1782, 8vo.

"The deficiencies of Callander as an editor are amply compensated by his uncommon erudition as a philologist."

An Essay towards a literal version of the New Testament in the Epistle to the Ephesians, Glasg., 1779.

"This is a very curious specimen of literal rendering, in which the order of the Greek words is rigidly followed, and the English idiom entirely abandoned, to the utter destruction of the elegance and meaning of the original. . . . The curiosity of the work is that the notes are in Greek; a proof, certainly, of Mr. Callander's learning, but not of his wisdom."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Callander, John. Terra Australis Cognita, or Voyages to the Southern Hemisphere during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, Edin., 1766–68, 3 vols. 8vo.

Callaway, John, ten years a Missionary at Ceylon. Oriental Observations and Occasional Criticisms, more or less illustrating several hundred passages of Scripture, Lon., 1827, 12mo.

"This little and unassuming volume contains many valuable elucidations of the sacred volume which will be sought in vain in some of its more voluminous predecessors."—HORNE.

"The notes are, for the most part, brief; and when suggested by the author's personal observations, interesting, and to the purpose."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

Callcott, Sir Augustus Wall, R.A., 1779–1844 Illustrations of the Chapel of the Annunziato dell'Arena, or Giotto's Chapel, in Padua, consisting of fine wood-engravings of paintings by the celebrated Giotto, with descriptions by Lady Callcott, imperial 4to, 1845.

"This work was published by Sir A. Callcott to preserve a memorial of these interesting fresco paintings, executed in 1306 and now rapidly perishing. 'It may assist persons,' he says, 'in recalling the admiration with which they cannot fail to have contemplated this monument of one of the greatest geniuses of an age fertile in great men.'"

Callcott, John Wall, 1766–1821, Musical Doctor, brother of the preceding. Musical Grammar, 1806, '09, 8vo. Keyed Instruments, 1807. He left many MS. volumes intended as materials for a comprehensive Musical Dictionary. His Musical Grammar is much esteemed. It is to be deeply regretted that he did not complete his Dictionary. Are we not in want of such a guide? and who shall furnish it?

Callcott, Maria, Lady, 1788–1843, a daughter of Rear-Admiral George Dundas, was married first to Captain Thomas Graham, R. N., and after his decease became the wife of Mr. (afterwards Sir Augustus) Callcott. Lady Callcott saw much of the world in her extensive peregrinations in India, South America, Italy, Spain, &c. Travels in India, 1812. Three Months in the Environs of Rome, 1819, 1820. Memoirs of the Life of Poussin, 1820. Histoire de France, 18mo. History of Spain, 1828. Essays towards the History of Painting, 1836. Other works. Her last work was A Scripture Herbal, with upwards of 120 Wood Engravings, 1842, c. 8vo.

"Executed in a very meritorious and interesting manner. . . . The Book is altogether AN EXCELLENT BIBLE COMPANION; we can bestow no higher praise."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Lady Callcott devoted the last two years of her life to drawing the specimens of the plants, and collecting the best works on Botany to furnish materials for this valuable work.

Callcott, Maria Hutchins. Rome amongst Strangers; a Tale, Lon., 1848, 2 vols. fp. 8vo.

"A very simple yet graceful story. There is much variety in the story, and the sketches of character are exceedingly good"—*Lon. Church and State Gazette.*

Callender, James T., drowned at Richmond, Virginia, 1803, was an exile for the following pamphlet, The Political Progress of Britain, &c., Edin., 1792, '95, 8vo. Political Register, or Proceedings in Congress, Nov. 3, 1794, to March 3, 1795, vol. 1, 2 parts, Phila., 1795, 8vo. Sketches of the History of America, 1798. He was at one time a friend, afterwards a violent opponent, of Thomas Jefferson. See Jefferson's Letters; Col. Cent., July 30, 1803; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.

Callender, John, of R. Island. Serms., 1739, '45.

Callicot, Theophilus Carey, b. 1826, in Cornwall, England. His parents settled in Fairfax co., Va., in his childhood. Grad. Delaware Coll.; studied law under Judge Storrs at the Yale Law School, and was admitted to the bar in N.Y. City in 1847. His pen has been employed chiefly in contributing literary, political, and legal articles to the newspapers, magazines, and law-journals, and in editing the works of others for the press. Histoire du Canada; from the French of Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg M. S. Lemoine's Etudes on the Tragedies of Shakspeare, pub. N.Y. Musical World, 1852. Handbook of Universal Geography, N.Y., 1853, 12mo; new ed., revised, 1856.

Callis, Robert. The Case and Arguments against Sir Ignoramus, Lon., 1648, 4to. Reading upon the Statute of Sewers, 1647, '85, '86, 1710; 5th and best edit., with the Notes of Mr. Serg. Hill, by W. J. Broderip, Lon., 1824.

Calman, E. S. Description of the Earthquake in Syria, Lon., 1837, 8vo. Errors of Modern Judaism, Lon., 1840, 12mo.

Calthrop, Charles. The Relation between a Lord of a Manor and a Copyholder, Lon., 1635, 4to.

"It is a legal production of very considerable value in the opinion of qualified judges."

Calthrop, Sir Harry. Liberties, Usages, and Customs of the City of London, 1612, 4to; and in the Somers Collection of Tracts. It is a sort of alphabetical index to the *Liber Albus*. Reports of Cases rel. to City of London, 1655, '70, 12mo.

"Prettily reported, and well worth reading."

Calthrop, John. Sermon, 1759, 8vo.

Calthrop, John. Sermons, Lon., 1839, 2 vols. 8vo.

Calver, Edward. Passion and Discretion of Youth and Age, Lon., 1641, 4to. England's Sad Pastime, 1644, 8vo. Royal Visions, 1648, 4to. Zion's Thankful Echoes, 1649, 4to.

Calverly, William. Dyalogue betwene the Playntife and the Defendaunt: compyled whyles he was Prisoner in the Towre of London, 4to.

Calvert, Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, Proprietor of Maryland, son of the founder. The Case of Lord Baltimore concerning the Province of Maryland, adjoining to Virginia, Lon., 1653, 4to: for an account of this publication and the rejoinder thereto, see Park's Walpole's R. & N. Authors, v. 177.

Calvert, Frederick, Lord Baltimore, Proprietor of Maryland, 1731–1771, eldest son of Charles, 6th Lord Baltimore, died at Naples, leaving his property to his son Henry Harford. A Tour to the East in 1763–64, Lon., 1767, 12mo. Gaudia Poetica, Latina, Anglica, et Gallica Lingua composita, 1769. Augustæ Litteris Spathianis, 1770; very rare; sold at Reed's sale for £6 10*s*. Cœlestes et Inferni, Venitiis, 1771, 4to; also rare.

"Lord Baltimore's travels deserved no more to be published than his bills on the road for post-horses; but they prove that a man may travel without observation, and be an author without ideas."—HORACE WALPOLE.

Calvert, Frederick. A Treatise upon the Law respecting Parties to Suits in Equity, Lon., 1837, 8vo.

"It exhibits no acquaintance either with practice of Equity drawing, or the modes of reasoning which a knowledge of its principles would suggest."—1 *Jurist*, 138.

Observations on Proceedings in Equity as to Joint Stock Companies, with suggestions, Lon., 1842, 8vo.

"A brief and able pamphlet upon a subject of acknowledged difficulty."—5 *Jurist*, 186.

Calvert, George, Lord Baltimore, 1582?–1632, founder of the Province of Maryland, M. P. for Oxford, and Privy Counsellor to James I. 1. Carmen Funebre in D. Hen. Utonum ad Gallos bis Legatum, ibique nuper fato Functum, Oxon., 1596, 4to. 2. Speeches in Parliament. 3. Various letters of State. 4. The Answer of Tom Tell-Truth. 5. The Practice of Princes. 6. The Lamentation of the Kirk, 1642, 4to.

Respecting this worthy nobleman, and the early history of Maryland, see Biog. Brit.; Athen. Oxon.; Park's Walpole's R. & N. Authors; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.

Calvert, George Henry, a great-grandson of Lord Baltimore, was b. in Prince George's county, Maryland, Jan. 2, 1803. 1. Illustrations of Phrenology, Balt., 1832. 2. A Volume from the Life of Herbert Barclay, Balt., 1835. 3. Schiller's Don Carlos, translated, Balt., 1836. 4. Count Julian; a Tragedy, Balt., 1840. 5. Cabiro; Two Cantos, Balt., 1840. 6. Correspondence between Schiller and Goethe, translated, N.Y., 1845. 7. Scenes and Thoughts in Europe, 1st Series, N. York, 1846; 2d Series, N. York, 1852.

"This is a book after our own heart,—fresh, animated, vigorous, and independent."—N. P. WILLIS.

Also highly commended by H. T. Tuckerman.

8. Poems, Bost., 1847. 9. Oration on the Fortieth Anniversary of the Battle of Lake Erie, delivered at Newport, R.I., Sept. 1853, Camb., 1853, 8vo. A valuable contribution. See Duyckincks' Cyc. Amer. Lit. 10. Comedies, Bost., 1856, 12mo. 11. Social Science; a Discourse, in 3 Parts, N.Y., 1856, 12mo. Also contributed many valuable articles to the North American and other Reviews.

"Mr. Calvert is a scholar of refined tastes and susceptibilities, educated in the school of Goethe, who looks upon the world, at home and abroad, in the light not merely of genial and ingenious reflection, but with an eye of philosophical practical improvement."—*Literary World.*

Calvert, James, d. 1698, a Nonconformist divine, educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, a native of York, pub. a work on the Ten Tribes: Naphthali, seu Collectatio Theologica, de reditu decem tribuum, conversione, et mensibus Ezekielis, Lon., 1672, 4to.

Calvert, John. The Psalter and Canticles in the Morning and Evening Services of the Church of England, Lon., 1844. Anthems, 1844.

"Mr. Calvert's manual, with appropriate prefatory remarks, is a further acquisition to those who delight in chanting."—*Church Magazine.*

Calvert, Sir Pet. Speech rel. to Mrs. Inglefield, 1781.

Calvert, Robert, M.D. Reflections on Fever, Lon., 1815, 8vo. Treatise on Hæmorrhoides, 8vo.

Calvert, Thomas, 1606–1679, uncle of James Calvert, and Vicar of Trinity, York. Mel Cœli, on Isaiah liii. 1657, 4to. The Blessed Jew of Morocco, 1648, 8vo. Three Sermons, 1660. Heart Salve for a Wounded Soul, &c., 1675, 12mo.

Cam, Joseph, M.D. Med. treatises, 1729, '31, 8vo.

Cam, T. C., surgeon. Con. to Memoirs Med., 1805.

Cambden, John. Funeral serm., 1714, 8vo.

Cambel, Lord of Lorne. Speech, Lon., 1641, fol.

Cambrensis. See BARRY, GIRALD.

Cambridge, Richard Owen, 1717–1802, was entered a gentleman commoner of St. John's College, Oxford, in 1734; became a member of Lincoln's Inn, 1737, and in 1741 was married to Miss Trenchard. About 1750 he removed to Twickenham, where he resided in his beautiful villa for the remainder of his life. The Scribleriad; an heroic Poem, in six books, Lon., 1751, 4to. The parodies in this poem upon well-known passages of Virgil and other classical poets have been much admired. False taste and pretended science are freely exposed.

The Dialogue between a Member of Parliament and his Servant, 1752. The Intruder; a Poem, 1754, 4to. War in India between the English and French in the Coromandel, 1750, '60, '61, 4to.

"Valuable for its accuracy and authenticity."—LOWNDES.

This was intended to have been continued on an extensive scale, partly by means of Mr. Orme's papers, but the project was abandoned in consequence of Mr. Orme's preparation of his valuable History, pub. 1763–78, 3 vols. 4to. Mr. Cambridge wrote 21 of the best papers in the periodical called The World. Works, [excepting the War in India,] with Life and Character, by his son the Rev. George Owen Cambridge, 1803, 4to. Mr. Cambridge entertained the literary stars of his day at his hospitable villa at Twickenham.

Camden, Lord, Arguments of, Lon., 1776, 4to; and see Supplement vol. of Hargrave's State Trials.

Camden, William, 1551–1623, "The British Pausanias," was a native of London, a son of Sampson Camden, a house-painter, who had removed from Lichfield to the metropolis. His mother was of the ancient family of the Curwens of Workington, in Cumberland. He received the rudiments of education in Christ's Hospital and St. Paul's school, and in his 15th year was admitted a servitor in Magdalen College, Oxford. Failing to obtain a demi's place here, he removed to Broadgate's Hall, now Pembroke College. He was unsuccessful as a candidate for a Fellowship in All Souls' College, and in 1570 failed in obtaining the degree of A.B. This, however, was conferred upon him in 1573. In 1575 he was appointed second master of Westminster school, and in 1593 was advanced to the post of head master. From the troublesome, though honourable, duties pertaining to this office he was relieved in 1597, when, by the interest of Sir Fulke Greville, he was appointed to the office of Clarencieux King-at-Arms. He was now enabled to pursue those antiquarian pursuits—by extensive peregrination through England and diligent study of records—the results of which have conferred so much celebrity upon his name. After ten years of indefatigable industry he pub. 1586, in Latin, 8vo, the first edition of the Britannia. The title retained in all the editions was as follows: Britannia, sive Florentissimorum Regnorum Angliæ, Scotiæ, Hiberniæ, et Insulatum adjacentium, ex intima Antiquitate, Chorographica Descriptio, 2d edit., 1587, 12mo; 3d, 1590; 4th, 1594, 4to; 5th, 1600; 6th and last edit., corrected by the author, 1607, fol.; the 1st edit. with Maps. As the work passed from one edition to another, enlargements, corrections, and improvements were made. The 4th edit., 1594, was attacked by Ralph Brooke, who was answered in the Apology to the Reader in the 5th edit. Brooke again took up the cudgels;—but of this controversy we have already treated under Ralph Brooke. In 1610 the Britannia was trans. by Philemon Holland, who is supposed to have consulted the author, which impression confers great credit upon this version. The best edit. is that of 1637, fol. In 1695 Bishop Gibson trans. The Britannia into English, with large additions at the end of each county and Holland's most material notes at the bottom of each page. The names of Bishop Gibson's coadjutors in this labour will be found in the Censura Literaria. This trans. was reprinted in 1753, 2 vols. fol., and again in 1772, 2 vols. fol., with some corrections and improvements from his lordship's MS. in his own copy. A first vol. of a trans. by William Oldys was printed in 4to, but Mr. Gough thinks was never finished nor dated. The last and most complete trans. of this great work was pub. in 1789, (enlarged,) 3 vols. fol., by Richard Gough, an antiquary of great learning. Mr. Gough superintended the first vol. of a new edit., but in 1806 declined proceeding with his labours. He announced this determination to the papers, that no improper use might be made of his name. The work, however, was completed in 4 vols. fol., 1806, and is sold for about the same price as the other impression, say £7. Dr. Bliss suggests that the University of Oxford, to which Gough bequeathed his collections relating to British Topography, should pub. a new edit. of the Britannia. Lirizæus pub. a Latin abridgment of the original work, 1617, 12mo; 2d edit., 1639, 12mo; Amst., 1648, fol. An edit. by Bleau in French, with maps engraved by Speed, was pub., Amst., 1662, fol. An abridgt. of the original by Charles Blackwell appeared, Lon., 1701, 2 vols. 8vo; with addits., 1728, 2 vols. fol.

The value of the Britannia can hardly be over-rated:

> "The glory of this queen's reign, as well as her successor's, and the prince of our English antiquaries, was Mr. Camden, whose life has been written at large by Dr. Smith, Mr. Wood, and Dr. Gibson. So that I need not here mention any of its particulars. His Britannia is the book which chiefly respects the subject of this chapter; and may honestly be stiled the common sun, whereat our modern writers have all lighted their little torches."—Bishop Nicolson: *English Hist. Library*, chap. i.

The work, even in its first and imperfect edition, was declared to be "an honour to its author, and the glory of his country." He was encouraged by that which was of more value than mere public commendation—the applause of the learned in matters of antiquarian research. We give a specimen:

> "I thank you most heartily, good Mr. Camden, for the use of these books of yours, since they deliver many things that are not, so far as I do know, elsewhere to be had, and the same no less learnedly picked out than delicately uttered and written."—*Letter from William Lambard, the famous Kentish antiquary, July* 9, 1585.

> "Hearne in one of his MS. Diaries in the Bodleian, (vol. lxv. pp. 115, 116,) says, 'There is in the Ashmolean Museum amongst Mr. Ashmole's books, a very fair folio Manuscript, handsomely bound, containing an English translation of Mr. Camden's Britannia by Richard Knolles, the same that writ the History of the Turks. This book was found lock'd up in a box, in Mr. Camden's study, after his death. Mr. Camden set a great value upon it. I suppose it was presented by the author to Mr. Camden.' This volume is now the MS. Ashmole, 849."

We quote an account of a most desirable copy advertised lately by Mr. Geo. Willis, London:

Camden's Britannia, translated and enlarged by Gough and Nichols. Last edition, illustrated with about 3000 additional portraits, engravings, maps, &c., in 15 vols. royal folio, uncut, £16 16*s*., 1806.

> "A valuable and very extensive collection of Portraits and Plates, to illustrate this work, collected from the antiquarian publications of Pennant, J. T. Smith, S. R. Meyrick, Views of Antiquities, Castles, Abbeys, Churches, &c., by Sandby, Storer, Greig, Allom, &c. Portraits by Vertue, Lombert, Lely, (including Richardson's Collection,) Cuttings and Selections from topographical and historical works, &c."

In 1597 he pub. his Greek Grammar for the use of Westminster school, which when D. Smith pub. his life, in 1691, had gone through forty impressions. It was superseded at Westminster about 1650, by Busby's Grammar. In 1600 he gave to the world a description of the monuments in Westminster Abbey—Reges Reginæ Nobiles, etc.; reprinted with additions in 1603 and 1606, 4to. In 1603 appeared his collection of Historians—Asser, Walsingham, De la More, Cambrensis, &c., Franck., fol. From these writers he had intended to compile a civil history of Great Britain, but abandoned the project. The article "Norman" is a part of the proposed work. In 1605 he pub. Remaines of a greater work concerning Britain, &c., fol.; and 1614, 1627, 1629, 1635, 4to; 6th edit. enlarged by Sir John Phillpot and W. D., 1637, 4to; 7th edit., 1674, 8vo. This is a collection of fragments illustrative of the habits, manners, and customs of the ancient Britons and Saxons. At the desire of James I. he drew up, in Latin, an account of the Gunpowder plot,—Actio in Henricum Garnetum Societatis Jesuiticæ, etc., 1607, 4to.

> "Performed with great accuracy, elegance, and spirit."

It was immediately condemned by the Inquisition. His attached friend and patron, Lord Burleigh, had in 1597, a year before his death, urged Camden to compile a history of the reign of Elizabeth. His lordship had carefully noted the events and actors of the time, and his information and literary records were of invaluable assistance to the historian. Camden completed the first part of his task, extending to 1589, in 1615, when it was pub. under the title of Annales rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum regnante Elizabethâ ad an salutis, 1589, fol. We can readily imagine the difficulty under which a historian laboured who could only publish his MS. after inspection by one occupying the position to Mary of Scotland and Elizabeth of England which was held by James I. The royal warrant for the publication of part first empowered Camden to publish "so much of the History of England in Latin as we have perused," &c.

> "Some objections were made with respect to the account he has given of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, as if he had been biassed therein, from a complaisance for her son, who was his sovereign: but there does not appear any just ground for these suggestions: much less for what has been asserted, that his work was altered or castrated, and that it did not appear to the world as it fell originally from his pen."—*Biog. Brit.*

However innocent Camden may have felt of cause for any just censure, he doubtless was conscious that he was placed in a position which no historian should occupy; and that he had erred in publishing his work under such circumstances. He intrusted a copy of the original MS. of the second portion to his friend Mr. Dupuy, who was ordered to publish it after the historian's decease. The trust was discharged. It was first printed at Leyden, 1625, 8vo; and again at London, 1627, fol.; Leyden, 1639, 8vo; an English trans. by Thomas Brown, Lon., 1628, 4to; in English, 1635, fol.; Latin, Lugd Bat., 1639, 8vo; London, 1675, fol.; the same, Amst., 1677, 8vo; in English, Lon., 1688, fol.; best edit., by Hearne, from Dr. Smith's copy, corrected by Camden's own hand, collated with a MS. in Rawlinson's library, Oxf., 1717, 3 vols. 8vo; and see Kennet's Collection, ii., 1706.

> "The method is clear and plain, judiciously laid down, and constantly pursued, with equal accuracy, skill, and attention. The style is grave, and suited to the majesty of the history, never swelling into a false sublime, or sinking even in the relation of the smallest circumstances, but even and elegant throughout, free from any mixture of affectation, and from a vain and needless ostentation of learning: no way deficient in necessary circumstances, never loaded with tedious or trifling particularities, but proceeding in so just and equal a manner that the attention of the reader is continually retained, and never embarrassed by any ambiguity or doubtfulness of expression."—*Biog. Brit.*

> "A most exquisite history."—Bishop Nicolson: *English Hist. Library*.

> "Camden's Annals of Elizabeth and Bacon's Hist. of Henry VII. are the only two Lives of the Sovereigns of England which come up to the dignity of the subject, either in fulness of matter or beauty of composition."—Selden.

The reader will be pleased to know the opinion of Mr. Hume:

> "Camden's History of Queen Elizabeth may be esteemed good composition, both for style and matter. It is written with simplicity of expression, very rare in that age, and with a regard to truth. It would not, perhaps, be too much to affirm that it is among the best historical productions which have yet been composed by any Englishman. It is well known that the English have not much excelled in that kind of literature."—*Hist. of Eng.*

Dr. Robertson protests against Camden's version of Scottish affairs under Queen Mary as more inaccurate than any which has come down to us. Doubtless the historian was placed in circumstances calculated to cause him to favour the character of Elizabeth. Annales Jacobi Reges, 1603–23, Lon., 1691, 4to; in English, see Kennet's Collection. Epistola cum Appendice varii argumenti, Lon., 1691, 4to. Description of Scotland, Edin., 1695, 8vo. Antiquities and Office of Herald in England, Oxf., 1720, 8vo. Ipsius et illustrium Virorum, &c., Lon., 1691, 4to. Camden also wrote some poems, epitaphs, and antiquarian essays. *Vide* Hearne's Collection, &c. The name of Camden is, undoubtedly, one of the most distinguished which adorns the English annals.

> "The high reputation his writings acquired him amongst foreigners, is, at the same time, a tribute to his merit, and to the glory of this nation, which owes to few of her worthies in the Republic of Letters more than to him, whose fame extended throughout Europe, and yet escaped the rage of critics wherever it came. This was certainly owing, in a great measure, to the sweetness and candour of his temper, which so qualified his learning, that in foreign nations all were ready to commend, and none cared to dispute with him."—*Biog. Brit.*

> "In his writings he was candid and modest, in his conversation easy and innocent, and in his whole life even and exemplary."—Bishop Gibson. See Life in Gough's Camden; Biog. Brit.; Life by Smith; Athen. Oxon.

Camell, Robert. Three Serms., 1726, 8vo.

Camell, Thomas. 1. Reoindre to Churchyarde. 2. Answer to Goodman Chappel's Supplication, *sine anno*.

> "These are two short poems, in an odd kind of metre, and uncouth spelling."

Camelli, G. J., D.D. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1698, 1703, '04; on natural history, medicine, and botany.

Camerarius, David, Presbyteri Scoti. De Statu hominis veteris, &c., Catalauni, 1627, 4to.

Camerarius, Gul. Selectæ Disputationes Philosophicæ, Paris, 1630. Antiquitatis de novitate victoriæ, Fast., 1635, 4to. Scoticanæ Ecclesiæ infantia, Paris, 1643, 4to.

Camerarius, Ja. De Scotorum Fortitudine, &c., Paris, 1631, 4to. *Vide* Bp. Nicolson's Scot. Hist. Library.

Cameron, Mrs., has pub. seventeen different works, a number of which are intended for the benefit of children. Addresses to Children on the Beatitudes, 18mo. Marten and his Scholars, 18mo. Fruits of Education, 12mo. Englishwomen, Lon., 1841, 12mo. The Farmer's Daughter, 1843, 12mo.

"We welcome in this little volume a valuable addition to the excellent series of Tales for the People and their Children. The story conveys high moral truths in a most attractive form."—*Hunt's Magazine.*

Cameron, Alexander. Letter to Rev. Dr. Smith, on his Life of St. Columba, 1798, 8vo.

Cameron, C. R. Theological treatises, 1809, '10.

Cameron, Charles. Baths of the Romans, Lon., 1772, imp. fol., with plates. A splendid work.

Cameron, Duncan, and **Wm. Norwood.** North Carolina Conference Court Cases, Raleigh, 1805, 8vo; 2d ed., with Taylor's N. Carolina Reports, with Notes and References, by Wm. Battle, Raleigh, 1844, 8vo.

Cameron, Ewin. Fingal of Ossian in verse, 1777, 4to.

Cameron, Lieut. Col. G. Poulett, C.B., K.T.S. Adventures in Georgia, Circassia, and Russia, Lon., 1845, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"In the agreeable shape of a narrative of personal adventure, Colonel Cameron has given an extremely entertaining account of his residence among the Don Cossacks, the inhabitants of the Caucasus, and of his travels in various portions of the Russian dominions, and of the Emperor Nicholas and his military resources." —*Lon. New Monthly Mag.*

Cameron, John, elected Bishop of Glasgow, 1426. Canons, in MS. in Bibliotheca Harl., 4631; vol. i. 47.

Cameron, John, 1580?–1625, a Scotch divine of great learning, was professor of Greek at the University of Glasgow at the age of 20, and afterwards taught Latin, Greek, and Divinity, at Bordeaux, Sedan, Saumur, and Montauban. Myrothecium Evangelicum, Geneva, 1632, 4to. Prælectiones in selectiora quædam loca Novi Testamenti, &c., Salmurii, 1626–28, 3 vols. 4to. Other works. For notices of editions, see Orme's Bibl. Bib.

"The most learned man Scotland ever produced."—Bishop Hall.

Such extravagance is in bad taste: who is to decide who is the most learned man in any country, in any age? The terms so current, of the most learned, or most polite, or the best, or the wittiest, or the greatest, man, or the handsomest woman—and, indeed, all superlatives—are shocking vulgarisms, which cannot be too carefully eschewed.

"Cameron was a subtle theologian, who displayed much critical acumen in the interpretation of the Scriptures."—Dr. McCrie.

"He spoke and wrote Greek as if it were his mother tongue."—Dr. J. Pye Smith.

Cameron, John. The Messiah, in 9 Books, 1770, 8vo.

Cameron, Julia M. Leonora; from the German of Bürger, with illust. by Maclise, Lon., 1846, c. 4to.

"Maclise revels in the illustrations."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Cameron, Thos., M.D. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1747.

Cameron, William. The French Revolution, Edin., 1802, 8vo.

Camfield, Benj. Theological treatises, Lon., 1658–85. His Discourse of Angels and their Ministries, 1678, 8vo, has been highly commended.

"The subject here undertaken to be treated upon is certainly very high and noble in itself, and exceedingly useful for us to be acquainted withal. I have read it over to my great satisfaction and edification."—Geo. Hammond.

Camfield, Francis. Serm., Lon., 1694, 8vo.

Camlan, Goronva. Lays from the Cymbric Lyre, Lon., 1846, 12mo.

"For sincerity of purpose,—for the enthusiasm of the writer,—and for the erudition and ability which support that enthusiasm, the volume deserves well at the hands of the public."—*Lon. Critic.*

Campbell, Miss. Poems, Lon., 12mo.

Campbell, A., M.D. Con. to Med. Com., 1785.

Campbell, A. C. Apologiæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, from Bp. Jewel, 1812, 12mo; in Greek, by Smith, 1812, 12mo; in English, 1813, 8vo. Trans. of the Law of Nature and Nations, from Grotius, 1814, 3 vols. 8vo.

Campbell, A. D. 1. Grammar of the Teloogo or Gentoo Language. 2. Dictionary of ditto, Madras, 1816, '21, 4to.

Campbell, Alexander. Sequel to Bulkeley and Cummin's Voyage to the South Seas, Lon., 1747, 8vo. A Chain of Philosophical Reasoning in proof of the existence of a Supreme Being, 1754, 8vo.

Campbell, Alexander. History of Dover Castle, Lon., 1786, 4to; a trans. from the Latin MS. of Rev. W. Darell.

Campbell, Alexander. An Examination of Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on History, (anon.;) 2d edit., Lon., 1753, 12mo.

Campbell, Alexander. An Introduction to the History of Poetry in Scotland, Edin., 1799, 4to.

"A valuable work, containing much interesting matter in a miscellaneous form."—Park.

A Journey from Edinburgh through parts of North Britain, Lon., 1802, 2 vols. 4to.

"This work unites pleasure, information, and instruction, while it exhibits a model to the tourist. The physical, moral, political, religious, and literary state of the Scotch Metropolis is here truly exhibited."

Other works.

Campbell, Alexander. Political tracts, 1806–17.

Campbell, Alexander. History of Leith, Leith, 1824, 8vo.

Campbell, Rev. Alexander, b. 1788, at Shaw's Castle, county of Antrim, Ireland, during many years a resident in America, has written and edited the following works: Christian Baptist; 7 vols., from 1823 to 1829, both inclusive. Millennial Harbinger, now (1855) in its 26th vol.; 1st No. pub. Jan., 1830. Christian System. Christian Baptism. Christian Hymn Book. Infidelity refuted by Infidels. New translation of the New Testament; Pocket and Family editions, with prefaces, &c. Debates with Walker, McCalla, Owen, Purcell, and Rice. The Debate between Robert Owen, Esq., and Alexander Campbell, as to the respective merits of Socialism and Christianity, Lon., 8vo.

"With an acute, vigorous mind, quick perceptions, and rapid powers of combination, Mr. Campbell sorely puzzled his antagonist, and at the same time both delighted and instructed his audience, by his masterly defence of the truth, divine origin, and inestimable importance of Christianity."—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*

Campbell, Archibald, Marquis of Argyle, 1598–1661. Speeches, Letters, Answers, &c. connected with his political life and trial for High Treason; pub. Lon., 1641, '46, '48, '52, '61. Instructions to a Son, Lon., 1689, 12mo.

Campbell, Hon. Archibald, a Scotch Prelate, consecrated 1711, at Dundee, wrote several theological works. The Doctrines of a Middle State between Death and the Resurrection; of Prayers for the Dead, &c., Lon., 1713, fol.

"All Christians believe in a middle state; but Bishop Campbell's views are so like popery, though he very earnestly disavows it, that very few it is presumed out of Rome will be found to espouse them."—Orme.

"A learned work, tending to Romanism, but with useful suggestions."—Bickersteth.

The Necessity of Revelation, Lon., 1739, 8vo. Recommended by Bishop Van Mildert.

Campbell, Archibald, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity and Eccles. Hist., University of St. Andrew's. The Authenticity of the Gospel History Justified, Edin., 1759, 2 vols. 8vo. Other theolog. treatises.

Campbell, Archibald. Lexephoras, Lon., 1767, 12mo. Sale of Authors, in imit. of Lucian's Sale of Philosophers, 1767, 12mo.

Campbell, Archibald. A Voyage round the World, 1806–12, Edin., 1816, 8vo.

"He has detailed many interesting particulars of the manners and customs of the Sandwich Islanders."

Campbell, Maj. Calder. The Palmer's Last Lesson, and other poems, Lon., 12mo, 1838. Rough Notes of Rambles Abroad, 3 vols. p. 8vo, 1847. Winter Nights; a Novel, 3 vols. p. 8vo, 1850. The poetry of Major Campbell has been deservedly admired.

Campbell, Charles. Traveller's Guide through Belgium, Holland, and Germany, 1815, 12mo.

Campbell, Charles, son of John Wilson Campbell, born 1807, at Petersburg, Va., grad. Princeton Coll., 1825. The Bland Papers, 8vo, 1840. Introduction to the History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia, 8vo, Richmond, 1847.

"This is a succinct outline of the History of Virginia from the first discovery and settlement to the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown in 1781."

Con. to Southern Lit. Messenger from its commencement.

Campbell, Lady Charlotte. See Bury.

Campbell, Colin, d. 1734. Harris's Voyages, enlarged, Lon., 1715, 2 vols. fol. Vitruvius Britannicus, Lon., 1715, '17, '26, '67, '71; by C. C., and Wolfe, and Gandon. Hist. of the Balearic Islands, 1719, 8vo. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1734.

Campbell, D. Forbes. Trans. of Thiers's History of the Consulate, and the Empire of France under Napoleon, Lon., 1845, &c., 8 vols. 8vo. Also trans. by Redhead and Stapleton. Thiers's Hist. of the Revolution has been trans. by Redhead and Shoberl.

Campbell, David, M.D. Typhus Fever, Lancaster, 1785, 8vo.

Campbell, Donald, (Carpenter, Stephen Cullen, *q.v.*) A Journey Overland to India, 1795, 4to.

"It abounds with natural reflections, and contains the travels of the writer's mind, together with his bodily peregrinations."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1795.

Letter to the Marquis of Lon. on the Present Times, 1798, 8vo.

Campbell, Dorothea Primrose, a native of Lerwick, Shetland Islands. Poems, Inverness, 1810, 8vo. Miss C. made the acquaintance of Sir Walter Scott during his visit to the Northern Isles. He encouraged her literary aspirations, and she pub. the above volume, which is dedicated to Sir Walter.

Campbell, Duncan. Time's Telescope, Lon., 1734, 8vo. The Earth's Groans, 1755, 8vo. De Foe pub. in 1720, 8vo, The Life and Adventures of Duncan Campbell; and Eliza Haywood pub. in 1725, 8vo, A Collection of Stories relating to Duncan Campbell.

Campbell, G. L. Expedition to St. Augustine, 1744; this was Gen. Oglethorpe's expedition.

Campbell, George John Douglas, Duke of Argyll, b. 1823, a warm advocate of the principles of the Church of Scotland, pub. when 19 years of age, A Letter to the Peers, from a Peer's Son; this relates to the celebrated Auchterarder Case, which led to the disruption of the Church of Scotland. In 1848 his Grace pub. Presbytery Examined, in which he reviews the Ecclesiastical History of Scotland since the Reformation. His Grace is a man of extensive attainments, and labours zealously for the advancement of science and literature.

Campbell, George, D.D., 1719–1796, a native of Aberdeen, studied at Marischal College, and afterwards applied himself to the study of Law. Preferring Divinity, he qualified himself for examination, and in 1746 received his license from the Presbytery of Aberdeen as a probationer; Pastor of Banchory-Ternan, 1750; Minister at Aberdeen, 1756; Principal of Marischal College, 1759. Dr. Campbell was a man of distinguished learning and abilities.

A Dissertation on Miracles, containing an examination of the principles advanced by David Hume, &c., Edin., 1762, 8vo; 1766, '97, 1812, '23, &c. Trans. into French, Dutch, and German.

"It contains a most masterly defence of the evidence arising from miracles, of the nature of the testimony by which they are supported, and of the miracles of the Gospel themselves. He completely unravelled the web which the ingenious adversary of Christianity [Hume] had woven, for the purpose of entangling its friends; and did every thing but extort an acknowledgment from him that he was beaten with his own weapons."—Orme.

"An able answer to Hume's Essay on Miracles."—Bickersteth.

"Richly deserving repeated perusal: in it the most daring and subtle objections of infidels are analysed, detected, and exposed, in an interesting and masterly manner."—Dr. E. Williams.

Philosophy of Rhetoric, Lon., 1776, 2 vols. 8vo; 7th edit., 1823, 8vo.

"Its utility is equal to its depth and originality: the philosopher finds in it exercise for his ingenuity, and the student may safely consult it for its practical suggestions and illustrations."

The Four Gospels, trans. from the Greek; with Dissertations and Notes Critical and Explanatory, Lon., 1790, 2 vols. 4to; 1807, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d edit., Aberdeen, 1814, 4 vols. 8vo.

"A real treasure of theological learning, exact criticism, and sound divinity; it has given me more information in regard to Scriptural knowledge than all the other books I ever read."—Beattie.

"It is impossible to bestow too high commendation on this valuable work. It is perhaps one of the best specimens of a translation of the Scriptures in any language. To accurate and extensive learning, Dr. Campbell united great natural acuteness, and deep philosophical penetration. . . . His sentiments on doctrinal subjects rarely appear; in which respect, the work is very different from that of his contemporary, Macknight, to whom he was very superior in acuteness, candour, and originality."—Orme.

"The notes which accompany it form an excellent philological commentary on the four Evangelists; and the Dissertations are a treasure of sacred criticism."—T. H. Horne.

"A very valuable work for critical purposes."—Bickersteth.

"Much valuable information in the style of judicious criticism."—Dr. E. Williams.

Lectures on Systematic Theology and Pulpit Eloquence, Lon., 1807, 8vo.

"Contain many useful hints to theological students."—Dr. E. Williams.

"Much important criticism."—Orme.

"Many excellent observations."—Bickersteth.

Lectures on Ecclesiastical History, &c., Lon., 1800, 2 vols. 8vo; 1813, 2 vols. 8vo; Aberdeen, 1815, 2 vols. 8vo; Lon., 1840, 8vo. Bishop Skinner answered this work in his Primitive Truth and Order Vindicated, Lon., 1803, 8vo.

"It discovers profound and accurate research, independence, and impartiality, and contains more of the philosophy of Church History than any other book in the English language. Considering the subject, it is a more entertaining book than might have been expected."—Orme.

"Neither Campbell nor Jortin embrace a regular series of facts; but point out the prominent parts and circumstances of the general subjects, with interesting remarks."—Dr. E. Williams.

Lectures on the Pastoral Character; edited by J. Frazer, Lon., 1811, 8vo.

"Worthy of the pen which produced the Essay on the Miracles."—Lowndes.

Dr. C. also pub. a number of Sermons, 1752, '71, '76, '77, '79. Works pub. in 6 vols. 8vo, 1840.

"The writings of Professor Campbell, though not distinguished for a rich exhibition of the grace of the gospel, are manifestly the works of an upright, conscientious man."—Bickersteth.

"Had Campbell devoted his attention to mental philosophy, he could have done all that Reid or Stewart has accomplished."—Robert Hall.

Campbell, Geo., of Stockbridge. Serms., Edin., 1816.

Campbell, Hector, M.D. Med. and Polit. works, Lon., 1809, '10, '13.

Campbell, Sir Hugh. The Lord's Prayer, Edin., 1709, 8vo.

Campbell, Hugh, LL.D. The Case Mary Q. of Scots, &c., from the State Papers, &c., Lon., 1825, 8vo.

Campbell, Ivie. Con. to Med. Com., 1785.

Campbell, J. Trade to Turkey and Italy, Lon., 1734, 4vo.

Campbell, J., M.D. Letter to his Friend, Lon., 1746, 8vo.

Campbell, Jacob, 1760–1788, b. in Rhode Island. Political Essays.

Campbell, James. Modern Faulconry, Edin., 1773, 8vo. The introduction was written by Rev. Alex. Gillies to ridicule Monboddo's work on language.

"The account of hawking is fabulous."

Campbell, John. See Macure, John.

Campbell, John, Earl of London, Lord-Chancellor of Scotland. Speeches pub. 1641, '45, '46, '48.

Campbell, John, Lord, b. 1779, at Springfield, Fifeshire, Scotland, was educated at St. Andrew's, and called to the Bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1806. He became Q.C. in 1824; Solicitor General and a Knight Bachelor, 1834; Attorney-General, 1834; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1841. On the retirement of Lord Denham he was made Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. In politics his lordship is a Whig. Reports, Nisi Prius, 1807–16, Lon., 1809–16, 4 vols. r. 8vo. These volumes should accompany Espinasse's Reports, 1793–1811, 6 vols. 8vo. The Reports are continued by Starkie, Ryan, and Moody. Campbell's Reports have a high reputation. They were repub. in New York, 1810–21, 4 vols. 8vo. Letter to Lord Stanley, Lon., 1837, 8vo. Speeches at the Bar and House of Commons, 8vo, 1842. Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England, Lon., 1845–48, 7 vols. 8vo; 4th ed., 1857, 10 vols. cr. 8vo.

"A work of sterling merit,—one of very great labour, of richly-diversified interest, and, we are satisfied, of lasting value and estimation. We doubt if there be half a dozen living men who could produce a Biographical Series on such a scale at all likely to command so much applause from the candid among the learned as well as from the curious of the laity."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, Dec. 1847.

"Lord Campbell has rendered a very acceptable service, not only to the legal profession, but to the history of the country, by the preparation of this important and elaborate work."—*Lon. Law Rev.*

"I need scarcely advise every reader to consult Lord Campbell's excellent work."—Lord Macaulay.

Lives of the Chief-Justices of England, Lon., 1849, 2 vols. 8vo, vol. iii., 1857. See Edin. Rev., Oct. 1857.

"In the Lives of the Chief Justices there is a fund both of interesting information and valuable matter, which renders the book well worthy of perusal by every one who desires to attain an acquaintance with the constitutional history of his country, or aspires to the rank of either a statesman or a lawyer."—*Britannia.*

"There is, indeed, in Lord Campbell's works much instruction; his subjects have been so happily selected, that it was scarcely possible that there should not be. An eminent lawyer and statesman could not write the lives of great statesmen and lawyers without interweaving curious information, and suggesting valuable principles of judgment, and useful practical maxims: but it is not for these that his works will be read. Their principal merit is their easy, animated flow of interesting narrative. No one possesses better than Lord Campbell the art of telling a story; of passing over what is commonplace; of merely suggesting what may be inferred; of explaining what is obscure, and of placing in strong light the details of what is interesting."—*Edin. Review.*

Campbell, John, LL.D., 1708–1775, a native of Edinburgh, was a voluminous Historical, Biographical, and Political writer. We notice a few of his works, a list of which will be found in Watt's Bibl. Brit. Military Hist. of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, Lon., 1736, 2 vols. fol. Lives of British Admirals and other eminent Seamen, Lon., 1742–44, 4 vols. 8vo; 3 edits. in the author's lifetime; 4th edit., with a continuation by Dr. Berkenhout to 1779, 8 vols. r. 8vo; continued by H. R. Yorke and W. Stevenson, (to 1812,) Lon., 1812–17, 8 vols. r. 8vo. Severely criticized in the United Service Journal, 1842, '43. Voyages and travels, from Columbus to Anson, Lon., 1744, 2 vols. fol. This is a great improvement on Harris's Collection, 1702, '05, 8vo. The Present State of Europe, 1750, 8vo; many edits. Highlands of Scotland, 1751, 8vo. New Sugar Islands in the West Indies, 8vo. Trade of Great Britain to America, 1772, 4to. A Political Survey of Great Britain, Lon., 1774, 2 vols. r.4to.

"A most judicious and most useful work."—*Bibliotheca Parriana.*

"This is a work of inestimable value to those who wish to understand the best means of promoting the prosperity of their native country."—*Kett's Introduc. to Useful Books.*

"It disappointed the public, nor can it be considered as a safe guide in affording that knowledge its title would assume."

"This is a work of great labour and research; but it is ill arranged, overlaid with details, tedious, and of little practical value."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

Dr. C. was a large and valuable contributor to the Ancient Universal History. See Boswell's Life of Johnson, The Modern Universal History, and the Biographia Britannica.

"I think highly of Campbell. In the first place, he has very good parts. In the second place, he has very extensive reading; not, perhaps, what is properly called learning, but history, politics, and, in short, that popular knowledge which makes a man very useful."—Dr. Johnson.

Campbell, John. History of the Old Testament, 1731, 2 vols. fol.

"I have applied myself so closely to this history of the Pentateuch, as, in sixteen months, not to have stirred more than a hundred yards from home, above ten times at most."—*Preface.*

Campbell, Rev. John, 1766–1840, b. in Edinburgh. He was the founder and for eighteen years the editor of The Youth's Magazine. In 1823 he established the Teacher's Offering, which is still pub. by the London Tract Society. Travels in South Africa, undertaken at the request of the Missionary Society, 1815, 8vo. Second Journey, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Mr. Campbell, by his Travels, has considerably enlarged the sphere of our knowledge of Southern Africa."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"Campbell penetrated further than La Trobe or Lichtenstein, and discovered some populous tribes and large towns. La Trobe's is the most interesting narrative."—Stevenson.

Campbell was the first to penetrate beyond Lattakoo, the capital of the Boshuana tribe of the Matchapins. He pub. some other works. Life, Times, and Miss. Enterprises of Rev. John Campbell, by Robert Philip, Lon., 1841, 8vo.

Campbell, John. Worlds Displayed; for Young People.

"Twenty years ago I had met with eight ministers, and more ministers' wives, who had been converted by reading that book."—*Author's MS.*

Campbell, John, D.D. Jethro; Essay on Lay Agency, p. 8vo. The Martyr of Erromanga; or the Philosophy of Missions; illustrated from the Labours, Death, and Character of the late Rev. John Williams, 2d edit., Lon., 1842, 12mo; 3d ed., 1843, 8vo.

"Never before has Missionary enterprise been placed in such a variety of commanding and all-absorbing aspects."—*Lon. Evangel. Mag.*

Memoirs of Daniel Nasmith.

"We wish the book a place in every library, in every family, in every heart."—*Glasgow Examiner.*

Campbell, John, of Carbrook. Letter to Sir Henry Parnel, on the Corn Laws, 1814. Con. to Ann. Philos., on the Tide; Vegetables; Vision, 1814, '16, '17. Observations on Modern Education, Edin., 1823, 12mo.

Campbell, John. The Stafford Peerage, Lon., 1818, 4to.

Campbell, John P., d. 1814, aged 46, a minister at Chillicothe, Ohio. Doctrine of Justification Considered. Strictures on Stone's Letters, 1805. Vindex, in answer to Stone's Reply, 1806. He left a MS. History of the Western Country.

Campbell, John Wilson, b. in Virginia. For thirty years a bookseller in Petersburg, Va. History of Virginia, 1813.

Campbell, Juliet H. L., a daughter of Judge Lewis of Pennsylvania, and a native of that State, was married in 1843 to Mr. James H. Campbell. She resides in Pottsville, Pennsylvania. She gave early indications of poetical talent, and has contributed many pieces both in prose and verse to periodicals. The stanzas entitled A Story of Sunrise possess considerable merit.

Campbell, Lawrence Dundas. India Observer, &c. See Boyd, Hugh. Reply to the Strictures of the Edin. Review relative to Marquis Wellesley's administration, &c., Lon., 1807. Asiatic Annual Register, 1809, 8 vols.

Campbell, Peter. Forms of Procedure in a Process of Cessio Bonorum, 2d edit., Edin., 1837, 12mo.

"Particularly valuable for the decisions under the Insolvent Debtor's Act."

"No practitioner ought to be without this little Manual, and to the trading community at large it will be found of great advantage."—*Perth Advertiser.*

Campbell, R. London Tradesman, Lon., 1747, 8vo.

Campbell, Robert. Life of the Duke of Argyle, Lon., 1745.

Campbell, Robert. Con. to Phil. Trans., account of a man who lived 18 years on water, 1742.

Campbell, Thomas, LL.D. Survey of the South of Ireland, 1777, 8vo. Sermon, 1780, 4to. Strictures on the Ecclesiastical and Literary History of Ireland, Dubl., 1789, 8vo.

"A well written and ingenious work."

Campbell, Thomas, 1777–1844, a native of Glasgow, was educated at the University of that city, where he was distinguished for his proficiency in classical studies. In 1799 he pub. The Pleasures of Hope, Edin., 12mo, dedicated to Dr. Anderson. Four editions were called for within a year. He had sold the copyright to Mr. Mundell for £21, but the generous bookseller gave the author £50 for each succeeding edition. Campbell now visited the Continent, and from the monastery of St. Jacob witnessed the battle of Hohenlinden, Dec. 3, 1800. He has commemorated the dreadful spectacle in lines which will never be forgotten. At Hamburg, in 1801, he composed The Exile of Erin, and Ye Mariners of England. Returning home, he resided for upwards of a year in Edinburgh, where he wrote Lochiel's Warning, which Sir Walter Scott heard read, read it himself, and then repeated the whole from memory. In 1803 he pub. in London an edition of his poems in 4to. In this year he was married to Miss Martha Sinclair, of Edinburgh, and settled at Sydenham, in Kent. In 1806 he pub. Annals of Great Britain from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of Amiens. In 1805 his means had been increased by a pension of £200 per annum. In 1809 appeared Gertrude of Wyoming, a Pennsylvanian Tale, (and other Poems,) which confirmed his poetical reputation. In 1818 he again visited Germany. In 1819 he pub. his Specimens of the British Poets, with biographical and critical notices, and an Essay on English Poetry, 7 vols. 8vo; 1841, '45, '48.

"In the Biographies, the Editor has exerted the main part of his strength on the *Merits* and *Writings* of *each Poet* as an Author, with an intention to form A Complete Body of English Poetical Criticism."

"Rich in exquisite examples of English Poetry, and suggestions of delightful thoughts beyond any volume in the language."—*Lon. Atlas.*

"We are very glad to see Mr. Campbell in any way, and we think the work which he has now given us very excellent and delightful."—*Edin. Review.*

The Selections however are not the *best* "Specimens" of the authors. From 1810–20 he edited The New Monthly Magazine, to which he contributed many beautiful poems: of these, perhaps, The Last Man has been most admired. In 1820 he delivered a course of Lectures on Poetry at the Surrey Institution. In 1824 appeared Theodoric and other Poems. In 1827 he was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow. The dignified Lord Rector commenced his duties as follows:

"It was deep snow when he reached the College-green, the students were drawn up in parties, pelting one another: the poet ran into the ranks, threw several snow-balls with unerring aim, then summoning the scholars around him in the hall, delivered a speech replete with philosophy and eloquence. It is needless to say how it was received."—Allan Cunningham.

In 1830 he started the Metropolitan Magazine, to which Thomas Moore occasionally contributed. It subsequently fell into the hands of Captain Marryat. In 1834 he pub. the Life of Mrs. Siddons, 2 vols. 8vo.

In his letters from the South, 1837, 2 vols. 8vo, or A Poet's Residence in Algiers, 1845, 2 vols. 8vo, originally pub. in The New Monthly Magazine, we have an entertaining picture of scenes which produced a deep impression on the writer.

"These admirable letters furnish us with by far the most interesting and picturesque sketches of Algiers and the adjacent districts that we have yet met with."—*Lon. Sun.*

"A most remarkable and interesting book."—*John Bull.*

The Life and Times of Petrarch, 2 vols. 8vo, 1841.

"The standard life of Petrarch. The fortunes and career of the poet are traced with admirable distinctness; his devoted passion for Laura is finely developed and characterized; and his poetical character is analyzed and estimated with all the power of a kindred genius. This work must take its place in our libraries as one of the most interesting and important historical works of our time."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"The standard work of reference, to which after ages will appeal."—*Court Journal.*

Frederick the Great, his Court and Times, 4 vols. 8vo, 1843; new edition, 2 vols. 8vo, 1844. Ed. by T. C.

"This work, which has the honour of being introduced to the world by the author of Hohenlinden, is not unworthy of so distinguished a chaperon. It is an exceedingly amusing compilation."—T. B. Macaulay.

"These Memoirs are of peculiar value in the light they throw on the condition and fortunes of the masses over whom Frederick ruled."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"This 'Life of Frederick the Great' will become a standard work in the libraries of England."—*Scotsman.*

The Pilgrim of Glencoe, and other poems, 1842. A Life of Shakspeare. In 1843 Mr. Campbell visited Boulogne, accompanied by his niece, for the benefit of his health, and resided there until his death, June 15th, 1844. He lies in Westminster Abbey. His friend Dr. William Beattie was with him in the "inevitable hour," and has favoured the world with his life and letters, 3 vols. p. 8vo, 1848.

"The Pleasures of Hope, a poem dear to every reader of poetry, bore, amidst many beauties, the marks of a juvenile composition, and received from the public the indulgence due to a promise of future excellence. Some license was also allowed for the didactic nature of the subject, which, prescribing no formal plan, left the poet free to indulge his fancy in excursions as irregular as they are elegant and animated. It is a consequence of both these circumstances that the poem presents in some degree the appearance of an unfinished picture. . . . The merits and defects of Gertrude of Wyoming have this marked singularity, that the latter intrude upon us at the very first reading, whereas, after repeated perusals, we perceive beauties which had previously escaped our notice."—*Lon. Quarterly Review*, i. 241.

"We rejoice to see once more a polished and pathetic poem in the old style of English pathos and poetry. This [Gertrude of Wyoming] is of the pitch of the Castle of Indolence, and the finer parts of Spenser; with more feeling, in many places, than the first, and more condensation and diligent finishing than the latter If the true tone of nature be not everywhere maintained, it gives place, at least, to art only, and not to affectation—and, least of all, to affectation of singularity or rudeness. . . . There are but two noble sorts of poetry—the pathetic, and the sublime; and we think he has given us very extraordinary proofs of his talents for both."—LORD JEFFREY: *Edin. Review*, xiv. 1.

"I do not think I overrate the merits of the 'Pleasures of Hope,' whether taking it in its parts, or as a whole, in preferring it to any didactic poem of equal length in the English language. No poet, at such an age, ever produced such an exquisite specimen of poetical mastery—that is, of fine conception and of high art combined. Sentiments tender, energetic, impassioned, eloquent and majestic, are conveyed to the reader in the tones of a music forever varied—sinking or swelling like the harmonies of an Æolian lyre—yet ever delightful; and these are illustrated by pictures from romance, history, or domestic life, replete with power and beauty. It is a long fit of inspiration—a checkered melody of transcendent excellence; passage after passage presenting only an ever-varying and varied tissue of whatever is beautiful and sublime in the soul of men and the aspects of nature. . . . The greatest effort of Campbell's genius, however, was his 'Gertrude of Wyoming,' nor is it ever likely to be excelled in its own peculiar style of excellence. It is superior to 'The Pleasures of Hope' in the only one thing in which that poem could be surpassed—purity of diction; while in pathos, and in imaginative power, it is no whit inferior."—*Moir's Poet. Lit. of Past Half-Century.*

"The Pleasures of Hope is one of the most beautiful didactic poems in our language."—LORD BYRON.

Much disappointment was felt that Campbell did not give more to the world than the few compositions which evinced the possession of such exalted poetical genius.

"What a pity it is," said Sir Walter Scott to Washington Irving, "that Campbell does not write oftener, and give full sweep to his genius! He has wings that would bear him to the skies, and he does, now and then, spread them grandly, but folds them up again and resumes his perch, as if he was afraid to launch them. The fact is, Campbell is, in a manner, a bugbear to himself; the brightness of his early success is a detriment to all his after efforts. *He is afraid of the shadow that his own fame cast before him.*"

Campbell, William, D.D. Serm., Belfast, 1774, 8vo. Vindication of the Presbyterians in Ireland, 3d edit., Lon., 1786, 8vo. Exam. of the Bp. of Cloyne's Defence of his Principles, 1788, 8vo.

Campbell, William. Value of Annuities, 1810, 8vo.

Campbell, William, 12 years resident in India as a missionary. British India, in its Relation to the Decline of Hindooism, and the Progress of Christianity, Lon., 8vo, 1839.

"The Bangalore missionary has produced a volume of extraordinary interest."—*Lon. Patriot.*

"A volume of great interest and worth."—*Watchman.*

Campbell, William W., b. 1806, Cherry Valley, Otsego county, New York. His ancestors settled there in 1740, and some of them took an active part in the Old French and Revolutionary Wars. Judge C. grad. at Union College, 1827. 1. Border Wars of New York; or, Annals of Tryon County, N.Y., 1831, 8vo; new ed., revised, entitled Border Warfare, N.Y., 1849, 12mo. 2. Life and Writings of De Witt Clinton, 1849, 8vo. 3. Sketches of Robin Hood and Captain Kidd, 1853, 12mo. 4. Life of Mrs. Grant, Missionary to Persia, 1840, 12mo.

Campion, Abraham, entered of Trinity College, Oxford, about 1656. Sermons, 1694, 1700.

Campion, or **Campian, Edmond,** 1540–1581, a zealous champion of the Roman Catholic religion, was hanged and quartered with other Romish priests for high treason. Nine Articles directed to the Lords of the Privy Council, 1581. The History of Ireland; pub. by Sir James Ware, Dubl., 1633, fol. See Bp. Nicolson's Irish Hist. Lib. Chronologia Universalis. Conferences in the Tower, 1583, 4to. Rationes decem, &c. 1581. See Campbell's Ten Reasons for embracing the Catholic Faith, by the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, 8vo. Imitatione Rhetorica, 1631. Other works. See Lowndes's Bib. Manual.

His life was written by Paul Bombino, a Jesuit: best edit., Mantua, 1620, 8vo.

"He was a rare clark, upright in conscience, deep in judgment, and ripe in eloquence."—R. STAINHURST.

"All writers, whether Protestant or Popish, say that he was a man of most admirable parts, an elegant orator, a subtle philosopher and disputant, and an exact preacher, whether in English or Latin tongue, of a sweet disposition, and a well-polished man."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"He was detected in treasonable practices; and, being put to the rack, and confessing his guilt, he was publicly executed. His execution was ordered at the very time when the Duke of Anjou was in England, and prosecuted with the greatest appearance of success, his marriage with the queen; and this severity was probably intended to appease her Protestant subjects, and to satisfy them that, whatever measures she might pursue, she never would depart from the principles of the Reformation."—HUME.

Campion, Thomas, styled by his contemporaries, for his musical and poetical talents, "Sweet Maister Campion," appears to have been admitted a member of Gray's Inn in 1586. We have no particulars of his life or family. Observations on the Art of English Poesie. This gave rise to Daniel's Defence of Rhyme. Relation of the Entertainment made for Queen Anne, Lon., 1613, 4to. Masque, Lon., 1614, 4to. Other pieces.

Camplin, John. Sermons, 1766, '77, 4to.

Canaries, James, of Selkirk. Discourses, 1684, '86.

Canceller, James. Theolog. treatises, 1576, &c.

Candidius, George. Account of the Island of Formosa: See Churchill's Voyages, i. 503, 1704.

Candidus. See WHITE, THOMAS.

Candish, Thomas. Itinerarium Indicam, Franct., 1599, fol. Diaphonta, or Three Attendants on Fiat Lux, 1665, 8vo. Account of Dr. Stillingfleet's late Book against the Church of Rome, 1672, 8vo.

Candlish, Robert S., a popular Scotch preacher, and one of the leaders of the "Non-intrusion" party at the time of the division of the Scottish Church, has pub. a Summary of the Question respecting the Church of Scotland, &c., Edin., 1841, 8vo, pp. 32. Narrative, &c., 8vo, pp. 40. Exposition of the Book of Genesis, Edin., 1852, 2 vols. 12mo. The Cross of Christ. Scripture Characters, &c. 4 Letters to Rev. E. B. Elliot. John Knox, his Times and his Works; a Discourse, 1846.

"We can very cordially commend this discourse as one of interest and excellence."—*Universe.*

Cane, Henry. Hort. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1720.

Cane, John Vincent, d. 1672. a Friar of the order of St. Francis, lived principally in London. Fiat Lux, 1661, 8vo; 2d edit. enlarged, 1662, 8vo.

"The inference to be drawn from its miscellaneous discussions is, that the only remedy for all existing evils and differences is returning to the bosom of an infallible church. Rome alone is *terra firma*, and all is sea beside."—*Orme's Life of Owen.*

Answered by Dr. John Owen, Lon., 1662, and by Dr. Whitby, Oxon., 1666. The Diaphonta of Thomas Candish, noticed above, was elicited by Fiat Lux.

Caner, Henry, 1700–1792, a minister at King's Chapel, Boston, graduated at Yale College, 1724; he pub. several sermons, 1751, '58, '61, '63, '64, '65.

Canfield, Francesca Anna, 1803–1823, a native of Philadelphia, was a daughter of Dr. Felix Pascalis, an Italian physician. She was distinguished for her knowledge of languages, and the excellence of her poetical pieces, many of which were pub. in the periodicals. See Griswold's Female Poets of America.

Canfield, Henry Judson, b. 1789 in Conn. Treatise on Sheep. Contrib. to Ohio Cultivator, Amer. Agriculturist, &c.

Canham, P. Serm., 1711, 4to.

Canne, John, a leader of the English Brownists at Amsterdam. Necessity of Separation from the Church of England, Lon., 1634, fol. He pub. other works, but is best known by his edition of the Bible with marginal notes, showing Scripture to be the best Interpreter of Scripture, Amst., 1664, 8vo; very rare; often reprinted. The Edin. edit., 1727, 8vo, is preferred by some.

"The marginal references of Canne are generally very judicious. They still retain a considerable reputation, though most of the latter editions which pass under the name of Canne's Bible are full of errors, and crowded with references which do not belong to the original author. Canne wrote a number of controversial pieces, some of which are very curious, and all of them exceedingly scarce."—ORME.

Canne, John. Evangelical Hist. of the Bible, Lon., 1766.

Cannell, Joseph. Serm., 1708, 4to.

Canning, George, of the Middle Temple, d. 1771, father of the Rt. Hon. George Canning. A Trans. of Anti-Lucretius, Lon., 1766, 4to. Poems, 1767, 4to.

> "We form no very favourable opinion of this translation;—we find a want of precision;—we observe a diffusiveness in the expression, which rather enfeebles than illustrates the author, and gives him a redundancy of sentiment with which he is not chargeable. . . . The introductory address in the volume of Poems has, in our opinion, much poetical merit."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1767.

Appeal to the Public from the Critical Review, 1767, 8vo. Offering to a Young Lady from her Lover, 1770, 4to.

Canning, George, 1770–1827, the son of the preceding, was only one year old when his father died of a broken heart, after unavailing efforts to procure a comfortable livelihood. Mrs. Canning established a small school, and subsequently tried her fortune on the stage, where she was not successful. George was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and distinguished himself by his application and uncommon talents. In 1793 he entered Parliament, as member for Newport in the Isle of Wight, and in 1796 was appointed under Secretary of State. When the Marquis of Hastings was recalled from India, Canning was appointed Governor General; but the death of the Marquis of Londonderry, August 12, 1822, altered this arrangement, and Mr. Canning was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He was actively engaged in public life for nearly 34 years, 11 of which were spent in connection with Mr. Pitt. As an orator Mr. Canning's abilities were of the first order.

> "Among our own orators Mr. Canning seems to be the best model of the adorned style. In some qualities of style he surpassed Mr. Pitt. His diction was more various, sometimes more simple, more idiomatical, even in its more elevated parts. It sparkled with imagery, and was brightened by illustration; in both of which Mr. Pitt, for so great an orator, was defective."—Sir James Mackintosh.

His Speeches, revised and corrected by himself, with a Memoir of his Life, by R. Therry, have been pub. in 6 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1828.

> "A work which is destined to convey to posterity the remains of his splendid talents as an orator; to exhibit his principles as a statesman; and to shew with what energy and success he carried those principles into execution as a Minister of the Crown."—*Mr. Huskisson's Letter.*

> "An excellent and valuable edition of Mr. Canning's Speeches."—*Lon. Times.*

> "It is the noblest literary memorial that can be preserved of him."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Messrs. Bell, Styles, and Rede have each pub. a Life of Mr. Canning, and one has been given to the world by his private secretary, Mr. Stapleton.

> "A book which ought to be in everybody's hands who wishes to understand the foreign policy of this country from 1822 to 1827."—*Lon. Times.*

His famous speech on the Silk Trade in 1826 will be found in a volume of the speeches made on that subject, pub. Lon., 1826, 8vo. In his 15th year, whilst at Eton, he established a periodical for the scholars, entitled The Microcosm, which he edited, and to which he contributed some remarkable papers signed B. In 1797, in conjunction with George Ellis, Frere, and others, he started The Anti-Jacobin, which was edited by Gifford. In this periodical the Whigs were sorely berated by the choicest engines of raillery and satire. Canning's parodies on Southey and Darwin, the Knife Grinder, and the Song of Rogero, are examples of his rare powers of style and humour. His Lines on the Death of his eldest Son present a touching picture of a father's grief. The Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin has been collected into one volume. A second enlarged edition was pub. in 1854, with Explanatory Notes by C. Edmonds. Again, 1858: see Lon. Quar. Rev.; Edin. Rev., July, 1858.

Lord Byron, Lord Jeffrey, Sir James Mackintosh, Thomas Moore, and many others praised this collection as "one of the wittiest books in the language."

> "These sparkling gems of wit have stood the test of more than half a century, and still their brilliancy is undimmed: nor, indeed, is their lustre likely to be tarnished by age. Mr. Edmonds, the editor, has acquitted himself ably of his task."—*Lon. New Quart. Review.*

> "A model of political satire. The Needy Knife Grinder was a joint production of Messrs. Frere and Canning, as was also the masterly poem of New Morality, alluded to in Byron's English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." —Thomas Moore.

> "The great literary reputation of the Anti-Jacobin,—the interest attaching to such well-known names as those of Canning, Frere, Gifford, Wellesley, will induce the reader to glance with us at their revived productions. We rather wonder that this book waited so long for an intelligent and admiring editor. Mr. Charles Edmonds comes forward at last, and is, indeed, the 'Old Mortality' of Tory libellers."—*Westminster Review.*

For interesting notices of Canning, in addition to the works referred to above, see Lockhart's Life of Scott, Goodrich's British Eloquence, and De Vere, or the Man of Independence, where Canning is represented by "Wentworth."

Canning, Richard. Serms., 1746, '47.

Canning, T. John Bull and his Bride, &c.; a Poem, 1801, 8vo.

Cannon, James Spencer, D.D., 1776–1852, from 1826–52 Prof. of Pastoral Theology, &c. in the Theol. Sem., New Brunswick, and Prof. Metaphysics, &c. Rutgers Coll. Lectures on Chronology, 8vo. Lectures on Pastoral Theology, N.Y., 8vo: pub. after his decease.

Cannon, Nathaniel. Serms., 1613, '16.

Cannon, Robert, D.D. Serm., 1707. Publications relative to the lower House of Convocation, 1712, '17, 8vo.

Cannon, T. Family Library; a Funeral Sermon, Lon., 8vo.

Canon, or **Canonicus, John,** by some called **Marbres,** d. about 1340, an English Franciscan monk, studied at Oxford and Paris. He was a pupil and imitator of Duns Scotus. He returned to Oxford, and there taught theology until his death. He was an able commentator upon Aristotle, in Aristotelis Physica, lib. viii.; printed at St. Alban's, 1481, 8vo; reprinted at Venice, 1481, '87, '92, and 1505, 4to; to the edit. of 1492 some other treatises were added.

Cant. History of Perth, Perth, 1774, 2 vols. 8vo.

Cant, Andrew, Bishop of Glasgow, d. 1728, was the son of Andrew Cant, an Episcopal minister of Pitsligo, from whose whining tone in the pulpit the term "cant" is supposed to be derived. See The Spectator, No. 147; but *canto* perhaps has better claim to the paternity. A Serm. preached on the 30th of January, 1703, Edin., 1703, 4to.

Cantæus, Andreas. Theses Philosophicæ quas Mareschallami Alumni, &c., publice propugnabunt, &c., Abred., 1658, 4to.

Cantillon, Philip, Merchant, of London. Analysis of Trade, Commerce, Coin, Bullion, &c., Lon., 1759, 8vo.

> "The author adopts several of the views of Hume, whose Political Essays were published in 1752. His principles are, for the most part, liberal, and some of his speculations display considerable ingenuity. He is one of the few writers to whom Smith has referred."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

Canton, J. Alvar and Seraphina; a Novel, Lon., 1803, 2 vols. 12mo.

Canton, John, 1718–1772, a physician, astronomer, and natural philosopher, was a native of Stroud, Gloucestershire. He was the first person in England, who, by attracting the electric fire from the clouds during a thunder storm, verified Dr. Franklin's hypothesis of the similarity of lightning and electricity. He was one of the committee—the others were Dr. Franklin, Mr. Delaval, and Mr. Wilson—appointed by the Royal Society in 1769, to suggest a plan to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, for the proper arrangement of electrical conductors to preserve that cathedral from damage by lightning. A number of Mr. Canton's papers will be found in Phil. Trans., 1751, '59, and '62.

Canton, John. Telemachus in Blank Verse, 1778, 4to.

Cantova, Anthony. Voyage to Caroline Islands in 1696. See Callander's Voyages, iii. 23.

Cantrell, Henry. The Royal Martyr a true Christian, Lon., 1716, 8vo; relates to Charles I.

Cantwell, Andrew, M.D., d. 1761, trans. into French Mrs. Stephens's Medicine, 1742; Sir Hans Sloane's Medicines for the Eyes, 1746. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1737.

Canvane, Peter, M.D. Oleum Palmæ Christi, Lon., 1746, 8vo.

Capadose, Lt. Col. Sixteen Years in the West Indies, Lon., 1845, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

> "These volumes form an agreeable pendant to Coleridge's delightful volume, [Six Months in the West Indies in 1825.] Coleridge presents us with a view of the past, Colonel Capadose of the present."—*Lon. Naval and Military Gazette.*

See also the Lon. Critic, the Spectator, and the Barbadoes Globe.

Capel, Arthur, Lord, a noble champion of Charles I., beheaded in 1649. After his death was pub. his Daily Observations or Meditations, 1654, 4to; afterwards pub. under the title of Excellent Contemplations, &c., 1683. See Gent. Mag., 1757, for some of his stanzas written when in the Tower.

> "He trod the fatal stage with all the dignity of valour and conscious integrity."—Horace Walpole.

> "He was a man that whoever shall, after him, deserve best of the English nation, he can never think himself undervalued when he shall hear that his courage, virtue, and fidelity, are laid in the balance with, and compared to, that of the Lord Capel."—Earl of Clarendon.

Capel, Arthur, Earl of Essex, eldest son of the preceding, d. 1638. Speech, 1680, fol. Letters and Historical Account of his Life, 1770, 4to.

Capel, Daniel, d. 1679. Tentamen Medicum de Variolis, and some other tracts.

Capel, Richard, 1586–1656, father of the above, became a commoner of Alban Hall, Oxford, 1601, resigned his rectory (refusing to publish the Book of Sports in 1633) and practised physic. Temptations, Lon., 1650, 8vo.

"A valuable experimental work."—BICKERSTETH.

Apology against some Exceptions, 1659, 8vo. Remains, 1658, 8vo.

Capelin, Geo. The Christian's Combat, 1591, 8vo.

Capell, Brooke A. de. Travels through Sweden, Norway, and Finmark to the North Cape, in 1820, Lon., 1823.

"A volume by no means destitute of interest or amusement, written with the feelings and in the style of a gentleman."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

A Winter's Journey through Lapland and Sweden, Lon., 1826, 4to.

Capell, Edward, 1713–1781, a native of Suffolk, distinguished himself by his critical labours upon the text of Shakspeare. He tells us that as early as 1745 he was shocked at the licentiousness (wildness) of Hanmer's plan, and determined to prepare an edition "ex fide codicum." He pub. in 1768, 10 vols. 8vo, an edition of his favourite author, for which he received £300 from the bookseller.

"He appeared almost as lawless as any of his predecessors, vindicating his claim to public notice by his established reputation, the authoritative air of his notes, and the shrewd observations, as well as majesty, of his preface. . . . There is not among the various publications of the present literary æra a more singular composition than that 'Introduction.' In style and manner it is more obsolete, and antique, than the age of which it treats. It has since been added to the prolegomena of Johnson and Steevens's edition."—*Biog. Dict.*, 1798.

Capell announced in the title-page,

"Whereunto will be added, in some other volumes, notes, critical and explanatory, and a body of various readings entire."

To these was to be added another work disclosing the sources from which Shakspeare

"Drew the greater part of his knowledge in mythological and classical matters, his fable, his history, and even the seeming peculiarities of language—to which we have given for title, The School of Shakspeare."

After the assiduous labour of forty years, Mr. Capell died without seeing his great work in print, (a volume of Notes and Readings had appeared in 1775, 4to;) it was pub. by the care of Mr. Collins in 1783, 3 vols. 4to, entitled Notes and Various Readings to Shakespeare. To which is added The School of Shakespeare, &c. These volumes contain much valuable matter. See Monthly Review and Critical Review.

He also pub. Prolusions, or Select Pieces of Ancient Poetry, Lon., 1760, 8vo, and altered the Play of Antony and Cleopatra as acted at Drury Lane in 1758.

"Capell's text of Shakspeare, notwithstanding all which has been achieved since his decease, is, perhaps, one of the purest extant."—*Drake's Shakspeare and His Times.*

"Mr. Capell I call the *Patron* of Shakspeare. They who are acquainted with his critical writings on Shakspeare, and his accurate researches into this species of antiquity, will not scruple with me to pronounce him the FATHER OF ALL LEGITIMATE COMMENTARY ON SHAKSPEARE."—*Pursuits of Literature.*

Capen, Joseph, of Massachusetts, d. 1725, aged 66, pub. about 1682 an Elegy on John Foster.

Capen, Nahum, b. 1804 at Canton, Mass. Biography of Dr. F. J. Gall. Edited his works translated from the French, 6 vols. 12mo. Biography of Dr. J. G. Spurzheim, prefixed to his work on Physiognomy, 8vo. Principal editor of the Annals of Phrenology, 2 vols. 12mo. Edited the writings of the Hon. Levi Woodbury, LL.D., Boston, 1853, 3 vols. 8vo. Edited the Massachusetts State Record from 1847 to 1851, 5 vols. He was among the first to memorialize Congress on the subject of international copyright. A letter of his, printed by the U. S. Senate, led to the organization of the Census Board at Washington. He is the author of other works on History, Political Economy, &c.

Capgravius, John, d. 1464. Nova Legenda, sive vitæ sanctorum Angliæ, Lon., 1516. A beautiful specimen of de Worde's press. Vita Henrici le Spenser, Episc. Norwicensis. In Whartoni Angl. Sacr., tom. ii. 359.

A list of the lives in the Nova Legenda (Capgrave's Lives of the Saints) will be found in Catal. Lib. MSS. Bibl. Cotton, p. 40, Tib. E. I., edit. 1802.

Capp, Mary E. African Princess, and other Poems, 1813, 8vo.

Cappe, Catherine, widow of Newcome, pub. Memoirs of her late husband in 1802, prefixed to his Critical Remarks on Scripture, and some works on Charity Schools, &c., 1800, '05, '09, '14. Autobiography, 1822, 8vo.

Cappe, Newcome, 1732–1800, a Socinian minister, pub. Serms. and Discourses, 1784, '95, '96, a Selection of Psalms, and a Defence of Mr. Lindsey against Cooper, and of Dr. Priestley against the Monthly Reviewers. Some of his Discourses were pub. York, 1805, 8vo, and 1815, 8vo.

"Eminent talents for pulpit eloquence, with a copious flow of strong and often beautiful expression."—REV. W. WOOD.

"In our judgment the most eloquent sermon writer of modern times."—*Lon. Monthly Repository.*

His Critical Remarks on many important Passages of Scripture were pub. with Memoirs of his life by Catherine Cappe in 1802, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A great part of his Critical Remarks turns upon points of controversy, and is at variance with the sentiments of Christians of almost every denomination."—DR. MALTBY.

"There is a great portion of very perverted ingenuity and strained criticism. The reader will easily believe this, when I mention that Mr. Cappe's remarks were too free even for the Monthly Reviewers."—ORME.

Capper, Benj. Pits. Statistical Account of England, 1801, 8vo. The Imperial Calendar for 1808, 12mo. Topog. Dict. of the United Kingdom, 1808, 8vo.

Capper, James. Passage to India, 1784. Cultivation of Waste Lands, 1805. Tracts, 1809. Other works.

Capper, Louisa. Abridgt. of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, 1811, 4to.

Capron, Elisha S., b. 1806 in N. Y., Counsellor-at-Law. Hist. of California from its discovery to 1854.

Caradoc, or **Caradog,** d. about 1154, a native of Llancarvan, in Wales, is said by Geoffrey of Monmouth to have been engaged in a History of the Welsh Princes, from the death of Cadwallader to the middle of the 12th century.

"This work, which there can be no doubt was written in Latin, appears to be now lost; except in a pretended Welsh version, which has again been translated into English, and printed with a continuation. How far this translation is a faithful representative of Caradoc's history, we cannot determine without the original text. Pits states that in his time there was a copy of the original in the library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge."—*Biog Brit. Lit.*

Of translations, we have Humphrey Lloyd's, corrected, &c. out of Records and Authors, by Daniel Powel, Lon., 1584, 4to; augmented and improved by W. Wynne, Lon., 1697, 8vo; reprinted, 1702, 8vo; new edit., with a Description of Wales, by Sir John Price, Lon., 1774, 8vo; new edit., with Topographical Notices, by Richard Llwyd, Shrewsbury, 1832, 8vo. Caradoc also wrote a short Life of Gildas, which is extant. See articles Gildas and Caradoc in Biog. Brit. Lit., and Gildas de Excidio Britanniæ recens, Jos. Stevenson, Lon., 1838, 8vo. Bale also ascribes to him Commentaries on Merlin, and a book, De Situ Orbis.

Card, Henry. Historical and Theological works, 1801–14. Beauford, a novel.

Card, Henry, D.D., 1779–1844. Theological treatises, 1820, '25.

Card, William. Youths' Infallible Instructor, 1798

Cardale, George. Sermon, 1755, 4to.

Cardale, Paul. Theolog. treatises, 1740, '61, '76, 8vo.

Cardale, R. The Righteous Man; 2 discourses, 1761.

Cardell, John. Serms., 1647, '49, '50, 4to.

Cardell, William S., d. 1828, of New York, pub. a grammar and several other educational works.

Carden, J. Con. to Memoirs Med., 1805.

Cardew, Cornelius, D.D. Serms., 1779, '96, '99.

Cardonnel, Adam de. Numismata Scotiæ, Edin., 1786, 4to. Picturesque Antiquities of Scotland, Lon., 1788, 8vo and 4to. Intended as a supplement to Pennant's Tour in Scotland.

Cardwell, Edward, D.D. Documentary Annals of the Reformed Church of England, 1574–1716, Oxf. 1839, 2 vols. 8vo; new edit., 1844. History of Conferences, [rel. to C. Prayer Book,] 1558–1690, Oxf., 1840 8vo; 3d edit., 1849. Synodalia, Oxf., 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Much curious and useful information."—BICKERSTETH.

Dr. Cardwell has pub. several other valuable works, among which may be mentioned Lectures on the Coinage of the Greeks and Romans, delivered in the University of Oxford, Oxf., 1832, 8vo.

Care, George. Reply to "Religion and Liberty of C.," 1685.

Care, Henry. Polit. and Theolog. works, 1673–1719.

Carel, John. 1. English Princess. 2. Sir Solomon, 1667, '71.

Careles, Careless, or **Carelesse, John.** Certeyne Godley and Comfortable Letters [3] of the constant Wytness of Christe, John Careless, Lon., 1566, 8vo; repeatedly reprinted, and lately by the Lon. Tract Society: *v.* British Reformers, in vol. ix.

Careless, Franck, *i. e.* Richard Head, *q. v.* The Floating Island, 1673, 4to.

Careless, Thomas. Serm., 1661, 4to.

Carew, Abel. Against Rome and Papal Supremacy, fol.

Carew, Sir Alexander. Speech and Confession, 1644, 4to.

Carew, or Carey, Lady Elizabeth. Marian, the Fair Queen of Jewry; a Tragedy, Lon., 1613, 4to. Langbaine is so lost to gallantry as to remark

"For the Play itself, it is very well Pen'd, considering those times and the Lady's sex."—*Account of the English Dramatick Poets*, 1691.

We suspect—although he does not say so—that "The Lady's Sex" was the female sex. Oldys, in his MS. comments upon Langbaine, supposes "her name should be spelt Cary, and that she was the wife of Sir Henry Cary." The Tragedy is forgotten, but the Chorus in Act the 4th, Revenge of Injuries, embodies sentiments of Christian morality which should never be out of date.

Carew, George, Earl of Totness, and Baron Carew, of Clopton, President of Munster, 1557–1629, subdued a formidable rebellion in Ireland, defeated the Spaniards on their landing at Kinsale in 1601, and obliged them to abandon their projects against Ireland. The following work pub. by his natural son, Thomas Stafford, has been ascribed to his lordship: Pacata Hibernia; Ireland appeased and redvced, or an Historie of the late Warres of Ireland, especially within the Province of Movnster, vnder the Government of George Carew, Knight, &c., (1599–1602,) Lon., 1633, fol.

"If any one takes the pains of looking into the preface, and into p. 367, and other parts of Pacata Hibernia, he will be convinced that Carew was not the author of it; but it was probably compiled by his directions, to which he furnished the materials."
Walter Harris: *Ware's Ireland*, iii. 329.

"This great and learned nobleman wrote other books relating to the affairs of Ireland; forty-two volumes whereof are in the Archbishop of Canterbury's library at Lambeth; and four volumes more of collections from the originals, in the Cotton Library."—Bishop Nicolson: *Irish Hist. Library.*

Sir George translated from the French version, Maurice Regan's Fragment of the History of Ireland. See Harris's Hibernica, 1770. He also rendered into English The Story of King Richard the Second, and Harris infers that he drew up The Genealogy of the Fitzgeralds.

"He also made several collections, notes, and extracts for the writing of the *History of the Reign of K. Hen. V.*, which were remitted into the *History of Great Britain, &c.*, published by Joh. Speed."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"He was a great patron of learning and lover of antiquities."—Horace Walpole.

"His History of the Wars of Ireland, in which he was himself a principal agent, is written with the unaffected openness and sincerity of a soldier."—Granger.

Camden speaks of Carew with high respect,

"On account of his great love for antiquities, and for the light he gave him into some of the affairs of Ireland." *Vide* Britannia, and Park's Walpole's R. & N. Authors.

Carew, Sir George, second son of Thomas Carew, Esq., was ambassador to the Court of France, and on his return home, in 1609, drew up and addressed to James I., A Relation of the State of France; with the Characters of Henry IV., and the Principal Persons of that Court. The Earl of Hardwicke placed the MS. into the hands of Dr. Birch, who pub. it with his Historical View of the Negotiations between the Courts of England, France, and Brussels, 1592–1617, Lon., 1749, 8vo. Gray, the poet, commends it as an excellent performance. See Mason's Memoirs.

"It is a model upon which Embassadors may form and digest their notions and representations."—Dr. Birch.

Carew, Geo., Administrator of Sir William Courten, pub. some pieces relative to his estate, and some political treatises, 1659–62.

Carew, Richard, 1555–1620, brother of Sir George, the ambassador, pub. some translations from the Italian, and wrote a True and Ready Way to learn the Latin Tongue, but is best known by his excellent Survey of Cornwall, Lon., 1602, 4to; again, in 1723 and 1769; but the best edition is that of Francis, Lord De Dunstanville, with additions, Lon., 1811, 4to.

"The survey of this county is so exactly taken by R. Carew, Esquire, that there will be only occasion for posterity carefully to continue a work so excellently begun; and to which Mr. Camden acknowledges himself indebted for the chief light he had in these parts."—Bishop Nicolson: *Eng. Hist. Library.*

"Although more Histories of Cornwall have been written than of any other county, they are all wretched productions; and the *Survey of Carew* remains beyond all comparison the most accurate and satisfactory."—Lowndes.

Carew, Richard. Excellent Helps by a Warming Stone, Lon., 1652, 4to. The Warming Stone first found out, &c., Lon., 8vo.

Carew, Thomas, b. about 1589, d. 1639, gentleman of the Privy Chamber, and Sewer in Ordinary to Charles I., studied at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. His life was that of an accomplished courtier, dividing his time between attendance on his royal master, amusement, and the composition of many beautiful little poems, which are sometimes highly censurable as partaking of the licentious tone which disgraces so many of the writers of his period. For this fault the author was sincerely penitent. Many of his pieces were set to music by H. and W. Lawes, and other composers, and published in his lifetime. Others appeared after his death in a 12mo vol., 1640; again in 1642, '51, '70, '72; with notes by Thomas Davies, 1772, 12mo; a later edit. pub. at Edin., and a Selection by John Fry of Bristol.

"A very insignificant performance."

Carew's Cœlum Britannicum, a Masque, was erroneously ascribed to Sir William Davenant, and is in his works, 1673, fol. Carew was a great favourite both with his poetical brethren and the fashionable circles of the day.

"Carew's sonnets were more in request than any poet's of his time, that is, between 1630 and 1640. They were many of them set to music by the two famous composers, Henry and William Lawes, and other eminent masters, and sung at court in their masques."—*Oldys's MS. notes on Langbaine.*

Carew was one of the models upon which Pope formed his style. The preceptor polished his lines with elaborate care, for which he was gently rebuked by his friend, Sir John Suckling:

"Tom Carew was next, but he had a fault
That would not well stand with a laureat:
His muse was hide-bound, and the issue of's brain
Was seldom brought forth but with trouble and pain."
Sessions of Poets, in Fragmenta aurea, or poems, Lon., 1648, 8vo.

"But this is not to be taken for the real Judgment of that Excellent Poet: and he was too good a Judge of Wit to be ignorant of Mr. Carew's Worth, and his Talent in Poetry, and had he pleased, he could have said as much in his commendation as *Sir William d'Avenant* in those Stanzas writ to him."—*Langbaine's Dramatick Poetry.*

"Thomas Carew, one of the favoured poets of his time for the charming sweetness of his lyric odes and amorous sonnets. . . . was untimely snatched away by death, in the prime of his years, to the great reluctancy of many of his poetical acquaintances."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"He was reckoned among the chiefest of his time for delicacy of wit and poetic fancy; by the strength of which his extant poems still maintain their fame amidst the curious of the present age."—Phillips.

"He was a person of a pleasant and facetious wit, and made many poems, (especially in the amorous way,) which for the sharpness of the fancy, and the elegance of the language in which that fancy was spread, were at least equal, if not superior, to any of that time. But his glory was, that after fifty years of his life spent with less severity or exactness than it ought to have been, he died with great remorse for that license, and with the greatest manifestation of Christianity that his best friends could desire."—Earl of Clarendon.

"Elaborate and accurate."—*Lloyd's Worthies.*

"An elegant and almost forgotten writer, whose poems deserve to be revived."—Bishop Percy.

"Carew has the ease without the pedantry of Waller, and perhaps less conceit. He reminds us of the best manner of Lord Lyttelton. Waller is too exclusively considered as the first man who brought versification to any thing like its present standard. Carew's pretensions to the same merit are seldom sufficiently either considered or allowed."—*Headley's Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry, Lon.*, 1787, 2 vols. 8vo.

"His lines are often very harmonious, but not so artfully constructed or so uniformly pleasing as those of Waller. He is remarkably unequal; the best of his little poems (none of more than thirty lines are good) excel all of his time; but after a few lines of great beauty, we often come to some ill-expressed, or obscure, or weak, or inharmonious passage. Few will hesitate to acknowledge that he has more fancy and more tenderness than Waller, but less choice, less judgment and knowledge where to stop, less of the equality which never offends, less attention to the unity and thread of his little pieces."—Hallam: *Introduc. to Lit. Hist.*

"The want of boldness and expansion in Carew's thoughts and subjects excludes him from rivalship with great poetical names, nor is it difficult, even within the narrow pale of his works, to discover some faults of affectation, and of still more objectionable indelicacy. But among the poets who have walked in the same limited path, he is pre-eminently beautiful, and deservedly ranks among the earliest of those who gave a cultivated grace to our lyrical strains."—*Campbell's English Poets.*

Carew, Thomas. The Rights of Elections, Lon., 1755, fol.

Carey, Alice, b. 1820, near Cincinnati, Ohio, contributed for several years to Western periodicals before the publication of the first collection of her poems, which appeared in Phila. (1849) in a volume entitled Poems, by Alice and Phebe Carey. She has since pub. Clovernook, or Recollections of Our Neighbourhood in the West, 1851; Hagar, a Story of To-Day; Lyra, and other Poems, 1852; Clovernook, 2d series, and Clovernook Children, 1854;

Poems, including the Tlascallan Maiden, a Romance of the Golden Age of Tezcuco; Married, not Mated, a Novel; and Holywood, a Novel, (1855.)

"The poems of Alice Carey evince no ordinary power of imagination."—*North Am. Review.*

"No American woman has evinced in prose or poetry any thing like the genius of Alice Carey."—*Westminster Review.*

"She appears to combine the fine qualities of Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning with the best graces of pastoral poetry."—*Journal des Débats, Paris.*

"We do not hesitate to predict for these sketches [Clovernook] a wide popularity. They bear the true stamp of genius—simple, natural, truthful—and evince a keen sense of the humour and pathos, of the comedy and tragedy of life in the country. No one who has ever read it can forget the sad and beautiful story of Mary Wildermings; its weird fancy, tenderness, and beauty; its touching description of the emotions of a sick and suffering human spirit, and its exquisite rural pictures."—J. G. Whittier.

"It is impossible to deny that she has original and extraordinary powers, or that the elements of genius are poured forth in her verses with an astonishing richness and prodigality."—E. P. Whipple.

"Alice Carey evinces in many poems a genuine imagination and a creative energy that challenges peculiar praise. We have perhaps no other author, so young, in which the poetical faculty is so largely developed."—R. W. Griswold. See, also, Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record.

"Her characters are remarkable, considering their variety, for fidelity to nature, and her sentiments are marked by womanly delicacy, humanity, and reverence for religion; while over all is the charm of a powerful imagination, with frequent manifestations of the most quiet and delicious humour."—Prof. Jno. S. Hart.

"The author has already given proof of her genius in the department of poetry, and in the present volume she shows the possession of no less decided talent for narrative, and the delineation of character."—W. C. Bryant.

Carey, David. Pleasures of Nature, &c., and other poems, 1803, 8vo. The Reign of Fancy; a Poem, 1804, 12mo. Secrets of the Castle; a Novel, 1806, 2 vols. 12mo. Picturesque Scenes; or a Guide to the Highlands, 1811, 8vo. Craig Phadric, &c. 1810, 8vo.

Carey, Edward, M.D. Trans. of Dr. L. J. De Jough's treatise on Cod Liver Oil; with an Appendix and Cases, Lon., 8vo.

"As a most useful addition to our knowledge on this interesting subject, we recommend the study of Dr. De Jough's treatise, extended as it is, in its present form, by its able commentator."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Carey, George. A Planisphere, or Map of the principal Stars in the Northern Hemisphere, Edin., 1814; on a Sheet.

Carey, George Saville, d. 1807, aged 64, son of Henry Carey, the musical composer and poet, travelled from town to town through England for forty years, giving "lectures," or rather singing songs of his own composition. If their poetical merit was not of the first order, it is yet to be recorded to his credit, that, following his father's example, he was careful to exclude every thing of an immoral tendency from his entertainments. The Inoculator, C., 1766, 8vo. The Cottagers, O., 1766, 8vo. Liberty Chastised, T. C., 1768, 8vo. Shakspeare's Jubilee, M., 1769, 8vo. The Old Women Weatherwise, Int., 1770, 8vo. The Magic Girdle, Burl., 1770, 4to. The Nut-Brown Maid, C. O., 1770, 12mo. Noble Pedlar, Burl., 1770, 4to. Analects, 1771, 2 vols. 12mo. Mimickry, 1776, 12mo. Rural Ramble, 1777, 8vo. Poetical Efforts, 1787, 12mo. Dupes of Fancy, F., 1792, 8vo. Balnea, 1799, 8vo. Eighteen Hundred, being a Collection of Songs, Tewkesbury, 1800.

"His talents and musical taste were such as might have raised him to eminence, had he cultivated them with diligence, or had he not been obliged to provide for the day that was passing over him. . . . He wrote a great variety of songs, in which, like his father, he never once trespassed on decency or good manners."—*Biog. Dramat.*

Carey, or **Cary, Henry,** Earl of Monmouth, 1596–1661, eldest son of Robert, first Earl of Monmouth, was admitted a Fellow Commoner of Exeter College, Oxford, at the age of 15, and took the degree of B.A. in 1613. He was made a Knight of the Bath in 1616. In 1625 he was known by the name of Lord Lepington, his father's title before he was created Earl of Monmouth. In 1639 he became Earl of Monmouth.

"Being then noted for a person well skill'd in the modern languages, and a general scholar; the fruit whereof he found in the troublesome times of rebellion, when by a forced retiredness, he was capacitated to exercise himself in studies, while others of the nobility were fain to truckle to their inferiors for company's sake."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Horace Walpole considers that this pleasant employment of time to which Wood refers was his lordship's chief inducement to authorship.

"He seems to have distrusted his own abilities, and to have made the fruits of his studies his amusement, rather than the method of his fame. Though there are several large volumes translated by him, we have scarce any thing of his own composition; and are as little acquainted with his character as with his genius."—*Royal and Noble Authors.*

The History of the late Wars of Christendom, Lon., 1641, fol.

"I believe this (which Wood says he never saw) is the same work with his translation of Sir Francis Biondi's History of the Civil Wars of England, between the Houses of York and Lancaster."—Horace Walpole.

Historical Relations of the United Provinces, and of Flanders, 1652, fol.; trans. from Bentivoglio. History of the Wars in Flanders, 1652, fol.; again, 1654, '78; also from Bentivoglio.

"Bentivoglio is reckoned as a writer among the very first of his age."—Hallam.

Politic Discourses in 6 Books, 1657, fol.; and History of Venice, 1658, fol.; both trans. from Paul Parata, a noble Venetian. His lordship also trans. from Senault, Man become Guilty; or the Corruption of his Nature by Sin. Romulus and Tarquin from Malvezzi; and from the works of Boccalini, Capriata, and Priorati: the last (History of France) he did not live to finish. It was completed by W. Brent, and pub. 1676, '77. His Amelia, a New English Opera, was pub. in 1632, 8vo, and The Use of Passions, Lon., 1649 and 1671, 8vo.

His brother, Thomas Carey, was the author of some occasional poems, one of which was set to music by Henry Lawes, and will be found in his Ayres and Dialogues, 1653.

Carey, Henry, d. 1743, a musician and poet, was the father of George Saville Carey, (*q. v.*) who inherited his father's facility in composition. Poems, Lon., 1713, 8vo; 1720, 12mo; 1729, 4to. Verses on Gulliver's Travels, 1727, 8vo. Cantatas and Essays, Lon., 1724, '32. His Farce of the Contrivances, 1815, and Hanging and Marriage, 1722, are among the best-known of his pieces. His Dramatic Works were pub. in 1743, 4to: a list will be found in Biog. Dramat. The *classical* ballad beginning "Of all the Girls that are so smart," or "Sally in our Alley," claims Carey as its author. The Musical Century, 2 vols. fol., was pub. in 1740. As we are fond of literary coincidences, we shall record one which we discover in reading the preface to "The Musical Century." It so happened that our learned friend, the distinguished parent of the new school of Political Economy—Henry C. Carey, (we wish that that C. could be expunged to render the coincidence more perfect!) published in 1853 a series of Letters on International Copyright, in which the subject of Copyright in its general aspects is treated with much vigour and ability. As regards the soundness of Mr. Carey's doctrines, we are of course too wise to give an opinion, surrounded as we are in this volume with such a host of authors of opposing sentiments. Now it so happens that Henry Carey, of musical memory, favours us with some lines upon this subject in the Preface to his Musical Century:

"What retarded the publication thus long, was the prospect I had from an act depending in Parliament, for securing the right of copies to authors or their assigns. &c.; it being almost incredible how much I have suffered by having my works pyrated; my loss on that account, for many years past, amounting to little less than £300 per annum, as I can easily make appear to any person, conversant in publication.

"As the justice of such a law is self-evident; and an act already made in favour of engravers, I doubt not but the wisdom and humanity of the Legislature will, one time or other, regulate this affair, not confining the property of authors, &c. to one particular branch, but extending it to the benefit of arts and sciences in general:

"'Oh! could I see the day!'"

This coincidence is worth noticing, certainly.

Sir John Hawkins thus sums up the characteristics of Carey as a musician and an author:

"As a musician Carey seems to have been of the first of the lowest rank; and as a poet, the last of that class of which Durfey was the first: with this difference, that in all the songs and poems written by him on wine, love, and such kinds of subjects, he seems to have manifested an inviolable regard for decency and good manners."

The last line is well enough, and could Carey have read Sir John's estimate, we may imagine him exclaiming with the vanquished monarch, "All is lost, save honour!"

Carey, Henry, Lord Viscount Falkland. See Cary.

Carey, Henry. Essays, &c., pub. under the signature of John Waters.

Carey, Henry C., b. 1793, at Philadelphia, son of Mathew Carey, (*q. v.*) succeeded his father in his extensive publishing business, in 1821, and continued in a pursuit so congenial to his literary taste, until 1838. In 1824 he established the system of periodical trade-sales, which are now the ordinary channels of exchange between booksellers. Mr. Carey inherited an inclination to investigations in Political Economy, and in 1836 gave the results of his speculations to the world in an Essay on the Rate of Wages, which was expanded into The Principles of Po-

litical Economy, 1837–40, 3 vols. 8vo. The novel position assumed by Mr. Carey excited no little surprise among the European Political Economists. This work has been published in Italian at Turin, and in Swedish at Upsal.

"Bastiat has taken from Carey ideas that the American Economist had developed, and had presented to his readers with so much skill, and with such an imposing mass of facts, as in truth to leave in suspense the decision of even the most accomplished student of his works. . . . Carey, and, after him, Bastiat, have thus introduced a formula in relation to the measure of value, that I believe is destined to be universally adopted. It is a most felicitous idea. . . . His work cannot be omitted from our collection, nor can its publication be delayed."—*Professor Ferrara, Editor of the Biblioteca dell' Economista.*

"The most important product of political economy for the last half century."—*Journal des Economistes.*

In 1838 Mr. Carey pub. The Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States.

"An American author, Mr. H. C. Carey, well known by several excellent works, seems to me, in this matter, (Currency,) and especially in the investigation of causes and effects, to have succeeded better than the English inquirers. As early as 1838, he had in his book—The Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States—clearly shown the primary causes of the perturbations occurring almost periodically in commerce and currency, and that the cause was the same in France as in England."—M. COQUELIN: *Revue des Deux Mondes.*

"The best work on the credit system that has ever been published."—*Journal des Economistes.*

In 1848 Mr. Carey pub. The Past, The Present, and The Future.

"A work whose design is to show that men are everywhere now doing precisely as has heretofore been done, and that they do so in obedience to a great and universal law, directly the reverse of that taught by Ricardo, Malthus, and their successors."—*Men of the Time*, New York, 1852, *q. v.*

"It is, as our readers see, the theory of progress, redeemed from the wildness of philosophical speculations, economically established, and brought home to us by the facts."—*Dictionnaire de l'Economie Politique.*

"The field surveyed by Mr. Carey in the Past and Present is a broad one—broader than that of any other book of our time—for it discusses every interest of man."—*American Whig Review.*

"One of the strongest and most original writers of the age."—*Westminster Review.*

"Every friend of agriculture ought to read Mr. Carey's remarkable and convincing work."—*Skinner's Journal of Agriculture.*

"A volume of extensive information, deep thought, high intelligence, and, moreover, of material utility."—*Lon. Morning Adver.*

This work also excited great attention abroad, and has recently been published in Swedish at Stockholm. For several years Mr. C. contributed all the leading articles, and many of those less important, to The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil. A number of these papers have been collected in a volume entitled The Harmony of Interests, Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial, and others of them in a pamphlet called The Prospect; Agricultural, Manufacturing, Commercial, and Financial, at the opening of 1851.

Blackwood's Magazine remarks of The Harmony of Interests, &c.:

"Mr. Carey, the well-known statistical writer of America, has supplied us with ample materials for conducting such an inquiry; and we can safely recommend his remarkable work to all who wish to investigate the causes of the progress or decline of industrial communities."

In 1853 appeared The Slave-Trade; Domestic and Foreign; why it exists; and how it may be extinguished.

"It is an invaluable addition to the literature of the country and of the world."—*New York Tribune.*

"Mr. Carey has clearly substantiated his claim to be the leading writer now devoted to the study of political economy. In his pregnant discussions he has not only elevated the scientific position of his country, but nobly subserved the cause of humanity."—*New York Quarterly.*

Mr. Carey has also pub. (in 1840) Answers to the Questions, What Constitutes Currency? What are the Causes of its Unsteadiness? And What is the Remedy? And Letters on International Copyright, (1853.) In 1858 he gave to the world vols. i. and ii. of an important work, to be comprised in 3 vols. 8vo, entitled Principles of Social Science; also Letters to the President of the U.S., 8vo. We subjoin an examination of Mr. Carey's merits as a teacher of political economy, prepared for us by one of the most eminent of American professors of this important science:

"Mr. Carey, not only in his own country, but throughout Europe, where his writings have been extensively studied, both in their original language and in translations, is the acknowledged founder and head of a new school of Political Economy. We can only indicate the fundamental difference between his system and that in undisputed supremacy when he began his contributions to social science. This however will suffice to show how eminently hopeful, progressive, and democratic, are the doctrines which he proclaimed, and with what fulness of significance those who have accepted them are styled the American school.

"Adam Smith's publication of the Wealth of Nations was contemporaneous with the opening of the American Revolution. That work explained the manner in which the course of nature tends to the concurrent and harmonious progress in well-being of all classes of society, and how, whenever the fact is wanting—wherever a community is stationary, or some classes fall back in the scale of comfort, while others advance—it is an anomaly which may be traced to human interference. If all the industrial orders, labourers, capitalists, and land-owners, fail to march forward with the procession of time towards a better and steadily improving condition, Adam Smith found the cause in misgovernment by earthly rulers, not in any defect of providential arrangements. There had been little more than time for the scholars of the continent to make themselves acquainted with Smith's system, when the convulsion of the French Revolution began. The toiling millions had jumped with a sure instinct that needed no bookish instruction to the conclusion that their industry ought, in the natural course of things, to have secured the enjoyment of the fruits that every day eluded their grasp, to fall into the hands of the idle and profligate;—that the products of labour were abundant for the material comfort of all, and that the false and partial distribution by which they were defrauded of their fair share, was due to the wickedness or incompetence of their rulers. They were prompt to seek the remedy in governmental reforms. Adam Smith had prepared the literary class for sympathizing with their convictions and their aspirations. Godwin's Political Justice was, in conservative England, among the boldest and sharpest protests against the defects and failures of the existing social organization, uttered with a calmness, sobriety, and force of reasoning, that were not to be met by denouncing it as Democratic and Revolutionary, which sufficed for a reply to more intemperate writers. Mr. Malthus, a clergyman of the Established Church, while studying to refute it, was impressed with the substantial justice of the plea for reform, upon the received *data* for argument, and became satisfied that the evils of which the republicans complained admitted of no defence which should come short of demonstrating the *necessity* of their existence, or throw the responsibility for it upon the sufferers.

"It was as an answer to Godwin's book that Malthus composed his celebrated Essay on Population, the theory of which was at once accepted and remains to this day as the strongest apology of which despotism is capable. The ruling classes were not only exculpated, but they were taught to 'harden their hearts against the people' by a theory which ascribed the miseries of the governed to the regular operation of a fixed law of human and physical nature, which even that charity which endeavoured to alleviate individual suffering, could only aggravate. Malthus assigned, as the effective cause of poverty and wretchedness in the masses, a supposed law of population, according to which it has a constant tendency to outrun the growth of capital—the number of mouths to be fed to exceed the food that should fill them. The human race, according to this theory, has implanted in it such instincts and powers that under their free action it would increase in geometrical ratio, doubling every twenty-five years. The means of subsistence, on the other hand, are, as he believed, limited to an increase in arithmetical ratio. There must consequently, in the natural order of providence, be a constantly increasing disparity between the amount of property in a community—especially that of the first necessity like food—and the number of persons to divide, with a steady and ceaseless approximation towards famine. If, in point of fact, the pressure of population upon subsistence had been seen not to grow at the terrific rate which the law would demand, it was due to almost perpetual wars waged at the instigation of kings and nobles—to frequent famines, resulting often from the devastations of war—to pestilence, brooding in the foul cabins of the poor, and fastening upon them *because* they were poor, ill-fed, ill-clothed, and ill-sheltered. Some little—if the poor had only been wiser, and piously submissive to the decrees of Heaven—should have been owing to that 'moral restraint' which it was the object of Mr. Malthus to inculcate—to abstinence from matrimony, or, if the imprudence of matrimony were committed, to defeating its purpose—the propagation of offspring. Alas, how little credit could the poor claim on this score! Scandalously prolific had they been ever and everywhere, and the weak charity of their betters had, by administering relief to the destitute, and thus interposing between their folly in begetting children, and its heaven-ordained penalty, diverted their attention from what Mr. Mill tells us is the only remedy, 'the grand practical problem—to find the means of limiting the number of births.'

"As man is a producer of food, as well as a consumer, the organic law of Malthusianism required some supplementary dogma which should explain why it is that the race cannot make its labour productive in the ratio of its numbers. This was soon supplied in the theory of Rent, which goes by the name of Ricardo, and is based upon the allegation that settlement and culture always begin upon the most fertile and best-situated lands, and as they are occupied by the growth of population, men necessarily recede to soils of progressively deteriorating quality, and possessing less advantages of situation. Each generation of cultivators expending their energies upon soils yielding returns inferior in proportion to their numbers to those tilled by their predecessors, each increment to the population would harvest a less and less increment of food, and with every year a larger proportion of the entire available labour of the community would be required for supplying its primary necessity. This, if true—and it passed without question until refuted by Mr. Carey—was a satisfactory and corroborative explanation of the laws of population. It proved that a steady declension towards misery and starvation would be the inevitable lot of the masses, even upon the supposition that all the means of subsistence were fairly and equally partitioned. But the theory did more. It taught that as soon as the necessities of society drove men to the cultivation of land of the second quality, the owners of that of the first grade acquired the power to charge for its use a rent equivalent to the difference in the crops of the two. When land of the third quality became necessary to supply the increasing mouths, the second yielded a rent, and the rent of the first was also advanced by an amount equal to the difference between the second and third. Consequently the smaller the supply of food became, the larger the proportion of it absorbed by the landlords, and the less that of the labourers. This established the necessary growth of a landed aristocracy, whose wealth and power wax, as those of the people wane. Nor was this all. It taught that the price of all raw productions was necessarily fixed by that of the portion raised with the greatest difficulty and expense, that is, on the worst soils under cultivation which pay no rent. Rent therefore did not enter into price; but price it was held was divided between wages and profits, profits being the highest when wages are least. The interests of the labourer and the capitalist are thus held to be directly antagonistic, they having to struggle with each other about the division of a continually decreasing share left by the landlord for the two.

"If this system be true, the stratification of society after the aristocratic models is as certain and inevitable as any fact in Geology, and all dreams of the equality and brotherhood of man, or of any permanent and practical amelioration of the condition of the many as vain, as would be projects for altering the location of the eternal rocks, and making the granite of the globe overlay the limestone. Well was it termed the 'Dismal science,' that thus taught 'the very philosophy of despair, resting upon an arithmetic of ruin.' It is not singular that essentially retrograde and anti-democratic as it was in its origin and its spirit, it should have been welcomed in Europe at a time when conservatism was shaken with strange fears of change, and perplexed for a plausible answer to the demands of political justice; but it is strange that it should have been accepted in this country, and be inculcated expressly, or by necessary implication, by those who claim to be pre-eminently democratic.

"Such was the revolting aspect of Political Economy, when, in 1835, Mr. Carey published his Essay on the Rate of Wages. The main step out of the gloom of the Ricardian system gained by this first essay was its proof that profits and wages do not vary inversely, but that high wages are an infallible evidence of prosperity, and of the rapid increase of capital: thus establishing harmony, instead of antagonism, between the interests of labourers and of capitalists. We do not dwell on the importance of this position, because Mr. Carey in his progress soon brought the particular truth under a more general law, as is ordinarily the case when an empirical system begins to grow into science. In 1837 he published the first Part of his Principles of Political Economy, followed between that period and 1840 by the three remaining Parts. A new and very simple, but, as an Italian Economist has justly styled it, a very sagacious, expression of the measure or limit of Value, as consisting not in the labour expended in the production of any thing, but in the labour required to *reproduce* it, at the time of estimation, marks the opening of this work. It proceeds to establish these necessary consequences:—That the value of existing capital is constantly falling with the advantages of association, and the acquisition of improved machinery which attend the growth of population; for these reduce the labour of reproducing the various commodities of which capital is made up, and facilitate the construction of new machinery, by which still further economy may be effected. That labour is therefore steadily growing in its power to command capital, and, *e converso*, the power of capital over labour as steadily diminishing. That labour and capital in their combined action are continually producing a larger return for the same outlay, of which larger return an *increasing proportion*, and of course an increased absolute quantity, goes to the labourer, while the share of the capitalist diminishes in its *proportion*, but is taken from a return so large as to yield him for that smaller *proportion*, a quantity increased in its absolute amount. No truth so luminous as that contained in this grand law of Distribution had ever before lighted up the path of inquiry into Social Science. It gave the clew by which History is made intelligible and consistent, for it alone explains the possibility of that physical, social, and political progress through which *all* classes advance in their dominion over the powers and the stores of nature, with a constant approximation towards equality in their relations to each other, in other words towards Democracy.

"The doctrines of Ricardo were not merely negatived, but reversed, when in the same work it was shown that land owes all its value to labour, and so far from exchanging for an amount of labour equal to that expended in bringing it to its existing condition, never commands more than the quantity requisite to bring new land to an equally productive condition;—a quantity much inferior, because every improvement enables men to expend their labour more advantageously than their predecessors, and thus to *reproduce* land, that is to say, all those ameliorations and advantages of market which give value to land, at a cheaper rate. That rent only represents the interest on the cost of *re*production, and therefore the profits of landed investment obey the same laws which govern capital in other forms; the landlord obtaining a decreasing proportion, though an increasing quantity, from the crops of his domain. Mr. Carey arrived at this conclusion, though he then believed with Ricardo in the 'decreasing fertility of the soil,' by finding a sufficient compensation in the enhanced power of labour through the aid of capital (other than raw produce) growing at a rate sufficiently more rapid than that of population to countervail the disadvantages of its being forced to the cultivation of the inferior lands. He has brought a large portion of the European economists, as recent discussions prove, up to this stage of his progress—a point where they must renounce Malthusianism entirely, and the errors of Ricardo in great part. But the incongruity remains that 'the decreasing fertility of the soil' is an ever-growing impediment to that accumulation of capital, by which at any given point its decreased productiveness and enhanced demand for the application of labour may be overcome, and this stumbling-block remained until 1848.

"In that year Mr. Carey published The Past, Present, and Future, in which he attacked the central falsehood of Ricardo's system, and demonstrated that the fact is the very reverse of his hypothesis. By an elaborate historical investigation, he shows conclusively that in all countries in an advanced stage of civilization, men, instead of beginning settlement and cultivation upon the best soils, have begun upon the poorest, the light, sandy soils of the uplands, which are easily tilled by the rudest and least efficient tools, and that with the improvement of machinery, and the increased powers of association attending the growth of population, they have proceeded regularly to the heavy bottom-lands covered with dense timber, and requiring great outlays for drainage, and other costly amelioration. By geographical comparison of contemporaneous communities, he shows that the lowest in the scale of population and wealth are those in which the inferior soils are alone cultivated, and the better lie waste; and that the degree to which they have subdued the better lands accurately marks their progress. In a prolonged discussion in which Economists of all parts of Europe have taken part, he has repeatedly—and in vain—challenged the maintainers of the Ricardian hypothesis to name a single spot where men have not commenced on the poor soils, and proceeded to the better, with increasing numbers and wealth; or where they have not receded to the poorer with the inroads of poverty and depopulation. The acquisition of this truth gave harmony and completeness to the system. It accounted for an accelerated rate in the accumulation of capital, by showing how a decreasing proportion of a growing community is able to supply the whole with food and material, and an increasing proportion is left free to devote its labour to the conversion of that material; while it taught the philosophy of concentration as the means of facilitating exchange, and the diversification of industry. It explained the prevalence of war, and of military institutions in the earlier ages of society, by showing how and why it is that sparse communities, finding themselves stinted in food, and imagining themselves pinched in space, covet the territories of their neighbours, and waste their energies in alternate aggression and defence against the reprisal provoked by it,—how a military aristocracy (and all aristocracies have been military in their origin) is possible when wages are low, and the landlord taking two-thirds of the product of his fields in the shape of rent, is able to support a retinue of men-at-arms equal in number to the cultivators, and becomes impossible as his proportion decreases, and that of the cultivators increases—how the latter successively emerge from the condition of slaves, serfs, feudal vassals, to equality of political rights, and Republican self-government. We have said enough to indicate how naturally the system of Mr. Carey, shining over and beyond the narrow field of material wealth—to which the old school of Economists, not less from necessity, than from inclination, limits itself—lights up the whole realm of political interests, and all the social relations of man. Slavery and the Slave Trade published by Mr. Carey in 1850, is no more than an application *in extenso* to the elucidation of the particular topic of principles clearly established and developed in the preceding works. The circumstances and the policy which increase or diminish the power of men to control their own labour and its fruits, are treated with the same dispassionate logic as a physician would employ in treating of the cause and cure of malarious fevers, and equally irrespective of the colour or locality of the patients. In fact, it is the characteristic of Mr. Carey's system, that having based it upon physical facts, and thus brought it into affiliation with the positive sciences, he pursues the same methods of investigation which have conducted to precision and certainty in physical discovery; and thus arrives at those 'great constitutive laws in which dwell dominion and the power of prophecy.'

"Our limits have confined us to the elucidation of the radical distinction between the American and European systems, at the expense of omitting any reference to the diversities of their outgrowth in the minor developments and collateral consequences. The reader must explore them for himself, and we trust will ere long have new aid in the inquiry. It is the distinction of genuine science that every step opens the way for further progress, and that it tends to constant simplification, by bringing a wider range of facts under general laws, diminishing in number as they enlarge in scope. We have reason to expect from Mr. Carey the publication of his maturest views in the order of their logical genesis. This is usually the reverse of the order of discovery, and admits of much greater condensation, for man's path to the central and mother truth is through a converging spiral. As he has advanced from circle to circle, he has announced his progress in treatises, if not essentially polemic and critical, yet necessarily swelled by a mass of evidence and illustration which may now be dismissed. To prove empirically that the planets revolve in ellipses, requires innumerable observations of their actual position and volumes of figures, but the demonstration becomes brief and easy as soon as the focus and the law of attraction have been ascertained.

"Mr. Carey has been an industrious anonymous writer in Magazines and Journals, in defence of the protective policy which his theory for the first time made logically tenable, and reconciled with the philosophy of Adam Smith, which those who quote without reading, or read but in scraps, assume it to condemn. The Harmony of Interests—Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial, is devoted expressly to this topic."

Carey, John, LL.D., d. 1829, a native of Ireland, was well known as the editor of more than 50 volumes of the Regent's Classics, of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, &c., and author and translator of several useful works. We notice the following valuable work: Schleusner's New Testament Lexicon, compressed into the Form of a Manual, Lon., 1826, 8vo.

"The main principle of this volume is, that it contains all Schleusner's lexicographical interpretations, together with his Scripture references, and this without abridgment: while nothing is sacrificed but what, in a majority of instances, may be advantageously dispensed with. . . . Dr. Carey's name is a guarantee for correct impression."—*Lon. Eclectic Review*, N. S. xxvi. 180.

Carey, John. See CARY.

Carey, Mathew, 1760–1839, an eminent philanthropist, was a native of Dublin. His father, a man of great intelligence, bestowed upon him and his five brothers a liberal education, and they all subsequently became distinguished for their learning or literary taste. At the early age of 17, Mathew pub. an Essay on Duelling, which was followed in 1779 by A Letter to the Catholics of Ireland, which caused much excitement, and compelled his temporary exile to France, where he made the acquaintance of Dr. Franklin, with whom, and with the Marquis de Lafayette, Mr. Carey was on terms of friendship. Returning to Ireland, he established the Volunteer's Journal, which speedily took its place as the leading opposition paper of the day, but persecution from the government led to his arrest and imprisonment, and finally forced him in 1783 to quit his country. Arrived in Philadelphia, where he continued to reside until his death in 1839, he commenced his career in 1785 as editor and proprietor of the Pennsylvania Herald, and this was followed by the American Museum, a monthly journal of which he was also editor. This periodical extended to 13 volumes, 1787–92, and forms a valuable record of the facts of that period. Mr. Carey was author of numerous pamphlets on various subjects of public interest, and of several books which had much success. Of these the earliest published in America was a History of the Yellow Fever of 1793, of which four editions were published. In 1810, '11, he pub. Letters and Reflections upon the United States Bank. In 1814 appeared The Olive Branch, or Faults on both Sides, Federal and Democratic, an appeal to the good sense of the political parties of the day to lay aside their differences during the pendency of the then existing war with Great Britain: this paper speedily passed through ten editions, comprising 10,000 copies.

"No publication has appeared since the formation of the American Government which contains such copious and authentic information of the state of the country."

In 1818 appeared his *Vindiciæ Hibernicæ:* an examination and refutation of the charges against his countrymen, in relation to the alleged butcheries of Protestants in the insurrection of 1640: this work passed through several editions. In 1820 he gave to the world The New Olive Branch, and in 1822 Essays on Political Economy, both advocating the policy of protection to domestic manufactures. It is worthy of remark that it is in this particular department—the science of Political Economy—that one of Mr. Carey's sons (see article HENRY C. CAREY) has become so conspicuous a labourer. Mathew Carey also pub. a volume of Miscellaneous Essays. As the most eminent publisher in the United States, he contributed largely to the dissemination of sound intelligence amidst a population too much occupied with the material cares of life to be properly attentive to intellectual culture. Our limited space prevents more than a passing notice of Mr. Carey's zealous efforts on behalf of the helpless and afflicted—of his persevering labours in the promotion of public improvements and private happiness. We could say nothing so much to the purpose as is contained in the following extract from a letter to the late Joseph Reed, Esq., of Philadelphia, (son of President Reed,) from the late John Sergeant, Esq., long one of the most eminent statesmen of the United States:

"Mr. Carey—a man to whom we are all a great deal more indebted than we are aware of, and who is entitled to respect and regard for the generosity of his nature, the extent and variety of his knowledge, and his devoted and disinterested exertions in the public service. He has given more time, money, and labour to the public than any man I am acquainted with, and. in truth, has founded in Philadelphia a school of public spirit. This is bare justice to an excellent citizen, to whom also I am free to acknowledge my own particular obligations for his uniform friendship."—*Mexico, April* 19, 1827.

The citizens of the United States will ever owe to Mr. Carey's memory a debt of gratitude for his invaluable labours as a citizen, a politician, and a philanthropist.

Carey, Patrick. Trivial Poems and Triolets; edited by Walter Scott, Edin., 1820, 4to, from the original MS.

"These poems were previously printed, of which Sir Walter Scott was not aware."—LOWNDES.

Carey, Phœbe, sister of Alice Carey, b. 1825, has pub., in addition to Poems by Alice and Phœbe Carey, Poems and Parodies, 1854. See CAREY, ALICE.

"A vein of tender and graceful religious sentiment pervades her more serious compositions, and her Parodies comprise some of the cleverest humorous verse produced in this country."—R. W. GRISWOLD.

Carey, or **Cary, Robert,** first Earl of Monmouth, b. 1559 or 1560, d. 1639, a near relation of Queen Elizabeth, and father of Henry Carey, second Earl of Monmouth, left MS. memoirs of his own life, which were lent by Lady Elizabeth Spelman to JOHN, EARL OF CORK AND ORRERY, (*q. v.*) who transcribed them with his own hand, and pub. them in 1759, 8vo. They contain some curious particulars of the secret history of the Elizabethan period. Horace Walpole, who recommended their publication, is complimented by the Earl of Cork as exhibiting (in his Royal and Noble Authors)

"So spirited a manner of writing, that he has given wit even to a Dictionary, and vivacity to a catalogue of names."

Carey, Walter. See CARYE.

Carey, William. Stranger's Guide through London, 1808, 18mo.

Carey, William, D.D. Sermon, 1809, 4to.

Carey, William, D.D., 1761–1834, missionary to Bengal, and Professor of Oriental Languages in the College of Fort William. He pub. a number of philological works in Bengalee, Bhotanta, &c., and assisted in the preparation of many more issued from the Serampore press. He was the principal founder of the Serampore mission. 1. Sanscrit Grammar, 4to, pp. 1000. 2. Bengalee-and-English Dictionary, 1815–25, 3 vols. 4to. 3. Abridgment of do. by Dr. Marshman, under the supervision of Dr. Carey, 1827, 8vo. See Memoir by Rev. Eustace Carey, Lon., 1836; Remarks on the Character and Labours of Dr. Carey, by H. H. Wilson; Life by Dr. Jos. Belcher, Phila., 1856, 12mo.

Carey, William Paulett, 1768–1839, a native of Ireland, brother of John and Mathew Carey, (*ante,*) took part in the struggle of 1798, and, subsequently removing to England, distinguished himself as an eloquent advocate of art, artists, and political reform, and as the author of many critical and poetical contributions to the periodicals of the day. Among those on whose behalf his pen was early enlisted may be mentioned Chantrey, Hogan, Gibson, and James Montgomery.

Carie, Walter. See CARYE.

Carier, Benj., D.D. A Missive to K. James, Paris, 1649, 8vo; his "motives for conversion to the Catholic Religion," &c.

Carion, John. The Thre Bokes of Cronicles, which John Carion (a man singularly well seen in the Mathematycal Sciences) gathered, with great diligence, of the best authors that have written in Hebrew, Greek, and Latine, &c. With this was printed (written by John Funche, a Lutheran divine of Nuremburg) An Appendix to the Thre Bokes of Cronicles; gathered by John Carion; conteyning all such notable thynges as be mentyoned in the Cronicles, to have chaunced in sundry partes of the worlde, from the yeare of Christ, 1532, to thys present yeare of 1550. Both pub. in one 4to vol., in 1550, by W. Lynne. See Watt's Bibl. Brit., and Lowndes's Bibl. Manual.

Carkeet, Samuel. Gospel Worthies: Serm., 1719, 8vo.

Carkesse, Chas. Tonnage and Poundage, 1782, fol.

Carkesse, James. Lucida Intervalla, Lon., 1679, 4to.

Carlell, Lodowicke. Deserving Favourite; T. C., 1629, 4to. Passionate Lovers; T. C., 1665, 4to. Other plays.

Carleton. Darkness of Atheism dispelled by the Light of Nature, 1652, 4to. Written by WALTER CHARLETON, M.D., *q. v.*

Carleton, Captain. Hyde Marston, or a Sportsman's Life, Lon., 1844, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"A large proportion of the scenes are actual transcripts from the reality, and it is equally certain that many of the characters are drawn from originals."—*Lon. New Monthly Mag.*

Recreations in Shooting, with some Account of the Game of the British Islands, 1846, p. 8vo.

Carleton, Sir Dudley, Lord Dorchester, 1573–1631, an eminent statesman, was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford. Letters from and to him during his Embassy in Holland, edited and pub. by the Earl of Hardwicke, Lon., 1757, 4to; with additions to the Hist. Preface, 1775, 4to; 1780. His lordship was the author of some political tracts, and some of his speeches will be found in Rushworth's Collection.

"King Charles used to say that he had two Secretaries of State, the Lords Dorchester and Falkland; one of whom was a dull man in comparison with the other, and yet pleased him the best; for he always brought him his own thoughts in his own words; the latter [Falkland] cloathed them in so fine a dress, that he did not always know them again."—*Sir P. Warwick's Memoirs.*

Carleton, George, D.D., d. 1628, born at Norham, Northumberland, sent by Bernard Gilpin to Edmund Hall, Oxford, 1576; Bishop of Llandaff, 1618; translated to Chichester, 1619. Heroici Characteres carmine, Oxon., 1603, 4to. Tithes, Lon., 1606, 4to. On Jurisdiction, Regal, Episcopal, and Papal, Lon., 1610, 4to. Concensus Ecclesiæ Catholicæ, &c., Francf., 1613, 8vo. A Thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy in the Deliverances of his Church *temp.* Eliz. and James I., Lon., 1614, 4to. Treatises against Judicial Astrology, Lon., 1624. Thirteen Sermons, 1736, 8vo. Other works.

"Whom I have loved in regard of his singular knowledge in divinity, which he professeth; and in other more delightful literature, and am loved again of him."—CAMDEN.

"His good affections appear in his treatise, entituled A Thankful remembrance of God's mercy; solid judgment, in his Confutation of Judicial Astrology; and clear invention, in other juvenile exercises. Indeed, when young, he was grave in his manners; so when old he was youthful in his parts, even unto his death."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

Carleton, Captain George. Memoirs of an English Officer, Lon., 1728, 8vo. His Memoirs, Edin., 1808, 8vo; pub. in 1743. Carleton's Memoirs have been attributed to Daniel De Foe and also to Dean Swift.

"Lord Eliot: 'The best account of Lord Peterborough that I have happened to meet with is in Captain Carleton's Memoirs.' Johnson said he had never heard of the book. Lord Eliot sent it to him. Johnson was about going to bed when it came, but sat up till he had read it through; and remarked to Sir Joshua Reynolds, 'I did not think a *young lord* could have mentioned to me a book in the English history that was not known to me.'"—*Boswell's Johnson.*

Carleton, Lancelot. Letter to Rev. J. Stade, Read., 1727.

Carleton, Thomas Compton. Philosophia Universa, Antw., 1649. Theologia Scholastica, Leod., 1659–64, 2 vols. fol.

Carleton, William, M.D. The Immortality of the Human Soul demonstrated by the Light of Nature, 1699, 4to.

Carleton, William, b. at Clogher, Tyrone, Ireland, in 1798, was for some time tutor in a village school. He resolved to try his fortune in Dublin, and in 1830 pub. (anon.) Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, 2 vols. 8vo. Their great merit insured their immediate success. A second series was pub. in 1832. In 1839 appeared Fardorougha, the Miser, or the Convicts of Lisnamona. In 1841 he pub. The Fawn of Spring Vale, The Clarionet, and other Tales, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Mr. C. has also pub. Valentine McClutchy, 1845, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Willey Reilly, 1855, 3 vols. p. 8vo, and other works. Perhaps no Irish author was ever more successful with the acknowledged readers of criticism than Mr. Carleton has been. He now enjoys a pension of £200, and is residing near Dublin.

"Shepherd. 'What sort o' vols. are the Traits and Stories of Irish Peasantry, published by Curry & Co., in Dublin?'

"North. 'Admirable, truly! intensely Irish. Never were that wild, imaginative people better described; and, amongst all the fun, frolic, and folly, there is no want of poetry, pathos, and passion.'"—*Blackw. Mag.*

"Mr. Carleton has caught most accurately the lights and shades of Irish life. His tales are full of vigorous, picturesque description and genuine pathos. They may be referred to as furnishing a very correct portrait of the Irish peasantry."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, Oct. 1841.

Carliell, Robert. Britain's Glorie, Lon., 1619, 8vo.

"To all vertvovs Nobilitie, Reuerend Clergie, and well-affected Gentrie."

Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 147, £2 2*s*. It is in verse and prose.

Carlile, James, D.D. A Manual of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Mind. The Use and Abuse of Creeds and Confessions of Faith, Dubl., 1836, 8vo. Other works.

Carlisle, Sir Anthony, 1768–1840, a distinguished surgeon and physiologist. Disorders of Old Age, 1817, 4to; 2d ed., 1818, 8vo. Alleged Discovery of the Use of the Spleen and Thyroid Gland, 1829. For a list of his valuable med. and bot. contrib., see Eng. Cyc., Div. Biog., vol. ii.

Carlisle, Charles Howard, 3d Earl of, d. 1738, is worthy of mention among the Noble Authors for his excellent poetical address inscribed "To MY SON, LORD MORPETH." Horace Walpole remarks, (referring to the 5th Earl, *vide post*:)

"The present Earl of Carlisle is his grandson, and may boast a more copious and correct vein of poetry, but cannot surpass in moral observation or physical truth, the force of the precepts, directed to the author's eldest son a short time before his own decease. A character is said to have been given of him [the father] in the Political State of Europe; but I have sought without success for the publication so entitled."—*Royal and Noble Authors.*

Carlisle, or **Carlile, Christopher.** Theolog. Discourse, 1582.

Carlisle, Rev. D. Roman Antiquities; v. Archæol., 1794.

Carlisle, Frederick Howard, 5th Earl of, 1748–1825, Viceroy of Ireland, a distinguished statesman, is entitled to a very respectable rank as an author. Poems, 1773, 4to. The Father's Revenge; a Tragedy, and other Poems. Letter to Earl Fitzwilliam, Dubl. and Lon., 1794, 8vo. Unite or Fall, Lon., 1798, 12mo. The Step-Mother; a Tragedy, 1800, 8vo. Tragedies and Poems, 1801, 8vo. Verses on the Death of Lord Nelson, 1806. Thoughts on the Stage, anon., 1808, 8vo.

A criticism (highly laudatory) by Dr. Johnson upon the Father's Revenge will be found in a letter to Mrs. Chapone. See Boswell's Johnson.

In the Hours of Idleness, pub. 1808, Lord Byron refers to his relative's works as having long received the meed of public applause to which, by their intrinsic worth, they were entitled; but in revenge for an imagined slight, in the English Bards and Scotch Reviewers we find the noble earl thus unceremoniously impaled with a crowd of unhappy authors.

"Let Stott, Carlisle, Matilda, and the rest
Of Grub-street and the Grosvenor-Place the best,
Scrawl on, till death release us from the strain,
Or common sense assert her rights again."

To this disrespectful mention is appended a more disrespectful note, of which as the critic repented and apologizes in Childe Harold—

"And partly that I did thy sire some wrong"—

we shall take no further notice.

Carlisle, George, M.D. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1766.

Carlisle, George William Frederick Howard, the present Earl of Carlisle, b. 1802, is well known as a man of letters. His lordship a few years ago travelled in America, and on his return communicated the results of his observations in 1850, in a lecture delivered before the Mechanics' Institute at Leeds. Some of his comments have found their way into the journals. His lordship also delivered before the same excellent institution a lecture upon the Life and Writings of Pope. In 1854 he published A Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters, p. 8vo; Amer. ed., edited, with Notes, by Prof. C. C. Felton, Bost., 1855, 12mo.

"An unpretending volume, which bears on every page evidence of the wise and tolerant spirit, the various scholarship, and the sensibility to the beautiful so characteristic of its noble author. . . . The account of Malta is not the least attractive portion of this charming work, to which Felton's notes have given additional value."—Wm. H. Prescott: *Philip the Second*, 1856, i. 392, n., 501, n.

See also a review of the Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters, in N. Amer. Rev., lxxxi. 91–112, July, 1855.

The Second Vision of Daniel: a Paraphrase in Verse, 1858. See Lon. Athen., 1858, 110.

Carlisle, Isabella Byron, Countess of, 1721–1795, daughter of William, 5th Lord Byron, married in 1743, Henry, 4th Earl of Carlisle, by whom she had Frederick Howard, 5th Earl of Carlisle. A volume on the Education of Youth, and a poem in Pearch's Collection entitled The Fairy's Answer to Mrs. Greville's Prayer for Indifference, have been ascribed to her ladyship.

Carlisle, James. The Fortune Hunters; a Comedy, Lon., 1689, 4to.

Carlisle, James, Jr. Letters on the Divine Origin and Authenticity of the Holy Scriptures, Lon., 1833, 2 vols. 12mo.

"Indicative of sound judgment, correct taste, and respectable acquirement."—Lowndes.

Carlisle, Nicholas. Topographical Dictionary of England, 1808, 2 vols. 4to; of Wales, 1811, 4to; of Scotland and the Islands in the British Seas, 1813, 2 vols. 4to; of Ireland, 1810, 4to.

"If ever there was a book indispensable for reference to a vast variety of persons, it is this, which bears at the same time every mark of the utmost accuracy."—*British Critic.*

Carlos, James. Serm., 1773, 4to.

Carlton, Osgood, of Massachusetts, d. 1816, pub. a number of Maps and works on Navigation, 1801–10.

Carlyle, Alex., D.D., Edin., 1721–1805. Serm., 1779–94.

Carlyle, Joseph Dacre, 1759–1804, Prof. of Arabic, Cambridge. Specimens of Arabic Poetry, Camb., 1796, 4to; 1810, r. 8vo. Poems, 1805, 4to.

"For many elegant poems, also, we are highly indebted to Professor Carlyle. As beautiful and exquisitely finished pieces, they are entitled to warm commendation."—*Drake's Literary Hours.*

This eminent Orientalist pub. some other works.

Carlyle, Robert. De Vaux; a Poem, 1818, 8vo.

Carlyle, Thomas, the "Censor of the age," was born in 1795 at Ecclefechan, in Dumfriesshire. His father, an agriculturist, was noted for quickness of mental perceptions, and great energy and decision of character. After preliminary instruction at a school at Annan, Thomas was sent in 1810 to the University of Edinburgh, where he remained for seven or eight years, distinguishing himself by devotion to mathematical studies then taught there by Leslie. He seems at this period to have designed entering the ministry, but the idea was abandoned. For about two years he taught mathematics at a school in Fife; on relinquishing this post, he devoted himself in 1823 to literature as a profession. In 1824 he contributed to Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia the articles "Montesquieu," "Montaigne," "Nelson," "Norfolk," and those on the two "Pitts;" to the New Edinburgh Review, an Essay on Joanna Baillie's Plays of the Passions. In the same year he completed a translation of Legendre's Geometry, to which he prefixed an Essay on Proportion, and also pub. his trans. of Goethe's Wilhelm Meister, "a work which betrayed a direction of reading destined to influence materially his future career." After completing his trans., he commenced his Life of Schiller, which was pub. in numbers in the London Magazine.—*Men of the Time, Lon.*, 1853.

The life of Schiller was highly commended:

> "Schiller was one of the great men of his age, and Carlyle has given evidence in this book of a critical insight into his character, both as a man and a writer. His analysis of the works of Schiller, and his critical observations, are deeply interesting and instructive. The book will be read with pleasure and profit."—*Lon. Examiner*

About 1826 Mr. Carlyle married, and resided alternately at Comely Bank and Craigenputtoch, in an estate in Dumfriesshire. The reader will find an interesting account of his manner of life in the letters to Goethe, in the correspondence of the great German bard.

> "Two ponies which carry us everywhere, and the mountain air, are the best medicines for weak nerves. This daily exercise, to which I am much devoted, is my only dissipation; for this nook of ours [Craigenputtoch] is the loneliest in Britain—six miles removed from every one who in any case might visit me. Here Rousseau would have been as happy as on his island of St. Pierre."

In his rural quietude Mr. Carlyle was a contributor to the Foreign Review and other periodicals, and composed his Sartor Resartus, which was pub. in Fraser's Magazine on Mr. Carlyle's return to London, which occurred in 1830. It appeared in book form in 1834, "reprinted for friends," and in 1836; again in 1841.

> "The work is a sort of philosophical romance, in which the author undertakes to give, in the form of a review of a German treatise on dress, and a notice of the life of the writer, his own opinions upon Matters and Things in General. The hero, Professor Teufelsdroeckh, seems to be intended for a portrait of human nature as affected by the moral influence to which, in the present state of society, a cultivated mind is naturally exposed. . . . The volume contains, under a quaint and singular form, a great deal of deep thought, sound principle, and fine writing. . . . The only thing about the work, tending to prove that it is what it purports to be, a commentary on a real German treatise, is the style, which is a sort of Babylonish dialect, not destitute, it is true, of richness, vigour, and at times a sort of felicity of expression, but very strongly tinged throughout with the peculiar idiom of the German language. This quality in the style, however, may be a mere result of a great familiarity with German literature, and we cannot, therefore, look upon it as in itself decisive, still less as outweighing so much evidence of an opposite character. . . . It is, we believe, no secret in England or here, that it is the work of a person to whom the public is indebted for a number of articles in the late British Reviews, which have attracted great attention by the singularity of their style, and the richness and depth of their matter. Among those may be mentioned particularly those on *Characteristics* and the *Life of Burns* in the Edinburgh Review, and on *Goethe* in the Foreign Quarterly. . . . We take pleasure in introducing to the American public a writer, whose name is yet in a great measure unknown among us, but who is destined, we think, to occupy a large space in the literary world. We have heard it insinuated that Mr. Carlyle has it in contemplation to visit this country, and we can venture to assure him, that, should he carry this intention into effect, he will meet with a cordial welcome."—ALEXANDER H. EVERETT: *N. Amer. Review*, xli. 454, 1835.

In 1837 he pub. The French Revolution, 3 vols. c. 8vo: vol. i., The Bastile: vol. ii., The Constitution: vol. iii., The Guillotine. This work produced a profound impression upon the public mind.

> "No work of greater genius, either historical or poetical, has been produced in this country for many years. A more painstaking or accurate investigator of facts and testimonies never wielded the historical pen."—*Westminster Review.*

> "Let a man who would exhibit the frightful drama of the French Revolution for the benefit of his reader, place the reader before its scenes, and leave him to himself—as most men, in going through an interesting building, long to be left alone and not be troubled with the impertinence of a guide. The scenes themselves are already there—not painted or described as by a spectator, but existing unintentionally in the records of the times. Few things, perhaps, would do more to arrest our present headlong course of license. No highly-wrought language would be required, or any language but that employed by the actors themselves. The most graphic portions of Mr. Carlyle's work are those in which he has most closely transcribed from these sources; and in other parts we think he has failed to convey not only a correct philosophical view of the history, but even clear, vivid pictures of fact."—*Lon. Quarterly Review*, lxvi. 457.

> "After perusing the whole of this extraordinary work, we can allow, almost to their fullest extent, the high qualities with which Mr. Carlyle's idolaters endow him."—*Lon. Times.*

> "This is one of the few books of our time that are likely to live for some generations beyond it. Some years will pass before these volumes begin to be generally relished; but relished they will be, and that thoroughly, sooner or later."—*Lon. Examiner.*

> "There is no account of the French Revolution that can be in the slightest degree compared with this for intensity of feeling and profoundness of thought."—*Lon. Monthly Repository.*

> "It would be an interesting book if well translated into English."

In 1839 appeared Chartism; 2d edit., 1840, p. 8vo. See a Review of this work in the British and Foreign Review, xi. 1; also articles on Chartism in vol. xii. 303, and in Blackwood's Mag., xlvi. 289. His Six Lectures on Heroes, Hero-Worship, and the Heroic in History, delivered in London in 1840, were pub. in 1841, and 4th edit. in 1852, 12mo. In 1843 Mr. C. pub. his Past and Present, p. 8vo.

> "*Past and Present* has not, and could not have, the same wild power which *Sartor Resartus* possessed, in our opinion, over the feelings of the reader; but it contains passages which look the same way, and breathe the same spirit."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, liv. 138.

Mr. C.'s Critical and Miscellaneous Essays have been collected, and the 3d edit. was pub. in London in 1847, 4 vols. p. 8vo. They have also been pub. in America. See a review in Brit. Quart. Rev., ii. 297. In the same year appeared the 2d edit. of the Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Carlyle's Latter Day Pamphlets, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, were pub. in 1850, p. 8vo: the life of his friend, John Sterling, pub. in 1851. The 3d ed. of The French Revolution was pub. in 1856–57, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 3d ed. of Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, 1857, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 4th ed. of Essays, 1857, 4 vols. p. 8vo; Lives of Schiller and Sterling, 1857, p. 8vo, (vol. vi. of collective ed. of Carlyle's works.) The Life of Frederick the Great, Lon. and New York, 1858, 2 vols. 8vo. A critic remarks, "The work is thoroughly Carlylish, and worthy of the author. It has long been announced that it was to be the work of his life."

> "Few writers of the present time have risen more rapidly into popularity than Mr. Carlyle, after labouring through so long a period of comparative neglect. Whatever judgment critics may be pleased to pass on him, it is certain that his works have attracted of late no common share of attention."—*Edinburgh Review.*

We have quoted some highly commendatory notices of Mr. Carlyle as an author; but by many critics the peculiarities of his style have been severely censured, and the value of his speculations greatly doubted.

> "Mr. Carlyle has disdained the easy-beaten track, and struck out a new taste in writing, combining, we had almost said, all possible faults, and yet not unlikely to become popular. . . . It is lamentable to see that Mr. Carlyle's early writings, in which there is far the most truth and genuine good sense, are the most free from his faults. They appear to have gathered on him as he advances. Is it that he is permitting himself to dress up his style like a mountebank to attract popular wonderment, which we have too good an opinion of him to believe? Or is it that his mind itself, as we fear, is becoming embarrassed and perplexed with the speculations into which he is falling, and in which he evidently is struggling about like a man sinking in the water, and just beginning to suspect that he is out of his depth? Some of his early writings are very pleasing in their language, as in their sentiments. (See, for example, his paper on Boswell, Miscellanies, vol. iii. 114; but his Life of Schiller appears to us in point of style by far the best of them all. *Note.*) In his last works, the Sartor Resartus, and Chartism, he runs wild in distortions and extravagancies."—*Lon. Quarterly Review*, lxvi. 1840.

> "Mr. Carlyle—an astute and trenchant critic might, with show of justice, remark—assumes to be the reformer and castigator of his age—a reformer in philosophy, in politics, and religion—denouncing its *mechanical* method of thinking, deploring its utter want of *faith*, and threatening political society, obstinately deaf to the voice of wisdom, with the retributive horrors of repeated revolutions; and yet neither in philosophy, in religion, nor in politics, has Mr. Carlyle any distinct dogma, creed, or constitution to promulgate. . . . He is any thing but a man of practical ability. Setting aside his style for the present, let us see whether he has ever, in the course of his life, thrown out a single hint which could be useful to his own generation, or profitable to those who may come after. If he could originate any such hint, he does not possess the power of embodying it in distinct language. He has written a History of the French Revolution, a pamphlet on Chartism, a work on Heroes and Hero-worship, and a sort of political treatise entitled *Past and Present.* Can any living man point to a single practical passage in any of these volumes? If not, what is the real value of Mr. Carlyle's writings? What is Mr. Carlyle himself but a Phantasm of the species he is pleased to denounce."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, liv. 1843; lxvii. 1850.

See Passages Selected from the Writings of Thomas Carlyle, by Thomas Ballantyne, 1855, p. 8vo.

Carlyle, Thomas, of the Scottish Bar. The Moral Phenomena of Germany; 2d edit., enlarged, Lon., 18mo.

Carmarthen, Marquis of. Journal of his Brest Expedition, 1694, 4to.

Carmey. Coins of the Kings of Syria, Lon., 1761, fol.

Carmichael, A. N. Greek Verbs, Lon., 1841, p. 8vo.

Carmichael, Alex. Mortification of Sin, &c., 1677

Carmichael, Andrew. Con. to Trans. Irish Acad., 1811: on Habit, and the Invention of Writing. Disquisitions on the History and Metaphysics of Scripture, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "A very remarkable production."—*Phrenological Journal.*

Carmichael, Frederick, 1708–1751, Prof. of Divinity in Marischal College. Serms., Lon., 1757, 8vo.

Carmichael, James. Grammatica Latina de Etymologia, Camb., 1587, 4to.

Carmichael, James. Con. to Med. Com. and Ann. Med., 1776–99.

Carmichael, James. Peerage of Scotland, Edin., 1791, 4to.

Carmichael, Richard. Med. treatises, 1806–18.

Carnarvon, Lord. Don Pedro; a Tragedy, Lon., 8vo. Moor; a Poem, 8vo. Notes on Portugal, Gallicia, &c., p. 8vo.

> "Not only a graphic description of the country, but it relates a series of personal adventures and perils very unusual in modern Europe."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*
>
> "A work of superior ability, interest, and value."—*U. Serv. Jour.*

Carue, John. Letters in the East, 2 vols.; and Recollections of Travels in Syria and Palestine, Lon., 1830, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

> "Peculiarly valuable by the graphic descriptions, written on the spot, of the *present actual state of the places* which have been the theatres of the great events recorded in the Bible."—*Lon. New Monthly Mag.*, 1826.

Syria, the Holy Land, Asia Minor, &c.; illustrated by Bartlett and others; descriptions by J. C., Lon., 1838, 2 vols. 4to.

> "The descriptions are well drawn up by Mr. Carne, whose residence in the East some years since fitted him for such an undertaking."—T. H. HORNE.

Lives of Eminent Missionaries, 3 vols. 12mo. Other works.

Carne, Robert H. Two Covenants, Lon., 1828, 8vo.

Carnett, P. P. Wine-Making, 1814, 8vo.

Carolan, Patrick. Schools in Ireland, 1806, etc.

Caroll, William. Answer to Collins's Essay concerning the use of Reason, &c., Lon., 1707, 8vo.

Caron, R. P. Remonstratia Hibernorum, 1665, fol.

Carpenter, Agricola. Psevchographica Anthropomagica; or a Magical Description of the Soul, Lon., 1652, 12mo.

Carpenter, Benjamin. Theolog. and other works, 1789–1814.

Carpenter, Daniel. The Poor Laws, 1807, 8vo.

Carpenter, Elias. Nocturnal Alarm, Lon., 1803, 8vo.

Carpenter, George, Lord. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1738; account of a bullet lodged near the gullet.

Carpenter, Henry. The Deputy Divinity, Lon., 1657, 12mo.

Carpenter, J. Merchants' Accounts, Lon., 1632, fol.

Carpenter, J. Treatise on Practical and Experimental Agriculture, 1803, 2 vols. 8vo.

Carpenter, Jacobus. Platonis cum Aristotele in Universa Philosophia Comparatio, Paris, 1573, 4to.

Carpenter, John, of Ricklin, Essex. Epicedium in obitum decide ratissimi principis Guililmi Glocestræ Ducis, fol.

Carpenter, John. Sorrowfull Song for Sinfull Soules, Lon., 1586, 8vo. Theolog. treatises, 1588–1612.

> "Going through the courses of logic and philosophy for the space of four years or more, with unwearied industry."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Carpenter, Joseph Edward. Lays and Legends of Fairy Land, &c., Lon., 8vo. Other works.

> "In the rank of lyric poets Mr. Carpenter deservedly holds a high position."

Carpenter, Lant, LL.D., 1780–1840, b. at Kidderminster, father of Dr. W. B. Carpenter, the distinguished physiologist, (*q.v.*;) settled as Unitarian minister at Exeter in 1805; removed to Bristol in 1817. His publications, including those which were posthumous, amount to 44, of which we notice a few. 1. Introduction to the Geography of the New Testament, 1805, 12mo. 2. Unitarianism the Doctrine of the Gospel, 1809, 12mo. 3. Examination of the Charges made against Unitarianism, &c. by Dr. Magee in his Discourses on Atonement, &c., 1820, 8vo. 4. Principles of Education, Intellectual, Moral, and Physical, 1820, 8vo.

> "I know of no work more excellent or complete on the subject of education, in all its parts, than this. It is a monument to the sound, practical good sense, the enlarged views, the erudition, and the piety of the author."—C. D. CLEVELAND: *Eng. Lit. 19th Cent.*

5. Harmony; or, Synoptical Arrangement of the Gospels, 1835, 8vo. 6. Dissertations on the Duration of our Saviour's Ministry, &c., 1836, 8vo: a reprint from Harmony, &c.

> "The third dissertation is particularly valuable and instructive."—T. H. HORNE.

7. Sermons on Practical Subjects, 1840, 8vo; edited by his Son, Dr. W. B. Carpenter. See Life of Dr. C. by his Son, Rev. Russell Lant Carpenter.

Dr. C. pub. some other works.

Carpenter, Nathaniel, a native of Devonshire, b. 1588, d. according to Wood, 1628, according to Fuller, 1635, was educated at Edmund Hall, Oxford. Serm. 1612, 8vo. Philosophia Libera, &c., Francf., 1621, 8vo; with addits., 1622, 8vo; Oxf., 1636, '75, 8vo. Memorable as one of the first attacks upon the Aristotelian Philosophy. See Brucker's Hist. of Philos. Geographie Delineated, Oxf., 1625, 4to; with addits., 1625, 4to. See a high encomium on Devonshire at p. 200. Achitophel; Serm., 1629, 4to. Serm., Oxf., 1640.

> "He was right-handed in the Cyclopædia of all arts; logic, witness his Decades [Philosophia. &c.;] mathematics, expressed in the book of his Geography; and divinity, appearing in his excellent sermons called Achitophel. As for his Optics, it had been a master piece in that kind, if truly and perfectly printed."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

Carpenter, Richard, d. 1627, battler in Exeter College, Oxford, 1592; Fellow, 1596; pub. serms., 1612, '16, '20, '23. One of his discourses was pub. in 1657, fol. Langbaine erroneously suggests the identity of the author with the following.

Carpenter, Richard, D.D., a divine and poet, about the middle of the 17th century, joined the Church of Rome, returned to the Church of England, and died a Roman Catholic. Experience, History, and Divinity, Lon., 1642, 8vo. Repub. in 1648 as The Downfall of Antichrist. Astrology Proved Harmless, Pious, Useful; a Serm., 1663, 4to. Rome in her Fruits, 1663, 4to. The Pragmatical Jesuit new Leavened, 4to. Other publications.

> "Those that knew him have often told me that he was an impudent, fantastical man, that changed his mind with his cloaths, and that for his juggles and tricks in matters of religion he was esteemed a theological mountebank."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Carpenter, Samuel. Election for Saltash, 1808.

Carpenter, Stephen Cullen, d. about 1820, a native of Great Britain, and settled in the U. States in 1803, where he soon united with J. Bristed as co-editor of the U.S. Magazine, pub. at Charleston, S.C. He originated the Monthly Register, pub. at Charleston, 1805. He had been previously engaged as reporter of the Parliamentary proceedings during the trial of Hastings, and from his personal knowledge doubtless was enabled to make the great speeches of Sheridan on the Belgium affairs as found in the Select Speeches of Dr. Chapman. He was the author of the Overland Journey to India, pub. under the assumed name of Donald Campbell; 2d ed., 1809–10. Life of Thomas Jefferson, Phila. and N. York, 1809, 2 vols. 8vo. Select American Speeches; being a sequel to Dr. Chapman's Select Speeches, Phila., 1815, 2 vols. 8vo. See DONALD, CAMPBELL.

Carpenter, Thomas. Essay on the Vices and Follies of Mankind, &c., 1795.

Carpenter, Thomas. Educational works, 1798–1813: Orthography, &c.

Carpenter, Thomas. Devotional Reflections on the Psalms of David, Lon., 1837; 2d ed., 1841, 18mo.

Carpenter, William, D.D. Fast Serm., Lon., 1776, 4to.

Carpenter, William. Calendarium Palestinæ, 1825, 8vo. This is a very useful work. Scripture Difficulties Examined with a View to their Solution, 1825, 8vo. The author elucidates 700 passages in the Old and New Testaments. Popular Lectures on Biblical Criticism and Interpretation, Lon., 1826, 8vo. Scripture Natural History, 1828, 8vo. Dr. Harris's Natural History (Boston, Mass., 1820) is generally preferred; but some consider Carpenter's work "more readable."

> "Without that pretence to originality which in the present day is as much distinguished by personal vanity as it is at variance with truth. Mr. Carpenter has, we think, presented to the public an interesting and useful work."—*Lon. Chris. Rememb.*

A Guide to the Practical Reading of the Bible, Lon., 1830, 18mo.

> "This is a useful and interesting compilation, and gives in a very small compass a great deal of information."—*Ch. of Ireland Mag.*

Biblical Companion, Lon., 1836, 8vo.

> "To the use of less advanced students it is especially adapted."—DR. E. WILLIAMS.

Carpenter, William Benjamin, M.D., F.R.S., son of Dr. Lant Carpenter; a distinguished physiologist and eminent writer on physiology; Prof. Med. Jur. in Univ. Coll., London; Lecturer on General Anatomy and Physiology at the London Hospital School of Med., and Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anat. in the Univ. of London; studied medicine in University College, 1833; passed his examination in the Royal College of Surgeons' and Apothecaries' Soc., 1835; subsequently pursued his studies in the Univ. of Edinburgh, where his capacity for original thought and dealing with the most profound physiological discussions became apparent. 1. On the Voluntary and Instinctive Actions of Living Beings, Edin. Med. and Surg. Jour., No. 132. 2. The Unity of Function in Organized Beings, Edin. New Phil. Jour. 3. The Differences of the Laws regulating Vital and Physical Phenomena; ibid. 4. Dissertation on the Physiological Inferences to be deduced from the Structure of the Nervous System in the Invertebrate Class of Animals, Edin., 1838. After publishing the above, he graduated at Edinburgh in 1839. 5. Principles of General and Comparative Physiology, Lon., 1839, 8vo; 2d ed., 1841, 8vo; 9th ed., rewritten, was pub. in 1854, entitled (6) Principles of Comparative Physiology; (7) the Principles of General Physiology being pub. in a separate vol. New Amer. ed., Phila., 1854, 8vo.

"Not the profession only, but the scientific world at large, must feel deeply indebted to Dr. Carpenter for this great work."—*Lon. Medical Times.*

"An Encyclopedia of the subject, accurate and complete in all respects; a truthful reflection of the advanced state at which science has now arrived."—*Dublin Quar. Jour. of Medical Science.*

"A truly magnificent work,—in itself a perfect physiological study."—*Ranking's Abstract.*

"No treatise on Physiology which has hitherto appeared in our language exceeds the present, either in the comprehensiveness of its principles or in the value and abundance of its facts. We recommend it to all our readers and to men of science of every description."—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"In Dr. Carpenter's work will be found the best exposition we possess of all that is furnished by comparative anatomy to our knowledge of our nervous system, as well as to the more general principles of life and organization."—*Dr. Holland's Medical Notes and Reflections.*

"I recommend to your perusal a work recently published by Dr. Carpenter. It has this advantage: it is very much up to the present state of knowledge of the subject. It is written in a clear style, and is well illustrated."—*Prof. Sharpey's Introduc. Lecture.*

"See Dr. Carpenter's Principles of General and Comparative Physiology,—a work which makes me proud to think he was once my pupil."—*Dr. Elliotson's Physiology.*

8. Principles of Human Physiology, Lon., 1846, 8vo; 4th ed.; 5th American ed., from the 4th English ed., with additions by Francis Gurney Smith, M.D., Prof. Institutes of Medicine in the Pennsylvania Medical College.

"We speak advisedly when we say that we know of no work on Physiology from which the student is likely to derive so much advantage. The whole of it reflects the highest honour upon the talents, knowledge, and judgment of the author."—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"Dr. Carpenter's work, Human Physiology, is an important one in support of the spirituality of the mind. Nothing can be more satisfactory than his arguments and illustrations as to the distinct existence and manifestations of the thinking principle."—*Blakey's Hist. of the Philosophy of Mind.*

Nos. 6, 7, and 8 are now pub. as three independent vols., comprising the whole range of Biological Science.

9. Vegetable Physiology and Botany, 1844, 8vo. 10. A Manual of Physiology, 1846, fp. 8vo. Several editions.

"Although designed for the student and framed expressly to meet his wants, it is a work that may be consulted with advantage by most physicians and surgeons, however learned."—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

11. Elements of Physiology, including Physiological Anatomy, 8vo. 12. The Popular Cyclopædia of Natural Science, 1847, 5 vols. 8vo. Commenced in 1843.

"It possesses merits of a very high order. The talents and attainments of its author are evidently such as qualify him to take his station as an original author, experimenter, and discoverer among the most excellent sons of science."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

13. Zoology and Instinct in Animals, 1848, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"For clearness of arrangement, perspicuity of style, and readable matter, we know of no complete work on zoology which we could recommend so fully as this by Dr. Carpenter."—*Lon. Athen.*

14. A Prize Essay on the Use of Alcoholic Liquors in Health and Disease; 2d ed., 1851, 12mo. New Amer. ed., with a Preface by Dr. D. F. Condie, M.D., and Explanations of Scientific Words, 12mo. 15. Mechanical Philosophy, Astronomy, and Horology, 1848, 8vo. 16. On the Microscope: its Revelations and its Uses, 1856, 8vo.

"The works of Dr. Carpenter manifest some of the best qualities both of the thinker and the observer."—*Morell's Hist. of Modern Philos., q. v.*

Carpmeal, W. Reports, Patent Cases, Lon., r. 8vo, 4th ed., 1846. The Law of Patents for Inventions.

"Designed for inventors and others unlearned in the law, but may be consulted with profit by professional readers on points of practice, and for the scientific illustrations which abound in the work."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

See Curtis, George T.

Carpue, J. S. The Muscles of the Human Body, as they appear on Dissection, Lon., 1801, 4to.

"An esteemed work."—Lowndes.

Electricity and Galvanism, 1803, 8vo. Account of Surgical Operations, 1816, '19.

Carr, Allan. A Peacable Moderator, Lon., 4to; respecting the book of Common Prayer.

Carr, George, 1704–1776, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; appointed senior clergyman of the Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, 1737, where he officiated 39 years. Sir William Forbes pub. his sermons, Edin., 1777, 3 vols. 12mo; 5th edit., 1784, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Although they do not contain the profound reasonings of Butler, nor the elegant discussions of Sherlock; neither the learning of Tillotson, nor the declamation of Seed, they exhibit the most useful and important truths of the gospel, not only with plainness and perspicuity, but in language always elegant, and seldom incorrect."—Sir William Forbes.

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Carr, J. H. Prize Essay: The Local Ministry, 1851, cr. 8vo.

Carr, Jo. His Ruinous Fall of Prodigalitie, Lon., 1573, 8vo.

Carr, Sir John, 1772–1832, of the Middle Temple. The Stranger in France, Lon., 1803, 4to. A popular work. The Stranger in Ireland, 1806, 2 vols. 4to. This was ridiculed by Edward Dubois by the publication of his *jeu d'esprit,* My Pocket Book, 1807, 12mo. A Tour through Holland, 1807, 4to. Caledonian Sketches, 1809, 4to. Descriptive Travels, 1811, 4to. Sir John also pub. some poems, 1803, '09, and a Drama, 1804.

Carr, John, LL.D., 1732–1807, master of the Grammar School at Hertford. Vol. 3d of Tristram Shandy, 1760. This imitation of Sterne was soon detected. Filial Piety, 1763, fol. To a Critic, 1764, fol. Eponina, 1765. The Dialogues of Lucian, trans. from the Greek, 1773–98, 5 vols. 8vo.

"An excellent translation, that preserves much of the wit and spirit of the original."—Dr. Adam Clarke.

Carr, Lascelles Robert. Serms., 1800, '01, '04, 4to.

Carr, Nicholas. Professor of Greek, University of Cambridge. Epistola ad J. Checum, Lon., 1551, 4to. De obitu, &c. M. Buciri, 1551, 4to. Demosthenis Græcorum Oratorium, &c., 1571, 4to. Epistola Berth. Dodingtoni, &c., 1571, 4to. De Scriptorum Britannicorum Paucitate, &c., 1576, 12mo. Hearne commends Carr as an elegant and judicious Latinist.

Carr, Ralph. Mahumetane Historye, Lon., 1600, 4to.

Carr, Richard, M.D. Epistolæ Medicinales, Lon., 1691, 8vo; published in English by Quincy as Medicinal Epistles, 1714, 8vo.

Carr, Rich. Algebraist's Companion, Lon., 1751, 8vo

Carr, Robert. Eugenia; a Tragedy, 1766, 8vo.

Carr, Samuel, D.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's. Sermons on practical subjects, Lon., 1795, 3 vols. 8vo; several edits., 1817, 3 vols. 8vo.

"A valuable accession to this extensive theological class. The style is embellished with those temperate ornaments which increase its beauty without destroying its simplicity."—*British Critic.*

Carr, T. S., master in King's College School, has pub a number of useful classical guides; Greek and Latin; Mythology; Antiquities.

Carr, William. Travellers' Guide in the German States, &c., 1600, '88.

Carr, William. Glossary of the Craven Dialect, Lon., 1828, 2 vols. 8vo.

"We would particularly recommend it to our dramatists and novelists. They have now the means of studying the present form of West Riding dialect synthetically as well as analytically. We can vouch for the general accuracy of the dialect and idiom."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

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Carr, William Windle. Poems, Lon., 1791, 8vo.

Carre, Thomas, alias **Miles Pinkney,** d. 1674, a native of Broomhal, founded a Nunnery (Sion) at Paris, 1634, and became resident Confessor. Pietas Parisiensis et Romana, Paris, 1666, 12mo: Oxf., 1687, 12mo. Funeral of Charles I.; Serm. on Ps. ii. 10, 1670, 12mo.

Carrel, Armand N., 1800–1836. History of the Counter-Revolution for the Re-Establishment of Popery in England under Charles II. and James II., by Armand Carrel; to which is added the History of the Early Part of the Reign of James II., by C. J. Fox, sm. 8vo, 1854.

"The reigns of the last two Stuarts have been written, with the mind of a statesman and the hand of a vigorous writer, by Armand Carrel."—*Edin. Rev.*

As we know not the name of the translator of this valuable work, we introduce it under that of the French author.

Carrick, A., M.D. Medical treatises, 1797, 1803.

Carrick, John D. Life of Sir William Wallace.

"The best history with which we are acquainted of those important events which, under the auspices of that hero and patriot, led to the re-establishment of Scottish independence."—*Edin. Lit. Jour.*

Carrier. Reasons for Forsaking Protestantism, 1614, 4to.

Carrigan, Philip. Map of New Hampshire, 1816.

Carrington, F. A. Legal repts. and works, 1823–50

Carrington, James. Theological treatises, 1750–76.

Carrington, Jas. Serms. on Isa. ii. 78; Ephes. v. 15.

Carrington, Noel Thomas, 1777–1830, a native of Plymouth, England, pub. several poems of great merit. The Banks of Tamar, 1820. Dartmoor, 1826. My Native Village. Poems collected in 2 vols. 12mo.

"Dartmoor met with greater success than the author had ever dared to anticipate. It was received with much delight by the public, and was very highly spoken of by the periodical press."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., March.* 1831.

Carrington, Robert Smith, Lord. Speech delivered at the Board of Agriculture, 1803, 4to.

Carrington, S. History of Oliver Cromwell, Lon., 1659, 8vo.

Carrington, Susanna. The Perjured Husband; a Tragedy, Lon., 1700, 4to.

Carrington, W. Angler's Vade-Mecum, 1818, 12mo.

Carroll, B. R. Historical Collection of South Carolina, N. York, 1836, 2 vols. 8vo. A valuable collection relating to the early literature of South Carolina.

Carroll, Wm. On Locke's Essay, Lon., 1706, 8vo.

Carruthers, William, of Virginia. 1. Cavaliers of Virginia. 2. The Kentuckian in New York. 3. The Knights of the Horse-Shoe; a Traditionary Tale of the Cocked-Hat Gentry in the Old Dominion, Wetumpka, Ala., 1845.

Carson, Alexander. Theolog. treatises. The following have been highly commended: Explanation of the Principles of Biblical Interpretation of Ernesti, Ammon, Stuart, and other Philologists; A Treatise on the Figures of Speech; A Treatise on the Right and Duty of all Men to read the Scriptures, New York, 1855, 12mo, pp. 468.

"He differs from Stuart and other prominent philologists."

"One of the first Biblical critics of the nineteenth century."—*Scotsman.*

Carson, James, M.D. Med. and Political treatises, Livorp., 1809–15.

Carson, Joseph, M.D. Illustrations of Medical Botany, 2 vols. 4to. Synopsis of the Course of Lectures on Materia Medica and Pharmacy, delivered in the University of Pennsylvania, Phila., pp. 208, 1852, 8vo. Amer. edit. of Pereira's Materia Medica, Phila., 1854, 2 vols. 8vo.

Carstairs, J. Works on Writing, Lon., 1814, '15.

Carstairs, or **Carstares, William.** See McCormick, Joseph, D.D.

Carswell, Francis, D.D. Serms., 1684, '89, 4to.

Carte, Samuel, 1653–1740, Prebendary of Lichfield, Coventry, England, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. Serms., 1649, 1705, 4to. Tabula Chronologica Archiepiscopatuum et Episcopatuum in Anglia et Wallia, &c., *sine anno.* Con. to Phil. Trans. and Bibl. Top. Brit. He was an intelligent antiquary, and Dr. Willis and Dr. Stukeley acknowledged his assistance.

Carte, Samuel, grandson of the above, also a learned antiquary, edited Brewster's Collectanea Ecclesiastica, to which he added some valuable notes. He also assisted Johnson in his account of the benefactions and charities of Coventry. See Archæol., x. 209, 1792.

Carte, Thomas, 1686–1754, father of the above, was a native of Clifton, in Warwickshire. He was admitted of University College, Oxford, in 1698; took his degree of B.A. in 1702, and was subsequently incorporated at Cambridge, where he became M.A. in 1706. After travelling on the Continent, he entered into holy orders, and was appointed reader of the Abbey Church at Bath, where he preached a discourse, January 30, 1714, in which he vindicated the character of Charles I. with reference to the Irish rebellion. This elicited a controversy with Dr. Chandler, which called forth Carte's first publication—The Irish Massacre set in a Clear Light; see Lord Somers's Tracts. When George I. ascended the throne, Carte was unwilling to take the oaths to the new government, and therefore assumed a lay habit. For a time he assisted Jeremy Collier, who preached to a Nonjuring congregation in London. Carte was suspected of being concerned in the rebellion of 1715, and orders were issued for his arrest. He escaped, and became secretary to Bishop Atterbury, which increased the suspicions against him, and a reward of £1000 was offered for his person. Carte now fled to France, where he resided for some years under the name of Phipps. He mingled with men of learning, and frequented the best libraries, which enabled him to collect materials for illustrating an English edition of Thuanus. In 1724 he consulted Dr. Mead as to the best mode of publication. The doctor perceived the value of the collection, and determined to publish the whole. He purchased them from Carte, and confided them to the care of Mr. Buckley, who gave them to the world in 1733, 7 vols. fol. By the intercession of Queen Caroline, Carte was permitted to return to his native country. He arrived in England between 1728 and 1730. In 1735 appeared the 3d and in 1736 the 1st and 2d vols. (fol.) of his History of the Life of James, Duke of Ormonde, from his birth in 1610 to his death in 1688. This is one of the most important historical works in the language, and contains the fullest account of the Irish rebellion. The author was rewarded by the approbation of the best judges in the premises:

"Your history is in great esteem here. All sides seem to like it. The dean of St. Patrick's [Swift] honours you with his approbation. Any name after his could not add to your satisfaction. But I may say, the worthy and the wise are with you to a man, and you have me into the bargain."—*Lord Orrery's Letter to Carte.*

"Carte's Life of the Duke of Ormonde is considered as a book of authority; but it is ill written. The matter is diffused in too many words; there is no animation, no compression, no vigour. Two good volumes in duodecimo might be made out of the two [three] in folio."—Dr. Johnson.

We are glad that the doctor's expunging views were not adopted by the editor of the beautiful edition pub. in 1851, Oxford, 6 vols. 8vo. Let the historical reader procure this edition forthwith.

The author had long projected a history of England—finding much fault with Rapin and with Rymer's Fœdera—and in April, 1738, he pub. "A general account of the necessary materials for a history of England, of the society and subscriptions proposed for defraying the expenses of it, and the method in which he intended to proceed in carrying on the work." In October £600 per annum were subscribed, and the historian set to work with a glad heart. We have not space in which to enumerate the learned and corporate bodies who favoured this great undertaking: suffice it to say that seldom has an author been so encouraged:

"Never was a history more anxiously expected, and more zealously supported. The City of London and the University of Oxford seemed to vie with each other in their acts of generosity."—*Dibdin's Library Companion.*

In 1744 he was arrested by the government for supposed designs favourable to the Pretender, but nothing was found to justify his detention. In August, 1744, was printed in an 8vo pamphlet, "A collection of the several papers that had been published by him relative to his great work." Proposals for printing were circulated in 1746, and in December, 1747, the first volume was given to the world.

"Of the first volume of this History, 150 copies were printed on royal paper, 850 on a second size, and 2000 on small paper. Of the succeeding volumes, 100 only were printed on royal paper, and 650 on small paper."—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes,* ii. p. 191.

But a few lines in this noble book were permitted to bring the whole into undeserved odium. Carte in one of his notes, not originally intended for publication, refers to the "sanative virtue of touching for the king's evil," and adduces the case of a Christopher Lovel who was touched by the *Pretender,* and cured. We make a short extract, as this is a curious literary anecdote:

"From thence Christopher made his way first to Paris, and thence to the place where he was touched, in the beginning of November following, by the eldest lineal descendant of a race of kings, who had indeed for a long succession of ages cured that distemper by the *royal touch.* But this descendant and next heir of their blood had not, at least at that time, been crowned or *anointed.*"

Now there was no treason in this. His avowed object was to prove that it was an error to suppose that the "sanative virtue" resided only in the eldest descendant of the royal line, or in the wearer of the *crown.* That the Pretender had the blood-royal in his veins, no one could deny. But the corporation of London, perhaps not unwilling to recommend themselves to the reigning monarch by their rather ostentatious loyalty, withdrew their subscriptions, and the history was neglected by the Bœotians of that generation. In 1749 it was retailed at a shilling a number (36 nos., *i. e.* vol. 1, all yet pub.) to those who had the sense to profit by the stolidity of their neighbours. But Carte struggled manfully on. The 2d vol.—1216–1509—appeared in 1750; and the 3d—1509–1613—in 1752. Vol. 4th, 1613–54, was pub. in 1755, about a year after the author's decease. He intended to have brought it down to the Restoration. His valuable materials were left by Mrs. Carte, for his lifetime, to her second husband, Mr. Jernegan, then to be deposited in the University of Oxford. Mr. Jernegan delivered them to the University in 1778, for a valuable consideration. Whilst they were in his possession, he charged the Earl of Hardwicke £200 for the perusal of them, and Mr. Macpherson paid £300 for the same privilege. His History of Great Britain, Lon., 1775, 2 vols. 4to, and Original Papers, 1775, 2 vols. 4to, with Extracts from the Life of James II., as written by himself, show that he was disposed to lose nothing by the investment.

"The character of Macpherson seems at an end. He endeavoured to deceive the public, and to make them believe that the extracts he gave were from the king's *own* journal; but this they were not. He never saw the journal, as I have before mentioned. He made extracts from the Stuart papers, and additions from Carte."—*Prof. Smyth's Lectures on Mod. Hist.*

For the ten 4to vols. of the Brunswick Papers, Macpherson was indebted to a fortunate purchase of Mr. Duane's.

Mr. Jernegan was pleased with such a profitable mode of assisting literary antiquaries, and as late as 1775 he advertised that he was still willing to loan them for a consideration. But there were no more Earl Hardwickes and Macphersons to be found, and, as we have stated, he received a handsome sum in 1778 to place them in their intended repository. We need not wonder that few were hardy enough to attack "20 folios, 15 quartos, and some loose papers" in MS.: for such was the bulk of those which treated of matters from 1654 to 1688. Of borrowers from Carte, Hume is one of the largest, and would have acted with more justice by a frank acknowledgment of his obligations. It is amusing to observe the cavalier manner in which he incidentally alludes to Carte in his *notes* as "a late author of great industry and learning, but full of prejudices and of no penetration." The two authors occupy the same relative position as those of the laborious miner and the skilful polisher of the precious metal, which but for the assiduity of the former might still be undistinguished beneath the clod. But those who wish to gather all the gold must still revert to Carte.

> "You may read Hume for his eloquence, but Carte is the historian for facts."—WARTON.

> "Although the author died before the publication of the last volume in 1755—intending to bring his work down to the Restoration—yet he lived long enough to witness its success, and the victory which he obtained over its numerous opponents, and the shame attached to those who had withdrawn their original patronage. This work will live long, and always be consulted."—*Dibdin's Library Companion.*

> "Notwithstanding our author's opinions and prejudices, his general History is undoubtedly a work of great merit in point of information. It is written with eminent exactness and diligence, and with a perfect knowledge of original authors."—*Biog. Brit.*

> "In the early part of the English History, I should always prefer the history of Carte to any other historian. He was indefatigable himself, in his researches, having dedicated his whole life to them, and was assisted in what relates to Wales by the labours of Mr. Lewis Morris, of Penbryn, in Cardiganshire. As for his political prejudices, they cannot be supposed to have had any bias in what relates to a transaction five hundred years ago, and which hath nothing to do with the royal touch for the cure of king's evil."—DAINES BARRINGTON.

> "His learned work, which in other respects is but indifferently written, is replete with very useful researches, though mixed with incurable prejudices."—MONS. D'EYVERDUM: voyez Memoires Littéraires de la Grande Brétagne, 1768.

Dr. Richard Rawlinson declined the arduous task of completing this valuable History. Mr. Carte also pub. The History of the Revolution of Portugal, 1740, 8vo, some Translations, &c. In 1742 he pub. A Full Answer to a Letter from a Bystander, (Corbyn Morris, Esq., F.R.S,.) which appeared in 1741. This elicited some other pamphlets.

> "These tracts embody much curious discussion and information with respect to taxation, and the expenditure of the public revenue for a lengthened period."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

Carter. Instructions for the Ladies in Riding, 1783, 8vo.

Carter, Benjamin, Sermons, 1712–29.

Carter, Bezoleel. Sermons, 1618, '21.

Carter, Charles. Works on Cooking, 1730, '32, 4to.

Carter, E., of Exeter. Con. to Phil. Mag., 1816. Description of a Gas Lamp for Coal Mines.

Carter, Edmund. Artificer's Looking-Glass, Lon., 1726, 8vo.

Carter, Edmund. Assize Sermon, 1712, 8vo.

Carter, Edmund, of Chelsea. The History of the County of Cambridge from the Earliest Account to the Present Time, Camb., 1753, 8vo; 2d edit., continued to 1819, by Wm. Upcott.

> "The original edition having become extremely rare, 140 copies, (100 on small, and 40 on large, paper) have been reprinted to gratify the Topographical Collector." See Upcott's Preface.

The History of the University of Cambridge, from its Origin to the Year 1753; in which a particular Account is given of each College and Hall, their respective Foundations, Founders, Benefactors, Bishops, Learned Writers, Masters, Livings, Curiosities, &c., Lon., 1753, 8vo, pp. viii. and 471, with table and errata page.

> "This most inaccurate book is the best outline for a history of the university, which we possess."—LOWNDES.

By no means: THOMAS BAKER'S MS. Collections afford a much better guide, (see the name in this volume,) where we have already urged the preparation of an ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSIBUS. With all due modesty, we think that this Dictionary would be a great assistance to a Cambridge Anthony Wood. We give a specimen of Carter's work:

> "In the course of this work, Mr. *Carter* mentions such as were most famous for their learning and abilities, belonging to that University; and as a specimen of his judgment and talents for characterizing learned men, take the following account of the great Dr. MIDDLETON.
>
> "Dr. CONYERS MIDDLETON, Fellow of *Trinity College*, many years chief librarian of this University, author of Marcus Tullius Cicero, *A free enquiry into the miraculous powers*, &c., and some other learned pieces, in which he displayed his learning, and lost his character, as a *divine* and as a *churchman*." See Lon. Mon. Rev., 1753.

After perusing this *copious* and *perspicuous* morsel of biography and bibliography, even we feel encouraged to proceed.

Carter, Elizabeth, 1717–1806, an ornament to her sex, and an honour to her race, was the eldest daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Carter, D.D., perpetual curate of the chapel in the town of Deal, Kent. Whilst yet very young, she displayed a great desire for knowledge, to which was added unwearied diligence in its acquisition, which is the more creditable from the difficulty she experienced in learning.

> "This ardent thirst after knowledge was at length crowned with complete success, and her acquirements became, even very early in life, such as are rarely met with. What she once gained, she never afterwards lost, an effect, indeed, to be expected from the intense application by which she acquired her learning, and which is often by no means the case with those, the quickness of whose faculties renders labour almost useless."—REV. MONTAGU PENNINGTON: *Memoirs of Mrs. Carter, Lon.*, 1807, 4to.

She first made her appearance as an author in 1738, when she published a volume of Poems, (in 4to,) composed before she was twenty years of age. These were first pub. anonymously, and were not subsequently much admired by the fair author, for in another collection, pub. in 1762, 8vo, she only admitted two pieces from the former volume; *i. e.* Lines on her Birth-Day, and an Ode of Anacreon, which she had trans. before her 17th year. In 1739 she pub. a trans. from the French—the Examen of Crousaz on Pope's Essay on Man. In the same year she gave to the world a trans. from the Italian of Algorotti's Newtonionismo par le Dame; Algorotti's Explanation of Newton's Philosophy for the Use of the Ladies, 2 vols. 12mo. These evidences of ability gave the authoress considerable reputation in the literary world at home and abroad. Her Ode to Wisdom, one of her best poetical pieces, was composed in 1746. In 1749, at the solicitation of her friend Miss Talbot, and Dr. Secker, then Bishop of Oxford, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, she commenced a translation of the writings of Epictetus. The choice was a good one. Hereby all were admitted to enter

> "That noble school of Philosophy, which preserved great souls untainted at the court of dissolute and ferocious tyrants, which exalted the slave [Epictetus] of one of Nero's courtiers to be a moral teacher of after times."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

This excellent work, not originally intended for the press, was pub. in 1758, 4to; pp. 34 and 505. 1018 copies were struck off at once, and 250 more within three months afterwards. The price was one guinea.

> "It sold so well, and the price kept up so remarkably, that some years after Dr. Secker, then Archbishop of Canterbury, brought a bookseller's catalogue to her, saying, Here, Madam Carter, see how ill I am used by the world; here are my sermons selling at half-price, while your Epictetus truly is not to be had under 18 shillings; only three shillings less than the original subscription."

By this publication Mrs. C. was a gainer by about £1000. As regards the merits of this translation, it is sufficient to quote Dr. Warton's opinion that it "excels the original." Her reputation as a profound and elegant classical scholar was now established upon a firm basis. Dr. Johnson had always been a warm admirer of her talents, and as early as April, 1738, wrote to Cave:

> "I have composed a Greek epigram to Eliza, and think she ought to be celebrated in as many different languages as Lewis le Grand." See Gent. Mag., April, 1738, for this Epigram to Eliza.

Cave thought that they should be better known to each other, and introduced them. Johnson was then 29, and "Eliza" 21. She mentioned the name of her new acquaintance to her father, in a letter to the worthy clergyman. His answer is amusing to the present generation:

> "You mention Johnson; but that is a name with which I am utterly unacquainted. Neither his scholastic, critical, nor poetical character ever reached my ears. I a little suspect his judgment *if he is very fond of Martial.*"—*Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Carter.*

Now, when a young lady dwells in her letters upon the name of a new male acquaintance, especially if she be of a literary turn, and adduce his *literary* tastes, be assured that her heart is no Gibraltar. Even Johnson's physical ugliness could be forgotten in the classic charm of his comments upon Martial, and other worthies of the "elder time." But, alas for his corpulent, elderly wife, alas for Mrs. Johnson! she was too substantial to be dissipated by the incantations of Anacreon or the reveries of Plato! Perhaps this is all imagination on our part. Perhaps there was nothing more like love for Johnson than she would have felt for the animated bust of Epictetus had it suddenly assumed life and corrected the translator's version. However, they lived in friendship for nearly half a century, that is, until Johnson's death in 1784. Some of our readers of the gentler sex will tell us that the airy tissue of Love could never be woven into the substantial fabric of a 46 years' friendship! Perhaps this is as proper a place as any to state that Elizabeth Carter was never married. Seriously, we have no idea of any stronger feeling than mutual regard between the author of Rasselas and the translator of Epictetus. That under other circumstances, there was sufficient congeniality of taste to have led to more tender sentiments, no one can question. That Mrs. Carter would have made a good wife, we have Johnson's own authority:

"Upon hearing a lady commended for her learning, Dr. Johnson said, 'A man is in general better pleased when he has a good dinner upon his table, than when his wife talks Greek. My old friend Mrs. Carter,' he added, 'could make a pudding as well as translate Epictetus from the Greek; and work a handkerchief as well as compose a poem.'"

Johnson as early as 1738 had been anxious that she should turn her learning to account, for Cave writes to Birch in that year:

"Mr. Johnson advises Miss C. to undertake a translation of Boethius de Cons, because there is prose and verse, and to put her name to it when published."

When a celebrated Greek scholar was spoken of, the doctor remarked, "Sir, he is the best Greek scholar in England, *except* ELIZABETH CARTER." It is not a little curious that the lady's translation of Crousaz's Examen of Pope's Essay on Man was ascribed to Johnson. Boswell quotes an article from Dr. Birch's MSS. in the British Museum, which confirmed his opinion that his "guide, philosopher, and friend" was not the translator:

"Elisæ Carteræ S. P. D. Thomas Birch Versionem tuum Examinis Crousaziani jam perlegi. . . . Summam styli et elegantiam, et in re difficillima proprietatem, admiratus. Dabam Novemb. 27, 1738." See Birch MSS., Brit. Mus., 4323.

As a linguist, Mrs. Carter was familiar to a greater or less degree with Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, and German.

Of the few numbers contributed to the Rambler, Nos. 44 and 100 are by Mrs. C. Eighteen years after their first introduction, Johnson writes with much gallantry to the lady:

"The name of Miss Carter introduces the memory of Cave. Poor dear Cave! I owed him much; for to him I owe that I have known you."—*Jan.* 14, 1756.

Twenty-eight years later Johnson remarked at the Essex Club:

"I dined yesterday at Mrs. Garrick's with Mrs. Carter, Miss Hannah More, and Fanny Burney. Three such women are not to be found."

Thus comely and pleasant was that friendship which for nearly half a century nothing had broken; but Death accomplished what naught else could, and in a few months after the above was spoken, the "mourners went about the streets" for one of the greatest of philosophers and best of men. Mrs. Carter's testimony to his worth should have great weight with those petty cavillers who would question the excellence of an apostle, if he should happen to prove that he was not quite an angel also!

"I see by the papers that Dr. Johnson is dead. In extent of learning, and exquisite purity of moral writing, he has left no superior, and I fear very few equals. His virtues and his piety were founded on the steadiest of Christian principles and faith. His faults, I firmly believe, arose from the irritations of a most suffering state of nervous constitution, which scarcely ever allowed him a moment's ease."—*Letter to Mrs. Montagu.*

Be it remembered that this is the testimony of one of the wisest of women and most devout of Christians. Let those who would be convinced of this—especially let all of that sex upon which she has conferred such undying honour—peruse the Memoirs of her Life by Mr. Pennington, (1807, 4to; 1808, 2 vols. 8vo,) and her Letters to Miss Talbot and Mrs. Vesey (1808, 2 vols. 4to; 1809, 4 vols. 8vo;) and to Mrs. Montagu, (1817, 3 vols. 8vo.) The following commendation from one of the most polished gentlemen of Europe will have far more weight than any thing which we can urge:

"Mrs. Carter's Correspondence pleases me very much; the purity and respectability of their lives, [Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Vesey,] their uninterrupted friendship, the elegance of their pursuits—form altogether an agreeable subject of conversation."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

So truly humble was the unobtrusive female whom the rank and genius of the land delighted to honour, that when Mr. Pennington, her nephew, told her of his design of writing some account of her life if he should survive her, she replied—"What can be said of so obscure an individual as I am? and what do you think the world will care about me?"

What a noble example does this excellent woman present for the emulation of her sex! We have occasionally in the course of this volume felt it our duty to stimulate the ambition of our female readers to the acquisition of something better than mere fashionable elegance, and nobler conquests than those afforded by the Opera or the Ball-room. The amelioration of the heart, the cultivation of the intellect, the visitation of the poor and wretched, the instruction of the ignorant, and the duties of devotion, surely have higher and holier claims upon immortal beings than the frivolities of fashion and the petty competitions of rivalry, where success is without honour, and pre-eminence entitled only to contempt.

Carter, Francis, d. 1783. A Journey from Gibraltar to Malaga, Lon., 1777, 2 vols. 8vo; plates sold separately; reprinted, 1778, 2 vols. 8vo, including the plates. Mr. C. resided long in Spain, and collected a library of books in the Spanish language, of which he drew up a descriptive catalogue, with biographical notes and specimens of style. Only one sheet was pub.—An Historical and Critical Account of early-printed Spanish Books—when he was overtaken by death. Mr. George Ticknor, of Boston, has recently published A History of Spanish Literature, New York, and London, 1849, 3 vols. 8vo, which has been highly commended, (*v. n.*)

Carter, Francis, M.D. An Account of the various Systems of Medicine, from the days of Hippocrates to the present time, Lon., 1788, 2 vols. 8vo.

"So far is the author from giving an account of *the various systems*, &c., that he wholly omits several, touches but slightly on a few, and *fully explains* only one system, viz., that of Dr. Brown. Dr. Carter seems no less inclined to abuse, than was his late friend, Dr. B.; but he abuses with less art and less keenness. We shall conclude with *an humble hint* to the defenders of the Brunonian doctrine: a weak cause requires a strong advocate; but we have not observed that any very powerful champion hath yet entered the lists in favour of the opinions maintained by the late Dr. Brown."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1789.

Carter, George. Loss of the Grosvenor E. Indiaman, 1791, 8vo.

Carter, Harry W., M.D. Remarks upon a pub by Belsham, 1819, 8vo.

Carter, Henry Y., Surgeon. Con. to Med. Facts, 1792–95.

Carter, John. Vindiciæ Decimarium, Lon., 1640, 4to. This is a plea for the *Jus Divinum* of Tithes, based on Hebrews vii. 8.

Carter, John. The Nail hit on the Head; two Serms., Lon., 1547, 4to. The Tomb-stone, and a rare Sight, Lon., 1653, 12mo.

Carter, John. Life of J. C., the Author's Father, 1653, 8vo.

Carter, John. Practical English Grammar, Leeds, 1773, 8vo.

Carter, John. Treatises on Infant Baptism, &c., 1774, '80, '81, '88.

Carter, John. Albert; a Tragedy, 1787, 8vo.

Carter, John, F. S. A., an eminent architect, 1748–1817, was a native of London. Specimens of Ancient Sculpture now remaining in England; commenced in numbers, 1780, terminated in 1794; not completed; price £15 15*s*.; new edit., much improved, with illuminations and complete Index, 1838, 2 vols. r. fol. in one; £8 8*s*., 120 large engravings. The letter-press was written by Francis Douce, the Rev. Mr. Milner, Sir S. R. Meyrick, Dawson Turner, John Britton, and Messrs. Gough, Bray, Fenn, Hawkins, &c. Collection of 120 views of ancient Buildings in England, 1786, 6 vols. 32mo.; repub. as Specimens of Gothic Architecture; ancient buildings in England, comprised in 120 views, Lon., 1824, 4 vols. 16mo. This includes Warton's Essay on Gothic Architecture. Progress of Architecture, 4to. His *magnum opus* was The Ancient Architecture of England, 1795–1816; 2 vols. fol., vol. i. 21 nos.: of vol. ii. only 7 nos. were pub. A new edition, enlarged and improved, was pub. by Mr. John Britton in 1837, 2 vols. r. fol. in one; £4 4*s*.

"This great national work exhibits almost every important Architectural Remain in the kingdom, from the earliest time to the reigns of Henry III. and Edward III.; together with numerous Details, Ornaments, &c. It has always been considered one of the most useful books the architectural student can possess."

"This original and important work contains, in 109 large plates, as many Architectural Examples, Ornaments, and Antiquities, as on the ordinary plan of publishing would suffice for at least twenty folios."

"Mr. Carter was the first to point out to the public the right way of delineating and representing the component and detached parts of the Old Buildings of England. His National Work on Ancient Architecture occupied him, in drawing, etching, arranging, and publishing, more than twenty years. It is highly valuable."—*Britton's Arch. Antiq.*, v. 38, 68.

"This Collection supplied a want which has long been felt, and enabled the architect to do his work."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

Mr. Carter pub. many criticisms in the Gent. Mag., 1798–1817, upon Architectural Innovation, in which he severely censures the alterations made in the cathedrals of Salisbury, Durham, Lichfield, &c.

"The enthusiastic zeal of that able draughtsman and antiquary was undoubtedly effectual in checking the mutilation of ancient monuments. 'WE NE'ER SHALL LOOK UPON HIS LIKE AGAIN.'"—PUGIN.

See, also, Memoir of John Carter, by W. J. Dampier, p. 8vo.

Carter, Landon, of Virginia. Con. to Trans. Amer. Soc., i. 274, 1789; on the Fly-Weevil that destroys the wheat.

Carter, Matthew. Expedition of Kent, Essex, and Colchester, Lon., 1650, 8vo.

"This tract records several particulars not noticed by Lord Clarendon and our general historians."—LOWNDES.

Honour Redivivus, or the Analysis of Honour and Harmony, 1660, '65, '73, 8vo.

Carter, Nathaniel Hazeltine, 1788?–1830, a poet, was a native of New Hampshire. Letters from Europe, 1827, 2 vols. 8vo. His longest poetical piece was The Pains of Imagination, delivered at Dartmouth College. See Specimens of Amer. Poetry for his Hymn for Christmas.

Carter, Nicholas, D.D. Sermons, 1716–57, 4to and 8vo.

Carter, Peter. A Latin treatise, Lon., 1563, 8vo; in Johannis Setoni Dialecticam Annotationes, &c.

Carter, Ralph. Trial of George Timewell, Lon., 1748, 8vo.

Carter, Richard. The Schismatick stigmatized, Lon., 1641, 8vo.

Carter, Samuel. Legal Reports and Treatises, Lon., 1688–1737.

Carter, Thomas. Serms., 1645, &c.

Carter, Thomas, 1768–1800, a musical composer, was the author of "O Nanny, wilt thou gang with me?" "Stand to your guns, my hearts of oak," &c.

Carter, Thomas Thelluson, Rector of Clewer. 1. Doctrine of the Priesthood, 1857, 8vo. 2. Life of Bishop Armstrong, fcp., 1857, 8vo: see ARMSTRONG, JOHN, D.D. 3. Sermons.

Carter, William. Serms., 1642, '48, '54.

Carter, William, or **Wooll.** Publications on Trade, &c., Lon., 1671–94.

Carter, William, M. D. Med. Treatises, Lon., 1771, '72.

Carter, William, Lt. A Detail of the several Engagements, &c. of the Royal and American Armies, 1775–76, Lon., 1784, 4to.

Carteret, John, Viscount Carteret and Earl Granville, 1690–1763, contributed to S. Buckley's 3d letter to Dr. Mead, respecting B.'s edit. of Thuanus, a character of that historian, (v. p. 21,) and favoured Buckley with some useful hints concerning the enterprise. See BUCKLEY, SAMUEL, and CARTE, THOMAS.

Johnson excused his Letter on the Battle of Dettingen upon the plea of want of practice; and his lordship himself did not consider it a classical piece of composition, for he remarked, when he had finished it,

"Here is a letter expressed in terms not good enough for a tallow-chandler to have used."

His lordship, however, had learning, if he lacked style, and turned it to profitable account in procuring MSS. for Dr. Bentley's use when urging him to undertake a new edition of Homer. In this connection, an anecdote occurs to us, too good to be omitted:

The great Bentley, who was known to old Lady Granville only as "the country clergyman," when in town would spend the evenings with Lord Carteret in classical conversations. On one occasion Lady Granville rebuked her son for having kept "the country clergyman" up the night before till he became intoxicated. His lordship denied that his friend was in such an unclerical condition. Lady Granville replied that "the clergyman could not have sung in so ridiculous a manner, unless he had been in liquor." "The truth was, that the singing thus mistaken by her ladyship, was Dr. Bentley's endeavour to instruct and entertain his noble friend by reciting Terence according to the true *cantilena* of the ancients!"

Amidst his lordship's struggles for place and power, he had an affectation of saying—"I love my fireside." This gave rise to the amusing poetical satire by Hawkins Browne, entitled, The Fire-side; a Pastoral Soliloquy. He gave a copy of the Bible to a friend, who shortly after displayed it to him in an elegant binding. "You have done with it," said his lordship, "as the king has done with me: he made me fine, and he laid me by."

"Lord Granville had great parts, and a most uncommon share of learning for a man of quality. He was one of the best speakers in the House of Lords, both in the declamatory and the argumentative way. . . . His character may be summed up in nice precision, quick decision, and unbridled presumption."—LORD CHESTERFIELD.

Carteret, Capt. Philip. Voyage round the World in 1766, '67, '68, '69: see Hawkesworth's Voyages, i. 522, 1773. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1770: of Camelopardalis found at the Cape of Good Hope.

Carthew, Thomas. Reports of Cases in the King's Bench from 3d Jas. II. to 12 Will. III., Lon., 1728, fol.; 2d edit., with additions, 1741, fol.

"Carthew, in general, is a good reporter."—LORD KENYON.

"I own that he is in general a very good and a very faithful reporter, but I fancy he was mistaken in the case of Leigh *v.* Brace."—CHIEF JUSTICE WILLES.

"Carthew and Counterbach are equally bad authority."—LORD THURLOW.

Now the lawyers may settle this case for the judges, as they think best. It is too knotty for a layman.

Cartouche, L. D. His Life and Actions, Lon., 1722, 8vo.

Cartwright, Mrs. Novels and Memoirs, Lon., 1778, '80, '85, '87, 12mo.

Cartwright, Charles, M.D. His unfortunate Adventures, Lon., 1741, 8vo.

Cartwright, Charles. Commercial Treatises, 1782, '88, 8vo.

Cartwright, Christopher, 1602–1658. Electa Targumico-Rabbinica; sive adnotationes in Genesin ex triplici Targum, &c., Lon., 1648, 12mo. Idem in Exodum, 1653, 12mo.

"The Targums referred to are those of Onkelos, Jonathan, and the Jerusalem. Rabbi Solomon, Aben Ezra, and other Jewish writers, are often quoted. The Septuagint, and the versions of Aquila, Theodotion, and Symmachus, are also used."—ORME.

Mellificium Hebraicum, sive observationes ex Hebræorum Antiquiorum monumentis desumptæ, &c.; in the 8th vol. of the Critici Sacri, pp. 1271, 1426.

"It applies successfully the Rabbinical writings to the illustrations of the Scriptures."—ORME.

"To our learned countryman, Cartwright, belongs the honour of being the first who applied the more ancient writings of the Jews to the illustration of the Bible. He was followed in the same path of literature by Drusius, whose *Præterita sive Annotationes in Totum Jesu Christi Testamentum*, (4to, Fran., 1612,) contain many valuable illustrations of the New Testament. Some additions were subsequently made to his work by Balthasar Scheidius, whose Præterita Præteritorum are included in the publication of Meuschen—Novum Testamentum ex Talmude, &c., Lipsiæ, 1736, 4to."—T. H. HORNE.

Cartwright pub. some other works.

Cartwright, Edmund, 1743–1823, a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Constantia, 1768, 4to. Almine and Elvira, 1775, 4to; 9th edit., with other poems, 1804, 8vo. The Prince of Peace, and other poems, 1779, 4to. Sonnets to Eminent Men, 1783, 4to. A Memorial, 1800, 8vo. Serms., 1802, '08, 8vo. Letters and Sonnets addressed to Lord John Russell, 1807, 12mo.

"Almost of historical value in reference to the present high standing of his lordship, the letters being early attempts at directing his judgment and improving his literary tastes."

Cartwright, Eliza. To this lady we are indebted for the literary portion of Mr. John Gilbert's Chronological Pictures of English History, Lon., imp. fol.

"An elegant mode of insinuating a knowledge of English History."—*Asiatic Journal.*

Cartwright, Frances D. The Life and Correspondence of her uncle, Major (John) Cartwright, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo. This work contains a map of his discoveries and explorations in the interior of Newfoundland, remarks on the situation of the Aborigines, correspondence with President Jefferson, &c.

"An entertaining and rather curious piece of biography."—*Lon. Monthly Review, July,* 1826.

Cartwright, Francis. Life, Confession, &c., Lon., 1621, 4to.

Cartwright, George. The Heroic Lover, Lon., 1661, 8vo.

Cartwright, George. Journal of nearly 16 years' Residence in the Coast of Labrador, Newark, 1792, 3 vols. 4to.

"The annals of his Campaigns among the Foxes and Beavers interested me more than ever did the exploits of Marlborough or Frederick; besides. I saw plain truth and the heart in Cartwright's Book; and in what history could I look for these? The print is an excellent likeness."—COLERIDGE.

Cartwright, J. Serm., Lon., 1791, 8vo.

Cartwright, John. A Preacher's Travels, Lon., 1611, 4to. See Purchas's Pilgrim, vol. ii., and Osburne's Voyages, i. 709, 1745.

Cartwright, Major John, 1740–1824, of the Royal Navy, and Major in the Nottinghamshire Militia, was a warm friend of the Independence of America, and refused to fight against her liberties. In 1774 he pub. American Independence the Glory and Interest of Great Britain; 2d edit., 1775. A list of his political pamphlets will be found in Watt's Bib. Brit. His Life and Correspondence by his niece are noticed above. He corresponded with a number of American gentlemen, and at home was an earnest advocate of annual parliaments and universal suffrage. The following eulogy upon his character from a distinguished source is worthy of quotation:

"He was one whose enlightened mind and profound constitutional knowledge placed him in the highest rank of public character, and whose purity of principle and consistency of conduct through life commanded the most respectful attention to his opinions."—Charles James Fox.

Cartwright, Thomas, 1535?–1603, a celebrated Puritan divine, was a native of Hertfordshire. He was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1550, and in 1560 was chosen Fellow. In 1567 he commenced B.D., and in 1570 was chosen Lady Margaret Divinity Reader. His lectures gave great offence to Archbishop Grindal, who complained to Sir William Cecil, Chancellor of the University, that the students were "in danger to be poisoned with a love of contention and a liking of novelty." Dr. Whitgift also found fault, not only with his public statements, but also with "what he had uttered to him in private conference." He was forbidden to read any more lectures until further orders, and in 1571, when Dr. Whitgift became Vice-Chancellor of the University, Cartwright was deprived of his Professorship, and in 1572 his Fellowship was taken from him. He visited the Continent, where he remained for some years, and, returning, followed up Field and Wilcox's admonition to the Parliament by a Second Admonition for relief against the subscription required by the ecclesiastical commissioners, 1572. To this Dr. Whitgift pub. an answer the same year. Cartwright replied in 1573, and Whitgift responded in 1574, which last elicited two more publications from Cartwright in 1575 and 1577. To the disgrace of the government, he was several times imprisoned, and his health injured by confinement and bad treatment. An Admonition to the People of England, &c., Lon., 1589, 4to. A Briefe Apologie, &c., Lon., 1596, 4to. In librum Salomonis qui inscribitur Ecclesiastes, &c., Lon., 1604, 4to. Metaphrasis et Homiliæ in Ecclesiasten, Marp. Catt., 1604, 8vo; Amst., 1632, '47, 4to. Comment. upon Epistle to the Romans, Lon., 1612, 4to. A Body of Divinity, Lon., 1616, 4to. A Confutation of the Rhemish Translation, Glosses, and Annotations on the New Testament, 1618, fol.

"It came forth privately without license, and seems to have been printed abroad."—*Strype's Annals.*

"The confutation of the English Roman Catholic version of the New Testament displays the writer's extensive acquaintance with the Scriptures, and the power of his controversial talents. All the passages in dispute between Catholics and Protestants are largely discussed."—Orme.

"In 1749 a new edition of the Anglo-Romish Bible, with some alterations in the text, and many in the notes, was published from the copy of Dr. Chaloner, titular bishop of Debra, and one of the vicars-apostolic of the Romish Church in England. Various other editions have been printed at different times and in different sizes."—T. H. Horne.

Commentarii in Proverbia Salomonis, &c., Lug. Bat., 1617, fol.; Amst., 1638, 4to. The Pope's Deadlie Wound, &c., Lon., 1621, 4to. Commentaria Practica in totum Historiam Evangelicam, ex quatuor Evangelistis harmonice concinnatum, 1630, fol.; elegantly printed by Elzevir at Amst., 1647, 4to, under the title Harmonia Evangelica, &c. An English version appeared in 1650. A Directory for Church Government, 1644, 4to.

"Cartwright was the leader of the Puritans, and remarkable for his extensive acquaintance with the Scriptures, and the power of his controversial talents."—Park.

"He continued his diligence and assiduities in his studies even in his old age; and his usual manner was to rise at two, three, and four o'clock in the morning at the latest, both summer and winter; notwithstanding that his bodily infirmities were such that he was forced to study continually upon his knees. . . . His manner was not to keep any more money in his purse, but what might serve for charitable uses. He was very bountiful to poor scholars. He distributed money every Sabbath-day among the poor of the town of Warwick, besides what he gave to the prisoners, and upon other occasions both at home and abroad."—*Clarke's Lives of* 32 *English Divines, &c.*

"One saith, 'for riches, he sought them not,' and another saith, 'that he died rich;' and I believe both say true; God sometimes making wealth to find them who seek not for it, seeing many and great were his benefactors."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

See Biog. Brit.; Zouch's Walton's Lives; Strype's Parker; Strype's Grindal; Peck's Desiderata.

Cartwright, Thomas, 1634–1689, supposed to be grandson to the preceding, was a native of Northampton. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, but was removed to Queen's College by the Parliamentary Visitors in 1649; Prebendary of Durham, 1672; Dean of Ripon, 1677; Bishop of Chester, 1686. He was one of the Commissioners in the attempt made by James II. to control the President and Fellows of Magdalen College. Sermons, Speech, &c., 1662–87.

We can say nothing in commendation of Bishop Cartwright.

Cartwright, Thomas, of Q. College, Oxf. Serms. 1659, 4to.

Cartwright, William, 1611–1643, a native of Northway, Gloucestershire, was educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford. He took holy orders in 1638.

"He became the most florid and seraphical preacher in the University. . . . His preaching was so graceful and profound withal, that none of his time or age went beyond him."—*Athen. Oxon.*

But he seems to have been unwilling to relinquish the society of the Muses. He pub. The Royal Slave; a Tragi-Comedy, Oxf., 1639, 4to; 1640, 4to. To the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, 1641, fol. Comedies. Tragi-Comedies, with other Poems, 1641. Poemata Græca et Latina, and some other pieces. In 1643 he was chosen Junior Proctor of the University of Oxford, and Reader in Metaphysics, and died the same year of a malignant fever. An edit. of his Plays and Poems was pub. in 1651, 8vo, preceded by fifty copies of verses, highly eulogistic, from the chief literary characters of the day. Of this edit. some copies contain more matter than others. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon. Perhaps there is no instance in the annals of English literature of an author more admired by his contemporaries of distinction than Cartwright appears to have been. Indeed, he is now better known by the praises of others than by his own works. These, with the exception of his plays, which are now entirely neglected, consist principally of political addresses to distinguished characters of the day. We quote a few of the commendations which were showered so profusely upon Cartwright and his memory:

"*Cartwright*, rare Cartwright, to whom all must bow.
That was best preacher, and best poet too;
Whose learned fancy never was at rest,
But always labouring, yet labour'd least."—John Leigh.

"His style so pleases the judicious Gown,
As that there's something too for Wits o' th' town:
Rough-handed Critics do approve, and yet
'Tis treasure for the Ladies cabinet."—Ralph Bathurst.

"Cartwright is the utmost man can come to."—Dr. Fell, *Bishop of Oxford.* See also Mayne's and Stapylton's lines.

"My son Cartwright writes all like a man."—Ben. Jonson.

"He was another Tully and Virgil, as being most excellent for oratory and poetry, in which faculties, as also in the Greek tongue, he was so full and absolute, that those who knew him best, knew not in which he most excelled. . . . If the wits read his poems, divines his sermons, and philosophers his lectures on Aristotle's metaphysics, they would scarce believe that he died at a little above thirty years of age."—Anthony Wood.

"He was extremely remarkable both for his outward and inward endowments,—his body being as handsome as his soul. . . . He was an excellent orator, and yet an admirable poet,—a quality which Cicero with all his pains could not attain to."—Gerard Langbaine.

Cartwright, William. Stenography, Lon., 1652, 12mo.

Cartwright, Rev. William. Seasons of Life; a Poem, 1786, 8vo.

Carus, William, Canon of Winchester. Sermon, 1 Tim. iv. 16, Camb., 1845, 8vo. Memoirs of the Life of Charles Simeon; with a Selection from his Writings and Correspondence, Lon., 1847, 8vo.

Carvalho, S. N., of Baltimore, accompanied Col. Frémont in one of his exploring-tours. Perilous Adventures in the Far West, N. York, 1856, 12mo.

Carve, Thomas, Tipperariensis, a priest, Apostolic Notary, and Vicar-Choral of St. Stephen's, b. 1590, living in 1672, when he pub. his Responsio Veridica. 1. Itinerarivm, (Pars I.,) Mogunt, 1639, 18mo. Editio tertia auctior correctior, 1640, 18mo. Pars II., 1641, 18mo. Pars III., Spiræ, 1646, 18mo. The Itinerarium was also pub. in German, 1640, 18mo. 2. Rerum Germanicum, 1617–41, *s. l.*; 1641, 12mo. 3. Lyra, seu Anacephalæosis Hibernica, &c., Viennæ, Austriæ, (1651,) 4to. Editio secunda, Sulzbaci, 1666, 4to. Nicolson says that the first ed. was in 1660. 4. Responsio Veridica ad illotum Libellum, Solisbaci, 1672, 18mo. See an account of Carve's very rare works in Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, vol. i. 118–119. See also Bp. Nicolson's Irish Hist. Lib., ed. 1776, 9.

Carver, J. Treatise on Arithmetic, 1815.

Carver, Capt. Jonathan, 1732–1780, a native of Stillwater, Connecticut, commanded a company in the French War. He travelled 7000 miles, being absent two years and five months, through the interior portions of North America, with a design to the public benefit. In 1778 he pub. Travels through the interior parts of North America in the years 1766, '67, and '68, Lon., 8vo; 3d edit., with an account of his Life by Dr. Lettsom, Lon., 1781, 8vo. He died in great poverty, and it was owing to Dr. Lettsom's account of his sufferings and ill-requited labours for the English government, that the Literary Fund was established. Carver also pub. A Treatise on the Culture of the Tobacco Plant, Lon., 1779, 8vo. The New Universal Traveller, Lon., 1779, fol. This is not his production, but he is said to have lent his name to it. An edit. of his Travels was pub. at Boston in 1797.

"There is much information in this work respecting that part of America which has lately attracted so much attention from its vicinity to the supposed northwest passage; it is in all other respects, except natural history, an interesting and instructive work."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

Carver, Marmaduke. Sermons, Lon., 1662, '66, 8vo.

Carwell, Thomas. Labyrinthus Cantuariensis; or Dr. Laud's Labyrinth, Paris, 1658, fol.

Carwithen, J. B. S., 1781–1832, P. Curate of Sandhurst, Berks, 1810; of Frimley, Hants, 1814. A View of the Brahminical Religion, Lon., 1810. Hist. of the Church of England; 2d edit., Oxf., 1849, 2 vols. sm. 8vo: for review, see Brit. Crit., vii. 45, and xiv. 45.

Carwithin, Rev. William. The Seasons of Life: a Poem in four parts, 1788, 8vo.

Cary. Solemn Call to Baptism, 1690, 8vo.

Cary, Anthony, fourth Viscount Falkland, wrote Prologues to The Old Bachelor, and to Otway's Soldier's Fortune.

Cary, Sir George. Reports of Cases in Chancery, &c., Lon., 1650; 1655, 8vo; 1820, 12mo.

Cary, Henry, Earl of Monmouth. See Carey.

Cary, Henry, first Viscount Falkland, d. 1633, was sent to Exeter College, Oxford, at the age of 16, where he acquired distinction by his talents. He was Comptroller of the Household, and in 1622 created Lord Deputy of Ireland. The History of King Edward; pub. from Lord Falkland's MS. in 1680, fol. and 8vo. A Letter to James I. Epitaph on Elizabeth, Countess of Huntingdon. These were all that were pub. from a number of MS. works.

"He was a most accomplished gentleman, and complete courtier."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

"Lord Falkland seems to have been more distinguished by his rectitude than abilities."—Dr. Leland: *Hist. of Ireland.*

"Lord Falkland, instead of enriching himself by his great places, wasted a full fortune at court, in those offices and employments by which other men use to obtain a greater."—Earl of Clarendon: *Hist. of the Rebellion.*

Cary, Henry. Poems on several occasions, Lon., 1720, 12mo; 1729, 4to.

Cary, Henry. Fruit of Pleading, in Sir Edward Coke's Reports, Lon., 1601, 8vo. The Law of England; or a true Guide for all Persons concerned in Ecclesiastical Courts, Lon., 1666, 12mo.

Cary, Henry. The Law of Partnership, Lon., 1827, 8vo.

"Cary on Partnership has nothing in particular to recommend it, except it be the addition of new Cases, arising since the publication of Mr. Gow, [4th edit. of Gow, Lon., 1841, 8vo.]"—3 *Kent's Com.*, 69.

On the Statutes relating to Offences against the Person, Lon., 1828, 12mo. A Commentary on the Tenures of Littleton, written prior to the publication of Coke upon Littleton. Edited by Henry Cary from the MSS. in the British Museum, Lon., 1829, 8vo. The author of this Commentary lived *temp.* James I.; his name is unknown. Some of his illustrations have been highly commended, but

"As far as authority is concerned, no newly-discovered and anonymous manuscript can compete with the reputation of the First Institute." See Hoffman's Legal Study; Marvin's Leg. Bibl.

Cary, Henry, of Worcester College, Oxford, son of the translator of Dante, &c. Testimonies of the Fathers, &c., Oxf., 1835, 8vo.

"This work may be classed with those of Pearson and Bishop Bull: and such a classification is not a mean honour."—*Church of England Quarterly.*

Memorials of the Great Civil War in England from 1646 to 1652, Lon., 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.

"We can safely recommend this work to all lovers of historical literature."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Mr. Cary has edited new edits. of his father's Early French Poets, Lives of English Poets, and trans. of Dante, and also some of the works of Wm. Cave, (*q. v.*)

Cary, Henry Francis, 1772–1844, a native of Birmingham, pub. at the age of 15 An irregular Ode to General Elliott, Lon., 1787, 4to, and in the next year Sonnets and Odes, 1797, 4to. At 18 he was entered as a Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford; M.A., 1796; Vicar of Bromley's, Abbat's, 1797; assistant Librarian in the Brit. Museum, 1826. He was in receipt of a pension from the Government of £200 per year. Ode to General Kosciusko, Lon., 1797, 4to. Inferno of Dante, with an English trans. in Blank Verse; Notes and Life of the Author, Lon., 1806, '22, fp. 8vo; 2d edit., with the Inferno, together with the Purgatorio and Paradiso, 1813, 3 vols. 32mo. A trans. of the Birds of Aristophanes and of the Odes of Pindar. New edit. of the trans. of Dante, revised by the translator's sons, 1847, p. 8vo. Lives of English Poets, from Johnson to Kirke White; designed as a continuation to Johnson's Lives, edited by Mr. C.'s son. Lon., 1846, 12mo. The Early French Poets: a Series of Notices and Translations, edited and with introduc. by Mr. Cary's son, Lon., 1847, 12mo. The contents of the last two works were originally pub. anon. in the Old London Magazine. Mr. C. also edited the poetical works of Pope, Cowper, Milton, Thomson, and Young. In 1847 (2 vols. p. 8vo) his son, Rev. Henry Cary, (*q. v.*) pub. Memoirs of the Rev. Henry Francis Cary: with his Literary Journal and Letters. Mr. C. was buried in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey. His trans. of Dante cannot be too highly commended: its merits were perceived and brought to public attention by Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

"Of all the translators of Dante with whom we are acquainted, Mr. Cary is the most successful; and we cannot but consider his work as a great acquisition to the English reader. It is executed with a fidelity almost without example."—*Edin. Review*, No. 58.

"Mr. Cary's translation—the best we have ever read of any work."—*Lon. Quarterly Review, July*, 1823.

"Cary's version of Dante is universally allowed to be one of the most masterly productions of modern times."

"A translation of magnitude and difficulty, executed with perfect fidelity and admirable skill."—Southey.

With Cary's trans., and Flaxman's Designs, the reader may consider himself in possession of a treasure.

"Mr. Flaxman has translated Dante best, for he has translated it into the universal language of Nature."

As to the great poet himself, nothing need here be said:—let timid young poets beware of him, for

"Shelley always says, that reading Dante is unfavourable to writing, from its superiority to all possible compositions."—Byron.

"That wise poet of Florence, hight Dant ——."—Chaucer.

Cary, Henry Lucius, third Viscount Falkland, was the only son of Lucius Cary, the great Lord Falkland, d. 1663, wrote The Marriage Night; a Play, Lon., 1664, 4to; erroneously ascribed by Wood to his lordship's son.

"Being brought early into the House of Commons, and a grave senator objecting to his youth, and to his not looking as if he had sowed his wild oats, he replied with great quickness, 'Then I am come to the properest place, where are so many geese to pick them up.'"—Horace Walpole.

"He was a man of great abilities, and well versed in every kind of literature."—*Douglass's Peerage.*

"His quick and extraordinary parts and notable spirit performed much, and promised more."—*Lloyd's State Worthies.*

"His play contains a great deal of true wit and satire."—*Biog Dramat.*

"He was cut off in the prime of his years, and was as much missed when dead as beloved when living: being a person eminent for his extraordinary parts and heroick spirit."—*Langbaine's Dram. Poets.*

Cary, J. W. Acts of the Apostles, with Notes, Lon., 1842, 18mo.

Cary, John. Rights of the Commons, Lon., 1718, 8vo.

Cary, John, of Bristol. Treatises on Political Economy, Politics, and Trade, 1695–1745. Discourse on Trade and other Matters relative to it, Lon., 1745, 8vo.

"However little it deserved such an honour, this work was made the foundation of a French publication entitled Essai Sur L'Etat Du Commerce D'Angleterre, 2 vols. post 8vo, Paris, 1755.

"The latter, however, contains much additional matter, and is in all respects a more valuable work than that of Cary."—McCulloch: *Lit. Polit. Economy.*

Cary, or **Carey, John.** New Itinerary through England, Wales, &c., Lon., 1798, 8vo; 10th edit., 1821, 8vo.

"A popular and highly useful work."—Lowndes.

Cary pub. several other topographical works, 1786–1801.

Cary, Lucius, second Viscount Falkland, b. about 1610, killed at the battle of Newbury, 1643, was a son of Henry, first Viscount Falkland. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and became distinguished for his uncommon proficiency in classical and general literature. His death at an early age in defence of his sovereign, was greatly lamented. Speeches, 1640, '41. Draft of a Speech of Episcopacy, 1644. Discourse upon the Infallibility of the Church of Rome, 1645, 4to. Holland, a Romish priest, answered this Discourse. A View of some Exceptions made against the Discourse on the Infallibility of the Church of Rome, Oxf., 1646, 4to. Discourse and Reply printed together, 1651, 4to; with T. White's Answer, Lon., 1660, 4to. A Letter to Mr. F. M., *anno* 1636; at the end of C. Gataker's Answer to Five Copious Questions, &c., 1673, 4to. His lordship also wrote some other pieces, poetical, &c.

Wood says that it was the current opinion of the University of Oxford, that Chillingworth and Falkland had such extraordinary clear reason, that if the great Turk or the Devil were to be converted, they were able to do it.

Horace Walpole, with his usual pertness, attempts to disparage the ardent eulogies with which Falkland's memory was honoured; but Horace was a much better judge of a Faenza Vase or a Poussin landscape than of the value of any historical testimony. Hear Lord Clarendon and other good judges:

"He was a person of such prodigious parts of learning and knowledge, of that inestimable sweetness and delight in conversation, of so flowing and obliging a humanity and goodness to mankind, and of that primitive simplicity and integrity of life, that if there were no other brand upon this odious and accursed civil war than that single loss, it must be most infamous and execrable to all posterity."—*History of the Rebellion.*

"Lord Falkland's usual saying was—'I pity unlearned gentlemen on a rainy day.'"—LLOYD.

"He was the envy of this age, and will be the wonder of the next."—*Triplet's Epist. Dedic. before the Discourse of Infallibility;* 1651.

"He was the greatest ornament to our nation that the last age produced."—*Cressy's Epist. Apologetical,* 1674.

"As for his parts, which speak him better than any elegy, they were incomparable, and needed no supplies of industry."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"A person of great wit, conspicuous for his natural perfections; in his printed writings there is an incomparable happy mixture of that great, beautiful, charming thing called wit."—*Genuine Remains of Dr. Barlow,* 1673.

We will conclude with Suckling's character of this noble writer:

"He was of late so gone with divinity,
That he had almost forgot his poetry,
Though to say the truth (and Apollo did know it,)
He might have been both his priest and his poet."

The Session of Poets; in Fragmenta Aurea, or Poems, Lon., 1648, 8vo.

Cary, M. Theological treatises, Lon., 1647–53, 4to.

Cary, Mordecai, d. 1752, Bishop of Clonfert, translated to Killala, 1735. Serm., Jas. i. 27, Dubl., 1744, 4to.

Cary, Philip. Reply to R. Burthegge on Infant Baptism, Lon., 1684, 12mo.

Cary, Richard. Le nécessaire use et fruit de les Pleadings, conteine en le Livre de Edw. Coke, avesque un collection de commemorable cases sparsim cite en les arguments de mesme les reports. Al queux est auxi adde, un pleine et perfect table de les choses conteinus en ycel, Lon., 1601, 8vo. This would appear to be Henry Cary's book, (*ante.*)

Cary, Robert, Earl of Monmouth. See CAREY.

Cary, Robert, 1615?–1688, great-nephew of Sir George Cary, Lord Deputy of Ireland *temp.* Elizabeth, was a native of Devon. He was admitted of Exeter College, Oxford, in 1631; Doctor of Laws, 1644; Archdeacon of Exeter, 1662. Palæologia Chronica; a Chronological Account of Ancient Time; in three parts: 1. Didactical. 2. Apodeictical. 3. Canonical, Lon., 1677, fol. This is an excellent work.

"He was in his young years pretty well skilled in poetry, as well Latin as English: though he published nothing in this kind, but those Hymns of our Church, that are appointed to be read after the Lessons, together with the Creed, &c."—*Biog. Brit.*

"He was accounted very learned in curious and critical learning."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Cary, Samuel, d. 1815, aged 30, a minister of Boston, Massachusetts, pub. Serms., &c., 1806–15.

Cary, Thomas. Serms., 1691, 4to. A trans. of the Sieur de la Serre's Mirrour which flatters not; with some verses by the translator, 1639, 8vo.

"This Booke, which expresseth to thee in a Mirrour a dying life, and life-devouring Death, layes thee open to thyselfe, reader, in such a happie shape of truth, and so cleare a light of a sublime style, that thou canst not scape thyselfe. Gaze hereon often," &c.

Cary, Thomas, d. 1808, aged 63, a minister of Newburyport, Massachusetts, pub. Serms., &c., 1796–1801.

Cary, Mrs. Virginia, d. 1852. Mutius, a story of the first century, pub. about 1828. Letters on Female Education, pub. about 1830. Ruth Churchill. Mrs. Cary contributed many tales, essays, and poetical compositions to the periodicals of the day.

Cary, Carie, or **Carye, Walter.** A Book of the Property of Herbes, Lon., 8vo, *sine anno.* The Hammer for the Stone, 1581, 16mo. Carie's Farewell to Physic, 1583, 12mo; 1587, 16mo; 1611, 8vo.

Cary, Walter, a writer on Political Economy. The Present State of England, with the Paradox, our Fathers were very rich with little, and we poor with much, Lon., 1627, 4to. England's Wants, or Several Proposals probably beneficial to England; offered to the consideration of all good Patriots of both Houses of Parliament, Lon., 1685, 8vo.

Caryl, John, supposed to have been a native of Sussex, was secretary to Queen Mary, the consort of James II., and followed his master after his abdication. He was rewarded by knighthood, and the title of Earl Caryl and Baron Dartford. The English Princess, or the Death of Richard III.; a Tragedy, 1667, 4to. Sir Salomon, or the Cautious Coxcomb; a Comedy, 1671, 4to. The Psalms of David, trans. from the Vulgate, 1700, 12mo. In Tonson's edit. of Ovid's Epistles, that of Briseis to Achilles is ascribed to Caryl; and he trans. the first Eclogue of Virgil, pub. in Nichols's Select Collection of Miscellany Poems, vol. i. He was a Roman Catholic, and one of the intimate friends of Alexander Pope.

"I have been assured by a most intimate friend of Mr. Pope's that the Peer in the Rape of the Lock was Lord Petre; the person who desired Mr. Pope to write it, old Mr. Caryl of Sussex; and that what was said of Sir George Brown in it was the very picture of the man."—*Spence's Anecdotes of Pope, Lon.,* 1820.

Caryl, Joseph, 1602–1673, an eminent Nonconformist divine, a commoner at Exeter College, Oxford; appointed one of the Triers for the approbation of ministers, 1653; ejected, 1662. He afterwards preached to a congregation in the neighbourhood of London Bridge. Serms., Lon., 1643, '45, '46, '51, '57. Exposition, with Practical Observations, on the Booke of Job, 1644–66, 12 vols. 4to; 1669, 2 vols. fol.

"It is a most elaborate, learned, judicious, and pious work, containing a rich fund of critical and practical divinity."—DR. E. WILLIAMS.

"This is the most ponderous of all the expositions which have been published on this part of Scripture. . . . It is impossible it can be useful, as no man can endure the fatigue of toiling through it. . . . While I do justice to the piety and feelings of the writer, I cannot approve of a mode of treating the word of God, which partakes more of *entombing* than of *exhibiting* it."—ORME.

"A complete text-book of divinity."

"I have never had an opportunity of examining it; but Walch eulogizes it in very high terms. (Biblioth. Theol., vol. iv. p. 487.) It is now very little read, or even consulted; few readers being able to wade through two large folio volumes."—T. H. HORNE.

"Spiritual, practical, and evangelical."—BICKERSTETH.

Mr. Berrie has pub. extracts from Caryl's Exposition of Job, 18mo.

Carysfort, John Joshua Proby, Earl of. Letter on Universal Suffrage, &c., 1780, 8vo. Thoughts on the Constitution, 1783, 8vo. Revenge of Guendolin: 12 printed. Dramatic and Miscell. Works, Lon., 1810, 2 vols. cr. 8vo.

"Evidently the fruit of a cultivated mind and a correct taste, and they display no inconsiderable stores of poetical expression."—*Lon. Monthly Review,* 1811.

Case, Charles. Thirteen Serms., 1774, 12mo.

Case, H. Treatises on the Scurvy, Dropsy, &c., 1676, 8vo.

Case, John, M.D., d. 1600, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford; Prebendary of North Aulton in the Church of Salisbury, 1589. He died a Roman Catholic, an inclination to which religion was supposed to be the cause of his abandoning his Fellowship. Summa Veterum Interpretum in universam Logicam Aristotelis, Oxon., 1585, 4to; Francf., 1616, 8vo. Speculum Moralium Questionum in universam Ethicam Aristotelis, Oxon., 1585, 4to; Francf., 1616, 8vo.

"The first book printed at the new press at Oxford."—LOWNDES.

Reflexis Speculis Moralis, &c., Oxon., 1584, '96, 8vo. The Praise of Musicke, Oxf., 1686, 8vo; anon. Wood is uncertain as to the authorship of this work. Dr. Farmer attributes it to Case, and Thomas Watson compliments the same person as the author. See Brit. Bibliographer, ii. 543. Thesaurus Œconomiæ, &c., Oxf., 1597, '98, 8vo; Hanov., 1598, 8vo. Spæra Civilitatis sive de Politica, Oxf., 1588, 4to; Francf., 1616, 8vo. Lapis Philosophicus, &c., Arist. Oxf., 1599, 4to. Other works.

"He was the most noted disputant and philosopher that ever before set foot in that college, [St. John's, Oxford.] . . . A man of an innocent, meek, religious, and studious life, of a facete and affable conversation, a lover of scholars, beloved of them again, and had in high veneration."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Case, John, M.D., a famous astrologer and quack, *temp.* Anne, was a native of Lyme-Regis, in Dorsetshire.

"He was looked upon as the successor of the famous Lilly, whose magical utensils he possessed. These he would sometimes expose in derision to his intimate friends; and particularly 'the dark chamber and pictures, where Lilly used to impose upon people, under the pretence of showing them persons who were absent.'"—*Biographia;* GRANGER.

"Dr. Case erased the verses of his predecessor out of the sign-post, and substituted in their place two of his own, which were as follows:

Within this place
Lives Doctor Case.

He is said to have got more by this distich than Mr. Dryden did by all his works."—*Tatler,* No. 240.

Compendium Anatomicum nova arte institutum, Lon., 1694, '95, 12mo.; Amst., 1696, 12mo. It has been questioned whether Case really wrote this work. It espouses the opinion of Harvey and De Graaf as to the generation of quadrupeds and other animals *ab ovo.* The Words of the Key to Helmont, &c., Lon., 1682, 4to. Medical Expositor, 1698, 12mo. The Angelical Guide, shewing Men and Women their Lot and Chance in this elementary Life, Lon., 1697, 8vo.

"This is one of the most profound astrological pieces that the world ever saw. The diagrams would probably have puzzled Euclid, though he had studied astrology. I have seen the doctor's head pasted into a portfolio, amidst these strange diagrams, with the following motto:

> 'Thron'd in the centre of his dark designs.'

Immediately after the unintelligible hieroglyphic inscribed 'Adam in Paradise,' is this passage, which I have selected as a specimen of the work:

> "'Thus Adam was created in that pleasant place *Paradise*, about the year before Christ 4002, viz., on April 24, at twelve o'clock, or midnight. Now, this place *Paradise* is in Mesopotamia, where the pole is elevated 34 deg. 30 min., and the sun riseth four hours sooner than under the elevation of the pole at London.'"—*Granger's Biog. Hist.*
>
> "The following authentic anecdote of Case was communicated to me by the Rev. Mr. Gosling, in these terms:
>
> "Dr. Maundy, formerly of Canterbury, told me, that, in his travels abroad, some eminent physician, who had been in England, gave him a token to spend at his return with Dr. Radcliffe and Dr. Case. They fixed on an evening, and were very merry, when Dr. Radcliffe thus began a health: 'Here, brother Case, to all the fools, your patients.' 'I thank you, good brother,' replied Case; 'let me have all the fools, and you are heartily welcome to the rest of the practice.'"—*Granger's Biog. History.*

Case, Luella J. B., a native of New Hampshire, is a daughter of Mr. Bartlett, and was married in 1838 to Mr. E. Case. She is at present a resident of Cincinnati. Her contributions, both in prose and verse, to periodicals, "have been generally admired."—*Woman's Record.*

Case, R. J. Comment. on Proverbs of Solomon, 1822, 12mo.

Case, Thomas, 1599–1682, a Nonconformist divine, student of Christ Church, Oxford, 1616, was ejected from the living of Erpingham, Norfolk; afterwards Rector of St. Giles in the Fields, &c. He pub. many sermons, 1641–76, and was the originator and one of the writers of the celebrated Morning Exercises, at Cripplegate, St. Giles in the Fields, and Southwark, Lon., 1677–90, 6 vols. 4to; new edit., by James Nichols, Lon., 1846, 8vo.

> "In fine, the six volumes will give you such a variety, both of matters and of talents, that I could wish you not to be without them."—Dr. Cotton Mather.

Case, Rev. Wheeler. Poems, &c., N. Haven, 1778. Revolutionary Memorials; embracing Poems by Rev. W. C., N. York, 1852.

Case, William. Serms., Lon., 1616, 4to.

Case, William, Jr. The Minstrel's Youth; with other Poems, 1801, 12mo. Pictures of British Female Poesy, 1803, 12mo.

Casino. A Mock-Heroic Poem, Salisb., 4to.

Casley, David. Report of Committee on Cottonian Library, &c., with an Appendix, by D. C., Lon., 1732, fol. A Catalogue of the MSS. of the King's Library, an appendix to the Cottonian Library; with 150 Specimens of the manner of Writing in different Ages from the 3d to the 15th century. The "MSS. of the King's Library" were a part of the munificent donation of George II. to the British Museum. It comprises the literary treasures collected by the sovereigns of England from the time of Henry VII. The magnificent library of George III., including 80,000 volumes, which cost his majesty £130,000, was also conferred upon the nation by George IV. The most important donation to the British Museum, with the above exception, was the library of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, containing 20,240 volumes, which cost upwards of £54,000, and would bring more money at the present period. See Sims's Handbook to the Library of the British Museum, Lon., 1854. We should not omit to mention that Mr. Casley compiled the Catalogue of the Harleian MSS. from 2405 to 5709.

Cason, Edmond. Letters relating to the redemption of the Captives in Algiers, Lon., 1647.

Cass, General Lewis, LL.D., b. October 9, 1782, at Exeter, New Hampshire, was called to the Bar in 1802; elected a member of the Ohio legislature in 1806; served in the war against England 1812–14; appointed Governor of Michigan 1813; which post he held until 1831, when he became Secretary of War, under General Jackson. In 1836 he was appointed minister to France, and discharged the duties of this important post until 1842, when he requested to be recalled. In 1848 he was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and received the electoral votes of half the States of the Union. In the hall of the Senate at Washington General Cass long held a commanding influence. In 1857 he was appointed Secretary of State of the United States. As a writer, he is entitled to no ordinary commendation. Specimens of his style and argumentative powers may be seen in his Inquiries respecting the History, Traditions, Languages, &c. of the Indians living within the United States, Detroit, 1823, 8vo, and in the Historical and Scientific Sketches of Michigan, delivered by General C. and Messrs. Whiting, Biddle, and Schoolcraft. See also the North American Review, Nos. l. and lv. General Cass has given to the world his impressions of the country in which he was for six years a resident, in his work entitled France: its King, Court, and Government. See Outlines of the Life and Character of General Cass, by H. R. Schoolcraft, Albany, 1848, 8vo; Sketches of the Life and Public Services of General Cass, by Wm. T. Young, Detroit, 1852, 8vo; Fifty Years of Public Life: The Life and Times of Lewis Cass, by W. L. G. Smith, N. York, 1856, 8vo.

Cassan, Stephen Hyde, 1789–1841, presented to the living of Bruton, with Wyke, Champflower, 1831. Lives and Memoirs of the Bishops of Sherborne and Salisbury, 705–1824, Salisb., 1824, 8vo. Lives of the Bishops of Winchester, from Birinus to the present time, Lon., 1827, 2 vols. 8vo. Lives of the Bishops of Baths and Wells, from the earliest to the present time, 1829, 8vo. Considerations respecting the Corporation and Test Acts, Lon., 1828, 8vo.

Cassel, James, M.D. Med. Advice to Masters of Ships, 1814, 18mo.

Cassin, John, born 1813, in Delaware county, Penn. Distinguished Ornithologist. Illustrations of the Birds of California and Texas, 8vo, 1855, Phil. Zoology of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, vol. viii., (Quadrupeds and Birds,) 4to, 1855. Zoology of Gilliss's U. S. Astronomical Expedition to Chili, 1855, 4to. American Ornithology: A General Synopsis of N. American Ornithology; containing Descriptions and Figures of all N. American Birds not given by former American Authors, after the manner and designed as a continuation of the Works of Audubon; 50 coloured plates, Phila., 1856, 8vo. Ornithology of Iconographic Encyclopedia, N.Y., 1851. For many years Mr. Cassin has been an active member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and has contrib. many articles to its Journal since 1844.

Castamore. Conjugium Languens, Lon., 1700, 4to: on the Mischiefs arising from Conjugal Infidelity.

Castell, Edmund, 1606–1685, a native of Hatley, in Cambridgeshire, was entered of Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1621; he afterwards removed to St. John's College for convenience of access to the library, in the preparation of his great work, the Lexicon Heptaglotton, Hebraicum, Chaldaicum, Syriacum, Samaritanum, Ethiopicum, Arabicum, conjunctim; et Persicum separatim, &c., Londini, 1669, 2 vols. fol. Some copies are dated 1686. This was intended as a companion to Bishop Walton's Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, Londini, 1657, 6 vols. fol. Castell assisted upon this work, also, and laid out more than £1000 upon it. His own Lexicon occupied him for eighteen years, and cost him more than £12,000, and when completed, it lay upon his hands as dead stock, with the exception of a few copies sold. He received some preferments, but nothing to compensate him for his time and expense. In 1666 he was made King's Chaplain, and Arabic Professor at Cambridge; in 1688, Prebendary of Canterbury. The vicarage of Hatfield, Essex, and subsequently the rectory of Wodeham Walter, were bestowed upon him. His last preferment was the rectory of Higham Gobion, Bedfordshire. He pub. some learned pieces, 1660, '67, 4to. About 500 copies, it is supposed, of his Lexicon were unsold at the time of his death. A melancholy fate was theirs! Hear the sad tale:

> "These were placed by Mrs. Crisp, Dr. Castell's niece and executrix, in a room of one of her tenant's houses, at Martin, in Surrey, where, for many years, they lay at the mercy of the rats; who destroyed them in such a manner, that, on the lady's death, her executors could scarcely form one complete copy out of them. The whole load of learned rags sold for £7."—*Biog. Brit.*

It was a happy thing that the good old man never saw that sight!

To Dr. Lightfoot's assistance he was greatly indebted. Whilst preparing this work, Castell maintained in his own house and at his own expense seven Englishmen and seven foreigners as writers; all of whom died before the work was completed. His reference to his desolate situation and ill-requited labours at the end of the third page of the Preface, is truly affecting:

> "Socios quidem habui hoc opere, sed perexiguo tempore mecum in illo commorantes, nescio an dicam, immensitate laboris plane exteritos. Per pleures annos, jam ætate provectus, et una cum patrimonio satis competenti, exhaustis etiam animi viribus, oculis caligantibus, corporis variis in hoc opere confractis, et dislocatis membris, relictus sum solus, sine amanuensi, aut vel correctore ullo."

So industrious an author was Castell, that he informs us,

> "I considered that day as idle and dissatisfactory in which I did not toil sixteen or eighteen hours either at the Polyglot or Lexicon."

Mr. Disraeli, referring to Castell's sad experience, declares that "all the publishers of Polyglots have been ruined."

> "Such were the melancholy circumstances under which the Lexicon of Castell was composed; a work which has long challenged

the admiration, and defied the competition, of foreigners; and which, with the great Polyglot of Walton, its inseparable and invaluable companion, has raised an eternal monument of literary fame."—*Dibdin's Greek and Latin Classics.*

"It is probably the greatest and most perfect work of the kind ever performed by human industry and learning."—Dr. Clarke.

See Dibdin's Greek and Latin Classics; Horne's Introduc. to the Scriptures; Orme's Bibl. Bib.; Biog. Brit.

Castell, Robert. Villas of the Ancients, 1728, fol.

Castell, William. A Petition exhibited to the High Court of Parliament, for the Propagating the Gospel in America and the West Indies, and for settling our Colonies there, 1641, 4to. A Short Discoverie of the Coasts of the Continent of America, from the Equinoctiall Northward, and of the Adjacent Isles, Lon., 1644, 4to. See Osburne's Voyages, ii. 733, 1745.

Castildine. Annual Tables of the Taxes, 1803, '04, &c.

Castle, George. The Chymical Galenist, Lon., 8vo; containing Reflections upon March Nudhome's Medela Medicinæ.

Castle, William. Treatise against the Jesuits, 1642, 4to.

Castlehaven, James Touchet, Earl of, Baron Audley. Memoirs of his Engagement and Carriage in the Wars of Ireland, 1642–51; 1680, 12mo; suppressed, and very rare; 2d edit., enlarged, 1684.

"I lay these my Memoirs at your Majestie's feet, and I pass them on my word not to contain a lie, or a mistake, to my knowledge."—*Dedication to James II., afterwards cancelled.*

See a specimen, and a notice, of tracts elicited by this volume in Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors; also see Athen. Oxon.

"James, Duke of Ormond, finding himself and his government of Ireland therein reflected upon with great disadvantage, as he thought, he wrote and published a letter to the Earl of Anglesey, dated at Dublin, Nov. 12, 1681, to vindicate himself. Anglesey thereupon made a reply in another, &c."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"If this lord, [Castlehaven,] who led a very martial life, had not taken pains to record his own actions, (which however he has done with great frankness and ingenuity,) we should know little of his story, our historians scarce mentioning him."—Horace Walpole.

Castlemain, Roger Palmer, Earl of, husband of the infamous Duchess of Cleveland, was ambassador from James II. to the Pope, of which Embassy an account was pub. by Michael Wright in Italian, Rom., 1687; in English, with addits., Lon., 1688, fol. "A splendid book." His lordship pub. several works. An Account of the present War between the Venitians and the Turks, Lon., 1666, sm. 12mo.

"In the dedication he discovers that the Turk is the Great Leviathan, and that renegades lose their talents for sea affairs."—Horace Walpole.

A Short and True Account of the material Passages in the late War between the English and Dutch in the Savoy, 1671, 8vo. Manifesto, 1681, sm. 8vo. This is a defence of himself from Tuberville's charge that he was concerned in the popish plot. An Apology in behalf of the Papists, 8vo; reprinted and answered by Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, Lon., 1667, 4to; this led to a controversy, which produced several tracts. See Biog. Brit. and Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors. The Compendium; or a short View of the Trials in relation to the present [Popish] plot, Lon., 1679, 4to.

"This piece is ascribed to him, but I cannot affirm it to be of his writing. I believe he wrote other things, but I have not met with them."—Horace Walpole.

Castleman, John. Serm., 1744, 4to.

Castleman, Richard. His Voyage, Shipwreck, and Miraculous Escape, with a description of Pennsylvania, and the City of Philadelphia. This will be found appended to the account of the Voyages and Adventures of Captain Robert Boyle, Lon., 1726, 8vo, pp. 374.

"Boyle's narrative is probably a fictitious one; but that of Castleman bears marks of authenticity. The latter's visit to Philadelphia took place in 1710. Boyle's Voyages have been often reprinted; but Castleman's relation is only to be found in the early editions."—*Rich's Bibliotheca Americana Nova.*

Castlereagh, Robert Stewart, Lord Viscount, 1769–1822, a distinguished statesman. Speeches: viz., On the Union, Lon., 1800, 8vo; Bullion Committee, 1811, 8vo; R. Catholic Petitions, 1810, 8vo; Earl Stanhope's Bill, 1811, 8vo. Memoirs and Correspondence, edited by his brother, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lon., 1848–51, 8 vols. 8vo.

"This valuable publication gives us a new insight into history. We are always thankful to get State Papers at length."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"The most valuable contribution to modern history that we know of. Without these records it is impossible for any man to say that up to this moment he has had the opportunity of knowing the real history of the Irish Rebellion and Union."—*Lon. Morning Herald.*

"A work of the highest and most universal interest."—*Lon. Morning Chronicle.*

"The work is equally valuable to the historian and the politician."—*John Bull.*

"I cannot adequately express the gratification and interest these papers have afforded me. I consider them as invaluable materials for history."—Sir Archibald Alison.

Castlereagh, Lord-Viscount, Marquis of Londonderry, nephew of the preceding. Narrative of his Journey to Damascus from Egypt, Nubia, Arabia Petræa, Palestine, and Syria, with illustrations, Lon., 1847, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"These volumes are replete with new impressions, and are especially characterized by great power of lively and graphic description."—*Lon. New Monthly Mag.*

"Lord Castlereagh's Journey includes his lordship's voyage up the Nile to the second cataract—his account of the Pyramids. Luxor, Philæ, Thebes, and all the wonderful monuments of the ancient world accessible to the traveller—his visits to Mount Sinai and other places famous in Biblical history—his descriptions of Bethlehem, Jerusalem, and the sacred localities of Christianity—his characteristic sketches of the modern Egyptians, Arabs, Armenians, Jews, Druses, and Turks, and his personal recollections of Mehemet Ali and the nobles of his Court, the great Sheiks of the Desert, and the Princesses of the Lebanon. To future tourists in the East the work will be extremely valuable."—*Lon. Globe.*

Castles, John. Sugar Ants, Phil. Trans., 1790.

Castres, Abr. Suppressing Beggary, Lon., 1726, 4to.

Castro, Chris. Merchant's Assistant, Lon., 1742, 8vo.

Casus, John. See Case.

Caswall, E. Serms., Lon., 1846, 8vo.

Caswall, George. The Trifler; a Satire, 1767, 4to.

Caswall, Henry. America and the American Church, Lon., p. 8vo, 1849. The Prophet of the 19th Century, or the Rise, &c. of the Mormons or Latter Day Saints, 1843, p. 8vo. City of the Mormons, 12mo, 1842. Mr. Caswall gives an interesting account of the vilest system of consummate hypocrisy, stupid credulity, and disgusting licentiousness, which the present day has witnessed. It is to be hoped that the leaders of this wicked delusion—who openly set the laws of God and man at defiance—will speedily be arrested by that Justice which has too long slumbered. To call such a system as Mormonism a "*religion,*" is something worse than ridiculous.

Caswell, John. Mathemat. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1695–1704.

Catcott, A. S. Theological treatises.

Catcott, Alexander. Eighteen Sermons, Lon., 1752, 8vo; 1767, 8vo. Separate Serms., 1736, &c. A Treatise on the Deluge, Lon., 1762, 8vo; 1767, 8vo.

"This work is framed on the principles of Hutchinson, and contains what the author considers a full explanation of the Scripture history of the flood. . . . Parkhurst speaks very respectfully of it in his Hebrew Lexicon. Mr. Catcott was the author of several single sermons; all of them strongly marked with the peculiarities of his philosophico-theological system. He also wrote a Latin work On the True and Sacred Philosophy, as lately explained by John Hutchinson, Esq. This has been lately translated, and published, with notes, &c., by A. Maxwell, Lon., 1821, 8vo."—Orme.

"Catcott was the most celebrated, next to Spearman, of the Hutchinsonian philosophical school."

"One of the best of the school of Hutchinson, though he partook somewhat of the spirit, and entered into the visions, of his preceptor."—*Edin. Review.*

Catcott, George J., or **S.** Pen Park Hole, Brist., 1792, 8vo; account of a descent into this cavern.

Cateline, Jeremy. Rules, &c. of the Ordinence of Parliament, 1648, 8vo.

Cater, Samuel. Apostate Conscience, Lon., 1683, 8vo.

Catesby, Lady Juliet. Letters to Lady Camply, 1760, 12mo.

Catesby, Mark, 1680?–1749, an eminent naturalist, resided in Virginia from 1712 to 1719, and on his return to England was persuaded by Sir Hans Sloane and other naturalists to revisit America for the purpose of delineating the botanical and zoological curiosities which he might discover. He arrived at Carolina in 1722, and spent about three years on the Continent, and some time in the Bahama Islands; returning to England in 1726. He pub. in numbers, from 1731 to 1748, The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands, 2 vols. fol. The figures were etched by himself; new edit., revised by George Edwards, 1754, 2 vols. fol.; another edit., with a Linnæan Index and Appendix, 1771, 2 vols. fol.

"In this splendid performance, the curious are gratified with the figures of many of the most beautiful trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants that adorn the gardens of the present time." See Pulteney's Sketches of Botany; Rich's Americana Bibliotheca Nova.

Hortus Europæ Americanus, Lon., 1767, fol. (posth.) On Birds of Passage. *Vide* Phil. Trans., 1747. His name has been perpetuated by Gronovius in the plant denominated *Catesbæia.* Weston ascribes to him The Practical Farmer, or Herefordshire Husbandman, 12mo. A Plan of an Experimental Farm, 8vo. Uniting and Monopolizing Farms proved disadvantageous to the Landowners

Cathcart, Hon. George, Major-General, K.C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, b. 1794, third son of the late Earl Cathcart, has served in the army in various parts of the world, and was aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. He sailed from England, February 7, 1852, shortly after his appointment, to assume his duties at the Cape of Good Hope. He has lately pub. Commentaries on the War in Russia and Germany, 1812–13.

"This humble, but authentic, contribution to the general stock of materials from which historical knowledge is to be derived, is offered as the testimony of an eye-witness of much he has recorded, and one who had peculiar opportunities of correct information respecting the rest."—*Author's Preface.*

"We owe Colonel Cathcart's solid and unpretending volume a notice. . . . Sound, concise, and pregnant. It seems to us to be equally valuable for its facts and its commentaries."—*Lon. Quart. Review.*

"As a treatise on the Science of War, these Commentaries ought to find their way into the hands of every soldier. In them is to be found an accurate record of events of which no military man should be ignorant."—*Lon. Morning Chronicle.*

We have to add to the above that, in Dec., 1853, Major-Gen. Cathcart was appointed Adjutant-General to the Forces, *vice* Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Brown, K.C.B., resigned. Major-Gen. C. was one of the first victims to the desolating spirit of war which raged in the Crimea 1853–55.

Cathcart, John. Letter to Admiral Vernon, Lon., 1744, 8vo.

Catherall, Samuel. Serm. and other publications, 1692–1721.

Catherine Parr, d. 1548, sixth and last consort of Henry VIII., wrote Queen Catherine Parr's Lamentation of a Sinner bewailing the ignorance of her blind Life; found among her papers after her death, and pub. with a preface by Secretary Cecil, (afterwards Lord Burleigh,) Lon., 1548, and 1563, 8vo.

"This was a contrite meditation on the years she had passed in popery, in fasts and pilgrimages." See Walpole's R. & N. Authors.

In her lifetime she pub. Prayers or Meditations, wherein the mynd is stirred patiently to suffre all afflictions here, to set at nought the vaine prosperitie of this world, and always to long for the everlastynge felicitee. Collected out of (certayne) holy woorkes by the most virtuous and gracious princesse Katherine, queene of Englande, France, and Irelande. Printed by John Wayland, 1545, 12mo, and 1546, '47, '48, and '63: these early edits. have been sold for 3 to 7 guineas, according to condition. It was repub. by the Religious Tract Society, Lon., 1831, c. 64mo, and it will be found in The Writings of the British Reformers, (Lon., 12 vols. 12mo,) vol. xi.

Catherwood, John, M.D. Apoplexia, Lon., 1715, '35, 8vo.

Cathrall, Isaac, M.D., d. 1819, aged 55, a physician of Philadelphia, studied in that city, and in London, Edinburgh, and Paris. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in Philadelphia, he attended the sick, and even dissected those who died of the disease. He died of the apoplexy. Remarks on the Yellow Fever, 1794. An edit. of Buchan's Domestic Medicine, with Notes, 1797. Con. to Annals of Med., Lon., 1798; to Med. Facts, 1800; to Trans. Amer. Philos. Society, (on the Black Vomit,) 1800. In conjunction with Dr. Currie, a pamphlet on the Yellow Fever, 1802.

"He was a judicious physician, a skilful anatomist and surgeon; a man of rigid morality and inflexible integrity; and truly estimable in the relations of a son, husband, and father." See Thacher's Med. Biography.

Catlew, Samuel. Theological and Educational works, 1788–1808.

Catley, Ann. Memoirs of, by Miss Ambross, 1790, 8vo; another, entitled Life and Memoirs of A. C. *sine anno.*

Catlin, George, is well known for his eight years' adventures among the North American Indians in his persevering investigations into the manners and customs of a people who will soon be only known by the records of Mr. Catlin, and gentlemen who have laboured in the same field. Mr. C. took a number of Indians, and many of their national curiosities, with him to Europe, and attracted much attention by his interesting exhibitions.

"The public has fully confirmed the opinion we formerly pronounced on Catlin's Indian Gallery, as the most interesting exhibition which, in our recollection, had been opened in London."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Illustrations of the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians, written during Eight Years of Travel and Adventure among the Wildest and most Remarkable Tribes now existing. With above 300 steel-plate illustrations, taken from the numerous Paintings in his Indian Museum, now exhibiting in Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London, 1841, 2 vols. r. 8vo; 5th edit. 1846, £2 2s.

"Mr. Catlin is the historian of the Red Races of mankind; of a past world, or at least of a world fast passing away, leaving hardly a trace or wreck behind. Eight years has he devoted to this memorable task, and with his pen and pencil has brought the existence of these wild and uncivilized beings so vividly before our eyes, that we seem to have accompanied him in his wanderings, seen them, mixed with them, and impressed the recollection of their forms and features, their costumes, strange customs, feasts, ceremonies, religious rites, wars, dances, sports, and other modes of life, distinctly upon our minds. And it is impossible not to be led away by his devoted enthusiasm, and feel, like himself, a deep concern for these remaining children of the prairie and the forest, the last fragment of dying nations, and, with all the errors of their condition, a splendid variety of the genus Man."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"A unique work; a book of extraordinary interest and value; we need not recommend it to the world, for it is beyond all praise." —*Lon. Athenæum.*

"One of the most valuable books that has appeared in the present century. We predict the greatest success for this work."—*Lon. Planet.*

"A faithful and well-authenticated declaration, not only of a most interesting portion of the globe, as it at present exists, in a state of nature, but of a race of innocent, unoffending men so rapidly perishing, that too truly it may be said of them,
'Apparent rari nantes in gurgite vasto.'"
Lon. Quarterly Review.

The North American Portfolio of Hunting Scenes, and Amusements of the Rocky Mountains and Prairies of America; from Drawings and Notes of the Author, made during Eight Years' Travel amongst Forty-Eight of the Wildest and most Remote Tribes of Savages in North America, large fol.; 25 plates and 25 pp. of letter-press, £5 5s.; coloured and mounted, Lon., 1844.

Notes of Eight Years' Travel and Residence in Europe with his North American Collection, Lon., 1848, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This amusing work contains anecdotes and incidents of the Travels and Adventures of three different parties of American Indians whom the author introduced to the Courts of England, France, and Belgium."

Catlin, J. J., D.D., of Massachusetts, d. 1826, aged 68. Compendium of the System of Divine Truth, 2d edit., 1825, 12mo.

Catlow, Agnes. Popular Field Botany, Lon., 16mo; 3d edit., 1852.

"The plants are classed in months, the illustrations are nicely coloured, and the book is altogether an elegant as well as useful present."—*Illustrated London News.*

"We recommend Miss Catlow's Popular Botany to favourable notice."—*Lon. Gardeners' Chronicle.*

Popular British Entomology, r. 16mo; 2d edit., 1852.

"Judiciously executed, with excellent figures of the common species, for the use of young beginners."—*Annual Address of the President of the Lon. Entomological Society.*

"A treasure to any one just commencing the study of this fascinating science."—*Westminster and Foreign Quarterly Review.*

Popular Scripture Zoology, 1852, 8vo.

"A short and clear account of the animals mentioned in the Bible."—*Lon. Guardian.*

Popular Conchology, 1842, fp. 8vo.

"An admirable little work."—*St. James's Chronicle.*

"A pleasant, useful, and well-illustrated volume."—*Prof. Jameson's Philosoph. Journal.*

Drops of Water, 12mo, 1851.

"The plates are scarcely inferior to those of the well-known Ehrenberg."—*Liverpool Standard.*

The Conchologist's Nomenclature, by A. C., assisted by Lovell Reeve, 8vo, 1845. Brit. Verteb. Animals, 1845, 8vo.

"Miss Catlow's abilities as a naturalist, and her tact in popularizing any subject she undertakes, are too well known to need iteration on this occasion."—*Lon. Notes and Queries.*

Catlyn, John. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1742, '50: 1. Transit of Mercury over the Disk of the Sun. 2. Obs. of a Lunar Eclipse.

Caton, T. Motte, M.D. Med. treatises, 1807, '08, '11, '12.

Caton, William. Moderatus Inquisitor resolutus, Lon., 1660, 8vo. Journal of his Life, 1689, 4to.

Cattell, Joseph. Sermons, 1711, '15, 8vo.

Cattell, Thomas. Assize sermons, 1734, 4to.

Cattermole, Richard, Vicar of Little Marlow, Bucks. Sermons preached in the District Church of St. Matthew's, Brixton, 1832, 8vo.

"They set forth the doctrines of the Gospel simply and truly, and they give exactly that quiet instruction on ordinary points of divinity which we conceive to be necessary for the kind of congregation which is always found in or near London, or great towns." —*British Magazine.*

The Book of the Cartoons, 8vo.

"An elegantly-written volume."—*Lon. Spectator.*

The Literature of the Church of England, 2 vols. 8vo A work of great value. The Sacred Classics, 30 vols. 12mo

"Many standard and useful treatises."—BICKERSTETH.

Illustrated Hist. of the Great Civil War of the Times o Charles I. and Cromwell; with 29 engravings from drawings by George Cattermole, Lon., 1846, '52, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Mr. Cattermole knows well how to give force to those stirring movements which were the turning points in the great contest; his narrative is never prolix, or wanting in matter, and his style is carefully preserved from inflation."—*Lon. Morning Chronicle.*

Mr. George Cattermole's abilities as an artist are well known. His Portfolio of 12 beautiful drawings was issued in 1848; £6 6*s.*

Cattley, Stephen. Speech on Bullion, 1811, 8vo.

Catton, Charles, Jr. Animals from Nature, 1788, fol.

Catty, Lewis. Elements of French Grammar.

Caudry, Thomas. The Accidence, 1606, 4to.

Caulfield, D. D., R. C. Bishop of Wexford. Reply to Sir R. Musgrave, 1801, 8vo.

Caulfield, J. The Memoirs of Paphos, or Triumph of Love; a Poem, Lon., 1777, 4to.

Caulfield, James. Portraits, Memoirs, and Characters of Remarkable Persons *temp.* Edw. III. to the Revolution, Lon., 1794, '95, 2 vols. 4to; 1813, 3 vols. r. 8vo; illustrating Granger; from the Revolution 1688 to end of the reign of Geo. III., 1819, '20, 4 vols. 4to; *temp.* Jas. I. and Chas. I., 1814, 2 vols. fol. Hist. of the Gunpowder Plot, 1796, 8vo; 1804, 8vo. Chalcographimania; the Printseller's Chronicle and Collector's Guide to the Knowledge and Value of engraved British Portraits, Lon., 1814, 8vo.

> "Notwithstanding the playful vein of ironical satire that characterizes the ensuing pages, I think it expedient to acquaint my readers that the information is not the mere result of a few months' inquiry, but owes its foundation to many years' research into, and connexion with, the Mysteries of *Chalcographian* and other *Manias.*"—*Preface.*

Caulkins, Francis M., born in Conn. Tract Primer. Bible Primer, pub. by the Am. Tract Soc. Hist of Norwich, Conn., 8vo, pp. 358, 1845. Hist. of New London, Conn., 8vo, pp. 680, 1852.

Caundishe, Richard. The Image of Nature and Grace; containing the whole course and condition of Man's Estate, Lon., 1574, 8vo.

Caunter, G. H. Hand Book of Chemistry, 1840, 12mo.

Caunter, Hobart, of St. James's Chapel, Lambeth. 24 Sermons, 1832, 8vo.

> "The style, if not quite pure, is fluent and easy; the doctrine sound, and the applications often forcible and striking."—*British Magazine.*

Bible with Explanatory Notes, Lon., 1836, 8vo; pub. in Nos. Romance of India, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Eastern Legends, p. 8vo. The Oriental Annual was for five years indebted for its attractions to the pen of Hobart Caunter, and the pencil of William Daniel.

> "Mr. Caunter's literary productions are too well appreciated to require comment."

Caunter, John Hobart, of Kensington, London, 1794–1852. The Island Bride; a Poem, Lon., p. 8vo, 1830. Serms. 1832, 3 vols. 8vo. The Poetry of the Pentateuch, 1839, 2 vols. 8vo. Serms. on the Lord's Supper and the Eight Beatitudes, 1849, 8vo. Other works.

Caurvana, Philippo. Oration to Q. Mary, Lon., 1601, 4to.

Cauty, W. Natura, Philosophica, et Ars, in concordia, Lon., 1772, 8vo.

Cauvin, Joseph, assistant editor of Brande's Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Lon., 1842, 8vo. (See Brande, W. T.) New edit. of Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, abridged from Anthon and Barker's; with Corrections, Improvements, and Additions, so numerous as to render it almost a new work, Lon., 1845, p. 8vo.

> "Throughout the whole work, the Editor, keeping in view the class of persons for whom it is especially intended, has studiously aimed at *delicacy of language and sentiment.*"

Cave, Edward, 1691–1754, the projector of The Gentleman's Magazine, and foster-father of many poor authors, can claim a place amongst the class whom he so nobly befriended. He wrote an Account of Criminals, and was employed by the Company of Stationers to correct the Gradus ad Parnassum. As the founder of that invaluable periodical—to which this volume is deeply indebted—The Gentleman's Magazine—he is entitled to lasting honour. The first number was issued in January, 1731, and Johnson, writing in 1754, (see his Life of Cave, in Gent. Mag. for February,) remarks,

> "It has now subsisted three and twenty years, and still continues equally to enjoy the favour of the world."

We, writing one hundred years later, (*i. e.* in 1854,) can repeat the latter clause of the paragraph. The whole series to the present time, about 220 volumes, (now at our side,) should be in the library of every student of English literature or political history. We are glad to see that the present proprietors announce their intention of continuing this work till "Time shall be no longer." If the "Last Man" should inherit part, and take the rest, of the series, he will (to use the bookseller's phrase) "need no other Library!" It is probably known to the reader, that in the commencement of Dr. Johnson's literary career, he drew his chief means of support from his contributions to the Gentleman's Magazine.

> "The Gentleman's Magazine, begun and carried on by Mr. Edward Cave, under the name of Sylvanus Urban, had attracted the notice and esteem of Johnson, in an eminent degree, before he came to London as an adventurer in literature. He told me that when he first saw St. John's Gate, the place where that deservedly popular miscellany was originally printed, he 'beheld it with reverence.'"

Cave treated the needy young author with great kindness. He little thought that the highest honour which would attach to his name would be the fact of this then obscure contributor's becoming his biographer. See Johnson's Life of Cave, and Boswell's Johnson.

The publisher devoted himself to the prosperity of his magazine with a zeal seldom equalled:

> "Cave never looked out of his window but with a view to the Gentleman's Magazine. . . . He used to sell ten thousand; yet such was then his minute attention and anxiety that the sale should not suffer the smallest decrease, that he would name a particular person who he heard had talked of leaving off the Magazine, and would say 'Let us have something good next month.'"—Dr. Johnson.

It is interesting in this connexion to remark, that after the death of Edward Cave, in 1754, The Gentleman's Magazine was continued by David Henry, Edward Cave's brother-in-law, and R. Cave. David Henry was connected with this periodical until his death, in 1792, having "for more than half a century taken an active part in the management of the Gentleman's Magazine." In 1778 John Nichols—a name which we never mention or write without emotions of respect and affection—obtained a share in the Magazine, and rendered it more valuable than at any period of its former history. Edmund Burke entitled it "one of the most chaste and instructive miscellanies of the age;"—Dr. Warton wrote to Nichols—"under your guidance it is become one of the most useful and entertaining miscellanies I know;"—and Edward Gibbon urged him to make a selection for future reference from its overflowing pages. On the death of Mr. Nichols, in 1826, the magazine descended to his son—the surviving partner—and the last number, *i. e.* for October, 1854, bears the *imprimatur* of John Bowyer Nichols and Sons—directly under the venerable Gate of St. John's. It has been in one family about fourscore years; and may the Nicholses "live a thousand years," and issue the Gentleman's Magazine "punctually on the first of every month!"

We need not apologize for this scrap of literary genealogy. They who are wise, and yet lack the Gentleman's Magazine, will forthwith procure the whole series *ab initio,* if they can—and if not, they will procure what they can of the back volumes, and commence their subscriptions with the next number. See Nichols, John.

Cave, Henry. Antiquities of York, Lon., 1818, imp. fol.

Cave, Jane. Poems on various subjects, Brist., 1726, 8vo.

Cave, John. Sermons, 1679, '81, '82, '85.

Cave, Lisle. Against the Feare of Death, Lon., 1587, 16mo.

Cave, William, D.D., 1637–1713, a divine of great learning, was a native of Pickwell, Leicestershire; admitted into St. John's College, 1653; B.A., 1656; M.A., 1660; D.D., 1672; Vicar of Islington, 1662; Rector of Allhallows the Great, London, 1679; Canon of Windsor, 1684; Vicar of Isleworth, 1690. Primitive Christianity, or the Religion of the Ancient Christians, in 3 parts, Lon., 1672, '73, '75, '82, 1702, '14, 8vo; 1677, 2 vols. fol. Tabulæ Ecclesiasticæ, Lon., 1674, 8vo; Hamb., 1676. The Hamburg edit. was pub. without his knowledge. Antiquitates Apostolicæ; or the History of Christ, the Apostles, and St. Mark and St. Luke; being a continuation of Jeremy Taylor's Life of Christ, Lon., 1675, '76, '77, fol.; new edit., carefully revised by Henry Cary, Oxf., 1840, 8vo.

> "Dr. Cave's work requires to be consulted by all men of ecclesiastical views."

Serious Exhortation relative to Dissent, Lon., 1685, '96, fol. Apostolici; or the Lives, Acts, Deaths, and Martyrdoms of those who were contemporary with, or immediately succeeded, the Apostles; also of the most eminent of the Primitive Fathers for the first Three Hundred Years. To which is added A Chronology of the first three Ages of the Church, 1677, '82, 1716, &c., fol.

> "If you will read Cave's Lives of the Fathers, you may be tempted, by his faithful account of their lives and their works, to search farther into those valuable remains of antiquity."—Knowles.

In 1732 (Lon., 4to) was pub. The Lives of the Fathers of the Primitive Church, chiefly collected from the writings of Dr. Cave. Sermon, 1680, 4to. Ecclesiastici; or the History of the Lives, Acts, Deaths, and Writings of the most eminent Fathers of the Church that flourished in the 4th century; wherein, among other things, an Account is given of the Rise, Growth, and Progress of Arianism and all other sects of that age, descending from it. Together with an Introduction, containing an Historical Account of the State of Paganism under the first Christian Emperor, Lon., 1683, fol. The Apostolici (1677) and the Ecclesiastici (1683) have been recently republished (Oxf., 1840, 3 vols. 8vo) by Rev. Henry Cary, under the title of Lives of the most eminent Fathers of the Church that flourished in the first four centuries, &c. A Dissertation concerning the Government of the Ancient Church of Bishops, Metropolitans, and Patriarchs, more particularly concerning the Bishop of Rome, and the encroachments of that upon other Sees, especially the See of Constantinople, 1683, 8vo. Discourse of the Unity of the Catholic Church maintained in the Church of England, 1684, 4to. Chartophylax Ecclesiasticus, 1685, 8vo. Sermon, 1685, 4to. Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Literaria a Christo nato usque ad sæculum XIV., cum Appendice, ab alia manu ab inuente sæculo XIV., ad annum usque 1517, Lon., 1688, 2 vols. fol. Ejusdem pars altera accedit ad finem cujusvis sæculi, Lon., 1698, fol. Col. Allob., 1720, fol.; reprinted, with many additions and alterations, by the author, Oxf., 1740–43, 2 vols. fol. Henry Wharton assisted in this work, and a controversy was thereby elicited, (*v. n.* in Chalmers's Biog. Dict.)

Bishop Watson observes that Casimiri Oudini Commentarius de Scriptoribus Ecclesiæ, &c., Leipsic, 1722, 3 vols. fol., is a kind of supplement to Cave's Historia Literaria, and other works of the same kind.

"Dr. Cave's other works are all inferior to this, which is his capital performance. It discovers great reading, research, and accuracy. It contains much important information, in comparatively little room. It is highly praised by Walch, and was reprinted at Geneva in 1705 and 1720. It occasioned a controversy with Le Clerc, [Epistola Apologetica, &c., 1700, 8vo,] which produced the correction of several mistakes in the first edition. On this account the latter editions are the best."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Cavendish, Charles, Lord. His Case, 1759, fol.

Cavendish, George, of Glemsford. The Negotiations of Woolsey, the Great Cardinall of England, &c. Composed by one of his owne servants, being his Gentleman-Usher, Lon., 1641; reprinted as The Life and Death of Thomas Woolsey in 1667, 12mo, and 1706, 8vo, and in the Harleian Miscellany. This version is incorrect. A faithful transcript from MSS. was pub. by Dr. Wordsworth in his Ecclesiastical Biography, 1810, 6 vols. 8vo; 4th edit., 1839, enlarged. See Cavendish's Life of Woolsey in this collection. This biography was formerly attributed to Sir William Cavendish, the founder of the House of Devonshire. That his brother George was really the author, is satisfactorily proved by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, of Bath, in his pamphlet Who wrote Cavendish's Life of Woolsey? 1814, 8vo. 100 copies printed. It was reprinted in Cavendish's Life, with notes and illustrations, edited by Mr. Singer, 1827, 8vo.

"All the memorials of such a man are, of course, worthy of being preserved, and in achieving this object, Mr. Singer is entitled to our praise and gratitude."—*Lon. Critical Gazette.*

"The pen of Cavendish is a lively and a ready one, and all that came under his own observation he describes with fidelity and accuracy. His style has the unstudied graces of a man writing in earnest; and when it rises, as it frequently does, in denouncing the blind caprices of chance, the degeneracy of the times, or the neglect of obscure worth, it often possesses a dignity and impressive eloquence which marks a lofty and intellectual spirit. . . . But what adds to the value of this production is, that there is nowhere a more vivid or striking representation of the manners of that distant age." See this excellent article in the Lon. Retrospective Review, v. 1, 1822.

"There is a sincere and impartial adherence to truth, a reality in Cavendish's narrative, which bespeaks the confidence of his readers, and very much increases his pleasure." See Singer's Metrical Visions, by Cavendish.

Cavendish, Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire. The Passage of the Mountain of St. Gothard, Lon., 1802, 8vo.

Cavendish, Hon. Henry, 1730–1810, younger son of Lord Charles Cavendish, and grandson of the Duke of Devonshire, was a chemist of great eminence. He lived a secluded life, engaged in his experiments, never married, and left a million pounds sterling to his heirs. The results of many of his experiments will be found in the Phil. Trans., 1766, '69, '71, '76, '83, '90, '92, '98, 1809. Cavendish ranks among the first of chemical philosophers. But this is a subject upon which the learned may claim to speak:

"Cavendish est un des savants qui ont le plus contribué aux progrès de la chimie moderne. C'est lui qui, le premier, analysa les propriétés particulières du gaz hydrogène, et assigna les caractères qui distinguent ce gaz de l'air atmosphérique. C'est à lui que l'on doit la fameuse découverte de la composition de l'eau . . . Cavendish ne s'est pas moins distingué dans la physique en y portant la même esprit d'exactitude. Il était aussi très versé dans la haute géometrie, et il en a fait une détermination de la densité moyenne de notre globe."—Biot. Voyez Biographie Universelle.

"Mr. Cavendish was a profound mathematician, electrician, and chemist. Dr. Black, who had discovered carbonic acid, laid the foundation of pneumatic chemistry. Cavendish is usually said to have discovered hydrogen, (although it was prepared by Mayow, Boyle, and Hales, long anteriorly,) and placed the second stone on the great superstructure which was afterwards to be raised by Priestley and others. That common air consisted of oxygen and nitrogen was known; but Cavendish demonstrated (1783) that it consisted of a volume of 20·833 oxygen, and 79·166 nitrogen—a result which has been thoroughly confirmed by subsequent experiments. He likewise demonstrated the exact constitution of water, although it is confidently affirmed that James Watt at the same time knew its composition, and that his views were known to Cavendish. Cavendish likewise showed that nitric acid is composed of nitrogen and oxygen—Priestley having previously found that electric sparks, when passed through air, turned litmus red, Cavendish added potash to the solution evaporated, and obtained nitre. While there is scarcely any doubt that there has been a tendency to overrate Cavendish at the expense of others, he must be always ranked as one of the first of English Chemists, who has, by the accuracy of his experiments, assisted in laying the sure foundation of the science."—Robt. Dundas Thomson, M.D., F.R.S., *Professor of Chemistry, St. Thomas's Hospital College, London.* See Rich's Cyc. of Biog., 1854.

The following opinion of an eminent authority and unexceptionable judge in the premises must not be omitted:

"Cavendish was possessed of a minute knowledge of most of the departments of Natural Philosophy; he carried into his chemical researches a delicacy and precision which have never been exceeded; possessing depth and extent of mathematical knowledge, he reasoned with the caution of a geometer upon the results of his experiments; and it may be said of him, what perhaps can be scarcely said of any other person, that whatever he accomplished was perfect at the moment of its production. His processes were all of a finished nature; executed by the hand of a master, they required no correction; the accuracy and beauty of his earliest labours have remained unimpaired amidst the progress of discovery, and their merits have been illustrated by discussion, and exalted by time."—Sir Humphry Davy: *Chemical Philosophy.*

Cavendish, Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, d. 1673, was as fond of authorship as her noble lord proved himself to be. Lord Orford speaks disparagingly of her ladyship's talents, but it is well known that Horace Walpole spared no man (or woman) in his humour. Philosophical Fancies, Lon., 1653, 12mo. Poems and Fancies, 1653, fol. The World's Olio, 1655, fol. Nature's Picture drawn by Fancie's Pencil, to the Life, 1656, fol. Philosophical and Physical Opinions, 1655, fol. Orations, 1662, fol. Playes, 1662, fol. She wrote 26 Plays, and a number of Scenes. Sociable Letters, 1664, fol. Observations upon Experimental Philosophy, 1666, fol. Life of William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, 1667, fol. The same in Latin, 1668, fol.:—"The Crown of her Labours." Grounds of Natural Philosophy, 1668, fol. Letters and Poems, 1676, fol. Select Poems, edited by Sir E. Brydges, 1813, 8vo. Her autobiography, edited by Brydges, 1814, r. 8vo. In one of her last productions, her ladyship, with commendable frankness, avows a most ungovernable *cacoëthes scribendi:*

"I imagine all those who have read my former books will say I have writ enough, unless they were better; but say what you will, it pleaseth me, and since my delights are harmless, *I will satisfy my humour:*

"For had my brain as many fancies in't
To fill the world, I'd put them all in print;
No matter whether they be well or ill exprest,
My will is done, and that pleases woman best."

"A lady worthy the Mention and Esteem of all Lovers of Poetry and Learning. One who was a fit Consort for so Great a Wit as the Duke of Newcastle. Her Soul sympathizing with his in all things, especially in Dramatick Poetry; to which she had a more than ordinary propensity."—*Langbaine's Dramatick Poets,* 1691.

"A fertile pedant, with an unbounded passion for scribbling."—Horace Walpole. See R. & N. Authors.

"She makes each place where she comes a Library."—Flecknoe.

"She was the most voluminous writer of all the female poets, and had a great deal of wit."—Jacobs.

"We are greatly surprised that a lady of her quality should have written so much, and are less surprised that one who loved writing so well has written no better."—Granger.

"Her person was very graceful. She was most indefatigable in her studies, contemplations, and writings; was truly pious, charitable, and generous, and a perfect pattern of conjugal love and duty."—Ballard.

Cavendish, Sir Thomas, 1564–1592, a native of Suffolk, was the second English circumnavigator of the globe. Voyage to Magellanica in 1586; see Callander's Voyages i. 424; 1776.

Cavendish, William, Duke of Newcastle, 1592–1676, husband of MARGARET, DUCHESS OF NEWCASTLE, (*q. v.*) was a zealous champion of Charles I., and fought valiantly on his side. La Méthode nouvelle de dresser les Chevaux, &c., avec Figures; or the new Method of managing Horses; with Cuts, Antwp., 1658, fol., first written in English, and trans. into French by a Walloon. A new Method and Extraordinary Invention to dress Horses, Lon., 1667, fol. Five Comedies, 1668, 4to. The Triumphant Widow, 1677, 4to. System of Horsemanship in all its Branches, 1743, 2 vols. fol. Other compositions; verses, songs, &c. Horæ Subsecivæ, 1620, 8vo, has been attributed both to Lord Cavendish and Lord Chandos.

> "The greatest master of wit, the most exact observer of mankind, and the most accurate judge of humour I ever knew."—Shadwell.

> "Since the time of Augustus, no person better understood dramatic poetry, nor more generously encouraged poets; so that we may truly call him our English Mæcenas."—*Langbaine's Dramatick Poets.*

> "This noble personage was, from his earliest youth, celebrated for his love of the Muses, and had a true taste for the liberal arts."—*Biog. Dramat.*

> "Nothing could have tempted him out of those paths of pleasure which he enjoyed in a full and ample fortune [which he sacrificed by his loyalty, and lived for a time in extreme poverty] but honour and ambition to serve the king when he saw him in distress, and abandoned by most of those who were in the highest degree obliged to him."—Earl of Clarendon.

> "But now behold a nobleman indeed,
> Such as a w' admire in story when we read."—Flecknoe.

> "One of the most finished gentlemen, as well as the most distinguished patriot, general, and statesman of his age."—Cibber.

Cavendish, William, first Duke of Devonshire, 1640–1707, a distinguished statesman, also claims place as an author. Speeches, 1680, '81. An Allusion to the Bishop of Cambray's Supplement to Homer; a Poem. An Ode on the Death of Queen Mary. Some Fragments on the Peerage. Most of his writings were printed in an Appendix to the Memoirs of the Cavendishes by Dr. Kennett. This is the nobleman who was fined £30,000 (declared illegal by the House of Lords, and not exacted) for taking Colonel Culpepper by the nose, before the king, leading him into an antechamber, and caning him.

> "He was the finest and handsomest gentleman of his time."—Mackay; *a contemporary.*

> "His grace was a poet, not by genius only, but by learning and judgment; whence Lord Roscommon made him a constant reviser of his poetical productions."—*Collins's Peerage.*

Dryden is said to have preferred his grace's Ode on the Death of Queen Mary to any one ever written on the same occasion.

> "He was the friend and companion, and at the same time the equal, of Ormond, Dorset, Roscommon, and all the noble ornaments of that reign of wit in which he passed his youth."—Dr. Campbell.

> "A patriot among the men, a gallant among the ladies."—Horace Walpole: *vide* R. & N. Authors.

Caverhill, John, M.D., Royal College of Physicians, London. Explanation of the 70 Weeks of Daniel, &c., Lon., 1777, 8vo.

> "Dr. Caverhill has certainly studied the subject on which he has written with great care, and brought a considerable portion of learning to bear upon it."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

The Gout, 1769, 8vo. Other profes. treatises, 1767, '70, '72.

Caverley, Sir H. Remarks in his Travels, 1683, fol.

Caveton, Pet. Junbrigalia.

Cavii, Guel. *Vide* Cave.

Caw, George. Poetical Museum, Hawick, 1784, 18mo.

> "Many of the border ballads, afterwards published by Sir Walter Scott in the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, first appeared in this collection."—Lowndes.

Cawdray, or **Cawdry, Robert.** Treasurie or Store-House of Similes, Lon., 1600, 4to, dedicated to Sir John Harrington, &c. Of the Profit and Necessity of Catechising, Lon., 1592, 8vo.

Cawdrey, or **Cawdry, Daniel,** d. 1664, a Nonconformist divine, ejected from his living in Northamptonshire. The Good Man a Public Good, Lon., 1643, 4to. Other theological treatises, 1624–61.

Cawdrey, Zacharias. 1. Patronage. 2. Sermon, 1675, '84, 4to.

Cawdwell, Thomas. A Defence of an Ordained Ministry, against the Brownists, Lon., 1724, 4to.

Cawley, J. The Nature and Kinds of Simony discussed, Lon., 1689, 4to.

Cawley, William. Laws concerning Jesuits, &c., 1680, fol.

Cawood, Francis. 1. Navigation. 2. Fishery and Manufactures, 1710, '13.

Cawood, John, of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, Perpetual Curate of Bewdley, Worcestershire. The Church of England and Dissent; 2d edit., Lon., 1831, 12mo. Sermons, 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Forcible, impressive, and evangelical."—Bickersteth.

Cawte, R. Academic Lessons, 1786, 8vo.

Cawthorn James, 1719–1761, an English divine and poet, was matriculated at Clare Hall, Cambridge, in 1758. The Perjured Lover, 1736. Abelard to Eloisa, 1746 Sermons, 1745, '48. An edit. of his poems was pub. in 1771, 8vo.

> "As a poet he displays considerable variety of power, but perhaps he is rather to be placed among the ethical versifiers, than ranked with those who have attempted with success the higher flights of genius. As an imitator of Pope, he is superior to most of those who have formed themselves in that school."

Cawton, Thomas, 1605–1659, a learned Puritan divine, a native of Norfolk, England, studied at Queen's College, Cambridge. He was skilled in Oriental learning, and assisted Brian Walton in the Polyglot Bible, and Castell in the Polyglot Lexicon. Serm., 1662. His Life, by his son, and Serm. by the father, 1664, '75, 8vo.

Cawton, Thomas, 1637–1677, son of the above, also a learned Orientalist, studied at Merton College, Oxford, at Rotterdam, and Utrecht. Disputatio de Versione Syriaca Vet. et Novi Testamenti, Ultraj., 1657, 4to. Dissertatio de usu Linguæ Hebraicæ in Philosophia Theoretica, Ibid., 1657, 4to.

> "That on the Syriac Scriptures is more valuable, though not more curious, than the one on the Hebrew language. He discusses the Syriac version both of the Old and New Testaments. . . . Leusden speaks in the highest terms of the author's diligence, learning, and extensive acquaintance with the Hebrew and its cognate dialects, Chaldaic, Syriac, and Arabic. It is gratifying to perceive, that these branches of biblical literature are again reviving in both parts of the island."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Wood acknowledges that Hurst's eulogy on Cawton was well deserved.

Caxton, William, 1412?–1492, a native of the Weald of Kent, is entitled to the lasting gratitude of posterity as the introducer of the art of printing into England. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed to a mercer in London, Robert Large, created Lord Mayor in 1439, who, on his death in 1441, left his apprentice the handsome legacy of 34 marks. Caxton left home for the Continent in 1442, acting according to most authorities as commercial agent for the Mercers' Company of London. Mr. Oldys remarks:

> "It is agreed on by those writers who have best acquainted themselves with his story, he was deputed and intrusted by the Mercers' Company to be their agent or factor in Holland, Zealand, Flanders, &c., to establish and enlarge their correspondence, negociate the consumption of our own, and importation of foreign, manufactures, and otherwise promote the advantage of the said corporation in their respective merchandise." *Vide* Caxton in Biog. Brit.

Upon this Mr. Knight comments:

> "This indeed is a goodly commission, if we can make out that he received such. . . . The real fact is, that for twenty of those years in which Caxton describes himself as residing in the countries of Brabant, Holland, and Zealand, there was an absolute prohibition on both sides of all commercial intercourse between England and the Duchy of Burgundy, to which these countries were subject; and for nearly the whole period, no English goods were suffered to pass to the continent except through the town of Calais, and 'in France,' says Caxton, 'I was never.'"—*Knight's Life of Caxton, Lon.*, 1844, 32mo.

In 1464 Edward the Fourth appointed Richard Whitehill and William Caxton, still abroad, to be his ambassadors and deputies to the Duke of Burgundy, for the "purpose of confirming an existing treaty of commerce, or, if necessary, for making a new one." In 1466 a treaty was concluded, by which the commercial relations between the two countries, which had been interrupted for twenty years, were restored. Margaret, sister of Edward IV. of England, was married to Charles, Duke of Burgundy, in 1468 at Bruges, and Caxton, who was then residing in this city, received an appointment—it is not known in what capacity—in the court of the duchess. He became a great favourite with this noble lady, and in the course of conversation she elicited from Caxton an acknowledgment that "having no great charge or occupation," he had before her grace's arrival commenced the translation from French into English of the "Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye"—(by Raoul le Fèvre) "for to pass therewith the time." Discouraged with the difficulties attendant upon his task, he had abandoned it; but his noble mistress made him go for his "five or six quires," and submit them to her inspection, and then "commanded me straightly to continue, and make an end of the residue then not translated. Whose dreadful commandment I durst in no wise disobey."

"The translation was begun in Bruges, the 1st of Marche, in the yere 1468, continued in Gaunt, and finished in Colen, the 19th of September, 1471." He then "deliberated in himself to take the labour in hand of printing it together with the third book of the Destruction of Troye, translated of late by John Lydgate, a monk of Burye, in English ritual."

The book was printed; but being *sine anno et loco*, the place has been a matter of dispute. Perhaps there is little risk of error in assigning Cologne as the city where, and 1476 as the year in which, this first book in the English language saw the light. It has been agreed by many authorities that Caxton had previously printed in the Low Countries the original Récueil des Histoires de Troye, (in 1467,) and a Latin Speech by Russell, ambassador of Edward IV. to Charles of Burgundy, (in 1469.) Mr. Knight joins issue with Dibdin, Bryant, Hallam, and others upon this point, and to their works we must refer the curious reader. Caxton is supposed to have returned to England about 1474, this being the date of the Game and Play of the Chess, which is presumed to be the first book ever printed in England. Authorities, however, are much at variance in this matter. Raoul le Fèvre's Récueil des Histoires de Troye in the French, is by some presumed to be Caxton's first issue in England. Some of his earliest impressions are without date. We have already referred to the bold assertion of Richard Atkyns, that Frederick Corsellis had published a book in England in 1468. (*Vide* ATKYNS, RICHARD.) We need not linger upon a story the details of which never obtained much credence. We now behold the father of English printing installed in his printing-office in Westminster Abbey, and assiduously labouring to extend the benefits of the new invention to his grateful countrymen. He was one of the most industrious and indefatigable of men, and literally "died in the harness," for (although he printed nothing after 1490) it is believed that he spent some hours of the last day of his life in translating for the press *Vitæ Patrum*, or "The righte devout and solitairye lyfe of the anciente or olde holy faders, hermytes, dwellinge in the deserts." He left this world in May or June, 1492, after having zealously served his generation.

"Exclusively of the labours attached to the working of his press as a new art, our typographer contrived, though well stricken in years, to translate not fewer than five thousand closely printed folio pages. As a translator, therefore, he ranks among the most laborious, and, I would hope, not the least successful, of his tribe. The foregoing conclusion is the result of a careful enumeration of all the books translated as well as printed by him; which, [the translated books,] if published in the modern fashion, would extend to nearly twenty-five octavo volumes!"—*Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities*, *q. v.* See Biog. Brit.; Knight's Life of Caxton; Life of Caxton, pub. by Soc. for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

All of Caxton's impressions are now very valuable. A copy of his first book, and the first printed in English, which had belonged to Elizabeth Grey, Queen of Edward IV., produced in the Roxburghe sale, (6350,) £1060 18*s*. This is of course no criterion of the value of ordinary copies; but an imperfect one of the same work brought at the Lloyd sale, (1469,) £126, and a copy of the Chronycles of Englond was sold by Leigh and Sotheby in 1815 for £105. The number of books printed by Caxton was sixty-four, and we cannot add any thing of more value to this article than a list of the whole, extracted from Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities, Lon., 1810–19, 4 vols. 4to.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of the Books printed by Caxton, with their supposed* DEGREES OF RARITY: *the number 6 being the highest degree:*

	Date.	Deg. of Rarity.
ACCIDENCE	No date	6
ÆSOP	1484	5
ARTHUR, HISTORIES OF	1485	6
BALLAD, FRAGMENT OF	No date	6
BLANCHARDIN AND EGLANTINE	"	6
BOETIUS	"	4
BOOK OF DIVERS GHOSTLY MATTERS	"	5
BOOK OF GOOD MANNERS	1487	4
BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS	"	5
CATO MAGNUS	1483	4
CATO PARVUS	No date	5
CHARLES THE GREAT	1485	6
CHASTISING OF GOD'S CHILDREN	No date	4
CHAUCER'S BOOK OF FAME	"	4
" CANTERBURY TALES	"	5
" " "	"	4
" TROILUS AND CRESSIDE	"	4
" MINOR WORKS, WITH LYDGATE'S	"	5
CHESS, GAME OF	1474	5
" "	No date	4
CHIVALRY, FAIT OF ARMS AND	1489	4
" ORDER OF.	1484	6
CHRONICLE OF ENGLAND, &c.	1480	3
CORDIAL	1480	4
CRAFT TO KNOW WELL TO DIE	1490	5
CURIAL OF ALAIN CHARTIER	No date	6
DICTES OF THE PHILOSOPHERS	1477	4
DE FIDE ET CANTU, &c.	No date	5
DIRECTORIUM SACERDOTUM	"	5
DOCTRINAL OF SAPIENCE	1489	4
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	qu?	
GODFREY OF BOULOGNE	1481	5
GOLDEN LEGEND	1483	4
GOWER'S CONFESSIO AMANTIS	1483	3
HORÆ	No date	6
JASON	1475	5
INFANCIA SALVATORIS	No date	6
KATHERINE OF SIENNE	"	4
KNIGHT OF THE TOWER	1484	4
LIBER FESTIVALIS	1483	4
LIFE OF OUR LADY	No date	4
" SAINT WENEFRID	"	5
LOMBARDY, HISTORY OF	qu?	
LUCIDARY	No date	6
LYNDEWOOD	qu?	
MIRROR OF THE WORLD	1481	4
OVID'S METAMORPHOSES	1480	6
PARIS AND VIENNE	1485	6
PILGRIMAGE OF THE SOUL	1483	4
POLYCHRONICON	1482	4
PROVERBS OF PISA	1478	5
REYNARD THE FOX	1481	6
ROYAL BOOK	1484	4
RUSSEL, ORATION OF	No date	6
SIEGE OF RHODES	"	6
SPECULUM VITE CHRISTI	"	4
STATUTES	"	6
TROY, RECUEIL DES HISTOIRES	"	6
" HISTORIES OF	1471	5
TULLY OF OLD AGE, &c.	1481	3
VIRGIL'S ÆNEID	1490	4
WORK OF SAPIENCE	No date	4

Cay, Dr. Med. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1698.

Cay, Henry Boult. Abridgt. Public Statutes, from 11th of Geo. II. to 1st Geo. III. inclusive, Lon., fol. This is a supplementary vol. to J. Cay's Abridgt., (*q. v.*) Abridgt. of Statutes from Magna Charta to 1st Geo. III., 1739, 2 vols. fol.; 2d edit., 1762, 2 vols. fol.; sup. vol., 1766.

Cay, John. Abridgt. Public Statutes, &c., from Magna Charta—9th Hen. III. to 11th Geo. II. inclusive, Lon., 1739, 2 vols. fol. Continuation *v.* Cay H. B. Statutes at Large from Magna Charta to 30th Geo. II., 1785, 6 vols. fol. Continuation from 30th Geo. II. to 13th Geo. III., by Owen Ruffhead, 1768–73, 3 vols. fol.

Cay, John. Analysis of the Scotch Reform Act, with Decisions of the Courts of Appeal. Parts 1 and 2, Lon., 1837–40, 8vo.

Cay, Robert. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1722; bending Plank by a Sand Heat.

Cayley, Arthur. The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, Lon., 1805, 2 vols. 4to; 2d edit., 1806, 2 vols. 8vo. Memoir of Sir Thomas More, with a new trans. of his Utopia, his History of K. Richard III., and his Latin Poems, 1808, 2 vols. 8vo.

"He is either no favourite of the historic muse, or he does not pay her sufficiently assiduous court, for he can as yet boast of few of the fascinations and enchantments which she places at the disposal of her successful suitors."

See Lon. Monthly Rev., 1806, 8vo.

Cayley, Arthur, b. 1821, at Richmond, Surrey, a distinguished mathematician. Contributions—principally on the Pure Mathematics—to The Cambridge, The Cambridge and Dublin, and Quarterly, Mathematical Journals, Philosophical Transactions, Camb. Phil. Trans., Phil. Magazine, Liouville's Journal de Mathématiques, and Crelle's Journal für die reine und angewandte Mathematik.

Cayley, Cornelius. Theolog. treatises, 1758–62.

Cayley, Edward. The European Revolutions, 1848, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Mr. Cayley has evidently studied his subject thoroughly: he has consequently produced an interesting and philosophic history of an important epoch."—*New Quar. Rev.*

Cayley, Sir George. Con. to Nic. Jour., 1807, '09, '10; and to Phil. Mag., 1816: subjects, Aërial Navigation; Mechanical power from Air expanded by Heat.

Cazenove, J., President of the London Chess Club. Selection of curious and entertaining Games at Chess that have been actually played by J. Cazenove, Lon., 1817, 12mo. Circulated only among the friends of the author.

Ceby. Opuscules Lyriques; Lyric Poems, or Songs, presented to Lady Nelson, 1801, 8vo.

Cecil, Catherine. Memoir of Mrs. Hawkes, late of Islington, including Remarks in Conversation and Extracts from Sermons and Letters of the late Rev. R. Cecil; 4th ed., 1849, 8vo.

Original Thoughts on Scripture, etc., from serms. of R. Cecil, Lon., 1848.

Cecil, Edward, Lord Viscount Wimbledon. Journal of his Expedition upon the Coast of Spain, Lon., 1625, '26, 4to. His Answer to the Earl of Essex and nine others. A Letter to the Mayor of Portsmouth. Some Letters in the Cabala, the Harleian MSS., and two MS. tracts in Brit. Mus. He was second son of the Earl of Exeter, and grandson of Lord Burleigh.

Cecil, Sir Edward. Speech in Parliament, 1621, 4to.

Cecil, Henry Montague. The Mysterious Visitor; or May, the Rose of Cumberland; a Novel, 1805, 2 vols.

Cecil, Richard, 1748–1810, a native of London, was entered of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1773; ordained Deacon, 1776; Priest, 1777; Minister of St. John's, Bedford Row, London, 1780; presented to the livings of Chobham and Bisley, in Surrey, 1800. Mr. C. was distinguished as a preacher, and for his skill in music and painting. Life of Hon. and Rev. W. B. Cadogan, 1798; of John Bacon, the sculptor, 1801; of Rev. John Newton, 2d edit., 1808. These biographies are contained in vol. i. of the edit. of his Works, (edited by Rev. Joseph Pratt,) in 4 vols. 8vo, 1811; vol. ii. contains his Miscellanies and Practical Tracts; vol. iii. his Sermons; vol. iv. his Remains. He pub. a Selection of Psalms and Hymns for the Public Worship of the Church of England, of which the 32d edit. was pub. before 1840. In 1839 a vol. of his Sermons, then first collected, was issued; new edit., 1853, 12mo. An edit. of his Works, ed. by Mr. Pratt, appeared in 1838, 2 vols. 8vo; and his Original Thoughts, edited by Catherine Cecil; 2d ed., 1851, p. 8vo. Some of his original melodies will be found in Theophania Cecil's Psalm and Hymn Tunes, and a number of his letters and remarks in the Memoir of Mrs. Hawkes.

"Cecil was a man deservedly distinguished among the evangelical clergymen of the established Church."—BISHOP JEBB.

"Remarkably original: with striking and judicious views. His Remains, eminently useful to ministers, and perhaps one of the most valuable books that has been given to them in modern times."—BICKERSTETH.

"Cecil's style of preaching partook largely of his characteristic excellence. . . . His ideas, like the rays of the sun, carried their own light with them. Images and illustrations were at his command, and rendered his discourses not only instructive but fascinating. They were living pictures."

"In Richard Cecil we see a man combining the rich soil of native talent with a refinement of cultivation not surpassed by classic example; while in him the elegant and profound scholar and polished gentleman are only the subordinate characters of the humble-minded, devoted, and enterprising follower of the lowly Jesus."—*Baptist Advocate.*

"His style of preaching was original and striking, acutely scrutinizing, richly embodied with evangelical statements, and bearing pointedly upon the experience of the Christian."—*Lon. Christian Observer.*

Cecil, Robert, Earl of Salisbury, 1550?–1612, son of the great Lord Burleigh, and his father's successor as prime minister of England, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford. An Answer to several scandalous papers, Lon., 1666, fol., and 4to. The State and Dignity of a Secretary of State's Place, 1642, 4to. Secret Correspondence with James VI., King of Scotland, pub. by D. Dalrymple, Lord Hailes, Edin., 1766, 12mo. Some of his papers are in the Harleian MSS., 305 and 354.

"He was evidently a man of quicker parts, and a more spirited writer and speaker, than his father."—DR. BIRCH.

"'Tofore great men were glad of poets; now
I, *not the worst*, am covetous of thee,
Yet dare not to my thought least hope allow
Of adding to thy fame: thine may to me,
When in my book men read but CECIL's name."
BEN JONSON: *Epigrams.*

See Park's Walpole's R. & N. Authors.

Cecil, William, Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treasurer of England, 1520–1598, was prime minister for more than half a century. He was entered of St. John's College, Cambridge, May 27, 1535, and speedily distinguished himself by his proficiency in his studies. As regards his subsequent career we may adopt the words of Lord Orford. Burleigh's is

"One of those great names better known in the annals of his country, than in those of the republic of letters. In the latter light only it is the business of this work to record him."—*R. & N. Authors.*

The Execution of Justice in Eng., Lon., 1583, 4to; again, 1583, 4to; 1675, '88, 8vo; in Latin, 1584, 8vo; Italian, 1584, 8vo. Precepts, &c., 1536, 18mo. Diarium Expeditionis Scoticæ, 1541, 12mo. Speech, 1592. Advertisement, &c., 1592, 8vo. Advice to Q. Elizabeth in Matters of Religion and State, 1592, 8vo. Memorial presented to Q. Elizabeth against her being Engrossed by any Particular Favourite, 1714, 12mo. Advice to his Son, 1722, 12mo. His Life of Collins, 1732, 8vo. Memoirs of his Life and Advanced Station, &c., with an Appendix of Original Papers by R. C., 1738, 4to. Preface to Queen Catherine Parr's Lamentation of a Sinner. For an account of his Letters, Genealogical and other pieces in MS., &c., see Park's Walpole's R. & N. Authors. Collection of State Papers, 1542–70; 1740, fol.; ditto, 1571–96; 1759, fol. Letters, 1542–70, were pub. by Haynes in 1740; ditto, 1571–96, pub. by Murdin, 1759. Scrinia Ceciliana; being his Letters, 1663, 4to. See Somers's Tracts for his First Paper, a Memorial, and Ballard's Brit. Ladies for his Meditation on the death of his Lady. A review of Haynes's and Murdin's collection of Cecil's State Papers will be found in Retrosp. Review, N. S., i. 204–30; 419–36, (1827.) In 1828–31 a most important work was given to the world by the Rev. Dr. Nares, Regius Professor of Modern Hist. in the University of Oxford; viz., Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Cecil, Lord Burghley, containing a Hist. View of the Times in which he lived, and of the illustrious Persons with whom he was connected; now first pub. from the originals, 3 vols. 4to. No man should pretend to dogmatize upon the events of Elizabeth's reign who has not digested these quartos.

"A publication of the highest national interest, and a great and valuable accession to our knowledge of English history, at a period when that history is most important. . . . . In his preface Dr. Nares tells us that he found that he had done but little when he had carefully read and examined more than fifty-nine thousand closely printed pages for one volume alone. It is by such indefatigable researches that he has been enabled to correct many errors in Rapin, Strype, Neale, Lingard, and others."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"This elaborate and sterling work appears in the good old solid form of nearly 800 pages to the volume. As it would be impossible, in a journal like ours, to afford any adequate idea of the multitude of great historical, biographical, religious, and political questions which are embraced and discussed in a work of such magnitude, we must here take leave of it, and content ourselves with again recommending it on its intrinsic merits as a work of great historical value."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"Both public depositories and private collections have been consulted with all the ardour that the magnitude and importance of the work required."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

"If thou would'st know the vertues of mankind,
Read here in one, what thou in all canst find,
And go no further: let this circle be
Thy universe, though his epitome:—
CECIL, the grave, the wise, the great, the good!
What is there more that can ennoble blood?"
Ben Jonson's Epigrams.

Cecil, William. Every Bankrupt his own Lawyer, 1715, 8vo.

Celer, L. The Censors Censured, Lon., 1698, 8vo.

Cellier, Eliz. Malice Defeated, &c., 1680, '89, 4to.

Celsius, Andrew. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1725–36: Astronomy; Antiquities; the Barometer.

Cennick, John, a Calvinistic Methodist, d. 1755. Edward Lee, 1729, 8vo. Autobiog., 1745, 8vo. Serms., 1762, 2 vols. 12mo; frequently reprinted; last edit., 1852, 12mo.

"Great simplicity and zeal."—DR. E. WILLIAMS.

"Evangelical."—BICKERSTETH.

Cent, Nehem. A Word to L. P. Assembly, Lon., 1650, 4to.

Centlivre, Susannah, 1667?–1722, a dramatic writer of considerable note in her day, was a daughter of Mr. Freeman, of Lincolnshire. She was thrice married:—1st to a nephew of Sir Stephen Fox; 2dly to Colonel Carrol; and 3dly to Joseph Centlivre, principal cook to Queen Anne. She sometimes appeared upon the stage, but was more successful as a composer. Her wit, beauty, and accomplishments made her a favourite in the literary circles presided over by Steele, Budgell, Rowe, &c. Her Works, with a New Account of her Life, appeared in 1761, 3 vols. 12mo. A list of her 19 plays—among which A Bold Stroke for a Wife and the Perjured Husband—will be found in the Biog. Dramatica.

"We cannot help giving it as our opinion, that if we do not allow her to be the very first of our female writers for the stage, she has but one above her, and may justly be placed next to her predecessor in dramatic glory, the great Mrs. Behn."—*Biog. Dramat.*

Ceolfrid, or **Ceolfrith,** 642?–716, succeeded Benedict Biscop in 690 as Abbot of Wearmouth. His letter addressed to the King of the Picts on the observance of Easter, has been highly commended.

"Bale attributes to Ceolfrid, Homilies, Epistles, and other works, amongst which one, he says, treated of De sua peregrinatione. Little credit however can be given to this statement, as Bale had evidently not seen the books he describes."—*Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Cetta, John. Tryal of Witchcraft, shewing the true and right method of discovery, 1616, 4to.

Chad, G. W. Revolution in Holland, 1814, 8vo.

Chaderton, Lawrence, D.D., first Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1546–1640, was educated at Christ's College. He was one of the translators of the version of the Bible made by order of James I. Sermon, 1578, 16mo. Treatise on Justification; pub. by A. Thysius, Prof. of Divinity at Leyden, with other tracts on the same subject. His Life was pub. by William Dillingham, at Cambridge, in 1700.

"He was a man of acknowledged piety, benevolence and learning."

Chadlicet, Thomas. Speech in behalf of the King and Parliament, Lon., 1642, 4to.

Chadwell. Scripture Concordance, Lon., 1650, 12mo. Satyr to his Muse, Lon., 1682, fol.

Chadwich, Daniel. Sermon, Lon., 1698, 12mo.

Chadwich, John. Sermon, 1614, 4to.

Chadwick, Edwin, b. 1801, near Manchester. Report from the Poor-Law Commissioners, Lon., 1842.

"A great deal of authentic and very valuable information. . . . The interesting and elaborate report by the same gentleman, on interment in towns, discloses some really frightful abuses."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

Chadwick, Rev. Jabez, b. 1779, at Lee, Mass. For more than fifty years a pastor in Western N. Y. Two works on Christian Baptism, 1832–38. New Testament Dict., 1849; a work which received high commendation.

Chafie. The Fourth Commandment, 1652, 4to.

Chafin, William. Anecdotes and History of Cranbourn Chase, Lon., 8vo.

Chafy, John. Fast Sermon, 1757, 8vo.

Chafy, William. Sermon, 1803, 8vo.

Chalenor, Mary. Walter Gray; a Ballad, and other Poems, Lon., 12mo; 2d ed., 1843. Poetical Remains of M. C., 12mo, 1843; and included in 2d edit. of Walter Gray.

"As the simple and spontaneous effusions of a mind apparently filled with feelings which render the fireside happy, and untinctured with affectation or verbiage, they may with benefit be received into the 'happy homes of England,' and offered as a gift to the youthful of both sexes."—*Chambers's Edin. Journal.*

"The poems are sweetly natural; and though on topics often sung, breathe a tenderness and melancholy which are at once soothing and consolatory."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Chalford, K. Sermon, Oxf., 1644, 4to.

Chalk, Eliza. A Peep into Architecture, Lon., 16mo; 2d ed., 1848.

"What has been done by Mrs. Chalk is simply, unaffectedly, and well written. Most of the principal details of Church Architecture and ornaments are briefly explained in language divested of technical characters; and the neat lithographic illustrations are decidedly well chosen, and correctly delineated."—*Ecclesiologist.*

"It traces the history of Architecture from the earliest times."—*The Builder.*

"A meritorious attempt—pleasingly written."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Chalkhill, John, is a name prefixed by Izaak Walton to a work pub. by him in 1683, entitled Thealma and Clearchus: A Pastoral History in smooth and easie verse. Walton speaks of Chalkhill as the Friend and "Acquaintance of Edmund Spenser," but as there is no other evidence of the existence of such a friend of the author of the Faery Queen, (for the Winchester Cathedral Chalkhill cannot be the poet wanted,) some critics have considered Chalkhill as only a *nom de plume,* and believe Walton to be the author of the Pastoral History. See this question discussed in Mr. Singer's reprint of Thealma and Clearchus in an article in the Lon. Retrospective Review, iv. 230, 1821, and in Beloe's Anecdotes, i. 69–74. Those who have confidence in Izaak's veracity, when they read the following positive assertions, may feel inclined to range themselves on the side of Chalkhill believers:

"He was in his time a man generally known, and as well beloved; for he was humble and obliging in his behaviour; a gentleman, a scholar, very innocent and prudent; and, indeed, his whole life was useful, quiet, and virtuous."

"The versification of Thealma and Clearchus is extremely sweet and equable. Occasionally harsh lines and unlicensed rhymes occur; but they are only exceptions to the general style of the poem,—the errors of haste or negligence."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev.,* 1821.

Chalkey, Thomas, d. 1749, whilst on a missionary-visit at the isle of Tortola, came from England to Pennsylvania in 1701, and resided chiefly in this State for the rest of his life. His Journal, and a collection of his writings, were pub. at Phila., 1747; Lon., 1751; N.Y., 1808.

"He was a man of many virtues." See Proud's Hist., i. 463.

Challen, Rev. James, b. at Hackensack, N. Jersey; a publisher in Philadelphia. 1. The Cave of Machpelah, and other Poems, Phila., 1856, 12mo. 2. The Gospel and its Elements. 3. Christian Evidences.

Challice, A. E. The Village School Fête, Lon., 12mo.

"Considered as a religious tale, the story is well contrived, and there is with it a better knowledge of the world than is often found in serious novels."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Challoner, Richard, D.D., Bishop of Debra, 1691–1781, a native of Lewes, Sussex, studied at the English R. C. College at Douay, and embraced the Roman Catholic religion. In 1730 he returned to England, and pub. an answer to Middleton's Letter from Rome, for which he was denounced as an enemy to his country, and obliged to abscond. In 1741 he was made titulary Bishop of London and Salisbury, and Vicar Apostolic of the Metropolitan District. Church History, 1737, 3 vols. fol. Britannia Sancta, Lon., 1745, fol. A Manual of Prayers and other Christian Devotions, revised by R. C., 1819, 18mo. Grounds of the Catholic Doctrine, 13th edit., 1828, 18mo. A Popular Tract. Memoirs of Missionary Priests, and others of both Sexes, who suffered on Account of their Religion from 1577 to 1688, Manchest., 1803. Spirit of Dissenting Teachers. Grounds of the Old Religion. Unerring Authority of the Catholic Church. A Caveat against Methodism. Meditations for every Day in the Year, Derby, 1843, 2 vols. 24mo. A repub. of Gother's Papist Misrepresented and Represented; 26th edit., Lon., 1825, 18mo, a popular R. C. tract. Life of Richard Challoner, by James Barnard, Lon., 1784, 8vo.

Chalmers. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1750.

Chalmers, Alexander, 1759–1834, a native of Aberdeen, where his father was a printer, received a good classical and medical education. He came to London about 1777, and found literary employment as a contributor to St. James's Chronicle, The Morning Chronicle, The Morning Herald, and the Critical and Analytical Reviews. A Continuation of the History of England, in Letters 1793, 2 vols.; 1798; 1803; 1821. Glossary to Shakspeare, 1797. Sketch of the Isle of Wight, 1798. Barclay's English Dictionary. The British Essayist, 1843, 45 vols. 12mo: commencing with The Tatler, and ending with The Observer; with Prefaces, Hist., and Biog., and collated with the original editions; again pub. in 1808 and in 1823, 38 vols. 18mo. The Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian in 1822, 12 vols. 8vo.

"The long series of periodical works, which, from the days of Addison to those of Mackenzie, have enriched our literature with so many effusions of genius, humour, wit, and learning."—Sir Walter Scott.

"As we read in these delightful volumes of the 'Tatler' and 'Spectator,' the past age returns—the England of our ancestors is revivified. The May Pole rises again in the Strand, in London—the beaux are gathering in the Coffee Houses. The footmen are running with links before chariots, or fighting round the theatre doors, &c."—Thackeray.

In 1809 he pub. an edition of Shakspeare with Hist. and Explanatory Notes from the most eminent Commentators, &c.; from Steevens, &c.; again, 1812 and 1845, 8 vols. 8vo. We quote an opinion without comment:

"This is, unquestionably, the most desirable edition for all who desire to enjoy their author, without having their attention drawn from him every moment to the petty squabbles of his parasitical commentators."

Works of the English Poets from Chaucer to Cowper; with Johnson's Lives, and additional Lives, by A. C., 1810, 21 vols. r. 8vo, £25. History of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings attached to the University of Oxford, including the Lives of the Founders, 1810, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This work contains much information which will be useful and amusing to the generality of readers, and which could not be procured, except in works which are now become both scarce and expensive."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

"A fitter person to execute this task than Mr. Chalmers could not have been found; long versed in every branch of inquiry relative to the history, biography, and antiquities, as well as practised in the art of writing, of a discriminating mind, and cool judgment."—*Lon. British Critic.*

The General Biographical Dictionary, 1812–17, 32 vols. 8vo. This is a very valuable work, to which this volume is very much indebted.

"No good library can possibly be considered complete without the excellent Biographical Dictionary of Chalmers."

"The most extensive and important body of Biographical and Bibliographical information ever published in this country."

This work is now (1854) worth £7 to £10, according to the binding and condition.

Among the last labours of Mr. C. were an abridgment of Todd's Johnson Dictionary, in 1820; the 9th edit. of Boswell's Johnson, in 1822, and a new edit. of Shakspeare, and one of Dr. Johnson's works, in 1823. In addition to the labours noticed by us, he edited the works of Fielding, Gibbon, Bolingbroke, Pope, &c., wrote many biographical sketches, and assisted in a number of literary undertakings. For particulars see Lon. Gent. Mag., Feb. 1835.

"Mr. Chalmers was most indefatigable and laborious in his studies and devotion to literature. No man ever edited so many works for the booksellers of London; and his attention to accuracy of collation, his depth of research as to facts, and his discrimination as to the character of the authors under his review, cannot be too highly praised."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.,* 1835.

Chalmers, Lt. Chas. Polit. Pamphlets, 1796–1802.

Chalmers, David. See Chambers.

Chalmers, George, 1742–1825, a native of Fochabers, Scotland, was educated at King's College, Old Aberdeen. After devoting some time to the study of the law, he emigrated to Maryland, and practised in the colonial courts for ten years. The American struggle for independence, to which he was opposed, proving successful, he returned to England, and his loyalty was rewarded in 1786 by a clerkship in the board of trade, which he retained until his death. He pub. a number of political, historical, biographical, and miscellaneous works, some of which we notice. A Collection of Treaties between Great Britain and other Powers, Lon., 1750, 2 vols. 8vo; and 1790. Political Annals of the Present United Colonies, Book 1, to 1688, 1780, 4to; all published. Repub., with addits., Introduc. to the Hist., &c., Bost., 1845, 2 vols. 8vo.

"You will sometimes see the work of Chalmers referred to. It is an immense, heavy, tedious book, to explain the legal history of the different colonies of America. It should be consulted on all such points. But it is impossible to read it. The leaves, however, should be turned over, for curious particulars often occur, and the nature of the first settlement and original laws of each colony should be known. The last chapter, indeed, ought to be read. The right to tax the colonies became a great point of dispute. Chalmers means to show that the sovereignty of the British Parliament existed over America, because the settlers, though emigrants, were still English subjects and members of the empire."—*Prof. Smyth's Lect. on Mod. Hist.*

Lord Sheffield's Observations on the Commerce of the American States were pub. in 1784. An Estimate of the Comparative Strength of Great Britain during the next and four preceding Reigns, &c., 1782, 4to; 1794, 1802; new edit., corrected and continued to 1810; 1810, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Written to dispel the gloomy apprehensions of those who supposed that the country was in a ruined state at the close of the American war; and it successfully accomplished its object."—McCulloch.

Opinions on Interesting Subjects of Public Laws and Commercial Policy, arising from American Independence, 1784, 8vo. Apology for the Believers of the Shakspeare Papers, 1797, 8vo. Supplementary Apology, 1799, 8vo. Appendix. 1800, 8vo.

"Indispensably necessary to every Shakspearian collector."—Lowndes.

Life of Thomas Ruddiman, 1794, 8vo. The Appendix contains a valuable chronological list of early English newspapers, and other interesting matter.

Life of Sir David Lyndsay, and a Glossary of his Poetical Works, 1806, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Mr. Chalmers has here given a much-improved and excellent edition of the works of Sir David Lyndsay. His publication is entitled to the highest commendation."—*British Critic.*

Life of Mary, Queen of Scots, from the State Papers, 2d edit,, 1822, 3 vols. 8vo. A valuable history.

Mr. C.'s great work, to which much of his life was devoted, was a comprehensive topographical and historical account of Great Britain, from the earliest times—styled Caledonia. Of the four volumes projected, only three appeared—the result of vast labour and research—Vol. i., 1807; ii., 1810; iii., 1824; all 4to. The concluding portion was left by the indefatigable author in MS.

"The Caledonia is to the Anglo-Saxon History what Stonehenge is to a carved front in an old cathedral. It is one of the children of Anak. In deep research and heaping together of matter, the Britannia of Camden fades away before it. A life, and a long and busy one, was almost exclusively devoted to this stupendous work: the author lived to complete it, and no more. The concluding volume is still in manuscript; and no bookseller has appeared willing to hazard the expense of giving to the world a thousand pages quarto. This is one of those cases in which literature is not its own reward; and had Chalmers lived in any land under the sun save this, his Caledonia would have been published by the government, and the learned author pensioned."—Allan Cunningham: *Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

"It is impossible to speak too highly of the excellencies of this elaborate work—more elaborate, indeed, and copious, more abounding with original information, than any work in British History or Antiquities which ever came from one author. It will rank with the immortal Britannia of Camden, which it far surpasses in industry of research and accumulation of matter."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

"This gentleman is the Atlas of Scotch Antiquaries and Historians; bearing on his own shoulders whatever has been collected, and with pain *separately* endured by his predecessors; whom neither difficulties tire, nor dangers daunt."—*Dibdin's Library Companion.*

Will it be thought impertinent in an American to urge one of the Literary Clubs, which do such credit to Great Britain, to worthily distinguish itself by publishing the remaining MSS. of this great work?

Chalmers, James, D.D. Sermon, 1714, 4to.

Chalmers, Lionel, M.D., 1715?–1777, a native of Scotland, emigrated to South Carolina, where he practised medicine for more than 40 years. Essay on Fevers, Lon., 1768, 8vo. The Weather and Diseases of S. Carolina, Lon., 1776, 2 vols. 8vo. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq.

Chalmers, Robert. Sermons, Edin., 1798.

Chalmers, Thomas, D.D., LL.D., and member of the Royal Institute of France, 1780–1847, the most eminent Scottish divine of his day, was a native of Anstruther, Fifeshire. He entered the University of St. Andrew's in 1791. Selecting the ministry as his profession, he was ordained in the Church of Scotland, and officiated as assistant minister in the parish of Cavers, from whence he removed to Kilmany, in Fifeshire, and in 1814 to the Tron Church of Glasgow, where he speedily became celebrated as the most eloquent preacher of his day. The article Christianity, contributed to Sir David Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia, and since pub. in book form, added to the evidences of the writer's eminent abilities. In 1817 he pub. his Discourses on Astronomy; in 1818 his Commercial Discourses; in 1819 and 1820 appeared the Occasional Discourses, and in 1821 (1821–26, 3 vols. 8vo) he gave to the world The Civic and Christian Economy of Large Towns. Mr. McCulloch thus notices this work:

"Dr. Chalmers is a zealous, or rather a fanatical, opponent of poor-laws. His projects for providing for the support of the poor, without resorting to a compulsory provision, which he regards as one of the greatest possible evils, are developed in this work. But while we admit the goodness of his intentions, nothing, as it appears to us, can be more futile and visionary than his schemes; more inconsistent with principle, experience, and common sense."—*Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

In 1824 he was appointed to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's. Whilst thus settled he pub. his works on Endowments, his Bridgewater Treatise, the Lectures on the Romans, and his Political Economy in connexion with the Moral State and Moral Prospects of Society, (Glasgow, 1832, 8vo.) This work also incurs the censure of the celebrated critic whom we have just quoted:

"The principles which pervade the work are mostly borrowed from the Economists and Mr. Malthus; and are frequently either wholly unsound, or carried to such an extreme as to become inapplicable and absurd. It, however, contains some ingenious disquisitions. It was reviewed in the Edinburgh Review, (vol. lvi. pp. 52–72.) Dr. Chalmers replied to the reviewers in a pamphlet, in which he ineffectually endeavoured to vindicate his doctrines from the objections urged against them."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Pol. Economy.*

In 1828 he was removed to the Chair of Theology in the University of Edinburgh, "the highest academical distinction which could be bestowed."

Dr. Chalmers was the principal leader of the seceding party in the difficulties which resulted in the disruption of the Church of Scotland in 1843. Resigning his professor's chair in the University of Edinburgh, he was elected principal and primarius Professor of Theology to the seceding body. The degree of LL.D. conferred by the University of Oxford, and election as a corresponding member of the Royal Institute of France—"honours never before accorded to a Presbyterian divine, and seldom to a Scotsman"—are striking evidences of the esteem in which this eminent man was held by the most learned judges of literary merit. On the evening of Sunday, May 30, 1847, Dr. Chalmers retired to rest "apparently in perfect health, and died calmly during the night, the bedclothes being found undisturbed about his person." He left a widow and six children—one married to the Rev. Dr. Hanna of Stirling, an author and editor of the North British Review, who has since pub. Dr. C.'s posthumous works, and Memoirs of his Life and Writings. See Lon. Gent. Mag., July, 1847, to which we are indebted for many of the above facts. The writings of Dr. C. were pub. by Messrs. Thomas Constable & Co., Edinburgh, in the following order:

Works; 25 vols. 12mo.

Vols. 1, 2. Natural Theology.
" 3, 4. Christian Evidences.
" 5. Moral Philosophy.
" 6. Commercial Discourses.
" 7. Astronomical Discourses.
" 8, 9, 10. Congregational Sermons.
" 11. Sermons on Public Occasions.
" 12. Tracts and Essays.
" 13. Introductory Essays to Select Authors
" 14, 15, 16. Polity of Nations.
" 17. Church Establishments.
" 18. Church Extension.
" 19, 20. Political Economy.
" 21. Parochial System.
" 22, 23, 24, 25. Lectures on the Romans.

Posthumous Works; edited by the Rev. Dr. Hanna, 9 vols. 8vo., 1847–49.

Daily Scripture Readings, 3 vols.

Sabbath Scripture Readings, 2 vols.

Sermons Illustrative of Different Stages in His Ministry, 1 vol.

"This volume of the Posthumous Works of the great Scottish divine has a distinct utility of its own. These discourses extend over a period of nearly fifty years; they mark the ripening of a mind originally fertile, and the perfecting of an eloquence forcible from its earliest effort; but they are still more interesting to the minister and the religious inquirer, as showing not an education but a regeneration of the spiritual nature; not a completion, but a reformation, of belief on the great evangelical articles of our faith."—*Watchman.*

Institutes of Theology, 2 vols.

"In 1841 Dr. Chalmers commenced rewriting and remoulding his Theological Lectures into the form of a complete and comprehensive Treatise on Systematic Divinity. To this work all his leisure time was given. None of his published writings received larger, if so large, a measure of the author's care and thought in their preparation. He looked forward to it himself, when completed, as his largest and most matured contribution to the science of theology; and he has left it nearly in the state in which he designed to present it to public notice."

"A work worthy of the veteran theologian and preacher whose masculine yet child-like mind lives in its pages. For the spirit it breathes. still more than for the views of truth it exhibits, we desire that it may be widely studied among our young preachers and theological students."—*Patriot.*

Prelections on Butler's Analogy, &c., 1 vol.

"Never did Calvinism appear to greater advantage than in these Prelections. We refer not so much to the victorious argument that is wielded in its defence, as to the life our professor breathes into it, and the life that he draws from it. How often is the Edwardean Calvinism of the North defended as a system scientifically correct, and the argument left there! But the volume before us may convince any one that, rightly interpreted, and savingly experienced—understood in all its parts, and seen in all its relations, it is not more a system of orthodoxy than a source of godliness."—*Journal of Prophecy.*

"To commend these works is superfluous; they have met with universal approbation from the British press and public. That the periodical press, representing so great a variety of religious and political opinions, should have so generally noticed them, and that too with high commendation, is a circumstance exceedingly rare, if not unparalleled. They have charms for the merely literary man, and they will obtain a hearing for evangelical truth, in quarters from which it would otherwise be excluded."—*Kitto's Journal: Notice of the Posthumous Works.*

In addition to the above, the reader must procure Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Chalmers. By his son-in-law, the Rev. Wm. Hanna, LL.D., 4 vols. 8vo, 1849–52.

"Dr. Hanna is to be congratulated on the manner in which he has fulfilled the important task on which he has now for several years been engaged. Dr. Chalmers is a man whose life and character may well engage many writers; but no one possessed such materials as Dr. Hanna for writing a biography so full and detailed as was in this case demanded. The four volumes which he has laid before the public are not only an ample discharge of his special obligations as regards his splendid subject, but also a much-needed example of the manner in which biographies of this kind, combining original narrative with extracts from writings and correspondence, ought to be written."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"We find that throughout this article. we have been serving Dr. Hanna very much as he has served himself in the course of his labours, in compiling these Memoirs. He, occupied with his great subject, has kept himself out of view: and we, warmed at the same fire, have been almost as forgetful as he himself. But he will have his revenge of us. All the world has read, or will presently be reading, what he has written; and thousands of readers will be grateful to him for what he has done, so well, for their edification and pleasure; or even if they forget to render this deserved tribute, it will be because with them as with us, a Memoir of Chalmers. if worthily compiled. must, in the nature of the case, quite fill the reader's thoughts and heart, criticism forgotten."—Isaac Taylor, *in the North British Review.*

"We lose no time in recommending our readers to procure this book, which abounds with choice extracts from the earlier correspondence of the true-hearted Dr. Chalmers; throwing much light on the progress and development of an intellect destined to exercise an influence so important on the Church of his own day, and to transmit to posterity a legacy so precious."—*Eclectic Review.*

It were easy to adduce many more testimonies to the value of the labours of Dr. Chalmers as a Christian teacher and a zealous and enlightened philanthropist:—but this article is already long, and three or four more quotations must conclude it:

"To activity and enterprise he has read a new lesson. To disinterested but far-seeing goodness he has supplied a new motive. To philanthropy he has given new impulse, and to the pulpit new inspiration. And whilst he has added another to the short catalogue of this world's great men, he has gone up, another and a majestic on-looker, to the cloud of witnesses."—*North British Review.*

"We meet Dr. Chalmers as we should the war-horse in Job, with feelings which almost unfit us for marking his port, or measuring his paces: 'his neck is clothed with thunder; the glory of his nostrils is terrible; he paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength.' Such a champion in the arena of spiritual warfare ought to be hailed with acclamations, and heralded by every loyal trumpet on the walls of Zion."—*Congregational Magazine.*

"Known and prized throughout Europe and America, the works of Dr. Chalmers have taken that elevated place in our permanent national literature which must always command for them the study and admiration of every person."

"As specimens of sacred eloquence, sound philosophy, and as impressive exhibitions of evangelical truth and duty, his works will doubtless be read as long as the English language is understood."—Dr. E. Williams.

Chalmers, William, M.D., d. 1792. Con. to Med. Com., 1773.

Chaloner, Edward, D.D., 1590–1625, educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, became chaplain to James I., and Principal of Alban Hall. Six Sermons, Lon., 1623, 8vo. Sermon, 1624, 4to. Six Sermons, Oxf., 1629, 4to.

"Able for the pulpit, and well read in polemical divinity, as some of his lucubrations shew. There was nothing of his composition so mean. which the greatest person did not value."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Chaloner, James, d. 1661, brother of the preceding, was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford. Description of the Isle of Man, printed at the end of King's Vale Royal of Cheshire, Lon., 1656, fol.

Chaloner, Thomas, brother of the preceding, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. Political Treatises relative to Charles I., Lon., 1646. A true and exact Relation of the strange finding out of Moses his Tomb, in a Valley near unto Mount Nebo in Palestina, &c., Lon., 1657, 8vo.

"This book at its first appearance, made a great noise, and pusled the Presbyterian rabbies for a time: at length the author thereof being known, and his story found to be a meer sham, the book became ridiculous."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Chaloner, Sir Thomas, 1559–1615, father of the three preceding, was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford. He was a great favourite with King James, both before and after Queen Elizabeth's death, and was intrusted with the education of Prince Henry. A Short Discourse of the most rare and excellent virtue of Nitre, Lon., 1584, 4to.

"In this he discovers very considerable knowledge of chemistry and mineralogy."

Chaloner, Sir Thomas, 1515?–1565, educated at Cambridge, father of the preceding, was sent by Queen Elizabeth as ambassador first to Germany, and subsequently to Spain. He was distinguished as a soldier, a statesman, and an author. The Office of Servants, from the Latin of Cognatus, Lon., 1543, 8vo. Trans. from St. Chrysostom, 1544, 8vo. Trans. of Moriæ Encomium, 1549. In Laudem Henrici Octavi, &c., 1560, 4to. De Republica Anglorum, &c.; libri decem; *i. e.* of the Reforming or Restoring [right ordering] of the English Republic, 1579, 4to: written during his leisure hours during his Embassy to Spain:

"At a time when he spent the winter in a stove, and the summer in a barn."—*Preface to the work.*

"Written in learned and elegant Latin verse."—Wood.

De Illustrium quorundum encomiis Miscellanea, cum Epigrammatibus ac Epitaphiis nonnullis; printed with the above. A Little Dictionary for Children.

"The most lively imagination, the most solid judgment, the quickest parts, and the most unblemished probity, which are commonly the lot of different men, and when so dispersed frequently create great characters, were, which very rarely happens, all united in Sir Thomas Chaloner; justly therefore reputed one of the greatest men of his time."—*Biog. Brit.; quoted from Sir William Cecil's Eulogium.*

Chamber, John, d. 1549. A Treatise against Judicial Astrologie, Lon., 1601, 4to.

"Roughly handled by Sir Christ. Heyden in his Defence of Judicial Astrology, [Camb., 1603, 4to."]

Astronomiæ Encomium, Latin and English, 1601, 4to.

Chamberlain, David. Counterfeit Money, and Trade, &c., 1696, 4to.

Chamberlain, Chamberlen, Chamberlayne, Hugh, M.D., 1664–1728, known as the inventor of an obstetric forceps, afterwards improved by Smellie and others, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. His extensive practice enabled him to amass a large fortune. Midwife's Practice, Lon., 1665, 8vo. Practice of Physick, 1664, 12mo. Trans. of Mauricenus's Midwifery, 1683. Manuale Medicum, 1685, 12mo. Queries relative to the Practice of Physick, 1694, 12mo.

Chamberlain, John. Blow at Infidelity, 1801, 8vo.

Chamberlain, John. New Testament Church, Lon., 18mo.

"A vast deal of useful matter in a small compass."—*Baptist Mag.*, 1820.

Chamberlain, or **Chamberlin, Mason.** Poems, 1800–01, 8vo.

Chamberlain, or **Chamberlayne, Robert,** b. 1607. Nocturnall Lucubrations; Epigrams and Epitaphs, Lon., 1638, 16mo. Swaggering Damsel, a Comedy, 1640, 4to. A Pastoral.

Chamberlain, Robert. Arithmetical Works, 1679.

Chamberlain, Thomas, D.D. Serm., 1730, 8vo.

Chamberlain, Thomas. A Help to Knowledge, Lon., 1839, 12mo. The Theory of Christian Worship, 8vo.

"A volume of by no means ordinary sermons."—*Guardian.*

Selected Letters, 12mo. Windsor, a Poem, 12mo.

Chamberlaine, or **Chamberlayne, Edward,** 1616–1703, a native of Gloucestershire, was educated at Oxford. The Present War paralleled, 1647; 1660, with title slightly altered. England's Wants, 1667. Angliæ Notitia, or the Present State of England, &c., 1668, 8vo; many edits.; the first 20 of which were pub. by Edward Chamberlaine, and the rest by his son. Several Theolog. and Political Works.

Chamberlaine, or **Chamberlain, Henry.** History and Survey of London and Westminster, Lon., 1769, '70, fol.

"An inaccurate publication."—Lowndes.

Chamberlaine, Jas. Sacred Poem, Lon., 1680, 8vo.

Chamberlaine, or **Chamberlayne, John,** d. 1723, son of Edward Chamberlaine, (*q.v.*,) was educated at Trin. College, Oxford, and distinguished as a linguist. He continued his father's Angliæ Notitia, and pub. some translations and other works, of which we notice, A Treasure of Health, from the Italian, Lon., 1686, 8vo. The Religious Philosopher, from the Dutch of Nieuwentyt, 1718, 3 vols. 8vo; and Dissertations, 1723, fol. Of the Notitia, which saw 30 to 40 edits., Mr. McCulloch remarks, referring to the want of good statistical works at that period,

"Its statistical information is meagre in the extreme; but, . . . till the present century, there were none better by which to supersede it."—*Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

Chamberlaine, John. Imitations of Original Drawings, by Hans Holbein, with Biographical Tracts by Edmund Lodge, 14 numbers pub. at £37 16*s.*, Lon., 1792–1800, 2 vols., atlas fol.

"The biographical tracts are derived from no common sources, and exhibit the recondite research and happiness of display for which Mr. Lodge is so remarkable."—Lowndes.

Other publications of Engravings, 1797, fol.

Chamberlaine, Joseph. Almanac, Lon., 1631, 12mo.

Chamberlaine, Nath. Tractatus de Literis et Lingua Philosophica, Dubl., 1679, 4to.

Chamberlaine, Richard. Complete Justice, 1681, 8vo.

Chamberlaine, Richard. Lithobolica: Stone-throwing Devil, Lon., 1698, 4to.

Chamberlaine, William, Surgeon. Professional Essays, Lon., 1784–1813. Con. to Mem. Med., 1789–99.

Chamberlayne, Barth. Sermons, 1613.

Chamberlayne, Israel, D.D., b. 1795, N.Y. The Past and the Future. Australian Captive, &c. Contributed extensively to various Religious and Temperance Journals.

Chamberlayne, Capt. S. E. Court Martial on, 1809.

Chamberlayne, or **Chamberlain,** or **Chamberlane, William,** 1619–1689, a native of Dorsetshire, was a soldier, physician, and poet. Love's Victory; a Tragi-Comedy, Lon., 1658, 4to. A portion of this appeared on the Stage in 1678, under the title of Wits Led by the Nose, or a Poet's Revenge. Pharronida; a Heroick Poem, 1659, 8vo.

"This Poem, though it hath nothing extraordinary to recommend it, yet appeared abroad in Prose, 1683, under the Title of a Novel called Eromena, or The Noble Stranger."—*Langbaine's Dram. Poets.*

"Never, perhaps, was so much beautiful design in poetry marred by infelicity of execution: his ruggedness of versification, abrupt transitions, and a style that is at once slovenly and quaint, perpetually interrupt us in enjoying the splendid figures and spirited passions of this romantic tablet, and makes us catch them only by glimpses."—Campbell.

Mr. Campbell exhumed this poet for a season, but he seems to be again "quietly inurned."

"A poet who has told an interesting story in uncouth rhymes, and mingles sublimity of thought and beauty of expression with the quaintest conceits and most awkward inversions."—Southey: *note to Joan of Arc;* and see Cens. Lit.; and Retrosp. Rev.

Chamberlen, Hugh, M.D. Papers relating to a Bank of Credit upon Land Security, 1693, 4to. The Constitution of the Office of Land Credit declared in a Deed by H. C. and others, Lon., 1698, 12mo. See McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy, p. 160. A Few Proposals relative to Land Credit, Edin., 1700, 4to. Petition and Proposals, fol.

Chamberlen, Paul, M.D. A Philosophical Essay on the celebrated Anodyne Necklace, Lon., 1717, 4to.

Chamberlen, Paul. History of the Reign of Queen Anne, Lon., 1738. Hist. and Antiq. of the Ancient Egyptians, Babylonians, Romans, Assyrians, Medes, Persians, Grecians, and Carthagenians, 1738, fol.

Chamberlen, often spelt Chamberlain, Chamberlaine, Chamberlane, and Chamberlayne; all of which refer to.

Chamberlon, Peter, M.D. Theolog. and political works, 1648–62, &c.

Chambers, C. H. Legal Treatises, Lon., 1819, '23. See Chambers, Sir Robert.

Chambers, Charles. Account of the Earthquake at Madeira, Phil. Trans., 1755.

Chambers, Chambre, or **Chalmers, David,** a Scottish historian, judge, and lawyer, 1530–1592, was a native of Ross, and educated in the University of Aberdeen, and at Bologna. He travelled on the Continent for some time, and returning home in 1556, took holy orders, and was presented to the parish of Suddie, of which he was made Chancellor. He was an adherent of Queen Mary, who in 1564 created him a Lord of Session by the title of Lord Ormond. He left home when no longer able to serve the failing cause of his queen, and died at Paris. He assisted in the compilation of the Scottish Act of Parliament, (Black Acts, 1566,) and was employed in digesting the Laws of Scotland. Histoire Abrégeé de tous les Roys de France, Angleterre, et Ecosse, &c., Paris, 1579, 8vo.

"The affairs of his own country are his chief subject, and what he had principally in view: and he pretends to give the marrow of whatever had been offered to the world by Veremund, the Black Book of Scone, the old Chronicles of Icolnkil, &c. Whereas, in truth, Boethius is his main author; and the rest are only ornaments of his preface."—Bishop Nicolson: *Scottish Hist. Library.*

La recherche des Singularités plus Remarkables concernant le Estat d'Ecosse. Discours de la légitime Succession des Femmes aux Possession de leur Parens, et du Gouvernment des Princesses aux Empires et Royaumes. All pub. at Paris, 1579, 8vo. Inter scriptores, 16 a Jebb, Lon., 1705, tom. i. p. 1.

He tells us that the work upon the Succession of Women to the Inheritance of their Parents was written in defence of his Royal Mistress, Queen Mary. Dempster commends him highly:

"Sive Camerarius Abredonensis, in Galliæ celebri admodum nomine vixit; vir multa et variæ lectionis, nec inamœmi ingenii."—*Vide Mackenzie's Writers of the Scots Nation; and Vitus in his Hist. Brit.*

"It appears from his Works that he was a Man of great Reading, a good Divine, an eminent Lawyer, a judicious Historian, a loyal Subject, and well seen in the Greek, Latin, English. French, Italian, and Spanish Languages; but especially, it is much to be admired, that he attained to such Perfection in the *French* Language, that he made Choice of it to write all his Works in."—Mackenzie, *ubi supra.*

Chambers, Ephraim, d. 1740, author of the well-known scientific Dictionary which bears his name, was a native of Kendal, Westmoreland. He was placed with Mr. Senex, a globe-maker, as apprentice, and was encouraged by his master in his taste for scientific investigation. After quitting Mr. Senex, he took chambers at Gray's Inn, (his principal residence for the rest of his life,) and assiduously devoted himself to the preparation of his Dictionary, the first edition of which appeared in 1728, 2 vols. fol., pub. by a subscription of four guineas, with a large list of subscribers. The value of Mr. Chambers's labours was handsomely acknowledged, Nov. 6, 1729, by his being elected F.R.S. A second edition, with corrections and additions, was pub. in 1738. Mr. C. had projected a new work, rather than a new edition, and more than twenty sheets on this plan were printed, with the design of publishing a volume yearly until the completion of the whole. But this plan was abandoned in consequence of an Act then agitated in Parliament, which contained a clause obliging the publishers of all improved editions of books to print their improvements separately. This Bill passed the Commons, but was negatived in the House of Lords. In 1739 a third edition was called for, a fourth in 1741, and a fifth in 1746. After the edition of 1746 the work was greatly enlarged; first by Mr. Scott and Dr. Hill, afterwards by Dr. Rees, Lon., 1781–86, 4 vols. fol., £11, or 418 numbers at 6*d.* each. In this edition the Supplement, which was pub. Lon., 1755, 2 vols. fol., and modern improvements, were incorporated in one alphabet. Dr. Rees's New Cyclopedia, 1803–19, 85 parts, 45 vols. 4to, is an invaluable treasury of scientific knowledge.

Mr. Chambers was also concerned in the Literary Magazine, begun in 1735, and in a trans. and abridgment of The Philosophical History and Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, &c., 1742, 5 vols. 8vo. The following remarks in connexion with Mr. Chambers's great work are not without interest:

"While the second edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia. the pride of Booksellers, and the honour of the English Nation, was in the press, I went to the author, and begged leave to add a single syllable to his magnificent work; and that for Cyclopædia, he would write *En*cyclopædia. To talk to the writer of a Dictionary, is like talking to the writer of a Magazine; every thing adds to his parcel, [we quote this feelingly!] and, instead of contributing one syllable, I was the occasion of a considerable paragraph. I told him that the addition of the preposition *en* made the meaning of the word more precise; that Cyclopædia might denote the instruction of a circle, as Cyropædia is the instruction of Cyrus, the *ou* in composition, being twined in *o;* but that, if he wrote Encyclopædia, it determined it to be from the dative of Cyclus, instruction in a

> ticle. I urged, secondly, that Vossius had observed in his book *de Vitiis Sermonis*, that 'Cyclopædia was used by some authors, but Encyclopædia by the best.' This deserved some regard, and he paid to it the best he could: he made an article of his title to justify it."—W. Bowyer: *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, v. 660.

Bowyer at one time entertained the idea so happily carried out subsequently by Dr. Rees—of an enlargement and improvement of the Cyclopædia—we beg his pardon—*Encyclopædia*. Mr. Clarke thus refers to it:

> "Your project of improving and correcting Chambers is a very good one; but, alas! who can execute it? You should have as many undertakers as professions; nay, perhaps, as many Antiquaries as there are different branches of antient learning."—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.: ubi supra.*

Chambers, Geo. Treat. against Judicial Astrology.

Chambers, Humphrey. Serms., &c., Lon., 1643–55.

Chambers, J. Harmony of the Gospels, 1813, 8vo.

Chambers, J. D. Legal compilations and Treatises, Lon., 1832–42.

Chambers, John. History of Malvern, Worcest., 1818, 8vo. Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire, 1819, 8vo.

Chambers, Mariana. He Deceives Himself; a Domestic Tale, 1799, 3 vols. 12mo. The School for Friends; Com., 1804, 8vo. Ourselves; Com., 1811, 8vo.

Chambers, Peter. They must needs go that the Devil drives; or, a Whip for Traitors, Lon., 1652, 4to.

Chambers, Richard. Petition to Parliament, Lon., 1646, fol.

Chambers, Richard. Introduction to Arithmetic, 1809, 8vo.

Chambers, Robert, first confessor to the English Benedictine Nuns at Brussels. Miracles lately wrought by the Intercession of the Virgin Mary at Mont-aigu, Antw., 1606, 8vo; a trans. from the French. Serms., Lon., 1620, 4to.

Chambers, Robert. See William and Robert Chambers.

Chambers, Sir Robert, 1737–1803, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was educated at the University of Oxford, and became a Fellow of University College. In 1762 he succeeded Sir William Blackstone as Vinerian Professor of the Laws of England, and filled the duties of this responsible position until 1774, when he sailed for India, where he remained for twenty-five years, returning to England in 1799. A selection from his lectures delivered at Oxford was pub. in 1824, 8vo, (edited by C. H. Chambers,) entitled A Treatise on Estates and Tenures.

Chambers, Sabin. The Garden of the Virgin Mary, St. Om., 1519, 8vo.

Chambers, T. and **G. Tattersall.** Laws relative to Buildings, &c., with a Glossary, Lon., 1845, 12mo. Metropolitan Building Act, 7 and 8 Vict., c. 84, 1845, 12mo. Mr. C. and A. T. T. Peterson have pub. a Treatise on the Law of Railway Companies, 1848, 8vo.

Chambers, William, D.D. Scoticanæ Ecclesiæ Infantia virilis Ætas Senectus, Paris, 1643, 4to.

Chambers, William and **Robert,** born at Peebles, Scotland, the first about 1800, the second about 1802, are not only distinguished as eminent public benefactors by their wide-spread distribution of valuable knowledge, but also occupy a highly respectable position in the ranks of authors. Mr. Robert Chambers's first work, The Traditions of Edinburgh, was pub. in 1824, and met with immediate and deserved success. In 1826 he pub. The Popular Rhymes of Scotland; in the following year his Picture of Scotland; and shortly afterwards three volumes of histories of the Scottish Rebellions, two of a Life of James I., and three volumes of Scottish Ballads and Songs. His Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen, in 4 volumes, was commenced in 1832 and concluded in 1835. This work elicited warm commendation, and added to the reputation of the intelligent author. (Revised ed., 1855, 5 vols. 8vo. The 5th vol. is by the Rev. Thomas Thomson.)

> "There is not a page in the volume that can be pronounced unworthy of the undertaking; which will form a Standard Work in the Literature of Scotland, and a book of reference in every library throughout the British dominions."—*New Monthly Mag.*
>
> "No Scotsman who has any reverence for the great names that have done honour to Scotland, should be without this work, if he can at all afford to purchase it."—*Glasgow Free Press.*
>
> "It is a standard work, and honourable to every library in which it may find a place."—*Metropolitan Mag.*
>
> "The biographical sketches are executed in the author's happiest manner,—characterized by that unfailing tone of kindness and good-humour which is the finest trait both in his character and writings. . . . His materials are, we know, abundant; consisting not only of collections which he had for years been silently making, but also of those which his publishers, unaware of his intentions, had accumulated for a similar work."—*Edinburgh Literary Journal.*

In 1830 Mr. William Chambers gave to the world The Book of Scotland, a general description of the customs, laws, and institutions of that part of the United Kingdom. In 1833 the brothers published a work, the result of their joint labours—A Gazetteer of Scotland. In 1832 William projected the Edinburgh (Weekly) Journal, which immediately obtained a circulation of 50,000, and by 1844, when the folio was exchanged for the octavo form, 90,000 copies were required to supply the demand. Complete sets of this valuable periodical sometimes occur for sale, and should be procured for the library as a valuable repository of instructive and entertaining literature. The success of this Journal induced the brothers to enter into partnership. The results of this union are seen in The People's edition of Standard English Authors, the Educational Course, Chambers's Miscellany, Tracts, Papers for the People, &c. (See Men of the Time, Lon., 1853, to which we are indebted for many of the above facts.) The Select Writings of Robert Chambers have been pub. in 7 vols., the first four of which contain his Essays. In 1844 Mr. Robert Chambers pub. a work which claims a far higher rank than any preceding compilation of the same character. This was A Cyclopædia of English Literature; A Critical and Biographical History of English Writers in all departments of Literature, illustrated by Specimens of their Writings, 2 vols. r. imp. 8vo. It is difficult to speak too highly of the merits of this comprehensive and judicious work. No less than 832 authors are noticed, and the specimens presented of some of the choicest treasures of English lore enable the reader to improve his literary taste while he augments his biographical knowledge. Researches of a similar character may perhaps entitle us to give an opinion in the premises, and we add our testimony to the value of this excellent work, and commend it to the attention of every one who desires an introduction to the English classics. It is well worth four times the trifle which will place it in the reader's possession. In a few years after its appearance, 130,000 copies were sold in England; and there has been a large sale of the American reprint. New ed., with additions, 1858.

> "From what I know of the literary reputation and writings of Mr. Robert Chambers, I should be disappointed if he were not qualified for the task. . . . The work will put the reader in the proper point of view for surveying the whole ground over which he is travelling."—William H. Prescott.

Information for the People, 2 vols. r. imp. 8vo. Also Amer. ed. Nearly 200,000 copies of this work have been sold in Europe and America. Life and Works of Burns. Domestic Annals of Scotland, 1858, 2 vols. demy 8vo. William Chambers is the author of A Tour in Holland in 1838; Things as They Are in America; Peebles and its Neighbourhood; Improved Dwelling-Houses for the Humbler and Other Classes in Cities; American Slavery, &c.

We beg to add upon our own account, that no father of a family, or director of a Library Company, should be satisfied until the whole of the Messrs. Chambers's publications are procured. We commend to the attention of the reader an excellent article in the Dublin University Magazine, entitled William and Robert Chambers, in which the interesting history of the brothers is sketched with a graphic pencil. They are well described as

> "Both of them men of remarkable native power, both of them trained to habits of business and punctuality, both of them upheld in all their dealings by strict prudence and conscientiousness, and both of them practised, according to their different aims and tendencies, in literary labour."
>
> "Much of Robert Chambers's leisure time has been devoted to scientific pursuits, and especially to geology,—the result of which has been given to the public in a handsomely-illustrated volume, entitled Ancient Sea-Margins as illustrative of Changes of the Relative Level of Sea and Land."

It was a noble resolve announced by William Chambers in the opening address of the Edinburgh Journal:

> "I see the straight path of moral responsibility before me, and shall, by the blessing of God, adhere to the line of rectitude and duty."

Chambers, Sir William, 1726–1796, an eminent architect, of Scottish parentage—of the family of Chalmers, of Scotland, Barons of Tartas in France—was born at Stockholm, but sent to England when two years of age. He pub. two volumes of Designs, &c., 1757, '63, fol.; a Dissertation on Oriental Gardening, 1774, 4to; and a Treatise on Civil Architecture, 1759, fol.; 4th edit., edited by Joseph Gwilt, 1825, 2 vols. imp. 8vo. Mr. Papworth also has edited this work.

> "The most sensible book, and the most exempt from prejudices, that ever was written upon that science."—Horace Walpole.

The Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers, attributed to Mason, excited much attention at the time of its publication.

Chambre, Richard. Sermons, 1710, '11.

Chambre, Rowland. Sermon, 1759, 4to.

Chambre, Willelmus de. Historia de Episcopis Dunelmensis, ab anno 1333 ad annum 1559, cum notis Hen. Wharton. *Vide* Wharton's Anglia Sacra, (i. 689,) Lon., 1691, 2 vols. fol.

Chambres, Charles. Sermons, 1715, '22, '29, '33.

Chamier, Frederick, Captain, R.N., b. at London in 1796, has written a number of very popular works, which have been complimented by a translation into German. The Life of a Sailor, 1834. Ben Brace, 1835. The Arethusa, 1836. Jack Adams, 1838. Tom Bowline, 1839.

"One of the most characteristic, spirited, and entertaining illustrations of sea life that our recent literature has furnished."—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

"The Naval Sketches of Chamier are truths touched slightly by the fingers of fiction."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

Trevor Hastings, 1841. Passion and Principle, 1843. Other works. Captain Chamier was in Paris during the Revolution of 1848, and pub. a Review of the scenes witnessed by him, in 2 vols. 8vo.

"A graphic, most exciting sketch, overflowing with incident and anecdote."—*Lon. Atlas.*

"Much as we have heard about the French Revolution, this dashing account from the pen of an eye-witness of no common talent or powers of description, will gratify no small share of public curiosity."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Chamier, John. Weather at Madras, 1787–88.

Champney, Anthony. Vocation of Bishops, Douay, 1616, 4to.

Champion, Anthony, 1724–25–1801, educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, served in two Parliaments, 1754 and 1761. A collection of his Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, English and Latin, was pub. by his friend William Henry, Lord Lyttleton, in 1801, 8vo.

"From his Miscellanies it is discernible that he was a polite scholar, and had many qualities of a poet, but not unmixed with a love for those disgusting images in which Swift delighted."

Champion, J. The Progress of Freedom; a Poem. Lon., 1776, 4to. Poems imitated from the Persian, 1787, 4to. The Poems of Ferdosi; trans. from the Persian, 1788, 4to; 1799.

"Ferdosi is the Homer, and the Shah Nameh the Iliad, of Persia."

Champion, Joseph, b. 1709, at Chatham, was a celebrated penman. He pub. a number of manuals upon penmanship, 1733–60.

Champion, Richard. Reflections on G. Britain, 1787, 8vo; its political, commercial, and civil state.

Champlin, James Tift, b. 1811, in Connecticut. Grad. Brown Univ. 1834; Prof. Languages Waterville Coll.; a distinguished classical scholar. English Grammar. Greek Grammar. Translated and remodelled Kühner's Latin Grammar; Kühner's Latin Exercises. Editor of Demosthenes on the Crown; Æschines on the Crown; Popular Orations of Demosthenes. Review of Grote's Greece, &c.

Champney, or **Champneis, John.** The Harvest, &c., 1548, 4to; a religious work.

Champney, T. Medical and Chirurgical Reform, 1797, 8vo.

Chance, Henry. A Treatise on Powers, Lon., 1831, 2 vols. 8vo. Suppl., bringing the Enactments and Cases down to 1841; 1841, 8vo.

"It is profound, learned, and practical, more full than Sir E. Sugden's work upon the same subject; and, perhaps, in some instances, unnecessarily diffuse."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Chancel, A. D. Journey over Europe, Lon., 1714, 8vo.

Chancy, Charles. His Retraction, Lon., 1641, 4to.

Chandler. Debates H. of Lords, 1660–1741, Lon., 1752, 8 vols.; in H. of Commons, 1660–1741; 1752, 14 vols.

Chandler, B., M.D. Med. Essays, 1767, '84, 8vo.

Chandler, Benjamin. 1. Essay. 2. Apology, 1714, 2 vols. 8vo.

Chandler, Caroline H., a native of Philadelphia, formerly Miss Hieskill, has contributed some poetical pieces to the periodicals.

"They evince a warm and impassioned temperament, ardent feelings, and great poetic sensibility."—*Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record.*

Chandler, Edward, D.D., d. 1750; educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge; Bishop of Lichfield, 1717; of Durham, 1730. Sermons pub. separately, 1707, '10, '15, '16, '18, '24; a Charge, &c. Defence of Christianity, from the Prophecies of the Old and New Testament; wherein are considered all the objections against this kind of proof, advanced in a late Discourse on the grounds and reasons of the Christian Religion, [by Anthony Collins,] Lon., 1725, 8vo.

"A very elaborate and learned work, executed with great judgment."—DR. LELAND.

A Vindication of the above work, 1728, 2 vols. 12mo

Chandler, Elizabeth M., 1807–1834, a native of Delaware. Poetical Works and Essays, with a Memoir of her Life and Character, Philadelphia, 1836. Many of Miss C.'s Essays are of a philanthropic character.

Chandler, Ellen Louise, b. 1835, a native of Pomfret, Connecticut, commenced contributing to periodicals when only fifteen years of age. Her first volume, This, That, and the Other, was pub. in May, 1854, and a 2d edition followed in the ensuing August. See Hart's Female Prose Writers of America.

Chandler, George, Surgeon. Treatise on a Cataract, Lon., 1755, 8vo. Treat. on Diseases of the Eye, 1780, 8vo.

Chandler, George, LL.D., of Southam. Eight Sermons at the Bampton Lecture, 1825, Oxf., 1825.

Chandler, Henry. Sermons, 1699, 1718, 8vo.

Chandler, John. Proceeds. agst. Quakers, 1662, 4to.

Chandler, John. The Small-Pox, Lon., 1729, 8vo.

Chandler, John. A Treatise on a Cold, 1761, 8vo.

Chandler, John. Coasting Directions, 1778, 4to.

Chandler, John. Sir Herbert; a Ballad, 1800, 8vo.

Chandler, John. Hymns and Sermon, 1837, '39.

Chandler, Joseph R., b. 1792, Kingston, Plymouth co., Mass., for many years a resident of Philadelphia, and formerly its representative in the National Congress, is a writer of no ordinary merit. As editor of the United States Gazette, he wrote many miscellaneous essays, which elicited general admiration. 1. A Grammar of the English Language, Phila., 1821, 12mo, pp. 180; revised ed., 1847, 12mo, pp. 208. 2. Address before the Pennsylvania Peace Society, 1829, 8vo. 3. Masonic Discourses, 1844, 8vo: delivered whilst Grand-Master of Pennsylvania. 4. Oration before the Society of the Sons of New England in 1845, 8vo, 1846. 5. Address before the Franklin Institute, [Phila.,] 1847, 8vo. 6. Address at the Girard College in 1848. 7. Social Duties: an Address before the "Girard Brotherhood" of the Girard College, 1855, 8vo. 8. Fourth Celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims of Maryland: an Oration, 1855, 8vo. Also, Speeches delivered in Congress, pub. separately.

Chandler, Mary, 1687–1745, a native of Wiltshire, resided at Bath. Poems, 8vo; several edits.

"Mr. Pope visited her at Bath, and complimented her for her poem on that place. . . . Mrs. Rowe was one of her particular friends."

Chandler, Mary G. The Elements of Character, 16mo.

Chandler, Peleg W. The Bankrupt Law of the United States, Bost., 1842, 12mo. American Criminal Trials, Bost., 1844, 2 vols. 12mo.

Chandler, Richard, D.D., 1738–1810, a native of Hampshire, entered of Queen's College, Oxford, in 1755, was sent by the Dilettanti Society in 1764 to travel in Asia Minor and Greece, in company with Revett, the architect, and Pars, the painter. They returned to England in 1766. The results of their investigations were given to the world by the Society in 1769, fol.; vol. ii., edited by the Society, 1797, fol., 100 plates and vignettes. In 1774, fol., was pub. Inscriptiones Antiquæ, &c., which should accompany Gruter's work. Travels in Asia Minor, 1775, 4to; and in Greece, 1776, 4to, and in 1817, 2 vols. 4to; and (with a Life of Dr. C.) by Rev. R. Churton, 1835, 2 vols. 8vo; in French, Paris, 1806.

"These are valuable travels to the antiquarian. The author, guided by Pausanias (as respects Greece, Strabo for that country and Asia Minor,) and Pliny, has described with wonderful accuracy and perspicuity the ruins of the cities of Asia Minor, its temples, theatres, &c."—*Stevenson's Hist. Sketch of Discovery, N. and C.*

History of Ilium or Troy, 1802, 4to. In 1763 he edited the Marmora Oxoniensia, Oxf., fol.; and left in MS. a Life of William Waynflete, which was pub. in 1811, 8vo.

Chandler, Samuel. Theolog. Discourses, &c., 1691, '99.

Chandler, Samuel, D.D., 1693–1756, an eminent Dissenting minister, a native of Berkshire, was educated at an academy at Tewkesbury, and completed his studies at Leyden. In 1716 he took charge of a Presbyterian congregation at Peckham. Having lost his fortune, he opened a book-store in London, still discharging his ministerial duties. He was highly esteemed through life for his learning and piety. Of his many publications, 1722–77, we notice the following: A Vindication of the Christian Religion; in two parts, Lon., 1728, 8vo. The first part contains a Discourse on Miracles, the 2d an answer to Tindal's Discourse on the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion. Plain Reasons for being a Christian, 1730, 8vo. A Paraphrase and Crit. Comment. on Joel, 1735, 4to.

"The criticism is not of a high order, and many important difficulties in Joel remain untouched."—ORME.

"Critical and illustrative."—BICKERSTETH.

Dr. C. projected a commentary upon each of the prophetical books. A Vindication of the Hist. of the Old Testament, 1741, 8vo. This was an answer to Morgan's Moral Philosopher. A Critical History of the Life of David, 1766, 2 vols. 8vo. (The Review of the History of the Man after God's own Heart was pub. in 1762.)

"This very learned and valuable work contains a successful vindication of many parts of David's conduct to which exceptions have been taken by skeptics and unbelievers. It throws great light also upon many of the Psalms, not a few of which are here presented to the reader in a new and improved translation."—Dr. E. Williams.

"Chandler's Life of David is more critical and sober in judgment than Delany's; but the latter has finer thoughts and more taste. Chandler too much palliates David's crimes."—Bickersteth.

"It is the most valuable of all Chandler's productions, abounding with solid learning, accurate research, and many important and original views. . . . It is very far superior to the work of Delany on the same subject."—Orme: *q. v.* for the cause of its publication.

"A book above all praise. It was occasioned by the publication, in 1762, of a vile and blasphemous tract entitled The History of the Man after God's own Heart. Dr. Chandler has illustrated many of the Psalms in an admirable manner."—Horne.

Sermons, from his MSS.; with Life, &c. by Amory, 1768, 4 vols. 8vo.

"A vein of goodness and rational piety pervades the whole."—*Lon. Critical Review.*

"His practical discourses are excellent: there is such a fulness of thought upon every subject which Dr. Chandler treats as is rarely met with and shows a mind richly furnished."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Mr. White pub. in 1777, 4to, from Dr. C.'s MSS., his Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles to the Galatians and Ephesians, with a Crit. and Prac. Comment. on the Epistles to the Thessalonians.

"The author adheres most closely and constantly to the spirit of the original," &c.—White.

"Dr. Chandler's sentiments were too incorrect on some important subjects to leave him capable of doing full justice to Paul's Epistles. He was an Arian,—the effects of which appear in the unnatural coldness of his style on some of those topics which warmed and elevated the souls of holy men of old, as well as in his perverted interpretations of various passages."—Orme.

See Horne's Introduc.; and Lon. Monthly Rev., O. S., lvi. 161.

"He was not a man of strictly evangelical views; but he possessed great learning, very strong sense, inflexible resolution, and was a zealous advocate of divine revelation. His four volumes of Sermons are well worth reading."—Dr. E. Williams.

Chandler, Thomas. Vitæ Will. Wickhami, Episc. Wintoni, et Thomæ de Beckintona, Episc. Bath et Wallens. *Vide* Wharton, p. 355.

Chandler, Thomas B., d. 1790, aged 64, a native of Connecticut, was an eminent Episcopalian minister. He wrote several works in favour of the Episcopal Church, a sermon, &c., pub. 1767–1805.

Chandler, William. Sermon, Lon., 1682, 4to.

Chanler, Isaac, 1701–1749. Sermons, &c., 1704.

Channel, Elinor. A Message from God to the Protector, 1653.

Channing, Edward Tyrrel, LL.D., 1790–1856, brother of Dr. Wm. Ellery Channing, and Walter Channing, M.D., (*q.v.*,) Prof. of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard College from 1819 to '51,—"where the exactness of his instruction, his cultivated taste, and his highly-disciplined mental powers gave him an eminent reputation with his pupils." He edited vols. vii., viii., and ix. of the N. American Review, and contributed many articles to subsequent volumes of that journal. He is the author of the Life of his grandfather, William Ellery, in Sparks's Amer. Biog.; and in 1856 was pub. his Lectures read before the Seniors of Harvard College, with a Biographical Notice by R. H. Dana, Jr., Bost., 12mo.

Channing, John. De Variolis et Morbillis, Arabice et Latine, cum aliis nonnullis ejusdem argumenti, Lon., 1766, 8vo.

Channing, Walter, M.D., b. 1786, at Newport, R.I., son of Wm. Channing, a distinguished lawyer, and grandson of Wm. Ellery, who was a member of Congress 1776–86 and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His grandfather and father held offices under commissions from Gen. Washington. He is a brother of Wm. Ellery Channing. Educated at Harvard Coll., and grad. M.D. at the Univ. of Penna., having studied in the office of Prof. Barton, of Phila. Prof. of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence at the Univ. of Cambridge. 1. Address on the Prevention of Pauperism, 1843, 12mo. 2. Treatise on Etherization in Childbirth; illustrated by 581 cases, Bost., 1848, r. 8vo, pp. 400. 3. Professional Reminiscences of Foreign Travel, 8vo. 4. New and Old, 1851, 12mo. 5. A Physician's Vacation; or, A Summer in Europe, 1856, 8vo, pp. 564. Dr. C. is the author of many valuable tracts, essays, and discourses on medical subjects.

Channing, William Ellery, D.D., 1780–1842, b. at Newport, brother of the preceding, was entered of Harvard College when fourteen years of age, and graduated with distinction in 1798. After leaving college he resided for some time as a private tutor in a family in Virginia. Selecting the ministry as his profession, he was ordained in June, 1803, and assumed the charge of a church in Federal Street, Boston. At the ordination of the Rev. Jared Sparks in Baltimore, 1819, he preached a sermon on the Unitarian belief, which elicited responses from a number of the advocates of the Trinity. In 1823 he pub. an Essay on National Literature, and in 1826 (in the Christian Examiner) Remarks on the Character and Writings of John Milton. He had now gained an extensive reputation as a literary man, which was confirmed and strengthened by his subsequent productions,—of which may be mentioned his Remarks on the Character and Writings of Fenelon, (Christian Examiner, 1829;) Address on Self-Culture, 1838; a work in opposition to Negro Slavery, 1835; and Discourses on the Evidences of Revealed Religion. His last public address was delivered at Lenox, Massachusetts, August 1, 1842, (two months before his decease,) in commemoration of Emancipation in the British West Indies. See Griswold's Prose Writers of America.

The first collected Amer. ed. of his works was pub. in Boston in 1841, 5 vols. 12mo; 6th ed., 1846, 6 vols. 12mo; Lon., 1845, 6 vols. 8vo, (edited by Joseph Barker;) last Lon. ed., 1855, cr. 8vo. The Essay on Milton was reviewed with much severity by Lord Macaulay, (Edin. Rev., lxix. 214;) but Dr. Channing's literary abilities have been estimated highly by many critics on both sides of the Atlantic.

"He looks through the external forms of things in search of the secret and mysterious principles of thought, action, and being. He takes little notice of the varieties of manner and character that form the favourite topics of the novelist and poet. Mind in the abstract, its nature, properties, and destiny, are his constant theme. He looks at material objects chiefly as the visible expressions of the existence, character, and will of the sublime Unseen Intelligence whose power created and whose presence informs and sustains the universe."—A. H. Everett: *N. Amer. Rev.*, Oct. 1835, 366

Read Mr. Everett's comparison (*supra*) between Channing and Washington Irving. See also Wm. H. Prescott's Miscellanies, 1855, 270.

"From the appearance of his Discourse on the Evidences of Christianity—a luminous exposition—till the lamented death of this eminent man, the public expectation which had been raised so high by the character of his earliest performances was continually excited and fulfilled by the appearance of some new and earnest expression of his thoughts on themes which come immediately home to men's business and bosoms,—religion, government, and literature in their widest sense and application."—*Retrospect of the Religious Life of England.* (by John James Tayler, B.A.)

"Channing is unquestionably the first writer of the age. From his writings may be extracted some of the richest poetry and richest conceptions, clothed in language, unfortunately for our literature, too little studied in the day in which we live."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

"The thoughts that breathe and the words that burn abound in his writings more than in those of any modern author with whom we are acquainted. He seems to move and live in a pure and elevated atmosphere of his own, from which he surveys the various interests of society and pronounces on them a just and discriminating judgment."—*India Gazette.*

Other notices of Dr. Channing's writings will be found in Westm. Rev., vols. x., xii., l., (by Rev. James Martineau;) Edin. Rev., l., lxix.; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xxiv.; Lon. Month. Rev., cxv.; Blackw. Mag., xviii.; Fraser's Mag., xvii., xviii.; Amer. Quar. Rev., xvi.; Method. Quar. Rev., ix., (by A. Stevens;) Mass. Quar. Rev., i.; Bost. Chris. Exam., iv., (by A. Norton,) xiv., (by O. Dewey,) xxviii., xxxiii., xlv., (by W. H. Furness;) Bost. Liv. Age, xix.; N. York Lit. and Theolog. Rev., i., (by L. Withington,) iii., (by E. Pond;) N. York Eclec. Mag., xv.; Democrat. Rev., ix., xi., xii., (by George Bancroft;) South. Lit. Mess., iv., vi., xv., (by H. T. Tuckerman;) New Englander, viii.; Phila. Mus., xvi., xxxv.

Memoir of, with Extracts from his Correspondence and Manuscripts; edited by his nephew, William Henry Channing, Boston, 1848, 3 vols. 12mo; Lon., 1850, 2 vols. 12mo.

"This is a valuable contribution to literature. We recommend it to all who take an interest in such subjects."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"It is a work of high merit, and in many respects of deep interest."—*Lon. Examiner.*

"Every page teems with thought."—*Brit. Quar. Rev.*

Channing, William Ellery, nephew of the preceding, and son of Dr. Walter Channing. Poems: 1st Ser., Bost., 1843; 2d Ser., 1847. Youth of the Poet and Painter: a Series of Psychological Essays, pub. in The Dial, 1844. Conversations in Rome: between an Artist, a Catholic, and a Critic, 1847. The Woodman, and other Poems, 1849.

"There is much originality and a fine vein of reflection in both this author's prose and verse."—*Duyckincks' Cyc.*

Channing, William Francis, M.D., son of Dr. William Ellery Channing, b. 1820, at Boston. 1. Davis's Manual of Magnetism, 1841, 12mo. 2. Notes on the Medical Application of Electricity, Bost., 1849, 12mo. 3. The American Fire-Alarm Telegraph; a Lect. before the Smithsonian Institute, 1855. Contributed to Silliman's Jour., &c.

Channing, William Henry, nephew of Dr. Wm. Ellery Channing, and son of Francis Dana Channing, graduated at Harvard College 1829, and the Cambridge Divinity School, 1833. 1. Memoirs of the Rev. James H. Perkins, Bost., 1851, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. Jouffroy's Introduction to Ethics, including a Critical Survey of Moral Systems; translated for Mr. Ripley's Series of Specimens of Foreign Literature, Bost., 1840. 3. Memoir of William Ellery Channing, with Extracts from his Correspondence and Manuscripts, Bost., 1848, 3 vols. 12mo. 4. On the Christian Church and Social Reform: see Brownson's Quar. Rev., 2d Ser., iii. 209, 438. 5. With R. W. Emerson and J. F. Clarke, Boston, Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli: see OSSOLI, MARCHESA D'.

Chantrell, Mary Ann. Poems, 1748, 8vo.

Chapin, Alonzo B., D.D., 1808–1858, a native of Somers, Conn.; practised law six years; entered the ministry 1838. Classical Spelling-Book. Primitive Church, 1845. Gospel Truth. Puritanism not Protestantism, 1847. Hist. of Glastonbury, 1853, 8vo. Author of many pamphlets on religious subjects. Contributed to Knickerbocker, Chris. Spect., Amer. Quar. Rev., N.Y. Rev., Church Rev., &c.

Chapin, E. H., D.D., b. 1814, in the State of New York; a distinguished pulpit-orator. 1. Hours of Communion. 2. Characters in the Gospels. 3. Discourses on the Lord's Prayer. 4. Crown of Thorns. 5. Token for the Sorrowing. 6. Moral Aspects of City Life, 1853. 7. Humanity in the City, 1854. 8. Christianity the Perfection of True Manliness, 1855, 12mo. Other works.

Chapin, Walter. Missionary Gazetteer, 1825, 12mo.

Chapin, Wm. Gazetteer U. States, N.Y., 1839, 12mo.

Chaplin, Daniel, of Mass. Sermons, 1802–08.

Chaplin, Ebenezer, of Mass. Serms., &c., 1772–1802.

Chaplin, Mrs. Jane D., b. in Mass. The Convent and the Manse, 12mo. Green Leaves from Oakwood, 18mo.

Chaplin, Rev. Jeremiah, b. 1813, in Mass. Evenings of Life, 12mo. Riches of Bunyan, 12mo, &c.

Chaplin, William. Sermons, 1820, '26, 8vo.

Chapman. Sermons, Oxf., 1790, 2 vols. 8vo.

Chapman, Alex. Sermon, Lon., 1610.

Chapman, Edmund, Surg. Med. treatises, 1737, '59.

Chapman, Edw. Materia Medica, Edin., 1850, 12mo.

Chapman, Rev. F. W. The Chapman Family: The Descendants of Robert Chapman, of Saybrook, Conn., Hartford, 1854, 8vo.

Chapman, George, 1557–1634, supposed to have been a native of Kent, was entered when 17 of Trinity College, Oxford, where he was distinguished for his knowledge of the Greek and Latin authors. On leaving college he cultivated a friendship with Shakspeare, Spenser, Daniel, and other eminent poets of the day. His first publication was Ovid's Banquet of Sauce, 1595, 4to, to which was added The Amorous Contention of Phillis and Flora. After this he pub. many poetical and dramatic pieces of greater or less merit, for a detailed account of which we must refer the reader to Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry; Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Langbaine's Dramatick Poets; and the Retrospective Review, vols. iv. and v., 1821–22. He is now best known by his translation of Homer,—the first into English. He pub. in 1596, 4to, The Shield of Achilles; and in the same year seven books of the Iliad appeared. The entire translation, with comments, followed, printed by N. Butter, in a folio without date, supposed to be about 1600. This translation has elicited warm commendation and censure equally decided. Waller, Dr. Johnson, Godwin, Hallam, Lamb, and Coleridge are among his admirers. Pope, whilst admitting his defects, considers that he covers them by

> "A daring, fiery spirit, that animates his translation, which is something like what one might imagine Homer himself to have written before he arrived at years of discretion."

The scholars of Chapman's day were greatly delighted with what they looked upon as a credit to the brotherhood:

> "At which time Chapman was highly celebrated among scholars for his brave language in that translation, I mean of those Iliads that are translated into tester ad ecca syllabous, or lines of fourteen syllables."—*Athen. Oxon.*

> "He has by no means represented the dignity or the simplicity of Homer. He is sometimes paraphrastic and redundant, but more frequently retrenches or impoverishes what he could not feel and express. In the mean time, he labours with the inconvenience of an awkward, inharmonious and unheroic measure, imposed by custom, but disgustful to modern ears. Yet he is not always without strength or spirit. He has enriched our language with many compound epithets, so much in the manner of Homer, such as the *silver-footed* Thetis, the *silver-throned* Juno, the *triple-feathered* helme, the *high-walled* Thebes, the *fair-haired* boy, the *silver-flowing* floods, the *hugely-peopled* towns, the Grecians *navy-bound*, the *strong-winged* lance, and many more which might be collected."—*Warton's Hist. of English Poetry.*

The Rev. R. Hooper has pub. new eds., with Notes, &c., of translations by Chapman, viz.:—Homer's Iliads, with Life of Chapman, 1857, 2 vols.; Homer's Odysseys, 1857, 2 vols.; Homer's Batrachomyomachia, Hymns, and Epigrams, Hesiod's Works and Days, Musæus's Hero and Leander, and Juvenal's Fifth Satire, 1858, 1 vol.

Eastward-Ho—the joint production of Chapman, Ben Jonson, Marston, and Martin—was pub. in 1605, 4to. We notice it especially in order to give an amusing specimen of Langbaine's deference to "rare Ben:"

> "I can give him no greater commendation than that he was so intimate with the famous *Johnson* [*sic*] as to engage in a Triumvirate with Him and Marston in a Play called *Eastward-Ho*,—a Favour which the haughty Ben could seldome be perswaded to."—*Dramatick Poets.*

The reflection upon the Scots got the authors into trouble. In 1611 appeared his May-Day, a wittie Comedy, in which "a man of the highest literary taste for the pieces in vogue is characterized" as "one that has read Marcus Aurelius, Gesta Romanorum, the Mirrour of Magistrates, &c." Among Chapman's other works were Bussy d'Ambois, The Widow's Tears, a version of the Odyssey, of the Batrachomyomachia, and the Hymns and Epigrams, a trans. of Musæus, 1616, and the Georgicks of Hesiod, 1619. Warton remarks that his eighteen plays,

> "Although now forgotten, must have contributed in no inconsiderable degree to enrich and advance the English stage."—*Hist. of English Poetry.*

> "Webster, his fellow-dramatist, praises his full and heightened style,—a character which he does not deserve in any favourable sense; for his diction is chiefly marked by barbarous ruggedness, false elevation, and extravagant metaphor. The drama owes him very little: his Bussy d'Ambois is a piece of frigid atrocity; and in 'The Widow's Tears,' where his heroine Cynthia falls in love with a sentinel guarding the corpse of her husband, whom she was bitterly lamenting, he has dramatized one of the most puerile and disgusting legends ever fabricated for the disparagement of female constancy."—CAMPBELL: *Lives of the Poets.*

Chapman, George, 1723–1806, a Scottish schoolmaster. Treatise on Education, Edin., 1773, 8vo; many edits. Hints on Education, &c. Advantages of a Classical Education, &c. Abridgment of Ruddiman's Rudiments and Latin Grammar. East India Tracts, &c., 1805, 12mo.

Chapman, George T. Sermons on the Episcopal Church, 1828; 3d ed., 1844, 12mo. Do. to Presbyterians.

Chapman, H. T. 1. Atlas of Surgical Apparatus, Lon., 4to; text, 8vo. 2. Ulcers of the Leg, 1848, p. 8vo. 3. Varicose Veins, 1856, p. 8vo.

Chapman, Henry. Thermæ Redivivæ: the City of Bath Described, Lon., 1673, 4to.

Chapman, Isaac. Hist. of Wyoming, 1830, 12mo.

Chapman, James. The Orator, &c., 1804–18.

Chapman, Jane Frances. King Eric and the Outlaws; from the Danish of Ingemann, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

Chapman, John, 1704–1784, educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, Archdeacon of Sudbury, 1741, pub. several classical and theological works. An Answer to Collins, Cantab., 1728, 8vo. Remarks on Middleton's Celebrated Letter to Dr. Waterland, 1731. Eusebius: against Morgan and Tindal, 1739, 8vo. Sermons, 1739, '43, '48, '52. De Ætate Ciceronis Librorum de Legibus, 1744. Chapman was a close student of Cicero: he gained great credit by his position that the illustrious orator pub. two edits. of his Academics; and he corrected Middleton in some errors which he had committed. Letter to Dr. Middleton, 1744. A Charge, 1746. Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, with Addits., 1743, 8vo. A View of the Expediency and Credibility of Miraculous Powers among the Primitive Christians after the Decease of the Apostles, 1752, 4to. His Case against Dr. Richardson, fol. Middleton attacked his Charge to the Clergy. See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, and Bishop Warburton's Correspondence.

Chapman, John, Surgeon. Con. to Ann. of Med., 1799; Med. and Phys. Jour., 1800.

Chapman, John, editor of the Westminster Review. Characteristics of Men of Genius; selected chiefly from the North American Review, Lon., 1847, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "They are essays which would do honour to the literature of any country."—*Westminster Review.*

Other publications.

Chapman, John. The Cotton and Commerce of India Considered, Lon., 1851, 8vo. Various articles in the London quarterlies.

Chapman, J. G., of New York. American Drawing-Book, N. York, 4to: originally pub. in numbers.

> "It is the best work of its class that I have ever seen. Clear and simple in its method, it adapts itself to every degree of capacity and insures most satisfactory results to all."—A. B. Durand, Esq., *President of the National Academy of Design.*

The Amateur's Drawing Manual, and Basis of Study for the Professional Artist, 1858, 4to.

> "This American work, though occasionally verbose and redundant, is one of the most comprehensive books of instruction that has yet been published. It deals with art in a workmanlike, honest, wide, exhaustive way, and rises far beyond the prettinesses of dilettantism into the purer air where the Old Masters sit, high and apart."—*Lon. Athen.*, July 17, 1858.

Chapman, Nath., M.D., d. July 1, 1853, aged 74, Prof. in Univ. of Penna., and Pres. of Amer. Philos. Soc.; an eminent physician of Philadelphia. Eruptive Fevers, Phila., 8vo. Thoracic Viscera, 1844, 8vo. Lects. on Fevers, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, &c., 8vo. Elements of Therapeutics and Materia Medica, 2 vols. 8vo. Compendium of his Lectures by Benedict. Dr. C. pub., in 1807–08, 5 vols. 8vo, Select Speeches, Forensick and Parliamentary, with Prefatory Remarks. See Discourse on Dr. C., by S. Jackson, M.D., 1854, 8vo; Carpenter, Stephen Cullen.

Chapman, Richard. Serms., 1703, '04, '09.

Chapman, Richard. Greek Harmony, Lon., 1836, 4to. In this the arrangements of Newcome, Townsend, and Greswell are incorporated, with Notes.

Chapman, Samuel, surgeon. Profess. Essays, 1751, '70.

Chapman, Samuel. Serms., 1815, 3 vols.

Chapman, Stephen. Serm., Oxf., 1703, 4to.

Chapman, Thomas, D.D., 1717–1760, Master of Magdalen College, was educated at and Fellow of Christ Church, Cambridge. Essay on the Roman Senate, Camb., 1750, 8vo. He agrees with Dr. Middleton. Hooke takes them both to task in his Observations, &c., 1758, 4to.

> "Chapman died in the flower of his life and fortune. I knew him formerly very well. He was in his nature a vain and busy man."—Bishop Hurd.

Chapman, Thomas. Cyder-maker's Instructor, 1757.

Chapman, W. The Parriad, Lon., 1788, 4to. This was addressed to Dr. Parr upon "his elegant but illiberal preface" to Bellenden.

Chapman, W. Serm., Lon., 1798, 8vo.

Chapman, William. Canal Navigation, 1797–1805.

Chapman, William. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1758; distilling from Sea Water; Fossil Bones of an Alligator.

Chapman, Sir William. Inventory of his Lands, &c., 1721, fol. His Petition to the H. of Commons.

Chapone, Hester, 1727–1801, was a daughter of Thomas Mulso, Esq., of Twywell in Northamptonshire. Her literary taste was developed at an early age; as it is asserted that when only nine years old she composed a romance entitled The Loves of Amoret and Melissa. At the house of Samuel Richardson, the novelist, she met with Mr. Chapone, a lawyer, to whom she was married in 1760, after a long engagement. Mr. C. lived but ten months after his marriage. She was the intimate friend of Elizabeth Carter for more than fifty years, and had the courage to argue with the redoubted Dr. Johnson. In 1753 she contributed to the Adventurer the story of Fidelia. See Nos. 77, 78, 79. When Elizabeth Carter's trans. of Epictetus was pub. in 1758, Mrs. Chapone prefixed an ode to the work. Her letters on the Improvement of the Mind, addressed to her niece, were pub. in 1773, 2 vols. 12mo, (and 1801, 8vo;) and two years later appeared the Miscellanies in Prose and Verse; many of these were the compositions of her earlier days. Her Letter to a new-married Lady was pub. in 1777, 12mo. Miss Mulso—for she was then unmarried—contributed four billets in the 10th No. of the Rambler.

Johnson complains to Mrs. Thrale:

> "You make verses, and they are read in public, and I know nothing about them. This very crime, I think, broke the link of amity between Richardson and Miss M. [ulso] after a tenderness and confidence of many years."—*April* 18, 1780.

We have already referred to Dr. Johnson's letter to Mrs. Chapone, giving his opinion of the Earl of Carlisle's Father's Revenge, (*q. v.*)

Her Posthumous Works, including Correspondence and some pieces not before printed, were pub. in 1807, 2 vols. 12mo; 2d edit., 1808. Her poetry has been much admired, and the Letters on the Improvement of the Mind have proved extensively useful.

> "Although more than sixty years have elapsed since this work was first published, its advice does not even yet appear antiquated: and is as well calculated to improve the rising generation as it was to instruct the youth of their grandmothers."—Mrs. Elwood.

Chappel, Bart. Garden of Prudence, Lon., 1595, 8vo.

> "The commentators on Shakspeare may add to their notes on Romeo and Juliet that 'griping grief' occurs more than once among the metre."—*Restituta*, ii. 503, *q. v.*

This rare work is priced in Bibl. Anglo-Poet., £25.

Chappel, R. Universal Arithmetic, Lon., 1798, 8vo.

Chappel, Samuel. A Diamond, or Rich Jewel, presented to the Commonwealth of England, Lon., 1650, 4to.

Chappel, William, 1582–1649, a native of Nottinghamshire, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; Dean of Cashel, 1633; Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, 1637; Bishop of Cork, 1638. The persecution to which he was subjected in Ireland obliged him to return to England, where he died. Methodus Concionandi, Lon., 1648, 8vo. The Use of the Holy Scriptures, 1653, 8vo. The Preacher, 1656, 12mo. Vita Seipso conscripta, et edit. per Th. Hearne, Oxf., 1715, 8vo. He is one of the persons to whom the authorship of The Whole Duty of Man has been ascribed:

> "'Tis certain The Whole Duty of Man was written by one who suffered by the troubles in Ireland; and some lines in this piece give great grounds to conjecture that Bishop Chappel was the author."—Beaupré Bell. See Peck's Desiderata.

This is hardly legal evidence.

Chappell, Edward, Lt. R.N. Voyage to Hudson's Bay, Lon., 1817, 8vo.

> "He might just as well have written his little volume on a voyage to the South Seas as to Hudson's Bay, for any thing nautical which is to be found in it respecting this bay."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

Chappelou, John. An Essay to suppress the Profanation of the reverend name of God, in Vain Swearing, &c., Lon., 1721, 8vo. An excellent theme. No profane swearer should be tolerated in civilized, to say nothing of Christian, society.

Chappelow, Leonard, 1683–1768, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge; Fellow, 1717; succeeded Simon Ockley as Arabic Professor at Cambridge, 1720. He was presented with the livings of Great and Little Hormead, Hertfordshire. An edit. of Spencer's De Legibus Hebræorum Ritualibus, 1727, 2 vols. fol. Elementa Linguæ Arabicæ, &c., 1730, 8vo. The Traveller; an Arabic Poem, &c., 1758, 4to. Two Sermons by Bishop Bull, &c., (*v.* Bull,) 1765, 8vo. Six Assemblies, 1767, 8vo. A Commentary on the Book of Job, with the Hebrew text, English trans., and Paraphrase, Camb., 1752, 2 vols. 4to.

> "Chappelow is a disciple of Schulten's, to whose learned work he is indebted for much of his criticism. He thinks the book of Job was originally composed in Arabic by Job himself, and afterwards translated into Hebrew, and digested into its present form by one of that nation."—Orme.

Chappelow largely promoted the study of Oriental Literature in England. See Lon. Monthly Review, O. S., vol. vii.

Chapple, William, d. 1781, compiled a History of Exeter, pub. 1714, 2 vols. A Review of part of Risdon's Hist. of Devon, Exeter, 1785, 4to. He contributed to the Gent. Mag. and the Lady's Diary.

Chardin, Sir John, 1643–1713, a celebrated traveller, a native of Paris, lived many years in England, where he died. He was knighted by Charles II. The last edit. of his travels was pub. by M. L. Langles, Paris, 1811, 10 vols. 8vo, with an imp. fol. atlas. His travels through Persia will be found in vol. ii. of Harris's Collection, and extracts from them in vol. ix. of Pinkerton's Collection. In Harmer's Observations on divers passages of Scripture, &c., 1764, and 1776, are incorporated many of Sir John's MS. notes. The lover of Travels should secure when possible that delightful folio—The Travels of Sir John Chardin into Persia and the East Indies, &c., Lon., 1686—which is, says an eminent authority,

> "The best account of Mahomedan nations ever published."—Sir William Jones.

> "The faculty of seizing, by a rapid and comprehensive glance, the character of a country and people, was possessed in the highest degree by Chardin, and secures him an undisputed supremacy in that department of literature."—Sir James Mackintosh.

> "Ce voyage est un des plus intéressants que l'on ait publiés dans le siècle dernier."—Brunet: *Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur de Livres.* Voyez Bibliotheque Universelle des Voyages, par G. Boucher de la Richarderie, iv. 450, Paris, 1808.

There is a monument in Westminster Abbey, to the memory of Sir John Chardin, with only this inscription—"Nomen sibi fecit eundo."

Chardon, or **Charldon, John,** D.D., educated at Exeter College, Oxford, was consecrated Bishop of Down and Connor in 1596. Serms. pub. at Lon. and Oxf., 1580, '86, '87, '95.

> "A noted preacher, and wonderfully followed for his edifying sermons."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Charfy, J. Fisherman; or the Art of Angling made Easy, Lon., 8vo.

> "Of no value."—Lowndes.

Churier, B., D.D. Serm., Lon., 1606, 4to.

Charke, Charlotte, d. 1760, was the youngest daughter of Colley Cibber. She separated from her worthless husband, Richard Charke, and appeared on the stage. Her unhappy temper led to a separation from Fleetwood, the manager of Drury Lane Theatre, and she ridiculed him in a dramatic piece entitled the Art of Management, or Tragedy expelled, Lon., 1735, 8vo. It is said that Fleetwood purchased and destroyed nearly the whole of this impression. The Lover's Treat; or Unnatural Hatred, Lon., 8vo. The Hist. of Henry Dumont, &c. In 1785 she pub. a Narrative of her own Life, which presents a sad picture of impetuosity, recklessness, and distress.

Charke, Ezechiel. Theolog. treatises, 1659, 4to.

Charke, William, a Puritan divine, Fellow of Peter House, Cambridge, in 1572, and expelled. Answer to a pamphlet by a Jesuit, Lon., 1580, 8vo. Other theolog. treatises, 1580, '81, 8vo.

Charldon, John, D.D. See Chardon.

Charlemont, James Caulfield, Earl of, 1728–1799, a distinguished Irish nobleman, left an unpublished history of Italian poetry from Dante to Metastasio. Some of his letters, with others addressed to Henry Flood, were pub. in 1820, 4to.

Charles I., King of England, b. Nov. 9, 1600, executed Jan. 30, 1649. Two years after the death of the king appeared Reliquiæ Sacræ Carolinæ; or, The Works of that Great Monarch and Glorious Martyr, King Charles the First, both Civil and Sacred, printed by Sam. Brown, at the Hague, 1651, 8vo. The Books, Speeches, Letters, &c. of Charles I. were pub. Lon., 1661, 12mo; and the Works of King Charles the Martyr, with a Collection of Declarations, Treatises, and other Papers, &c., appeared in 1664, 2 vols. fol.—*Bibliotheca Regia,* bearing date 1689, 8vo.

Horace Walpole considers that the greater part of the above papers were the composition of his majesty, but Isaac Reed, an abler critic, divides the Letters, Declarations, and Messages between Lord Clarendon, Lord Falkland, and Sir John Colpepper. Indeed, it is impossible to decide, of the numerous collections and separate papers pub. in this volume, what the king did or did not write. A copious list of these publications will be found in Watt's Bib. Brit. The literary ability of the king is beyond question. See Gauden, John. He did not confine himself to prose. The elegy written at Carisbrook Castle is not devoid of merit, and an English version (Lon. 1655, 8vo) of Bishop Saunderson's Lectures de Juramenti promissorii Obligatione affords us a specimen of his majesty's skill as a translator. Whether meritorious or otherwise, the king was not afraid to submit it to the criticism of Bishop Juxon, Dr. Hammond, and Mr. Thomas Herbert.

But the most interesting literary question connected with Charles I. is the authorship of ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗ.

The Pourtraicture of his sacred Majestie in his solitudes and sufferings.

This work, dated 1648, was pub. by Dr. Gauden immediately after the execution of the monarch:

> "Had it appeared a week sooner, it might have preserved the king."—Malcolm Laing.

But Mr. Laing little knew what manner of spirit the regicides were of, when he supposed that a book—or an Alexandrian library of books—would have been suffered to stand between them and their victim! The unlearned reader must be informed that from that day to this it has been a matter of vehement controversy—in which many great and good men have warred high in strife—whether Charles I. or Dr. Gauden wrote this most interesting book. So great indeed was the interest which it excited, that 47 editions—48,000 copies—were speedily absorbed at home and abroad. We have already alluded to the vexed question of the authorship of this volume under Annesley, Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, and there referred the reader to our notice of Bishop Gauden,—which reference we repeat.

Charles II., King of England, 1630–1685,—

> "the only genius of the line of Stuart,—was no author, unless we allow him to have composed the two simple papers found in his strong box after his death. But they are universally supposed to have been given to him as a compendious excuse for his embracing doctrines which he was too idle to examine, too thoughtless to remember, and too sensible to have believed on reflection."—*Walpole's R. & N. Authors.*

Charles II. may still claim a place in the roll of authors on the strength of the song,

> "I pass all my days in a shady old grove."

Sir John Hawkins credits it to him, and Lord Orford does not decide against it. See Appendix to Hawkins's History of Music, v. 477; Park Walpole's R. & N. Authors; a list of State Papers, Letters, and Speeches, pub. under the name of Charles II., in Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Charles, James Edward, "The Young Chevalier." Narrative of the Chevalier, Lon., 1765, 8vo.

Charles, Joseph. History of the Transactions in Scotland, 1715–16, 1745–46, Sterling, 1817, 2 vols. 8vo.

Charles, Joseph. The Dispersion of the Men of Babel Considered, Lon., 1769, 2 vols. 8vo.

Charles, Richard, Surgeon. Consumption, 1788, 8vo.

Charlesworth, John. Practical Serms. abridged from various authors, Newark, 1788–93, 3 vols. 8vo. Serms., &c., 1788–92.

Charlet, Arthur, D.D., Master of the University of Oxford. Letter relative to the death of Anthony Wood. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1708.

Charleton, George. Astrologomania, or the Madness of Astrologers, in answer to Sir C. Heyden, [*q. v.*, and also Chambers, George,] pub. by T. Vicars, D.D., Lon., 1624, 4to. Theolog. treatises, 1615, '26.

Charleton, Rice, M.D. Bath Waters, 1754, '70, '75.

Charleton, or **Charlton, Walter,** M.D., 1619–1707 was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he was noted for his attainments in logic and philosophy. He was physician to Charles I., and to Charles II. during his exile and after his Restoration. In 1689 he was chosen President of the College of Physicians. He wrote and compiled many learned professional and other works, 1650–88, an account of which will be found in Athen. Oxon. Among the best known of these are the following: The Darkness of Atheism dispelled by the Light of Nature; a Phisico-Theologicall Treatise, Lon., 1655, 4to. Epicurus his Morals, collected out of Various Authors; with an Apology for Epicurus, 1655, '56, '70, 4to. Chorea Gigantum; or, The Most Famous Antiquity of Great Britain,—Stone-Henge,—standing on Salisbury Plain, referred to the Danes, 1663, 4to.

Sir William Dugdale and many other eminent antiquaries agreed with our author in depriving the Romans of the credit of Stone-Henge. Inigo Jones led the other side. See Biog. Brit., and Athen. Oxon.

Two Philosophical Discourses; the first concerning the Wits of Men; the second concerning the Mystery of Vinters, 1668, '75, '92, 8vo.

> "This some have thought a little below the character of our author, and inferior to his other writings."

Yet there is much merit in the Discourse of the Wits of Men. Three Anatomy Lectures Concerning, 1. The Motion of the Blood through the veins and arteries. 2. The Organic Structure of the Heart. 3. The efficient cause of the Heart's pulsation, 1683, 4to.

> "It was in these lectures that he clearly and effectively refuted the pretence that Dr. Harvey had borrowed his doctrine of the Circulation of the Blood from Father Paul of Venice."—Dr. Campbell.

Charlotte, Elizabeth. See Tonna, Mrs.

Charlton, Charles. Excercitationes Pathologicæ, &c., Lon., 1661, 4to.

Charlton, Lionel. Hist. of Whitby Abbey, 1779, 4to.

Charlton, Mary. Novels, &c., 1797–1805.

Charlton, Judge Robert M., of Savannah, Georgia, d. 1854. Poems, Boston, 1838. Poems, New York, 1843. The compositions of Judge C. have been greatly admired.

Charlton, Samuel, D.D. Sermon, 1714, 8vo.

Charlton, Judge Thomas, M.P., of Savannah, Georgia. Reports and legal compilations, New York and Savannah, 1817–38.

Charlton, Walter. See Charleton.

Charnock, John, 1756–1807, educated at Winchester, and Merton College, Oxford. Biographia Navalis: Lives and Characters of British Naval Officers, Lon., 1794–96, 6 vols. 8vo. A History of Marine Architecture, 1800–02, 3 vols. 4to. This work should be studied by all interested in the subject. Life of Lord Nelson, 1806. Other publications.

Charnock, Richard. Legal Compilations, 1837–45. The Police Guide, Lon., 1841, 8vo.

Charnock, Stephen, 1628–1680, a celebrated Nonconformist divine, entered of Emanuel College, Cambridge, removed to New College, Oxford, in 1649, and obtained a Fellowship from the visitors appointed by Parliament. He subsequently preached for some time in Ireland. Upon the Restoration he returned to London, but was unwilling to conform, and preached in private assemblies of the Nonconformists. He pub. only one sermon, (in the Morning Exercises,) but after his decease two vols. were pub. by Adams and Veel from his MSS., Lon., 1682, '83, fol. Works, Lon., 1815, 9 vols. 8vo.

> "Gaining [by his preaching] infinite love and applause from the brethren, who held him to be a person of excellent parts, strong reason, great judgment, and (which do not often go together) curi

ous fancy. . . . Such also as did not love his opinion did, notwithstanding, commend him for his learning."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"The sublimeness, variety, and rareness of the truths handled, together with the excellence of the composure, neatness of the style, and whatever is wont to make any book desirable, all concur in the recommendation of it, [Charnock on the Attributes.] It is not a book to be played with or slept over, but read with the most intense and serious interest."—ADAMS and VEEL.

"His thoughts are often in disorder; he has no clear and distinct idea in many of the differences he makes."—DR. DODDRIDGE.

"None of the writings of Charnock are properly exegetical, and yet they contain a considerable portion of scriptural interpretation, mixed with the most important doctrinal and practical views. His style is generally chaste and easy; remarkably free of that verbosity and clumsiness which so generally belonged to the writers of his class and period. I think Doddridge scarcely does justice to Charnock—by representing his style as incorrect, and his thoughts obscure and badly arranged. Mr. Toplady, on the contrary, eulogizes his work on the Attributes in the strongest manner."—ORME.

"Perspicuity and depth; metaphysical sublimity and evangelical simplicity; immense learning, but irrefragable reasoning, conspire to render this performance one of the most inestimable productions that ever did honour to the sanctified judgment and genius of a human being."—TOPLADY.

"In Charnock you will find substantial divinity, and of the right sort."—*Mather's Student.*

"Charnock was a deep divine, rather than an eloquent writer. He reasons well; but the connecting links of his chain are too much neglected. His sentences have the cast of independent propositions. Too much uniformity of style prevails, and very seldom any real pathos occurs: his sentences are also defective in the collocation of the words; and often the terms are not well chosen."—DR. E. WILLIAMS.

"I have not seen any author who has exceeded, probably no one who has equalled. Charnock on the Existence and Attributes of God."—GRIFFITH WILLIAMS.

"The best practical treatise the world ever saw in English upon this subject.

"Charnock's works are full of force and originality."

"Mr. Charnock with his masculine style and inexhaustible vein of thought."—HERVEY.

"A deep searching, often sublime, and powerful writer."—BICKERSTETH.

Calamy and Ryland also highly commend our author.

After giving so many critics (14) an opportunity of being heard, we may perhaps be pardoned for giving our own opinions: we have twice carefully studied every word of the Discourses on the Attributes, and we consider the work one of the greatest of uninspired compositions. We advise the reader, if he have it not, to procure it immediately, and read it through once a twelvemonth for the rest of his life.

Charnock, Thomas. The Breviary of Natural Philosophy; *vide* Theat. Chem. per Ashmole. His Enigmas; ib.

Charrier, S. J. Chorographical works, 1781, &c.

Charsley, W., M.D. An Essay to investigate the Cause of the general Mortality of Fevers, Lon., 1783, 8vo.

Charters, Samuel, D.D., Minister of Wilton, Scotland. Serms., Edin., 1786, 2 vols. 8vo; a new edit., Edin., 1816, 2 vols. 8vo.

"There is something in all the performances of Dr. Charters that forcibly reminds us of the moral essays of Lord Bacon. The reader will find in the Sermons before us a rich vein of originality and just observation."—*Edin. Christ. Instructor.*

Discourse on the duty of making a Testament, Lon., 1794, 8vo.

Chartham, Will. Historiola de Vita Simonis Sudbury Archiep. Cant.; *vide* Angl. Sacr. per Wharton, p. 49, Lon., 1691.

Chase, Heber, M.D. Professional works, Phila., 1836, &c.

Chase, P. E. Arithmetical works, Phila.

Chase, Philander, D.D., Senior Bishop of the P. Episcopal Church of the United States, was born at Cornish, Connecticut, in 1775. He was abundant in labours, indefatigable in zeal. Reminiscences, New York, 1844, 2 vols. 8vo.

Chase, Samuel. Messiah's Advent, 1815, 8vo. Antinomianism Unmasked, 1819, 8vo.

"Many good thoughts. The preface by Robert Hall very striking."—BICKERSTETH.

Highly commended by the Lon. Christian Observer.

Chase, Stephen, 1813–1851, a native of Chester, N. H.; graduated at, and subsequently Prof. of Mathematics in, Dartmouth College. A Treatise on Algebra, New York, 1849, 12mo.

"The terms of the science are explained with great clearness, and the rules are given with much precision. The work is one of undoubted merit."

Contributions to several religious journals.

Chater, James. Grammar of the Cingalese Language, Colombo, 1815, 8vo.

Chater, Thomas. A Poetical Tribute to Cowper, 1800, 8vo.

Chatfield, C. 1. View of the Hist. of the Darker Ages. 2. Teutoni· Antiquities, Lon., 1828, 8vo.

Chatfield, John. Triogonal Sector, Lon., 1680, 12mo.

Chatfield, Robert. Historical view of Hindostan. Lon., 1808, 4to.

Chatham, Rt. Hon. William Pitt, Earl of 1708–1778, was the second son of Robert Pitt of Boconnoc in Cornwall. After studying at Eton and Trinity Colleges, Oxford, he obtained a cornetcy in the Blues. In 1736 he was returned to Parliament as a member for Old Sarum. Here his distinguished abilities and powers of oratory soon attracted the eyes of the nation, and gained him that commanding position which he occupied for so many years to the glory of England and the confusion of her enemies. The name of this great man belongs to political, rather than to literary, history, but we must be allowed to linger for a few moments upon so suggestive a theme. We have already given some interesting particulars connected with Chatham as an orator: see BAILEY, NATHAN; BARROW, ISAAC. The History of his Life, Lon., 1783, 8vo. Anecdotes of his Life, 1792, 2 vols. 4to.

"A wretched publication of Almon the bookseller—a mere tissue of falsehood and absurdities."—LOWNDES.

Letters written to his nephew, Thomas Pitt, afterwards Lord Camelford, then at Cambridge, 1804, 12mo. Twenty-three in number, and containing much valuable advice. The Earl's opinion of the books recommended are interesting to the student. The Letters were pub. by Lord Grenville.

"What parent, anxious for the character and success of a son, would not, in all that related to his education, gladly have resorted to the advice of such a man?"—LORD GRENVILLE: *Preface to the Letters.*

"Five speeches were written out from notes taken on the spot by Sir Philip Francis and Mr. Hugh Boyd. One of them is said to have been revised by Lord Chatham himself. These are the best specimens we possess of his style and diction; and it would be difficult, in the whole range of our literature, to find more perfect models for the study and imitation of the young orator."—*Goodrich's Select British Eloquence*, N. York, 1852, *q.v.* for eighteen of Chatham's Speeches, and an admirable analysis of his eloquence.

History of the Earl of Chatham, by the Rev. Francis Thackeray, A.M., Lon., 1807, 2 vols. 4to.

"Biographers, translators, editors—all, in short, who employ themselves in illustrating the lives or the writings of others, are peculiarly exposed to the *Lues Boswelliana*, or disease of admiration. But we scarcely remember to have seen a patient so far gone in this distemper as Mr. Thackeray."—T. B. MACAULAY: *Edinburgh Review*, 1834.

We must be careful to avoid the "LUES BOSWELLIANA!" But in our case "there is safety in numbers."

The reader must peruse Thackeray's quartos, and not neglect the following valuable work:

Chatham Papers: Correspondence; from the original MSS., Lon., 1838–40, 4 vols. 8vo.

"There is hardly any man in modern times, with the exception, perhaps, of Lord Somers, who fills so large a space in our history, and of whom we know so little, as Lord Chatham; and yet he is the person to whom every one would at once point, if desired to name the greatest statesman and orator that this country ever produced. We regard this work, then, as one of the greatest value: and hold the editors (of whom his great-grandson and personal representative is one) to have rendered a great service to the memory of their illustrious ancestor, and to the public interests, by determining to keep back no part of the precious documents intrusted to their care."—*Edin. Review.*

"Never did history offer more instructive lessons for present guidance than are contained in this Correspondence."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"Lord Chatham was the most powerful orator that ever illustrated and ruled the senate of this empire. For nearly half a century he was not merely the arbiter of the destinies of his own country, but 'the foremost man in all the world.'"—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

"Sir, the venerable age of this great man, his merited rank, his superior eloquence, his splendid qualities, his eminent services, the vast space he fills in the eyes of mankind, and, more than all the rest, his fall from power, which, like death, canonizes and sanctifies a great character, will not suffer me to censure any part of his conduct. I am afraid to flatter him; I am sure I am not disposed to blame him. Let those who have betrayed him by their adulation insult him with their malevolence."—EDMUND BURKE: *Speech on American Taxation, April* 19, 1774.

"Upon the whole, there was in this man something that could create, subvert, or reform; an understanding, a spirit, and an eloquence to summon mankind to society, or to break the bonds of slavery asunder, and to rule the wilderness of free minds with unbounded authority; something that could establish or overwhelm empire, and strike a blow in the world that should resound through its history."—GRATTAN.

Chatterton, Lady. Rambles in the South of Ireland, Lon., 1838, 2 vols. 8vo. The Pyrenees, &c., 1843, 2 vols 8vo. Home Sketches and Foreign Recollections, 1841, 3 vols. 8vo: see Dubl. Univ. Mag., xviii. 12. Good Match; a Novel, 1839, 3 vols. 8vo. Lost Happiness, 1845. Life and its Realities, 1857. The Reigning Beauty, 1858.

Chatterton, Thomas, 1752–1780, a native of Bristol, was the posthumous son of a schoolmaster. His ancestors had long held the office of sexton of St. Mary

Redcliffe, and it was in the muniment room of this church that he found the materials which he converted to the purposes of imposture. He was so much indisposed to application, that efforts to teach him the alphabet were abandoned as hopeless, and he was sent home to his mother. When eight years of age the illuminated capitals of an old French Musical MS. attracted his attention, and his mother taught him to read from a Black-Letter Testament or Bible. So early did he display a fondness for antiquity! He was then admitted to Colston's charity school, where he remained until he had passed his 14th year. He was now apprenticed to a scrivener of Bristol, where he had but little employment, and most of his time was devoted to the perusal of works on antiquities, heraldry, and poetry, not neglecting history and divinity. Before his 12th year he had produced some poetry, which evinced considerable talent. In 1768, when the New Bridge at Bristol was opened, a paper appeared in Farley's Bristol Journal, entitled "A Description of the Fryers first passing over the Old Bridge, taken from an Ancient Manuscript." This excited much attention, and was traced to Chatterton, who declared that this paper and many other MSS. had been found by his father in an old iron chest in the muniment room of the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe. He now distributed MSS. according to the tastes of those to whom he sent them. A citizen addicted to Heraldry was presented with a pedigree which carried his name up to the Conquest; a religious gentleman was favoured with a fragment of a sermon, and Mr. Burgum, an advocate of the authenticity of the MSS., was rewarded by a poem entitled The Romaunt of the Cnyghte, written by John de Bergham, an ancestor, about four hundred and fifty years before! The principal part of these MSS. Chatterton discovered—he said—to be the poetical compositions of W. Canynge (a distinguished merchant of Bristol in the 15th century) and his friend, Thomas Rowley, a monk or secular priest. Chatterton was emboldened by his success with Barret, a surgeon, then writing a History of Bristol, Catcott, and others, to try his imposture upon Horace Walpole, who had some time before completed his Anecdotes of Painters. He proposed (by letter) to furnish him with accounts of a series of great painters who had flourished at Bristol, and transmitted specimens of the ancient poetry. Mr. Walpole submitted these to Gray and Mason, who immediately declared them to be forgeries. Walpole advised his correspondent to devote himself to the duties of his profession in future. The poems were returned at Chatterton's request, and he was very indignant at his adviser. Walpole has been greatly, and, as we think, most unjustly, blamed for his conduct in this affair. He drew up a statement of the facts which should satisfy the most captious. In April, 1770, having previously sent some antiquarian contributions to the Town and Country Magazine, Chatterton arrived in London, and sought literary employment. The young author—but seventeen years of age—was greatly encouraged by some engagements with which he was favoured by the booksellers, and sent home cheering letters, accompanied with presents, to his mother and sister. In a short time, however, this happy frame of mind vanished: he became despondent, seems to have lost all hopes of prosperity, and was found dead in his bed, August 25, (four months after his arrival in London,) from the effects—as was supposed—of a dose of arsenic. There has been much controversy wasted respecting the causes which led to this sad event. The oft-repeated complaint that he was suffered to perish from *want* of the necessaries of life, is altogether erroneous. It is true that he had not eaten any thing for two or three days before his death; but it is also true that he refused with indignation Mrs. Angel's (his landlady) invitation to participate in her dinner, declaring that he was not hungry; and it is also true that Mr. Hamilton supplied him with money a short time before his rash act, and invited him to apply to him when again in need. The solution of the mystery attending his melancholy end is to us very plain: if any man was ever insane, Thomas Chatterton was. If any one doubt this, let him read his Last Will and Testament, penned before he left Bristol. We might say more upon this subject, but our limits forbid excursions. That insanity was in the family—developed in his own sister, indeed—is no secret. At the time of Chatterton's death he was aged 17 years, 9 months, and a few days.

Of these celebrated Poems the principal are The Tragedy of Ella, The Execution of Sir Charles Bawdin, Ode to Ella, The Battle of Hastings, The Tournament, One or Two Dialogues, and a Description of Cannynge's Feast. See a notice of these in Warton's History of English Poetry. They were pub. by Thomas Tyrwhitt, in 1777, 8vo, and an animated controversy as to their authenticity sprang up and raged for a long period. See list of publications in Lowndes's Bibl. Manual, and the dissertations of Warton, Campbell, Mathias, Gregory, Southey, &c. A second edit., 8vo, appeared in the same year, (1777;) the 3d, in 1778, 8vo; and a splendid 4to in 1782, with a Commentary, in which the Antiquity of them is considered and defended, by Jeremiah Milles, D.D. A more complete edit. was pub. in 1803, 3 vols. 8vo, edited by Southey and Cottle, (with a review by the former of the Rowley Controversy,) and a Life by Gregory. Another edit. of Chatterton's works was pub. by H. G. Bohn, in 1842, 2 vols. p. 8vo, containing a Life, the Controversy, &c. To these volumes the reader should add the Life of Chatterton by John Dix, author of Lays of Home, Local Legends, &c., Lon., 1837, fp. 8vo; new ed. 1851. This volume contains the poet's unpublished Poems and Correspondence.

"Mr. Dix has most consistently come forward as the biographer of Chatterton. Himself a poet, he has successfully endeavoured to renew an interest in the fate of one of England's greatest, though most unfortunate, bards."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"This volume contains all that can be desired to be known respecting Chatterton."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

"Mr. Dix has, in addition to what was before known, gathered up 'all the fragments.' His biography is heart-touching."—LEIGH HUNT.

"The best Life of Chatterton."—*The Symposium.*

The genius of Chatterton was of the very first order, and under the guidance of sound principles, and a well-regulated mind, would have added greatly to the poetical treasures—so rich and so abundant—of the English tongue.

"This youth was a prodigy of genius; and would have proved the first of English poets had he reached a mature age."—THOMAS WARTON.

"Chatterton's was a genius like that of Homer and Shakspeare, which appears not above once in many centuries."—VICESIMUS KNOX.

"The inequality of Chatterton's various productions may be compared to the disproportions of the ungrown giant. His works had nothing of the definite neatness of that precocious talent which stops short in early maturity. His thirst for knowledge was that of a being taught by instinct to lay up materials for the exercise of great and undeveloped powers. . . . No English poet ever equalled him at the same age. Tasso alone can be compared to him as a juvenile prodigy."—THOMAS CAMPBELL.

"The poems of Chatterton may be divided into two grand classes—those ascribed to Rowley, and those which the bard of Bristol avowed to be his own composition. Of these classes the former is incalculably superior to the latter in poetical powers and diction."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

"Nothing in Chatterton can be separated from Chatterton. His noblest flight, his sweetest strains, his grossest ribaldry, and his most common-place imitations of the productions of magazines, were all the effervescences of the same ungovernable impulse, which, chameleon-like, imbibed the colours of all it looked on. It was Ossian, or a Saxon monk, or Gray, or Smollett, or Junius; and if it failed most in what it most affected to be,—a poet of the fifteenth century,—it was because it could not imitate what had not existed."—HORACE WALPOLE.

Warton well sums up the question of the authenticity of the Rowley poems by demonstrating that

"However extraordinary it was for Chatterton to produce them in the 18th century, it was impossible that Rowley could have written them in the fifteenth."

He also remarks:

"It will be asked, For what end or purpose did he contrive such an imposture? I answer, from lucrative views; or perhaps from the pleasure of deceiving the world, a motive which, in many minds, operates more powerfully than the hopes of gain. He probably promised to himself greater emoluments from this indirect mode of exercising his abilities: or he might have sacrificed even the vanity of appearing in the character of an applauded original author, to the private enjoyment of the success of his invention and dexterity."—*History of English Poetry.*

"Nothing can be more extraordinary than the delight which Chatterton appears to have felt in executing these numberless and multifarious impositions. His ruling passion was not the vanity of a poet who depends upon the opinion of others for its gratification, but the stoical pride of talent, which felt nourishment in the solitary contemplation of superiority over the dupes who fell into his toils."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

As the Rowley controversy was one of the most interesting and animated in the History of English Literature, we present (from the St. James's Chronicle of the time) a list of the partisans on each side. This will correct the misapprehension that on their first publication the forgeries of Chatterton enlisted many advocates.

Indeed, considering the philological obstruction to credence, it is not a little remarkable that such scholars as Jacob Bryant and Dean Milles could allow themselves to be so grossly deceived, even for an instant. That when once committed, they should perversely adhere to their judgment, and refuse to encourage any doubts suggested by the skeptical, is most natural. To be strictly impartial in judgment, especially where personal reputation is at stake, hardly belongs to man.

Rowleians.

Jacob Bryant,
Dean Milles,
Dr. Glynn,
Mr. Henley,
Monthly Review, while under Langhorn,
E. B. Greene.

Anti-Rowleians.

Mr. Tyrwhitt,
Horace Walpole,
Dr. Warton,
Mr. Thomas Warton,
Dr. Johnson,
Mr. Steevens,
Bishop Percy,
Edmund Malone,
Edward Gibbon,
Mr. Jones,
Dr. Farmer,
Mr. Colman,
Mr. Sheridan,
Dr. Lort,
Mr. Astle,
Mr. Croft,
Mr. Hayley,
Lord Camden,
Mr. Gough,
Mr. Mason,
Mr. Knox,
Mr. Badcock,
Critical Review,
Gentleman's Magazine.

> "I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous boy,
> The sleepless soul that perished in his pride!"
> Wordsworth.

Chatto, Wm. Andrew. A Treatise on Wood Engraving, Historical and Practical, with upwards of 300 illustrations on wood, by John Jackson, Lon., 1839, r. 8vo; and 1849. Facts and Speculations on the Origin and History of Playing Cards, with numerous engravings from copper, stone, and wood, both plain and coloured, 1848, 8vo.

"A perfect fund of antiquarian research, and most interesting even to persons who never play at cards."—*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.*

"The entire production deserves our warmest approbation."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"A curious, entertaining, and really learned book."—*London Rambler.*

Chaucer, Geoffrey, 1328?–1400, "The Father of English Poetry," was a native of London. His parentage and early life are involved in great obscurity, and the honour of his education is claimed by both Universities: therefore as an amicable adjustment of the controversy, an ingenious theory presumes him to have resided alternately at Oxford and Cambridge. Chaucer was a great favourite at the court of Edward III., and a devoted adherent to the celebrated John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, whose sister-in-law, (she became so subsequently,) Philippa de Rouet, accepted the offer of his hand. By this connexion the poet became linked with the good or ill fortune which might attach to greatness. Even this generally received narrative has been doubted by some critics. It will however be easily believed that in this season of courtship he composed The Parliament of Birds. In 1356 we find Chaucer bearing arms in the expedition of Edward III. against France. For some time he was held as a prisoner of war by the enemy. In 1367 he was allowed an annual pension of twenty marks, (say £240,) and in 1373 was employed in an embassy to Genoa on affairs of State. A year later than this he was appointed comptroller of the customs of wool, &c. It was during this visit to Italy (he had before travelled on the Continent) that he enjoyed some delightful converse with Petrarch, to which he alludes in the Prologue to the Clerke's Tale:

> "I wol you tell a tale, which that I
> Learned at Padowe of a worthy clerk,
> As preved by his wordes and his werk;
> Frauncels Petrark, the laureat poete,
> Highte this clerk whos rhetorike swete
> Enlumined all Itaille of poetrie,
> As Lynyan did of philosophie." &c.

Mr. Tyrwhitt is inclined to doubt this meeting of the poets, but De Sade promised to prove its occurrence. He died before he had fulfilled his pledge. Four years before this acquaintance, Chaucer had added to the evidences of his own poetical talents by the lament for the death of Blanche, Duchess of Lancaster, entitled The Booke of the Dutchesse. In the early part of the reign of Richard II. our poet became involved in the political and religious troubles of the day, espousing the cause of John Comberton, (John de Northampton,) a warm champion of the doctrines of Wickliffe. Comberton was imprisoned, while Chaucer escaped the same fate by a precipitate flight to the Continent. Of course he lost his place in the customs. He was so imprudent as to return to London in a short period; was committed to the Tower, and only released by disclosing the names and projects of his late associates. For this breach of confidence, he subsequently experienced great remorse, and composed his Testament of Love, in which he complains of the change of his fortunes, and of the disgrace in which his conduct had involved him.

In 1386 he was elected Knight of the Shire for Kent, and the rise of his fortunes was accelerated by the return of the Duke of Lancaster from Spain in 1389. In this year the poet was made clerk of the works at Westminster, and in the next year at Windsor and other palaces. Other proofs of regard were bestowed by the king, (and also by his successor Henry IV., son of his patron, the Duke of Lancaster,) and with his annual pipe of wine and his handsome pension, the poet felt himself sufficiently at ease to compose those famous Canterbury Tales which will carry his name to the remotest posterity. His experience of the world had taught him the value of retirement, and it does not appear that the prosperity of the great House to which he had ever been a devoted adherent induced him to exchange the quietude of his rural walks and meditations for the splendour and excitements of a brilliant Court. The necessity of arranging some business concerns drew him to London for a few days, where fatigue brought on an illness with which his advanced age was unable to cope.

"He was buried in the Abbey of Westminster before the chapel of St. Bennet; by whose sepulchre is written on a table hanging on a pillar his epitaph made by a poet laureate."—Caxton, *in his edit. of Chaucer's trans. of Boethius.*

Chaucer was a voluminous writer. In addition to his minor poems, and his prose compositions, of which the Testament of Love and two of the Canterbury Tales are the principal, he was the author of the following poetical works:

1. The Canterbury Tales, extending to above 17,000 lines, (exclusive of the doubtful portion and the prose.)
2. The Romaunt of the Rose, a translation from the French of William de Lorris; and of a portion of Meun's continuation, of which there are nearly 8,000 lines.
3. Troilus and Creseide, 5 Books.
4. The Court of Love.
5. The Complaint of Pitie.
6. Of Queen Armelide and False Arcite.
7. The Assembly of Foules.
8. The Complaint of the Black Night.
9. Chaucer's A. B. C.
10. The Booke of the Dutchesse.
11. The House of Fame, 3 Books.
12. Chaucer's Dream.
13. The Flower and the Leaf.
14. The Legend of Good Women, 9 Examples.
15. The Complaint of Mars and Venus.
16. Of the Cuckow and the Nightingale.

Of these compositions the Canterbury Tales is much the best known. The plot is doubtless taken from the Decameron of Boccaccio. A company of pilgrims, twenty-nine in number, on their way to the shrine of Thomas à Becket, at Canterbury, pass the night at the Tabard Inn at Southwark, where they make the acquaintance of our poet, the narrator, who promised to bear them company, their destination being the same as his own:

> "Befelle, that in that season on a day,
> In Southwark at the Tabard as I lay,
> Redy to wenden on my pilgrimage
> To Canterbury with devoute corage,
> At night was come into that hostelrie
> Wel nine and twenty in a compagnie
> Of sundry folk. . . .
> And shortly, when the sun was gon to reste,
> So hadde I spoken with hem everich on,
> That I was of hir felawship anon
> And made forword early for to rise,
> To take oure way ther as I you devise."

The Host of the Tabard offers to accompany the party, and suggests to them that they should divert each other with entertaining stories, and that on their return,

> "Which of you that bereth him best of alle,
> That is to syan, that telleth in this cas
> Tales of best sentence and most solas,
> Shal have a souper at youre aller cost."

The proposition was joyfully accepted, the tales were told; and truly, however much there may have been of pilgrimage, there was but little of penance, in that merry journeying! About seventy-five years after the death of this great poet, Caxton, the first English printer, pub. The Book of the Tales of Cauntyrburye, without date; supposed to have been printed about 1475. Only two perfect copies of this edition are known,—one in the Library of George III. in the British Museum; the other in Merton College. The first edition of the entire works of Chaucer (with the exception of the Ploughman's Tale, which was first printed in the edition of 1542) was pub. by Thomas Godfrey, Lon., 1532, fol. See particulars of early editions in Dibdin's Typographical Antiquities, and Lowndes's Bibl. Manual. The edit. of 1721, fol., has a Glossary and a Life by Urry. By far the best edition of the Canterbury Tales is by Thomas Tyrwhitt, who prefixed to them an Essay on Chaucer's Language and Versification, and an Introductory Discourse, which, with the learned Notes and Glossary, add much to the value of the work. Tyrwhitt's first edit. was pub. Lon., 1775, '78, 5 vols. 8vo; 2d edit., Oxf., 1798, 2 vols. 4to. In the impression of 1822 the Glossary is under an alphabet, and the general arrangement is improved. The reader should procure Mr. Moxon's beautiful edit. of the Poetical Works of Chaucer, (which includes Tyrwhitt's Essay, &c.,) last impression 1852, r. 8vo. The following works should not be neglected:

Todd's Illustrations of the Lives and Writings of Gower and Chaucer, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

> "A curious work, displaying great industry of investigation. Mr. Todd's researches into English literature have been equalled by few of our lexicographers or commentators."

Godwin's Life of Chaucer, Lon., 1803, 2 vols. 4to.

> "Considerable praise is due to Mr. Godwin for the comments on the works of our bard, which occur in these volumes."—*Edin. Rev.*

An 8vo vol. entitled Chaucer's Poems Modernized, by Wordsworth, R. H. Horne, Leigh Hunt, and others, has been highly commended, and an English critic declares that

> "Too much applause cannot be bestowed upon the projection and execution of this design."

But we confess that we have no taste for these rehashes of ancient delicacies. Their tendency is to increase reading at the expense of knowledge. What will a reader of a modern Chaucer know of glorious old "Geffary Chaucer," who wrote "dyuers Workes which were neuer in Print before?" See Godfrey's edition; the first, 1532, fol.

If any man or woman will not take the trifling trouble which is necessary to understand Chaucer's antique orthography,—let them be ignorant. The last "Minerva" novel will prove metal more attractive to such painstaking "students of English Literature."

Mr. Saunders pub. a vol. in 1845, entitled Chaucer's Canterbury Tales Explained, and rendered more intelligible with the help of modern prose. This work treats of Gælic construction, and other matters connected with antique spelling. Charles Cowden Clarke has given to the world Tales from Chaucer in prose, in imitation of Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare; also a vol. entitled The Riches of Chaucer, 1839, 8vo. There is also a Life by Singer, and one by Nicolas.

It will be proper to gratify the reader with some quotations from ancient and modern critics referring to the merits of the Father of English Poetry:

> "And upon hys imaginacyon
> He made also the Tales of Canterbury,
> Some vertuous, and some glad and merry,
> And many other bokes, doubtless,
> He dyd compyle, whose godly name
> In printed bokes doth remayne in fame."
>
> HAWES: *Pastime of Pleasure*, c. 14.

> "Yet what a time hath he wrested from time,
> And won upon the mightie waste of daies,
> Unto the immortal honour of our clime,
> That by his means came first adorned with bayes:
> Unto the sacred relickes of whose rime
> We yet are bound in zeal to offer praise."
>
> DANIEL: *Musophilus.*

The usual titles by which Chaucer was complimented by his contemporaries were "The Chief Poete of Britanie," "The Flour of Poetes," &c.

> "Maister Chaucer, that nobly enterprysed
> How that our englysshe myght fresshly be enued."
>
> SKELTON: *Garlande of Laurelle.*

> "So wise a man as our Chaucer is esteemed."—MILTON.

Among the warmest admirers of Chaucer in earlier days may be mentioned Gawin Douglass, Bishop of Dunkeld, Caxton, William Botteville, Leland, the great antiquary who honoured his memory with three copies of verses; Roger Ascham, Sir Philip Sydney, Speght, Stowe, John Fox, Camden, Sir Henry Savile, the illustrious Selden, Sir Francis Kynaston, &c. In his close imitation of Chaucer in his Temple of Fame, Pope has paid him the highest of compliments. The learned Dr. Skinner complains that

> "The poet Chaucer set the worst example, who by bringing whole shoals of French words into our language, which was but too much adulterated before, through the effects of the Norman Conquest, deprived it almost wholly of its native grace and splendour, laying on paint over its pure complexion, and, for a beautiful face, substituted a downright mask."—*Trans. from the Latin original.* See Biog. Brit.

This charge is summarily disposed of by Mr. Tyrwhitt in his Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer:

> "I cannot help observing from a contemporary Historian, that, several years before that great event, [the Norman Conquest,] the language of France had been introduced into the Court of England, and from thence among the people."

After proceeding with an exposition of this statement, Mr. Tyrwhitt remarks:

> "From what has been said I think we may fairly conclude, that the English language must have imbibed a strong tincture of the French, long before the age of Chaucer, and consequently that he ought not to be charged as the importer of words and phrases which he only used after the example of his predecessors, and in common with his contemporaries. This was the real fact, and is capable of being demonstrated to any one, who will take the trouble of comparing the writings of Chaucer with those of Robert of Gloucester and Robert of Brunne who both lived before him, and with those of Sir John Mandeville and Wicliff who lived at the same time with him."

The censures of Verstegan and Skinner are thus rebuked. Mr. Tyrwhitt also contends that the verse in which the Canterbury Tales are written, although apparently irregular, is in fact as correctly rhythmical as the verse now used. We do not now pronounce the final *e* in many words in which it was sounded in Chaucer's time. This of itself is an important item in the consideration how far Chaucer is to be censured for irregularities in rhythm. The following remarks of Mr. Tyrwhitt are entitled to great weight:

> "In discussing this question we should always have in mind, that the correctness and harmony of an English verse depends entirely upon its being composed of a certain number of syllables, and its having the accents of those syllables properly placed. In order, therefore, to form any judgment of the Versification of Chaucer, it is necessary that we should know the syllabical value, if I may use the expression, of his words, and the accentual value of his syllables, as they were commonly pronounced in his time; for without that knowledge, it is not more probable that we should determine justly upon the exactness of his metres, than that we should be able to cast up rightly an account stated in coins of a former age, of whose correct rate and determination we are totally ignorant."

We commend these observations to some of our modern index-critics.

Dryden's comment is perfectly correct:

> "The verse of Chaucer, I confess is not harmonious to us; they who lived with him, and some time after him, thought it musical, &c."

And the reason is perfectly obvious; but we do not wonder that Dryden refused to believe all that Speght claimed for Chaucer's versification. Mr. Tyrwhitt's theory (which was that of Gray, also) was generally concurred in until the appearance of Dr. Nott's edition of the poems of Surrey and Wyatt. Many considered that Doctor N. had demonstrated the arguments of the former to be erroneous. But we have already lingered sufficiently long upon a hydra-headed subject, and the reader must pursue the investigation by a reference to the authorities cited, and to Mr. Hallam's Literary History of Europe. Mr. Warton's illustrations in the following lines are well worthy of quotation:

> "I consider Chaucer as a genial day in an English spring. A brilliant sun enlivens the face of nature with an unusual lustre: the sudden appearance of cloudless skies, and the unexpected warmth of a tepid atmosphere, after the gloom and the inclemencies of a tedious winter, fill our hearts with the visionary prospect of a speedy summer; and we fondly anticipate a long continuance of gentle gales and vernal serenity. But winter returns with redoubled horrors: the clouds condense more formidably than before; and those tender buds and early blossoms, which were called forth by the transient gleam of a temporary sunshine, are nipped by frosts, and torn by tempests."—THOS. WARTON: *History of Eng. Poetry.*

Dr. Joseph Warton, in his Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope, remarks that Chaucer excels as much in the pathetic and sublime as he does in his manner of treating light and ridiculous subjects.

> "I take unceasing delight in Chaucer. His manly cheerfulness is especially delicious to me in my old age. How exquisitely tender he is, yet how perfectly free from the least touch of sickly melancholy, or morbid drooping."—S. T. COLERIDGE; and see Hippisley's Early English Literature.

Mr. Campbell concludes his essay upon Chaucer with a remark which the admirer of the poet will fully confirm:

> "After four hundred years have closed over the mirthful features which formed the living originals of the poet's descriptions, [in the Canterbury Tales.] his pages impress the fancy with the momentary credence that they are still alive; as if Time had rebuilt his ruins, and were reacting the last scenes of existence."—*Essay on English Poetry.*

> "In elocution and elegance, in harmony and perspicuity of versification, Chaucer surpasses his predecessors in an infinite proportion; his genius was universal, and adapted to themes of unbounded variety; and his merit was not less in painting familiar manners with humour and propriety, than in moving the passions and representing the beautiful or grand objects of nature, with grace and sublimity."—THOS. WARTON.

Like many others who have given their thoughts to the world, without an ever-present, proper sense of moral responsibility, Chaucer in his last hours bitterly bewailed some too well-remembered lines, "which dying" he vainly wished "to blot." "Wo is me, wo is me," he exclaimed in that solemn hour, "that I cannot recall and annul those things which I have written: but alas! they are now continued from man to man, and I cannot do what I desire!" One thing, however, he could do: from the depths of his sincere repentance and hearty contrition, he could send forth a warning voice to his fellow-men, urging them to a submissive endurance of earthly trials, and a constant reference in their actions to that enduring habitation which the Judge of all the earth hath prepared for them who "by patient continuance in well-doing, look for glory, honour, and immortality." To these wholesome meditations of the dying poet, we owe the "Good Counsail" of Chaucer, by the quotation of the conclusion of which we shall help to promote the design of the author, and perhaps confer no inconsiderable benefit upon some thoughtless reader:

"That thee is sent receive in buxomnesse.
The wrastling of this world asketh a fall,
Here is no home, here is but wildernesse,
Forth, pilgrime! forth, beast, out of thy stall!
Looke up on high, and thanke God of all!
Weive thy lusts, and let thy ghost thee lede,
And trouth thee shall deliver, it is no drede."

Chauchard, Captain. Map of Germany, &c., 1800, fol.

Chauncy, Angel, D.D. Serms., Lon., 1747, '58, 4to.

Chauncy, Charles, 1592–1672, a Nonconformist divine, a native of Hertfordshire, was educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He emigrated to New England, and in 1654 became President of Harvard College, which office he retained until his decease. Serms., 1655, '56; 26 on Justification, 1659. Antisynodalia Americana, 1662. He also wrote an article prefixed to Leigh's Critica Sacra, Lon., 1639, &c., 4to. See Mather's Magnalia; Rushworth's Hist. Coll.; Neal's N. E.; Hutchinson; Holmes.

Chauncy, Charles, D.D., 1705–1787, a native and minister of Boston, a descendant of the above, pub. a number of sermons and theolog. treatises, 1731–85.

"He was eminent for his learning, and for the spirit of independence which marked his inquiries." See Clarke's Funeral Serm., Miller, ii. 368.

Chauncy, Sir Henry, 1632–1719, of the Middle Temple, was admitted of Gonvil and Caius College, Cambridge, in 1647. In 1688 he was made a Welsh Judge. Historical Antiquities of Hertfordshire, &c., Lon., 1700, fol.

"The near affinity historical antiquities have to that science [the Law] which I have studied and all along practised, obliged me to be conversant in authors that treat thereof."—*Preface.*

See Savage's Librarian, and Upcott's British Topography. Sir Henry left some additions to this work, which were the foundation of Salmon's History of Hertfordshire, Lon., 1728, fol.

Chauncy, Isaac, d. 1712. Theological treatises, 1692–1737.

Chauncy, Isaac, d. 1745, aged 74. Sermon, 1729.

Chauncy, Maurice, d. 1581, a monk of the Charter House. Historia aliquot nostri Sæculi Martyrum, Mentz, 1550, 4to. Much of this work will be found in Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials. Chauncy wrote some other works: see Athen. Oxon.

Chauncy, Nath., of Connecticut. Serms., 1719, '34.

Chauncy, William. The Rooting out of the Romishe Supremacie, Lon., 1580, 16mo. The Conversion of a Gentleman long Tyme misled in Poperie to the sincere and true Profession of the Gospel of Christ Jesus, 1587, 4to.

Chaundler, E. See Chandler.

Chaundler, Thomas. See Chandler.

Chauvel, R. A. Sermon, 1805.

Chauvenet, William, b. 1820, in Pennsylvania. Grad. Yale Coll., Prof. Astron. U. S. Naval Acad., Annapolis, Maryland, which flourishing institution he was chiefly instrumental in establishing. Prof. of Math. in U. S. Navy, 1841. Treatise on Plane and Spheric. Trigonometry, Philadelphia, 3d ed., 1853.

"We know of no English work, in which the subject of Spherical Trigonometry, especially, is presented in so satisfactory a manner."—*Amer. Jour. Sci., Sept.*, 1850.

"In this work he has rendered good service to science."—*Astron. Jour.*, vol. i. No. 13.

"This is the most complete treatise on Trigonometry extant in the English language."—*Jour. Franklin Institute*, vol. xx. No. 3.

Contributor to Amer. Jour. Sci.; Amer. Astron. Jour.; and collaborator in the preparation of the Amer. Ephemeris published under the auspices of government, for which he has furnished new and original methods of finding longitude by lunars, &c.

Chavasse, William, surgeon. Med. Con., 1785.

Chavernac, T. Surgery in France, 1801, 4to.

Cheare, Abr. Words in Season, Lon., 1668, 12mo.

Cheaste, Thomas. Serm., Lon., 1613, fol.

Checkley, John, 1680?–1753, an Episcopal minister of Boston, Mass. Theolog. treatises, 1715, '20, '27, '28, '38.

Checkley, Samuel, d. 1769, aged 73, a minister of Boston, Mass. Serms., 1727, '48, '55.

Checus, Sir John. See Cheke.

Chedsey, William, President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1558. Serm. at Paules Crosse, Nov. 16, 1544, Lon., *sine anno.* Disputation with Cranmer, Philpot, &c., 1545–55. He was a zealous Roman Catholic; was deprived of his preferments, and committed to the Fleet Prison.

Chedworth, John, Lord. Notes upon some of the Obscure Passages in Shakspeare's Plays, Lon., 1805, 8vo. Privately printed; now scarce. Extracts from Lord C.'s MSS. will be found in Seymour's Remarks upon Shakspeare, Lon., 1805, 2 vols. 8vo. Letters (140) from Lord Chedworth to Rev. Thos. Crompton, 1828, 4to.

Cheeke, Henry. Trans. of Freewyl, a Tragedie.

Cheeseman, Lewis, D.D. Difference between Old and New School Presbyterians, Rochester, N. York, 1848, 12mo. Ishmael and the Church, Phila., 1856, 12mo.

Cheesman, Abraham. Serms., Lon., 1663, '68, 8vo.

Cheesman, Christopher. Berkshire's Agent's humble Address, Lon., 1651, 4to.

Cheesman, Thomas. Serms., 1695, 1707, 4to.

Cheetham, James, d. 1810, aged 37. A Reply to Aristides, 1804. Life of Thomas Paine, 1809.

Cheetham, Robert Farren. Poems, Stockport, 1798, 4to. Odes and Miscellanies, 1798, 8vo.

Cheever, Ezekiel, 1617–1708, a native of London, emigrated to New England, and resided at Boston, 1671–1708, as a teacher. He pub. a Latin Accidence, which passed through 20 editions.

Cheever, George Barrell, D.D., b. 1807, at Hallowell, Maine, graduated at Bowdoin College, 1825; installed pastor of the Allen Street Church, New York City, 1839; of the Church of the Puritans in New York, 1846. See Men of the Time, N. York, 1852, 12mo. Dr. C. has contributed largely to The Biblical Repository, North American Review, Quarterly Repository, &c. We note some of his works: The American Common Place Book of Prose, 1828; of Poetry, 1829. Studies in Poetry, 1830. Inquire at Amos Giles's Distillery. This led to a famous lawsuit. God's Hand in America, 1841. Lectures on Hierarchical Despotism. Lectures on Pilgrim's Progress, 1843. This work has been highly commended.

"All readers of the charming allegory should not fail to read the Lectures."—*Ch. Chronicle.*

Wanderings of a Pilgrim in the shadow of Mont Blanc, &c., 1846; ditto to Jungfrau. The Hill Difficulty, &c., 1849. Christian Melodies, (in conjunction with J. E. Sweetser.) Selection of Hymns and Tunes. The Right of the Bible in the Common Schools.

"It is a question which in its decision is to influence the happiness, the temporal and eternal welfare, of one hundred millions of human beings."—Daniel Webster.

The Voice of Nature to her Foster-Child, the Soul of Man, 1852, 12mo. A Reel in the Bottle for Jack in the Doldrums, 1852, 12mo.

"Another veritable Pilgrim's Progress,—only made by sea, and with the greater variety of peril incident to that way of travelling. Some of the best traits of Bunyan's immortal poem are here reproduced."

Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, N.Y., 1848, 12mo. Punishment by Death: its Authority and Expediency, 1849, 12mo. The Windings of the River of the Water of Life, 1849. Powers of the World to Come, 1853. Lectures on Cowper, 1856. God against Slavery, 1857.

Cheever, Rev. Henry T., a popular author, brother of the preceding. The Whale and his Captors, N.Y., 1849, 18mo. The Island-World of the Pacific, 1851, 12mo. Life in the Sandwich Islands, 12mo.

"An agreeable addition to Rev. Mr. Cheever's former works on the Pacific. written in a kindly tone to Christians and Heathen. . . . It will be found an agreeable and sensible work, with an appendix containing valuable commercial statistics."—*N. Y. Literary World.*

Autobiography and Memorials of Capt. Obadiah Congat, 16mo, 1851.

"It is proper that the example of such a man should be embalmed, and Mr. Cheever has done it well."—*N. Y. Observer.*

To Mr. Cheever we are indebted for the Memoir of the Rev. Walter Colton, (*q. v.*) prefixed to Mr. Colton's Sea and Sailor, &c.

"It is well written, warmly and kindly, as biography ought to be. and with good taste."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Biography of Nathaniel Cheever, M.D., 1851, 12mo: *vide post.* The Pulpit and the Pew, N.Y., 1858, 12mo. Highly commended.

Cheever, Nathaniel, M.D. Biography of, by Rev

Henry T. Cheever, with an introduction by George B. Cheever, D.D., New York, 1851, 12mo.

"It is full of the most weighty Christian lessons; and no one can peruse it and not be struck with the originality of the character illustrated, nor without laying it aside a wiser and better man."

Cheever, Samuel, d. 1724, aged 85, a son of Ezekiel Cheever, was the first minister of Marblehead. Serm., 1712.

Cheisley, John. Letter, 1647, 4to.

Cheisolm, Guil. Scotus et Episc. Varionensis. Examen Confessionis Fidei Calvinianæ, Aven., 1601, 8vo. In French, Paris, 1603, 8vo.

Cheke, Sir John, 1514–1557, a native of Cambridge, was admitted into St. John's College in 1531, and applied himself with such zeal to the study of the Greek language—then much neglected in England—that about 1540, when the king founded a Greek professorship in the University of Cambridge, Cheke, only 26 years of age, was chosen the first professor. His persevering efforts to reform the English pronunciation of Greek were crowned with success, although violently opposed by Bishop Gardiner and others. In 1544 he was appointed one of the Latin tutors to Prince Edward. He was a zealous advocate of the Protestant Reformation, and interested in the settlement of the crown upon Lady Jane Grey. Upon the accession of Queen Mary he was imprisoned in the Tower, from whence the queen's pardon released him, and he travelled for some time on the Continent. But he was too important a personage to be overlooked by the persecutors of the day; and being arrested near Brussels, was sent to London, again imprisoned in the Tower, and only escaped martyrdom by an open recantation of the principles of the Reformation. The remorse which followed this step soon brought him to the grave, and he was gathered to his fathers at the early age of 43. England could have better afforded the loss of many courtiers than of this great man! Sir John left many works in MS., a catalogue of which we find in Strype. His publications consist almost entirely of translations from the Greek into the Latin tongue, and from English into Latin, &c. A Latin trans. of two of St. Chrysostom's Homilies, 1543, 4to; of six ditto, 1545, 8vo. The Hurt of Sedition, 1549, 8vo; and in Holinshed's Chronicle, *anno* 1549. A Latin trans. of the English Communion Book, done for the use of M. Bucer; *vide* Bucer's Opuscula Anglicana; a Latin trans. of Cranmer's Book on the Lord's Supper, 1553. The New Testament in Englishe, after the Greeke trans., 1550, 8vo. A Latin trans. of the English Communion Book. De Superstitione ad Regem Henricum. The Latinity of this piece has been greatly commended. Some Letters. Sir John pub. a few other pieces.

"As to his character, he was justly accounted one of the best and most learned men of his age, and a singular ornament to his country. He was one of the revivers of polite literature in England, and a great lover and encourager of the Greek language in particular."

"The Exchequer of eloquence; a man of men, supernaturally traded in all tongues."—*Nash's Letter to the Two Universities, vide* Athen. Oxon. See, also, Strype's Life of Cheke; of Cranmer; of Parker; and Biog. Brit.

Cheke, William. Anagrammata & Chron. Agrammata Regia, Lon., 1613, 8vo.

Chelsum, James, D.D., 1740–1801, educated at Westminster School, and at St. John's College, and Christ Church, Cambridge. Remarks on Mr. Gibbon's Roman History, Lon., 1772, 8vo; enlarged, 1778, 8vo. Reply to Gibbon's Vindication, Winchest., 1785, 8vo. Hist. of the Art of Engraving in Mezzotint, Winchest., 1786, 8vo. He is supposed to have contributed to Olla Podrida, pub. at Oxford. He pub. some occasional Serms., 1777–93.

"His learning was extensive; and his manners, though somewhat austere, were yet amiable."

Chenevix, Richard, d. 1830, a native of Ireland. Dramatic Poems, 1801, 8vo. Chemical Nomenclature, 1802, 12mo. Mineralogical Systems, 1811, 8vo. Chemical Contributions to Phil. Trans., 1801, '02, 03, '04, '05; to Nic. Jour., 1801, '10; to Trans. Irish Acad., viii. 233. The Mantuan Rivals; a Comedy; Henry VII.; Hist. Trag., 1812, 8vo.

"The boldest, the most elaborate, and, upon the whole, the most successful, imitation of the general style, taste, and diction of our older dramatists, that has appeared in the present times."—*Edin. Review.*

An Essay upon National Character, 2 vols. 8vo. (Posth.)

"What a noble legacy for a man to leave behind him! In these volumes are garnered the labours of a life."—*Lon. Literary Gaz.*

Cheney, Harriet V., a native of Massachusetts. The Sunday School, or Village Sketches; written in conjunction with her sister. A Peep at the Pilgrims. The Rivals of Acadia. Sketches from the Life of Christ; Confessions of an Early Martyr; pub. in 1840. Mrs. Cushing, her sister, has pub. Esther, a dramatic poem, and some works for the young. Mrs. Cheney's mother (Mrs. Hannah Foster) was author of one of the earliest American novels, The Coquette, or the History of Eliza Wharton; repub. in 1855. See Foster, Hannah.

Cheney, John. On Conformity, Lon., 1680, 8vo.

Cherington, Lord Viscount. Memoirs of the Government and Manners of the present Portuguese, Lon., 1782, 2 vols. 12mo. See Monthly Mag. for 1782.

Chernocke, Robert. Papers del'd to Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, 1695, fol.

Cherpillourd, J. Book of French Versions, &c, 1817, 12mo.

Cherry, A. Dramatic Pieces, 1793–1807.

Cherry, Henry C. Illustrations of the Fasts and Festivals, Lon., 12mo, 1844.

"We boldly recommend these lectures."—*Lon. Christ. Rememb.*

Cherry, John. Scottish Poetry, Glasg., 1806, 12mo.

Chertsey, Andrew. The Passion of Christ, Lon., 1520, 4to; trans. from the French. The Floure of God's Commandments, 1521, fol. Other publications. See Warton's Hist. of English Poetry.

Chesebro', Caroline, a native of Canandaigua, New York, has pub. several volumes, and is a contributor to some of the principal American periodicals. Dreamland by Daylight, 1851. Isa, a Pilgrimage, 1852. The Children of Light, 1852. The Little Cross-Bearers, 1853. See Hart's Female Prose Writers of America, 1854.

Cheselden, William, 1688–1752, an eminent surgeon and anatomist, a native of Leicestershire, studied under Cowper, the celebrated anatomist, and Ferne, the head surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital. At the age of 22 he began to read lectures in anatomy, and at 33 was chosen member of the Royal Society. Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Anatomy, Lon., 1711, 4to. The Anatomy of the Human Body, 1713, 8vo; 1722; with thirty-four copper-plates, 1726; 1730; 11th edit., 1778. Treatise on the High Operation for Stone, 1723, 8vo; attacked in Lithotomus Castratus. Osteographia, or Anatomy of the Bones; with plates the size of life, 1728, '33, large fol.; attacked in 1735 by John Douglass, in Remarks on that Pompous Work, the Osteography of Mr. Cheselden.

"The work received a more judicious censure from the celebrated Haller, who, whilst he candidly pointed out its errors, paid the writer that tribute of applause which he so justly deserved. Heister, likewise, in his Compendium of Anatomy, has done justice to its merit."—*Biog. Brit.*

To Goutcher's trans. of Le Dran's Operations in Surgery, Cheselden added 21 plates and some valuable remarks. Cheselden made many improvements in surgery, and banished the complicated French instruments formerly in use. Sharpe acknowledges his great obligations to him. Pope held him in high esteem:

"I wondered a little at your quære, who Cheselden was. It shews that the truest merit does not travel so far any way as on the wings of poetry. He is the most noted and most deserving man in the whole profession of chirurgery: and has saved the lives of thousands by his manner of cutting for the stone."—*Letter from Pope to Swift.*

We find the worthy surgeon also celebrated in the verses of his poetical admirer:

"To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes,
I'll do what Mead and Cheselden advise."

Cheshire, John. Rheumatism, &c., Lon., 1723, 8vo.

Cheshire, Thomas. Serms., 1641, '42.

Chesney, Col. Francis Rawdon, b. 1789, in Ireland. The Expedition for the Survey of the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, 1835, '36, '37, Lon., 1850, &c., 4 vols. r. 8vo. On Fire-Arms, 8vo. Russo-Turkish Campaigns of 1828, '29, Lon., 1852; 3d ed. May, 1854.

"Few men possess more extensive knowledge, personal and other, of the geography and statistics of the East."—*Lon. Athen.*

Chester, Robert. Love's Martyr; or Rosalin's Complaint, Lon., 1601, 4to. To this trans. from the Italian are added some Poems of Shakspeare, Jonson, Marston, and others. A very rare volume: sold at the Roxburghe sale for £24 3*s.*; Sykes's, £61 19*s.*; priced in Bibl. Anglo-Poet., £50.

Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of, 1694–1773, was the eldest son of Philip, third Earl of Chesterfield, by Lady Elizabeth Saville, daughter of George, Marquis of Halifax. In his 18th year he was entered of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he studied to so much purpose that he left the University an excellent classical scholar. He was returned for St. Germain's in Cornwall in the first Parliament of the reign of George I., and in the national councils, as well as in the diplomatic positions which he afterwards occupied, displayed considerable energy of character. As a gentleman, a courtier, and a patron of literature, he aspired to fill the first rank, and his ambition was gratified. Johnson's suit to the "Conqueror of the World," and the celebrated letter which closed their distant acquaintance, is well known. They were not calculated to be agreeable to each other. The earl considered the lexicographer to be no better than "a respectable Hottentot," and the awkward scholar styled the nobleman "A Wit among Lords, and a Lord among Wits." Johnson's letter to his lordship must be condemned as a piece of great injustice. The earl is now best known by his Letters to his Son, (who died at an early age, in 1768,) 1774, 2 vols. 4to; often reprinted; which were not intended for publication. They display much knowledge of the worst part of the world, and little taste for any thing of a more elevated character.

"Those who wish to see the superiority of dissembling over openness demonstrated with admirable force, may consult the philosopher of flattery and dissimulation."—De Vere.

"It was not to be wondered at that they had so great a sale, considering that they were the letters of a statesman, a wit, one who had been much in the mouths of mankind, one long accustomed *virûm volitare per ora*. . . . Does not Lord Chesterfield give precepts for uniting wickedness and the graces? . . . Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son, I think, might be made a very pretty book. Take out the immorality, and it should be put into the hands of every gentleman."—Dr. Johnson.

What Johnson desired—an expurgated Chesterfield—has been prepared by Dr. Trusler (Principles of Politeness) and others. The most epigrammatic description which Johnson gave of the Letters, for obvious reasons we have not quoted.

It is not a little curious that these Letters should have been repub. in Boston as early as 1779; five years after the first London edition. His lordship's Miscellaneous Works were pub. in 1777, Lon., 2 vols. 4to; Appendix, 1778, 4to, (of doubtful authenticity.) Characters, 1777, 12mo. Supplement to his Letters, 1777, '87, 4to. The Art of Pleasing, in Letters to his Nephew, 1783, 12mo. Letters to his Heir, 1783, 12mo. Memoirs of Asiaticus, 1784, 4to. Particulars, etc., respecting Chesterfield and Hume, 1788, 4to. Letters, including many now first published from the original MSS. Edited, with Notes, by Lord Mahon, Lon., 1845, 4 vols. 8vo. The papers upon Johnson's Dictionary, which elicited the celebrated response, are Nos. 100 and 101 in The World. Some verses of his composition are in the miscellanies of Dodsley, Almon, Debret, &c. Pope once borrowed his diamond ring, and wrote on the window of an inn:

"Accept a miracle instead of wit,
See two dull lines by Stanhope's pencil writ."

"Lord Chesterfield's eloquence, though the fruit of study and imitation, was in a great measure his own. Equal to most of his contemporaries in eloquence and perspicuity, perhaps surpassed by some in extensiveness and strength, he could have no competitors in choice of imagery, taste, urbanity, and graceful irony."—Dr. Maty.

"Chesterfield's entrance into the world was announced by his *bons mots*; and his closing lips dropped repartees, that sparkled with his juvenile fire."—Horace Walpole.

Chesterfield, Thomas de, Canon of Lichfield. Historia de Episcopis Coventrentibus et Lichfield a prima sedis foundatione ad annum 1347, cum notis.

Chesterton, George Laval, for about twenty-seven years Governor of Cold-Bath Fields Prison. Proceedings in Venezuela, 1819–20, Lon., 1820, 8vo. Revelations of Prison Life, 1856, 2 vols. 8vo; two eds. in same year.

"As a curious bit of human history these volumes are remarkable. They are very real, very simple,—dramatic without exaggeration, philosophic without being dull."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1856, 805.

Cheston, R. B. Profess. treatises, 1766, '80, '84.

Chetham, Jas. Angler's Vade-Mecum, Lon., 1689, 8vo.

Chetham, John. Psalmody; 8th edit., 1752, 8vo.

Chettle, Henry, a dramatic writer of the age of Elizabeth, was the author of the Tragedy of Hoffman, or a Revenge for a Father, 1631, 4to; and was concerned, more or less, according to Henslowe's Diary, in the production of 38 plays, "only four of which have been printed and have descended to us." See Collier's Hist. of English Dramatic Poetry, and the Biog. Dramat.

Chetwind, Charles. Narrative rel. to Mr. Ireland, executed for High Treason, Lon., 1679, fol.

Chetwind, Edward, D.D. Serms., 1608, '12. Vow of Teares for the Losse of Prince Henry, 1612, 8vo.

Chetwind, John. See Chetwynd.

Chetwind, Philip. Petition to Parliament, 1649, fol.

Chetwood, Knightly, D.D., 1652–1720, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, 1683. Serms., 1700, '08, '15. Speech, 1715. Life of Lycurgus, in trans. of Plutarch's Lives, pub. in 1683. Poems in Nichols's Collection, &c.

Chetwood, William Rufus, d. 1766. The Lover's Opera, Lon., 1730, 8vo. General History of the Stage, 1749. Plays, 1750. The British Theatre, 1750, 12mo.

"A compilation full of the grossest blunders."

Life of Ben Jonson, 1756, 12mo. Theatrical Records, 1756, 12mo. George Steevens did not venerate Chetwood as an author; he calls him

"A blockhead, and a measureless and bungling liar."

Chetwynd, James. Treatise on Fines, Lon., 1773,4to.

Chetwynd, John, 1623–1692, a Presbyterian; conformed on the Restoration. Serms., 1653, '59, '82. Anthologia Historica, 1674, 8vo; repub. under the title of Collections, Historical, Political, Theological, collected out of the most esteemed Authors of all Sorts of Learning, digested into fifteen Centuries, to which is annexed a Century of Legendary Stories, 1691, 8vo. He edited his grandfather's (Sir John Harrington) Brief View of the State of the Church of England, &c., being a character and history of the Bishops, 1653, 12mo.

Chevalier, Thomas, Surgeon, d. 1824. Observations, Lon., 1797, 8vo. Introduc. to Lectures, 1801, 8vo. Treatise on Gun Shot Wounds, 1804, 12mo. History of an Enlargement, &c. Con. to Med. Chir. Trans., 1809, '11, '13.

Chevalier, Temple, Prof. Mathematics and Astronomy, and Honorary Canon of Durham. Trans. of the Epistles of Clement, Polycarp, Ignatius, and of the Apologies of Justin Martyr and Tertullian, Camb., 1803, 8vo.

"An excellent translation, with an introduction, and brief notes illustrative of the ecclesiastical history of the first two centuries."—Lowndes.

Historical Types in the Old Testament: 20 Discourses preached at the Hulsean Lecture in 1826, Camb., 1826, 8vo.

"The subject chosen is important and interesting, and has been illustrated with ability and judgment."—*British Critic, Oct.* 1827.

On the Proofs of Divine Power and Wisdom derived from the Study of Astronomy; preached at the Hulsean Lecture, 1827 Camb., 1827 8vo.

Chew, Samuel, Chief-Justice of Pennsylvania, d. 1744. The Lawfulness of Defence against an Avowed Enemy, 1741, '75. Judge C. was a Quaker, and this publication gave great offence to the members of that sect.

Chewney, Nicholas. Theolog. treatises, 1656, '60.

Cheyn, William. Theolog. treatises, 1718, '20.

Cheyne. Funeral Sermon, 1669, 4to.

Cheyne, George, M.D., 1671–1743, a native of Scotland, was a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Archibald Pitcairn, whom he styles his "great master and generous friend." Dr. Cheyne pub. a number of medical, theological, and philosophical works; some of which we notice. A New Theory of acute and slow-continued Fevers, Lon., 1702, 8vo. Fluxiorum Methodus inversa, &c., 1703, 4to. Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion, 1705, 8vo. Observations on the Gout, &c., 1720, 8vo. Essay on Health and Long Life, 1725, 8vo; in Latin, 1726, 8vo; Paris, 1742, 2 vols. 12mo.

"I heartily condemn and detest all personal reflections, all malicious and unmannerly terms, and all false and unjust misrepresentations, as unbecoming gentlemen, scholars, and Christians."—*Preface to Essay.*

What a noble lesson to all controversialists!

The English Malady, or a Treatise of Nervous Diseases of all Kinds: as Spleens, Vapours, Lowness of Spirits, Hypochondriacal and Hysterical Distempers, &c., 1733, 8vo. In this work he tells us he never found any sensible tranquillity till he came to the firm and settled resolution, viz.:

"To neglect nothing to secure my eternal peace, more than if I had been certified I should die within the day; nor to mind any thing that my secular obligations and duties demand of me, less than if I had been insured to live fifty years more."—*English Malady*, p. 333.

What a noble example to all men!

Essay on Regimen, 1739, 8vo. This last work was entitled, Natural Method of Curing Diseases of the Body, and the Disorders of the Mind depending on the Body; in three parts, 1742, 8vo; dedicated to the Earl of Chesterfield. An Account of Dr. Cheyne and his various Cures, 1743, 8vo.

"He is to be ranked among those physicians who have accounted for the operations of medicine, and the morbid alterations which take place in the human body, upon mechanical principles. A spirit of piety and benevolence, and an ardent zeal for the interests of virtue, are predominant throughout his writings."—T.: *Biog. Brit.*

Cheyne, James, d. 1602, a native of Aberdeen, Profess. of Philos., and Rector of the Scots College at Douay. Analysis in Philosophiam Aristot., Douay, 1573, 8vo. De Sphære seu Globi Cœlestis Fabrica, 1575, 8vo. De Geographia; lib. duo, 1576, 8vo. Orationes duo, 1577, 8vo. Analysis et Scholia in Aristot., 1578, 8vo. Analysis in Physiologiana Aristoteliana, Par., 1580, 8vo.

"He was a man of extraordinary Erudition, and great Pruuence; and by his many and subtile writings in Philosophy and Mathematics, acquired a great reputation."—George Con, *trans. from the Latin in Mackenzie's Scotch Writers*, vol. iii.

Cheyne, John, M.D., 1777–1836, a native of Leith, acted for some time as assistant to his father, who practised medicine and surgery, and studied pathology with Sir Charles Bell as an associate. In 1808 he removed to Dublin, and at first had so little success that his receipts from November, 1810, to May, 1811, were only three guineas. From 1820 to 1830 they averaged £5000 per annum. Essays on the Diseases of Children; with Cases and Dissections, Edin., 1801, '03, '08. On Hydrocephalus acutus, 1808, 8vo. The Pathology of the Membrane of the Larynx and Bronchia, 1809, 8vo. Cases of Apoplexy and of Lethargy, Lon., 1812, 8vo.

Cheyne, R. M., and **A. Bonar.** Narrative of a Mission of Inquiry to the Jews from the Church of Scotland in 1839.

"We have enjoyed no travels in Palestine like these, and we have read many."—*Presbyterian Review.*

"The volumes furnish delightful reading. The Scriptural References amount to more than 900."—*Princeton Review.*

Cheynell, Francis, 1608–1665, a Nonconformist divine, a native of Oxford, was elected Probationer Fellow of Merton College in 1629; Rector of Petworth, Sussex, 1643; ejected 1662. The Rise, Growth, and Danger of Socinianisme, Lon., 1643, 4to. In this book, which was pub. by authority, some eminent divines were charged with Socinianism. Chillingworthi Novissima, or the Sickness, Heresy, Death, and Burial of W. C., 1644, 4to; also pub. by authority.

"A most ludicrous as well as melancholy instance of fanaticism, or religious madness."—*Life of Chillingworth.*

Cheynell had a most violent antipathy to some of Chillingworth's views and to his memory, and evinced it in a manner not the most decorous. Sermons, 1645, '46, 4to. Disputation between Cheynell and Erburg, 1646, 4to. The Sworn Confederacy between the Convocation at Oxford and the Tower at London, 1647, 4to. Doctrine of the Holy Trinity, 1650, 8vo. The Beacon Flaming, 1652, 4to.

"I shall now only tell you that he was accounted by many, especially those of his party, (who had him always in great veneration,) a good disputant and preacher, and better he might have been, and of a more sober temper, had he not been troubled with a weakness in his head which some in his time called craziness."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Chibald, William. Theolog. Treatises, 1622, '25, '30.

Chichester, Edward. Oppressions and Cruelties of Irish Revenue Officers, Lon., 1818, 8vo. See McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy. Deism compared with Christianity, 3 vols. 8vo.

"A book of reference, containing all the principal objections against Revealed Religion, with their refutations."

Chidley, Catherine. Independent Churches, 1641.

Chidley, Samuel. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1651–57.

Chifney. Genius Genuine, a Treatise on Horses and Horse Racing, Lon., 1804, 8vo.

"This book, containing an account of some of the first characters on the turf, is said to have been suppressed." Pub. at £5 5*s.*

Chilcot, Harriet. See Meziere.

Chilcot, William, d. 1711. Serm., 1797, 8vo. Seven Sermons on Evil Thoughts, 1734, 12mo; 1835, 32mo; 1851, 18mo.

Child, Miss. Spinster at Home, Lon., 8vo.

Child, Francis J., Boylston Prof. of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard College. In 1848, soon after leaving college, he pub. an edition of some old plays, under the title of Four Old Plays. Is editing, (1858,) with much success, A Complete Collection of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Wordsworth; embracing the whole Works of the Most Distinguished Authors, with Selections from the Minor Poets; accompanied with Biographical, Historical, and Critical Notices. Ninety-six vols. have appeared, pub. by Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

"All persons whose standard of home-comfort embraces more than one single book-shelf must have the British Poets in some form; and they may be sure that they will never be able to procure them in a more convenient and economical form than that which these volumes wear."—*Christian Examiner.*

Child, George Chaplin, M.D. On Indigestion and Certain Bilious Disorders often conjoined with it; to which are added Short Notes on Diet; 2d ed., Lon., 1854, 8vo.

"This edition is considerably altered and improved by the incorporation of the extended experience which the author has acquired. We must warmly recommend it to our readers as a safe and useful guide in the treatment of a very troublesome class of disorders."—*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*

Child, Major John. New England's Jonas cast up at London, Lon., 1647: refers to the trial of Robert Child, of which Winthrop gives an account.

Child, Sir Josiah, an eminent merchant and writer on Political Economy *temp.* Charles II. Discourse of Trade, Lon., 1668, 4to; 5th edit., Glasg., 1751, 12mo.

"Some of the principles advanced by Child are so sound, and so forcibly and concisely expressed, that they assume the shape of maxims."—McCulloch: *Lit. Polit. Economy.*

A Treatise, wherein it is demonstrated that the E. India Trade is the Most National of all Foreign Trades, Lon., 1681, 4to. See McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ. Observations concerning Trade and the Interest of Money, 1668, 4to. Sir Thomas Culpepper's Tract on Usurie, 1623, 4to, is annexed to this treatise. The Interest of England Considered, 1694, 8vo. Relief and Employment of the Poor. Repub. in the Somers Collec. of Tracts, vol. xi.

Child, Lydia Maria, one of the most eminent of American authors, was Miss Francis, a sister of the Rev. Convers Francis, D.D., of Harvard University. Her first publication was Hobomok, a Tale of Early Times, 1824; which was followed in 1825 by The Rebels, a Tale of the Revolution. In 1831 she pub. The Mother's Book.

"This excellent work, while it displays the intelligence of the enlightened instructor, breathes throughout the spirit of the affectionate Christian parent."—*Notice of the English reprint.*

A History of the Condition of Women of all Ages and Nations, and The Girl's Book, appeared in 1832, and The Coronal, pieces in Prose and Verse, was pub. in 1833. In 1835 Mrs. Child gave to the world Philothea, a Romance of Greece in the days of Pericles, which has been highly recommended as a successful effort in a difficult field. In 1841 Mr. and Mrs. Child removed to New York, and assumed the editorial oversight of the Anti-Slavery Standard. Mrs. Child's well-known letters to the editor of the Boston Courier were collected into a volume under the title of Letters from New York; a second series was pub. in 1845. To this popular and instructive writer we are also indebted for the following works:

The American Frugal Housewife. Appeal in Favour of Africans. Biographies of Good Wives. Flowers for Children; three parts. The Family Nurse. Memoirs of Madame De Stael and Roland. Power of Kindness, and other Stories. Rose Marion. Fact and Fiction. Isaac T. Hopper: a True Life. The Progress of Religious Ideas through Successive Ages, 1855, 3 vols. 12mo.

Interesting particulars respecting Mrs. Child's literary history, and specimens of her writings, will be found in Griswold's Prose Writers of America; and Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record.

Child, Samuel. Every Man his own Brewer, Lon., 1797, 8vo.

Child, William, Mus. Doct., 1607–1697, B. A., Christ Church College, Oxford, 1631; Mus. Doct., 1663; was for 65 years organist of Windsor Chapel. Psalms for three Voices, Lon., 1639, 8vo. Some of his secular compositions will be found in Court Airs, pub. in 1655; and his Services and full Anthems are in Boyce's Collection. Some of his compositions are in Dr. Tudway's MS. Collection of English Church Music in British Museum. See Burney's and Hawkins's Histories of Music.

Childe, C. F. Sermons at Walsall, Lon., 8vo.

Childe, E. N. Edward Vernon, New York.

Childe, F. V. Trans. of Santarem's Americus Vespucius and his Voyages. Bost., 1850, 12mo.

"An interesting little volume, and one which throws valuable light on obscure portions of our history, of value to our own historiographers."

Children, John. A Public Caution, 8vo.

Children, John G. Chemical Con. to Phil. Trans., 1809, '15; to Phil. Mag. 1816; to Ann. Philos., 1816.

Childrey, Joshua, 1623–1670, of Magdalen College, Oxford; Archdeacon of Salisbury, 1663. Indago Astrologica, Lon., 1652, 4to. Syzgiasticon Instauratum, 1673, 8vo. Britannia Baconica, or the Natural Rarities of England, historically related, according to the precepts of Lord Bacon, 1661–62, 8vo; in French, Paris, 1662–67, 12mo. This work suggested to Dr. Plot his Natural History of Oxfordshire. Con. to Phil. Trans., i. 516.

Childs, G. B. Improvement of the Female Figure, Lon., 12mo. Operation of Lateral Curvature of the Spine, r. 8vo. Medical Treatise, 12mo.

Childs, J. J. Picture Bible, Lon., 2 vols. 64mo.

Childs, Richard. Commercial Tables, Lon., 12mo.

Chillester, James. Trans. of Chelidonius's Hystorie of Christian Princes, &c., Lon., 1571, 4to.

Chillinden, Edmund. Preaching without Ordination, Lon., 1647, 4to. Nathan's Parable; with a Letter to Cromwell, 1653, 4to.

Chillingworth, William, 1602–1644, was the son of William Chillingworth, Mayor of Oxford. In 1618 he was admitted to Trinity College, of which he became Fellow in 1628. He was noted at an early age for great application to study, and that acuteness in controversy which distinguished him in later years.

"He was then observed to be no drudge at his study, but being a man of great parts, would do much in a little time when he settled to it. He would often walk in the College grove, and conemplate; but when he met with any scholar there, he would enter into discourse, and dispute with him, purposely to facilitate, and make the way of wrangling common with him, which was a fashion used in those days, especially among the disputing theologists or among those that set themselves apart purposely for Divinity. But upon the change of the times, occasioned by the Puritan, that way, forsooth, was accounted boyish and pedagogical."—*Wood's Athen. Oxon.*

He paid some attention to poetry, and was considered by Sir John Suckling worthy of a place in his Session of the Poets:

"There was Selden, and he sat hard by the chair,
Wainman not far off, which was very fair,
Sands with Townshend, for they kept no order,
Digby and Chillingworth a little further."

Chillingworth's reputation for uncommon powers of mind drew upon him the attention of the famous Jesuit, John Fisher, alias John Perse, (his true name,) and by dexterously plying him with his arguments in proof of the infallibility of the Church of Rome, he persuaded Chillingworth to embrace the religion of that communion, and to go over to the College of the Jesuits, at Douay. But his godfather, Laud, then Bishop of London, in his correspondence with him, argued with such effect against his new opinions, that in two months from the time he left England, he returned home, and upon due examination of the questions between the two churches, he returned to the communion of the Church of England. If Laud had done nothing more than this for the Protestant cause, he deserved better treatment than he has received from those who have charged him with an inclination towards Popery.

As might have been anticipated, Chillingworth now became engaged in several controversies with his late fellow-churchmen. A Jesuit named Matthias Wilson published in 1630, under the name of Edward Knott, a little treatise called Charity Mistaken, &c. Dr. Potter answered this in 1633. The next year the Jesuit published a rejoinder, entitled Mercy and Truth, or Charity maintained by Catholics. It was in answer to this treatise, that in 1638 Chillingworth published his great work, The Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation, &c. This book immediately became so popular, that two editions were published in five months. After overcoming some scruples relative to the subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, he was promoted to the chancellorship of Salisbury, with the prebend of Brixworth in Northamptonshire annexed. He was a warm adherent of the Royal party, and was present at the siege of Gloucester in 1643, where he made some military suggestions, which were not acted on, for the very excellent reason that the successful enemy prevented the opportunity. He was taken prisoner shortly after by the parliamentary forces, while suffering under sickness at Arundel Castle: he was conveyed to the Bishop's palace at Chichester, where he died about the 30th of January, 1644.

Chillingworth's Nine Sermons on Occasional Subjects were pub. Lon., 1664. The Apostolical Institution of Episcopacy, in 1644. Letter giving an account why he deserted the Church of Rome, in 1704. In 1725 there was published by M. Des Maizeaux, an Historical and Critical Account of his Life. An edition of his works appeared in 1684, fol.; and the tenth edit. with corrections and improvements was pub. in 1742, fol. New edit., Oxford Univ. Press, in 3 vols. 8vo, 1838. Contents: Vol. I. Life; Charity maintained by Catholics, with Prefaces. II. Charity maintained, (continued.) III. Sermons; Addit. Discourses; Answer to Rushworth's Dialogues; Against Punishing Crimes with Death; Index to Charity maintained.

Wood declares that the Royal party in Chichester looked upon the impertinent discourses of Cheynell (a Nonconformist divine, who attended Chillingworth in his last illness,) as "a shortening of his days." This man published a work called Chillingworthi Novissima: or the Sickness, Heresy, Death, and Burial of William Chillingworth, 1644, concerning which an eminent authority remarks:

"One of the most villainous books that ever was printed: it is the quintessence of railing, and ought to be kept, or regarded, as the pattern and standard of that sort of writing; as the man he spends it upon, for that of good nature, and clear and strong argument."—John Locke.

We might fill many pages with encomiastic opinions of our author, and his principal work.

"Hobbes of Malmsbury would often say that he was like a lusty, fighting fellow, that did drive his enemies before him, but would often give his own party smart back blows; and it was the current opinion of the University that he and Lucius, Lord Falkland, had such extraordinary clear reason, that, if the great Turk or devil were to be converted, they were able to do it."

"I know not how it comes to pass, but so it is, that every one that offers to give a reasonable account of his faith, and to establish religion upon rational principles, is presently branded for a Socinian; of which we have a sad instance in that incomparable person Mr. Chillingworth, the glory of this age and nation."—Archbishop Tillotson.

Mr. Locke recommends the last-quoted author as a pattern for the attainment of the art of speaking clearly, and then proceeds to remark:

"Besides perspicuity, there must be also right reasoning, without which perspicuity serves but to expose the speaker. And for attaining of this, I should propose the constant reading of Chillingworth, who, by his example, will teach both perspicuity, and the way of right reasoning, better than any book that I know, and therefore will deserve to be read upon that account over and over again, not to say any thing of his argument."—*Some Thoughts concerning Reading and Study for a Gentleman.*

Lord Clarendon tells us that

"Mr. Chillingworth was a man of so great subtilty of understanding, and so rare a temper in debate, that as it was impossible to provoke him into any passion, so it was very difficult to keep a man's self from being a little discomposed by his sharpness, and quickness of argument, and instances, in which he had a rare facility, and a great advantage over all the men I ever knew."

"Those who desire to know the doctrines of the Church of England, must read especially Chillingworth's admirable book, The Religion of Protestants."—Mosheim.

Chillingworth's "new creed was built on the principle, that the Bible is our sole judge, and private reason our sole interpreter; and he most ably maintains this position in the Religion of a Protestant, a book which is still esteemed the most solid defence of the Reformation."—Edward Gibbon.

He was "the best reasoner and the most acute logician of his age."—Dr. Reid.

"His great excellency consisted in his acquired logic, the syllogisms of Aristotle and Crakenthorp having been a principal part of his studies."—Dr. Barlow.

"In testimony of his true conversion, he wrote a book entituled, The Religion of Protestants a safe way to Salvation, against Mr. Knott the Jesuit. I will not say, 'Malo nodo malus quærendus est cuneus,' but affirm no person better qualified than this author with all necessary accomplishments to encounter a Jesuit. It is commonly reported that Dr. Prideaux compared his book to a lamprey; fit for food, if the venomous sting were taken out of the back thereof: a passage, in my opinion, inconsistent with the doctor's approbation, prefixed in the beginning of his book."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

Lord Mansfield mentions Chillingworth as a perfect model of argumentation. Bishop Warburton observes that the student

"Will see all the school jargon of the subtle Jesuit incomparably exposed; and the long dispute between the two churches, for the first time, placed upon its proper immovable ground, the Bible alone."

"If you would have your son reason well, let him read Chillingworth."—Locke: *On Education.*

For a comparison between Chillingworth, Barrow, Taylor, and Hooker, see Barrow.

Mr. Hallam, in comparing Chillingworth with his polemical adversary Knott, remarks that

"Knott is by no means a despicable writer; he is concise, polished, and places in an advantageous light the great leading arguments of his Church. Chillingworth, with a more diffuse and less elegant style, is greatly superior in impetuosity and warmth. In his long parenthetical periods, as in those of other old English writers; in his copiousness, which is never empty or tautological, there is an inartificial elegance, springing from strength of intellect and sincerity of feeling, that cannot fail to impress the reader. But his chief excellence is the close reasoning, which avoids every dangerous admission, and yields to no ambiguousness of language. . . . The work of Chillingworth may at least be understood and appreciated without reference to any other; the condition, perhaps, of real superiority in all productions of the mind."—*Introduction to the Literature of Europe.*

Chilmead, Edward, 1610–1653, clerk of Magdalen College, Oxford. Catalogus MSS. Græcorum in Bibl. Bod., 1636; a MS. for the use of the Bodleian, and the most complete of its time. Chilmead wrote some learned works, and pub. translations from Ferrand, Modena, &c. His tract, De Musica antiqua Græca, was printed at the end of the Oxford edit. of Aratus, 1672. His work on Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial, appeared in 1639, 8vo.

Chilton, John. Positive Institutions, Lon., 1730, 8vo.

Chilton, Richard. Observations rel. to Anabaptism, &c., Lon., 1748, 8vo.

Chipman, Daniel. Law of Contracts, Middlebury, 1822, 8vo. See Hoffman's Leg. Stu., 385. Reports of Cases in the Supreme Court of Vermont, 1789–1824, Middlebury, 1824, 8vo; Burlington, 1835. Life of Nath. Chipman, with selections from his Papers, Boston, 1846, 8vo.

Chipman, Nath. Principles of Government, 1793, 8vo.

"The style of this work is very involved and obscure. His thoughts are not distinct, and the work, as a whole, is too abstract and inconclusive to be of much service to practical men."—13 A. J., 465.

Chippendale, Thomas. Household Furniture, 1762, fol.

Chirol, J. L. 1. Serm. 2. Inquiry, 1810, '20, 8vo.

Chisenhale, Sir Edward. Catholike History, Lon., 1653, 12mo. Elicited by Thos. Vane's Lost Sheep Returned Home, 1648, 8vo.

Chisholm, Mrs. Caroline, b. 1810, Wooton, Northamptonshire, Eng. Voluntary Information of the People of New South Wales. See Memoirs and Sketches of, by Mackenzie, 12mo.

Chisholm, Colin, M.D. Profess. treat., 1795–181

Chishull, Edmund, d. 1733, a native of Bedfordshire, M.A., Corpus Christi College, 1693; Chaplain to the English Factory at Smyrna, 1698–1705; Vicar of Walthamstow, 1711; Rector of South Church, Essex, 1731. A charge of Heresy against Dodwell, 1706, 8vo. Serms., 1708, '11, '12, '14, '16, '18, '19. Mr. C. paid much attention to Classical Antiquities. Inscriptio Sigæ antiquissima, Lon., 1721, fol. Antiquitates Asiaticæ, &c., 1728, fol. In this learned work are included previous publications of the author. Travels in Turkey and back to England, 1747, ol.; pub. by the learned Dr. Mead.

Chishull, John. Theolog. Treatises, 1657, '58.

Chisman, Chris. The Lamb contending with the Lion, 1649, 4to.

Chittenden, Thomas, 1730–1797, first Governor of Vermont. Several of his Letters to Congress and to General Washington have been pub. See Williams's Vermont; Graham's Sketch of V.

Chitty, Edward. An Index to all the Reported Cases, &c. in the English and Irish Courts of Equity to August, 1837, 2d edit., Lon., 1837; 3d edit. brought down to 1853, by James Macauley, 4 vols. roy. 8vo, Lon., 1853; Phila., 1831, 2 vols. 8vo. Chitty, E., and Foster, F.; A Digested Index to C. L. R., relative to Conveyancing and Bankruptcy, from 1558 to the present time, Lon., 1841, 8vo. Chitty, E., and Montagu, B.; Cases in Bankruptcy in C. of R. and S. C., 1838–40, Lon., 1840, 8vo.

Chitty, Henry. A Treatise on the Law of Descents, Lon., 1825, 8vo.

Chitty, Jos., 1776–1841, an eminent special pleader, was called to the Bar by the honourable Society of the Middle Temple in 1816. As a legal author he long occupied the first rank. On the Laws of Bills of Exchange, Lon., 1799, 8vo; 9th edit., by J. H. Chitty and J. W. Hulme, 1840, 8vo; 10th Amer. edit., Springfield, 1842, 8vo, new edit., 1849, 8vo. The Precedents of General Issues, &c., Lon., 1805. Pleadings and Parties to Actions, Lon., 1808, 2 vols. 8vo; 7th edit., by H. Greening, Lon., 1844, 2 vols. 8vo; 8th Amer. edit., Springfield, 1844; 11th Amer. edit. by J. C. Perkins, 1847, 3 vols. 8vo.

"No practical lawyer can dispense with this book. The student should familiarize himself with every part of it."

Law relative to Apprentices and Journeymen, Lon., 1811, 8vo. Prospectus of a Course of Lectures on the Commercial Laws, 1810; new edit., 1836. Law of Nations relative to Belligerents and Neutrals, Lon., 1812, 8vo; Boston, 1812, 8vo. Beawes's Lex Mercatoria, 6th edit., 1812, 2 vols. 4to. Game Laws and Fisheries, Lon., 1812, 2 vols. 8vo. Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Lon., 1818, 2 vols. 8vo. Laws of Commerce and Manufactures, and the Contracts relating thereto, Lon., 1825, 4 vols. 8vo. Practical Treatise on the Criminal Law, Lon., 1818, 4 vols. 8vo; Amer. edit. by J. C. Perkins, New York, 1847, 3 vols. 8vo.

"It has had an extended circulation throughout the United States, and has hitherto been more generally used than any other book upon criminal law."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.; Hall's Journal of L.*, 16 *A. J.* 371.

Reports of Cases principally on Practice and Pleading, &c. in C. K. B., Lon., 1819, '20, 2 vols. 8vo.

Practice of the Court of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, Lon., 1832, 12mo.

"From the masterly book of Mr. Tidd, or from the admirably arranged one of Mr. Archbold, it never can be conceived that the Profession will fly to this crude and undigested notice of Reports of Practice."—*Legal Exam.*, 110.

Amendments of Variances, &c., 2d edit., Lon., 1834, 8vo. Practical Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence, &c., Part I., Lon., 1834, 8vo; all that was pub., Phil., 1836, 8vo. Mr. Chitty at one time studied Medicine, and has given us his learning in this work, unfortunately incomplete.

"Invaluable to lawyer or medical man." "Chitty's eminence as a lawyer is well appreciated, although it is not known that he was originally educated for the medical profession. This work was his own favourite subject, and he laboured incessantly to render it perfect, availing himself of assistance and works of all eminent men,—Dr. Beck, Darwall, Paris, Fonblanque, Gordon Smith, Ryan, Quain, Elliotson, Blumenbach, Good, Astley Cooper, Copeland, Prichard, Gray, Thomson, Farr, Fordyce, Wilcocke, Lancet, Medical Gazette, Journal, Bell, Amos, Edwards, Turner, Bostock, Lawrence, Lizars, Cuvier, Young, and numerous others."

Concise View of the Principles, Object, and Utility of Pleadings, 2d edit., Lon., 1835, 2 vols. 8vo. General Practice of the Law in all its Departments, 3d edit., Lon., 1837–42; Phila., 1836–40, 4 vols. 8vo.

"Valuable as are Mr. Chitty's former labours, and highly as they are appreciated by the profession, we have no hesitation in expressing our conviction that the merits and usefulness of the present work will entitle him to claim from them a double debt of gratitude."—*London Law Magazine.*

"It is the only work of modern days that really presents, as it professes, a connected view of the whole system of the civil administration of justice, in every department as it now exists; and is, therefore, well calculated to become a companion to Blackstone's Commentaries."—*Warren's Law Studies.*

(And J. W. Hulme;) Collection of Statutes of practical Utility, Lon., 1837, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The best work of the kind extant."—*Warren's Law Studies.*

Practical Treatises on the Stamp Laws, 2d edit., by J. W. Hulme, Lon., 1841, 12mo. Vattel's Law of Nations; a new edit. by J. C.; 7th Amer. edit., with Notes and References by E. D. Ingraham, Esq., Phila., 1852, 8vo. The 1st edit. of Vattel was pub. in Switzerland in 1758; in English, 1760. Mr. Chitty thus commends it:

"I affirm, without the hazard of a contradiction, that every one who has attentively read Vattel's work, will admit that he has acquired a knowledge of superior sentiments, and more important information than he ever derived from any other work.

Mr. Chitty's edition deserves high praise:

"The reader and student of Monsieur Vattel's work cannot fail to admire the style and manner in which the grave and difficult subjects of which it treats are elucidated and discussed. There is a clearness and conciseness, and at the same time, an eloquence in these commentaries, presented even in the translation, which entitle them, apart from their weight of authority, to a place by the side of Blackstone."—*Lon. Literary World.*

Mr. Chitty's edit. of Blackstone should accompany the above volume. Several members of Mr. Chitty's family have distinguished themselves as legal authors or editors, (*q. v.*)

Chitty, Joseph, Jr. A Treatise on the Law of the Prerogatives of the Crown, and the relative Duties and Rights of the Subject, Lon., 1820, 8vo.

"A valuable work."—*Petersdorff's Lect.* 64.

Precedents in Reading, &c., edited by Henry Pearson and Thompson Chitty, Lon., 1836, 2 parts, 8vo. Amer. edit., Springfield, 1839, 2 vols. 8vo. Bills of Exchange, &c., Lon., 1834, 2 vols. 8vo. Summary of the Office and Duties of Constables, Lon., 1837, 12mo; 3d edit., by T. W. Saunders, 1844, 12mo. Law of Contracts not under Seal, &c.; 3d edit., corrected, rearranged, and enlarged by T. Chitty, Lon., 1840, 8vo; 6th Amer., from the 3d Lon., edit., with addits. by J. C. Perkins, Springfield, 1844, 8vo.

"I ought not to omit to recommend Chitty on Contracts. The book is skilfully arranged, clearly written, the cases well classified, and most fully collected. For both the student and practitioner this work is equally useful, instructive, and necessary."—Prof. Whiteside.

Chitty, T. Forms of Practical Proceedings in the Courts of Q. B., C. P., and Exchequer of Pleas, Lon., 1834, 8vo; 7th edit., 1845, 12mo.

Choate, Rufus, b. 1799, at Ipswich, Massachusetts, an eminent lawyer and late United States Senator from Mass., graduated at Dartmouth College in 1819. He was chosen a tutor in that institution, but preferred the profession of the Law, and entered the Law School at Cambridge. His orations, several of which have been pub., have been greatly admired. In 1832 he was elected a member of Congress from the Essex district. In 1841 he was elected a U. S. Senator in place of Daniel Webster, resigned.

Cholmley, Hugh. State of the New Roman Church, 1629, 8vo.

Cholmondeley. The Four Gospels, Lon., 1836, r. 8vo. See Horne's Bib. Bibl.

Chorley, H. F. Conti, and other Tales, Lon., 3 vols. p. 8vo. Lion, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Music and Manners in France and Germany, 3 vols. p. 8vo, 1841. Pomfret, 3 vols. p. 8vo, 1845. Sketches of a Sea Port Town, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Memorials of Mrs. Hemans. The Authors of England; 15 plates; with Biog. and Crit. Sketches, by H. F. C., 1838, r. 4to.

"An annual of the first magnitude and importance."—*Lon. Spectator.*

"This, for the present season, shall be our Annual. The plates are exquisitely engraved."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Chorley, Joseph. Metrical Index to the Bible, Norw., 1711, 8vo.

Chorley, William B., b. about 1800, in Lancashire, Eng.; elder brother of H. F. Chorley. Translated Lyrics of Körner from the German, Liverpool, 1835, 12mo.

Chorlton, Thomas. Funl. Serm., Lon., 1773, 8vo.

Choules, John Overton, D.D., b. 1801, at Bristol, Eng.; settled in America, 1824. History of Missions, 2 vols. 4to, plates; 3d ed., 1840. Christian Offering. Young Americans Abroad, 1852. Cruise of Steam Yacht "North Star," 1854, 12mo. Ed. Neal's Hist. of the Puritans, with copious notes; Foster's Lives of the Statesmen of the Commonwealth; Hinton's U. States, 2 vols. 4to, 1824–53. Contributor to various Religious Journals.

Chovenus, Thos. Collectiones Theologicæ, Lon., 1635, 8vo.

Christian, Edward. Reflections, &c. rel. to the murder of Sir E. Godfrey, Lon., 1679, fol.

Christian, Edward, d. 1823, Professor of the Laws of England in the University of Cambridge, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. A Vindication of the Rights of the Universities of G. B. to a copy of every new publication, 3d edit., Lon., 1818, 8vo. Rules of Evidence before the House of Lords, 1792, 8vo. Blackstone's Commentaries, with copious Notes, 1795, 4 vols. 8vo. Origin of the Two Houses of Parliament, 1810, 8vo. Syllabus of Lectures, 1797, 8vo. Bankrupt Laws, 2d edit., 1818, 2 vols. 8vo. Every statute and general order of the chancellor is considered chronologically. Game Laws, 1816, 8vo. Plan for a country Provident Bank, 1816, 8vo. Other treatises.

Christian, Edward. Minutes of C. Martial rel. to the Mutiny on the "Bounty," 1792.

Christian, Lt. T. P. Plays, &c., 1790, '91, '95.

Christian, Theoph. The Fashionable World displayed, 1804.

Christie, Alex. Theolog. treatises, Montrose, 1790.

Christie, Hugh, 1730–1774. Educational works, 1760, '91.

Christie, J. Con. to Med. and Phys. Jour., 1799, 1800.

Christie, J. Traill. Concise Precedents of Wills, Lon., 1849, 12mo.

Christie, James, d. 1831, an antiquary and auctioneer of London. Inquiry into the Ancient Greek Game, supposed to have been invented by Palamedes, &c., Lon., 1801, 4to. Etruscan Vases, 1809, fol.; 100 copies printed. An Essay on the earliest species of Idolatry, the Worship of the Elements, 1815, 8vo. Painted Greek Vases, 1825, 4to.

Christie, James. Analysis of a Report, &c., Lon., 1847, 8vo.

Christie, Thomas, 1761–1796, a native of Montrose. Letters on the Revolution of France, Lon., 1791, 8vo. Miscellanies; Philosophical, Medical, and Moral, 1792, 8vo.

Christie, Thomas, M.D. Small Pox, &c., 1799, 1811.

Christie, W. D. Plea for Perpetual Copyright, Lon., 1840, 8vo.

Christie, William, 1710–1744. Latin Grammar, &c.

Christison, Alex. General Diffusion of Knowledge, Edin., 1802. Mathemat. con. to Ann. Philos., 1815, '17.

Christison, John. Simson's Euclid; new edit., 8vo.

Christison, Robert, M.D., Prof. Materia Medica, Univ. Edin. A Dispensatory; Amer. ed., with addits. by R. E. Griffith, M.D., Phila., 1848, 8vo.

> "It appears to us as perfect as a Dispensatory, in the present state of the pharmaceutical science, could be made."—*Western Journal of Medicine and Surgery.*

Granular Degeneration of the Kidneys, Lon., 1838, 8vo. A Treatise on Poisons, 4th edit., Edin., 1844, 8vo. 1st Amer. from the 4th English edit., Phila., 1845, 8vo.

> "It is beyond comparison the most valuable practical Treatise on Toxicology extant."—*Lon. Med. and Phys. Journal.*
>
> "Dr. Christison's great work on Poisons, by far the best in Medical Jurisprudence in our language."—*Blackwood's Mag.*
>
> "One of the greatest additions that has been made to the stores of Medical and especially of Medico-legal, Literature."—*Buchner's Repertorium.*
>
> "It exhausts the subject, and is of the highest authority."—2 *West. Law Journal,* 432.

Christmas, Henry, Rev. Cradle of Twin Giants: Science and History, Lon., 2 vols. p. 8vo. Sundry theological treatises. Preachers and Preaching, 1858, fp. 8vo.

Christmas, Joseph S. Valedictory Admonit., 1828.

Christopherson, John, d. 1558, Bishop of Chichester, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, opposed the Reformation. Trans. of Philo Judæus into Latin, Antw., 1553, 4to. Trans. of the Ecclesiastical Histories of Eusebius, Socrates, Sozomon, Evagrius, and Theodoret, Louv., 1570, 8vo; Cologne, 1570, fol. The Tragedy of Jephtha, both in Latin and Greek; about 1546: probably a Christmas Play for Trinity College. Exhortation to all Menne to take Hede and Beware of Rebellion, Lon., 1553, '54, 16mo.

Christy, David, b. 1802, in Ohio. Letters on the Geology of the West and South-West. Chemistry of Agriculture. Lectures on Colonization. This work was favourably noticed by the Westminster Rev. History of Missions in Africa. Elements of Slavery. Billy McConnell, the Witch-Doctor, &c.

Chubb, Thomas, 1679–1746, a literary tallow-chandler. The Supremacy of the Father asserted, Lon., 1715, 8vo. The Previous Question with regard to Religion, and a Supplement, 1725, 8vo. Three Tracts, 1727, 8vo. A Collection of Tracts, 1730, 8vo. A Discourse concerning Reason with regard to Religion and Divine Revelation, 1731, 8vo. An Enquiry, &c., 1732, 8vo. Memoirs, 1747, 8vo. Tracts and Posthumous Works, 1754, 6 vols. 8vo. For a confutation of Chubb's follies, see Leland's Deistical Writers; Lemoine on Miracles; Mosheim's Eccles. Hist.; Van Mildert's Boyle Lectures.

> "He acts the part of a solemn, grave buffoon; sneers at all things he does not understand; and after all his fair promises, and the caveat he has entered against such a charge, must unavoidably be set down in the seat of the scorner."—Dr. Law.

Chubb, William. Sermons, &c., Lon., 1585.

Chudleigh, Sir George. Declaration, Lon., 1644, 4to.

Chudleigh, James. Exploits Discovered, &c., Lon., 1643, 4to.

Chudleigh, Lady Mary, 1656–1710, wife of Sir George Chudleigh, was a daughter of Richard Lee of Devonshire. Poems, Lon., 1703; 3d edit., 1722, 8vo. Essays in Prose and Verse, 1710, 8vo. For a number of her letters, see Curll's Collection, vol. 3d; and the Memoirs of Richard Guinnett and Mrs. Thomas, 1731, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Her Essays discover an uncommon degree of piety and knowledge; and a noble contempt of those vanities which the generality of her rank so eagerly pursue."—*Ballard's British Ladies.*

Lady Mary, it is said, left in MS. a number of tragedies, operas, masques, &c.

Church, Albert E., b. Salisbury, Conn., Prof. Math. U.S. Military Acad., West Point. Elements of Analytical Geometry. Elements of the Differential and Integral Calculus; containing the Elements of the Calculus of Variations.

> "The works of Prof. Church are used in many of the best Colleges throughout the United States."

Church, Benjamin, 1639–1718, of Duxbury, Massachusetts. History of Philip's War, compiled from his MS. by his son Thomas Church, 1716; 4th ed., with Notes by S. G. Drake, 1827. See Church's Narrative.

Church, Benjamin, M.D., of Boston, Mass. Elegy on the Times, 1765; on Dr. Mayhew, 1766; on the Death of Whitefield, 1770. Oration, 1773. See Thacher's Medical Biog.

Church, C. C. A Due Ordination as necessary as a Due Call to the Gospel Priesthood, Sermon, 1797.

Church, Daniel, or **Ecclesiensis,** a domestic in the Court of Henry II., *circ.* 1180. Parvus Cato, trans. by Burgh, and afterwards by John Lydgate. Printed by Caxton, Lon., fol., *sine anno.*

Church, Mrs. Eliza Rodman, (*née* **McIlvane,**) b. 1831. She has written under the *nom de plume* of **Ella Rodman.** Her works are Flights of Fancy, N.Y., 12mo. Grandmother's Recollections, N.Y., 1851, 12mo. The Catanese, N.Y., 1853. Christmas Wreath, Phila., 1857. Contrib. to various magazines.

Church, Henry. Nature of God and his Attributes, Lon., 1637, fol. Church Incense.

> "Here many secrets in Scripture are unveiled."

Church Incense, or Divine Ejaculations, Lon., 1665, 12mo. This is ascribed by Lowndes to Nath. Church.

Church, John. Infant Baptism, Lon., 1648, 4to.

Church, John, Surgeon. A Cabinet of Quadrupeds, Lon., 1795–1805, 2 vols. 4to; £9; in 43 Nos.

> "A beautiful and interesting work. The representations are remarkable for the singular elegance of the designs and engravings."—*British Critic.*

Con. to Memoirs Med., 1789, '92.

Church, Nath. 1. Cheap Riches; or a Pocket Companion made of Five Hundred Proverbiall Aphorismes, &c., Lon., 1654, 12mo. 2. Divine Ejaculations, 1665, 12mo. This is ascribed by Watt to Henry Church.

Church, Pharcellus. Mapleton; or, More Work for the Maine Law, N. York, 1854, 12mo.

> "We see plainly before us, panorama-like, in living pictures, the horrid effects of the use of intoxicating liquors."

Other works.

Church, Richard. National Education in England, Lon., 1854, 8vo.

> "It embraces all the *debatable* questions of national education, (omitting only the subjects that should be taught,) and it deals with them with a master's hand."—*Westminster Review.*

Church, Thomas. His Remonstrance, Lon., 1644, 4to.

Church, Thomas, D.D., 1707–1756, educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, Prebendary of St. Paul's, wrote several controversial treatises, &c. A Vindication of the Miraculous Powers, &c., in answer to Dr. Middleton's Free Inquiry, 1750, 8vo. A Second Vindication, 1751, 8vo. Analysis of the Philos. Works of Bolingbroke. Serms., 1748, '51, '52, '53, '54, '55, '56, '68, '78. Other works.

Churchey, William. Poems, Essays, &c., Lon., 1789, 1804.

Churchill, Col. Ten Years' Residence on Mount Lebanon, from 1842–52, Lon., 1854, 3 vols. 8vo.

"A valuable and interesting work."

Churchill, Lord. Letter to the King, fol.

Churchill, Charles, 1731–1764, a native of Westminster, of which parish his father was curate, was educated at Westminster School, and resided for a short time at Trinity College, Cambridge. A clandestine marriage at an early age indicated a want of prudence, which was afterwards manifested in a remarkable degree. In 1756 he was ordained priest by Bishop Sherlock, and two years later succeeded his father in the curacy and lectureship of St. John's at Westminster. About this time his parishioners were much shocked by the very unclerical deportment of their pastor, who was more frequently to be found at the theatre than in his library, and who neglected the society of grave and reverend prelates for companionship with some of the most dissipated "men about town." External decency soon followed forsaken principles, and the clergyman shortly appeared, to the wonder of the town, in a blue coat, ruffles, and gold-laced hat! He had already tried his powers as a poet. The Bard, written in 1759, was rejected by the booksellers, and The Conclave, a satire upon the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, was suppressed by the influence of Churchill's friends. In 1761, after being refused five guineas for The Rosciad—a satire upon the performers at Drury Lane and Covent-Garden theatres—he pub. it at his own risk in March, 1761. Its success surpassed his most extravagant hopes. The Critical Reviewers showed it no mercy, and Churchill retorted in The Apology. Dr. Pearce, the Dean of Westminster, took the triumphant and gratified author seriously to task for such dereliction from his professional duties and character. Churchill was in no mood to be reasoned with, and he at once resigned his post, and became an avowed man of the world—we are sorry to say in the worst sense of the term. He even deserted his wife, who had shared his privations in the straitened circumstances of earlier days, and thus walking "in the counsel of the ungodly," we soon find him occupying "the seat of the scorner," and casting off all fear of Heaven. That notorious profligate and abandoned debauchee, John Wilkes, was a proper mate for such an apostate, and in him Churchill confided as his Guide, Philosopher, and Friend. Wilkes made him pay for the honour of his company, and instigated him to write The Prophecy of Famine, a Scots Pastoral, 1763, 4to, which he said was sure to succeed, as it was at once personal, poetical, and political. It is a bitter satire against the Scottish nation. He had previously given to the world, Night, a Poem, 1761, 4to. The Ghost, in 4 Books, 1762, '63, 4to. Epistle to Hogarth, 1763, 4to. (The painter had represented Churchill in the form of a bear, dressed canonically, with ruffles at his paws, and holding a pot of porter.) The Conference, a Poem, 1763, 4to. To the Prophecy of Famine succeeded The Duellist, 1763, 4to. The Author; Gotham; The Candidate; Independence; The Times; Farewell; all 1764, 4to. The Journey was pub. after his death; also a vol. of sermons. In 1764 Churchill visited the Continent to embrace his friend Wilkes, who had

"Left his country for his country's good,"

and was residing in France. The friends met at Boulogne; but almost amidst the first congratulations, Churchill was attacked with the military fever, and after a few days' illness he was summoned to his "dread account," at the early age of 34. It was reported that his last exclamation was, "What a fool I have been!" Wilkes denied this: we should not have expected him to admit it, if undoubtedly true. His own character, as well as Churchill's, was at stake. That the erring poet experienced remorse, if not repentance, for his transgressions, may be fairly inferred from some memorable lines in The Conference:

"The tale which angry Conscience tells,
When she with more than tragic horror swells
Each circumstance of guilt; when stern, but true,
She brings bad actions forth into review,
And, like the dread hand-writing on the wall,
Bids late remorse awake at Reason's call:
Armed at all points, bids scorpion vengeance pass,
And to the mind holds up reflection's glass,—
The mind which starting heaves the heart-felt groan,
And hates that form she knows to be her own."

A volume of Churchill's Sermons on the Lord's Prayer (by some attributed to C.'s father) were pub. in 1765, 8vo. Prefixed is a satirical dedication (which induced the publishers to give £250 for the ten sermons) to Bishop Warburton, in which that dignitary is addressed as "Doctor, Dean, Bishop, Gloster, and My Lord." An edit. of his works was pub. in 1754, 4to; 1774, 4 vols. 12mo; with Life by W. Tooke, 1804, 2 vols. 8vo. Churchill's poetry attracted little attention after his death, and is now almost entirely neglected.

"No English poet had ever enjoyed so excessive and so short lived a popularity; and, indeed, no one seems more thoroughly to have understood his own powers; there is no indication in any of his pieces that he could have done any thing better than the thing he did. To Wilkes he said that nothing came out till he began to be pleased with it himself; but, to the public, he boasted of the haste and carelessness with which his verses were poured forth. . . .

'When the mad fit comes on I seize the pen;
Rough as they run, the rapid thoughts set down,
Rough as they run, discharge them on the town.'"

Cowper was a great admirer of the poetry of a man whose principles—or want of them—he could not but detest:

"He is, indeed, a careless writer for the most part; but where shall we find in any of those authors who finish their works with the exactness of a Flemish pencil, those bold and daring strokes of fancy, those numbers so hazardously ventured, and so happily finished. the matter so compressed, and yet so clear, and the colour so sparingly laid on, and yet with such a beautiful effect? In short, it is not the least praise that he is never guilty of those faults as a writer, which he lays to the charge of others. A proof that he did not charge from a borrowed standard, or from rules laid down by critics, but that he was qualified to do it by his own native powers, and his great superiority of genius."

"Churchill may be ranked as a satirist immediately after Pope and Dryden, with perhaps a greater share of humour than either. He has the bitterness of Pope, with less wit to atone for it, but no mean share of the fine manner and energetic plainness of Dryden."—THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Churchill, F. F., D.D. Serm., 1773, 4to.

Churchill, Fleetwood, M.D. On the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, Dublin, 2d ed., 1850, 8vo. Amer. edit., from the last edit. with Notes and Addits., by D. Francis Condie, M.D., Phila., 1851, 8vo.

"The lecturer, the practitioner, and the student, may all have recourse to its pages, and derive from their perusal much interest and instruction in every thing relating to theoretical and practical midwifery."—*Dublin Quar. Jour. of Med. Science.*

Researches on Operative Midwifery, Dublin, 1841, 8vo. Essays on the Puerperal Fever, and other Diseases Peculiar to Women; Amer. edit., by Dr. Condie, Phila., 1850, 8vo.

"To these papers Dr. Churchill has appended notes, embodying whatever information has been laid before the profession since their author's time. He has also prefixed to the Essays on Puerperal Fever, which occupy the larger portion of the volume, an interesting historical sketch of the principal epidemics of that disease. The whole forms a very valuable collection of papers. by professional writers of eminence, on some of the most important accidents to which the puerperal female is liable."—*American Journal of Medical Sciences.*

On the Diseases of Women, Dublin; 3d ed., 1851, 12mo. A new Amer. ed., revised by the Author; with Notes and Addits. by D. Francis Condie, M.D., Phila., 1857, 8vo.

"It surpasses every other work that has ever issued from the British press."—*Dublin Quar. Jour.*

"We now regretfully take leave of Dr. Churchill's book. Had our typographical limits permitted, we should gladly have borrowed more from its richly stored pages. In conclusion, we heartily recommend it to the profession, and would at the same time express our firm conviction that it will not only add to the reputation of its author, but will prove a work of great and extensive utility to obstetric practitioners."—*Dublin Medical Press.*

Diseases of Infants and Children, Lon., 1849, 8vo. Amer. ed., by Dr. Keating, Phila., 8vo.

"We regard this volume as possessing more claims to completeness than any other of the kind with which we are acquainted. Most cordially and earnestly, therefore, do we commend it to our professional brethren, and we feel assured that the stamp of their approbation will in due time be impressed upon it. After an attentive perusal of its contents, we hesitate not to say, that it is one of the most comprehensive ever written upon the diseases of children, and that, for copiousness of reference, extent of research, and perspicuity of detail, it is scarcely to be equalled. and not to be excelled. in any language."—*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*

"We recommend the work of Dr. Churchill most cordially both to students and practitioners, as a valuable and reliable guide in the treatment of the diseases of children."—*Amer. Jour. of the Med. Sciences.*

Churchill, James. Sermons, 1806, '11.

Churchill, James Morss, M.D., and **John Stevenson,** M.D. Medical Botany; new edit., edited by Gilbert Burnett.

"So high is our opinion of this work, that we recommend every student at college, and every surgeon who goes abroad, to have a copy, as one of the essential constituents of his library."—*Dr. Johnson's Med. Chir. Review.*

Churchill, Junius. Liverpool Odes, 1793, 4to.

Churchill, Ownsham, and **John.** Collection of Voyages and Travels, 1704, 4 vols. fol.; 1732, 8 vols. fol. 1744, 6 vols. fol.; 1752, 6 vols. fol.; the Harleian Collection, 1745–47, 2 vols. fol., form a Supplement to the above.

"This collection is very valuable; its place cannot be supplied by recurring to the original works, as a great part of them are first published in it from the MSS."—G. B. DE LA RICHARDERIE: *Bibliothèque Universelle des Voyages.*

In his Directions for Study, Bishop Warburton advises the student rather to read over Churchill's Collection, (if he would know what human nature really is,) than to waste his time in travelling through the artificial circles of society in Europe.

"Here we may see Nature stripped stark naked, and study her without disguise."

The American student, especially, should also procure M. Du Perier's General History of Voyages and Travels throughout the Old and New World, Lon., 1707, 8vo.

"Except the Introduction of 36 pages, the whole of this volume relates to the early voyages of the Spaniards to America, from Oviedo, and other Spanish authors."—RICH.

And let the lover of Voyages and Travels not fail to procure Harris's, Kerr's, Hakluyt's, and Pinkerton's Collections, and G. Boucher de la Richarderie's Bibliothèque Universelle des Voyages, Paris, 1808, 6 vols. 12mo. The following remarks from an eminent authority should be sufficient to stimulate an appetite for such instructive and delightful studies.

"The old voyagers are always more picturesque and poetical than the modern: they describe those simple appearances, which we now suppose to be known. Churchill and Harris's Collections will furnish you with great abundance of Indian imagery."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

Churchill, T. O. Trans. of Herder's Philosophy of History, Lon., 1803, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Herder is the founder of the Philosophy of History: nobody before nor after him has taken up the grand subject in its full extent."—*Chev. Bunsen's Hippolytus.*

Life of Lord Nelson, 1808, 4to.

"This publication may be considered as a vehicle for prints; which, however, are neither good in design or execution."—LOWNDES.

Churchill, Thos. F., M.D. Profess. works, 1808, '10.

Churchill, Sir Winston, father of the Duke of Marlborough, 1620–1688, a native of Dorsetshire, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford. Divi Britannici, being a Remark upon the Lives of all the Kings of this Isle, from the year of the World 2855, unto the year of Grace 1660; with cuts, Lon., 1675, fol.

"The notices in this work are very slight, but said to be very accurate as to dates and authorities."—DR. WATT.

In some copies occurs a passage stating that the king may raise money without his Parliament, which

"Being much resented by several members of parl. then sitting, the leaf of the remaining copies where it was, was reprinted without that passage, purposely to please and give content."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"The Divi Britannici gives the reader a diverting view of the arms and exploits of our kings down to the Restoration in 1660."—*Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Library.*

Churchman. History of Episcopacy, 1642, 4to.

Churchman, John, d. 1805, a native of Maryland, Magnetic Atlas, Phil., 1790; Lon., 1794, 4to; 1804, 4to.

Churchman, Theophilus, *i. e.* **Peter Heylin.** A Review of the Certamen Epistolæ between Heylin, D.D., and Hen. Hickman, B.D., Lon., 1639, 12mo.

Churchman, Walter. A New Engine for Raising Water. See Phil. Trans., 1734.

Churchy, G., of Lyons Inne. A New Book of Good Husbandrie, 1599.

Churchyard, Thomas, 1520–1604, a native of Shrewsbury, author of many prose and poetical pieces, was a domestic to the celebrated Earl of Surrey, and after the death of this nobleman served as a soldier in several campaigns. A list of many of his works will be found in Athen. Oxon., Ritson's Bibl. Poetica, Biog. Brit., Lowndes's Bibl. Manual, and some specimens in the Censura Literaria. George Chalmers repub. in 1817, 8vo, Churchyard's Chips concerning Scotland, being a Collection of his Pieces relative to that country; with Historical Notices and Life.

"The best of his poems, in point of genius, is his Legende of Jane Shore, and the most popular his Worthiness of Wales, 1580, 8vo, of which an edition was published in 1776."

"An excellent soldier, and a man of honest principles."—STRYPE: *Life of Grindal.*

"By the men of those times he was accounted a good poet, by others a poor court poet; but since, as much beneath a poet as a rhimer."—*Athen. Oxon.*

But honest Fuller protests against such depreciating observations:

"Though some conceive him to be as much beneath a poet as above a rhymer, [*sic,*] in my opinion his verses may go abreast with any of that age, writing in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth. It seems by this his Epitaph in Mr. Camden's 'Remains,' that he died not guilty of much wealth:

'Come Alecto, lend me thy torch,
To find a *church-yard* in a *church-porch:*
Poverty and poetry his tomb doth inclose;
Wherefore, good neighbours, be merry in prose.'"

What could be expected but "poverty" of

"One of those unfortunate men, who have written poetry all their days, and lived a long life, to complete the misfortune."—DISRAELI: *Calamities of Authors.*

Churton, Edward. The Early English Church, new ed., Lon., 1841, 12mo. Lays of Faith and Loyalty, 1847, 18mo. Monastic Ruins of Yorkshire, i. to iv., 1844–46, fol.

Churton, Edward. The Railroad Book of England, Lon., r. 8vo, 1851.

"Mr. Churton has been pre-eminently successful in accomplishing his Herculean undertaking, and has placed his work beyond the danger of failure."—*Bell's Messenger.*

Churton, H. B. Whitaker. Thoughts on the Land of the Morning: a Record of Two Visits to Palestine, 1849, '50, Lon., 1852, c. 8vo.

"An agreeable and profitable companion to all students of the sacred volume."—*English Review.*

"It may be recommended especially as a book for families."—*Lon. Christian Observer.*

Churton, Ralph, 1754–1831, a native of Bickley, Cheshire; entered Brasenose College, Oxford, 1772; elected Fellow, 1778; Archdeacon of St. David's, 1805. Eight Serms., Lon., 1785, 8vo. Serms., 1785, '90, '93, '98, 1803, '04, '06. Letter to the Bp. of Winchester, 1796, 8vo. Lives of Bishop Smith and Sir Richard Sutton, Founders of Brasenose College. Life of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's, 1809, 8vo.

"Among the happiest specimens of its kind which the present century has seen. The very portrait of the good old dean, placing his hand upon his fishing-rod, is enough to rejoice a Waltonian."—DIBDIN.

Works of the Rev. T. Townson, D.D., 1810, 2 vols. 8vo. Memoir of Dr. Richard Chandler prefixed to a new ed. of his Travels in Asia Minor and Greece, Oxford, 1825, 2 vols. 8vo.

Chute, or **Chewt, Anthony.** Beautie dishonoured, written under the title of Shore's Wife, Lon., 1593, 4to. Perry sale, £26; Jadis, £15 15*s.*; Bindley, £34 13*s.*

"An imitative history in verse, supposed to be unique, consisting of 197 six-line stanzas."

Cibber, Colley, 1671–1757, Poet Laureate to George II., made his appearance as an actor at the early age of 18, but not meeting with the success he anticipated, he determined to turn author, and in 1695 produced his first play, Love's Last Shift, or the Fool in Fashion. The author performed the part of Sir Novelty Fashion, and in both capacities he was rewarded by great applause. In 1704 was acted his best piece, The Careless Husband, in which Cibber and Mrs. Oldfield enacted the principal characters. He injured himself in the eyes of the Jacobites, in 1717, by his Comedy of the Nonjuror. He was quite consoled, however, for their enmity, by receiving a pension from Geo. I. of £200, being promoted to the post of Laureate in 1730. In this year he quitted the stage; but appeared again on special occasions. An edit. of his Plays appeared in 1721, 2 vols. 4to; and a later one in 1777, 5 vols. 8vo. A list of 30 plays, with which he had more or less to do, will be found in Biog. Dramat. His Apology for his Life presents a very curious picture of state affairs in his day. It was pub. in 1740, 4to; 1756, 2 vols. 12mo; new edit., with explanatory Notices, by E. Bellchambers, 1822, 8vo.

Pope had made himself ridiculous, as he generally did in his petty malice, by making Theobald the hero of the Dunciad, because he had convicted Pope of gross ignorance of Shakspeare. He now made himself ridiculous a second time, by exalting to that dull eminence, Colley Cibber, one of the wittiest and most sprightly authors of the day. Cibber's letter of remonstrance to Pope was unanswerable. His ambition led him into a grave error, when it induced him to undertake such a criticism as The Character and Conduct of Cicero considered; pub. Lon., 1747, 4to. Fielding took great delight in ridiculing him. Cibber's name is frequently introduced in Boswell's Life of Johnson.

"BOSWELL: 'Cibber was a man of observation?' JOHNSON: 'I think not.' BOSWELL: 'You will allow his Apology to be well done.' JOHNSON: 'Very well done, to be sure, sir. That book is a striking proof of the justice of Pope's remark:

'Each might his several province well command,
Would all but stoop to what they understand.'"

Swift was so much pleased with Cibber's Apology for his Life, that he sat up all night to read it: upon hearing which, Cibber, it is said, shed tears for joy.

Cibber, Susanna Maria, d. 1766, a celebrated actress, sister of Dr. Arne, and wife of Theophilus, son of Colley Cibber, trans. in 1752, The Oracle of St. Foix.

Cibber, Theophilus, 1703–1758, son of Colley Cibber, bore even a worse moral character than his father, which was quite unnecessary. He was an actor, and married first an actress of the name of Johnson, and, secondly, Miss Arne, (see above.) The Lover, C., 1730. Patie and Peggie, B. O., 1730. The Mock Officer, F., 1733. Other Dramatic pieces, and alterations of Henry VI., and Romeo and Juliet, from Shakspeare. The following work appeared under his name, The Lives of the Poets of G. Britain and Ireland, from the time of Dean Swift, Lon., 1753, 5 vols. 12mo: but we have direct evidence that Cibber was not sole author of this work:

"I take this opportunity to testify, that the book called *Cibber's Lives of the Poets* was not written, nor, I believe, ever seen, by either of the Cibbers, but was the work of Robert Shiels, a native of Scotland, a man of a very acute understanding, though with little scholastic education, who, not long after the publication of his work, died in London of a consumption. His life was virtuous and his end was pious. Theophilus Cibber, then a prisoner for debt, imparted, as I was told, his name for ten guineas. The manuscript of Shiels is now in my possession."—DR. JOHNSON: *Life of Hammond.*

Here Johnson is much in error, for we have Griffith's (the publisher) testimony that Cibber did revise, correct, and add to the MS., and probably wrote some of the Lives. See Boswell's Johnson; and for publications connected with the Cibbers, father and son, see Lowndes's Bibl. Manual.

Cirencester. See RICHARD OF CHICHESTER.

Clack, J. M. Serms. and other Remains, with Memoir and Fun. Serm., by J. Hooper, Lon., 1817, 8vo.

"We have seldom met with so many incidents of an affecting nature in connection with one who was not permitted to see many years on earth, as are presented to us in this small but respectable volume."—*Lon. Congreg. Mag.*

Clacy, Mrs. Charles. A Lady's Visit to the Gold Diggings of Australia in 1852, '53, Lon., 1853, p. 8vo.

"The most pithy and entertaining of all the books that have been written on the gold diggings."—*Lon. Literary Gaz.*

"We recommend this work as the emigrant's *vade mecum.*"—*Lon. Home Companion.*

Clagett, Nicholas, 1607–1663, entered Merton College, Oxford, 1628; Vicar of Melbourne, Dorsetshire, about 1636; subsequently preacher at St. Mary's in St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk. The Abuses of God's Grace, &c., Oxf., 1659, 4to.

Clagett, Nicholas, D.D., 1654–1726, son of the preceding, admitted of Christ Church College, 1671; preacher at St. Mary's, in St. Edmund's Bury, 1680; Archdeacon of Sudbury, 1693. A Persuasive to an Ingenious Trial of Opinions in Religion, Lon., 1685, 4to. Serm., 1683, '86, 1710. Truth Defended, and Boldness in Error Rebuked, &c., being a confutation of Mr. Whiston's book entitled, The Accomplishment of Scripture Prophecies, Lon., 1710, 8vo.

"This eminent divine lived extremely valued and respected on account of his exemplariness, charity, and other virtues."—*Biog. Br.*

Clagett, Nicholas, D.D., son of the preceding, d. 1746. Bishop of St. David's, 1731; translated to Exeter, 1746. Serms. 1714, '33, '37, '40, '42.

Clagett, William, D.D., 1646–1688, uncle of the preceding, admitted of Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1659; was for 7 years preacher of St. Edmund's Bury, and subsequently preacher to the Society of Gray's Inn. He pub. many theological treatises, chiefly controversial. We notice a few: A Discourse on the Holy Spirit, with a Confutation of some part of Dr. Owen's book on that subject, Lon., 1678–80, 8vo. An Answer to the Dissenter's Objections against the Common Prayers, &c., 1683, 4to. Extreme Unction, 1687, 4to. A Paraphrase and Notes upon the First Chapter of St. John, Lon., 1686, 4to. See Orme's Bibl. Bib. Serms.,1689–93, 2 vols.; 4th ed.,1704–20, 4 vols. 8vo.

"I should not scruple to give Dr. Clagett a place among the most eminent and celebrated writers of this Church, and if he may be allowed that, it is as great an honour as can be done him."—ARCHBISHOP SHARPE.

"His writings are not of great value, and are now little known."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Bishop Burnet praises Clagett for his learning, piety, and virtues.

Claggett, John. Arianism Anatomized, 1719, 8vo.

Clairant. Con. to Phil. Trans. on the Rays of Light, 1754.

Clanes, Thomas. Answer to Vestry, 1812.

Claney, M., M.D. Templum Veneris, Lon., 1745, 4to.

Clanny, W. R., M.D. Mineral Waters, &c., 1807–16.

Clanricarde, Ulick, Marquis of, and Earl of St. Alban's. Memoirs, 1722, 8vo. Memoirs and Letters respecting the Rebellion in Ireland *temp.* Charles I., 1757, fol. The first work Bishop Nicolson styles

"A lean collection of letters, warrants, orders, and other loose and incoherent state-papers relating to the Irish Rebellion."

Clap, Nath., 1668–1745, a minister of Newport, Rhode Island, pub. a Serm. on the Lord's Voice crying to the People in some extraordinary dispensations, 1715.

"Before I saw Father Clap, I thought the Bishop of Rome had the gravest aspect of any man I ever saw; but really the minister of Newport has the most venerable appearance."—BISHOP BERKELEY.

Clap, Roger, 1609–1691, one of the first settlers of Dorsetshire, Massachusetts. Memoirs of himself, 1731; with an appendix by Jas. Blake, 1807.

Clap, Thomas, 1703–1767, President of Yale College, 1739–66, was eminent for his proficiency in Mathematics, Astronomy, and Natural Philosophy. Serm., 1732. Letter to Mr. Edwards, 1745. Religious Constitution of Colleges, 1745. Doctrines of the Churches of New England, 1755. Essay, 1765. History of Yale College, 1766. Conjectures of Meteors, 1781. See Holmes's Life of Stiles; Hist. of Yale College.

Clapham, Henoche. Briefe of the Bible's History, Lon., 1596. Theolog. treatises, 1597–1609.

Clapham, Jonathan. Theolog. treatises, 1651–84.

Clapham, John. Narcissus, Lon., 1581, 4to.

Clapham, John. History of G. Britain, 1602, 4to.

Clapham, Samuel, d. 1830, aged 76. Serms., 1792, &c. The three following were pub. under the name of Theophilus St. John: Orig. Serms., 1790, 8vo. Prac. Serms., 1803, 2 vols. 8vo. Charges of Massillon, from the French, 1805, 8vo. Points of Sessions Law, 1818, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This work may serve as an index, but cannot be relied on for accuracy."

Serms. selected and abridged from various authors, 1803–15, 3 vols. 8vo., enlarged ed., 1830, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The abridgments will be found extremely useful to the clergy as skeletons, or heads to form discourses from."

"These sermons are truly excellent."—*British Critic.*

The Pentateuch, or the Five Books of Moses Illustrated, Lon., 1818, 12mo.

"The plan is judicious, and the execution is, on the whole, respectable."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

Other publications.

Clapp, John. Serms., 2d ed., Lon., 1819, 3 vols. 8vo.

Clappe, Ambrose. Emmanuel Manifested, 1655, 12mo.

Clapperton, Hugh, 1788–1827, a celebrated African traveller, was a native of Dumfriesshire. He was cut off by the dysentery at Saccatoo. His Journals were preserved and published. Denham, Clapperton, and Oudney's Travels in Africa, 1822–24, Lon., 1826, 4to. Clapperton's Journal of a second Expedition into the Interior of Africa, with Lander's Journal, 1829, 4to. Clapperton and Oudney's Travels in Africa, 1828, 2 vols. 8vo. Our knowledge of Africa has been greatly increased by these publications. See LANDER, RICHARD; DENHAM, DIXON.

Clapperton, William. Poems, &c., Edin., 8vo.

Clapthorne, Henry. The Hollander; a Play, 1640, 4to.

Claramont, C., M.D. De Aëre, locis et aquis Angliæ deque morbis Anglorum Vernaculis. Diss. nec non Observationes Medicæ Cambro-Britannicæ, Lon., 1672, 12mo; 1657, 8vo.

Clare, John, b. 1793, at Helpstone, near Peterborough, of obscure parentage, excited much attention by his remarkable powers of poetical description. He pub. in 1820, Poems, Descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery, which immediately secured the public favour.

"The instance before us is, perhaps, one of the most striking of patient and persevering talent existing and enduring in the most forlorn and seemingly hopeless condition that literature has at any time exhibited."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

In 1821, he pub. The Village Minstrel and other Poems, 2 vols. 8vo. He has also contributed a number of articles to the periodicals. See an interesting account of Clare in Chambers's Cycl. of Eng. Literature.

Clare, John Fitz-Gibbon, Earl of, 1749–1802, Lord High-Chancellor of Ireland. Speech on the Union. Verses, 1774, 4to. Report, 1798, 8vo.

"A man of an ardent, daring spirit, but able, virtuous, and patriotic." See Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

Clare, John Hollis, Earl of, father-in-law of the Earl of Strafford, who was beheaded. An Answer to some Passages of Sir Francis Bacon's Essay on Empire. Speech in behalf of the Earl of Oxford. Letter to his son-in-law, Strafford.

"Lord Clare was admired for his letters; and Howell, in two of his, bears testimony to the earl's learning and skill in languages." See Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

Clare, Martin. Treatise on the Motion of Fluids, Lon., 1735, 8vo; with addits. by R. Hall, M.D., Lon., 1802, 8vo.

Clare, Peter, Surgeon. Prof. treatises, Lon., 1778, 8vo.

Clare, R. Trans. of a Political Declaration, 1649, fol.

Clare, R. A., Surgeon. Con. on the Air Pumps to Nic. Jour., 1801.

Clare, William. The Natural way to Learn the Latin Tongue, Lon., 1688, 8vo.

Clarek, Timothy, M.D. Profess. con. to Phil. Trans. 1668; on the Injection into Veins, the Transfusion of Blood, &c.

Clarence, Duke of, (William the Fourth.) Speech in the House of Lords on the Slave-Trade, Lon., 1799, 8vo. Substance of his Speeches in the House of Lords against the Divorce Bill, 1800, 8vo.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of, 1608–1673, one of the most illustrious characters of English history, was the third son of Henry Hyde, of Dinton, Wiltshire, where he was born on the 16th of February. He was entered of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1622, where he remained one year; after which he removed to the Middle Temple, and pursued his legal studies under the direction of his uncle, Nicholas Hyde, afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench. In his twenty-first year he married the daughter of Sir George Ayliffe, who only survived the union six months. Three years afterwards he married the daughter of Sir Thomas Aylesbury, Master of Requests. He informs us in his Life, that he made it a rule to select for his associates none but persons distinguished for their rank, fortune, or accomplishments. We need not be surprised, therefore, to find among his "list of friends," stars of the first magnitude:—Ben Jonson, Selden, May, Sir Kenelm Digby, Edmund Waller, Lord Falkland, Sheldon, Morley, Earle, Hales, Chillingworth, &c. (See Memorials of his own life.) The patronage of the Marquis of Hamilton and Archbishop Laud was of great value to the ambitious aspirant for brilliant honours. In 1640 he was elected a member of Parliament, and as a Royalist, waged stern war with Hampden and other representatives of popular pretensions. His zeal was not overlooked, and in 1643 he was raised to the high position of Lord Chancellor of the Exchequer, sworn a member of the Privy Council, and knighted. When affairs had taken so grave a turn that it was deemed prudent to send the prince, afterwards Charles II., out of the way of danger, Hyde was his companion, but remained in Jersey when the prince sailed for France. During this retirement of two years, he wrote portions of his two celebrated works, The History of the Rebellion, and Account of his own Life. His studies were interrupted in 1648, by directions to attend the prince at Paris. He found him at the Hague, where the news soon arrived of the execution of King Charles I. Whilst on the Continent, Clarendon chiefly resided at Madrid and Antwerp. In 1657, King Charles II., still an exile, rewarded the fidelity of his follower by creating him Lord High Chancellor of England. But he suffered greatly from poverty at different times, having, as he tells us, "neither clothes nor fire to preserve me from the sharpness of the season." At the Restoration he displayed great sagacity in reconciling the hostile parties who composed the strength of the kingdom, and it was mainly owing to his counsels that the Republicans escaped the bitter chalice which they had commended to the lips of the persecuted and down-trodden Royalists. In 1660, Hyde was chosen Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and created a peer by the title of Baron Hyde, of Hindon, in Wiltshire, to which were added in 1661, the titles of Viscount Cornbury in Oxfordshire, and Earl of Clarendon in Wiltshire. Such greatness must needs excite the envy of the malicious; and this ill will was heightened by the announcement of the marriage of his daughter to the Duke of York, afterwards James II. This event was unknown to Clarendon until its publicity became a matter of necessity, and Charles II. did not permit it to deprive him of his favour. In 1663, the Earl of Bristol exhibited a charge of High Treason against Clarendon, the *gravamen* of which was an alleged intention to favour the introduction of Popery into Great Britain. There were other causes of resentment—the king's neglect of public affairs, the extravagance of the Court, &c.—which prudence did not permit to be openly exposed. In 1667 he was removed from his post of Chancellor, and shortly afterwards received the king's orders to leave the country. He sailed for France, November 29, 1667, and on the 19th of the ensuing month an act of banishment shut the door to all hopes of return to his native land. He resided for four years at Montpellier, passed some time at Moulins, and finally took up his residence at Rouen, where he died, December 9, 1674. There was nothing now to excite the animosity of his foes, and his body was permitted to rest in the land he had so faithfully served, and by which he had been so ungratefully rewarded. He lies,

> "Without a line to mark the spot,"

on the north side of Henry VIIth's chapel, in Westminster Abbey. Lord Clarendon had by his second wife four sons and two daughters: Henry, the second Earl of Clarendon, (*q. v.*,) d. in 1709; Lawrence, Earl of Rochester, d. in 1711; Edward and James died unmarried. Frances was married to Thomas Keightly of Hertingfordbury; Anne married James, Duke of York, and was the mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

As an author, Lord Clarendon can never become obsolete while the slightest interest exists in one of the most eventful portions of England's annals. Speeches, Argument, &c., Lon., 1641, &c. An Answer to the Declaration of the Commons, Lon., 1648, 8vo. Character of Robert, Earl of Essex, and George, Duke of Buckingham, 1706; orig. pub. in Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, 1672.

> "The reader will be here entertained with the pictures of two of the greatest subjects of Europe in their time: and although one of them is inimitably drawn by the noble Author in his History, yet this signature will still be acceptable, since 'tis all thrown into another view."—*Preface to ed.* 1706.

Narrative of the Settlement in Ireland, Lovain, 1668, 4to. Animadversions on a Book called Fanaticism, 1674, 4to. Brief View and Survey of Hobbes's Leviathan, Oxf., 1676, 4to. History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England begun in 1641, &c., Oxf., 1702–04, 3 vols. fol.; 1705, '06, 6 vols. 8vo; 1717, 7 vols. 8vo. Supplement, 1717, 8vo; 1724, 8vo. A new edit. of the History of the Rebellion, with all the suppressed passages, and the unpub. Notes of Bishop Warburton, Oxf., 1826, 8 vols. 8vo edited by Dr. Bandinel:

> "Clarendon's History of the Rebellion is one of the noblest historical works of the English nation. In the present edition, which is the first correct and complete publication of his History, the passages omitted and the words altered in the original and preceding editions are now for the first time laid before the public."—*Edinburgh Review.*

Last edit., Oxf., 1849, 7 vols. 8vo. Hist. of the Rebellion, &c., with his Life, written by himself, in which is included a continuation of his Hist. of the Great Rebellion, Lon., 1842, 1 vol. 8vo. Life by Himself, with continuation of Hist. Rebellion, 55 plates, Oxf., 1827, 3 vols. 8vo; 2 vols. 4to. Hist. of Rebellion, Lon., 1840, 2 vols. imp. 8vo. Religion and Policy, (first pub. from the MS., 1811,) 2 vols. r. 8vo. Hist. of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in Ireland, 1720, '21, 8vo. This is a vindication of the Marquis of Ormonde. Hist. of the Reign of Charles II., 2 vols. 4to. This is included in his Life. Collection of Tracts, Lon., 1727, fol. Vindication of himself from the Impeachment of H. Commons in regard to the sale of Dunkirk, Lon., 1747, fol.; with Reflections upon the Psalms, applied to the troubles of the times. State Papers, 1621–74, containing the Materials from which his History was composed, and the authorities on which the truth of his relation is founded; with an Appendix from Archbishop Sancroft's MSS., Oxf., 1767–86, 3 vols. fol. Miscellaneous Works, 2d edit., 1751, fol. An Account of his Life, written by himself, &c., Oxf., 1759; new edit.; see above. Essays, Moral and Entertaining; new edit., pub. by Rev. J. S. Clarke, D.D., 1815, 2 vols. 8vo. The Natural History of the Passions, 8vo.

> "Many doubted whether Lord Clarendon was the author of it; and more thought that it was the sharking trick of a bookseller to set his name to, for sale sake."—Wood.

The reader should peruse T. H. Lister, Esq.'s Life and Administration of Edward, First Earl of Clarendon, with Original Correspondence and Authentic Papers, never before published, Lon., 1838, 3 vols. 8vo; vol. i., 1609–60; vol. ii., 1660–74; vol. iii., Letters and Papers.

> "Lister's Life of Clarendon is not the ingenious or eloquent pleading of an advocate, but the severe and enlightened neutrality of a judge. The characteristics proper for the occasion were good taste and good sense, intelligent research, and perfect candour. And these Mr. Lister possesses in an eminent degree."—*Edinburgh Review.*

> "A valuable contribution to the history of our native country."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

See Lister, Thomas H. To these valuable volumes should be added The Correspondence and Diaries of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, &c., by S. W. Singer, Esq., Lon., 1828, 2 vols. r. 4to. (See below.) The reader will also be interested in An Historical Inquiry respecting the Character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, by the Hon. Agar Ellis, Lon., 1827, 8vo. Mr. Ellis arrives at the conclusion, which will be rejected by many of his readers, that Clarendon was an unprincipled man of talent. This notice of Mr. Ellis's opinions may properly introduce some quotations from various authorities respecting the character of Clarendon as a statesman and an author:

> "I cannot but let you know the incredible satisfaction I have taken in reading my late Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, so well and so unexpectedly well written—the preliminary so like that of the noble Polybius, leading us by the courts, avenues, and porches, into the fabric; the style masculine; the characters so just, and tempered without the least impediment of passion or tincture of revenge, yet with such natural and lively touches as show his lordship well knew not only the persons' outsides, but their very interiors."—*Letters of John Evelyn to Samuel Pepys, Jan.* 20, 1702, '03. See Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys, Lon., 1854, 4 vols. 8vo.

> "His lordship died an exile, and in the displeasure of his ma-

jesty, and others who envied his rise and fortune—*tam breves Populi Romani amores!* But I shall say no more of his ministry, and what was the pretence of his fall, than that we have lived to see great revolutions. The buffons, parasites, pimps, and concubines, who supplanted him at court, came to nothing not long after, and were as little pitied. 'Tis something yet too early to publish the names of his delators, for fear of one's teeth. But time will speak truth, and sure I am the event has made it good. Things were infinitely worse managed since his disgrace."—*Evelyn to Pepys.* See Diary and Corresp. of J. Evelyn, Lon., 1852, 4 vols. 8vo.

It is not to be denied that many of his lordship's contemporaries entertained a very different opinion of him; and Mr. Agar Ellis, among modern writers, accuses him of treachery, as well as imbecility, in the management of state affairs.

We continue our quotations:

"The Earl of Clarendon, upon the Restoration, made it his business to depress everybody's merits to advance his own, and the king having gratified his vanity with high titles, found it necessary towards making a fortune in proportion to apply himself to other means than what the crown could afford."—Lord Dartmouth: *Note on Burnet.*

"Had Clarendon sought nothing but power, his power had never ceased. A corrupted court and a blinded populace were less the causes of the chancellor's fall, than an ungrateful king, who could not pardon his lordship's having refused to accept for him the slavery of his country. . . . Buckingham, Shaftsbury, Lauderdale, Arlington, and such abominable men, were the exchange which the nation made for my Lord Clarendon! . . . As an historian he seems more exceptionable. His majesty and eloquence, his power of painting characters, his knowledge of his subject, rank him in the first class of writers—yet he has both great and little faults."—Horace Walpole: *R. & N. Authors.*

"He particularly excels in characters, which, if drawn with precision and elegance, are as difficult to the writers as they are agreeable to the readers of history. He is in this particular as unrivalled among the moderns as Tacitus among the ancients. . . . His style is rather careless than laboured: his periods are long, and frequently embarrassed by parentheses. Hence it is, that he is one of the most difficult of all authors to be read with an audible voice."—*Granger's Biog. Hist.*

"Clarendon will always be esteemed an entertaining writer, even independent of our curiosity to know the facts which he relates. His style is prolix and redundant, and suffocates us by the length of its periods; but it discovers imagination and sentiment, and pleases us at the same time that we disapprove of it. . . . An air of probity and goodness runs through the whole work, as these qualities did in reality embellish the whole life of the author. . . . Clarendon was always a friend to the liberty and constitution of his country."—Hume: *Hist. of England.*

"The lustre of all partial and even general Histories of England, was eclipsed. at the opening of the eighteenth century, by the *History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars*—from the powerful pen of Lord Clarendon: a work, of which the impressions and profits have increased in an equal ratio—and of which the popularity is built upon an imperishable basis. A statesman, a lawyer, and a philosopher in its most practical, and perhaps rational, sense, there is hardly any name which has reached us, encircled by purer rays of renown, than that of Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, or any which is more likely to go down to posterity in a more unsullied state of purity."—Dr. Dibdin: *Library Companion.*

So Southey declares Clarendon to have been "the wisest and most upright of statesman;" but Brodie, on the other hand, brands the Lord Chancellor as "a miserable sycophant and canting hypocrite." The remarks of Southey in a letter to Henry Taylor, Dec. 31, 1825, are well worth quoting:

"For an Englishman there is no single historical work with which it can be so necessary for him to be well and thoroughly acquainted as with Clarendon. I feel at this time perfectly assured, that if that book had been put into my hands in youth, it would have preserved me from all the political errors which I have outgrown. It may be taken for granted that —— knows this book well. The more he reads concerning the history of these times, the more highly he will appreciate the wisdom and the integrity of Clarendon."—*Southey's Life and Correspondence.*

"Clarendon—a lover of the constitution, of his country, a patriotic statesman—is always interesting, and continually provides materials for the statesman and philosopher."—Professor Smyth, *of Cambridge.*

"His 'Life' is full of a thousand curious anecdotes."—Bishop Warburton.

"You ask me about reading history. You are quite right to read Clarendon; his style is a little long-winded, but, on the other hand, his characters may match those of the ancient historians. and one thinks they would know the very men if you were to meet them in society. Few English writers have the same precision either in describing the actors in great scenes, or the deeds which they performed. He was, you are aware, himself deeply engaged in the scenes which he depicts, and therefore colours them with the individual feeling, and sometimes, doubtless, with the partiality, of a partisan."—*Sir Walter Scott's Letter to his Son.*

"The respect which we justly feel for Clarendon as a writer must not blind us to the faults which he committed as a statesman. . . . In some respects he was well fitted for his great place. No man wrote abler state papers. No man spoke with more weight and dignity in council and Parliament. No man was better acquainted with general maxims of statecraft. No man observed the varieties of character with a more discriminating eye. It must be added that he had a strong sense of moral and religious obligation, a sincere reverence for the laws of his country, and a conscientious regard for the honour and interest of the crown. But his temper was sour, arrogant, and impatient of opposition."—T. B. Macaulay: *Hist. of England, q. v.*

"He is excellent in every thing that he has performed with care: his characters are beautifully delineated, his sentiments have often a noble gravity, which the length of his periods, far too great in itself, seems to befit; but in the general course of his narrative, he is negligent of grammar and perspicuity, with little choice of words, and, therefore, sometimes idiomatic, without ease or elegance. The official papers on the royal side, which are generally attributed to him, are written in a masculine and majestic tone far superior to those of the Parliament."—*Hallam's Introduc. to Lit. Hist.;* and in his Constitutional Hist. of England.

See Life of Edward, Earl of Clarendon, written by himself, printed from the original MS. in the Bodleian Library, Lon., 1857, 2 vols. 8vo.

Clarendon, George William Frederick Villiers, Earl of, b. in 1800, is the present representative of the great Earl of Clarendon, and of the brother of Villiers, the favourite of James I. He succeeded to the title in 1838. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1847 to 1852, and has held several important offices. In 1846 he was appointed President of the Board of Trade. He was associated (when Mr. Villiers) with Dr. Bowring in drawing up the First Report on the Commercial Relations between France and Great Britain, 1834, fol.

Clarendon, Henry Hyde, second **Earl of,** 1638–1709, eldest son of the first earl, was carefully trained for public business by his illustrious parent. In resentment of the treatment to which his father was subjected, he joined the party which opposed the court, and made many speeches, some of which were preserved by Mr. Grey. On the accession of James II. he was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but was superseded by Lord Tyrconnel. He refused to take the oaths to William III., and was for some time imprisoned in the Tower. After his release he lived in retirement until his death in 1709. The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church at Winchester, continued by Samuel Gale, Lon., 1715, 8vo. Two Papers in Gutch's Collectanea Curiosa, vol. i. 309–13. State Letters and Diary, Oxf., 1763, 2 vols. 4to.

"This Diary presents us with a picture of the manners of the age in which the writer lived. We may learn from it, that at the close of the seventeenth century a man of the first quality made it his constant practice to go to church, and could spend the day in society with his family and friends, without shaking his arm at a gaming-table, associating with jockies at Newmarket, or murdering time by a constant round of giddy dissipation, if not of criminal indulgence."—*Editor's Preface.*

In 1828 was pub. Clarendon Papers; viz.: The Correspondence of Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, and of his Brother, Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, with the Diary of Lord Clarendon, 1687–90, and the Diary of Lord Rochester; pub. for the greater part for the first time from the original MSS., recently discovered by S. W. Singer, F.S.A., Lon., 2 vols. 4to.

"One of the most important contributions which has in our day been made to history."—*Lon. Review.*

"This Collection of Letters and Diaries is of great historical value."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"A most valuable addition to our national records, and especially interesting to the History of Ireland."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Henry Hyde, Lord Hyde and Cornbury, the eldest son of this nobleman, pub. a Comedy called The Mistakes, or The Happy Resentment, printed in 1758, at Strawberry Hill, with a preface, said to be written by Lord Orford; but this imputed authorship has been questioned. He wrote A Letter to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, 1751, and A Letter to David Mallet on the intended Publication of Lord Bolingbroke's MSS.; see Hawkesworth's edition of Swift's Works. A few pamphlets of his composition were pub. anonymously, and he left some tragedies in MS. He was killed in France, in 1753, by a fall from his horse.

Clarendon, R. V. A Sketch of the Revenue and Finances of Ireland, Lon., 1791, 4to.

"A clear and elaborate view of the finances of the sister island."—Lowndes.

Clarendon, Thomas. Treatise on the Foot of the Horse, Dubl., 1847, 12mo.

Claridge, John. The Shepherd of Banbury's Rules to know of the Change of the Weather, Lon., 1744, 8vo; reprinted, 1827, 8vo. This little work, once very popular, has been attributed to John Campbell, LL.D.

Claridge, John. Agricult. of Dorset, Lon., 1793, 4to.

"It seems judiciously performed."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Claridge, Richard, 1649–1723, an eminent Quaker writer, b. in Warwickshire; entered of Baliol Coll., Oxf., 1666; Rector of Peopleton, Worcester, 1673; joined the Baptists, 1691; joined the Quakers about 1697, and became a minister in this society. Serms., 1689, '91. Answer to Richard Allen, 1697, 4to. Mercy Covering the Judgment-Seat, &c., 1700, 4to. His Case and Trial, 1710, 4to. The Novelty and Nullity of Dissatisfaction, &c., 1714. Lux Evangelica Attestata. Melius Inquirendum Tractatus Hierographicus. Life and Posthumous Works, by Joseph Besse, 1726, 8vo.

Claridge, Capt. R. T. Guide along the Danube to Constantinople, 2d ed., Lon., 1839, 12mo. Hydropathy; two Treatises, 1844 and 1849, 8vo.

"We should deem ourselves negligent of our duty did we not invite public attention to the subject."—*Lon. Times.*

Clark. Almanack for 1634, Camb., 12mo.

Clark, Bracy. Veterinary treatises, 1809, &c.

Clark, Charles. A Summary of Colonial Law, &c., Lon., 1834, 8vo. Commenced by Serg't Stephen, who, for want of time, relinquished the labour to Mr. C.

"A compendious and useful work, which, however, would require to be occasionally republished."—McCulloch: *Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

C. Clark and W. Finnelly; Reports of Cases in House of Lords, 1831–45, Lon., 1835–45, 11 vols. 8vo.

Clark, Chas. John Noakes and Mary Styles; a Poem, exhibiting lingual localisms of Essex, 12mo, Lon., 1838.

"A very clever and amusing piece of local description."—*Archæologist.*

"Exhibits the dialect of Essex perfectly."—*Lon. Eclectic Rev.*

Clark, D. W., D.D., b. 1812, Mount Desert Island, Maine, first became known by his contributions to Methodist Quarterly Review. He is the author of several works, among which are: 1. Treatise on Mental Discipline. 2. Death-Bed Scenes. 3. Life and Times of Bishop Hedding. This work comprises much of the early history of the Methodist Church, and was extensively and favourably reviewed by the N. Amer. Rev. and other leading Quarterlies of America and England. It is one of the standard publications of the "Methodist Book Concern." In 1852 Dr. Clark was elected editor of the books and journals pub. by the "Western Book Concern" of the Meth. Church.

Clark, Emily. Novels, Lon., 1798, 1800, '05.

Clark, Ewan. 1. Poems. 2. Rustics, 1775, 1805, 8vo.

Clark, George. Legal compilations, Lon., 1777–1803.

Clark, Rev. George H., an Episcopal minister, born at Newburyport, Mass. The Difficulties and Importance of the Ministerial Work.

Clark, Gilbert. Oughtredus explicatus, Lon., 1682, 8vo. Spot-Diall, 1687, 4to. Tractatus duo de Fide Nicena, &c., contra G. Bullum, 1695, 8vo.

Clark, Henry. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1655–57, 4to.

Clark, Hugh. Introduction to Heraldry, Lon., 1776, 12mo; 14th edit., 1845, 12mo.

"One of the best manuals ever published, containing every thing necessary to a thorough knowledge of the art."—*Lower's Curiosities of Heraldry.*

"I do not think I can offer better assistance than will be found in Clark's Introduction, &c."—*Montague's Guide to Study of Heraldry.*

A Concise Hist. of Knighthood, 1784, 2 vols. 8vo.

Clark, J. Paterson, Dentist Extraordinary to his R. H. Prince Albert. System of treating the Teeth, Lon., 8vo. Treatise on Teeth, &c., 12mo, 1839. Teething and Management, 8vo, 1839. The Odontalgist, 1854, p. 8vo.

"There are many parts of this book which deserve the notice of the profession."—*Lon. Medical Times and Gazette.*

Clark, J. V. H. Onondaga, 1849, 2 vols. 8vo. Lights and Shadows of Indian Character, and Scenes of Pioneer Life, Syracuse, 1854, 12mo.

Clark, James. Sermon, Edin., 1704.

Clark, James. Veterinary treatises, 1770, '88.

Clark, James, M.D. Profess. treatises, 1788–97.

Clark, Sir James, Bart., Physician-in-Ordinary to the Queen; b. 1788, at Cullen, Banffshire. Sanative Influence of Climate, 1829; 4th ed., 1846, 8vo.

"An indispensable companion to every invalid who seeks restoration of health or prolongation of life beneath a milder sky than that which lowers over his native land."—*Lon. Med.-Chir. Rev.*

Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption and Scrofula, 1835, 8vo.

Clark, John. Caledonian Bards, trans. from the Gaelic, 1778, 8vo. Poems of Ossian, 1781, 8vo. General View of the Agriculture of Brecknock county; of Radnor; of Hereford; all 1794, 4to.

"The three county reports are managed in a superior style."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Nature and Value of Leased Property, 1808, 8vo.

Clark, John. Sermons, Lon., 8vo.

Clark, John, M.D., 1609–1676, came from London to Rhode Island. Ill News from New England; or, A Narrative of New England's Persecution, Lon., 1652, 4to, etc.

Clark, John. Tamerlane, Lon., 1653, 4to.

Clark, John. Sermons, 1716, 4to.

Clark, John, d. 1734. Education of Youth, Lon., 1720, 8vo. On Study, 1731, 8vo. Making of Latin, 1742, 12mo. Other works. He edited several Latin authors.

Clark, John, M.D., 1744–1805, a Scotch physician, pub. a work on Contagious Fevers, Newcast., 1802, 12mo, and several other profess. works, 1777–1801.

Clark, John. Penman's Diversion, 4to.

Clark, John. See Clarke.

Clark, Sir John. See Clerk.

Clark, John A., D.D., 1801–1843, an Episcopal clergyman, eminent for piety and zealous discharge of his professional duties, at the time of his death Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, pub. a number of theological works, which attained considerable popularity. Awake, Thou Sleeper! 3d edit., New York, 12mo. Gathered Fragments, 5th ed., N. Y., 12mo. The Young Disciple, 6th ed., N. Y., 12mo. The Pastor's Testimony, 6th ed., N. Y., 12mo. Gleanings by the Way, Phila., 12mo. A Walk about Zion, 9th ed., N. Y. Glimpses of the Old World, Phila., 4th ed., with a Memoir of the Author by S. H. Tyng, D.D., Lon., 1847, 2 vols., p. 8vo.

"Dr. Clark has for some time been known to the religious public as one of the most judicious and excellent writers of the day. His works are all characterized by good thoughts, well expressed in a graceful and appropriate manner, by great seriousness and unction, and an earnest desire to promote the spiritual interests of his fellow-men."

Clark, Jonas, of Lexington, Mass., 1730–1805. Sermons, 1766, '68, '81. See Everett's Orations, i. 536.

Clark, Joshua. Sermons, 1691, '98, 4to.

Clark, Kennedy. Poems, 1804, 12mo.

Clark, Lewis Gaylord, twin-brother of Willis Gaylord Clark, (*post,*) has obtained great popularity in his capacity of editor of the New York Knickerbocker Magazine. This excellent periodical was started in December 1832, by C. F. Hoffman, who was succeeded in the editorship in 1833, by Timothy Flint. Mr. Clark assumed the helm in 1834, and still (in 1858) maintains a post the duties of which few could discharge so well. So long as he offers the tempting display of an "Editor's Table" furnished with so great a profusion of good things, he may reasonably expect an abundant supply of delighted guests. It is no small recommendation of such fare, that each may partake to his heart's content, without diminishing the quantity, or injuring the quality, of the common stock; and Mr. Clark has kindly offered for the benefit of the public at large, a portion of the viands which have for so many years tickled the literary palates of the readers of the Knickerbocker:—Knick-Knacks from an Editor's Table, New York, 1853, 12mo.

"We know of no collection of American humour similar to it; certainly none that contains such a variety of original and racy matter."—*Putnam's Magazine, January,* 1853.

Clark, M. Sermon, Lon., 1718, 8vo.

Clark, Margaret. Confession of, Lon., 1688, 4to.

Clark, N. Way of Truth, Lon., 1717, '18, 2 vols. 8vo.

Clark, Peter, of Danvers, Mass., d. 1768, aged 75. Sermons, &c., 1728–63.

Clark, R. Vermiculars destroyed; with an Historical Account of Worms, Lon., 1690–93, 4to.

Clark, Richard. Favourite Pieces, performed at the Glee and Catch Clubs, &c., 1814, 8vo.

Clark, Robert. The Lying Wonders, or rather the Wonderful Lies, Lon., 1660, 4to.

Clark, Robert. The office of a Sheriff in Scotland, 1824, 8vo.

Clark, Rev. Rufus W., a Presbyterian minister, b. 1813, at Newburyport, Mass. Heaven and its Scriptural Emblems. Memoir of Rev. John E. Emerson. Lectures to Young Men. Review of Prof. Stuart on Slavery. Romanism in America. Life Scenes of the Messiah. Also, Pamphlets, Sermons, &c., and contributions to various journals.

Clark, S. Description of the World, 1689, 12mo.

Clark, Samuel. Laws of Chance, &c., 1758–77.

Clark, Samuel. Theory and P. of Mechanics, 1763, '64, 4to.

Clark, Rev. Samuel A., an Episcopal minister, b. at Newburyport, Mass. Memoir of the Rev. Albert W. Duy, prefixed to a vol. of Mr. Duy's sermons, Phila., 1846, r. 8vo, and pub. separately by the American S.S. Union. Hist. of St. John's Church, Elizabethtown, N.J., 1703–1857, Phila., 1857, 12mo. See Murray, Nicholas, DD., No. 1.

Clark, Stephen W., b. in N.Y.; grad. Amherst Coll., 1837. Analysis of the English Language. Practical Grammar. Etymological Chart.

"This chart presents at one view the entire etymology of the English language."

Clark, T. Perpetuation or Extinction of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in Temporal Concerns, Lon., 1840, 8vo.

Clark, Thomas. Nature, &c. of Fever, Edin., 1801, 8vo.

Clark, Thomas. Long-Shore Pilot, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Clark, Thomas. System of Arithmetic, 1812, 8vo.

Clark, Thomas. Hist. of Intolerance, Lon., 8vo.

"An upright advocate of truth, without partiality and without prejudice."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

Clark, Thomas M., D.D., Bishop of the P.E. Church in the State of Rhode Island, b. in Newburyport, Mass. Lectures on the Formation of Character, Hartford, 1852, 12mo. Purity a Source of Strength. The Efficient Sunday-School Teacher. An Efficient Ministry. Early Discipline and Culture, Prov., 1855, 12mo. Other publications.

Clark, W. Hist. of England; ed., with Addits. and Questions, by Prof. J. C. Moffat, of Princeton Coll., Cin., 1851.

Clark, W. B. Asleep in Jesus, Phila., 18mo.

Clark, Wilfred. Serms., Lon., 1754, '97, 4to.

Clark, William. The Grand Tryal; or, Poetical Excercitations upon the Book of Job, Edin., 1685, fol.

"A very liberal and respectably-executed paraphrastic version: the common English translation is given on the margin."—Orme.

Clark, William. The Restless Ghost; or, Wonderful News from Northamptonshire and Southwark, 4to.

Clark, William. 1. Tythes. 2. Relief of the Poor, 1815, 8vo.

Clark, William George, M.A. Gazpacho; or, Summer Months in Spain, Oxford, 1850, 8vo. Peloponnesus: Notes of Study and Travel, 8vo.

"For archæological illustrations relating to Mycenæ, Mantinea, and Olympia, the Styx, the site of the battle-field of Mantinea, botanical notes upon the banks of the Ladon and the Eurotas, the flowers of asphodel, the brackens, the pools fringed with lashes of fern, which the modern Greeks call poetically 'black eyes,' we have much pleasure in referring the reader to this scholar-like volume, full of 'beauty with simplicity.'"—*Lon. Athen.*, No. 1601, July 3, 1858.

Clark, William H. Water Colours, Lon., 1807, fol.

Clark, Willis Gaylord, 1810–1841, a native of Otisco, New York, proprietor and editor of the venerable Philadelphia Gazette, gained great distinction in the walks of both poetry and prose. As specimens of the former, we need only select from the many pieces the "Song of May," "Memory," and "A Lament." His facility and excellence in prose composition will be seen by reference to Ollapodiana, (New York, 1844, 8vo,) a series of papers contributed to the New York Knickerbocker Magazine, of which his brother, Lewis Gaylord Clark, was, and still is, editor. His Poems, also, have been pub. in a collective form. See Griswold's Poets and Poetry, also his Prose Writers of America; Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

"These three numbers of Mr. Clark's writings contain a series of essays and sketches, under the rather fantastic title of 'Ollapodiana,' which were originally published in the Knickerbocker. They are written in a free and flowing style, merry and sad by turns, now in the sunshine and now in the shade, but always with an undercurrent of deep feeling, in which there are no impurities. Occasionally poems, sometimes original and at others selected, are introduced, showing the taste and graceful power of the author, and the habitual tendency of his mind toward the beautiful. Indeed, we think Mr. Clark a better poet than prose writer. The whole tune of his mind is highly poetical, and his thoughts continually flow into rhythm, if not into rhyme. . . . All Mr. Clark's friends (and few men have had more or warmer ones) will welcome this volume, as a mirror of his mind, of his quaintness, his humour, his pathos, his easy, careless manner, his disregard of conventionalities, and, above all, of his gentle, humane, and generous heart."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, lix. 239: *The Literary Remains of the late Willis Gaylord Clark*, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, New York, 1844, 8vo.

Clark, William Tierney, 1783–1852; a distinguished civil engineer. Account of Suspension Bridge across the Danube, r. 8vo.

Clark, Zachary. Charities in Norfolk, 1812.

Clarke's British Gazetteer, Political, Commercial, Ecclesiastical, and Historical, 1852, 3 vols. imp. 8vo.

Clarke, Adam, LL.D., 1762–1832, a native of Magherafelt, near Londonderry, Ireland, was recommended to the notice of the excellent John Wesley, and by his influence placed at the Kingswood School near Bristol. The purchase of a Hebrew Grammar led him to cultivate an acquaintance with Oriental literature, in which he attained considerable proficiency. When 19 he became an itinerant preacher, and was thus employed for 26 years. In 1805 he settled in London, where he assiduously devoted himself to a work which engaged his attention more or less for a large portion of his life—the Commentary on the Bible. In 1815 he retired to an estate at Millbrook, in Lancashire, purchased for him by some generous friends. In 1826 he visited the Shetland Isles, to ascertain the condition of the Methodist Mission, established by the conference, at his suggestion, in 1822. In 1823 he returned to London, but finding his health impaired, removed to the parish of Ruslip, in Middlesex, where he remained until his death in 1832. Dr. Clarke was eminent for industry, piety, and zeal. His Commentary on the Scriptures will carry his name to the remotest generation. Dissertation on the Use and Abuse of Tobacco, Lon., 1797, 8vo. A Bibliographical Dictionary, Liverp. and Manchest., 1802, '04, 6 vols. 12mo; Supplement, Lon., 1806, 2 vols. 12mo. This work is not entirely without merit, although frequently inaccurate, but the miserable paper on which it is printed, and the trouble of consulting 8 small volumes, are sufficient to repel aught save the most determined bibliographical zeal. It includes the whole of the 4th ed. of Harwood's View of the Classics. 100 copies of the Dissertation on Polyglot Bibles was pub. separately, 1823. Baxter's Christian Directory Abridged, 1804, 2 vols. 8vo. A new edit. of Claude Fleury's Hist. of the Ancient Israelites, [trans. into English by Farneworth, Lon., 1756, 8vo,] 1805, 12mo. Respecting this valuable work see Bishop Horne's Discourse, vol. i. The Eucharist, 1808, 8vo. The Succession of Sacred Literature, 1807, 12mo and 8vo; 1821, 12mo; new edit., 1831, 2 vols. 8vo; vol. 2d, by Rev. J. B. B. Clarke. This valuable *catena* extends from Moses, B.C. 1451, to Thomas Wicke, A.D. 1299. No bibliographer should be without it.

"The whole contains much important information relative to biblical and ecclesiastical literature."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

A new ed. of Shuckford's Connexion, 1803, 4 vols. 8vo. Illness and Death of Richard Porson. Sturm's Reflections on the Works of God and his Providence, trans. from the German, 2 vols. 8vo; 4 vols. 12mo; 3 vols. 12mo; 2 vols. 12mo.

"Ray, Derham, and Sturm, make Science the handmaid to Religion, by interspersing serious and devotional reflectious with scientific information."

See Andrews, Eliza. The Holy Bible, with a Commentary and Critical Notes, Lon., 1810–26, 8 vols. 4to; improved ed., 1833, '34, 4to; also in royal 8vo; new ed. in 60 parts, 2*s*. each, or 6 vols. imp. 8vo, 1851.

"Now, my dear Everett, tell Mr. Tegg it will not be to him a *second-hand* edition, for the multitudinous emendations and corrections from the author's own and last hand will give him a complete new copyright. A. Clarke."

A Supplementary volume, entitled The Biblical Companion, by another hand. Dr. Clarke culled his materials from *more than two thousand books* in various languages.

"It is assuredly a wonderful performance, carried on as it was, in the midst of journeyings and privations—of weariness and painfulness—of care and distraction; and carried on too by an unaided and single-handed man; for he himself affirms that he had no mortal to afford him the smallest assistance."—Lowndes.

"It displays much learning and vast reading. It dwells frequently on minute points of comparatively small importance, and touches some other points very lightly. . . . The doctrines of Arminius appear in it, but are not offensively urged; and those who cannot afford to purchase many books, will find in the stores of Dr. Clarke's Commentary valuable assistance for the understanding of the Bible."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"The literary world in general, and biblical students in particular, are greatly indebted to Dr. Clarke for the light he has thrown on many very difficult passages."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"A wonderful monument of the author's erudition and perseverance. . . . Dr. Adam Clarke has done more to promote the popular study of the sacred books in England than any other man whatever; and at the same time he has carefully applied them to the advancement of personal godliness."—Dr. E. Williams: *Christian Preacher.*

"There is much valuable matter in it. Light is sometimes thrown on difficult passages; but he is too fond of innovations, and justifying generally condemned characters, and has both eccentric and exceptionable passages; yet he often makes good practical remarks"—Bickersteth: *Christian Student.*

Harmer's Observations, with his Life; 5th and best ed., 1816, 4 vols. 8vo, by Dr. A. Clarke. Clavis Biblica, or a Compendium of Biblical Knowledge, 1820, 8vo. Memoirs of the Wesley Family, 8vo.

"To those who have read the Memoir of the Wesley Family no recommendation of ours will enhance its value. To those, on the contrary, who have that pleasure in reserve, we can promise an exquisite treat."—*Lon. Watchman.*

Dr. Clarke, assisted by his eldest son, J. W. Clarke, and Mr. Holbrooke, laboured for some time in the preparation of a new edit. of Rymer's Fœdera. Vol. i. and the 1st part of vol. ii. (pub. 1818) bear his name. He did not continue his labours on this undertaking. The Gospels Harmonized. Arranged by Samuel Dunn, 1836, 8vo. His Miscellaneous Works were pub. in 13 vols. 12mo, 1836, &c.

"Dr. Clarke's Miscellaneous Works are worthy of a place in every theological library. The four volumes of Sermons which they contain are very valuable. They are argumentative, evangelical, and impressive. All that Dr. Clarke wrote bears evident marks of research and of strong sense."—Dr. E. Williams: *Christian Preacher.*

Memoirs, ed. by J. B. B. Clarke, 1832, 3 vols. 8vo. See a review of this work by Southey, in the Quar. Rev., li. 117.

Clarke, Alexander. Theolog. treatises, 1763, '79.

Clarke, Alured, 1690–1742, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, 1718; Prebendary of Exeter, 1731; Dean of Exeter, 1740. Serms., 1726, '31, '37, '41. Character of Queen Caroline, 1738, 8vo.

"He is said to have spent the whole surplus of his annual income in works of hospitality and charity."

Clarke, Andrew. A Tour in France, Italy, and Switzerland in 1840 and 1841, Lon., 1843, p. 8vo.

"The author's description of manners or localities is always acceptable: he never tells more than the reader wishes to know."—*Edin. Evening Courant.*

Clarke, Anne. Literary Patchwork; or a Collection of Prose and Verse, 1813, 8vo.

Clarke, Anthony. Public Accounts, 1782, 4to.

Clarke, Sir Arthur. Essay on Bathing, Lon., 12mo.

"This work will be found to contain more useful instruction, and more valuable practical remarks than any that has appeared on the subject."—*Lon. Gazette of Health.*

Diseases of the Skin, 12mo. Use of Iodine, &c., 12mo. Manual for Preservation of Health, 12mo. Mother's Medical Assistant, 12mo.

Clarke, C. L. Chancery Cases, Rochest., 1841, 8vo.

Clarke, Charles. Antiquarian treatises, 1751–94.

Clarke, Charles. Treatise on Gypsum, 1792, 8vo.

"With an account of its extraordinary effects as a manure; cheap; and more productive to vegetation than any hitherto made use of."

Clarke, Charles C. Hundred Wonders, 1818, 12mo.

Clarke, Charles M. Diseases of Females, 1814, 8vo.

Clarke, Cuthbert. 1. The True Theory and Practice of Husbandry, deduced from Philosophical Researches and Experience, Lon., 1775, 4to. 2. Weights and Measures, Edin., 1789, 4to. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

For other treatises on Weights and Measures, see Adams, John Quincy; Alexander, John Henry, &c.

Clarke, Edward, 1730–1786, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Pepperharrow, Surrey, 1758; Chaplain to the Embassy at Madrid, 1760. Letters concerning the Spanish Nation, Lon., 1765, 4to. They treat of antiquities and Spanish literature. In the Appendix will be found a catalogue of the MSS. in the Library of the Escurial. A Defence of General Johnstone, 1767. A Letter, 1765. Serm., 1759, 4to. Proposals for a folio ed. of the Greek Testament.

Clarke, Edward Daniel, LL.D., 1769–1822, one of the most distinguished of modern travellers, second son of the preceding, entered Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1786; in 1805 he received the College living of Harlton, and subsequently the living of Yeldham. In 1807 his Lectures on Mineralogy, delivered at Cambridge, excited much attention, and in the following year the University established a Professorship of this science in favour of Dr. Clarke. In 1790 he travelled with a pupil, a nephew of the Duke of Dorset, through parts of Great Britain and Ireland. He pub. an account of this tour in 1793, 8vo. This volume is now rare; many copies having been bought up by the author, who regretted its publication.

"It is throughout natural, eloquent, characteristic of youthful ardour and spirit, and strongly indicative of feelings which do honour to the goodness and humanity of his heart." See Otter's Life of Clarke.

The Colossal Statue of Ceres at Cambridge, 1803, 8vo. The Tomb of Alexander in the British Museum, Camb., 1805, 4to; repub., Lon., 1806, 8vo.

"Dr. Clarke and his friends have taken no ordinary pains to prove the curious chest which is now in the British Museum, to be the actual depository of the Macedonian Hero; and they have brought together a body of materials which certainly does credit to their learning."—*Lon. Annual Review.*

The Mineral Kingdom, Lon., 1806, fol. Letter to the Gentlemen of the British Museum, 1807, 4to. The Greek Marbles at Cambridge, Camb., 1809, 8vo. Letter to Herbert Marsh, D.D., Lon., 1812, 8vo. Chemical Con. to Ann. Philos., 1816, '17. In 1798, in company with a pupil, Mr. Cripps, he made the extensive tour, the description of which has conferred so much just celebrity on Dr. Clarke's name. Their absence, which it was intended should not exceed six months, was prolonged to three years and a half. The travellers visited Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Russia, Tartary, Circassia, Asia Minor, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and Greece; returning home from Constantinople, across the Balkan mountains, through Germany and France. The medals, minerals, plants, and MSS., collected during this tour, were sold to the Bodleian Library. Dr. Clarke's Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa, &c., were published: Vol. i., 1810; ii., 1812; iii., 1814; iv., 1816; v., 1819; vi., (posth.) 1823, 4to; also in 11 vols. 8vo, 1816–24. These charming and instructive volumes not only claim a place in the first rank of travels by Englishmen, but the first place in the first rank. We shall adduce some valuable testimonies to their merits:

"You have seen and described more of the East than any of your predecessors,—I need not say how ably and successfully. Will you accept my very sincere congratulations on your second volume, wherein I have retraced some of my old paths, adorned by you so beautifully, that they afford me double delight? How much you have traversed! I must resume my seven-leagued boots and journey to Palestine, which your description mortifies me not to have seen more than ever. I still sigh for the Ægean. Shall you not always love its bluest of all waves and brightest of all skies? You have awakened all the gipsy in me. I long to be restless again and wandering: see what mischief you do; you won't allow gentlemen to settle quietly at home. I will not wish you success and fame, for you have both; but all the happiness which even these cannot always give."—*Letter from Lord Byron to Dr. Clarke.*

"We willingly pass over a host of minor, and even respectable, travellers to journey in company with Dr. Clarke, whose strong powers of observation, and eloquent and animated pictures, both of art and nature, have raised him to so high a rank, among modern travellers. His profound skill in antiquities peculiarly qualified him for exploring the regions he principally traversed."—*Murray's History of Discoveries.*

"There is no department of inquiry or observation to which Dr. C. did not direct his attention during his travel: in all he gives much information in a pleasant style; and to all he evidently brought much judgment, talent, and preparatory knowledge."—*Stevenson's Discovery, Navigation, and Commerce.*

"The splendour and celebrity of all travels performed by Englishmen have been exceeded by those of the late and deeply lamented Dr. Edward Clarke. Few travellers have attained so large and so general a reputation. His style is easy and perspicuous: his facts are striking, interesting, and instructive: his matter, while it is highly to the best interests of science, displays the keen and penetrating observation, the hardy enterprise, and the invincible perseverance of the author. That Dr. Clarke will live, in the purest sense of the word, cannot be doubted for an instant: his name will be held in more than ordinary estimation by a grateful posterity. Upon the whole, if Humboldt be the first, Clarke is the second, traveller of his age."—*Dr. Dibdin's Library Companion.*

"Few travellers can be compared with Dr. Clarke, whether we consider the number of countries which he visited, the extent and variety of his researches, or the diligence and success with which he applied himself to collect materials, illustrations of natural philosophy, antiquities, and the fine arts."—*Museum Criticum, Cambridge.*

"He has a power of selecting objects, and raciness in describing them, almost unparalleled. Few men have seen so much as this lively and interesting traveller, and still fewer have so well described what they have seen."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

"On all the topics which interest a traveller, Dr. Clarke's information is important and extensive; and we accordingly find in these volumes a vast body of matter exceedingly valuable for rectifying the errors of other writers, and for increasing our knowledge of countries aspiring to the first rank among European nations."—*Edin. Review.*

"No man has surveyed the world with the advantages of more various learning, or has communicated to the public the results of his remarks on mankind, in a style more distinguished for clearness, elegance, and facility, than the learned and intelligent author of these matchless volumes."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

"The accomplished and famed traveller of Cambridge. He is a most favourable specimen of English travellers, and does honour to the great University of which he was such a distinguished ornament."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Let no fireside circle complain of "dull winter evenings" until they have exhausted the volumes which contain Dr. Clarke's fascinating descriptions of his peregrinations. The 4to ed., pub. at £27 2*s*., can now be had for £6 to £8; and the 8vo ed., pub. at £10, for about three guineas. Let there be added the Life and Remains of Dr. Clarke, by his friend, Mr. Otter, Lon., 1824, 4to.

Clarke, Edward Goodman, M.D. The Modern Practice of Physic, Lon., 1805, 8vo.

"This volume may be recommended to the student as containing the best compendium of modern improvement in medicine and therapeutics which we have had occasion to peruse."—*Lon. Critical Review.*

"We earnestly recommend this work as deserving of the attention, particularly, of the junior branches of the profession; as it is written in an able and scientific manner."—*Lon. Med. Journal.*

The New London Practice of Physic; 7th ed., Lon., 1811, 8vo. Other profess. treatises, 1799, 1810.

Clarke, Edmund William. Serms., Lon., 1835, 8vo.

Clarke, Francis. See Clerke.

Clarke, Francis F. Serms., Lon., 1839, 8vo.

Clarke, Francis L. 1. Geography. 2. Wellington, 1810, '12.

Clarke, Geo. The Landed Man's Assist., 1715, 12mo.

Clarke, George. Theolog. treatises, 1789, 1806, 12mo.

Clarke, George Somers, D.D. Trans. of Œdipus, Lon., 1791, 8vo. Verses, 1793, 4to. Serms., 1808. Hebrew Criticism and Poetry, 1810, 8vo.

Clarke, H. J. Two Serms., Lon., 1851, 8vo.

Clarke, Henry, 1745–1818, a mathematician, Profes. R. Military Coll. at Marlow. The Summation of Series trans. from the Latin, Lon., 1780, 4to. Practical Perspective, 1776. Virgil Revindicated, being a reply to Bishop Horsley, 1809, 4to. Other publications.

Clarke, Henry. Angels, a Poem, Lon., 1848, 12mo. Poems on the Church, &c., Lon., 1842, 12mo.

"They fully merit the commendation which we remember to have seen bestowed by the British Critic on a previous volume."—*Englishman's Mag.*; and see Christian Remembrancer.

Clarke, Hewson. Saunterer, 1806, 2 vols. 12mo. Art of Pleasing, 1807, 8vo. Campaign in Russia, 1813, 8vo.

Clarke, Hyde, has pub. several works, and contributed the Statistical Information to 1850, in Porter and Long's Geography of England and Wales.

"We cannot speak too highly of the statistical portion, which contains a complete view, in a condensed form, of the whole body of statistics relating to England and Wales, brought down to the present time."—*Civil Engineer's Journal.*

See Porter, G. R.

Clarke, J., M.D. Seder Olam; or the Order of Ages. From the Latin, Lon., 1696, 8vo.

Clarke, J. Clerk's Assistant, Lon., 1783, 12mo.

Clarke, J. B. B., son of Dr. Adam Clarke. Concise View of the Succession of Sacred Literature, vol. ii., Lon., 1832, 8vo. Memoirs of Adam Clarke, &c.: see Adam Clarke. Serms., 1833, 8vo.

"They evince an earnestness of appeal, grounded upon solid argument, and urged with considerable animation."—*Lon. Christian Remembrancer.*

Clarke, J. H. Effects of Landscape Scenery, 1812: pub. at £5 5*s*.

Clarke, J. W. See Clarke, Adam.

Clarke, James. Topograph. works, 1787, '93.

Clarke, James. Publications on Politics, Political Economy, and Religion, 1809, '11.

Clarke, James Edward. Dissert. on the Dragon, Beast, and False Prophet of the Apocalypse, Lon., 1814, 8vo.

"We cannot agree with the author in many of his explanations: yet we have read his work with some degree of satisfaction, and think he has succeeded in throwing additional light on some of the obscure subjects which he undertakes to illustrate."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

Clarke, James Freeman, a native of Boston, Mass., a minister of the gospel, formerly editor of The Western Messenger, pub. in 1846 a Poem delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. See some of his minor poems in Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America.

Clarke, James Stanier, d. 1834, brother of Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke, the celebrated traveller, was Domestic Chaplain and Librarian to George IV., Vicar of Preston, Rector of Coombs, and Canon of Windsor. Naval Serms., Lon., 1798, 8vo. The Progress of Maritime Discovery, vol. i.; all pub. 1803, 4to. This work was left incomplete, but it is well worth purchasing were it only for its analytical Catalogue of Voyages and Travels in all languages. An ed. of Falconer's Shipwreck, 1804, 8vo. Naufragia, 1805, 2 vols. 12mo. In conjunction with Dr. McArthur, The Life of Lord Nelson, 1809, 2 vols. 4to; Abridgt., 1810, 8vo.

"Every Englishman ought to possess this interesting and important biography, forming a complete naval history of the last half century."

Serm., 1811. An ed. of Lord Clarendon's Essays, 1815, 2 vols. 12mo. The Life of James II.: pub. from the original Stuart MSS., 1816, 2 vols. 4to.

"From such a treasure as this Journal [James II.'s MSS.] it is a matter to be lamented, and indeed deserving of extreme surprise, that such a historian as Hume did no more than produce a single extract."—*Prof. Smyth's Lect. on Mod. Hist.*

The Naval Chronicle originated with Mr. Clarke.

Clarke, Jeremiah, d. 1707, a composer of Church Music, &c. Some of his songs will be found in The Pills to Purge Melancholy. He pub. Lessons for the Harpsichord. "I will love thee," in the 2d book of the Harmonia Sacra, "Bow down thine Ear," and "Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem," are Clarke's compositions. To these must be added "The Bonny grey-ey'd Morn," in the Beggar's Opera. It was composed for D'Urfey's "Fond Husband."

Clarke, John. Trumpet of Apollo, Lon., 1602, 12mo.

Clarke, John, of Fiskerton. Transitionum Rhetoricarum Formulæ, Lon., 1628, 8vo.

Clarke, John. Holy Oyle for the Lampes of the Sancturie, 1630, 4to.

"For the use and benefit of such as desire to speake the language of Canaan; more especially the sonnes of the Prophets, who would attaine elegancie and sublimity of expressions."

Serm., 1646, 4to. Treatise about the Comfort of God's Children, 1670, 8vo.

Clarke, John. The Plotters Unmasked; or, Murderers no Saints, 1661, 4to.

Clarke, John, 1650–1721. The Humours of Harlequin, a series of 12 plates.

Clarke, John, D.D., d. 1759, Dean of Sarum. Trans. of Rohault's Physics, 2 vols. 8vo, into English. Notes in Wollaston's Religion of Nature. Newton's Principles of Nat. Philos., Lon., 1730, 8vo. Cause and Origin of Evil, vol. i.; 8 serms. at Boyle's Lecture, 1719, '20, 8vo; vol. ii.; 8 serms. at Boyle's Lecture, 1720, '21, 8vo. Serm., 1732, 8vo. Trans. of Grotius on the Truth of the Christian Religion, with Le Clerc's Notes; new ed., 1814, 8vo.

"An excellent manual; clear, forcible, and easy. So common that almost everybody has it, and so excellent that nobody ought to be without it."—Bishop Watson.

Clarke, John. Medical treatises, Lon., 1751, '58, '93, 1815. Med. Trans., 1815. Trans. Med. and Chir., 1793, 1800. Phil. Trans., 1793.

Clarke, John, Lieut. of Marines. Military Institutions of Vegetius; trans. from the Latin, Lon., 1767, 8vo. An impartial and authentic Narrative of the Battle of Bunker's Hill, Lon., 1775, 8vo.

"Differs, in several respects, from the Gazette account. Time will shew whether General Gage or Lieutenant Clarke will be accounted the better authority."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, liii. 265.

The collector of books upon American History should procure Lieut. Clarke's Narrative.

Clarke, John. Serm., 1803, 4to.

Clarke, John. Illustrations of the Morning Service of the Church of England, 1804, 12mo.

Clarke, John, D.D., 1755–1798, a minister of Boston, Mass. Serms., &c., 1784–1804.

Clarke, John. Serms., &c., 1808, '12.

Clarke, John. Bibliotheca Legum: Complete Catalogue of the Common and Statute Books of the United Kingdom; new edit., 1819, Lon., 18mo. This excellent catalogue—most elaborately arranged according to subjects, yet rendered easy of consultation by a general index—should be in every public library and on every lawyer's table. We refer below to several works of a similar character. A comprehensive Bibliotheca Legum is still a *desideratum.* The profession will see that we have not entirely neglected so important a subject.

See Bridgman, Rd. W.; Brooke, Edward; Hoffman, David; Marvin, J. G.; Worrall, John.

Clarke, John. An Inquiry into the nature and value of Landed and Household Property, &c., Lon., 1808, 8vo. We have no doubt that this work should be attributed to John Clark, the author of the Caledonian Bards, &c. We have, therefore, placed it under his name, also, and supplied the above date.

Clarke, John. Sixteen Serms., Camb., 1829, 8vo.

Clarke, John L. A Rule how to bring up Children, Lon., 1588, 8vo. This work is based upon the Bible; the only competent "rule" for men, women, and children.

Clarke, Jos. Serm., Lon., 1691.

Clarke, Joseph. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1746, '49

Clarke, Joseph, M.D. Profess. con. to Med. Com., 1790; Phil. Trans., 1786; Trans. Irish Acad., 1788.

Clarke, L. History of the Bible, 1737, 2 vols. 4to.

Clarke, L. Letter to Henry Brougham, 1818, 8vo.

Clarke, M. A., M.D. Management of Children, from the Time of Birth to the Age of Seven Years, Lon., 1773, 8vo.

Clarke, M'Donald, 1798–1842, known for many years in N.Y. as The Mad Poet. We are indebted to Duyckincks' Cyclopedia for the following list of his publications. 1. Review of The Eve of Eternity, and other Poems, 1820. 2. The Elixir of Moonshine; being a collection of Prose and Poetry, by the Mad Poet, 1822. 3. The Gossip; or, A Laugh with the Ladies, a Grin with the Gentlemen, &c., 1825. 4. Sketches, 1826. 5. Afara; or, The Belles of Broadway, 2 Series. 6. Poems, 1836. 7. A Cross and a Coronet, 1841.

Clarke, Mary Ann. The Rival Princes, 1810, 2 vols. 8vo. Letter to Rt. Hon. W. Fitzgerald, 1813, 8vo. Mrs. Clarke received £10,000 and an annuity of £600 for suppressing an edition of 10,000 copies of another work. See Timperley's Encyclopædia of Literary and Typographical Anecdote, Lon., 1839, r. 8vo.

Clarke, Mary Cowden, an English lady, for some years past resident at Nice, has distinguished herself for all future time by the successful execution of one of the happiest literary projects which ever entered into the imagination of man or woman. That laborious index-maker, Samuel Ayscough, had pub. in 1790 a Copious Index to the Remarkable Passages and Words made use of by Shakspeare; reprinted, Dublin, 1791, and Lon., 1827, 8vo. Francis Twiss also gave to the world in 1805–07, 2 vols 8vo, a Complete Verbal Index to the Plays of Shakspeare. But these works, which had cost the authors such an outlay of time and toil, were very incomplete, and perhaps more frequently productive of headaches and new instances of the "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties," than successful explorations. Now, it occurred to Mrs. Clarke that a Complete Concordance to the Dramatic Works of Shakspeare would be invaluable to the literary world, and would enter into a companionship with the great bard as close and enduring as that which subsists between Coke and Littleton. Or if Mrs. Clarke did not exactly think all this, we may be allowed to think it for her. To this *magnum opus*, pub. in 1846, she devoted the untiring labour of sixteen years, twelve in the preparation of the MS. and four more in guiding it through the press. The length of time employed will not seem extravagant, when we consider that the 2578 columns which compose the work contain about 309,000 lines, each one of which required, both in MS. and print, a rigid scrutiny. How faithfully this duty was discharged, may be judged from the fact, that the table of errata contains but *thirteen* lines; all of which are omissions merely: as to *errors*, we have no evidence of their existence. The reader will feel a great curiosity to know the *modus operandi* adopted in such an Herculean undertaking:

> "We had been erroneously informed that each line of the Concordance was written on a separate slip of paper, and put into baskets alphabetically arranged. Had this been so, we opine it would have required buck-baskets as large as that into which fat Jack was so unceremoniously thrust, and a room to hold them as capacious as St. George's Hall, in Windsor Castle. Far different and more ingenious was the mode pursued."—R. BALMANNO: see A Testimonial to Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, New York, 1852, privately printed for subscribers only.

We trust that we shall not be blamed if we gratify a laudable curiosity, by an extract from a letter from Mrs. Clarke to the author of this Dictionary, in which the grand secret is disclosed:

> "The method I pursued was this:—I had a wide-backed portfolio for each letter of the Alphabet, (in some instances—as S, for example—it required two portfolios.) I took a fresh sheet of paper for each word I inscribed. I worked straight through two pages of Shakespeare as they lay open before me, letter by letter, thus:—suppose the top line of the page was 'Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell:' I entered the word 'Angel' under its proper head and all the succeeding words beginning with A through the two pages; then 'fell,' and so on, till the whole of the two pages were gone through; and then on to two more. At the end of each play, I collected all the *filled* pages of the MS., that my portfolio might be as little loaded as need be; but even with this precaution, the bulk in use was very large. However, although the bulk may be increased by using a fresh sheet for each word, yet I think the advantage of clearness thus obtained quite counterbalances the inconvenience, &c."—*Dorchester Terrace, Bayswater, March* 25, 1852.

So admirably simple and ingenious was the path which led the adventurer safely through this wilderness of words. Every one who has a SHAKSPEARE—as "who hath not, that hath" a book at all—should immediately procure Mrs. Clarke's invaluable CONCORDANCE. Let the reader add to this volume Mrs. Clarke's Girlhood of Shakspere's Heroines; Shakspere Proverbs; Kit Bam's Adventures, and The Iron Cousin, or Mutual Influence.

> "Mrs. Cowden Clarke, whose Concordance of Shakspeare shows such mastery of the letter of the poet's works, now evinces her appreciation of their spirit in a series of fictions entitled The Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines."—*Dickens's Household Narratives.*

World-Noted Woman; or, Types of Particular Womanly Attributes of All Lands and Ages Illustrated, N.Y., 1858, 8vo. This elaborate volume was prepared by Mrs. Clarke at the suggestion of the Messrs. Appleton, the well-known publishers of New York. Mrs. Clarke has also trans. from the French Catel's Treatise on Harmony, and Cherubini's Treatise on Counterpoint and Fugue.

Clarke, Matthew, 1664–1726, a Dissenting minister in London. Serms., 1714, '21, '23, '27.

Clarke, Matthew St. Clair, and **D. A. Hall.** History of the Bank of the United States, Washington, 1832, 8vo, pp. 808. See North American Review, July, 1832. Cases of Contested Elections in Congress, from 1789 to 1834, inclusive, Washington, 8vo. M. St. C. C. and Peter Force; Documentary History of the American Revolution, Washington, 1838, fol.; pp. 943. This vol. extends from March 1, 1774, to May 2, 1775.

> "It includes all the debates in the English House of Lords and in the Commons. . . . It is a documentary history such as never before existed, when the greatest minds of the age were brought into collision, and met to discuss the doctrines and the rights which were effecting a change in the destiny of the race."—*North American Review, April*, 1838; *q. v.* See FORCE, PETER.

Clarke, Reuben. Serms., Lon., 1767, '95, 8vo.

Clarke, Richard, an English divine, was some time Rector of St. Philip's Church, Charleston, S. Carolina. He returned to England in 1759, and in 1768 was curate of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire. Theolog. treatises, 1759–95.

Clarke, Richard, M.D. Plan for increasing Naval Force of Great Britain, Lon., 1795, 8vo. Medical Strictures, 1799, 8vo.

Clarke, Rev. Robert. Med. &c. con. to Phil. Trans., 1697, 1748.

Clarke, Robert. Con. to Med. Tracts, 1795.

Clarke, Samuel, 1599–1682, a native of Worlston, Warwickshire, educated at Emanuel College, Minister of St. Bennet Fink, ejected, 1662, pub. several valuable theological works. The Saint's Nosegay, Lon., 1642, 12mo. A Looking Glass for Saints and Sinners, and Lives of Persons eminent for Piety, 1646, 12mo; 1672, fol.; vol. ii., 1673, fol.

> "He must have turned over a prodigious number of volumes to accumulate such a mass of anecdote."

Marrow of Ecclesiastical History, 1650, 2 vols. 4to; best ed., 1675, fol. Lives of Sundry Eminent Persons in this Latter Age, 1683, fol.

> "Various particulars of the lives of eminent men, not now to be found elsewhere."—BICKERSTETH.

General Martyrology, 1651, fol.; the same, with the Lives of 32 English Divines, 1652, fol.; with addits., 1677, fol. The Marrow of Divinity, 1659, fol. New Description of the World, 1689, fol. Other works.

> "The value of most of his lives is, that they are taken from scarce volumes and tracts, which it would now be extremely difficult, as well as expensive, to procure."

Clarke, Samuel, 1623–1669, an eminent Oriental scholar, a native of Brackley, Northamptonshire, entered of Merton College, Oxford, 1638, assisted Walton in his Polyglot Bible. Variæ Lectiones et Observationes in Chaldaicam Paraphrasim.—*Polyg. Bibl.*, vol. vi. Scientia Metrica et Rhythmica, Oxon., 1661, 8vo. Beracoth, 1667, 8vo. See a description of his works, printed and in MS., in Athen. Oxon. Wood tells us that he was

> "Right famous for Oriental learning."

Clarke, Samuel, 1626–1700-01, son of Samuel Clarke the Martyrologist, was educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. The Old and New Testament, with Annotations and Scriptural Passages, Lon., 1690, 8vo; 1735, '60, fol.; Glasg., 1765, fol. This commentary was the principal employment of his life.

> "This work is recommended by Owen, Bates, Baxter, and Howe. Except the parallel Scriptures, however, it does not appear to me to possess great value, or to contain much original composition. It is generally very judicious, and is recommended by the Bishop of Chester."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*
>
> "The selection of parallel texts is admirable; and the notes, though very brief, are written with great judgment."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*
>
> "The notes are very short, sometimes only a single sentence, but generally excellent. Dr. Doddridge made it his commonplace book."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.*

It is also highly recommended by Bishop Cleaver, Dr. Calamy, and others.

> "It has been an excellent fund for some modern commentators, who have republished a great part of it, with very little alteration."

Abridgt. of the Hist. Part of the O. and N. Testaments, 1690, 8vo. Survey of the Bible, 1693, 4to.

> "A useful analysis of each chapter."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Student.*

Serm., 1693, 4to. Brief Concordance of the Holy Scriptures, 1696, 12mo. A Discourse of Justification, 1698, 4to.

Clarke, Samuel, D.D., 1675–1729, one of the most celebrated of English philosophers and divines, was a native of Norwich, where his father, Edward Clarke, was an alderman. He entered Caius College, Cambridge, in 1691; Chaplain to Dr. Moore, Bishop of Norwich, 1698, who gave him the rectory of Drayton; Rector of St. Bennet's, Paul's Wharf, London, 1706; Rector of St. James's, Westminster, 1709. When only twenty years of age he distinguished himself by a successful effort to substitute the Newtonian for the Cartesian philosophy, which still prevailed at Cambridge. The physics of Rohault, "a work entirely Cartesian," was the Cambridge text-book. The Latinity of this work was very defective, and this fact gave Clarke an opportunity to supplant its principles under the cloak of a better translation, and supplementary notes.

> "A new and more elegant translation was published by Dr. [then Mr.] Samuel Clarke, with the addition of notes, in which that profound and ingenious writer explained the views of Newton on the principal subjects of discussion, so that the notes contained virtually a refutation of the text: they did so, however, only virtually; all appearance of argument and controversy being carefully avoided. Whether this escaped the notice of the learned doctors or not, is uncertain; but the new translation, from its better Latinity, . . . was readily admitted to all the academical honours which the old one had enjoyed. Thus the stratagem of Dr. Clarke completely succeeded; the tutor might prelect from the text, but the pupil would sometimes look into the notes; and error is never so sure of being exposed as when the truth is placed close to it, side by side, without any thing to alarm prejudice or awaken from its lethargy the dread of innovation."—PROF. PLAYFAIR.
>
> "This certainly was a more prudent method of introducing truth unknown before, than to attempt to throw aside this treatise entirely and write a new one instead of it. The success answered exceedingly well to his hopes; and he may justly be styled a great benefactor to the university in this attempt. For by this means the true philosophy has, without any noise, prevailed; and to this day the translation of Rohault is, generally speaking, the standing text for lectures, and his notes the first direction to those who are willing to receive the truth of things, in the place of invention and romance."—BISHOP HOADLY.

Of this translation there have been four editions; the last and best, in 1718, 8vo. A translation of Rohault into English, with Dr. Samuel Clarke's Notes, was made by the brother of the latter, Dr. John Clarke, Dean of Sarum, Lon., 1710, 2 vols. 8vo.

Our author, having chosen divinity as his profession, applied himself with much zeal to theological learning, in which he made great attainments. Three Practical Essays on Baptism, Confirmation, and Repentance, 1699, 8vo.

> "Mr. Whiston esteems these *Essays* the most serious treatises Dr. Clarke ever wrote, and which, with a little correction, will still be very useful in all Christian families."—*Biog. Brit.*

But *audi alteram partem :*

> "These publications gave little promise of Clarke's subsequent performances. They are destitute of originality and acuteness; nor is there any thing in the style to compensate for mediocrity of thought and illustration."—*Cunningham's Biog. Hist. of Eng.*

Reflections on Amyntor, 1699. Paraphrases upon the Gospel of St. Matthew, 1701; St. Mark and St. Luke, 1702; St. John: often reprinted under the title of A Paraphrase on the Four Evangelists, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Dr. Clarke's Paraphrase deserves an attentive reading: he narrates a story in handsome language, and connects the parts well together; but fails much in emphasis, and seems to mistake the order of the histories."—Dr. Doddridge.

> "Dr. Clarke was a superior scholar, and a man who studied the Bible with attention, though some of its grand doctrines were not correctly understood by him. . . . Those who are partial to paraphrases of the Bible, which the author of this work is not, will find Clarke and Pyle not inferior to the generality of paraphrasts."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Pyle's [Thomas] Paraphrase on the Acts and the Epistles, 1725, 2 vols. 8vo, and on the Book of Revelation, 1735, 8vo, were designed as a continuation of Clarke's work. See Pyle, Thomas. Controversy with Mr. Dodwell respecting the Immortality of the Soul; five treatises, pub. 1706, '07. Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God. The Obligations of Natural Religion, and the Truth and Certainty of the Christian Revelation, in Answer to Hobbes, Spinoza, &c., being the Substance of 16 Sermons preached 1704, '05, at the Lecture founded by the Hon. Robert Boyle, 1705 and 1706, 2 vols. 8vo. The first eight sermons are devoted to A Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God.

Very different opinions have been entertained of this celebrated demonstration. The satirical commentary of Pope has but little weight, for the theological opinions of the author of the Dunciad have never been considered especially valuable. Dr. Thomas Brown has a better claim to be heard, and he considers the speculations of Clarke and others of a like character, as

> "Relics of the mere verbal logic of the schools, as little capable of producing conviction as any of the wildest and most absurd of the technical scholastic reasonings on the properties, or supposed properties, of entity and non-entity."

Dugald Stewart acknowledges that "argument à priori has been enforced with singular ingenuity by Dr. Clarke," yet he confesses that it "does not carry complete conviction to my mind."

Bishop Hoadly, the stout apologist for Clarke, declares that his demonstration

> "Is one regular building, erected upon an unmovable foundation, and rising up from one stage to another, with equal strength and dignity."

Whiston tells us that he was in his garden when Clarke brought him this famous volume:

> "Now I perceived that in these Sermons he had dealt a great deal in abstract and metaphysical reasonings. I therefore asked him how he ventured into such subtilties, which I never durst meddle with? And shewing him a nettle, or the like contemptible weed, in my garden, I told him, that weed contained better arguments for the Being and Attributes of God, than all his metaphysicks. He confessed it to be so; but alleged for himself, that, since such philosophers as Hobbes and Spinoza had made use of those kind of subtilties *against*, he thought proper to shew, that the like way of reasoning might be better made use *on the side of*, religion. Which reason, or excuse, I allowed not to be inconsiderable."—*Hist. Mem.*: see Biog. Brit.

We think that Clarke's "reason or excuse" should have been most satisfactory.

A great philosopher remarks, with much modesty, of such "metaphysicks," as Whiston styles them,

> "These are the speculations of men of superior genius; but whether they be as solid as they are sublime, or whether they be the wanderings of imagination in a region beyond the limits of human understanding, I am unable to determine."—Dr. Reid.

The topic was not a new one, nor the arguments adduced altogether original, even in the English school of philosophy. Ralph Cudworth, Henry More, and John Howe, (especially see The Living Temple,) had all previously been "sailing on this sea of speculation."

Trans. of Sir Isaac Newton's Optics into Latin, 1706. Cæsar's Commentaries, 1712, fol.

> "It is no wonder that an edition should be very correct which has passed through the hands of one of the most accurate, learned, and judicious writers this age has produced."—Addison: *Spectator*. No. 367.

The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, Lon., 1712, 8vo. This work led to a protracted controversy, in which Dr. Waterland, Mr. Nelson, Edwards, Wells, Gastrell, Whitby, Jackson, and others took part. For a list of the publications of Dr. Clarke and his opponents on this subject, see Watt's Bibl. Bib. and the Biog. Brit.; also Walchii Bibl. Theol. 964–6; and T. H. Horne's Cat., 2 Col. Library, Camb., vol. i.

> "The sentiments of Clarke upon this point were undoubtedly Arian; but it was an Arianism which approached as closely as possible to the doctrine of the Trinity. He regarded the Son and Holy Spirit as emanations from the Father, endowed by him with every attribute of Deity, self-existence alone excepted."—*Cunningham's Biog. Hist. of England.*

> "Jones and Waterland will furnish a sufficient reply to Clarke."—Bickersteth: *Christian Student.*

> "The writings of Dr. Clarke on the Trinity contain a great deal of discussion respecting the meaning of Scripture, and occasioned a very extended controversy in England. He seems to have been led to the sentiments adopted and defended, by his metaphysical tone of mind, and by pursuing improperly the language of human creeds respecting the generation of the Son of God. The controversy tended greatly to spread Arianism over the country."—Orme. *Bibl. Bib.*

Clarke was now called upon to defend the Newtonian philosophy against Leibnitz, who had represented it to the Princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Consort of George II., as false in philosophy, and dangerous in theology. At the request of the princess, Sir Isaac Newton took up the mathematical line of defence, leaving the philosophical branch to Dr. Clarke. The latter pub. the Collection of Papers which passed between him and Leibnitz, relating to the Principles of Natural Philosophy and Religion, in 1717. Discourse on some O. T. Prophecies, 1725, 8vo. His discussion with Leibnitz respecting Philosophical Liberty and Necessity was succeeded on the death of Leibnitz by a similar controversy with Anthony Collins. Clarke pub. in 1717 his Remarks on Collins's Enquiry concerning Human Liberty. This work and his discussion with Leibnitz were pub. in French by Des Maizeaux in 1720. Seventeen Sermons, 1724. Trans. of the first Twelve Books of Homer's Iliad, 1729, 4to. Twelve last Books, (partly trans. by Dr. Samuel Clarke,) pub. by his son, Samuel Clarke, 1732, 4to. The Latin version is almost entirely new, and annotations are added at the bottom of the pages.

> "The translation, with his corrections, may now be styled accurate; and his notes, as far as they go, are indeed a treasury of grammatical and critical knowledge."—Bishop Hoadly.

Exposition of the Church Catechism, Lon., 1729, 8vo; 1730, 8vo, and in his Works, vol. iii. This Exposition occasioned a controversy, in which Drs. Waterland and Sykes and Thos. Emlyn were concerned. Sermons from the author's MSS., by Jno. Clarke, D.D., Dean of Sarum, 1730, '31, 10 vols. 8vo. Eighteen Sermons, 1734, 8vo. Works, with his Life, by Bishop Hoadly, 1738, 4 vols. fol. Homeri Odyssea; Græce et Latine, 4th ed., Glasg., 1799, 2 vols. Letter to Dr. Hoadly. Mathematical Con. to Phil. Trans., 1728.

> "Dr. Clarke was as bright a light and masterly a teacher of truth and virtue as ever yet appeared among us. . . . His sentiments and expressions were so masterly, his way of explaining the phraseology of Scripture by collecting and comparing together the parallel places, so extraordinary and convincing, as to make his method of preaching so universally acceptable, that there was not a parishioner who was not always pleased at his coming into their Pulpit, or who was ever weary of his instruction. His works must last as long as any language remains to convey them to future times."—Bishop Hoadly.

> "He rarely reaches the sublime, or aims at the pathetic; but in a clear, manly, flowing style, he delivers the most important doctrines, confirmed on every occasion by well-applied passages from Scripture. He was not perfectly orthodox in his opinions; a circumstance which has lowered his character among many."—Dr. Knox.

> "Eminently and justly celebrated."—Dr. Parr.

> "If a preacher's disposition incline him to the illustration of the sacred text, which, in strict truth, is performing what by his office he has engaged himself to undertake, that is to say, to preach the word of God, the best models I can think of are the Sermons of Dr. Samuel Clarke of St. James's, who is always plain, clear, accurate, and full."—Bishop Warburton.

> "I should recommend Dr. Clarke's Sermons, were he orthodox; however, it is very well known where he was not orthodox, which was upon the doctrine of the Trinity, as to which he is a condemned heretic; so one is aware of it."—Dr. Johnson.

We quote from a very eminent authority the following admirable sketch of Dr. Clarke considered as a philosopher:

> "The chief glory of Clarke, as a metaphysical author, is due to the boldness and ability with which he placed himself in the breach againt the Necessitarians and Fatalists of his times. With a mind far inferior to that of Locke, in comprehensiveness, in originality, and in fertility of invention, he was nevertheless the more wary and skilful disputant of the two; possessing, in a singular degree, that reach of thought in grasping remote consequences, which effectually saved him from those rash concessions into which Locke was frequently betrayed by the greater warmth of his temperament and vivacity of his fancy. This logical foresight (the natural result of his habits of mathematical study) rendered him peculiarly fit to contend with adversaries eager and qualified to take advantage of every vulnerable point in his doctrine; but it gave, at the same time, to his style a tameness and monotony, and want of colouring, which never appear in the easy and spirited, though often unfinished

and unequal, sketches of Locke. Voltaire has somewhere said of him, that he was a mere reasoning machine, (*un moulin à raisonnement*,) and the expression (though doubtless much too unqualified) possesses merit, in point of just discrimination, of which Voltaire was probably not fully aware."—DUGALD STEWART: *1st Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.*

See Lives of Clarke by Whiston and Hoadly; Whitaker's Origin of Arianism; Warburton's Letters; Biog. Brit.; Nichols's Bowyer; Tytler's Memoirs of Lord Kames.

Clarke, Samuel, D.D., grandson of the preceding, pastor to a congregation of Dissenters at St. Alban's. Christian's Inheritance, being a Collection of the Promises of Scripture under their Proper Heads, &c., Lon., 1790, 12mo; new edit., with an Essay, by Ralph Wardlaw, D.D., 12mo, Lon., 1850.

"In this edition every passage of Scripture has been compared and verified. The volume is like an arranged museum of gems, and precious stones, and pearls of inestimable value. The divine promises comprehend a rich and endless variety."—DR. WARDLAW.

"The promises [Clarke's Collection] are for the most part well arranged, and this book has been found food for many. But it has one serious fault: they are Scripture promises, but not in the Scripture mode and connection. They are often dissevered from the Christian tempers and duties with which they are associated in the Scripture, and in which alone an interest in them is maintained and enjoyed."—BICKERSTETH: *Christian Student.*

Clarke, or **Clark, Samuel.** The Life and Death of Nebuchadnezzer the Great, 1664; and in the Somers Collection, vol. vii. Protestant Schoolmaster, 1680, 12mo.

Clarke, Sir Samuel. Fleta Book; the first; containing the Ancient Pleas of the Crown, with corrections and illustrations; Latin, Lon., 1735, fol. See SELDEN, JOHN.

Clarke, Sara Jane. See LIPPINCOTT.

Clarke, Stephen. Serms., 1727, '30, 8vo.

Clarke, Stephen. Coal Merchant. The Poison Tree; a Dram., 1809, 8vo. Torrid Zone; a Dram., 1809, 8vo. The Kiss; a Com., 1811, 8vo.

Clarke, Thomas, Priest of the College of Rheims. Recantation of Popery, 1593, 8vo. Life of P. Kempe, 8vo.

Clarke, Thomas. Meditations in my Confinement, Lon., 1661, 4to.

Clarke, Thomas B. Political treatises, 1784–1812.

Clarke, William. Serms., Lon., 1656, 4to.

Clarke, William. Nitre, Lon., 1670, 8vo; in Latin, Francf., 1675, 8vo.

"He describes it as an emetic, purgative, refrigerant, and febrifuge."—DR. WATT.

Clarke, William. Party Revenge, 1720, 8vo.

Clarke, William, 1696–1771, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Buxted, 1724. Oration, 1768, 8vo. Connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English Coins, Lon., 1767, 4to.

"There is in this work (pp. 54–65) a very good account of the ancient trade of the Black Sea."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

Clarke, William, M.D. Prof. treatises, 1751, '53, '57.

Clarke, William, M.D. 1. Observations on the Conduct of the French. 2. Letters on the French Revolution, 1755, '95.

Clarke, William. Repertorium Bibliographicum, or some Account of the most celebrated British Libraries, Public and Private, 1819, 8vo. Let the reader secure this book on the first opportunity.

"A most valuable and interesting book, and more especially so to the lovers of Bibliomania; containing much valuable matter relating to celebrated libraries, with an account of their collectors."

Clarke, William, Architect. Extracts from the MS. Journals and the Drawings of this gentleman will be found in that useful compilation from Mazois, Sir Wm. Gell, &c., entitled Pompeii; its Past and Present State.

"Those who have visited Pompeii invariably admit the great accuracy of these little volumes."

Clarke, William. See LEWIS, MERRIWETHER.

Clarke, William A. Abridgt. of Life of Rev. T. Hogg, Lon., 1799, 12mo.

Clarkson, Charles. Serms., Lon., 1773.

Clarkson, Christopher. Serms., 1733, '37, 4to.

Clarkson, David, 1622–1686, a learned Nonconformist divine, Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, succeeded Dr. Owen, 1683. Primitive Episcopacy, Lon., 1680, 8vo. No Evidence of Diocesan Episcopacy in Primitive Times, 1681, 4to, in answer to Stillingfleet. Discourse of Liturgies, 1689, 8vo. Serms. and Discourses, 1696, fol. He wrote several treatises against Romanism.

"Tillotson, notwithstanding Clarkson's nonconformity, always preserved a very high respect for him."

"A Divine of extraordinary worth. for solid judgment, healing, moderate principles, acquaintance with the Fathers, great ministerial ability, and a godly, upright life."—BAXTER.

"The matter of his Sermons was always judiciously derived from his text, and remarkable for depth and clearness."—DR. W. BATES.

John Howe and Matt. Mead also recommend his sermons.

"Evangelical and comprehensive."—BICKERSTETH.

Some of them have been printed by the London Religious Tract Society. His attack upon Diocesan Episcopacy was answered by Henry Maurice, in A Defence of Diocesan Episcopacy, Lon., 1691, 8vo, and 1700, 8vo.

Clarkson, D. A. Designs for Tombs, Monuments, &c., Lon., imp. 4to.

Clarkson, Lawrence. Truth released from Prison to its former Liberty.

Clarkson, Thomas, 1760–1846, the distinguished advocate of the abolition of slavery, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and took Deacon's orders. He pub. several Essays against the Slave Trade, 1783, '87, '89, '91, 1807; a History, &c. of the Abolition of the Slave Trade in 1808, 2 vols. 8vo, and 1839, and a Vindication of this work. A Portraiture of Quakerism, 1806 and 1809, 3 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1813, 3 vols. 8vo. Of the 1st ed. 2500 copies were sold without advertisement. It was reviewed by Lord Jeffrey, Edin. Rev., April, 1807. Memoirs of the Private and Public Life of Wm. Penn, 1813, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Mr. Clarkson seems to have spared no pains or labour in informing himself of every circumstance relative to Penn, whether contained in well-known or obscure works."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

Lord Jeffrey also reviews this work in the Edin. Review for July, 1813.

"It should be sufficient for the glory of William Penn, that he stands upon record as the most humane, the most moderate, and the most pacific of all rulers."—LORD JEFFREY.

See T. Taylor's Biog. Sketch of Thomas Clarkson, Lon., 12mo; 2d ed., by Dr. Stebbing, 1847.

"Mr. Taylor has performed his undertaking with the zeal of an affectionate admirer, and with taste, judgment, and accuracy."—*London Christian Advocate.* See DIXON, WILLIAM HEPWORTH.

Clarkson, William. Cause of the Increase of Pauperism and Poor's Rates, with a remedy for the same, Lon., 1815, 8vo.

Clarkson, William. Missionary Encouragements in India, Lon., 18mo. "A volume of thrilling interest." India and the Gospel, or an Empire for the Messiah; with introduc. by Rev. T. Archer, D.D.

"The book should be circulated by tens of thousands."—*Lon. Evangelical Magazine.*

Claromont. See CLARAMONT.

Clason, Isaac Starr, 1796–1830, a native of New York, wrote "the 17th and 18th cantos of Don Juan,"—a continuation of Lord Byron's poem.

Clater, Francis. Every Man his own Farrier, Newk., 1783, 8vo; 28th ed. Lon., 1843, 12mo. By John Clater and W. C. Spooner, with addits. by J. S. Skinner, (Amer. ed.) Every Man his own Cattle Doctor, Lon., 1810, 8vo; 9th ed., Lon., 1842, 12mo; revised by Wm. Youatt and W. C. Spooner, with addits. by J. S. Skinner, (American ed.)

"Clater and Youatt are names treasured by the farming communities of Europe as household gods; nor does that of Skinner deserve to be less esteemed in America."—*American Farmer.*

Mr. Edward Mayhew has recently edited a 29th ed. of the "Farrier," and a 10th ed. of the "Cattle Doctor."

Clavel, Roger. Tables of Discount, 1683, fol.

Clavell, John, a highwayman *temp.* Charles I. Discovery of the Highway Law; with instructions how to shun or apprehend a thief; in verse, Lon., 1628, 8vo. Recantation of an ill-led Life, 1634, 4to. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 109, £3 8*s*. This gentleman-robber was a nephew of Sir N. Clavell.

"Clavell here [in his Recantation] recites his own adventures on the highway. His first depredations are on Gad's-hill."—*Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry.*

Clavell, Robert. Dominion of the British Seas, Lon., 1665, 8vo. General Catalogue of Books printed in England, 1666–1680; Lon., 1680, '81, '82.

Clavering, Henry. A Select Law Library, 1817, 8vo.

Clavering, Robert, d. 1747; Bishop of Llandaff, 1724; trans. to Peterborough, 1728. Moses Maimonides, Ox., 1705, 4to; Serms., 1708, '29, '30, '33.

Clavering, Robert. Carpentry, &c., 1776, '79, 8vo

Clavers, Mary. See KIRKLAND, CAROLINE M.

Claxton, John. Saxon Arch; Archæol., 1792.

Claxton, L. The Right Devil Discovered, Lon., 1659, 12mo.

Claxton, Timothy. Hints to Mechanics on Self-Education and Mutual Instruction, Lon., 12mo.

"The amusing book before us has all the ease and simplicity of De Foe, and the exemplary utility of Franklin. To the mechanic it offers at once an example and a pleasant companion in the pursuit of knowledge, and to the general reader it affords a deep insight into those labouring classes which are the sinews of the nation."—*Lon. Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal, Feb.* 1839.

Clay, C. C. Laws of Alabama, Tusca., 1843, 8vo.

Clay, Cassius M., b. 1810, in Madison county, Kentucky, editor of The True American Newspaper, devoted to the overthrow of slavery in Kentucky, is well known as one of the most zealous opponents of negro bondage. His writings and speeches have been pub. in New York, 1848, 8vo, edited by Horace Greeley.

Clay, Edward, Jun. Hist. and Topograph. Description of Framlingham, 18mo; pp. 144, with 2 plates of the castle.

Clay, Francis. News from England, Lon., 1642, 4to.

Clay, Henry, one of the most distinguished of American statesmen, and eloquent of modern orators, was b. April 12, 1777, in Hanover county, Virginia; d. at Washington, D. C., June 29th, 1852. Clay Code, or Text Book of Eloquence, edited by Vandenhoff. Life and Speeches, edited by D. Mallory, 1844, 2 vols. 8vo. Life and Speeches, collected by James B. Swain, New York, 1843, 2 vols. 8vo. Speeches, collected by Richard Chambers, Cincinnati, 1842, 8vo. Biography, by George D. Prentice, Hartford, 1831, 12mo. Biography, by Epes Sargent, New York, 8vo. Life and Speeches, by Henry J. Raymond, Phila., 1853, 8vo. Life and Times, by Rev. Calvin Colton, N. Y., 1846, 2 vols. r. 8vo. Last Seven Years of the Life of Henry Clay, by Calvin Colton, N.Y., 1856, 8vo. Private Correspondence, ed. by C. Colton, N.Y., 1855, 8vo. Speeches, ed. by C. Colton, N.Y., 1857, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Mr. Colton visited Henry Clay at his residence, Ashland, Kentucky, in 1844, and obtained free access to all his papers. After the death of that distinguished statesman, those papers came into Mr. Colton's possession, from which the above works were compiled."

Clay, J. Elegy, 1793, 4to.

Clay, John. Public Statutes, Lon., 1739, 2 vols. fol.

Clay, John. 25 Serms., Lon., 1827, 12mo.

Clay, John Curtis, Rector of Swedes' Church, Philadelphia. Annals of the Swedes on the Delaware, &c., Phila., 1835, 12mo.

Clay, Joseph, 1764–1811, a native of Savannah, Judge of the District Court of Georgia, and subsequently a Baptist minister at Savannah, afterwards at Boston. Serm., 1807.

Clay, R. Lomax. Pool for Essex, 1768, 8vo.

Clay, Samuel. Med. Treatise, Ultraj., 1690, 4to.

Clay, Thomas. 1. Revenue. 2. Interest, 1619, '24.

Clay, W. Keatinge. Hist. Sketches of the Book C. Prayer, Lon., 1849, fcp. 8vo. Prayer Book Version of the Psalms, 1839, 12mo. Book of C. Prayer, illustrated, 1841, 12mo. Liturgical Services *temp.* Elizabeth, Camb., 1847, 8vo. (Parker Society.) Private Prayers *temp.* Elizabeth, Camb., 1851, 8vo. (Parker Society.) See a Review in the Lon. Wesleyan Method. Mag., Feb. 1854.

Clayton, A. S. Laws of Georgia, 1800, '10, Augusta, 1812, 4to.

Clayton, George. Serms., 1821, &c.

Clayton, Gyles. Martial Discipline, 1591, 4to.

Clayton, John. Topics in the Laws of England, Lon., 1646, 12mo. Reports and Pleas of Assizes at Yorke, 1651, 12mo. If this book will do all that Mr. Clayton promises for it, we should suppose that our friends the lawyers would insist on its immediate republication:

> "You may see here how to avoid a dangerous jury to your client, what evidence best to use for him, how to keep the judge so he overrule you not, so that if it be not your own fault—as too often it is for fear of favour—the client may have his cause so handled, as if he be plaintiff, he may have his right, and if defendant, moderately punished, or recompensed for his vexation; and such Pleaders the people need."—*Preface.*

Clayton, John. Serms., 1736, 8vo.

Clayton, John, d. 1773, aged 87, an eminent botanist and physician, a native of Fulham, emigrated to Virginia when 20 years of age. Flora Virginica, Lugd. Bat., 1762, 4to. Con. to Phil. Trans. respecting Virginia; Indians, Natural History, &c., 1693, 1739. See Barton's Med. and Phys. Journal.

Clayton, John, d. 1843. Serms., &c., 1789–1805.

Clayton, John. 1. Serm. 2. On the Choice of Books, 1809, '11.

Clayton, John. Serms., &c., 1829–48.

Clayton, N. Serms., 1776, 8vo.

Clayton, Prudence. Her case, fol.

Clayton, Sir Richard. Hist. and other trans. from the French, 1793, '97.

Clayton, Robert, 1695–1758, a native of Dublin, was educated at, and became Fellow of, Trinity College, Dublin; Bishop of Killala, 1729; trans. to Cork, 1735; to Clogher, 1745. Chronology of the Hebrew Bible Vindicated, Lon., 1747, 4to.

> "He defends the numbers of the Hebrew text, and maintains the Usherian system of Chronology with a great variety of learning. It contains many observations which deserve the attention of the learned reader."—Orme: *Bibl. Bib.*

Dissertation on Prophecy, 1749, 8vo. Letter relative to the Restoration of the Jews, &c., 1751, 8vo; a second Letter, 1751, 8vo.

> "Whether the bishop's views on these topics shall be received or rejected, his learning and ingenuity must be admired."—Orme.

Vindication of the Histories of the Old and New Testaments, in Answer to Lord Bolingbroke's Objections, Dubl., part i., 1752, 8vo; ii., 1754, 8vo; iii., 1757, 8vo. The sophistry and ignorance of Bolingbroke are here strongly displayed. An Essay on Spirit, 1751, 8vo. This Arian treatise was not written by the bishop, but was adopted and pub. by him. It elicited replies from 20 to 30 writers, and the Irish Convocation had determined to proceed against the bishop, when he was seized with a nervous fever, which terminated his life, February 26, 1758. But for the publication of this Essay, he would have been raised to the Archbishopric of Tuam. He pub. several sermons and treatises, and trans. from a MS. A Journal from Grand Cairo to Mount Sinai, and back again, &c., 1753, 4to.

> "Published with a view of exciting antiquaries to make some inquiry into those ancient characters which are discovered in great numbers in the wilderness of Sinai."

Clayton, Sir Robert. Truth Vindicated, 1681, 4to.

Clayton, Thomas. Sermons, 1713, '27.

Clayton, Wm. Rural Discourses, 1814, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "Plain and practical, and admirably suited for country congregations."

Cleadon, Thomas. The Sabbath, Lon., 1674, 4to.

Clearidge, John. Shepherd's Legacy, 1670, 8vo.

Cleaveland, Ezra. Genealogical History of the noble and illustrious Family of Courtenay, Oxon., 1735, fol.

Cleaveland, Cleavland, Cleveland, or **Clieveland, John,** 1613–1659, a native of Loughborough, Leicestershire, was educated at Christ's College, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He had the honour of being the first poetical champion of the royal cause, and suffered imprisonment when the opposition prevailed. He was for some time a tutor at St. John's College, and subsequently lived in chambers at Gray's Inn, where he died in 1659.

The King's Disguise, 1646, 4to. A London Diurnalmaker, &c., 1647, '54, 4to. The Rustic Rampant, 1658, 8vo. Poems, Orations, and Epistles, 1660, 12mo. Petition to the Lord Protector for the Scots Rebel; a satirical Poem. Works, 1687, 8vo. See notice of edits. in Lowndes's Bibl. Manual, Bibl. Anglo-Poet., and Retrosp. Review, xii. 123. Clieveland's poetry was greatly admired by his contemporaries: the nephew of Milton remarks, perhaps with some little asperity,

> "In fine, so great a man Clieveland has been in the estimation of the generality, in regard his conceits were out of the common road, and wittily far-fetched, that grave men, in outward appearance, have not spared, in my hearing, to affirm him THE BEST OF ENGLISH POETS; and let them think so still, whoever pleases, provided it be made no article of faith."—Edward Phillips.

It is easy to see who did *not* think so: whether Phillips had any family pride to prejudice him, we shall not decide.

> "While the first edition and sheets of Paradise Lost were slowly struggling through the mists of bigotry and party prejudice into public reputation, the poems of Clieveland were poured forth in innumerable impressions. The reverse is now the singular contrast; and Clieveland has had the fate of those poets, described in Johnson's Life of Cowley, who, 'paying their court to temporary prejudices, have been at one time too much praised, and at another too much neglected.'"—*Retrosp. Review,* xii. 123; read this article.

> "A general artist, pure Latinist, exquisite orator, and (which was his master-piece) eminent poet. His epithets were pregnant with metaphors, carrying in them a difficult plainness; difficult at hearing, plain at the consideration thereof. His lofty fancy may seem to stride from the top of one mountain to the top of another, so making to itself a constant level and champaign of continued elevations."—Fuller: *Worthies of Leicestershire.*

Cleaveland, or **Cleveland, John,** 1772–1815, a minister of Ipswich, Massachusetts. Serms., &c., 1763–84.

Cleaveland, Parker, b. 1780, at Byfield, Essex co., Mass.; Prof. in Bowdoin College. Mineralogy and Geology, Boston, 1816, 8vo; 1822, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "The Elementary Treatise of Mr. Cleaveland is a work of considerable merit."—*Edin. Review,* xxx. 374.

Cleaver, John. Sermon, 1676, 4to.

Cleaver, Robert, d. 1613, a Puritan divine. Serms., 1613, '14. The Sabbath, 1630. In conjunction with John Dod, Exposition of the Ten Commandments, 1606, 4to. In conjunction with John Dod and William Flinde, Exposition of the Book of Proverbs, 1606, 4to.

Cleaver, William. Sermons, 1739–62, 8vo.

Cleaver, William, D.D., 1742–1815, educated at the University of Oxford; Prebendary of Westminster, 1784; Principal of Brasenose, 1785; Bishop of Chester, 1787; trans. to Bangor, 1800; to St. Asaph, 1806. De Rhythmo Græcorum Liber, Lon., 1789, 8vo.

> "An excellent little work."

Serms., 1773, '91, '94. Collec. of his own and his father's serms., 1808, 8vo. Serms. on select Subjects, 8vo. A List of Books recommended to the Clergy and younger Students in Divinity, Oxf., 1791, 8vo; 3d ed. enlarged, with Dodwell's Catalogue of the Christian Writers and genuine Works of the first three Centuries, 1808, 8vo.

A very useful catalogue for all students.

Cleaver, Wm. Serms., Dubl., 1843; Lon., 1847, 8vo.

Cleaver, William. See Clever.

Cleeve, Alex. Serm., 1773. Devotional Exercises, 1801.

Cleeve, J. K. Sermon, 1812, 8vo.

Clegat, Nic. Persuasive to an ingenious Tryal of Opinions in Religion, Lon., 1685, 4to.

Clegate. Travails from Terra Incognita through the Wilderness of Sinne, Lon., 1650, 12mo.

Clegg, James. Sermons, 1731, '36, '38.

Clegg, James. Dyeing Black, Phil. Trans., 1774.

Clegg, John. Elements of Geography, Liverp., 1795, 4to.

Cleghorn, David. Con. to Med. Tracts, 1792.

Cleghorn, George, M.D., 1716–1787, a native of Edinburgh, resided 13 years at Minorca with the 22d regiment, of which he was surgeon. Diseases of Minorca, Lon., 1751, 8vo.

> "A just model for future writers."—Dr. Fothergill.

Index of an Annual Course of Lectures, Dubl., 1767, 8vo. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1766.

Cleghorn, George. Ancient and Modern Art, Historical and Critical, Edin. & Lon., 2 vols. 12mo; 2d ed., 1848.

> "We have the pleasure of recommending it to a place in every public library, and on the table of every man who values art, refinement, elegance, and taste."—*Lon. Morning Post.*

Cleghorn, James. Med. Con. to Trans. Irish Acad., 1787.

Cleghorn, James. The depressed State of Agriculture, Edin., 1822, 8vo. A System of Agriculture, with 13 plates, Edin., 4to. From 7th ed. Encycl. Brit.

> "The best account of the Agriculture of the Scotch Counties is to be found in Black's Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica."—*Loudon's Agriculture*, p. 1178.
>
> "The initiation shows much discernment; and the subsequent arrangement of the materials is judiciously made, and each article has given to it a proper description both in the nature and extent."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*
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> "The animals are sketched with an ease, spirit, and precision, approximating to the fidelity of nature."—*Durham Chronicle.*

Cleghorn, Thos. The Hydra Aëronaut, 1810, 12mo.

Cleig, George. Fast Sermon, 1795, 8vo.

Cleiveland, John. See Cleaveland.

Cleland, Archibald, Surgeon. Appeal to the Public, Lon., 1743, 8vo. Profess. con. to Phil. Trans., 1741.

Cleland, Benjamin. Sermon, 1667, 8vo.

Cleland, Charles. Laws rel. to Imp. and Exp. of Wine, Lon., 1737, 4to.

Cleland, Elizabeth. Cookery, Edin., 1759, 8vo.

Cleland, Henry. Life of William Pitt, 1807, 12mo.

Cleland, James. The Institution of a Young Nobleman, Oxf., 1607, 4to. Serm., 1624, '26, 4to.

Cleland, James. Annals of Glasgow, 1816, 2 vols. 8vo. The Green of Glasgow, 1813, 8vo.

Cleland, John, d. 1789, in his 80th year, the son of Colonel Cleland, *i. e.* Will Honeycomb, of the Spectator's Club. Besides several works which did him no credit, he pub. The Way to Things by Words, and to Words by Things, 1766, 8vo. Specimens of an Etymological Vocabulary, or Essay by Means of the Analytical Method, to retrieve the ancient Celtic, 1768; Proposals relative to the above; Dramatic pieces, &c.

Cleland, Thomas. Sermon, 1660, 4to.

Cleland, Lt. Col. Wm., a Scotch poet in Lord Angus's regiment. Disp. Jurid. de Probationibus, Traj. ad Rh., 1684, 4to. A Collection of several Poems and Verses composed upon various Occasions, 1697, 8vo.

Clemence. The French Language, Lon., 1797, 8vo.

Clemence, M. The true Lover of his Country; or, a Treatise on Sovereignty, 1801, 12mo.

Clemens, Hon. Jeremiah, at one time U.S. Senator from Alabama. Bernard Lile; an Historical Romance, Phila., 1856, 12mo. Mustang Grey; a Romance, 1858, 12mo.

Clement of Lathony, flourished about 1180, Subprior and Prior of Lathony. Series Collecta, or a Harmony of the Gospels, and a patristic Commentary thereon, entitled Collectarium. Of this work an English version was made, it is supposed, by a follower of Wycliffe, and several MSS. of it may be seen in the British Museum. The conclusion of the original has been attributed to William of Nottingham. Clement also wrote a Commentary on the Acts, and on the Canonical Epistles, a gloss on the Psalter, &c. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.

Clement. A Dyalogue, &c., 1530?

Clement. Petie Schole on Orthography, &c., Lon., 1587, 16mo.

Clement. Discourse of Money, Trade, and Exchange, 1595, 4to.

Clement, A. Mystery Unmasked, 1769, 8vo; addressed to "people of any Religion, and those of none."

Clement, Benjamin. Serms., 1774, 2 vols. 8vo.

Clement, Margaret, 1508–1570, a niece of Sir Thomas More, corresponded with Erasmus, who applauds her epistles for good sense and good Latin—not a necessary conjunction. When she married her tutor, Dr. John Clement, the great Leland indulged in an Epithalamium: Jo. Clementis Medici & Margaretæ. *Vide* Encom. Troph. Epithalamiis, &c., p. 38; or Ballard's British Ladies.

Clement, Thomas. Nat. Philosophy, Lon., 1790, 8vo.

Clement, William, d. 1799, aged 88. Curate of St. Mary-at-hill, London, and Librarian of Sion College. Eight Serms. at Lady Moyer's Lecture, 1757, Lon., 1797, 8vo.

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Clennil, John. Manufactures, Newc., 1807, 8vo.

Cleobury, Miss. Practical Geography, 1816, 4to.

Cleombrotus. England's Warning Piece, 1661, 4to.

Clephane, M.D. Con. to Med. Obs. & Inq., 1755.

Clephane, A. Decisions C. of Sessions, 1812, '13, 1815.

Clerk. Modern Precedents, 1655, 12mo.

Clerk, Charles. On Swedish Spiders; included (with E. Albin's work on English Spiders) in Thomas Martyn's Aranei, Lon., 1793, r. 4to.

Clerk, David, M.D. Con. to Ess. Phys. & Lit., 1771

Clerk, Sir George Maxwell, 1715–1784. Two Letters respecting Wool, &c., 1756. Con. to Ess. Phys. & Lit., 1756, '71. Shallow ploughing, &c.

Clerk, John. Serm., Camb., 1656, 8vo.

Clerk, John, d. 1812. Essay on Naval Tactics, Lon., 1790–98, 4to; new ed., Edin., 1804, 4to.

> "To the system of manœuvres laid down and explained in this work, the British nation are indebted for those splendid and decisive victories which their fleets have gained since the latter end of the American war. Lord Rodney first adopted and followed the mode of attack recommended by Mr. Clerk; and the success which attended this new mode has since recommended it to our most celebrated admirals."—*Edin. Review.*

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> "William Clerk is the second son of the celebrated author of Naval Tactics. I have known him intimately since our college days; and to my thinking, never met a man of greater powers or more complete information on all desirable subjects."—*Scott's Journal, Nov.* 20, 1825.

Clerk, John. Views in Scotland, &c., Edin., 1825, 4to.

Clerk, Sir John. Con. to Phil. Trans. The Stylus and Paper of the Ancients, 1731. Effects of Thunder on Trees; of a large Deer's Horns found in the heart of an Oak, 1739.

Clerk, Sir John, and **Mr. Baron Scroope.** Hist. View of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, Edin., 1820, 4to.

Clerk, T. or **W.** Works of Hogarth, Lon., 1810, 2 vols. r. 8vo.

Clerk, William, Surgeon. Profess. con. to Phil. Trans., 1699.

Clerke, Bartholomew. Fidelis Servi Subito Infideli Responsio, Lon., 1573, 4to. De Curiali sive Aulico libri quatuor, 1577, 8vo; from Castiglione.

Clerke, Charles C., Archdeacon of Oxford. Form of Prayer and Ceremonies, Lon., 8vo. A Charge at the Visitation June and July, 1844, Oxf., 1844, 8vo.

Clerke, Francis. Praxis; being the manner of proceeding in the Ecclesiastical Courts, 2d ed. by T. Blanden, 1606, 4to. Praxis Supremæ Curiæ Admiralitatis Unà cum Indice et notis, 1667, 8vo; new ed., 1829, 12mo.

> "A work of undoubted credit."—Lord Hardwicke.

See Marvin's Legal Bibl.

Clerke, George. The Landed Man's Assistant, Lon., 1715, 8vo.

Clerke, Gilbert. Theolog. Latin Treatises, 1660, '62, '87, '95.

Clerke, John, Bishop of Bath and Wells, d. 1540, presented the treatise of Henry VIII. against Luther to Pope Leo X. Oratio ad Leonem X. in exhibitione Libelli Regii Henrici VIII. contra Lutherem; cum Papæ responsione et aliis hinc quibusdam spectantibus, Lon., by Pynson, 1521, 4to.

Clerke, John. Opusculum de Mortuorum Resurrectione et Extremo Judicio, in quatuor Linguis conscriptum, Lon., 1545, 4to. In double columns; Latin and Italian in the Roman character, the English and French in black letter.

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A Declaration respecting the Articles, 1546, 8vo.

Clerke, Richard, d. 1634, one of the translators of the English Bible. Serms. pub. by C. White, Lon., 1637, fol.

"Worthy to be remembered of us, though dead; for he loved us and our church. Witnesse this pledge of his love to both,—his Workes."—*Preface.*

Clerke, Samuel. Serms., 1693, 1700, 4to.

Clerke, Thos. W. Rudiments of Amer. Law and Practice, on the plan of Blackstone, N. York, 1842, 8vo.

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Clerke, William. Marciano, or the Discovery; a Tragi-comedy, Edin., 1663, 4to.

"This piece is said to have been acted with great applause before his Majesty's high Commissioner, and others of the nobility, at the abbey of Holyrood house."—Lowndes.

Clerke, Sir William, Rector of Bury. Thoughts on the manner of preserving the health of the Poor, Lon., 1790, 8vo.

Clery, Michael, *seu* **O'Clerich,** a native of Ireland. Lexicon Hibernicum præsert. pro Vocabulis Antiquioribus et Obscuris, Lovanii, 1643, 8vo.

Cleveland, Aaron, (son of Rev. Aaron C. and Susannah Porter, d. of Rev. Dr. Porter of Malden, Mass.,) b. in Haddam, Conn., 1744, d. at New Haven, 1815. The Philosopher and Boy; a Poem, written before he was twenty-one; Family Blood, a burlesque poem; Slavery Considered, an anti-slavery Poem, in blank verse, of about 800 lines, published in 1775; and two Peace-Sermons, 1815, entitled The Life of Man Inviolable, which were republished in England. For a Memoir of him, and extracts from his poems, see Poets of Connecticut. We understand that his grandson, Prof. C. D. Cleveland, of Philadelphia, is about to publish his works with a life.

Cleveland, Charles Dexter, son of Rev. Charles Cleveland of Boston, was born at Salem, Mass., December 3, 1802. After spending five years in mercantile pursuits, in 1823 he entered Dartmouth College, and graduated in 1827. In 1830 he was elected Professor of the Latin and Greek languages in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.; and in 1832 Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in the University of the City of New York. In 1834 he established a Young Ladies' School in Philadelphia, of which he still (1858) continues the Principal.

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Cleveland, Ezra. See Cleaveland.

Cleveland, Henry R., 1808–1848, son of Richard J. Cleveland, (*q. v.*) Remarks on the Classical Education of Boys, by a Teacher, 1834. Life of Henry Hudson, in Sparks's Amer. Biog., vol. x., 1838. Address delivered before the Harvard Musical Association, 1840, 8vo. A Letter to Hon. Daniel Webster on the Causes of the Destruction of the Steamer Lexington, by a Traveller, 1840. Mr. C. contrib. several papers to N. Amer. Rev., New England Magazine, and other journals. A selection of his writings, with a Memoir by Geo. S. Hillard, was printed for private distribution after his death, Boston, 1844, 12mo.

"He was an accomplished scholar, particularly in the ancient classics."—Jared Sparks, LL.D.

Cleveland, John. See Cleaveland.

Cleveland, Parker. See Cleaveland.

Cleveland, Richard J., father of Henry R. Cleveland. A Narrative of Voyages and Commercial Enterprises, Camb., 1842, 2 vols. 12mo. Several edits. also repub. in Eng.

"The result of long experience in practical navigation in various parts of the world, replete with interesting incidents and judicious remarks, and written in a clear and forcible style."—Jared Sparks, LL.D.

Clever, or **Cleaver, William.** A Knowledge for Kings, &c.; trans. into English, Lon., 1574, 8vo; a theological treatise.

Clever, William. Flower of Physicke, Lon., 1590, 4to.

Clifford. Introduc. to Geography, 1682, 8vo.

Clifford, Abr. Methodus Evangelica, 1676, 8vo.

Clifford, Anne, Countess of Dorset and Pembroke, 1589–1676, daughter of the famous Earl of Cumberland, and author of the most celebrated letter by a female in the English language, is commended by Mr. Pennant as the most eminent person of her age for intellectual accomplishments, for spirit, magnificence, and deeds of benevolence. She erected a monument to Daniel the historian, another to Spenser, founded two hospitals, and repaired or built seven churches and six castles.

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"I have been bullied by an usurper, I have been neglected by a court; but I will not be dictated to by a subject: your man shan't stand!"—*In The World, No.* 14; see Park's Walpole's R. & N. Authors.

Clifford, Arthur. Tixall Poetry, pub. by Sir Walter Scott, Edin., 1813, 4to.

> "Over this Aston speculation the Edinburgh Review of the Sadler has thrown a heavy cloud; the fact is, it seems to me to have ruined it."—*James Ballantyne to Sir W. Scott.*

See an account of this vol. in Drake's Evenings in Autumn. History of Tixall, Paris, 1817. Carmen Seculare, 1814, 8vo. Collectanea Cliffordiana, Paris, 1817, 8vo. State Papers and Letters of Sir Ralph Sadler; with a Memoir and Notes, by Sir W. Scott, Edin., 1809, '10, 2 vols. 4to, or 3 vols. r. 4to.

> "Written with all that lively solicitude about points of antiquarian detail which accompanied him through so many tasks less attractive than the personal career of a distinguished statesman intimately connected with the fortunes of Mary, Queen of Scots."—J. G. Lockhart.

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Clifford, Chr. Schole of Horsemanship, Lon., 4to.

Clifford, George, third Earl of Cumberland, 1558–1605, the champion of Queen Elizabeth in the tournaments of the day, also distinguished himself as a navigator. See Biog. Brit. The Discov. and Con. of Peru, Lon., 1581, 4to.

Clifford, Francis. Ruins of Tivoli, 1804, 4to.

Clifford, Henry, Earl of Cumberland. Decl. as Lt. Col. of his Majesty's Forces in Yorkshire, Lon., 1642, 4to.

Clifford, Henry. Political treatises, 1790–1807.

Clifford, J. B. The Church's Triumph; a Sermon.

> "Let the Church calmly prepare for that tremendous final contest between good and evil to which all things seem hastening with rapidity."—*Bishop of Oxford's Charge*, p. 35, May, 1842.

Clifford, James. Serms., 1694, 12mo.

Clifford, James. Services and Anthems, 1663 or '64, 8vo.

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Clifford, Jeronimy. Case, &c., Lon., 1768.

Clifford, M. M. 1. Egypt. 2. Poems, 1802, '08.

Clifford, Martin, d. 1677. Observations on Human Reason, Lon., 1675, 8vo. Treatise of Human Reason, Lon., 1676, 12mo. An Apology for this treatise, by Albertus Warren, 1680, 12mo. The Treatise will be found in the Phœnix, vol. ii., No. 2, 23, and in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. ix. Notes upon Mr. Dryden's Poems, 1687, 4to. See Athen. Oxon.

Clifford, Rob. History of Jacobinism, from the French of Barruel, 1789, 4 vols. 8vo.

> "The best account of the exertions of the French Philosophers to produce a new order of things in Church and State, will be found in these Memoirs."—Charles Butler.

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Clifford, Samuel. Melancholy; from Baxter, Lon., 1716, 8vo. Dissuasive from Perjury, 1723, 8vo.

Clifford, W. Farmer's Sure Guide, 1796, 12mo.

Clifford, William. Serm., Lon., 1682, 4to.

Cliffton, William, 1772–1799, of Philadelphia, wrote a Poetical Epistle to William Gifford, Esq., which has been much admired. He commenced a poem entitled The Chimeriad, which was not completed. A vol. of his poems was pub. in New York, 1800, 12mo.

Clift, Henry. Book of Declarations, Pleadings, Judicial Writs, &c., 1703, fol.

Clift, William. Physiolog. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1815.

Clifton, Francis, M.D. Hippocrates, a trans. of, Lon., 1727, fol.

> "A faithful translation."

Other medical works.

Clifton, Jo. Serm., 1703, 4to.

Clinch, J. B. An Inquiry, legal and political, 1808, 8vo.

Clinch, William, M.D. Prof. treatises, &c., 1724–50.

Cline, Henry, Surgeon. Essay on the Form and Breeding of Domestic Animals, Lon., 1815, 8vo, pp. 14.

> "The contents describe very correctly the forms and bulks of the different parts of the animal organization, deduced from experience and anatomical principles. The author's ideas have ever been held to be very correct; and if he had enlarged upon the subject, his time would have been well spent, and the labour of reading would be profitably employed."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog., Lon.*, 1854, 8vo.

Clinton, C. J. F. 21 Serms., Lon., 1842, p. 8vo.

> "This volume will be a great favourite with many."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Clinton, De Witt, 1769–1828, a distinguished American statesman, pub. Discourses before N. York Hist. Soc., 1811; Lit. and Phil. Soc., N. Y., 1815; Amer. Acad. of Arts, 1816; Phi Beta Kappa Soc., 1823; Amer. Bible Soc., 1823, '25; to The Freemasons, 1825. Hibernicus' Letters on the Natural History and Internal Resources of the State of New York, 1822, 8vo. Life and Writings of, by W. W. Campbell, N. York, 1849, 8vo. Life and Times of, Buffalo. Life of, by Prof. Renwick, N. York, 18mo. Memoirs of, by David Hosack, N. York, 4to.

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Clive, J. H. Marvor's Stenography abbrev., 1811, 12mo.

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Clutterbuck, Robert, 1772–1831, an eminent antiquary and topographer, a native of Watford, Hertfordshire, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. The Hist. and Antiquities of the County of Hertford, Lon., 1815, '21, '27, r. fol.; 3 vols. pub. at £25 4*s.*; large paper, with proof plates, £47 5*s.* This work was the labour of 18 years. He draws from Chauncy where the history of the latter suits his purpose.

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Clutton, John. Serm., Lon., 1789, 8vo.

Clutton, Joseph. Med. treatises, Lon., 1729, '36.

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Clyfton, William. Advertisement, &c., 1612, 4to; rel. to the "English exiled Church at Amsterdam."

Clymer, Meredith, M.D. On Fevers; edit. with addits. from Tweedie's Library of Pract. Medicine, Phila., 1846, 8vo. Fourth Amer. ed. of C. J. B. Williams's Principles of Medicine, Phila., 1854, 8vo; also editor of Williams's work on Fevers, and of his Treatises on Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, both pub. in Phila., 8vo.

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Coates, Charles. History and Antiquities of Reading, with Supplement, Lon., 1802. Reading, 1810, 4to.

Coates, or **Cotes, Digby,** Public Orator of the University of Oxford, appears to have partly executed the trans. revised by Wotton of Du Pin's Hist. of Eccles. Writers, pub. in London, 1697–1725, 17 vols. in 7. An ed. which is preferred, but which comes down only to the end of the 16th century, was printed by Grierson, Dubl., 1722–24, 3 vols. fol.

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Coates pub. Oratio, &c., Chris. Codrington, Oxon., 1716, 8vo. Sermon, 1713; 15 ditto, 1721, 8vo.

Coates, Reynell, M.D., b. 1802, Philadelphia, surgeon, naturalist, and political, scientific, and popular essayist and lecturer. Popular Medicine, 8vo, Phil. Physiology for Schools, 12mo, Phil., 1840. Nat. Philos. for Schools, 12mo, Phil., 1845. Monographs, Reviews, &c., in N. A. Med. and Surg. Jour., Amer. Jour. of Med. and Phys. Sci., Jour. of Acad. Nat. Sci., Phil. Cycl. of Prac. Med. and Surg., 1826–40. Ed. of many Journals and Annuals, *e. g.* Leaflets of Memory, 1845–53. Auth. of Native American National Address, 1845. Founder of the Patriotic Order of the United Sons of America, 1845.

Coats, James. Dict. of Heraldry, Lon., 1725, '39, 8vo.

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Cobb, James, 1756–1813, a dramatic poet, author of the Humourist, Strangers at Home, 1786, and other dramatic works. See Biog. Dramat.

Cobb, John. 8 Sermons, Bamp. Lect., Oxf., 1783, 8vo.

Cobb, Lyman, an American writer, is favourably known as the author of a series of Popular Readers.

Cobb, Samuel, d. 1713, of Trinity College, Cambridge. Collections of Poems, 1707. Carpenter of Oxf., (1712, 8vo,) and the Miller's Tale, from Chaucer. Trans. of the Muscipula. The Oak and the Briar; a Tale. The Female Reign, in Dodsley's Collec., and in Gent. Mag., 1753, with alterations by Dr. Watts.

Cobb, Sylvanus, Jr., b. 1823, Waterville, Maine, son of Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, ed. and prop. of the Christian Freeman, Boston; was editor and publisher of a paper called The Rechabite; also edited the New England Washingtonian, Boston. Has principally contributed to Gleason's Pictorial, Flag of our Union, and is now (1858) engaged in writing for the N.Y. Ledger, (circulation 350,000 copies weekly.) Upwards of twenty novelettes have been republished from his newspaper-writings.

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In 1800 he sailed for England, where he started The Porcupine, an advocate of Mr. Pitt. He subsequently established The Weekly Register, in which he communicated with the public for thirty years. In 1817 he again visited America, in consequence of the Six Acts. These were repealed in 1819, and the exile returned, carrying with him the bones of the notorious Tom Paine, for which riddance America owes Cobbett's memory no little respect. In 1832 the noisy gentleman was returned to Parliament, where, by a wonderful metamorphosis, like Bottom in the Play, he "roared as gently as any sucking dove." He died at his farm in Surrey, June 18, 1835. His Political Works, being an Abridgment of 100 vols. which compose the writings of Peter Porcupine, and The Weekly Political Register, with Notes by his Sons, were pub. in 1842, Lon., 6 vols. 8vo; to 1848, 9 vols. He also wrote the Emigrant's Guide; Poor Man's Friend; Cottage Economy; Village Sermons; An English Grammar; A Grammar to teach Frenchmen the English Language; Trans. of Marten's Law of Nations; A Year's Residence in America; Parliamentary History of England to 1803, 12 vols., and Debates, 1803–10, 16 vols. royal 8vo; and some other works. See a list of his pamphlets, &c., in Watt's Bibl. Brit.; a memoir in Gent. Mag., Aug. 1835, and a notice in the Lon. Times, same year. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog. for a notice of Cobbett's works on Agriculture and Horticulture: Cottage Economy, Lon., 1822, 8vo. An edit. of Tull's Horse-hoeing Husbandry, 1822. Rural Rides, &c.; The Woodlands, or a Treatise on Planting, 1825, 8vo. Treatise on Cobbett's Corn, 1828, 8vo.

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Cockayne, O. Civil Hist. of the Jews, from Joshua to Hadrian, Lon., 1841, 12mo. Greek Syntax, with Metrical Examples, 1846, 12mo. Hist. of France, 1846, 18mo.

Cockburn, Archibald. Philosophical Essay conc. the Intermediate State of Blessed Souls, Lon., 1722, 8vo.

Cockburn, Mrs. Catherine, 1679–1749, was a native of London, a daughter of Captain David Trotter, R. N. In her 17th year her tragedy of Agnes de Castro was produced with great success at the Theatre Royal. In 1698 she gave to the world the Tragedy of Fatal Friendship, and in 1701, The Unhappy Penitent. In the same year she contributed, with several other ladies, to the Nine Muses; a tribute to the memory of John Dryden. In 1706 her tragedy entitled The Revolution of Sweden was acted at the Queen's Theatre. In 1708 she was married to the Rev. Mr. Cockburn, who was subsequently presented to the living of Long-Horsley, Northumberland. In the previous year she returned to the communion of the Church of England, which she had when quite young forsaken for the Church of Rome. In 1726 she pub. a Letter to Dr. Holdsworth in vindication of Mr. Locke's Essay respecting the resurrection of the body. In 1747 appeared her Remarks upon the Principles and Reasonings of Dr. Rutherforth's Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue.

"It [Mrs. Cockburn's refutation] contains all the clearness of expression, the strength of reason, the precision of logic, and attachment to truth, which makes books of this nature really useful to the common cause of virtue and religion."—BISHOP WARBURTON.

In 1751 Dr. Birch pub. an edition of Mrs. Cockburn's Works in 2 vols. 8vo. This collection, however, contains none of her dramatic pieces excepting The Fatal Friendship. Of her poetical essays, The Flowers of the Forest is best known to the public, and has even been placed in competition with Miss Jane Elliott's beautiful ballad of the same title. See Life by Birch; Biog. Brit.; Forbes's Life of Beattie; Cibber's Lives.

Cockburn, Henry Thomas, Lord, Scottish Judge, 1779–1854. 1. On the Best Ways of Spoiling the Beauties of Edinburgh. 2. Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, Lon., 1852, 2 vols. 8vo. He was an early contributor to the Edin. Rev. Memorials of his Times 1856, 8vo.

"We are by no means satisfied that we have made the best imaginable selection from this amusing and valuable volume. That, however, which has been given will suffice to recommend the reader to it as one full of value and amusement."—*Lon. Athen.*

Cockburn, Lt.-Gen. James. Voyage to Cadiz and Gibraltar, up the Mediterranean to Sicily and Malta, Lon., 1815, 2 vols. 8vo.

Cockburn, John, D.D., d. 1729. Serms. and theolog. essays, 1691–1717. History of Duels, showing their heinous nature, 1720, 8vo.

Cockburn, John, D.D. Serms., &c., 1698–1718.

Cockburn, John. Journey over Land, from the Gulph of Honduras to the Great South Sea, Lon., 1735, 8vo.

"This curious and authentic narrative appeared so extraordinary, that it was looked upon by many who perused it as little better than a romance."—LOWNDES.

Cockburn, Patrick, d. 1559, Professor of the Oriental languages at Paris, was considered by Dempster and Bale as one of the greatest scholars and ablest divines of his age. Oratio de Utilitate et Excellentia Verbi Dei, Paris, 1551, 8vo. De Vulgari Sacræ Scripturæ Phrasi, Paris, 1552, 8vo. In Orationem Dominicam, pia Meditatio, St. And., 1555, 12mo. In Symbolum Apostolicum, Comment., Lon., 1561, 4to.

"He was so well seen in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, that there were but few either in France or in Europe, that could equal him."—DEMPSTER.

Cockburn's works are rarely to be met with. See Orme's Bibl. Bib.

Cockburn, Patrick, d. 1749, aged 71, husband of Mrs. Catherine Cockburn, was Vicar of Long-Horsley, Northumberland. Penitential Office, Lon., 1721, 8vo. Praying for Superiors, &c., 1728, '39, 8vo. An Inquiry into the truth and certainty of the Mosaic Deluge, 1750, 8vo.

"One of the most valuable treatises on the Deluge that has been published."—ORME: *Bibl. Bib.*

Cockburn, Robert. An Historical Dissertation on the Books of the N. Testament; vol. i., 1755, 8vo.

Cockburn, Thomas. Sketch, &c., Lon., 1813, 8vo.

Cockburn, William, M.D. Œconomia Corporis Animalis, Lon., 1695, 8vo. Other profess. treatises, 1696–1732.

Cockburn, William. Reign of Queen Anne, Lon., 1710, 8vo.

Cockburn, William. Serm., Edin., 1712, 8vo.

Cockburn, William. Clerk's Assistant, or Practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, &c., Dubl., 1753, 8vo.

Cockburn, William. Essay on the Epistles of Ignatius, Lon., 1806, 8vo.

"An excellent tract, tending to remove every shadow of reasonable doubt from a subject of much collateral importance to religion."

Credibility of the Jewish Exodus; in answer to Gibbon, &c., 1809, 8vo. Commended in Lowndes's Bibl. Man. Strictures on Clerical Education at the University of Cambridge, 1809, 8vo.

"A very important tract."

Other publications, 1802, '09.

Cockburn, William, D.D., Dean of York. A Letter to Prof. Buckland concerning the Origin of the World, Lon., 1838, 8vo. A New System of Geology, dedicated to Prof. Sedgwick.

Cockburn, Sir William, of Langtown. Respublica de Decimis, Edin., 1627, 4to.

Cocke, Charles George. England's Complete Lawyer and Law-Judge, Lon., 1656, 4to.

Cocke, Thomas. Kitchen Physic, Lon., 1676, 12mo.

Cocke, William Archer. The Constitutional History of the United States, from the Adoption of the Articles of Confederation to the close of Jackson's Administration, Phila., 2 vols. 8vo: vol. i., 1858.

Cockell, William, M.D. Professional Essay, Lon., 1788, 4to.

Cocker, Edward, 1631–1677? an arithmetician of London, pub. 14 books of exercises in penmanship, and several educational treatises. He is best known by his Vulgar Arithmetic, pub. after his decease by his friend John Hawkins. The 1st ed. (1677 or 1678) is very rare A copy sold at Puttick and Simpson's, March, 1851, for £8 10*s*. The 52d ed. was pub. in 1748, and there have been several reprints since; the last of which we have any account is dated Glasgow, 1777.

"Ingenious Cocker! now to rest thou'rt gone,
No art can show thee fully but thy own!
Thy rare Arithmetick alone can show
The vast *sums of thanks* we for thy labour owe."

The 2d ed. of his Dictionary was pub. in 1715 and another in 1725.

"He certainly doth hit the white
Who mingles profit with delight."

Cockerell, Charles Robert, R.A., b. 1788, Lon a distinguished architect. Iconography of Wells Cathedral, 4to. Descriptions to Michael Angelo, 1857, fol. In connexion with J. S. Harford, D.C.L.

Cockerham, Henry. Eng. Dictionary, Lon., 1632, 8vo.

Cockes, or **Cox, Leonard.** The Art of Crafte of Rhetoryke, Lon., 1532, 12mo. Com. on Lilly, 1540. Trans. of Erasmus's Parap. of the Epistle to Titus, 1549. Marcus Eremita de Lege et Spiritu, 1540.

Cockin, or **Cokayne, Francis.** Divine Blossoms; a prospect of a looking-glass for youth, Lon., 1657, 12mo.

Cockin, Joseph. Serm., 1814, 8vo.

Cockin, William. 1. Language. 2. Arithmetic, 1755, '66.

Cockings, George. War; an Heroic Poem, 1760, 8vo. Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; a Poem, Lon., 1769, 8vo. The Conquest of Canada, or the Siege of Quebec; a Tragedy, Lon., 1766, 8vo.

Cockle, Mrs. The Juvenile Journal, or Tales of Truth, 1807, 12mo.

"A strict observance of truth in the most trifling as well as the more important concerns of life is the basis of every moral and religious duty."

Moral Truths, &c., 1810, 12mo.

"This work may serve to show that the performance of duty is the most important business of life."—*Lon. Critical Review.*

Important Studies for the Female Sex, 12mo.

"We present it to the Female World as a worthy companion to Dr. Gregory's Legacy to his Daughters, and as a friend whose precepts would lead them to virtue, honour, and happiness."—*Anti-Jacobin Review.*

Other publications.

Cockman, Thomas, D.D., Master of University College, Oxford. Serm., 1733, 8vo. Select Theolog. Discourses, 1750, 2 vols. 8vo. Trans. of Cicero's Offices.

Cockohan, Thomas, D.D. Serm., Oxf., 1733, 8vo

Cockrile, Richard. Trigonometry, 1793, 8vo.

Cocks. Musical Publications, Lon.

Cocks, C., Prof. of Living Languages in the Roya Colleges of France. Bordeaux, its Wines, and the Claret Country, Lon., 1846, p. 8vo. Translations from the French: Ultramontanism, by E. Quinet; Priests, Women, and Families, by J. Michelet; The People, by the same; Antonio Perez and Philip II. of Spain, by M. Mignet.

"This remarkable historiette comes recommended to the general reader, as well as to the historical student, by M. Mignet's very complete mode of treatment and pleasing style of composition, which it is no small credit to Mr. Cocks to have so well preserved in his translation."—*Lon. Daily News.*

Cocks, John. See SOMERS, LORD.

Cocks, Sir Richard, Bart. Church of England Secured; 2d ed., Lon., 1722, 8vo. Discovery of the Longitude, 1721, 8vo. Charge to the G. Jury, 1723.

Cocks, Sir Robert, D.D. Serms., 1714, '15, '16.

Cocks, Roger. Hebdomada Sacra; a Weekes Devotion, Lon., 1630, 8vo. Answer to A Discourse by Sir E. Peyton, 1642, 4to.

Cocks, W. P. Treatise on Operative Surgery, Lon., 8vo.

> "An assistant teacher for the student in anatomy and surgery—a book to accompany him to the hospitals, to supply the defects of experience or memory."—*Lon. Atlas.*

Anatomy of the Brain, &c., 18mo. Illustrations of Amputations, 8vo; of Dislocations and Fractures, 8vo.

Cockson, Edward. Quakerism Dissected and laid open, Lon., 1708, 8vo.

Cockson, Thomas, Surgeon. Med. Com., 1775.

Cockton, Henry. Love Match, Lon., 8vo. Sisters, 8vo. Stanley Thorn, 1841, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Steward, 1850, 8vo. Sylvester Sound, 1844, 8vo. The Ventriloquist; being Life and Adventures of Valentine Vox, 8vo, 1840. Lady Felicia, 1851, '52, p. 8vo. Percy Effingham, 1853, 2 vol. p. 8vo.

> "It abounds in droll scenes, which will keep the most melancholy reader in a side-aching fit of laughter as long as he has the book in his hands."—*Lon. Times.*
>
> "One of the most amusing works we have ever read."—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Cocles, Barth. Phisiognomie Englished by Thomas Hyll; *s. a.* an ed., 1613, 8vo. Numerous foreign edits. in Latin and French. Chyromantia, Lat., Ven., 1525, 8vo. La Geomantia, Ven., 1550, 8vo.

Cocus: *anglicé,* **Cock,** or **Cooke.**

Coddington, William, d. 1678, aged 77, the principal of the first eighteen settlers of Rhode Island, and its first Governor. A Demonstration of True Love unto you, the Rulers of the Colony of Massachusetts in New England, 1674, 4to. See Besse's Sufferings of the Quakers, ii. 265–70; Winthrop; Hutchinson.

Code, H. B. Spanish Patriots a thousand years ago; an Historical Drama, 1812, 8vo.

Codrington, Christopher, 1668–1710, a native of Barbadoes, Fellow of All Souls' College, 1689; left £10,000 to his college for the erection of a library, and his West India Estates to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He addressed some verses to Garth on the publication of his Dispensary, and is the author of some Latin poems in the Musæ Anglicanæ, 1741.

Codrington, Robert, 1602–1665, was educated at Oxford. Trans. of Du Moulin's Knowledge of God, Lon., 1634. Life and Death of Robert, Earl of Essex, 1646, 4to. Heptameron, 1654, 8vo. Life of Esop, prefixed to Barlow's ed. of the Fables, 1666, fol. A Collec. of Proverbs, 1664, '85, 12mo. Wood, referring to the Life of Essex, remarks:

> "In this book Codrington shows himself a rank parliamenteer."
>
> "His account is not only defective in point of method, but is also very barren of facts, such only excepted as are collected from the news-writers of those times."—PARK.

The Life of Essex is reprinted in the Harl. Miscel., vol. i.

Codrington, T. A Serm. in Catholick Serms., (2 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1741,) vol. i. 259.

Coe, Richard. Diary relative to Waller's Army, 1644.

Coe, Richard, of Philadelphia, has pub. a number of poems which have been commended as possessing unusual merit. The Old Farm-Gate: Stories and Poems, Phila., 1852, 16mo.

Coe, Thomas, M.D. Dissert. Inaug. Medica, &c., Lugd. Bat., 1728, 4to. Treat. on Biliary Concretions, 1757, 8vo.

Coelson, Launcelot. Almanacks, &c., 1656, '81, '84.

Coffey, Charles, d. 1745, an Irish dramatic writer, altered a number of plays, of which The Devil to Pay, or the Wives Metamorphosed, was a great favourite, chiefly on account of the character of "Nell."

Coffin, J. G., M.D., of Boston, Mass., d. 1829, aged 59. Cold and Warm Bathing, 1818, 12mo. Medical Education, 1822.

Coffin, Joshua. See LONGFELLOW, HENRY WADSWORTH.

Coffin, Major Pine. Stutterheim's account of the Battle of Austerlitz; trans. from the French, 1806, 8vo.

Coffin, Robert S., 1797?–1857, of Brunswick, Maine; the self-styled "Boston Bard." Poems, 1826.

Cogan, E. Serms., &c., 1789–1817.

Cogan, G. Test. of Richard Brothers, 1795, 8vo.

Cogan, Henry. The Scarlet Gown: Cardinals of Rome, Lon., 1653, 8vo. The Voyage and Adventures of Ferdinand Mendez Pinto during his Twenty-One Years' Travel in Ethiopia, China, Tartaria, Japan, &c.; done into English by H. C., Lon., 1633, fol. Cervantes calls Pinto "The Prince of Liars."

Cogan, Thomas, an English physician, d. 1607, Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, 1563. The Haven of Health made for the Comfort of Students; with a Censure of the late Sickness at Oxford, &c., Lon., 1586, 4to, and 1589, '96, 1605, '12. Cogan wrote some other pieces. See Athen. Oxon.

Cogan, Thomas, an English physician and divine, d. 1818, resided much of his time in Holland. The Rhine, or a Journey from Utrecht to Frankfort, 1791, '92, Lon., 1794, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "The style of this work is lively and interesting: its pictures of manners and scenery good; and it contains a learned disquisition on the origin of printing."—STEVENSON: *Voyages and Travels.*

A Philosophical Treatise on the Passions, Lon., 1800, 8vo; an Ethical ditto, Bath, 1807–10, 8vo.

> "Dr. Cogan—an adept on the subject of morals."—*Lon. Mon. Rev.*

The Works of Camper, trans. from the Dutch, Lon., 1794, 4to. Theolog. Disquisitions, Lon., 1812, 8vo.

Cogerhall, Henry. Timber Measure and Gauging, Lon., 1677, 8vo.

Coggeshall, Capt. George, of Connecticut, b. 1784. Voyages to various parts of the World, made 1799–1844, New York, 1851, '52, 2 vols. 8vo. History of the American Privateers, and Letters of Marque, during our War with England, 1812, '13, and '14, 8vo: Illustrated. Religious and Miscellaneous Poetry.

Coggeshall, Wm. T., b. 1824, in Penna. Easy Warren and his Contemporaries, 12mo, N. Y. Spirit Rapping, Cin., 1851, 12mo. Ed. Genius of the West. Has contributed largely to Periodical Literature.

Coggeshalle, Ralph, d. about 1228, an English Monk and Historian. His principal work is A History of the Holy Land, pub. in 1729 in vol. v. of the Amplissima Collectio veterum Scriptorum et Monumentorum; in which are two other works of his: 1. Chronicon Anglicanum ab anno 1066 ad annum 1200, and 2. Libellus de Motibus Anglicanis sub Johanne Rege.

Coghlan, Lucius, D.D. Serm., Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Coghlan, R. B. Apology for Catholic Faith, &c., 1779, 12mo.

Coglan, Thomas. Mnemonics, Lon., 1813, 8vo.

Cogswell, James, D.D., 1720–1807, of Connecticut. Funeral Serm. on S. Williams, 1776; 2d ed., 1806.

Cogswell, Joseph Green, LL.D., b. in Ipswich, Mass.; grad. at Harvard College, 1806; was Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in his *alma mater,* and Librarian in the same institution, from 1821 to '23. In 1823, in connexion with Mr. George Bancroft, he established the Round Hill School at Northampton, Mass., and, after Mr. Bancroft's retirement in 1830, continued it by himself until 1836. In 1848 he was appointed Superintendent of the Astor Library, (in accordance with the expressed wish of the founder,)—an office for which his remarkable attainments in Bibliography eminently qualify him. Dr. Cogswell has been a contributor to Blackwood's Mag., the N. Amer. Rev., the Monthly Anthology, and the N. York Rev., (ed. by him for several years before its termination in 1842.) He is now employed upon a Catalogue of the Astor Library, to be comprised in 8 vols. r. 8vo: Authors and Books, 4 vols.; Subjects, 4 vols.: vols. i. and ii. were pub. 1857–58.

Cogswell, William. Christian Philanthropist, Bost., 1839, 12mo. Other theological publications.

Cohen, Bernard. Compendium of the Finances of Great Britain and other Countries, Lon., 1822, r. 8vo.

Cohen, L. Sacred Truths addressed to the Children of Israel in the Brit. Empire, 1808, 12mo.

Cohen, Moses. Serm. on Prov. xx. 10, 1761, 4to.

Cohen, William. Seventh ed. of Fairman's Funds trans. at the Bk. of England, Lon., 1824, 8vo.

Coilzear, Rauf. The Taill of Rauf Coilzear, how he harbreit King Charlis Sanctandrois be Robert Lekpreuik, 1572, 4to. Reprinted in Select Remains of the Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland; and at Edin., 1821.

Coit, Thos. Winthrop, b. N. London, Conn.; grad. Yale Coll., 1821; Prof. Trin. Coll.; Pres. Transylvania Univ. Theological Common-Place Book, 1832, '57, 4to. Remarks on Norton's Statement of Reasons, 1833, 8vo. Bible in Paragraphs and Parallelisms, 1834, 12mo: see Horne's Bibl. Bib., 88. Townsend's Chronological Bible, 1837, '38, 2 vols. 8vo Puritanism; or, A Churchman's Defence against its Aspersions, 1844, 12mo. Contrib. Ch. Rev., Churchman, &c.

Cokain, Cockaine, Cockayn, Cokaine, or **Cokayne, Sir Aston,** 1608–1684, a native of Elvaston, Derbyshire, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. The Obstinate Lady; a Comedy, Lon., 1657, 12mo. Trappolin, 1658, 12mo. Small Poems. A Chaine of Golden Poems, &c., 1658. Poems, 1662; sold at Sotheby's for £7. Choice Poems, 1669; Bindley's sale, £3 17*s*. Ovid, 1669. See notices of this author in the British Bibliographer, vol. ii., by Sir Egerton Brydges.

> "His days seem to have been passed between his bottle, his books, and his rhymes. . . . His mind appears to have been much cultivated with learning; and it is clear that he possessed considerable talents: but he exhibits scarcely any marks of genius."—*Ubi supra*

> "His poems may perhaps be consulted with advantage by those who search after anecdotes of contemporary characters."—*Ellis's Specimens.*

The following is so conclusive an evidence of the good taste of Sir Aston, that we quote it to his credit, and for the benefit of our readers. After reviewing the claims of the various attractions which the world offers to its votaries, he thus announces his own preference:

> "Give me a study of good books, and I
> Envy to none their hugg'd felicity."

Cokaine, or **Cockaine, Sir Thomas.** A Short Treatise on Hunting, Lon., 1591, 4to.

Cokayne, George. See Cockayn.

Cokayne, William. The Foundation of Prudence Vindicated, Lon., 1649, 4to.

Coke. Circumcision of Mustapha, Lon., 1676, fol. Reprinted in Harleian Miscellany, vol. v.

Coke, Sir Edward, 1551–52–1632, a native of Mileham, Norfolk, was entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1567; became a member of the Inner Temple in 1572; and was called to the Bar in 1578. In 1593 he was elected a Member of Parliament for Norfolk, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. In 1594 he was appointed Attorney-General, notwithstanding the strenuous effort of the Earl of Essex to secure the vacant post for Francis Bacon. Hence arose the enmity which existed between Coke and Bacon. In 1598 he was left a widower, and in the same year married the widow of Sir William Hatton, a grand-daughter of Lord High Treasurer Burleigh. Upon the accession of James I., Coke received the honour of knighthood. In 1603 he conducted the proceedings against Sir Walter Raleigh, and incurred merited censure for his professional insolence. In 1606 he was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas, and in 1613 to the Chief Justiceship of the King's Bench. His resistance to the arbitrary and illegal acts of the king brought down upon him the royal displeasure, and in 1622 he was committed to the Tower, and there imprisoned for more than seven months. In 1625 he was returned to Parliament for Norfolk, and in 1629 represented the county of Buckingham. Though now in his 79th year, an attack upon the constitutional rights of Englishmen proved that his eagle eye, jealous in the cause of liberty, was not too dim to decipher the imperishable lines of Magna Charta, and that his "natural strength was not abated" in the championship of political freedom. At the close of this session he retired to his estate at Stoke Pogis, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits until the coming of that "night when no man can work." Repeating with his last breath the solemn invocation—"Thy kingdom come, thy will be done," he resigned his soul to his Maker on the 3d of September, 1632, and was buried at Titeshall Church in Norfolk. His principal works are Reports from 1600 to 1615. 1. A Book of Entries, 1614, fol. 2. Complete Copyholder, 1630, 4to. 3. A Treatise of Bail and Mainprise, 1637, 4to. 4. Reading on the Statute of Fines, 27 Edw. I., 1662, 4to. The work by which as a writer he is principally known to the present generation, and will be famous for all future ages, is Institutes of the Laws of England, in four parts, the first of which contains the Commentary on Littleton's Tenures, (1628,) the second, a Commentary on Magna Charta and other statutes, (1642,) the third, the Criminal Laws, or Pleas of the Crown, (1664,) and the fourth, an Account of the Jurisdiction of all the Courts in the Kingdom, (about 1644.) The first part of the Institutes, or Coke upon Littleton, has been styled "The Bible of the Law." We can hardly do justice to our subject without noticing this celebrated Commentary somewhat at length. The edits. from the 1st to the 14th were pub. in folio; those pub. subsequently are in octavo. Edit. 1st, 1628, is very incorrect; 2d, 1629, had the advantage of the author's revision; 14th edit., with Notes, References, &c. by F. Hargrave and C. Butler, (*q. v.*) 1789; to folio 195 by Hargrave, and from 196 to the end by Butler; 17th edit., with addit. notes by Charles Butler, 2 vols. 8vo; 18th ed., 1823, 2 vols. 8vo, and 1832, 2 vols. 8vo, are reprints of the 17th edit., with some addits. from Butler and Hargrave's Notes. (See article Coke in Marvin's Legal Bibl.) Thomas's Arrangement can hardly be called an edit. of Coke. American edits., Phila., by Thomas Day, 1812, 3 vols. 8vo; this is a reprint, with some addits. by the American editor, of the 15th London edit. Phila., beautifully printed by R. H. Small, from the 19th London edit., 1853, 2 vols. 8vo. We trust that the publication of this very cheap and excellent edit. will have a tendency to increase the study of Coke upon Littleton by our young lawyers. Although belonging to the lay class, we feel a deep interest that those who are intrusted to so large an extent with the conservation of the interests of society should become deeply imbued with the wisdom and the courage of those mighty men of old, who in the advocacy of what they knew to be right, treated with equal contempt the wrath of the king and the rage of the populace. When the judges were questioned, whether if the king should desire them to stay proceedings in any case before them, until he had consulted with them, they would consent to such interference, all answered in the affirmative, until it came to the turn of the stout Lord Chief Justice Coke, who courageously responded that,

> "When that case should be, he would do that should be fit for a judge to do."

Did any freeman ever make a bolder answer, and did any lawyer ever make a wiser one? We shall quote a few from the many testimonies we might adduce to the value of the professional labours of this great ornament of the Bench and the Bar:

> "His most learned and laborious works on the law will last to be admired by judicious posterity whilst Fame hath a trumpet left her, and any breath to blow therein. His judgment lately passed for an oracle in law; and if, since, the credit thereof hath carelessly been questioned, the wonder is not great. If the prophet himself, living in an incredulous age, found cause to complain, 'Who hath believed our report?' it need not seem strange that our licentious times have afforded some to shake the authenticalness of the 'reports' of any earthly judge."—*Fuller's Worthies of Norfolk.*

Lord Bacon, whilst praising Coke's large and fruitful mind, complains (though not with reference to his Commentary) of his habit of straying from his text:

> "When you wander, as you often delight to do, you wander indeed, and give never such satisfaction as the curious time requires. This is not caused by any natural defect, but first for want of election, when you have a large and fruitful mind, which should not so much labour what to speak, as to find what to leave unspoken."—Lord Bacon: *Letter to Coke.*

This desultory habit is very perceptible in the commentary upon Littleton:

> "The Institutes of Sir Edward Coke are unfortunately as deficient in method as they are rich in matter; at least the two first parts of them; wherein, acting only the part of a commentator, he hath thrown together an infinite treasure of learning in a loose, desultory order."—Sir William Blackstone.

This want of method induced Mr. J. H. Thomas to prepare a Systematic Arrangement of the Commentary, on the Plan of Sir Matthew Hale's Analysis, Lon., 1818, 3 vols. 8vo. American edit., Phila., 1836, 3 vols., 8vo. We cannot recommend this Arrangement in place of the original to the legal student. We agree with Judge Sharswood:

> "It may be that the original wants method;—but the life and spirit of it are lost when it is hacked to pieces to be refitted together upon a new and different skeleton."

For notices of Coke's Reports, &c., we refer the reader to the works mentioned below.

> "A knowledge of ancient legal learning is absolutely necessary to a modern lawyer. Sir Edward Coke's Commentary upon Littleton is an immense repository of every thing that is most necessary or useful in the legal learning of ancient times. Were it not for his writings, we should still have to search for it in the voluminous and chaotic compilations of cases contained in the Year Books, or in the dry, though valuable abridgments of Statham, Fitzherbert, Brooke, and Rolle. Every person who has attempted it must be sensible how very difficult and disgusting it is to pursue a regular investigation of any point of law through these works. The writings of Coke have considerably abridged, if not entirely taken away, the necessity of this labour."—Charles Butler.

Mr. Butler, who declares that he is the best lawyer who best understands Coke upon Littleton, did much to increase the general usefulness of Coke:

> "One cannot help observing how much the annotations of Mr. Butler excel those of his predecessor, Mr. Hargrave, both in succinctness of order, comprehensiveness of style, and elegance of diction."—Hawkshead.

But Mr. Martin dissents from this judgment:

> "Butler's notes, though deservedly esteemed, were confessedly too hastily prepared to reach the high standard of his predecessor. His knowledge appears to have been more various than profound." See Mart. Conv.; Bart. Com.; and Ritso's Introduction.
>
> "Sir Edward Coke—that great oracle of our law."—Edmund Burke: *Reflections on the Revolution in France.*
>
> "To Coke's opinion I must attribute more than to any single opinion of any judge. No one man hath deserved so well of the professors of the law; no one man in any human profession hath written so much and with so few errors as he."—Sir Orlando Bridgman.

We may properly conclude this article with the opinions of some eminent American Jurists:

> "The Commentary ought to be studied and mastered by every lawyer who means to be well acquainted with the reasons and grounds of the law, and to adorn the noble science he professes."—Chancellor Kent.
>
> "His favourite law-book was the Coke upon Littleton, which he had read many times. Its principal texts he had treasured up in his memory, and his arguments at the bar abounded with perpetual recurrences to the principles and analogies drawn from this rich mine of common law learning."—*Wheaton's Life of Pinkney.*
>
> "Let not the American student of law suppose that the same necessity does not here exist, as in England, to make this 'golden

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See also Johnson's Life of Coke, 1845, 2 vols. 8vo; Warren's Law Studies; Petersdorff's Com.; Marvin's Legal Bibl.; Biog. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Manual; Lodge's Illustrations; Bridgman's Legal Bibl.; The Retrospective Review; Roger Coke's (grandson of Lord Coke) Detection of the Court and State of England.

Coke, Georgius Henricus. Historia Principum Anhaltinorum, Jenæ, 1686, 4to.

Coke, John. The Debate betwene the Heraldes of Englande and Fraunce, Lon., 1550, 16mo. The debate turns upon a question propounded by Lady Prudence—

"Which realme christened is most worthy to be approached to honoure?"

The decision, of course, is in favour of "Englande."

Coke, John. Sylloge variorum Tractatum, &c., 1649, 4to; refers to the murder of King Charles I.

Coke, John, M.D. Treatise on Poisons, Lon., 1770, 12mo.

Coke, Roger, grandson of Sir Edward Coke. Justice Vindicated, Lon., 1660, fol. How the Navigation may be Encreased, &c., 1675, 4to.

"Though wrong in his suppositions respecting the state of the country, Mr. Coke recommended several measures fitted to promote its improvement."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy;* where see other treatises of Coke's noticed.

A Detection of the Court and State of England, 1694, 2 vols.; 1719, 3 vols. 8vo.

"A sort of secret history, engaging to an Englishman, naturally inquisitive, curious, and greedy of scandal."

Coke, Thomas. Serm., Prov. xxi. 6, 1773, 8vo.

Coke, Thomas, LL.D., 1747–1814, an eminent Wesleyan missionary, a native of Brecon, South Wales, was educated at Jesus College, Oxford. In 1780 he was appointed by John Wesley superintendent of the London district. In 1784 he visited America, and made altogether nine voyages to the United States and the West Indies for missionary purposes. In December 1813, he sailed for Ceylon with six preachers, and was found dead in his cabin, May 3, 1814. His untiring zeal for the advancement of religion is worthy of all imitation. Besides some extracts from his Journal, &c., he pub. (in conjunction with Henry Moore) a Life of John Wesley, Lon., 1792, 8vo. His principal work is A Commentary on the Old and New Testaments, Lon., 1803, 6 vols. 4to.

"This is a sensibly written work; but neither critical nor very profound. After the exposition, which is itself rather practical than exegetical, there follows what he calls *inferences*, and, last of all, *reflections*. Every thing important in the work might have been put into half the size."—ORME: *Bibl. Bib.*

"It is in the main a reprint of the work of Dr. Dodd, with several retrenchments and some unimportant additions. Though the major part of the *notes*, and even the *dissertations* of Dr. Dodd are here republished *without* the author's name, yet all the marginal readings and parallel texts are entirely omitted."—DR. ADAM CLARKE.

Coke, Thomas W., Earl of Leicester. Addresses to the Freeholders of Norfolk, 1802.

Coke, Zachary. The Art of Logic, Lon., 1654, 4to.

Coker, John. 1. Remarks. 2. Reflections, &c., 1806, '10; political pieces.

Coker, Matthew. A Whip of Small Cords to scourge Antichrist, Lon., 1654, 4to.

"The writer was evidently a wild enthusiast."

A Prophetical Revelation from God, 1654, 4to.

Coker, N. Survey of Dorsetshire, Lon., 1732, fol.

"This Survey appears to have been finished in the latter end of James I.'s reign."—DR. WATT.

"A very incorrect and imperfect work."—LOWNDES.

Coker, Thomas. Sermon, 1721, 8vo.

Colbatch. Account of the Court of Portugal under the Reign of Don Pedro II., 1700, 8vo.

Colbatch, John, a London surgeon, wrote several medical treatises, vindicating the theory that disease in the system arises principally from an excess of the alkalies in the blood and humours. He liberally administered acids to his patients. Collection of Med. and Chir. Tracts, Lon., 1700, 8vo.

Colbatch, John, D.D. Theolog. Treatises, Camb., 1718–41.

Colbeck, Joseph, Jun. Poems, 1813.

Colbert, Jun. The Age of Paper; or an Essay on Banks and Banking, Lon., 8vo.

Colborne, Robert. English Dispensatory, 1753, 8vo

Colburne. Discourse upon the Catalogue of Doctors of God's Church, shewing the Succession of the Church, 1589, 8vo.

Colby, H. G. O. Practice in Civil Actions and Proceedings at Law in Massachusetts, Boston, 1848, 8vo.

"A familiar acquaintance with practice is one of the most striking and indispensable qualifications of an accomplished lawyer. It teaches him how to handle his weapons."

Colby, John. Sermons, 1732, 12mo.

Colby, Samuel. Sermons, 1708, '09.

Colby, Capt. Thomas, and Lt. Col. William Mudge. Account of the Operations for accomplishing the Trigonometrical Survey of England and Wales, 1800-08, Lon., 1799–1811, 3 vols. 4to.

Colchester, Lord. See ABBOT, CHARLES.

Colclough, George. Repentance, Lon., 157–, 12mo.

Colden, Alexander. Examination of the New Doctrines in Philosophy and Theology of Priestley, Lon., 1793, 8vo.

Colden, Cadwallader, 1688–1776, a Scotch physician, educated at Edinburgh, emigrated to Pennsylvania about 1708. In 1718 he removed to New York, and was made Lieutenant Governor in 1761, and again in 1775. He practised medicine in early life, and pub. a treatise on the Yellow Fever, which prevailed in New York in 1743. He was a zealous botanist, and his description of between 300 and 400 American plants was pub. in the Acta Upsaliensia, (1743.) The establishment of the American Philosophical Society, located at Philadelphia, was chiefly owing to his suggestions. Dr. Franklin and Colden communicated to each other their experiments in Natural Philosophy. The History of the five Indian Nations depending upon New York, New York, 1727, 8vo; reprinted with the 2d part and large addits., in 1747, Lon., 8vo.

"In the reprint, the dedication, which was originally to Governor Burnet, is transferred by the London publisher to General Oglethorpe. Mr. Colden complained of this, as well as of some additions [several Indian treaties] which were made to the London edition without his knowledge or consent."—RICH: *Americana Bibliotheca Nova.*

The 3d edit. was pub. in London in 1755, 2 vols. 12mo. A work on Gravitation, &c, New York, 1745, 8vo; Lon., 1752, 4to. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1755. See Amer. Museum, iii. 53–59; Rees; Conduct of C. Colden, Esq., relating to the Judges' Commissions, &c.; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.; Encycl. Amer.

Colden, Cadwallader D. Life of Robert Fulton, New York, 1817, 8vo. See a severe critique upon this work in the London Quarterly Review, xix. 347.

"Although our readers may be inclined to give us credit for some knowledge of our transatlantic brethren, yet we can honestly assure them we were not quite prepared for such a sally as this of Cadwallader Colden, Esq."—*Ubi supra.*

Cole. English and Latin Dictionary, 1677, 4to.

Cole. Oratio de Ridiculo, Lon., 1811, 4to.

Cole, Abdiah. The Rational Physician's Library, Lon., 1661, fol.

Cole, Benj. Map of 20 Miles round Oxford, 4to.

Cole, Christian. Triumphant Augustus; a Poem on his Majesty's Return, Lon., 1695, 4to. Memoirs of Affairs of State, 1697–1707, Lon., 1723, fol.

Cole, Charles Nalson, 1722–1804, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Laws rel. to Bedford Level Corporation, Lon., 1761, 8vo; 1803, 8vo. An ed. of Dugdale's Embanking of Fens and Marshes, &c., 1772, fol. Works of Soame Jenyns, 1790, 4 vols. 8vo.

Cole, Francis. Prologue and Epilogue to a Comedy, &c., Lon., 1642. See Restituta, iv. 263.

Cole, Henry, d. 1579, a learned Roman Catholic divine, Perpetual Fellow of New College, Oxford, 1523; Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1540; Provost of Eton, 1554 Disputation with Cranmer and Ridley at Oxford, 1554. Funeral Serm. at the burning of Cranmer. See Fox's Acts and Monuments. Letters to Bishop Jewel, Lon., 1560, 8vo. (In Jewel's Works.) Letters to Bishop Jewel, An Answer, &c., will be found in Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation.

"Joh. Leland the antiquary was Dr. Cole's acquaintance, and having had experience of his learning, hath eternized his memory among other learned men of our nation and of his time, in his book of Encomia's—to which the curious reader may recur if he please, wherein he'll find a just character of this our author Dr. Cole and his learning."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Cole, Henry. Popular Geology Subversive of Divine Revelation: a Letter to Rev. Adam Sedgwick, Lon., 1834, 8vo. Luther's Com. on the Psalms; now first trans. into English, 1837, 12mo.

"In this *summary Commentary* the godly reader will see how blessedly this great man opened and taught the word of God."

Observations on our Public Schools, 1846, 8vo.

Cole, Henry, the promoter of the "Art Manufactures," and editor of the Journal of Design, has pub. several useful books under the name of Felix Summerly, *q. v.*

Cole, James L., d. 1823, aged 24, a native of Canandaigua, pub. some fugitive poetry in the New York Statesman, and in the Ontario Repository, under the signature of Adrian.

Cole, John. Mathemat. Tracts, 1812, 8vo.

Cole, John. Herveiania: illustrative of the Life and Writings of Rev. James Hervey, 1822, '23, '26, 3 parts 8vo. Bibliographical and Descriptive Tour from Scarborough, &c., 1824, 8vo. The Scarborough Repository, 1824, 8vo. The Scarborough Album of History, 1825, p. 8vo. Catalogue of a Select Portion of his Collection of Books, 1825, 8vo. Hist. and Antiquities of Ecton, 1825, 8vo. Life, Writings, &c. of Thomas Hinderwell, 1826, 8vo. Antiquarian Trio, 1826, 8vo. Tour round Scarborough, 1826, 8vo. Book-Selling Spiritualized, 1826, 8vo. Hist. and Antiq. of Weston Fovell, 1827, 8vo. Hist. and Antiq. of Filey, 1828, 8vo. Catalogue of Standard Books, made out on an entirely new plan, 12mo. Other works. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

Cole, John Webb. Commentary on the Prophecies and the New Testament, &c., Lon., 1826, 2 vols. 8vo.

Cole, Josiah. Con. to Edin. Med. Ess., 1736.

Cole, Mary. Cookery, Confectionary, &c., 1789, 8vo.

Cole, Nathaniel. Serms. and theolog. treatises, 1615–33.

Cole, Robert. News from Ireland, Lon., 1642, 4to.

Cole, T. Account of fat Mr. Bright, Phil. Trans., 1751.

Cole, Thomas. Serm. against Anabaptists, Lon., 1553, 8vo.

Cole, Thomas, Archd. of Essex. Serm., Lon., 1564.

Cole, Thomas, d. 1697, student of Christ Church, Oxford; Principal of St. Mary's Hall, 1656; ejected for Nonconformity, 1660; Tutor to John Locke. Three of his serms. are in the Morning Exercises. Discourse of Regeneration, Faith, and Repentance, Lon., 1689.

"Highly evangelical and judicious."—Dr. E. Williams.

Cole, Thomas. Sermons, 1683, '90, '93.

Cole, Thomas. British Herring-Fishery, Lon., 1753.

Cole, Thomas. Discourses. Poems, Lon., 1762, '95, '97.

Cole, Thomas, 1801–1847, artist and author, b. in Lancashire, Eng.; settled in the U.S., 1819. The Spirit of the Wilderness; a Dramatic Poem, MS., 1835. See Eulogy by Wm. C. Bryant, and Life and Works, by his friend, Rev. L. L. Noble, N.Y., 1855, 12mo.

Cole, William. The Irish Cabinet, Lon., 1645, fol.

Cole, William, 1628–1662, an English botanist, entered of Merton College, Oxford, 1642; secretary to Duppa, Bishop of Winchester, 1660. The Art of Simpling, Lon., 1656, 12mo. Adam in Eden, or Nature's Paradise: the Hist. of Plants, Herbs, and Flowers, 1657, fol. This work was a favourite in its day.

"Cole became the most famous simpler or botanist of his time."

Cole, William, M.D., graduated at Oxford, 1666, practised at Bristol. De Secretione Animali Cogitati, Oxon., 1674, 8vo. Purpurea Anglicana; on a Fish found near the Severn, Lon., 1689, 4to. De Mechanica, &c., 1693, 8vo. Treatise on Apoplexies, 1689, 8vo; on Fevers, 1693, 8vo. Epilepsy, 1702, 8vo. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1676, '85.

Cole, William. Rod for the Lawyers, 1659, 4to.

Cole, William. Impris. for Debt, 1680, 4to.

Cole, William, 1714–1782, an eminent antiquary and a divine, a native of Cambridgeshire, was educated at Clare Hall and King's College, Cambridge; F.S.A., 1747; Rector of Hornsey, 1749; of Bletchley, 1767; Vicar of Burnham, 1774. In 1765 he accompanied his friend Horace Walpole to France, and had some thoughts of a permanent residence there; probably in consequence of his partiality for the Roman Catholic religion. He was an industrious antiquary, and contributed to Grose's Antiquaries; Bentham's Ely; Ducarel's publications; Philip's Life of Cardinal Pole; Gough's British Topography; Memoirs of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding; Nichols's Collection of Poems; Anecdotes of Hogarth; History of Hinkley; Life of Bowyer, &c. He was a zealous collector of portraits, and the letters between Horace Walpole and himself are sufficiently amusing, especially that relating to the "Algerine Hog," who carried off "187 of my most valuable and favourite heads." The following extracts from two of the letters of these friends will not be unacceptable to the reader:

"My poor dear Madame du Deffand's little dog is arrived. She made me promise to take care of it, the last time I saw her, should I survive her. That I will, most religiously, and make it as happy as it is possible."—*Horace Walpole to Cole, May* 4, 1781.

"I congratulate the little Parisian dog that he has fallen into the hands of so humane a master. I have a little diminutive dog, Busy, full as great a favourite, and *never out of my lap*. I have already, in case of an accident, ensured it a refuge from starvation and ill usage. It is the least we can do for poor harmless, shiftless, pampered animals, that have amused us, and we have spoilt."—*Cole to Walpole, May* 7, 1781.

"How could he ever have got through the transcript of a Bishop's Register or a Chartulary, with Busy on his lap?" See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.

Cole made large MS. Collections for the compilation of an Athenæ Cantabrigienses. We have already strenuously insisted upon the preparation of a work of this kind, (see Baker, Thomas, *&c.*,) and never intend to be satisfied until such an one we have! Cole also collected towards a county history of Cambridge, and seems to have commenced both this and the preceding compilation as early as 1724. His "purposes were not broken off in the midst," but like Thomas Baker's (*q. v.*) delayed until death would wait no longer. He left 100 small folio volumes of MSS., more than 50 of which relate to his projected Athenæ. In a fit of despondency respecting the completion of his labours, he thus laments:

"In good truth, whoever undertakes this drudgery of an Athenæ Cantabrigienses must be contented with no prospect of credit and reputation to himself, and with the mortifying reflection that after all his pains and study, through life, he must be looked upon in an humble light, and only as a journeymen to Anthony Wood, whose excellent book of the same sort will ever preclude any other, who shall follow him in the same track, from all hopes of fame; and will only represent him as an imitator of so original a pattern. For at this time of day, all great characters, both Cantabrigians and Oxonians, are already published to the world, either in his book, or various others; so that the collection, unless the same characters are reprinted here, must be made up of second-rate persons, and the refuse of authorship. However, as I have begun, and made so large a progress in this undertaking, *it is death to think of leaving it off*,—though, from the former considerations, so little credit is to be expected from it."—*Quoted by Disraeli from a fly-leaf of* 1777. See Miscellanies of Literature.

Now, no one could better confute this sophistry than Cole could, and *did* himself by his protracted labours. When will some Cambridge man, endued with the spirit of John Caius,—*vide* De Antiquitate Cantabrigienses Academicæ,—arise to take away the reproach from his *alma mater?*

Cole, William. Nature of Light, Col., 1777, 8vo.

Cole, William. Key to the Psalms, Camb., 1788, 8vo. Poems, &c., 1790, '96, '99. Con. to Archæol., 1789: The Horns given by Henry I. to the Cathedral of Carlisle.

Cole, William, D.D., Preb. Westminster. Serm., 1798.

Cole, William. Conversations on Algebra, 1818, 12mo.

Colebrook, Sir George. Letters on Intolerance, Lon., 1791, 8vo.

Colebrook, Josiah. Antiquarian, Astronom., and Medical Con. to Archæol., 1772, '76; Phil. Trans., 1759.

Colebrooke, Henrietta. Thoughts of Rousseau, 1788.

Colebrooke, Henry Thomas, 1765–1837, an eminent Oriental scholar, settled in India in 1782, and held many high positions there. He completed the Digest of the Hindu Law on Contracts and Successions, from the Original Sanscrit, which was left unfinished by the death of Sir William Jones, Calcutta, 1797, 3 vols. 8vo; Lon., 1801, 3 vols. 8vo. 2. Collection of Compositions in Sanscrit, &c., Calcutta, 1804, 4to. 3. Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, Calcutta, 1805, fol. 4. Dictionary of the Sanscrit Language, Calcutta, 1808, 4to. Also several other Oriental works, and many contributions Oriental, scientific, and literary. 5. Remarks on the Husbandry and Internal Commerce of Bengal, Lon., 1806, 8vo.

"Notwithstanding the lapse of nearly half a century since its publication, Mr. Colebrooke's account of the husbandry and internal commerce of Bengal continues to be by far the best and most trustworthy work on the subject."—McCulloch: *Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

Miscellaneous Essays, Lon., 1837, 2 vols. 8vo.

Colebrooke, Robert. On Barren Island and its Volcano: Trans. of the Soc. of Bengal, iv. 397.

Coleeber. Existence and Nature of God, 1718, 8vo.

Coleire, Richard, of Isleworth. Serms., 1708–45.

Coleman. Letters to M. Le Chaise, 1678, 4to.

Coleman, Benjamin. Serms., 1717, '28, '35.

Coleman, Charles. Satirical Peerage of England, 1784, 4to.

Coleman, Charles. Serms., 1817, 8vo.

Coleman, Charles. Mythology of the Hindus, Lon., 1832, 4to. Commended by Lon. Athn.

Coleman, Edward. Legacies; a Poem, &c., 1679, fol.

Coleman, Edward. Foot of the Horse, 1798–1802, 2 vols. 4to.

"An esteemed work."—Lowndes.

Other veterinary, &c. works, 1791, 1800, '01.

Coleman, J. N. Serms., Doct. and Pract., 1847, 8vo.

Coleman, John, D.D., b. 1803, at Baltimore, Md., an Episcopal clergyman of great worth and talents, resident in St. Louis. Editor of Faber's Difficulties of Romanism, with an Introductory Essay, Phila., 1840; of the Episcopal Manual by Dr. Wilmer, with addits. and emendations, 1841. Contributions to various religious journals. Editor of the Banner of the Cross, Phila., in conjunction with the Rev. Frederick Ogilby.

Coleman, Lyman, D.D., born 1796, Mass., grad. Yale Coll., after which, during three years, he was Principal in the Latin Gram. School at Hartford; was then more than four years tutor in Yale Coll., where he studied theology; was pastor of a church in Belchertown, Mass., for seven years; Principal of the Burr Seminary in Vermont five years; Principal of the English Department of Phillips Academy in Andover; spent a year in study in Germany, and in travel; Professor of German in Princeton Coll., from which he received the degree of S.T.D. 1. Antiquities of the Christian Church, (trans. from the German; pub. in Ward's Library of Standard Divinity: see Williams's Christ. Preacher.) 2. The Apostolical and Primitive Church, 12mo; with an Introduc. Essay by Dr. Augustus Neander, Prof. Univ. of Berlin.

"Its well digested, and rightly applied, learning, catholic spirit, and comprehensive plan, cannot fail to place it among standard works in its particular department, and to render it subservient to the final triumph of Scriptural Christianity."—JOHN HARRIS, D.D.

"It is too calm, judicious, and scholar-like a production to be allowed to remain unanswered with safety."—*Lon. Quar. Review, July*, 1844.

3. Hist. Geog. of the Bible, Phila., 1850, 12mo, pp. 516. 4. Ancient Christianity, Phila., 1852, 8vo, pp. 645.

"It is the fruit of laborious and conscientious research. It is based upon a diligent study of the sources of Christian archæology; and it presents the results in a form better adapted to our practical needs than any similar work. It is clear and also candid in its statements."—*Bibliotheca Sacra*, Jan. 1853.

"We know of no work in our language which contains the same amount of information on the Antiquities of the Church. It is a work which, we doubt not, will long remain without a rival in that field."—*Princeton Review.*

5. Historical Text-Book and Atlas of Biblical Geography, Phila., 1854, r. 8vo; new ed., revised, with Appendix, 1859.

"Dr. Coleman's style is easy, and adapted to the subject. As he recapitulates and unfolds the statements of the Sacred writers, in the form of a continuous narrative, the reader finds himself borne along by the story, with unflagging interest, from beginning to end, while so many new lights are thrown upon the subject from the discoveries of modern research that he hardly remembers that they are the same topics about which he has been reading and hearing all his life."—*Christian Review.*

Coleman, Thomas, 1598–1647, a Puritan divine, a native of Oxford, was Vicar of Blyton, and subsequently Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London. Serms. and theolog. treatises, 1643–46.

Colenso, John William, Rector of Forncett St. Mary, Norfolk. Works on Arithmetic, Algebra, and Plane Trigonometry for schools, Lon.

Coleny, Thomas. England and other northern reformed Countries reconciled to Rome, Coimbra, 1738, 8vo.

Colepepper, J. S. Important Facts, 1793, 8vo.

Colepepyr, Robert. Proposals rel. to Harbours, fol.

Colepresse, S. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1667, 8vo; Chemistry, Magnetism, &c.

Coler, Richard. Christian Experience, 1652.

Coleraine, Henry Hare, Lord. La Scala Santa; a scale of Devotions upon the 15 Psalms of degrees, Lon., 1670, '81, fol. The situation of Paradise found out; being the History of a Late Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, 1683, 8vo. This work has been attributed to Lord Coleraine. Mr. Todd, in his Life of Milton, points this work out as being the earliest that notices Milton's Paradise Lost.

Coleridge, Rev. Derwent, son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, (*q. v.*;) b. 1800, and finished his education at St. John's College, Cambridge; Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea. The Scriptural Character of the English Church Considered: in a Series of Serms., with Notes, &c., Lon., 1839, 8vo.

"Written exclusively for perusal, and arranged as a connected whole."

Lay Serms.; 3d ed., 1852. Ed. S. T. Coleridge's Dramatic Works, 1852, 12mo. Notes on English Divines, 1853, 2 vols. 12mo. Poems by S. T. Coleridge, edited by Derwent and Sara Coleridge, 1852, 12mo.

Coleridge, Hartley, 1796–1849, eldest son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, was educated at Oriel College, Oxford. He lived a secluded life at Grasmere, and on the banks of Rydal Water, contributing to Blackwood's Magazine, and occupied with other literary pursuits. He was a poet of no ordinary excellence, and his sonnets are among the best in modern literature. We may instance The First Sound to the Human Ear, and Prayer. Mr. Coleridge pub. Biographia Borealis; or, Lives of Distinguished Northmen, 1833, 4to. Poems: vol. i., Leeds, 1833, 8vo. The Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire, 1836, 8vo; new ed., by Derwent Coleridge, Lon., 1852, 3 vols. 12mo.

"This collection of Lives is, in our judgment, a work of such unusual merit, that it seems equally an act of justice to the author, and a service to sound literature, to rescue it from the mass of county histories and provincial biographies, with which, in consequence of its title, it runs the risk of being confounded."—*Quarterly Review.*

"It is a book which has every title to be popular which a light and interesting subject, singular fulness and variety of interesting matter, and a playful brilliancy of execution, can give."—*Edinburgh Review.*

"As a poet Hartley Coleridge holds a more than respectable rank. Some of his pieces are exquisitely beautiful, and there are not many sonnets in the language more highly finished than his: in these, indeed, his chief strength lies."—*Eng. Lit.* 19*th Century.*

"Though we do not rank Hartley Coleridge with the greatest poets, the most profound thinkers, or the most brilliant essayists, yet we know of no single man who has left, as his legacy to the world, at once poems so graceful, thoughts so just, and essays so delectable."—*Fraser's Mag.*: reprinted in Living Age, xxx. 145. Read this article. See an interesting sketch of Hartley Coleridge, by a personal acquaintance, George S. Hillard, in Living Age, xxi. 161.

Life of Andrew Marvell, Hull, 1835, 8vo. Essays and Marginalia, edited by Derwent Coleridge, 1851, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

See Poems of Hartley Coleridge, with Life by his brother, Rev. D. Coleridge, Lon., 1850, 2 vols. 12mo.

Coleridge, Henry Nelson, d. 1843, nephew of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, was educated at Eton and at King's College, Cambridge, where he became Fellow. He accompanied WILLIAM HART COLERIDGE, Bishop of Barbadoes, (*q. v.*) on his outward voyage. We have the impressions he derived, in his work entitled, Six Months in the West Indies in 1825; anon.: 3d ed., with the author's name, 1832; now one of the series of Murray's Family Library. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple in 1826. Mr. Coleridge married his cousin SARA HENRY, daughter of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. (She is noticed on p. 406.) As editor of many of his uncle's writings, the public are under great obligations to Mr. Coleridge. He edited his Literary Remains, Lon., 1836–39, 4 vols. 8vo; The Friend, 1844, 3 vols. 8vo; Constitution of Church and State, 1839, 8vo; Biographia Literaria; 2d ed., edited partly by H. N. C., and completed by his widow, 1847, 2 vols. in 3, 8vo; Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, 1849, 8vo. Mr. Coleridge contributed to the Quarterly Review, and was author of an excellent Introduction to the Study of the Greek Classic Poets; 1st ed., 1830; 3d ed., Lon., 1846, 8vo.

"Written in that fresh and ardent spirit, which to the congenial mind of youth, will convey instruction in the most effective manner, by awakening the desire of it, and by enlisting the lively and buoyant feelings in the cause of useful and improving study; while by its pregnant brevity, it is more likely to stimulate than to supersede more profound and extensive research. We shall be much mistaken if it does not become as popular as it is useful."—*Quarterly Review.*

Coleridge, James Duke, Vicar of Kenwin and Kea, Cornwall. Observations of a Parish Priest, or Scenes of Sickness and Death, Truro, 12mo. Practical Advice to the Young Parish Priest, Lon., 1834, 12mo.

Coleridge, Sir John Taylor, b. 1790, nephew of S. T. Coleridge, grad. at Oxford. Ed. Blackstone's Commentaries, with Notes, Lon., 1825, 4 vols. 8vo.

Coleridge, John, Vicar of Ottery St. Mary; father of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. A Critical Latin Grammar.

"By no means an ordinary production."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

Miscellaneous Dissertations arising from the 17th and 18th Chapters of the Book of Judges, Lon., 1768, 8vo.

"These dissertations contain a new translation of the above chapters, with critical remarks on them and on a number of other passages; besides disquisitions on the Proseuchæ, or the Star Gods; on the conversive Vau, and some other subjects. The author appears to have been a man of learning and research."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, son of the preceding, 1772–1834, one of the most distinguished literary characters of modern days, was a native of the market-town of Ottery St. Mary, in Devonshire. He received his early education at Christ's Hospital, where he became senior-Grecian, or head scholar, and obtained an exhibition to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he remained from 1791 to 1793. Finding himself in London without resources or prospects, he enlisted in the 15th Elliot's Light Dragoons. That he was not happy in this situation, may be inferred from a Latin sentence which he one day wrote on the stable-wall under his saddle:

"Eheu! quam infortuni miserrimum est fuisse felicem!"

This scrap of learning elicited an inquiry on the part of his captain, which led to the restoration of the young scholar to his friends. In 1794 he published The Fall of

Robespierre, a Hist. Drama, and a volume of Poems; and in the next year two political pamphlets—Conciones ad Populum, or Addresses to the People, and a Protest against certain Bills then pending for Suppressing Seditious Meetings. At that time he was a zealous Democrat and a Unitarian, with which sentiments his later tenets presented a remarkable contrast. Hunger, however, is stronger than speculation, and as a means of livelihood, our young enthusiast—who, with Southey, Wordsworth, and Lovell, had contemplated the establishment of a Pantisocracy on the banks of the Susquehanna—consented to write politics for the Morning Post, a supporter of Government. The three friends, instead of emigrating, married three sisters, Misses Fricker of Bristol. In 1798, by the liberality of Josiah and Thomas Wedgewood, he was enabled to spend some time in Germany, where he pursued his studies with great diligence. In 1812 he pub. a series of Essays entitled The Friend, which extended to twenty-seven numbers; in the year following appeared Remorse, a Tragedy; and in 1816, by the persuasion of Lord Byron, Christabel was given to the world. This poem, with the Rime of the Ancient Mariner and Genevieve, attained a popularity which has been perpetuated to the present day. To these poetical pieces must be added Zapoyla, a Drama, founded on The Winter's Tale, pub. in 1818, and some minor poems. A complete edition of his Poems in 3 vols. was issued by Pickering, not long before the author's death. Of his prose works may be mentioned The Statesman's Manual, or the Bible the Best Guide to Political Skill and Foresight; a Lay Sermon, 1816; a second Lay Sermon, 1817; Biographia Literaria, 1817, 2 vols.; Aids to Reflection, 1825; On the Constitution of Church and State, 1830; Lectures on Shakspeare; Table Talk; Theory of Life. He planned several great works which were never committed to paper. Indeed, an excessive use of opium, added to a native want of energy, produced an indolent habit, and lack of application, which were fatal to the prosecution of any extensive project. After a wandering life, residing in the houses of friends, alternately lecturing and contributing to periodicals, he settled in 1816 with Mr. Gilman, a physician at Highgate, and remained in his family until his death in 1834. A month or two before his decease he composed his own epitaph:

"Stop, Christian passer-by! Stop, Child of God!
And read with gentle breast. Beneath this sod
A poet lies, or that which once seemed he;
O lift a thought in prayer for S. T. C.!
That he who many a year with toil of breath
Found death in life, may here find life in death!
Mercy, for praise—to be forgiven, for Fame—
He asked, and hoped through Christ. Do thou the same."

His Poetical and Dramatic Works were pub. in 1847, 3 vols. 8vo. The Friend, edited by H. N. Coleridge, 1844, 3 vols. 8vo. Essays on his own Times; 2d series of The Friend; edited by his daughter, 1850, 3 vols. 8vo. Aids to Reflection; 5th ed., enlarged, 1843, 2 vols. 8vo. Constitution of Church and State; edited by H. N. Coleridge, 1839, 8vo. Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit, &c., edited by H. N. Coleridge, 1849, 8vo. Literary Remains, collected and edited by H. N. Coleridge, 1836–39, 4 vols. 8vo. Biographia Literaria, partly edited by H. N., and partly by Mrs. H. N. Coleridge, 1838, 2 vols. 8vo; 5th and concluding vol., by Derwent Coleridge, 1853, who also contemplates issuing a Life of his father, and a collected edition of his works. To his works should be added The Ideal of Life, edited by Dr. Watson, his Life by James Gillman, Lon., 1838, 1 vol. 8vo, and Joseph Cottle's Reminiscences of Coleridge and Southey, Lon., 1847, 8vo. As a conversationist, Coleridge enjoyed a remarkable reputation. He loved to keep the field entirely to himself; and hour after hour—if the auditors could spare the time—would he pour forth "things new and old," illustrated by a "boundless range of scientific knowledge, brilliancy and exquisite nicety of illustration, deep and ready reasoning, immensity of bookish lore, dramatic story, joke, and pun."

His friend Charles Lamb gave a significant hint to Coleridge of his propensity to monopolize, in answering the query of the latter—"Charles, did you ever hear me preach?" (When young, he sometimes filled the Unitarian pulpit at Taunton.) "I never heard you do any thing else," replied Lamb. Dr. Dibdin gives us a graphic sketch of the impression produced upon him by Coleridge's conversation:

"I shall never forget the effect his first conversation made upon me at the first meeting. It struck me as something not only out of the ordinary course of things, but as an intellectual exhibition altogether matchless. The party was unusually large, but the presence of Coleridge concentrated all attention towards himself. The viands were unusually costly, and the banquet was at once rich and varied; but there seemed to be no dish like Coleridge's conversation to feed upon—and no information so varied as his own. The orator rolled himself up, as it were, in his chair, and gave the most unrestrained indulgence to his speech—and how fraught with acuteness and originality was that speech, and in what copious and eloquent periods did it flow! The auditors seemed to be wrapt in wonder and delight, as one observation more profound, or clothed in more forcible language than another, fell from his tongue. . . . For nearly two hours he spoke with unhesitating and uninterrupted fluency. As I retired homeward I thought a SECOND JOHNSON had visited the earth to make wise the sons of men; and regretted that I could not exercise the powers of a second BOSWELL to record the wisdom and the eloquence which had that evening flown from the orator's lips. It haunted me as I retired to rest. It drove away slumber."—*Dibdin's Reminiscences*, i. 254.

In his Illustrations of Scripture, Mr. Coleridge was more largely indebted to Cocceius than to any other commentator. The reader should procure an essay, reprinted from the Eclectic Review, entitled, The Relation of Philosophy to Theology, and Theology to Religion, or S. T. Coleridge, his Philosophy and Theology. It is to be regretted that Coleridge did not devote himself in earnest to the preparation of the great undeveloped work which so long haunted his imagination. We must doubt if he could ever have succeeded in his ambitious aspirations to "reduce all knowledge into harmony"—"to unite the insulated fragments of truth, and therewith to frame a perfect mirror;" but that he could have produced a *magnum opus*, who can doubt? To those not familiar with the plaudits of Coleridge's admirers, the degree of admiration which was lavished upon him will appear almost absurd. No less a man than De Quincey speaks of him as

"This illustrious man, the largest and most spacious intellect, the subtlest and most comprehensive, in my judgment, that has yet existed amongst men."—*Literary Reminiscences.*

Lord Egmont declares that

"No man had ever been better qualified to revive the heroic period of literature in England, and to give a character of weight to the philosophic erudition of the country upon the continent."—*Ubi supra.*

Another most respectable authority gravely records his judgment:

"I think, with all his faults, old Sam was more of a great man than any one that has lived within the four seas in my memory. It is refreshing to see such a union of the highest philosophy and poetry, with so full a knowledge, in so many points at least, of particular facts."—DR. ARNOLD: *Letter to W. W. Hull, Esq.*

John Foster, himself a moral philosopher of no ordinary rank, tells us that

"His mind contains an astonishing map of all sorts of knowledge, while in his power and manner of putting it to use, he displays more of what we mean by the term genius than any mortal I ever saw, or ever expect to see."

A short extract from a well-known and favourite critic must bring our article to a conclusion:

"On his incomparable 'Genevieve' he has lavished all the melting graces of poetry and chivalry; in his 'Ancient Mariner' he has sailed, and in his 'Christabel' flown, to the very limits of invention and belief. and in his chaunt of 'Fire, Famine, and Slaughter,' he has revived the vehement strains of the sibyls, or rather furies, and given us a song worthy of the prime agents of perdition. . . His translation of 'Wallenstein' I have heard commended by good judges, as superior to the drama whose language it professes to speak; and his 'Remorse,' though a play for the closet rather than the stage, has passages full of passion and fire. In prose his powers are not all equal: he is occasionally, indeed, graphic and lively, as when he gives an account of his voyage; often dramatic in the description of his success as a preacher of lay sermons; but he is too frequently obscure and mystical. . . . As his fame will be settled by his best poems, he is as sure of future reputation as any poet of this age."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the last* 50 *years.*

Coleridge, Sara Henry, 1803–1852, only daughter of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and widow of his nephew, Henry Nelson Coleridge; b. at Keswick. As the able editor of her father's works, (*q. v.*,) as a translator, and by her original compositions, she has added to the family laurels.

Trans. from the Latin of Martin Dobrizhoffer's Account of the Abipones, an Equestrian People of Paraguay, Lon., 1822, 3 vols. 8vo.

"My dear daughter's translation of this book is, in my judgment, unsurpassed for pure mother English."—S. T. COLERIDGE.

The reader will find the work a most interesting account of savage life. Phantasmion, a Tale, 1837, 8vo.

"'Phantasmion' is not a poem; but it is poetry from beginning to end. and has many poems in it. A Fairy Tale, unique in its kind. pure as a crystal in diction, tinted like the opal with the hues of an ever-springing sunlit fancy."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

Pretty Lessons for Good Children, 18mo.

"With an imagination like a prism, shedding rainbow changes on her thoughts, she shows study without the affectation of it, and a Greek-like closeness of expression."

Coleridge, William Hart, D.D., 1790–1850, Bishop of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, only son of Luke H. Coleridge, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1824 he was consecrated the first Bishop of Barbadoes, resigned in 1841, on account of the failure of his health.

Address to Candidates for Holy Orders in the Diocese of Barbadoes, Lon., 1829, 12mo. Charges delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, Lon., 1835, 8vo. Sermons, Lon., 1841, '42.

Coles, Elisha, d. 1688, Steward of Magdalen College, Oxford; subsequently Clerk to the East India Company. Practical Discourse of God's Sovereignty, Lon., 1673, 4to. 14th ed., 1768.

"One of the most useful and the best known to all experimental Christians of any written in any language."—DR. RYLAND.

"Coles is equally argumentative, Scriptural, and practical."—DR. E. WILLIAMS.

"Many good thoughts, but hardly guarded enough."—BICKERSTETH.

Wm. Sellon wrote an answer to Coles, entitled, Defence of God's Sovereignty against the impious and horrible Aspersions cast upon it by Elisha Coles, 1770, 12mo. Romaine commends Coles's Discourse in high terms, and Dr. E. Williams tells the following anecdote concerning it:

"When setting out in the ways of God, I found this book singularly useful. A carnal minister (who had gravely recommended for my perusal Dean Swift's 'Tale of a Tub') observing my partiality to it, remarked with emotion, 'If the doctrines contained in that book be true, I am sure to go to hell;' I then replied, what I now deliberately confirm; 'If these doctrines be not true, I have no hope of going to heaven.'"

We have read the work with the attention and interest which the subject demands; but instead of giving our opinion of its merits, we consider that we do better by quoting both *pro* and *con.*

Coles, Elisha, b. about 1640, nephew of the preceding, a schoolmaster, educated at Magdalen College. The Complete English Schoolmaster, Lon., 1674, 8vo. Short Hand, 1674, 8vo. In this work he improves upon Mason. English Dictionary, 1677, 8vo. Dictionary English-Latin, Latin-English, 1677, 4to; 18th ed., 1772, 8vo. Harmony of the Four Evangelists, 1671, 8vo. Other educational works. Dictionary of Heraldry, 1725, 8vo, &c.

Coles, Gilbert, D.D. Theophilus and Philodoxus, Lon., 1674, 4to; rel. to Ch. of England and Ch. of Rome.

Coles, Joseph. England to be walled with Gold, and to have the Silver as plentiful as the Stones of the Street, Lon., 1700, 4to. This prophecy still awaits the time of its fulfilment.

Coles, R. Certayne Godly Exercises, &c., Lon., 8vo.

Coles, Thomas. Sermon, 1813.

Coles, Thomas, D.D. Sermon, 1664, 4to.

Coles, William. See COLE.

Colet, John, D.D. 1466–1519, Founder of St. Paul's School; entered Magdalen College, Oxford, 1483: Rector of Denington, 1485; of Thyrning in the same year; Dean of St. Paul's, 1505. His lectures, and those of his coadjutors Grocyn and Sowle, did much to prepare the way for the Reformation by calling public attention to the Holy Scriptures. The boldness of Colet excited the animosity of Dr. Fitz James, Bishop of London. Whilst travelling on the Continent, Colet became acquainted with Budæus, Erasmus, and other learned men, and studied the Greek tongue, then much neglected in England: so much so indeed, that it was a proverb, *Cave à Græcis, ne fias hæreticus*—Beware of Greek, lest you become a heretic. Its introduction at Oxford was violently opposed. Colet, whilst yet living, appropriated his property to the founding of St. Paul's School. He appointed William Lilly first master in 1512.

Responsis ad Dissertatiunculam Erasmi de Pavore, Colon., 1519, 4to. Oratio habita à Doctore Johanne Colet, Decano Sancti Pauli, ad Clerum in Convocatione, anno 1511. Rudimenta Grammatices à Joanne Coleto, Decano Sancti Pauli, Londin., in Usum Scholæ ab ipso Institutæ, [commonly called Paul's Accidence,] 1539, 8vo. The Construction of the Eight Parts of Speech, entitled Absolutissimus de octo orationis Partium constructione libellus. This, with some alterations and considerable additions, forms the syntax in Lilly's Grammar, Antwerp, 1530, 8vo. Daily Devotions, Lon., 1693, 8vo. Monition to a Godly Life, 1534, 8vo. Epistolæ ad Erasmum. Serm. on Rom. xii. 2, on Conforming and Reforming, Camb., 1661, 12mo; see the Phœnix, ii. iii. 23. Life of Dean Colet, by Dr. Samuel Knight, Lon., 1724, 8vo; ditto, by Erasmus, see Phœnix, ii. 13; and see Wordsworth's Eccl. Biog. i. 433; Statutes of Dean Colet, Lon., 1816, 8vo.

"He [Bishop Fitz James] would have made the old dean Colet of Paules an heretick for translating the Pater noster in English, had not the bishop of Canterbury (Warham) helpt the dean."—TYNDAL: *answer unto M. More.*

"He should have bin burnt if God had not turned the King's heart to the contrarie."—*Latimer's Sermons*, 1595, 4to.

"So exquisitely learned, that all Tully's works were as familiar to him, as his epistles. He was also no stranger to Plato and Plotinus, whom he not only read, but conferred and paralleled, perusing the one as a commentary on the other. And as for the mathematicks, there was scarce any part thereof wherein he was not seen above his years."—*Wood's account of Colet*, at the time when he was "licensed to proceed in arts."

The reader, however, is to understand that Colet read Plato and Plotinus through the medium of the Latin translations: Greek was scarce in Colet's college-days. The statutes of St. Paul's School require that the master is to be "learned in good and clene Latin literature, and also in Greke, *if such may be gotten.*"

Colet, John A. Review of the Life and Writings of John Wesley, Lon., 1791, 8vo. Letter to Thos. Coke and H. More, 1792, 8vo.

Colevenman, John. True Alarm, Lon., 1654, fol.

Coley, Henry. Clavis Astrologica, Lon., 1669, 8vo; 1676, 8vo. Almanack for 1690, &c. Starry Messenger for 1681, Lon., 12mo. Coley, once a tailor, became a noted astrologer.

Coley, James M., M.D. Profes. treatises, 1806–12. A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children, Lon., 1846, 8vo.

"A very useful and interesting addition to medical literature"—*Lon. Lancet.*

Coley, William. Ague at Bridgeworth, 1785, 8vo.

Colgan, John, an Irish friar, Mendicant, and Divinity Lecturer in the University of Louvain. Acta Sanctorum veteris et Majoris Scotiæ, seu Hiberniæ Sanctorum Insulæ, &c., Lovanii, 1645, fol.

"In this volume he has hooked in most of the old holy-men and women in England and Scotland: so that even Dempster himself could not be more intent on multiplying the Scotch army of saints and martyrs, than Colgan of raising recruits for that of his own native country."—BISHOP NICOLSON: *Irish Hist. Library.*

Acta Triadis Thaumaturgæ sive Divorum Patricii, Columbæ et Brigidæ, &c., Lovanii, 2 vols. fol.

"Into these he has transcribed all the long and short lives that he could meet with, either in print or manuscript, which had been written of these three famous and contemporary saints."—*Ubi supra.*

These three vols. were marked in a bookseller's catalogue, £20.

Tractatus de Vita Joannis Scoti Doctoris Subtilis, Antwerp, 1655, 8vo.

Colinson, Robert. Book Keeping, Edin., 1683.

Collard, John, pub. some works under his name reversed, *i. e.,* JOHN DRALLOC. Life, &c. of J. H. Hobers, Lon., 1794, 2 vols. 12mo. Epitome; 2d ed., called The Essentials of Logic, 1796, 8vo. Praxis of Logic for Schools, 1799, 8vo.

Collard, Thomas. The Fatal Period, 1748, 8vo; on Ezek. xviii. 31.

College, Stephen. His Trial, &c., 1681, fol.

Collens, John. To the Anabaptists, Lon., 1660, 4to.

Colles, Abraham, M.D. Surgical Anatomy, part 1, Dubl., 1811, 8vo. Lectures on Surgery, Lon., 1845, 2 vols. 12mo.

"Even without the precious impress of Mr. Colles's name, any practical man looking over these pages would at once perceive that he was reading the doctrine of a master in the art."—*Brit. and For. Medical Review.*

Colles, Richard. Reports in Parliament, 1697–1713, Dubl., 1789, 8vo. This forms vol. 8th of Brown's Cases.

Collet, Henry. Laws rel. to Estates, &c., 1754, 8vo.

Collet, John, M.D. Med. Trans., 1772. Phil. Trans., xi. 87.

Collet, Joseph. Sermons, 1713, '42.

Collet, Samuel. Paraphrase on the 7 Cath. Epistles; after the manner of Dr. S. Clarke's Parap. on the Evangel. 1734, 8vo.

Collet, Samuel, M.D. Restor. of the Jews, 1747.

Collet, Stephen. Relics of Literature, Lon., 1823, 8vo.

"Contains upwards of 260 very amusing articles, many of them notices of Rare and Curious Books."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

This is a work which should be in the possession of every bibliographer.

Colleton, John. Defence of some Priests, Lon., 1602.

Collett, J. Three Discourses, 1774, 8vo.

Collett, John. Sacred Dramas, 1805, 12mo.

Colley, John. Observation con. Religion, 1612, 4to.

Colliber, Samuel. Columna Rostrata: or a Critical Hist. of English Sea Affairs, 1727. Theolog. treatises, 1719, '34, '35, '37.

Collier, Arthur. Clavis Universalis; or a New Inquiry after Truth, Lon., 1713, 8vo. Serms., 1713, '16, '30.

Collier, Giles. Answer to E. Fisher's 15 Questions, Lon., 1656, 4to. Vindiciæ Thesium de Sabbato, 1656. Serms., Oxf., 1661.

Collier, Miss Jane. Art of Tormenting, 1753, 4to. New edit., entitled The Art of Ingeniously Tormenting, with proper rules for the exercise of that agreeable study, Lon., 1804, 8vo. What a subject for a lady's pen!

Collier, Jeremy, 1650–1726, an English Nonjuring bishop of great celebrity, was b. at Stow-with-Quy, in Cambridgeshire. His father and grandfather were both clergymen of the Church of England. In 1669 he was admitted a poor scholar of Caius College, Cambridge. He was ordained deacon in 1676, and took priest's orders the year following. After officiating for some time at the Countess-dowager of Dorset's in Knowle, in Kent, in 1679 he removed to the rectory of Ampton, near St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk. In 1685 he removed to London, and accepted the post of lecturer at Gray's Inn. He pub. a Sermon in 1686, and The Office of a Chaplain, in 1688. At the Revolution he refused the oath of allegiance, and with that undaunted courage and zeal which always distinguished him, he openly espoused the cause of James II., and vindicated the refusal of his Nonjuring brethren. We remember an acute observation of Mr. Burke, to the effect that it is sometimes as necessary to satisfy people with what they have done, as it is to stimulate those to action who are undecided. It was somewhat such conviction as this which caused Bishop Burnet to put forth in 1688 his Inquiry into the present State of Affairs, and in particular whether we owe Allegiance to the King in these circumstances, and whether we are bound to treat with him and call him back again, or not? The Bishop says "not," very decidedly:

> "He having given that just advantage against himself, which came after all that series of injustice and violence that had gone before it, no man can think that it was not very fitting to carry it as far as it would go, and not to treat him any more upon the foot of acknowledging him king."

This elicited from Collier an answer under the title of The Desertion discussed in a letter to a Country Gentleman, Lon., 1688. In this reply the author states that there was no abdication on the part of James, and that there were no grounds, from the laws of the realm, to pronounce the throne void in consequence of a retreat impelled by a fear of personal danger. Edmund Bohun answered this treatise, and takes occasion to give a very high character of Collier:

> "The author of it is my acquaintance and a person for whom I have a great esteem, both on account of his profession, and of his personal worth, learning, and sobriety, &c."

For this free expression of his opinions, our worthy Nonjuror was seized and committed to Newgate, where he remained for some months. He pub., in 1689, A Translation of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Books of Sleidan's Commentaries; Vindici Juris Regii, or Remarks upon a Paper entitled An Enquiry into the Measures of Submission to the Supreme Authority; Animadversions upon the modern Explanation of 2 Henry VII., chap. i., or a King *de facto*. In 1690, A Caution against Inconsistency, &c. Dr. Sherlock's Cause of Allegiance considered, 1691. For a number of years afterwards, indeed until the time of his death, he was in the habit of attacking his opponents by minor publications, in which his zeal and honesty were very apparent. The most important of his works we shall notice presently.

So conscientious was he, that being admitted to bail, the government having the second time arrested him, he became satisfied that he had done wrong in thus tacitly admitting the power of the government to exercise any legal authority: he therefore delivered himself up to Sir John Holt, who, as we may readily suppose, when the good divine had explained his scruples, did not at all hesitate to exercise authority so far as to commit him to the King's Bench. He was, however, speedily released on the application of his friends.

The kingdom was thrown into great commotion in 1696 by the discovery of what has since been called the Assassination Plot. An insurrection was to be promoted in favour of James, and King William was to be assassinated, or made prisoner. On the 3d of April, Sir John Freind and Sir William Perkins were executed for treason at Tyburn. On this occasion, Collier and two other clergymen, Cook and Snatt, attended the unhappy men on the scaffold, and administered absolution to them; although they had justified what was styled their treason, in a paper delivered to the sheriff immediately before their execution. This gave great offence, and led to the imprisonment of Cook and Snatt in Newgate, whence, however, they were speedily released without a trial. Collier absconded, and was outlawed. Nothing daunted, however, by these frequent conflicts with the government, the courageous Jeremy put forth a Defence of his Absolution given to Sir W. Perkins at the place of Execution, Lon., 1694. In 1713 Collier was consecrated a bishop by Dr. Hickes, one of the Nonjuring clergy. Dr. Hickes had received consecration at the hands of the deprived bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough. Collier was a man of estimable character, and, as we shall presently see, one of the greatest literary benefactors ever enjoyed by England. One of his principal works was Essays upon Several Moral Subjects, part 1, pub. 1697; part 2, 1703; part 3, 1705. Part 1 consists of six Essays: 1. Pride. 2. Clothes. 3. Duelling. 4. General Kindness. 5. The Office of a Chaplain. 6. The weakness of Human Reason. The four first are in dialogue, written with great spirit and vivacity. The two last are continued discourses.

> "That on the office of a chaplain is particularly laboured, and has been looked upon as the author's masterpiece."

The Second Part contains Seventeen Discourses: 1. Fame. 2. Music. 3. The Value of Life. 4. The Spleen. 5. Eagerness of Desire. 6. Friendship. 7. Popularity. 8. The Immateriality of the Soul. 9. The Entertainment of Books 10. Confidence. 11. Envy. 12. The Aspects of Men 13. Despair. 14. Covetousness. 15. Liberty. 16. Old Age. 17. Pleasure.

Several of these are written in dialogue, but most of them are discourses.

> "They are all of them calculated to inform the understanding, reform the manners, and to give a right turn to the thoughts of the reader."

In the Third Part the author treats of—1. Pain. 2. Revenge. 3. Authors. 4. Infancy and Youth. 5. Riches and Poverty. 6. Debauchery. 7. Drunkenness. 8. Usury. 9. The Character of an Apostle. 10. Of Solitude. Then follows several miscellaneous pieces.

> "If we abate the floweriness of the language, which was the fashion, I will not say the fault, of that time, it will be difficult to find any essays more capable of affording a rational pleasure than those of our author."—DR. CAMPBELL.

In 1701 Collier pub. in 2 vols. folio, a translation with additions of Moreri's Great Historical Dictionary, under the title of The Great Historical, Geographical, and Poetical Dictionary. This was well received; and in 1705, a third volume appeared, under the title of A Supplement, &c.; and in 1721, a fourth volume, called an Appendix, was published. This bulky work is now in little request, although very curious and worth more than the few shillings asked for it by the London booksellers.

Before we notice the most useful purpose to which Collier applied his very respectable talents, we shall devote a few lines to the truly valuable Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain, chiefly of England, from the first planting of Christianity, to the death of Charles II.; with a brief account of the affairs of religion in Ireland, collected from the best ancient histories, councils, and records, Lon., 1708–14, 2 vols. fol., (*v. post* for notice of a new edit.) This work called forth severe animadversion from three bishops, Nicolson of Derry, Burnet, and Kennett. But our doughty warrior, who cared neither for kings nor bishops, when he considered them in the wrong, and being "every inch" a bishop himself, again set the press to work, and levelled his batteries against Bishops Burnet and Nicolson in 1715, and despatched Bishop Kennett two years later. At one period the price of this work had fallen very low.

> "I have seen many a copy sold for little more than waste paper. But the age of book-vandalism is past."—DIBDIN.

It contains much matter not to be found in Mosheim, especially many curious particulars relative to the theological publications of the 16th century. Dr. Campbell speaks highly of this work:

> "The method in which this history is written is very clear and exact, his authorities are constantly cited by the author, his remarks are short and pertinent, and with respect to the dissertations that are occasionally inserted, they are such as tend to illustrate and explain those perplexed points of which they treat, and contribute thereby to the clearer understanding of the narration. . . . Taking the whole together, it will be found as judicious and impartial a work, as the world, in doing justice to his talents, could have expected it."

See conclusion of this article.

We now proceed to notice one of that small number of books—of which the Letters of Pascal and the Romance of Cervantes are instances—which have been found sufficiently powerful to effect a revolution in public opinion, or to awaken sufficient opposition to real or supposed evils, publicly tolerated, to drive them into obscurity, or brand them with disgrace. Our good bishop lived in those evil days of corruption of morals which followed the stern morality which distinguished the ascendency of the Puritans. From the splendid antechamber of a depraved monarch, to the humble tenement of the obscure artisan, the "pestilence" of licentiousness "wasted at noonday," lacking even sufficient remains of virtue to make it willing to wait for the twilight, with the less shameless libertinism of the days of Job. This was pain and grief of heart to the zealous Nonjuror. Compelled to dwell among them, he "in hearing and seeing vexed his righteous soul from day to day," with that which, whilst he earnestly deplored, it seemed hopeless to try to remedy.

That master painter, Mr. Macaulay, has given us a sketch, in his own graphic style, of the morals of the time:

> "Then came those days, never to be recalled without a blush—the days of servitude without loyalty, and sensuality without love, of dwarfish talents and gigantic vices, the paradise of cold hearts and narrow minds, the golden age of the coward, the bigot, and the slave. The king cringed to his rival that he might trample on his people, sunk into a viceroy of France, and pocketed with complacent infamy, her degrading insults, and her more degrading gold. The caresses of harlots, and the jests of buffoons, regulated the measures of a government, which had just ability enough to deceive, and just religion enough to persecute. . . . Crime succeeded to crime, and disgrace to disgrace, till the race, accursed of God and man, was a second time driven forth, to wander on the face of the earth, and to be a by-word and a shaking of head to the nations."—MILTON: *Ed. Review*, xlii. 304.

The unsound condition of public and private morality was faithfully reflected in the drama, and ostentatiously displayed upon the stage:

> "During the forty years which followed the Restoration, the whole body of the dramatists invariably represent adultery—we do not say as a peccadillo—we do not say as an error which the violence of passion may excuse—but as the calling of a fine gentleman—as a grace without which his character would be imperfect. It is as essential to his breeding and to his place in society that he should make love to the wives of his neighbours, as that he should know French, or that he should have a sword at his side. In all this there is no passion, and scarcely any thing that can be called preference. The hero intrigues, just as he wears a wig; because if he did not, he would be a queer fellow, a city prig, perhaps a Puritan. All the agreeable qualities are always given to the gallant. All the contempt and aversion are the portion of the unfortunate husband. . . . The dramatist evidently does his best to make the person who commits the injury graceful, sensible, and spirited, and the person who suffers it a fool, or a tyrant, or both."—*Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.*

There is nothing too wicked, nothing too absurd, to lack advocates and apologists. Therefore we need not be surprised to find Dennis, Drake and Filmer abetting, Leigh Hunt defending, and Charles Lamb apologizing for, such literary satyrs as Wycherly, Congreve, Farquhar, Vanbrugh, and, we are sorry to add, John Dryden.

The stage seemed to present an available point of attack on the unclean monster of social corruption, and Collier resolved to commence the war of extermination on its stronghold. In 1698 he published A Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage, together with the Sense of Antiquity upon this Argument. In the preface to this work, now before us, he briefly states the object of his critique, and the necessity existing for a rebuke of the character attempted:

> "Being convinced that nothing has gone further in Debauching the Age than the Stage-Poets and Play-House; I thought I could not employ my Time better than in writing against them. These men, sure, take Virtue and Regularity for Great Enemies; why else is their disaffection so very remarkable? It must be said, they have made their attack with great Courage, and gained no very inconsiderable Advantage. But it seems, Lewdness without Atheism is but half their Business. Conscience might possibly recover, and Revenge be thought on; and therefore like Foot-Pads, they must not only Rob but Murther. . . . I confess I have no Ceremony for Debauchery. For to Complement Vice, is but one Remove from worshipping the Devil."

The first charge is the immodesty of the stage, and the natural consequences of such indecency. He shows that the theatres of the Greeks and Romans were far less guilty in this respect than the English theatre. In the latter part of the first chapter, he quotes the testimony of Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and Corneille against the abuses which he condemns. Chap. 2d is entitled, "The Profaneness of the Stage," which is proved by instances of "Cursing and Swearing," "Blasphemy," "Abuse of Religion and the Holy Scriptures." He brings this grave charge against the writings of Dryden, Congreve, Otway, and Vanbrugh. Chap. 3d is entitled, "The Clergy abused by the Stage." Chap. 4th considers the subject of "Immorality encouraged by the Stage." Chap. 5th is devoted to miscellaneous reflections, "Remarks upon Amphytrion, On the Comical History of Don Quixote," &c. In chap. 6th he reinforces his position by citations from Heathen philosophers, Christian fathers, and Catholic councils. The sale of this work was so large, that the 4th edition lying before us bears the date of 1699; the first was published March 1697-98.

That Collier, like zealous disputants generally, may in some instances have stretched his indictment too far, and mistaken levity for sin, and want of taste for want of decorum, can be allowed without denying him the character to which he is justly entitled, of the Reformer of the English Stage. Not by any means that he cleansed entirely the Augean Stable. He removed some abominations, but many remained, and exist in destructive vitality to this day. From that time to the present, the English and American theatres have been the prime corrupters of the morals of the people. The Stage is emphatically the School of Vice. We have sometimes pleased ourselves with the speculation that the drama might be purified, and made an agent of innocent amusement, and historical, perchance even moral, instruction: but we almost despair of such a renovation. Certain it is, that conducted as our theatres are at present, taking together that which is acted upon, behind, and before the stage, we consider that no one who has a proper regard for the interests of morality can consistently lend his influence or countenance to such demoralizing exhibitions.

If it should be thought that we are too severe in our judgment, we answer that the facts of the case are in this, as in every other question, the best evidence. This evidence will prove that three out of every four young men who become victims to licentiousness and intemperance are first introduced to vice through the medium of the theatre. As to the other sex—how fathers can permit their daughters, husbands their wives, lovers the objects of their affections, to have their eyes and ears offended by what must be heard and witnessed by those who visit the theatres, is marvellous indeed!

But to return to our subject. Collier's vigorous charge threw the ranks of the enemy into great confusion. His proofs were too strong to be evaded; his cause too good to be disgraced by ridicule. When they had a little recovered from the shock, Congreve made a feeble attempt at a defence, which he entitled Amendments of Mr. Collier's false and imperfect citation from the Old Bachelor, the Double Dealer, &c. Vanbrugh also came to the rescue of his sorely-berated production, in a pamphlet which he called A Short Vindication of The Relapse and the Provoked Wife. Nor were these all. Collier had disturbed a hornet's nest: Settle, and Dennis, and Drake, attacked him with impertinent buzzing, though unable to sting. Wycherley was suspected of being one of his assailants. Dr. Filmer took sides against the redoubtable Nonjuror in A Defence of Plays, which had better have been unwritten.

But a man who had the courage to deny the right of a king to his throne, and to beard bishops upon their bench, was not to be intimidated by a few licentious poets and their apologists. He followed up his first fire with unwavering resolution, in the following publications: 1. A Defence of the Short View, &c., being a Reply to Mr. Congreve's Amendments, &c., and to the Vindication of the author of the Relapse, Lon., 1699. 2. A Second Defence of the Short View, being a Reply to a Book entitled The Ancient and Modern Stages Surveyed, &c., Lon., 1700. This "Book" was written by Dr. Drake. 3. A farther Vindication of the Short View, &c., in which the objections of a late Book, entitled A Defence of Plays, are considered, Lon., 1708. 4. Mr. Collier's Dissuasive from the Play House; in a letter to a Person of Quality, occasioned by the late calamity of the Tempest, Lon., 1703.

Collier's victory was not only decided, but overwhelming. Dramatists and actors from that time felt that a healthful public sentiment was in action, which would call them to account for at least heinous offences, and they became more circumspect, if not really more virtuous. It was not a little to the credit of Dryden, that he attempted no defence of that which he doubtless felt to be indefensible. He did not even put forth that most foolish of all pleas, which we are sorry to see sometimes used on behalf of others by writers who should know better, that he was no worse than the prevailing tone of the times. If this be a valid defence, how shall the world ever grow better? How did Collier happen to be better than the times? Had they not the same code of morality, in the inspired volume, two hundred years ago, that we have now? To hear such apologists, we might suppose that the Scriptures were a recent grant to mankind. Some years later, indeed, Dryden, in referring to the subject in the preface to his "Fables," entered a protest against the rough handling he had received, and put in a plea to mitigate the force of the sentence, but he winds up with a confession which is to the credit of his candour. He finds fault with Collier's rudeness, and the "horse play of his raillery," and declares that "in many places he has perverted by his glosses the meaning" of what he censures; but he admits that he is justly condemned:

"I have pleaded guilty to all thoughts or expressions of mine that can be truly accused of obscenity, immorality, or profaneness. If Mr. Collier," he continues, "be mine enemy, let him triumph; if he be my friend,—as I have given him no personal occasion to be otherwise,—he will be glad of my repentance."

Dr. Johnson, in his Life of Congreve, gives an animated description of the battle between Collier and the Dramatic poets. Of the assailant, he remarks:

"He was formed for a controvertist; with sufficient learning; with diction vehement and pointed, though often vulgar and incorrect: with unconquerable pertinacity; with wit in the highest degree keen and sarcastic; and with all those powers exalted and invigorated by just confidence in his cause. Thus qualified, and thus incited, he walked out to battle, and assailed at once most of the living authors from Dryden to D'Urfey. His onset was violent; those passages, which while they stood single had passed with little notice, when they were accumulated and exposed together, excited horror; the wise and the pious caught the alarm; and the nation wondered why it had so long suffered irreligion and licentiousness to be openly taught at the public charge. Nothing now remained for the poets but to resist or fly. Dryden's conscience, or his prudence, angry as he was, withheld him from the conflict. Congreve and Vanbrugh attempted answers. . . . The stage found other advocates, and the dispute was protracted through ten years:—but at last Comedy grew more modest: and Collier lived to see the reward of his labour in the reformation of the theatre. Of the powers by which this important victory was achieved, a quotation from 'Love for Love,' and the remark upon it, may afford a specimen:

"'Sir Sampson Sampson's a very good name; for your Sampsons were strong dogs from the beginning.

"'*Angelica.*—Have a care! If you remember, the strongest Sampson of your name pull'd an old house over his head at last!'

"'Here you have the Sacred History burlesqued; and Sampson once more brought into the house of Dagon to make sport for the Philistines.' [Collier's Comment."]

For a graphic sketch of this controversy, and of the dramatic poetry of the time, we refer the reader to Mr. Macaulay's Comic Dramatists of the Restoration, Edinburgh Review, January, 1841. The Reviewer admits the occasional errors in his indictment, into which an honest zeal betrayed the author of the Short View, but agrees with the verdict of the day, that

"When all these deductions have been made, great merit must be allowed to this work. There is hardly any book of that time from which it would be possible to collect specimens of writing so excellent and so various. To compare Collier with Pascal would indeed be absurd. Yet we hardly know where, except in the Provincial Letters, we can find mirth so harmoniously and becomingly blended with solemnity, as in the Short View. In truth, all the models of ridicule, from broad fun to polished and antithetical sarcasm, were at Collier's command. On the other hand, he was complete master of the rhetoric of honest indignation. We scarcely know any volume which contains so many bursts of that eloquence which comes from the heart, and goes to the heart. Indeed the spirit of the book is truly heroic. . . . Congreve's answer was a complete failure. He was angry, obscure, and dull. Even the Green Room and Will's Coffee House were compelled to acknowledge, that in wit the parson had a decided advantage over the poet."

Collier has received ample commendation from many quarters:

"I question whether any man can read Swift's Tale of a Tub, or Don Quevedo's Visions, without finding himself the worse for it. In regard to all such indiscreet applications of wit, every young student may guard his mind, and rectify his judgment, by reading Mr. Collier's View of the Profaneness and Immorality of the English Stage; a book which brought Dryden to repentance, and does indeed beggar every work upon the same argument. It is the triumph of wit over scurrility; of piety over profaneness; of learning over ignorance; and of Christianity over Atheism."—*Letter from a Tutor to his Pupils.*

"It was certainly a very bold thing in Mr. Collier to attack at once the Wits and Witlings of those times: among the first were Mr. Dryden, Mr. Congreve, and Mr. Vanbrugh; among the latter, were Tom Durfey and many more; but he is certainly to be commended for forming so good a design as that of reducing the stage to order, and thereby preventing the morals of mankind from being corrupted, where they ought to be amended."—Dr. Campbell.

"The public opinion ran so much against the defenders of the theatre, and in favour of their enemy, that King William considered Mr. Collier's book as a work which entitled the author of it to some lenity in a prosecution then carrying on in consequence of errors in his political conduct."—*Preface to Sup. to Dodsley's Coll. of Old Plays.*

Cibber observes that the calling our dramatic writers to this strict account had a very wholesome effect upon those who wrote after this time. They were now a great deal more upon their guard; indecencies were no longer wit; and by degrees the fair sex came again to fill the boxes on the first day of a new comedy, without fear or censure. We may be allowed to repeat the opinion that neither at that, nor at any subsequent time, has the box of the theatre been the most proper place in the world for a modest and refined woman. In concluding our notice of this warm-hearted, exemplary, and truly excellent divine, we should not forget to mention that Father Courbeville speaks in the highest terms of Collier's Miscellaneous Works, which he declares set him on a level with Montaigne, St. Evremond, La Bruyère, &c. He made a translation of the Short View into French, which gave him an opportunity of renewing his commendation. Collier has been suspected of a leaning to popery, because, towards the close of his life, he "mixed water with wine in the Eucharist, made the sign of the cross in confirmation, employed oil in the visitation of the sick, and offered up prayers for the dead." But we have many instances of an adoption of some particular ceremonies, and even doctrines of ecclesiastical communion, whilst other portions of the same code are vehemently denounced.

Bishop Burnet indeed complains of our author's Ecclesiastical History on this wise:

"There appeared to me quite through the second volume, such a constant inclination to favour the popish doctrine, and to censure the Reformers, that I should have had a better opinion of the author's integrity, if he had professed himself to be not of our communion, nor of the communion of any other Protestant Church."—*Preface to the Hist. of the Reformation of the Church of England.*

Now we believe the bishop to have been a truly honest man, many opinions to the contrary; but the charges of a party writer, and veteran disputant, must always be received with caution, and Bishop Burnet was "a man of war from his youth."

We are pleased to notice the appearance of a new edition of Collier's Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain, from the first planting of Christianity to the Reign of Charles the Second, with a brief Account of the affairs of Religion in Ireland, with Life of the Author by Thomas Lathbury, the Controversial Tracts connected with the History, and a new and much enlarged Index, 9 vols. 8vo, 1852.

"There are only two writers of the genuine History of our Church who deserve the name of historians, Collier and Fuller."—*Bishop Warburton's Directions to a Student in Theology.*

"Collier died in the year 1726; his Church History is still one of our most, if not the most valuable of our Ecclesiastical Histories, and all his works display talents of no ordinary kind."—Lathbury.

Collier, Joel. Musical Travels through England, Lon., 1774, 8vo, '76 and '85, 12mo. This is a burlesque of the Musical Travels of Dr. Burney (*q. v.*) Alexander Bicknell wrote part of it, and Peter Beckford the latter portion.

Collier, John. Compendium Artis Nauticæ, 1729.

Collier, John. Jewish History, Lon., 1791, 2 vols. 8vo. Life of Christ, &c., 1797, 2 vols. 8vo. Animation and Intellect, 1800, 8vo. Reanimation from the Reproduction of Vegetable Life, and the renewal of Life, after Death, in Insects, 1809, 8vo.

Collier, John. Works of Tim Bobbin, Esq., in Prose and Verse, with Life of the Author, by John Corry Rochdale, 1819, r. 8vo. Other pub. under name of Tim Bobbin, 1763, '62, '65, 1810.

Collier, John. Essay on Charters, Newc., 1777.

Collier, John Dye. Law of Patents, Lon., 1803, 8vo. Life of Abraham Newland, Esq., 1808, 12mo.

Collier, John Payne, b. in London, 1789, was entered a student of the Middle Temple at the age of 20, but found the attractions of Blackstone insufficient to overcome the blandishments of Elizabethan literature. He occasionally relieved his poetical studies by contributions to the Morning Chronicle, the Literary Review, the Edinburgh Magazine, &c. In 1820 he pub. in 2 vols. r. 8vo, The Poetical Decameron, or Ten Conversations on English Poets and Poetry, particularly of the Reigns of Elizabeth and James. The reader should secure this work.

"Few books lately published contain so much valuable and original information."—Hallam.

The Poet's Pilgrimage, a Poem, appeared in 1822. This was an early composition. In 1825–27 he pub. an edit. of Dodsley's Old Plays, to which he added six dramas, and in a supplementary vol. (1828) he pub. five more dramas *temp.* Elizabeth. In 1831, in 3 vols. p. 8vo, appeared his excellent History of English Dramatic Poetry to the Time of Shakspeare, and Anuals of the Stage to the Restoration.

"As an authority in all points connected with the history of the stage, the production of Mr. Collier not only stands alone in our literature, but it may be said, that he has so thoroughly sifted and discussed the subject, as to have left little or nothing to reward the labour of future inquirers."—*Lon. New Mon. Mag., Aug* 1831.

"A valuable record of the British Stage."—*Metropol., Aug* 1831.

Mr. Collier now found a labour of love in the compilation of a Bibliographical and Critical Catalogue of Lord Ellesmere's Collection of Rare English Books. This was privately printed. In his examination of the treasures of Lord Ellesmere's Library, Mr. Collier discovered some precious documents, which threw much light upon the history of our (for we Americans claim a property in Shakspeare) great dramatist, and from these papers and other records, he compiled his New Facts regarding the Life of Shakspeare, pub. in 1835. In the next year appeared New

Particulars, and in 1839, Further Particulars, concerning the same "great argument." In 1842–44 appeared the result of more than thirty years' toil, in the shape of a new edit. of The Works of Shakspeare, the text formed from an entirely new collation of the old Editions, with the various Readings, Notes, a Life of the Poet, and a History of the Early English Stage, 8 vols. 8vo; new ed., 1858, 6 vols. 8vo. See Lon. Athen., No. 1592. This work was preceded in 1841 by a List of Reasons for a New Edition of Shakspeare's Plays, which should be studied as a model for all editors.

"Mr. Collier is entitled to the praise of having brought together all the known facts that in any way bear upon the life of Shakspeare."—*Lon. Spectator.*

"Thirty years of unwearied research into the history of his author entitle Mr. Collier to be heard."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"The most perfect text with the fewest possible notes. Whoever wants to know what Shakspeare wrote must refer to Collier's edition."—*Lon. Monthly Magazine.*

Mr. Collier's Memoirs of the Principal Actors in the Plays of Shakspeare appeared in 1846. In 1847 Mr. C. pub. A Book of Roxburghe Ballads.

"Mr. Collier has made a most interesting and valuable addition to our store of old ballads by the publication of this volume. which embraces a class almost wholly overlooked by former editors."—*Lon. Morning Chronicle.*

"Mr. Collier's volume is a treasure of curiosities, rich as well as rare."

In 184[illegible] appeared Shakspeare's Library, a Collection of the Ancient Romances, Novels, Legends, Poems, and Histories used by Shakspeare as the foundation of his Dramas. Now first collected, and accurately reprinted from the Original Editions, with Introductory Notices, 2 vols. 8vo. This valuable work places in the hands of the reader, for a few shillings, matter that could before have been purchased only by an outlay of hundreds of pounds, and which was in many cases altogether inaccessible. In the same year Mr. C. pub. Extracts of the Registers of the Stationers' Company of Books entered for publication, 1555–70. In the midst of his many labours, Mr. C. has occasionally found time to promote the objects of three societies in which he felt deeply interested:—he has edited several works for the Camden and Shakspeare Societies, and contributed to the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries, of which body he was made Vice-President in 1850. But it is by his last publication that Mr. Collier has produced a terrible excitement among the antiquaries and Shakspearian critics, real and mock. In 1849 Mr. C. purchased from Thomas Rodd a folio Shakspeare of 1632, which proved to be full of emendations, which a little examination satisfied the happy possessor were entitled to great respect, as the intelligent annotations of an early hand. In 1852 Mr. C. put forth a volume with his newly-found treasures displayed to the eyes of a curious world. The critics—many of them, certainly—were in ecstasies.

"In spite of our own anticipations, and in spite of Mr. Collier's own editorial spirit, we have here put forth by that gentleman a volume, which, if we mistake not, will do more for revolutionizing, and more for amending, the printed words of Shakspeare, than all the critics whose labours fill the one-and-twenty volumes of the Variorum Edition."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., April,* 1853.

"It will form henceforth an inseparable pendant to the received additions, and most undoubtedly take the lead over every other compilation of 'Notes and Emendations.' It is not going too far to pronounce that in intrinsic value it is fairly 'worth all the rest.'" —*Dublin University Mag., March,* 1853.

"Men have acquired reputation by a single emendation of Shakspeare; learned editors have exceedingly plumed themselves upon a few successful hits; the best critics have done but little:—here we have a book that 'at one fell swoop' knocks out a thousand errors, for the most part so palpable, when once pointed out, that no one can deny their existence, and substitutes emendations so clear that we cannot hesitate to accept them."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"The corrections which Mr. Collier has here given to the world, are, we venture to think, of more value than the labours of nearly all the critics on Shakspeare's text put together."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

See also the Lon. Examiner, Jan. 29, 1853; Morning Chronicle, March 28, 1853; Northampton Mercury, Feb. 12, 1853; Bell's Messenger, Feb. 5, 1853; Fraser's Magazine, March 1853. But veteran critics, who had been fighting for half a century over half a dozen "emendations," were by no means disposed to swallow twenty thousand at once. The commentators gave "horrid note of war," and Mr. Collier was soon stoutly assailed by those who felt themselves so far outdone in "emendations." Of course, we, occupying the position of a Recorder, not of a Judge, do not profess to have any opinion upon the subject. The Rev. Mr. Dyce's review of the Folio (Lon., 1853) will assist the reader in his inquiry; and he is also referred to a volume, pub. in New York, 1854, entitled Shakspeare's Scholar, by Richard Grant White, A.M.

Collier, Joseph. Obs. on Iron and Steel; in Soc. of Manches. Mem., v. 109.

Collier, Joshua. Double Entry, 1796, 4to.

Collier, Nathaniel. Sermons, 1714–52.

Collier, R. P. A Treatise on the Law relating to Mines, Lon., 1849, 1 vol. 8vo; Phila. 1853.

Collier, Thomas. Sermons and theolog. treatises, 1646–91.

Collier, W., d. 1803, aged 61. Poems, 1800, 2 vols. 8vo.

Collier, William. Sermons, 1744, &c.

Collignon, Charles, M.D., d. 1785, Profes. of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge. Compendium Anatomico Medicum, &c., 1756, 4to. The Human Body, Camb., 1794, 8vo. Medicina Politica, &c., Lon., 1765, 8vo. Moral and Medical Dialogue, Lon., 1769, 8vo. Miscell. Works, Lon., 1786, 4to. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1772.

Collin, Nicholas, Rector of the Swedish Churches, Pennsylvania. Con. to Trans. Americ. Soc., 1799: 143, 476, 519; philology, &c.

Colling, James K. Details of Gothic Architecture, Lon., 1850–52, 4to. Gothic Ornaments drawn from Christian Authorities, Lon., 1847–50, 4to.

"Every contribution towards a more accurate knowledge of our ancestors is worthy of commendation, and the work before us is one of the most elaborate which has been published with this object. The colours are magnificent, and beautifully printed."—*Lon. Civil Engineer and Architect.*

"To young Architects the series will be invaluable."—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

Collinges, or **Collings, John,** D.D., 1623–1690, a Nonconformist divine, educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, was ejected from the living of St. Stephen's, Norwich, in 1662. He wrote a portion of the commentaries in Poole's Annotations on the Bible, and pub. a number of serms. and theolog. works. See Watt's Bibl. Bib. Par Nobile, Lon., 1669, 8vo. A Cordial for a Fainting Soul, 1652, 4to. Discourses of the Actual Providence of God, 1678, 4to.

"What Collings has written on Providence is well performed."—COTTON MATHER.

"Scriptural and spiritual."—BICKERSTETH.

"A man of great worth and reputation, one of general learning, signal piety, and eminent ministerial abilities. He was a spiritual father to beget many souls to Christ by the Gospel. He was eminent in the grace of love to saints as saints."—*Calamy's Nonconformist's Memorial.*

Collings, John. Life and Death of Mary Simpson; with her Funeral Sermon, 1649, 4to.

Collingwood, Francis. The House-Keeper, Lon., 1792, 8vo.

Collingwood, G. L. N. Memoirs and Correspondence of Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, Lon., 5th ed., 1837, 2 vols. 12mo.

"It is a work which will occupy a permanent place in the English Library. . . . The portrait of one English worthy more is now secured to posterity."—*Lon. Quarterly Rev.*

"We do not know when we have met with so delightful a book as this. or one with which we are so well pleased with ourselves for being delighted."—*Edin. Review.*

Collingwood, John. The Church, Apostolic, Primitive, and Anglican: a series of Serms., Lon., 1850, 8vo.

Collingwood, Thomas. Con. to Med. Com., 1785, '93.

Colinne, William. Fanatics Dissected, 1660, 4to.

Collins. Sermon, Lon., 1663, 4to.

Collins. Chapter of Kings, Lon., 16mo.

Collins, Anne. Divine Songs and Meditation, Lon., 1653, sm. 8vo. A very rare volume. Priced in Bibl. Anglo-Poet. £18. There is an edit. 1658, sm. 8vo.

"Her poetic turn and moral sentiment are both deserving of praise." See Restituta, iii. 123–7, 180–4.

Collins, Anthony, 1676–1729, a native of Heston, near Hounslow, in Middlesex, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He was entered a student in the Temple, but soon abandoned the law for the cultivation of such literary pursuits as might strike his fancy. Unfortunately, he selected a department far beyond his depth,—theology. Essay concerning the Use of Reason, &c., Lon., 1707, 8vo. In the same year he took part in the controversy between Dodwell and Samuel Clarke respecting the natural immortality of the soul. On this subject Collins pub. four pieces, 1707, '08. Priestcraft in Perfection, 1710, 8vo. This work attacks the XXth Article of the Church of England. It elicited several answers and comments, (see prefatory epistle to Dr. Bennet's Essay on the XXXIX. Articles, 1715, 8vo,) which were responded to by Collins in 1724 in his Hist. and Crit. Essay on the XXXIX. Articles. Vindication of the Divine Attributes, 1710, 8vo. Discourse on Freethinking, 1713, 8vo. This work caused much excitement, and Collins, alarmed, as it was supposed, at the noise he had created, took a trip (the second) to Holland, and remained on the Continent for some months.

"In this work Collins inveighs against the vices of the clergy, and attempts to prove that the divisions among Christians are a proof of the uncertainty of their principles."—BOGUE.

Several answers appeared, and the great Dr. Bentley despatched the Discourse at a single blow in his Remarks upon a Late Discourse of Freethinking, in a Letter to F. H., D.D., [Dr. Francis Hare,] in two parts, by Phileleutherus Lipsiensis, Lon., 1713, 8vo, 1719; and Camb., 1743, 8vo. In the next year, 1714, Lon., 8vo., Dr. Hare pub. The Clergyman's Thanks to Phileleutherus, &c. Bentley's work was trans. into several foreign languages.

"It should be studied by every man who is desirous of forming just notions of biblical criticism. His observations on the various readings of the New Testament are especially worthy of attention." —Orme: *Bibl. Bib.*

Philosophical Inquiry concerning Human Liberty and Necessity, 1715, '17, 8vo: trans. into French, and printed by Des Maizeaux in the Recueil de Pièces sur la Philosophie, &c., Amst., 1720, 2 vols. 12mo. A Discourse of the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, 1724, 8vo.

"In this the author maintains that Christianity derives no confirmation from the prophecies of the Old Testament."—Bogue.

This discourse was replied to by Whiston, Bishop Chandler, Dr. Samuel Clarke, Dr. Sykes, and Dr. Sherlock, and others: no less than 35 answers appeared. Whiston treats "Collins and Toland in very severe terms, as guilty of impious frauds and laycraft."

In 1726 Collins pub. Scheme of Literal Prophecy considered, in view of the controversy occasioned by a late book, entitled A Discourse of the Grounds, &c., Hague, 2 vols. 12mo; with corrections, Lon., 1727, 8vo. Letter to Dr. Rogers on his 8 serms. concerning the Necessity of Divine Revelation, Lon., 1727, 8vo.

"Collins is one of the most subtle and mischievous of his tribe. He rejects as inadmissible every kind of testimony in behalf of Christianity, except that which may be drawn from Prophecy literally accomplished; and this he represents as the sole and exclusive evidence on which our Lord and his Apostles rested the proof of the Christian Faith."—Bishop Van Mildert.

See Leland's Deistical Writers; Collier's Eccles. Hist.; Whiston's Life; Biog. Brit.; Curll's Collec. of Letters.

Collins, Arthur, 1682–1760, a laborious antiquary and heraldic writer. Late in life he received a pension of £400 from George II. Peerage of England: first ed., Lon., 1709, 8vo; many edits.; the 3d ed., being the last pub. under the superintendence of the author, contains memorials and letters of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, which were suppressed in the subsequent edits. A new edit., augmented and continued to 1812, was pub. by Sir Egerton Brydges in 1812, 9 vols. 8vo.

"The work of Sir Egerton Brydges is one of the highest value. In the hands of a man of genius the annals of the noble families of England acquire all the historical interest that the subject demands."

Baronettage of England, 1720, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., entitled An. Hist. and General Account of Baronets, &c., 1742, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This work is of necessary reference to the genealogical writer, as containing accounts of families which became extinct previous to any subsequent publication."—Lowndes.

The English Baronage, 1727, 4to, vol. i.; all pub. This was intended as a specimen of a Baronage upon an extended plan. Life of W. Cecil, Lord Burleigh, 1732, 8vo. Proceedings, Precedents, &c. on claims and controversies concerning Baronies, &c., 1734, fol. Antiquaries, and members of the legal profession, should have this volume on their shelves. Life, &c. of Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III., 1740, 8vo. Family of Harley, 1741, 8vo. Sidney's Family Collections of Letters and Memorials of State, 1746, 2 vols. fol. Hist. Collections of the Noble Families of Cavendish, Holles, Vere, Harley, and Ogle, Lon., 1752, fol. Compiled at the request of the Countess Dowager of Oxford.

"The merit of Collins's works is unquestionable, and to the present day they have continued the great authorities to which all subsequent writers on the same subject have had recourse."—Moule.

"To the industry of Collins this country owes an account of its Nobility which few others can show, and certainly none more correct in genealogical detail."—Dallaway.

Collins, C. T. Summary of Mosheim's Eccl. Hist., Lon., 1822, 2 vols. 8vo. The Lost Church Found, 2d ed., 1837, 8vo.

Collins, Charles, D.D., born 1813, at Cumberland, Maine. Graduated at Wesleyan University, 1837. President of the Emory and Henry College, Va., from 1838 to 1852; in which year he became President of Dickinson College, Pa. Principal work, Methodism and Calvinism compared. Has contributed extensively to the Methodist Journals of U. S.

Collins, Charles. Icones Avium, cum nominibus Anglicis: Designed by C. Collins, H. Fletcher, and J. Myrde. Sc., 1736; 8 Engravings.

Collins, David, 1756–1810, Judge Advocate of New South Wales, subsequently Governor of Van Diemen's Land. Account of the English Colony in New South Wales, with some Particulars of New Zealand from Lt. Gov. King's MSS., &c., Lon., 1798–1802, 2 vols. 4to.

"A singularly curious and painfully interesting Journal, which may be considered as a sort of Botany Bay Calendar."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

Collins, Francis. Voyages to Portugal, Spain, Sicily, Malta, Asia Minor, Egypt, &c., 1794–1801, Lon., 1808, 12mo.

Collins, G. W. The Stamp Acts, Lon., 1841, 8vo.

Collins, Greenville. G. B. Coasting Pilot, 1693, fol.

Collins, Hercules. Theolog. treatises, 1673–1702.

Collins, J. Sermons.

Collins, John, 1624–1683, an eminent mathematician, a native of Wood Eaton, near Oxford, contributed greatly to the diffusion of mathematical knowledge. Description and use of three Quadrants, Lon., 1658, 4to. Geomet. and Arithmet. Navigation, 1659, 4to. Geomet. Dialling, 1659, 4to. Commercium Epistolicum, &c., 1712, 4to. Other publications.

"Collins was the register of all the new improvements made in the mathematical science; the magazine to which all the curious had recourse; and the common repository where every part of useful knowledge was to be found. It was on this account that the learned styled him 'the English Mercenus.'"

See Biog. Brit.; Martin's Biog. Philos.

Collins, John M., and **Ludlow, James R.,** editors of the 2d Amer. edit. of Adams's (John, Jr.) Equity, 1852, 8vo. The value of Mr. Adams's work on The Doctrine of Equity can hardly be exaggerated. It is a commentary on the Law as administered by the Court of Chancery; being the substance, with additions, of three series of Lectures delivered before the Incorporated Law Society of London, in the years 1842–45. The volume was pub. in Nov., 1849, shortly after the death of the author, who had added his final corrections to the whole of the work, with the exception of the last four chapters of the fourth book. The 3d American ed., by H. Wharton, reflects great credit on the editors and publishers.

"The task of the American editors has been well performed. Their notes are frequent, able, and full. Over two thousand cases from our reports have been added. The typographical execution of the work is of the highest order. In paper and printing, no law books in the United States surpass the recent publications of the Messrs. Johnson."—*American Law Register, Nov.*, 1852.

"The character of the work is well established, as is proved by a demand for a second edition in this country, whose value is much increased by the labours of its American editors."—Judge Grier.

"The notes of Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Collins have been prepared carefully, and embody very fairly the American decisions on the topics discussed in the text."—Judge Kane.

"Of the value of the original work I need not speak. The present edition has been ably and carefully enriched with annotations, which add greatly to its value. The notes are judicious and accurate."—Judge Sharswood.

"The arrangement is clear and comprehensive; the doctrines are generally stated with accuracy, and the whole subject is judiciously presented."—E. Spencer Miller.

"It is a treatise of great merit and originality."—James P. Holcombe, *Prof. of Equity in the Univ. of Virginia.*

"It is a work of great intrinsic value, enhanced by the judicious and well-selected notes of Messrs. Ludlow and Collins, and I doubt not will be highly esteemed by the profession."—S. Greenleaf.

Collins, Joshua, an assumed name. Address on the Choice and use of Books, Lon., 1802, 8vo; 4th ed., 1805, 12mo; new ed., revised and enlarged by Rev. Saml. Catlow, 1812, 12mo.

"This little book contains the best list of English works known." —Watt.

Collins, Nicholas. Summary of the Statutes concerning Justices of the Peace: 4th ed., 1663, 12mo.

Collins, R. N. Sunday School Teacher's Companion, with introduc. Essay by Rev. Dr. Moore, Lon., 1843, 8vo. It is a standing reproach to selfish men, styled Christians, that Sunday Schools should ever lack teachers.

Collins, Richard. Country Gauger's Vade-Mecum, 1677, 8vo.

Collins, Richard. Serms., 1705, '15, '16.

Collins, Samuel. Serms., &c., 1607, '12, '17.

Collins, Samuel, M.D. The Present State of Russia, Lon., 1671, 12mo.

"We can answer for this little 12mo comprising a fund of amusing matter infinitely more copious than many very large and fine works, and that upon not very dissimilar subjects." See Review in the Lon. Retrospective Rev., xiv. 32, 1826.

Collins, Samuel. Paradise Retrieved; or the Method of managing and improving Fruit Trees; with a Treatise on Melons and Cucumbers, Lon., 1717, 8vo.

Collins, Thomas. The Penitent Publican, 1610. The Teares of Love, or Cupid's Progresse, 1615, 4to. See extracts from this poetical tract in Todd's Milton.

Collins, Thomas. Physic and Chirurgery, 1658, 8vo.

Collins, Thomas. Dissertatio de Frigidæ Lavationis Antiquitate et usu in Medicina, Lyons, 1720, 4to.

Collins, Thomas. Serms., 1787, '94.

Collins, Thomas. Ready Reckoner, 1801, 24mo.

Collins, W. Memoir of George Morland, 1806.

Collins, Walsingham. Address to Rep. in Parliament, Lon., 1778, 8vo.

Collins, William, 1720-1756, a lyric poet of the first rank, was a native of Chichester, and educated at Winchester School, and Queen's College, and Magdalen College, Oxford. Whilst at Winchester he wrote his Persian Eclogues, which were pub. in January, 1742.

"In simplicity of description and expression, in delicacy and softness of numbers, and in natural and unaffected tenderness, they are not to be equalled by any thing of the pastoral kind in the English language."—LANGHORNE.

"In his last illness he spoke with disapprobation of his Oriental Eclogues, as not sufficiently expressive of Asiatic manners, and called them his Irish Eclogues."—*Life by Dr. Johnson.*

About 1744 he came to London, "a literary adventurer, with many projects in his head, and very little money in his pockets." He pub. Proposals for a History of the Revival of Learning, planned several tragedies, and designed many works which he never wrote.

"His great fault was irresolution; or the frequent calls of immediate necessity broke his scheme, and suffered him to pursue no settled purpose."—DR. JOHNSON. See Disraeli's comments upon Johnson's remarks: Calamities of Authors.

In 1747 he pub. his Odes, but excellent as they were, they were entirely neglected, and Millar, the publisher, was a loser by the operation. In 1749 the unsuccessful poet received a legacy of £2000 from the executors of his uncle, Colonel Martin, who had previously befriended him. He paid Millar the money which he had lost by the Odes, and threw the remaining copies into the fire. An irregular life had combined with mortification and disappointment to unsettle his mind, and to avert the fearful calamity with which he felt himself threatened, he travelled for some time in France, in hopes of benefit from change of scene. But he returned home to enter that sad mansion—a lunatic asylum; from which he retired to the house of his sister at Chichester, where he died at the early age of thirty-six. Johnson visited him at Islington, and gives an affecting account of the interview. Collins held a volume in his hand. "I have but one book," he remarked, "but that is the best." It was a copy of the New Testament. Several edits. of his works have been pub.; one of the best of which is that by Rev. Alexander Dyce, which includes the Life by Johnson, and Observations on his Writings by Dr. Langhorne, Lon., 1827, r. 8vo. See Collections of English Poetry by Johnson, Bell, Anderson, &c. The Odes on the Passions, To Evening, To the Brave, To Mercy, and On the Death of Thomson, can never become obsolete. We append some opinions upon the works of this truly excellent poet:

"The works of Collins will abide comparison with whatever Milton wrote under the age of thirty. If they have rather less exuberant wealth of genius, they have more exquisite touches of pathos. Like Milton, he leads us into the haunted ground of imagination: like him, he has the rich economy of expression hallowed with thought, which by single or few words often hints entire pictures to the imagination. . . . Had he lived to enjoy and adorn existence, it is not easy to conceive his sensitive spirit and harmonious ear descending to mediocrity in any path of poetry; yet it may be doubted if his mind had not a passion for the visionary and remote forms of imagination too strong and exclusive for the general purposes of the drama."—*Campbell's Lives of the Poets.*

"One of our most exquisite poets, and of whom, perhaps, without exaggeration, it may be asserted, that he partook of the credulity and enthusiasm of Tasso, the magic wildness of Shakspeare, the sublimity of Milton, and the pathos of Ossian."—*Drake's Literary Hours.*

"He had a wonderful combination of excellencies. United to splendour and sublimity of imagination, he had a richness of erudition, a keenness of research, a nicety of taste, and an elegance and truth of moral reflection, which astonished those who had the luck to be intimate with him."—SIR EGERTON BRYDGES.

"Of all our minor poets, that is, those who have attempted only short pieces, Collins is probably the one who has shown most of the higher qualities of poetry, and who excites the most intense interest in the bosom of the reader. He soars into the regions of imagination, and occupies the highest peaks of Parnassus. His fancy is glowing and vivid, but at the same time hasty and obscure. He has the true inspiration of the poet: He heats and melts objects, in the fervour of his genius, as in a furnace."—HAZLITT.

"His diction was often harsh and unskilfully laboured and injudiciously selected. He affected the obsolete when it was not worthy of revival; and he puts his words out of the common order, seeming to think, with some later candidates for fame, that not to write prose is certainly to write poetry. His lines commonly are of slow motion, clogged and impeded with clusters of consonants. As men are often esteemed who cannot be loved, so the poetry of Collins may sometimes extort praise when it gives little pleasure."—JOHNSON: *Lives of the English Poets.*

"Though utterly neglected on their first appearance, the Odes of Collins, in the course of one generation, without any adventitious aid to bring them into notice, were acknowledged to be the best of their kind in the language. Silently and imperceptibly they had risen by their own buoyancy; and their power was felt by every reader who had any poetic feeling."—SOUTHEY.

An excellent ed. of Collins's works was edited by Mr. Thomas and pub. Lon., 1858, 8vo.

Collins, William Wilkie, b. 1824, in London. 1. Memoirs of his Father, William Collins, R.A., the celebrated painter, Lon., 1848, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"Sometimes the son describes a picture as happily as the father painted it."—*Lon. Examiner.*

"Most interesting and instructive volumes. In speaking of himself, he describes with much simplicity a frame of mind well calculated for the achievement of distinction in any walk of life, but more especially in the profession of art."—*Lon. Art Journal.*

2. Antonina; or, The Fall of Rome; 2d ed., 1850. 3. Rambles beyond Railways, 1851, 8vo. 4. Basil, 1852, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1856, 12mo. 5. Mr. Wray's Cash-Box, 1852, 12mo. 6. Hide and Seek, 1854, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 7. After Dark, 1856, 12mo. 8. Dead Secret, 1857, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"Mr. Wilkie Collins has justified the expectations that were formed of him on the appearance of his first acknowledged romance, 'Antonina.' Since then he has gone on steadily improving, each work making progress on the preceding one; and this, we believe, is the most acceptable praise that can be offered to an artist. In his earlier works he delighted in the morbid anatomy and painful delineation of monstrous growths of miscalled human nature. As his mind has matured and mellowed, it has become healthier. Mr. Wilkie Collins has his faculty of invention well under control; and he keeps clear of extravagance either in style or incident."—*Lon Athen.*, Mar. 1, 1856: *After Dark.*

His works have been translated into French and German.

Collinson, G. D. A Treatise on the Law concerning Idiots, Lunatics, and other Persons Non Compotes Mentis, Lon. 1812, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Collinson on Lunacy, I take this occasion to say, is a valuable work, both for doctrine and precedents, on this melancholy subject of the human mind in ruins."—CHANCELLOR KENT.

Collinson, John. Life of Thuanus, &c., Lon., 1807, 8vo.

"It is said that Lord Chancellor Hardwicke resigned the seals that he might have leisure to peruse Thuanus's History."

The best edit. of Thuanus's Historiam sui Temporis is Buckley's, Londini, 1753, 7 vols. fol. Analysis of Hooker's Eccles. Polity, 1810, 8vo. Key to the Fathers; being 8 Sermons at the Bampton Lecture, 1813, 8vo.

"We recommend this work either as a key to those who are desirous of scrutinizing these rich treasures of antiquity (the Fathers) in the course of their own labours; or as the best substitute for them, to those who wish only to be generally acquainted with their contents."—*British Critic.*

Preparation for the Gospel, &c., 1830, 8vo.

Collinson, John. Beauties of British Antiquity; selected from the writings of esteemed Antiquaries, Lon., 1780, 8vo. Hist. and Antiq. of the County of Somerset, Bath, 1791, 3 vols. 4to.

Collinson, Peter, 1693-1768, an eminent botanist, a native of Westmoreland, contributed many valuable papers to the Phil. Trans. See 1729, '44, '50, '55, '59, '64 '67. A paper of his relating to the Round Tower at Ardmere in Ireland will be found in Archæologia, i. 305, 1770 This was answered by B. O. Salusbury, in p. 80 of vol. 2d An Account of P. Collinson was printed, not pub., Lon. 1770, 4to. Dr. J. C. Lettsom pub. in 1786, 8vo, Memoirs of Drs. Fothergill, Cuming, Cleghorn, Russel, and Collinson. A Tribute to Peter Collinson was contributed by the late Wm. H. Dillingham of Philadelphia to the Biblical Repertory, Princeton, (New Jersey,) and since pub. in pamphlet form. See also Nichols's Literary Anecdotes for notices of Peter Collinson.

Collis, Edward. Medical treatise, Lon., 1791, 8vo.

Collisson, M. A. 17 Sermons, 1848, 12mo.

Collop, John. M.D. Poesy revived. Odi Profanum Vulgus et Arceo, Lon., 1656, 8vo. Iter Satyricum, 1660, 4to.

Collot, A. G., b. 1796, in France. Settled in America. Complete Study of French, 6 vols. French and English, and English and French Dictionary, 8vo, pp. 1300. Philadelphia, 1853.

"A very valuable and reliable work."

Colls, John H. Poetical and dramat. works, 1785-1805.

Colly, Anthony. Golden Purging Pills, 1671, 4to.

Collyer, B. Fugitive Pieces for Schools, 2 vols. 12mo

Collyer, David, Vicar of Great Coxwell, Berks. The Sacred Interpreter, Lon., 1726, 2 vols. 8vo.; trans. into German in 1750. Several English edits.; the last Lon., 1831, 8vo.

"This work is calculated for readers in general, and is a good popular preparation for the study of the Holy Scriptures."—BISHOP MARSH.

Also recommended by Bishops Watson, Lloyd, Van Mildert, Drs. E. Williams, Burton, and others.

> "It is not a profound or critical book; but it is a tolerable introduction to the Scriptures."—Orme.

Collyer, J. 1. Sermon. 2. Remarks, 1812.

Collyer, John. New Game Act, Lon., 1831, 12mo. Criminal Statutes, &c., Analyzed and Arranged, 1832, 12mo. Reports of Cases in H. C. of Chancery, H. T., 1844 to H. T., 1845, 1845–47, 2 vols. r. 8vo., continued by Messrs. De Gex and Smale. Practical Treatise on the Law of Partnership, 2d ed., greatly enlarged, Lon., 1840, 8vo. 1st and 2d ed., American edits., by W. Phillips and E. Pickering, Springfield, 1834–39; 3d Amer. edit., by J. C. Perkins with large addits., Boston, 1848; and 4th Amer. edit., with Perkins's notes, 1853.

> "In the preparation of this work, Mr. Perkins has rendered a benefit to the profession which should not pass unnoticed."—*Law Reporter.*
>
> "The best English treatise on the law of partnership is unquestionably that of Mr. Collyer, as containing a full statement of the principal decisions of Lord Eldon, whose subtle and powerful legal intellect pre-eminently distinguished itself in cases of partnership and bankruptcy."—*Warren's Law Studies*, 761.

Collyer, John B. Sermon, 1806. Charge, 1846.

Collyer, Joseph, d. 1776. Parent's Directory, 1761. Trans. from the German: Noah, 1767, 2 vols. 12mo. Hist. of Lady S., 1776, 2 vols. 8vo. Continuation of Klopstock's Messiah, commenced by his wife, Mary Collyer, pub. in 1763, 2 vols. 12mo. Collyer also pub. the Hist. of England, 1775, 14 vols. 12mo, and assisted in writing a Geog. Hist. and Biog. Dict. of the World, 1772, 2 vols. fol. His works are now forgotten.

Collyer, Mary, d. 1763, wife of the preceding. Letters from Felicia to Charlotte, Lon., 1750, 3 vols. 12mo. Trans. of Gesner's Death of Abel, 1761, 12mo. She commenced a trans. of Klopstock's Messiah, but did not finish it. It was completed by her husband, and pub. in 1763, 2 vols. 12mo.

Collyer, William Bengo, D.D., d. 1854, Minister of the Independent Chapel, Peckham. Lectures on Scripture Facts, Lon., 1807; On Scripture Prophecy, 1809; On Scripture Miracles, 1812; On Scripture Parables, 1815; On Scripture Doctrines, 1818; On Scripture Duties, 1820; On Scripture Comparisons, 1822; in all 7 vols. 8vo.

> "The popular Lectures embrace a multitude of important subjects, and afford strong proofs of the laborious diligence of the well-known author. They do not contain much Biblical criticism or interpretation; which indeed would scarcely have suited the writer's plan and subject. But they contain many interesting views of the diversified topics which they discuss, and constantly weave the leading principles of the evangelical system into every subject."—Orme: *Bibl. Bib.*

Dr. Collyer pub. some other works.

Collyn, Nich. Justice of the Peace, &c., 1650, 8vo.

Collyns, W., Surgeon. Ten Minutes' Advice to my Neighbours, on the Use and Abuse of Salt as a Manure, Exeter, 1827, 8vo.

Colman, Miss. First Lesson in French, Phila., 16mo. Ladies' Casket, 32mo. Ladies' Vase of Wild Flowers, 32mo.

Colman, Mrs. The Bridal Keepsake, New York, 1850, 8vo. Innocence of Childhood, New York, 1850.

> "Mrs. Colman writes in a style so easy and so true to nature, that the stories contained in this little book cannot fail to please the youthful mind."—*Boston Transcript.*

Colman, Benjamin, D.D., b. 1673, at Boston, and first minister of the Brattle Street Church, graduated at Harvard College, in 1692. He pub. many sermons and other works, for an account of which see his Life, by his son-in-law, Mr. Turell, 1749, 8vo. Evangelical Sermons Collected, 1707, '22, 3 vols.

> "The reader will find some of the most spiritual and evangelical subjects treated with a vein of good sense and true piety, and sacred truth agreeably represented."—Dr. Isaac Watts.

Colman, George, 1733?–1794, was the son of Thomas Colman, British resident at the court of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, at Pisa. George was born at Florence, but placed early in life at Westminster School, where he attracted attention by his talents and application. He was elected to Christ Church College, Oxford, in 1751, and took the degree of M.A. in 1758. Upon coming to London he studied law, and was entered of the Society of Lincoln's Inn; but poetry and the drama were more congenial to his tastes, and Littleton and Blackstone were soon abandoned. His first dramatic piece, Polly Honeycomb, was acted at Drury Lane in 1760, with great success; and his reputation was increased by The Jealous Wife, which appeared in the next year. When quite young, he had contributed some excellent papers to The Connoisseur, and about 1761 he pub. many humorous pieces in the St. James's Chronicle, (of which he was proprietor,) in which Bonnel Thornton, his old ally in the Connoisseur, was also a writer. In 1761 Lord Bath, a connexion, left him a handsome annuity, which was increased by the demise of General Pulteney (Lord Bath's successor) in 1767. In 1764 he pub. a Trans. of the Comedies of Terence, into familiar English blank Verse, 4to; and 1768, 2 vols. 8vo. This publication displayed uncommon abilities.

> "A better translation cannot be expected; it is such as Terence deserved, and done by a man of almost equal comic powers with himself."—Dr. A. Clarke.

In 1768 he became one of the proprietors of Covent-Garden theatre, from which he soon retired, and subsequently conducted the Haymarket theatre. He wrote pieces (the list of his productions includes 35) for the stage, and trans. others from the French. In 1783 he pub. a new Trans. of Horace's Art of Poetry, with a commentary, in which he overthrows Dr. Hurd's hypothesis of the origin of this work. In 1789 he lost his reason, and died in 1794. His Dramatic Works were pub. in 1777, 4 vols. 8vo. This collection does not contain all of his dramatic publications. His Miscellaneous Works were pub. in 1787, 3 vols. 12mo; and some particulars of his Life, written by himself, in 1795, 8vo.

> "As a scholar he holds a very respectable rank, as may be seen by his translations of Horace's Art of Poetry, and of the comedies of Terence; and his manners were as pleasing as his talents were respectable."

See Biog. Dramat.; Pref. to the Connoisseur.

Colman, George, the younger, 1762–1836, son of the preceding, was educated at Westminster School, Christ Church College, Oxford, and King's College, Aberdeen. He wrote many plays, of which The Iron Chest, 1796, was perhaps the most striking, and John Bull the most profitable. Sir Walter Scott commends the latter highly. See Biog. Dramat. He also pub. My Nightgown and Slippers, 1797, 4to; enlarged and repub. under the title of Broad Grins, Lon., 1802, 8vo; 8th edit., 1839, 12mo.

> "Few books have caused more loud laughs than the Broad Grins of George Colman the younger; it is a happy union of mirth and the muse, and good jokes are related in so agreeable and facetious a manner, that they can scarcely be forgotten."—*Lon. Lit. Chron.*
>
> "What antic have we here, in motley livery of red and yellow, with cap on head, and dagger of lath in hand? It is the king's jester, a professed droll, strangely gifted in all grimace, who pulls faces, and sells grins by the yard. For the impudent joke he has scarcely an equal."—*Westminster Review.*

Poetical Vagaries, 1812, 4to. Vagaries Defended, 1813, 4to. Eccentricities for Edinburgh; Poems, Edin., 1816, 8vo. Poetical Works; Broad Grins, Vagaries, and Eccentricities, Lon., 1840, 24mo. The 1st edit. of The Iron Chest, 1796, 8vo, contains severe strictures on John Philip Kemble. In the later edits. these were cancelled. Random Recollections, 1830, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "We consider these volumes to offer the most amusing, if not the best, specimen of Dramatic Memoirs hitherto offered to the public."—*Court Journal.*

Colman, Henry. Serm., 1711, 4to. Essay.

Colman, Henry, 1785–1849, b. Boston. Reports of the Agriculture of Massachusetts, Boston, 1840, &c. European Agriculture and Rural Economy; 4th ed., 1851, 2 vols. 8vo. Agriculture and Rural Economy of France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, 1848, 8vo. European Life and Manners, 1849, 2 vols. 12mo. Sermons, 2 vols.

Colman, Morgan. Genealogies of K. James and Queen Anne, his wife, from the Conquest, 1608, 4to. See Granger.

Colman, W. La Dance Machabre, or Death's Duell, Lon., 163–, 12mo. See British Bibliographer, ii. 463.

> "Though not perform'd with that poeticke fire,
> The niceness of our present times inspire;
> He spoyles the operation of a pill,
> Conformeth it onto the patient's will."
> *Poem by the "author to his book."*

Sold at Reed's sale, 6661, £7 15*s.*

Colmore, Matthew. Oratio Funebris, &c., Oxf., 1613, 4to.

Colnett, James, Capt., R.N. Voyage to the South Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, for the purpose of extending the Spermaceti Whale Fisheries, and ascertaining the Islands, Ports, &c., Lon., 1798, 4to. This Voyage was made in 1793, '94, and extended Northward as far as the coast of California.

Colnett, William, D.D. Serm., Lon., 1711, 4to.

Colpitts, T. Improvements in Police, 1803, 8vo.

Colquhoun, Mrs. Maurice, the Elector of Saxony, Lon., 3 vols. p. 8vo.

> "Mrs. Colquhoun has spared no pains or research to make herself mistress of her subject. It has all the merits of a sterling history."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*
>
> "Interwoven with historical facts, we have a romance of stirring adventure. The facility of invention displayed is remarkable. It teems with incidents. The style is fluent."—*Court Journal.*

Colquhoun, D. C. Animal Magnetism, Lon., 3 vols. 8vo.

Colquhoun, J. C. Education in Ireland, Chelt., 1838, 12mo. Hints on the question now affecting the Church of

Scotland, Glasg., 1840, 8vo. Isis Revelata: Seven Lectures on Somnambulism; trans. from the German of Dr. Arnold Wienholt, Lon., 8vo.

"A very extraordinary work, full of profound thought, and very elegantly translated."—*Lon. Medical Times.*

Magic, Witchcraft, &c., 1851, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Short Sketches of some Notable Lives, 1855, 12mo.

Colquhoun, Lady Janet, 1781–1846, daughter of Sir John Sinclair of Ulster, wife of Sir James Colquhoun of Rossdhu. Narrative founded on Facts, 1822. Thoughts on the Religious Profession and Practice of Scotland, 1823. Impression of the Heart, 1825. Sorrowing yet Rejoicing.

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Despair and Hope. The Kingdom of God. The World's Religion as contrasted with Genuine Christianity, 1839.

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The Memoirs of this excellent woman were pub. by Rev. James Hamilton, Lon., 1854; 4th ed., 8vo. A Memoir of her sister, Miss Hannah Sinclair, who died in 1818, was pub. by Rev. Legh Richmond. A vol. of her Letters on the Principles of Christian Faith was given to the world after her decease, and a collective ed. of her works in 1851, 8vo.

Colquhoun, John, D.D. Spirit. Comfort, 1813, 12mo.

"This is suited rather for the depressed, than the backslider."—Bickersteth.

The Covenant of Grace, 1818.

Colquhoun, John. The Moor and the Loch, Lon., 3d edit., 1851, 8vo.

"The Moor and the Loch is the book of the season."—*Lon. Sporting Review.*

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The Rocks and Rivers of Scotland, Lon., 1849, p. 8vo.

"Mr. Colquhoun, we believe, was the first (with one exception) who occupied this field of letters: assuredly he has not been its least successful cultivator."—*Edin. Even. Courant.*

Colquhoun, Lud. Report of the Proceedings under a Brieve of Idiotry, Duncan *v.* Yoolow, Edin., 1837, 8vo.

"A work of no ordinary value."—*Ed. Med. and Surg. Jour.*

Colquhoun, Patrick, LL.D., 1745–1820, a native of Scotland. Police of the Metropolis, Lon., 1796, 8vo; 8th edit., 1806, 8vo.

"A curious, important, and interesting work."—Lowndes.

Commerce and Police of the River Thames, 1800, 8vo. Treatise on Indigence, 1806, 8vo. On the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire; 2d edit., 1815, 4to.

"This work enjoyed for a while a considerable degree of popularity, to which it certainly had but slender claims. It is, from beginning to end, a tissue of extravagant hypotheses and exaggeration."—McCulloch: *Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

System of Education for the labouring People, 1806, 8vo.

Colquhoun, Patrick. Summary of Roman Civil Law, illustrated by Commentaries on, and Parables from, the Mosaic, Canon, Mohammedan, English, and Foreign Law; vol. i., Lon., 1850, r. 8vo; vol. ii., 1851–53.

Colrane. See Coleraine, Lord.

Colse, Peter. Penelope's Complaint; or a Mirror for Wanton Minions. Taken out of Homer's Odissea, and written in English Verse, Lon., 1596, 4to: 32 leaves. A copy in a bookseller's catalogue is priced £15 15*s.*

"While Peter Colse indulged an obliquity of reflection against Willobie's Avisa, he avowedly imitated its style and structure of lyric versification."—*Restituta,* iii. 532.

Colson. Langue Toscane, Lon., 8vo.

Colson, Charles. Serm. on the Eucharist, 1844, 8vo.

Colson, John, d. 1760, Prof. of Mathematics at Cambridge. Method of Fluxions, &c., trans. from the Latin of Sir I. Newton, Lon., 1736, 4to. Analytical Institutions, from the Italian of Agnesi; edited by John Hellins, 1801, 2 vols. 4to. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1707, '26, '36,

Colson, Nath. Mariner's N. Kalendar, 1697, 4to.

Colson, Wm. 1. Arith. 2. Fr. Grammar, 1612, '20.

Colston, Launcelot. Philosophia Maturatæ; containing the practical part thereof in giving the Philosopher's Stone; whereunto is added a work compiled by St. Dunstan, Lon., 1668, 12mo.

Colston, Marianne. Journal of a Tour in France, Switzerland, and Italy, 1819, '20, 21; and 50 Prints illustrative of the above Tour.

"The Author appears to have been indefatigable in her researches, and she has given us descriptions of every object in her route which was worthy of the smallest notice; so that her volume will be a great acquisition to future Tourists, as well as a fund of information and amusement to stay-at-home Travellers."—*European Mag., Aug.* 1823.

Coltheart, P. Quacks Unmasked, 1727, 4to.

Colthrop, Sir Henry. The Liberties, Usages, and Customs of the City of London, Lon., 1642, 4to. Reprinted in the Somers Collection of Tracts, vol. v.

Coltman, John, d. 1808. Every Man's Monitor, 1781, 12mo; a collection of sentences and maxims.

Coltman, N. New Traveller's Companion, 1808, 4to.

Colton, Caleb C., d. 1832, Vicar of Kew and Petersham, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. Narrative of the Sampford Ghost, 1810, 8vo. Hypocrisy, a satirical Poem, 1812, 8vo. Napoleon, a Poem, 1812, 8vo. Lines on the Conflagration of Moscow, 1816, 8vo. Lacon, or Many Things in Few Words, 1820, 8vo; 6th ed., 1821; vol. ii., 1822. In the preparation of this work, Mr. C. profited by the Essays of Bacon and the Materials of Burdon. It is one of the most excellent collections of apothegms in the language, but benefited none less than the author. A passion for gaming involved him in embarrassments, which forced him to abscond to America in 1828, to avoid his creditors. He next took up his residence at Paris, where he was so successful at play that in two years or less he is said to have cleared £25,000. A dread of an impending surgical operation so preyed upon his mind, that he blew out his brains whilst on a visit to Major Sherwell at Fontainebleau. What a commentary upon one of his own apothegms in Lacon:

"The gamester, if he die a martyr to his profession, is doubly ruined. He adds his soul to every other loss, and by the act of suicide, renounces earth to forfeit heaven!"

Colton, Rev. Calvin, 1789–1857, a native of Long Meadow, Massachusetts, graduated at Yale College in 1812. In 1831 he visited England, where he remained for four years as a correspondent of the New York Observer. He was appointed Prof. of Political Economy in Trinity College, Hartford. 1. A Manual for Emigrants to America, Lon., 1832. 2. History and Character of American Revivals of Religion; 3d ed. 3. The Americans; by an American in London, 1833. 4. The American Cottager. 5. A Tour of American Lakes, 2 vols. 6. Church and State in America; being a Reply to the Bishop of London. 7. Four Years in Great Britain, N.Y., 1835. 8. Protestant Jesuitism, 1836. 9. Thoughts on the Religious State of the Country, and Reasons for Preferring Episcopacy,—written by Mr. C. at the time he left the Presbyterian ministry and took orders in the Episcopal Church. 10. Abolition a Sedition, and Abolition and Colonization Contrasted, 1838. 11. A Voice from America to England, 1839. 12. The Crisis of the Country, 1840. 13. Junius Tracts, 1840–43–44. 14. The Rights of Labor, 1844. 15. Public Economy for the United States, 1848, 8vo. 16. Genius and Mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S., 1853. In 1844 he visited Henry Clay, and obtained from him the necessary materials for the preparation of his Life and Speeches, N.Y., 1844, 2 vols. 8vo. After Mr. Clay's death he edited Private Correspondence of Henry Clay, 1855, 8vo. Last Seven Years of the Life of Henry Clay, 1856, 8vo. Speeches of Henry Clay, 1857, 2 vols. 8vo.

Colton, George Hooker, 1818–1847. Tecumseh, or The West Thirty Years Since; a Poem, New York, 1842, 12mo. An edit. of Cormenin's Orators of France, with an Essay by J. T. Headley, from the 16th Paris ed., 1847, 12mo. In 1844 Mr. Colton established the American Review.

Colton, J. O. Greek Reader.

Colton, Thomas. De Chylosi Vitiata, Lugd. Bat., 1691, 4to.

Colton, Walter, 1797–1851, a native of Rutland, Vermont, was educated at Yale College, and the theological seminary at Andover. In 1820 he was appointed chaplain in the U. S. Navy, which situation enabled him to gratify his love for travel, the results of which he has given to the world in his popular volumes. Mr. C. was the author of some poetical pieces also. He held for some time the office of Alcalde of Monterey. Ship and Shore; new ed., edited by Rev. Henry T. Cheever. 1851, 12mo.

"A most sprightly and amusing book of Travels, which made for its young author a reputation at once. . . . The present edition has been remodelled under the tasteful and experienced eye of Mr. Cheever, whose ample knowledge of the localities finely qualifies him for the service."

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The Sea and the Sailor; and other Literary Remains of Rev. Walter Colton, with a Memoir edited by Rev. H. T. Cheever. 1851, 12mo.

Columbanus, St., supposed to have been born about 540, died 615, was a native of the province of Leinster, Ireland, according to respectable authorities,—though Mackenzie claims him as a North Briton. He founded the monastery of Luxeuil, near Besançon, in France, which he governed for twenty years. In 613 he founded the Abbey of Bobio, near Naples, and died there, Nov. 21, 615. His poems were first printed collectively by Goldasti in his Parænetici Veteres, 4 Insul., 1604. They are in vol. viii. of the Bibl. Magna Patrum, Par., 1644, fol., and in vol. xii. of the Bibl. Maxima Patrum, Lyons, 1677. His prose-writings, consisting of theolog. discourses, penitentials, letters, &c., will be found in the two Bibliothecæ noticed above, and in the Collectanea of Fleming, Augs., 1621, 8vo.

Colvil, Saml. The Grand Imposture Discovered, Edin., 1673, 4to. The Whigg's Supplication, or the Scots Hudibras; a Mock Poem, Edin., 1657; several edits. See a valuable paper on imitations of Hudibras—this among the number—in Lon. Retrosp. Review, iii. 317, 1821.

Colvile, *alias* **Coldewell, George.** Trans. of Boethius De Consolatione Philosophiæ, Lon., 1556, 4to.

Colville, John, d. 1607. The Palinode, Edin., 1600, 8vo. Parænesis, Paris, 1601, 8vo. Oratio funebris exequis Elizabethæ Angliæ Regiæ-destinata, Paris, 1604, 8vo.

Colville, William. Refreshing Streams, 1655, 4to. Discourses, 1667, '73. Philosophia Moralis Christiana, 1670, 12mo.

Colvocoresses, Lt. Geo. M., b. 1816, in Greece; Attaché to the U.S. Exploring Expedition. Four Years in the Government Expedition, New York, 1853, 12mo.

Colwall, Daniel. Chem. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1672.

Colwell, Stephen, b. 25th March, 1800, in Brooke co., Va.; grad. at Jefferson Coll., Pa., 1819; admitted to the Bar in Va. in 1821; practised law for some time in Pittsburg, but has been for many years past an iron-merchant in Philadelphia. 1. A Letter to Members of Legislature of Penna. on the Removal of Deposits from the Bank of the U.S. by Order of the President of the U.S., signed Mr. Penn, 1834, 8vo, pp. 45. 2. The Relative Position in our Industry of Foreign Commerce, Domestic Production, and Internal Trade, by Jonathan B. Wise, Phila., 1850, 8vo, pp. 50. 3. New Themes for the Protestant Clergy, &c., with Notes on the Lit. of Charity, &c., 1851, 12mo. This work was censured in A Review of New Themes, 1852, 12mo, and New Themes Condemned, 1853, 12mo; and supported in Hints to a Layman, 1853, 12mo, and Charity and the Clergy, 1853, 12mo. 4. Politics for American Christians, &c., 1852, 8vo. 5. Article on Money of Account in Merchant's Mag. for April, 1852, pp. 25. 6. Preface and Notes to Race for Riches, 1853, pp. 54. 7. Position of Christianity in U.S. in its Relations with our Political System and Religious Instruction in Public Schools, 8vo, pp. 175. 8. The South: a Letter from a Friend in the North with Reference to the Effects of Disunion upon Slavery, 1856, 8vo, pp. 46. 9. Preliminary Essays and Notes to the National Economy of Frederick List, 1856, 8vo, pp. 67. 10. Article on Money of Account in Banker's Mag., in numbers of July and Aug. 1857, pp. 25. 11. The Ways and Means of Commercial Payment; The Money-System and the Credit-System, with the Agency of Money of Account; Analysis of Former and Present Systems of Banking; An Account of the Modes of Payment at the Fairs of Lyons and other Cities; of the Banks of Venice, Genoa, Amsterdam, and Hamburg, and the Bank of England, 1858, 8vo, pp. 550. See List, Frederick; MacCulloch, John Ramsay.

Colwil, Alex., 1620–1676, pub. some controversial tracts. He has been confounded with Samuel Colvil, (*ante.*)

Colyer, Thomas. Certain Queries, 1645, 12mo.

Colynet, Anthony. Civil Warres of France, Lon., 1591.

Combe, Andrew, M.D., 1797–1847, b. in Edinburgh; studied medicine at Edinburgh and Paris, and, after taking the degree of M.D., commenced practice in Edinburgh in 1823. App. consulting physician to the King of the Belgians, 1836. As early as 1818, like his brother, he became a convert to Phrenology. Observations on Mental Derangements, Edin., 1831, 12mo; Lon., 1841, p. 8vo.

"The work is not surpassed by any one of its kind in medical science."—*Med.-Chirurg. Rev.*, Oct. 1831.

The Principles of Physiology applied to the Preservation of Health, &c.; 14th ed., 1852, p. 8vo. From 1834 to '41, 14,000 copies of this work were sold in Great Britain, and 3000 in the United States.

"It contains more sound philosophy, more true practical wisdom relative to the all-important subject of preserving the health, than any other volume in our language."—*Brit. and For. Med. Review, Oct.* 1841.

The Physiology of Digestion; 9th edit., 1849, p. 8vo. Trans. into German and Danish.

"It leaves nothing to be desired."—*Brit. and For. Med. Review, Jan.* 1842.

Physiological and Moral Management of Infancy; 6th edit., 1847, p. 8vo.

"It is a work which will clearly reveal to any person of common understanding the main causes of health and sickness in children." —*Westminster Review.*

Experiments and Observations on the Gastric Juice, and Physiology of Digestion, by William Beaumont, M.D., Surgeon to the U. S. Navy; reprinted with Notes by Andrew Combe, M.D., Lon., 1838, p. 8vo.

"The profession owes Dr. Beaumont a debt of gratitude for his disinterested labours, which we are convinced they never can repay: and Dr. C. is entitled to their thanks for putting the work within their reach at so moderate a price."—*Dublin Medical Press; April,* 1840.

Dr. Beaumont's experiments were made upon Alexis St. Martin, whose extraordinary case is well known to the profession. See Beaumont, Wm., M.D. See Life and Correspondence of Andrew Combe, M.D., by George Combe, Edin., 1850, 8vo.

Combe, Charles, M.D., 1743–1817, devoted much attention to the classics and to numismatics. He pub. an Index Nummorum, &c. in 1773, 4to, and the Nummorum, &c. in Musæo Gul. Hunter, in 1782, 4to. In conjunction with Rev. H. Homer, Horatii Opera, 1793, 2 vols. 4to. This was criticized by Dr. Parr in the British Critic. Combe pub. a Statement relative to the review in 1793, 8vo. Cat. of Prints; rel. to the Hist. of Engraving, 1803, 8vo. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1801; Med. Trans., 1813.

Combe, Edward. Sermons, 1708, '17, '20.

Combe, Edward. Sale of Dunkirk, 1728, 8vo.

Combe, George, 1788–1858, b. Edinburgh, practised as an attorney for twenty-five years. Becoming a disciple of Gall and Spurzheim, he zealously advocated the science of Phrenology, both as a lecturer and writer of books. His works have had a most extensive sale. He was one of the founders of the Phrenological Journal, afterwards conducted by his relative, Mr. Cox. Essays on Phren., 1819; 5th ed. as A System of Phrenology, 1843, 2 vols. 8vo, 1853.

"A work of high excellence."—*Glasgow Free Press, Feb.* 1831.

Severely criticized in the Edinburgh Review. The Constitution of Man considered in relation to External Objects, 1828; 8th ed., 1848, p. 8vo. Of this work between 90,000 and 100,000 copies have been sold in Great Britain, and the sale has been large in the United States. It has been trans. into German, French, and Swedish. Lectures on Moral Philosophy, 3d ed., 1846, p. 8vo; On Phrenology, 1847, p. 8vo; On Popular Education, 3d ed., 1848, p. 8vo; Elements of Phrenology, 7th ed., 1849, 12mo; Notes on the United States of America, 1838–40, 3 vols. p. 8vo, 1841. Remarks on the Principles of Criminal Legislation, &c., Lon., 1854, 8vo. Phrenology applied to Painting and Sculpture, Lon. and Edin., 1855, 8vo. Science and Religion, 1857, 8vo.

Combe, Taylor, 1774–1826, keeper of the Antiquities and coins at the British Museum, was a son of Dr. Charles Combe, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford. Ancient Terracottas in Brit. Museum, 1810, 4to; Ancient Marbles in ditto, part 1st, 1812, 4to; Veterum populorum et regum Nummi, &c., in ditto, 1814, 4to. Con to Archæol. 1800, '03.

Comber, Thomas, D.D., 1644–1699, a native of Westerham, Kent; admitted of Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, 1659; Prebendary of York Cathedral, 1677; presented to the living of Thornton, 1678; Precentor of York, 1683; Dean of Durham, 1691. Among his works are the following: Roman Forgeries in Councils during the First Four Centuries, and forgeries in Baronius, Lon., 1673, 8vo. Dr. James in his Treatise of the Corruptions of Scripture, &c., 1611, 4to, also discloses fraudulent alterations in the Councils. A Companion to the Temple and Closet, or a Help to Devotion in the use of the Common Prayer, part 1st, 1672; 2d, 1674; 3d, 1675, 8vo; 1679, 3 vols. 8vo: reprinted in two folios; 4th edit. of 1st fol., 1701; 2d fol., pub. 1702. New edit., without addits., Oxf., Clarendon Press, 1841, 7 vols. 8vo. To this learned and comprehensive writer, Wheatley and other writers stand largely indebted.

"Let him read Comber's Companion to the Temple, which I heartily wish might be put into the hands of every clergyman."—*Dr. H. Owen's Address.*

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The Plausible Arguments of a Romish Priest, &c. answered, 1686, 8vo; 3d edit., with a Serm. of Comber's, York, 1806, 12mo. Comber's arguments against the R. Catholics are on the list of books of the P. C. K. Society. Scholastical Hist. of Liturgies; 2 parts, 1690; in answer to Clarkson's Discourse against Liturgies, 1689. Friendly Advice to the R. Catholics of England; a new ed., with Preface and Notes, by W. F. Hook, D.D., Vicar of Leeds, 8vo. Memoirs of his Life and Writings, by his great-grandson, Thomas Comber, 1799, 8vo.

Comber, Thomas, LL.D., d. 1778, grandson to the preceding, educated at Jesus College, Cambridge; Rector of Kirkby, Misperton, Yorkshire; subsequently of Morborne and Buckworth, Huntingdonshire. Vindication of the Revolution in England, 1688, Lon., 1758, 8vo. Heathen Rejection of Christianity in the First Ages considered, 1747, 8vo. Real improvements in Agriculture, on the principles of A. Young, Esq., &c.; and a Letter on the Rickets in Sheep, 1771, 8vo.

Other publications, 1747–78.

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Comber, Thomas, Rector of Oswald Kirk, Yorkshire, and great-grandson of the Dean of Durham. Memoir of the Life and Writings of Dean Comber, Lon., 1779, 8vo. Serms., 1807, 8vo. Hist. of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1810, 8vo. Adultery Analyzed, 1810, 8vo. A Scourge for Adulterers, Duellists, Gamesters, and Self-Murderers, *anon.*, 1810.

Comber, W. T. An Inquiry into the state of National Subsistence, as connected with the Progress of Wealth and Population, &c., Lon., 1808, 8vo. See McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy.

Comberbach, Roger. Reports of Cases in Court of K. B., from 1st of Jas. II. to 10th of Wm. III., Lon., 1724, fol. Arranged and pub. after the author's death by his son, who remarks:

"Had the author prepared them for the press himself, they had appeared in another dress."

"The Cases generally are briefly and carelessly reported, and uniformly have been treated with disregard."—*Marvin's Leg. Bibl.*

Combes, A. New Metals. Nic. Jour., 1808.

Combrune, Michael. Works on Brewing, 1759, '62, '68.

Comeford, R. E. The Rhapsodist, &c., in an Epistle to Aristus, 1818, 8vo.

Comegys, Cornelius G., M.D., native of Delaware; Prof. of Institutes of Medicine in Miami Coll., Ohio. History of Medicine from its Origin to the 19th Century, with an Appendix containing a Philosophical Review of Medicine to the Present Time. Translated from the French. Cincinnati, 8vo, 1856. Highly commended.

Comerford, T. Hist. of Ireland for 3000 Years, Dubl., 1754, 12mo.

Comfort, J. W., M.D., of Philadelphia. Practice of Medicine on Thomsonian Principles, adapted as well to the use of Families as to the Practitioner, Phila., 1853, 8vo.

Comings, B. N., M.D. Class-Book of Physiology, N. York, 1853, 12mo. This vol. is taken from the Principles of Physiology by J. L. Comstock and Comings.

Comings, Fowler. Serms., 1790, 2 vols. 8vo.

Comly, John, a native of Pennsylvania and member of the Society of Friends, is best known as the author of Comly's Speller, of which there have been several millions printed. He also published a Grammar, Reader, and Primer.

Commins, John. Eng. Scholar's 1st Book, 1801.

Compeon, John. Sermon, 1804.

Compton, Henry, 1632–1713, youngest son of Spencer, second Earl of Northampton, was entered of Queen's College, Oxford, 1649; Canon of Christ Church, 1669; Bishop of Oxford, 1674; trans. to London, 1675. Episcopalia, or Letters to his Clergy, Lon., 1686, 12mo. Trans. from the French and Italian, 1667, '69. Letters to his Clergy, 1679, '80, '83, '84, '85. Letters to a Clergyman, 1688, 4to. A Charge, 1696, 4to. Ninth Conference with his Clergy, 1701, 4to. Letter concerning Allegiance, 1710, 8vo. His Life, 8vo.

Comstock, Andrew, M.D., b. 1795, N. Y., Prof. of Elocution. Author of a New System of Phonetics; also Lecturer on Oratory. Elocution, 16th ed., 1854. Phonetic Speaker; Reader; Historia Sacra; Homer's Iliad; Phonetic Testament, &c.

Comstock, Franklin G. Digest of the Law of Executors and Administrators, Guardian and Ward, and Dower, Hartford, 1832, 8vo.

Comstock, G. F. Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of Appeals of the State of N. York, Sept. 1847–April, 1851, Albany, 1849–50, 4 vols. 8vo.

Comstock, John Lee, M.D., b. in Conn., d. 1858, received only a common-school education, studied medicine, and a few months after receiving his diploma, was appointed assistant surgeon in the 25th Reg. of Infantry in the U. S. Army, during the war of 1812. He served at Fort Trumbull, Conn., part of the time during the war, and a part on the northern frontier, where he had the sole charge of three hospitals, containing from 20 to 30 patients each. At the close of the war he practised medicine in Hartford, Conn., and about the year 1830 became an author by profession. An Introduction to Mineralogy, 8vo, 1832.

"This work was introduced into the Military Acad. W. Point."

Natural History of Quadrupeds, 12mo, 1829. Natural History of Birds. System of Natural Philosophy, 12mo, 1831.

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Comyn, R. B. Landlord and Tenant; 2d ed., by G. Chilton, Jr., Lon., 1830, 8vo. The Law of Usury, 1817, 8vo.

Comyn, Samuel. Law of Contracts and Promises; 2d ed., Lon., 1824, 8vo; 4th Amer. ed., N. Y., 1835, 8vo. This was formerly the best English treatise upon contracts. It is now superseded.

"As a purely common-law work it is entitled to much praise." See Hoffman's Legal Study.

Comyns, Sir John, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Reports of Cases K. B., C. P., and Excheq.; 2d ed., by S. Rose, Lon., 1792, 2 vols. 8vo.

"I am not aware that the volume has elicited any marked judicial commendation."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

A Digest of the Laws of England, 1762–67, 5 vols. fol.; 5th ed., with continuation by A. Hammond, Lon., 1822, 8 vols. 8vo. 1st Amer., from the 5th Lon. ed., with Amer. decisions, by Thomas Day, N. York and Phila., 1824–26, 8 vols. 8vo.

"The first is far superior to all the late editions. The modern editions have the addition of the modern cases, it is true, but they consist of the marginal notes of the reporters, thrust into the text without order or propriety, and destroy symmetry and connection."—JUDGE STORY.

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Conæus, Georgius, *anglicé* **Cone,** a native of Scotland. Præmetiæ, seu Calumniæ Hirlandorum indicatæ, et Epos de Deipara Virgine, Bonon, 1621, 8vo. Vita Mariæ Stuartæ Reginæ Scotorum, Romæ, 1624, 8vo; Wirceb., 1624, 12mo. See Jebb Scrip., xvi. De duplici statu Religionis apud Scotus, Rom., 1628, large 4to. Assertionum Catholicarum, libri tres, Rom., 1621, '29, 4to.

Conant, John. Sermon, 1643, sm. 4to.

Conant, John, D.D., 1608–1693, educated at Exeter College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow and tutor; Prof. of Divinity, 1654; Vice-Chancellor of the University, 1657; Prebendary of Worcester, 1681. Serms., 1693–1722, 6 vols. 8vo.

"These discourses are such as Dr. Conant usually composed; plain and practical, and suited to the meanest capacity."—BISHOP WILLIAMS.

Conant, T. J., Prof. of Hebrew in Rochester University, New York. Trans. of the Hebrew Grammar of Gesenius, 14th edit., as revised by Dr. E. Rödiger; with the modifications of the edits. subsequent to the 11th, by Dr. Davies, of Stepney College, London; with a Course of Exercises, and Hebrew Chrestomathy by T. J. Conant.

"The best Hebrew Grammar extant is the work of a German—Gesenius."—*Lon. Monthly Chronicle, Dec.*, 1840.

Professor Conant is now (1855) engaged upon a new version of the Book of Job. Mrs. Conant also has contributed to the literary treasures of the country.

Concanen, G. Trials, Rowe *v.* Brenton, Lon., 1830, 8vo.

Concanen, Matthew, d. 1749, a native of Ireland, of considerable abilities, pub. 1724 a vol. of Miscellaneous Poems by himself and others, and edited The Speculatist, a Journal; The Flower Piece, a Miscellany, &c. He is principally remembered by the celebrated letter of Warburton concerning him, and by his position in the Dunciad: his reward for attacking Pope. In 1732 he was appointed attorney-general of the Isle of Jamaica. See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vols. v. and viii.

Concanen, Matthew, Jun. Hist. and Antiq. of

St. Saviour's Church, Southwark; by M. C. and A. Morgan. Letter to Garrow, 1796, 8vo. Distribution of Bankrupts' Estates, 1801, 8vo.

Concanon, Thomas, M.D. Con. to Med. Com., 1790; Hist. of an Aneurism of the Aorta Descendens.

Conder, G. W. Lectures to Working Men on Christianity, Lon., 1850, 12mo.

Conder, James. Tokens, Coins, and Medals, 1799, 8vo.

Conder, John, D.D., 1714–1781, a Dissenting minister of London. Ministerial Character. Serms, 1755, '58, '59, '62, '68.

Conder, Josiah, 1789–1855, b. in London; son of a bookseller. "At an early age displayed a taste for literature, and published some articles in The Athenæum, edited by Dr. Aikin. In 1810, in connexion with a few friends, he published a volume of poems, with the title of the Associate Minstrel. In 1814, being a publisher and bookseller in St. Paul's Churchyard, he purchased the Eclectic Review, of which he continued to be the editor until 1837,—though he retired from the bookselling business in 1819. Under his management the Eclectic Review received the assistance of many eminent men among the Non-Conformists, such as Robert Hall, John Foster, Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Vaughan, and others." Protestant Nonconformity, 1818, 2 vols. 8vo. Epist. to the Hebrews; a new trans., 1834, 8vo. Law of the Sabbath, 1830, 8vo. Choir and the Oratory, 12mo. Hist. of Italy, 3 vols. 18mo. Dict. of Anc. and Mod. Geography, 12mo. Poet of the Sanctuary, 12mo. Star in the East, &c., 12mo. View of All Religions, 8vo. Expos. of the Apocalypse, 8vo.

"The author displays extensive reading, diligent research, and a thorough acquaintance with the subject."—*Lon. Christian Times.*

Analytical and Comparative View of all Religions, 1838, 8vo.

"It will become, as it deserves to become, a standard book in our literature."—*Church of Eng. Quart. Review.*

Modern Traveller: Description of the various Countries of the Globe, 33 vols. 18mo, *v. y.*

"No work can be found in our language, or any other, equal to supply the place of The Modern Traveller."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

"It deserves a place in the library of every inquiring person."—*Blackwood's Mag.*

"That useful work, The Modern Traveller, by Mr. Conder, who has brought together so much interesting matter."—LAMBERT, *the Botanist.*

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Literary History of the New Testament, 8vo, 1845.

"Contains a considerable amount of useful information, brought together from various sources with discriminating judgment."—BICKERSTETH.

"I feel it a duty and pleasure to bear my glad testimony to the learning, in particular sacred and ecclesiastical, the indefatigable diligence, the wide research, the candour and impartiality, and the sound judgment, which characterize this welcome addition to our national literature."—DR. J. PYE SMITH.

Condie, D. Francis, M.D., b. in Philadelphia, May 12, 1796; grad. as Doctor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, March, 1818. An abridged Edition, with Notes, of Thomas's Practice of Medicine, Phila., 1817. A Course of Examinations for the Use of Medical Students, Phila.; 2d ed., 1824. The Catechism of Health, Phila., 1831. A Treatise on Epidemic Cholera: in conjunction with Dr. John Bell, 1832. Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Children; 3d ed., Phila., 1850, 8vo; 4th ed., revised and augmented, 1854, 8vo.

"We pronounced the first edition to be the best work on the diseases of children in the English language; and, notwithstanding all that has been published, we still regard it in that light."—*Medical Examiner.*

"Dr. Condie's scholarship, acumen, industry, and practical sense are manifested in this, as in all his numerous contributions to science."—*Dr. Holmes's Report to the Amer. Med. Association.*

"A veritable pædiatric encyclopædia, and an honour to American medical literature."—*Ohio Medical and Surgical Journal.*

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"Perhaps the most full and complete work now before the profession of the United States,—indeed, we may say, in the English language. It is vastly superior to most of its predecessors."—*Transylvania Med. Journal.*

Dr. Condie has edited Dr. FLEETWOOD CHURCHILL'S (*q. v.*) works on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women, and made contributions to American Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery, Phila., 1834; contributions to Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences; North American Medical and Surgical Journal; Journal of Health, Phila.; American Journal of Medical Sciences; Transactions of the College of Physicians of Phila.; North American Medico-Chirurgical Review.

Conduitt, John, Master of the Mint. Observations on English Gold and Silver Coins, 1774; from Mr. C.'s MS., written in 1730.

Cone. Scolding no Scholarship; rel. to Dempster, 1669.

Cone, or **Cawne, George.** See CONÆUS.

Coney, John. Beauties of Continental Architecture, Lon., 4to. Church Architecture of Yorkshire, edited by Giles, fol. Ancient Cathedrals in France, Holland, and Germany; 32 engravings, atlas fol., 1832; pub. at £10 10*s.*

"These are the largest and best plates Coney ever executed, and the only ones which exhibit his distinctive excellencies in this style of art."

English Ecclesiastical Edifices of the Olden Time; 200 engravings, 2 vols. r. fol.; pub. at £8 8*s.* In these vols. are included the whole of the copperplates which illustrate the 8 vols. of the new edit. of Dugdale's Monasticon, pub. at £141 15*s.*

"Our readers will here find a rich mine of artistic wealth, in the most beautiful models of every age, during which the pointed, or ecclesiastical, style of architecture flourished in this country."—*Dublin Review, Aug.* 1839.

Coney, Thomas, D.D., Preb. of Wells. Serm., 1710, 8vo; 25 do., 1730, 8vo; 2 do., 1731, 8vo; 2 vols., do., 1750, 8vo. Sick Bed, 1747, 12mo.

Congleton, Rt. Hon. Henry Brooke Parnell, Lord. See PARNELL, SIR HENRY.

Congreve, Charles W., Archd. of Armagh. Serm., 1746, 8vo.

Congreve, Thomas. Navigable Communication between Trent and Severn, 1717.

Congreve, William, 1666–1729, an eminent dramatist, was a native of Bardsa, near Leeds. His father, an officer in the army, stationed in Ireland, placed him at school at Kilkenny, from whence he was removed to Trinity College, Dublin. Returning to England, he entered as a student at the Middle Temple. Very early in life he pub. under the fictitious name of Cleophil, a novel, entitled Incognita, or Love and Duty Reconciled. In his 21st year his play of The Old Bachelor—written some years before—was acted at Drury Lane, and proved eminently successful. Lord Halifax gave a substantial proof of his approbation, by rewarding the triumphant author with a commissionership for the licensing of coaches—a prelude to future favours. Dryden commended the play as the best first effort in that line which he had ever witnessed. Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Bracegirdle, Mr. Betterton and Mr. Powel, whose personal attractions and artistic excellence had been brought forward to such advantage by the new author, were of course delighted, the audience was equally charmed, and in short the town was taken by storm. What a commentary is this upon the morality of the generation of that day! That a piece which could not with propriety be read aloud in the family circle should be hailed with applause by the thousands who crowded the theatre! In 1694 Congreve produced The Double Dealer, which was less successful than its predecessor. Dryden disgraced himself—no new thing for him—by most profane adulation of the author:

"Heaven, that but once was prodigal before,
To Shakspeare gave as much, he could not give him more."

Love for Love appeared in 1695, and The Mourning Bride, a Tragedy, two years later. He subsequently produced the Comedy of The Way of the World, a Masque, entitled The Judgment of Paris, and Semele, an Opera. After suffering for years from bodily infirmity and blindness, this thorough man of the world was summoned to that account which none can escape. In 1710 he pub. a collection of his works in three vols. 8vo; dedicated to Lord Halifax. Between this and Baskerville's impression, 1761, 3 vols. 8vo, there were many edits. The last edit. was pub. by Mr. Moxon in 1849, r. 8vo, edited by Leigh Hunt. In our article upon Jeremy Collier, we have anticipated much respecting Congreve—his controversy with Collier, the character of his plays, &c.—that we should otherwise have found a place for here. We have already intimated that the fact of the popularity of such productions as the plays of Congreve, Wycherley, and Farquhar, is a sufficient index of the moral tone of the age. Perhaps no English author has been lauded more by his contemporaries than William Congreve. We have already given an exhibition of the fulsome adulation of Dryden, the most distinguished literary man of his time. We may instance another:

"Mr. Congreve has done me the favour to review the Æneis, and compare my version with the original. I shall never be ashamed to own that this excellent young man has shewed me many faults which I have endeavoured to correct."

Pope honoured him by the dedication of the Iliad, and better men than Pope so far forgot the tribute due to virtue, as to join in the general applause which rewarded the champion of the most shocking descriptions of vice. We are not surprised, then, that Voltaire should declare that Congreve "raised the glory of Comedy to a greater height than any English writer before or since his time."

The "glory" of such men is "their shame." Mr. Leigh Hunt, to the many mischievous tendencies of his pen, has added in his old age another offence to public decency and private morality, in his apology for, or rather vindication of, the licentiousness of Congreve's "genteel vulgarity." Charity would fain hope that the unhappy author, before his departure from a world which his talents might have done so much to improve—alas! that they should have been busily employed in the effort to corrupt and debase! —repented of his offences against God and man. For—to borrow the words of Lord Kames—

"If they did not rack their author with remorse in his last moments, he must have been lost to all sense of virtue."

"Congreve has merit of the highest kind; he is an original writer, who borrowed neither the models of his plot nor the manner of his dialogue. . . . Of his miscellaneous poetry I cannot say any thing very favourable. The powers of Congreve seem to desert him when he leaves the stage, as Antæus was no longer strong than when he could touch the ground. . . . If I were required to select from the whole mass of English poetry the most poetical paragraph, I know not what I could prefer to an exclamation in The Mourning Bride," &c.—DR. JOHNSON.

This extravagant commendation refers to the conversation in the Temple, act 2, scene 3.

"Congreve's Plays are exquisite of their kind, and the excessive heartlessness and duplicity of some of his characters are not to be taken without allowance for the ugly ideal. There is something not natural, both in his characters and wit; and we read him rather to see how entertaining he can make his superior fine ladies and gentlemen, and what a pack of sensual busybodies they are, like insects over a pool, than from any true sense of them as men and women."—LEIGH HUNT.

The reader is referred to Mr. Thackeray's English Humorists of the 18th century, article Congreve and Addison. Mr. Thackeray thus happily contrasts Swift, Congreve, and Addison:

"We have seen in SWIFT a humorous philosopher, whose truth frightens one, and whose laughter makes one melancholy. We have had in CONGREVE a humorous observer of another school, to whom the world seems to have no moral at all, and whose ghastly doctrine seems to be that we should eat and drink and be merry when we can, and go to the deuce (if there be a deuce) when the time come. We come now to a humour that flows from quite a different heart and spirit—a wit that makes us laugh, and leaves us good and happy; to one of the kindest benefactors that society has ever had, and I believe you have opined already that I am about to mention ADDISON'S honoured name."

See also an excellent article by Mr. T. B. Macaulay, entitled Comic Dramatists of the Restoration, in the Edin. Review, January, 1841.

Congreve, Lt.-Col. Sir William, 1772–1828, a military engineer, the inventor of the "Congreve rocket," pub. an Elementary Treatise on the Mounting of Naval Ordnance, Lon., 1812, 4to. Details of the Rocket System, with General Instructions, oblong fol., £2 8*s*. Treatise on the Pointing of Naval Ordnance, 8vo. A Short Account of a New Principle of a Rotative Steam-Engine, 8vo. A Description of the Construction and Properties of the Hydro-Pneumatic Lock, 1815, 4to. A Treatise on the General Principles, Powers, and Facility of Application of the Congreve Rocket System as compared with Artillery, with plates, 4to.

Coniers, John. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1676, '77, '78; of a Hygroscope, a Trumpet, a Pump.

Coningesby, Fred. Attorney's New Pocket Book, 1798, 2 vols. 12mo.

Coningham, James. 1. Medals. 2. Serms., 1704, '05, '15.

Coningsby, George, D.D. Serms., 1723, '33, '42.

Coningsby, Robert. Q. Fabularum, &c., 1693, 8vo.

Coningsby, Thomas. Grammatical Treatise, 1647, &c.

Coningsby, Thomas, Earl of. Collec. concerning the Manor of Marden, in Hereford, 1722–27. See Lowndes's Bib. Man., and Duncumb's Hereford.

Conkling, Alfred. Admiralty Jurisdiction, &c. of the Courts in the United States, 2 vols. 8vo, 1848. Treatise on the Organization and Jurisdiction of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the U. S., 2d ed., 1842, 8vo.

"Judge Conkling's Treatise on the Organization and Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, is an exceedingly valuable work for the variety of information which it contains, and the general ability and accuracy with which it has been drawn up. It supplies a want hitherto extensively felt in the profession, and I cannot doubt that it will possess a large circulation, as its merits deserve."—JOSEPH STORY.

Connak, Richard. Princes of Eng., Lon., 1747, 8vo. Princes of Wales, 1751, 8vo.

Connell, Arthur. Election Laws in Scotland, Edin., 1827, 8vo. Annual Sketch of the Progress of Law of Scotland, 1840, 8vo.

Connell, Sir John. Law of Scotland rel. to Parishes, Edin., 1818, 8vo. Supplement, 1823, 8vo.

"Connell on the Law of Parishes, published a few years after Burns, is confined to topics of a nature purely ecclesiastical. It is rather a continuation and fit concomitant of his valuable Treatise on Teinds, than an exposition of the law regarding the poor." —1 *Ed. L. J.*, 211.

Treatise on the Law of Scotland respect. Tithes and the Stipends of the Parochial Clergy, 1815, 8vo; 2d ed., 1830, 8vo

"It is unnecessary to enter into any details concerning a book which no lawyer or clergyman will go without."

Connell, Richard. His Case, fol.

Connelly and Higgins's New Dictionary of the Spanish and English, and English and Spanish Languages, 4 vols. 4to, Madrid, 1797, '98.

"The best and most complete Spanish and English Dictionary, comprising all the Idioms, Proverbs, Marine Terms, Metaphorical Expressions, &c. in both Languages."

Connor, Bernard, 1666–1698, M.D., a native of Kerry, was physician to John Sobieski, King of Poland, and subsequently a practitioner in London. Dissertationes Medico-Physicæ, &c., Oxf., 1695, 8vo. Compendious Plan of the Body of Physic, Oxon., 1697, 8vo. De Secretione Animali, Lon., 1697, 8vo. He pub. several other profess. works, and one which created much attention—Evangelium Medici, &c., Lon., 1697, 8vo.

"This is a singular production, in which the author endeavours to show that the miraculous cures performed by our Lord and his apostles may be accounted for on natural principles."—ORME: *Bibl. Bib.*

Conny, Robert, M.D. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1698: a Shower of Fishes in Kent.

Conold, Robert. Serm. and Letters, 1675, '77.

Conolly, Lt. Arthur. Overland Journey to the North of India from England, &c., Lon., 1834, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A worthy companion to the labours of Elphinstone and Fraser." —*Lon. Atlas.*

"A better guide we could scarcely desire."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"We strongly recommend this book, as containing much amusement and information."—*Lon. Quarterly Rev.*

Conolly, John, M.D. Study and Practice of Medicine, Lon., 1831, 12mo. An Inquiry concerning the Indications of Insanity, 8vo, 1830.

"One of the most able and satisfactory works on the philosophy, or rather on the physiology, of the human understanding, which have been hitherto produced."—*Med. and Surg. Journal*, 1830.

The Construction and Government of Lunatic Asylums and Hospitals for the Insane, 1847, 8vo. The Treatment of the Insane without Mechanical Restraints, 1856, demy 8vo.

Conolly, Joseph. Telegraph Co., Lon., 1808, 8vo.

Conolly, L. A. The Friar's Tale, 1805, 2 vols.

Conover, J. F. Digestive index of all the reported decisions in Law and Equity of the Supreme Courts of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, Phila., 1834, 8vo.

Conoway, Jane. Petition to Ministers, &c., 1649.

Conrad, Judge Robert T., 1808–1858, a native of Philadelphia, long occupied a prominent place as one of the most eloquent orators and successful dramatic writers of the United States. Judge Conrad's dramatic pieces—Conrad of Naples, and Aylmere, or The Bondman of Kent—evince the possession of poetical powers of no ordinary cast. The latter, together with a number of minor poems, was published in 1852, Phila., 12mo. Among the most striking of the smaller pieces in this volume may be noticed the Sonnets on the Lord's Prayer, and Lines on a Blind Boy Soliciting Charity by Playing on his Flute. Judge Conrad's prose compositions possess merits not inferior to those which charm the readers of his poetry.

"As a citizen, a lawyer, and a judge, Mr. Conrad obtained a widely-extended and highly-merited reputation. He was a brilliant orator, sparkling in diction, classical in allusion, poetical in imagery, clear in narrative, rhetorical in style, genial in humanizing thought, and eloquent in all. As a speaker, whatever subject he touched he undoubtedly adorned. On whatever platform he stood, —whether on the arena of commerce, the forum of justice, the exciting scene of politics, or the broad foundation of that humanity which emanates from the Creator,—Mr. Conrad was invariably a successful and mostly a convincing speaker. It is as a man of letters, however, that Mr. Conrad will probably best be known in future years. He did not write much; but he wrote well."—DR. R. SHELTON MACKENZIE.

Conrad, Timothy Abbott, born 1803, in N. Jersey. A distinguished naturalist. Fossil shells of the Tertiary formations of the United States, 1832. New Fresh-water shells of the U. S., 1834. Monography of the Urionidæ of the U. S., 1836. Miocene shells of the U. S., 1838. Papers describing new fresh-water shells and fossils of the U. S. in Silliman's Journal. Palæontology of Palestine expedition under command of Lieut. Lynch, in Jour. Aca. Nat. Sci. Phil. Palæontology in New York State Ann. Rep., 1838–40. Geological Report in 1837, as one of the State Geologists of N. York. Palæontology of the Pacific

Rail Road Survey in California, 1854. Palæontology of the Mexican Boundary Survey, conducted by Major Emory, 1854.

Conroy, John. Custodian Reports, Dubl., 1795, 8vo.

Conset, Henry. The Practice of Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Courts, Lon., 1685, 1700, '08, 8vo.

Consett, Matthew. Tour through Sweden, Swedish Lapland, Finland, and Denmark, Lon., 1789, 4to; 1815, 12mo.

> "A hasty tour, containing, however, many amusing observations, anecdotes, and little descriptive sketches."—LOWNDES.

Consett, Thomas. Church of Russia, &c., Lon., 1729, 2 vols. 8vo.

Const, Francis. Laws relating to the Poor, 6th ed. by J. T. Pratt, Lon., 1827, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "A valuable acquisition to practitioners in this branch of the law."—LOWNDES.

Constable, C. S. Catholic Emancipation, 1808, 8vo.

Constable, F. Pathomachia, or The Battle of Affections; a Drama, 1630, 4to.

Constable, Henry, a poet, was educated at Oxford, but took his bachelor's degree at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1579. Diana, or the excellent conceitful sonnets of H. C., &c., Lon., 1584, 8vo. Reprinted for the members of the Roxburghe Club, by E. Littledale, Esq., 1818, 8vo. Spiritual Sonnettes: see Heliconia, vol. ii. Sonnets: see Harleian Miscellany, vol. ix.

> "Noble Henry Constable was a great master of the English tongue; nor had any gentleman of our nation a more pure, quick, or higher delivery of conceit: witness, among all others, that sonnet of his before his Majesty's Lepanto."—*Edmund Bolton's Hypercritica.*
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> "He was highly praised by Bolton, Ben Jonson, and others, and Mr. Warton mentions him as a 'noted sonnet writer;' yet the following, though as notable sonnets as his Diana could furnish, can hardly entitle him to be denominated 'the first sonnetteer of his time.'"—*Ellis's Specimens:* and see Malone's Shakspeare, x. 74; Todd's Milton, and Warton's Eng. Poetry.

Constable, John, was educated at Byham Hall, opposite Merton College, Oxford, where in 1515 he took the degree of M.A., and obtained great reputation as a poet and rhetorician. Querela Veritatis. Epigrammata: both in Latin, 1520.

Constable, John. Reflections on Accuracy of Style, Lon., 1734, 8vo. A most important theme.

Constancio, F. S., M.D. An Appeal, Edin., 1797, 8vo.

Constantine, William. Interest of England, 1642, 4to; on Unity of the Protestant Religion.

Convenant, J. Histoire des Dernières Révolutions dans la Princepauté d'Orange, Lon., 1704.

Conway. The Depopulated Vale; a Poem, Lon., 1774, 4to.

Conway, Lord Viscount. Proceedings of the English Army in Ulster, Lon., 1642, 4to.

Conway, H. D. Tales of Ardennes, Lon., 8vo.

> "The language of these Tales is graceful, and many of the descriptions are poetical."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Conway, General Henry Seymour, 1720–1795, Secretary of State from 1765 to 1768. Speech in H. of Commons, Lon., 1780, 8vo. Who can ever forget Conway, that remembers the speeches of Edmund Burke? False Appearances, a Comedy; altered from the French, 1789, 8vo. Conway Papers, 5 vols. 8vo.

> "Think what I have in part recovered! Only the state papers, private papers, &c. &c. of the Lords Conway, Secretaries of State. . . . They seem to have laid up every scrap of paper they ever had, from the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign to the middle of Charles the Second's. . . . Will here not be food for the press?"—*Horace Walpole to George Montague.*

See Walpole's Letters to General Conway.

Conway, Sir John. Godly Meditations and Praiers gathered out of the Sacred Letters and Vertuous Writers, Lon., 8vo.

Conway, William. An Exortation to Charitie, very needefull at this Tyme, for eche Man and Woman to embrace, Lon., *s. a.* 16mo.

Conybeare, John, D.D., 1692–1755, admitted a battler of Exeter College, 1708; Fellow, 1710; Rector of St. Clement's, Oxford, 1724; Rector of Exeter College, 1730; Dean of Christ Church, 1732; Bishop of Bristol, 1750. Serm. on Miracles, 1722, 8vo. Highly esteemed. Sermon, 1724, 8vo. Subscription to Articles of Religion, a Serm., 1726, 8vo. Very celebrated. Defence of Revealed Religion, in answer to Tindal's Christianity as Old as the Creation, 1732, 8vo. An admirable confutation. Three edits. in a year.

> "One of the best-reasoned books in the world."—BISHOP WARBURTON.

Other serms. After the bishop's death a collection of his sermons was pub. for the benefit of his family, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1757, on a subscription list of 4600 copies.

> "His sermons abound with just and solid reflections, useful observations on the conduct of human life, and clear reasonings on a variety of important subjects."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Some of Bishop Conybeare's sermons will be found in Bishop Randolph's Enchiridion Theologicum.

Conybeare, John Josias, 1779–1824, entered of Christ Church, Oxford, 1797; elected to the Anglo-Saxon Professorship, 1807; Professor of Poetry, 1812. The Bampton Lectures for 1824; on the interpretation of Scripture, Oxf., 1824, 8vo.

> "This work contains much valuable information."—BICKERSTETH.

Illustrations of Anglo-Saxon Poetry, edited by W. D. Conybeare, 1826, 8vo. This work has done much to promote the study of Anglo-Saxon literature. Large portions of the Song of the Traveller and Beowulf will be found in the volume. Mr. Conybeare was a contributor to the British Bibliographer.

Conybeare, Very Rev. William Daniel, Dean of Llandaff, 1787–1857, was born at his father's rectory, St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; entered Christ Church Coll., Oxford, 1805; took the degree of B.A., 1808, and M.A. in 1811. "He was one of the earliest promoters of the Geological Society; and the important services he has rendered to geological science may be seen in his numerous papers printed in the Society's Trans." Theological Lectures, in 3 parts, Lon., 1834; 2d ed., 1836, 8vo.

> "His theological lectures are beyond all praise."
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> "Much valuable and erudite information, conveyed in a popular form, on the character of the Semitic dialects in general, will be found in the essay appended."—LOWNDES.

Bampton Lectures for 1839: On the Fathers during the Ante-Nicene Period, Oxford, 1839, 8vo. Outlines of the Geology of England and Wales, by W. D. C. and William Phillips, 1822: Part 1: all printed. Geological Memoir of the Landslip in Devon, fol., 1840.

Conybeare, W. J., son of the preceding, d. 1857; late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; Principal of the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool. Serms. preached in the Chapel Royal at Whitehall, Lon., 1844, 8vo. The Life and Epistles of St. Paul, Lon., 1850–52, 2 vols. 4to, (Amer. ed., N.Y., 1854, 2 vols. 8vo,) by W. J. C. and Rev. J. S. Howson; the trans. of the Epistles and Speeches of St. Paul by W. J. C., the narrative, archæological, and geographical portions by the latter. This is one of the most important contributions to theological literature since the Reformation.

> "The purpose of this work is to give a living picture of St. Paul himself, and of the circumstances by which he was surrounded. The biography of the apostle must be compiled from two sources: 1st, his own letters; and 2dly, the narrative in the Acts of the Apostles."
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> "A valuable help towards understanding the New Testament. The Greek and Latin quotations are almost entirely confined to the notes: any unlearned reader may study the text with ease and profit."—*N. Brit. Rev.*, Feb. 1854.
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> "It is our sober conviction that, as a guide to the true knowledge of Paul's life and writings, it is worth any half-dozen commentaries we have met with."—REV. DR. SPRAGUE, *of Albany.*

Essays, Ecclesiastical and Social, 8vo. Perversion, 8vo.

Conyers, James. Serm., Lon., 1635.

Conyers, Richard. Med. Essays and Serm., 1729–64.

Conyers, Tobias. Serm., 1659, 4to.

Coode, G. Remarks on Legislative Expression, or the Language of the Written Law, Lon., 1845, 8vo; 2d ed., 1852.

> "To statesmen, capable of close thought, and to well-educated lawyers, this extremely able treatise will be of much value, if they choose to profit by it; to the herd of ordinary draftsmen it will be utterly unintelligible. Its object is to teach these persons the rudiments of the art of expressing laws."—2 *N. S. Law Mag.*, 413.

Cook. The Eng. School-Master, Lon., 1656, 4to.

Cook, Aurelian. Titus Britannicus, 1685, 8vo.

Cook, Ebenezer. The Sal-Weed Factor; or, A Voyage to Maryland; a Satire, Lon., 4to.

Cook, Edward. Duello Foiled. See Hearne's Collection, ii. 223.

Cook, Eliza, b. 1817, the daughter of a tradesman in the borough of Southwark, near London, gained considerable reputation when in her 20th year, as a poetical contributor to some of the higher class of London periodicals —The New Monthly Magazine, The Metropolitan, The Literary Gazette, &c. In 1840 a vol. of her poems was pub. in London, and was repub. in New York in 1844, under the title of Melaia, and other Poems. Many edits. of her poems, considerably augmented, have been since pub. in England and America. The Old Arm Chair, The Old Farm Gate, Home in the Heart, The Last Good-Bye, and I Miss Thee, My Mother! are known to and loved by thousands, both old and young. In September, 1849, appeared the first number of Eliza Cook's Journal.

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gantic struggle for intellectual elevation now going on, and fling my energies and will into a cause where my heart will zealously animate my duty."

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Cook, F. C. Poetry for Schools. Comment. on Acts, 1850, 12mo.

"This little book is chiefly designed for public or popular schools; and the selections have been made upon the high principle of expanding the intellects of the pupils, and humanizing and elevating their sentiments."—*Spectator.*

Cook, Francis. Theolog. treatises, 1641, '45, '50.

Cook, George. Serm., 1805, 4to.

Cook, George, D.D., of Laurence Kirk. Hist. of the Reformation in Scotland, Edin., 1811, 3 vols. 8vo, and 1819.

"The author is a friend to civil and religious liberty; he has done justice to the talents and character of the Reformers, and evinced much industry and impartiality in examining the authorities from which he has taken his materials."—*McCrie's Life of Knox.*

Hist. of the Church of Scotland, Lon., 1815, 3 vols. 8vo. See Edin. Review, xxvii. 163. Reality of Christ's Resurrection, 1808, 8vo.

"A well-written and valuable book."—*British Critic.*

Substance of a Speech in the G. Assembly, 1816, 8vo.

Cook, J. Address to the Public on the Prevention of Crime, 1793, 8vo.

Cook, Captain James, a celebrated circumnavigator, b. in Yorkshire, 1728, killed in a quarrel with the natives at Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich Islands, in 1799. Of Cook's First Voyage, 1768–71, an account will be found in Dr. Hawkesworth's collection, including voyages of Byron, Wallis, Carteret, and Cook, pub. Lon., 1773, 3 vols. 4to. Captain Cook's account of his Second Voyage, 1772–75, was pub. in 2 vols. 4to, Lon., 1777. His Account of his Third Voyage, 1776–79, with its conclusion by Captain King, 1779, '80, was pub. in 3 vols. 4to, Lon., 1784, '85. Account of the Three Voyages, pub. in 7 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1821, and in 2 vols. 8vo, 1842. See Dibdin's Library Companion; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; and read Dr. Kippis's Life of Cook in Biog. Brit.

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Cook, or Cooke, John. Green's Tu Quoque; or the Cittie Gallant; a Play of much humour, Lon., 1614, 4to. He also wrote 50 Epigrams.

Cook, John. Serm., Lon., 1675, 4to.

Cook, John, D.D., Prof. of Divinity at St. Andrews. Inquiry into the Books of the New Testament, Edin., 1821,

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On a similar plan with the lectures of Bishop Marsh. See Lon. Eclectic Review, N. S., xviii. 310.

Cook, John, D.D., of Haddington. Styles of Writs and Forms of Procedure in the Church Courts of Scotland, revised and adapted to the Present State of the Law of the Church, Edin., 1850, 8vo.

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Cook, William. Warming by Pipes; Phil. Trans., 1745.

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"Dr. Johnson told us of Cooke who translated Hesiod, and lived twenty years on a translation of Plautus, for which he was always taking in subscriptions; and that he presented Foote to a club in the following singular manner—'This is the nephew of a gentleman who was lately hung in chains for murdering his brother.'"—*Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides.*

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Cooke, William, 1757–1832, a law writer of London, of considerable eminence. Bankrupt Laws, 1786; 8th ed., with addits. by Geo. Roots, 1823, 2 vols. r. 8vo. This was long the standard upon the subject, but has now become obsolete excepting for reference to the old statutes.

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Cooke, William, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Greek Prof. at that University from 1780 to 1790. Serms., 1780, '81. Aristotelis de Re Poetica, 1785, 8vo. Prælectio ad auctum publicum habita, Cantab., 1787, 4to. The Revelations translated, examined, and explained throughout, with Keys, Illustrations, Notes, and Comments, &c., Lon., 1789, 8vo. This work has been severely criticized:

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Cooke, William B. Southern Coast of England, 1817–27, Lon., 2 vols. r. 4to. For other works of this eminent artist, see Lowndes's Bibl. Man., and H. G. Bohn's Guinea Cat., 1841.

Cookesey, John. Serm., Lon., 1743, '57, '60.

Cookesley, William, Surgeon. Profess. treatises, 1736, &c., in Ed. Med. Ess., v. p. 427, and Med. Obs. and Inq., iii. p. 64.

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Cooper, Andrew. The History of the English Civil Warrs; in English Verse, Lon., 1660, 8vo.

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Cooper, Anthony Ashley, first Earl of Shaftesbury, 1621–1683, a distinguished politician, educated at Exeter College, Oxford, the son of Sir John Cooper, Baronet, exercised a commanding influence upon the events of his time. His intellectual character was much admired by John Locke, who is supposed to have been indebted for the groundwork of his celebrated essay on Toleration to an outline drawn up by his lordship. A list of Speeches, &c. by this distinguished nobleman will be found in Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

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With more discerning eyes, or hands more clean:
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A Life of the Earl, by G. WINGROVE COOKE (*q. v.*) was pub. in 1836. See Biog. Brit.; Burnet's Own Times; Athen. Oxon.

Cooper, Anthony Ashley, third Earl of Shaftesbury, 1671–1713, grandson of the above, had his early studies in part directed by John Locke, and was instructed in Latin and Greek by a lady of the name of Birch, who spoke these languages with ease and fluency. Under her care he became no contemptible scholar when only 11 or 12 years of age, at which time he was placed at Winchester School. After travelling on the Continent, he entered Parliament, and his remarkable *apology for a speech* on High Treason is still celebrated. In 1711 he again visited the Continent, and died at Naples, Feb. 4, 1713. His Letter concerning Enthusiasm appeared in 1708. The Moralist, a Philosophical Rhapsody, 1709. Sensus Communis, 1710. This is "a recital of certain conversations on natural and moral subjects." Soliloquy, or Advice to an Author, 1710. Letters written by a Noble Lord to a Young Man at the University, 1716. Letters to Robert Molesworth, Esq., 1716. Judgment of Hercules. Letter concerning Design. But his most celebrated work was his Characteristics of Men, Matters, Opinions, and Times, 1711–23, 3 vols. 8vo, and in 1732. Many sentiments in the Characteristics are considered as unfavourable to Christianity.

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Bishop Warburton is for a time uncommonly gracious, though afterwards not so courteous:

> "The noble author of the Characteristics had many excellent qualities, both as a man and a writer. He was temperate, chaste, honest, and a lover of his country. In his writings he has shown how much he has imbibed the deep sense, and how generally he could copy the gracious manner, of Plato."—*Ded. to The Free Thinkers, prefixed to the Divine Legation.*

Cooper, Anthony Ashley, fourth Earl of Shaftesbury, only son of the preceding, wrote a life of his father for the General Biog. Dictionary; see vol. ix. 179, 1739. He seems to have been a much wiser man than his father, for we are told that

> "There never existed a man of more benevolence, moral worth, and true piety."—BISHOP HUNTINGFORD.

We must say that we prefer *his* Characteristics to his father's. Maurice Ashley Cooper, brother to the third Earl, added to the literary honours of the family by a trans. of Xenophon's Cyropedia.

Cooper, Sir Astley Paston, Bart., 1768–1841, son of the Rev. Dr. Cooper, Rector of Yelverton and Morley, Norfolk, studied surgery under his uncle, William Cooper, surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and the celebrated Mr. Cline. The latter assigned him a share in his anatomical lectures, and Mr. Cooper's class rapidly increased from 50 to 400 students, the largest class ever known in London. In 1792 he visited Paris, and attended the lectures of Desault at the Hotel Dieu, and those of Chopart. Returning to London, he resided alternately in Jeffrey-Square, New Broad-Street, and New-Street, Spring Gardens. His practice was very large, and in 1822 he realized the largest sum ever received by a medical practitioner—£22,000. For some years his receipts averaged £18,000 to £20,000. He was made a baronet at the coronation of George IV., in 1821. The Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Inguinal and Congenital Hernia, Lon., 1804, fol. Crural and Umbilical Hernia, 1807, fol. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1800; to Med. Chir. Trans., 1809, '11, '13. Surgical Essays, by Sir A. P. C. and B. Travers. Part 1, 1818. Principles and Practice of Surgery, ed. by F. Tyrrell, 1824, '25, '27, 3 vols. 8vo; ed. by Dr. Alex. Lee, Lon., 1836–41, 3 vols. 8vo. The Anatomy and Diseases of the Breast, 1840, 4to. The Testis and the Thymus Gland; 2d ed., ed. by Bransby B. Cooper, 1841, r. 4to. Dislocations and Fractures of the Joints; ed. by B. B Cooper, 1842, 8vo. Amer. edit., with addit. observations by Prof. J. C. Warren, Phila., 8vo. Sir Astley left addits. in MS. for this new edition. Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of Hernia; new edit., Lon., 1844, imp. 8vo. The original edit. is entirely out of print. Life of Sir Astley P. Cooper, Bart., interspersed with sketches of distinguished characters, by [his nephew] B. B. Cooper, 1843, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Sir Astley was principally distinguished as a bold operator, a decided practitioner, and as a most industrious and popular teacher. Perhaps no man ever taught any branch of medicine who possessed more of this element of great success. His manners were of the most engaging kind, while his attention, urbanity, and regard for his pupils, were of the most exemplary character."—ROBERT DUNDAS THOMSON, M.D.

Although a bold operator, as Dr. Thomson remarks, Sir Astley seems to have been a very graceful one. Mr. Pettigrew tells us:

> "The light and elegant manner in which Sir. Astley employed his various instruments always astonished me, and I could not refrain from making some remarks upon it to my late master, Mr. Chandler, one of the surgeons to St. Thomas's Hospital. I observed to him that Sir Astley's operations appeared like the graceful efforts of an artist in making a drawing. Mr. C. replied, 'Sir, it is of no consequence what instrument Mr. Cooper uses: they are all alike to him; and I verily believe, he could operate as easily with an oyster-knife, as the best bit of cutlery in Laundy's shop.'"

On one occasion Sir Astley had a patient from the West Indies named Hyatt, who was a rather eccentric character, as the following anecdote testifies. After a skilful operation by the surgeon, he desired to know the amount of his debt.

> "'Two hundred guineas,' replied Astley. 'Pooh, pooh!' exclaimed the old gentleman, 'I shan't give you two hundred guineas;—there—that is what I shall give you,' tossing off his nightcap, and throwing it to Sir Astley. 'Thank you, sir,' said Sir A., 'any thing from you is acceptable,' and he put the cap into his pocket. Upon examination it was found to contain a cheque for a thousand guineas."

We doubt not that the respected professors of the healing art would all be quite willing to prescribe "West India Night-Caps" to their patients.

Cooper, Bransby B., Senior surgeon to Guy's Hospital, &c., nephew to the preceding. Lectures on Anatomy, Lon., 1835, 4 vols. r. 8vo. Treatise on Ligaments, 4th ed., 1836, 4to. Lectures on Osteology, 1844, 8vo. Surgical Essays, 1843, r. 8vo. Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, 1851, r. 8vo.

> "For twenty-five years Mr. Bransby Cooper has been surgeon to Guy's Hospital; and the volume before us may be said to consist of an account of the results of his surgical experience during that long period. We cordially recommend Mr. Bransby Cooper's Lectures as a most valuable addition to our surgical literature, and one which cannot fail to be of service both to students and to those who are actively engaged in the practice of their profession."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Mr. B. B. Cooper has also edited some of his uncle's works, and favoured the public with an account of his life

Cooper, C. Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ, Lon. 1685, 8vo.

Cooper, C. Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, Lon., 1835, 12mo.

Cooper, Rev. Charles D. See OXENDEN, ASHTON

Cooper, Charles Purton, Doctor of Laws of the R Catholic University of Louvain, and one of her majesty's counsel. Legal and Ecclesiastical Publications, 1828–51. See Marvin's Legal Bibl., and Darling's Cyc. Brit.

Cooper, Chris. Heresy Unmasked, Lon., 8vo.

Cooper, E. Poesy, 1761, 8vo. Elbow Chair, 1765, 8vo.

Cooper, Edward. Abridgt. of Anatomy, Lon., fol.

Cooper, Edward, d. 1833, Rector of Yoxhall, 1809. Pract. and Famil. Serms., 7 vols. 12mo. V. Y., many edits. Serms., 6th ed., 2 vols. 1819.

> "Sound in his doctrine, judicious in his arrangement, simple and unaffected in his language, animated yet correct in his manner, he generally pleases and edifies his reader."—*Lon. Christian Observer.*
>
> "Plain, sound, and useful."—BICKERSTETH.

The Crisis; Prophecy, and Signs of the Times, 1825, 8vo.

> "A practical and edifying work, though serious doubts may be entertained of the justness of the interpretation of the particular prophecy."—BICKERSTETH.

Cooper, Elizabeth. The Muses' Library, or a Series of English Poetry from the Saxons to the Reign of Charles II., 1737, '38, '41, but all the same edit. It is a collection of much merit, and can be had for a few shillings. Mrs. C. had the valuable assistance of Oldys.

Cooper, George. 1. Letters on the Irish Nation, 1800, 8vo.

> "Manners, national character, government, religion, principally; with notices on agriculture, commerce, &c."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

2. Treatise of Pleading on the Equity Side of the High Court of Chancery, Lon., 1809, '13, 8vo. This work is founded upon Mitford on Equity Pleading. 3. Reports of Cases in H. C. of C. in Lord Eldon's time, Lon., 1815; N. York, 1824, 8vo.

Cooper, George. 1. Designs for the Decoration of Rooms, Lon., 1807, fol. 2. Architectural Reliques of Great Britain; part 1st, 1807, 4to.

Cooper, George. Domestic Brewer, 1811, 12mo.

Cooper, Sir Grey. Duke and Duchess of Athol; Proceedings in H. of C. rel. to the Isle of Man, 1769, 8vo.

Cooper, Henry Fox. Poem, 1805, 12mo.

Cooper, James. Vaccination Vindicated, 1811, 8vo.

Cooper, James. Serms., Lon., 1840, 12mo.

Cooper, James Fenimore, 1789–1851, a distinguished American author, was a son of Judge William Cooper, a native of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors had been settled in the United States since 1679. The subject of our notice was born at Burlington, New Jersey, on the 15th of September. He entered Yale College in 1802, and for the three years of his residence there applied himself diligently to his studies. In 1805 he obtained a midshipman's warrant in the U. S. Navy, and followed the life of a sailor for six years. How apt a scholar he became in this arduous school may be judged from the technical accuracy which distinguishes his marine sketches. In 1811 he resigned from the navy, and was married to Miss De Lancey, a sister of the estimable Bishop De Lancey of Western New York. Mr. Cooper's first volume was entitled Precaution, a novel of the English "fashionable society" school, with few indications of the remarkable powers of description and eloquence of narration which its successors evinced. He next pub. The Spy, a tale of the Neutral Ground, founded upon incidents connected with the American Revolution. The theme was one too closely connected with the sympathies of his countrymen to appeal in vain to their attention. The critic of the leading periodical of the country, in a review not in all respects the most flattering to the young author, compliments him

> "For having demonstrated so entirely to our satisfaction, that an admirable topic for the romantic historian has grown out of the American Revolution. . . . He has the high praise, and will have, we may add, the future glory, of having struck into a new path—of having opened a mine of exhaustless wealth—in a word, he has laid the foundations of American romance, and is really the first

who has deserved the appellation of a distinguished American novel writer."—*N. American Review*, xv. 281.

The popularity of The Spy was not confined to America. It was soon republished in many parts of Europe, and the reputation of the author was confirmed abroad as well as at home by the appearance of The Pioneers and The Pilot in 1823, and the Last of the Mohicans in 1826. Between the two last works was pub. a novel (Lionel Lincoln) founded upon the early revolutionary troubles in America, which never succeeded in gaining the popular favour.

About 1827 Mr. Cooper visited Europe, and whilst abroad, gave to the world a succession of works of various grades of merit, of which a critical examination will not be expected in the limited space to which we are confined. The first of the works pub. in Europe was The Prairie, one of the very best of his productions—which was succeeded by The Red Rover, The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish, The Water-Witch, The Bravo, The Heidenmauer, and The Headsman of Berne. He also pub. a vindication of the land of his birth from many current misrepresentations: doubtless the Notions of the Americans did much to correct error and abate prejudices among candid foreigners.

But if Mr. Cooper was ready to defend his country when unjustly criticized, he was quite as willing to censure those faults to which he perceived a growing proclivity among some of her most prominent sons. We have no disposition to dwell upon family quarrels, and if we enumerate The Letter to his Countrymen, and The Monikins, a political satire, among Mr. Cooper's works, it is with no desire to revive controversy, but only to act the part of a faithful chronicler. To the last-named work succeeded the Gleanings in Europe: the Sketches of Switzerland, and the works on France, Italy, and England, the series comprising 10 volumes, excited much attention both at home and abroad. England, with Sketches of Society in the Metropolis, aroused in no small degree the ire of the London Quarterly Reviewer, who declares, not in the most courteous style imaginable, that

"So ill-written—ill-informed—ill-bred—ill-tempered, and ill-mannered a production it has never yet been our fortune to meet. . . . We must say in justice to every thing American that we have happened to meet, either in literature or in society, that we never met such a phenomenon of vanity, folly, and fable, as this book exhibits—we say fable, because (whatever may be Mr. Cooper's intentions) his ignorance and presumption betray him at every moment into misstatements so gross, and sometimes so elaborate, as to have all the appearance and effect of absolute falsehood."

The critic indignantly denies Mr. Cooper's assertion that "the Quarterly Review was the organ of a national antipathy to America." It is hardly worth while to linger over such civilities, and we proceed to notice Mr. Cooper's other productions.

The American Democrat, or Hints on the Social and Civil Relations of the United States, appeared in 1835. Three years later Mr. Cooper gave to the world a work of a more elaborate character than its predecessors. This was a History of the Navy of the United States, Phila., 1839; 2d ed., Phila., 1840; 3d ed., Cooperstown, 1846; reprinted in London, Paris, and Brussels. A new ed., with a continuation, 1815–53, in a supplement of 100 pages from Mr. Cooper's MSS. and other authorities, was pub. in 1853.

"The work of an unsurpassed writer; it is so full of interest, and so abounds in the most vivid illustrations of American patriotism, enterprise, and courage, that it cannot be too widely circulated."—George Bancroft.

"Mr. Cooper appears to be fair, and unwarped by national prejudice in these records."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"We have perused this history with no little curiosity and with great interest."—*British Naval and Military Magazine.*

"These volumes are filled with the graphic records of daring adventure, and contain, in their narration of mere facts, a treasure to the lovers of sea-romance. The name of Somers is a household word in America; and the desperate enterprise in which he and his companions perished, is narrated in this work with an extraordinary effect."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"This is a very valuable addition to naval history. Mr. Cooper has used a commendable diligence in searching out whatever facts the early history of America affords, illustrative of the origin and growth of her national navy, and has dressed them out in a form as attractive as possible."—*N. Amer. Review.*

Commendation, however, was not the only response with which the labours of the author were greeted. The account of the Battle of Lake Erie was not suffered to escape without an earnest protest from several critics; and Mr. C. felt called upon to notice these strictures, in a volume pub. in 1842, entitled The Battle of Lake Erie, or answers to Messrs. Burgess, Duer, and Mackenzie. A fitting companion to his history is the author's Lives of American Naval Officers, in 2 vols. The novels of Homeward Bound and Home as Found also excited no little animadversion—the charge of misrepresentation being warmly urged against the author. To these succeeded The Pathfinder, Mercedes of Castile, The Deer-Slayer, The Two Admirals, Wing and Wing, or Le Feu Follet, Wyandotte, or the Hutted Knoll, the Autobiography of a Pocket Handkerchief, Ned Myers, Ashore and Afloat, Miles Wallingford, The Little-page series, including, 1. Satanstoe, 1845, 2. Chainbearer, 1845, 3. The Red Skins, 1846. Among the last of his publications were the Islets of the Gulf, pub. in Graham's Magazine, 1846, and the Ways of the Hour, pub. in 1850. A complete edition, carefully revised, of the works of Mr. Cooper, in 34 vols., was, very opportunely, published in 1855 by Messrs. Stringer & Townsend, of New York. An interesting sketch of the literary history of the great American novelist, to which we have been indebted for some of the above facts, will be found in R. W. Griswold's Prose Writers of America. We have lying before us many critical opinions from high literary authorities, upon the merits and demerits of Mr. Cooper's productions. Our space, however, restricts us to a few extracts. Indeed, works which have been translated into so many languages, and are in continual demand with each new generation of readers, are themselves the best evidence of their author's tact in the selection, and ability in the treatment, of the subjects upon which he employed his pen. It is but a slight deduction from the merits of so excellent a writer, to wish that upon some subjects he had written less, and upon others not at all. But it ill becomes those who share in the glory which the lustre of his name has shed upon the literary annals of his country, to quarrel with those eccentricities from which genius is but rarely free, and those occasional ebullitions which are the more remarked on account of the prominent position of the offender. Nothing is more easy than the condemnation with which the indifferent spectator visits the heated controversialist, and nothing more common than the transformation which makes him liable to his own censure. The proper inference to be drawn hence is, not that Truth should remain silent, and permit transgression to pass unrebuked, but rather that Charity should be ever at her side as a remembrancer of human infirmity, and man's many provocations and sore trials.

But we are occupying with our reflections the space which should be allotted to those who have better claims to be heard:

"The same sort of magical authority over the spirit of romance, which belongs in common to Scott, Radcliffe, Walpole, and our countryman, Brown, is, for us, at least, possessed by this writer in an eminent degree. Places, for example, familiar to us from our boyhood, and which are now daily before our eyes, thronged with the vulgar associations of real life, are boldly seized upon for scenes of the wildest romance; and yet our imagination does not revolt at the incongruity. . . . This seems to us no inconsiderable proof of the power of the writer over us and his subject."—*N. A. Review*, xxiii. 152.

The critic, however, charges the author with many grave faults and signal failures in the delineation of character and manners; and it is somewhat remarkable that some of the most prominent critics among Mr. Cooper's own countrymen seem from the first to have been utterly unable to discover in our author those merits which have been so lavishly ascribed to him by others. There are occasionally, indeed, *words* of commendation, but they are scarcely discernible amidst *pages* of broad and unsparing censure. Whether just or otherwise in these abundant strictures, it is not in our province to determine. Certain it is, that if the author of The Spy and the Pilot could in his latter years claim to have been among the most voluminous writers of his day, the critics are not chargeable with the birth of so numerous a literary progeny. In his earlier days he received, indeed, many invitations to continue his walks in the realm of Romance, but the awkwardly-affected courtesy scarcely concealed the intentions of the lion which would persuade the lamb to leave the fold for the benefit of a summer day's excursion.

Abroad, the great American novelist has not escaped censure—we have already quoted something that can hardly be called *compliment* from the Quarterly Reviewers; but his distinguishing merits have been frankly acknowledged. Victor Hugo goes much further than Cooper's intelligent countrymen are willing to follow, when he places the author of The Spy above the "Wizard of the North."

A more discriminating English critic has recorded his judgment, that

"The power with which the scenes on the waste of waters are depicted, and the living interest with which Cooper invests every particle of a ship, as if it were all an intelligent being, cannot be excelled, and has never been reached by any author with whom we are acquainted. For these qualities his novels will live with the language, for we may look in vain elsewhere for pictures so vivid, so faithful, and so intelligible."

The Edinburgh Review grants our author all that is claimed above, and only does him justice in enlarging the sphere of his dominions:

"The empire of the sea has been conceded to him by acclamation; and in the lonely desert or untrodden prairie, among the savage Indians or scarcely less savage settlers, all equally acknowledge his dominion.

'Within this circle none dare move but he.'"

Messrs. W. A. Townsend & Co., the successors of Stringer & Townsend, will shortly issue a new ed. of Cooper's novels, beautifully illustrated by Darley, in 32 monthly vols. cr. 8vo, commencing March, 1859. We append a list, furnished by the publishers, of the dates of the first editions of the novels as separately published. The average sale of the novels by Messrs. Stringer & Townsend, for the last fourteen years,—1845–58,—has been fully 50,000 vols. per annum.

Precaution, 1821.
The Spy, 1821.
" Pioneers, 1823.
" Pilot, 1823.
Lionel Lincoln, 1825.
Last of the Mohicans, 1826.
Red Rover, 1827.
The Prairie, 1827.
Travelling Bachelor, 1828.
Wept of Wish-ton-Wish, 1829.
The Water-Witch, 1830.
" Bravo, 1831.
" Heidenmauer, 1832.
" Headsman, 1833.
" Monikins, 1835.
Homeward Bound, 1838.
Home as Found, 1838.
The Pathfinder, 1840.
Mercedes of Castile, 1840.
The Deerslayer, 1841.
" Two Admirals, 1842.
Wing and Wing, 1842.
Ned Myers, 1843.
Wyandotte, 1843.
Afloat and Ashore, 1844.
Miles Wallingford, 1844.
The Chainbearer, 1845.
Satanstoe, 1845.
The Red Skins, 1846.
" Crater, 1847.
Jack Tier, 1848.
Oak Openings, 1848.
The Sea Lions, 1849.
The Ways of the Hour, 1850.

"The enduring monuments of Fenimore Cooper are his works. While the love of country continues to prevail, his memory will exist in the hearts of the people. . . . So truly patriotic and American throughout, they should find a place in every American's library."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

"His writings are instinct with the spirit of nationality. In his productions every American must take an honest pride. For surely no one has succeeded like Cooper in the portraiture of American character, or has given such glowing and eminently truthful pictures of American scenery."—WM. H. PRESCOTT.

"He wrote for mankind at large; hence it is that he has earned a fame wider than any author of modern times. The creations of his genius shall survive through centuries to come, and only perish with our language."—WM. C. BRYANT.

"The glory which he justly won was reflected on his country, and deserves the grateful recognition of all who survive him. His surpassing ability has made his own name and the names of the creations of his fancy 'household words' throughout the civilized world."—GEORGE BANCROFT.

"The works of our great national novelist have adorned and elevated our literature. There is nothing more purely American, which the latest posterity 'will not willingly let die.'"—EDWARD EVERETT.

"Cooper emphatically belongs to the nation. He has left a space in our literature which will not easily be supplied."—WASHINGTON IRVING.

"His country and the world acknowledge and appreciate his claims, and the productions of his genius will go down to posterity among the noblest efforts of the age. He will ever live in the history of human greatness."—LEWIS CASS.

"With what amazing power has he painted nature! How all his pages glow with creative fire! Who is there writing English among our contemporaries, if not of him, of whom it can be said, that he has a genius of the first order?"—*Revue de Paris.*

"Altogether he is the most original writer that America has yet produced, and one of whom she may well be proud."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"We accord to Cooper an equal degree of talent and power with that ascribed to Scott, and would place the originality of the American author at a higher point. There is certainly in Cooper more power of concentration, a more epigrammatic style, and greater terseness of expression. . . . No one can peruse the works of Cooper without being convinced of the innate beauty of his own mind. His ethical notions are of the highest order, his morality is as pure as that of the men whose unaffected religion he is so fond of pourtraying.

"The philosophy of his mind is of a high order, and few can be unsusceptible of this. The most ordinary reader must be conscious of a superiority and elevation of thought while he peruses the writings of Fenimore Cooper. The gentleness of his own mind, its lofty appreciation of every thing that was good, its innate poetry, breathed forth in his graphic descriptions of nature, in the love with which he regards the forests, the broad prairies, and the sunlighted valleys.

"It is rarely so many qualities are combined in one writer. His name is endeared in his country, and his productions will hand it down to posterity with undiminished lustre. Cooper's novels will be standard works as long as fiction continues to excite an interest in the admirers of literature."—*Obituary Notice, Eclectic Review.*

Cooper, John, Professor of Astrology. Primum Mobile, with Theses to the Theory and Canons of Practice, wherein is demonstrated from Astronomical and Philosophical Principles, the nature and extent of Celestial Influx on Man, 1814, 8vo. New Trans. of Dedacus Placidus de Titus's Primum Mobile, or Celestial Philosophy: Illustrated by upwards of 30 remarkable Nativities of the most eminent men in Europe, 1815, 8vo.

Cooper, John Gilbert, 1723–1769, was educated a Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he applied himself zealously to classical literature. The Power of Harmony, 1745:

"In which he endeavoured to recommend a perfect attention to what is perfect and beautiful in nature, as the means of harmonizing the soul to a responsive regularity and sympathetic order. This imitation of the language of Shaftesbury's school was not affectation. He had studied the works of that nobleman with enthusiasm, and seems entirely to have regulated his conduct by the maxims of the ancient and modern academies." See Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

The Life of Socrates, 1749, 8vo. In this work Cooper pub. some notes furnished by John Jackson, levelled against Bishop Warburton. The bishop thus returns the compliment in a note on an Essay on Criticism:

"As ignorance, when joined with humility, produces stupid admiration, on which account it is so commonly observed to be the mother of devotion, and blind homage; so when joined with vanity (as it always is in bad critics) it gives birth to every iniquity of impudent abuse and slander. See an example (for want of a better) in a late worthless and now forgotten thing, called The Life of Socrates; where the head of the author (as a man of wit observed on reading the book) has just made the shift to do the office of a *camera obscura*, and represent things in an inverted order; himself *above*, and Sprat, Rollin, Voltaire, and every other author of importance, *below*."—*Pope's Works*, ed., 1751, i. 151.

This is in the favourite style of the amiable prelate, and we need not be surprised that it somewhat excited the ire of the author of The Life of Socrates. He followed up the war by Remarks on Warburton's edition of Pope, in a Letter to a Friend, 1751. In this work Mr. C. appeals to the impartial reader, "Whether there is the least reflection through the whole Life of Socrates, or the Notes, upon W.'s *morals*, and whether he has not confined his criticism to W.'s practice as an author?" and he declares the epithet bestowed upon him to be a downright slander. Letters on Taste, 1754.

"These Letters may still be perused with interest; they are more remarkable, however, for splendour of style and imagery than for strength of reasoning, and are occasionally tinged with the hue of affectation."—DR. DRAKE.

The Tomb of Shakspeare, a Vision, 1755. The Genius of Britain, 1756. Epistles to the Great from Aristippus, 1758. The Call of Aristippus, 1758. Trans. of Ver Vert, 1759. Poems on several subjects, 1764:—Originally con. to Dodsley's Museum, under the signature of Philaretes.

"Mr. Cooper was a gentleman of an agreeble appearance, of polite address, and accomplished manners."—DR. KIPPIS. See Biog. Brit.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict., and Johnson and Chalmers's English Poets, and works cited above.

Cooper, Joseph, 1635–1699, a Nonconformist divine. Eight Sermons on 1 Pet. v. 15, 1663, 8vo. Domus Mosaicæ Clavis, sive Legis Sepimentum, 1673, 12mo.

"This is a curious Latin work, written in defence of the Masoretic doctrines and punctuation; in which Elias Levita, Cappelus, Walton, Morinus, Gordon, surnamed Huntly, are all attacked; and the Buxtorfs, Owen, Glassius, and the rest of the same school, are defended. Cooper was a pious and learned man; but on this subject had more zeal than knowledge."—ORME: *Bibl. Bib.*

Cooper, Maria Susanna. Jane Shore to her Friends; a Poetic Epistle, 1776, 4to. The Exemplary Mother. The Wife, or Caroline Herbert, 1812, 2 vols.; *posth.*

"An example of virtue which may be useful and interesting to many of our fair readers: particularly such as are speculating on matrimony."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1813.

Cooper, Mary Grace. Thamuta, The Spirit of Death; and other poems, Lon., 1839, 12mo.

"A pure pearl, deserving of notice; calculated to console and cheer the sick chamber, or rest amongst those Sabbath books which ought to have a place 'sacred and apart' in every English home." —*Britannia.*

Cooper, Myles, D.D., d. at Edinburgh, 1785, aged about 50, was educated at the University of Oxford. He emigrated to New York in 1762, and was (at the instance of the Archbishop of Canterbury) appointed Prof. of Moral Philosophy in King's College, New York city. In 1763 he succeeded Dr. Johnson as president. In 1775 his Tory principles caused him to leave America. He was subsequently one of the ministers of the Episcopal chapel of Edinburgh, in which city he died. Poems, 1758. Fast Sermon, 1776. Sermon on Civil Government, Oxf., 1777. He wrote on the subject of an American Episcopate, and also upon the politics of the country. To his pen is ascribed A Friendly Address to all Reasonable Americans on our Political Confusions, and the Necessary Consequences of Violently Opposing the King's Troops, &c., N. York, 1774, 8vo. Dr. Cooper was much disliked by the Whigs. Those who desire to become acquainted with the history of the Tories, as they were styled in the Revolutionary Contest of America, should consult Mr. Lorenzo Sabine's American Loyalists, Boston, 1847, 8vo. A new edit. is now (1858) in course of preparation. See SABINE, LORENZO.

Cooper, Oliver St. John. 400 Texts of Scripture Explained, Lon., 1791, 8vo.

"A small, but useful, work. . . . It contains *multum in parvo.*" —Orme: *Bibl. Bib.*

Cooper, R. Bransby. Trans. of Mede's Clavis Apocalyptica, Lon., 1833, 8vo. Commentary on the Revelation of St. John, 1833, 8vo.

"The first of these publications will be a very acceptable present to the legal student of the Bible; as, in having Mede's views set before him, he will certainly have those of the soundest writer on prophecy unfulfilled. The second work is also valuable, as the commentary is nearly founded upon Mede's views, and Mr. Cooper points out where he has gone beyond them."—*British Magazine, June*, 1833, 692.

Cooper, Richard. Countryman's Proposal to raise £20,000 a day, Nott., 1711, 12mo.

Cooper, S. M. Life in the Forest; or the Trials and Sufferings of a Pioneer, Phila., 1854, 16mo.

Cooper, Samuel. On a Storm at Norwich: Phil. Trans., 1759.

Cooper, Samuel, D.D., 1725–1783, graduated at Harvard College, 1743; associate minister of the Brattle Street Church, Boston, 1746. He was one of the principal promoters of the American Revolution. He pub. many political papers in the journals of the day, and some sermons, &c., 1751–60. See Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.

Cooper, Samuel, D.D., Rector of Morley and Yelverton, Norfolk. Sermons, 1776, '77, '90.

Cooper, Samuel, D.D., Minister of Great Yarmouth, d. 1800. Definitions and Axioms relative to Charity, Charitable Institutions, and the Poor Laws, 1764, 8vo. Serms., 1782, '86, '89, '90. Letters to Dr. Priestley, 1791, 8vo.

Cooper, Samuel, Surgeon, London. Reflections on the Cataract, Lon., 1805, 8vo. First Lines of the Practice of Surgery, 1807, 8vo; 7th ed., 1840, 8vo. Dictionary of Practical Surgery, 1809, '13, 8vo; 7th ed., 1838, 8vo. Diseases of the Joints, 1807, 8vo. This took the prize adjudged by the Royal College of Surgeons in 1806. Epitome of Modern Surgery, 1812, 8vo. Dr. C. has also given to the world a third ed. of Dr. Mason Good's Study of Medicine, Lon., 5 vols. 8vo.

Cooper, Miss Susan Fenimore, daughter of the distinguished American novelist, has already (1855) added to the family laurels, and thereby proved that no Salique Law exists in the Republic of Letters. Miss Cooper's first publication was Rural Hours, by a Lady, New York, 1850, 8vo. This is a journal of the scenes of country life, commencing with the spring of 1848, and concluding with the spring of 1849.

"The scenery described so charmingly is that surrounding her own fair home in Cooperstown: out of these simple materials Miss Cooper has formed one of the most interesting volumes of the day, displaying powers of mind of a high order."—Mrs. Hale: *Woman's Record.*

"An admirable portraiture of American out-door life, just as it is, with no colouring but that which every object necessarily receives in passing through a contemplative and cultivated mind. . . . Miss Cooper has an observant eye, and a happy faculty of making her descriptions interesting by selecting the right objects, instead of the too common method of extravagant embellishment. She never gets into ecstasies, and sees nothing which anybody else might not see who walked through the same fields after her."—Professor Hart: *Female Prose Writers of America*, 1855.

"A very pleasant book—the result of the combined effort of good sense and good feeling, an observant mind, and a real, honest, unaffected appreciation of the countless minor beauties that Nature exhibits to her assiduous lovers."—*Albion.*

It is no matter of surprise that so attractive a book has reached the 4th. edition.

Miss Cooper has also edited Country Rambles, or Journal of a Naturalist in England, with Notes and Additions, New York, 12mo.

"Thanks to Miss S. F. Cooper, whose own 'Rural Hours' show how well she is fitted for the task she has undertaken. . . . Every rural library should have this book. No kind of information gives such certain returns of gratification as that we gain by the study of works like this."—*New York Evening Post.*

Miss Cooper's last publication is entitled Rhyme and Reason of Country Life; from Fields old and new: New York, 1854, 8vo. This is a volume of "selections, connected together by a mere thread of remarks."

"The large reading and fine taste of Miss Cooper are admirably displayed in her choice as well as arrangement of the flowers which go to make up her several bouquets. . . . Precisely such a book as cultivated persons like to snatch up for a spare hour, during the long evenings of winter, in the country, or to carry out with them, in the summer-time, to the shade of a favourite arbour or tree."—*Putnam's Magazine.*

We believe that Miss C. has ready for the press The Shield, a Narrative. She has commenced her literary career under such brilliant auspices that we see not how she can be excused from the frequent use of a pen which she knows so well how to guide. If the paternal name first secured her a hearing, it at the same time subjected her compositions to a trying ordeal. Having encountered with honour so severe a test, there need be no hesitation in the future.

Cooper, Capt. T. H. Practical Guide for the Light Infantry Officer, 1806, 8vo. Military Cabinet; a collection of extracts from the best authors, ancient and modern, 1809, 3 vols. 12mo.

Cooper, or **Couper, Thomas,** 1517?–1594, educated at, and Fellow of, Magdalen College, Oxford; Dean of Gloucester, 1569; Bishop of Lincoln, 1570; translated to Winchester, 1584. Bibliotheca Eliota, 1541, (Elyot's Dict. of Latin and English was first pub. in 1538;) the second time, enriched, 1548–52, fol.; third, 1559–65, fol. Epitome of Chronicles, by T. Languet and T. Cooper, 1549, 4to; augmented, 1565; continued, 1565, 4to. Thesaurus Linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ, 1565, '73, '78, '84, fol.

"The foundation was taken from Sir Thomas Eliot's dictionary, and the materials, for the most part, from Rob. Stevens's Thesaurus, and John Frisius's Lat. and Germ. Dictionary."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Cooper does not pretend that the work is an original one. It was a great favourite with Queen Elizabeth, and was the cause of Cooper's preferments. It contains many quotations of early English, and is undoubtedly a philological curiosity. Brief Expositions of such chapters of the Old Testament as usually are read in the Church at Common Prayer, on the Sundays throughout the year, 1573, 4to. Serm., 1575. 12 Serms., 1580, 4to. An Admonition to the People of England, 1589, 4to. This is an answer to John ap Henry's books against the Church of England, pub. under the name of Martin Mar-Prelate. Bishop Cooper's admonition elicited two "ludicrous pamphlets," entitled, Ha' ye any work for a Cooper? and More work for a Cooper. An Answer in defence of the Truth against the apology of private Mass, 1562, 12mo, *anon.* There is some doubt as to the authorship of this treatise. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon. It was in 1850 edited for the Parker Society by the Rev. W. Goode, Camb., 8vo. Cooper was less happy in his domestic relations than his merits deserved.

"A man of great gravity, learning, and holiness of life."—Godwin.

"A very learned man: eloquent, and well acquainted with the English and Latin languages."—Bale.

"He was furnished with all kind of learning, almost beyond all his contemporaries; and not only adorned the pulpit with his sermons, but also the commonwealth of learning with his writings." —Wood.

"Of him I can say much, and I should do him great wrong if I said nothing: for he was indeed a reverend man, very well learned, exceeding industrious; and, which was in those days counted a great praise to him, and a chief cause of his preferment, he wrote that great dictionary that yet bears his name."—Sir John Harrington.

There was a story current that his wife, fearing lest he should kill himself with study, burnt all the notes which her husband had for eight years been industriously collecting for the compilation of his dictionary. But his wife gave palpable evidence that she cared very little either for her husband's comfort or reputation.

Cooper, Thomas. Nona Novembris, &c., Oxf., 1607, 4to. Romish Spider, 1606, 4to. Worldling's Adventure, 1619, 4to. Other works.

Cooper, Thomas. Political treatises, &c., 1794–1806.

Cooper, Thomas, M.D., LL.D., 1759–1840, a native of London, educated at Oxford, emigrated to Pennsylvania, and was appointed president-judge of a judicial district by Governor McKean. He was subsequently Professor of Chemistry, first in Dickinson College, Carlisle, 2dly in the University of Pennsylvania, 3dly at Columbia College, South Carolina. He afterwards became President of the last-named institution. The Bankrupt Law of America compared with the Bankrupt Law of England, Phila., 1801, 8vo. An English Version of the Institutes of Justinian, Phila., 1812, 8vo; New York, 1841, 8vo; 3d ed., Phila., 1852. He contrasts the Roman Jurisprudence with that of the United States. Tracts on Medical Jurisprudence, Phila., 1819, 8vo. Opinion of Judge Cooper in the case of Dempsey *v.* The Insurance Co. of Pennsylvania, on the Effect of a sentence of a Foreign Court of Admiralty; pub. by A. J. Dallas, Phila., 1810, 8vo.

"I would recommend every American student to read this opinion of Judge Cooper's; not so much for the reasoning and ideas, as for the analysis and systematic comprehension of the subject. It is a model that deserves to be admired."—Judge Brackenridge: *Miscellanies*, 525; *Note.*

"It is perhaps one of the ablest, most comprehensive, and perspicuous arguments that has appeared on that difficult and highly important question, the effect of a sentence of a foreign court of Admiralty as evidence in domestic suits. Both in England and this country, the question has been very frequently agitated, and not less frequently, variously, and confusedly decided."—*Hoffman's Legal Study*, 472.

Lectures on the Elements of Political Economy, Columbia, 2d ed., 1829, 8vo.

"This work, though not written in a very philosophical spirit, is the best of the American works on political economy that we have ever met with."—McCulloch: *Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

Dr. Cooper's infirmities obliged him to resign the presidency of Columbia College, and he devoted his last years, in conjunction with Mr. D. McCord, to a revision of the statutes of South Carolina. These were pub. in 10 vols. 8vo, Columbia, 1836–41. Besides the works mentioned, Dr. Cooper pub. the Emporium of Arts, trans. from the French, and many pamphlets on politics, physics, and theology. Few men have led so active a life, and still fewer have exhibited so great a variety of talents.

Cooper, Thomas, the Chartist. The Baron's Yule Feast: a Christmas Rhyme, Lon., 1846, 12mo. The Purgatory of Suicides; a Prison Rhyme, 3d ed., 1853, 12mo. Wise Saws and Modern Instances: a Series of Short Tales, 1845, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Two Orations against Taking away Human Life, p. 8vo.

"Mr. Cooper's style is intensely clear and forcible, and displays great earnestness and fine human sympathy; it is in the highest degree manly, plain, and vigorous."—*Lon. Morn. Advertiser.*

Cooper, W. White. Invalid's Guide to Madeira, Lon., 1840, 12mo. On Near Sight, Aged Sight, and Impaired Vision, 1846, p. 8vo.

"Truly practical, and consequently truly valuable, we recommend this volume to all eyes."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Cooper, William, Bishop of Galloway. Dikaiologi; containing a just defence of his former apology against David Hume, Lon., 1614, 4to.

Cooper, William. Serm., Lon., 1649, 4to.

Cooper, William. Serms., Lon., 1663, '76, '77.

Cooper, William. Catalogue of Chymicall Books, Lon., 1675, 12mo. Other publications.

Cooper, William, D.D., Archbishop of York. Serms., &c., 1763–79. Discourses, 1786, 2 vols. 8vo. Address, 1788. Phil. Trans., 1784; of a remarkable meteor.

Cooper, William, d. 1743, aged 49, a minister of Boston, Massachusetts, was in 1737 elected President of Harvard College, but declined the trust. He pub. a number of serms., 1714–41. The Doctrine of Predestination unto Life explained and vindicated in 4 serms., 1741; and Lon., 1765, 12mo.

"A candid and practical view of this doctrine."—Bickersteth.

Cooper, William, D.D., Archdeacon of York. Discourses, Lon., 1795, 2 vols. 8vo.

Cooper, William, M.D. Med. Obs. and Inq., 1770. Phil. Trans., 1775.

Coore, Richard, D.D., d. 1687. Practical Exposition of the more difficult Texts that are contained in the Holy Bible, Lon., 1683, 8vo.

"The dreams in Daniel and the visions of all the Prophets, and the two mystical books of the Canticles and the Revelation are all clearly opened."—*Author's Pref.*

Coortresse, Richard, Bishop of Chichester. A Serm. before the Queene's Majestie, Lon., 1573, 8vo.

Coote, Charles, LL.D., of Pembroke College, Oxford. Graii Elegaia, &c., Lon., 1794, 4to. Hist. of England to 1783, 1791–98, 9 vols. 8vo. Cont. of the Peace of Amiens, 1803, 8vo. English Grammar, and a hist. of the language, 1788, 8vo. Life of Cæsar, 1802, 8vo. Hist. of the Union, 1802, 8vo. Hist. of Modern Europe, 1810; continued to 1815, 1817, 8vo. Mosheim's Eccl. Hist. by Maclaine, brought down to the 18th century, 1811, 6 vols. 8vo. Hist. of Ancient Europe, 1815, 3 vols. 8vo. This was intended to accompany Dr. Wm. Russell's Hist. of Modern Europe, Lon., 1779, 2 vols. 8vo.

Coote, Sir Charles, Earl of Montrath, Governor of Dublin, d. 1661. Declarations, Dubl., 1659; Lon., 1660, 4to. His Victory, Lon., 1649, 4to. Transactions with O. R. O'Neal, Lon., 1649, 4to.

Coote, Chilly. Ireland's Lamentations, Lon., 1664.

Coote, Edward. English Schoolmaster, Lon., 1627.

Coote, H. J. The Homologies of the Human Skeleton, Lon., 1849, 8vo.

Coote, J. Memoir of Princess Charlotte, etc., 1818, 8vo.

Coote, R. H. An Analysis, arranged to serve also as a compendious digested Index to Mr. Fearne's Essay on Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises, and of Mr. Butler's Notes, Lon., 1814, 8vo.

"Every topic to be found in the text and notes is concisely abridged by Mr. Coote, and the whole is alphabetically arranged. This small volume should ever be in view whilst the student is engaged with the great original."—*Hoffman's Legal Study,* 241.

Treatise on the Law of Landlord and Tenant, Lon., 1840, 8vo. Treatise on the Law of Mortgage, with an Appendix of Precedents, Lon., 1822, 8vo. The 3d ed. of this valuable work, by the original author and Richard Coote, Esq., was pub. Lon., 1850, r. 8vo. An American ed. (the third) founded on the 3d Lon. ed., is now (1858) in the press of the enterprising and well-known publishers, T. and J. W. Johnson, of Philadelphia. It is edited by Judge Sharswood, whose name is sufficiently known to the profession to render any comments useless. The Practice of the Ecclesiastical Courts, with Forms and Tables of Costs, Lon., 1846, 8vo.

"Ecclesiastical Practice is now for the first time made the subject of a formal and elaborate treatise, and it has remained for Mr. Coote, by a combination of industry and experience, to give to the profession a work which has long been wanted, but which so few are competent to supply."—*Lon. Law Times.*

Coote, Richard, Earl of Bellamont. Articles of agreement between him, R. Livingston, and Capt. W. M. Kidd, fol.

Coote, Hon. Robt. Compleat Marksman; Poem, 1755.

Cope. Hist. of the East Indies, Lon., 1754, 8vo.

Cope, Alan, an English R. Catholic, d. about 1580. Historia Evangelicæ veritas, Lon., 1572; Doway, 1603, 4to.

"This is a kind of Harmony of the Gospels, or rather a digest of the Life of Christ, in the words of the Evangelists. . . . Crow speaks of Cope as 'eximii ingenii vir.'"—Orme: *Bibl. Bib.*

Cope also pub. Dialogi sex contra Summi Pontificatus Monasticæ Vitæ, &c., Antw., 1566, 4to. This work was written by Nic. Harpesfield.

"Which book being put into the hands of his friend Alan Cope, he put it out under his name, lest danger should befall the author in person."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Cope, Sir Anthony. Historie of Anniball and Scipio, Lon., 1544, 4to. Godly Meditacion vpon XX. Psalmes of Dawid, 1547, 4to; a new ed. with Biog. Pref. and Notes, by G. W. H. Cope, 1848, 8vo.

"He went into France, Germany, Italy, and elsewhere; in which places visiting the universities, and joining his company to the most learned men of them, became an accomplished gentleman, wrote several things beyond the seas, as well as at home."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Cope, Henry. Demonstratio Medico-Practica Prognosticum Hippocratis, Dubl., 1736, 8vo.

Cope, Henry. Scrutiny after Religion, 1620, 8vo.

Cope, John. An ancient date at Widgel-Hall; Phil. Trans., 1735.

Cope, Sir John. Report on his conduct, 1749, 4to.

Cope, Michael. Exposition on Proverbs, in French, Genève, 1557; trans. into English by Marcelline Outrerd, 1580, 4to.

"Many deep and striking thoughts."—Bickersteth.

Exp. sur le Livre de l'Ecclesiaste, Genev., 1563, 8vo.

"I find Michael Cope to have been a zealous Calvinist at Geneva and other places, a frequent preacher in the French tongue, and author in the French language."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Copeland, John. Arithmetic, Lon., 1713, 12mo.

Copeland, Thomas. Medical treatises, Lon., 1810, '12, '18.

Copeman, E. Cases of Apoplexy, Lon., 1845, 8vo.

Copinger, Maurice. Excise Laws, 1799, 4to.

Copland, Alexander, Advocate. Mortal Life, and the State of the Soul after Death, &c.; 2d ed., Lon., 1834, 8vo.

"This work gives us all that can be known of the subject which it treats, and a great deal which can only be conjectured."—Lowndes.

Copland, James, M.D. Pestilential Cholera, Lon., 12mo. Palsy and Apoplexy, 1850, p. 8vo. Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Library of Pathology, and Digest of Medical Literature, 1833–58, 3 vols. 8vo. This invaluable work should be in the possession of every medical man, and in every public library. From the many commendations before us, we have room but for a few lines from two or three eminent authorities:

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"The labour is immense, and will stamp the author as a man of great research, unusual industry, and sound judgment."—*Lon. Medico-Chir. Review.*

"It is the production of a physician profoundly acquainted with the medical literature of all countries, and one practically acquainted with the immense class of diseases usually consigned to that order of the profession to which he belongs."—*Lon. Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Copland, Patrick. Virginia's God be thanked; a Thanksgiving Serm., with some Epistles by Peter Pope, an Indian Youth, Lon., 1622, 4to.

Copland, Peter. Con. to Med. Com. Facts and Memoirs, Lon., 1791, '93, '99, and 1805.

Copland, Robert, a printer, &c., d. about 1548? Hye Way to the Spyttel House, Lon., 4to; reprinted in Utterson's Pieces of early Popular Poetry, vol. ii. Iyl of Brauntford's Testament, newly compiled, 4to. Copland was author of some other pieces, and trans. from the French. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Warton's Eng. Poet.; Athen. Oxon. Ritson's Bibl. Poet.

Copland, Robert. The Questionary of Chyrurgions; with the Formulery of littl Guido in Chyrurgirie, with the Spectacles of Chyrurgiens newly added, and the fourth book of the Terapeutycke, or Method Curative of Claud. Galyen, Prince of Physicians, with a singular Treatise of the cure of Ulcers, Lon., 1541, 4to.

Copland, Samuel, D.D. Christian Character, 1785.

Copland, Samuel. Hist. of Madagascar, Lon., 1821, 8vo.

Copleston, Edward, D.D., 1776–1849, a native of Offwell, Devon, elected scholar at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1791; chosen Fellow of Oriel College, 1795; College tutor, 1797; Prof. of Poetry, 1802; Proctor, 1807; Provost of Oriel, 1814; Dean of Chester, 1826; Bishop of Llandaff and Dean of St. Paul's, 1827. Letter to John Coker, 1810. Enquiry into the doctrines of Necessity and Predestination; 4 discourses, Lon., 1821, 8vo. See Review in Quart. Rev., xxvi. 82. See a list of Bishop C.'s other serms., speeches, &c. in Darling's Cyc. Bibl. The following work conferred great reputation upon the author: Prælectiones Academicæ Oxonii habitæ, 1813, 8vo, and 1828, 8vo, Oxonii.

> "The elegant and masterly Prælectiones of Mr. Copleston, delivered by him as Professor of Poetry at Oxford, are, we presume, already in the hands of our readers."—*Museum Criticum.*

Copleston, John. Serm., Lon., 1661, 4to.

Copley, Anthony. A Fig for Fortune. Recta securas, Lon., 1596, 4to. Trans. of the prose portion of Wits, Fittes, and Fancies, 1595, 4to. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., iv. 1966.

Copley, Esther, late **Mrs. Hewlett,** one of the most useful writers of the present century. We notice a few of her many excellent works. Scripture Hist. for Youth, Lon., 1829, 2 vols. 16mo.

> "The plan and execution of this work are both highly creditable to the piety, talents, research, and taste of the esteemed author."—*Lon. Evangelical Mag.*

Scripture Nat. Hist. for Youth, 1828, 2 vols. 8vo. Scripture Biography, 1835, 8vo. Early Friendships, 1840, 18mo.

> "It is attractively written, and full of interest."—*Com. Adv.*

Little Harry and his Uncle Benjamin, 1841, 16mo. Hist. of Slavery and its Abolition; 2d ed., 1839, 8vo.

> "The best compendium with which we are acquainted."—*Lon. Christian Guardian.*

Copley, J. S. Borough of Horsham, 1808, 8vo.

Copley, John. Observ. on Religion, Lon., 1611, 4to.

Copley, Josiah. Thoughts of Favoured Hours, Phila., 1858, 18mo.

Coppe, Abiezer. Flying Roll, &c., Lon., 1646, '49, '51.

Coppée, Henry, b. in Savannah, Georgia, Oct. 15, 1821; grad. at West Point in 1845, and served through the Mexican War as a lieutenant of artillery; at its close, breveted a captain and sent as an instructor to the Military Academy; remained on that duty until 1855; was then appointed Prof. English Literature and History in the University of Penna., in the place of Prof. Henry Reed. Elements of Logic, Phila., 1857. Elements of Rhetoric, 1858. Edited Gallery of Famous English and American Poets, with an Introductory Essay, Phila., 1858, 8vo. Contrib. articles in prose and verse to various periodicals, &c.

Coppin, Richard. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1649, '53, '54, '55.

Copping, John, Dean of Clogher. Sermon, Lon., 1740, 4to.

Copping, Thomas. Fast Serm., 1702, 4to.

Coppinger, Mat. Poems, Songs, and Love-Verses, Lon., 1682, 12mo. Reed sale, 6666, £6 6*s*.

Coppinger, Sir Nath. A Speech for the bringing in of the Archbishop of Canterbury to his Long-Expected Trial, Lon., 1641, 4to.

Copway, George, (Kahgegwagebow,) Indian of the Ojibway nation, b. August, 1820, in Michigan; for many years connected with the press of New York City; has lectured extensively throughout Europe and America. 1. Recollections of a Forest Life, 1847. 2. Traditional History of the Ojibway Nation, 1850. 3. Ojibway Conquest; a Poem, [curious,] 1850. 4. Running Sketches of Men and Places in Europe, 1851. 5. Copway's American Indian.

Corbet, Edward. Serm., Lon., 1642, 4to.

Corbet, Jeffray. Protestant's Warning Pieces, 1656.

Corbet, John, of Bonyl, Scotland. Ungirdling of the Scottish Armour, Dubl., 1639, 4to.

Corbet, John, 1620–1680, educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, obtained the living of Bramshot, Hampshire; ejected for Nonconformity, 1662. Hist. Relation of the Milt. Government of Gloucester, Lon., 1645, 4to. Vindication of the Magistrates and Ministers of Gloucester, 1646, 4to. Self-Employment in Secret, 1681, 12mo. Remains, 1684, 4to. Other works. See Athen. Oxon.

Corbet, John, beheaded in the Irish Rebellion. Epistle Congratulatorie to the Covenanters in Scotland, 1640, 4to.

Corbet, John. English Grammar, Shrew., 1784, 12mo.

Corbet, Miles. Speech in H. of Commons, 1647, fol.

Corbet, Richard, D.D., 1582–1635, educated at Broadgate's Hall and Christ Church, Oxford, Dean of Christ Church, 1627; Bishop of Oxford, 1629; translated to Norwich, 1632. Journey to France; a Poem, Oratio-Oxon., 1613, 4to. Certain elegant Poems, Lon., 1647, 12mo. Poetical Stromata, or Pieces in Poetry, 1648, '72, 8vo. Fourth ed. of his Poems, with addits. and Life by Octavius Gilchrist, 1809, 12mo. Of Corbet's Poems the Journey into France, an amusing sketch, is

> "Remarkable for giving some traits of the French character that are visible in the present day."

The Farewell to the Fairies also possesses much humour. See Aubrey's Letters; Life by Gilchrist; Athen. Oxon.

Corbet, Roger. Letter from Court, Lon., 1647, 4to.

Corbet, Thomas. Gospel Incense, 1653, 12mo.

Corbett, Misses. The New Happy Week; or, Holidays at Beechwood, Lon.

> "The conversations are natural, animated, and sparkling with good humour and agreeable pleasantry."—*Edin. Even. Post.*

The Happy Week; or, Holidays at Beechwood, 3d ed.

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Corbett, M. de. Oriental Key to the Sacred Scriptures, as they are illustrated by the Rites, &c. of Eastern Nations, Lon., 1837, 18mo.

Corbett, Thomas. An Inquiry relative to the Wealth of Individuals, Lon., 1841, 12mo.

> "It deserves the attentive perusal of the commercial world."—*Lon. New Monthly Mag.*

Corbett, Uvedale. Inquiry into the Election Laws, Lon., 1816, 8vo. U. C. and E. R. Daniell: Reports of Controversial Elections, 1821, 8vo.

Corbould, Edward. Aristomenes: a Grecian Tale, with Illustrations, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo.

> "In these two handsome volumes we find considerable power of writing."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

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Corbyn, Benjamin. Sermon.

Corbyn, Samuel. To the Unconverted, 1677, 8vo.

Corbyn, Samuel. Sermon, Lon., 1765, 8vo.

Corder, Susannah. Life of Elizabeth Fry. This work has been highly commended.

Corderoy, Jeremy. Theol. treat., Lon., 1604, '08, 8vo.

Cordiner, Charles. Antiquities and Scenery of the North of Scotland, Lon., 1780, 4to.

> "An intelligent and very amusing work, designed as a supplement to Pennant's Scottish Tour."—LOWNDES.

Remarkable Ruins and Romantic Prospects of North Britain, with Ancient Monuments and Singular Subjects of Natural History, Lon., 1788–95, 2 vols. 4to.

Cordiner, James. Description of Ceylon, Lon., 1807, 2 vols. 4to.

> "Mr. Cordiner made the tour of the whole sea-coast of the island, a journey of nearly 800 miles. He states many valuable facts; his two volumes contain a great deal of curious matter."—*Lon. Quart. Review.*

Cordwell, J. New System of Physic, 1668–70, 8vo.

Core, Francis. Treatise on Witches, Lon., 1564, 8vo.

Corfe, Joseph. Treatise on Singing, Lon., 1791, fol.

Coriat, Jun. See CORYATE.

Coriat, Thomas. See CORYATE.

Corker, Edward. His Case, fol.

Corker, James, is supposed to have written the treatise entitled, Roman Catholic Principles in reference to God and the king, 1680, which was referred to by Lord Stafford on his trial in vindication of his faith. A new edit. was pub. by Rev. John Kirk, 1815, 8vo.

"It is a clear and accurate exposition of the Roman Catholic Creed, on some of its most important principles, and has all the authority that such a document can receive from time and universal assent."—CHARLES BUTLER.

"In perusing the Principles, Dr. Leland, the historian, is said to have declared, that if such were the principles of Roman Catholics, no government had any right to quarrel with them." See Charles Butler's Memoirs respect. the English, Irish, and Scottish Catholics, 1819; ii. 40, 345–353.

Corker, Samuel. Funl. Serm., Dubl., 1695, 4to.

Cormack, John. Lives of Philosophers; trans. from Fenelon, Lon., 1803, 2 vols. 12mo. Female Infanticide in Guezerat, 1815, 8vo. Sermon, Edin., 1810.

Cormick, C. M. Hist. of England, from the Death of George II. to the Peace of 1783, Lon., 3 vols. 12mo.

Cormouls, Thomas. Eversion; or the Refutation of the present Principles of Mundane Philosophy, Wolverh., 1804, 8vo.

Corncob, Jonathan, Loyal American Refugee, The Adventures of, Lon., 1787, 12mo.

"The prototype of the *Halls* and *Trollopes*, who, as the Monthly Review says, 'thought that his ridicule of the *Jonathans* would render his work the more acceptable in England.'"—RICH: *Bib. Amer. Nova.*

Cornelius, Lucius. De Monarchia Jesuitarum, Lon., 1648, '65, '80, 8vo.

Cornelius, Peter. A Way to make the Poor, in these and other Nations, happy, Lon., 1659, 4to. Surely so philanthropic a proposal demands a respectful consideration!

Cornell, Ebenezer. Sermon, Lon., 1756, 8vo.

Cornell, S. S., Corresponding Member of the American Geographical and Statistical Society. Author of a series of popular School Geographies.

Cornell, Rev. Wm. Mason, M.D., b. 1802, Massachusetts, grad. at Brown Univ., 1827. Grammar of the English Language. Consumption Prevented, 8th edition. Consumption Forestalled and prevented. Sabbath made for Man. Treatise on Epilepsy. Contributed largely to the various medical and educational journals.

Corner, Julia, may be styled, without compliment, one of the most useful writers of the age. Of her many valuable works, we notice: Questions on the Hist. of Europe; a Sequel to Miss Mangnall's Hist. Questions; new ed., Lon., 1847, 12mo.

"Miss Corner is a worthy successor to Miss Mangnall. An immense quantity of matter is condensed in these pages."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

Children's Sunday Books, 1850–52. Hist. of China and India. The Historical Library, 1840–48, 14 vols. 12mo.

"We know of no works better suited for youth, or the careful perusal of which is likely to be attended with more lasting impressions, than Miss Corner's Hist. Library."—*Lon. Conservative Jour.*

"Miss Corner writes intelligibly and fluently, with much easy and winning grace."—*Lon. Mag. of Arts and Sciences.*

We have perhaps 20 or 30 such commendations before us.

Corney, Bolton. New Curiosities of Literature, in Illustration of D'Israeli, Lon., 1838, p. 8vo; and a 2d ed.

"Ce livre est une vive critique des Curiosités de la Littérature, recueil d'anecdotes et de remarques bibliographiques fort repandu en Angleterre. . . . M. Bolton Corney a déjà publié un écrit fort judicieux sur la Tapisserie de Bayeux."—*Journal des Savants.*

"These illustrations are by far the best specimens of historical and bibliographical criticism that we have seen anywhere this many a day."—*Lon. Metropolitan Magazine.*

"A masterly volume."—*London Examiner.*

See a communication from Mr. Corney, and a letter from the Rev. Alexander Crombie, respecting the above-named work, in the Gent. Mag., Oct. 1841, 355.

Thomson's Seasons, edit. by Bolton Corney, 1842, sq. 8vo.

"Mr. Bolton Corney's labours are not the less to be commended because they are unobtrusive: the work is extremely well edited."—*London Athenæum.*

The Poetical Works of Oliver Goldsmith; edited by Bolton Corney, 1845, 8vo. A valuable edit.

"The whole of the poems have been collated with the several editions; the Deserted Village boasts an improved text; and the oratorio of the Captivity is printed complete from the MS. in Mr. Murray's possession. A new memoir of the poet has the merits of fulness and accuracy in respect of facts, and conciseness in point of style."—*London Spectator.*

Mr. Corney is well known as a contributor to Notes and Queries and other journals. He is one of the few learned archæologists still left (1858) of the school of Nichols and Gough, Baker and Cole.

Cornings, Benj. N., b. 1817, at Cornish, N. Hampshire. Principles of Physiology, 1851. Class Book of Physiology, 1853. Preservation of Health and Prevention of Disease, 1854.

Cornish, Joseph. Theolog. treatises, &c., 1780, '89, '90. Importance of Classical Learning, 1783, 8vo.

Cornish, T. H. Juryman's Legal Hand Book and Manual of Common Law, 2d ed., Lon., 1843, 8vo.

"This little volume contains much curious as well as useful matter, collected from various sources, adapted principally to the use of the general reader."—25 *Legal Observer*, 500.

Cornish, William Floyer. Essay on Uses, Lon., 1825, 8vo. Essay on the Law of Remainders, 1827, 8vo.

"It involves critical discussions upon the most abstruse, subtle, and artificial distinctions in the law, and the author is a shrewd and dry critic, dealing in occult points."—4 *Kent's Com.*, 198, 245, 260.

"His new classification may be maintained without materially impairing the usefulness of Mr. Fearne's treatise."—*Hoffman's Legal Study*, 258.

Treatise on Purchase Deeds, 1828, 8vo.

"A very creditable production, better suited, however, for English conveyances than for this country. . . . Every thing from the pen of Mr. Cornish is learned and able."—*Hoffman's Legal Study q. v.* for an account of this learned author, who died at an early age.

Cornthwaite, Robert. The Sabbath, Lon., 1740, 8vo.

Cornwall, Barry. See PROCTER, BRYAN WALTER.

Cornwall, Frederic. Assize Serm., Lon., 1710, 8vo.

Cornwall, Capt. Henry. Observations upon several Voyages to India, Lon., 1720, fol. Magnetic Needle; Phil. Trans., 1722.

Cornwall, James. Tables of Pleadings, Writs, &c., Lon., 1705, fol. This sometimes accompanies G. Townsend's Tables, 1667.

Cornwall, John, D.D. Serm., Camb., 1701, 4to.

Cornwall, N. E. Music as it Was and as it Is, New York, 12mo.

Cornwalleys, Henry. Serms., &c. Lon., 1693–1706.

Cornwallis, Sir Charles, d. about 1630. The Life and Death of Henry, Prince of Wales, Lon., 1641, 8vo and 4to; 1644, 1738, '51; with an Appendix, 1788, 8vo. Granger commends this work for elegance of style, but Birch condemns it as extremely superficial.

Cornwallis, Charles, Marquis, 1738–1805, served against the Americans in their revolutionary struggle, and afterwards distinguished himself in Ireland and the East Indies. In 1762 he succeeded his father in the Earldom of Cornwallis. He accepted the government of British India in 1790, and again in 1805. He died in the latter year at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares. An Answer to that part of the Narrative of Lieut.-Gen. Henry Clinton, K. B., which relates to the Conduct of Earl C. during the Campaign in North America, in the year 1781, '82, 8vo.

Cornwallis, Frederick, Archbishop of Canterbury, d. 1783, son of Lord Cornwallis, was consecrated Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1749; translated to Canterbury, 1768. Serms., 1751, '52, '56, '62.

Cornwallis, James, Dean of Canterbury, 1775, consecrated Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1781. Serms., 1777, '82, 1811.

Cornwallis, Mrs. Mary. Observations on the Canonical Scriptures, Lon., 1817, '20, and last ed., 1831, 4 vols. 8vo.

"A judicious and pleasing companion in the perusal of the Holy Scriptures."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

Cornwallis, Sir William, son of Sir Charles. Essays, Lon., 1600, 8vo; newly corrected, 1632, 8vo. Discourses upon Seneca, 1601, 16mo. Union of England and Scotland, 1604, 4to. Essays on Encomium of Sadness and of Julian the Apostate, 1616, '26, 4to. Praise of King Richard, 1617: in the Somers Collection of Tracts, vol. iii.

Cornwell, B. M. L. The Domestic Physician, 1785.

Cornwell, Francis. Theolog. treatises, 1644, '45, '46.

Cornwell, James, has pub. many useful educational works—on Grammar, Geography, Composition, &c.—some of them in conjunction with the late Dr. Alexander Allen. Their works have been highly commended as

"Written by those who are profoundly acquainted with the sources of our language."—*Church of England Quarterly.*

Corp, Harriet. An Antidote to the Miseries of Human Life, or the Widow Placid and her daughter Rachel, 1814, 2 vols. fc. 8vo.

Corp, William, M.D. Jaundice, 1785. Essay, 1792.

Corri, D. Singer's Preceptor, 1811, 2 vols. 8vo.

Corrie, Archibald, 1777–1857, a distinguished agricultural writer.

Corrie, D., LL.D., first Bishop of Madras. Memoirs of; compiled chiefly from his own Letters and Journals, by his Brothers, Lon., 1846, 8vo.

Corrie, Edgar. Treat. on Polit. Econ., 1791, '96, 1808.

Corrie, George Elwes, Norrisian Prof. of Divinity, Cambridge. Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation abridged, Lon., 1847, 8vo.

"In this Edition, the supplemental Matter added by the Bishop, and which has hitherto existed in a Separate Form, has been incorporated into the History; admitted Error has been corrected, and some changes and additions made."

Corrie, James, M.D. Vitality of the Blood, Lon., 1791, 8vo.

Corrie, John. Apology for the diversity of religious sentiments, 1802, 8vo. Reflections on Private Judgment in Religion; a serm., 1804, 8vo.

Corrigan, Andrew. Theory and Practice of Modern Agriculture; to which is added, the breeding and management of sheep, cattle, pigs, and poultry, with some remarks on dairy-husbandry, 1853

"This small work is truly a *multum in parvo*, showing a very correct knowledge of the articles described."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Corry, John. Life of Washington, Lon., 1800, 12mo; of A. Berkeley, 1808, 12mo; of Cowper, 1803, 12mo; of J. Priestley, 1805, 8vo. Tales, 1802, 12mo. View of London, 1799, 12mo. Address, 1803, 12mo. Novels, 1803, &c. The Detector of Quackery, or Analysis of Medical, Philosophical, Political, Dramatic, and Literary Imposture, 1801, 8vo.

Corry, John. Hist. of Bristol, by J. C. and John Evans, Bristol, 1816, 2 vols. r. 8vo.

"In little estimation."—LOWNDES.

Corry, Joseph. Windward Coast of Africa, 1807, 4to.

Corse, John. Nat. History: see Phil. Trans., 1799, 1800.

Corser, William. Fast Serm., Lon., 1793, 4to.

Corwine, Richard M. Digest of Cases in H. C. of E. and A., &c. of Mississippi, Cincinnati, 1845, 8vo.

"The material of this volume seems to have been carefully collected, and is very well arranged."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Cory, E. A. Diseases of Children, Lon., 12mo.

Cory, Isaac Preston. Ancient Fragments of various writers, 2d ed., Lon., 1832, 8vo. Ancient and M. Philosophy, 12mo. Inquiries, 12mo; ditto, 12mo. Accounts, 8vo. Official Accounts, 8vo.

Cory, Thomas. Course and P. of C. C. Pleas, 1672, 4to.

Coryate, or **Coryat, George,** d. 1606, educated at, and Fellow of, New College, Oxford; Rector of Odcombe, 1570; Prebendary of York, 1594. Poemata varia Latina, 1611, 4to. Descriptio Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ.

"He was a person much commended in his time for his fine fancy in Latin poetry, and for certain matters which he had written."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Coryate, or **Coryat, Thomas,** 1577–1617, son of the preceding, educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxford, was celebrated for his extended pedestrian excursions over a large portion of the Continent. In 1608 he travelled through France, Germany, and Italy, walking 1975 miles, more than half of which were accomplished in one pair of shoes, which were only once mended, and on his return were hung up in the church of Odcombe. Of this trip he pub. an account in 1611, 4to, under the title of Coryat's Crudities hastily gobled vp in five months' Trauells in France, &c. Bib. Anglo-Poet., 113, £15. Repub. in 1776, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Which book was then usher'd into the world by an Odcombiant-Banquet, consisting of near 60 copies of excellent verses made by the poets of that time, (which did very much advantage the sale of the book;) among them were Ben Jonson, Sir Jo. Harrington," etc.—*Athen. Oxon.*

"His book, known by the name of Coriat's Crudities, nauseous to nice readers, for the rawness thereof, is not altogether useless; though the porch be more worth than the palace: I mean, the preface of other men's mock-commending verses thereon."

This collection of ironical verses presents an amusing specimen of the taste for humour of many of the greatest names of the day. Coryats Crambe, or his Colwort twise sodden, and now serued in with other Macaronicke dishes, as the second course to his Crudities, 1611, 4to. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., £10 10*s*. Traveller for the English Wits, 1616, 4to. Mr. Thomas Coriat to his Friends in England sendeth greeting from Agra, &c., in the Easterne India, Oct. 16, Lon., 1618, 4to. Some of his pieces will be found in Purchas's Pilgrimes. In 1612 this eccentric genius gathered the citizens around him at the cross in Odcombe, delivered a valedictory oration, and left his country for a ten years' ramble. But half the assigned limit had expired, when the wanderer was called to depart to that "undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns." He died at Surat in 1617, after explorations in Greece, Asia, Egypt, and India. Before his roaming propensities became so strongly developed, he was in the service of Henry, Prince of Wales, and seems to have filled the *honourable* post of Court Fool, but it appears that he sometimes displayed more wit than those who had more reputation for wisdom.

"He carried folly (which the charitable called merriment) in his very face. The shape of his head had no promising form, being like a sugar-loaf inverted, with the little end before, as composed of fancy and memory, without any common sense. . . . . He accounted those men guilty of superfluity, who had more suits and shirts than bodies, seldom putting off either till they were ready to go away from him. Prince Henry allowed him a pension, and kept him for his servant. *Sweet-meats* and *Coriat* made up the last course at all court entertainments. Indeed he was the courtiers' anvil to try their wits upon: and sometimes this anvil returned the hammers as hard knocks as it received, his bluntness repaying their abusiveness."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

"The distinguished characteristic of Coryat's mind seems to have been a passion for travelling, and an irrepressible desire to render his name famous by his peregrinations. 'Of all the pleasures in the world,' says he, 'travel is (in my opinion) the sweetest and most delightful.'"—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev.*, 1822, vi. 206.

"He was a man of a very coveting eye, that could never be satisfied with seeing, tho' he had seen very much, and yet he took as much content in seeing, as many others in the enjoying of great and rare things."—*Athen. Oxon.* See also Biog. Brit.; Censura Literaria; Bibl. Anglo-Poet.; Purchas's Pilgrims.

We should not omit to mention that the useful thousand miles shoes which Coryat wore in his first travels were allowed to hang in undisturbed dignity in Odcombe Church for nearly a century. About 1702 they were removed, and where they are now preserved, or whether preserved at all, is more than we can say. We commend the subject to the early attention of the Society of Antiquaries.

Coryat, [Coriat,] Junior. Another Traveller; or Cursory Remarks and Critical Observations, made upon a Journey through part of the Netherlands, in the latter part of the year 1766, Lon., 1767, 3 vols. 12mo. This is the production of the celebrated Samuel Paterson, the London auctioneer.

"This book was an imitation of Sterne, and not of Coriat, whose name Paterson had chosen as a whimsical one."—DR. JOHNSON.

But Paterson pub. a pamphlet entitled An Appeal, &c., to prove that his work was written before the appearance of Sterne's Sentimental Journey.

"As travels we are in conscience bound to say, that we cannot reckon them very praiseworthy; they do not, in fact, contain above half a dozen descriptions. Nor as a series of anecdotes will they stand the test; the number of these not being great, and honest Paterson not being the very best narrator of a story we have met with."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev.*, 1825, xii. 290, *q. v.* For an account of Sam. Paterson, see the above, and Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.

Corye, John. The Generous Enemies, or the Ridiculous Lovers, a Comedy, Lon., 1672, 4to.

"A compilement or rather plagiarism from other authors."—LOWNDES.

Corymbæus, *i. e.* **Richard Brathwait.**

Coryton, John. A Treatise on the Law of Letters Patent for the sole use of Inventions in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, including the practice connected with the Grant; to which is added a Summary of the Patent Laws in force in the principal foreign States; with an appendix of Statutes, Rules, Practical Forms, &c., Lon., 1855, 8vo; Amer. ed., with notes referring to Amer. Cases, Phila., 1855, 8vo.

Cosbie, Arnold. Ultimum Vale to the Vaine World, an Elegie written by himself in the Marshalsea, after his condemnation for murthering Lord Brooke, 1591, 4to.

Cosens, John, D.D. The Economy of Beauty; in a Series of Fables addressed to the Ladies, 1777, 4to. Serms., Lon., 1793, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The style of these sermons is vigorous, animated, and well suited to popular discourses"—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"They tend to promote the cause of piety and virtue, and may be read with considerable pleasure and edification."—*Brit. Critic.*

Cosh, William. The Cause of the Cooper, Lon., 1765, 4to.

Cosin, James. Names of Roman Catholics, Nonjurors, and others who refused to take the Oath in George the First's time, Lon., 1745, 8vo.

Cosin, or **Cozen, John,** D.D., 1594–1672, a native of Norwich, educated at, and Fellow, of, Caius College, Cambridge, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, 1638; Dean of Peterborough, 1640. In the time of the Commonwealth he was deprived of his ecclesiastical preferments, and retired to Paris, where he exercised his ministerial functions greatly to the advantage of the Protestant cause.

"Yea, whilst he remained in France, he was the Atlas of the Protestant religion, supporting the same with his piety and learning, confirming the wavering therein, yea, adding daily proselytes (not of the meanest rank) thereunto."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

At the Restoration he returned, and within the year was raised to the Bishopric of Durham. A Collection of Private Devotions in the Practice of the Ancient Churches, called the House of Prayer, Lon., 1627, 8vo. This manual, said to have been compiled at the request of Charles I., or of the Countess of Denbigh, was a chief cause of the troubles which befell the worthy doctor. The frontispiece—a cross, angels, &c.—especially, aroused the ire of Prynne and Burton. The Puritans styled the collection a book of Cozening Devotions. A Scholastical History of the Canon of Holy Scriptures, Lon., 1657, 4to, 1672, '83; new edit., 1849, *vide post.*

> "This work contains a pretty satisfactory induction of the evidence for the authenticity of the Scriptures; and of the different degrees of authority or respect which the church has attached to the apocryphal books. It has long been completely superseded by the more extensive and accurate works of Jones, Lardner, and Michaelis; but is still deserving of respect for the service which it rendered at the time."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Historia Transubstant. Papalis, 1675, 8vo; in English, 1676, 8vo; new edit., revised with a Memoir of the author, by Rev. J. S. Brewer, Lon., 1840, 12mo.

> "A most substantial treatise against transubstantiation."—Dr. John Durel.

Notes on the Book of Common Prayer, 1710, fol. Dr. C. pub. some other treatises. An edit. of his works, now first collected, was pub. in Oxford, 1843–45, 5 vols. 8vo; Lib. of Anglo-Cath. Theology. A letter of Dr. C.'s upon the Validity of the orders of the Foreign Reformed Churches, will be found in Two Treatises on the Church, edited by Rev. Wm. Goode, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

> "One whose abilities, quick apprehension, solid judgment, variety of reading, &c. are sufficiently made known to the world in his learned books, whereby he hath perpetuated his name to posterity. I must not pass over his constancy in his religion, which rendered him amiable in the eyes not of good men only, but of that of God, with whom there is no variableness nor shadow of changing. It must be confessed that a sort of fond people surmised as if he had once been declining to the popish persuasion. Thus the dim-sighted complain of the darkness of the room, when, alas, the fault is in their own eyes; and the lame, of the unevenness of the floor, when indeed it lieth in their unsound legs."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

Cosin, Richard, LL.D., Dean of the Arches, also Chancellor of the diocese of Worcester from 1579 until 1598. An Answer to a Libel entitled An Abstract of Certain Acts of Parliament, Lon., 1584, 4to. Conspiracie for pretended Reformation, viz.: Presbyterial Discipline by Hacket, Coppinger, and Arthington, 1592, 4to. Apologie for sundrie Proceedings by Iurisdiction Ecclesiasticall, 1593, 4to. Commended as "a learned and excellent work." There was an earlier edit. in two parts, only 40 copies printed. Carmina, &c., 1598, 4to. Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Politeia in Tabulas digesta, Lon., 1604, fol.; Oxf., 1634, fol.; with preface by Allane, 1684, fol. Regni Angliæ sub imperio Reginæ Elizabethæ Religio et Gubernatio Ecclesiastica, aucta et emendata, cura Joannis Cosini. Gul. Wechet, Editore, Lon., 1729, 4to.

> "He was a general scholar, geometrician, musician, physician, divine, but chiefly civil and canon lawyer. . . . His last words were these, 'Farewell, my surviving friends; remember your mortality and eternal life.'"—*Fuller's Worthies.*

Cossham, J. N. Interest Time Tables, 1813, 12mo.

Costa, Emanuel M. Da. See Da Costa.

Costard, George, 1710–1782, Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, Vicar of Twickenham, 1764. Mr. C. was versed in astronomy, and famous for his Oriental learning, and thereby acquired the title of Rabbi Costard. Observations on some Psalms, 8vo. Use of Astronomy, 1764, 4to. Hist. of Astronomy, 1767, 4to. A second edit. of Hyde's Historia Religionis Veterum Persarum eorumque Magorum, 1760, 4to. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1745, '51, '53, '54, '77.

Observations on the Book of Job, 1747, 8vo.

> "Ingenious, but not all correct. He was of opinion that it was not older than the time of the Babylonish captivity; and considered it a piece of exalted and regular Eastern poetry, of the dramatic kind."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Other publications. See Biog. Brit.; Bibl. Brit.; Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.

Coste, Peter. Trans. of Montaigne's Essays, 1759, 3 vols. 8vo.

> "An immense treasure-house of observation, anticipating all the discoveries of succeeding essayists; you cannot open him without detecting a Spectator, or Rambler."—Leigh Hunt.

Very extravagant, this, Mr. Leigh Hunt!

Costeker. The Fine Gentleman; or, The Education of a Young Nobleman, Lon., 1732, 8vo.

Costello, Mrs. The Soldier's Orphan; a Tale, 1809, 3 vols. 12mo.

> "Some novels have no character at all, and this is one of them. It is neither remarkably dull, nor particularly lively; neither perfectly uninteresting, nor peculiarly pleasing; in short, neither commendable nor reprehensible."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1809.

Costello, Dudley. A Tour through the Valley of the Meuse, Lon., 1845, p. 8vo.

Costello, Col. Edward. Adventures of a Soldier, Lon., 1841, p. 8vo.

> "This highly interesting volume is filled with details and anecdotes of the most sterling character, and well deserves a place in the library of every regiment in the service."—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

Costello, Louisa Stuart, one of the most voluminous and most popular writers of the day. Specimens of the Early Poetry of France, Lon., 1835, 8vo.

> "We warmly recommend Miss Costello's very elegant little work."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Summer amongst the Bocages and Vines, 1840, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "These volumes are written with true gusto: they sparkle over with sketches of romantic scenery, outlines of antique places, historical legends, local traditions, &c."—*Lon. Atlas.*
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> "Most agreeable volumes."—*Lon. Quar. Review.*

The Queen Mother, a Romance, 3 vols. p. 8vo. A Pilgrimage to Auvergne, 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Two more delightful volumes have not proceeded from the pen of the tourist."—*John Bull.*

Memoirs of Eminent Englishwomen, 1844, 4 vols. 8vo. The reader will here find 37 biographies.

The Rose Garden of Persia; trans. from the Persian Poets, 1845, 8vo.

> "She has by this remarkable volume of specimens at once won her way into the foremost rank of modern poets."—*Lon. M. Chron.*

The Falls, Lakes, and Mountains of N. Wales, 1845, 8vo.

> "It is gratifying to find that she has brought her exquisite sense of the picturesque, and vivid appreciation of local historical association, always simple and unpretending in their enunciation, to bear upon a portion of Great Britain."—*Ainsworth's Magazine*

A Tour to and from Venice, 1846, 8vo.

> "A pleasanter book for travellers bound to the north of Italy it would be difficult to find."—*Oxford and Cambridge Review.*

Jacques Cœur, the French Argonaut, and His Times, 1847, 8vo. Miss C. has also pub. Bearn and the Pyrenees, 1844, 2 vols. 8vo; Catherine de Medicis, 1848, p. 12mo, and p. 8vo; Clara Fane, 1848, 3 vols. p. 8vo; Gabrielle, 1843, 3 vols. p. 8vo; and Songs of a Stranger, 8vo. We express the wish of many, when we record the desire that Miss Costello may long continue to delight and instruct a public whom she has made so familiar with her merits.

Coster, Robert. A Mite cast into the common Treasury, 1649, 4to.

Costigan, Capt. A. W. Sketches of Society and Manners in Portugal, Lon., 1788, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Very good pictures of Portuguese life and manners, though, in many instances, the portraiture seems considerably over-charged—the outline caricatured—and the colouring too much heightened."—*Lon. Monthly Rev.*, 1789.

Costill, O. H. Practical Treatise on Poisons, their Symptoms, Antidotes, and Mode of Treatment, Phila., 18mo.

Cosway, Mrs. Mary, d. 1804, a miniature painter of great reputation, projected and partially prepared a collection of copies of paintings in the Musée Française, accompanied with historical notices. In consequence of the loss of a child, she abandoned her design, and retired to a nunnery near Lyons. See Woman's Record.

Cotes. Sketches of Truth, 1803, 3 vols. 12mo.

Cotes, Charles. Oratio, &c., Harveiana, 1746, 4to.

Cotes, Digby. See Coates.

Cotes, Henry. Serms., 1805, '13; ditto, from Beausobre, 1822, 8vo.

> "A paraphrase, rather than a translation."—*Preface.*

Cotes, J. Surveyor's Guide, 1806, 8vo.

Cotes, Roger, 1682–1716, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, a native of Burbage, Leicestershire, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, Fellow, 1705; Plumian Prof. of Astronomy, 1706. In 1713 he took orders, and in the same year, at the desire of Dr. Bentley, he pub. at Cambridge the second edit. of Sir Isaac Newton's Mathematica Principia, &c., with the author's improvements, and a preface of his own, which has been greatly admired. A number of his works were pub. after his death. Harmonia Mensurarum, pub. by Dr. Smith, 1722, Camb., 4to. Opera Miscellanea, Camb., 1722, 4to. Theoremata, &c., Camb., 1722, 4to. Extracts from his Lectures, 4to. Compendium of Arithmetic; in English, pub. by Dr. Smith, 1737, 8vo. Account of a great Meteor which appeared in 1715, Phil. Trans., 1720. Hydros. and Pneumat. Lectures, pub. with notes by Dr. Smith, 1738, 8vo. Cotes was eminently versed in mathematics, metaphysics, philosophy, and divinity. Those not conversant with the scientific history of the period would consider us extravagant in ranking Cotes as the equal of any philosopher whom England has hitherto produced. That Sir Isaac Newton considered himself as inferior to the editor of his Principia, we have good reason to believe. We must not, however, forget to make proper allowance for the remarkable humility of this wonderful genius: a humility to which we find a striking counterpart in the character of a celebrated personage, equally distinguished, though in a far different sphere,—the illustrious Edmund Burke. The great Dr. Bentley

> "Never mentioned Cotes but with the highest regret, [he died at the age of 35:] he had formed the highest expectations of new lights and discoveries in Philosophy from the penetrating force of his extraordinary genius; and on the tablet devoted to his memory in the chapel of Trinity College, has recorded his sorrows, and those

of the whole learned world, in the following beautiful and pathetic epitaph:

> H. S. E.
> Rogerus Robertis filius Cotes,
> Collegii hujus S. Trinitatis Socius,
> Astronomiæ et Experimentalis Philosophiæ:
> Professor Plumianus.
> Qui
> immaturâ morte præreptus,
> panca quidem ingenii sui pignora reliquit,
> sed egregia, sed admiranda,
> ex inaccessis Matheseôs penetralibus
> felici solertiâ cum primum ertua.
> Post magnum illum Newtonum
> Societatis hujus spes altera
> et decus gemellum
> Cui ad summam doctrinæ laudem."
> See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, ii. 128.

Sir Isaac Newton mourned the loss of a great philosopher in Cotes, and would exclaim when referring to his early death—"If Cotes had lived, we had known something."

Cotes, William. Short Questions betwene the Father and the Sonne, Lon., 1585, 8vo.

Cotgrave, John. The English Treasury of Wit and Language, collected out of the best Dramatick Poems; methodically digested into common places for generall use, Lon., 1665, 8vo. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 168, £3 3*s*.

"Thou mayst not reasonably expect the abstracted Quintessence of betwixt three and foure hundred Poems in this small compasse, (which yet may be large enough for an essay,) for I find that an absolute impossibility. But I can assure thee, that what is herein couched, is a great part of the best, and generally taken out of the best."—*Address to the Reader.*

Wit's Interpreter, or the English Parnassus, 1655, 8vo.

Cotgrave, Randle. French and English Dictionary, with another by R. Sherwood; edit. by J. Howell, Lon., 1673, fol. To those who read the old French writers, or wish to compare the changes in language, this is a valuable book.

"It is a rich storehouse of old French, and English also."—Todd.

Cotman, John Sell, 1780–1843, b. at Norwich. Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, Lon., 1820, '21, with Hist. and Descrip. Notices by Dawson Turner, super-roy. fol.

"A highly valuable and faithful delineation of hitherto inedited monuments."—*Lon. Quar. Review.*

Miscellaneous Etchings, super-roy. fol., 1812. Architect. Antiq. of Norfolk, 1812–17, imp. fol. Sepulchral Brasses in Norfolk, 1819, roy. 4to; new edit., greatly enlarged, 2 vols. imp. 4to.

"A work highly interesting to the Antiquary and the man of taste, as throwing much light on the early history of this country; and bearing an equal degree of artistical merit with the 'Antiquities of Norfolk' by the same artist."—*General Hist. of Norfolk.*

"Cotman's work on Sepulchral Brasses is by far the most important publication on the subject."—Dawson Turner.

Liber Studiorum, 1838, imp. fol. Illustrations of Dr. Dibdin's Bibliographical Tour in France and Normandy, by J. S. C. and Mrs. D. Turner, imp. 8vo. Architect. and Picturesque Remains in various Counties of England, but chiefly in Norfolk. With descriptions by Thomas Rickman. Other publications of a similar character. See H. G. Bohn's Cat., 1841.

"His Etchings have all the richness and vigour of the best artists of the old School, and are highly prized by all who are capable of appreciating them."—*Lon. Quar. Review.*

Cotta, John. Medicine and Witchcraft, 1612–25.

Cotter, George Sackville. Poems, Cork, 1790, 8vo.

Cotter, John R. Gospels of Matt. and Mark, paraphrased, Lon., 2d ed., 1840, 12mo. Treatises, &c. for the Times, Lon., 1849, 12mo. Mass and Rubrics of the R. C. Church, trans. into English, 1845, 12mo.

"A very exact version in our own language."

Cotterel, Sir Charles, Master of the Requests to Charles II. Cassandra, trans. from the French of La Calprenède, Lon., 1735, 5 vols. 12mo.

"The most famous of the Heroical Romances, from which Rousseau (a great reader of them) has taken some of the affecting incidents in the New Heloise."—Dunlop.

Historie of the Civill Warres of France, trans. from the Italian of Davila, by C. C. and Wm. Aylesbury, 1647, fol.; 2d ed., 1678, fol.

"A noble historian, equal to Livy."—Lord Bolingbroke.

"The History of the Civil Wars from 1559 to 1598 displays profound knowledge of times, characters, intrigues, &c."—Sismondi.

Cotterill, T. Speech before the Bible Society, 1813, 8vo.

Cottesford, S. Against Traitors, 1591. Serm., 1622.

Cottingham, John. Serms., &c., 1784–1807.

Cottingham, L. N. Architectural works, 1822–24.

Cottle, Amos Simon, d. 1800, was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge. Icelandic Poetry, or the Edda of Shemend, trans. into English Verse, Lon., 1797, 8vo. Other poetical compositions. Both Amos and Joseph Cottle were roughly handled by a very foolish young man, smarting under a deserved rebuke:

> "Oh! Amos Cottle, Phœbus!—what a name
> To fill the speaking trump of future fame!
> Oh! Amos Cottle! for a moment think
> What meagre profits spread from pen and ink!"
> *Byron's Eng. Bards and S. Reviewers.*

Yet Amos was a favourite with the terrible Monthly Reviewers:

"His Icelandic, like his other poetry, is versified often with vigour, and always with neatness, with grace, and with euphony Of Mr. Cottle's poetical talents we have repeatedly spoken with approbation."—*Monthly Review*, 1798, 381.

Cottle, John. New Version of the Psalms, Lon., 1802, 12mo. The author states that he has omitted, transposed, and paraphrased, as the occasion seemed to require.

Cottle, Joseph, d. 1853, in his 84th year. Poems, 1795, 12mo. Malvern Hills, a Poem, 1798, 4to. John the Baptist, a Poem, 1801, 8vo. Alfred, an Epic Poem, 1801, 4to; 1804, 2 vols. 12mo, and 1816. Selection of Poems for Young Persons, 1805, '15, 12mo. The Fall of Cambria, a Poem, 1809, '11, 2 vols. 8vo. Other publications. Early Recollections of Coleridge, 1837, 2 vols. 8vo. Mr. C. was in early life a bookseller, but relinquished that business in 1798, shortly after publishing the Lyrical Ballads of Coleridge. He pub. in 1796 Coleridge's first vol. of Poems. See Coleridge's Letter to him in Gent. Mag., Aug. 1853

> "Bœotian Cottle, rich Bristowa's boast,
> Imports old stories from the Cambrian Coast,
> And sends his goods to market—all alive!
> Lines forty thousand, Cantos twenty-five."
> *Byron's Eng. Bards and S. Reviewers.*

Well had it been for Byron had he been as good a man as "Bœotian Cottle." He may have been a bad poet, but he was—that rarer character—a good friend. To both Coleridge and Southey he extended the hand of kindness, when kindness was the most needed:

"If my poems should ever acquire a name and character, it might be said the world owed them to you. Had it not been for you, none perhaps of them would have been published, and some not written. Your obliged and ever affectionate friend,
S. T. Coleridge:" *Letter to Cottle, April* 15, 1798.

"Do you suppose, Cottle, that I have forgotten those true and most essential acts of friendship which you showed me when I stood most in need of them? Your house was my house when I had no other. . . . Sure I am, there never was a more generous or a kinder heart than yours; and you will believe me when I add that there does not live that man upon earth whom I remember with more gratitude and affection. . . . Good night! my dear old friend and benefactor."—Robert Southey:" *Letter to Cottle, April* 20, 1808.

Commend us to that noble-hearted man who in the day of his prosperity is not ashamed to acknowledge the benefactions received in the dark hours

> "When friends were few and fortune frowned!"

In the letter quoted above, (the reader must devour the whole of it; see Southey's Life and Correspondence,) Southey, to his lasting honour, tells his friend,

"You are in the habit of preserving your letters, and if you were not, I would entreat you to preserve this, that it might be seen hereafter."

The reader will now understand that our transcriptions have been made from a sense of duty (accompanied with much pleasure) to both writer and recipient.

In the same generous spirit he writes to John May:

"You ought to become acquainted with my old friend Joseph Cottle, the best-hearted of men. . . . Become acquainted with one who has a larger portion of original goodness than falls to the lot of most men."—*Sept.* 15, 1827.

"Cottle published my Joan of Arc in 1796, and there are very few who entertain a warmer regard for me than he has done from that time."—*Letter to Charles Swain, Oct.* 27, 1836.

We trust we have no reader who will complain of the length of this article, consecrated to two of the noblest feelings of the human breast—to Friendship and Gratitude!

> "If such there breathe, go mark him well,
> For him no Minstrel raptures swell."

Cotton, Bartholemew de, Monk of Norwich. Annales Ecclesiæ Norwicensis, 1042–1295, et Historia de Episcopis Norw., ad an. 1299. Accedunt continuatio historiæ ad an. 1446, et successio Episcoporum et priorum. *Vide* Wharton, Anglia Sacra, 1691.

Cotton, Charles, 1630–1687, educated at Cambridge, obtained considerable celebrity as a humorous poet and translator. See a list of his publications in Watt's Bibl. Brit. We notice a few: Devaix's Philos. of the Stoics, 1664. A Voyage to Ireland. Virgil Travestie, 1664–67, and '92, 3 vols. 8vo. Some of Lucian's Dialogues in English Fustian, 1675, 8vo.

"Nothing can be more vulgar, disgusting, or licentious, than his parodies on Virgil and Lucian. That they should have been so often reprinted, marks the slow progress of the refinement of public taste during the greater part of the eighteenth century"

The Wonders of the Peake, 1681, 8vo. Genuine Works, 1715, 8vo. Trans. of Montaigne's Essays, 1759, 3 vols. 8vo. Poems, 1689, 8vo. Poetical Works, 1765, 12mo; 6th ed., 1771, 12mo.

Cotton is best known by his addition to his adopted father's (Izaak Walton) Complete Angler. This treatise—How to angle for a Trout or Grayling in a clear stream—was written in ten days. It is often found bound up in the 3d and 4th edits. of the Complete Angler, and was reprinted with every subsequent edit. See an account of their Fish House, &c. on the river Dove, in Biog. Brit.

"It is of stone, and the room on the inside a cube of about fifteen feet: it is paved with black and white marble. . . . In the farther corner, on the left, is a fire-place, with a chimney; and on the right, a large beaufet with folding-doors, wherein are the portraits of Mr. Cotton, with a boy-servant, and Walton, in the dress of the time: underneath is a cupboard, on the door whereof the figures of a trout, and also of a grayling, are well pourtrayed. . . . Over the door the initial letters of his own name and Isaac Walton's were placed together in a cypher."—*Note to the Compl. Angler*, 21st edit., 1784.

Cotton, Clement. Mirror of Martyrs, Lon., 1631, 8vo. Convert's Catechism, 1616, 8vo. Concordance to the Bible, 1631, '33, fol.; enlarged, &c. by Samuel Newman, 1643. Way of Life, 1641, 4to.

Cotton, Edward. Loadstone; Phil. Trans., 1667.

Cotton, G. E. L., D.D., Lord-Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India. 1. Doctrine and Practice of Christianity; 3d ed., Lon., 1853, 18mo. 2. Short Prayers for Public Schools; 5th ed., 1854, 18mo. 3. Seven Serms., 1855, fp. 8vo. 4. Serms., 1858, cr. 8vo.

Cotton, Henry, D.C.L., Archdeacon of Cashel. List of Edits. of the Bible and Parts thereof in English, 1505–1820, &c., Lon., 1821, 8vo; 2d ed., enlarged, 1852, 8vo. See LEWIS, J.

"Evidently the result of deep research, and drawn up with great care."—*Horne's Introduction.*

"Very complete. . . . The most valuable part is the Appendix, in which Mr. Cotton gives specimens of all the early translations of the Scriptures into English; besides accurate descriptions of the several scarce editions. The author has availed himself of the previous labours of Lewis, Ducarel, (or rather Tutet,) and Gifford, Crutwell, and Newcome."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"This and Lewis's Hist. of Eng. Trans. give the fullest accounts of the points on which they treat."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.*

The Typographical Gazetteer, Oxf., 1825, 8vo; 2d ed., enlarged, 1831. Mem. of a French trans. of the N. Testament, Lon., 1827, 8vo.

"Dr. Kidder's pamphlet having become extremely rare, Dr. Cotton has rendered a valuable service to the Protestant cause by reprinting it, with some corrective notes; and he has prefixed an interesting bibliographical memoir on the Bordeaux New Testament."—*Horne's Introduction.*

The Five Books of Maccabees in English, with Notes and Illustrations, Oxf., 1832, 8vo.

"Dr. Cotton has for the *first time* given an English translation of what are called the fourth and fifth books; and he successfully adapted the style and language of his version to those of the preceding books, as closely as was consistent with a careful adherence to the original."—*Ibid.*

A Short Explan. of Obsolete Words in our Version of the Bible, &c., Oxf., 1832, 12mo. Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ: The Succession of the Prelates and Members of the Cathedral Bodies in Ireland, Dubl., 1845–50, 4 vols. 8vo. Rhemes and Doway: An Attempt to Shew what has been done by R. Catholics for the Diffusion of the Holy Scriptures in English, Oxf., 1855, 8vo.

"A most valuable contribution to Biblical bibliography."—T. H. HORNE, D.D., *in a letter to the author of this Dictionary, Aug.* 31, 1858.

Cotton J. D. Lachrymæ Elegiacæ, &c., 1765, 4to.

Cotton, John, 1585–1652, a native of Derby, England, educated at Trinity and Emanuel College, Cambridge, became in his 28th year minister of Boston in Lincolnshire. Having adopted the principles of the Puritans, he emigrated to Boston, Mass., and spent the rest of his days in America. He was eminent for profound learning and devoted piety. He pub. many theological works, the most celebrated of which were in defence of the interference of the civil power in support of the truth. In this position he found a powerful antagonist in Roger Williams. Cotton's Letter concerning the power of the Magistrate in matters of Religion was answered by W. in 1644, in The Bloody Tenet of Persecution for the cause of conscience. This elicited Cotton's Bloody Tenet washed and made white in the Blood of the Lamb, 1647. Williams rejoined in The Bloody Tenet yet more bloody by Mr. Cotton's endeavour to wash it white in the Blood of the Lamb, 1652. A Discourse about Civil Government in a New Plantation, &c., was pub. in Camb., 1663, sm. 4to, under Cotton's name, but it was really the production of John Davenport of New Haven Colony. This book is so rare, that a copy in sheets sold in New York in 1847 for $14 50. Cotton's youngest daughter married Increase Mather. See Mather's Magnalia; Norton and Mather's Life of Cotton; Neal's N. E.; Hutchinson; Winthrop; Mass. Hist. Coll.; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.

Cotton, John, 1640–1699, minister at Plymouth, Mass., son of the preceding, revised and corrected Eliot's Indian Bible, printed at Cambridge in 1685.

Cotton, John, d. 1757, in the 64th year of his age, minister of Newton, Mass., great-grandson of the first-named John Cotton. Serms., 1728, '29, '34, '39, '53.

Cotton, John, d. 1789, aged 77, first minister of Halifax, Mass., great-grandson of the first-named John Cotton. Two Serms., 1757. Baptism. Hist. of Plymouth Church.

Cotton, Josiah, 1680–1756, father of the preceding, compiled and left in MS. a copious English and Indian Vocabulary. He had four sons who were ministers.

Cotton, Nathaniel, 1707–1788, an English physician and poet, was noted for his skill in the treatment of insanity, and had a private establishment for lunatics. Obs. on Scarlet Fever, Lon., 1749, 8vo. Visions in Verse, 1751, '64. Works in Prose and Verse, 1791, 2 vols. 12mo. Marriage, a Vision; being an addit. to J. Macgowen on Marriage, 1811, 8vo.

"He is truly a philosopher, according to my judgment of the character, every tittle of his knowledge in natural subjects being connected in his mind with the firm belief in an omnipotent agent."—COWPER; who had been Dr. C.'s patient.

Cotton, R. P., M.D. On Consumption: its Nature, Symptoms, and Treatment. To which Essay was awarded the Fothergillian Gold Medal of the Medical Society of London, Lon., 1852, 8vo.

"Notwithstanding the hackneyed nature of the subject, and the multitude of works which have appeared upon phthisis, the present work is of very considerable interest, from the clear and simple manner in which it is arranged, and from the use made by the author of the ample materials placed at his disposal at the Brompton Hospital."—*Medical Times.*

Phthisis and the Stethoscope: a concise Practical Guide to the Physical Diagnosis of Consumption, 1851, fp. 8vo.

Cotton, Richard Lynch, D.D. Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, formerly Vicar of Denchworth. The Way of Salvation, a series of Serms., Oxf., 1837, 8vo.

Cotton, Sir Robert Bruce, 1570–1631, an eminent antiquary, a native of Denton, Huntingdonshire, but a descendant of Robert Bruce, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was created a knight upon the accession of James I., and was highly esteemed by the king and principal statesmen, who often solicited his advice. In 1629 he was arrested and confined in the Tower, in consequence of a manuscript, which proposed a plan by which the king could enslave his subjects, being traced to his library. It was the production of Sir Robert Dudley, and Sir Robert Cotton seems to have been unconscious even of its possession. Upon his innocence being made apparent, he was released, and his liberty restored to him. This was a severe blow to the excellent man, and he never regained his strength of body or cheerfulness of mind.

"When I went several times to visit and comfort him in the year 1630, he would tell me 'they had broken his heart that had locked up his library from him.' He was so outworn, within a few months, with anguish and grief, as his face, which had been formerly ruddy and well coloured, (such as the picture I have of him shows,) was wholly changed into a grim blackish paleness, near to the resemblance and hue of a dead visage."—SIR SYMONDS D'EWES.

He died of a fever at Westminster in the next year. His noble library, the fruit of many years' collections, received augmentations from his son and grandson, and was deposited in the British Museum in 1753. It had suffered severely from a fire in 1731. Its inestimable value is too well known to require any enlargement upon the subject. Sir Robert wrote many historical, antiquarian, and political treatises. For a particular account of them, see references below. We notice a few: Life and Raigne of Henry III. of England, 1627, 4to. A Treatise against Recusants, in Defence of the Oath of Allegiance, 1641, 4to. Warrs with Foreign Princes dangerous to our Commonwealth, 1657, 8vo. Abridgt. of the Records (Rolls of Parliament) in the Tower, with addits. by Wm. Prynne, 1657, 2 vols. fol. Narrative of Count Gondomar's Transactions during his Embassy to England, 1659, 4to. The King's Revenue. Discourse of Foreign War, 1690, 8vo. Many of his Pieces will be found in Hearne's Discourses, and also in Cottoni Posthuma: Divers choice Pieces of that renowned Antiquary, Sir Robert Cotton, by J. (ames) H. (owell,) Lon., 1651, '72, '79, 8vo. Also refer to Biog. Brit.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Manual; Pref. to Planta's Cottonian Cat., 1802, fol.; Life prefixed to Dr. Smith's Cat., 1696; Nichols's Leicestershire; Hist. of Hinckley; Life of Bowyer; Bridgman's Legal Bibl.; Gent. Mag., 1767; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Cunningham's Biog.

Hist.; Dibdin's Bibliomania. For a recent description of the Cottonian Library, see the excellent Hand Book to the library of the Brit. Museum, by Richard Sims, Lon., 1854, 18mo. It may be said without

"Exaggeration, that the writers upon the history and antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland have been more indebted to the inexhaustible treasures of the Cottonian Library than to all other sources together."

There can be no question that Sir Robert Cotton is entitled to a place in the first rank of England's learned antiquaries; a noble army, truly!

"The name of Sir Robert Cotton must always be mentioned with honour; his memory cannot fail of exciting the warmest sentiments of gratitude while the smallest regard for learning subsists among us."—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

See Gale's eloquent tribute—"quisquis bona fide Historiam nostram," &c.—in Rer. Anglia Script. Vet. i. præf. 3.

Cotton, Roger. Direction to the Waters of Lyfe, Lon., 1590, 4to. Treatise, 4to. Armour of Proofe brought from the Tower of David to fight against the Spannyardes and all Enimies of the Trueth, 1596, 4to. Spirituall Songs, 1596, 4to.

Cotton, W. C. My Bee Book, Lon., 1842, p. 8vo.

"One of the most elegant volumes that ever graced a library-table. . . The perfection of a scrap-book for the gentleman or lady bee-keeper."—*Lon. Quar. Review.*

Two Letters to Cottagers on Bees: 1. On Bee Management. 2. On the Natural Theology of Bees, 1843, 12mo. Short and Simple Letters to Cottagers, 1844, 12mo.

Cottrell, C. H. Don Carlos, a Dramatic Poem, Lon., 8vo; 2d ed., 1844. Recollections of Siberia in 1840, '41, 1843, 8vo. Relig. Move. of Germany, 1849, 8vo. Trans. of C. J. Bunsen's Egypt's Place in Universal History, 1848, '53, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The fullest and most exact work that has hitherto appeared on the interpretation of hieroglyphical inscription."—*Church of Eng. Quar. Review.*

"The learned author is one of the most erudite and accomplished expositors of ancient Egyptian learning."—*Lon. Critic.*

The Chevalier is also favourably known as a learned writer by his Constitution of the Church of the Future; trans., 1847, p. 8vo. Memoirs of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, 1848, p. 8vo. Hippolytus and his Age; or The Chris. Church of the Third Century, 1852, 4 vols. p. 8vo.

Couch, John. Anabaptismarum; or Answer to a Kentish Anabaptist, made in the year 1649, Lon., 1650, 4to.

Couch, Jonathan. Illustrations of Instinct, Lon., 1847, p. 8vo.

"This volume is full of anecdote which must delight readers of all ages, and is written in a most popular and unpretending style."—*Britannia.*

Couch, Robert. Praxis Catholica, by C. Pack, 1680.

Couchman, Giles. An Exhortation or Warninge, to beware of greater Plagues and Troubles than are yet come vpon this Realme, for the Sinnes and Wickedness that has been, and is yet dayly committed therein. Lon., 1551, 8vo.

Coues, Samuel Elliot. Outlines of a System of Mechanical Philosophy; being a Research into the Laws of Force, Boston, 1851, 12mo.

"We heartily commend this work to philosophical inquirers, as one full of strength, beauty, and originality, and eminently entitled to their attention."—George Ripley.

Couleius, Abrahamus. See Cowley.

Couling, Nich. The Saints Perfect in this Life or never, Lon., 1647, 12mo.

Coulson, William, Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital, London. Diseases of the Bladder and Prostate Gland, 4th ed., 1852, 8vo.

"We strongly recommend it to the attention and perusal of our readers."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Deformities of the Chest and Spine, 2d ed., 1839, p. 8vo. Diseases of the Hip Joint, 2d ed., 1841. New ed. of Laurence's trans. of Blumenbach's Manual of Comparative Anatomy.

"The most useful elementary work on Comparative Anatomy which we yet possess is the Short System of Professor Blumenbach."—*Sup. to Encyc. Brit., art. Animal Anatomy.*

Trans. of Edwards's Manual of Surgical Anatomy.

"The work contains a great deal of practical information, which cannot fail to be interesting to the student and practitioner. The translation is well executed, and Mr. Coulson has increased its value by the addition of notes containing information derived from the records of both English and German surgery."—*Lon. Med. and Phys. Jour.*

Coult, Nich. Patterne of True Repentance, 1595.

Coultas, Harland. Principles of Botany, as exemplified in the Cryptogamia, with Illus., Phila., 1853, 12mo.

Coulter, John, M.D. Adventures in the Pacific, Dubl., 1845, p. 8vo. Adventures on the Western Coast of South America, and in the Interior of California, Lon., 1847, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"Every page teems with adventure of the most extraordinary and most racy kind."—*Lon. Naval and Milt. Gaz.*

"In energy and power of observation it resembles Dampier and the other old voyagers."—*Jerrold's Paper.*

Coulthard, Clara. Poems, 16mo. Rhymes for an Hour, 1842, 18mo. Prayers and Hymns, 1845, 18mo.

Coulthart, J. R. Decimal Interest Table, Lon., 8vo.

Coulthurst, H. W., D.D. Sermon, 1796.

Coulton, David Trevena. Inquiry into the Authorship of the Letters of Junius. Fortune: a Story of London Life, 3 vols. p. 8vo, 1853.

"All is reality about it: the time, the characters, and the incidents. In its reality consist its charm and its merit. It is, indeed, an extraordinary work, and has introduced to the world of fiction a new writer of singular ability, with a genius more like that of Bulwer than any to whom we can compare it."—*Lon. Critic.*

Coulton, James Trevena. Doctrine of the Bible, 1805, 8vo.

Counsell, George. Midwifery, Lon., 1752, 12mo.

Couper, Catherine M. A. Visits to Beechwood Farm, Lon., 1847, 16mo. Lucy's Half Crown, 18mo. Trans. of Wm. Von Humboldt's Letters to a Female Friend.

"Remarkable letters."—*Westminster Review.*

"We have seldom read such a rendering of German thought into the English tongue."—*Lon. Critic.*

Couper, Robert, M.D. Poetry, chiefly in the Scottish Language, 1802, 2 vols. 12mo. Med. Treatise, 1803, 8vo. The Tourifications of Malachi Meldrum, 1803, 2 vols. 12mo. Hist. of Brit. Isles, 1807, 8vo.

Courayer, Peter Francis, 1681–1776, a French divine of the Roman Catholic Church, after a careful examination became satisfied of the validity of the orders of the Church of England, and drew up a treatise entitled, Dissertation sur la validité des Ordinations des Anglois, et sur la Succession des Evêques de l'Eglise Anglicane: avec les preuves justificatives des faits avancez dans cet ouvrage; printed at Nancy (though Brussels appears on the title) in 1723, 2 vols. 8vo. It was trans. into English by the Rev. Daniel Williams, and pub. in Lon., 1725, 8vo; 2d ed., 1727; new ed., Oxf., 1844, 8vo. In 1726 Couray pub. a Défence de la Dissertation, &c., Brux., 4 vols. 12mo. The Défence was also trans. by Williams, Lon., 1728, 2 vols. 8vo. The new Oxf. ed. noticed above does not contain the "Défence." In 1727 he received the degree of D.D. from the University of Oxford. Being subjected to much censure at home on account of this work, and anticipating personal danger, he took refuge in England, where he resided from 1728 until his death in 1776. He attended the services of the Church of England, but never renounced the communion of the Church of Rome. He pub. a Letter to Card. de Noailles, Lon., 1728, 8vo, trans. of Father Paul's Hist. of the Council of Trent, 1736, 2 vols. fol., and a trans. of Sleidan's Hist. of the Reformation, 1767, 3 vols. 4to. His declaration of his last sentiments on the subject of religion was pub. in French, by W. Bell, D.D., in 1787, 8vo, (also pub. in English,) and a Treatise on the Trinity, in French, appeared in 1810.

Courcy, Richard De. See De Courcy.

Coureen. Catastrophe, &c. rel. to E. I. Company, 1644

Court. Trans. of Josephus, Lon., 1733, fol.

Courtail, John. Serm., Lon., 1760, 4to.

Courtenay, Charles. Ereston; a Novel, 1809, 2 vols.

Courtenay, Edward H. Trans. of Boucharlat's Mechanics, with addits. and emendations, New York, 8vo.

Courtenay, Henry Reignald, Bishop of Bristol, 1794; translated to Exeter, 1797. Fast Serm., 1795, 4to. Charge, 1796, 4to.

Courtenay, John, M.P., 1741?–1816, a native of Ireland. Commission of the Treasury, 1806. Poetical Review of the Literary and Moral Character of Dr. Saml. Johnson, 1786, 4to. Philos. Reflec. on the French Revolution, in a Letter to Dr. Priestley, 1790, 8vo.

"Mr. Courtenay is a true believer in the Horatian precept: no one more frequently substitutes the *ridiculum* for the *acre*, nor comes to the discussion of grave matters with a more laughing countenance."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, 1790.

Manners, Arts, and Politics of France and Italy, in Poetical Epistles, 1792, '93, 1794, 8vo. Poet. and Philos. Essay on the French Revolution, addressed to Mr. Burke, 1793, 8vo.

Courtenay, Rt. Hon. Thomas Peregrine, M.P. Obs. on the American Treaty, being a Contin. of the Letters of Decius, 1808, 8vo. State of the Nation, 1811, 8vo. Treatise on the Poor Laws, 1818, 8vo. Letter to Lord Grenville on the Sinking Fund, 1828. Sir William Temple, his Life and Times, with his Unpub. Essays and Corresp., 1836, 2 vols. 8vo.

"It is in every sense an important addition to the library, and will no doubt find a place in every sterling collection."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

"Fairly entitled to the praise of diligence, care, good sense, and impartiality."—T. B. MACAULAY: see Edin. Rev., Oct. 1838.

Commentaries on the Hist. Plays of Shakspeare, 1840, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"An almost inseparable companion to Shakspeare's Plays. . . . The production of a scholar and a gentleman of refined taste and acute judgment."—*Lon Literary Gazette.*

Courthope, Sir William. Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage of England, Lon., 1835, p. 8vo.

"A most useful book of reference to the genealogist, the antiquarian, and the lawyer."

Courtier, Peter L. Poems, &c., Lon., 1795–1813.

Courtney, Mrs. Isabinda, a Novel, 1796, 3 vols. 12mo.

Courtney, John. 1. Serm. 2. Parish Registers, 1812, 8vo.

Cousin. See COSIN.

Coustos, John. Sufferings in Inquisition, 1746.

Couteau, J. B. Confessions of, Lon., 1794, 2 vols. 12mo;—A satire of the depravity of French manners, written by Robt. Jephson.

Couton, John. The English Gil Blas; or, the Adventures of Gabriel Tangent, Lon., 1807, 3 vols.

Coutts, Robert, born 1803, of Brechin, Scotland. Serms., 2d ed., Lon., 1808, 8vo; 3d ed., Edin., 1847, 12mo.

Cove, Augustus. Tocsin Sounded, 1813, 8vo.

Cove, Morgan, Preb. of Hereford. Revenues of the Ch. of England, Lon., 1797, 8vo; 1816. Inquiry resp. Tithes, 1800, 8vo.

Covel, John, D.D., 1638–1722, Fellow of Christ Church, Cambridge, and Master, 1688, resided 7 years at Constantinople, as Chaplain to the Embassy. Account of the present Greek Church, Camb., 1722, fol.

Covell, L. T., an American author. Prim. Grammar, 1814. Digest of Eng. Grammar, 1852; adopted by many schools.

Covell, William. Defence of Hooker's Eccles. Polity, Lon., 1603, 4to. Examination of some things in Ch. of Eng., 1604, 4to. Answer to an Apology by John Burges, 1606, 4to.

Covell, William. 1. Letter. 2. Proclamation, Lon., fol.

Coven, Stephen. The Militant Christian, 1781, 12mo.

Coventry, Andrew, M.D., d. 1830, was Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. Discourse explanatory of the nature and plan of a course of lectures on Agriculture and Rural Economy, Edin., 1808, 8vo. Observations on Live Stock, in a letter to Henry Clive, Esq., 8vo. Notes on the culture and cropping of Arable Land, 1812, 8vo.

"The professional life of the author was distinguished by much sound information and a very discreet judgment."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Coventry, Lord. Journal of his Embassy, Sav., 1667, 4to.

Coventry, Francis, d. 1759, educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, Curate of Edgeware. Penhurst, a Poem, 1750; repub. in Dodsley's Collec. Absurdities of Modern Gardening; a paper pub. in The World. Pompey the Little, a Satirical Romance, 1751.

"Pompey is the hasty production of Mr. Coventry, (cousin to him you know,) a young clergyman. I found it out by three characters, which made part of a comedy that he shewed me, of his own writing."—*Gray, the Poet, to Horace Walpole.*

Coventry, Henry, d. 1752, referred to by Mr. Gray as a cousin of the preceding, a Fellow of Magdalen College, pub. Letters of Philemon to Hydaspes, relating a Conversation with Hortensius upon the Subject of False Religion, in 5 parts, Lon., 1736, '37, '38, '41, '44, 8vo. He was also one of the writers of the Athenian Letters.

Coventry, Thomas, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England *temp.* Charles II., 1578–1640. Answer to the Petition against Recusants. Fees of C. Pleas, Chancery, &c. Prothonotary's and Chancery Fees, 1644, 12mo. Wood enumerates 9 speeches of his lordship, 1625, '26, '27, '28; and other papers of his occur among the Harleian MSS.: see Nos. 2207 and 3305.

Coventry, Thomas. A New and Readable Edition of Coke upon Littleton, Lon., 1830, 8vo.

"Certain parts regarded as antiquated are omitted, which we regard, however, as a defect more than a recommendation."—*Hoffman's Legal Study.*

Concise Forms in Conveyancing, 4th ed., Lon., 1831, 12mo.

"The attempt to shorten Conveyances by legislative enactment is hopeless; it must be left to the good sense and honour of the Conveyancer."—*Sugden's Answer to Humphreys.*

T. C. and Samuel Hughes, Analytical Digested Index to the Common Law Reports, Hen. III. to George III., Lon., 1828, 2 vols. 8vo; Phila., 1832.

"This Digest is very well arranged, and will answer as a pretty good substitute for the Old Reports."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Other legal compilations. In a notice of his Conveyancer's Evidence, Lon., 1832, 8vo, in the Law Magazine, some faults are noticed, and the following compliment passed upon Mr. Coventry's publications generally:

"In London his books have long since found their level, and no books could find a lower one."

Coventry, Sir William, M.P., 1626–1686, youngest son of Lord Keeper Coventry, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, filled several public posts with great credit. England's Appeal from the Cabal at Whitehall to Parliament, Lon., 1673, 4to. Letter to Bishop Burnet resp. Cardinal Pole, Abbey Lands, &c., 1685, 4to. Character of a Trimmer, 1st ed., anon.; 2d, 1689, 12mo; 1697. Wood and some later authorities ascribe the Character of a Trimmer to Sir William, but the credit has been transferred to the Marquis of Halifax and others.

"This piece is in the Miscellanies of the Marquis of Halifax, whose mother was sister to Sir William Coventrie."—LOVEDAY. See Echard, and Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., iv. 193.

"It will be seen that I believe Halifax to have been the author, or at least one of the authors, of the Character of a Trimmer, which, for a time, went under the name of his kinsman, Sir William Coventry."—*Macaulay's Hist. of England.* Read Mr. M.'s admirable sketch of the character of Halifax.

The Character of a Trimmer has been reprinted by Duncan, a London publisher.

Coverdale, Miles, 1487–1568, a native of Yorkshire, was educated at the house of the Augustine friars at Cambridge. He became an Augustine monk, and was ordained at Norwich in 1514. He afterwards embraced the principles of the Reformation, and was one of its most zealous promoters. In 1532 he was abroad, and assisted Tyndale in his trans. of the Bible. In 1535, fol., appeared his own trans. of the Scriptures, being the first impression of the whole Bible in English. An account of this version, and the sources from which it is drawn, will be found in Mr. Whittaker's Inquiry into the Interpretations of the Scriptures, and a bibliographical account of the original edit. is prefixed to a reprint in 1838, 4to. Mr. Lowndes could only discover one perfect copy. One nearly perfect is in the British Museum. A copy with the title and two following leaves in facsimile was sold at auction for £89 5*s.* In 1538 a quarto New Testament in the Vulgate Latin, and Coverdale's English was pub. So anxious was he to disseminate a knowledge of the word of God, that in the same year he again visited the Continent, to superintend a new edit. of the Bible, as it could be printed cheaper and better in Paris. 2500 copies were struck off, when the Inquisition interfered, and committed them to the flames. The presses, types, and printers were transferred to England, and in 1539 Cranmer's, or the Great Bible, was issued from the office of Grafton and Whitchurch. For many years Coverdale now enjoyed the opportunity of labouring for the spiritual enlightenment of his countrymen. As a preacher he was in high esteem with the people; his value was recognised by those in authority, also; and in 1551 he was raised to the see of Exeter. Upon the accession of Mary, in 1553, he was deprived of his bishopric, cast into prison, and confined for two years. When released, he visited the Continent, where he remained until Elizabeth became Queen of England. Coverdale now returned to England, and brought home some notions of the Geneva school with regard to vestments, which were not calculated to recommend him to preferment. Bishop Grindal, who ineffectually endeavoured to aid him at court, collated him to the rectory of St. Magnus, near old London Bridge, which he retained until 1556, shortly before his death. His publications were chiefly translations from the writings of the foreign Reformers. A list, taken principally from Ames and Herbert, will be found in Chalmers's Biog. Dict., and in Watt's Bibl. Brit. Of his Letters of the Martyrs, 1564, a new edit. was pub. by Rev. E. Bickersteth in 1837, Lon., 8vo. Writings and translations, edit. for the Parker Society, by the Rev. George Pearson, Camb., 1844, 8vo. Remains, 1846, 8vo. Trans. of a Spiritual Pearl, Lon., 1838, 18mo, and in Richmond's Fathers, viii. 793. Also see his writings in Brit. Reformers, xii. See Bale and Tanner; Strype's Life of Cranmer; Parker Memorials; Annals; Biog. Brit.

Coverley, Sir Roger de. A Cure for the Spleen; or, Amusement for a Winter's Evening, Anver., 1775, 8vo.

Covert, Nicholas. Scriviner's Guide, 1716, 2 vols. 8vo.

Coverte, Captain Robert. A trve and almost incredible Report of an Englishman that travelled by Land through many vnknowne Kingdomes and great Cities, Lon., 1612, 4to. Reprinted in Osborne's Voyages, ii. 236; 1745.

Cowan, Andrew, M.D. General Education, 1803, 2 vols.

Cowan, Charles. Article "Paper" in Encyc. Brit., 7th edit.

"A luminous and accurate account of the newest processes and the most improved machinery used in the manufacture of this article."—*Birmingham Herald.*

Cowan, Charles, M.D. Trans. of Louis on Consumption, Lon., 8vo.

"An excellent translation of a most excellent work."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Phrenology consistent with Science and Religion, 1841, 12mo. Bedside Manual, 2d ed., 1842, 18mo.

Cowan, James, 1738–1795. Serms., Edin., 1795, 8vo.

Coward, John. The Gospel Preached, &c., Lon., 1803, 8vo.

Coward, William, of Walthamstow, founded a Lecture, at which Hubbard, Guyse, Godwin, and others preached. 12 Serms., Lon., 1729, 8vo; Christ's Loveliness and Glory. 54 Serms., 1757, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Highly and deservedly esteemed."—Dr. E. Williams.

Coward, William, M.D., 1656–1725, educated at Hart Hall and Wadham College, Oxford, trans. Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel in Latin, and pub. some medical and poetical works. His Licentia Poetica discussed, appeared in 1709, 8vo. He is best known, however, by his Second Thoughts concerning the Human Soul, by Estibius Psychalettres, 1702; 2d ed., 1704, 8vo. This work was answered by William Nichols, in his Conference with a Theist, 1698–1703; by John Broughton, in his Psychologia, 1703; and by John Turner, in his Vindication of the separate Existence of the Soul, 1703. Coward answered Turner in his Further Thoughts upon Second Thoughts, and Broughton in an Epistolary Reply annexed to his Grand Essay. The work which excited this controversy was burnt by the common hangman in 1704, by order of Parliament.

"It is an elaborate defence of the doctrine of materialism, and is mentioned in this place because of the quantity of critical disquisition on passages of Scripture which it contains."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Dr. Coward strongly affirmed that he never intended to promulgate any sentiments contrary to religion and morality.

Cowdry, Richard. Pictures, &c. at Wilton House, 1751.

Cowe, James. Serm., &c., 1797–1806.

Cowell, J. W. Letters on Currency, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

Cowell, John, 1554–1611, educated at King's College, Cambridge. Institutiones juris Anglicani, &c., Cantab., 1605, 8vo. Written after the method of Justinian's Institutes. Law Dictionary, 1607, fol. This was thought to attack the principles of the Common Law, and was publicly burned: many edits. and continued.

"It is an excellent glossary to Coke, Littleton, and the old law-books, and will be found of considerable utility to a modern student of English law and antiquities." See Marvin's Legal Bibl.; 1 Kent's Com., 508.

Cowell, John. The Snare Broken, 1677, 8vo.

Cowell, John, a gardener. Account of the Olive in Blossom; containing an account of the Torch Thistle, part ii. p. 33; of the Glastonbury Thorn, part ii. p. 44, Lon., 1729, 8vo. The Curious and Profitable Gardener, 1730, '32, 8vo.

Cowen, E. Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace of the State of New York, 2 vols. 8vo, 1844. New York Reports, 1823–28, 9 vols.; 8vo, 1824–30. Digested Index of Reports, 1831, 8vo. Ed. Phillipps on Evidence, 5 vols., 1850.

"I have long considered Mr. Phillipps's work on Evidence as the most thorough, accurate, and able that I have ever seen; and I have used it more constantly than any other."—Joseph Story.

Cowen, Sidney J. 2d ed. of E. Cowen's Justice, 1841.

Cowif, George. Dissenter's Guide, 1799.

Cowlard. Republication of Devises, Lon., 1833, 8vo.

Cowley, Captain. Voyage round the Globe. See Hacke's Voyages, vol. i. 1699, and Harris's Voyages, 1702. Voyage to Magellanica and Polynesia, 1683. See Callander's Voyages, ii. 582, 1766.

Cowley, Abraham, M.D., 1618–1667, a poet of great eminence, was a native of London, where his father was a grocer. His taste for poetry was awakened by a perusal of the poems of Spenser, which he had devoured with great zest before he was 12 years of age. When only three years older, being then at Westminster School, he pub. a volume of poems, containing, with other pieces, the tragical History of Pyramus and Thisbe, written at the age of ten, and Constantia and Philetus, composed two years later. This volume was entitled Poetical Blossoms.

"In which there were many things that might well become the rigour and force of a manly wit."—Dr. Sprat.

In 1636 he was removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he continued his poetical pursuits. In 1638 he pub. his Love's Riddle, a pastoral comedy, and a Latin comedy called Naufragium Joculare, or the Merry Shipwreck.

"Written without due attention to the ancient models; for it is not loose verse, but mere prose."

In 1643 he was, with others, ejected from Cambridge by parliamentary influence, and retired to St. John's College, Oxford. In the same year he pub. a satire entitled, The Puritan and the Papist. Whilst referring to his residence at Oxford, it may be proper to state by anticipation, that in 1657 the university granted him the degree of M.D., but he never practised as a physician. His loyalty and wit recommended him to the favourable notice of the court, and when Oxford was surrendered to the Parliament, Cowley attended the queen to Paris, where he was secretary to the Earl of St. Alban's, and agent of correspondence, by means of cypher, between Charles I. and his consort. He remained abroad between 10 and 12 years, and in various ways was zealously devoted to the royal interests, which fidelity excited no unreasonable expectations of reward at the Restoration. The profligate Charles, however, like most profligates, was too fond of his own ease to care for the comfort of others, and valued the last pleasure above the first friend. A real or pretended offence at his comedy—The Cutter of Coleman Street—a new edition of his old play of The Guardian—afforded an excuse to the court party for neglecting his claims upon the royal favour. The disappointed poet, after an unsuccessful "Complaint" (in an ode so called) of this ingratitude —in which he declared that his desire was "to retire to some of the American plantations, and forsake the world forever"—concluded to retire to a plantation nearer home, and took up his residence first at Barn Elms, and subsequently at Chertsey. He found a country life more delightful in anticipation than in reality: his country neighbours were as debauched in their morals as the roysters of London, his tenants refused to pay him his rents, and his grass was devoured at night by strange cattle quartered upon the London gentleman by the innocent rustics whose guileless simplicity and honest virtues have so often inspired the poetic muse. After a residence at Chertsey of about two years, he caught a severe cold, attended with a fever, which proved fatal July 28, 1667, in his 49th year. Sprat's account of the circumstances connected with his last days differs from that in Spence's Anecdotes, but this is a point in which minute accuracy is not always to be expected. Sprat certainly had the best means of knowing the truth. When the ungrateful king heard of his death, he declared that "he had not left a better man behind him;" but

"Can Flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of Death?"

We return to his works. In 1647 he pub. his Mistress, remarking in his preface, that

"Poets are scarcely thought freemen of their company, without paying some duties, or obliging themselves to be true, to Love."

Upon his return to England, in 1656, he pub. a new edit. of all his poems, consisting of four parts; viz.: 1. Miscellanies. 2. The Mistress; or Love Verses. 3. Pindaric Odes. 4. Davideis; a Heroical Poem of the Troubles of David. In 1660 appeared An Ode upon the Blessed Restoration of King Charles II. This title reminds us forcibly of Barrow's admirable Epigram:

"Te magis optavit rediturum, Carole, nemo,
Et nemo sensit te rediisse minus!"

"Thy restoration, royal Charles, I see,
By none more wished, by none less felt, than me!"

In 1661 he pub. his Proposition for the Advancement of Experimental Philosophy. Whilst in England he wrote his two Books of Plants, pub. first in 1662. To these he afterwards added four more books, and all the six, together with his other Latin poems, were printed in 1678, 8vo, after his death, under the title of Poemata Latina, viz.: Plantarum, lib. vi. cum Notis; Herborum, Florum, et Sylvarum, lib. ii.; Miscellaneorum, unus; quibus premittitur Autoris vita, per T. Sprat conscripta.

"Botany, in the mind of Cowley, turned into poetry."—Dr. Johnson.

"The two first books treat of Herbs, in a style resembling the elegies of Ovid and Tibullus; the two next, of Flowers, in all the variety of Catullus and Horace's numbers, and the two last, of Trees, in the way of Virgil's Georgics."—Dr. Sprat.

A later critic has questioned the extent of Dr. Cowley's acquaintance with the modern botanical authors, who would have proved the most useful to his researches in point of accurate knowledge.

Cowley's History of Plants, with Rapin's Disposition of Gardens, a Poem, in 4 Books, was pub. in English in 1795, 12mo: the former trans. by N. Tate and others, the latter by James Gardiner. The Iron Age, pub. 1656 and 1675, 8vo, was disclaimed by Cowley. The Poem on the late

Civil War appeared in 1679, 4to. A Discourse, by Way of Vision, concerning the Government of Oliver Cromwell, pub. 1661, 4to, is commended by Bishop Hurd as one of the best of its author's prose works. It will be found in vol. v. of the Harleian Miscellany. Cowley's Works, 1669; with Life by Thomas Sprat, D.D., 1680, 12mo; many edits.: 1710–11, 3 vols. 8vo; 12th ed., 1721, 2 vols. 12mo. Select Works, with a Preface and Notes by the Editor, Bishop Hurd, 1772–77, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Prose Works, including his Essays in Prose and Verse, 1826, cr. 8vo. The edit. of the Poetical Blossomes, 1633, 4to, is of great value if it have the portrait of the author; Bibl. Anglo-Poet. 140, with two portraits of Cowley, £16. Cowley's prose writings, occupying about 60 folio pages, consist principally of his Essays, which are of a high order of merit. They have none of the affectation and love of conceit which often disfigure his poetry.

"The Essays must not be forgotten. What is said by Sprat of his conversation, that no man could draw from it any suspicion of his excellence in poetry, may be applied to these compositions. No author ever kept his verse and his prose at a greater distance from each other. His thoughts are natural, and his style has a smooth and placid equability, which has never yet obtained its due commendation. Nothing is far-sought, or hard-laboured; but all is easy without feebleness, and familiar without grossness."—DR. JOHNSON.

"To Cowley we may justly ascribe the formation of a basis on which has since been constructed the present correct and admirable fabric of our language. His words are pure and well chosen, the collocation simple and perspicuous, and the members of his sentences distinct and harmonious."—DR. DRAKE.

Read the Essays "Of Myself," "Poetry and Poets," and "Of Procrastination." The "Vision of Oliver Cromwell" may also be mentioned as a noble specimen of a dignified yet graceful style:

"Cowley's character of Oliver Cromwell, which is intended as a satire, (though it certainly produces a very different impression on the mind,) may vie for truth of outline and force of colouring with the masterpieces of the Greek and Latin historians."—HAZLITT.

Of his poetical pieces, the general favourites will be found among the Anacreontics and the Miscellanies. The lines on the death of Harvey, and the Elegy on Crashaw, the Ode on Wit, the Chronicle, and the verses to Davenant, have been greatly admired. The wit by which Cowley was so highly distinguished is of a character which possesses but little charms save for the poet's own generation. But by that generation, and for some years after his death, he was lauded to a degree which appears to modern readers very extravagant.

"These times have produced many excellent poets, among whom, for strength of wit, Dr. Abraham Cooley [Cowley] justly bears the bell."—*From Baxter's Prefatory Address to his Poetical Fragments*, 1681.

"Clarendon represents him as having taken a flight beyond all that went before him; and Milton is said to have declared, that the three greatest English poets were Spenser, Shakspeare, and Cowley. . . . It has been observed by Felton, in his Essay on the Classics, that Cowley was beloved by every Muse that he courted; and that he has rivalled the Ancients in every kind of poetry but Tragedy."

Even in Pope's days, how sadly was the once great Cowley neglected!

"Who now reads Cowley? If he pleases yet,
His moral pleases, not his pointed wit:
Forgot his epic, nay, Pindaric art,
But still I love the language of his heart."

Charles Lamb, in a Letter to Coleridge, refers to the general neglect of the accomplished author of Poetical Blossomes:

"In all our comparisons of taste, I do not know whether I have ever heard your opinion of a poet very dear to me, though now out of fashion—Cowley."

The reader will find an admirable criticism upon the works of this once famous author, in Dr. Johnson's Lives of the English Poets, an extract from which may appropriately conclude our article:

"It may be affirmed, without any encomiastic fervour, that he brought to his poetic labours a mind replete with learning, and that his pages are embellished with all the ornaments which books could supply; that he was the first who imparted to English numbers the enthusiasm of the greater ode, and the gayety of the less; that he was equally qualified for sprightly sallies and for lofty flights; that he was among those who freed translation from servility, and, instead of following his author at a distance, walked by his side; and that, if he left versification yet improvable, he left likewise, from time to time, such specimens of excellence as enabled succeeding poets to improve it."

Read an eloquent paper by Mr. Macaulay in his Miscellanies, entitled A Conversation between Mr. Abraham Cowley and Mr. John Milton, touching the great Civil War: set down by a Gentleman of the Middle Temple.

Cowley, Hannah, 1743–1809, the daughter of Philip Parkhouse, of Tiverton, in Devonshire, was married in her 25th year to Captain Cowley, of the East India Company. In 1776 she produced the Runaway, a Comedy, which met with such success as to encourage her to further attempts. Her works principally consist of dramatic pieces; among which are Who's the Dupe? 1779; The Belle's Stratagem, 1780; A Bold Stroke for a Husband, &c. See a list of her 14 pieces in Biog. Dramat. Her Poems, The Maid of Arragon, The Scottish Village, and the Siege of Acre, have been highly commended. An edit. of her Works, with a memoir, was pub. in 1813, 3 vols. 8vo.

"In her writings, nothing was laboured; all was spontaneous effusion: she had nothing of the drudge of literature; and fame was not half as much her object as the pleasure of composition."—*Biog. Dramatica.*

Cowley, J. Sailor's Companion, Lon., 1740, 12mo.

Cowley, John L. Geometry made Easy, Lon., 1752, 8vo; new ed., by Wm. Jones, 1787. On Comets, 1757, 8vo. App. to Euclid's Elements, 1759, 4to. Theory of Perspective Demonstrated, 1766, 4to.

Cowper, Allan. Assize Sermon, 1722, 8vo.

Cowper, Charles. Sermon, Lon., 1763, 4to.

Cowper, Henry. Reports of Cases C. K. B., Lon., 1783, fol.; 2d ed., 1800, 2 vols. 8vo. 1st Amer. ed., Bost., 1809, 2 vols.; N. York, 2 vols. in 1, by J. P. Hall, 1833.

"A very accurate and valuable collection."

Cowper, James, M.D. Narrative of the effects of a celebrated medicine, Lon., 1760, 8vo.

Cowper, John. Sermon, 1752, 8vo.

Cowper, Robert. See COUPER.

Cowper, Spencer, D.D., 1713–1774, second son of the Lord High Chancellor Cowper, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He became Rector of Fordwich, Prebendary of Canterbury, and Dean of Durham. Speech, 1752, 4to. Serm., 1753, 4to. Discourse, 1773, 8vo. Dissertation on the distinct Powers of Reason and Revelation, 1773, 8vo.

Cowper, William, 1566–1619, Bishop of Galloway, was educated at the University of St. Andrews. Before his elevation to the episcopate, he preached 8 years at Bothkennar, in Sterlingshire, and 19 years at Perth. His works, consisting of serms., expositions of the 51st and 119th Psalms, and theolog. treatises, pub. 1611, '12, '13, '14, '16, and '18, were collected in 1623, fol. This vol. includes a Comment. on Revelation, then first pub. His sermons have been highly praised:

"Perhaps superior to any sermons of that age. A vein of practical piety runs through all his evangelical instructions; the style is remarkable for ease and fluency; and the illustrations are striking and happy."—DR. MCCRIE.

"Dr. McCrie's character of the sermons will apply to the expositions."—ORME.

"An excellent writer—full of devotion, Christian experience, and consolation."—BICKERSTETH.

Cowper, William. Catalogue of the Chemical Works written in English; in 3 parts, Lon., 1672, '75, 8vo.

Cowper, William. Charge at the General Quarter Sessions of the City and Liberty of Westminster, Oct. 19, 1719, 8vo. The same, April, 1730, 8vo. The same, June, 1736, 8vo.

Cowper, William, 1666–1709, a surgeon and anatomist of eminence, was a native of Hampshire. Myotamia Reformata; or A New Administration of all the Muscles of the Human Body, Lon., 1694, 8vo; an edit. by Dr. Mead, with an Introduction on Muscular Motion, 1724. The Anatomy of Human Bodies: illustrated with 114 copper-plates, Oxf., 1698, fol. The publication of this work led to a warm controversy with Godfrey Bidloo, the German anatomist. The latter accused Cowper of using his plates. Cowper contributed many papers to Phil. Trans., 1694, '96, 1702, '03, '05, '12.

Cowper, William, M.D., d. 1767, practised physic at Chester, England. Life of St. Werburgh, 1749, 4to. This is said to have been stolen from the MSS. of Mr. Stone. The Doctors Cowper seem to have had a propensity for availing themselves of the labours of others: see above. Il Penseroso, 1767, 4to. Dr. C. prepared materials for histories of the town and county of Chester, but death prevented the completion of his labours.

Cowper, William, 1731–1800, one of the most eminent of English poets, was the son of the Rev. John Cowper, Chaplain to Geo. II., and Rector of Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, where the subject of our memoir was born on the 26th of November. His grandfather was the distinguished Hon. Spencer Cowper, Chief Justice of Chester, and Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, and brother to Earl Cowper, Lord High Chancellor of England. William Cowper, deprived of a mother's care at the early age of six years, was placed at the boarding-school of Dr. Pitnam, Market street, Bedfordshire, where he remained for two years. There being reason to fear that some unfavourable symptoms would result in a loss of sight, he resided for two years in the house of a female oculist of great reputation. When ten years of age he was sent to Westminster School, where he remained for seven years, leaving with a character for scholarship, especially in the classics. The timid, sensitive character of the poet was but little suited for the rude conflicts to which school-boys are often subjected, and a portion of this season of life was embittered to Cowper by a tyranny upon the part of a senior scholar of the most intolerable character. Having selected the profession of the law, Cowper was now articled for three years to a Mr. Chapman, a solicitor of some eminence. How assiduously he devoted himself to Blackstone, and with what pleasing thraldom he submitted to the tenures of Coke, may be gathered from the following honest confession to his cousin, Lady Hesketh:

> "I did actually live three years with Mr. Chapman, a solicitor; that is to say, I slept three years in his house; but I lived, that is to say, I spent my days, in Southampton Row, as you very well remember. There was I, and the future Lord Chancellor, (Thurlow,) constantly employed from morning till night in giggling and making giggle, instead of studying law."

With such an apprenticeship, we need not be surprised that, when at the age of 21 he took possession of a set of chambers in the Temple, he neither sought business, nor business sought him. It was at this early period of his life that we first find strongly-marked indications of that terrible mental malady, which to a greater or less degree held its victim all his lifetime "subject to bondage" of the most fearful and tormenting character. Upon this extremely painful subject but little can be said—but little can be expected—in the brief limits to which we are confined. We must, however, be allowed to enter our most decided protest against the strange misapprehension—grounded upon a deplorable ignorance both of the effects of religion, and of the mental characteristics of Cowper—that the derangement of this gifted man was either originated, developed, or increased, by theological truths or theological errors.

The contrary to this has been often asserted and denied at great length, and truly, we marvel as much at the unnecessary prolixity of those who adopt and support the negative, as we wonder at the obtuseness of those, who, professing a knowledge of Cowper's mental history, stereotype their simplicity or dishonesty, by charging religion with the unhappy gloom which enshrouds the halo of one of the brightest suns of England's literary firmament. Why should apologists waste the elaboration of argument and fervours of eloquence upon a cause which unadorned chronology can settle in a few lines decisively and forever? If we cannot take Cowper's own testimony, we know not whose should be admitted, for "What man knoweth the things of a man save the spirit of a man?"

We assert then, first, that Cowper's derangement was not in the most remote degree to be attributed to religious impressions of any kind, true or erroneous.

We assert, secondly, that nothing but the soothing, restraining, and purifying influences of religion stood for forty years between William Cowper and the madman's cell, or the suicide's grave. In support of these assertions, we appeal to the whole mental history of the unhappy poet, to his own experience, and to the testimony of those true friends whose unwearied kindness mitigated his sufferings, ministered to his necessities, augmented his comforts, and smoothed his dying pillow. Before leaving this subject, however, we will adduce one or two facts of simple chronology, which may correct the misapprehensions of some who lack time for the examination of the voluminous testimony to which we have appealed.

Cowper informs us that in his earlier years (and long after) he was entirely ignorant of any experience of a religious character, and even neglectful of the ordinary duties of prayer and attendance upon public worship. Whilst a student of law, he never attended church, unless when visiting at his uncle's:

> "By this means I had indeed an opportunity of seeing the inside of a church, whither I went with the family on Sundays, which probably I should otherwise never have seen."—*Autobiography.*

It was whilst thus utterly unforgetful of his Creator, that

> "*I was struck, not long after my settlement in the Temple, with such a dejection of spirits, as none but they who have felt the same can have the least conception of. Day and night I was upon the rack, lying down in horror, and rising up in despair.*"—*Ibid.*

At this time he was about 21 years of age. Undoubtedly this was the commencement of the development of constitutional insanity. *Eleven years later* he tells us,

> "To this moment I had felt no concern of a spiritual kind. Ignorant of original sin, insensible of the guilt of actual transgression, I understood neither the law nor the gospel; the condemning nature of the one, nor the restoring mercies of the other. I was as much unacquainted with Christ, in all his saving offices, as if his blessed name had never reached me. Now, therefore, a new scene opened upon me. Conviction of sin took place, especially of that just committed, [the attempt at suicide;] the meanness of it, as well as its atrocity, were exhibited to me in colours so inconceivably strong, that I despised myself, with a contempt not to be imagined or expressed, for having attempted it."—*Ibid.*

We have asserted that religion alone stood between the unhappy man and the grave of the suicide: can we make our affirmation good? Cowper proceeds as follows:

> "*This sense of it secured me from the repetition of a crime, which I could not now reflect on without horror.*"—*Ib.*

Did religion drive Cowper mad? Hear him further:

> "The only thing that could promote and effectuate my *cure* was yet wanting; an *experimental knowledge of the redemption which is in Christ Jesus.*"—*Ib.*

Does this look like Religious Insanity? This "only thing yet wanting" was graciously imparted to the poor sufferer,—and what was its effect upon him?

> "The next day I went to church for the first time after my recovery. Throughout the whole service I had much to do to restrain my emotions; so fully did I see the beauty and glory of the Lord. . . . Such was the goodness of the Lord, that he gave 'the oil of joy for mourning, and the garments of praise for the spirit of heaviness.'"—*Ib.*

> "His residence at the Temple extended through eleven years. In 1763—the last year of that residence—the offices of the Clerk of the Journals, Reading Clerk, and Clerk of the Committees in the House of Lords,—all which offices were at the disposal of a cousin of Cowper's,—became vacant about the same time. The last two were conferred on Cowper. His patrimony was by this time well-nigh spent, and the gift was therefore so far acceptable. But the duties attached to the offices of reading-clerk and clerk of the committees were duties which required that he should frequently appear before the House of Lords; and to him, who suffered from extreme nervousness, a public exhibition of any kind was, as he himself expresses it, 'mortal poison.' He, therefore, almost immediately after having accepted them, resigned those offices and took that of clerk of the journals. But here, again, his cousin's right of nomination having been questioned, Cowper was unexpectedly required to submit himself to an examination at the bar of the House before being allowed to take the office. Thus the evil from which he seemed to have escaped again met him. 'A thunderbolt,' he writes, in his memoir of himself, 'would have been as welcome to me as this intelligence. . . . To require my attendance at the bar of the House, that I might there publicly entitle myself to the office, was in effect to exclude me from it. In the mean time, the interest of my friend, the honour of his choice, my own reputation and circumstances, all urged me forward, all pressed me to undertake that which I saw to be impracticable.' Unceasing was the anguish which he now suffered. He even looked forward anxiously to the coming of insanity,—a constitutional tendency to which had manifested itself some years before,—that he might have a reason for throwing up the office; and, when the dreaded day drew near and he found himself still in possession of his senses, he determined on the commission of suicide. His many attempts to destroy himself all failed of success, owing, as he pleased to explain it in his memoir, to direct interpositions of Providence. The office was ultimately resigned upon the very day appointed for the examination, and shortly afterwards he became insane. He was immediately placed under the care of Dr. Cotton, at St. Alban's, with whom he stayed until his recovery, which took place about eighteen months after, in June, 1765."—*Knight's Eng. Cyc.*, vol. ii., Div. Biography.

He settled at Huntingdon, where he formed an acquaintance with the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Unwin, who proved the kindest of friends. He became an inmate of their mansion; and, upon the death of Mr. Unwin in 1767, he removed with his widow to Olney, the residence of the Rev. John Newton, who also became an attached and valuable friend. The value of the judicious ministrations of vigilant affection in cases of mental disorder cannot be too highly estimated. A derangement of a comparatively trifling character may be tortured to madness or soothed to a repose which precedes restoration, according to the course of treatment to which the sufferer shall be subjected. How weighty, then, the responsibility which devolves upon those to whom the guardianship of the afflicted appertains! For about eight years Cowper's mental health was but little affected; but in 1773 the clouds again settled over his mind, and for a period of ten years it was more or less enveloped in darkness. In 1794 he was again a victim to this horrid malady; and the death of Mrs. Unwin in 1796—so long his faithful and devoted nurse—added to his deep despondency. He gazed upon her lifeless form, left the chamber of death, and was never afterwards once heard to utter her name. In January, 1800, he betrayed alarming symptoms of declining health, and, on the 25th of April following, his troubles were ended by a change from a world in which he had so long and so acutely suffered to the presence of that almighty Being whom he had humbly served with the best offerings of which a perturbed spirit and distracted mind were capable. All that enlightened human sympathy and devoted Christian friendship could perform had been zealously lavished upon one whose mental gloom was only to be entirely dissipated by the brightness of that excelling glory which illumines the City of the living God. Such priceless offices of love, such unwearied, self-sacrificing devotion, can never be forgotten: the names of Unwin, Hesketh, Austen, Johnson, Hayley, and Rose, must be closely connected with the memory of William Cowper, so long as the noblest qualities which adorn humanity are valued among men. Having thus taken a rapid view of the character of the man, we now proceed to a brief consideration of the author.

Few men who commenced authorship at so late a period of life have attained so large a measure of popularity in their lifetime. When Cowper's first volume was given to the world, he had seen more than fifty years. He lacked, therefore, what had been considered almost indispensable to the character of a poet—inexperience of the world, and that freshness of feeling and fervour of thought which are supposed to accompany the earlier stages of life. The subjects, too, of his first volume, (1782, 8vo,) were of too didactic a character to arouse or gratify public curiosity or literary interest. But little to charm the imagination, or delight the fancy, could be expected from the discussion of The Progress of Error, Truth, Table Talk, Expostulation, Hope, Charity, &c. It was evident, indeed, that "Wisdom had prepared her Feast and uttered her Voice," but until the nature of man changes, she must continue to "lift up her voice in the streets, and cry in the chief places of concourse," ere she can gather around her the very few who prefer instruction to amusement, and moral improvement to mental dissipation.

But the applause of a few sages was more valuable than the indifference of the children of the world; and Cowper was more delighted at having pleased Johnson and Franklin, than he would have been with the applause of Holland House, and the adulation of half the fashionable assemblies of London. Mr. Hayley gives us his own opinion of the merits of the volume in these words:

"It exhibits such a diversity of poetical powers as have been given very rarely indeed to any individual of the modern or of the ancient world."

By the influence of Lady Austen, who had previously elicited the famous ballad of John Gilpin, Cowper was induced to commence a new poem—The Task, which was pub. in 1785. Its success was immediate, and almost unbounded. There were few, however opposed in their tastes, who could not find something to charm them in the many pleasing pictures and graphic sketches presented in this volume.

"The Task is a poem of such infinite variety, that it seems to include every subject, and every style, without any dissonance or disorder; and to have flowed, without effort, from inspired philanthropy, eager to impress upon the hearts of all readers whatever may lead them most happily to the full enjoyment of human life, and to the final attainment of Heaven."—HAYLEY.

"It is impossible to describe this fine poem better than by saying that it treats, in a masterly way, of all that affects us here, or influences us hereafter; that it pleads the cause of the poor and the desolate in the presence of the rich; admonishes the rich of their duty to their country, their cotters, and their God; takes the senate to task; shakes the scourge of undying verse over the pulpit; holds a mirror before the profligacy of cities till they shudder at their own shadow, and exhibits to the hills and dales of the country, an image of the follies of their sons and daughters."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of Lit.*

"Of all the verses that have been ever devoted to the subject of domestic happiness, those in his Winter Evening, at the opening of the fourth book of The Task, are perhaps the most beautiful. In perusing that scene of 'intimate delights,' 'fire-side enjoyments,' and 'home-born happiness,' we seem to recover a part of the forgotten value of existence, when we recognise the means of its blessedness so widely dispensed and so cheaply attainable, and find them susceptible of description at once so enchanting and so faithful."—CAMPBELL: *Essay on English Poetry.*

"It contains a number of pictures of domestic comfort and social refinement which can hardly be forgotten but with the language itself."

Cowper's next production was the Tirocinium, intended, as he tells us,

"To censure the want of discipline, and the scandalous inattention to morals, that obtain in public schools, especially in the largest," &c.

In the same year, (1784,) he commenced his translation of Homer, which was completed and pub. in 1791, 2 vols. 4to. Not entirely satisfied with his performance, he commenced a revision in 1792, and devoted his leisure time for several years to the corrected version. It was pub. in 1802, 4 vols. 8vo, by J. Johnston. Very different opinions are entertained both of the merit of the translation generally, and of the respective excellencies or defects of the earlier and later versions.

Mr. Southey greatly prefers the former:

"The version he composed when his faculties were most active, and his spirits least subject to depression, ought not to be superseded by a revisal, or rather reconstruction, undertaken three years before his death; not like the first translation, 'a pleasant work, an innocent luxury,' but 'a hopeless employment,' a task to which he gave 'all his miserable days and often many hours of the night.'"

Dr. Clarke appears to be of a different opinion:

"For fidelity, accuracy, and the true poetical fire, this corrected edition of Cowper's Translation stands yet unrivalled."

Mr. Croker remarks that

"It is the fashion to call Cowper's translation 'a miserable failure,' but the more one reads it the better it seems to represent the original than any other."

"We admire Mr. Cowper's abilities; some passages are executed with great taste and spirit, and those that were difficult he has happily elucidated."—*Lon. Critical Review.*

"I long to know your opinion of Cowper's translation. The Odyssey, especially, is surely very Homeric. What nobler than the appearance of Phœbus at the beginning of the Iliad—lines ending with 'Dread sounding-bounding on the silver bow'?"—*Charles Lamb to Coleridge.*

"That the translation is a great deal more close and literal than any that had previously been attempted in English verse, probably will not be disputed by those who are the least disposed to admire it; that the style into which it is translated is a true English style, though not perhaps a very elegant or poetical one, may also be assumed; but we are not sure that a rigid and candid criticism will go farther in its commendation."—LORD JEFFREY: *Edin. Rev.*, ii. 85.

It is useless to venture any suppositions as to the character which his intended life and edition of Milton would have assumed. Certainly few men have been better qualified for so arduous a task.

Of Cowper's minor poems, perhaps the best known are the Lines addressed to his Mother's picture, and that inscribed to Mary, his faithful friend and nurse Mrs. Unwin. The Olney Hymns, written in conjunction with Rev. John Newton, have had a wide circulation, and doubtless proved very useful. In 1803, '04, Mr. Hayley pub. A Life, and the Posthumous Writings of Cowper, Chichester, 3 vols. 4to.

"The little Mr. Hayley writes in these volumes is by no means well written, [but] with a very amiable gentleness of temper, and with the strongest appearance of a sincere veneration and affection for the departed friend to whose memory it is consecrated."—LORD JEFFREY.

In 1806 Mr. Hayley added Supplementary Pages to the Life of Cowper, Chichester, 4to. In 1824 his Private Correspondence with several of his most intimate friends, from the originals in the possession of his kinsman, Mr. Johnson, appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. A complete edition of his Works, Correspondence, and Translations, with a Life of the Author, edited by Robert Southey, was pub. in 15 vols. p. 8vo. A new ed., with additional Letters, in Bohn's Standard Library, 8 vols., plates.

"There is no one among our living writers who unites research, taste, and sincerity, (the three great requisites of a biographer,) so delightfully as Dr. Southey; and it is almost superfluous to say, that his work is as readable for its anecdotes and contemporary sketches, as for its clear, manly, and eloquent style."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"It is hardly too much to say that it derives nearly half its value from the labours of the editor and biographer."

"In the Life of the Poet, Dr. Southey has introduced much of the Literary History of England during half a century, with biographical sketches of many of his contemporaries."

The Rev. T. S. Grimshawe, author of the Life of Rev. Legh Richmond, pub. an edit. of the Works, Letters, and Life, in 1835, Lon., 8 vols. 8vo; new edit., 1847, 8 vols. 8vo, and also an edit. in 1 vol. r. 8vo.

"Mr. Grimshawe's labours are not only recommended by the power his relationship to Dr. Johnson placed in his hands, but by the deep concern he takes in every thing which regards the essential and beautiful parts of Cowper's character."—*Norwich Mercury.*

We notice some other editions. Cowper's Poems, with a Memoir of the Author, by John McDiarmid, Edin., 18mo.

"The Memoir has the merit of being written with remarkable critical acumen, of delineating the character of Cowper with accuracy, and of including, stripped of all book-making periphrases, the whole course of the poet's life, agitated as it was by acute mental sufferings."—*Court Magazine.*

Cowper's Works, with Life, by Dr. Memes, Glasg., 1852, 12mo.

"The Memoir greatly surpasses, in philosophical accuracy, the former estimates of Cowper's Life. The editor is evidently a student of human nature, under all the varieties of physical and moral causes by which it may be affected. He is also a clear, good writer, who, understanding his subject, expresses himself with equal beauty and precision."—*Evangelical Magazine.*

To these may be added Memoirs, Essays, &c. by Nicolas, Greatheed, Stebbins, Cary, Dwight, &c.

The Letters of Cowper have gained him as much reputation as have the most favourite passages of his poetry. On this theme it were easy to enlarge, but we must rest content with a citation from one of the greatest masters of our tongue:

"I have always considered the letters of Mr. Cowper as the finest specimen of the epistolary style in our language. . . . To an air of inimitable ease and carelessness they unite a high degree of correctness, such as could result only from the clearest intellect, combined with the most finished taste. I have scarcely found a single d which is capable of being exchanged for a better. Literary errors I can discern none. The selection of words, and the construction of periods, are inimitable; they present as striking a contrast as can well be conceived to the turgid verbosity which passes at present for fine writing, and which bears a great resemblance to the degeneracy which marks the style of Ammianus Marcellinus, as compared to that of Cicero or of Livy. In my humble opinion, the study of Cowper's prose may on this account be as useful in forming the taste of young people as his poetry."—*Rev. Robert Hall to Rev. Dr. Johnson.*

The reader should peruse an article, nominally a review of Thomas Taylor's Life of Cowper, by Mr. W. B. O. Peabody, in the North American Review for January, 1834. Also see articles by Lord Jeffrey, in the Edinburgh Review, vols. ii. 64, and iv. 273; two reviews in the London Quarterly Review, vols. xvi. 116, and xxx. 185. To these may be added the articles in the N. American Review, by W. Phillips, ii. 233; H. Ware, xix. 435, and E. T. Channing, xliv. 29. Also consult the Life, Dissertation, and Notes, in the new ed. of Cowper's Poetical Works, by Rev. George Gilfillan, 1854, 8vo.

A few brief extracts from two or three eminent authorities must conclude an article already sufficiently extended:

"Of Cowper how shall I express myself in adequate terms of admiration? The purity of his principles, the tenderness of his heart, his unaffected and zealous piety, his warmth of devotion, (however tinctured at times with gloom and despondency,) the delicacy and playfulness of his wit, and the singular felicity of his diction, all conspire by turns

'To win the wisest, warm the coldest heart.'

"Cowper is the poet of a well-educated and well-principled Englishman. 'Home, sweet home' is the scene—limited as it may be imagined—in which he contrives to concentrate a thousand beauties, which others have scattered far and wide upon objects of less interest and attraction. His pictures are, if I may so speak, conceived with all the tenderness of Raffaelle, and executed with all the finish and sharpness of Teniers. No man, in such few words, tells his tale, or describes his scene, so forcibly and so justly. His views of nature are less grand and less generalized than those of Thomson: and here, to carry on the previous mode of comparison, I should say that Thomson was the Gaspar Poussin, and Cowper the Hobbima of rural poetry. . . . The popularity of Cowper gains strength as it gains age: and, after all, he is the poet of our study, our cabinet, and our alcove."—DR. DIBDIN.

"His language has such a masculine idiomatic strength, and his manner, whether he rises into grace or falls into negligence, has so much plain and familiar freedom, that we read no poetry with a deeper conviction of its sentiments having come from the author's heart, and of the enthusiasm, in whatever he describes, having been unfeigned and unexaggerated. He impresses us with the idea of a being whose fine spirits had been long enough in the mixed society of the world to be polished by its intercourse, and yet withdrawn so soon as to retain an unworldly degree of simplicity and purity."—THOMAS CAMPBELL.

"The great merit of this writer appears to us to consist in the boldness and originality of his compositions, and in the fortunate audacity with which he has carried the dominion of poetry into regions that had been considered as inaccessible to her ambition. . . . He took as wide a range in language, too, as in matter; and shaking off the tawdry incumbrance of that poetical diction which had nearly reduced the art to the skilful collocation of a set of appointed phrases, he made no scruple to set down in verse every expression that would have been admitted in prose, and to take advantage of all the varieties with which our language could supply him."—LORD JEFFREY.

Cox, Dr. 1. Med. Discourses. 2. Discourse against Apothecaries, Lon., 1666, '69, 8vo.

Cox, Dr. Medical Compendium, &c., 1808.

Cox, Mrs. Joseph; a Poem, 1783, 12mo.

Cox, or **Coxe, Benj.** Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1645, '46, 4to.

Cox, D. Address to Dissenters, 1807, 12mo.

Cox, Daniel, M.D. Prof. treat., &c., 1753, '57, '58, 8vo.

Cox, David. Landscape Painting and Effect in Water Colours, Lon., 1814, fol. Highly esteemed.

Cox, E. W. Registration of Voters' Act, Lon., 1843, 12mo.

Cox, F. A., D.D. Christian Knowledge, Lon., 1806, 8vo. Life of Melancthon, 1815, 8vo; 1817, 8vo.

"Correct in narrative, forcible in argumentation, &c."—*Brit. Rev.*

Female Scripture Biography, 1817; 1852, 2 vols. 8vo. On Baptism, 8vo. On the Book of Daniel, 1833, 12mo.

"A very useful manual."—*Lon. Congregational Mag.*

Our Young Men; a Prize Essay, 1838, 12mo.

"A word in season to young men in every grade of Society."—*Evangel. Mag.*

Mr. C. has written some other theological treatises.

Cox, George. Chemical Delectus, 2d ed., 1844, 32mo. Spectable Secrets, 2d ed., 1844, 12mo. Agricultural Chemistry, Lon., 1844, p. 8vo.

"The author discusses aëriform matters, salts, acids, &c., but fails to establish any fact for practical adoption. This is the fault of all chemical essays."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Cox, Capt. Hiram. Journal of a Residence in the Burman Empire, &c., Lon., 1821, 8vo.

Cox, Sir J. H. Letters on Catholic Claims, 1812.

Cox, James, D.D. Conjugal Affection; a Poem, 1813, 8vo.

Cox, James, D.D. Tithe Commutations, Lon., 1838, 8vo.

Cox, John. Dialecticon Vivi boni et literati de veritate et Natura atque Substantia corporis et sanguinis Christi in Eucharistia, Lon., 1557, 8vo.

Cox, John. Trans. of H. Bullinger's Exhortation to the Ministers of God's Word, &c., Lon., 1575, 8vo.

Cox, John E. Protestantism contrasted with Romanism, Lon., 1852, 2 vols. 8vo. Trans. of Dr. H. Olshausen's Com. on 1st and 2d Epist. to the Corinthians; Vol. xx. of Clark's For. Theol. Library.

"A superior help to the study of those two important epistles."—*British Banner.*

Cox, John H. Harmony of the Scriptures, Lon., 1823, 8vo. Highly commended. Jesus shewing Mercy, 18mo.

"A most useful book to be put into the hands of young converts."—*Christian Guardian.*

Cox, John S. Two Serms., with Notes, Lon., 1835, 12mo.

"These are sensible and sound discourses, which we recommend to all lovers of orthodoxy."—*Chris. Rememb.*

Cox, Joseph. Narrative rel. to Thief-takers, 1756, 8vo.

Cox, Joseph M., M.D. Insanity, 1804, 8vo.

Cox, Leonard. See COCKES.

Cox, Michael, Bishop of Ossory, 1743; Archbishop of Cashel, 1754. Sermon, Dubl., 1748, 4to.

Cox, Nicholas. The Gentleman's Recreation, in four Parts, viz.: Hunting, Hawking, Fowling, Fishing, 1674, 8vo; 6th ed., 1721.

Cox, Owen. Intelligence from Ireland, 1642, 4to.

Cox, Richard, 1499–1581, educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, became Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and Dean of Westminster. On the accession of Mary he was imprisoned. In 1559 he was made Bishop of Ely. He trans. for the "Bishops' Bible" the four Gospels, the Acts, and the Epistle to the Romans. He also assisted in the Compilation of the Liturgy, &c.

Cox, Richard. See CRANCH, WILLIAM.

Cox, Sir Richard, 1650–1733, was created Chancellor of Ireland in 1703. Hibernia Anglicana; or the History of Ireland from the Conquest to the present time, Lon., 1689, 2 vols. fol. Compiled chiefly from the accounts of Sir John Temple and Dr. Borlase. An Inquiry into Religion, Lon., 1711, 8vo. Linen Manufactory, Dubl., 1749.

Cox, Robert. Actæon and Diana, with a pastoral Storæ of the Nimph Oenone, &c., Lon., 1566, 1656, 4to. In Fras. Kirkman's, The Wits, or Sport upon Sport.

"Cox was an excellent comedian, who lived in the reign of King Charles I." See Biog. Dramat.

Cox, Robert. Hist. of an Old Pocket Bible, Lon., 1813, 8vo. Narratives of the Lives of some of the most eminent Fathers, &c., 1817, 8vo. Horæ Romanæ, or an Attempt to elucidate St. Paul's Epist. to the Romans, by an original Trans., &c., 1824, 8vo.

"While possessing merits of a high order, it is entirely free from display."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

The Liturgy Revised, 1830, 8vo. Secession Considered, 1832, 8vo.

Cox, Ross. Adventures on the Columbia River, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo; New York, 1832.

Cox, S. C. P. Williams's Chancery Reports, 4th edit., 1787, 3 vols. r. 8vo; 5th ed., 1790. Reports of Cases in Courts of Equity, 1783–96, &c., Lon., 1816, 2 vols. 8vo. Amer. edit., by Murray Hoffman, New York, 1824.

"Most brief and perspicuous Reports of unquestionable accuracy."—1 *Kent's Com.*, 494.

"The American edition is ably edited."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Cox, Samuel H., D.D., a Presbyterian minister, long settled in Brooklyn, New York. Quakerism not Christianity, New York, 1833, 8vo. Interviews, Memorable and Useful, from Diary and Memory, reproduced, New York, 1853, 12mo.

Cox, Samuel S. The Buckeye Abroad; or Wanderings in Europe and the Orient, N. York, 1852, 12mo.

"One of the most readable books of travel that we have taken up for a long time."—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Cox, Thomas. See COXE.

Cox, William, d. 1851? an Englishman, for some time resident of New York City. Crayon Sketches, by an Amateur, N.Y., 1853, 2 vols. 12mo.

Coxe, Arthur Cleveland, D.D., b. in Mendham, New Jersey, 1818, grad. at the University of New York, has gained great reputation for classical attainments and poetical talents. Advent, a Mystery; a Dramatic Poem, 1837. Athwold; a Romaunt, 1838. Saint Jonathan; the Lay of a Scald. Cantos 1st and 2d, 1838: all that was pub. Athanasion, and Miscellaneous Poems. Christian Ballads; new edit., Lon., 1853, 8vo. Halloween. Saul; a Mystery. Trans. of Dr. Von Hirscher's Sympathies of the Continent, or Proposals for a New Reformation.

"The following work will be found a noble apology for the post-tion assumed by the Church of England in the sixteenth century, and for the practical reforms she then introduced into her theology and worship."—*Dr. Coxe's Introduction.*

Impressions of England, N.Y., 1856, 12mo. Dr. Coxe has published Sermons on Doctrine and Duty, 1855.

"They are remarkably able and eloquent, and discuss a variety of subjects. The spirit throughout is eminently Christian and persuasive, and all may be read with pleasure and with profit."

Coxe, Daniel, M.D. Discourses and papers in Phil. Trans., 1674; Alkaline Seeds; Sea Sand; Volatile Salt from Vegetables.

Coxe, Daniel, resided 14 years in America. He claimed the territory of Georgia, Florida, and Louisiana under his father's purchase. Description of Carolina, Lon., 1722, '27, '41, 8vo.

"A crude performance, drawn up from various journals and voyages to impress the public with the great importance of the region described, and to make them jealous of its occupation by the French." See N. American Review, ii. 1.

Collection of Voyages and Travels, Lon., 1741, 8vo.

Coxe, Edward. 1. Miss. Poetry. 2. Valentine, 1805, '10, 8vo.

Coxe, Eliza A. Liberality and Prejudice, a Novel, 1813, 3 vols.

Coxe, Francis. His Retraction, Lon., 1561. A short Treatise declaringe the detestable Wickednesse of magicall Sciences, Lon., 1561, 8vo. Oyies, Vngents, Emplaisters, and Stilled Waters, 1575, 8vo.

Coxe, Henry. A Picture of Italy, 1816, 18mo.

Coxe, John Redman, formerly Prof. of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the Univ. of Penna. 1. On Inflammation, Phila., 1794, 8vo. 2. Importance, &c. of Medicine, 1800, 8vo. 3. On Vaccination, 1800, 8vo. 4. On Combustion, &c., 1811, 8vo. 5. Amer. Dispensatory, 1827, 8vo, &c. 6. Refut. of Harvey's Claim to the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood, 1834, 8vo. 7. Appeal to the Public, &c., 1835, 8vo. 8. Agaricus Atramentarius, 1842, 8vo. 9. Recog. of Friends in Another World, 1845, 12mo. 10. Epit. of Hippocrates and Galen, 1846, 8vo. 11. Crystallization; Ann. Philos., 1815, vi. 101. Edited: 12. Phila. Med. Museum, 1805, 6 vols. 8vo; New Ser., 1811, 1 vol. 8vo. 13. Emporium of Arts and Sciences, [continued by Thomas Cooper, M.D.,] 1812, 5 vols. 8vo.

Coxe, Leonard. See Cockes.

Coxe, Margaret, a native of Burlington, New Jersey. Claims of the Country on American Females, Phil., 2 vols. 12mo. Botany of the Scriptures. Wonders of the Deep. Young Lady's Companion and Token, 12mo.

"A series of Letters replete with the faithful monitions and precepts a good mother, or, rather, an affectionate elder sister, would urge on those under her care."—S. J. Hale: *Woman's Record.*

Coxe, Nehemiah. Heresies, &c. in Thomas Collier's Body of Divinity, confuted. Discourses of the Covenants: wherein Circumcision as a Plea for Pædo-Baptism is invalidated, Lon., 1681, 8vo.

Coxe, Peter. Social Day, a Poem with 32 engravings, Lon., 1823, 8vo.

"A poem of no merit."—Lowndes.

This beautiful volume contains engravings after Wilkie, Stothard, Smirke, Cooper, Hills, &c. The exquisite plate of the Broken Jar, by Wilkie, engraved by Warren, has been sold for £3 3*s*.

Coxe, R. C. Lectures on Miracles, Lon., 1832, 12mo. Lent Lectures, 1836, 12mo. Advent Lectures, 1845, 8vo. Church Subjects, Newc., 1851, 8vo. Poems, 1845, p. 8vo. Practical Serms. Wood Notes and Musings, 1848, p. 8vo.

Coxe, Richard S. Reports of Cases, in S. Court, N. Jersey, 1790–95, Burling., 1816, 8vo. Decisions in the S. C., C. C., and D. Courts of the U. States, Phila., 1829, 8vo. This work is the result of great labour, well employed.

Coxe, Tench, of Philadelphia, Commissioner of the Revenue, d. 1824, aged 68. 1. Address on American Manufactures. 2. Inquiry into the Principles of a Commercial System for the United States, 1787. 3. Examination of Lord Sheffield's Observations on the Commerce of the United Provinces, 1792, 8vo. 4. View of the U. States of America, in a series of papers written 1787–94, Phila., 1794, 8vo; Lon., 1795, 8vo. 5. Thoughts on Naval Power, and the Encouragement of Commerce and Manufactures, 1806. 6. Memoir on the Cultivation, Trade, and Manufacture of Cotton, 1807. 7. Memoir on a Navigation Act, 1809. 8. Statement of the Arts and Manufactures of the U. States, 1814.

Coxe, Thomas. Med. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1667.

Coxe, Thomas. Serms., 1709, '12, '26, '27. Magna Britannia et Hibernia, antiqua et nova: or a new Survey of Great Britain, Lon., 6 vols. 4to, 1720–31; 1738. Counties which have not been elsewhere particularly described—Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Shropshire, Yorkshire—are noticed in these volumes.

Coxe, William, 1747–1828, one of the most useful of modern historical writers, was a native of London; Fellow of King's College, 1768; Curate of Denham, 1771; Rector of Bemerton, 1788; Canon-Residentiary of Salisbury, 1803; Archdeacon of Wilts, 1805. He was also Chaplain of the Tower. He made several excursions on the Continent, in company with young members of the nobility, and pub. the result of his observations to the world. 1. Sketches of the Natural, Civil, and Political State of Switzerland, Lon., 1779, 8vo. See No. 6. 2. Account of the Russian Discoveries between Asia and America, &c., 1780, 4to; 2d edit., 1780, (supplet. pub. in 1787; see No. 5;) 3d edit., 1787; 4th edit. enlarged, with maps, 1804, 8vo.

"This work is interesting, not merely from the particular subject which the title indicates, but also on account of the sketch it contains of the conquest of Siberia, and of the Russian commerce with China."—Stevenson: *Voyages and Travels.*

"This work confirmed the literary reputation of its author, and from the time of its first appearance it has been esteemed one of the most valuable sources of knowledge on the subject of Northern Europe. Some of the earlier portions were submitted to Dr. Robertson, the historian, who carefully revised them."—*Lon. Quar. Review.*

"Mr. Coxe's book contains many curious and important facts with respect to the various attempts of the Russians to open a communication with the New World."—Dr. Robertson.

3. Account of the Prisons and Hospitals in Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, 1780, 8vo. 4. Travels in Russia, Poland, Sweden, and Denmark, 1784, 2 vols. 4to; vol. iii., 1790, 4to; 2d edit., 1787, 5 vols. 8vo; 3d edit., 1802, 5 vols. 8vo; 4th edit., 1803, '04, 3 vols. 4to.

"Coxe's Tour has lost little of its value by time. The sterling ore of the matter preserves it, and though it has been distilled, and hashed up into a hundred subsequent works, there is always a freshness in the original relation which literary piracy cannot successfully counterfeit."—Sir Egerton Brydges.

"The substantial merits of this work are well known."—Stevenson: *Voyages and Travels.*

5. A Comparative view of the Russian Discoveries, with those made by Captain Cook and Clerke: and a Sketch of what remains to be ascertained by future Navigators, 1787, 4to. See No. 2, to which this work is supplementary.

6. Travels in Switzerland and in the country of the Grisons, 1789, 3 vols. 8vo. This may be called an enlarged edit. of No. 1.

"These travels were performed in 1776, and again in 1785 and 1787, and bear and deserve the same character as the author's travels in Russia, &c. Mr. Coxe gives a list of books in Switzerland at the end of his 3d volume, which may be consulted with advantage. There is a similar list at the end of his travels in Russia, &c."—Stevenson: *Voy. and Trav.*

7. Letters to Dr. R. Price upon his Discourse on the Love of our Country, 1790, 8vo. 8. Expl. of the Catechism, 1792, 8vo. 9. Of Confirmation, 1793, 8vo. 10. Gay's Fables, with Life and Notes. 11. Letter to the Countess of Pembroke on the secret tribunals of Westphalia, 1796, 8vo. 12. Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford, 1798, 3 vols. 4to. The State Papers which accompany these Memoirs are most valuable to the historian.

"A more judicious and instructive biographical work, or one more satisfactory to every rational desire of knowledge, is not found in English literature. It combines in a remarkable degree the exact and dispassionate inquiry which forms the great merit of compiled history, with the lively circumstantial illustration which belongs to contemporary narrative, or that drawn from recent tradition. It would be superfluous to dwell longer on a book with which no accurate reader of English history can permit himself to be unacquainted."—*Lon. Quar. Review.*

Mr. Pitt remarked that he had never formed a just appreciation of the character of Sir Robert Walpole and his Administration, before he had perused Mr. Coxe's work. 13. Biographical Anecdotes of Handel and C. J. Smith, 1799, 4to. This vol. contains some of Smith's music never before pub. 14. A Serm. on the excellence of the British Jurisdiction, 1799, 8vo. 15. Historical Tour in Monmouthshire; with upwards of 80 engravings, by Sir R. Colt Hoare, 1801, 2 vols. 4to. Abridged by the author's sister, 1802, sm. 8vo.

"One of Coxe's most agreeable works, and may be ranked among the most elegant and interesting publications extant on British Topography."—*Lon. Quarterly Rev.*

This valuable work contains much local history and many interesting biographical anecdotes. This is a department—Topography—in which Americans will long have to envy their elder brethren. 16. Memoirs of Horatio, Lord Walpole, 1802, 4to. This may be considered as supplementary to No. 12. 17. Vindication of the Celts, 1803, 8vo. 18. History of the House of Austria, 1218–1792, 1807, 3 vols. 4to; 2d edit., 1820, 5 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1847, 3 vols. sm. 8vo.

"The House of Austria has in particular received due homage and respect from the labours of J. P. Kraft and Mr. Archdeacon Coxe."—Dr. Dibdin: *Lib. Comp.*

"Coxe's House of Austria must be diligently read," &c.—*Smyth's Lect. on Mod. Hist., q. v.*

19. Essay on the Epist. of Ignatius, 1807, 8vo. 20. The Literary Life and Select Works of Benj. Stillingfleet, 1811, 3 vols. 8vo. Vol. i. contains the Life; ii. and iii. S.'s Poetry, Tracts on Nat. Hist., and Prof. Martyn's Observations.

"The value of these original and truly curious extracts cannot fail to be appreciated by every person conversant with the subject. Mr. Stillingfleet's Remarks on Agricultural Writers are particularly valuable. His Works will now attain the rank in every Library to which they are so justly entitled."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

21. Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon, 1700–88, 1813, 3 vols. 4to; 2d ed., 1815, 5 vols. 8vo.

"In Mr. Coxe's House of Bourbon every subject that I have now alluded to is treated very fully. His work is in many places entertaining, and is on the whole a valuable accession to our historical information."—Prof. Smyth: *Lect. on Mod. Hist.*

22. Letter on Tithes, 1815, 8vo. 23. A Sermon, 1817, 4to. 24. Memoirs of John, Duke of Marlborough, with his original Correspondence, 1818, '19, 3 vols. 4to; 2d ed., 1820, 6 vols. 8vo; new edit., revised by John Wade, 1848, 3 vols. sm. 8vo, and an Atlas in 4to. One of the large paper copies of the first edit. had the two portraits of the Duke taken on satin. This copy was marked £30 in a bookseller's catalogue.

"To write the Life of Marlborough is to write the history of the reign of Queen Anne; and it is impossible for any one to judge properly of this part of our annals, without a diligent perusal of this very entertaining and valuable work."—Prof. Smyth: *Lect. on Mod. Hist.*

25. Private Correspondence of Charles Talbot, Duke of Shrewsbury, 1821, 4to. 26. Sketches of the Lives of Correggio and Parmegiano, 1823, 8vo. 27. Memoirs of the Administration of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, 1829, 2 vols. 4to.

"The late Archdeacon Coxe has terminated his long and useful literary course by a work which adds largely to our stores of authentic information. . . . He has executed his task with no less diligence and fidelity than he displayed while in the full enjoyment of earlier vigour."—*British Critic.*

"These Memoirs have lately acquired a new title to attention, (if such a work needed any casual incident to enhance its value,) by the publication of Lord Orford's lively letters to Sir Horace Mann, where a great part of the small talk embodied in Walpole's Memoirs, and of which Mr. Coxe's History is the best correction, reappears in a lighter form."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

"I have now then only to refer the student to Mr. Coxe's Memoirs of the Pelham Administration, and to request that he will depend on this regular and authentic account of an important period in our annals, not only while he wishes to know the transactions that belong to it, but the character of the ministers and parliamentary leaders by which it was distinguished. In no other way can he derive a proper idea of the merits of Mr. Pelham, Lord Hardwicke, and, above all, of the Duke of Newcastle."—Prof. Smyth: *Lect. on Mod. Hist.*

We notice a set of Coxe's Historical Works and Travels, 24 vols. imp. 4to, all on large paper, in Mr. H. G. Bohn's Catalogue for 1841, elegantly bound in red morocco by Lewis, priced £84. The same enterprising publisher has recently issued in his excellent Standard Library, cheap edits. of several of the works of this author: see *ante.* Here is an opportunity for both long and short purses. Let no historical student fail to secure these invaluable volumes in some form, for, as Dr. Aikin well remarks,

"He who wishes to understand intimately the politics of the two last reigns must consult the volumes of Mr. Coxe: the future historian will refer to them with confidence and gratitude."—*Annual Review.*

"The biographical labours of Mr. Archdeacon Coxe are considerable in extent, and meritorious in quality; and, as they appear to my judgment, are likely to be yet more appreciated by posterity than in the present times."—Dr. Dibdin: *Lib. Comp.*

Coxeter, Thomas, 1689–1747, a native of Lechlade, Gloucestershire, was educated at Magdalen School and Trinity College, Oxford. He collected some of the materials used in what is styled Cibber's Lives of the Poets, assisted Ames in his Typographical Antiquities, and aided Theobald in his black-letter researches, when the latter was preparing his edit. of Shakspeare. Some of his MSS. were used by Warton in his History of English Poetry. He pub. in 1739 an edit. of Baily's, or rather Hall's, Life of Bishop Fisher, first pub. in 1655. He was the originator of the scheme adopted by Dodsley of publishing a collection of Old English Plays. He also pub., in 1710, a poem supposed to be his own, entitled Astrea Licrimans, to the memory of Sir John Cook, and in 1759 an edit. of Massinger's Works appeared, said to be "revised, corrected, and the editions collated, by Mr. Coxeter."

"We talked of a collection being made of all the English poets who had published a volume of poems. Johnson told me 'that a Mr. Coxeter, whom he knew, had gone the greatest length towards this; having collected, I think, about five hundred volumes of poets whose works were but little known; but that upon his death Tom Osbourne bought them, and they were dispersed, which he thought a pity, as it was curious to see any series complete; and in every volume of poems something good may be found.'"—*Boswell's Johnson.*

It should be mentioned to Dr. Johnson's credit, that he often afforded aid to Coxeter's daughter, who was left in needy circumstances by her father's death. Coxeter was secretary to an English Historical Society, and he contemplated the publication of an edit. of the Dramatic Works of Thomas May. See a notice of him in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, and in the Gent. Mag. for 1756.

Coyte, B., M.D. Con. to Med. Trans., 1785. Hortus Botanicus Gippovicensis, Ipswich, 1796, 4to. Index Plantarum, vol. i. 1808, 8vo.

Coyte, Joseph William. A Cockney's Rambles in the Country, 1811, 12mo.

Coyte, Tobias. Fifteen Serms., 1762, 2 vols. 12mo.

Coyte, William. Serm., Norw., 1710, 12mo.

Cozens, Dr. Mercurius Ecclesiasticus, 1645, 4to.

Cozens, Alexander, d. 1786, a drawing-master in London, born in Russia. 1. 32 Species of Trees, 1771. 2. Landscapes, 1785. 3. Nature. 4. Principles of Beauty relative to the Human Head, with 19 Plates by Bartolozzi; Letter Press in English and French, 1778, imp. fol.

"A work very ingenious, but somewhat fanciful."—Dr. Watt: *Bibl. Brit.*

Cozens, Charles. Adventures of a Guardsman, Lon., 1847, 12mo.

Cozens, Samuel. Biblical Lexicon of 2500 names and places, Lon., 1848, 12mo.

Cozens, Zachariah. 1. A Tour through the Isle of Thanet, 1794. 2. The Margate Hoy. 3. A Poem Con. to Gent. Mag. See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.

Cozzens, Fred. S., b. 1818, in New York City. 1. Prismatics, N. York, 1852. 2. Stone House on the Susquehanna. 3. Sparrowgrass Papers, 1856, 12mo. A work full of wit and humour. 4. Acadia; or, A Sojourn among the Blue Noses, 1858, 12mo. Ed. The Wine-Press; a Monthly devoted to the interests of American vine-planters and wine-makers.

Cozzens, Issachar, b. 1781, Newport, R.I., uncle of the preceding. Geological History of New York Island, N.Y., 1843, 8vo.

Crabb, George, of Magdalen College, Oxford, d. 1854. 1. Universal Historical Dictionary, 1825, 2 vols. 4to. 2. Dictionary of General Knowledge, 5th ed., by Rev. H. Davis, 1853, cr. 8vo. 3. Universal Technological Dictionary, 1823, 2 vols. 4to. 4. English Synonymes, 3d ed., 1824, 8vo; 1826, 4to; pub. in N. York, 10th ed. from the folio edit., 1852, 8vo.

"A valuable addition to the philological treatises which we possess."—*British Critic. Oct.* 1823.

"As an etymologist, Mr. Crabb seems to have some dictionary knowledge of many languages; but to be unacquainted with the philosophy, or history even, of language in general. . . . However, with all this apparent incompetency for the office of Synonymist, Mr. Crabb has most industriously brought together a mass of materials and observations, which, under judicious selection, in more skilful hands, may, hereafter, essentially contribute to the service of English literature."—*Lon. Quarterly Rev.*, xxv.

"It is wished that some such work as the Abbé Girard's *Synonimes Françoises* were undertaken for our tongue. Nothing would contribute more to precise and elegant writing."—*Blair's Lectures*

5. German Grammar for Englishmen, 12mo. 6. English Grammar for Germans. 7. Extracts from Germ. Authors; 7th ed. by Tiarks, 1841, 12mo. 8. Germ. and Eng. Conversationists; 9th ed. by Bernays, 1846, 12mo. 9. New Pantheon, or Mythology of All Nations, 1847, 18mo. Like all Mr. Crabb's works, most useful and instructive.

Crabb, George. 1. Conveyancer's Assistant, 3d ed., Lon., 1845, 2 vols, 8vo; 4th ed., by J. T. Christie, Lon., 1855, 2 vols.

"Mr. Christie has not only ably revised this Fourth Edition of the late Mr. Crabb's work, but very materially improved it by amending, and in many cases curtailing, the length of the original precedents, and adapting them to the established forms of the present day."—*Lon. Legal Observer.*

"No lawyer will feel his library to be complete without it."—*Bell's Messenger.*

2. Law of Real Property, 1846, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Hist. of the English Law, 1829, 8vo; 41st Am. ed., Burling., 1831, 8vo. This is founded upon Reeves's Hist. of the English Law. 4. Digest and Index of the Statutes, &c., Lon., 1841, '47, 4 vols. r. 8vo.

"A work of immense labour, most carefully and satisfactorily stated."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Crabb, Habakkuk, 1750–1794. Serms., Camb., 1796, r. 8vo.

"A valuable addition to the stock of English Discourses."—Hugh Worthington.

Crabb, John. Poem, 1704; ditto, 1719, Oxf., fol.

Crabb, Maria J. Tales for Children, 1807, 12mo.

Crabb, Roger. The English Hermite; or Wonder of this Age, Lon., 1655, 4to; reprinted in Harl. Miscell., vol. iv

Crabbe's Report of Cases in D. C. U. States for the E. District of Penna., 1836–46, chiefly before the Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, Phila., 8vo.

> "Mr. Crabbe's Reports are extremely well done. The style is good, the facts of the cases well stated, and the syllabus carefully abstracted." See Amer. Law Regis., June, 1853.

Crabbe, George, 1754–1832, a native of Aldborough, Suffolk, was the son of a collector of the salt-duties, who placed him as an apprentice with a surgeon, which profession the future author for a time adopted. Meeting with but little success, and having become enamoured of authorship, he determined to seek his fortune in London, which he had already visited as a medical student. A poetical address to the monthly reviewers, entitled, The Candidate, profited him but little either in pocket or reputation, and the *res angusta domi*—if the term may be applied to a poet's garret—stared him in the face with a most threatening aspect. In this emergency he made unsuccessful applications for relief to Lord North, Lord Shelburne, and Lord Chancellor Thurlow. The latter was subsequently more gracious to him, and presented him with £100, and two years later with two small livings. But at the earlier period of which we speak, he would have been desolate and destitute indeed, had it not in a happy moment occurred to him to make known his case to that exalted character—EDMUND BURKE, a name never to be mentioned without reverence nor thought of without admiration and esteem. His written application will be found in the Life of the poet by his son, and several letters to Mr. Burke are pub. in the Correspondence of the latter. In our memoir of this distinguished statesman and philosopher, we have quoted an eloquent tribute by Crabbe to the virtues of his generous benefactor, and we have such delight in recording any thing to the honour of this illustrious man, that we cannot withhold from the reader the enthusiastic eulogy of the grateful child of the deeply obliged author:

> "He went into Mr. Burke's room. a poor young adventurer, spurned by the opulent, and rejected by the publishers, his last shilling gone, and all but his last hope with it: he came out virtually secure of almost all the good fortune that, by successive steps, afterwards fell to his lot—his genius acknowledged by one whose verdict could not be questioned—his character and manners appreciated and approved by a noble and capacious heart, whose benevolence knew no limits but its power—that of a giant in intellect, who was, in feeling, an unsophisticated child—a bright example of the close affinity between superlative talents and the warmth of the generous affections. Mr. Crabbe had afterwards many other friends, kind, liberal, and powerful. who assisted him in his professional career; but it was one hand alone that rescued him when he was sinking."

By the assistance of this true friend, who took him under his own roof, Crabbe was enabled to prepare himself for admission to holy orders. He was ordained deacon in 1781 and priest in 1782. After officiating for a time as curate to the rector of Aldborough, he became, by the influence of Mr. Burke, chaplain to the Duke of Rutland, and took up his residence at Belvoir Castle. In 1783 Lord Thurlow presented him with two small livings in Dorsetshire. He now felt at liberty to marry the object of his early affections—Sarah Elmy—who was removed by death in 1813. In this year—he had in the meantime held several rectories and curacies—the Duke of Rutland gave him the living of Trowbridge in Wiltshire, to which the incumbency of Croxton, near Belvoir, was subsequently added. Here he lived for the rest of his life, a useful, respected, and beloved parish priest, occasionally relieving his pastoral duties by a visit to his literary friends in London, who admired the poet, esteemed the man, and revered the priest. In 1822 he paid a visit to Sir Walter Scott, in Edinburgh. We now come to the consideration of his writings. The Poem of the Library was pub. in 1781, 4to, and met with a flattering reception. Two years later appeared The Village, which confirmed his literary reputation, and made the obscure priest one of the most noted in an age of great names. Both of these poems had before publication received the benefit of the revision of Mr. Burke, and The Village had passed under the critical eye of Dr. Johnson:

> "*March* 4, 1783.
>
> "SIR—I have sent you back Mr. Crabbe's poem, which I read with great delight. It is original, vigorous, and elegant.
>
> "The alterations which I have made I do not require him to adopt, for my lines are perhaps not often better than his own; but he may take mine and his own together, and perhaps between them produce something better than either. He is not to think his copy wantonly defaced. A wet sponge will wash all the red lines away, and leave the page clear.
>
> "The dedication will be least liked. It were better to contract it into a short, sprightly address. I do not doubt Mr. Crabbe's success."—*Dr. Johnson to Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

Scenes so graphically described, appealing to the experience of so many, could not be otherwise than widely read. Those who read extracts in the journals were not satisfied until they had procured the volume, and the author felt his position to be no longer doubtful. The Newspaper appeared in 1785; The Parish Register in 1807; The Borough in 1810; Tales in Verse in 1812; and his last publication—Tales of the Hall—in 1819. He sold this work, and the unexpired term of his former copyrights, to Mr. Murray for the handsome sum of £3000. We should not omit to mention, that two years before the publication of the last-named work, Mr. Crabbe pub. a Sermon on the Variation of Public Opinion as it respects Religion. In delineating the homely everyday scenes of common English life —in depicting the tenants of the lowly cottage, the rude hut, the parish workhouse, and the jail—perhaps Crabbe has never been surpassed. His command of language and facility in rhyme are remarkable, and without being free from diffusiveness, there is often an epigrammatical terseness in his lines which delights even a careless reader. Horace Smith calls him "Pope in worsted stockings," but Horace said many things in his wit which he would have repudiated in his wisdom. One of the most eloquent criticisms upon Crabbe's writings with which we are acquainted will be found in Cunningham's Biog. Hist. of England. We give a brief extract:

> "The severity of Crabbe's muse consists in a faithful portraiture of nature. If man is not always happy, it is not the poet's fault. There is too much of sober reality in life to make the picture other than it is. This Crabbe knows, for he writes of scenes under his own observation. He lived amidst the people he describes, felt their occasional joys, and saddened over their many misfortunes. But in his gloomiest character he never 'oversteps the modesty of nature.' He does not accumulate horrors for effect. He has no extravagant and unnatural heroes pouring forth their morbid sentiment in his pages. There is no sickly affectation, but a pure and healthy portrait of life—of life it may be in its unhappiest, but in its least artificial, development, where society has done little to alter its rough uneducated tones, where the actual feelings and passions of man may be traced at every footstep."—Vol. viii. 420.

Gifford, referring to the affecting story of the village girl betrothed to the sailor, in The Borough, remarks:

> "Longinus somewhere mentions, that it was a question among the critics of his age, whether the sublime could be produced by tenderness. If this question had not been already determined, this history would have gone far to bring it to a decision."

Allan Cunningham hardly agrees with the critic quoted above:

> "Crabbe is a cold and remorseless dissector, who pauses with the streaming knife in his hands, to explain how strongly the blood is tainted, what a gangrene is in the liver, how completely the sources of health are corrupted, and that the subject is a bad one. . . . Deliver us from Crabbe in the hour of depression! Pictures of moral, and mental, and bodily degradation, are frequent through all his works; he is one of Job's chief comforters to the people."—*Biog. and Crit. Hist. of Lit.*

We quote an able criticism on Crabbe from an eminent authority:

> "Mr. Crabbe is the greatest *mannerist*, perhaps, of all our living poets; and it is rather unfortunate that the most prominent features of his mannerism are not the most pleasing. The homely, quaint, and prosaic style—the flat, and often broken and jingly versification—the eternal full-lengths of low and worthless characters—with their accustomed garnishing of sly jokes and familiar moralizing—are all on the surface of his writings; and are almost unavoidably the things by which we are first reminded of him, when we take up any of his new productions. Yet they are not the things that truly constitute his peculiar manner, or give that character by which he will and ought to be remembered with future generations. It is plain, indeed. that they are things that will make nobody remembered—and can never, therefore, be really characteristic of some of the most original and powerful poetry that the world ever saw.
>
> "Mr. C., accordingly, has other gifts; and those not less peculiar or less strongly marked than the blemishes with which they are contrasted—an unrivalled and almost magical power of observation, resulting in descriptions so true to nature as to strike us rather as transcripts than imitations—an anatomy of character and feeling not less exquisite and searching—an occasional touch of manly tenderness—and a deep and dreadful pathetic, interspersed by fits, and strangely interwoven with the most minute and humble of his details. Add to all this the sure and profound sagacity of the remarks with which he every now and then startles us in the midst of very unambitious discussions; and the weight and terseness of the maxims which he drops, like oracular responses, on occasions that give no promise of such a revelation; and last, though not least, that sweet and seldom-sounded chord of lyrical inspiration, the lightest touch of which instantly charms away all harshness from his numbers and all harshness from his themes—and at once exalts him to a level with the most energetic and inventive poets of his age."—LORD JEFFREY.

Read articles in Edin. Review, xii. 131, xvi. 30, xx. 277, xxxii. 118, lx. 131; Lon. Quar. Rev., l. 468, lii. 97; Blackwood's Mag., v. 469; N. American Rev., xxxix. 135. An edit. of Crabbe's Works was pub. in 7 vols. fp. 8vo, Lon., 1822; 1823. 5 vols. 8vo, and r. 8vo. Life, with his Letters and Journals, by his son; new edit., 1838, fp. 8vo. New edit. of his Life and Poetical Works, edited by his son, 1847, 1 vol. r. 8vo. Poetical Works, with his Letters and Journals, 1847, 8 vols. fp. 8vo; Works, &c., 5 vols. 8vo; also in 1850 and 1851. The Life, by the son of the poet, has been highly commended.

"We never read a more interesting piece of biography—it is so unaffected, and we are sure so faithful, that we now feel as well acquainted with the man as we have hitherto been with the poet."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Crabtree, Wm. Observationes Cœlestes, 1672, 4to.

Crabtree, Wm. Funeral Serm., Leeds, 1780, 8vo.

Cracherode, Rev. Clayton Mordaunt, 1729–1799, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, was conspicuous for his taste in books, pictures, &c., and for his noble Library and collection of curiosities, which were bequeathed to the British Museum. Three specimens of his excellent Latin poetry will be found in the Carmina Quadragesimalia, for the year 1748, and an account of the author and his books is recorded by Dr. Dibdin in the Bibliographical Decameron. Also see Gent. Mag., vol. lix., and Sims's Hand Book to the Library of the British Museum.

"He was a splendid star in the old school of bibliography—from the time of the sale of Askew's library to the day of his death—which latter event took place about eight or nine years after the dispersion of the Pinelli collection."—*Dibdin's Bibliog. Decameron,* iii. 329.

Cracklow, C. Views of Churches in Surrey, Lon., 1827, 4to. This should accompany Britton and Brayley's Hist. of Surrey.

Cracknell, Benj., D.D. Theolog. treatises, 1794–1806.

Craddock, Francis. Revenue without Taxes, 1661, 4to.

Cradock, John, Archbp. of Dublin. Serm. before the Univ. of Cambridge, 1739; H. of Commons, 1752; Fast S., 1758.

Cradock, Joseph. Tour in Wales, Lon., 1770, 12mo. Zobeide; a Trag., 1771, 8vo. Account of parts of N. Wales, 1777, 12mo. Literary and Misc. Memoirs and some of the author's writings, 1826–28, 4 vols. 8vo.

"Anecdotes of many distinguished political, literary, and theatric characters of the 18th century, travels in parts of Europe, and reprints of several of the author's tracts and plays."—Lowndes.

Cradock, Samuel, 1620–1706, a Nonconformist divine, Fellow of Emanuel College, Oxford, Rector of North Cadbury, ejected, 1662. 1. Knowledge and Practice, Lon., 1659, 8vo.

"I know of no book so well adapted to help a young minister."—Orton.

"One of the best systems of divinity which a plain man can read."—Bogue.

"Much instruction is condensed."

2. Harmony of the Four Evangelists, 1668, fol. This was revised by Archbishop Tillotson.

"In the seventeenth century it was deservedly held in the highest estimation; though it is now superseded by later and more critical works."—T. H. Horne.

3. The Apostolical History, 1672, fol. 4. The Old Testament History Methodized, 1683, fol.; in Latin, at Leyden, 1685, 8vo. Superseded by the labours of Stackhouse and Townsend. 5. Exposition of the Revelation, 1692, 8vo.

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"Cradock's three volumes are very readable: the two last on the New Testament are much better than the first on the Old. His extracts in the margin from Hammond, Lightfoot, and Grotius, are very judicious; and I think, on the whole, I never read any one author that assisted me more in what relates to the New Testament."—Dr. Doddridge.

Cradock, Thomas, d. 1760, Rector of St. Thomas's, Baltimore county, Maryland. Two Serms., 1747, 8vo. Trans. of Buchanan's Latin Psalms into Eng. Verse, 1754, 8vo.

Cradock, Walter, d. 1660, a Puritan divine, travelled in Wales, and excited great interest in religion by his sermons. To this day in some parts of Wales professors of religion are called "Cradocks." Serms., 1646, 4to. Gospel Liberty, 1646, 4to. Divine Drops, 1650, 4to. Gospel-holinesse, 1651, 4to. Works, Chester, 1800, 8vo.

"His works excel in clearness of doctrine, especially in the grand article of Christian righteousness. The author discovers a great simplicity of manner as a preacher, with much energy and loving zeal."—Dr. E. Williams.

Cradock, William, D.D. Serms., 1713, '18, 8vo.

Cradock, Zachary, D.D., 1633–1695. Serms., 1678, 1706, '42. Two of his serms., one on Providence, and one on the Design of Christianity, have been greatly admired.

Cradocke, Edward. The Shippe of Assured Safetie. Discourse of God's Providence, Lon., 1571, 16mo.

Cradocot. Sermon, Lon., 1663, 4to.

Craford, Earl of. Speech, Lon., 1641, 4to.

Crafordius, Matt. Latin treat. on the Sabbath, 1669, 8vo.

Crafts, William, 1787–1826, a native of Charleston, S. Carolina, and for some time editor of The Charleston Courier. He attained considerable distinction as a lawyer. Poems, Essays, and Orations, with a Biog. Memoir, Charleston, 1828. See Kettell's Spec. American Poetry, ii. 144.

Crafurdius, Thomas. See Craufurd.

Crafurdius. See Crauford.

Crag, John. A Prophecy concerning the Earl of Essex that now is, 1641, 4to.

Cragge, John. 1. G. Britain's Prayers in the time of dangerous Contagion, 1641, 4to. 2. Against Anabaptism, 1656, 8vo. 3. Cabinet of Spirituall Jewells, in Eight Serms., 1657. 4. The Royal Prerogative, &c., and a Serm., 1661, 8vo.

Craghead, Robert. Answer to a discourse of Bp. King, Edin., 1694, 4to.

Craig, A. R. 1. Corporal Punishments in Schools, Lon., 1844, 8vo. 2. Philosophy of Training, 1847, 12mo

"Worthy of attention; for its purpose is not only to obviate the necessity of normal schools for teachers, but to afford better guides to the mode of teaching languages, so as to abridge the time employed in attaining them, and to enable the learner to gain them with more ease and accuracy."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

Craig, or **Craige, Alexander.** Poeticall Essayes, Lon., 1604, 4to. Amorose Songs, Sonets, and Elegies, 1606, 12mo. Poeticall Recreations, Aberd., 1623, 4to.

Craig, Edward. Jacob, or Patriarchal Piety, 1826, 12mo. Sermons, 1828, 12mo.

"The grand doctrines of the gospel are here brought prominently forward, and established by clear and appropriate testimonies from the sacred volume. We feel as we read these sermons the kindling ardour of a devotional spirit."—*Lon. Cong. Mag.*

Craig, James, 1682–1744, a native of East Lothian, one of the most popular preachers in Edinburgh. Divine Poems. Serms., Edin., 1732–38, 3 vols. 8vo. Greatly admired; very scarce, and should be republished.

Craig, John, 1512?–1600, a preacher of the Reformation in Scotland, wrote the celebrated National Covenant, and partly compiled The Second Book of Discipline. A Short Summe of the whole Catechism, Edin., 1581, 8vo. So rare, that a copy in a bookseller's catalogue some years back, was priced £8 8*s.* Reprinted, Lon., 1591, 8vo.

Craig, John, a Scotch mathematician. Theologiæ Christianæ Principia Mathematica, Lon., 1699, 4to; Leipsic, 1755. In this he attempts to prove that the Christian religion will last only 1454 years from the date of his book, unless the second coming of Christ prevent its extinction. Abbé Hautville refuted his arguments in his Christian Religion proved by facts. Craig pub. several mathematical treatises, and some papers in Phil. Trans., 1698–1712. See Chalmers's Biog. Dict., and Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Craig, John. Origin of the Distinctions of Rank, by Prof. Millar, with account of his life and writings, Edin., 1806, 8vo. Remarks on Doctrines in Political Economy, 8vo. Elements of Political Science, 1814, 3 vols. 8vo.

Craig, John. New Universal Etymological, Technological, and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, with an Essay on Language, Lon., 1852, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Partaking, from the copiousness of its explanations, and the number of words, of the character of an Encyclopædia. It contains a vast mass of important information on Natural History and Science."

Craig, R. D., and **T. J. Philips.** Reports of Cases in H. C. of Chancery, 3 Vict., 1840, '41, Lon., 1842, 8vo. R. D. C. and J. W. Mylne's Reports in Chancery, 1835–41, 5 vols. r. 8vo, 1837–48.

Craig, Rev. Robert. Refutation of Popery, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo. Theocracy, or the Principles of the Jewish Religion and Polity adapted to all Nations and Times, 1848, p. 8vo.

"An excellent treatise, written with clearness and vigour."—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

Craig, Sir Thomas, of Riccarton, 1548–1608, an eminent lawyer and antiquary, a native of Edinburgh. Poemata, Edin., 1603, 4to; et inter Delit. Poet. Scotar., Amst., 1637, 8vo. Jus Feudale, tribus Libris comprehensum, left in MS. by the author, edited and pub. by Robert Burnet in 1655, fol. The 2d edit. was enlarged by Menckenius: the last edit. was improved by the notes and corrections of James Baillie, Edin., 1732, fol.; Lon., 1766, 4to; Lipsiæ, 1716, fol. Other edits. and translations. It illustrates the Feudal Law as applied in Scotland.

"A lasting monument of the extraordinary learning of its great author."—Bishop Nicolson: *Hist. Lib.*

"Craig has taken little pains to search into the antiquities of our law. It was not the practice in his days either for historians or lawyers to dip into records; and our author appears to be better acquainted with the Feudal history of other countries, which might be learned from books, than with the Feudal history of his own country, which must be gathered from records."—LORD KAMES: *Statute Law of Scotland.*

"Craig's is a work of authority all over Europe." See Moreri; and Laing's Hist. of Scotland.

Scotland's Sovereignty asserted; being a dispute concerning Homage, Lon., 1695, 8vo.

"An elaborate treatise, proving that the kings of Scotland never paid nor owed any homage to those of England."—BISHOP NICOLSON: *Hist. Lib.*

The Right of Succession to the Kingdom of England, Lon., 1703, fol., answered by W. Atwood. Craig was author of some Latin poems, which have been highly admired. See an Account of his Life and Writings by Patrick Fraser Tytler, Edin., 1823, 8vo; and see Lowndes's Bibl. Manual.

"Sir Thomas Craig is known in every enlightened country in Europe—and his Latin Poems have been mentioned in commendatory terms by critical writers."—IRVINE.

Craig, Thomas. Sermon, Lon., 1821, 8vo.

Craig, W. Marshall. Study of Nature in drawing Landscape, Lon., 1703, 4to. He attacks Gilpin's principles of drawing. Craig pub. several other works on painting, drawing, &c.

Craig, William, D.D., 1709–1783, of St. Andrew's Church, Glasgow. Essay on the Life of Christ, Edin., 1767, 12mo. Discourses, Edin., 1775, 3 vols. 12mo; new edit., 1808, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Habitually pious, ardently devout, and deeply interested in the welfare of those who listened to his instruction, he delivered himself with genuine and becoming earnestness."—PROF. RICHARDSON, *in Biog. Brit.*

Craigie, David, M.D. Elements of the Practice of Physic, Edin., 1837–40, 2 vols. 8vo. Elements of General and Pathological Anatomy, 2d edit., Edin., 1847, 8vo, pp. 1088.

"A volume which may be perused with pleasure and advantage, both by the non-professional man of science and the practical anatomist."—*Lancet.*

See "Anatomy," in Encyc. Brit., 7th edit.

Craigie, J., and **J. S. Stewart.** Reports of Cases decided in the H. of Lords under Appeal from Scotland, 1720–53, being a continuation of Robertson's Reports, Edin., 1825, 8vo.

Craik, George Lillie, b. 1799, in Fifeshire, son of a schoolmaster, settled in London in 1824; Prof. English Literature and History, Queen's College, Belfast, since 1849. From the commencement to the close of the Penny Cyclopedia he was one of its most valuable contributors in history and biography, and is one of the most useful writers of the day. 1. Romance of the Peerage, Lon., 1848–50, 4 vols. p. 8vo.

"We believe there are few literary men in England who are so well acquainted with this subject as the present author."—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

2. Bacon: his Writings and his Philosophy, 3 vols. 18mo. Highly commended: see notice in Lon. Athenæum, &c. 3. Spenser and his Poetry, 3 vols. 18mo. 4. Paris and its Historical Scenes, 2 vols. 18mo. 5. Evils of Popular Tumults, illustrative of the Evils of Social Ignorance, 18mo. 6. History of British Commerce from the Earliest Time to the Present Day, 3 vols. 18mo.

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7. History of Literature and Learning in England, from the Earliest Time to the Present Day, 6 vols. in 3, 18mo, 1844, '45.

"An invaluable text-book to all students of English literature."—*Lon. Critic.*

8. The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties, (3 vols. 18mo;) a new edit., to which is added Female Examples, (2 vols. 18mo,) 5 vols. in 2, 1845–47.

"A body of examples, full of anecdotes and interest, to show how an ardent desire for knowledge has been able to triumph over the most unpropitious circumstances. A pleasant book, worthy of being accepted by all thoughtful women and honourable men."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

9. Outlines of the Eng. Language, 1851, 12mo. Mr. Craik and Charles Macfarlane were the principal contributors to Knight's invaluable Pictorial History of England, 8 vols. super-roy. 8vo. See ANDREWS, J. PETTIT.

"Scrupulous accuracy, unwearied research, and sound criticism, united with an ardent desire for the safe and gradual advance of all that may practically improve the condition of society, are the leading characteristics of Mr. Craik's writings."—*Knight's Eng. Cyc.*, Div. Biog., vol. ii.

Crakanthorpe, Richard, D.D., 1569–1624, Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, 1598. Defensio Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, &c., Lon., 1625, 4to.

"Which book was held to be the most exact piece for controversy since the time of the Reformation."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Dr. C. also wrote A Defence of Justinian, 1616, 4to; of Constantine, 1621, 4to; Popish Falsifications, 1607; A Treatise of the 5th Genl. Council at Constantinople, 553, 1631, fol.; and some sermons, &c. See Athen. Oxon.

"Dr. Crakanthorpe's Defensio gives the best account of most Popish controversies."

In his Treatise of the 5th General Council he contends, in opposition to Baronius and Binnius, that the Pope's apostolical constit. and definitive sentence in matter of faith was condemned as heretical by the Synod.

Crakelt, W. Trigonometry, &c.

Cralle, Richard K., of South Carolina. Life and Works of John C. Calhoun, N.Y., 6 vols. 8vo. See p. 327.

Cramer, J. A. Catenæ Græcorum Patrum in Novum Testamentum, Oxon., 1838–44, 8 vols. 8vo. Ancient Greece, 3 vols. 8vo. Italy, 2 vols. 8vo. Asia Minor, 2 vols. 8vo. Study of Modern History, 1843, 8vo. Cramer and Wickham's Dissert. on the Pass. of Hannibal over the Alps, 1828, 8vo.

"A scholar-like work of first-rate ability."—*Edin. Review.*

Crammond, H., M.D. Outlines of Human Life, 1787, 8vo.

Crammond, Robt. and **H.,** M.D. A Letter to the National Assembly of France, 1790, 4to.

Cramp, J. M. Text Book of Popery, Dubl., 1831, 12mo; enlarged, Lon., 1839, 8vo; 3d ed., 1851.

"A complete exposure of the imposture of the Papal religion by authorities the most unexceptionable, the most decisive, the most condemning."—MENDHAM: *Memorials of the Council of Trent.*

Lectures for these Times, 1844, 12mo.

Crampton, Philip, M.D. Profess. treatises, Lon., 1805, '13.

Cranch, Rev. C. P., b. 1813, in Alexandria, District of Columbia, is a son of JUDGE WILLIAM CRANCH, (*q. v.*) He pub. a vol. of poems in 1844, (Phila., 12mo.) See specimens in Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America. The Last of the Huggermuggers, Bost., 1856, 12mo. Kobboltozo; a Sequel to the above, 1857, 12mo.

Cranch, John. Wills, by W. Langworth, 1794, 8vo. Fine Arts, 1811, 4to.

Cranch, Judge Richard, 1726–1811, a native of England, resided for 61 years at Braintree, near Quincy, Massachusetts. He pub. his Views of the Prophecies concerning Antichrist. See Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.

Cranch, Judge William, 1768–1854, son of the above. Reports of Cases in Sup. Court U.S., Aug. 1801, to Feb. 1815, 9 vols. in 8, Washington, 1804–17; N. York, 1812, 8vo.

"The period taken in by Judge Cranch is perhaps the most momentous and lustrous in our judicial history."—*Hoff. Leg. Stu.*, 421, *q. v.*, *et* 413, 560, 569; *Story's Prom. Notes.*

Cranch, W., and Richard Cox, Condensed Reports Supreme Court U. States, Washington, 1835, 8vo. Reports of Cases in U. States Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, 1801–41, 6 vols. 8vo.

"The extensive jurisdiction, civil and criminal, original and appellate, of the tribunal whose decisions are here reported,—the long period covered by the volumes,—the interest and variety of the subjects adjudicated by the court, and the great research which characterizes its most important decisions,—concur to render this publication in the highest degree desirable to the community."

Crandolph, A. J. Mysterious Hand, 1811, 3 vols. 12mo.

Crandon, John. Baxter's Aphorisms, Lon., 1654, 4to.

Crane, John, M.D. Nottington M. Water, Lon., 1790, 8vo.

Crane, Ralph. The Workes of Mercy, both corporal and spirituall; A Poem, Lon., 1621, 8vo. Sykes's sale, £9 10s.

Crane, Thomas, of Lancashire. A Prospect of Divine Providence, Lon., 1672, sm. 8vo. Has only the initials, T. C.

"A valuable work."—BICKERSTETH.

Serm. at Funeral of Rich'd Sherlock, D.D., 1690, 4to.

Crane, Thomas. Theolog. treatises, &c., 1772, '74. '86. Poet. Works of Wm. Smith, D.D. Life and Writings, 1788, 8vo.

Crane, Wm., Jun., M.D. Con. to Phil. Mag., 1814, '15; Chemical Affinity; the Nature of Light.

Craner, Henry. Sermons, 1749, '63.

Craner, Thomas. Sermon, Lon., 1766, 8vo.

Cranfield, Thomas. An Harmony of the Gospels, Dubl., 1795, fol.

"It contains much accurate research, and much useful information."—DRS. GRAVES AND BARRETT.

"The testimony of two scholars of such eminence is entitled to the greatest deference and respect."—ORME: *Bibl. Bib*

Cranford, James. The Teares of Ireland, Lon., 1642, 12mo. Bindley sale, £13 13*s.*; Nassau ditto, £17. Sermon on Heresies, 1646, 4to.

Crank, W. H. Theory and Practice of Arithmetic, Lon., 1843, 12mo.

"Many rules not generally known are introduced in this work."

Cranley, Thomas. Amanda, 1635, 4to. Reed, vi. 728; Bindley, i. 2195, £5 17*s.* 6*d.*; Steevens, 1051.

Cranmer, George. New Church Discipline, 1641, 4to.

Cranmer, Thomas, D.D., 1489–1556, a native of Aslacton, Nottinghamshire, was entered of Jesus College, Cambridge, in 1503, became a Fellow, 1510, '11; D.D., 1523. The concurrence of his opinions with the desires of Henry VIII. in the matter of his divorce from his brother's widow gained him the favour of the sovereign, and raised him to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, March 30, 1533. Upon the death of Henry he was one of the Council of Regency to Edward VI., and laboured zealously to promote the principles of the Reformation. Upon the accession of Mary, he was imprisoned as an abettor of the treason of Lady Jane Grey, and also declared guilty of heresy by Pope Pius IV. The melancholy story of the recantation wrung from the bodily infirmities and mental distraction of an old man, goaded by merciless demons in human shape to a state of desperation, is too well known and too painful a theme to be lingered over here. Indeed, the Life of Cranmer belongs to ecclesiastical and political, rather than to literary, history. He passed to heaven through the fires of martyrdom on the 21st of March, 1556, in his 67th year. His writings—for an account of which refer to the works cited below—greatly tended to the promotion of the English Reformation. Cranmer's Bible, or the Great Bible, as it is called, was printed by Rychard Grafton and Edward Whitchurch, 1539, fol. The translation is Tyndale's and Rogers's, carefully revised throughout. Many edits. were printed between 1540–69. A beautiful copy on vellum—probably unique—formerly the property of Henry VIII., can be seen in the British Museum. For an account of Cranmer's Bible, see Lewis, Cotton, Horne, Lowndes, &c. The Instruction of a Christian Man was pub. in 1537, fol., and Catechismus, a trans. from Justus Jonas, in 1548, 8vo. Cranmer wrote some of the Homilies, and various controversial and explanatory treatises. See the following works: Memorials of the Life and Works of Archbishop Cranmer, collected by the Rev. John Strype, Lon., 1694, fol. New ed., Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1812, 2 vols. r. 8vo; 50 copies, large paper, imp. 8vo; Sykes's sale, £7 10*s.*; again Oxf., 1840, 2 vols. 8vo. Remains; collected and arranged by the Rev. H. Jenkins, Oxf., 1833, 4 vols. 8vo. Writings and disputations relative to the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Edited for the Parker Society by the Rev. John Edmund Cox, Camb., 1844, imp. 8vo. Works; Miscellaneous Writings and Letters, edited as above, for the P. S., vol. ii., 1846. Writings, see British Reformers, ix. Reprint of Catechismus, Oxf., 1839, 8vo; Extracts from E. J. Barrow. Tracts of Anglican Fathers, i. 7. Life of Cranmer by William Gilpin, 1784, 8vo. Life of, by Charles Webb Le Bas, 1833, 2 vols. sm. 8vo. Also see Burnet, Fox, and Biog. Brit. Nor must we forget Archdeacon Todd's Vindication of Cranmer against Lingard, Milner, and Butler, 1825, '26; Reply to Dr. Lingard's Vindication of his Hist. of England, 1827; and Life of Archbishop Cranmer, 1831, 2 vols. 8vo. This biography is thus highly commended by an eminent authority:

"The most impartial and complete historical narration of the life of this celebrated Churchman. By a judicious arrangement, and a pleasing and unprejudiced style, Mr. Todd has rendered his work highly interesting."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

The amiability and ingenuousness of Cranmer's character were so well known, that Shakspeare mentions it as a common saying concerning him:

"Do my Lord of Canterbury
But one shrewd turn, and he's your friend forever."

Cranston, David, a native of Scotland. Quæstiones in lib. Magist. Martini de Fortitudine, Paris, 1511, fol. Additiones in Moralia Jacobi, Almain. Gourment, 1518, fol.

Cranwell, Rev. J. The Christiad, a Poem from Vida, 1767.

Cranwell, L. Bishop and Presbyter equal, 1661, 4to.

Crashaw. Delays in Religion, Lon., 1653, 4to.

Crashaw, H. The Bespotted Jesuit, Lon., 1648, 8vo.

Crashaw, Richard, d. 1650? son of the Rev. William Crashaw, was a native of London, and educated at the Charterhouse, and Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. In 1637 he was Fellow of Peterhouse. Entering the Church, he became distinguished as an eloquent preacher, but was ejected in 1644 for refusing to take the Covenant. He now removed to France, and became a convert to the Roman Catholic religion. In 1646 Cowley found him in Paris in great pecuniary distress, and secured him the influence of Henrietta Maria, whose commendatory letters procured him the posts of secretary to one of the cardinals, and canon of the church of Loretto. Soon after this last promotion he died of a fever, about 1650. In 1634 he pub. a vol. of Latin poems, in one of which occurs the well-known line—sometimes ascribed to Dryden—referring to the miracle of the conversion of water into wine:

"Nympha pudica Deum vidit et erubuit."
The modest water saw its God, and blushed.

His English Poems, Steps to the Temple, The Delights of the Muses, and Carmen Deo Nostro, were pub. in 1646, 12mo, and 1648, 12mo. Carmen Deo Nostro, te decet Hymnus: Sacred Poems, collected, Paris, 1652, 8vo. Poetry, with some Account of the Author and Introductory Address, by Peregrine Phillips, 1758, 12mo. Poetical Works; now first completely edited by W. B. Turnbull, 1858, fp. 8vo. His poetry consists principally of religious invocations and translations of uncommon merit from the Latin and Italian. His luxuriance of imagination and exquisite facility in the expression of his poetical visions have seldom been surpassed. Among his best-known pieces are Hymn to the Name of Jesus; Lines on a Prayer-Book; Music's Duel; the translation from Moschus, Catullus, and of a portion of Marino's Sospetto d'Herode. The latter will remind the reader as forcibly of Paradise Lost as the same author's Elegies on St. Alexis will recall the fervid strains in which Eloisa invokes Abelard. Mr. Hayley considers that Pope conferred quite as much as he borrowed:

"If Pope borrowed any thing from Crashaw in this article, it was only as the sun borrows from the earth, when drawing from thence a mere vapour, he makes it the delight of every eye, by giving it all the tender and gorgeous colouring of heaven."

Pope thus announces his favourite pieces in Crashaw's collection:

"I will just observe that the best pieces of this author are a Paraphrase on Psalm xiii.—On Lessius,—Epitaph on Mr. Ashton,—Wishes to his supposed Mistress, and the *Dies Iræ.*"—*Letter to H. Cromwell, Dec.* 17, 1710.

Crashaw's editor dissents from this opinion:

"The reader must determine whether Mr. Pope has mentioned the best pieces: on the contrary, whether many much superior are not to be met with in the little work before us; and if so, what fair reason could there be for such a partial selection."—*Phillips's Crashaw*, p. 22.

Selden and Cowley were intimate friends of our poet, and the monody in which the latter laments his death has been highly commended:

"Cowley seems to have had what Milton is believed to have wanted, the skill to rate his own performances by their just value; and has therefore closed his Miscellanies with the Verses upon Crashaw, which apparently excel all that have gone before them; and in which there are beauties which common authors may justly think not only above their attainment, but above their ambition."—*Dr. Johnson's Life of Cowley.*

"Crashaw has originality in many parts, and as a translator, is entitled to the highest applause."—*Headley's Select Beauties of Ancient Eng. Poetry.*

"His translations have considerable merit, but his original poetry is full of conceit."—*Ellis's Specimens of the Early Eng. Poets.*

"Poet and Saint! to thee alone are given.
The two most sacred names of earth and heaven.

* * * * * * * *

How well (blest Swan) did fate contrive thy death,
And made thee render up thy tuneful breath
In thy great mistress' arms? Thou most divine
And richest offering of Loretto's shrine."—COWLEY.

Crashaw, William, father of the preceding, was preacher at the Temple, and was as much opposed to Romanism as his son was in favour of it. Roman Forgeries, and Falsifications of Authors, Lon., 1606, 4to. Newes from Italy of a second Moses, &c., 1608, 4to; being the life of the Marquesse of Vico, from the Latin of Beza, by W. C., 1608, 8vo. In this is contained "the story of his admirable conversion from popery." Fiscus Papalis, 1617, 4to. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., ii. 468. '69. The Jesuites Gospel, written by themselves, laid open and reproved, 1641, 4to. Other theological works; see Bibl. Bib.

Crauford, Capt. C. Events of the War, 1756–63, and a Treatise on some branches of the Military Art, trans. Lon., 1787, 3 vols. 8vo.

Crauford, Crawfurd, or **Crawford, David,** 1665–1726, a lawyer and historiographer of Scotland. Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland, 1566–81, Edin., 1706, 8vo; 1767, 12mo. His veracity has been questioned: see M. Laing's Pref. to his ed. of the Historie and Life of James the Sixth, Edin., 1804, 8vo.

Crauford, George. Treats. on Polit. Econ., 1785–1809.

Craufurd, Lt. Col. Spanish Life, 1837, 2 vols. 8vo.

Craufurd, A. Essay on the Development of Functions, Lon., 1844, 8vo. Verses on various occasions, 1846, 12mo.

Craufurd, Charles H. Serms., Lon., 1840, 8vo.

Craufurd, Sir G. W. Examinations on Butler's Analogy, 3d ed., Lon., 1847, 12mo.

Craufurd, George. See CRAUFORD.

Craufurd, John Lindesay, Earl of. Memoirs from his own Papers, &c., Lon., 1769, 12mo. R. Rolt also pub. his Memoirs, 1753, 4to.

Craufurd, Quintin. Sketches, &c., relating to the Hindoos, 1792, 2 vols. 8vo. A. and M. India, 1817, 2 vols. 8vo. Other works.

Craufurd, Thomas. Prof. of Philos. and Math. in the College of Edinburgh, in 1646. Locorum Nominum, &c. Scotorum historiis, &c., emend. C. Irvinis, Edin., 1665, 12mo. Notes, &c., on Buchanan's Hist. of Scot., 1708, 12mo. Hist. of Univ. of Edinburgh, 1580–1646, 1808, 8vo.

> "An extraordinary critick in the history and antiquities of Scotland."—BISHOP NICOLSON: *Scot. Hist. Lib.*

Craven. See CARLETON, CAPT.

Craven, Lady Elizabeth. See ANSPACH, MARGRAVINE OF.

Craven, Isaac. Sermon, Lon., 1658, 4to.

Craven, Hon. R. Keppel. Tour through the Southern Provinces of Naples, Lon., 1821, 4to.

> "His work, without pretending to deep science or extensive scholarship, is both entertaining and instructive."—*Edin. Review.*

Excursions in the Abruzzi and Northern Provinces of Naples, 1838, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "To all those who have ever 'swam in a gondola,' &c. these volumes will be received as welcome."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Craven, William, 1731–1815, Prof. of Arabic, Cambridge, educated at St. John's College. Sermons on the Evidence of a Future State of Rewards and Punishments, &c., Camb., 1776, 8vo.

> "The subject is treated with great perspicuity, and Mr. Hume's objections solidly refuted."—BISHOP WATSON.

Sermon, &c., Lon., 1798, 8vo. Discourses, &c., in Answer to Mr. Hume, Camb., 1802, 8vo.

> "We recommend it, as furnishing a series of important facts and observations, to all ingenious inquirers into the very interesting subject of which it treats."—*Edin. Review.*

Crawford. The Olive Branch, a Poem, Lon., 1814, 8vo.

Crawford, Mrs. The Lady of the Bedchamber, Lon., 2 vols. p. 8vo. The Double Marriage.

> "A first-rate novel, both as regards purity of style, the interest of the tale, and life-like development of character."—*Lon. Eve. Post.*

Crawford, Capt. Reminiscences of distinguished Commanders, Lon., 1850, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

> "A work which cannot fail of being popular in every portion of our seagirt isle, and of being read with delight by all who feel interested in the right hand of our country—its navy."—*Plymouth Herald.*

Crawford, Col. Ireland's Ingratitude to the Parliament of England, Lon., 1643, 4to.

Crawford, A. Account of Mr. Stern, 1760, 8vo.

Crawford, Adair, d. 1795, Prof. of Chemistry, Woolwich. Animal Heat, 1779, 8vo. Reviewed by Wm. Morgan, 1781, 8vo. Tonics; edited by Alex. Crawford, 1817. Phil. Trans., 1790.

Crawford, Charles. Dissert. on the Phædo of Plato, Lon., 1774, 8vo. Several polit. and theolog. publications, 1776–1811.

Crawford, G. Drainage Act, Dubl., 1843, 12mo. Crawford, G., and Edw. S. Dix, Cases in Courts of Law and Equity in Ireland, 1837, '38, &c., Dubl., 1839, 8vo. Cases on the Circuits in Ireland, 1839–42, 2 vols. and 3 parts of vol. 3d, Dubl., 1844, 8vo.

Crawford, George. Discourses, Edin., 1832, 12mo.

Crawford, George M. The Case of Saunders *v.* Smith, as to Copyright in Law Reports, Lon., 1839, 8vo.

Crawford, James, Writer to the Signet, d. 1783. The Decisions of the Court of Session, &c.

Crawford, James, M.D. Practical Remarks on the Sympathy of the Parts of the Body.

Crawford, John. Statue to K. William, &c.

Crawford, John. 1. Theory of Physic. 2. Causes, &c., 1724, '32,

Crawford, John Lindesay, Earl of. See CRAUFURD.

Crawford, John, M.D. 1. Liver. 2. Muscles, 1772, '86.

Crawford, John. Philosophy of Wealth, 3d edit., Lon., 1847, 8vo.

Crawford, Patrick. Returne from Poperie, 1627, 4to.

Crawford, Robert, d. 1733, gained some celebrity as the author of The Bush aboon Traquair, and the admired lyric of Tweedside. He assisted Allan Ramsay in his "Tea Table Miscellanies."

> "The true muse of native pastoral seeks not to adorn herself with unnatural ornaments; her spirit is in homely love and fireside joy, tender and simple, like the religion of the land, she utters nothing out of keeping with the character of her people, and the aspect of the soil; and of this spirit, and of this feeling, Crawford is a large partaker."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM: see Chambers's Cyc. of Eng. Lit.

Crawford, William, 1676–1742, a Scottish divine, a native of Kelso. Dying Thoughts. Sermons, Lon., 1825, 12mo.

> "Dying Thoughts will prove a real friend to the devout reader."

Crawford, William. 1. Remarks on Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son. 2. Sermon, 1776, '86.

Crawford, William, D.D., of Straiton, Scotland. Hist. of Ireland in a Series of Letters, Strabane, 1783, 2 vols. 8vo. See an unfavourable notice in the London Monthly Review, lxx. 39, which concludes thus:

> "We are sorry there is no *Index*. An omission of this kind is particularly inexcusable in a History."

Or inexcusable in any work which aspires to take a permanent place in literature. "What, even in works of imagination or fancy?" Yes, even in such. Dr. Johnson advocated an Index for Clarissa, and who would not delight to see one to the Waverley Novels? Let not this hint be thrown away. Mrs. Clarke has given us an index to Shakspeare—let us next have one to Scott. Who will undertake it? Profit and honour await him. We have already expressed ourselves at large upon the Index head: See AYSCOUGH, SAMUEL. Dr. Crawford also pub. a vol. of Sermons, Edin., 1815, 8vo.

Crawford, William H., and **Horatio Marbury.** A Digest of the Laws of Georgia, Savannah, 1802, 4to. Prepared under the special authority of the State

Crawfurd, Charles. See CRAWFORD.

Crawfurd, David. See CRAUFURD.

Crawfurd, Thomas. See CRAUFURD.

Crawfurd, George. 1. Hist. of the Family of the Stewarts, 1034–1710, Edin., 1710, fol. New edit. to the present time by W. Semple, Paisley, 1782, 4to. Enlarged and continued to present time by George Robertson, Paisley, 1818, 4to. A valuable work. 2. The Peerage of Scotland, Edin., 1716, fol.

> "As the first publication on the Peerage of Scotland, this work is deserving of great praise."

Lives and Characters of the Crown and State Officers of Scotland, Edin., 1726, fol., vol. i. only pub.

Crawfurd, John, late British Resident at the Court of the Sultan of Java. 1. Hist. of the Indian Archipelago, Edin., 1820, 3 vols. 8vo.

> "This is a valuable work, particularly in what relates to the actual commerce and commercial capabilities of these islands: it also treats of the manners, religion, language, &c. of the inhabitants; but on some of these points not with the soundest judgment, or the most accurate information."—STEVENSON: *Voy. and Trav.*

Dr. Murray tells us that he was induced to omit a description of the Islands of the Indian Archipelago, in consequence of so "full and interesting a view having been given by Mr. Crawfurd." See Hist. Acct. of Discoveries and Trav. in Asia.

2. Siam and Cochin China, 1828, 4to; 2d ed., 1830, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "A very valuable contribution to the geography and statistics of the Oriental world, and one of the most interesting narratives we have for some time past been called upon to notice."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

3. Court of Ava in 1827, 1829, 4to; 2d ed., 1834, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "This, like Mr. Crawfurd's other publications, contains a large store of information, and many sound and judicious remarks on the institutions and manners of the East."—*Westminster Review.*
>
> "This and the preceding work give not only the latest, but the best and most authentic accounts of the countries referred to; and have added most materially to our knowledge of a very large portion of Eastern Asia."—MCCULLOCH: *Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

Mr. Crawfurd is also one of the contributors—the others are Hugh Murray, Peter Gordon, Capt. Thomas Lynn, and Professors Wallace and Burnett—to the excellent account of China, illustrated by Jackson, pub. in 3 vols. sm. 8vo, forming part of Oliver and Boyd's Edin. Cab. Library.

> "The best digest which has yet appeared, adapted to the object in view, that of giving a popular account of the empire of China."—*Asiatic Journal.*

4. Inquiry into the System of Taxation in India, 8vo. 5. Letters on the Interior of India, 8vo. 6. Taxes on Knowledge, 1836, 8vo. The taxes objected to—the stamp-duty on newspapers, and the duty on paper—were subsequently reduced, the former about 66, and the latter about 50, per cent.; and the duty on newspapers has also been repealed. 7. Grammar and Dictionary of the Malay Language, 1852, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "These volumes are inestimable to the philologist as well as the Eastern traveller and trader."—*Lon. Examiner.*

Crawskey, John. The Countryman's Instructor, Lon., 1636, 4to. The Good Husband's Jewel, York, 1661.

Crayon, Geoffrey. See Irving, Washington.

Creamer, Hannah G., b. at Salem, Mass. Gift for Young Students. Eleanor. Delia's Doctors, &c.

Crease, J. Prophecies Fulfilling, 1785, 8vo.

Crease, Jas. 1. Varnishing. 2. Wood Work, 1800, '03.

Creaser, Thomas. Vaccine Inoculation, 1800, '03.

Creasy, Edward Shepherd, M.A., b. 1812, at Bexley, in Kent, Eng., Prof. of Hist. at Univ. Coll., Lon. 1. Parega: Poems, 1843, r. 8vo. 2. Eton College, Lon., 1848, p. 8vo: see Lon. Lit. Gaz., 1848, 305. 3. Text-Book of the Constitution, 1848, 8vo: see No. 10. 4. Sub Rege Sacerdos: Comments on Bp. Hampden's Case, 1848, 8vo. 5. Eminent Etonians, 1850, r. 8vo. 6. Battle of Waterloo, 1852, 12mo. 7. Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World: Marathon to Waterloo, 1852, 8vo; 9th ed., 1858. 8. Invasions and Projected Invasions of England from the Saxon Times, 1852, 8vo. 9. History of the Ottoman Turks, 1856, 2 vols. 8vo. 10. Rise and Progress of the English Constitution, 1856, 8vo. This is the 3d ed. of No. 3.

> "An admirable summary of knowledge, which every well-educated Englishman ought to possess."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

Creech, Rev. Thomas, 1659–1701, Fellow of All Souls' College. Trans. of Lucretius, Oxf., 1682, 8vo; best ed., Glasgow, 1759, 12mo.

> "Creech's Lucretius, the notes included, is a great performance."—Hartley Coleridge.

Trans. of Horace, 1684. Creech also pub. translations from Theocritus, Ovid, Plutarch, Juvenal, and others. Creech committed suicide, which rash act Jacob ascribes to his splenetic temper.

But Mr. Malone has proved that Creech had previously exhibited marks of insanity. See Biog. Brit.

> "Creech is a much better translator than he is usually supposed and allowed to be. He is a nervous and vigorous writer: and many parts not only of his Lucretius, but of his Theocritus and Horace, (though now decried,) have not been excelled by other translators. One of his pieces may be pronounced excellent; his translation of the thirteenth satire of Juvenal; equal to any that Dryden has given us of that author."—Dr. Warton,—an undoubted judge.

A Step to Oxford—an Essay on Creech's Suicide—was pub., Lon., 1700, 4to.

Creech, William, 1745–1815, an eminent bookseller of Edinburgh. Trial of Brodie and Smith, Edin., 1789, 4to. Edinburgh Fugitive Pieces, Edin., 1791, 8vo; new ed., 1815, 8vo.

Creed, Cary E. Of Pembroke's Statues, 1731, 4to.

Creed, Wm. 1. Refuter. 2. Sermon. 3. Sermon, Lon., 1660.

Creffield, Edward. Theolog. treatises, 1711–77.

Creichton, Capt. John. Memoirs of, from his own materials; drawn up and digested by Dean J. Swift, 1731. By the Dean's interest in this work, £200 was secured to the aged soldier. See an interesting account of the work in the Lon. Retrosp. Review, v. 238.

Creigh, Alfred, b. 1810, in Penna. Masonry and Anti-Masonry, 8vo. Analytical Text Book for the Masonic Student, 12mo.

Creighton, H. Ruins of Gour, 1817, r. 4to.

Creighton, J. C. Acts relating to Insolvent Debtors, Dubl., 1841, 8vo.

Creighton, James. Origin of true Religion, Lon., 1803, 8vo. Fenelon's Dialogues on Eloquence, trans. by Simpson; new ed., 1808, 8vo.

Creighton, or Crighton, Robert, 1593–1672, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1670, trans. Sylvester Syguropolus's History of the Council of Florence from Greek into Latin, Hague, 1660. Wood states that he had some sermons in print.

Creighton, Robert, D.D., 1639–1736, son of the above, pub. a vol. of Sermons in 1720. He was quite famous for skill in Church Music. The celebrated anthem for four voices, "I will arise and go to my Father," pub. by Dr. Boyce, is the composition of Dr. Creighton.

Cresner, A. Vindication of, Lon., 1687, 4to.

Cressener, Drue, D.D. Judgments of God on the R. Catholic Church, Lon., 1689, 4to. Demonstration of the First Principles of the Protestant Applications of the Apocalypse, 1690, 4to.

> "A work full of instruction and copious testimonies from the Romanists."—Bickersteth.

Cresset, Edward, d. 1754, Bishop of Llandaff, 1748. Serm., Ps. lxvi. 7, Lon., 1749, 4to; 2 Tim. ii. 9, 1753, 4to.

Cressey, or Cressy, Hugh Paulin de, or Serenus, 1605–1674, a native of Wakefield, Yorkshire, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, 1626, took holy orders, and became chaplain to Thomas, Lord Wentworth, and subsequently to Lucius, Lord Falkland, who promoted him to the deanery of Laughlin, and a canonry of Windsor, which the troubles of the times prevented his enjoying. He travelled in Italy, and in 1646, whilst at Rome, embraced the Roman Catholic religion. He resided for seven or more years in the College of Douay, where he changed his name to Serenus de Cressey. After the Restoration he came to England, and became chaplain to Queen Catherine. Shortly before his death he retired to Grinstead in Sussex.

Examologesis, or a faithful Narrative of the Conversion unto Catholique Unity, of Hugh Paulin, lately Deane of Laghlin in Ireland, and Prebend of Windsore in England, Paris, 1647, sm. 8vo; 1653, 8vo. The last ed. contains an answer to J. P., author of the preface to Lord Falkland's work on Infidelity.

> "His Examologesis was the golden calf which the English Papists fell down and worshipped. They brag'd that book to be unanswerable, and to have given a total overthrow to the Chillingworthians, and book and tenets of Lucius, Lord Falkland."—*Athen. Oxon.*

> "Among the Catholic writers in the reign of Charles the Second, none was more distinguished than Hugh Paul Cressy. The fruit of his studies appeared in his Examologesis."—Charles Butler.

Sancta Sophia, Douay, 1657, 2 vols. 8vo: see Baker, David. R. C. Doctrines no Novelties, 1663, 8vo. Church Hist. of Brittany, or England, from the beginning of Christianity to the Norman Conquest, Roan, 1668, fol.; completed only to about 1350. Vol. ii. was unfinished when the author died. This is compiled principally from the Annales Ecclesiæ Britannicæ of Michael Alford, *q. v.*, vols. i. and ii. of Monast. Anglic., the Decem Scriptores Hist. Anglicanæ, and the collections of David Baker, *q. v.*, *et* Athen. Oxon.

Cressey has been blamed, particularly by Lord Clarendon, for introducing the accounts of so many miracles and monkish stories into this history; but Wood excuses him as follows:

> "Yet let this be said of him, that for as much that he doth mostly quote his authors for, and leaves what he says to the judgment of the readers, he is to be excused, and in the meantime to be commended for his grave and good stile, proper for an ecclesiastical historian."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Sixteen Revelations of Divine Love. Fanaticism fanatically imputed to the Catholic Church, by Dr. Stillingfleet, and the imputation refuted and retorted, 1672, 8vo. Question, Why are you a Catholic? with the Answer; Why are you a Protestant? an Answer attempted in vain, Lon., 1672, 8vo. Answer to Dr. Stillingfleet's Idolatry practised in the Church of Rome, 1674, 8vo. The Earl of Clarendon came to the rescue in a Vindication of Dr. Stillingfleet. This elicited Cressey's Epistle Apologetical to a Person of Honour, touching his Vindication of Dr. Stillingfleet, 1674, 8vo. Cressey pub. an Answer to Bagshaw, 1662, a Letter and Remarks upon the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance. Clarendon had been his acquaintance at Oxford, and lamented his change of religion:

> "If we cannot keep him a minister of our church, I wish he would continue a layman in theirs, which would somewhat lessen the defection, and, it may be, preserve a greater portion of his innocence."—*Letter to Earle:* see State Papers, Oxf., 1773, vol. ii. 322; and Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., iii. 1016.

Cresswell, C. See Barnewall, R. V.

Cresswell, Daniel, D.D., 1776–1844, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Linear Perspective, Camb., 1811, 8vo. Maxima and Minima, 1816, 8vo, 1822. Spherics, 1816, 8vo. Sup. to the Elements of Euclid, 1822, 8vo. Treatise of Geometry, 1822, 8vo. Sermons on Domestic Duties, Lon., 1829, 12mo.

Cresswell, R. N. Cases of Insolv. Debtors, Lon., 1830, 8vo.

Cresswell, Thos. E. Narrative of his Affair with Miss S——ce, 1747, 8vo.

Cresswick. The Female Reader; pieces in prose and verse, Lon., 1781, 12mo.

Cressy, H. P. de. See Cressey.

Cresswell, Jos. Elizabethæ Angliæ, Reginæ Responsio ad Edictum, Roma, 1593, 4to.

> "Written to prove the lawfulness of rising against an heretic prince."—Lowndes.

Cresy, Edward. Architecture of the Middle Ages of Italy, Lon., imp. 4to. Treatise on Bridges, Vaults, &c., 1839, fol. Analytical Index to Hope's Architecture, 8vo. Encyclopædia of Civil Engineering, Historical, Theoretical, and Practical, Illustrated by upwards of 3000 engravings on wood, by R. Branston, pp. 1655, Lon., 1847, 8vo, £3 13*s*. 6*d*.

> "An extremely valuable book, filled with information of the most important kind to the young engineer."—*Lon. Artisan.*

Creuze, A. F. B., editor of the Papers on Naval Architecture. Treat. on the Theory and Prac. of Naval Architecture, Edin., 1840, 4to: see Encyc. Brit., 7th edit.

"One of the best, because the clearest and at the same time most perfectly comprehensive, disquisitions on ship-building."

Crevecœur, Hector St. John, 1731–1813, b. at Caen, Normandy, of a noble family, settled in America, 1754. 1. Letters from an American Farmer, Phila., 1794; Lon., 1782: see Edin. Rev., Oct. 1829; AYSCOUGH, SAML. Trans. into French, 2 edits., Paris, 1784, '87. 2. Voyage dans le Haut Pennsylvanie et dans l'État de New York, par un Membre Adoptif de la Nation Oneida, Paris, 1801, 3 vols. 8vo.

Crewdson, Isaac. A Beacon to the Society of Friends, Lon., 1835, 12mo.

"An admirable work."—LOWNDES.

Crewe, Charles H. Seven weeks in the West, Lon., 1841, 12mo. Doctrine of the N. Test. on Prayer, 18mo. The System behind the Age, 1846, 12mo.

Crewe, Thomas. Nosegay of Moral Philos., &c., Lon., 1580, &c

Crewe, or **Crew, Sir Thomas.** Proceedings and Debates in the House of Commons, Lon., 1707, 8vo.

Creyghton, Robert, D.D. See CREIGHTON.

Cribb, William. Med. Treatise, Lon., 1773, 8vo.

Crichton, Alexander, M.D. Mental Derangement, Lon., 1798, 2 vols. 8vo. Table of Diseases, 1805. Tar as a cure for Pulmonary Consumption, 1818. Arnica Montana; the Lichislandicus; in Med. Jour., vol. x.

Crichton, Sir A. M. Commentaries on some Doctrines of a dangerous tendency in Medicine, Lon., 1842, 8vo.

Crichton, Andrew. Converts from Infidelity, being vols. vi. and vii. of Constable's Miscellany.

"These vols. amply illustrate the truth of Abp. Sharpe's assertion, that the best evidences of Christianity might be obtained from the death-bed."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

Koch's Revolutions of Europe; from the French, 3 vols. 18mo.

"A most useful work, and written with much care."—HEEREN.

History of Arabia, Ancient and Modern, 1848, 2 vols. sm. 8vo.

"We recommend this able and elaborate work to our readers, as the only one in the English language to which they can refer with the expectation of obtaining satisfactory information on the history and national character of the Arabs."—*Lon. Monthly Rev.*

Scandinavia, Ancient and Modern; being a History of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, by A. Crichton and Henry Wheaton, author of the Hist. of the Northmen, &c., 2 vols. sm. 8vo; 2d ed., 1848.

"To the student of our own early records, this work will prove a valuable auxiliary."—*Asiatic Journal.*

"A complete account of its subject."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Crichton, James, "The Admirable," can hardly claim much space as an author, but shall not be altogether omitted. His birth has been generally placed in 1551, but Lord Buchan has decided that he was born in August, 1560. His lordship also settles upon July, 1582, as the time of his death. He was the son of Robert Crichton, Lord Advocate of Scotland, and was descended by his mother, a Stuart, from King Robert II. After studying at the Perth, and at the University of St. Andrew's, and "acquiring a knowledge of ten languages, and all the sciences when 16 to 20 years of age," (!) he travelled abroad, and visiting Paris, Venice, Rome, &c., challenged the Rabbi of the different universities to learned disputations upon any subject whatever. He was killed, it is said, in a rage of jealousy,—a lady, of course, being the exciting cause,—by Vincentio, his pupil, a son of Gonzaga, Duke of Mantua. Those who would know more of one of the most remarkable characters of history, must consult the works of Sir Thomas Urquhart, Bayle, Joannes Imperialis, Francis Douglas, Patrick Fraser Tytler, and the article by Dr. Kippis in the Biog. Brit., partially compiled from a MS. drawn up by the Earl of Buchan, for the Society of Antiquaries at Edinburgh. In the Biog. Brit. will be found four Latin Poems, the only literary remains of the Admirable Crichton.

"These will not exhibit him in a very high point of view. Some fancy, perhaps, may be thought to be displayed in the longest of his poems, which was written on occasion of his approach to the city of Venice. . . . The other three poems have still less to recommend them. Indeed his verses will not stand the test of a rigid examination, even with regard to quantity."—*Biog. Brit.*

Crichton was as celebrated for his personal beauty, and his skill in fencing, drawing, and other polite accomplishments, as for his marvellous erudition. Joannes Imperialis, an Italian biographer, cannot say enough in his praise:

"What can more exceed our comprehension, than that Crichton, in the twenty-first year of his age, should be master of ten different languages, and perfectly well versed in philosophy, mathematics, theology, polite literature, and all other sciences? Besides, was it ever heard, in the whole compass of the globe, that to these extraordinary endowments of the mind, should be added a singular skill in fencing, dancing, singing, riding, and in every exercise of the gymnastic art?"

This is sufficiently high-flown, but Imperialis has not done with us yet; for he goes on to declare that when Crichton died,

"The report of so sad a catastrophe was spread to the remotest parts of the earth; that it disturbed universal Nature; and that in her grief for the loss of the Wonder she had produced, she threatened never more to confer such honour upon mankind."

The last paragraph is not to be disputed. Certainly the world has since seen no such Phœnix! We should not omit to mention that Crichton's tract of Epicedium illustrissimii et reverendissimi Cardinalis Boromæi, Mediolani, 1584, 4to—so rare that it is asserted there is no other copy known than that in the Sapienza College at Rome—was reprinted in 1825 by a distinguished book-collector for private distribution. 25 copies were struck off on paper, and one on vellum.

Crighton, Robert. See CREIGHTON.

Crimmin, D. M. Diss. upon Rhetoric, Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Crimsall, Richard. Cupid's Solicitor of Love, with sundry Compliments, Lon., 12mo.

Crine. Management of the Gout, 1758, 8vo.

Cripps, Henry W. Reports, 1849–50. Laws relating to the Church and Clergy, Lon., 1845, 8vo; 2d ed., 1850.

"Mr. Cripps has taken the happy *via media* between too copious and elaborate a Codex of Church Law on the one side, and a *vade mecum* of it, in a too abstract and narrow consideration, on the other."—3 *L. M. N. S.* 151.

Cririe, James, D.D. Scottish Scenery; or Sketches in Verse, &c., Lon., 1803, 4to.

Crisp, J. The Conveyancer's Guide, or Law Student's Recreation, a Poem, 3d ed., Lon., 1835, 12mo. Mr. Crisp is a wag. He here teaches the principles of Conveyancing in Hudibrastic verse! He insists that Poetry is the original language of the Law! Every lawyer must have it.

Crisp, John. Nature of Vision, Lon., 1796, 8vo.

Crisp, Samuel, son of Tobias. Christ made Sin, Lon., 1691, 4to. New ed., 1832, 2 vols. 8vo. See CRISP, TOBIAS.

"With much earnestness we recommend this masterly defence of Dr. Crisp, written by his son; happy such a father, and blessed is such a progeny!"—*Lon. Gospel Mag.*

Christ Alone Exalted in Dr. Tobias Crisp's Sermons; in answer to Mr. D. Williams's Pref. to his Gospel Truth stated, Lon., 1693, 4to.

Crisp, Samuel. Two Theolog. Letters, Lon., 1795, 8vo.

Crisp, Stephen, a Quaker. Charitable Advice, Lon., 1688, 4to. Serms. or Declarations, 1693, '94, 3 vols. 8vo. A Word in due season, 4to.

Crisp, Tobias, D.D., 1600–1642, a native of London, studied at Eton and Cambridge, and afterwards removed to Baliol College, Oxford. He became Rector of Brinkworth, Wiltshire, in 1627. In 1642 he removed to London to escape "the insolencies" of the Cavaliers, who disliked his puritanical principles and republican tendencies.

"Where [in London] his opinions [Antinomian] being soon discovered, he was baited by 52 opponents in a grand dispute concerning freeness of the grace of God in Jesus Christ to poor sinners, &c. By which encounter, which was eagerly managed on his part, he contracted a disease that brought him to his grave."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Surely 52 opponents were too much for a mortal man! Some good old bishop used to say that when a man engaged in controversy, he might bid adieu to peace. If, then, one disputant can rob us of peace, 52 would soon finish the most robust! The principal parties in this controversy were Williams, Edwards, Lorimer, &c. against Crisp, and Chauncey Mather, Lobb, &c. on his side. Crisp left them to carry on the war—he died in 1642—and it was maintained for seven years. After his death 14 of his serms. were pub. under the title of Christ Alone Exalted, 1643, 8vo; 17 serms. do., 1644, 8vo; 11 serms. do., 1646; 2 serms. do., 1683, 8vo. Christ made sin, Lon., 1691, 4to. New ed., with Explanatory Notes and a Memoir by Dr. Gill, 1832, 2 vols. 8vo. See an account of this celebrated controversy in Bogue's Hist. of the Dissenters, and in Nelson's Life of Bishop Bull. See CRISP, SAMUEL, *ante*. The Dr. seems to have been a most excellent man, however erroneous may have been his views.

"His life was so innocent and harmless from all evil, so zealous and fervent in all good, that it seemed to be designed as a practical confutation of the slander of those who would insinuate that his doctrine tended to licentiousness."—LANCASTER.

"He was much followed for his edifying manner of preaching, and for his great hospitality."—NEAL.

"One of the first patrons of Calvinism run mad."—*Bogue and Bennett's History of the Dissenters.*

"Crisp's statements are not scripturally guarded, and their tendency is to weaken the abomination of sin."—BICKERSTETH: *Christian Student.*

"Crisp's works, with explanatory notes by Dr. Gill, have in them

> a singular mixture of excellence and faults. What is exceptionable arises chiefly from unqualified expressions, rather than from the author's main design."—DR. E. WILLIAMS: *Christian Preacher.*

Crispe, Samuel, of Bungay. Serm., Lon., 1686, 4to.

Crispe, Thomas. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1682, '94, '97.

Crispin, Gilbert, d. 1114 or 1117, a noble Norman, was brought to England by Lanfranc, who made him Abbot of Westminster, which dignity he is said to have enjoyed for 32 years—until his death. Two of his works were printed. 1. De Fide Ecclesia contra Judæos; vide Sancti Anselmi opera, fol., Parisiis, 1721, pp. 512–544. 2. Vita B. Herluini Beccensis abbatis primi et conditoris; vide Acta Sanctorum, &c., Paris, 1701, fol.

> "Most of the treatises ascribed by Cave and others to Gilbert Crispin belong to other persons of the name of Gilbert."—*Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.; q. v. et* Leland, Bale, Pits, Tanner.

Cristall, Ann Batten. Poetical Sketches, Lon., 1795, 8vo.

> "These sketches possess considerable merit."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

Crittenden, S. W. Treatise on Book-Keeping, Phila., r. 8vo, and school edit., Phila.

> "The elementary portion is simple, clear, comprehensive, and gradually progressive; and the whole work is of a *pre-eminently practical* character."

Croce, Giovanni. Musica Sacra, 1608, 6 Pts. "For a full, lofty, and sprightly vein he was second to none." See Peacham's Compleat Gentleman.

Crocker, Abr. Theological, educational, and other works. Elements of Land-Surveying, 1805, 12mo; new ed., by T. G. Bunt, 1842, p. 8vo.

Crocker, Hannah Mather, grand-daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cotton Mather, (*post,*) and widow of Joseph Crocker, of Taunton, Mass. 1. Letters on Free Masonry, 1815; with a Preface by Thaddeus Mason Harris, D.D., who urged the republication of these letters, which originally appeared in a newspaper in 1810. 2. The School of Reform: Seaman's Safe Pilot to the Cape of Good Hope, by the Seaman's Friend. 3. Observations on the Rights of Woman, 1818. This vol. is dedicated to Miss Hannah More. Mrs. Crocker drew up a statement respecting the history of Madam Knight, the schoolmistress of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, (see p. 1040, *post,*) which can be seen in the library of the Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass. See Bost. Living Age, No. 735, June 26, 1858.

Crocker, Zebulon. Catastrophe of the Pres. Church, 1838, 12mo.

Crocket, G. F. H. Abolition of Cap. Punishment, Georgt., Kentucky, 1823.

Crockett, Col. David. Exploits in Texas, 12mo. Tour Down East, 12mo. Autobiography, 12mo. Sketches and Eccentricities of. Song Book.

Crockett, H. C. The American in Europe; parts 1 to 18, Lon., 1850, 4to.

Crocus, *anglicé* CROKE.

Croft, Mrs. Ankerwick Castle; a Nov., Lon., 1800, 4 vols.

Croft, G. The Christian Instructor, Lon., 1825, 12mo.

Croft, George, D.D., 1747–1809, Fellow of Univ. College, Oxford. Theolog. works, Lon., 1784–1811. Eight Serms. at the Bampton Lecture, 1786, Oxf., 1786, 8vo.

Croft, Sir Herbert, d. 1622, became a R. Catholic at the age of 52, and entered the monastery of the English Benedictines at Douay, where he resided until his death. 1. Letters persuasive to his Wife and Children in England to take upon them the Catholic Religion. 2. Arguments, &c. 3. Reply to the Answer of his daughter, (Mary,) which she made to a paper of his, Douay, *circa* 1619, 12mo. Eight copies printed. See Athen. Oxon.

Croft, Herbert, D.D., 1603–1691, son of the preceding, was educated at the English College at St. Omer's, returned to England in 1622, abjured Romanism, and entered the Church of England. Prebendary of Salisbury, 1639; Dean of Hereford, 1644; Bishop of Hereford, 1691. The Naked Truth; or the True State of the Primitive Church, Lon., 1675, 4to. The object of this book was to prove that Protestants agree in essentials and should cherish a spirit of unity.

> "It drew the eyes of all that could look upon it. It was a divine manifestation of a primitive Christian spirit of love."—EDWARD PEARSE: *The Conformist's Plea for Nonconformists.*

Quite a controversy was excited upon the subject. Among others, Dr. Francis Turner attacked the Bishop, and Andrew Marvell defended him. See Athen. Oxon. Serms., 1674, 8vo. Animadversions on Dr. Burnet's Theory of the Earth, 1685, 4to. Legacy to his Diocese, or a short determination of all controversies we have with the Papists by God's Holy Word; being three serms. on John v. 39, &c. The title of the above indicates the zeal of the bishop on behalf of the Protestant cause. He takes pains to reaffirm his principles in the preamble to his Will:

> "I do in all humble manner most heartily thank God, that he hath been most graciously pleased, by the light of his most holy gospel, to recall me from the darkness of gross errors and popish superstitions into which I was seduced in my younger days, and to settle me again in the true ancient Catholic and Apostolic faith, professed by our Church of England, in which I was born and baptized, [his father embraced Romanism after his son's birth,] and in which I joyfully die." See Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.; Salmon's Lives of the Bishops.

Croft, Sir Herbert, 1751–1816, of the same family as the above, a native of London, was educated at University College, Oxford, and afterwards studied law at Lincoln's Inn. In 1782 he took holy orders, and in 1797 he succeeded to a baronetcy. A Brother's Advice to his Sisters, 1775, 12mo. Love and Madness, 1780, sm. 8vo. This was founded upon the murder of Miss Ray, by Hackman. Fanaticism and Treason, 1780, 8vo. The Literary Fly, 1780. Other works. In 1792 he issued proposals for an enlarged edit. of Johnson's Dictionary, with 20,000 words added and errors corrected. To be pub. in four large folios at £12 12*s*! We have the original prospectus before us, and a curious affair it is. The work was never completed. He wrote the life of Young, in Johnson's English Poets. The Doctor thus honourably mentions his assistant:

> "The following Life was written, at my request, by a gentleman who had better information than I could easily have obtained; and the publick will perhaps wish that I had solicited and obtained more such favours from him."

See Boswell's Johnson, and Memoir of Croft in Gent. Mag., May, 1816, p. 470, and Dec. 4, p. 487.

Croft, John. 1. Wines, 1787, York, 8vo. 2. Scrapeana; Fugitive Miscellany, 1792, 8vo. 3. Excerpta Antiqua, 8vo. 4. Annotations on Plays of Shakspeare. (Johnson and Steevens's ed.,) 1810, 8vo.

Croft, Robert. Loyal Officer, Lon., 1663, 4to.

Croft, Robert? Terrestrial Paradise; in verse and prose, 1639.

Croft, Thomas. Funl. serm., Lon., 1711, 8vo.

Croft, William, Mus. Doc., 1677–1727, a celebrated composer of Cathedral Music, organist of Westminster Abbey. Divine Harmony, 1712, anon. Musicus, &c., 1715. Musica Sacra, 1724, 2 vols. fol. This beautiful work is the first that was stamped on pewter plates and in score. Vol. 1st contains the Burial Service, left unfinished by Purcell. See Hawkins's History of Music; Burney's ditto.

Crofton, Dennis. Genesis and Geology; or an investigation into the reconciliation of the modern doctrines of Geology, with the declarations of Scripture; with an Introduction by Edward Hitchcock, D.D., LL.D., Boston, 1853, 16mo, pp. 100.

Crofton, Zachary, d. 1672? a native of Ireland, obtained the living of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London; rejected for Nonconformity, 1662. He pub. a number of theolog. (controversial) and other treatises, 1660–63. His Discourse of Patronage appeared in 1675.

Crofts, John. Piety and Courage; a serm., 1813, 12mo.

Crofts, Robert. The Lover, or Nuptial Love, written by Robert Crofts to please himselfe, Lon., 1638, 18mo.

Crockatt, Gilbert. Letter to Lady Shovell, 1708, 8vo.

Croke, Alexander, LL.D. Report of Case of Horner *vs.* Liddiard, Lon., 1800, 8vo. Argument in Case of the Hendrick and Maria, 1800, 8vo. Remarks on Schlegel's work upon the Visitation of Neutral Vessels under Convoy, 1801, 8vo.

Croke, Sir Alexander. A Genealogical Hist. of the Croke Family, 1823, 2 vols. 4to, £7 7*s*. Progress of Idolatry and other Poems, 1841. 2 vols. 8vo. Schola Salernitana, by G. D. Milano; with an Eng. trans., introduction, and notes; by Sir A. C., p. 8vo.

> "How popular this ancient poem must have been, we may infer from its having passed through 160 editions. It is republished now as a bibliographical curiosity; but Sir A. Croke has, in the introduction and notes, gathered together so many interesting facts, that the volume will be welcomed for itself, as well as treasured as a curiosity."—*Athenæum.*

Essay on the Origin, Progress, and Doctrine of Rhyming Latin Verse, with many specimens, 1828, p. 8vo.

> "This is a clever and interesting little volume on an attractive subject; the leisure work of a scholar and a man of taste."—*British Critic.*

Croke, or **Crook, Sir George,** 1559–1641, educated at University College, Oxford, entered the Inner Temple, and in 1628 succeeded Sir John Doderidge as Justice of the King's Bench. In 1636 he espoused the part of Hampden in the ship-money case. Hampden's share, for which he went to law, was 18 shillings, and Lloyd remarks that it cost the nation £18,000,000! Report of Select

Cases in the [illegible] of K. B. and C. P. temp. Eliz., Jas. I. and Chas. I.; French, Lon., 1657–61, 3 vols. fol.; 2d ed., without references, 1669, 3 vols. fol.; 3d ed. in English, by Croke's son-in-law, Sir Harbottle Grimstone, with many references, &c., 1683–85, 3 vols. fol.; 4th ed., with notes and references to later authorities, by Thos. Leach, 1790–92, 4 vols. r. 8vo. Abridgt. of the Cases temp. Chas. I., 1658, 8vo. Abridgt. by Wm. Hughes, 1665, 8vo.

"A work of credit and celebrity among the old reporters, and which has sustained its character in every succeeding age."—Chancellor Kent.

There has been some dissent to this opinion, but Mr. Wallace's explanation of the matter appears to us to be satisfactory. See Wallace's Reporters, 23; Marvin's Legal Bib., 240; Brooks's Bib. Leg., 212; Reeves's Hist., 240.

Croke, John. Relationes Casuum Selectorum ex libris. Rob. Kielwey et aliæ Relationes per Gul. Dalison et Gul. Bendloes, Lon., 1633, fol.

Croke, Richard, (in Latin, **Crocus,**) d. 1558, a native of London, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He was Greek Professor at Leipsic, at Louvain, and subsequently at Oxford. He was sent by Henry VIII. to influence the University of Padua to favour the divorce of the king. His letters to Henry may be seen in Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation. Croke pub. several treatises, among which are Introductiones ad Græcam Linguam, Cologn., 1520, 4to, and Orationes, 1520, 4to.

Croker, Rev. Henry Temple. Bower detected as an Historian, Lon., 1758, 8vo. Experimented Magnetism, 1761, 8vo. The Complete Dict. of Arts and Sciences, 3 vols. fol., 1769. Superseded by later compilations.

Croker, Rt. Hon. John Wilson, D.C.L., 1780–1857, a native of the county of Galway, Ireland, but of English descent, was one of the most prominent literary characters of his day. He died at the house of Sir William Whiteman, at St. Alban's-bank, Hampton, near London. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, called to the Bar in 1807, and from that time to 1832 occupied a seat in the House of Commons. From 1809 to '30 he was Secretary to the Admiralty, and in 1828 was sworn of the Privy Council. His opposition to the Reform Bill, and his declaration that he would never sit in a Reformed House of Commons, has enabled him to devote more attention to literary pursuits. His first publication, Familiar Epistles to Frederick E. Jones, Esq., on the Irish Stage, Dubl., 1804, two edits. in the year, displayed that satirical power which is so conspicuous in his articles in the Quarterly Review—originated in 1809 by Scott, Canning, and Croker. In that *valuable,* if not altogether amiable, ingredient in reviewing, sarcasm, Mr. Croker is thought not to have been a whit behind the great Gifford himself.

"John Wilson Croker more than approached the editor in sarcastic sallies and biting wit: he gave early proofs of such powers in his poem on the Irish stage; intimated talents active and argumentative in his speeches; and a poetic feeling and spirit approaching Scott in his Peninsular battles. To his pen, many articles full of political wormwood are attributed; and also some of the papers on America, which were not received in a tone of thankfulness by the men of the West."—Allan Cunningham: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of Lit.* See Men of the Time, Lon., 1853.

Mr. C.'s next publication was An Intercepted Letter from Canton. This is a satirical picture of the city of Dublin. To this succeeded Songs of Trafalgar; The Battle of Talavera; Sketch of Ireland, Past and Present; Letters on the Naval War with America; Stories from the History of England. This work (of which 30,000 to 40,000 copies have been sold) was the model of Sir Walter Scott's Tales of a Grandfather.

"A good thought came in my head—to write stories for little Johnnie Lockhart, from the History of Scotland, like those taken from the History of England. But I will not write mine quite so simply as Croker has done. I am persuaded both children and the lower class of readers hate books which are written *down* to their capacity, and love those that are composed for their elders and betters."

We wish that the authors of some modern juvenile books would ponder the above.

Sir Walter presented a copy of the First Series to Mr. Croker, with the following note:

"My Dear Croker,—I have been stealing from you, and as it seems the fashion to compound felony, I send you a sample of the *swag,* by way of stopping your mouth. . . . Always yours, W. Scott."

Mr. Croker has also aided educators and their pupils by his excellent Progressive Geography for Children, which a high authority commends as

"The best elementary book on the subject."—*Lon. Quart. Rev.*

We continue the enumeration of Mr. Croker's works: Reply to the Letters of Malachi Malagrowther; The Suffolk Papers; Military Events of the French Revolution of 1830; trans. of Bassompierre's Embassy to England; Hervey's Memoirs of the Court of George the Second, now first pub. from the Originals at Ickworth.

"I know of no such near and intimate picture of the interior of a court. No other Memoir that I have read brings us so immediately, so actually into not merely the presence, but the company, of the personages of the royal circle. Lord Hervey is, I may venture to say, almost the Boswell of George II. and Queen Caroline."—*Mr. Croker's Preface.*

The mention of Boswell naturally introduces a notice of the *magnum opus* of Mr. Croker—the production by which he is best known to the popular literary circles—his edit. of Boswell's Johnson. This work has been already noticed at length in our article upon Boswell. The reader will there see that Mr. Macaulay does not indulge in rapturous plaudits of Mr. Croker's valuable labours, and the latter has returned Mr. Macaulay's compliments in his review in the Quarterly of The History of England from the Accession of James II. An answer to Mr. Croker's charge of "partial selection" and "misrepresentation of facts" will be found in the "Edinburgh." It is not pleasant to dwell upon these family quarrels; for surely those who zealously labour for the intellectual advancement of the race may be properly said to constitute one family. With the exception of contributions to the Quarterly Review, Mr. Croker published nothing for many years. At the time of his death he was engaged in the preparation of an edition of the works of Alexander Pope, in connexion with Mr. Peter Cunningham, which was announced by Mr. Murray. Mr. Cunningham continues the editorship, (see p. 461, *post.*) Essays on the Early Period of the French Revolution, by the late Rt. Hon. John Wilson Croker; reprinted from the Quar. Rev., with Additions and Corrections, 1857, 8vo. He also edited Lady Hervey's Letters, Walpole's Letters to Lord Hertford, and was the author of several lyrical poems of merit.

Croker, Capt. Richard. Travels through Several Provinces of Spain and Portugal, &c., Lon., 1799, 8vo.

"An entertaining and, in some parts, instructive performance."—*Lon. Monthly Review,* 1790.

Croker, Thomas. Knavish Merchant, 1661, 4to.

Croker, Thomas Crofton, d. 1854, aged 57, a popular author, has done much to illustrate the Irish character and the Antiquities of the country. Researches in the South of Ireland, Lon., 1824, 4to. This volume contains a large amount of valuable information respecting the manners and superstition of the Irish Peasantry, Scenery, Architectural Remains, &c.

Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland, 1825. This edit. contains contributions—which were subsequently omitted—by Maginn, Pigot, Humphreys, and Keightley. Legends of the Lakes, 1828; new edit. arranged as a Tour to the Lakes, 1853. Daniel O'Rourke, 1828. Barney Mahoney, 1832. My Village *versus* Our Village, 1832. Tour of M. Boullaye Le Gouz in Ireland, 1844. The Popular Songs of Ireland, 1839.

"Each is accompanied by its history from the competent pen of Crofton Croker, than whom no man knows more of the poetic superstitions and the manners and mythology of Ireland."

"A volume of singular interest and curiosity. It is even more than this—it is a publication of real value, as illustrative of the past and present condition, both mental and moral, of the most singular people of the world. At the same time, it is, as a collection of vocal compositions, full of the graces and beauty of which that class of poetry is so eminently susceptible."—*Lon. Naval and Military Gazette.*

Mr. Croker pub. in 1838, 2 vols. 8vo, the Memoirs of Joseph Holt, General of the Irish Rebels in 1798, edited from his original MSS. in the possession of Sir William Betham.

"These Memoirs are wild, eccentric, and adventurous."—*Lon. New Monthly Magazine.*

"We heartily recommend the general and his editor (whose notes in themselves are copious and interesting) to our readers."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"Of Crofton Croker it may truly be said, as of his countryman, Oliver Goldsmith, *nullum tetigit quod non ornavit,* (long may he adorn our literature with such works as the present, before the compliment can be used in his epitaph!) and of his coadjutor in this work, the worthy Ulster King, that he too has done good service in preserving these curious records belonging to Irish history. The work contains adventures of extraordinary and romantic character, and everybody will read it."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

The reader will find further details of Mr. Croker's literary life in the Lon. Gent. Mag. for Oct., 1854.

Croker, Walter. A Letter to an M. P., Lon., 1816.

Crole, or **Croleus, Robert.** See Crowley.

Croly, Rev. Geo., LL.D., one of the most voluminous writers of the day, was b. in Dublin, 1780, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He has been for many years Rector of St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, London. We classify his works according to their subjects. 1. The Apocalypse of St. John; a New Interpretation, Lon., 1827, 8vo.

"An original and powerfully-written volume. . . . The sketch which completes the volume is evidently the result of great labour and research, and abounds with most important historical information."—*Horne's Introduc.*

2. Divine Providence; or the three Cycles of Revelation, 1834, 8vo.

"To Dr. Croly belongs the high and lasting praise of lending new forces to the defenders of religion, and adding a new wing to the temple of the Christian Faith."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

"Dr. Croly is a man of vivid imagination, but the misfortune is, that his imagination runs away with him. His language, therefore, is rich and often eloquent; but his ideas are for the most part quite fanciful and unsound."—*British Critic*, 1834.

3. The True Idea of Baptism, 1850, 8vo. 4. Sermon on Marriage, 2d ed., 1836, 8vo. 5. Sermons on Important Subjects, 1849, 8vo. (As connected with a subject which excited great interest in England and America, we should not omit to mention that in 1842 Mr. D. Croly pub. an Index to the Tracts for the Times; with Dissertations.) 6. Serms. preached in the Chapel of the Foundling Hospital, with others preached in St. Stephen's, Wallbrook, in 1847, 1848, 8vo.

"Clearer, more nervous, and in the true sense of the term, simpler, discourses, have not appeared for many years; their style is in general true Saxon, their matter strong, their theology sound and scriptural."—*Gilfillan's Literary Portraits.*

7. Speeches on the Papal Aggression. 8. Exposition on Popery and the Popish Question. 9. The Popish Supremacy; two sermons, 1850, 8vo. 10. Works of Jeremy Taylor. With Life and Times of the Author, 1838, 8 vols. p. 8vo.

"A beautiful edition of the best works of this eloquent and admired author."

11. Scenes from Scripture, with other Poems, 1851, 8vo.

"Eminent in every mode of literature, Dr. Croly stands, in our judgment, first among the living poets of Great Britain."—*Lon. Standard.*

"An admirable addition to the library of religious families."—*John Bull.*

12. Marriage with a deceased Wife's Sister. 13. On the proposed Admission of Jews into Parliament. 14. Works of Alex. Pope, with Memoirs, Notes, and Critical Notices on each Poem, 1835, 4 vols. 12mo. 15. Pride shall have a Fall; a Comedy. This is an early production of Mr. Croly. 16. Catiline, a Tragedy, with other Poems, 8vo.

"There can be no doubt that this, whether considered as a poem or as a drama, is a splendid performance, and one which must greatly elevate the name of Croly."—*Blackwood's Mag.*

17. Verse Illustrations to Gems from the Antique, sm. 8vo.

"Mr. Croly's genius is too well known to need our commendation. We can safely say, that these illustrations will add a wreath to his laurels."—*Lon. New Monthly Mag.*

18. Paris in 1815, and other Poems, 8vo, (his first work.) 19. The Angel of the World; an Arabian Tale, 1820. 20. Sebastian; a Spanish Tale. 21. Poetical Works, 1830, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"Full of lofty imaginings and poetic thought, we will venture to say, that there is hardly a theme which Mr. Croly has not awoke with a masterly hand, and hardly a sympathy which he has not touched, in the great and multifarious range of subjects embraced in these volumes."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

22. Beauties of the English Poets, 12mo. 23. The Modern Orlando; a Poem, 1846, 8vo; 2d ed., 1855.

"One cannot but regret that Dr. Croly has not carried out his original purpose of prolonging the poem to a ramble in other cities and scenes of modern travel. Fragmentary as it now is, it is by far the best thing of the kind that has been written since Byron."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

24. Character of Curran's Eloquence and Politics. 25. Political Life of the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke, 1840, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"A valuable contribution to our national literature, an effectual antidote to revolutionary principles, and a masterly analysis of the mind and writings of the greatest philosopher and statesman in our history."—*Britannia.*

26. Historical Sketches, Speeches, and Characters, 1842, p. 8vo. 27. Tales of the Great St. Bernard, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 28. Year of Liberation in 1813, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 29. Salathiel, a Story of the Past, the Present, and the Future, 1827, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"We have risen from the perusal of the volumes before us, just as we have felt after losing ourselves in the absorbing interest of Shakspeare's finest tragedy. Every page is instinct with the energy of passion, or with some glowing picture of romantic grandeur—the tender, the affecting, and the pathetic—the ardent, the heroic, the devoted—all that can excite the highest and most dramatic of our feelings. There is, we will venture to predict, in Salathiel, the germ of perpetuity; it is not destined, like some other works of imagination, to be read and forgotten."—*Lon. Gent. Magazine.*

"One of the most splendid productions among works of fiction that the age has brought forth."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"There are many natural scenes, and passages tender and eloquent, but somewhat cold and stately; it abounds in descriptions on which all the splendours of fancy and language are lavished. . . . . The author in his poem of 'May Fair' was more at home; it contains passages which, for condensed vigour of thought and language, and sharp severity of rebuke, are not to be paralleled in the 'Legion Club' of Swift."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of Lit.*

30. Marston; or, The Soldier and Statesman, 1846, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 31. The Personal History of King George the Fourth, 1830, 8vo; 2d ed., 1841, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"These volumes have a higher degree of interest than could possibly arise from merely tracing the personal career of George the Fourth. They are a history of his age; introducing us to all the great statesmen and wits of that period; abounding in rapid and masterly sketches of character, brilliant reflection, and pleasant episodes; and embodying all that information current in the best-informed circles of the day, which is necessary to be known if we would thoroughly understand the transactions of the period."—*Britannia.*

"Dr. Croly is an almost universal poet. He is grand and gorgeous, but rarely tender and affectionate; he builds a lofty and magnificent temple, but it is too cold and stately to be a home for the heart."—MRS. HALL.

Cromartie, or Cromerty, George, Earl of. Conspiracies of the Earl of Gowry and Robert Logan against King James VI., and a Vindication of Robert III., &c., Edin., 1713, 8vo. Mosses in Scotland, Phil. Trans., 1710.

Crombie, Alexander, LL.D., 1760–1842, a native of Aberdeen, pastor of a Presbyterian congregation in London, schoolmaster at Highgate, and subsequently at Greenwich. 1. Philosophical Necessity, Lon., 1793, 8vo. 2. Etymology and Syntax of the English Language explained, 1802, 8vo; 4th ed., 1836; adapted to schools by W. Smith, 1846. 3. Gymnasium, sive Symbola Critica, 1812, 2 vols. 8vo; 5th ed., 1834; abridged, 1836, 12mo. 4. Letters on the Agricultural Interest, 1816, 8vo. 5. Natural Theology, Lon., 1829, 2 vols. 8vo.

"In these volumes Dr. Crombie has presented, as we believe, the most comprehensive view of the whole science of natural theology that has hitherto appeared."—*Lon. Quarterly Rev.* li. 213; *q. v.*, *et* vol. xxxix. 6, and Edin. Rev. liv. 147.

Dr. C.'s English Grammar is one of the best in the language.

Crombie, John. The Character and Offices of Christ Illustrated by a Comparison with the Typical Characters of the Old Testament, Lon., 1827, 8vo.

"Crombie uses a copious and pleasing diction, and manifests a devout spirit in the treatment of the several subjects which he has included in his comparison."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

Crombie, Wm. The Soul's Progress, Edin., 1768, 8vo.

Crome, John. Art of writing Short Hand, Shef., 1801. In doggerel verse.

Cromek, R. H. 1. Reliques of Robert Burns, Lon., 1808, 8vo. 2. Select Scottish Songs, ancient and modern, with observations and notices by Robert Burns; edit. by R. H. C., 1810, 8vo. 3. Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway, Song, 1810, 8vo.

"A faithful portrait unadorned
Of manners lingering yet in Scotia's vales."

But, unfortunately, most of these venerable remains were composed by Allan Cunningham.

Cromerty, Earl of. See CROMARTIE.

Cromerty. Daniel's Prophecy, &c., Edin., 1708, 4to.

Crommelin, L. An Essay towards improving the Hempen and Flaxen Manufac. in Ireland, Dubl., 1705, 4to.

Crompe, John. Theolog. treatises, 1639, '41.

Crompton, C. Legal Reports, in conjunction with Jervis, Meeson, and Roscoe, 1832–36.

Crompton, George. Practice in C. of K. B. and C. P., Lon., 1780, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1786, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Many of the cases published in Crompton's Practice collected by himself before he was at the bar, were never intended for publication, and are too loose to be relied on."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

New ed. corrected, &c. by B. J. Sellon, 1798, 2 vols. 8vo. 1st Amer. ed., with new cases, N. York, 1813, 2 vols. 8vo.

Crompton, Hugh. Poems, being a Fardle of Fancies, or a Medley of Music, stewed in four Ounces of the Oyl of Epigrams, Lon., 1657, 8vo. Pierides; or the Muses' Mount, 1658, 8vo. Dedicated to Mary, Duchess of Richmond and Lenox, &c.

Crompton, J. Letters, pub. by R. Marsden.

Crompton, Joshua. Genuine Memoirs of; written by himself, Lon., 1778, 8vo.

Crompton, Richard. L'authoritie et jurisdiction des Courts de la Maiestie de la Roygne, Lon., 1594, 1637, 4to. See a list of Crompton's works in the Bibl. Brit. He made large addits. to Fitz Herbert's Justice; therefore often cited as Crompton's Justice.

"Mr. Crompton's books are in every man's hands, which proveth their general allowance. A man may, by them, in a few hours, gain great knowledge."—*Fulbeck's Study of the Law*, 74.

Crompton, Susan F. Stories for Sunday Afternoons, Lon., 1845, 16mo, and 1846.

Crompton, William, son of Richard, *ante.* 1. St. Austin's Religion. 2. C. Religion. 3. Prayer. 4. Serms. 1623, '33, '59, '79.

Cromwell, Oliver, the last male descendant of "The Protector." Memoirs of Oliver Cromwell, and of his Sons Richard and Henry, with Original Letters and other Family Papers, 1820, 4to; 2d ed., 1820, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1823, 2 vols. 8vo. The daughter of the above author is Mrs. Russell of Cheshunt. The Memoirs have been characterized as an "unbounded panegyric." The reader who would peruse both sides of the subject, should study Hume, Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion, Catherine Macaulay's Hist. of England, Bulstrode's Memoirs, Conference at the end of Thurloe's State Papers, Ludlow's Memoirs, Sir Edward Walker's Hist. Discourses, Sir John Sinclair's Hist. of the Revenue, Carte's, Lingard's, Smollett's, Keightley's, and the Pictorial, histories of England, Noble's Memoirs of the Cromwells, Gumble's Life of Monk, Trial of the Regicides, Thomas Cromwell's Oliver Cromwell and his Times, Hallam's Constitutional Hist. of England, Carlyle's Letters and Speeches of Cromwell with Elucidations, D'Aubigné's Protector, Smyth's Lectures on Mod. Hist., T. B. Macaulay's Review of Hallam's Constitution and Hist., and M.'s paper on Milton, in Edin. Review. Other works might be mentioned, but we imagine the reader will excuse us for the present. For a list of State papers issued in the name of Oliver Cromwell, and the name of Richard Cromwell, see Watt's Bibl. Brit., and Lowndes's Bibl. Manual, where will also be found lists of works respecting the character of Cromwell's administration, and the government which preceded it.

Cromwell, Samuel. Disputatio Medica Inauguratis de Tumoribus in Geneve, Lugd. Bat., 1682, 4to.

Cromwell, Thomas. The Schoolboy and other Poems, 1816. Oliver Cromwell and his Times, Lon., 1821, 8vo.

"An attempt to steer a middle course between the prejudiced representations of Hume and the unbounded panegyrists of Oliver Cromwell."—LOWNDES.

Cronhelm, F. W. Book-keeping, 1818, 4to.

Crook, Sir George. See CROKE.

Crook, John. Theolog. and Autobiographical works, 1661–1706.

Crook, John. Address to the Legislature; also works on the Church, Charity Schools, &c., 1797–1813.

Crook, W. Historian's Guide, 1600–79, Lon., 1679, 12mo.

Crooke, B. Sermons, Lon., 1695, '98, 4to.

Crooke, Helkiah, M.D. Description of the Body of Man, from the best authors of Anatomy, Lon., 1615, fol. 53 Instruments of Chirurgery, 1631, fol.

"Taken principally from Parey."—DR. WATT.

Crooke, Henry. Sermons, 1755, 8vo.

Crooke, Samuel, 1574–1649, Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Divine Characters, &c., 1619, '58.

Crooke, Unton. Letter to Cromwell, 1654, 4to.

Crooke, William. Funeral Serm., Lon., 1670, 8vo.

Crooks, George R., D.D., b. 1822, at Philadelphia. In connexion with Dr. McClintock, First Latin Book. In connexion with Prof. Schem, Latin-English Lexicon, Phila., 1858, large 8vo. Highly commended. Ed. Butler's Analogy. Contrib. Method. Quar. Rev. See SCHEM, A. J.

Crookshank, William, D.D., died 1769, minister of the Scots Church, Swallow Street, London, 1735. Hist. of the State and Sufferings of the Church of Scotland from the Restoration to the Revolution, Lon., 1749, 2 vols. 8vo; Edin., 1751, 2 vols. 8vo; Glasg., 1787, 2 vols. 12mo; Paisley, 1789, 2 vols. sm. 8vo. Chiefly abridged from Wodrow.

Crookshanks. Public Debts and Funds, Lon., 1718, fol.

Crookshanks, John. Letter to R. Kirke, 1772, 8vo.

Croon, or **Croune, William,** M.D., d. 1684, founder of the Croonian Lectures, the first of which was delivered in 1738, was a native of London, Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, Professor of Rhetoric in Gresham College, and Registrar of the Royal Society. He founded a course of Algebraic Lectures in seven colleges at Cambridge, and a yearly Anatomical Lecture in the Royal Society. He pub. De Ratione Motus Musculorum, Lon., 1664, 4to; Amst., 1677, 12mo. Some of his papers will be found in Phil. Trans., and many remain in MS. in the British Museum.

Cropley, Sir John. Letters to Mr. Molesworth, 1721, 8vo.

Crosby, Allen. Exposition of St. John, 1755, 4to.

Crosby, Alpheus, born at Sandwich, N. H., 1810, graduated at Dartmouth College, 1827. In 1837 he became Prof. of the Latin and Greek Languages and Literature in Dartmouth College, and 1849, Prof. Emeritus of the Greek Language and Literature in the same college. Prof. Crosby has published a Greek and General Grammar; Greek Tables; Greek Lessons; An edition of Xenophon's Anabasis; First Lessons in Geometry; A Letter of John Foster, with Additions; An Essay on the Second Advent.

Crosby, Howard, b. 1826, N. Y. City, (great grandson of Wm. Floyd, one of the signers of Dec. of Independence,) Prof. Greek, Univ. N. Y. Lands of the Moslem, N. York, 1851, 8vo. Editor of Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles.

Crosby, Thomas. The History of English Baptists, from the Reformation to the beginning of the Reign of George I., Lon., 1738–40, 4 vols. 8vo.

This is considered the best history of the English Baptists. The author tells us that he undertook it in consequence of the misrepresentations of the sect in the History of the Puritans by Neal, who had summed up its history in so small a compass as *five pages.* The MS. from which these four vols. are compiled, was drawn up by Benjamin Stinson, and was "in the possession of the author of the History of the Puritans for some years."

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Crosley, David. Sermon, Lon., 1691, 4to.

Crosley, H. Law of Wills, pt. 1, Lon., 1828, 8vo.

Cross, Fras. De Febre Intermittente, Oxon., 1668, 12mo.

Cross, James C. The Apparition; a Musical Dramatic Romance, &c., 1794–1809. See a list of his dram. pieces in Biog. Dramat.

Cross, John. Cash Tables for Duties, Newc., 1779, 8vo.

Cross, John. Law of Lien, &c., Lon., 1840, 8vo.

Cross, John, M.D. Profess. treatises, Glasg., 1815–19.

Cross, Joseph, D.D., b. 1813, Brent, Somersetshire, Eng., came to U.S. at the age of 12, and commenced the ministry at 16. 1. Life and Sermons of Christmas Evans; from the Welsh, 8vo. 2. Headlands of Faith, 12mo. 3. The Hebrew Missionary, 18mo. 4. Pisgah Views of the Promised Inheritance. 5. A Year in Europe. 6. Prelections on Charity. Ed. Portraiture and Pencillings of Mrs. L. A. L. Cross. Contrib. Southern Methodist Quar. Rev., Home Circle, &c.

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Cross, Peter Brady. Laws and Constitutions of England, Lon., 1797, 8vo. Peace or War, which is the best Policy? 1800, 8vo.

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'*Silluk* the sentence and the verse doth end;
Atnach in two divides, and so attends;
Segolta three will have, or not appear;
Mercmah in verse doth to them both come near;
Inferior game *Reb. geraschate* doth play,
Because as vicar he comes in the way!!'"—ORME: *Bibl. Bib.*

Cross, Wm. Portions of the Psalms, Oxf., 1801, 12mo.

Crosse, Henry. Virtue Commonwealth; or the Highway to Honour, &c., Lon., 1603, 4to. Gordounstoun sale, 633, £4.

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Crosse, Wm. Serm. on Heb. i. 14, Lon., 1713, 8vo.

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Crossman, Samuel. Sermons, 1680, '82, '86.

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Crosthwaite, Charles. Synchronology, being a Treatise on History, Chronology, and Mythology, Oxf., 1839, 8vo.

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Crosthwaite, J. C., Rector of St. Mary-at-Hill. Maps illustrating the Journeys of Christ and of St. Paul, Lon., 1830.

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"Very strongly recommended to all lovers of vigorous thought, sound principles, and curious and accurate information."—*British Magazine.*

Serms., 1840, 12mo. Daily Communion, 1841, 18mo. Modern Hagiology, 1846, 2 vols. 12mo.

Crosthwaite, John. Pendulums; in Trans. Irish Acad., 1788.

Croswell, Andrew, minister in Boston, Mass., died 1785, aged 76. Theolog. treatises, 1746, '68, '71.

Croswell, Edwin, a native of Catskill, New York, editor of the Albany Argus, has pub. a number of Addresses, &c., and is said to be preparing Sketches and Anecdotes of Men and Events of his Time.

Croswell, Rev. Harry, father of the Rev. Wm. Croswell, at one time a leading political editor at Hudson and Albany, N.Y. 1. Rudiments of the Church. 2. Family Prayers, New Haven, 8vo and 12mo; new ed., revised, N.Y., 1857, 12mo.

Croswell, Rev. William, 1804–1851, b. at Hudson, N.Y., son of the preceding; grad. at Yale Coll., 1822; Rector of Christ Church, Boston, 1829–40; St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N.Y., 1840–44; Rector of Church of the Advent, Boston, 1844–51. See specimens of his poetry, &c. in Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit., Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America, and Memoirs by his Father, N.Y., 1853, 8vo.

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Crouch, Nathaniel. See Burton, Robert.

Crouch, Wm. Posthuma Christiana, Lon., 1712, 8vo.

Crouleus, Robert. See Crowley.

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Crowe, Mrs. Catherine, whose maiden name was **Stevens,** is a native of Borough Green, county of Kent, England. She married Lt.-Col. Crowe, Royal Army. Light and Darkness; or, Mysteries of Life, Lon., 1850, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Men and Women, 1843, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Pippie's Warning, 1848, 16mo. Aristodemus; a Tragedy. Susan Hopley, 1841, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Lilly Dawson, 1847, 2 vols. 12mo.

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Crowe, Rev. Henry. Zoophilos; or Considerations on the Moral Treatment of Inferior Animals, 3d ed., Bath, 1822, 12mo.

Crowe, Wm. Catalogue of Eng. Writers on the Old and New Testaments, 2d ed., Lon., 1668, 12mo.

Elenchus Scriptorum in Sacram Scripturam tam Græcorum quam Latinorum in quo exhibentur eorum gens, patria, professio, religio: liborum tituli, volumnia, editiones variæ, Londini, 1672, 8vo.

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Crowe, Wm., DD. Serms., &c., Lon., 1720–44.

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Treatise on English Versification, 1827, p. 8vo.

Crowell, William, born 1806, at Middlefield, Mass. Church Member's Manual, 12mo, 2d ed., 1852. Church Member's Hand Book, 1851. Also many Sunday School Books. Ed. Christian Watchman, 1838–48.

Crowfoot, Wm. Observ. on Apoplexy, Lon., 1801, 8vo.

Crowley, John. Thoughts on the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics, 1811, 8vo.

Crowley, Robert, d. 1588, a divine, poet, bookseller, and printer, was educated at, and became Fellow of, Magdalen College, Oxford. He was made Archdeacon of Hereford, and in 1558 was collated to a prebend at St. Paul's, London. In 1550 he pub. the 1st ed. of Piers Plowman's Vision, and with the same design—to expose the vices and follies of the age—he put forth 31 Epigrams. For a list of his works and notices of them, see Strype's Life of Parker and his Memorials; Tanner and Bale; Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq.; and Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

Crowley, Thos. Life of M. de la Sarre, 1751, 12mo.

Crowley, Thomas. Payment of Tithes, 1776, 8vo.

Crowne, or Crown, John, a native of Nova Scotia, obtained considerable notoriety at the court of Charles II. as a writer of plays, 18 of which are enumerated in the Biog. Dramat. Of these, The Destruction of Jerusalem, 1677, 4to, and City Politiques, 1675, 4to, seem to have been among the best. He also wrote Pandion and Amphigenia, 1665, 8vo, and Dæneids, 1672, 4to, and trans. Boileau's Lutrin.

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Crowne, Wm. Travels of the Lord Howard, Lon., 1637, 4to. Condemned, as abounding in errors and imperfections.

Crownfield, Henry. On the Scriptures, 1752, 8vo.

Crowquill, Alfred, (Alfred Henry Forrester,) b. 1806, brought up to his father's profession of Public Notary at the North Gate of the London Royal Exchange, where his family had practised the same profession for a century before. Commenced his literary career at the age of 15, by a swarm of papers in various monthly publications of the period. At the age of 20 practised drawing, with a determination to illustrate his own works, pub. Leaves from his Memorandum-Book,—a volume of comic prose and verse illustrated by himself, and various caricatures in the fashion of the day. In the same year he published Eccentric Tales, 1 vol. 8vo, illustrated by himself. In 1828 he was solicited by Mr. Colburn to join the celebrated clique of authors then engaged to produce the Humorist papers in his Magazine,—Theodore Hook, Benjamin Disraeli, and a host of others. He wrote the Humorist's introduction. He left this Magazine to join Bentley's celebrated Miscellany, with Dickens, Father Prout, Tom Ingoldsby, Dr. Maginn, &c. He was also the first illustrator of Punch and of the Illustrated News. An exhibitor of large pen-and-ink drawings at the Royal Academy. Painter in oil, from which many engravings were published. Designer and modeller. He designed the statuette of the Duke of Wellington produced a fortnight before the duke's death, which he presented to her Majesty and the allied sovereigns. The Wanderings of a Pen and Pencil; a large antiquarian book profusely illustrated. Comic English Grammar. Comic Arithmetic. Phantasmagoria of Fun, 2 vols. 8vo. Bentley Fun. A Bundle of Crowquills. Magic and Meaning It, 1 vol. Scrap Books, innumerable. Railway Raillery. St. George and the Dragon, &c. Gold; a Poem, illustrated with twelve outlines, large 4to. Absurdities, 8vo. Reproof of the Brutes, Careless Chicken, and many vols. of Fairy Tales. Engraver on steel, stone, copper, and wood. Picture Fables; new ed., 1855, 4to. Little Pilgrim, 1856, 4to.

Crowsley, John. Good Husband's Jewel. 1651, 12mo.

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Crowther, J. Dissertation on Acts xvii. 30, Lon., 1822, 8vo.

Crowther, P. W. Law of Arrest, &c., Lon., 1828, 8vo.

Crowther, S. Sermon, Lon., 1814, 4to.

Crowther, S. Grammar of the Yoruba Language, Lon., 1852, 8vo; Vocabulary of do., with Introduc. by Rev. Mr. Vidal, 1852, 8vo.

"It proves that a whole African race, numbering 3,000,000, exists, possessing a language highly refined and developed."—*Lon. Times.*

Croxall, Samuel, D.D., died 1752, educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, Archdeacon of Salop, &c. The Fair Circassian, Lon., 1720, 4to; later edits. in 12mo. Fables of Æsop and others, trans. into English, 1722. Very popular. Serms., 1715–41. Scripture Politics, 1735, 8vo. He also wrote some poems, and edited the collection of Select Novels and Histories, from the French, Italian, and Spanish, printed for Watts, Lon., 1729, 6 vols. 12mo. There was no want of variety in Croxall's literary pursuits.

Cruden. Complete Family Bible, with Notes, Lon., 1770, 2 vols. fol.

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Cruden, Alexander, 1701–1770, a native of Aberdeen, educated at Marischal College, designed entering the Church, but was prevented by symptoms of insanity. In 1732 he settled in London as a permanent residence, opened a bookstore, and became a corrector to the press. He styled himself Alexander the Corrector. In 1733 he commenced the preparation of his Concordance to the Holy Scriptures, and laboured with such industry in the intervals of business, that he was able to put it to press in 1737, 4to; 2d ed., 1761, 4to; 3d ed., with improvements, 1769, 4to; 6th ed., with Life, by Alex. Chalmers, 1812, 4to; 10th ed., 1824, r. 8vo. The editor of this last ed. hopes that his "extraordinary care will obtain for this edition the high recommendation of being THE MOST CORRECT EDITION OF CRUDEN'S CONCORDANCE EVER PUBLISHED." But alas! for the hope of faultless typography! The editor of the Phila. reprint of 1830 professes to have discovered (and corrected) in this immaculate edition, no less than TEN THOUSAND ERRORS in the references, which had escaped the eye of the London editor!

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We notice with commendation Wm. Youngman's edit. of Cruden's Concordance, with a Compendium of the Bible, and a Brief Account of its History and Excellence, to which is added a Sketch of the Life of the Author.

Cruden, John. Address to the loyal part of the Brit. Empire, and the friends of Monarchy throughout the Globe, 8vo.

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Cruickshank, Thos. Practical Planter, Lon., 8vo.

Cruikshank, Geo. Salt Duties, 1734–45, 3 vols. fol.

Cruikshank, George, born in London about 1794, has attained great celebrity as an artist of rare talents, both in humour and pathos. An interesting account of his labours will be found in Men of the Time, Lon. 1853, 18mo, also in Lon. Jour., 1847, by Dr. Mackenzie; Westm. Rev., 1840; Knight's Eng. Cyc., vol. ii., Div. Biog.

Cruikshank, Jas. Treat. on Polit. Econ., 1811, 8vo.

Cruikshank, Robert, brother of George Cruikshank. Facetiæ: being a Collection of all the Humorous Jeux-d'Esprit which have been illustrated by R. C., Lon., 2 vols. These vols. comprise all, from Monsieur Tonson to Margate.

Cruikshank, Wm., 1745–1800, an eminent surgeon and anatomist, was a native of Edinburgh, and successively a pupil, assistant, and partner of the celebrated Dr. Hunter. The publication of his Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels, in 1786, 4to, secured him immediate reputation; 2d ed., 1790, 4to. He had previously pub. treatises on Absorption and Respiration, 1779, 8vo. Some of his papers were pub. in Phil. Trans and Nic. Jour. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Cruise, Major Richard A., Royal Army. Journal of a Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand, Lon., 1823, 8vo. Contains much information respecting the productions of New Zealand, and the manners, religion, and character of the natives.

Cruise, Wm. Fines and Recoveries, 3d ed., Lon., 1794, 2 vols. 8vo. Modelled upon Fearne's Contingent Remainders. Essay on Uses, 1795, 8vo. Digest of the Laws of England respecting Real Property, Lon., 1804–07, 7 vols. 8vo; 4th ed., by H. H. White, 1835, 7 vols. 8vo; 5th Amer. from the 4th London ed., revised, enlarged, and adapted to American Practice, by Simon Greenleaf, LL.D., Royall Prof. of Law in Harvard Univ., Boston, 1849, '50, 3 vols. 8vo.

"We are sure that Mr. Greenleaf could have performed no task which would be more generally acceptable, than this very one of winnowing the chaff from the wheat. It has been performed in a manner which will do justice to his eminent reputation. No work which has appeared for a long time will be more valuable to students, or to the profession generally."—*Law Reporter.*

Principles of Conveyancing, Lon., 1808, 6 vols. 8vo. Origin and Nature of Dignities or Titles of Honour, Lon., 1810, 8vo; 2d ed., 1823, r. 8vo.

"Mr. Cruise's book is an extremely useful book of reference."—LORD REDESDALE.

"With as little erroneous matter as might be expected in a book of that description."—SIR ANTHONY HART.

Crull, Jodocus, M.D. Antient and Present State of Muscovy, Lon., 1698, 2 vols. 8vo. Continuation of Puffendorf's Introduc. to Hist of Europe, 1705, 8vo. Antiquities of St. Peter in the Abbey Ch. of Westminster, 1711, 8vo; 1722, 2 vols. 8vo.

Crump, J. Protection of Brit. Commerce, 1812.

Crump, John, became minister at Maidstone about 1653, ejected for Nonconformity, 1662. The Great Supper, 1669, sm. 8vo.

Crump, W. H., a native of England, has been for many years settled in Philadelphia, where he is one of the most popular and intelligent members of the periodical press. The World in a Pocket Book, or Universal Popular Statistics, Phila., 1841, 24mo. Eighth ed., greatly enlarged and improved, with the addition of Part 2, 1858, 12mo, pp. 446.

Crumpe, Saml., M.D., of Limerick, Ireland. Opium, Lon., 1793, 8vo. Essay on the Means of Providing Employment for the People, Lon., 1793; 2d ed., 1795, 8vo. The prize proposed by the Royal Irish Academy was obtained by this essay.

"A really valuable publication. . . . The principles which pervade the work are sound; and those parts of it which have special reference to Ireland are distinguished by the absence of prejudice and by their practical good sense."—MCCULLOCH: *Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

Crumpe, Thomas. Orthography, Lon., 1712, 12mo.

Cruse, Peter Hoffman, 1793–1832, a native of Baltimore, contributed largely to the Reviews, and was for several years editor of the Baltimore American. Some of his poetry will be found in The Red Book, a periodical pub. in Baltimore 1818–19, by Mr. Cruse and John P. Kennedy, a favourite American author.

Crusio, Cato, M.D. Skin Disease, Phil. Trans., 1754.

Crusius, Lewis. Roman Poets, Lon., 1733, '53, 2 vols. 12mo.

Cruso, Joh. Castremetion, or the measuring out the quarters for the Encamping of an Army, Lon., 1642, 4to. Medicamentorum Thesaurus, 1701, 8vo; in English, with Annotations, Glossary, and Index, 1771, 12mo.

Cruso, Timothy, 1657?–1697, a Dissenting divine. Serms. 1688, '89, &c. Three vols. of Discourses, 1697, '98, '99, sm. 8vo.

"Superior sermons for matter. Cruso's works might be advantageously reprinted."—BICKERSTETH.

Crutchley, John. Agricult. of the County of Rutland, Lon., 1795, 4to. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Cruttenden, David H., b. 1816, Saratoga co., N.Y.; grad. Union Coll., 1841. Author of a series of Systematic Arithmetics; Philosophy of Sentential Language; Geography and History Combined, &c.

Cruttenden, Jos. Wounded Seamen, &c., 1780, 4to.

Cruttenden, R. His Experience, Lon., 1744, 8vo.

Cruttwell, C., Surgeon. Professional treatise, Bath, 1778, 12mo.

Cruttwell, Rd. Treatise on Currency, Lon., 8vo.

Crutwell, Rev. Clement. The Scripture Harmony, or Concordance of Parallels, Lon., 1790, 4to.

"This is a very elaborate work, and will amply repay the labour of consulting; though the parallelisms are not always to be traced, and are sometimes very fanciful. But for this the industrious author is not to be censured, as he everywhere cites his authorities, which are very numerous."—*Horne's Introduction.*

Crutwell pub. an edit. of the Bible in 1785, 3 vols. 4to, with the notes of Bishop Wilson, of Sodor and Man. A Gazetteer of France, 1793, 3 vols. 12mo; of the Netherlands, 1794, 8vo. Universal Gazetteer, 1798, 3 vols. 4to. 1808, 4 vols. 8vo. Superseded by later works. Tour through Great Britain, 1801, 6 vols. 8vo. Life of Bishop Wilson, 4to.

Crutwell, Richd. Funeral Discourse, 1809.

Cruwys, H. S. Archetype of the Septuagint, 1773, 8vo.

Crymes, Thomas, alias **Graham.** Carmina Progymnastica, Lon., 1654, 8vo. Roxburghe, 2803, £3 11s.

Cubitt, George. Scriptural Expositions, Lon., 1844, 18mo. Parables, 1840, 18mo. Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons, 18mo.

Cudmore, Daniel. Sacred Poems, Lon., 1655, 8vo.

"Written in a great variety of measure, and several of them have peculiar merit, mingled with much quaintness."—LOWNDES.

History of Joseph, a Poem, 1652, 4to.

Cudworth, John. Fides Eccl. Anglic., &c., Oxon., 1688, fol.

Cudworth, Ralph, 1617–1688, a native of Aller, Somersetshire, where his father was rector, was educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow and Tutor; Rector of North Cadbury, 1641; Master of Clare Hall, 1644; Prof. of. Hebrew, 1645; Master of Christ's College, 1654; Vicar of Ashwell, Hertfordshire, 1662; Prebendary of Gloucester, 1678. The Lord's Supper, with two Sermons on the Union of Christ and the Church in a Shadow, Lon., 1642, 8vo. Cudworth's hypothesis is that the Supper is a Feast upon a Sacrifice. This opinion was revived by Bishops Warburton and Cleaver, Dr. Worthington and Mr. Willets, and opposed by Dr. Bell and others.

"Cudworth's notion was adopted by many able writers, but they do not appear to the author to have proved that the supposed view was intended by our Lord."—BICKERSTETH: *Chris. Student.*

Two Sermons, 1647, 4to. In 1678 he pub. his celebrated work, The True Intellectual System of the Universe; wherein the Reason and Philosophy of Atheism is confuted; fol.; 2d ed., with Life of the author by Birch, 1733, 2 vols. 4to. Abridgt. of 1st ed., 1706, 2 vols. 4to, by Rev. Thomas Wise. In Latin, by Mosheim; Jenæ, 1733, 2 vols. fol.; with improvements, Leyden, 1773, 2 vols. 4to.

"The Latin translation by Professor Mosheim is greatly to be preferred to the English original, not only for its purity and elegance, but also for its great abundance and excellence of learned notes."—BISHOP WARBURTON.

Cudworth did not complete his whole design in the Intellectual System, but was discouraged from publishing any thing further by the misrepresentations to which his learned labours were subjected. He left several MSS., which appear to have been intended as a continuation of his design. One of these, A Treatise concerning eternal and immutable Morality, was pub. by Bishop Chandler in 1731, 8vo. A number of his MSS. are deposited in the British Museum. Cudworth's great work was elicited by the absurd, yet mischievous, principles advocated by Hobbes in the Leviathan. Being a perfectly fair and ingenuous opponent, Cudworth placed the atheistic doctrines which he intended to refute in the clearest light, and stated them with such force, that, to his amazement, he found his own sincerity doubted when he proceeded to show their fallacy! He unfortunately encumbered his argument by an admixture of Platonic philosophy, and a "wild hypothesis of a plastic nature," assumed to be the immediate instrumentality by which the Divine Being carried his purposes into execution. His fate, with some shallow minds, was that of Sir Thomas Browne—to be considered a champion of impieties, which he abhorred.

"He raised such strong objections against the being of a God and Providence, that many thought he had not answered them."—DRYDEN.

"Though the whole world were no less satisfied with his capacity and learning, than with his sincerity in the cause of the Deity; yet was he accused of giving the upper hand to the atheists, for having stated their reasons and those of their adversaries fairly together. . . . The common fate of those who dare to appear fair authors."—LORD SHAFTESBURY.

The depth of erudition displayed in the Intellectual System has been a subject of admiration to the learned of all varieties of opinion.

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"It will at least be expedient, I had almost said necessary, to know so much of the opinions of heathen antiquity as is to be learned from those authentic documents which the industry of the indefatigable Cudworth has collected and arranged with great judgment."—BISHOP HORSLEY.

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"Cudworth was one of those whom Hobbes had roused by the atheistic and immoral theories of the Leviathan; nor did any antagonist of that philosopher bring a more vigorous understanding to the combat."—HALLAM: *Literary History.*

"Dr. Ralph Cudworth held the same rank in Metaphysics that Dr. Barrow did in the Sublime Geometry."—*Granger's Biog. Hist.*

"The Platonic philosophy was with greater accuracy and sounder judgment [than evinced by Gale] applied to the refutation of impiety by Ralph Cudworth. . . . In this important undertaking, he very successfully employed a vast fund of erudition."—*Enfield's Hist of Philosophy.*

"Amongst all the early philosophical writers of our country, there is no one who displayed so complete a mastery over the metaphysical systems of antiquity, and no one who has left behind him so vast a monument of varied and accurate learning, as Ralph Cudworth, the author of the Intellectual System."—*Morell's Hist. of Modern Philosophy.*

It is pleasing to reflect that to the eminent Cudworth may be added the title of good as well as great:

"An excellent and learned divine, of highest authority at home and abroad."—LORD SHAFTESBURY: *Characteristics.*

An unimpeachable authority thus enthusiastically commends Cudworth:

"He was a great man in all parts of learning, divine and human; an honour to Emanuel College, where he was educated, to Christ's College, where he afterwards presided, to the whole University of Cambridge, which he adorned; and to the church and age in which he lived."—BISHOP BURNET.

Will not the University of Cambridge, thus honoured by his name, honour his memory by publishing his MSS.? How much would the world be the gainer by the reflections of so profound a thinker as Cudworth upon such subjects as "Moral Good and Evil;" "Liberty and Necessity;" "The Seventy Weeks of Daniel;" "The Creation of the World;" "The Learning of the Hebrews;" "The Notion of Hobbes concerning God and Spirits!" We feel some pride in recording the fact that an edition of The True Intellectual System of the Universe has been published in America—Andover, 1837, 2 vols. r. 8vo—and an edit. of his whole works has recently been issued in New York, 2 vols. 8vo. We must not omit to recommend to the reader the excellent edition published in London in 1845, 3 vols. 8vo, which contains the learned Notes and Dissertations of the Latin edition by Mosheim, translated by Harrison.

Cudworth, Wm. Sermons, &c., 1747, '60.

Cuff, or Cuffe, Henry, 1560?–1601, Greek Prof. at

Merton College, Oxford, was executed at Tyburn as a participant of the treason of the Earl of Essex. The Difference of the Ages of Man's Life, Lon., 1607, 8vo. He left some papers evincing great learning. See Wood's Athen. Oxon.

Cuffe, Maurice. News from Munster, Lon., 1642, 4to.

Cuitt, George. Hist. of Chester, 1815, 8vo. Etchings of Ancient Buildings, 1816, fol. Wanderings and Pencillings amongst Ruins of the Olden Time, 1848, r. fol.

"These plates are etched with great freedom, and remind us of the etchings of Rome, (by Pyranesi,) to which they come nearer than any modern work of British Art of a similar class."—*Lon. Times.*

Culbertson, Robert. Serm., 1817. Lectures on the Prophecies of St. John, 1818, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Rather tedious, but always sensible."—Orme.

"The production of a man of no ordinary endowments."—*Lon. Congregational Mag.*

"One of the most judicious expositions of the Book of Revelation."—*Lon. Eclectic Rev.*

Culham, B. P. The Fig Leaf; a Poem, 3d ed., 1805.

Cull, Francis. Sermon, Lon., 1732, 8vo.

Cull, Richard. Garrick's mode of reading the Liturgy; new ed., Lon., 1840, 8vo.

Cullen, Arch. Principles of the Bankrupt Law, 1800.

"Written with brevity and distinctness; omitting nothing that is material, and introducing nothing that is unimportant."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Cullen, C. S. The Bankrupt Court, 1830.

Cullen, Charles. Chemical Analysis of Wolfram, Lon., 1785, 8vo. History of Mexico, 1787, 2 vols. 4to.

Cullen, Edmund, M.D. Phys. and Chem. Essays, 1785–91.

Cullen, Margaret, daughter of Dr. Cullen, of Edinburgh, *q. v.* Home; a Novel, 1803, 5 vols. Morton; a Novel, 1814, 3 vols. 12mo.

Cullen, Michael. Churchwarden's Guide, Dubl., 1823.

Cullen, Paul, R. C. Archbishop of Armagh, consecrated Feb. 24, 1850, has written a work, "affirming the immutability of the earth, on the ground of his interpretation of the theological records."—*Men of the Time, Lon.,* 1853.

Cullen, Stephen. The Castle of Inchvally; a Tale, alas! too true, 1796, 3 vols. 12mo. The Haunted Priory, 8vo.

Cullen, Wm., M.D., 1712–1790, a native of Lanarkshire, made several voyages to the West Indies as surgeon in a London trading vessel. He afterwards settled at Shotts, where he entered into copartnership with Dr. Wm. Hunter. In 1746 Cullen was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry in the University of Glasgow, and in 1751 became King's Professor of Medicine. In 1756 he accepted the chair of Chemistry in the Univ. of Edinburgh, and in 1763 succeeded Dr. Alston as Professor of Medicine. When obliged by physical infirmity to resign his office to Dr. Black, he became associated with Dr. Gregory in the lectures on the practice of physic. Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodicæ in usum Studiosorum, Edin., 1769, 8vo; many edits.; the best by Dr. John Thompson, 1814, 8vo. Lectures on the Materia Medica, Lon., 1772, 4to; pub. without the author's consent; reprinted with his permission, 1773, 4to; Cullen's own edit., 1789, 2 vols. 4to. The last is the edit. to be sought for. It is still one of the best works on the subject. The Recovery of the Drowned, Edin., 1775, 8vo. First Lines of the Practice of Physic, Edin., 1776–83, 4 vols. 8vo; many edits. Dr. Rotherham's, Edin., 1796, 4 vols. 8vo; several edits. by Dr. P. Reid; last, 1816, 2 vols. 8vo. The 7th edit. in 2 vols. 8vo, with Notes, was pub. by Dr. Gregory. Clinical Lectures, 1765, '66, pub. by an auditor, Lon., 1797, 8vo; by John Thompson, Edin., 1814, 8vo. Of Cold; Ess. Phys. and Lit., 2 p., cxlv., 1756. This tract is also pub. with some Experiments by Dr. Black, Edin., 1776–82.

The amiability of Dr. Cullen's character elicited the love, whilst his professional attainments commanded the respect, of his associates and the public at large. See his Life by Dr. Anderson in The Bee, vol. i.

Culley, George, 1734–1813. Observations on Live Stock, Lon., 1786, 8vo. Agricult. of Northumberland, 1797, 8vo; in conjunction with J. Bailey.

"The treatise on live stock has ever been very justly esteemed, and the county survey shows an enlightened mind."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Culloch, Mc. See McCulloch.

Cullum, Sir Dudley. Stove; Phil. Trans., 1694.

Cullum, Rev. Sir John, 1733–1785, Fellow of St. Catherine Hall, Cambridge; Rector of Hawstead, 1762; Vicar of Great Thurlow, 1774. The Hist. and Antiq. of Hawstead and Hardwick, Suffolk; 2d ed., with Notes by his brother, Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, Lon., 1813, r. 4to. 200 copies printed. The 1st ed. was pub. in Nichols's Bib. Top. Brit.; see No. 23. A Remarkable Frost, Phil. Trans., 1784. See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.

Cullum, Sir Thomas Gery. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1794. Mem. Med., 1792. See article next above.

Cullyer, John. Gent. and Farmer's Assistant, Lon., 1798, 12mo.

"Usefully compiled."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Tables for Gentlemen, Farmers, &c., Norw., 1803, 12mo.

Culmer, Rev. Richard. Cathedrall Newes from Canterbury, Lon., 1644, 4to.

"A most vile pamphlet."—*Fasti Oxon.*

Dean and Chapter Newes from Canterbury, 1649, 4to. Minister's Hue and Cry, 1651, 4to. Lawless Tithe Robbers Discovered, 1655, 4to.

"Mr. Richard Culmer was an ignorant person, and with his ignorance one of the most daring schismatics in all that country, [Kent.]"—Archbishop Laud.

See an account of Culmer—"Blue Dick of Thanet"—in Wood's Fasti Oxon.

Culpepper, Sir John. Speech in Parliament, 1641, fol.

Culpepper, Nathaniel. Almanack, Camb., 1686, 8vo.

Culpepper, Nicholas, 1616–1654, "student in Physic and Astrology," was a violent opponent of the Royal College of Physicians. He pub. a number of works on Medicine, Medical Botany, Astrology, the Aurum Potabile, &c.: see Watt's Bib. Brit. His English Physician, 1652, fol., has passed through many editions. His Herbal is not without merit:

"His descriptions of common plants are drawn up with a clearness and distinction that would not have disgraced a better pen"—Dr. Pulteney.

Culpepper, Sir Thomas. Moral Discourses and Essays, Lon., 1655, 8vo. He pub. several tracts upon Usury, 1661–71, urging the reduction of the rate of interest. See McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy.

Culros, Lady Eliz. M. Ane Godlie Dreame compylit in Scottish meter, Edin., 1603, 4to.

"Lady Culros's Dreame was long popular among the Scottish Presbyterians."—Dr. Leyden.

Armstrong states in his Essays that he recollected having heard it sung by the peasants to a plaintive air.

Culverhouse, C. Bread Laws, Lon., 1815, 8vo.

Culverwell, Ezekiel, a Puritan divine. Treatise of Faith, Lon., 1629, 12mo. A Blessed Estate, 1633, 12mo. Meditations, 1634, 12mo.

Culverwell, Nath. Light of Nature, &c., 1652, 4to.

Culy, David. Theolog. works, Boston, 1787, 12mo.

Cumberland, Earls of. See Clifford, George, Henry.

Cumberland, Denison, Bishop of Clonfert, Ireland, 1763; of Kilmore, 1772. Serm. on Luke xv. 10, 1764, 4to; on John xvi. 2, 3, 1765, 4to.

Cumberland, George. Anecdotes of the Life of Julio Bonafoni; with a cat. of his Engravings, Lon., 1793, 8vo. Lewina, &c., 1793, 4to. Hafod, and the neighbouring scenes, &c., 1796, 8vo. Orig. Tales, 1810, 2 vols. Con. to Nic. Jour., 1807, '10, '11.

Cumberland, Richard, 1632–1718, Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge; Rector of Brampton; presented to the living of All-hallows, Stamford, 1667; Bishop of Peterborough, 1691. 1. De Legibus Naturæ Disquisitio Philosophiæ, &c., et Elementorum Philosophiæ Hobbianæ Refutatio, Lon., 1672, fol. Lub. et Francf., 1683, 4to. In English by J. Maxwell, Lon., 1727, 4to. Abridged in English by T. Tyrrell, Lon., 1692, 8vo. Trans. with Notes by Rev. John Towers, Dubl., 1750, 4to. In French by Barbeyrac, Amst., 1744, 4to.

"Ce livre est un des meilleurs sur le droit naturel, quoique un peu abstrait."

This work, like most others upon the same difficult subject, has been superseded by Rutherforth's Institutes of Natural Law, (Lon., 1754–56, 2 vols. 8vo.)

"Which we think decidedly preferable to any other production on that topic, with which we are acquainted."—*Hoffman's Legal Study,* 112.

2. An Essay towards the Recovery of Jewish Weights and Measures, 1685, 8vo.

"It discovers great sagacity, learning, and research. The subject is attended with many difficulties, which the bishop of Peterborough combats, perhaps as successfully as could reasonably be expected. The work was attacked by Bernard in a Latin work on the same subject, published two years after; but it is highly spoken of by Le Clerc."—Orme: *Bibl. Bib.*

"A good treatise on the subject."—Bickersteth: *Chris. Student.*

3. Sanchoniatho's Hist. of the Phœnicians, trans. from Eusebius de Preparatione Evangelica, with a continuation of it by Eratosthenes Cyranæus, his Canon, &c., 1720, 8vo, posth.

"A curious and learned work. . . . Perhaps there are more learning and labour thrown away on these fragments, than their importance deserves."—Orme, *ubi supra.*

4. Origines Gentium Antiquissimæ; or Attempts for discovering the time of the first planting of nations, 1724, 8vo, posth.

"Many curious and obscure particulars are embraced in this work. They are very similar to some of the investigations of Michaelis and Bochart, and are pursued with similar ingenuity and diligence."—*Ibid.*

"See especially Tract iv., Concerning the possibility of a sufficient increase of men from the three sons of Noah, to a number large enough to found all the nations mentioned in the oldest credible histories," &c.—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy*, 253.

The pastoral industry, affectionate zeal, and fervent piety of Bishop Cumberland, were as conspicuous as his learning and theological acumen.

Cumberland, Richard, 1732–1811, was son of Denison Cumberland, Bishop of Kilmore, grandson of the celebrated Dr. Bentley, and great-grandson of the Bishop of Peterborough. He was educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge. He became secretary to Lord Halifax, and in 1780 was employed on a secret mission to Spain and Portugal, which resulted in a loss of credit and money. A debt of £5000, expended by him for the public service, was disowned by the ministry, and Cumberland was obliged to part with his patrimony, and retire to Tunbridge Wells, where he devoted himself entirely to those literary pursuits which had been a source of recreation in better days. We notice some of his principal productions. His comedies of The West Indian, The Wheel of Fortune, The Jew, and The Fashionable Lover, were most favourably received, and possess unquestionable merit. He displays a higher tone of morality than dramatic literature can always claim, and Goldsmith did not hesitate to style him

"The Terence of England, the mender of Hearts."

His novels, Arundel, Henry, and John de Lancaster, are devoid of that vivacity and sprightliness which constitute the soul of fiction. How far his female readers may have resented a characteristic noticed by an eminent authority, we shall not pretend to determine:

"He had a peculiar taste in love affairs, which induced him to reverse the natural and useful practice of courtship, and to throw upon the softer sex the task of wooing, which is more gracefully, as well as naturally, the province of the man."—Sir Walter Scott.

He pub. several theological tracts, a Version of Fifty of the Psalms of David, The Exodiad, and a poem entitled Calvary, or the Death of Christ. His Anecdotes of Eminent Painters in Spain during the 16th and 17th centuries, abound in interesting and curious information. In 1785 he pub. in 2 vols. the series of Essays under the title of The Observer, enlarged in 1786, pub. in 5 vols. in 1790, and in 1803 incorporated with the British Classics.

"The Observer, though the sole labour of an individual, is yet rich in variety, both of subject and manner; in this respect, indeed, as well as in literary interest, and fertility of invention, it may be classed with the Spectator and Adventurer. If inferior to the latter in grandeur of fiction, or to the former in delicate irony and dramatic unity of design, it is wealthier in its literary fund than either, equally moral in its views, and as abundant in the creation of incident. I consider it, therefore, with the exception of the papers just mentioned, as superior, *in its powers of attraction*, to every other periodical composition."—*Dr. Drake's Essays*, vol. v.

His last work, pub. in the year of his death, is entitled Retrospection, a Poem in Familiar Verse. The work by which he will be best known to posterity is his Memoirs, interspersed with Anecdotes and Characters of the Most Distinguished Persons of his Time, 1806, 4to. Supp., 1807, 4to. With Illustrative Notes, edited by Henry Flanders, [see p. 602, *post*,] Phila., 1856, 8vo.

"It is indeed one of the author's most pleasing works, and conveys a very accurate idea of his talents, feelings, and character, with many powerful sketches of the age which has passed away."—Sir Walter Scott.

Cuming, Patrick. Serm., 1746, 8vo; do., 1760, 8vo.

Cuming, Ralph, M.D. Amanuensis Med. et Chir., Lon., 1806, 8vo.

Cuming, Wm., M.D., 1714–1788, of Dorchester, England, pub. nothing himself, but aided in Hutchin's Hist. of Dorset, and in other publications.

Cumings, Henry, D.D., of Billerica, Mass., died 1823. Fourteen Discourses, pub. separately, 1783, &c.

Cumming, Alex., of Boston, Mass., died 1763. Serm. preached at his own installation, 1761.

"It is a specimen of his talents, and of his regard to the truths of his gospel."—*Sewall's Funl. Serm.*

Cumming, Alex., d. 1814. Clock and Watch Work, Lon., 1766, 4to. Gravitation, Edin., 1803, 4to. Broad Wheels of Carriages, 1804, 4to.

Cumming, James. Feltham's Resolves, with an account of the author. Lon., 1806, 8vo.

Cumming, John, D.D., b. 1810, a native of Aberdeenshire, Scotland. In 1832 he became minister of the Scotch Church in Crown Court, Covent-Garden, London. "He has distinguished himself as a popular preacher, an acute and skilful controversialist, and a diligent and successful author." Many pages might be quoted in commendation of his works, although they have not escaped severe criticism. His writings are so numerous that a mere enumeration of titles demands more space than we can well afford. 1. Church of Scotland. 2. Apocalyptic Sketches. 3. Lectures on the Seven Churches. 4. Lect. on Christ's Miracles. 5. Lect. on the Parables. 6. Lect. on Daniel. 7. The Finger of God. 8. Christ our Passover. 9. The Comforter. 10. A Message from God. 11. The Great Sacrifice. 12. Christ receiving Sinners. 13. Is Christianity from God? 14. Sab. M. Readings on Genesis. 15. On Exodus. 16. On Leviticus. 17. Benedictions. 18. Voices of the Night. 19. Of the Day. 20. Of the Dead. 21. God in History. 22. Infant Salvation. 23. The Baptismal Font. 24. Lectures for the Times. 25. Christian Patriotism. 26. The Communion-Table. 27. Almost Protestant, &c.: 4 Lectures. 28. The Church before the Flood. The following numbers, 29 to 36 inclusive, have been pub. in a vol., under the title of Occasional Discourses: 29. Liberty. 30. Equality. 31. Fraternity. 32. The Revolutionists. 33. The True Charter. 34. The True Succession. 35. Psalm for the Day; Expos. of Ps. xci. 36. Thanksgiving; Expos. of Ps. ciii. 37. Our Father; a Week's Family Prayers. 38. An edit. of The Pulpit Psalm Book; Church of Scotland. 39. An edit. of Fox's Book of Martyrs. 40. An edit. of Albert Barnes's Notes. 41. Trans. of the last French edit. of Bonaventure's Psalter of the Blessed Virgin. 42. Discussion upon Protestantism, with Daniel French, Esq., held at Hammersmith in April and May, 1839. 43. The Tent and the Altar. 44. Daily Family Devotion, 4to. Other works.

The sale of Dr. Cumming's works has exceeded that of the productions of any other theological writer of the day.

"The Rev. John Cumming is now the great pulpit orator of London, as Edward Irving was some twenty years since. But very different is the doctor from that strange, wonderfully eloquent, but erratic man. There could not by possibility be a greater contrast. The one all fire, enthusiasm, and semi-madness; the other a man of chastened energy and convincing calmness. The one like a meteor, flashing across the troubled sky, and then vanishing suddenly in the darkness; the other like a silver star, shining serenely, and illuminating our pathway with its steady ray."

"Often have we heard Dr. Cumming, but never without having noticed that he referred either to the Apocalyptic mysteries or to Papacy. These are his two great topics. . . . By many able persons it is considered that Dr. Cumming is mistaken in many of the predictions which he utters, and that his great abilities are wasted on mysteries which, after all, are unfathomable by mortal mind."—*Pen-Pictures of Popular English Preachers*, ed. 1852, 13–28, *q.v.*

"Careful research, acute argument, brilliant illustration, graphic description, and eloquent appeal, all unite in enriching and embellishing his papers, [Lectures for the Times,] alluring the most indifferent to read; and compelling the most prejudiced against his views to pause and consider."—*Edinburgh Ecclesiastical Journal.*

Cumming, Preston. Dictionary of Congregational Principles, Boston, 1852, 12mo.

Cumming, R. G. Five Years' Lion Hunting in South Africa, Lon., 2 vols. p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1850.

"It is difficult to lay the volumes down until the issue of each adventure, as they rapidly follow one another, has been ascertained."—*Lon. Quart. Review.*

Cummings, Abr., 1755–1827. Theolog. treatises.

Cummings, George. Sermon, Lon., 1713, 8vo.

Cummings, Jacob A., 1773–1820, of Boston, pub. a number of popular educational works.

Cummings, Maria, an American authoress. The Lamplighter, Boston, 1854, 12mo. So great is the popularity of this work, that 40,000 copies were issued within eight weeks from its first publication, and seventy thousand in about a twelvemonth.

"There is to us a charm about this story which we cannot fully express. . . . We thank Miss Cummings heartily for the pleasure she has given, and is yet to give, to thousands of readers. May her present success—deserved alike by the merits of her book and her motive in writing it—stimulate her to further and to more successful exertions!"—*Norton's Lit. Gazette.*

Mabel Vaughan, Bost., 1857, 12mo.

"It is a charming story, to which the character of 'Rose' gives the same interest and beauty which little 'Gertrude' and the old 'Lamplighter' gave to the author's first production; while, considered as a piece of literary mechanism, it is more finished and better sustained. The interest of the story does not flag, and its arrangement and execution are far in advance of 'The Lamplighter.'"

Cummings, R. T. Church of Ireland, 12mo.

Cummying, Mrs. Susannah. Estelle, Lon., 1798, 2 vols. 12mo. Juvenile Biography, or the Lives of Little Children, 1801, 2 vols. 12mo.

Cuninghame, Alex. Dissertatio Medica de Epilepsia, Lugd. Bat., 1725, 4to.

Cuninghame, David. Dissertatio Medica de Dysentaria, Tr. ad Rh., 1725, 4to.

Cuninghame, James. Warnings, Lon., 1711, 8vo.

Cuninghame, Wm. Evidences, Lon., 1804, 12mo. Levi's Diss. on Prophecies, 1810, 8vo. Apostasy of the Church of Rome, 1818, 8vo. Seals and Trumpets of the Apocalypse, &c., 1813, 8vo; 4th ed., 1843, 8vo.

"Few works which have lately appeared on the Apocalypse have higher claims to the character of research and ingenuity. Many of his remarks on the seals and trumpets are original and well supported."—ORME.

"A soberly written and truly valuable work."—T. H. HORNE.

See Lon. Christian Observer, xiii. 163–180.

"This work contains much valuable instruction, just application and true exposition. . . . All of Mr. C.'s works deserve consideration."—BICKERSTETH: see Christian Student and Guide to the Prophecies.

This learned layman has pub. several other valuable theological works.

"Mr. Cuninghame deserves well of every friend to revelation for his zeal and perseverance in defending its evidence and illustrating its subjects."—ORME: *Bibl. Bib.*

Cunn, Samuel. Mathemat. works, Lon., 1714–45.

Cunningham, Alexander, 1654–1737? a native of Ettrick, Scotland, was British Envoy to Venice, 1715–20. The celebrated criticisms on Horace, pub. in 1721, 2 vols. 8vo, and some remarks on Virgil, pub. 1742, have been attributed to his person, but there seems to be but little doubt that the annotations in question are to be ascribed to another Alexander Cunningham, who died at the Hague in 1730. See Chalmers's Biog. Dict. and Scots' Mag. for Oct., 1804. The subject of this article wrote The History of Great Britain from 1688 to the Accession of George I. Trans. from the Latin into English, by Rev. Dr. Wm. Thomson, and pub. by Rev. Dr. Thos. Hollingberry.

"It contains many curious anecdotes and facts not to be found in other histories, and which throw new light on several important transactions in this kingdom."

Cunningham, Allan, 1785–1842, a native of Blackwood, near Dalswinton, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, was the son of a gardener. He was apprenticed to his uncle, a country mason, but feeling dissatisfied with this position, he removed in 1810 to London, where he became connected with the newspaper press. In 1814 he was so fortunate as to obtain the situation of Clerk and overseer of the establishment of the celebrated sculptor, Sir Francis Chantrey. This association was only dissolved by the death of Sir Francis in November, 1841. Cunningham survived his friend and patron less than a twelvemonth. He industriously devoted his leisure time to those literary pursuits for which he had a strong natural predilection, and obtained an honourable position among the celebrities of the day. Among his earlier compositions were many of the pieces in Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale and Galloway Song, pub. in 1810; *q. v.* In 1822 appeared his dramatic poem of Sir Marmaduke Maxwell.

"Many parts of the poetry are eminently beautiful. . . . The fault which, I think, attaches to Lord Maxwell, is a want of distinct precision and intelligibility about the story, which counteracts, especially with ordinary readers, the effect of beautiful and forcible diction, poetical imagery, and animated description."—*Sir Walter Scott's Letters to the Author.*

2. Traditionary Tales of the Peasantry, 1822, 2 vols. 3. Lord Roldan; a Romance, 3 vols. 4. Sir Michael Scott; a Romance, 3 vols. 5. Paul Jones; a Romance, 3 vols.

"It has established the author's character as one of the most distinguished writers in the province of fiction."—*Lon. N. Monthly Mag.*

6. The Maid of Elwar; a Romance. 7. Songs of Scotland, Ancient and Modern, with an Essay and Notes, historical and literary, 1825, 4 vols. cr. 8vo.

"'The Ettrick Shepherd has collected not a few of those things,' said Scott, 'and I suppose many snatches of song may yet be found.' *Cunningham:* 'I have gathered many such things myself. Sir Walter, and as I still propose to make a collection of all Scottish songs of poetic merit, I shall work up many of my stray verses and curious anecdotes in the notes.' *Scott:* 'I am glad that you are about such a thing; any help which I can give you, you may command; ask me any questions, no matter how many, I shall answer them if I can. Don't be timid in your selection; our ancestors fought boldly, spoke boldly, and sang boldly too.'" See Cunningham's Recollections of Scott, in Lockhart's Biography of Sir Walter.

8. Lives of the Most Eminent British Painters, Sculptors, and Architects, 1829–33, 6 vols. 12mo. In Murray's Family Library. Perhaps the most popular of Cunningham's works.

"The critical observations profusely scattered through these Biographies will render them useful to the student, while the personal anecdotes with which they abound make them equally alluring to the ordinary reader."

9. Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Literature of the last Fifty Years; pub. in the London Athenæum for 1833; repub. in Paris, 8vo. 10. The Works of Robert Burns, with a New Life and Notes, 1834; 2d edit., 1835, 8 vols. 8vo. This edition is highly commended. 11. Biog. and Crit. Dissertations to Major's Cabinet Gallery of Pictures, 1833–34, 2 vols. r. 8vo; 73 beautiful engravings.

"A magnificent work, and a treasury of instructive criticism."—*Dr. Dibdin's Reminiscences.*

Only two days before his death Cunningham completed, 12. The Life, Journals, and Correspondence of his friend Sir David Wilkie, pub. in 1843, in 3 vols. 8vo. Sir Robert Peel had remarked,

"If ever Sir David Wilkie's correspondence shall see the light, it will, I am confident, serve to add to the honour in which he is already held, from the devotion which is manifest to his art, and the generosity which it testifies towards every competitor."

It is no small praise conferred by a London journal of high authority, that

"Mr. Allan Cunningham has done justice to his subject, and produced a work of great interest and utility."—*Gentleman's Mag.*

In addition to the works noticed above, we should not omit to record the fact that, Mr. Cunningham was a contributor to the excellent Conversation Lexicon, pub. by Blackie & Son, of Edinburgh, in 28 parts, and to several of the periodicals of the day. In 1847 an edit. of his Poems and Songs was pub. by his son, Mr. Peter Cunningham.

"The works of the most tender and pathetic of the Scottish minstrels, in a cheap and elegant form."—*Blackwood's Mag.*

Many interesting particulars, letters, &c. relative to our author will be found in Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott, with an extract from which, and a few lines from a distinguished female critic, we must conclude our article:

"*November* 14.—We breakfasted at honest Allan Cunningham's—honest Allan—a leal and true Scotchman of the old cast. A man of genius, besides, who only requires the tact of knowing when and where to stop, to attain the universal praise which ought to follow it. I look upon the alteration of 'It's hame and it's hame,' and 'A wet sheet and a flowing sea,' as among the best songs going. His prose has often admirable passages; but he is obscure, and overlays his meaning, which will not do now-a-days, when he who runs must read."—*Sir Walter Scott's Diary.*

"His ballads and lyrical pieces are exquisite in feeling, chaste and elegant in style, graceful in expression, and natural in conception; they will bear the strictest and most critical inspection of those who consider elaborate flourish to be, at least, the second requisite of the writers of song."—MRS. HALL.

Cunningham, Francis. Origen against Celsus, Camb., 1812, 8vo. Letter to Lord Bexley, 1827, 8vo.

Cunningham, Francis. Trans. of Gieseler's Text-Book of Ecclesiastical History, Lon., 1842, 3 vols. 8vo. See DAVIDSON, REV. SAMUEL, LL.D.

"I prefer Gieseler's to any other Church history."—PROF. STUART.

Cunningham, G. Cheerful Companion; Songs, Catches, and Glees, 1797.

Cunningham, George Godfrey. Foreign Tales and Traditions, Lon., 2 vols. 12mo. Editor of A History of England in the Lives of Englishmen; last edit., 1853, 8 vols. 8vo, Lon. and Edin. This excellent work is beyond all praise. We have occasionally been indebted to its learned and attractive pages, as the reader will observe by the references in the present work. We should dwell longer upon its merits, but that we find ready for our purpose the following eulogies from sources of a higher character than we can claim:

"In originality and excellence of plan, this work is entitled to command an extensive sale. The matter for copiousness and condensation, and the style for clearness, vigour, and impartiality, are eminently distinguished. The introductions are excellent, and not unworthy of our very best constitutional writers."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"Embodying the history of England in the lives of Englishmen, and the nearest approach, compatible with truth, to the historical plays of Shakspeare, and the historical novels of Scott. We warmly recommend the work as a mine of valuable information presented in the most attractive form."—*Tait's Edin. Mag.*

Cunningham, Isabella, Countess of Glencairn. A Letter to the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, Bristol, 1812, 4to.

Cunningham, J. W., Vicar of Harrow. World without Souls, Lon., 1805, 12mo; many edits. Essay on Introduc. Christianity in India, 1808, 8vo. The Velvet Cushion, 1814, 8vo; many edits. It excited much controversy. Morning Thoughts, 1825, 12mo. De Rance; a Poem, 8vo. Serms., 3d edit., 1823, 2 vols. 8vo, and 1824. Lectures on Jonah. Other works.

Cunningham, James. Essay upon the Inscription of Macduff's Crosse in Fyfe. By I. C., Edin., 1678, 4to also attributed to James Carmichael.

"A learned essay."—BISHOP NICOLSON: *Scot. Hist. Lib.*

In Floridum Asaphensem Episcopum, Scotorum Reges, Regnum, Ritus sacros, &c., 1685.

A writer "who slew the Bishop of St. Asaph in verse." *Vide* Bp. Nicolson, *ubi supra.*

Cunningham, James. Voyage to China, &c.; in Phil. Trans., 1702; and in Harris's Voyages, i. 852. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1700–03.

Cunningham, Major James. Brigade of Infantry 1804, 4to. The Tactics of the British Army, 1804, 4to.

Cunningham, John, 1729–1773, a native of Dublin, an actor, gained considerable reputation as a poet.

Love in a Mist; a Farce, Dubl., 1747. Elegy on a Pile of Ruins. The Contemplatist; a Night Piece, 1762, 4to. Fortune; an Apologue, 1765, 4to. Poems, chiefly Pastoral, Lon., 1766, 8vo; Edin., 1781, 12mo.

Cunningham, John. Copernican System, Lon., 1789, 8vo.

Cunningham, Sir John, a lawyer and antiquary, wrote notes on that part of Antonine's Itinerary which respects Scotland. See Nicolson's Scot. Hist. Lib.

Cunningham, Capt. Joseph D. A History of the Sikhs, Lon., 1849, 8vo.

> "A more systematic history of the sect called Sikhs than we had hitherto obtained from the many interesting sketches which have appeared on the subject."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Cunningham, Josh. Eccles. Courts in Ireland, 1834.

Cunningham, Josias. Miscell. Poems, 1764, fol.

Cunningham, Lady Margaret, a part of her Life; edited by C. K. Sharpe, Edin., 1826. 4to. Privately printed.

Cunningham, Peter, surgeon R. N. Hints for Australian Emigrants, Lon., 1841, p. 8vo. Two Years in New South Wales, 1828, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

> "The best book of general information that has been written on that interesting country."—*Lon. Monthly Mag.*

Essays on Electricity, Lon., 1834, p. 8vo.

Cunningham, Peter, b. 1816, in Pimlico, eldest son of Allan Cunningham, (*ante*,) and a son-in-law of John Martin, the painter, became a junior-clerk in the Audit-Office in 1834, and a chief-clerk in 1854. 1. The Life of Drummond of Hawthornden, Lon., 1835, 12mo. 2. Songs of England and Scotland, 1835, 2 vols. 12mo. 3. Campbell's Spec. of the Brit. Poets, &c., 1841, r. 8vo. 4. The Hand-Book for Visitors to Westminster Abbey, 1842, fp. 8vo.

> "A very complete and intelligent guide."—*Lon. Spectator.*

5. The Life of Inigo Jones, 1848. 6. Hand-Book of London, 1849, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1850, p. 8vo.

> "The extraordinary research displayed by the author gives his work a literary charm which is a novelty in a dictionary."—*Chambers's Edin. Jour.*

7. Modern London, 1851, fp. 8vo; 3d ed., 1854, fp. 8vo.

> "It is one of the excellencies of this little volume that wherever genius has left a footmark Mr. Cunningham's sympathies induce him to guide us to the track."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, April, 1854.

8. The Story of Nell Gwynne, &c., 1852, p. 8vo. 9. Prefatory Memoir of J. M. W. Turner, prefixed to John Burnet's Turner and his Works, 1852, 4to. 10. The Works of Oliver Goldsmith, 1854, 4 vols. 8vo.

> "Mr. Cunningham, whose scrupulous exactness is generally known, has furnished the first complete and accurate reprint of Goldsmith. Numerous errors which had crept into previous editions are corrected, omitted passages are restored, and entire pieces have been added. . . . The new edition of the works of Goldsmith forms part of a series of the British Classics which is undoubtedly the best selected and edited, the cheapest and the handsomest, that has ever issued from the press."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, Oct. 1854.

11. Johnson's Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets, &c., 1854, 3 vols. 8vo. An excellent edition. 12. The Works of Alexander Pope: see CROKER, RT. HON. JOHN WILSON, D.C.L. 13. The Letters of Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, &c., 1857–58, 9 vols. 8vo: see Athen., 1857, '58. Mr. Cunningham has contributed a number of articles to Fraser's Mag., Household Words, The Athenæum, Illust. London News, &c.

Cunningham, Timothy. Tithes, 4th ed., Lon., 1777, 8vo. Bills of Exchange, 6th ed., 1778, 8vo. Superseded. Merchant's Lawyer, 3d ed., 1768, 2 vols. 8vo. Law Dict., 3d ed., 1782, '83, 2 vols. 4to. A useful work for obsolete words in charters, &c., Laws resp. Game, 1764, 12mo. Cases in K. B., 1766, fol. Pleadings in Actions, 1771, 4to. Customs, &c., 3d ed., 1778, 8vo. Inns of Court and Chancery, 1780, 8vo, and 1790. Rights of Election, 1783, 2 vols. 8vo. Law of Simony, 1784, 8vo. Laws and Constitution, 1763, 8vo. Lord Ward's Justices of the Peace, 1762, 2 vols. 8vo.

Cunningham, Wm., M.D. Lecturer in 1565 at Surgeons' Hall, London. The Cosmographical Glasse, Lon., 1559, fol. Almanack, 1566, 8vo and 16mo. Comment on Hippocrates, &c.

Cunningham, Wm., D.D. Veto Act, Edin., 1840, 8vo. Speech, 1841.

Cunninghame. Explication of Thrissel's Banner. With a Plate of the Banner, 1640, 4to.

Cunninghame, Wm. Principles of the Constitution of Governments, with Illustrations from the Classics, Lon., 1811, 4to; 1813, 8vo.

Cunynghame, Alex. Sermon, 1770, 8vo.

Cupper, Wm. Certaine Sermons, Lon., 1592, 8vo.

Curate, Jacob. Scotch Presb. Eloquence, Lon., 1692, 4to.

Curling, Thomas B., Assist. Surg. to the London Hospital. Diseases of the Testis, &c., Lon., 1843, 8vo. A Treatise on Tetanus, 1836, 8vo.

> "The best monograph extant on tetanus."—*Annals of Med.*

Diseases of the Rectum; 2d ed., 8vo.

Curll, Edmund, d. 1748, a London bookseller, is embalmed in the bitter herbs of the Dunciad. Curlism Displayed, Lon., 1712, 12mo. Atterburyana, 1727, 12mo. Court Secrets, 1727, 12mo. The unfortunate bibliopole lost his ears for publishing some licentious pieces. If the same justice were now meted out to the *craft*, many *privateers* would be in danger of capture.

Curll, Walter, Bishop of Winchester. Serm., Lon., 1622, 4to; repub. in 1712, 8vo, with Some Account of Walter, Bishop of Winchester, &c.

Curr, Edward. Van Diemen's Land, Lon., 1820, 12mo. See Articles on the Australian Colonies, and notices on the above "excellent work" in the Lon. Quart. and the Westm. Reviews.

Curr, John. The Practical Coal Viewer and Engine Builder's Companion, 1797, 4to.

Curran, John Philpot, 1750–1817, an eminent member of the Irish Bar and House of Commons, was a native of Newmarket, near Cork. He succeeded Mr. Ponsonby as Master of the Rolls, and retired in 1814 on a pension of £3000 per annum. "He animated every debate with all his powers. He was copious, splendid, full of wit, and life, and ardour." Speeches, Dubl., 1805, 8vo; 1808; new ed., with a Memoir, 1845, 8vo; do., 1847. Life by his son, W. H. Curran, 1819, 2 vols. 8vo. Letters to Rev. H. Weston, 1819, 8vo. Memoirs of, by Wm. O'Regan, 1817, 8vo. Recollections of, by Charles Phillips, 1818, 8vo; 4th ed., 1851, 8vo.

> "Certainly one of the most extraordinary pieces of biography ever produced. Nothing can be more lively and picturesque than its representation of the famous original. The reader can hardly be said not to have known Curran and Curran's contemporaries. It has been justly said of this admirable work that it is Boswell *minus* Bozzy."—LORD BROUGHAM.

The Life of Curran, by his Son, (*ut supra*,) was republished in New York in 1819, and again in 1855, edited by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, with considerable additions, &c.

Curray. Collection of Sentences, 1732.

Currey, C. The Four Gospels exhibited as one continued Narrative, Lon., 1834, 4to.

> "An unassuming but neatly executed volume."—T. H. HORNE.

Currey, George. Hulsean Lectures, 1851, Camb., 1851, 8vo.

Currie, James, M.D., 1756–1805, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, practised medicine at Edinburgh and Liverpool, and finally settled at Bath on account of ill health. Letter to Pitt, commercial and political, by J. Wilson, 1793. Water in Fever, 1797, 8vo; 5th ed., 1814, 2 vols. 8vo. Of Tetanus; Med. Mem., iii. 147. Immersion in Water; Phil. Trans., 1792. The following work was generously undertaken for the benefit of the poet's widow and children: The Works of Robert Burns, with Life and Criticism, Liverp., 1800, 4 vols. 8vo; again in 1814; 1820, with addit. notes by Gilbert Burns. Dr. Currie's Memoir of Burns has been incorporated with later editions. See BURNS, ROBERT.

> "If you have not got Currie's edition of Burns, you will thank me for telling you of it."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

> "As a compact and regular memoir, the work is a failure. . . . The charm lies in the perfect sincerity, fine sensibility, and easy style of the whole composition. . . . It was a labour of love and of charity. . . The good and generous Currie."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

Currie, Wm., M.D. Foxglove; Mem. Med., iv. 10, 1795. Insalubrity of Marshy Situations Trans. Amer. Soc., 1799.

Curry, G. G., M. D. Tetanus; Med. Trans., 1813.

Curry, James, M. D. Drowning, 1792, 8vo. Mercury, 1810, 8vo. Causes of the late high Price of Provisions, 1815, 8vo.

Curry, John, M.D. Fevers, 1773; Nature of ditto, 1774. Hist. Review of the Civil Wars of Ireland, Lon., 1775, 4to, *anon.*; 2d ed., with name, enlarged and edited by C. O'Conor, 1786, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "A valuable work by honest Curry."—THOMAS MOORE.

Hist. Mem. of the Irish Rebellion in 1641.

Curry, Thomas, and **W. B. Miller.** Reports of Cases in S. Court of Louisiana, 1830–41, 19 vols., New Orleans, 1831–41. The first 5 vols. reported by Miller, the remaining 14 by Curry.

Curry, Otway, of Cincinnati. Poems.

Curry, Wm. Abridgt. and Cont. of Blackstone's Commentaries, Lon., 1796, 8vo; 2d ed., 1809, 8vo.

> "Ably executed, and extremely useful for revision."—*Hoffman's Leg. Stu.*

Curson, Henry. Lex Customaria, 1696, 8vo. Comp. of Laws, 1699, 12mo. Sciences Illustrated, 1702, 8vo. Estates Taile, 1703, 8vo. Arcana Clericalia, 1705, 8vo.

Curson, John. Vindication from Aspersions.

Curteis, Thomas. Essays and Sermons, 1704–31

Curteis, Thomas. Serm., Maidstone, 1820, 8vo.

Curteis, W. C. Reports Ecclesiastical Courts, 1834-44, Lon., 1840-44, 3 vols. 8vo. Case of Mastin *v.* Escott, 1842, 8vo.

Curties, Marianne. Classical Pastime, in a Set of Poetical Enigmas on the Planets and Zodiacal Signs, 1813, 8vo.

Curties, T. J. Horseley. Novels, 1801, '02, '04, '05.

Curtin, Samuel, M.D. Observations on the Yellow Fever of the West Indies; Med. Com., 1785.

Curtis. Dissertation on the Unreasonableness, Folly, and Danger of Infidelity, Lon., 1725, 8vo.

Curtis, Alva, M.D., b. 1797, in New Hampshire; for twenty years editor of Physio-Medical Recorder in Cincinnati. Medical Discussions, 1833, 12mo. Lectures on Obstetrics, 1838, 8vo. Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1842, 8vo; repub. in England, 1847. Medical Criticisms; or, A Review of all Systems, 1856.

Curtis, Mrs. Anne, sister of Mrs. Siddons. Poems on Miscellaneous Subjects, Lon., 1783, 12mo.

"Published, we presume, for the sake of the subscription,—which might be necessary for the authoress. The public is very frequently addressed in worse poetry."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, 1783.

Curtis, Benjamin R., b. 1809, Watertown, Mass., graduated at Harvard University in 1829; studied law under Mr. Justice Story in the same institution; practised in Boston; appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Sept. 1851; resigned, and returned to the Bar, 1857. 1. Reports of Cases in the Circuit Courts of the United States, Bost., 1854: vols. i., ii., 1857.

"It is almost superfluous to say that these Reports are of great value. Next to the leading elementary treatises, and the reports of decisions in his own State, every American lawyer most needs the reports of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court and of the several associate justices thereof in their respective circuits."

2. Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, with Notes and a Digest, comprising the Cases reported by Dallas, 4 vols.; Cranch, 9 vols.; Wheaton, 12 vols.; Peters, 16 vols.; Howard, 17 vols.; Bost., 22 vols., including a Digest. The Old Series of these Reports are in 58 volumes, the catalogue price of which is $222. This edition is pub. at $3 per vol.

"This work contains the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. The opinions of the Court are in all cases given as they have been printed by the authorized reporters, after correcting such errors of the press or of citation as a careful examination of the text has disclosed.

"I have endeavored to give in the head-notes the substance of each decision. They are designed to show the points decided by the court, not the dicta or reasonings of the judges.

"The statements of the cases have been made as brief as possible. For many years, it has been the habit of all the judges of this court to set forth in their opinions the facts of the cases as the court viewed them in making their decisions. Such a statement, when complete, renders any other superfluous. When not found complete, I have not attempted to restate the whole case, but have supplied, in the report, such facts or documents as seemed to me to be wanting.

"In some cases turning upon questions or complicated states of fact, and not involving any matter of law, I have not thought it necessary to encumber the work with detailed statements of evidence which no one would find it useful to recur to. These instances, however, are few.

"To each case is appended a note referring to all subsequent decisions in which the case in the text has been mentioned. It will thus be easy to ascertain whether a decision has been overruled, doubted, qualified, explained, or affirmed, and to see what other applications have been made of the same or analogous principles.

"The paging of the authorized reporters has been preserved at the head of each case, and in each margin of each page, for convenience of reference; the reporters being designated by their initials,—D. for Dallas, C. for Cranch, W. for Wheaton, P. for Peters, H. for Howard."—*Extract from the Preface.*

"We approve the plan of Mr Justice Curtis's 'Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States,' and believe that its execution by him will be of much utility to the legal profession and to our country.

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3. A Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, from the Origin of the Court to the Close of the December Term, 1854, 8vo.

Curtis, Charles, M.D. Diseases of India, Edin., 1807, 8vo.

Curtis, Charles. Answer to Dr. Parr, Lon., 1792, 8vo.

Curtis, George Ticknor, b. 1812, at Watertown, Mass., an eminent legal writer of Boston. 1. A Digest of Cases adjudicated in the Courts of Admiralty in the U.S. and in the H.C. of Admiralty in England, Bost., 1839, 8vo. 2. A Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of Common Law and Admiralty in the U.S.: vol. i., by T. Metcalf and J. C. Perkins; vols. ii. and iii., by G. T. Curtis, Bost., 1840-46, 3 vols. 8vo. 3. A Treatise on the Rights and Duties of Merchant Seamen according to the General Maritime Law and the Statutes of the U.S., Bost., 1841, 8vo; Lon., 8vo.

"I think the work is written with great ability, accuracy, and learning, and, if published, it will constitute by far the most valuable treatise now in existence on this highly-important branch of law, and will be worthy of extensive public patronage."—Joseph Story.

This work should accompany Abbot on Shipping, (*q.v.*)

4. The American Conveyancer, Bost., 1846, 12mo.; new ed., 1847.

"This work has evidently been prepared with great care."

5. A Treatise on the Law of Copyright, &c. as administered in Eng. and Amer., Bost., 1847, 8vo; Lon., r. 8vo.

"So far as we know, there is in our language no work upon literary property so complete and satisfactory as this treatise by Mr. Curtis."—*N. Amer. Rev.*

"A full and lucid exposition of the law as it is upon the subject in question."—*Western Law Journal.*

6. Treatise on the Law of Patents for Useful Inventions in the U.S. of America, Bost., 1849, 8vo.

"It is valuable not only to gentlemen of the law, but to the originators and proprietors of useful inventions generally."—*Law Reporter.*

7. Equity Precedents: designed as a Supplement to illustrate and accompany Mr. Justice Story's Treatise on Equity Pleadings: vol. i., 1850, 8vo.

"We are much pleased to see a collection of really useful Equity precedents collected and edited in the very excellent manner in which Mr. Curtis has prepared this book."—*American Law Journal.*

8. The Inventor's Manual and Guide to the Patent-Office, Boston, 12mo.

"This is an important work for ingenious men, showing them, when they have made a patentable invention, how a patent is to be obtained and how to protect it from infringement. It is the design of the book to explain the law of Patents to practical men, and to give full directions how to obtain, renew, or extend a patent."

9. History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the U. States, with Notices of its Principal Framers, New York, 8vo: vol. i., pp. 500, pub. in 1855; vol. ii., pp. 653, 1858. In the preparation of this work the Hon. Daniel Webster took a lively interest, and almost with his dying breath urged Mr. Curtis to complete what he had undertaken. Mr. Webster at one time designed a work of this character himself.

"You have a future: I have none. You are writing a History of the Constitution. *You* will write that work: I shall not. Go on, by all means; and you shall have every aid that I can give you."

These words were spoken by Mr. Webster but a short time before his death.

See a review of vol. i. in Norton's Literary Gazette, New York, Jan. 1, 1855.

"Mr. Curtis writes with vigour and dignity; and his work, if the second volume be equal to the first, will be one of permanent interest."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"In fulness and explicitness of detail, clearness of method, impartiality of statement, and the pervading spirit of reverence and love for the Constitution and the Union, Mr. Curtis has equalled the highest expectations of his friends and the demands of the theme. His history must take its place among the standard works in its department. While it will be read with unflagging interest, its copious index fits it to be a permanent reference-book as to the whole ground that it covers."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, clxxx., July, 1858. (Review of vol. ii.)

10. Commentaries on the Jurisdiction, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisprudence of the Courts of the United States, Phila., 2 vols. 8vo: vol. i., 1854; vol. ii., 1858.

"Mr. Curtis's Commentaries is a work of much value. Indeed, it could not fail to be so, coming as it does from the hands of one so justly eminent in the Profession. I take pleasure in recommending it,—although my recommendation can hardly be necessary to attract to it the attention of the Profession."—R. B. Taney.

"Mr. Curtis's book will be of much service, by the clear and luminous exposition it contains of matters interesting not merely to the lawyer, but also to the statesman and the patriot."—*Law Reporter*, Nov. 1854.

Curtis, George William, born in 1824, at Providence, Rhode Island, has attained considerable celebrity as an author. 1. Nile Notes of a Howadji, New York, 1851, 12mo, Lon., 1852.

"A brilliant book, full of vivid feeling and fancy."—Leigh Hunt.

"Of such a land what new thing remains for prose-poet to sing or word-painter to draw? The answer is this little book,—the unrhymed poem—wild, wilful, fantastic, but very beautiful—of a wanderer from beyond the Atlantic, who has brought a fresh eye and heart to see the wonders of Egypt and a master-hand to record them."—*Lon. Weekly News.*

"We heartily congratulate American literature on this addition to the list in which Melville, Ik Marvel, and Dr. Mayo flourish."—*New York Albion.*

"Our Howadji is a gentleman of exquisite poetic taste, refined but glowing in feeling and fancy, polished in his style, and altogether a most captivating writer."

2. The Howadji in Syria, New York, 1852, 12mo; Lon., 1852. 3. Lotus Eating, a Summer Book, New York, 1852, 12mo; Lon., 1852.

"Brilliant, sketchy, and here and there philosophical.... Though at times a little too highly coloured, yet it is gracefully written, and will add to the fame of its Howadji author."—*Norton's Literary Gazette.*

4. The Potiphar Papers, reprinted from Putnam's (New York) Monthly Magazine, with Illustrations by Augustus Hoppin, New York, 1854, 12mo.

"To readers outside the pale of fashionable frivolity they will be recommended by their gayety of humour no less than by their sharp satire. As specimens of polished invective, they are rivalled by the productions of few of our modern Juvenals."—George Ripley.

5. Prue and I, N. York, 1856, 12mo. Rural Essays, by A. J. Downing, edited by G. W. Curtis, with a Memoir of the author. See Downing, A. J.

Curtis, Henry. Beauties of the Rose, pub. in numbers, Lon., 1851, &c., 4to.

"Curtis's Beauties of the Rose will make a splendid work."—*Gardeners' and Land Stewards' Journal.*

Curtis, Jas. Travels in Barbary in 1801, Lon., 1803.

Curtis, John. British Entomology, Lon., 1824–40, 193 Nos., 16 vols. r. 8vo, £43 16*s*. New issue in course of publication.

"For elegance of design, accuracy of execution, and beauty of drawing, this work cannot be exceeded."—*Wood's Cat. of Insects.*

Curtis, John H. Diseases of the Ear, Lon., 8vo; 5th ed., 1836.

"The results of his experience appear to have been particularly favourable."—*Lon. Med. and Phys. Journal.*

Present State of Aural Surgery.

"The author appears well versed in its diseases."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Diseases of the Eye, 2d ed., 1835, 8vo.

"Whoever will attend to the sensible advice given in the chapter on sight and spectacles, will have reason to thank Mr. Curtis for an unimpaired eyesight to old age."—*Lon. Med. and Phys. Jour.*

Essay on the Deaf and Dumb.

"Mr. Curtis is entitled to the best thanks of the public."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Mr. C. has pub. other valuable works.

Curtis, R. Treatise on the Teeth, Oxf., 1769, 12mo.

Curtis, Richard, Bishop of Chichester. Sermons, 1573, '75, '76. Trans. of Cardinalis's Treat. on Rom. i. 20, &c., 1577, 8vo.

Curtis, Lt. Roger. Particulars of the Country of Labradore. See Phil. Trans., 1774.

Curtis, Samuel. A Monograph on the Genus Camellia, Lon., 1822, large fol. £3 3*s*., col'd, £6 16*s*. 6*d*. The plates are from nature, by Clara Maria Pope. In conjunction with Sir W. J. Hooker, Mr. Curtis superintended the New Series of the Botanical Magazine.

Curtis, Thomas. The Existing Monopoly, &c. Aut. Vers. of the Scriptures, Lon., 1833, 8vo. See Horne's Introduction to the Scriptures.

Curtis, William, 1746–1799, a native of Alton, Hampshire, had botanical gardens successively at Bermondsey, Lambeth, Marsh, and Brompton. 1. Collecting Insects, &c., 1771, 8vo. 2. Fundamenta Entomologiæ; trans. from Linnæus, with addits., Lon., 1772, 4to. 3. Flora Londinensis, Lon., 1774, &c., fol., revised and improved, by George Graves, extended and continued by Sir W. J. Hooker, Lon., 1835, 5 vols. r. fol., (109 parts,) 647 plates. This splendid work, pub. at £87 4*s*., has been offered within the last few years for £25 to £30.

"This is to the present hour, the only extensive work on the Indigenous Botany of this country, which gives well-coloured representations of the plants in THEIR FULL NATURAL SIZE. . . . This important work is now brought to a close, and may justly boast of unrivalled excellence, undiminished splendour, and unabated accuracy."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

The three grandest Indigenous Floras ever published are The Flora Londinensis, The Flora Danica, and Sibthorp's Flora Græca.

4. The Brown Tail Moth, 1782, 4to. 5. Cat. of Plants in the Lon. Botan. Garden, 1784, 12mo. 6. Comp. to the Botan. Mag., 1788, 8vo. 7. Lectures on Botany, arranged by Saml. Curtis, 1803, '04, 2 vols. 8vo. 8. Practical Observations on the British Grasses, 1790, 8vo; several edits., 1812, 8vo.

"A very useful volume. . . . No subsequent work has overdone the merits of the book in the small compass it contains. The portraits are true in the likeness and correct in the execution."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Some of Mr. C.'s papers will be found in Trans. Linn. Soc., 1791, 1802.

To him we are indebted for the origination of the Botanical Magazine, commenced in 1787; new series, edited by Samuel Curtis and Sir W. J. Hooker. Complete sets of this work, lacking the last few years, which can be readily supplied, can be had in London. The volumes from 1787 to 1842, containing nearly 4000 plates, accurately drawn and coloured after nature, subscription-price upwards of *one hundred guineas*, can be purchased for £35 to £45, according to binding and condition.

Curtis, Wm. Observ. on the New Corn Bill, 1804, 8vo.

Curtiss, N. M., author of Byron Blonday, Haunted Chief, Prairie-Guide, Maid of Saranac, and numerous other Novelettes.

Curtois, John. Serms., 1684, '85. Essay, 1679.

Curwen, B. Proceed. against Sir F. Burdett, 1810, 8vo.

Curwen, John C., M.P. Speeches, 1797, 1809, Hints on Feeding Stock and Bettering the Condition of the Poor, Lon., 1809, 8vo.

Observations on the State of Ireland, principally directed to its Agriculture and Rural Population, Lon., 1818, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The reflections of a man of good sense, good feelings, liberal sentiments, and comprehensive views."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Curzon, Fre. Lays and Legends of the West, Lon., 1846, 12mo.

Curzon, Hon. Robert, Jr. Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant, Lon., 1849, p. 8vo, with 20 wood-cuts.

"We hazard little in prophesying that Mr. Curzon's work will be more popular than any other recent set of Oriental descriptions, except Mr. Kinglake's."—*Lon. Quart. Review*, lxxxiv. 461, *et* v. lxxvii. 52, *et Dibdin's Literary Reminiscences*, 941.

"Most agreeable writing, replete with information on most interesting points."—*Lon. Times.*

"Unusually picturesque and lively."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Cushing, Mrs., a sister of Mrs. Harriet V. Cheney, (*q. v.*,) now (1855) resides at Montreal, Canada, and edits The Literary Garland. She has pub. several juvenile works and some poems. Esther, a Dramatic Poem, is commended by Mrs. Hale as "a work of deep interest." The Sunday School, or Village Sketches, is the joint production of the sisters, now Mrs. Cushing and Mrs. Cheney. The Coquette, or the History of Eliza Wharton, written by the mother of these ladies, (Mrs. Hannah Foster,) and previously noticed by us as one of the earliest American novels, was republished in 1855. See Foster, Hannah.

Cushing, Abel. Historical Letters on the First Charter of Massachusetts Government, Bost., 1839, 18mo.

Cushing, Hon. Caleb, b. 1800, at Salisbury, Mass., graduated at Harvard College at the age of 17; tutor at Harvard Coll., 1819–21. He was a general in the late Mexican War, has occupied several public posts in his native State, and been Representative in Congress, Attorney-General of U. States, &c. History and Present State of the Town of Newburyport, Mass., Newburyport, 1826, 12mo.

"Valuable, not for its local information only, but for its general relation to the history of Massachusetts."—*North American Review*, xxiv. 252.

Review of the Late Revolution in France, 1833, 12mo. Reminiscences of Spain, N. York, 1833, 12mo.

"A work which will be read with great pleasure, and which holds out a high promise of future excellence. The best parts are, we think, the descriptions of places and persons: the least successful are the poems, which are yet not without considerable merit. They are mostly translations from the Spanish, and exhibit in some instances a remarkable facility of versification. The tales are very interesting."—Alexander H. Everett: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxxvii. 84–104.

Growth and Territorial Progress of the U. States, Springfield, 1839, 8vo. Life and Public Services of Wm. Henry Harrison, Bost., 1840, 18mo.

Cushing, Mrs. Caleb. Letters Descriptive of Public Monuments, Scenery, and Manners in France and Spain; printed for private distribution, Newburyport, 1832, 2 vols. 12mo. Mrs. Cushing accompanied her husband (*v. ante*) to Europe, and the volumes above noticed contain letters to her friends whilst absent. See very interesting extracts in the N. Amer. Rev., xxxvii. 104–117, (by Alex. H. Everett.

"This accomplished lady, as is sufficiently evident from these volumes, was equally well fitted to shine in the higher sphere of letters, and to grace the private walks of social and domestic life."

Cushing, Jacob, D.D., of Waltham, Massachusetts, died 1809, aged 78. Serms., 1766, '71, '72, '78, '93, '96.

Cushing, John. The Exotic Gardener, 1812, 8vo.

Cushing, Luther Stearns, 1803–1855, Worcester co., Mass., a distinguished Law Writer and Judge. Treatise on the Trustee Process, or Foreign Attachment, 8vo, 1833. Insolvent Laws of Mass., 12mo, 1839. Supp. to Revised Statutes of Mass., 8vo, 1854. Reports of Controverted Election in Mass., 8vo, 1852. Proceedings and Debates in the House of Rep. previous to the election of Speaker in Jan. 1843, 8vo. Pothier on Contracts, translated by Cushing, 8vo, 1839. Civil Laws in their natural order, by Domat, edited by Cushing, 2 vols. 8vo, 1850. Rules of Proceedings and Debates in Deliberative Assemblies, 18mo, 1854.

"This is the standard text-book for Legislative Bodies of the U. S."

C. J. A. Mittermaier on the Effect of Drunkenness on Criminal Responsibility, from the German, by Cushing, 8vo, 1841 Savigny's Analysis of the Law of Possession, from the French, by Cushing, 8vo, 1838. A. C. Renouard's Theory of the Rights of Authors, from the French, 8vo, 1839. Remedial Law, 8vo, 1837. Introd. to the Study of Roman Law, 12mo, 1854. Rep. of the Supreme Judicial Court of Mass. from 1848, 8 vols. Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies in U. S., 1855. One of the leading editors of the later vols. of the Jurist and Law Magazine.

"The accurate translation of Pothier on the Contract of Sale by so good a writer as Mr. Cushing, is a valuable service alike to the profession and general reader."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, xlviii. 553.

"Considering the age and circumstances in which it was written, it is a truly wonderful performance. His method is excellent, and his matter clear, exact, and comprehensive."—JUDGE STORY: *Pref. to Bailments.*

Cushman, Robert, died 1626. The Sin and Danger of Self-Love, Lon., 1622; Boston, 1724; Plymouth, with memoir of Cushman, by John Davis, 1785. See an account of this energetic layman in Belknap's Amer. Biog., *et v.* N. A. Review.

Custance, George. View of the Constitution of England, 1808, 8vo; 3d ed., 1815. Drawn from Blackstone, Christian, De Lolme, and others. Reformation and Fund. Doctrines of the Ch. of England, 1813, 8vo.

Cutbush, Jas., d. 1823. Philos. of Experimental Chemistry, 1813, 2 vols. Treat. on Pyrotechny, Phila., 1825, 8vo.

Cuthbert, died about 678, a disciple of Bede, wrote a letter to Cuthwine, giving an account of the death of their master. This letter will be found in Bede's works, &c.: see Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.

Cuthbert of Canterbury, died 758, succeeded Nothelm in the see of Canterbury, about 740. He wrote some metrical compositions, which are not considered as indicative of remarkable poetical genius.—*Ubi supra.*

Cuthbert, R. Theory of Tides, Quebec, Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Cuthbertson, John. Electricity and Galvanism, Lon., 1807, 8vo. Other works, and con. to Nic. Jour., 1798–1810.

Cuthbertson, Jona. Distance-Measure, 1792, 8vo.

Cutler, Benjamin Clarke, D.D., b. at Roxbury, Mass., graduated at Brown Univ., 1822; received the degree of D.D. from Columbia College, N. York, 1836; was called to the Rectorship of St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn, 1833, and still continues rector, (1858.) 1. Century Sermon, Christ Church, Quincy, Mass., 1826. 2. Sermon, N. York City Mission, 1832. 3. Thanksgiving Sermon, 1835. 4. Sermon on National Independence, 1840. 5. Sermon on the death of Albert W. Duy, 1846. 6. Sermon on the death of Rev. F. C. Clements, 1853. 7. Parochial Sermons, 21 in number, Phila., 1857, 12mo. Other sermons, discourses, tracts, &c.

Cutler, Rev. Manasseh, died 1823, aged 80. Century Discourse, 1815. American Plants, in Mem. Amer. Acad.

Cutler, Nath. Coasting Pilot, Lon., 1728, fol. This composes the second part of the Atlantis Maritimi.

Cutler, Thomas, M.D. Surgeon's Practical Guide in Bandages, Lon., 1836, f. 8vo.

"This appears to be a valuable little treatise."—*Lon. Med. Gaz.*

Popular Surgery from the French of Mayor, with addits., 1846, 12mo.

Cutler, Timothy, D.D., 1683–1765, Pres. of Yale College, 1719–22, a man of profound learning. Sermons, 1717, '57. See Holmes's Life of Stiles, 387, and Annals, ii. 143.

Cutlore, Joseph. Serm. about Swearing; on Exod. xx. 7, 1682, 4to. An excellent subject. The profane swearer should be driven out of the society of honest men. Serm. on Rom. xii. 10, 1682, 4to.

Cutspear, W. Dramatic Rights, Lon., 1802, 8vo.

Cutter, C., M.D., a popular lecturer on Physiology. First Lessons in Anatomy, &c., N. York, 12mo. Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, 12mo. Anatomical Plates (10) for schools.

Cutter, Capt. George W. Buena Vista, and other Poems, Cincinnati, 1848, 12mo. Song of Steam, and other Poems, with a Portrait, Cincinnati, 12mo. Poems, National and Patriotic, Phila., 1857, 8vo.

"The finest of his compositions is The Song of Steam, which is worthy of the praise it has received, of being one of the best lyrics of the century. The Song of Lightning, written more recently, is perhaps next to it in merit."—*Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America, q. v.*

Cutter, Wm., b. 1801, in Maine, graduated at Bowdoin Coll., 1821, historian and poet. Life of Putnam; of La Fayette. Anonymous author of some 12 vols. Contributor of poetry and miscellaneous matter to various leading journals.

Cutting, John H., M.D. Con. to Med. Chir. Trans., 1811.

Cutts, Rev. Edward L. A Manual for the study of the Sepulchral Slabs and Crosses of the Middle Ages, Lon., 1849, 8vo.

Cutts, Lord John, died 1707, was a distinguished officer in the wars of William III. Addison, in a Latin poem, applauds the bravery of Lord Cutts at the siege of Buda, 1686. His lordship was author of a Poem on the Death of Queen Mary, and Poet. Exercises, Lon., 1687, 8vo.

Cutts, John. Rebellion Defeated, or the Fall of Desmond; a Tragedy, 1745, 4to; Reed, 7925, £2 12*s.* 6*d.*

Cutwode, T. Caltha Poetarum, or the Bumble Bee, Lon., 1599, sm. 8vo.

"Stay'd at the press, by order of the Abp. of Canterbury and Bp. of London, and such copys as could be found, or were already taken, were to 'bee presentlye broughte to the Bp. of London to be burnte,' and 'noe satyres or epigrams [to] be printed hereafter.'" See Steevens, Sale 1040.

This rare piece was reprinted in 1815, 4to, by Richard Heber, Esq., for the Roxburghe Club, 32 copies taken. Sir M. M. Sykes, 1618, £2 3*s.*; Boswell, 3026, £4; Dent, pt. 2, 1193, £2. See Dibdin's Literary Reminiscences; Lowndes's Bibl. Manual.

Cuyler, Rev. C. C. The Signs of the Times, Phila., 12mo.

Cuyler, Rev. Theodore Ledyard, born 1822, in New York. Stray Arrows, New York, 18mo. Contributor to several periodicals.

Cynewulf, Kenulf, Kenulfus, or **Chenulfus,** who died 1008, was made Abbot of Peterborough about 992, according to Hugo Candidus, the historian of Peterborough. He is supposed to have been the author of some religious poems in the collection of Anglo-Saxon poems in the Exeter and Vercelli MSS. Mr. Kemble discovered the name concealed under a playful device. Whether Mr. Kemble's Cynewulf be the Abbot of Peterborough or not, is a question involved in some obscurity.

D.

Dabney, J. P. Annotations on the Bible, New York, 12mo. An edit. of The New Testament, by William Tyndale, the Martyr, Andover and New York, 1837, 8vo.

"The Anglo-American edition is edited with much industry and taste by the Rev. J. P. Dabney. It contains first a reprint of the London edition just noticed, [pub. in 1836;] secondly, the essential variations of Coverdale's, Matthew's, Cranmer's, the Genevan, and Bishops' Bibles as marginal readings, thus presenting a complete variorum edition of the vernacular versions; and thirdly, a preface, and an interesting memoir of the martyr Tindale, recast from the memoir compiled by the London editor, a list of Tyndale's writings. an account of the early vernacular versions, select collations of the first and second editions of Tyndale, and a tabular list of the more common distinctive expressions used by him." See Horne's Bibl. Bib.; Biblical Repository, x. 496.

Dabney, Richard, a poet and scholar, born in Louisa county, Virginia, about 1786, of an ancient family, "known in early times in England by the name of Daubeney, and in France by that of D'Aubigné. Richard was nearly grown before his classical education began, but he made very rapid proficiency, and attained a rare familiarity with the best Latin and Greek authors, as well as with Italian and English literature. At the burning of the Richmond Theatre in 1811, when 70 persons perished, he escaped barely with his life, suffering from burns and bruises, which permanently shattered his constitution. In 1812 he published a small volume of Poems and Translations, of which a second edition much improved appeared in 1815, published by Mathew Carey, bookseller and publisher, of Philadelphia. The translations, some of them spirited and elegant, were from the Greek of Alcæus, Euripides, Sappho, Tyrtæus, and several minor poets in Dalzell's Collectanea Græca, the Latin of Martial and Seneca, and the Italian of Petrarch, Carlo Fugoni, and others. He early fell into habits of intemperance, which, co-operating with his injuries received at the burning theatre, made him suffer in 1825 a death of great bodily pain, embittered by disappointment, and the consciousness of uncommon powers almost uselessly spent."

Daborne, Robert. A Christian turn'd Turke; a Tragedy, Lon., 1612, 4to. The Poor Man's Comfort; a Tragi-Comedy, 1655, 4to. Serm. on Zach. xi. 7, 1618, 8vo.

Da Costa, Emanuel Mendez, foreign secretary to the Royal Society, d. about 1788. Nat. Hist. of Fossils, Lon., 1757, 4to. Trans. of Cronstedt's Mineralogy, 1770, 8vo. Conchology, 1776, 8vo. Hist. Nat. Testaceorum Britanniæ; in Eng. and French, 1778, 4to. Con. to Phil. Trans. on Fossils, &c., 1747, '53, '57, '59, '62.

> "A Gentleman well skilled in Philosophical learning and Natural Knowledge, particularly in what relates to the Mineral and Fossil Parts of the Creation; one exceedingly diligent in his Enquiries: and who, by applying himself with great assiduity to the study of Natural History, is likely to be a useful Member of the Royal Society, and a zealous Promoter of Natural Knowledge, for the advancement of which the same was founded."

Thus complimentary was the certificate recommending Da Costa to a membership of the Royal Society. It was signed by the Duke of Montagu, Martin Folkes, Bryan Fairfax, Henry Baker, Dr. James Parsons, Peter Collinson, and James Theobald. Much interesting matter relative to Da Costa will be found in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, and an account of his family, compiled from his own notes, may be seen in Gent. Mag., lxxxiii. 21.

Da Costa, J. Fr., Eng., and Span. Grammar, Lon., 1752, 8vo. Alexandri Pope de Homine, Jacobi Thomson et Thomæ Gray, Selecta Carmina ex Britannica, in Latinam Linguam translata, Padoua, 1776, 4to.

Da Costa, J., M.D. Trans. from the German of Kölliker's Anatomy of the Human Body, Phila., 1855, 8vo.

Dacre, Lady, has acquired considerable celebrity as a novelist. The Recollections of a Chaperon, Lon., 1833, 3 vols. p. 8vo. In 1834 appeared Trevelyan, 3 vols. p. 8vo. This novel, pub. anonymously, was ascribed both to Lady Scott and Lady Dacre, and declared superior to any production of a female pen since the publication of Miss Edgeworth's Vivian. Peerage and Peasantry, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

> "We are very anxious to recommend these tales to our readers; and the best proof of the opinion we have formed of them is to be found in this, that, with this anxiety, we have coupled them with the Tales of Woman's Trials [by Mrs. S. C. Hall.] They will not lose—*perhaps* they may gain by the comparison."—*Dublin Univ. Mag.*, vii. 213.

Dacre, Rev. B. Testimonies in favour of Salt as a Manure, Manches., 1834, 8vo, pp. 288.

> "It failed to lead to any use of the mineral in that way."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Dacre, Charlotte, or **Mrs. Byrne,** who sometimes published under the name of "Rosa Matilda," gave several novels and poems to the world. Confessions of the Nun at St. Omer's, 1805, 3 vols. Hours of Solitude; Poems, 1805, 2 vols. 8vo. She also pub. Zofloya; The Libertine; and The Passions.

Dacres, William. Elements of Water Drawing, Lon., 1660, 4to.

Dadd, George H., M.D., b. 1813, England, settled in U. S., 1839, Veterinary Surgeon. Outlines of Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse, 8vo, pp. 306. Amer. Cattle Doctor, 8vo, pp. 359. Modern Horse Doctor, 1854, 8vo, pp. 432.

> "A very valuable work for those who have the care of horses."

Manual of Veterinary Science, 8vo, pp. 500, 1855. Ed. Am. Veterinary Journal, 8vo, pp. 384.

Dade, John. Almanacks, 1558, 1607, &c.

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Dagge, Jonathan. Serms., 1703, '09, &c.

Dagge, Robert. Proteus; or the Jesuit detected, 1746, 8vo.

Daggett, Naphtali, D.D., Pres. of Yale College, d. 1780. Serms., 1767, '70, '73.

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Dagley, Richard. Gems, principally from the Antique, with Illustrations. Part 1, Lon., 1804, 4to. New ed., 1822, p. 8vo, with Illustrations in Verse, by the Rev. Geo. Croly. Death's Doings; Prose and Verse, 1826, 8vo.

Daguilar, Miss Rose. Gortz of Berlichingen; a Hist. Dram. from the German of Goëthe, 1799.

Dahme. Sermons, 1755, '58, 8vo.

Daking, Wm., D.D. Trans. of the Hist. of Catherine, Empress of Russia, 1798, 2 vols. 8vo. Serms., 1801, '03, '06, '07, '08, '10.

Dakins, Wm., d. 1607, one of the translators of the Bible, *temp.* James I., had assigned to him the Epistles of St. Paul and the canonical Epistles.

Dalbiac, Major James Charles. A Military Catechism for the use of young officers, 1806. See McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy, p. 80.

Dalby, Isaac, 1744–1824. Course of Mathematics, Lon., 1805, &c., 2 vols. 8vo. Other mathematical works.

Dalby, Joseph. The Virtues of Cinnabar and Musk against the Bite of a Mad Dog, Birm., 1764, 4to.

Dalcho, Frederick, 1769–1836, b. in London: came to the U. States while a lad; was a physician in Charleston, S.C., 1800, and became an Episcopal minister there in 1819. 1. Evidence of the Divinity of Our Saviour, 1820. 2. Historical Account of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, Charleston, 1820, 8vo. 3. Ahiman Rezon; for the Use of Freemasons, 1822, 8vo.

Dale, John. Analysis of the Epistles N. T., Oxf., 1652, 12mo.

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> "The whole consists almost entirely of Names and Synonymes, with a very brief account of the powers of each medicine."—Dr. Watt.
>
> "Scarcely in any author is there a more copious collection of synonyms."—Dr. Pulteney.

Hist. and Antiq. of Harwick and Dover Court, with an Appendix first collected by Silas Taylor, *alias* Dornville, and now much enlarged, Lon., 1730, 4to; 2d edit., 1732, 4to.

> "That part of this work which regards natural history is so copious and accurate as to render the book a real acquisition to science." See Pulteney's Sketches of Botany.

Dale contributed several papers to Phil. Trans.

Dale, Thomas. De Pareira Brava et Seraphia Off., Lugd. Bat., 1723, 4to.

Dale, Thomas. Trans. of Reynault's Entretiens Physiques, Lon., 1731, 3 vols. 8vo.

Dale, Thomas, b. 1797, London, Canon-Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Vicar of St. Pancras. Widow of Nain, 1818. Domestic Liturgy and Family Chaplain, 1846, p. 8vo.

> "A valuable substitute for the more effective practice of communion when circumstances occur to interrupt or prevent attendance at public worship."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

Sabbath Companion: 2 Series, 1844, &c.

> "They are full of truth and beauty; and so may God speed them!"—*Ch. of England Quar. Review.*

Translation of Sophocles, 1824. Sermons at Cambridge, 1832, '35, '36, 3 vols. 8vo. Sermons at St. Bride's, London, 1830, 8vo. The Good Shepherd, 1845. Golden Psalm, 1847. Sermons at Denmark Hill, 8vo.

> "Dale's Discourses produce an overwhelming effect upon his audiences, spoken as they are in the author's calm, solemn manner."—*Presbyt. Review*, Sept. 1836.

Poetical Works; new ed., 1842, sm. 8vo.

Dalechamp, Caleb. Vindiciæ Salamonis; sive de ejus lapsu statuque æterno, Lon., 1622, 4to. Exercitationes, 1624, 4to. Harrisonus honoratus, Cantab., 1632, 8vo. Hospitality: on Rom. xii. 13, 1632, 4to.

Dales, Major Saml. An Essay on the Study of the History of England, Lon., 1809, 8vo.

Dalgarno, George, 1627–1687, a native of Old Aberdeen, was noted for his learning. Ars Signorum, vulgo Character universalis et Lingua philosophica, Lon., 1661, 8vo.

His treatise was enlarged upon by Bishop Wilkins, in his Essay towards a real Character and a Philosophical Language; with an Alphabetical Dictionary, 1668, fol. Dalgarno wrote also Didascolocophus, or the Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor, Oxf., 1680, 8vo.

Dalgleish, John. Sermons, Edin., 1711, 4to.

Dalgleish, Wm., D.D. Serms., Edin., 1786, '99, 4 vols. 8vo.

Dalhusius, J. H. Theolog. and other works, Lon. and Edin., 1689, '91.

Dalison, Dallison, or **Dallizon, Gulielme.** Cases, Reports, &c., Lon., 1609, 12mo. Reports des divers Cases adjugez en la Court del Common Bank en les Regnes Mar. et Eliz., 1689, fol. Dalison's Reports were collected and pub. with Benloe's, by John Rowe, and others had appeared in Ashe and Koilwey.

> "Of Dalison little is known, and his Reports long since ranked among the antiquities of the Law, and are now almost obsolete and valueless."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl., q. v.;* also Bridg. Leg. Bibl., 192; Winch's Rep., 43; and Wallace's Reporters, 14.

Dallam, James W. Laws of Texas, Balt., 1845, 8vo.

Dallas, Alexander James, 1759–1817, third son of Robert Charles Dallas, was a native of Jamaica, to which island his father, an eminent physician, had emigrated from Scotland about the middle of the 18th century. Upon his father's return to Scotland, Alexander was placed at an academy in the neighbourhood of London, under the care of James Elphinston, a familiar name to the readers of Boswell's Johnson. With the great lexicographer, and the equally famed philosopher—Dr. Franklin—young Dallas became acquainted whilst still a student. In 1780 he was married to Arabella Maria Smith, a daughter of Major George Smith, of the British Army. In 1781, after the death of his father, Mr. Dallas sailed for Jamaica, and had resided in that island for two years when he determined to emigrate to the United States. He arrived at the city of New York in 1783, and proceeding to Philadelphia, took the oath of allegiance to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the 10th day after his first landing on the shores of the United States. In 1785 he was admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in four or five years became a practitioner in the Courts of the United States. It has been mentioned as a striking proof of his industry and zeal in his legal pursuits, that

> "Within five years after his admission to the bar, he collected and prepared for publication a volume of cases, many of which were decided before the Revolution: a service to the profession, and, we may say, to the law itself at that time, which we, at this day, can scarcely appreciate."

See National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans, Phila., 1853, (article GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS,) to which we acknowledge our obligations.

In 1791 Mr. Dallas was appointed Secretary to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and upon the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency, he became Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. He continued in this office until October, 1814, when he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. In 1815 "he undertook the additional trust of Secretary of War, and performed with success the delicate task of reducing the army of the United States."

In November, 1816, the country being at peace, its finances arranged, and the machinery of government undisturbed by any of the obstructions which had so long retarded the harmonious action of its various functions, Mr. Dallas felt that he had a right to claim for his declining years a measure of that repose which he had long postponed to the pressing exigencies of his adopted country. He therefore resigned his official trusts, and returned to the practice of the law in Philadelphia. But the pressing responsibilities which had so long tasked his mental and bodily powers had doubtless affected his constitution, and he fell an easy victim to an attack of gout in the stomach—the result of exposure to the cold when engaged in an important suit—in about two months after his return to private life. America will ever have reason to cherish with affectionate reverence the memory of the name and services of Alexander James Dallas.

As a man of letters—equally conversant with the refinements of elegant literature, and the graver studies incident to his professional duties—Mr. Dallas enjoyed great reputation. His contributions to the periodical literature of the day were numerous, and we have the testimony that

> "His essays will bear a comparison with those of his contemporaries; and this is no small praise, for Franklin, Rush, and Hopkinson were of the number."

He was for some time editor of The Columbian Magazine. He published, 1. Features of Jay's Treaty, 1795. 2. Speeches on the trial of Blount, and the impeachment of the Judges. 3. The Laws of Pennsylvania from Oct. 14, 1700, to Dec. 1, 1801; with Notes Republished under the authority of the Legislature, 4 vols. fol., 1797–1801. 4. Address to the Society of Constitutional Republicans, 1805. 5. Reports of Cases in the Courts of the United States and Pennsylvania, before and since the Revolution, 4 vols. 8vo, 1790–1807. Vol. i. contains Cases adjudged in the Courts of Pennsylvania, namely, the Common Pleas, Supreme Court, and the High Court of Errors and Appeals, before and since the Revolution to 1789; with an Appendix, containing the Cases of the Court of Chancery in Pennsylvania; 3d edit, with addits. and copious Notes by Thomas I. Wharton. Vol. iv. has recently been reprinted, with Notes and References by Benjamin Gerhard, Esq. Vols. ii., iii., and iv. contain Cases adjudged in the *several* Courts of the United States and of Pennsylvania, from the year 1781 to December Term, 1806, Phila., 1830, 4 vols. r. 8vo.

With the exception of Kirby's, these are the eldest Reports in the United States. In many of the cases the reporter was engaged as counsel. Of the value of these Reports we have the following testimony from an eminent authority:

> "They do credit to the Court, the Bar, and the Reporter; they show readiness in practice, liberality in principle, strong reason, and legal learning; the method, too, is clear, and the language plain."—LORD MANSFIELD.

Peak's Evid. by Randall, Pref.; 1 Com. Rep. Pref., 28; 5 Month. Anth., 156; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 249.

6. Exposition of the Causes and Character of the late War, 1815. The author's son, Hon. George Mifflin Dallas, proposed in 1817 to publish a collective edition of his father's works in 3 vols. Among his papers were some unfinished sketches of a history of Pennsylvania, which, if completed, would, from the author's familiarity with the topic and literary ability, have proved a valuable record of a most interesting portion of the annals of the infant republic.

Dallas, Rev. Alexander Robert Charles, one of the most exemplary and distinguished of the clergy of the Church of England, is a son of Robert Charles Dallas, Esq., (the friend and connexion of Lord Byron,) whose literary labours we shall have occasion to chronicle hereafter. The subject of this notice served for many years as an officer in the English army, and was at every engagement at which the Duke of Wellington was present, throughout the Peninsular War. He was at the battle of Waterloo, also, as was his cousin and brother-in-law, Mr. (now the Rev.) Charles Dallas, who was badly wounded on that perilous day. After returning to England, Charles Dallas, under the promptings of religious duty, determined to assume holy orders, and his example and friendly counsel induced A. R. C. Dallas to embrace the same sacred calling. The exemplary piety and unwearied zeal in well-doing of these devoted soldiers of the cross, are well known to the world. A. R. C. Dallas for several years laboured with great success in the work of missions in Ireland. For the following account of this enterprise, we are indebted to the Hon. Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, who recently spent some days in the hospitable mansion of the Rev. Mr. Dallas. Mr. D. is a first-cousin of our distinguished townsman, George Mifflin Dallas, of Philadelphia, late Vice-President of the United States.

> "Mr. Dallas has undoubtedly been the chief agent and supporter of the missionary work in the west of Ireland. His first efforts in this field were in 1844, since when they have been unremitting, and have exhibited in a peculiar combination the devotion of the Christian with the activity and discipline of the soldier. His first effort was to establish an efficient body of colporteurs: this accomplished, he obtained the name and post-office of every farmer throughout the region in which his labours have since been so efficient. In January, 1845, each of the persons whose addresses were thus obtained, 25,000 in number, received copies of the first of a numerous series of powerful pamphlets. The first, I believe, was entitled 'A Voice from Heaven to Ireland.' Since then Mr. Dallas, though faithful to his charge at Wonston, and meeting with great frequency the committees connected with the mission at Exeter Hall—has passed a portion of each year in Connaught, and is personally known and loved by thousands of its inhabitants. In 1847 he assisted in founding the Connemara Orphan House, which was first filled with those whose parents were swept from them by the famine and cholera of 1846. Some idea may be formed of the extent and blessed results of these labours, from the fact that 9 churches were consecrated by the Archbishop of Tuam in August, 1852, the entire congregations of which had but a short period before been attached to the church of Rome."

Mr. Dallas is the author of many excellent works, the beneficial influence of which upon the public mind of Great Britain it would be difficult to exaggerate. We annex a list: 1. Practical Serms. on the Lord's Prayer, Lon., 1823, 12mo.

> "The great recommendation of Mr. Dallas's Sermons is their plainness and simplicity: the style is easy and elegant, and with all its plainness never degenerates into homeliness."—*Lon. Christian Remembrancer.*

2. Pastoral Superintendence, its motive, detail, and support, 1841, 8vo.

> "Many useful practical hints."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.*

3. Curate's Offering; Village Serms., 12mo. 4. Introduc. to Prophet. Researches, 12mo. 5. Lent Lectures on Christ's Temptation, 18mo. 6. Ministerial Responsibility, 12mo. 7. Miracles of Christ, 18mo. 8. Parables of Christ, 18mo. 9. Realizing; the Strength of an Effectual Ministry, 18mo. 10. Rise, Progress, and Prospects of Romanism, 8vo. 11. Scriptural View of the Position of the Jews, 12mo. 12. Serms. to Country Congregations. 13. Christian Mission at Castlekerke, 1849, 12mo. 14. Look to Jerusalem; or the Position of the Jews, 5th ed., 1853, 12mo. 15. Missionary Crisis in the Church of England, 1842, 12mo.

16. Pastor's Assistant, 3 vols. in 1, 1842, 12mo. 17. Cottager's Guide to the New Testament, 6 vols., 1839-45, 12mo; 18. To the Acts of the Apostles, 1847, 12mo; 19. To the Epistles of St. Paul, 1849, 12mo. 20. My Churchyard, 2d ed., 1848, 12mo. 21. Book of Psalms arranged for Devotional Readings, 2d ed., 1847, 32mo. 22. Revelation Readings; vol. i., 1848, 12mo; vol. ii., 1851, 12mo; vol. iii., 1852, 12mo. 23. The Point of Hope in Ireland's Present Crisis, 1849; 2d ed., 1850, 12mo. 24. Prophecy upon the Mount; 2d ed., 1848, 12mo. Transubstantiation, 1857, 8vo.

Dallas, E. S. Poetics: an Essay on Poetry, Lon., 1853, p. 8vo.

Dallas, E. W. The Elements of Plane Practical Geometry, Lon., 1855, 8vo.

Dallas, George, of St. Martin. System of Styles as now practicable within the kingdom of Scotland; in 6 parts, Edin., 1697, fol., 1774, 2 vols. 4to.

Dallas, Sir George, Bart., 1758–1833, a native of London, of the same family as A. J. Dallas. A Speech, praying redress against an Act of Parliament, Lon., 1786, 8vo. The India Guide; a Poem. Thoughts on our present Situation, with remarks on the Policy of a War with France, 1793, 8vo. Letters on the Trade between India and Europe, 1802, 4to. Letters to Lord Moira on the Polit. and Com. State of Ireland. Vindication of the Justice and Policy of the late Wars carried on in Hindostan and the Dekkan, by Marquis Wellesley, 1806, 4to. A Biographical Memoir of the late Sir Peter Parker, Bart., Captain of his Majesty's Ship Menelaus, &c., 1815, 4to. Other publications. The remarks on the policy of a war with France were greatly admired by Wm. Pitt, and, at his suggestion. reprinted for general distribution. We give an extract from a letter of Robert Southey's:

> "Sir George Dallas has sent me some marvellous verses by a son of his, not yet thirteen—as great a prodigy as I have ever read of. Verse appears as easy to him as speech; Latin verse is at his fingers end like English; and he has acted a part in a play of his own composition, like another Roscius."—*To C. H. Townshend, Esq., April* 12, 1818.

Dallas, George Mifflin, LL.D., b. July 10, 1792, in the city of Philadelphia, is a son of Alexander James Dallas, a native of Jamaica, and one of the most distinguished and useful of America's adopted sons, (*v. ante.*) Indeed, in but few families have so many members risen to distinction and eminent public usefulness as in that of the subject of this notice. His grandfather, Dr. Dallas, who emigrated from Scotland to Jamaica about the middle of the 18th century, was one of the most prominent professors of the particular branch of science to which his energies were devoted. Of his four sons, Robert Charles Dallas became one of the most voluminous and useful writers of his age; and Alexander James Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War of the Federal Republic, deservedly acquired by his public services a commanding position in the eyes of the American people. Their sister, Miss Dallas, married Capt. Byron of the English navy, and was mother of the present and seventh Lord Byron. To the same family belonged the distinguished brothers, Sir George Dallas, whose political writings were so warmly admired by William Pitt, and Sir Robert Dallas, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Nor have the wisdom of the Bench and the deliberations of the councils only, been indebted to this House: in the Church it is ably represented by those excellent religious instructors through the pulpit and the press, the Rev. Alexander Robert Charles Dallas, and Rev. Charles Dallas, who, after gaining military laurels in the Peninsula and at Waterloo under Wellington, are now zealously engaged in the promotion of the best interests of the human race.

Of the three sons of Alexander James Dallas, the eldest rose to the rank of Commodore in the American navy, the third was the late Judge Dallas of Pittsburg, and the second, George Mifflin Dallas, after occupying many public positions, was, in 1844, elected to the Vice-Presidency of the United States. The particular incidents connected with Mr. Dallas's career, which belong to political rather than to literary history, will not be expected in this volume. The reader will find an excellent biographical sketch in the National Portrait Gallery, Phila., 1853; and his visit to England whilst yet a youth is noticed by his noble connexion, Lord Byron the poet, in his correspondence with Robert Charles Dallas. We may mention an amusing instance of the early display of that principle of sturdy democracy for which Mr. Dallas has been distinguished through life. Upon his arrival in England he called upon and paid his respects to his distinguished connexion, Lord George Gordon Byron, and awaited a call in reply. His uncle, R. C. Dallas, informed him that peers were not in the habit of returning visits to those of inferior rank to their own, and that it was *his* place to visit his lordship. But the young republican declared that he should not call again unless his first visit were returned. Lord Byron was not a little amused by this practical exhibition of republicanism, and complied with the code thus recommended to him, and invited Mr. Dallas to visit him at Newstead.

1. An Essay on the expediency of erecting any Monument to Washington except that involved in the preservation of the American Union: printed in 1811. 2. An Address to the Democrats of Philadelphia in vindication of the War of 1812: delivered on the 4th July, 1815. 3. An Appeal to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, for the election of William Findlay as Governor: in 1817. 4. A Vindication of President Monroe, for authorizing General Jackson to pursue the hostile Indians into Florida: in 1819. 5. An Oration on Reverence and Love of our Country, before the Cliosophic and Whig Societies, at Princeton College: in 1831. 6. An Oration at Lafayette College, Easton, on the Public Character of Pennsylvania: in 1834. 7. An Appeal to the People of Pennsylvania in favour of having a formal scrutiny instituted by the approaching Constitutional Convention, as to the corrupt creation and fraudulent invalidity of the Charter granted by their Representatives to the Bank of the United States: in 1836. 8. Address before a Committee of the Legislature pursuing an Anti-Masonic investigation; denouncing and resisting their course as a violation of the private rights guaranteed to the citizen by the Constitution: in 1836. 9. An Address to sustain the nomination of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency: in 1828. 10. A Lecture before the Mercantile Institution on Russia: in 1840. 11. Defence of Comm. Jesse D. Elliott, before a Court Martial: in 1840. 12. An Oration in Commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of Jefferson's Birth-Day: in 1843. 13. Eulogy on Andrew Jackson: at the public celebration of his Obsequies by the citizens of Philadelphia: in 1845. 14. Speech of Vice-President Dallas to the Senate of the United States, on giving his casting vote in favour of the new Tariff of duties on Imports: in 1846. 15. Vindication of the Vice-President's casting vote on the Tariff of 1846, in a series of letters: in 1846. 16. Address as Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institute, on laying the corner-stone of the edifice at Washington: in 1847. 17. Speech at the Celebration of the Centennial Anniversary of the foundation of the College of New Jersey: in 1847. 18. Published Letter on the practicability and expediency of securing by the treaty of peace with Mexico the right of way, and of opening a Ship Canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec: in 1847. 19. Thoughts on Mr. Trist's Treaty of Peace with Mexico: in 1849. 20. Eulogy on the Life and Character of James K. Polk: in 1849. 21. Letter to Mr. Bryan, of Texas, on the character of the Federal Constitution, and the approach of danger to the Union: in 1851. 22. Speech on the trial of William Hogan, a Roman Catholic Priest, indicted for an assault and battery on Mary Connell. 23. Speech in the Senate of the United States, on Nullification and the Tariff: in 1831. 24. Speech in the U. S. Senate on the Constitutionality and Equality of the Apportionment of Federal Representatives by the Act of 1832, under the Fifth Census: in 1832. 25. Speech in the U. S. Senate in vindication of Edward Livingston, nominated by President Jackson for the office of Secretary of State: in 1832. 26. Speech to the citizens of Pittsburg on the War, Slavery, and the Tariff: in 1847. 27. Speech to the citizens of Hollidaysburg: in 1847. 28. Speech to the citizens of Philadelphia in Town-Meeting, on the necessity of maintaining the Union, the Constitution, and the Compromise: in 1850. 29. Speech on the application to the Supreme Court for an Injunction against the Canal Commissioners, on alleged usurpations of power in the management of the Columbia Railroad: in 1853. 30. Speech in maintenance of the legal right of the Corporation of Philadelphia to subscribe to the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company: in 1853.

In addition to the works previously cited, we refer the reader to notices of Mr. Dallas and his public services in Democratic Review, x. 158; American Whig Review, xiv. 451; Niles's Register, xliii., Sup. 124; Chase's Hist. of the Polk Administration.

Dallas, Robert Charles, 1754–1824, uncle of the preceding, and brother of Alexander James Dallas, was a native of Kingston, Jamaica. He was educated first at Musselburgh, and next under Mr. Elphinston. He was entered of the Inner Temple as a law student, but upon attaining his majority he returned to Jamaica, where he continued for three years, when he again visited Europe, and was married to a daughter of Benjamin Harding, Esq., of Hacton House, near Hornchurch. Before this last visit he had been appointed to a lucrative office in Jamaica, and returned to the discharge of his duties after his marriage; but the climate not agreeing with Mrs. Dallas's health, they quitted the West Indies forever, and resided for several years upon the Continent. That terrible scourge, the French Revolution, drove Mr. Dallas, with almost all other men of proper spirit, from unhappy France; and he determined to visit America, in which country his brother, Alexander James Dallas, subsequently attained great distinction, (*v. ante.*) Mr. Dallas was not sufficiently pleased with the United States to induce a permanent settlement, and he returned to England, where he entered upon an extended literary career, for which his talents eminently fitted him. His best-known work—published shortly before his death—is the Recollections of Lord Byron. Mr. Dallas was related to the Byron family, his sister, Miss Dallas, having married Captain Byron of the English navy, father of the present and seventh Lord Byron, successor of the noble poet.

Mr. Dallas had great influence with his relative, and exerted it in a manner which redounded greatly to his honour. The reader of Moore's Life of Byron will remember that it was owing to Mr. D.'s agency that Childe Harold was given to the world, but all are not aware that many objectionable verses were expunged at his earnest request, and others protested against, which Byron insisted upon retaining. The reader who would do justice to the character of this excellent man—Robert Charles Dallas—must peruse the Recollections, and especially the "preliminary statement," of the Rev. A. R. C. Dallas, and the concluding chapter of the book. We proceed to the enumeration of Mr. Dallas's productions:

1. Miscellaneous Writings, consisting of Poems; Lucretia, a Tragedy, and Moral Essays, with a Vocabulary of the Passions, 1797, 4to. 2. Clery's Journal of occurrences at the Temple during the confinement of Louis XVI.; from the French, 1797, 8vo. 3. Annals of the French Revolution; from the French of Bertrand de Moleville, 1800–02, 9 vols. 8vo. 4. Memoirs of the last year of Louis XVI., 3 vols. 8vo. 5. Letter to the Hon. C. J. Fox, respecting an inaccurate quotation of the Annals of the French Revolution, made by him in the House of Commons, by Bertrand de Moleville, with a trans., 1800, 8vo. 6. Correspondence between Bertrand de Moleville and C. J. Fox upon his quotation of the Annals, with a trans., 1800, 8vo. 7. The British Mercury; from the French of Mallet du Pan. 8. The Natural History of Volcanoes, including Submarine Volcanoes, and other Analogous Phenomena. Trans. from the French of the Abbé Ordinaire, 1801, 8vo. 9. Percival, or Nature Vindicated; a Novel, 1801, 4 vols. 12mo.

"The foundation of this fascinating and instructive work of imagination is laid in pure religion and uncontaminated nature; and the superstructure is raised upon a liberal and virtuous education, under the direction of those best architects of the human mind. sound example and sound precept."—*European Magazine.*

"It presents the reader throughout with a very beautiful picture of virtue, in its most engaging form, delineated in the clearest colouring of purity of style and simplicity of language."—*Anti-Jacobin Review.*

10. Elements of Self-Knowledge, 1802, 8vo; 2d ed., 1806. 11. The History of the Maroons, Lon., 1803, '04, 2 vols. 8vo. This work is censured with much severity by the Edinburgh reviewer, (vol. ii. 376,) whose justice is questioned by Mr. Rich:

"The Edinburgh Review seems to be rather too severe upon this work, for by its own account, it contains much curious and interesting matter, and appears to form a useful appendix to Brian Edwards's West Indies, &c."

Vide Bibliotheca Americana Nova, ii. 13.

The three opinions which follow are entitled to great respect:

"The whole work is curious, interesting, and instructive, and distinguished for the sincerity of its narrations."—*Lon. Annual Review.*

"We advise the inquisitive to consult the volumes of Mr. Dallas, which certainly afford much of both information and entertainment."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"This book was much esteemed for the simplicity of its narration, and authenticity of its details."—*Lon. Gentleman's Mag.*

12. The Costume of the Hereditary Estates of the House of Austria, from the French of B. de Moleville, 1804, imp. 4to. 13. Refutation of the Libel on the Memory of the late King of France, pub. by Helen Maria Williams, from the French of B. de Moleville, 1804, 8vo. We confess that the zeal with which this excellent man espouses the cause of the "murdered majesty" of France recommends his memory to our profound respect. How long will Americans degrade themselves, and disgrace the cause of that liberty which they profess to cherish, by extolling the English regicides of the 17th, and the French regicides of the 18th century? Our country is afflicted with some apologists for these damning crimes—but "let no such man be trusted!" 14. Aubrey, a Novel, 1804, 4 vols. 12mo.

"We here announce to our readers a very agreeable and instructive novel, in which the incidents themselves afford a lesson both improving and entertaining, and the sentiments are always founded on just perceptions of reason and nature."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"In saying that this production is superior to the generality of novels, we shall be thought by many to express ourselves but coldly of its merits. Aubrey does, in fact, deserve a higher commendation. It is written with ease, and excites much interest in the mind of the reader."—*British Critic.*

15. Memoirs of Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, from the French of Joseph Weber, her foster-brother, 1805, 8vo. 16. The Morlands; Tales illustrative of the Simple and Surprising, 1805, 4 vols. 12mo.

"Thus concludes the first Tale of the Morlands: we shall take a short notice of the second hereafter. This Tale is certainly much superior to the general course of novels. The language is natural and chaste, the business, in general, interesting and rapid, and the moral effect is such as will often instruct, and can never offend."—*Lon. Gen. Review.*

"The merits of both his efforts are considerable; our judgment, however, decides for the last."—*Anti-Jacobin Review.*

"The value of these works of imagination consists in the faithful picture of mankind which they present. Mr. D.'s just discriminations of character are evidences of his acquaintance with the world. Many excellent reflections. and precepts of the best morality, occur in the work."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

17. The Latter Years of the Reign and Life of Louis XVI., from the French of Hue, 1806, 8vo. 18. The Knights; Tales illustrative of the Marvellous, 1808, 3 vols. 12mo. 19. The Siege of Rochelle, an historical novel from the French of Madame de Genlis, 1808, 3 vols. 12mo. 20. Not at Home; a Comedy, 1809, 8vo. 21. The New Conspiracy against the Jesuits detected and briefly exposed; with a short account of their institutes, and observations on the danger of systems of education independent of religion, 1815, 8vo. 22. Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron, from the year 1808 to the end of the year 1814, 1824, 8vo.

"It certainly does appear that Mr. Dallas, from the first to the last of his intimacy with Lord Byron, did every thing that a friend, with the feelings of a parent, could do to win his lordship to the cause of virtue, but unhappily in vain."—*Lon. Gentleman's Mag.*

Mr. Dallas died at St. Adresse, in Normandy, at the ripe age of seventy.

Dallas, Thomas, Surgeon. On the Treatment of a Polypus in the Pharynx and Œsophagus; Ess. Phys. and Lit., iii. 525, 1771. Sequel to the preceding, by Dr. Monro, iv. 534. Fatal Histories of different Tetanic Complaints, in which the most powerful remedies were employed in vain; Annals of Med., iii. 323, 1797.

Dallas, W. S. 1. Nat. Hist. of the Animal Kingdom, Lon., 1856, p. 8vo. 2. Elements of Entomology, 1857, p. 8vo.

"In every thing essential the book is excellent and will prove a useful guide for the entomological student."—*Annals of Nat. Hist.*

Dallaway, Mrs. Harriet. A Manual of Heraldry for Amateurs, Lon., 1828, 12mo.

"A useful work; the descriptions are concise and simple. Some copies have the cuts emblazoned."

Dallaway, James, 1763–1834, a native of Bristol, England, was educated at Trinity College, Oxford; Rector of South Stoke, Sussex, 1799; Vicar of Letherhead, Surrey, 1801. He officiated for some time as chaplain and physician to the British Embassy at the Porte. He paid much attention to antiquarian pursuits. 1. Letters of Bishop Rundell to Mrs. Sandys, Oxf., 1789, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of the Science of Heraldry in England, Gloucester, 1793, 4to.

"The author of this elegant and erudite work has here, with the pen of a Tacitus, accurately defined, in a most comprehensive manner, the rise and progress of the science of heraldry, from the earliest through the most interesting period of British history, accommodating the study to modern systems."—*Moule's Bibl. Heraldica.*

In this work Mr. D. reprinted the part of the celebrated "Boke of St. Alban's," printed in 1486, which relates to Armorial Bearings. 3. Constantinople, Ancient and Modern, 1797, 4to. 4. Letters and Works of Lady Montagu, from her Original MSS., with Memoirs of her Life, 1805, 5 vols. 8vo. 5. Anecdotes of the Arts in England, 1800, 8vo. 6. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England, considerably enlarged, 1806; 1828, 5 vols. r. 8vo.

"An admirable publication; quite a treasure,—beautiful alike in paper, printing, and engraving, and truly excellent in every thing which depended upon the talents and exertions of its editor."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"The Lives of the Painters by Walpole, with notes by the Rev Mr. Dallaway, form five perfectly resplendent volumes. In the good old times of Bibliomania this work would have walked, of its own accord, into the mahogany book-cases of half the Collections in London."—*Dibdin's Bibliomania.*

7. History of the Western Division of the County of Sussex, 1815, '19, imp. 4to; vol. i. and vol. ii. part 1. 500 copies

were printed, of which 300 of the 1st vol., and 470 of the 1st part of the 2d, were destroyed by fire at Bensley's printing office, Bolt Court, June 26, 1819. Parochial Topography of the Rape of Arundel; new ed. by Cartwright, and Cartwright's Hist. of the Rape of Bramber, (forming vol. ii. of Dallaway's Western Sussex,) 2 vols. imp. 4to, 1830–32. Cartwright's Hist. of the Rape of Bramber was pub. to complete Dallaway's work, and should not be neglected by the collector.

8. Observations on English Architecture, military, ecclesiastical, and civil, 1806, 8vo; 1833.

"Mr. Dallaway has collected all the most striking facts respecting the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic Architecture. Those who desire to collect materials respecting the history and character of the English Gothic Architecture, will find much that is valuable in this volume; it will indeed be especially serviceable to architectural students."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

9. Statuary and Sculpture among the Ancients, 1816, 8vo. 350 copies were printed, of which 200 were destroyed by fire at Bensley's printing office. 10. William Wyrcestre Redivivus, Bristol, 1823, 4to. 11. Notices of Ancient Church Architecture in the 15th Century, Lon., 1823, 4to. 12. Pictures exhibited in the Rooms of the British Institution from 1813 to 1828. In the Archæol., xv. 231, 1803, will be found an account by Mr. D. of the Walls of Constantinople.

Dallaway, J. J. The Map Pedometer, 4to.

Dallaway, R. C. The Servant's Monitor, Lon., 1815, 12mo. Observations on Education, 12mo.

Dallington, Sir Robert, d. 1637, aged 76, a native of Geddington, Northamptonshire, was "bred a Bible clerk (as I justly collect) in Bene't College; and after became a schoolmaster in Norfolk."—*Fuller's Worthies.* Wood says he was a Greek scholar in Pembroke Hall. A Book of Epitaphes made upon the death of the Right Worshipfull Sir Wm. Buttes. To this work, consisting of poems in Latin and English, contributions were made by Thomas Corbold, Henrie Gosnolde, &c. It is now very rare. A Method for Trauell, shewed by taking the View of France as it stoode in 1598, Lon., by Thos. Creede. 8vo. Inscribed "To all gentlemen that have trauelled.—Rob. Dallington." Survey of the Great Duke's State in Tuscany, in the year 1596, 1604, '05, 4to. Aphorisms, &c.; 2d ed., 1629, with the clause of Guicciardine defaced by the Inquisition.

"He had an excellent wit and judgment: witness his most accurate aphorisms on Tacitus."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

Dallowe, Timothy. Boerhaave's Chemistry, with the author's correct. and emendat., Lon., 1795, 2 vols. 4to.

Dally, Frank Fether. Apotheosis of Shakspeare, and other Poems, Lon., 1848, 8vo. The Channel Islands, 1858.

Dalrymple, Alexander, 1737–1808, an eminent hydrographer, was a son of Sir James Dalrymple, Bart., of New Hailes. In his 16th year he went out as a writer in E. I. Company's service, and was placed in the secretary's office. In 1779 he was appointed Hydrographer to the E. I. Company, and in 1795, upon the establishment by the Admiralty of a similar office, Dalrymple was selected to fill the post. He took a lively interest in voyages of discovery. We notice a few of Mr. D.'s many publications. See list in European Mag., Nov. and Dec. 1802, and in Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Account of the Discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean previous to 1764, Lon., 1767, 8vo. He states in his Historical Collection, that but few copies of the above were printed, and that "it was not published until some time after, when it was reported that the French had discovered the Southern Continent, the great object of all his researches."

An Historical Collection of the South Sea Voyages. Vol. i., The Spanish Voyages; Vol. ii., The Dutch Voyages, 2 vols. 4to, 1770–71. The collector should see that the 2d vol. has a chronological table, and a vocabulary, for these are frequently wanting. Both Burney's and Dalrymple's Collections

"Are by men well qualified by science, learning, research, and devotedness to their object, to perform well what they undertook on any subject connected with geography and discovery."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

"Dalrymple is a great name in the annals of Navigation and Hydrography, and the present collection is among the very best of his works."—T. F. Dibdin.

Collection of Voyages, chiefly in the Southern Atlantic Ocean, 1775, 4to.

A Letter to Dr. Hawkesworth, occasioned by some groundless and illiberal imputations in his account of the late Voyages to the South, 1773, 4to.

"The indefatigable Alexander Dalrymple, who appears to have been the first projector of the expeditions under Wallis, Cartaret, and Cook, to the South Seas, in which he was not permitted to join, is rather severe in this tract, upon some parts of Dr. Hawkesworth's account of these voyages."—*Rich's Bibliotheca Americana Nova.*

Observations on Dr. Hawkesworth's Preface to the 2d edit., 1773, 4to.

An Historical Journal of the expeditions by sea and land to the North of California, in 1768, '69, and '70; when Spanish establishments were first made at San Diego and Monte Rey, 1790, 4to.

"This was a Spanish MS. presented to the ingenious and indefatigable Mr. Dalrymple by Dr. Robertson. Mr. D. had it translated by Mr. Revely, and enriched it with other corresponding material, and two maps of this hitherto imperfectly known coast. The account is very curious and interesting."—*Lon. Monthly Review.* See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova under 1790, and the notice of *Diario Historico* under 1770.

The Oriental Repository, 1791–1808, 2 vols. imp. 4to. This is a valuable collection of tracts relating to the commerce, history, manners, and natural history of the East Indies and China, including communications from Major Rennell, Orme, Wilkins, Sir W. Jones, Roxburgh, &c. The East India Company, at whose charge the collection was pub., took 100 of the 250 copies which were struck off.

Collection of English Songs, with an Appendix of original pieces, 1796, 8vo. An excellent selection. Catalogue of Authors who have written on Rio de la Plata, Paraguay, and Chaco, 1809, 4to. Dalrymple pub. some papers in Phil. Trans. In the London Institution is a very complete copy of his collection of plans of ports in the East Indies, with descriptions, a MS. index, &c. in 13 vols. folio and quarto.

Dalrymple, Campbell. A Military Essay, Lon., 1761, 8vo.

Dalrymple, David, Lord Hailes, son of the preceding, 1726–1792, a native of Edinburgh, was a learned and industrious lawyer and antiquary, and added considerably to the historical treasures of the language. In 1776 he became Lord Commissioner of the Justiciary. Many interesting details connected with his literary history will be found in Boswell's Life of Johnson, Tytler's Life of Lord Kames, and Forbes's Life of Beattie. Sacred Poems by various authors, Edin., 1751, 12mo. A Cat. of the Lords of Session from 1532, 1767, 4to. Memorials and Letters relating to the Histories of Britain in the reign of James I., Glasg., 1762, 8vo; 1766, 8vo; in the reign of Charles I., 1766, sm. 8vo; the same, with account of the preservation of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, 1766, sm. 8vo. Secret Corresp. of Sir Robert Cecil with James VI., Edin., 1766, 12mo. Annals of Scotland, 1056–1370, 2 vols. 4to, 1776–79; 1819, 3 vols. 8vo, including other works.

"The Memoirs of Dalrymple contain very curious information, and will give important hints most useful to every inquirer into the Constitutional History of England."—Prof. Smyth.

"It is in our language, I think, a new mode of history, which tells all that is wanted, and, I suppose all that is known, without laboured splendour of language, or affected subtility of conjecture. . . . A book which will always sell; it has such a stability of dates, such a certainty of facts, and such a punctuality of citation, I never before read Scotch History with certainty."—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

"Lord Hailes's Annals of Scotland, it is believed, stands unrivalled in the English language for a purity and simplicity of style, an elegance, perspicuity, and conciseness of narration, that peculiarly suited the form of his work, and is entirely void of that false ornament and stately gait which makes the works of some other writers appear in gigantic but fictitious majesty."—*Edinburgh Mag.*

Remains of Christian Antiquity, with Notes, Edin., 1766–80, 3 vols. 12mo. Lord H. pub. translations of Lactantius de Justitia and other works, (see list in Orme's Bibl. Bib.,) which have been highly commended:

"These works by Lord Hailes are among the most elegant specimens of translation, and discover a profound acquaintance with the most minute circumstances of early Christian antiquity. . . . He was one of the most formidable antagonists of Gibbon. His Inquiry into the Secondary Causes [pub. 1786, 4to: new ed., 1808, 12mo] is a most triumphant exposure of the sophistry and misrepresentations of that artful writer. The preceding works are now become scarce; but I know not a higher treat which can be enjoyed by a cultivated and curious mind than that which they afford."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"They would have been admired in days when the knowledge of sacred criticism was less rare, and when the value of it was more justly estimated."—Dr. Erskine.

An Examination of some of the Arguments for the High Antiquity of *Regiam Majestatem*; and an Enquiry into the Authenticity of Leges Malcomi, 1768, 4to. Tracts relative to the Hist. and Antiquities of Scotland, 1800, 4to. One of the tracts in this collection was rigidly suppressed immediately after publication. For other works of this learned author see Watt's Bibl. Brit. In 1826, 2 vols. 4to, were pub. his Decisions of the Lords of Council and Session from 1766 to 1791, selected from the original MSS. by M. P. Brown.

Dalrymple, Sir Hew, 1652–1737, of North Berwick, President of the Court of Sessions. Decisions of the Court of Sessions from 1698 to 1718, Edin., 1758, fol.; 1792.

Dalrymple, General Sir Hew Whiteford, Bart., 1750–1830, commander of the army in Portugal, great-grandson of the above. Memoir of his Proceedings as connected with the Affairs of Spain and the Commencement of the Peninsular War, Lon., 8vo.

"It forms, with the documents in the Appendix, a very valuable and authentic addition for the history of the period in question."—*United Service Journal.*

Dalrymple, James, first Viscount Stair, 1619–1695, was one of the Lords of Session, President Judge of the Court of Session, Lord Advocate and Secretary of State. Institutions of the Law of Scotland deduced from its original, and collated with the Civil, Canon, and Feudal Laws, and with the Customs of our neighbouring Nations, Edin., 1681, fol.; 2d ed., 1693; 3d ed., 1759; 4th ed., with Commentaries and a Supplet. by George Brodie, Edin., 1825–32, 2 vols. fol. There is a later edit. by John S. More.

"A work surprisingly in advance of the age in which it was produced, and reflecting honour upon the name and family of its gifted author."—*Warren's Law Studies, 2d edit.*, 887.

"It is in truth to be regarded as a Digest of the judgments of the Court of Session, reduced to order according to the spirit and arrangement of the Roman jurisprudence."—*G. J. Bell's Commentaries on the Law of Scotland*, vol. i.—*Preface.*

"A Treatise on General Jurisprudence, illustrated by reference to the Law of Scotland." See More's edit.

"Our own greatest judicial authors make frequent use of the writings of Lord Stair, who is often cited, for instance, by Blackstone."—*Warren's Law Studies*, 888.

Decisions of the Lords of Council and Session, 1661–1681, 2 vols. fol., 1683–87. Physiologia Nova Experimentalis, Lugd. Bat., 1686, 4to. This was pub. during his exile. An Apologie for himself, Edin., 1690, 4to. A copy, said to be unique, is in the Advocates' Library. In 1815 seventy-two copies were printed at the expense of Wm. Blair, Esq., for the members of the Bannatyne Club. Modus Litigandi, 1681, fol. Vindication of the Divine Perfections, illustrating the Glory of God in them by Reason and Revelation, Lon., 1695, 4to.

Dalrymple, Sir James, Bart. Collections concerning the Scottish History preceding the death of King David I., *anno* 1153, Edin., 1705, 8vo. Vindication of the Ecclesiastical part of the above, Edin., 1714, 8vo. Sir James's critic was Mr. John Gillane. See Gillane's Life of John Sage.

Dalrymple, John, 5th Earl of Stair, d. 1789, was called the "Cassandra of the State" from his gloomy predictions concerning matters of political economy. 1. The State of the National Debt, Income, and Expenditure, 1776, fol. 2. Facts and their Consequences, 1782, 8vo. 3. State of the Public Debts. 4. An Attempt to balance the Income and Expenditure of the State, 1783, 8vo. Appendix to ditto. 5. An Argument to prove that it is the Indispensable Duty of the Public to insist that Government do forthwith bring forward the Consideration of the State of the Nation, 1783, 8vo. 6. On the proper Limits of Government's Interference with the Affairs of the East India Company, 1784, 8vo. 7. Address to, and Expostulation with, the Public, 1784, 8vo. Comparative State of the Public Revenues for the Years ended 10th Oct. 1783, and 10th Oct. 1784, '85, 8vo. Other publications. See Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

Dalrymple, Sir John, 1726–1810, a Baron of Exchequer in Scotland, and father to the present Earl of Stair. An Essay towards a General History of Feudal Property in Great Britain, Lon., 1757 and 1758, 8vo, and 4th edit., 1759, 12mo. Highly esteemed. Considerations on the Policy of Entails in a Nation, Edin., 1765, 8vo.

"The Considerations on Entail is one of the best defences that has been put forth of their policy. It appears to have been principally intended as an answer to the following tract, [A Free Disquisition concerning the Law of Entails in Scotland, &c., Edin., 1765, 8vo,] in which entails are vigorously and ably attacked."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

The Question considered whether Wool should be allowed to be Exported when the Price is Low at Home, on Paying a Duty to the Public? Lon., 1781, 8vo.

"A well-written pamphlet, in which the question is answered in the affirmative."—*Ubi supra.*

Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland, from the Dissolution of the last Parliament of Charles II., until the Sea Battle off La Hogue. With the Supplement and Appendices, 3 vols. 4to, Edin., 1771, '73, '88. New edit., with a continuation till the capture of the French and Spanish Fleets at Vigo, Lon., 1790, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Dalrymple was the first to procure access to the despatches of Barillon, the French minister at the Court of James II., and thereby unveil the state secrets of the reign, and in particular the fact that the leaders of the Whigs were in the pay of Louis XIV."

See Dalrymple's second volume. The statements thus put forth respecting the character of Lord William Russell and Algernon Sydney, elicited several responses by Joseph Towers and others.

"Another publication remains yet to be mentioned, which deservedly excited the attention of the public on its first appearance, and which must always be examined with great care by every inquirer into the constitutional history of England—the Memoirs of Dalrymple. They contain very curious information; and will give very important hints respecting the character and views of both the Duke of York, the king, and the popular leaders, and put the student into possession of the state secrets of the reign."—*Prof. Smyth's Lectures on Modern History.*

"This Dalrymple seems to be an honest fellow; for he tells equally what makes against both sides. But nothing can be poorer than his mode of writing; it is the mere bouncing of a schoolboy: 'Great He! but greater She!' and such stuff."—Dr. Saml. Johnson.

The Rights of Great Britain asserted against the claims of America; being an answer to the declarations of the general Congress, Lon., 1776, 8vo.

"This celebrated performance is said to have been written, printed, and liberally distributed, both in Great Britain and America, at the instance and expense of government; but whether this be true or not, the work itself, we are afraid, will answer no other purpose than to exasperate the people of Great Britain against their brethren of America, and, by inflaming misrepresentations and invectives, aggravate the evils of our present civil discord."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"I have a copy of the Eighth edition, (printed in the same year;) *to which is now added* a refutation of Dr. Price's State of the national debt; which belonged to Sir James Mackintosh, who has written on the fly-leaf, '*now owned to be by Sir John Dalrymple.*'"—*Rich's Bibl. Americana Nova, under* 1776, p. 237.

Dalrymple, John, 1804–1852, b. at Norwich. Anatomy of the Human Eye, Lon., 1834, 12mo. Pathology of the Human Eye: complete in nine fasciculi, imp. 4to, 1849, &c.

"The value of this work can scarcely be overestimated."—*Brit. and For. Medico-Chir. Review.*

"The most truly valuable work upon the pathology of the human eye which has yet appeared."—*Dublin Quarterly Journal.*

"As practically useful as it is beautiful."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Dalrymple, Major Wm. Travels through Spain and Portugal in 1774, Lon., 1777, 4to. Treatise on Military Tactics, 1781, 8vo.

Dalrymple, Wm., D.D., d. 1813, aged 90. History of Christ, 1787, 8vo. Family Worship explained; in four Serms., 1787, 8vo.

Dalrymple, Wm. Treatise on the Culture of Wheat, 1800, 8vo.

"This work treats of wheat on strong and light lands, the rotations of cropping, seed, and sowing, and steeps or brines. The ideas are not very enlightened, and now far superseded."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Dalton, Edward. The Jesuits, their Principles and Acts, Lon., 1843, 18mo.

"Very useful."—Bickersteth.

Six Serms., 1844, 18mo. Thoughts for Each Day, 1844, 18mo. Life of Joseph, 1846, 12mo.

Dalton, J. 15 Serms. A Serm., 1771, '73, 8vo.

Dalton, James. A strange and true relation of a Young Woman possest with the Devill, Lon., 1647, 4to.

Dalton, John, 1709–1763, Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxf.; Prebendary of Worcester; Rector of St. Mary-at-Hill. Two Epistles, 1744, 4to. Poem on the Coal Mines near Whitehaven, &c., 1755, 4to. Remarks on 12 Designs of Raphael. Serms., 1745, '47, '55. Serms., 1757.

"The discourse on Peace is one of the best sermons which we remember to have read on the subject."—*Lon. Critical Review.*

Dalton, John, 1767–1844, a native of Eaglesfield, Cumberland, was a teacher of mathematics at Manchester. He made some valuable contributions to chemistry: the Atomic theory; theory of Mixed Gases; meteorological observations, &c. Meteorological Observations and Essays, Lon., 1793, 8vo.

"All of which have thrown much light on the subject of which he treated."—R. D. Thomson, M.D., &c.

2. English Grammar, 1801, 8vo. 3. New System of Chemical Philosophy. Part 1st, 1808, 8vo. Part 2d, Manchester, 1810, 8vo. Part 3, 1827. Chemical Con. to Nic. Jour., 1806, '11; to Annals of Phil., 1813, '14. See Rich's Cyc. of Biog., 1854, and Atomic Theory in Thomson's Cyclopædia of Chemistry; also Brit. Quar. Rev., i. 157, and Westm. Rev., xlv. 88.

Dalton, Maria R. The Vicar of Lansdowne; a Tale, Lon., 1789, 2 vols.

Dalton, Michael, M.P., 1554–1620, an English lawyer. 1. The County Justice, 1619, fol.; 10 or 12 edits.: last 1746, fol.

"A book which, though not a judicial authority, is of considerable weight."—*Marvin's Leg. Bibl.*, 251; 3 *Bos. & Pul.*, 254; 1 *Brod. & B.*, 579, 595.

2. Officium Vicecomitum, the Office and Authority of Sheriffs; with an Appendix, Lon., 1682, 1700, fol.

There is a MS. of his in the Brit. Museum, entitled A Breviary or Chronology of the State of the Roman or Western Church or Empire, &c.

Dalton, R. Every Man his own Physician; or the present Practice of Physic, Lon., 1780, 12mo.

Dalton, Richard, d. 1791, keeper of the pictures, medals, &c., and antiquary to George III., was a brother of John Dalton, Prebendary of Worcester. Explan. of a set of prints relative to the Manners, Customs, &c. of the present inhabitants of Egypt, Lon., 1781, fol. Antiquities and Scenery in Greece and Egypt, 1791, fol. These engravings include the basso-relievos discovered in Carla, &c.

Dalvimart, M. Costume of Turkey, 1802, imp. 4to.

Daly, Charles P., Judge of the Common Pleas, N. York. Historical Sketch of the Judicial Tribunals of New York from 1623 to 1846.

Daly, Daniel, 1595–1662, an Irish Dominican monk, founder and superior of a college of his order at Lisbon. Initium, incrementum et exitus familiæ Giraldinorum Desmoniæ, &c., Lisbon, 1655, 8vo.

Daly, Daniel, Trial between, and R. Rolles, 1803.

Dalyell, Sir John Graham, d. 1851, in his 74th year. Fragments of Scot. History, Edin., 1798, 4to. Scot. Poems of the Sixteenth Century, 1801, 8vo. Tracts on the Nat. Hist. of Animals and Vegetables, &c., 1803, 2 vols. 8vo. Illust. of Scot. Hist., 1806, 8vo. Monastic Antiquities, 1809, 8vo. Ancient MS. of Martial's Epigrams, 1812, 8vo. Lindsay of Pitscottie's Hist. of Scotland, new ed. Darker Superstitions of Scotland, 1834, 8vo. Rare and Remarkable Animals of Scotland, Lon., 1847, '48, 2 vols. 4to. £6 6*s*.

> "The present publication will not only prove Sir John's independent discoveries and priority, but it will place its author in the first rank of those who gain deserved honour by their talent for original observation, and by that devoted love," &c.—*Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, Feb. 1848.

Powers of the Creator Displayed in the Creation, 1851–53, 2 vols. 4to, £8 8*s*. Other works.

Dalzel, Andrew, 1750?–1806, a native of Ratho, near Edinburgh, was Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. The Plain of Troy, from Chevalier, Edin., 1791, 4to. Drysdale's Serms., with Life, &c., 1793, 2 vols. 8vo. Analecta Græca Minora cum Notis Philologicis. New edit., with notes by Rev. J. T. White, Lon., 1849, p. 8vo. Collectanea Græca Majora, Edin., 1802, '03, 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. i., 4th edit., 1840; vol. ii., 8th edit., 1845; vol. iii., 1825. Con. to Trans. R. Soc., Edin., ii. 3, 1790. In Mr. White's edit. of Dalzel's Analecta Græca Minora, a portion of the long extracts from Lucian has been retrenched, and the place supplied by selections from Arrian and Ælian. The notes are written in English, and the Greek Lexicon has been remodelled and enlarged. Substance of Lectures on the Ancient Greeks, 1821, 8vo. See a review in Lon. Quarterly Review, xxvi. 243.

Dalzel, Archibald, Governor of Whydah, and afterwards of Cape Coast Castle, in Africa. The History of Dahomey, Lon., 1793, 4to.

> "The official situation which the author held gave him opportunities of gaining much valuable information of this kingdom and its inhabitants, the accuracy of which may be depended on."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

Dalzel, James. Short Genealogy of the Family of Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, Edin., 1785, 4to. Privately printed.

Daman, or **Damon, Wm.,** one of Queen Elizabeth's Musicians. The Psaumes of Dauid in English meter, Lon., 1579, long 8vo. Guil. Damon, his Psalmes, in foure partes, 1591, 4to.

Damberger, C. F. Travels in the Interior of Africa, Lon., 1801, 8vo; from the German. Of these celebrated fictitious travels, written in a garret in London, two translations were published in 1801.

Damer, Hon. Mrs. Diary of her Tour in Greece, Turkey, Egypt, and the Holy Land, Lon., 2 vols. p. 8vo, 1841, '42.

> "The Hon. Mrs. Damer, a descendant of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, successfully rivals her ladyship in the very features in which she has so long been considered the most delightful of tourists. Such pictures of Turkish private life as are here given, it is vain to look for elsewhere."—*Lon. New Monthly Mag.*
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> "Information that cannot but be considered of unrivalled interest in every part of the Christian world."—*Lon. Sun.*

Damets, Dr. Juan. Hist. of the Baliarick Islands, or Kingdom of Majorca, Lon., 1719, 8vo.

Damon, Wm. See Daman.

Dampier, George. Cure for bites of Mad Creatures, Phil. Trans., 1698.

Dampier, Thomas, D.D., Dean of Rochester. Serm., 1782, 4to.

Dampier, Capt. Wm., b. 1652, a celebrated navigator, was a native of Somersetshire. A sketch of his voyages is contained in Chalmers's Biog. Dict., and in the Biographie Universelle; but the reader should not neglect to peruse the voyages, the best edit. of which will be found in the Collection pub. in 1729, Lon., 4 vols. 8vo. Contents: 1. Capt. Dampier's Voyages round the World. 2. Voyages of Lionel Wafer. 3. Voyage round the World, by W. Funnell, Mate to Capt. Dampier. 4. Capt. Cowley's Voyage round the Globe. 5. Capt. Sharp's Journey over the Isthmus of Darien, and Expedition into the South Seas. 6. Capt. Wood's Voyage through the Streights of Magellan. 7. Mr. Roberts's Adventures and Sufferings among the Corsairs of the Levant.

Dampier's Account of a New Voyage round the World was pub. in 1697, 3 vols. 8vo; 1699, 2 vols. 8vo; 1703, 3 vols. 8vo. Voyage to New Holland, 1781, &c. Besides several edits., the substance of his story has been transferred into many Collections of Voyages.

> "It is not easy to name another Voyager who has given more useful information to the World, and to whom the Merchant and Marine are so much indebted."—Burney.
>
> "Unequalled as an observer, and gifted with the most remarkable powers of description."

Dan, Archdeacon. Discourse of the Army of the King of Spain, assembled at Lisbon against England, Lon., 1588, 8vo.

Dana, Charles Anderson, b. August 8, 1819, at Hinsdale, N.H. He entered Harvard Univ. in 1839, but, owing to a disease of the eyes, he remained there but two years, and received an honourable dismissal. He successively edited The Harbinger, a Weekly Journal devoted to Social Reform and General Literature; the Boston Chronotype; and in 1847 he became connected with the N.Y. Tribune, and is now (1858) one of its proprietors, and, in the absence of Mr. Greeley, editor-in-chief. He edited the Household Book of Poetry, N.Y., 1858, 8vo, pp. 793.

> "Dana's Household Book of Poetry is a success. Everybody is glad to have in a single volume the English poems to which they habitually love to refer."—Henry T. Tuckerman.

In connexion with Geo. Ripley, he is editing Appleton's New American Cyclopædia, to be completed in 15 vols. 8vo. See Ripley, George.

Dana, E. Geographical Sketches of the Western Country; for Emigrants and Settlers, Cin., 1819, 12mo.

Dana, Francis, LL.D., d. 1811, aged 68, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, was a descendant of Richard Dana, who died at Cambridge about 1695. Francis Dana was envoy to Russia during the American Revolution, a member of Congress, and of the Massachusetts Convention for adopting the national Constitution. In politics he was a decided and energetic Federalist. His Correspondence whilst in Europe will be found in Sparks's Diplomatic Correspondence, vol. viii. We shall hereafter have occasion to notice the literary productions of Judge Dana's distinguished son, Richard H. Dana.

Dana, James, D.D., d. 1812, aged 77, a minister of New Haven, was a native of Massachusetts. Examination of Edwards's Inquiry on the Freedom of the Will, Boston, 1770, 8vo. Anon. The Examination Continued, New Haven, 1773;—with his name—3 Serms. in Amer. Preacher, vol. i and iii. Serms., 1763, '64, '67, '70, '74, '90, '91, '92, '94, '95, 1801, '05, '06. See Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.

Dana, Professor James Dwight, b. 1813, at Utica, New York, is a son of James Dana. 1. A System of Mineralogy. 1st edit., New Haven, 1837, 8vo, pp. 572; 2d edit., N. York, 1844, pp. 634; 3d edit., 1850, pp. 712; 4th edit., 1854. 2 vols., pp. 320 and 354; 5th ed., 1858, 8vo.

> "This work does great honour to America, and should make us blush for the neglect in England of an important and interesting science."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

2. Manual of Mineralogy, New Haven, 1849, 12mo; 1851, pp. 432. 3. Report on Zoophytes; United States Exploring Expedition under Commander Charles Wilkes, U.S.N., pp. 740, 4to, with an Atlas in folio, of 61 plates, Phila., 1846. Report on Geology, (Ibid,) pp. 756, 4to, with an Atlas in folio of 21 plates, New York, 1849. Report on Crustacea, 2 vols. 4to, pp. 1620, with an Atlas in folio of 96 plates, 1852. Mr. Dana has been since 1846 one of the editors of The American Journal of Science, and to this periodical and the proceedings of the following learned bodies he has contributed many valuable papers: The proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia; the Academy of Science, Boston; the Lyceum of Natural History, N. York; the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Dana, Professor James Freeman, M.D., 1793–1827, grandson of Judge Samuel Dana, and son of Luther Dana, was Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at Dartmouth College, and subsequently Professor of Chemistry in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York. Outlines of the Mineralogy and Geology of Boston and its Vicinity, Boston, 1818, 8vo; written in conjunction with his brother, Samuel L. Dana, M.D. An Epitome of Chemical Philosophy, 1825, 8vo. He contributed to several journals. See Thacher's Med. Biog.; Cat. N. H. Hist. Soc., ii. 290.

Dana, James G. Reports of Select Cases decided in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, 1834–40, Frankfort, 9 vols 8vo.

Dana, Joseph, D.D., 1742–1827, a minister of Ipswich, Massachusetts. Discourses, 1782, '95, '99, 1800, '01, '06, '07, '18.

Dana, Richard Henry, b. 1787, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, is a son of FRANCIS DANA, (*v. ante,*) successively minister to Russia, member of Congress, and Chief Justice of Massachusetts. The first of the family who settled in America (about the middle of the 17th century) was Richard Dana, a descendant of William Dana, Sheriff of Middlesex during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. After a course of three years' application to his studies at Harvard College, he adopted the profession of the law, which he may be said to have inherited, as his father and grandfather, and his mother's father and grandfather, were all gentlemen of the long robe. Mr. Dana's health was not robust, and this impediment to active exertion, combined with an inclination to authorship, caused him to close his office, and assume a portion of the mingled pleasures and pains attendant upon a partial editorship of the North American Review, in conjunction with his relative, Edward T. Channing, principal manager of that excellent periodical. Whilst associate editor—or rather assistant in the management—of the Review, he wrote a number of articles for its pages, among the best known of which is the review of Hazlitt's Lectures on the British Poets. We may here remark that Mr. Dana was one of the first to oppose the despotic sway of the great Jeffrey, who then ruled the Republic of Letters with a "rod of iron;"—one of the first to claim for Wordsworth and Coleridge the tribute which has since been so heartily accorded to them. Mr. Dana's connection with the Review ceased in 1820, and soon after his withdrawal from the North American Club, he began The Idle Man, of which the first volume appeared in 1821. This volume, and one number of a second, compose the whole series of this periodical. It was unprofitable, and Mr. Dana did not deem it a duty to amuse and instruct the public at his own expense. In The Idle Man appeared Tom Thornton, a novel; his other stories, and several essays. In 1821 Mr. Dana contributed to The New York Review—under the editorial care of his friend, Wm. C. Bryant—his first poem, The Dying Raven. In 1827 he published his most celebrated production, The Buccaneer; some other poems were included in the same volume. In 1833 he gave to the world an edition of his Poems and Prose Writings, including The Buccaneer and other pieces embraced in his previous volume, with some new poems, and his own compositions originally published in The Idle Man. Since 1833 Mr. Dana has written but little. He has contributed a few articles to The Literary and Theological Review, and The Spirit of the Pilgrims, and a few poems to a magazine published under the editorial superintendence of the Rev. Dr. Griswold; to whose works on American Authors we are indebted for the facts contained in this notice.

We must not omit to notice, as among the most valuable of Mr. Dana's contributions to the intellectual wealth of his country, a course of ten lectures upon Shakspeare, delivered in the winters of 1839 and '40 in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Many of our readers will remember the interest excited among the more intelligent classes by these expositions of the excellencies of the great poet of human nature under all types and in all ages. A collective ed. of Mr. Dana's Poems and Prose Writings was pub. N. York, 1850, 2 vols. 12mo; and a vol. entitled The Poetical Works of Edgar Allan Poe and Richard H. Dana was printed by Routledge, Lon., 1857, 18mo, pp. 260. For the profit of the reader, we give some extracts from a review of the American volumes by Mr. S. G. Brown:

> "No one can rise from even a rapid perusal, without a fresh impulse towards the noblest objects of life; no one can become familiar with them without being unconsciously led to a habit of serious thought, and finding his best affections most cherished, and his sympathies with the beautiful, the good, and the true, enlarged and strengthened. . . . An exquisite and indescribable delicacy and gentleness of spirit pervades every page, and beautifully tinges the thoughts which another would have expressed, if at all, with a glaring obtrusiveness. . . . The special power of the imagination, impenetrated, warmed, and directed by the affections, gives a peculiar and inimitable vitality to the style: and perhaps there is no single quality of Mr. Dana's mind which so strongly individualizes, elevates, and, as we may say, glorifies his writings. In the gravest essay, no less than in the story, you fall upon some touching expression upon almost every page, to which the heart gave birth, not the head. . . . After these quotations it surely needs no word of ours, as it has by no means been our object, to vindicate the claim of the author to what the gentle Sir Philip calls 'the sacred name of Poet.' That verdict was given long since. Accuracy of observation, a wide and genuine sympathy, an insight into the secret heart of things, a just judgment and ample knowledge, a fancy to paint and an imagination to warm and enliven, an ear for the music of language, and a mind all aglow with the fire of thought, attest the truth to which we must readily assent."—*North Amer. Review*, lxxii. 115.

The reader must not fail to peruse a notice of The Buccaneer in Blackwood's Magazine, (xxxvii. 419, 1835,) which the famous reviewer introduces, and treats throughout in his own inimitable style:

> "We remember some years ago having been greatly struck, in Specimens of the American Poets—a Collection in three volumes, which some consummate villain has stolen from us—with The Buccaneer, by Richard H. Dana. It is included in this volume, [Selections from the American Poets, Dublin, 1834, 12mo,] and we pronounce it by far the most powerful and original of American poetical compositions. The power is Mr. Dana's own; but the style—though he has made it his own too—is coloured by that of Crabbe, of Wordsworth, and of Coleridge. He is no servile follower of those great masters, but his genius has been inspired by theirs—and he almost places himself on a level with them by this extraordinary story—we mean on the level on which they stand in such poems as the Old Grimes of Crabbe, the Peter Bell of Wordsworth, and the Ancient Mariner of Coleridge. The Buccaneer is not equal to any one of them, but it belongs to the same class, and shows much of the same power in the delineations of the mysterious workings of the passions and the imagination. The opening is very beautiful. . . . In our abridgment the Tale has seemed almost all one uninterrupted series of guilt and misery; but sweet and soothing imagery is sometimes very skilfully introduced for relief's sake, and sometimes, too, touches of tenderness that may awaken tears."—CHRISTOPHER NORTH.

A notice of Mr. Dana's Thoughts on the Soul, by F. W. P. Greenwood, will be found in the North American Review, xxx. 274: We quote a few lines:

> "The poet's Thoughts on the Soul are evidently the breathings of his own soul; and his words flow out warmly from his own heart. There is a serious and earnest individuality about Mr. Dana's muse, which forbids the suspicion that she can be playing a part, or that she is in any degree otherwise than what she seems. The love which she demands is respectful love, the homage which is rendered to the beauty of holiness."

Dr. Griswold also notices this marked individuality, which is so striking a characteristic of Mr. Dana's compositions:

> "The strength of Mr. Dana lies very much in the union of sentiment with imagination, or perhaps in an ascendency of sentiment over his other faculties. It is this which makes every character of his so actual, as if he entered into each with his own conscience, and in himself suffered the victories over the will, and the remorse which follows them. There are beautiful touches of fancy in his tales, but as in his poems, the fancy is inferior and subject to the imagination."

See also N. Amer. Rev., vol. v., (Wm. C. Bryant;) Chris. Exam., xv., (C. C. Felton,) xlviii., (E. P. Whipple;) Amer. Whig Rev., v., (Wm. A. Jones;) Amer. Quar. Obs., ii., (E. C. Tracy;) Lit. and Theol. Rev., (Neh. Adams;) Amer. Quar. Rev., iii.; Amer. Month. Rev., iv.; N. Eng. Mag., v.; N. Englander, ix.; Knicker., xxxviii.; Phila. Mus., xxvi.

> "The Idle Man, which came out in numbers in 1821, '22, notwithstanding the cold reception it met with from the public, we look upon as holding a place among the first productions of American literature. It will be referred to hereafter, we doubt not, as standing apart from the crowd of contemporary writings, and distinguished by a character of thought and expression peculiarly its own. One reason why it took so little at its first appearance, was probably the hardihood with which its author slighted the usual arts of attracting the public attention, and conciliating the public favour. It was not a work that reflected the passing image of the day; and the author adopted no fashionable modes of expression, submitted to no fashionable canons of criticism, copied no popular author, and intimated no consent to favourite opinions. He seems to have fixed his attention only upon what he thought the permanent qualities of literature, and his work is one which will be read a century hence, as at the present time. . . . The style of The Idle Man is genuine mother English, formed from a study of the elder authors of the language, with now and then a colloquial expression of the humblest kind, elevated into unexpected dignity, or an obsolete word or phrase revived, as if on purpose to excite the distaste of the admirers of a stately or a modernized diction. It is free from all commonplace ornaments, from all that multitude of stock metaphors and illustrations which have answered the uses of authors from time immemorial. Add to this that the speculations of the author were as much his own as his style. An original turn of thinking is not the surest passport to immediate popularity. It is much easier, and sometimes, much safer, to follow one who thinks in the common track. . . . We like this work [The Buccaneer and other Poems, Boston, 1827, 8vo, pp. 113] the better, perhaps, because some of its merits are of a kind not common in modern poetry. It is simple and severe in its style, and free from that perpetual desire to be glittering and imaginative, which dresses up every idea that occurs in the same allowance of figures of speech. As to what is called ambition of style, the work

does not contain a particle of it: if the sentiment or image presented to the reader's mind be of itself calculated to make an impression, it is allowed to do so, by being given in the most direct and forcible language; if otherwise, no pains are taken to make it pass for more than it is worth. There is even an occasional homeliness of expression which does not strike us agreeably, and a few passages are liable to the charge of harshness and abruptness. Yet, altogether, there is power put forth in this little volume, strength of pathos, talent at description, and command of language. There is the same propensity as was exhibited in The Idle Man to deal with strong and gloomy passions, with regret, remorse, fear, and despair, with feelings over which present events have no control except to exaggerate them, and which look steadily back to the unalterable past or forward to the mysterious future."—Wm. C. Bryant: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxvi. 239.

Dana, Richard Henry, Jr., son of the preceding, and a distinguished member of the Boston Bar, is known as the author of Two Years before the Mast, N.Y., 1840, 24mo.

"This is, in many respects, a remarkable book. It is a successful attempt to describe a class of men, and a course of life, which, though familiarly spoken of by most people, and considered as within the limits of civilization, will appear to them now almost as just discovered. To find a new subject in so old a sphere of humanity is something; and scarcely second to this are the spirit and skill with which it is handled. It seems as if the writer must have been favoured with a special gift for his novel enterprise. . . . The style we had never thought of as a distinct thing, till we began to prepare this notice; and, no doubt, because it calls for no separate remark, and is content with doing its work. It is plain, straightforward and manly, never swollen for effect, or kept down from apprehension. There is no appearance of seeking for words; but those that will best answer the purpose come and fall into their proper places of their own will; so that, whatever the transitions may be, the composition flows on with natural, stream-like varieties, while we partake of the changing influences without a word of comment, and probably with little consciousness. This, we suppose, is the perfection of style, so far as impression is concerned; and to some extent it will always be found in an intelligent writer, who, without thinking much of himself, or of making a sensation, says honestly how things were, and how they affected him. We must not, however, attribute too much to sincerity, or even to intelligence. Where language is employed with singular fitness and ease, a writer must be deep in the secret of its power, though at little trouble in managing it."—E. T. Channing: *North Amer. Rev.*, lii. 56. See also Chris. Exam., vol. xxix.; Dem. Rev., viii.; N. York Rev., vii.

We add a few lines from a transatlantic critic:

"This is an exceedingly interesting narrative, depicting, in its true colours, what is the real life of a sailor before the mast. It is the only work that has yet appeared from the pen of one whose personal experience has enabled him to set forth to the public what are the thoughts, feelings, enjoyments, and sufferings of our seamen; and Mr. Dana, the author of it, has been most successful in his delineation of them. We strongly recommend this book to the attention of the Tars of Old England, as being one which will afford them both amusement and instruction. The fine tone of manly feeling and tender sympathy which runs throughout the whole of it, will not only suggest to them how they may make themselves happy in their condition of life, but how they may encounter and overcome the many troubles and trials to which their hardy profession is necessarily exposed. We hope to hear that every sailor, from the cabin-boy to the captain, has procured for himself a copy of it. We are sure one perusal of it will amply repay him both the expense and time taken up in it.

"We understand from competent judges—*from seamen themselves*—that it is the only book that has yet appeared which gives any real idea of the life of a sailor. Captain Marryat's novels do not depict what life on board ship is. Much of what is reported in them to have passed in conversation was never spoken, and never had existence but in the fertile imagination of the novelist: it is, in short, as far different from the real life and character of the sailor, as it possibly can be; and those who want to see what is the true character of the man on board ship, have yet to peruse the work of this estimable young man. It is, in fact, a voice from the common sailor,—a true picture of his thoughts, feelings, the forecastle—a faithful simple record of the every-day duty of enjoyments and sufferings."

Mr. Dana has also published The Seaman's Friend, containing a Treatise on Practical Seamanship, with plates, a Dictionary of Sea Terms, Customs and Usages of the Merchant Service, 1841, 12mo; Lon., 1856, p. 8vo. Edited Washington Allston's Lects. on Art, and Poems, N. Y., 1850, 12mo.

Dana, Samuel L., M.D. Treatise on Diseases, 8vo. Essay on Manures, N. York, 1850, 12mo. Muck Manual for Manures, Lowell, 1851, 12mo. See Dana, James Freeman, M.D.

Danby, Thomas Osborne, Earl of, subsequently Duke of Leeds. Copies and Extracts of some Letters written to and from the Earl of Danby, 1676–78, with particular Remarks upon some of them, Lon., 1710, 8vo. Pub. by his Grace's direction to exculpate himself from the charges laid against him in Parliament in 1678. See Arguments in the Court of King's Bench on his Motion for Bail, 1682, fol.; Memoirs relating to his impeachment, 1711, 8vo.

Dance, George, d. 1824. A Collection of 72 Portraits from Life, engraved by Wm. Daniel, Lon., 1808–14, 12 Nos. 2 vols fol.

Dancer. History of the Civil Wars of Great Britain and Ireland, 1661, fol.

Dancer, John. Plato and Aristotle, Lon., 1672, 12mo; Nicomede, a Tragi-Comedy, 1671; Agrippa, 1675, sm. fol.; all from the French. With Nicomede will be found a Catalogue of all the English Stage Plays printed till this present year, 1671. Dancer trans. Amynta, a Play from Tasso. All of his trans. are scarce.

Dancer, Thomas. Med. and botanical works, 1781–1806.

Dancy, Mrs. Elizabeth, b. 1509, second daughter of Sir Thomas More, was a correspondent of Erasmus, who praises her for "her pure Latin style, and genteel way of writing." See Ballard's Memoirs of British Ladies.

Dane, John, D.D. Serms., 1705, '10, '11, '12.

Dane, Nathan, d. 1834, aged 82, a native of Ipswich, Massachusetts, founded in 1829 the Law Professorship which bears his name at Harvard University. Abridgment and Digest of American Law, with Notes and Comments, Boston, 1823, 9 vols. 8vo. Appendix to ditto, 1830, 8vo.

"His comments exhibit various learning and close reflection, and his illustrations cannot fail to assist such as seek for aid in those obscure parts of the law which perplex by their intricacy and equivocal direction."

"Although the Abridgment is a work of great labour, and an acknowledged monument of its author's industry, care, and accuracy, yet it has never been a great favourite with the profession, from the want of method which pervades the entire work. It was valuable when first published, but is now nearly superseded as a book of reference, and no one thinks of reading it as an elementary treatise. Its immethodical plan and the natural changes and progress of American jurisprudence have almost consigned to oblivion the half-century's toil of a learned jurist and a true philanthropist."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*, 252; 4 *Amer. Jurist*, lxiii. 411; (9) 411.

"A liberal and learned profession will hold in high estimation the labours of this eminent civilian and lawyer, who, for half a century, has made American jurisprudence and American institutions his peculiar study; and every lawyer, instead of feeling regret for deficiencies, ought to be animated with sincere gratification for what has been accomplished."—*North American Review*, xxiii. 1, 1826.

When we add to the above tribute a consideration of the benefits which have resulted from the Dane Law School and Dane Professorship, which has been dignified by the learning of a Story, a Greenleaf, and a Parsons—we feel authorized in claiming for Nathan Dane a prominent place in the first rank of American philanthropists. It were easy to add to the catalogue of Mr. Dane's claims to the respectful remembrance of his countrymen.

Danes, John. A Light to Lilie; or the Latin Tongue, Lon., 1631, 8vo. Paralipomena, Orthographiæ, &c., 1638, 4to.

Danett, Thos. Historie of France, from the death of Charles 8th till the death of Henry 2d, 1600, 4to. The Description of the Low Countreys; an Epitome out of Guicchardini, 1593, 8vo.

Danforth, John, 1660–1730, a minister of Dorchester, Mass. Serms., 1697, 1710, '16, &c. Poems, 1727, &c.

Danforth, Samuel, 1626–1674, a minister of Roxbury, Mass., father of the preceding, was a native of England. Astronom. descrip. of the late Comet, Camb., New Eng., 1665, '66, 8vo. Serms., 1670, &c.

Danforth, Samuel, 1666–1727, a minister of Taunton, Mass., son of the preceding. Eulogy, 1713. Serm., 1714. He left in MS. an Indian Dictionary, a part of which is now in the library of the Mass. Historical Society.

Danforth, Thos. Theory of Chimnies, 1796, 8vo.

Dangerfield, J. Short-hand, Chelsea, 1814, 8vo.

Dangerfield, Thos. Theolog. treatises, &c., 1679–85.

Daniel, George. The Times; or the Prophecy, Lon., 1812, 8vo; 2d edit., 1813. Miscellaneous Poems, 1812, 8vo.

Daniel, George. Modern Dunciad, Virgil in London, and other Poems, Lon., 1835, p. 8vo.

"This modern Pope, whoever he be, has produced a Dunciad, which the stinging bard of Twickenham would not be ashamed to own. The bard spares neither poet nor courtier; and in the office of a satirist, he speaks with the boldness of Juvenal."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

The Missionary, a Poem, 1847, sm. 4to. Merrie England in the Olden Time, 1842, 2 vols. p. 8vo. This is an instructive and amusing volume. The good-humoured antiquary is no ignoble philanthropist. Democritus in London, &c., 1852, p. 8vo.

Daniel, Godfrey. The Christian Doctrine, in six principles, Dubl., 1652, 8vo. In English and Irish.

Daniel, John. Comfort against all kinde of Calamitie, Lon., 1576, 8vo. This is a trans. from the Spanish of Perez.

Daniel, John. The Jewish Unction, Lon., 1651, 12mo.

Daniel, John. Life and Adventures of, Lon., 1751, 12mo. Written in imitation of Peter Wilkins.

Daniel, Rev. John. Ecclesiastical History of the Britons and Saxons, 1815, 8vo.

Daniel, Mrs. Mackenzie. The Poor Cousin, 1846, 3 vols. p. 8vo. My Sister Minnie, Lon., 1848, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Georgina Hammond, 1849, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Other works.

"Amongst our novelists we have no more pure, agreeable, and genial writer than Mrs. Mackenzie Daniel. Georgina Hammond is certain to become one of the standard novels in the language, and to be read over and over again,—portraying, with a graphic pencil, the manners, thoughts, customs, and feelings prevailing at this moment among large classes of the English people."—*Lon. Morning Herald.*

Daniel, Richard. A Copy Book, Lon., 1664, fol.

Daniel, Richard. A Poem, Lon., 1714, fol.

Daniel, Richard, Dean of Armagh. A Paraphrase on some Select Psalms, Lon.,1722, 8vo.

Daniel, Samuel, 1562–1619, a poet and historian, was a native of Taunton, Somersetshire. He was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and was subsequently tutor to the celebrated Anne Clifford, daughter of George, Earl of Cumberland, and afterwards Countess of Pembroke. Of his personal history but few records have descended to posterity, and later researches have rendered even these questionable. That he was a great favourite with his contemporaries, we have ample evidence. For some years he resided in a small house in the parish of St. Luke's, London, associated with Shakspeare, Marlowe, Chapman, and others, and towards the close of his life retired to a farm at Beckington near Philips-Norton, in Somersetshire. Discourse of Rare Inventions; a trans. from Paulus Jovius, Lon., 1585, 8vo. Delia; contayning certayne sonnets, 1592, 4to. Delia and Rosamond augmented, 1594, 4to. The Tragedie of Cleopatra, 1594, 4to. Historie of the Ciuile Warres betweene the Houses of York and Lancaster, 1595, 4to; in verse. Octavia to Antoninus, 1599, 8vo. Mvsophilvs, 1599, 4to. Epistles, 1601, 4to. Poems, 1602, fol. Certaine small poems, with the tragedy of Philotus, 1605, 8vo. Defence of Ryme against Thomas Campion, 1603, 8vo. A Panegyrike, 1628, 4to. Twelve Goddesses, 1604, 8vo. The Qveenes Arcadia; a Pastorall Trage-Comedie, 1605, 4to. Tethy's Festival, 1610, 4to. The History of England; Part 1, reaching to the end of K. Stephen's reign; in prose, 1613, 4to. Part 2, reaching to the end of the reign of K. Edw. III., 1618, '21, '23, '34, fol. Continued to the end of K. Rich. III., by John Russell; to which is added Lord Bacon's Life of Henry VII., Lon., 1621, '50. To which is added Hist. of Eng. to the end of Henry VI. See Kennett's Hist. Certaine small Workes heretofore divulged, 1611, 12mo. Poem on the Death of the Earl of Devon, 1623, 4to. Plays and Poems, 1623, 4to. Hymen's Triumph, 1623, 4to. Collections of the Hist. of Eng. to the end of Henry III., 1626, fol. Whole Workes, in Poetry, 1601, fol., 1623, 4to. Pub. by the Author's brother. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., £4 14*s.* 6*d.* Works, 1631, fol. Poetical Works, with Mem. of his Life and Writings, 1718, 2 vols. 12mo.

"The works of Samuel Daniel containe somewhat a flat, yet withal a very pure and copious, English, and words as warrantable as any man's, and fitter perhaps for prose than measure."—BOLTON.

"For sweetness and rhyming, second to none."—DRUMMOND.

Gabriel Harvey, in his Foure Letters and Certaine Sonnets, praises our author for his efforts to enrich and polish his native tongue.

"One whose memory will ever be fresh in the minds of those who favour history or poetry. . . . But however his Genius was qualified for Poetry, I take his History of England to be the Crown of all his Works."—*Langbaine's Dramatick Poets*, 1691.

"His father was a master of musick; and his harmonious mind made an impression on his son's genius, who proved an exquisite poet. He carried in his Christian and surname, two holy prophets, his monitors so to qualify his raptures, that he abhorred all prophaneness. He was also a judicious historian, witness his lives of our English Kings since the conquest until Edward III., wherein he hath the happiness to reconcile brevity with clearness, qualities of great distance in other authors. . . . In his old age he turned husbandman, and rented a farm in Wiltshire, nigh the Devizes. I can give no account how he thrived thereupon. For though he was well versed in Virgil, his fellow-husbandman-poet, yet there is more required to make a rich farmer, than only to say his Georgics by heart; and I question whether his Italian will fit our English husbandry. Besides, I suspect that Mr. Daniel's fancy was too fine and sublimated to be wrought down to his private profit."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

"Though very rarely sublime, he has skill in the pathetic; and his pages are disgraced with neither pedantry nor conceit. We find, both in his poetry and prose, such a legitimate and rational flow of language as approaches nearer the style of the 18th than the 16th century, and of which we may safely assert, that it never will become obsolete. . . . In his Complaint of Cleopatra he has caught Ovid's manner very happily."—HEADLEY.

"The character of Daniel's genius seems to be propriety, rather than elevation. His language is generally pure and harmonious; and his reflections are just. But his thoughts are too abstract, and appeal rather to the understanding than to the imagination or the heart; and he wanted the fire necessary to the loftier flights of poetry."—SIR EGERTON BRYDGES.

"If we revert to the sonnets of Daniel which were published in 1592, we shall there find, as Mr. Malone had previously remarked, the prototype of Shakspeare's amatory verse. . . . There is reason to suppose that none of Shakspeare's sonnets were written before the appearance of Daniel's Delia. . . . There is also in Daniel much of that tissue of abstract thought, and that reiteration of words, which so remarkably distinguish the sonnets of our bard.

"Sound morality, prudential wisdom, and occasional touches of the pathetic, delivered in a style of then unequalled chastity and perspicuity, will be recognised throughout his work, [The Civil Wars between the two Houses of Lancaster and York;] but neither warmth, passion, nor sublimity, nor the most distant trace of enthusiasm, can be found to animate the mass. . . . But these historians [Raleigh, Hayward, Knolles, and Lord Bacon] are excelled, in purity of style and perspicuity of narration, by Daniel, whose History of England, closing with the reign of Edward the Third, is a production which reflects great credit on the age in which it is written."—*Drake's Shakspeare and his Times.*

Certainly Daniel succeeded better as a prose historian than as a poetical annalist. Drayton speaks of him as

——"too much historian in verse.
His rimes were smooth, his metres well did close;
But yet his manner better fitted prose."

"It is the chief praise of Daniel, and must have contributed to what popularity he enjoyed in his own age, that his English is eminently pure, free from affectation and archaism, and from pedantic innovation, with very little that is now obsolete."—*Hallam's Introduc. to the Lit. of Europe.*

Read a review of Daniel's poems in the Retrospective Review, viii. 227, Lon., 1823.

Daniel, Samuel. Archiepiscopal Priority instituted by Christ, 1642, 4to.

Daniel, Samuel, M.D. Dissertatio de Ictero, 1776, 8vo.

Daniel, T. British Customs of the Excise, Lon., 1752, fol.

Daniel, Wm. Journal of his Expedition from London to Surat in India, Lon., 1702, 8vo.

Daniel, Wm. Treatise on Perspective, 1807, 12mo.

"Well calculated to answer the end for which it was designed." —*Brit. Critic.*

Daniel, Rev. Wm. B. Rural Sports or Treatises on Hunting, Hawking, Shooting, Angling, Fowling, &c., Lon., 1801, '02, 2 vols. 4to. Other edits., 1801, 5 vols. 8vo; 1805, 3 vols. imp. 4to; 1812, 3 vols. r. 8vo, and large paper in 4to; Supplement, 1813, r. 8vo, 4to, and imp. 4to. Engravings, principally by Scott. The value of this splendid publication is well known.

Daniell, E. R. 1. Practical Observations on the New Orders for the reg. of the Prac. and Proceed. of the Ct. of Chancery, Lon., 1841, 8vo. 2. Considerations on Reform in Chancery, Lon., 1842, 8vo. 3. Reports of Cases argued and determined on the Equity side of the Ct. of Exchequer, 1817–20 inclusive, Lon., 1824, 8vo. 4. Practice of the High Ct. of Chancery; 2d ed. by T. E. Headlam, Lon., 1845, 2 vols. 8vo; 1st Amer. edit. by J. C. Perkins, Boston, 1845, 3 vols. 8vo; and 2d Amer. edit. Supplement to Daniell's Chancery Practice, by T. E. Headlam, Lon., 1851, 8vo.

"The universal opinion of the Profession has stamped upon Mr. Daniell's book a high character for usefulness and general accuracy. It has become, in fact, the manual of the Chancery Practitioner." —*Lon. Law Mag.*

"We have no hesitation in declaring that this is the most able work which has ever been written on the Practice of the Court of Chancery."—*Lon. Jurist.*

"Undoubtedly a very valuable book."—HON. ROGER B. TANEY, *Chief Justice of the United States.*

"I regard the work as alike desirable to the student, the Practitioner, and the Judge, and should consider no Equity Library complete without it."—HON. EDWARD KING, *late Pres. Judge Phila. Ct. of Common Pleas.*

"Daniell's Chancery Practice is, perhaps, the most elaborate, complete, and satisfactory treatise on the subject that has appeared." —HON. JOHN B. GIBSON, *late Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Penna.*

Daniell, John Frederick, D.C.L., 1790–1845, b. in London. He was a pupil of Prof. Brande, and in 1816, in connexion with him, he commenced the Quarterly Journal of Science and Art, the first twenty vols. of which were pub. under their joint superintendence. In 1823 appeared the 1st ed. of his great work, entitled Meteorological Essays; 2d ed., 1827; 3d ed., 1845, 2 vols. 8vo. He was engaged in revising the proofs of the 3d ed. at the time of his death.

"This was the first synthetic attempt to explain the general principles of meteorology by the known laws which regulate the temperature and constitution of gases and vapours, and in which the scattered observations and isolated phenomena presented by the earth's atmosphere were considered in their most extensive and general bearings."—*Knight's Eng. Cyc.*

Introduction to Chemical Philosophy, 1839, 8vo; 2d ed., 1843, 8vo.

Mr. Daniell takes rank as one of the most distinguished scientific men of the nineteenth century. He is the only individual on whom all the three medals in the gift of the Royal Society were bestowed. For a very carefully-prepared biographical sketch of Mr. D., and a list of his valuable contributions to various scientific journals, see Knight's Eng. Cyc., Div. Biog., vol. ii.

Daniell, Saml. African Scenery and Animals, Lon., 1808, fol. Do. &c. of Ceylon, 1808, fol. Do. &c. of Southern Africa; engraved by Wm. Daniell, 1820, r. 4to. Views near the Cape of Good Hope, No. 1, 1804.

Daniell, Thomas, 1750–1840, uncle of the following, a distinguished painter of Oriental scenery, animals, &c. See Bohn's Cat., Lon., 1841, and the following article.

Daniell, William Daniell, R.A., 1769–1837, painter and engraver. At the age of fourteen he accompanied his uncle, Thomas Daniell, to India. They spent ten years in sketching the magnificent scenery from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya Mountains. Many of their drawings were afterwards engraved and pub., the original ed. of which—Oriental Scenery and Antiquities, elephant folio size, 6 vols. (150 views)—was completed in 1808, and pub. at Two Hundred and Ten Pounds, (£210.) The 6th vol. was executed by Thomas Daniell. The coppers were destroyed. He also engraved and pub. Picturesque Voyage to India; Zoography, in conjunction with Mr. W. Wood; Animated Nature, 2 vols.; The Docks, a Series of Illustrations; The Hunchback, after R. Smirke, R.A. From 1814 to '25 he was chiefly engaged in a work of extraordinary labour, entitled a Voyage Round Great Britain. He was the chief contributor to the Oriental Annual. See H. G. Bohn's Guinea Cat., Lon., 1841.

Danis, H. H. Exercises on the Anabasis of Xenophon, Lon., 12mo.

Dannett, Rev. H. Slave-Trade, Lon., 1788, 8vo.

Danniston, Gual. Psalmi Davidici, 8vo.

Dannye, Robert, D.D. Serm., York, 1718, 4to.

Dansey, Rev. J. C. Hist. of the English Crusaders, Lon., 1850, imp. 4to. Of this beautiful work only 40 copies were printed for sale, at £3 13*s*. 6*d*. It is executed entirely on stone, in the black letter, with 31 plates, &c.

Dansey, Rev. Wm. Arrian on Coursing: The Cynegeticus of the Younger Xenophon, &c., and an Appendix rel. to the Canes Venatici of Classical Antiquity, 1831, imp. 8vo.

"A most complete and almost inexhaustible fund of amusing, interesting, practical, and instructive information on the subject."—*Thacker on Coursing.*

Horæ Decanicæ Rurales, or a Hist. of Rural Deans, 1835, 2 vols. sm. 4to; 1844.

"Abounding in solid ecclesiastical and antiquarian views."—Archdeacon Goddard.

Dansie, John. Mathemat. Manual, Lon., 1627, 12mo.

Danson, F. M., and **Lloyd, J. H.** Reports of Cases rel. to Commerce, Manufac., &c. in Cts. C. L., Lon., 1830, 8vo.

Danson, J. F., and **G. D. Dempsey.** The Inventor's Manual; a Treatise of the Law of Patents, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

"This is a useful manual."—*Legal Observer.*

See Curtis, George Ticknor.

Danson, Thos. Works agst. Quakers, &c., Lon., 1659–94.

Danverd, John. The Royal Oake,; the Travels, Escapes, &c. of Charles II., Lon., 1660, 4to.

D'Anvers, Alicia. Academia; or the Humours of the University of Oxford, in burlesque verse, Lon., 1691, 4to.

Danvers, Arthur. Serm. on Popery, 1736, 4to.

D'Anvers, Caleb, of Gray's Inn. The Craftsman; being a Criticism on the Hist. of the Times, Lon., 1727, 14 vols. 12mo. See Bolingbroke, Lord. Remarks on the History of England, Lon., 1743, 8vo.

D'Anvers, Henry. Works on Baptism, &c., Lon., 1674, '75, 8vo.

Danvers, Henry. Liberty of Conscience, 1649.

Danvers, Joseph. Tipping tipt Justice, Lon., 8vo.

D'Anvers, Knightly. A Genl. Abridgt. of the Common Law, alphabetically digested under proper titles, Lon., 1705–13, 2 vols. fol.; 2d edit., 1725, '32, '37, 3 vols. fol.

This is, so far as it goes, a trans. of Rolle's Abridgt. It is only completed to the title Extinguishment. See Pref. to vol. xviii., Viner's Abridgt.

Danyel, John. Songs for the Lute, Viol, and Voyce, 1606.

Darbey. Vapour Bath. Med. Com., ix. 305, 1785.

Darby, John. Manual of Botany, Macon, 1841, 12mo. Botany of the Southern States; in two parts, New York, 1855, 12mo.

Darby, Samuel. Serms., 1784, '86.

Darby, Wm., d. 1827. Descrip. of Louisiana, 1816, 8vo. Emigrant's Guide 1818, 8vo. Tour from New York to Detroit, 1819. Memoir on the Geog. and Hist. of Florida, 1821. New edit. of Brookes's Universal Gazetteer, 1823. Maps and Plans.

D'Arblay, Madame Frances, 1752–1840, was the second daughter of Charles Burney, (*q. v.*) Musical Doctor, and was a native of Lynn Regis, Norfolk, England. Much of what might otherwise have been said here relative to the brilliant and intellectual circle in which Fanny Burney moved from her childhood has been anticipated in our article upon Dr. Burney. We may add that the circumstances attendant upon the composition and anonymous publication of Evelina are too well known to claim repetition. The oft-told story was never so well told as by the authoress herself, in her avowal to George III. Some doubt has been expressed relative to the early date at which it is asserted Evelina was composed. It certainly was not given to the world until 1778, when Fanny was about twenty-six. Had the work, or the greater portion of it, been lying in MS. for nine years? Evelina was sold for £20; but this was a small part only of the young lady's reward.

"Evelina seems a work that should result from long experience, and deep and intimate knowledge of the world: yet it has been written without either. Miss Burney is a real wonder. What she is, she is intuitively. Dr. Burney told me she had the fewest advantages of any of his daughters, from some peculiar circumstances. And such has been her timidity, that he himself had not any suspicion of her powers. . . . Modesty with her is neither pretence nor decorum; it is an ingredient of her nature; for she who could part with such a work for twenty pounds, could know so little of its worth or of her own, as to leave no possible doubt of her humility."—Dr. Johnson.

The testimony of a still more distinguished person shall be adduced in favour of the merits of Cecilia, pub. four years later:

"There are few—I believe I may say fairly there are none at all—that will not find themselves better informed concerning human nature, and their stock of observation enriched, by reading your Cecilia. . . . I might trespass upon your delicacy if I should fill my letter to you with what I fill my conversation to others; I should be troublesome to you alone if I should tell you all I feel and think on the natural vein of humour, the tender pathetic, the comprehensive and noble moral, and the sagacious observation, that appear quite throughout this extraordinary performance. . . . In an age distinguished by producing extraordinary women, I hardly dare to tell where my opinion would place you amongst them."—Edmund Burke: *Letter to Miss Burney, Whitehall, July* 29, 1782.

In 1786 occurred the most unfortunate event of Miss Burney's Life—her appointment to the post of Second Keeper of the Robes to Queen Charlotte. From this intolerable slavery—for slavery it was, notwithstanding the kind treatment of her royal patrons—she was relieved in 1791, and in 1793 she married a French refugee officer, the Count D'Arblay. In 1802 she accompanied her husband to Paris, and was obliged to remain in France—the Count having entered the army of Napoleon—until 1812. He died in that year, and their son, the Rev. A. D'Arblay of Camden Town chapel, near London, followed his father to the grave in 1832. Madame D'Arblay attained the great age of eighty-eight, dying at Bath in 1840. Her other productions, which by no means fulfilled "the promise of her spring," were Edwin and Elgitha, a Tragedy, 1795; Camilla, which was pub. by subscription in 1796, and paid her three thousand guineas; and The Wanderer, a Tale in 5 vols., 1814, for which she received £1500. She also pub. Brief Reflections relative to the French Emigrant Clergy, 1793, 8vo; and a Memoir of her father, Dr. Burney, in 1832, 3 vols. 8vo.

The Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay were given to the world in 7 vols. p. 8vo, 1842–46. The unreserved and comprehensive character of the lady's journal may be inferred from her prologue:

"To have some account of my thoughts, actions, and acquaintance, when the hour arrives when time is more nimble than memory, is the reason which induces me to keep a journal:—*a journal in which I shall confess every thought—shall open my whole heart.*"

Notwithstanding their egotism and prolixity, certainly these volumes are among the most delightful in the language! To the mere novel-reader they are charming; to the student of literary history and English manners, invaluable. We must refer the reader to a review of this work by T. B. Macaulay, (Edin. Rev., Jan. 1843,) and to notices of Madame D'Arblay's writings in the London Quarterly Review, xi. 123, lxx. 134, and in Blackwood's Magazine, l. 784:

"Miss Burney did for the English novel what Jeremy Collier did for the English drama. She first showed that a tale might be written in which both the fashionable and the vulgar life of London might be exhibited with great force, and with broad comic humour, and which yet should not contain a single line inconsistent with rigid morality, or even with virgin delicacy. She took away the reproach which lay on a most useful and delightful species of composition. She vindicated the right of her sex to an equal share in a fair and noble promise of letters. . . . Burke had sat up all night to read her writings, and Johnson had pronounced her superior to Fielding, when Rogers was still a schoolboy and Southey still in petticoats. . . . We soon discovered to our great delight that this Diary was kept before Madame D'Arblay became eloquent. It is, for the most part, written in her earliest and best manner; in true woman's English, clear, natural, and lively."—T. B. Macaulay *Edin. Review, Jan.* 1843.

> "The Diary is a work unequalled in literary and social value by any thing else of a similar kind in the language."—*Lon. Naval and Military Gazette.*

> "This work presents an unrivalled combination of attractions. That extraordinary man, Johnson, is painted far better than he is by Boswell."—*Court Journal.*

The reviewer in the London Quarterly quite forgets his gallantry in his disgust at Miss Fanny's egotism:

> "The interest is indeed much less than we anticipated, but in all the rest—the diffusiveness—the pomposity—the prolixity—the false colouring—the factitious details—and. above all, the personal affectation and vanity of the author, this book exceeds our worst apprehensions. . . . We have indeed brought before us not merely the minor notabilities of the day, but a great many persons whose station and talents assure them an historic celebrity. . . . but when we come a little closer, and see and hear what all these eminent and illustrious personages are saying and doing, we are not a little surprised and vexed to find them a wearisome congregation of monotonous and featureless prosers, brought together for one single object, in which they, one and all, seem occupied, as if it were the main business of human life—namely, the glorification of Miss *Fanny Burney*—her talents—her taste—her sagacity—her wit—her manners—her temper—her delicacy—even, her beauty—and. above all, her *modesty!*"—Vol. lxx. 244.

Allan Cunningham's summary of the merits and demerits of the author of Evelina is drawn up with his usual taste and judgment. We must content ourselves with a brief extract:

> "Her works are deficient in original vigour of conception, and her characters in depth and nature. She has considered so anxiously the figured silks and tamboured muslins which flutter about society, that she has made the throbbings of the hearts which they cover a secondary consideration. . . . Fashion passes away, and the manners of the great are unstable, but natural emotion belongs to immortality."—*Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the last Fifty Years.*

Darch, John. Sermon, 1766, 4to.

Darcie, or **Darcy, Abraham.** Original of Idolatries; a trans., 1624, 4to. Darcy "fathered this book upon Isaac Casaubon, and was imprisoned in consequence." See Fuller's Church History. Annales: The True and Royall Hist. of Elizabeth, Queene of England, France, and Ireland, 1625, 4to.

> "A translation of Camden, from the French, by Abraham Darcy, who, according to Dr. Fuller, understood not the Latin, and has therefore committed many mistakes."—Bp. Nicolson.

Other works.

D'Arcy, Patrick, Count, 1725–1779, a native of Galloway, Ireland, served in the French army. 1. Essai sur l'Artillerie, 1760–62. 2. Mémoire sur la Durée des Sensations de la Vue, 1765. 3. Sur la Théorie de la Lune, 1749. 4. Sur la Théorie et Pratique de l'Artillerie, 1766. 5. Nouvelle Théorie d'Artillerie, 1766. 6. Recueil de Pièces sur un Nouveau Fusil, 1767. He made experiments in electricity and mechanics.

> "Condorcet fit son éloge à l'académie des sciences. Plusieurs de ses écrits sont insérés dans les Memoires de l'academie des inscriptions."—*Biographie Universelle.*

Dare, Wm. Serm. before the Freemasons, 1747, 8vo.

Darell, Lt. Col. Sketches of China, India, and the Cape, 1853, fol.

Darell, or **Darrell, John.** Treatises on possession by devils, 1600, '02, '41. A Detection of that Discours of S. Harsnet, entitled a Discoverie of the fraudulent practices of John Darrell, 1609, 4to.

> "In this treatise 'full of sound and fury.' Darrell has contrived to render it somewhat doubtful whether he was a dupe or an impostor."—Gifford; and see Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.

Darell, John, was employed from 1615 to 1665 in the affairs of the East Indies. East India Trade first discovered by the English, Lon., 1651, 4to. Strange News from Indies, 1652, 4to. The Second part of Amboyna, 1665, 4to.

Darell, Rev. Wm. Hist. of Dover Castle, Lon., 1786, 4to.

Darker, John. A Breviary of Military Discipline, Lon., 1692, 8vo.

Darley, George, combines two characters which are not thought to be peculiarly compatible—mathematician and poet. Poems. Sylvia, or the May Queen, Lon., 1827, 12mo. Familiar Astronomy, 1830, 12mo. Popular Algebra, 3d edit., 1836, 12mo. Geometrical Companion, 2d edit., 1841, 12mo. Ethelstan, a Dramatic Chronicle, 1841, 8vo. Geometry, 5th edit., 1844, 12mo. Errors of Extasie and other Poems, 8vo. Trigonometry, 3d edit., 1849, 12mo.

> "No prose or poetry can be further from the sonorous school of Addison, and nowhere can we find rhythmical cadences of greater beauty than in some occasional passages of Darley."—*A critic in Arcturus:* see Griswold's Poets and Poetry of England.

> "George Darley is a true poet and excellent mathematician: there is much compact and graceful poetry in his May Queen; and in The Olympian Revels a dramatic freedom and fervour too seldom seen in song."—*Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of Lit. for the last Fifty Years,* 1833.

Darley, J. R. Treatise on the Dramatic Literature of the Greeks, Lon., 1840, 8vo. Homer, with Questions, 1848, 12mo.

Darley, John. Chelsea College, Lon., 1662, 4to.

Darley, W. F. Public G. Statutes rel. to Ireland, Dubl., 1841, 5 vols. 8vo. General Orders Ct. Court of Chancery in Ireland, &c., 1843, 12mo.

Darling, J. J. Powers and Duties of Law Officers, Lon., 8vo. Practice of the Court of Session, Scotland, 2 vols. 8vo.

Darling, James. Cyclopædia Bibliographica; A Library Manual of Theolog. and General Literature, and Guide for Authors, Preachers, Students, and Literary Men. Analytical, Bibliographical, and Biographical. Vol. i., composed of 21 Nos., 1852–54. Vol. ii., Parts 1 to 5, 1857. We heartily recommend this truly-valuable work—to which our pages have been frequently indebted—to every one who possesses knowledge, and every one who seeks it. Vol. i. contains Authors and their works, alphabetically arranged. In many cases the volumes are carefully dissected, so that the reader can see at a glance the topics discussed, and turn at once to the portion which contains the matter sought for. In the second volume the "whole of the matter contained in the first is arranged under heads or common places in scientific order, with an Alphabetical Index, by which any subject can be readily referred to; and all authors of any authority who have written on it are at once exhibited, with the titles of their Works, Treatises, Dissertations, or Sermons, and a reference to the volumes and pages where they are to be found."

> "Mr. Darling has been an eminent theological bookseller in London for at least forty years. He has brought all his bibliographical knowledge to bear upon this most valuable and accurate work. All the leading English journals, both ecclesiastical and secular, episcopal and non-episcopal, unite in commending its plan and execution."—T. H. Horne, D.D., *Assist. Lib. Brit. Mus., in a letter to the author of this Dictionary, Aug.* 31, 1858.

Darling, John. Carpenter's Rule, Lon., 1658, 8vo.

Darling, P. M. Romance of the Highlands, 1810.

Darlington, William, M.D., LL.D., b. 1782, in Birmingham township, Chester co., Penn., was brought up to Agriculture till 18 years of age. In 1800 he commenced the study of Medicine under Dr. John Vaughan of Wilmington, Del., and in 1804 he graduated M. D. in the University of Penn. In 1806, '07 he made a voyage to India as ship's surgeon. During the last 40 years he has filled several important positions of trust under the General Government, as well as that of his native State. The degree of LL.D. was conferred by Yale College. Dr. Darlington has spent a long life in the pursuit of Botany, his favourite science, in which he has obtained an enviable reputation. The following are his principal works: 1. Mutual Influence of Habits and Disease, 8vo, 1804–06. 2. Flora Cestrica, 1st ed., 1826; 2d, 1837; 3d, 1853. This work has been favourably noticed by the greatest botanists of Europe. 3. Edited Reliquiæ Baldwiniæ, 1843, 8vo. 4. Agricultural Botany, 1847. 5. Edited Memorials of John Bartram and Humphrey Marshall, Phil., 1849, r. 8vo. These works have all been favourably reviewed in Silliman's Journal, *q. v.*

Darnell, W. N. Sermons, Lon., 1816, 8vo.

Darracott, R. W. Sermons, 1756, 12mo.

Dart. Complaint of the Black Knight; from Chaucer, 1718, 8vo.

Dart, J. H. Suggestions for a General Registry, Lon., 1844, 8vo. Compendium of the Law and Practice of Vendors and Purchasers of Real Estate, 2d edit., Lon., 1852, 8vo. Amer. edit., with copious Notes and References. Also a Preparatory View of the Existing Law of Real Property in England and the United States, by Thos. W. Waterman, New York, 1851, 8vo.

> "I have examined with attention Dart's Vendors and Purchasers of Real Estate, edited by Mr. Waterman. It is a most excellent practical work."—Hon. Lewis H. Sandford, *Judge of the Superior Court. New York.*

Dart, John. Hist. and Antiq. of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, Lon., 1726, fol. Hist. and Antiq. of the Abbey Church of St. Peter's, Westm., 1723, 2 vols. fol.

Darton, Nich. Christ the True Bishop, Lon., 1641, 4to.

D'Arusmont, Madame Frances, better known as **Miss Fanny Wright,** d. at Cincinnati, 1852, aged 57, made herself famous in America about 1830 by the promulgation of some foolish doctrines, which we understand she subsequently repudiated. 1. Altorf; a Tragedy, Phila., 1819, 8vo. 2. Views of Society and Manners in America, &c. in 1818–20, N. York, 1821, 8vo; Lon., 1821, 8vo. 3. A Few Days in Athens, Lon., 1822, 8vo.

Darwall, Mrs. E. Poems, 1794; ditto, 1811.

Darwall, John. Political Lamentations, 1777, 4to.

Darwin, Charles, 1758–1778, a son of Erasmus Darwin, M.D. Experiments establishing a Criterion between Mucilaginous and Purulent Matter, &c., Lichfield, 1780, 8vo. Pub. by his father.

Darwin, Charles. Narrative of the 10 years' Voyage of H. M. Ships Adventure and Beagle, Lon., 1839, 3 vols. 8vo. Vol. i. by Capt. King; ii. by Capt. Fitzroy; iii. by Chas. Darwin, giving an account of his discoveries in Nat. Hist., (Journal of Researches; Nat. Hist. and Geology, 1839, 8vo.)

> "Mr. Darwin's Journal contains many valuable contributions to science. I cannot help considering his voyage round the world as one of the most important events for Geology which has occurred for many years."—*Mr. Whewell's Address to the Geolog. Soc.*

Zoology of the Voy. of H. M. S. Beagle, 1832–36. Edited and superintended by Charles Darwin, 1843, 4to. For divisions see Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, or the London Publisher's Cat. Geological Observations, 1842, '44, '46, 3 vols. 8vo. Voyage of a Naturalist round the World, 2d edit., 1845, p. 8vo.

> "The author is a first-rate landscape painter, and the dreariest solitudes are made to teem with interest."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

Monograph of the Family Cirripedia, 2 vols. 8vo, pub. by the Royal Society, and distributed to the subscribers in the years 1851 and '53.

> "It has been characterised by a competent writer as one of the most remarkable works on zoology produced during the present century." See Knight's Eng. Cyc., and Agassiz's Bibliographia Geologiæ et Zoologiæ.

Darwin, Erasmus, M.D., 1731–1802, was a native of Elton, near Newark, Nottinghamshire. He studied both at St. John's College, Cambridge, and at Edinburgh, and having chosen the profession of medicine, practised first at Northampton, and subsequently at Lichfield, where he acquired a profitable practice. Being left a widower, he was married in 1781 to Mrs. Colonel Pole, by whose influence he was induced to retire to Derby, where he died suddenly in 1802. Dr. Darwin enjoyed considerable reputation as a botanist, philosopher, and poet. Botanic Garden; a Poem in two parts. Part 1 containing the Economy of Vegetation. Part 2, The Loves of the Plants, with Philosophical Notes, Lon., 1791, 2 vols. 4to. Part 2 had been previously pub. anonymously at Lichfield, 1789, 4to.

> "Pompous rhyme—the scenery is its sole recommendation."—Lord Byron.

But there must have been some merit in poetry which, without the advantage of literary reputation, secured the author so large a host of enthusiastic admirers. Darwin's powers of description and of dramatic effect were undoubtedly great. The absence of judgment and taste is equally clear; hence the decline of his early fame. Zoonomia, or the Laws of Organic Life, Lon., 1794–96, 2 vols. 4to; 3d ed., 1801, 4 vols. 8vo. This work will remind the reader of the speculations contained in a volume which has lately excited much attention—Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation. Darwin's fallacies—especially his theory which refers instinct to sensation—have been amply exposed by Dr. Thomas Brown, Dugald Stewart, Paley, Good, and others. See Dr. Brown's Observations on the Zoonomia, Edin., 1798, 8vo. Plan for the Conduct of Female Education in Boarding Schools, Derby, 1797, 4to. Phylologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening, Lon., 1800, '01, 4to.

> "The section on manures, or the food of plants, is the sole part that interests the agriculturist, and it is much too refined for the grossness of the farmer's application of the articles. No new fact was elicited and established, but much light was cast on the processes that had been adopted."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

The Temple of Nature, or the Origin of Society; a Poem, with Philosophical Notes, Lon., 1803, 4to. Posthumous. Profess. con. to Med. Trans., 1785. Phil. Trans., 1757, '60, '74, '78, '85. Poetical Works, with Philosophical Notes, 1807, 3 vols. 8vo. See Memoirs of his Life, by Anna Seward, Lon., 1804, 8vo; reviewed in Edin. Rev., iv. 230.

The reader must peruse this article, and see if he can trace any resemblance between Dr. Darwin's school and the poem of Universal Beauty, pub. Lon., 1735, fol. See a review of The Temple of Nature, &c. in the same periodical, ii. 491.

> "Only a few years have elapsed since the genius of the author of The Botanic Garden first burst on the public notice in all its splendour. The novelty of his plan—an imposing air of boldness and originality in his poetical as well as philosophical speculations—and a striking display of command over some of the richest sources of poetical embellishment, were sufficient to secure to him a large share of approbation, even from the most fastidious readers, and much more than sufficient to attract the gaze and the indiscriminating acclamations of a herd of admirers and imitators. Yet, with all these pretensions to permanent fame, we are much deceived if we have not already observed in that of Dr. Darwin the visible symptoms of decay."—1803, (by T. Thomson.)

Darwin, Robert Waring, M.D., brother to the preceding. Principia Botanica, or a Concise and Easy Introduction to the Sexual System of Linnæus, 3d ed., corrected and enlarged, Lon., 1810, 8vo. Profess. con. to Mem. Med., 1792; Phil. Trans., 1786: on the Ocular Spectra of Light and Colours.

Dary, Michael. Mathemat. treatises, 1664, '69, '77.

Dashwood, James. The Case of the Rector of D., 1812.

Daubeny, Charles, D.D., 1744–1827, was educated at New College, Oxford; Prebendary of Salisbury, 1784; Archdeacon of Sarum, 1804. A Guide to the Church; 3d ed., Lon., 1830, r. 8vo. Appendix to do.; 3d ed., 1830, r. 8vo. Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, 1803, 8vo. Remarks on the Unitarian Method of Interpreting the Scriptures, 1815, 8vo. Discourses, 1802–10, 3 vols. 8vo. Charges, Serms., &c., 1809, '19, &c. Dr. Daubeny is said to have been one of the contributors to the Anti-Jacobin Review.

Daubeny, Charles Giles Bridle, M.D., F.R.S., Prof. of Botany and Chemistry in the University of Oxford. 1. Essay on the Geology and Chemical Phenomena of Volcanoes, Oxford, 1824, 8vo. 2. Description of the Active and Extinct Volcanoes, with Remarks on their Origin, Lon., 1826, 8vo; 2d ed., 1848, 8vo.

> "One of the most useful contributions to geological science that has yet appeared."—*Edinburgh Review.*

3. Introduc. to the Atomic Theory, 1831, 8vo; with Supp., 1840, 8vo; new ed., 1850, 8vo. 4. Lects. on Agricult., 1841, 8vo. 5. Popular Geog. of Plants, square, 1855. 6. Lects. on Roman Husbandry, Oxf., 1857, 8vo. For a biog. sketch of Dr. Daubeny and a list of his valuable contributions to the various scientific journals, see Knight's Eng. Cyc.

Daubigny. Dissert. in Orat. Dominic., Lon., 1704, 8vo.

Dauborne, Robert. See Daborne.

Daubuz, Charles, 1670?–1740? a French Protestant divine, came to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, and became Vicar of Brotherton. Pro Testimonio Flavii Josephi, de Jesu Christo, Lon., 1706, 8vo. The Revelations literally trans. from the Greek, Lon., 1712, '20, fol. Pub. in 1730, 4to, by Peter Lancaster, under the title of A Perpetual Key on the Revelation of St. John. This is the best edition. A portion of the work—A Dictionary of Prophetic Symbols—was reprinted in 1842, Lon., 8vo, with a Memoir and Preface by Habershon.

> "For understanding the prophecies, we are, in the first place, to acquaint ourselves with the figurative language of the prophets."—Sir Isaac Newton.

> "There is no commentator who can be compared with Daubuz for the accuracy, the care, and the consistency with which he has explained the prophetic symbols."—*Illustrations of Prophecy.*

> "An elaborate and very useful work, of which later authors have not failed to avail themselves."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Dauby and **Leng.** Arithmetician, 1814, 12mo.

Daucet, N. B. Fundamental Principles of the Laws of Canada, Montreal, 1841, 8vo.

Daulby, Daniel. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of Rembrandt and of his Scholars, Bol, Livens, and Van Vliet, Liverp., 1796, 8vo. A work of authority. The preface was written by Mr. Roscoe.

Daunce, Edward. A Briefe Discourse of the Spanish State, with a Dialogue annexed, intituled Philobasilis, Lon., 1590, 4to.

Dauncey, John. Chronicle of Portugal, Lon., 1661, 8vo.

D'Auvergne, Edward. See Auvergne, D'.

Dauney, Wm. Ancient Scottish Melodies from a MS. of the reign of K. James VI., Lon., 1838, r. 4to.

> "We can now refer to an authentic National Collection of a comparative early date, in which a number of our Scottish Melodies are to be found, and among these some of those which have been most deservedly admired, and are here presented, as we conceive, in even a more engaging form than that under which they are popularly known."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Davall, Peter, d. 1768. Trans. of the Memoirs of Cardinal de Retz, Lon., 1774, 4 vols. 12mo. Vindication of the New Calendar Tables and Rules, 1761, 4to. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1728, '49, '62.

Davan, Kingsmill. Essay on the Passions, Lon., 1799.

Davelcourt, D., a native of Scotland. L'Artillier, Paris, 1606, 8vo.

Davenant, Charles, LL.D., 1656–1714, eldest son of Sir William Davenant, was a Member of Parliament, Inspector of Plays, a dramatic author, and a famous writer upon political economy, politics, and trade. His Tragedy of Circe, in which he himself performed, was written at the age of 19; pub. 1677, 4to; also in 1685 and 1703. A collection of his works upon the subjects named above was made and revised by Sir Charles Whitworth, Lon., 1771, 5 vols. 8vo. They excited much animosity at the time but soon gained the ear of the public. See Censura Literaria. When Lord Oxford suspected Swift of having written any anonymous piece, he used to remark to him:

> "This is very much in the style of Dr. Davenant."

Respecting the merits of Davenant's writings, a wide difference of opinion has been expressed:

> "Davenant is certainly a most valuable political author and undoubtedly a writer whose progress was more advanced than

could have been expected at the time he wrote. He had access to official information from which he derived many advantages. He possessed a very considerable command of language."—SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

"Admirable works; replete with curious and instructive reflections."—DUKE OF GRAFTON.

"There seem to be but slender grounds for the eulogies bestowed on his writings, or for thinking that they at all accelerated the progress of sound commercial knowledge. They contain little that is valuable that may not be found in the work of Sir Joshua Child. Some detached paragraphs are exceedingly good; but the treatises of which they form parts are remarkably inconclusive, and are for the most part pervaded by the narrowest and most illiberal views. There is no evidence to show that Davenant had ever reflected on the influence of commerce in facilitating the production of wealth, by its enabling the division of labour to be carried to the farthest extent; that is, by its enabling the people of different countries to apply themselves, in preference, to those employments for the prosecution of which they have some natural or acquired advantage."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy*, 1845, 352.

Davenant, John, D.D., 1576–1641, a native of London, was educated at, and Fellow of, Queen's College, Cambridge; Lady Margaret Profess. of Divinity, 1609; Master of his College, 1614; sent by James I. to the Synod of Dort, 1618; Bishop of Salisbury, 1621. He incurred the displeasure of the king by maintaining the doctrine of predestination in a sermon preached before his majesty. Expositio Epistolæ D. Pauli ad Colossenes, Cantab., 1627, fol.; 3d ed., Cantab., 1639; Amst., 1646, 4to; Groning., 1655, 4to. This is the substance of Lectures read by the author.

"The bishop pays considerable attention to find out the literal sense, as well as to illustrate the doctrinal and practical meaning, of the epistle. Walch commends it; and the learned author of the Synopsis speaks of Davenant as an interpreter far above his praise."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Davenant's Exposition is valuable, not as a book for continuous perusal, but as a work of reference, in which the reader will find most of the disputed points of the Papistical, Calvinistic, and some minor controversies treated with great acuteness, learning, and judgment."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

"A very excellent work, full of valuable elucidation."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.*

Trans. into English, with a Life of the Author and Notes, by the Rev. Josiah Allport, Lon., 1831, '32, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Mr. Allport has conferred no small favour on biblical students by rendering Bishop Davenant's valuable exposition accessible to English readers."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"The translation not only possesses the more ordinary and absolutely indispensable prerequisites of general accuracy and fidelity, but the more rare recommendations of commendable care, propriety, and even elegance. . . . A very valuable feature of the present work is, that the edition has appended (in the form of notes) biographical sketches of the Fathers and Schoolmen, whose names so profusely adorn the pages of Davenant. . . . His notes contain a great deal of curious and valuable information. The Sketch of the Life of Davenant deserves the highest praise: it is the *only* attempt that has ever been made to give any thing like a detailed account of the history and writings of that great and good man."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

Prælectiones, &c. de Justitia habituali et actuali altero. Cantab., 1631, fol. Determinationes XLIX. Quæstionum, &c., 1634, fol.

"Many debateable doctrines [in the two vols.] wisely stated."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.*

Trans. of the above two vols. into English by the Rev. Josiah Allport, Lon., 1844–46, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Well calculated to meet the errors which are most prevalent at the present time. . . . The man who will make himself master of Davenant's arguments will find in them a sufficient safeguard against Romanizing tendencies at any time."—*Church of England Quar. Rev.*

An Exhortation to Brotherly Communion between the Protestant Churches, 1641, 12mo. The same in Latin, Camb., 1640, 8vo.

"A delightful little work on this subject. Milton, Baxter, Burroughes, Bishop Stillingfleet, and others wrote with the same views."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.*

Animadversions upon a Treatise written by Mr. S. (or J.) Hoard, entitled God's Love to Mankind, &c., Camb., 1641, 8vo. Epistola de Sacramentis, Lon., 1649, 8vo. Dissertationes duæ de Morte Christi et Prædestinatione, Cantab., 1650, fol.

"In his elaborate and very judicious treatise on the Death of Christ, Davenant plainly shows, that while profoundly impressed with the truth of the main doctrines of the Calvanistic school, he was by no means the supralapsarian which many of the opposite party have been fond of representing him. He was decidedly a sublapsarian."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

See an interesting account of this excellent man in Fuller's Worthies.

Davenant, Sir William, 1605–1668, a native of Oxford, was the son of a vintner—at least we are willing to accept this version of his paternity. Wood gives an interesting account of the household:

"His mother was a very beautiful woman, of a good wit and conversation, in which she was imitated by none of her children, but by this William. The father, who was a very good and discreet citizen, (yet an admirer and lover of plays and play-makers, especially Shakespeare, who frequented his house in his journies between Warwickshire and London,) was of a melancholic disposition, and was seldom or never seen to laugh, in which he was imitated by none of his children but by Robert, his eldest son, afterwards Fellow of St. John's Coll. and a venerable doct. of div. As for William, whom we are farther to mention, and may justly stile 'the sweet swan of Isis,' he was educated in grammar learning under Edw. Sylvester, whom I shall elsewhere mention, and in academical in Linc. Coll. under the care of Mr. Dan. Hough, in 1620, or 21, or thereabouts, and obtained there some smattering in logic; but his geny which was always opposite to it, lead him in the pleasant paths of poetry, so that tho' he wanted much of university learning, yet he made as high and noble flights in the poetical faculty, as fancy could advance, without it."—*Athen. Oxon., Bliss's ed.*, iii. 802.

On quitting college he obtained the place of page to the celebrated Duchess of Richmond, and subsequently resided in the household of Sir Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, by whose death in 1628 he was once more thrown upon his own resources. In the same year appeared his Tragedy of Albovine, King of the Lombards, pub. 1629, 4to. To this succeeded The Just Italian, a Play; and The Cruel Brother, a Tragedy, both pub. 1629, 4to. The success of these pieces, and other compositions, (see a list of his productions in Lowndes's Bibl. Manual,) gave the author a position among the wits of the day, and in 1637 he succeeded Ben Jonson as poet laureate. In 1641 he became involved in the political difficulties which entangled most of the principal men of the time. Of course he was a royalist, and for his efforts on behalf of the unfortunate monarch he was for some time imprisoned, and was glad to retire to France. After a short residence abroad, he returned to England, and served with the royalist forces as lieutenant-general of the ordnance at the siege of Gloucester. At this period he was knighted by King Charles. Again repairing to France, he was honoured with the confidence of Queen Henrietta Maria, and intrusted by her with a communication to Charles. Davenant saw no promise of brighter times at home, and therefore determined to try his fortune in the New World. The vessel in which he sailed with his company of mechanics and weavers was seized by an English man-of-war, and our poetical knight found himself for the second time a prisoner. Whilst confined in Cowes Castle, he finished the first part of the poem of Gondibert. He was now removed to the Tower of London, and would probably have fared badly in addition to, his two years' imprisonment, had not Milton nobly exerted himself to procure his enlargement. It is said that this debt of gratitude was repaid at the Restoration, when Milton was beholden for his safety to the influence of his brother poet. Davenant now employed himself in the introduction of such dramatic entertainments—partaking of the character of the opera—as the taste of the age, or the forbearance of the rulers, rendered practicable. The remainder of his life seems to have passed in the quiet enjoyment of his literary tastes, and the admiring appreciation of his contemporaries. He was honoured with a last resting-place in Westminster Abbey, and the sepulchral marble was not thought unworthy of the expressive epitaph which had previously been applied to his successor in the honours of the laurel:—"O Rare Sir William Davenant" the poet would have considered as ample reward for his literary exertions. A collective edition of his works was pub. in folio, 1672, '73. Gondibert—by which the author's name is best known—is a heroic poem, the events of which are supposed to have occurred in the reign of Aribert, King of Lombardy, 653–661. By some of the principal poets of the day, Cowley and Waller being of the number, it was rapturously applauded; by others it was so warmly attacked, that the author felt it incumbent on him to defend himself from their censures. He had no heart to continue a theme so little appreciated, and Gondibert was left to posterity in an unfinished state. See Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors; Miscellanies in Prose by Aikin and Barbauld; Retrospective Review, (Lon., 1820,) ii. 304–24; prefatory remarks to vol. iv. of Anderson's British Poets; Headley's Select Beauties; Hurd's Letters on Chivalry and Romance; Biog. Brit.; Malone's History of the Stage. Gondibert has now but few readers. The four-lined stanza with alternate rhymes is not a favourite measure, and six thousand lines of such, in a solid phalanx, present an appearance sufficiently formidable to repel ordinary readers. Yet those who thus neglect the bulky tomes of old English poetry little know what they lose. With much that may be spared, there is much also which is admirably calculated to charm the imagination, to delight the fancy, and to improve the heart. If it were only to enjoy the exquisite sketch of the Character and Love of Birtha, would it not be well worth while to read the six thousand lines of Gondibert? But we are extending this article unwarrantably, and must conclude; not, however, without the citation of some opinions upon the merits of the once thrice-famed, now little known, "Rare Sir William Davenant!"

"I found him of so quick a fancy, that nothing was proposed to him on which he could not suddenly produce a thought extremely pleasant and surprising; and those first thoughts of his, contrary to the old Latin proverb, were not always the least happy. And as his fancy was quick, so likewise were the products of it remote and happy. He borrowed not of any other, and his imaginations were such as could not easily enter into any other man, bestowing twice the time and labour in polishing which he used in invention."—DRYDEN.

Dryden on other occasions expresses his obligations to Davenant, and surely the latter had a claim upon his gratitude, for Dryden remarks in his preface to the Tempest, which they had altered:

"It was originally Shakspeare's—a poet for whom he had particularly a high veneration, and whom he first taught me to admire."

"Gondibert, which is rather a string of Epigrams than an Epic Poem, was not without its admirers, among whom were Waller and Cowley. But the success did not answer his expectation. When the novelty of it was over, it presently sunk into contempt; and he at length found, that when he strayed from Homer he deviated from nature."—GRANGER, iv. 43.

"The stanza which he has adopted is better suited to elegiac than to heroic poetry. A beautifully descriptive passage, interspersed in the course of two or three hundred lines, will not alleviate the tedium of the rest; as an occasional flash of lightning cannot illuminate the continual gloominess of an extensive prospect."—*Knox's Essays*, ii. 377.

"When a writer who is driven by so many powerful motives to the imitation of preceding models, revolts against them all, and determines at any rate, to be *original*, nothing can be expected but an awkward straining in every thing. *Improper method, forced conceits*, and *affected expression*, are the certain issue of such obstinacy. The business is to be *unlike;* and this he may very possibly be, but at the expense of graceful ease and true beauty."—*Bishop Hurd's Critical Commentaries, Notes, and Dissertations*, iii. 138–144.

But Mr. Headley disputes the justice of the bishop's critique:

"After all, it seems but candid to examine every work by those rules only which the author prescribed himself in the composing of it: every contrary step is but trying a man of one country by the laws of another. What right have we, therefore, to be offended at not finding the critical acts passed by Aristotle originally, and re-echoed by Bossu and the French critics, rigidly observed, when it was the author's professed intention to write without them?"—*Biog. Sketches prefixed to Headley's Collection*, vol. i. See Biog. Brit.

Davenant, Rev. William, drowned whilst swimming, 1681, fourth son of the preceding, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. Trans. of La Mothe le Vayer's Animadversions on Greek and Latin Historians.

Davenport, Christopher, 1598–1680, became a Franciscan, adopted the name of Sancta Clara, and was chaplain to Queen Henrietta Maria. De Prædestinatione Meritis, &c., Lugd., 1634, 8vo. Apologia Episcoporum, 1640, 8vo. Manuale Miss. Regularium, Duaci, 1658, 8vo. Systema Fidei, &c., Leodi, 1648, 4to. Vindic. of R. Catholics, 1659. Religio Philosophi, &c., Duaci, 1662, 8vo. R. C. Belief, 1670, 8vo. Middle State of Souls. See Bishop Heber's Life of Jeremy Taylor.

Davenport, Francis. Tides at Tonquin, Phil. Trans., 1684.

Davenport, Humphrey. Abrigt. of Coke upon Littleton, 4th ed., Lon., 1685, 12mo. See Marvin's Leg. Bibl.

Davenport, John, 1597–1670, brother of Christopher, emigrated to Boston in 1637, and was minister at New Haven and at Boston. He was of great learning, piety, and zeal. When Whalley and Goffe fled to New Haven, he concealed them in his own house. He pub. a number of serms., letters, &c., 1629–1637. See Athen. Oxon.; Mather's Magnalia; Trumbull's Conn.; Hutchinson; Winthrop.

Davenport, John. Historical Class Book, Lon., 1839, 12mo.

"One of the most useful helps to education which has fallen under our critical cognizance."—*Lon. M. Advertiser.*

Hist. of the Bastille. Lives of Eminent Men. Ali Pasha. Narrative.

Davenport, R. A. Dictionary of Biography, Lon., 1831, 12mo.

Davenport, Richard. Con. to Amer. Phil., 1815; Nat. Phil.

Davenport, Robert. New Tricke to cheat the Divell, Lon., 1639, 4to. The City Night Cap, 1655, 4to. Other dramatic pieces.

Davenport, Selina. Novels, 1814, '15.

Daventer, Henry. Midwifery Improved, 1716, 8vo.

Davey, John. Obs. on Bane in Sheep, Bath, 1830, 8vo.

David, St., the Patron of Wales, d. 544, was born about the close of the 5th century. He wrote the Decrees of the Synod of Victoria, the Rules of his Monasteries, some Homilies, and Letters to King Arthur; all of which have perished. See Butler's Lives of the Saints; Wharton's Anglia Sacra; Tanner.

David, Ap Gwillum, a famous Welsh bard, is noted for having inscribed 147 poems to the fair Morvid. Such a deluge was too much for her constancy—if indeed she ever favoured the poet—and she was married to a soldier named Rhys Gwgan, who had distinguished himself at the battle of Crecy. So, in this case, the favourite maxim of authors was disproved,—the Sword outweighed the Pen. David's works were edited in London in 1789.

David, Ben. Theolog. Letters to Lon. Quar. Review, 1825.

David, Job. Review of Dr. Priestley's Letter to an Antipædobaptist, 1803, 8vo.

David, M. Effect of Motion, Rest, &c., Lon., 1790, 4to.

David, Michael. Religion, &c. of J. B. Renoult, 1708, 4to.

David, R. 1. The Fast. 2. Fear of God, 1781, '82, 8vo.

Davidson. The Christian Prize; a Serm., 8vo.

Davidson, Rev. Anthony. A Sentimental Journey, in imitation of Sterne. Serms.; in blank verse.

Davidson, Charles. Precedents in Conveyancing, 4th ed., Lon., 1852, 12mo. Common Forms in Conveyancing, 1846, r. 8vo.

Davidson, David. Thoughts on the Seasons, 1789, 8vo.

Davidson, David. English Grammar, 1814, 12mo.

Davidson, David, D.D. Comment. on the Bible, Lon., 1845, fol.; 1836–46, 3 vols. 24mo. Pocket Biblical Dict., new ed., 1837, 24mo. Prophecy, 1839, 12mo. Connec. of S. and P. Hist., 1842, 24mo.

"This work is well executed. The historical plan is clear and unique, and the style is singularly attractive, on account of its purity and strength."—*Protestant Churchman.*

Davidson, G. Bark Tree in St. Lucia, Phil. Trans., 1784.

Davidson, G. F. Trade and Travel in the East, Lon., 1846, p. 8vo.

"One of the best and most entertaining books of travels published within the last three years."—*Lon. Dispatch.*

Favourably reviewed in the Edin. and Lon. Quar. Reviews.

Davidson, Henry. Waterloo; a Poem, Lon., 1816, 8vo.

Davidson, James. Two Serms., 1804.

Davidson, John. Dialogue betwixt a Clerk and a Courteour, concerning the state of Parish Kirks in Scotland, 1570, cr. 8vo. 40 copies reprinted at Edinburgh in 1829.

Davidson, John. Helpes for Y. S. in Chris., Edin., 1602, 8vo.

Davidson, John. Catechism, Edin., 1708, 8vo.

Davidson, John. Accounts of the Chamberlain in Scotland in 1329, '30, '31. Obs. on the Regiam Majestatem, Edin., 1792, 8vo. Remarks on some Edits. of the Acts Parl. of Scotland, 1792, 8vo. See SIR DAVID DALRYMPLE'S Annals of Scotland, iii. 340.

Davidson, Lucretia Maria, 1808–1825, a native of Plattsburg, New York, was the daughter of a physician. Before she was six years of age she wrote quite a number of original poetical compositions, which were accidentally discovered, having been carefully concealed in a closet seldom visited. Her first poem which has been preserved, was written when she was nine years old. The earliest of her productions which has been published was written at eleven years of age. Before she was twelve years old she had read much of Shakspeare, Kotzebue, and Goldsmith, many of the standard English poets, and several historians. Such remarkable precocity of course excited much observation, and when about 16 years of age, by the kindness of Mr. Moss Kent, she was placed at the excellent seminary of Mrs. Willard, at Troy. This lady, who has done so much to educate the female mind in America—whose name is so familiar to many mothers who are now communicating to their children the intellectual and moral lessons acquired from their former preceptor—immediately recognised the peculiar characteristics of the mind confided to her guidance. She remarks:

"She at once surprised us by the brilliancy and pathos of her compositions; she evinced a most exquisite sense of the beautiful in the productions of her pencil; always giving to whatever she attempted to copy certain peculiar and original touches which marked the liveliness of her conceptions, and the power of her genius to embody those conceptions. But from studies which required calm and steady investigation, efforts of memory, judgment, and consecutive thinking, her mind seemed to shrink. She had no confidence in herself, and appeared to regard with dismay any requisitions of this nature."

During the vacation—a few months after her reception into Mrs. Willard's household—she suffered from ill health, but rallied sufficiently to be placed at a school in Albany, where it was hoped she might be able to continue her studies. But it was soon apparent that her life was not to be prolonged. The unfavourable symptoms which had alarmed the anxiety of her family and friends now developed themselves with increased strength, and resulted fatally on the 27th of August, 1825, one month before she had attained the age of 17. So great was her facility in composition, that she left no less than two hundred and seventy-eight pieces, (about one hundred and forty had been destroyed before her death,) among which were five poems of several cantos each, a number of romances, and a tragedy.

A collection of her pieces, with a memoir, was pub. in 1829, by Mr. Samuel F. B. Morse, under the title of Amir Khan and other Poems: the Remains of Lucretia Maria Davidson. An interesting review of this volume by Robert Southey will be found in the London Quarterly Review, xli. 289. Miss Catherine M. Sedgwick also has pub. a biography of her life and character, and the reader will find interesting notices of Lucretia M. and Margaret M. Davidson in Dr. Griswold's Female Poets of America, and in Mrs. Hale's Records of Woman.

> "In these poems there is enough of originality, enough of aspiration, enough of conscious energy, enough of growing power, to warrant any expectations, however sanguine, which the patron, and the friends and parents of the deceased could have formed. . . . In our own language, except in the cases of Chatterton and Kirke White, we can call to mind no instance of so early, so ardent, and so fatal a pursuit of intellectual advancement."—ROBERT SOUTHEY, *ubi supra.*

Davidson, Margaret Miller, 1823–1838, was a sister of the preceding, and distinguished by the same remarkable precocity of intellect and facility in literary composition. At the early age of six years she found great delight in the perusal of the poems of Milton, Cowper, Thomson, Scott, and other authors of the same class.

"By the time she was six years old," remarks her mother, "her language assumed an elevated tone, and her mind seemed filled with poetic imagery, blended with veins of religious thought." About this time she commenced "lisping in numbers," and specimens of her poetry then written will be found in Washington Irving's charming Memoir of this wonderful child, for she was but fifteen years and eight months old when translated to a brighter sphere. Of the beautiful stanzas addressed to her sister Lucretia, Mr. Irving remarks:

> "We may have read poetry more artificially perfect in its structure, but never any more truly divine in its inspiration."

Leonore is the longest of her poems; (the volume just quoted contains some of her prose compositions, also:)

> "It is a story of romantic love, happily conceived, and illustrated with some fine touches of sentiment and fancy. It is a creditable production, and would entitle a much older author to consideration; but its best passages scarcely equal some of her earlier and less elaborate performances."—*Griswold's Female Poets of America.*

Mrs. Davidson had drank deeply of the cup of affliction; few *could* lose such a daughter as Lucretia Maria:—but it was much that her little sister—then not quite two years old—was left to comfort the stricken parent. When only three years of age the child would sit "on a cushion at her mother's feet, listening to anecdotes of her sister's life, and details of the events which preceded her death; and would often exclaim, while her face beamed with mingled emotions, 'Oh, I will try to fill her place—teach me to be like her!'"

Her prayer had been granted. She had grown up to supply her sister's place, and had evinced the possession of powers calculated to honour her name and bless her race—when she too was called to be numbered with the "early lost, the long deplored." Again the fond mother had to pass through the afflicting scenes from which she had already suffered so deeply. Some four years after she had followed Margaret to the grave, she remarks in a letter to the author of this work—referring to an incident which had recently transpired—

> "I will not attempt to describe feelings which brought before my mind's eye with all the freshness of yesterday, some of the most deeply touching incidents in my sorrowing and varied life, with cherished and sacred recollections of the dear one who, like a bright dream, has faded away from my sight in this world forever!"

The reader must not fail to peruse the deeply interesting memoir by Mr. Irving before referred to. We may fitly conclude this sketch in his own words:

> "We shall not pretend to comment on these records; they need no comment, and they admit no heightening. Indeed, the farther we have proceeded with our subject, the more has the intellectual beauty and the seraphic purity of the little being we have intended to commemorate broken upon us; and the more have we shrunk at our own unworthiness for such a task."

Notices of the literary history of the gifted sisters, and reviews of Miss Sedgwick's and Mr. Irving's biographies, will be found in the Southern Lit. Messenger, i. 51; ix. 94, 399; Sparks's Amer. Biog., vii. 209; Lon. Quar. Rev., xli. 289, lxix. 49; Chris. Examiner, xxxi. 269. In London, the biographies of the sisters, by Miss Sedgwick and Mr. Irving, have been incorporated into one volume.

Davidson, Margaret M., mother of the two preceding. A volume of Selections from her Writings, with a preface by Miss Sedgwick, was pub. in 1843.

> "There is nothing in her book to arrest attention. Mrs. Davidson has some command of language, and a knowledge of versification, and the chief production of her industry in this line is a paraphrase of six books of Fingal. Her writings are interesting only as indexes to the early culture of her daughters."—*Griswold's Female Poets of America.*

Davidson, Robert. Serm., 1707, 4to.

Davidson, Robert, and **David Douglass.** Decisions of the C. of Sess., 1792–96, Edin., 1797, fol. The same, 1796–1801, fol.

Davidson, Samuel. Con. to Med. Com., 1790.

Davidson, Rev. Samuel, LL.D. Ecclesiastical Polity of the N. Test., Lon., 1848, 8vo. Introduc. to the N. Test., 1848–51, 3 vols. 8vo. Biblical Criticism, Edin., 1852, 2 vols. 8vo; new ed., Lon., 1855, 8vo. Sacred Hermeneutics Developed and Applied, 1843, 8vo.

> "Nothing seems to be left undone which could be brought within the prescribed limits; and that which has been done appears to be well done and treated in an intelligent and masterly manner."—*Ch. of England Quar. Rev.*

Trans. of Gieseler's Comp. of Eccles. History, Lon., 1846, &c., 4 vols. 8vo. See Clarke's Foreign Theolog. Library.

> "Gieseler's Church History is an invaluable storehouse of reference to the anxious and inquiring student and doctrinarian"—*Lon. Eclec. Rev.*

Text of the Old Testament Considered, Lon., 1856, 8vo.

Davidson, Thomas. Cantus; Songs and Fancies, Aberdeen, 1666. This is said to be the first collection in which Scottish Songs are to be found.

Davidson, Thomas. Serm., Lon., 1749, 8vo.

Davidson, Thomas. Sketch of Dr. Erskine, 1803, 8vo.

Davidson, Wm. Sermon on Fasting, Newc., 1793, 8vo. Brief Outline of an Exam. of the Song of Solomon, Lon., 1817, 8vo.

> "The author of this work considers the Canticles as an inspired song, wholly referring to the spiritual Solomon, or Christ and his true spiritual church."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Davidson, Wm. The Pulmonary System, Lon., 1795, 8vo. Con. to Med. Com., 1793; to Med. Facts, 1792, '93, '94.

Davidson, Wm., M.D. On the Continued Fevers of G. Britain and Ireland, Lon., 1841, 8vo. Treatise on Diet, 1843, 12mo; 1847.

> "The volume is comprehensive; it includes a great deal of most useful matter; and will be a valuable guide to the student and young practitioner."—*Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal.*

Davidsone, David. Disp. Inaug. de Febre Quartana, Lugd. Bat., 1686, 4to.

Davidsone, John. Ane brief Commendatioun of Vprichtnes. Imprentit at Sanct Androis be R. Lekpreuick, 1573, 4to.

Davie, Charles H. Hist. of the Inquisition, 1851, 12mo.

> "A fair and full account of the evils which it professes to describe, since its statements are taken from the most authentic sources of information, both ancient and modern."—*Chris. Times.*

Davie, John C. Letters from Paraguay, Lon., 1805, 8vo.

> "A fictitious work of no reputation or value."

Davie, Sampson. End, &c. of T. Norton; in verse, 1570, 8vo.

Davies. Antiquities: see Hearne's Collec., ii.

Davies, Arabella. 1. Letters. 2. Diary, 1788, 12mo.

Davies, Anth. The Protestant's Practice. Sparkles of the Spirit, 1656, '58.

Davies, B. Serm., Lon., 1785, 8vo.

Davies, C. M. Hist. of Holland, Lon., 3 vols. 8vo, 1841, '42, '44; new ed., 1851.

> "Historical students must and ought to be grateful to the author of this valuable work, which has long been wanted."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Davies, C. N. Lectures on Prophecy, 1836, 12mo.

> "This little volume displays both thought and feeling on a subject of the deepest interest."—*British Magazine.*

Davies, Charles, LL.D., born at Washington, Connecticut, for many years Professor at West Point. Prof. Davies is the author of the following valuable series of Mathematical works, which are very extensively used in schools and colleges throughout the U. S., and, it is said, have produced the author more than $50,000: 1. Primary Table Book. 2. First Lessons in Arithmetic. 3. Intellectual Arithmetic. 4. School Arithmetic. 5. Grammar of Arithmetic. 6. University Arithmetic, 1st ed., 1846. 7. Elementary Algebra, 1st ed., 1839. 8. Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry, 1st ed., 1840. 9. Practical Mathematics, 1852. 10. Bourdon's Algebra, 1st ed., 1834. 11. Legendre's Geometry, 1st ed., 1828. 12. Elements of Surveying, 1st ed., 1832. 13. Analytical Geometry.

14. Differential and Integral Calculus. 15. Descriptive Geometry, 1st ed., 1826. 16. Shades, Shadows, and Perspective. 17. Logic of Mathematics. 18. Mathematical Dictionary, 1855, N. York, 8vo. See Peck, Wm. G.

Davies, Charles G. Serm., Lon., 1841, 8vo.

Davies, D. 1. Serm. 2. Letters, 1810, 8vo.

Davies, D. W. Serm., Cranbrook, 1803, 8vo.

Davies, David. Med., &c. con. to Phil. Trans., 1700, '01.

Davies, David. Jurymen's Guide, Lon., 1779, 8vo.

Davies, Rev. David. The Case of Labourers in Husbandry stated and considered, Lon., 1795, 4to.

"A publication which has been a good deal referred to for its facts and statements."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

Davies, Rev. David Peter. A New Historical and Descriptive View of Derbyshire, Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Davies, E. Serm., 1720, 8vo.

Davies, Ebenezer. American Scenes and Christian Slavery, Lon., 1849, '53, 12mo.

Davies, Edward. Art of War, Lon., 1618, 4to.

Davies, Edward. Serm., 1769, 8vo.

Davies, Edward, 1756–1831, Rector of Bishopston, and Chancellor of Brecon. Vacunalia; Essay in verse, Lon., 1788, 8vo. Twelve Dialogues on Different Subjects, 1801, 8vo. Celtic Researches, or the Origin, Traditions, and Languages of the Ancient Britons, 1804, 8vo. The Rites and Mythology of the British Druids, 1809, r. 8vo.

"But above all other works on the subject of Druidism would we recommend Davies, the author of the Celtic Researches. His History of the British Druids is a perfect mine of information on their most recondite antiquities. Davies, though not free from the hyper-enthusiasm which always runs in the blood of the Welsh, has never been excelled by any writer who has yet discussed Druidical Literature."—*Lon. Monthly Magazine.*

Davies, Lady Eleanor, 1603–1652, daughter of Lord George Audley, Earl of Castlehaven, and wife of the celebrated Sir John Davies, gained great notoriety as a prophetess. She pub. a number of addresses, appeals, prophecies, &c., 1641–52. Her Strange and Wonderful Prophecies appeared in 1649, 4to. See Heylin's Life of Archbishop Laud, and Ballard's British Ladies.

Davies, Evan. Lightning, Phil. Trans., 1730.

Davies, Franc. A Catichisme, Lon., 1612, 8vo.

Davies, Rev. G. Introduc. to Reading, 1810, 12mo.

Davies, George Harley. Comedian. The Fight of Trafalgar; a Descriptive Poem, 1806, 4to.

Davies, Griffith. Key to B.'s Trigonometry, 1814, 8vo.

Davies, Henry, M.D. Young Wife's Guide, Lon., 1852, 8vo.

Davies, Herbert. On the Physical Diagnosis of the Diseases of the Lungs and Heart, Lon., 1851, p. 8vo; 2d ed., revised and enlarged, 1854.

"The first edition of this work was published in 1851, and we then recommended it to the attentive consideration of our readers as embodying the latest views of the Vienna School. So valuable a work cannot fail to reach many editions."—*Lon. Med. Times and Gazette.*

Davies, Rev. Hugh. Welsh Botanology, Lon., 1813, 8vo. Con. to Trans. Linn. Soc., 1794, 1811, '15.

Davies, J. Instructions for History, 1680, 8vo.

Davies, James. Serm., Lon., 1679, 4to.

Davies, James. Serm., 1716, 4to.

Davies, James. Address to the Aged, Lon., 1734, 12mo.

Davies, James. Supremacy of the Scriptures, with a Preface by the Rev. J. P. Smith, D.D., Lon., 1846, 12mo.

"To those who wish, by a single strain of thought, well sustained, to find weapons to beat down the whole fabric of Popery, and every kindred system, we recommend Mr. Davies's masterly treatise."—*Lon. Evangelical Mag.*

Davies, James Seymour. Stubborn Facts, 1812, 8vo.

Davies, Sir John, 1570–1626, a native of Wiltshire, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and afterwards studied law. In 1603 he was sent as solicitor-general to Ireland, soon rose to be attorney-general, and subsequently was appointed one of the judges of assize. In 1607 he was knighted, and after filling several offices with great credit, he was in 1626 appointed Lord Chief Justice of England, but "died suddenly before the ceremony of settlement or installation could be performed."

Nosce Teipsum: This Oracle expounded in two Elegies: 1st, of Human Knowledge, 2d, Of the Soul of Man, and the Immortality thereof: title of 2d ed. pub. 1602, 4to; 1st pub. in 1599, 4to. Yet the dedication to Queen Elizabeth bears date 1592. See Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

"This poem is, without dispute, except Spenser's Faery Queen, the best that was written in Queen Elizabeth's or even in King James the First's time."—*Note in the edit. of Davies's Poet. Works,* 1773, 12mo.

"The author of this poem merits a lasting honour; for, as he was a most eloquent lawyer, so, in the composition of this piece, we admire him for a good poet and exact philosopher."—N. Tate: *Pref. to 4th ed.,* 1697, 8vo.

"Davies's Nosce Teipsum is an excellent poem, in opening the nature, faculties, and certain immortality of man's soul."—Richard Baxter: *Prefatory Address to his Poetical Fragments,* 1681.

"Perhaps no language can produce a poem, extending to so great a length, of more condensation of thought, or in which fewer languid verses will be found. . . . Very few have been able to preserve a perspicuous brevity without stiffness or pedantry, (allowance made for the subject and the time,) in metaphysical reasoning, so successfully as Sir John Davies."—Hallam: *Introduc. to Lit. of Europe.*

"In the happier parts of his poem we come to logical truths so well illustrated by ingenious similes, that we know not whether to call the thoughts more poetically or philosophically just. The judgment and fancy are reconciled, and the imagery of the poet seems to start more vividly from the surrounding shades of abstraction."—Campbell.

"Sir John Davies and Sir William Davenant, avoiding equally the opposite faults of too artificial and too careless a style, wrote in numbers which for precision and clearness, and felicity and strength, have never been surpassed."—Southey.

The edition of his poetical works pub. in 1773, 12mo, already referred to, contains, in addition to the above-noticed poem, the Hymns of Astrea—acrostics in praise of Elizabeth—and Orchestra, a Poem on Dancing.

Reports of Cases in the Law in the King's Courts in Ireland, 2 Jac. I.–10 Jac. I., (1604–12,) with a learned Preface, dedicated to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, Dublin, 1615, fol.; Lon., 1628, '78, (in French;) 4th ed., 1762, (in English,) Dublin, 8vo. These were the first reports of Irish judgments which had ever been made public during the 400 years that the laws of England had existed in that kingdom. The preface to these reports, which is "a very learned and eloquent eulogium" on the Common Law of England, and a vindication of its professors, "vies with Coke in solidity and learning, and equals Blackstone in classical illustration and elegant language."

In addition to the above-noticed works, and some Essays, &c., Sir John pub. an abridgt. of Coke's Reports, and a number of historical and political tracts. George Chalmers pub. in 1786, 8vo, an edit. of his Historical Tracts; the best known of which is A Discoverie of the Trve Cavses why Ireland was neuer entirely subdued, nor brought under Obedience to the Crowne of Englond, until the beginning of his Majesty's Raigne, Lon., 1612, 4to; Dubl., 1664, '66, 8vo; 1704, fol.; Lon., 1747, 12mo. It would be difficult to commend this performance too highly:

"The very best view of the political state of Ireland from the reign of Henry II. to that of James I."—Bishop Nicolson.

"A great performance: a masterly work, and contains much depth and extensive knowledge in state matters and settling of countries, in a very short compass."—Earl of Chatham.

In versatility of talent, brilliancy of imagination, political wisdom, and literary taste, few Englishmen have equalled Sir John Davies.

See Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.; Johnson and Chalmers's English Poets, 1810; Life by George Chalmers, prefixed to his Tracts; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry; Ellis's Specimens; Marvin's Legal Bibl.; Wallace's Reporters; Retrosp. Review, v. 44, 1822.

Davies, John. Outinam:—1. For Queene Elizabeth's Securitie. 2. For her Subiects Prosperitie. 3. For a generall Conformitie. 4. And for England's Tranquilitie, Lon., 1591, 16mo.

"This volume consists of a fulsome sermonical address to the people; an indecent prayer for the queen, &c., and closes with seven six-line stanzas which are only remarkable for their demerit."—T. Park.

Davies, John, D.D., a native of Wales, studied at Jesus College and Lincoln College, Oxford. Antiquæ Linguæ Britannicæ, &c., Lon., 1592, fol. Dictionarium Latino-Britannicum, by T. Williams; to which is added Adagia Britannica, Authorum Britannicorum Nomina et quando floruerunt, 1632. Parson's Resolutions trans. into Welsh. He assisted in a version of the Welsh Bible, pub. 1620.

"This author was esteemed by the academicians well vers'd in the history and antiquities of his own nation, and in the Greek and Hebrew languages, a most exact critic, an indefatigable searcher into ancient scripts, and well acquainted with curious and rare authors."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Davies, or **Davis, John,** "of Hereford," educated at Oxford, became famous as a poet and a writing-master. Mr. Chalmers supposes his Mirum in Modum, a Glympse of God's Glorie and the Soule's Shape, 1602, 4to, to have been his earliest work. Sold at Lloyd's sale for £5 2*s.* 6*d.* Witte's Pilgrimage, *sine anno;* Bibl. Anglo-Poet., £25; Perry Sale, £28. The Holy Roode or Christ's Crosse; Bibl. Anglo-Poet., £15 15*s.* Other publications. A list of his works will be found in Athen. Oxon., and in Lowndes's Bibl. Manual, and notices of most of them in Censura Literaria, The Bibliographer, and Restituta.

"Sir John Davies was more a scholar than a lawyer; but this John Davies was more a poet than a scholar, and somewhat enclined towards the law; which hath made some unwary readers take the writings of one for the other."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Davies, John, 1625–1693, a native of Carmarthenshire, made many trans. from the French into English. We notice a few of his publications. Hist. of the Carribby Islands, fol., Lon., 1666; year of the great fire; therefore this is a rare work. Voyages and Travels of Frederic's Ambassadors, 1662, fol. Peregrinations, 1669, fol. Rites and Monuments of Durham, 1672, 8vo.

Davies, John. Answers to Papers on Free-Trade, 1641, 4to.

Davies, John. Apocalypsis, Lon., 1658, 12mo.

Davies, John, D.D., 1679–1732, Prebendary of Ely, was a native of London, and educated at Queen's College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow. He attained considerable reputation as a philologist. Maximi Tyrii Dissertationes Gr. et Lat. ex interpretationes Heinsii, &c., 1703, 8vo. C. Julii Cæsaris, &c., Cant., 1706 et '27, 4to. De Natura Deorum, 1718, 8vo. Other publications, 1707–27.

Davies, John. Display of Herauldry, 1716, 12mo.

Davies, John. Serms., &c., 1799, 1802, '05, '14.

Davies, John. Innkeeper's Guide, Leeds, 1806, 12mo.

Davies, John. Cases resp. Patents, Lon., 1816, 8vo. These Cases are held "in high estimation." See Pref. to Phil. on Pat.

Davies, Rev. John. Essay on the O. and N. Test., Camb., 1843, 8vo. Estimate of the Human Mind, Lon., 8vo; new ed , 1847.

"A great variety of topics of vast interest are ably and eloquently discussed."—*Lon. Congregational Mag.*

Cultivation of the Mind, Lon., 8vo.

"An able Christian view of the subject."—Bickersteth.

"Mr. Davies is every way qualified for the task he has here undertaken."—*Imperial Mag.*

The Ordinances of Religion practically Illustrated and Applied, Lon., 8vo.

"We content ourselves with a hearty recommendation of the volume."—*Lon. Pulpit.*

Davies, Joseph. Increase of Home Trade, &c., Lon., 1731, 8vo.

Davies, Myles, a Welsh divine, a native of Tre'r-Abbot, Flintshire. Icon Libellorum; or a Critical Hist. of Pamphlets, Lon., 1715, 8vo; this work is included in the following: Athenæ Britannicæ, or a Critical Hist. of Oxford and Cambridge Writers and Writings. This work is one of the rarest in the English tongue. Mr. H. G. Bohn's Cat. of 1841 contains the Icon Libellorum, 8vo, Athenæ Britannicæ, 3 vols. 8vo; and 1 vol. 4to, 1716; vols. i. and ii. being a Crit. Hist. of Pamphlets. The 4 vols. are marked £5 5*s*. In his Cat. for 1848 the 6 vols. are marked £10 10*s*. The 5 vols. were pub. in 8vo, 1716, and one (vol. 4) in 4to. The six were sold at the Bindley sale for £10 10*s*. See an interesting account of Davies in Disraeli's Calamities of Authors. He pub. two theological treatises on Arianism and Romanism.

Davies, Richard, Bishop of St. David's. Fun. Serm. on the Earl of Essex, Lon., 1577, 4to. Epistle to the Welsh. Reprinted, Oxon., 1671, 8vo.

Davies, Richard. Chester's Trivmph in honovr of her Prince. As it was performed vpon St. George's Day in the foresaid Citie, Lon., 1610, 4to. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 223, £25. Reprinted in Nichols's Progresses of K. James I.

Davies, Richard. Convincement, &c., Lon., 1710, 12mo.

Davies, Richard, M.D. Profess., &c. treatises, 1759, &c.

Davies, Robert, 1770–1836, a Welsh poet, wrote a Welsh Grammar, and some poetical works in Welsh, which are highly esteemed.

Davies, Roger. Existence of a Divine Being, 1724, 8vo.

Davies, Samuel. Serms., 1758, '59, 8vo.

Davies, Rev. Samuel, 1724–1761, a native of Newcastle, Delaware, preached with great success in Virginia. In 1759 he succeeded Jonathan Edwards in the Presidency of the College of New Jersey at Princeton. Mr. D. maintained an exemplary character in all the relations of life. Religion and Patriotism the constituents of a good soldier, a Serm., preached Aug. 17, 1755, Phila., 1756, 8vo, pp. 38.

In a note to this discourse, p. 12, Mr. Davies remarks, speaking of "martial spirit:"

"As a remarkable instance of this, I may point out to the public that heroic youth, Colonel [afterwards General] Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country."

The Crisis considered, with reference to Great Britain and her Colonies, a Serm., Lon., 1757, 8vo. This contains some curious particulars relative to the loss of Oswego, Braddock's Defeat, &c. Other serms. and addresses. See Middleton's Biog. Evangel.; Rice's Memoirs of Davies, &c. A collection of his sermons was pub. by Drs. Finley and Gibbons of London, 1767–71, 5 vols. 8vo; later edits. in 4 vols., (Lon., 1824,) and in 3 vols., (N. York, 1849, 1851.) Mr. Davies excelled in

"Animated and pathetic application, in which he collects and concentrates what he has been proving in his discourses, and argues with all the powers of forcible and melting persuasion to the heart. . . . I most sincerely wish that young ministers, more especially, would peruse these volumes with the deepest attention and seriousness, and endeavour to form their discourses according to the model of our author."—Dr. Thomas Gibbons.

"Evangelical. His style and manner are not always good, but being posthumous, he is less to be blamed. On Church Government he takes the side of Dissenters."—Bickersteth.

"President Davies is generally cited as the most eloquent American divine of the past age. His sermons are formed on the declamatory and French models, and are direct, vehement, often eloquent and moving appeals, but wanting accuracy and finish."

"Had the editor been less scrupulous, the sermons might have appeared to much greater advantage as to the method, proportions, &c. They should be read, not as models of composition, but in reference to the serious truths they contain, and the *vivida vis animi* of the author."—Dr. E. Williams.

"They abound with striking thoughts, with the beauties and elegancies of expression, and with the richest imagery."—President Allen.

The edit. of Davies's sermons pub. in New York, 1851, 3 vols. 8vo, contains an essay on the Life and Times of the Author, by the Rev. Albert Barnes of Philadelphia.

Davies, Sneyd, d. 1769, wrote several of the anonymous imitations of Horace in Duncombe's edit., 1767, and see end of vol. iv., and Poems in Dodsley's and Nichols's Collection, and in the Alumni Etonenses. See account of Davies in Nichols's Literary Collection.

Davies, Thomas. Serm. on Amos ix. 2, 8vo.

Davies, Thomas. Sixteen Discourses, Lon., 1720, 8vo.

Davies, Thomas. Laws rel. to Bankrupts, 1744, fol.

Davies, Thomas, 1712?–1785, studied at the University of Edinburgh, and became an actor and bookseller. Dr. Johnson, who valued him highly, and declared that he was "learned enough for a clergyman," assisted him liberally in his pecuniary difficulties. He married Miss Yarrow, a celebrated beauty, to whom we shall refer presently. Life of David Garrick, Lon., 1780, 2 vols. 8vo. New (5th) ed. by Stephen Jones, 1808. Dramatic Miscellanies, 1784, '85, 3 vols. 8vo. Lives of Dr. John Eachard, Sir John Davies, and Mr. Lillo, prefixed to the eds. of their works pub. by T. Davies. Memoirs of Henderson. Life of Massinger. Review of Lord Chesterfield's Character. Dramatic Works of George Lillo, with Memoirs of the Author, 1810, 2 vols. 18mo. Interesting particulars of our author will be found in Boswell's Johnson. It was at the house of the bookseller that the biographer was first introduced to the great lexicographer. Who that has ever read Boswell's amusing account of this introduction can ever forget it?

"Both Davies and his wife (who has been celebrated for her beauty) maintained an uniform decency of character; and Johnson esteemed them, and lived in as easy an intimacy with them as with any family which he used to visit."

Churchill's unmerciful ridicule of Davies's acting drove him from the stage:

> "With him came mighty Davies:—on my life
> That Davies has a very pretty wife!
> Statesman all over,—in plots famous grown,—
> He mouths a sentence as curs mouth a bone."
>
> *The Rosciad.*

This was too much for Davies, and he again tried bookselling as a vocation. If he could not "act well his part" himself, he contrived to profit by the success of a brother actor; for his Life of Garrick relieved him of the *res angusta domi*, and gave him fame in the world of letters.

Davies, Maj. Gen. Thomas. Con. in Zoology and Ornithology to Trans. Linn. Soc., 1798, 1802.

Davies, Thomas S. Hutton's Mathemat., 12th ed., by Gregory and Davies, Lon., 1840, 2 vols. 8vo. Solutions of the principal questions of Hutton's Mathemat., 1840, 8vo.

"The solutions exhibit a degree of simplicity, ingenuity, and elegance, rarely to be met with in works of this nature."—*Kelso Chronicle.*

Davies, Rev. Walter. General View of the Agricult. and Domestic Economy of North Wales, Lon., 1811, 8vo.

"The report exhibits much sound information, and an acute judgment on every point of discussion. It has always been esteemed and recommended as a source whence information may be got."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Davies, William. A True Relation of his own Travailes and most miserable Captiuitie, Lon., 1614, 4to. Reprinted in the Oxford Collection of Voyages and Travels, vol. i.

Davies, Wm. Plays for a private Theatre, Lon., 1786, 8vo.

Davies, sometimes **Davis,** *q. v.*

Daviess, Col. Joseph H., of Kentucky, d. 1811. View of the President's Conduct con. the conspiracy of 1806.

Daville, John. Serm. on Ephes. v. 6, 1745, 8vo.

Davis. Welsh and Latin Dictionary, Lon., 1632, fol.

A Catalogue of the most noted British Authors, &c. is annexed to this volume, which is truly a *liber rarissimus.*

Davis. Hosanna before the Bishops, Lon., 1642, 4to.

Davis. Explanation and Vindication of the Rubrics before the New Office for the 11th of June, Oxf., 1731, 8vo.

Davis, Andrew Jackson, the Poughkeepsie Seer and Clairvoyant, was bórn at Blooming Grove, Orange co., N. Y., 1826. 1. Nature's Divine Revelations, pp. 800, 8vo, N Y. 2. The Great Harmonia, 6 vols. 12mo; containing Physician, Teacher, Seer, &c. 3. Review of Dr. Horace Bushnell on Supernaturalism. 4. Philosophy of Spiritual Intercourse, 8vo. 5. Philosophy of Special Providences, 8vo. 6. Harmonial Man; or, Thoughts for the Age, 8vo. 7. Free Thoughts concerning Religion, 8vo. 8. Present Age and Inner Life. 9. The Penetralia: Harmonical Answers. We append notices of two of Mr. Davis's publications:

"We can regard this book [The Great Harmonia] in no other light than as part of a series of systematic impostures. The infidelity of our day is to a considerable extent combined with an amazing degree of credulity and superstition. . . . We have no hesitation in predicting that money will be lost upon this volume and the remainder of the series—either by the publishers or by the purchasers—and we think it would be full as well for the world at large that the loss should fall upon the former."—*Norton's (New York) Literary Gazette.*

A well-known writer thus refers to the Principles of Nature, her Divine Revelation, and a Voice to Mankind:

"Taken as a whole, the work is a profound and elaborate discussion of the Philosophy of the Universe; and for grandeur of conception, soundness of principle, clearness of illustration, order of arrangement, and encyclopedical range of subjects, I know of no work of any single mind that will bear away from it the palm. To every theme the inditing mind approaches with a certain latent consciousness of mastery of all its principles, details, and technicalities; and yet without the least ostentatious display of superior mental powers."—Professor Bush.

Davis, Asahel, b. 1791, in Massachusetts. Ancient America and Researches of the East, 30th thousand, 1854.

Davis, Crusoe R. Life and Adventures of, Lon., 1756.

Davis, Daniel, of Boston, 1773–1835. Criminal Justice, Boston, 2d ed., 1828, 8vo; 3d ed. by F. F. Heard.

"A valuable manual of criminal law."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Precedents of Indictments, Boston, 1831, 8vo.

Davis, Daniel, Jr. Manual of Magnetism, 6th ed., Boston, 1854, 12mo. One of the best works upon the subject.

Davis, David D., M.D. Trans. of Phinel on Insanity, Sheff., 1806, 8vo. Acute Hydrocephalus, Lon., 1840, 8vo.

"A treatise eminently calculated to exalt the high reputation which already distinguishes its author."—*Edin. Month. Med. Jour., Jan.* 1841.

Elements of Obstetric Medicine, Lon., 4to. New ed. in 10 Nos. 8vo, and 70 plates in 4to, 1842.

"We do not, therefore, hesitate to say that it is a work which ought to be found on the table of every teacher and medical practitioner."—*Edin. Medical and Surgical Magazine, Jan.* 1842.

Davis, Edward, Surgeon. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1747.

Davis, Edwin Hamilton, b. 1811, in Ross county, Ohio; appointed Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the New York Medical College in 1850. As early as 1833 he commenced his antiquarian researches, the results of which have been pub. as the 1st vol. of the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, entitled: 1. Monuments of the Mississippi Valley, by E. G. Squier and E. H. Davis. 2. Report on the Statistics of Calculous Disease in Ohio, 1850, 8vo.

Davis, Francis. A Catechism, Lon., 1612, 8vo.

Davis, George. Serms., 1758, '63, 4to.

Davis, Rev. H. Exercises in Latin, Lon., 1844, 12mo.

Davis, Henry W. The War of Ormuzd and Ahriman in the Nineteenth Century, Baltimore, 1853, 8vo.

Davis, Rev. Henry Edwards, 1756–1784, educated at, and Fellow and Tutor of, Baliol Coll., Oxford, when only twenty-one pub. an examination of Gibbon's 15th and 16th chapters of the Decline and Fall, Lon., 1778, 8vo. He charges Gibbon with misrepresentations of authors cited and with want of accuracy in his statements. The historian pub. a Vindication, which Davis answered in A Reply to Mr. Gibbon's Vindication, 1779, 8vo.

Davis, Hewlett. Farming Essays, Lon., 1848, 8vo.

"These essays are very particular for sound practice and enlightened judgment."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Davis, Hugh. De Jure Uniformitatis Ecclesiasticæ; of the rights belong. to an unif. in Churches, Lon., 1669.

Davis, J. Exposition of the Laws rel. to the Medical Profession, Lon., 1844, 8vo.

Davis, J. B., M.D. 1. Fever of Walcheren, Lon., 1810, 8vo. 2. Hist. of Nice, 1807. 3. Bognor, 1807. 4. Asphyxies. 5. Project. 6. France, &c., 1807, 2 vols. 12mo.

Davis, J. C. B. Mass. Justice, Worcest., 1847, 8vo.

Davis, Jo. Minucius Felix, cum Notis Jo. Davisii, Glasg., 1750, 12mo.

Davis, John, d. 1605, a celebrated navigator, was a native of Sandridge, Devonshire. Between 1585 and '87 he made three voyages for the discovery of a Northwest passage. He discovered the strait which bears his name. In 1571 he sailed with Cavendish in his voyage to the South Sea, and subsequently made five voyages to the East Indies as pilot. In the last he was killed by the Japanese in the Strait of Malacca. A Traverse Book by J. D. in 1587. A Report of J. D. of his three voyages made for the Discovery of the N. West Passage. Pub. by Hakluyt. The World's Hydrographicall Description, Lon., 1595, 8vo. This very rare vol. was pub. by Davis himself. The Seamen's Secrets, 1595, 8vo, 1626 and 1657, 4to. See Hakluyt' Collection of Voyages.

Davis, John. News from Ireland, &c., Lon., 1642, 4to.

Davis, John. Theolog. treatises, &c., 1652, '55.

Davis, John. Serm., 1814, 8vo.

Davis, John. Travels of four and a half years in the U. States, 1799–1802, Lon., 1803, 8vo; 1817. Contains some interesting facts relating to Pres. Jefferson, Col. Burr, &c. He pub. some other works.

"With more sincerity than is usual among travellers, he states that he made his tour on foot, because he could not afford the expense of a horse."—*Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova.*

Davis, Sir John. See Davies.

Davis, John A. G., 1802–1840, a lawyer and professor, born in Middlesex co., Virginia. Before the age of thirty "he was appointed Law-Professor in the University of Virginia, and filled that chair for ten years or longer. In 1839 he pub. a valuable Treatise on Criminal Law, and Guide to Justices of the Peace, pp. 600, 8vo. For gratuitous circulation, a tract on Estates Tail Executory Devises, and Contingent Remainders under the Virginia Statutes modifying the Common Law; and another tract against the Constitutional right of Congress to pass laws expressly and especially for the 'Protection' of Domestic Manufactures, combating Mr. Madison's views upon that subject. In Nov. 1840, Mr. Davis was shot with a pistol by a rioting student, whom he, in obedience to the university-laws, was endeavouring to arrest. After lingering for several days, he died, leaving a widow and seven children."

Davis, John Ford, M.D. Carditis, Bath, 1808, 12mo.

Davis, Sir John Francis, Governor of Hong Kong, formerly Her British Majesty's Chief Superintendent in China. 1. The Chinese: a General Description of China and its inhabitants, Lon., 1836, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Several edits., 1840, &c.

"Mr. Davis resided twenty years at Canton, where he at length rose to be chief of the factory; he accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to Pekin; and he ranks as one of the few Europeans who have ever really mastered the language and literature of China. We have a right, therefore, to consider the statements which he has now submitted to the public as containing as full and correct a view of this singular people, of their government, laws, and institutions—and, in short, of the whole frame of their society, as the many difficulties with which the subject is beset will permit."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

"This is undoubtedly the best work on China in the English language."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

"My information is derived from Mr. Davis's able and lucid work on China."—Duke of Wellington.

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5. Sketches of China, 2 vols. p. 8vo, 1841; and new ed. 6. China during the War and since the Peace, 1852, 2 vols. p. 8vo; new ed., 1857, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

The reader can perhaps learn as much of the Chinese from these works as from any other volumes in the language.

Davis, Joseph. Last Legacy, Lon., 1707, 12mo.

Davis, Joseph. Digest of Legislative Enactments relating to the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, in England; with occasional Observations and Notes, Lon., 1820, 8vo; 2d ed., 1849, r. 8vo.

Davis, M. Thoughts on Dancing, 1791, 12mo.

Davis, M. S. Case of Rev. C. Jones, N. York, 1813, 8vo.

Davis, Mary Anne. Fables in Verse, 1813, 12mo.

Davis, Matthew L., of New York, d. 1850, aged 84. Memoirs of Aaron Burr, N. York, 1837, '38, 2 vols. 8vo. The Private Journal of Aaron Burr, 1838, 2 vols. 8vo. See an obituary notice of Mr. Davis in Littell's Living Age, xxvi. 217.

Davis, Richard. Auctio Davisiana Oxonii habita, per Gul. Cooper & Ed. Millington, Bibliopol. Lond., Lon., 1689, 4to.

"An excellent Latin poem."—Wood.

Davis, Richard. Gospel Light, Lon., 12mo.

Davis, Richard. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1693–1700.

Davis, Richard. Narrative of Facts, 1789, 8vo. General View of the Agricult. of the county of Oxford, Lon., 1794, 4to.

"This is a very meagre report, and was but little noticed."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Davis, Richard, 1649–1741, an Irish divine. 1. A Letter to a Friend (who had become a R. Catholic) concerning his changing his Religion, Lon., 1694, 4to. 2. The Truly Catholic and Old Religion, showing that the Established Church in Ireland is more truly a member of the Catholic Church than the Church of Rome, and that all the ancient Christians, especially in Great Britain and Ireland, were of her Communion, Dublin, 1716, 4to. 3. A Letter. 4. Remarks, 4to. 5. Serms., 1716, 8vo; 1717, 4to.

Davis, Richard Bingham, 1771–1799, b. in the city of New York. His Poems were collected after his death, and pub. with a Memoir by John T. Irving, N. York, 1807.

Davis, Thomas. General View of the Agricult. of the County of Wilts, Lon., 1794, 4to; 1811, 8vo.

Davis, Thomas. Poems, with an Introduction by John Mitchell, N. York, 1856, 18mo.

Davis, Thomas A. Cosmogony; or, The Mysteries of Creation, N. York, 1858, 8vo.

Davis, Rev. W. The Believer's Assurance of Salvation: Is it Attainable? 18mo.

Davis, Wm. See Davies.

Davis, Wm. Mathemat. treatises, Lon., 1798–1813.

Davis, Wm. An Olio of Bibliographical and Literary Anecdotes, Lon., 1814, 12mo; and Memoranda original and selected. A new edit. has been pub. A Journey round the Library of a Bibliomaniac; or Cento of Notes and Reminiscences concerning rare, curious, and valuable Books, 1821, sm. 8vo. A Second Journey round the Library of a Bibliomaniac, 1825, sm. 8vo.

Davis, Wm. The Acts of Congress in relation to the District of Columbia from July, 1790, to March, 1831, &c., Wash., 1831, 8vo.

Davis, Wm. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1839, &c.

Davison. Letter to Bowles; 10 Letters, 1803; referring to the Nottingham Election.

Davison, Alex. Obs. on the Report of the Committee on Military Inquiry, 1807, 8vo.

Davison, D., M.D. Trans. of F. C. Schlosser's Hist. of the 18th Century, and of the 19th till the Overthrow of the French Empire, with particular reference to Mental Cultivation and Progress, Lon., 1843–52, 8 vols. 8vo. This work has been trans. into French and Dutch also.

"Schlosser is, as an historian, second to none of his contemporaries. We possess in England no writer between whom and himself it would not be mere irony to institute any comparison. Ranke among German and Thierry among French historians may enter the lists with him. In the depth and variety of his attainments, and the range and compass of his view, he is superior to them, and among modern writers, quite unrivalled."—*Westminster Review.*

Davison, Francis, son of Wm. Davison, an eminent statesman *temp.* Elizabeth. Poetical Rhapsody, Lon., 1602, '08, '11, '21. With a Preface by Sir E. Brydges, 1814–17, 3 vols. 8vo. With Memoirs and Notes by H. H. Nicholas, 1826, cr. 8vo; 250 copies printed, best ed. This excellent collection contains poems by Francis and Walter Davidson, Sir John Davies, Sir Philip Sydney, Sir Walter Raleigh, the Countess of Pembroke, Spenser, Sir H. Wotton, Donne, Greene, and others.

"How say you, reader? Is not the above a glorious pageant of poets? Does not the mere enumeration of them beget in thee a longing to explore the pages which contain their bright thoughts and tuneful lines?"

Davison, H., and **Merivale, H.** Reports in the Q. B. and upon Writs of Error, &c., 1843, '44, Lon., 1844, r. 8vo.

Davison, Hilkiah. Serm., Lon., 1720, 8vo.

Davison, John. Dr. Bancrofts Rashness in rayling against the Ch. of Scot. noted, Edin., 1590, 16mo.

Davison, John. Algebra, Lon., 1789, 8vo.

Davison, John, 1777–1834, Prebendary of Worcester. Discourses on Prophecy, Lon., 1824, 8vo; 5th ed., Oxf., 1845.

"While the student is carried forward by the interest of critical research, and his understanding enlightened by the wide and clear views opened to him, his piety will not fail to be warmed his faith strengthened, and his best affections exalted and improved."—*British Critic.*

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Primitive Sacrifice, 1825, 8vo. Baptismal Regeneration, 1844, 8vo. Remains, and Occasional Publications, Oxf., 1840, 8vo.

Davison, Thomas. Serm., 1683, '88, 4to.

Davison, Wm., M.D. Med. and chem. works, 1633–60.

Davisson, John. Prot. Minister's Mission, 1721.

Davors, Jo. Secrets of Angling, by J. D., supposed to be the above, Lon., 1613, 12mo. Augmented by Wm. Lauson, Lon., 1652. In Cens. Lit., 1811, and in 1812, 8vo. This rare work is also ascribed to Davies, Donne, and Dennys. See Blakey's Lit. of Angling, 1856, 311.

Davy, Charles. Trans. of Baurit's Journey to the Glaciers in Savoy, Norw., 1775, 8vo: in conjunction with F. Davy. Letters upon Subjects of Lit., Lon., 1789, 2 vols. 8vo.

College Terms, 3d ed., 1824, 4 vols. 12mo; 1845, 2 vols. 12mo. Ruth; an Oratorio. Balaam; an Oratorio.

Davy, Chris. Architectural Precedents, Lon., 1840, 8vo. Artificial Foundations, 1841, 8vo.

"A sort of Chamber Council to be consulted with advantage by all practical men."—*Lon. Mechanics' Mag.*

Commended by the Civil Engineer's Jour., The Atlas, &c.

Davy, Edm. Chem. con. to Phil. Trans., 1817. Phil. Mag., 1817.

Davy, Henry. Views of Gentlemen's Seats. Architectural Antiq. of Suffolk, 1827–46.

Davy, Henry. Landing of Rebels, Lon., 1643, 4to.

Davy, Sir Humphry, Bart., 1778–1829, was a native of Penzance, Cornwall. After serving an apprenticeship to a surgeon and apothecary, he became, at the age of 20, assistant to Dr. Beddoes in the Pneumatic Institution at Bristol. In 1799 Dr. Beddoes pub. a work entitled Contributions to Physical and Medical Knowledge, principally from the West of England. To this collection young Davy contributed Essays on Heat, Light, Respiration, Gas, and Colours. In 1803 he became a Fellow of the Royal Society, in 1806 Secretary, and in 1820 President, of that distinguished body. In 1812 he was married to Mrs. Apreece, a lady of large fortune. In 1815–17 he contributed to Phil. Trans. the celebrated papers on the Miner's Safety Lamp, for which useful invention the coal proprietors of the district of the Tyne and Wear presented him with a service of plate worth £2000. In 1818, '19, he travelled in Italy, zealously pursuing his scientific investigations, and during his absence was created a baronet. He again travelled on the Continent in 1827, hoping to benefit his impaired health, but he experienced only temporary relief, and died of apoplexy at Geneva in 1829. For an account of the brilliant discoveries of this distinguished benefactor to science, we must refer the reader to the biographies by his brother, Dr. John Davy, and Dr. Paris. In additions to Six Discourses delivered before the Royal Society at their Anniversary Meetings, he was the author of more than fifty Treatises and Lectures upon subjects of scientific investigation. He was also a poet as well as a philosopher, and his powers as an essayist are displayed to great advantage in his Consolations of Travel, and Days of Fly Fishing.

"Had not Davy been the first chemist," remarked Coleridge to Mr. Poole, "he probably would have been the first poet of his age."

"Who that has read his sublime quatrains on the doctrine of Spinoza can doubt that he might have united, if he had pleased, in some great didactic poem, the vigorous ratiocination of Dryden, and the moral majesty of Wordsworth."—Lockhart.

Salmonia, or Days of Fly-Fishing. By an Angler, Lon., 1828, 12mo; 4th ed., 1851, fp. 8vo.

"We are informed in the preface, that many months of severe and dangerous illness have been partially occupied and amused by the present treatise, when the author was incapable of attending to more useful studies or more serious pursuits. While we regret that the current of scientific investigation, which has led to such brilliant results, should be, for a moment, interrupted, we have here an example, and a pleasing one, that the lightest pursuits of such a man as our angler—nay, the productions of those languid hours, in which lassitude succeeds to pain, are more interesting and instructive than the exertion of the talents of others whose mind and body are in the fullest vigour—illustrating the scriptural expression that the gleaning of the grapes of Ephraim are better than the vintage of Abiezer."—*Lon. Quar. Review*, xxxviii. 503.

"This is a book on a very delightful subject, by a very distinguished man. But although it is occasionally rather a pleasant book than otherwise, it is not by any means worthy either of the subject or the man—the one being Angling, and the other Sir Humphry Davy."—Prof. Wilson: *Blackwood's Mag.*, xxiv. 248.

Read this very amusing review.

"We have been greatly delighted with this work."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"The work is of a very superior character, elaborately written, full of most ingenious thoughts, with some passages of a great beauty."—*Asiatic Journal.*

Consolations in Travel, or the Last Days of a Philosopher, Lon., 1830, 8vo; 5th ed., 1851, fp. 8vo.

"Sir H. Davy has in this little work built up for himself a monument, which indicates not, indeed, the extent and the vast advantages of his scientific research, but which exhibits the far more interesting portrait of a man who holds in adequate estimation the blessings of religion, and who endeavours to sustain it by the suffrage of science,—science so often a truant to this, the most important interest of mankind."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"Apart from the scientific value of the labours and researches of Sir H. Davy, they are pervaded by a tone and temper, and an enthusiastic love of nature, which are as admirably expressed as their influence is excellent."

Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, in a Course of Lectures to the Board of Agriculture, Lon., 1813, 4to; 6th ed., revised by John Davy, M.D., 1839, 8vo. By Shier, 1840; new ed., 1850.

"Considering the ten years of research and meditation which the author has bestowed on the subject, its execution has, on the whole, fallen short of our expectations."—*Edin. Review*, xxii. 280.

Read this review; also one in the Lon. Quar. Rev., xi. 318.

"The book enjoyed some little popularity; but scarcely added any thing to our previous stock of knowledge. It was hailed as a grand beginning; but nearly half a century has not shown any advancement. And this deficiency may not be owing to any lack of exertion, or remissness in using and connecting the knowledge that exists on both sides; but from the impossible nature of the employment that has been projected. Agriculture and chemistry are connected in the single article of manures only: the other uses are very widely different."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

A collective edition of Sir Humphry's Works, with his Life, was pub., Lon., 1839–40, 9 vols. 8vo, by his brother, Dr. John Davy. Contents: Vol. I. Life. II. Early Miscellaneous Papers, 1799–1805. III. Researches concerning Nitrous Oxide, &c. IV. Elements of Chemical Philosophy. V. Bakerian Lectures. VI. Miscellaneous Papers and Researches, 1815–28. VII., VIII. Agricultural Lectures. IX. Salmonia; Consolations of Travel.

"This collection, from its variety and interest, promises to be one of the most valuable republications of our time."—*Lon. Spect.*

Dr. Davy's Memoir of his brother is commended as

"A worthy record of the life of our great philosopher, and should be studied by the youth of England, that they may know how mighty a power resides in the mind to conquer difficulties."—*Britannia.*

"This biography is admirably written—correct details, full of instruction, and amusing throughout."—*Lon. Review.*

Dr. Paris's Life of the philosopher, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo, has been characterized as

"A durable monument to the memory of Sir Humphry Davy, and to the talents of Dr. Paris."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

"No one who reads this book, and studies the processes by which Davy arrived at his grand results, will hesitate to place him in the rank of immortal genius."—*Spectator.*

It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of Sir Humphry's contributions to science. Whilst yet but a youth, officiating as assistant to Dr. Beddoes,

"He discovered the remarkable action of nitrous oxide, or laughing gas, on the system, and thus paved the way to the application of those means now in use for alleviating pain in severe operations. . . . In 1806 he made the important discovery that the combinations and decompositions by electricity are referable to the law of electrical attractions and repulsions, and thus demonstrated the intimate connection between electricity and chemistry. His most brilliant discovery was, however, that of, in 1807, the composition of the alkalies, which he proved to be combinations of oxygen with metals. In 1810 he found chlorine to be a simple body, in accordance with the view of Scheele, announced in the previous century. His other discoveries were that of the Safety Lamp, exhibiting a fine example of inductive reasoning; and his mode of preventing the corrosion of copper sheathing by the protecting influence of zinc."—R. Dundas Thomson, M.D., &c., *Prof. of Chemistry, St. Thomas's Hospital College, London.*

"Since the age of Sir Isaac Newton, the History of British Science has recorded no discoveries of equal importance with those of Sir Humphry Davy. The researches of Black, Priestley, and Cavendish, however important in their results, were less brilliant in their generalizations, less striking in their individual phenomena, less indicative of inventive talent, and less fruitful in their practical applications. In placing Sir Humphry Davy, therefore, at the head of the British Chemists, we cannot anticipate an appeal from our decision;—and if any dissenting voice shall be raised, it will proceed only from the sacred recesses of personal esteem or family affection."—*Edinburgh Review*, lxiii. 101.

"Davy was the greatest chemical genius that ever appeared."—M. Dumas.

"Mr. Davy, not yet thirty-two years of age, occupied, in the opinion of all that could judge of such labours, the first rank among the chemists of this or of any other age; it remained for him, by direct service rendered to society, to acquire a similar degree of reputation in the minds of the general public."—*Cuvier's Eloge of Sir H. Davy.*

Davy, John. Serm. on the death of Prince George, 1708.

Davy, John, M.D., brother of Sir Humphry. Account of the Interior of Ceylon, Lon., 1821, 4to.

"This is an excellent work, though like many other works of excellence, too bulky; its chief and peculiar merit and recommendation consists in its details on the natural history of Ceylon."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

Researches, Physiological and Anatomical, 1839, 2 vols. 8vo. Notes and Observations on the Ionian Islands and Malta, &c., 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Dr. Davy's work deserves to be bought as well as perused, so carefully, completely, and extensively has it been got up. We trust that the consciousness of having discharged such an important duty will not be the only result of his long labour, but that the work will prove as remunerative as it ought to be."—*Westminster Review.*

Lectures on the Study of Chemistry, in Connection with the Atmosphere, the Earth, and the Ocean; and Discourses on Agriculture, 1849, 12mo.

"We have great pleasure in recommending this volume as an excellent popular introduction to chemical studies."—*Lon. Medical Gazette.*

For notices of Dr. Davy's Memoirs of his distinguished brother, edit. of his works, &c., see preceding article.

Davy, John, d. 1824, a musical composer, wrote some dramatic compositions. His best-known song is—Just like Love is yonder Rose.

Davy, Michael. Tale of a Tub, Lon., 1674, fol.

Davy, Wm., d. 1826, curate of Lustleigh, &c. System of Divinity, Exeter, 1785, 6 vols. 12mo; 1825, 2 vols. 8vo; 1827, 3 vols. 8vo. System of Divinity, Lustleigh, 1796–1807, 26 vols. 8vo; 14 copies only, which were printed and bound by the author himself. Highly commended by the Bishops of London, Durham, Bristol, and Norwich.

"In persevering industry, you are without a rival. In theological knowledge there are not many who equal you, and the selections and arrangement of your work appear to me judicious."—*Bp. of Norwich, in a Letter to Rev. W. Davy.*

Davyes, Hatton. Serm. on Ephes. iv. 14, 1708, 4to.

Davyes, Thomas. The Tenth Worthy, or several Anagrams on the name of that Worthy of Worthies, Oliver Cromwell, 1658, fol.

Davys, Sir John. See Davies.

Davys, John. Art of Decyphering, 1737, 4to.

Davys, Mrs. Mary. Works; consisting of Plays, Novels, Poems, and Familiar Letters, Lon., 1726, 2 vols. 8vo.

"She was a correspondent of Dean Swift; and thirty-six letters from him to her and her husband were, a few years ago, in the hands of Dr. Ewen of Cambridge."—*Biog. Dramat.*

Dawbeny, H. Historie, &c., rel. to Cromwell, 1659, 8vo.

Dawborn, Mrs. 1. Nursing. 2. Assistant, 1805, '06.

Dawe, George, d. 1829, an English painter, of whom some account will be found in the Essays of Charles Lamb. The Life of George Morland; with Remarks on his Works, 1807, 8vo.

Dawe's, Jack, Prognostication for the Year 1623, or Vox Graculi, 4to. This rare pamphlet was sold for £5 9*s.* at the Gordonstoun sale.

Dawes. Four Serms., 1773, 8vo.

Dawes, John. Admeasurement, 1797, 12mo.

Dawes, Lancelot, 1580–1633. Serms., 1614–33.

Dawes, M. Serms., 1763. Phil. Considerations, 1780.

Dawes, Matt. Crimes and Punishments, Lon., 1782. Real Estates, 1814. Landed Property, 1818. Arrests, 1787. Other works.

Dawes, Richard, 1708–1766, was educated at, and became Fellow of, Emanuel College, Cambridge. He was eminent for his critical knowledge of the Greek tongue, which proficiency he perhaps over-estimated. He seems to have been jealous of Dr. Bentley, and was guilty of the absurdity of declaring that the doctor

"Nihil in Græcis cognovisse nisi ex indicibus petititum."

In 1745 Dawes pub. his Miscellanea Critica, Cambridge, 8vo; new edit. by Bishop Burgess, Oxon., 1781; by Kidd, Cantab., 1817.

"Second only to Bentley's Phalaris."—Porson.

"A work displaying considerable ingenuity and erudition."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

Abroad it was highly commended by Valkener, Pierson, Koen, and Reiske. There is no doubt of the value of this work, especially with the improvements of the latter edits.; but the authority of Dawes is by no means so great as it was for some twenty years after the publication of his canons. He has been proved to be often wrong, and an erring dogmatist meets with but little mercy.

Dawes, Rufus, b. 1803, in Boston, is the son of Judge Thomas Dawes, whose name is enrolled among the poets of America. In 1830 Rufus Dawes pub. The Valley of the Nashaway and other Poems, and in 1839 Athenia of Damascus, Geraldine, and his miscellaneous poetical works. Nix's Mate, an historical romance, appeared in 1840. For specimens of Mr. Dawes's poetry, see Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America.

Dawes, Sir Thos. Title to certain Lands, 1654, fol.

Dawes, Thomas, 1757–1825, father of Rufus Dawes, was Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston, and Judge of Probate. He pub. some poetical compositions—see Kettell's Specimens of American Poetry—an Oration on the Boston Massacre, and an Oration on the 4th of July, 1787.

Dawes, Wm. Disp. Med. de Variolis, Lyons, 1680, 4to.

Dawes, Sir Wm., 1671–1724, a native of Essex, was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, and Catherine Hall, Cambridge; Master of Catherine Hall, 1696; Bishop of Chester, 1707; Archbishop of York, 1714. An Anatomy of Atheism; a Poem, Lon., 1693, 4to. Serms. pub. separately, 1707–13. Whole Works, with a Life, 1733, 3 vols.

8vo. Sir Wm. was one of the most popular preachers of his day.

> "Dawes's sermons are plain and unaffected, and adapted to every comprehension."—*Willford's Memorials.*

Dawkes, Thomas. Medical treatises, 1736, '44, '47.

Dawne, Derby, M.D. Health; a Poem, Lon., 1724, 8vo.

Dawney, Benj. Crit. Remarks upon the Epistles, York, 1735, 8vo. See Horne's Bibl. Bib.

Dawson. Paroch. Clergyman's Duty, 1716, 8vo.

Dawson. Appeal in defence of Christianity, 1733.

Dawson, Rev. Abraham. Trans. of portions of Genesis, 1763, '72, '86, 4to.

> "In some passages he improves upon the common translation; but on the whole his works add nothing of great importance to our biblical apparatus."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Dawson, Ambrose, M.D. Profess. works, 1744–78.

Dawson, Benj., Rector of Burgh, d. 1814, aged 85. He pub. some works on the "Confessional Controversy," and other treatises, sermons, &c., 1767–1806. The Necessitarian, 1783, 8vo. Now very rare. Philologia Anglica; or a philological and synonymical Dictionary of the English Language, Lon., 1806, 4to.

> "A very operose specimen of what may be termed an annotated edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary. The design is to strike out the superfluities of Johnson, to correct his errors, to amend his definitions, to vary his examples, and to supply his omissions."—Dr. Drake.

Dawson, Birket. Serm., 1802, 8vo.

Dawson, Charles. Analysis of Musical Composition, Lon., 1845, 12mo. Elements of Music, 1844, 12mo.

> "Teachers of music will find a library of useful knowledge in Mr. Dawson's well-digested compendium; and we heartily recommend it as a class-book to all engaged in the task of musical instruction."—*Musical Review, April* 13, 1844.

Dawson, Eli. Serm., 1760, 4to.

Dawson, G. Pearson, M.D. Walcheren Diseases, 1810. A Nosological Practice of Physic, Lon., 8vo.

> "This volume contains, we will venture to say, more correct pathology and sound practice than any systematic work of the same size in the English language."—*Johnson's Med.-Chirurg. Review.*

Dawson, George. Origo Legum; or a Treatise of the Origin of Laws, and their obliging power, Lon. 1694, fol.

Dawson, Rev. George, b. 1821, in London, has become distinguished as a literary lecturer. Several articles which appeared in the Birmingham Mercury were attributed to his pen. See Gilfillan's Second Gallery of Literary Portraits.

Dawson, Henry. Serm., 1777, 12mo.

Dawson, J. H. Law rel. to Attornies, &c., Lon., 1830.

Dawson, John. Eighteen Serms., Lon., 1642, 4to.

Dawson, John. Small Pox, &c., 1781, '85.

Dawson, John. Serm., 1791, 8vo.

Dawson, John. Lexicon Novi Testamenti, Lon., 1709, 8vo. Also pub. in Greek and English by W. C. Taylor, 1831, 8vo.

Dawson, John, 1734–1820, an eminent mathematician, had controversies with Emerson, Stewart, and Wildbore.

Dawson, Thos. The Good Husiuve's Jewell. In two parts, Lon., 1596, '97, 16mo.

Dawson, Thomas. Memoirs of St. George, the English Patron; and of the Order of the Garter, Lon., 1714, 8vo.

Dawson, Thomas. Dissertations on Biblical Subjects, Lon., 1727, 8vo.

> "It is not a book of much importance."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Dawson, Thomas, M.D. Profess. treatises, 1744, '82.

Dawson, W. C. Laws of Georgia, 1831, 4to.

Dawson, Wm. Serm. on Phil. iv. 13, 8vo.

Dawson, Wm. Atheist; a Phil. Poem, 1723, 4to.

Dawson, Wm. Poetry of Nations, 1814, 8vo.

Dax, Thomas. Offices of the Masters, Lon., 1844, 12mo. Other legal treatises.

Day. Report for Committee of Survey H. Commons, and a Charge to the Grand Jury of the county of Dublin.

Day, Angel. English Secretorie, Lon., 1586, 4to.

Day, Charles W. Five Years in the West Indies, Lon., 2 vols.

> "It would be unjust to deny the vigour, brilliancy, and varied interest of this work, the abundant stores of anecdote and interest, and the copious detail of local habits and peculiarities in each island visited in succession."—*Lon. Globe.*

Day, G. E. Diseases of Old Age, &c., Lon., 1848, 8vo. Amer. ed., Phil., 1849, 8vo.

Day, Harry. Stock Companies, 1808, 8vo.

Day, Henry. Serm., 1696, 4to.

Day, Henry N., b. 1808, in Connecticut, grad. at Yale College, 1828; Prof. of Rhetoric at Western Reserve College, 1840. Art of Elocution. Art of Rhetoric, 1850, 12mo.

> "I am now using it, with very great satisfaction, in the instruction of my classes."—John W. Pratt, *Prof. of Rhetoric in the University of Alabama.*

Prof. Day has contributed to numerous journals.

Day, Henry T. Serms. at Mendlesham, Lon., 1838, 12mo. Algersife and other Poems, 1838, 12mo.

Day, J. Stories for the Young, 1807, 12mo.

Day, James. Divine Poetrie, Lon., 1637, 4to.

Day, Jeremiah, LL.D., late President of Yale College, was born in Washington, Connecticut, August 3, 1773. Author of Introduction to Algebra for the Use of Colleges. A Course of Mathematics for Colleges, embracing the following works: Principles of Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Navigation, and Surveying. These works have been extensively used in the Colleges throughout the U. S. Inquiry Respecting Contingent Volition, 12mo. Examination of Edwards on the Will, 12mo.

Day, Rev. John, 1566–1627, son of John Day, the famous English printer. Twelve Serms., 1615, 4to. Conciones ad Clerum, Oxf., 1612, '15. Day's Dyall; 12 Lectures, 1614. Comm. on the first 8 Psalms of David, 1620, 4to.

Day, John, of Caius College, Cambridge. The Isle of Guls, Lon., 1606, 4to; 1633. Travels of the three brothers Shirley, 1607, 4to. Law Nicks, 1608, 4to. Humour out of Breath; a Comedy, 1608, 4to. The Parliament of Bees, 1640, 4to. The Blind Beggar of Bednal Green, 1659, 4to. Vindication of John Day, 1646, 4to.

> "A flourishing poet and comedian of his time."—Wood. See Biog. Dramat.

Day, Joseph. Exam. of Attornies, &c., Lon., 1795, 4to.

Day, Rev. Lionel, son of John Day, the famous English printer. Concio ad Clerum, Oxon., 1632, fol.

Day, Martha, 1813–1833, was a daughter of President Day of Yale College. She attained great proficiency in mathematics and the languages, and wrote poetry of uncommon merit. A collection of her Literary Remains, with Memorials of her Life and Character, was pub. at New Haven by Prof. Kingsley.

> "Her poems were buds of promise, which justified the anticipations that were entertained of her eminence in literature."—*Griswold's Female Poets of America.*

Day, Martin, "that learned and judicious divine." 22 Serms., Lon., 1632, 4to. Some of his serms. are in the collection entitled The House of Mourning, 1660, fol.

Day, Matthew. Excerpta in sex priores libros Homeri Iliados, Lon., 1652, 12mo.

Day, Rev. Richard, son of John Day, the famous English printer, was also a printer as well as a clergyman. He wrote some verses, Contra Papistos Incendiaros, in Fox's Martyrology, 1576; and trans. Fox's De Christo triumphante Comædia, to which he wrote a preface and two dedications. The father of the three clergymen just noticed—John Day—contributed essentially to the promotion of the English Reformation by his editions of the Bible, Fox's Martyrs, Ascham's and other works.

> "As a printer, Richard Day justly merits the honour of attempting a general reform in the distinct use of the letters *j* and *i*, *v*, and *u*, which he observed in P. Baro's Treatises, De Fide, &c."

Day, Richard. Petition to Parliament, 1652, 4to.

Day, Hon. Robert. Free Thoughts, in Defence of a Future State, Lon., 1700, 8vo.

Day, Robert. Serm., 1779, 8vo.

Day, Samuel Phillips, formerly a monk of the order of the Presentation. Monastic Institutions; their origin, progress, nature, and tendency, Lon., 1844, fp. 8vo; 2d ed., 1846. Life in a Convent, 1848, 12mo.

Day, Thomas, 1748–1789, a philanthropist, poet, and political writer. The Dying Negro, 1773; in conjunction with Mr. Bicknell; intended to promote the abolition of slavery. The Devoted Legions; a Poem against the war with America, 1776. The Desolation of America; a Poem, 1777. Letters of Marius, 1784, 8vo. Reflections on the Present State of England and the Independence of America, 1782, 8vo.

> "From the inflexible spirit of the Americans, and their determined resolution to be free, Mr. Day gives it as his opinion that America ought to be declared independent. He conceives that great advantages will result from this measure, and his reasonings are solid and well supported. He affirms that England ought to yield with magnanimity what she cannot withhold by arms."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

History of Sandford and Merton, 1783–89, 3 vols. 12mo. This is a deservedly popular work. It was trans. into French by M. Berquin. History of Little Jack. Other publications. See Account of his Life and Writings by James Keir, Lon., 1791, 8vo.

> "The pool of mercenary and time-serving ethics was first blown over by the fresh country breeze of Mr. Day's Sandford and Merton, a production that I well remember, and shall ever be grateful for. . . . It assisted the cheerfulness I inherited from my father; showed me that circumstances were not a check to a healthy gayety, or the most masculine self-respect; and helped to supply me with a resolution of standing by a principle, not merely as a point of lowly or lofty sacrifice, but as a matter of common sense and duty, and a simple co-operation with the elements of natural warfare."—Leigh Hunt.

Day, Thomas. Medical treatises, 1772, '85.

Day, Hon. Thomas, 1777–1855, a native of Connecticut. Reports of Cases, &c. Supreme Court of Errors of Conn. 1814 to '28 inc., 6 vols. 8vo. A Digest of Reported Cases of Sup. Court of Errors of Conn. from 1786 to 1829, 8vo. His vols. of Reports amount to 26, besides Digests to most of the series. He also edited several English law-works, in all about 40 vols.

Day, Valentine. Serm., Lon., 1818, 8vo.

Day, Wm. 1. Isaiah. 2. Romans, 1654, '66.

Day, Wm. Man's Destruction, Lon., 1713, 12mo.

Day, Wm. The Shepherd's Boy: Pastoral Tales, 1804.

Day, Wm. Slavery in America Shown to be Peculiarly Abominable, Lon., 1841, 8vo. Punctuation Reduced to a System; 6th ed., 1853, 18mo.

"Mr. Day has laboured with success; and his little book should be read attentively."—*The Critic.*

Daye, Eliza. Poems, 1798, 8vo.

Daye, James. Serms., 1752, 4to.

Dayes, Edward. Works, Lon., 1805, 4to. Contains an excursion through Derbyshire and Yorkshire, with notes by E. W. Brayley; essays on painting; instructions for drawing and colouring, and professional sketches of modern artists.

Dayrell, Richard, D.D. Serm., 1759, 4to.

Deacon, Aug. Elements of Perspec. Drawing, 1841, 8vo.

"A well-reasoned and clearly-written pamphlet."—*Lon. Exam.*

Deacon, D. D., Jr. Poems, Chesterf., 1790, 4to.

Deacon, E. E. Game Laws, Lon., 1831, 8vo. L. and P. of Bankruptcy, 2d ed., 1846, 2 vols. 8vo. Crim. Law, 1836, 2 vols. 8vo. Cases in Bankruptcy, 1837–41, 4 vols. r. 8vo. Guide to Magis., 1843, 2 vols. 8vo. Deacon, E. E., and Chitty, Ed., Reports in Bankruptcy, 1833–37, 4 vols.

Deacon, H. Treat. on the V. Disease, 1789, 8vo.

Deacon, John. Godlie Serm., Lon., 1586, 8vo.

Deacon, John. Tobacco tortured in the filthy Fumes of Tobacco refined, Lon., 1616, 4to. Treatise of the Flux, 1657, 12mo.

Deacon, John. Theolog. treatises. Discourses of Spirits and Devils, by John Duncan and John Walker, 1601, 4to.

Deacon, John. Charge and Sermon, 1786, 8vo.

Deacon, John. Hymns and Psalms, 1801, 18mo.

Deacon, Thomas. Theolog. publications, Lon., 1734–48.

Deacon, W. F. Annette; a Tale; with a memoir of the author by Hon. Sir T. N. Talfourd, Lon., 1853, 3 vols.

"It has enough in it of life and interest to keep it for some years to come in request."—*Lon. Examiner.*

Deacon, Wm. Justification by Faith, 1794, 4to.

Deacon, Wm. Stage Waggons, &c., 1807.

Deakin, Richard, M.D. Florigraphia Britannica, Lon., 1837–41, 4 vols. 8vo.

Dealtry, R. B. Serm., 1782, 4to.

Dealtry, Robt. Monody; Elegy, 1809, 4to.

Dealtry, Wm., 1775–1847, Archdeacon of Surrey. Fluxions, 1810, 8vo; 1816. See Quart. Rev. Serms., &c., 1810–46.

Dean, Amos, b. 1803. Lectures on Phrenology, 8vo, pp. 252, 1835. Philosophy of Human Life, 8vo, pp. 300, 1839. Manual of Law, Albany, 1838, 8vo. Principles of Medical Jurisprudence, Albany, 1850, pp. 664, 8vo.

"The design appears to have been well executed."—*Amer. Law Journal.*

"Whatever may be deficient in the work of Dr. Beck, will be found amply supplied in the one of which the title is placed at the head of this article."—*U. S. Law Mag.*

See also Western Law Journal and The Law Reporter.

Dean, G. A. Construction of Farm Buildings and Labourers' Cottages, Lon., 1850, r. 8vo.

"This work is on an extensive and improved scale, and its merit a very considerable."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Dean, John. Legerdemain, Lon., 1622, 12mo.

Dean, John. His Sufferings, &c., Lon., 1711, 8vo. Falsification of the above by Chris. Longman, N. Miller, and G. White, 1711, 8vo.

Dean, John. Account of Ship Sussex, 1740, 8vo.

Dean, Rev. Rd. Future Life of Brutes, 1768, 2 vols.

Dean, S. Swedenborg's writings, 1802. Serms., 1795.

Deane, Edmond, b. 1572. Spadacrene Anglica, or the English Spa-Fontaine, Lon., 1626, 4to.

"A learned and ingenious treatise."—Bishop Nicolson

Admiranda Chymica, Frankf., 1630, 8vo. On Harrowgate Water, York, 1654, 8vo.

Deane, Henry. Letter to Bp. of Salisb., 1845, 8vo.

Deane, Rev. J. Serpent-Worship, Lon., 1832, 4to.

Deane, John. Letter from Moscow, Lon., 1699, fol.

Deane, Richard. Baptism, Lon., 1693, 12mo.

Deane, Saml., D.D., minister of Portland, Maine, d. 1814, aged about 73. New England Farmer, or Georgical Dict., 2d ed., 1797, 8vo. Serms., 1794, '95.

Deane, Silas, d. 1789, minister of the U. States to France. Address to the Independent Citizens of the U. States. Letters to Hon. Robt. Morris, New London, 1784, sm. 4to; Lon., 8vo. Deane's vindication from alleged mismanagement of the public funds will be found here. The New London ed. contains matter not in the London ed. Deane's intercepted Letters to his brother and others were pub. in 1782. He died in great poverty at Deal in England. See Warren's Amer. Rev.; Marshall; Gordon.

Dearborn, Gen. Henry Alexander Scammell, 1783–1851, b. at Exeter, N.H., son of Gen. Dearborn, of the American Revolution. 1. Memoir on the Commerce of the Black Sea, Boston, 1819, 2 vols. 8vo, and 1 vol. 4to of Maps. 2. Letters on the Internal Improvements and Commerce of the West, 1839, 8vo. 3. Biography of Commodore Bainbridge. 4. Memoir of his Father. He left in MS. A Diary in 45 vols., a Memoir of his Father-in-law, Col. Wm. R. Lee, and a History of the Battle of Bunker's Hill.

Deare, James. Trans. of Virgil's Georgics, 1808.

Dearing, or **Deering, Sir Edward,** was first a republican, subsequently a zealous supporter of K. Chas. I. Collection of Speeches in matters of Religion, Lon., 1642, 4to. Character of Maria, his late lady, 1601, 8vo. Some of his speeches, &c. were pub. separately, 1641–44.

Dearle, Edw. Sure Guide for Youth, 1791, 8vo.

Dearn, T. D. W. Works on Architecture, 1807, '09, '11, '21. Hist. Topog., and Descrip. Account of the Weald of Kent, 1814, 8vo.

Dearsly, H. R. Drainage Act, 10 and 11 Vict., Lon., 1847, 12mo. Law of Banks and Bankers, with Charter, &c. of Bk. of Eng.

Deas, Geo., and **Jas. Anderson.** Cases decided in Ct. of Session, Jury Ct., and H. Ct. of Just., 1829–32, Edin., 1829–33, 5 vols. 8vo.

Dease, Wm. Med. treatises, Dubl., and Lon., 1776–86.

Deason, T. Serm. on Death, 1799, 8vo.

Deason, Wm. See Deacon.

Debary, Rev. Thos. Notes of a Residence in the Canary Islands, the South of Spain, and Algiers, Lon., 1851, 12mo.

Debdin, Waldron. Compendious Hist. of the English Stage, 1800.

Debenham, Thos. Med. con. to Phil. Trans., 1751.

Debords, Lewis. Serm., 1723, 8vo.

De Bow, James D. B., was born in Charleston, S. C., 1820; graduated at Charleston Coll., 1842; removed to New Orleans, 1845. Professor of Political Economy and Statistics in the University of Louisiana, 1847. Edited the Southern Quarterly Review, 1843–45. Originated De Bow's Monthly Review at New Orleans, 1846, which he still conducts. Author of Industrial Resources and Statistics of the Southern and Western States, 1853, 3 vols. 8vo. Two years Superintendent of the United States Census at Washington. Compiled 3 vols. of the Statistics, the quarto edition, and the Compendium of the Census, 1854. Also the volume of Mortality, Statistics, &c.

Debraw, John. Sex of Bees, Lon., 1777, 8vo.

Debrett, John. New Foundling Hospital, Lon., 1784, 12mo. State Papers, 1791–1803; pub. in 11 vols. 8vo. Parliamentary Papers, 1797, 3 vols. 8vo. New Baronetage of England, 1803, 2 vols. 18mo; new ed. by G. W. Collen, 1840, 8vo. Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Lon., 1809, 2 vols. 12mo; 16th ed., 1826; new ed. by G. W. Collen, 1849, r. 8vo. Asylum for Fugitive Pieces in Prose and Verse, 4 vols. 12mo.

Decan. Latin Syllables, Lon., 1784, 8vo.

De Charms, Richard, b. 1796, at Philadelphia, a Swedenborgian divine, has contributed to the literature of his Church, and edited several of its periodicals. He is the author of The New Churchman Extra, Sermons, Lectures, &c.

De Chemant, D. Artificial Teeth, 1798.

Decker, Sir Matthew, an English merchant. Causes of the Decline of the Foreign Trade, Lon., 1744, 4to; Edin., 1756, 12mo. Considerations on High Duties, Lon., 1743, 8vo. Fauquier ascribes the first tract to a Mr. Richardson. See McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy. Sir M. D.'s Scheme for a Tax on Houses laid open, 1757, 8vo.

Decker, P. Chinese Architecture, Lon., 1795, 4to.

Decker, Dekkar, Derkar, or **Dekker, Thomas,** acquired some celebrity among the wits of the reign of James I. as a writer of plays and tracts upon the vices and customs of the age. He wrote plays in conjunction with Webster, Rowley, Ford, and Jonson. It chanced, however, that "Rare Ben" quarrelled with him, and, it was supposed, went so far as to ridicule him under the character of Crispinus in the "Poetaster." But Mr. Gilchrist has proved that Marston was intended by this personage. However, Decker displayed Jonson to the amusement of the town, in his piece of Satiro-Mastix, or the Untrussing of the humourous Poet. Ben here figures as Horace Junior —he had assumed the name of Horace—and his allusions to Decker's ill-favoured visage are thus repaid:

> "You staring Leviathan! look on the sweet visage of Horace: look, parboiled face: look—he has not his face puncht full of eylet holes, like the cover of a warming pan!"

Jonson replied in an address to the Reader introduced in the 4to ed. of his play, styling Decker *The Untrusser.*

Decker's plays amount to twenty-eight, and his tracts to about five-and-twenty. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Drake's Shakspeare and his Times; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry; Bibl. Anglo-Poet.; Collier's Hist. of Eng. Dramat. Poet. His best-known plays are Fortunatus, or the Wishing Cap; and The Honest Whore; and his best-known tract is The Gull's Horn Book, of which a new ed. was pub. in 1812, Bristol, 4to, edited by Dr. Nott.

> "His 'Gul's Horne Booke, or fashions to please all sorts of Guls,' first printed in 1609, exhibits a very curious, minute, and interesting picture of the manners and habits of the middle class of society, and on this account will be hereafter frequently referred to in these pages."—*Drake's Shakspeare and his Times.*

Sir Walter Scott draws largely from the Gull's Horn Book, in his description of London life, in The Fortunes of Nigel. Decker is supposed to have died about 1639.

De Clarovade, E. Watchman's Alarm, or the Burden of England, Ireland, and Scotland, Lon., 1646, 4to.

De Clifford, Lord. Letter to Electors. 1790, 8vo.

De Coetlogon, Charles E., an English Calvinist divine of French descent, d. 1820. Sermons, &c., Lon., 1776–1818.

> "The matter of his discourses was replete with ingenious illustration. sound argument, and pointed application."—*Middleton's Ecclesiastical Memoirs.*

De Coetlogon, Dennis, M.D. Profess. and other publications, Lon. 1739–46. Universal Dict. of Arts and Sciences, Lon., 1745, 2 vols. fol.

De Coignet, P. Refut. of Cotton's Letter for the Jesuits' killing of kings, 1611.

De Courcy, Richard, Vicar of St. Alkmond, d. 1803. Theolog. treatises, 1776–1810.

> "His sermons were in language dignified, in reasoning perspicuous, embellished by apposite allusions, and ornamented with many of the graces of oratory."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

De Crespigny, Caroline. Visions of Great Men and other Poems, Lon., 12mo. Enchanted Rose, from Schultz, 1844, p. 8vo. My Souvenir; or Poems and Translations, 1844. 8vo.

> "She appears to have resided long abroad, and to have caught something of the earnest and profound. yet mystical, feeling that pervades the poetry of Germany."—*Britannia.*

De Crespigny, Mrs. Champion. The Poor Soldier: inscribed to Mrs. C., Lon., 1789, 4to. Letters of Advice, 1803, 8vo. Monody on the Death of Lord C., 1810.

Dede, James. English Botanist's P. Companion, 1809.

Dee, Arthur, son of the famous John Dee, was physician to Charles I. Fasciculus Chymicus, &c., 1631, 12mo, trans. into English by James Hasolle, [*i. e.* Elias Ashmole,] 1650, 12mo. See Ashmole, Elias.

Dee, John, 1527–1608, was one of the most remarkable characters of a remarkable age. His genius was of so comprehensive a description, that he could alternately devote his attention to the speculations of philosophy, the lessons of divinity, the problems of mathematics, the experiments of chemistry, the mysteries of astrology, and the incantations of magic. When only 15, he was, he tells us, "meetly well furnished with understanding of the Latin tongue," and entering St. John's College, Cambridge, "I was so vehemently bent to study, that for these years [1543–45] I did inviolably keep this order: only to sleep four hours every night; to allow to meat and drink, and some refreshments after, two hours every day; and of the other eighteen hours, all, except the time of going to, and being at, the divine service, was spent in my studies and learning."

In 1547 he visited Flanders, and on his return was made Fellow of Trinity College. His devotion to astronomy drew upon him the suspicion of being a reader of the stars, and he found it expedient to return to the University of Louvain, where he became highly distinguished. He subsequently visited Paris, and delivered lectures upon Euclid, which gave so much satisfaction that he was invited to accept the mathematical professorship of the University. In 1551 he returned to England, where he was warmly received; but soon fell into trouble, being suspected of favouring the cause of the Princess Elizabeth and practising against Queen Mary's life by enchantments. Unable to convict him of this crime, or of heresy, his prosecutors set him at liberty, and in a few months afterwards (Jan. 15, 1556) he evinced his zeal for learning by presenting a supplication to Queen Mary for the recovery and preservation of ancient writers and monuments. Upon the accession of Elizabeth he would certainly have received substantial marks of her regard—for she treated him with great respect at different times during her reign—but the public insisted that he was too intimate with the great enemy; and even went so far as to break into his house during his absence from the kingdom, and destroy his mathematical instruments and many of his books. As the people would have it that he was a magician, Dee seems now to have imbibed the same opinion, and forming a copartnership with Edward Kelley and the Count Laski, a Polish nobleman, he professed to hold communion with spirits. For further particulars respecting this extraordinary character and his writings, the reader must consult the works indicated below. The philosopher suffered much in the latter part of his life from the privations incident to extreme poverty. His talents and acquirements were great. The mathematical notes to Sir Henry Billingsley's trans. of Euclid, pub. in 1570, fol., would have done credit to any scholar of the age; the Memorials pertayning to the perfect Arte of Navigation, 1577, fol., display the hand of a master, and the reformation of the calendar entitles him to the gratitude of posterity. See Life by Smith in Vitæ Eruditissimorum Virorum, and in Hearne's Joan. Confratis et Monachi Glastoniensis Chronica, 2 vols. 8vo, 1726. Biog. Brit.; Athen. Oxon.; Niceron, vol. i.; Lysons's Environs; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; A Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits: as also the Letters of sundry great Men and Princes to said Dr. Dee; with a Preface by Meric Casaubon, D.D., 1659, fol. A copy of this curious work, which excited much attention at the time of its publication, is worth about £5. In 1842 the Cambridge Society pub. The Private Diary of Dr. John Dee, with a Catalogue of his Library of Scientific MSS. This was edited by one of the most eminent antiquaries of our own day—James Orchard Halliwell, Esq.

Deeble, Wm. Thanet and the Cinque Ports, 2 vols.

Deems, Charles F., D.D., b. at Baltimore, 1820; graduated at Dickinson College, 1839; Professor in the University of N. Carolina, 1842; Prof. of Chemistry in Randolph Macon Coll., 1848; President of Greensboro' Coll., 1850; President of Centenary Coll., 1854. Author of—1. Triumph of Peace, and other Poems. 2. Devotional Melodies. 3. Twelve College Sermons. 4. Life of Rev. Dr. Clarke. 5. Home Altar. 6. What Now? Edited 5 volumes of Southern Methodist Pulpit. Contrib. to the Gentleman's Magazine, Southern Methodist Quarterly, and other journals.

Deering, Charles, M.D., a native of Saxony, settled in England, and d. at Nottingham in 1749. Small Pox, Lon., 1737, 8vo. Cat. of Plants, 1738, 8vo. Nottinghami vetus et nova, Nottingham, 1754, 4to.

Deering, Edward, a Puritan divine, d. 1576; Rector of Pluckley, 1569; of Salisbury, 1571. He was an eloquent preacher and a warm disputant. Workes, 1614. Pub. separately, 1568–99.

Deering, Sir Edward. See Dearing.

Deering, Nathaniel, a native of Portland, Maine, graduated at Harvard College in 1810. He is the author of two five-act tragedies, Carobasset, or The Last of the Norridgewocks; and Bozzaris.

Deering, Richard, a musical composer and organist to Q. Henrietta Maria. See John Playford's Cantica Sacra, 1674, fol., for some of his compositions.

Dees, R. D. Insolvent Debtors, Lon., 1843, 12mo.

De Foe, Daniel, 1661–1731, was a son of James Foe, (the son prefixed a De to his name,) a butcher of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London. Educated among the Dissenters, he was intended for a Presbyterian minister; but we find him first a political author, (in 1683) then a soldier, as an adherent of the Duke of Monmouth, and subsequently a hosier, a tilemaker, and a woollen merchant, in succession. The publication referred to above is the Treatise against the Turks, which was intended to support the cause of the Austrians. His excellent treatise, called an Essay upon Projects, appeared in 1697. In 1699 he pub. a poetical satire entitled The True-born Englishman, a defence of King William and the Dutch. This was successful, and gave the author a great reputation. Three years later, the publication of The Shortest Way with the Dissenters, involved De Foe in great trouble.

"In this playful piece of irony, the author gravely proposed, as the easiest and speediest way of ridding the land of Dissenters, to hang their ministers and banish the people. But both Churchmen and Dissenters viewed the whole in a serious light; and while many of the former applauded the author as a staunch and worthy Churchman, as many of the latter, filled with apprehensions dire, began to prepare for Tyburn and Smithfield."

The High Church party, however, were not disposed to tolerate irony; the House of Commons declared the book a libel, and ordered it to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman; and the zealous polemic was invited to assume a prominent position in the pillory. Pope thus refers to this unpalatable exaltation:

"Earless on high stood unabashed De Foe."—*Dunciad.*

The sufferer himself displayed his equanimity by inditing a hymn to the pillory, which he describes as

"A hieroglyphic state-machine
Condemned to punish fancy in."

Whilst imprisoned in Newgate, where he was confined for two years, he pub. a periodical paper called The Review. In 1706 he again entered the political field by his Essay at removing Prejudices against an Union with Scotland, and in 1709 pub. his celebrated History of the Union. The last of his political tracts was An Appeal to Honour and Justice, intended as a hint to the House of Hanover of the obligations due to the neglected writer. A proper reward for his services would have been very acceptable to the author, for he seldom prospered in trade, and often knew the bitterness of pecuniary embarrassment. Among his best-known works, which amount in number to at least 210—Wilson thinks some have escaped him, and see Lowndes's Bibl. Man., Watt's Bibl., and Biog. Brit.—are the following: Robinson Crusoe, (first pub. in 1719;) A New Voyage round the World; The Life of Captain Singleton; The Adventures of Roxana; the Hist. of Duncan Campbell; The Life of Moll Flanders; The Life of Colonel Jack; The Memoirs of a Cavalier during the Civil Wars in England; Religious Courtship; A Journal of the Plague in 1665; The Political Hist. of the Devil and A System of Magic; A Relation of the Apparition of one Mrs. Veal; A Tour through England and Scotland; An Essay on the Treaty of Commerce with France; A Plan of the English Commerce; Giving Alms no Charity. Of the last two works an eminent authority remarks:

"The Plan of the English Commerce is full of information; and, though desultory, is ably written, and contains sundry passages in which the influence of trade and industry in promoting the well-being of the labouring classes and the public wealth is set in the most striking point of view. . . . Giving Alms no Charity is written with considerable cleverness. . . . But these arguments are not so conclusive as some have supposed. . . . The truth is, that in matters of this sort De Foe was quite as prejudiced and purblind as the bulk of those around him. He had not read, or if he had read, he had plainly, at all events, profited nothing by, the conclusive reasonings in the Tract on the East India Trade, previously referred to. See p. 100."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

Another authority entitled to great respect, remarks:

"As a commercial writer, De Foe is fairly entitled to stand in the foremost rank among his contemporaries, whatever may be their performances or their fame. . . . His distinguishing characteristics are originality and depth. He has many sentiments with regard to traffick, which are scattered through his Reviews, and which I never read in any other book."—*George Chalmers's Life of De Foe*, Lon. 1790, 8vo.

An ed. of the novels of De Foe was pub. in Edinburgh in 1810, 12 vols. 8vo. Works, with Memoir of his Life and Writings by W. Hazlitt, Lon. 1840–43, 3 vols. 8vo. Miscellaneous Works, with Memoir, Literary Prefaces, Illustrative Notes, &c. by Sir Walter Scott and others, (Talboy's ed.,) Oxford, 1840–41, 20 vols. 12mo. This ed. is now very scarce. It was pub. at £5. The reader must not fail to procure that interesting work, The Life and Times of Daniel De Foe, with Review of his Writings and Opinions on Important Matters, by Walter Wilson, Lon. 1830, 3 vols. 8vo.

"I have given your volumes a careful perusal, and they have taken their degree of classical books on my shelves. De Foe was always my darling; but what darkness was I in as to far the larger part of his writings! I have now an epitome of them all."—C. LAMB.

Before quoting some testimonies to De Foe's general merits as an author, and notices of particular works, it will be only proper to cite some opinions upon that delightful romance—among the first and last of our literary luxuries—Robinson Crusoe.

"De Foe has been charged with surreptitiously appropriating the papers of Alexander Selkirk to the formation of his celebrated work; but the charge, though repeatedly and confidently brought, appears to be destitute of foundation."—PARK.

Howell's Life and Adventures of Selkirk must not be neglected by the reader.

"As this is the latest, so it is the most authentic, account of Selkirk, and embraces a variety of particulars relating to his personal history, never before communicated to the public. It is an elegant little volume, and will be read with interest by every admirer of Robinson Crusoe."—*Wilson's Memoir of Daniel De Foe.*

Other accounts of Selkirk will be found in his own narration, entitled Providence Displayed, printed from Capt. Woodes Rogers's Cruising Voyage round the World, 1712. See Isaac James's publication of Providence Displayed, Lon., 1800, 12mo—in Capt. Edw. Cooke's Voyage, 1712, p. 34; in the Englishman, by Sir Rd. Steele, No. 26; and in Collet's Relics of Literature, 341–44.

Robinson Crusoe first appeared in a periodical publication entitled The Original London Post, or Heathcote's Intelligencer, Nos. 125 to 289 inclusive, in 1719. Its success was so great, that four edits. were pub., 3 in 2 vols. 8vo, and an abridgt. in 12mo, in the same year. In 1720, 8vo, appeared Serious Reflections during the Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe: with his Vision of the Angelic World. This was intended as a third vol. to Robinson Crusoe, but was not so well received. Of the many eds. of Crusoe, we may especially notice Tyas's illustrated one, pub. in about 40 Nos., with engravings from designs by Granville, and an ed. of 1820, 2 vols. 8vo, with engravings by Charles Heath, from designs by Mr. Stothard.

"If ever the late Mr. Stothard entered more warmly upon any one of his labours than another, these illustrations to Robinson Crusoe have that honour; composed at a time when he was in fullest possession of his powers, there is a charm about them which no other book illustrations possess. They are as unique in their way as the book they adorn."

"Robinson Crusoe must be allowed, by the most rigid moralists, to be one of those novels which one may read, not only with pleasure, but also with profit. It breathes throughout a spirit of piety and benevolence; it sets in a very striking light the importance of the mechanic arts, which they who know not what it is to be without them are apt to undervalue. It fixes in the mind a lively idea of the horrors of solitude, and, consequently, of the sweets of social life, and of the blessings we derive from conversation and mutual aid; and it shows how by labouring with one's own hands, one may secure independence, and open for one's self many sources of health and amusement. I agree, therefore, with Rousseau, that this is one of the best books that can be put into the hands of children."—*Dr. Beattie's Moral and Critical Dissertations.*

We quote from Rousseau's opinion, referred to by Dr. Beattie:

"As we must have books, there is one already written, which, in my opinion, affords a complete treatise on natural education. This book shall be the first Emilius shall read; in this, indeed, will, for a long time, consist his whole library, and it will always hold a distinguished place among others. It will afford us the text to which all our conversations on the objects of natural science will serve only as a comment. It will serve us as our guide during our progress to a state of reason; and will ever afterwards give us constant pleasure, unless our taste be wholly vitiated.

"You ask impatiently, What is the title of this wonderful book? Is it Aristotle, Pliny, or Buffon? No; it is ROBINSON CRUSOE."—*Emilius and Sophia, or a New System of Education*, ii. 59–63, English trans. 1767, 12mo.

"Was there ever any thing written by mere man, that the reader wished longer, except Robinson Crusoe, Don Quixote, and the Pilgrim's Progress?"—DR. SAML. JOHNSON.

"How happy that this, the most moral of romances, is not only the most charming of books, but also the most instructive."—CHALMERS.

"Robinson Crusoe is delightful to all ranks and classes. It is capital kitchen reading, and equally worthy from its deep interest, to find a place in the libraries of the wealthiest and the most learned."—CHARLES LAMB.

"Perhaps there exists no work, either of instruction or entertainment, in the English language, which has been more generally read, and more univerally admired, than the Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. It is difficult to say in what the charm consists, by which persons of all classes and denominations are thus fascinated; yet the majority of readers will recollect it as among the first works that awakened and interested their youthful attention; and feel, even in advanced life, and in the maturity of their understanding, that there are still associated with Robinson Crusoe, the sentiments peculiar to that period, when all is new, all glittering in prospect, and when those visions are most bright, which the experience of after life tends only to darken and destroy."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

We shall now quote some opinions of a few of our author's other works, and of his peculiar excellencies as an author:

"De Foe was employed by Queen Anne on a special mission to Scotland respecting the Union. His work is the most authentic on the subject."—CHALMERS.

"His History of the Union is sufficient to place the author among the soundest historians of the day."—T. F. DIBDIN.

"De Foe visited Scotland about the time of the Union, and it is evident that the anecdotes concerning this unhappy period, must have been peculiarly interesting to a man of his liveliness of imagination, who excelled all others in dramatizing a story, and presenting it in actual speech and action before the reader."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.* xxiv. 361.

"It will be in vain to contend for any thing like the same merit (as in Crusoe) in Moll Flanders, Captain Singleton, Colonel Jack, and Roxana; yet it is, in part, of the same description. We advert to the singular truth and correctness of the individual portraiture. Whether it is possible to benefit the world by veritable likenesses of harlots, pirates, and sharpers, may be doubted; but it is something to have them exhibited in their native deformity, without being sentimentalized into Gulnares, Conrads, and interesting *enfans perdus* of that Byronic description. Whatever caveat may be entered against these productions, the first-rate sign of genius, the power of imagining a character within a certain range of existence, and throwing into it the breath of life and individualization, was a pre-eminent mental characteristic of De Foe."—*Westminster Review*, xiii. 69, &c.

"While all ages and descriptions of people hang delighted over Robinson Crusoe, and shall continue to do so, we trust, while the world lasts, how few comparatively will bear to be told, that there exist other fictitious narratives by the same writer—four of them at least of no inferior interest: Roxana—Singleton—Moll Flanders—Colonel Jack—are all genuine offspring of the same father. An unpractised midwife would swear to the nose, lip, forehead, and eye of every one of them. They are, in their way, as full of incident, and some of them every bit as romantic. . . . We would not hesitate to say, that in no other book of fiction, where the lives of such characters are described, is guilt and delinquency made less seductive, or the suffering made more closely to follow the commission, or the penitence more earnest or more bleeding, or the intervening flashes of religious visitation upon the rude, uninstructed soul, more meltingly and fearfully painted."—C. Lamb.

"Most of our readers are probably familiar with De Foe's history of that great calamity (the Plague)—a work in which fabulous incidents and circumstances are combined with authentic narratives, with an art and verisimilitude which no other writer has ever been able to communicate to fiction. . . . The author of Robinson Crusoe was an Englishman, and one of those Englishmen who make us proud of the name."—*Edin. Rev.* xxiv. 321.

"Few men have been more accurate observers of life and manners, and of the mechanism of society, than De Foe. . . . His Novels, in spite of much improbability, have been oftener taken for true narratives than any fictions that ever were composed."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.* xxiv. 361.

In proof of the above assertion, we may mention that the alleged appearance of the apparition of Mrs. Veal was believed to be sober matter of fact; the Memoirs of a Cavalier have been often cited as historical authority, and were credited by Lord Chatham; the Journal of the Plague was believed by as keen critics as Dr. Mead and Dr. Cheyne; and still more amusing—the track of the pretended Voyage round the World was actually laid down in a staid, dignified, respectable-looking map! On the publication of the Voyage to the World of Cartesius, "scarce mention was made of this New World, but an infinite number of French, English, and Dutchmen resolve to go and see it." p. 1.

The compliment conveyed in the last sentence of the annexed quotation which we italicize is therefore well deserved:

"As a writer of fiction, whether we consider the originality of his genius, the simplicity of his design, or the utility of his moral, De Foe is now universally acknowledged to stand in the foremost ground. That his inventive powers were of the first order, no one can doubt; nor that he *possessed the art, above most other men, of infusing into his performances all the genuine pathos of nature, without the least apparent effort or exaggeration.*"—Wilson.

Sir Walter Scott thus defines the pathos which affects us so sensibly in the writings of De Foe:

"Pathos is not De Foe's general characteristic: he had too little delicacy of mind. When it comes, it comes uncalled, and is created by the circumstances, not sought for by the author. The excess, for instance, of the natural longing for human society which Crusoe manifests while on board of the stranded Spanish vessel, by falling into a sort of agony, as he repeated the words, 'Oh that but one man had been saved! oh that there had been but one!' is in the highest degree pathetic. The agonizing reflections of the solitary, when he is in danger of being driven to sea, in his rash attempt to circumnavigate his island, are also affecting."

"He must be acknowledged as one of the ablest, as he was one of the most captivating, writers of which this isle can boast."—Chalmers.

In an estimate of the writings of De Foe, the strongly-marked moral and religious tendency of his compositions must by no means be forgotten. The eminent authority just quoted, who, as his biographer, carefully investigated the incidents of a troubled life extending to the threescore and ten years allotted to man, declares as the result of his investigations that

"The events of his life prove him entitled to the praise of integrity, sincerity, and unvaried consistency."—Sir Walter Scott.

Another biographer remarks that his review of the life and writings of De Foe had satisfied him that

"Religion was uppermost in his mind; that he reaped its consolations, and lived under a habitual sense of its practical importance."—Wilson.

"I am a stoick," says he, "in whatever may be the event of things. I'll do and say what I think is a debt to justice and truth, without the least regard to clamour and reproach; and, as I am utterly unconcerned at human opinion, the people that throw away their breath so freely in censuring me may consider of some better improvement to make of their passions than to waste them on a man that is both above and below the reach of them. I know too much of the world to expect good in it, and have learnt to value it too little to be concerned at the evil. I have gone through a life of wonders, and am the subject of a vast variety of providences. I have been fed more by miracle than Elijah, when the ravens were his purveyors. I have sometime ago summed up the scenes of my life in this distich:

No man has tasted differing fortunes more;
And thirteen times I have been rich and poor.

"In the school of affliction I have learnt more philosophy than at the academy, and more divinity than from the pulpit: in prison I have learnt that liberty does not consist in open doors, and the egress and regress of locomotion. I have seen the rough side of the world as well as the smooth; and have, in less than half a year, tasted the difference between the closet of a king and the dungeon of Newgate. I have suffered deeply for cleaving to principles of which integrity I have lived to say, none but those I suffered for ever reproached me with it."

We conclude with an eloquent tribute to De Foe's merits from an authority of the first rank:

"For our part, surrounded as we are by the bustle and cares of middle age, the mere mention of our author's name falls upon us as cool and refreshing as a drop of rain in the hot and parched midday. . . . We are compelled to regard him as a phenomenon, and to consider his genius as something rare and curious, which it is impossible to assign to any class whatever. Throughout the ample stores of fiction in which our literature abounds, more than that of any other people, there are no works which at all resemble his, either in the design or execution. Without any precursor in the strange and unwonted path he chose, and without a follower, he spun his web of coarse but original materials, which no mortal had ever thought of using before; and when he had done, it seems as though he had snapped the thread, and conveyed it beyond the reach of imitation. To have a numerous train of followers is usually considered as adding to the reputation of a writer: it is a peculiar honour to De Foe that he had none. Wherever he has stolen a grace beyond the reach of art, wherever the vigour and freshness of nature are apparent, there he is inaccessible to imitation. . . In the fictions of De Foe we meet with nothing that is artificial, or that does not breathe the breath of life."—*Lon. Retrospective Review*, iii. 354. 1821.

De Forest, J. W. 1. History of the Indians of Connecticut from the Earliest Known Period to 1850, Hartford, 8vo. 2. Oriental Acquaintance: in a series of letters from Asia Minor, N. York, 1856, 12mo. 3. European Acquaintance: being Sketches of People in Europe, N.Y., 1858, 12mo.

Degg, Simon. A Skeleton, &c., Phil. Trans., 1727.

Degge, Sir Simon. The Parson's Counsellor, and Law of Tithes, Lon., 1676, 8vo; 7th ed., by C. Ellis, 1820, 8vo.

"A text-book which Richards referred to, as he had always understood it to be a book of some value as an authority."—*Marvin's Legal Bibl.*

Degols, Gerard. Serms., &c., 1711–26.

Degravere, J. Thesaurus Remediorum, Lon., 1662.

Dehany, Wm. K. Turnpike Acts, Lon., 1823, 12mo.

De Hart, W. C. Military Law, N. York, 1846, 8vo.

Dehon, Theodore, D.D., 1776–1817, a native of Boston, graduated at Harvard College, 1795; Rector of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., 1798; of St. Michael's, Charleston, S. C., 1809; Bishop of S. Carolina, 1812.

"He was respected as a man of talents, and beloved for his amiable qualities and many virtues."—*Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.*

He pub. several discourses before societies and some serms. 90 Serms. on the Public Means of Grace, &c., 1821, 2 vols. 8vo; new ed., Lon., 1823, 2 vols. 8vo; Amer. ed., N. York, 1857, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A silvery eloquence runs through the whole texture of these discourses."—*Lon. Christian Observer.*

"His sermons are useful, interesting, and eloquent."—*Darling's Cyc. Bibl.*

Deighan, Paul. Arithmetic and Key, Dubl., 1809.

Deios, Lawrence. Serms. against Antichrist, Lon., 1509, 8vo.

Dekar, H. Predestination. 2d ed., 1779, 8vo.

De Kay, James E. Sketches of Turkey in 1831, '32, New York, 8vo. Natural History of New York; Zoology, vols. 1–5. This work is in 15 vols. 4to, pub. in Albany, 1842–49. The introduction is by Hon. Wm. H. Seward, late Governor of N. York. See Rich's Bibliotheca Americana Nova; Roorbach's Bibliotheca Americana.

Dekker, Thomas. See Decker.

De La Beche, Sir Henry Thomas, 1796–1855, a native of London, entered the Royal Military College in 1810, and became a member of the Geol. Soc. in 1817. He was knighted in 1848. Trans. of a Select. of the Geolog. Memoirs in the Annales des Mines, with Notes, Lon., 1824, 8vo, and 1836. Geolog. Notes, 1830, 8vo. Sections and Views illus. of Geolog. Phenomena, 1830, 4to. Geolog. Manual, 1832, 8vo. How to Observe, Geology, 1835, sm. 8vo, and 2d ed.

"It is a truly Baconian volume; a sort of *Novum Organon* of Geology."

Report on the Geology of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, 1839, 8vo. The Geological Observer, with upwards of 300 wood-cuts, 1851, 8vo; 2d ed., 1853.

"No one could be found so capable of directing the labours of the young geologist, or to aid by his own experience the studies of those who may not have been able to range so extensively over the earth's surface. We strongly recommend Sir Henry De

La Beche's book to those who desire to know what has been done, and to learn something of the wide examination which yet lies waiting for the industrious observer."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

De La Cour or **Delacour, James,** an Irish poet, 1709–1781, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and subsequently took holy orders. Abelard to Eloisa; a Poem, 1729. In imitation of Pope. The Prospect of Poetry, 1733.

Delafaye, Theo. Serms., &c., 1745–68.

Delafon, W. Naval Court Martials, Lon., 1805, 8vo.

Delamain, Rich. Lands in Ireland, Lon., 1641, fol.

Delamain, Robert. Mathemat. treatises, 1630, '31.

Delamayne, Thos. Essay on Man, 1779, 4to.

Delamere, Henry, Earl of Warrington. Collection of his Speeches, Lon., 1694, fol. Works and Speeches, 1694, 8vo.

Delmote, P. Introduc. to Mviscke, Lon., 1574, 8vo.

De Lancey, Wm. Heathcote, D.D., LL.D., Prot. Episcopal Bishop of Western New York, a descendant of Chief Justice De Lancey, was born in 1797 at Mamaroneck, Westchester county, New York; graduated at Yale College, 1817; Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, 1828; assistant rector in 1833, and rector in 1836, of St. Peter's Church, Philada.; consecrated bishop of the diocese of Western New York, 1839. Sermons, &c.

Delane, John T., the editor of The London Times, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he took his degree.

"As the responsible head of the most widely circulated paper in London, Mr. Delane probably exercises as great a power for good —or for mischief—as any man in England."—*Men of the Time, Lon.*, 1853.

Delane, W. F. A. Turnpike Acts, Lon., 1828, 12mo. Laws for reg. the Highways, 1835, 12mo. Electors, 2d ed., 1836, 12mo.

Delaney, General Oliver. Considerations on the Propriety of Imposing Taxes in the British Colonies, Lon., 1766.

Delany, Mary, 1700–1788, a daughter of Bernard Granville, Esq., afterwards Lord Lansdowne, was married first to Alexander Pendarves, and then to Dr. Patrick Delany. She corresponded with the literary celebrities of the day, and her letters have been much admired. Late in life she commenced writing poetry. Letters of Mrs. Delany to Mrs. Frances Hamilton, 1779–88, 8vo; 1821. This vol. contains many anecdotes relating to the royal family. See the Diary of Mme. D'Arblay.

Delany, Patrick, 1686?–1768, a native of Ireland, was educated at, and Fellow of, Trinity College, Dublin; became Chancellor of Christ Church, and Prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin; Dean of Down, 1744. He was an intimate friend of Dean Swift, and wrote some strictures upon Lord Orrery's Remarks on the Life and Writings of that distinguished author. The Tribune, a Periodical Paper, continued through 20 Nos., commencing in 1729. Revelation Examined with Candour, 1732–63, 3 vols. 8vo; 3d ed. of the 2 vols., 1735; 4th ed., 1745, *anon.*

"In this work Dr. Delany discovers a very considerable portion of learning, research, and acuteness. It contains many things not to be found in the ordinary class of commentators; some things that are fanciful; and some things not in unison with generally received opinions."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"It is a work of uncommon merit, and too little known. It comprises a number of Dissertations on the most important facts and histories in the sacred writings; and especially those which have been cavilled at by Deists and freethinkers of every description. In every case he is master of his subject; and in every instance his pretended Anakim opponents die grasshoppers in his hands."—DR. ADAM CLARKE.

"An able defence of Natural and Revealed Religion against Atheists and Deists."—BICKERSTETH.

Reflections upon Polygamy, 1738. Hist. Account of the Life and Reign of David, King of Israel, 1740–42, 3 vols.; 1745, '58, '69, *anon.*

"A very interesting and elegant work. If it is drawn up with less sobriety of judgment and severity of criticism than the Life of David by Dr. Chandler, it displays much greater refinement and delicacy of thought and manner."—*Williams's Christian Preacher.*

"Unfortunately for its reputation, a similar life of David by Dr. Chandler provokes comparison; and every one who has read the two performances, will have no hesitation in preferring the work of Chandler to that of Delany. It is more valuable, both as a book of Scripture criticism, and of general information."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Bickersteth thus draws the comparison:

"Chandler more critical and sober in judgment; Delany finer thoughts and more taste. Chandler too much palliates David's crimes."—*Christian Student.*

"A respectable and useful work, but greatly inferior to Dr. Chandler's masterly Critical History of the Life of David."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Serms. upon Social Duties, 1744, 8vo; 1747, '50.

"The Practical Duties of Religion are enforced with great Energy; and an amiable Spirit of Candour, Benevolence, and Piety breathes throughout all his Discourses."

Delany pub. a number of separate sermons, &c. His last work was the following: Eighteen Discourses and Dissertations upon various very important and interesting Subjects, 1766, 8vo. See a notice of this volume—especially two dissertations at the end—in Orme's Bibl. Bib.

"Delany was a man of ability and learning; disposed occasionally to use his fancy, and to reason confidently on doubtful or disputed premises. There is also a great lack of evangelical sentiment in his writings."—ORME, *ubi supra.*

Delap, Dr. J. The Royal Suppliants; a Trag., Lon., 1781, 8vo. The Captives; a Trag., 1786, 8vo. Elegies, 1788, '99. Sedition; an Ode, 1792.

Delap, John, D.D. Serm., 1762, 4to.

De Lara, D. E. Key to Portuguese, Lon., 1825, 18mo.

Delaune, Henry. Legacy to his Sons, Lon., 1657, sm. 4to.

"A miscellany of precepts, theological, moral, political, œconomical, digested into seven centuries of quadrins."

"The admonitions in this volume are estimable, the style nervous, and the versification, in general, correct."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

Delaune, Thos. The Present State of London, &c., 1681, 12mo. Continued by a Careful Hand to 1690, 1690, 12mo.

"Nor is De Laun's pretended state of the city much different from what we have there [in Stow's Chronicle."]—*Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist.*, lib. 15.

Delaune, Thomas. Theolog. treatises, 1667–1728. In answer to Dr. Calamy's discourse Concerning a Scrupulous Conscience, he wrote A Plea for the Nonconformists, 1684, 1704, 4to; preface by Daniel De Foe. His opponents replied by putting him in the pillory, taking off his ears, fining and imprisoning him. He died in prison.

Delaune, Wm., D.D., Pres. of St. John's Coll., and Margaret Prof. of Divinity in Oxford. Serm., 1702, 4to. Twelve Serms., Lon., 1728, 8vo.

Delaval, Edward Hussey, 1729–1814, an eminent chemist and natural philosopher. Exper. Inquiry rel. to the Changes of Colours in Opake and Coloured Bodies, Lon., 1744, 4to. In French, Paris, 1778, 8vo. In Italian, Mil., 1779, 8vo; Bolog., 1779, 8vo. Exper. Inquiry into the Causes of the Permanent Colours of Opake Bodies, Warr., 1785, 8vo. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1759, '64, '65.

De La Warre. True Relation of Virginia, 1611, 4to.

Delepierre, J. Octave. Old Flanders; or, Popular Traditions and Legends of Belgium, Lon., 1845, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"Two volumes written with considerable spirit. They will afford pleasure to many a reader as the long evenings of winter draw on." —*Lon. Examiner.*

Deletanville, Thos. Guides to French, Lon., 1758.

Delgado, Isaac. New Translation of the Pentateuch, Lon., 1789, 4to.

"A learned London Jew, who has given some good observations on the Pentateuch."—DR. GEDDES.

"The work altogether is not equal to its pretensions, and both the translation and the notes discover the influence of Jewish prejudice."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Delisser, Richard L., born in the West Indies in 1820. 1. Interest and Average Tables, N. Y. 2. Complete Time Tables. 3. Ready Reckoner. 4. Elements of Book Keeping, &c.

Dell, George. Serm., 1711, 4to.

Dell, John, d. at Sturry, in Kent, 1810, aged 53. Poetical Effusions of the Heart, 1783, 8vo. Contributed to periodicals under the signature of Rusticus.

Dell, Jonas. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1646, '56, '58.

Dell, Wm., Rector of Yelden, and Master of Gonvil and Caius College; ejected, 1662. Serms. and theolog. treatises, 1645–97. Select Works, Lon., 1773, 8vo.

De Loier, Peter. Treatise of Specters or Straunge Sights, Visions, and Apparitions appearing sensibly unto Men, 1605, 4to.

De Lolme, John Louis, 1745–1807, a Swiss lawyer, resided for some years in England, where at times he required the assistance of the Literary Fund. He died in Switzerland. A Parallel between the English Government and the Former Government of Sweden, Lon., 1772. Later eds. of this work include the English version of the following: The Constitution of English; written in French and pub. in Holland; trans. into English, and pub. in 1775, with the Parallel, 3d ed., 1781; 4th, 1784, with Notes by Dr. Chas. Coote, 1807, 8vo. Late eds., 1822, 8vo. With Notes by W. Hughes, 1834, 8vo; by Stephens, 1838, 2 vols. 8vo; by T. G. Western, 1838, 8vo; by J. Macgregor, 1853, p. 8vo.

De Lolme has been blamed for too excessive and general admiration of the Constitution of England; but this is a point, we think, in which exaggeration is not easy. The merits of this work are unquestionable. Lords Chatham and Camden commend it highly.

"A performance deep, solid, and ingenious."—JUNIUS.

"The author has presented a view of English Equity Jurisprudence, far more exact and comprehensive than many of the English text-writers on the same subject."—CHIEF JUSTICE STORY.

"It is unquestionably a luminous, candid, concise, yet satisfactory, exposition of the British constitution, and is written in a pure and nervous style."—*Hoffman's Legal Study*, 148.

Hist. of the Flagellants; or, Memorials of Human Superstition, 1783, 4to.

"Scarcely reconcilable to decorum in style or matter."

Observations upon the late National Embarrassment, &c., 1789, 8vo. The writer coincides with Mr. Pitt. Essay containing Strictures on the Union of Scotland with England, &c., 1787, 4to. This was pub. as an introduc. to De Foe's Hist. of the Union. He pub. some other treatises. See an interesting, yet distressing, account in De Lolme's Narrative, prefixed to his essay, of the difficulties he experienced in bringing his great work before the public:

"When my enlarged English edition was ready for the press, had I acquainted ministers that I was prepared to boil my tea-kettle with it, for want of being able to afford the expenses of printing it"—ministers, it seems, would not have considered that he was lighting his fire "with myrrh and cassia and precious ointment." See Disraeli's Calamities of Authors.

"De Lolme had the art of pleasing in conversation, though the graces did not appear in his manner or deportment. He had a turn for pleasantry and humour; and has been compared to Burke for the variety of his allusions and the felicity of his illustrations." See Dr. Chas. Coote's Preface to the work on the Constitution, ed. 1807, 8vo.

Deloney, Thomas. Declaration made by the Archbp. of Collen upon the Deed of his Marriage, Lon., 1583, 12mo. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man. for other pieces.

Delta. See MOIR, DAVID MACBETH.

Delvin, George. Serm., Lon., 1795, 8vo.

Deman, E. F. Flax, its Cultivation and Management, 1851.

"This essay is not inferior to the many treatises on Flax."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Demarville. Y. Ladies' Geography, 1758, 2 vols.

Demetrius, Charles. Newes from Gulick and Cleve, Lon., 1615, 4to.

Democritus Secundus, a fictitious name. The Fellow Traveller, through City and Countrey; Book of Stories, Lon., 1658, 12mo.

Demoivre, Abraham, 1667–1757, a native of Champagne, spent most of his life in England, where he died in the above year. Miscellanea Analytica, &c., Lon., 1730, 4to. Doctrine of Chances, or a Method of calculating the Probabilities of Events in Play, 1718, 4to; best ed., 1756, 4to. Annuities on Lives, 1724, '50, '52, 8vo. He contributed a number of papers to Phil. Trans.

De Morgan, Augustus, b. 1806, in the island of Modma, coast of Java; Prof. of Mathemat. in University College, London. His father was an officer in the British Army. Has pub. a number of valuable works on Algebra, Arithmetic, Trigonometry, Logic, &c. In 1847 he gave to the world a volume exhibiting much research, entitled Arithmetical Books from the Invention of Printing to the Present Time. Every teacher and student of Mathematics—and of course every bibliographer—should possess this volume. See Knight's Eng. Cyc.

Dempsey, G. Drysdale. 1. Papers on Railways, Lon., 1845, 4to. 2. Practical Railway Engineering; 4th ed., 1855, 4to. 3. Brick Bridges, Sewers, and Culverts, 1850, 4to. 4. Examples of Iron Roofs, 1850, 4to. 5. Iron applied to Railway Structure, 1850, 4to. 6. Malleable Iron Bridges, 1850, 4to. 7. The Builder's Guide in Materials and Construction; 2d ed., 1857, 4to. 8. Machinery of the Nineteenth Century, 1852, &c., 4to. 9. Railway Stations, Engine-Houses, &c., with folio plates, 1856. 10. Ten Bridges, with details, 1856, 4to. 11. Working-Drawings of Stations, &c., 1856, 4to. Other works.

Dempster, George, 1736–1818, a native of and M.P. for Dundee, Scotland. Discourse containing a Summary of the Directors of the Society for Extending the Fisheries of Great Britain, 1789. Magnetic Mountains of Cannay, 8vo. Letters in Agricult. Mag. Papers and Speeches.

Dempster, Thomas, 1579–1625, a native of Scotland, studied at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and at Paris, and became distinguished for his erudition. He was professor successively at Paris, Pisa, and Bologna, and died in the last-named city. He pub. several works, a list of which will be found in Watt's Bibl. Brit. His best-known production is Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Scotorum, Bonon., 1627, 4to. Reprinted for the Bannatyne Club, 1829, 2 vols. 4to. This work is not at all to be relied on.

"Tho. Dempster, though he was no Jesuit, stands fair for the remaining part of his character that he 'was as well inclined to believe a lye as any man in his time;' and was as well qualified to put it into a pretty dress of poetry."—*Bishop Nicolson's Scot. Hist. Lib.*, 58; *and the Bishop of St. Asaph's Hist. Account*, p. 153.

"He shamefully published I know not how many fables."—BAYLE.

"He would have wished that all learned men had been Scots. He forged titles of books which were never published, to raise the glory of his native country, and has been guilty of several cheating tricks, by which he has lost his credit among men of learning." —M. BAILLET.

See Mackenzie's Lives; McCrie's Melville; Chambers's Scot. Biog.

Dendy, Edw. Petition to Parl., Lon., 1654, fol.

Dendy, Walter Cooper. Book of the Nursery, Lon., 12mo. Diseases of the Skin in Children, 8vo. Diseases of the Scalp, 1849, r. 4to. Phenomena of Dreams and Illusions, 12mo. Philosophy of Mystery, 1841, 8vo.

"It reminds in every page of the erudite Burton, whose Anatomy of Melancholy drives away the vapours from the most confirmed hypochondriac."—*Dr. Johnson's Journal.*

Varieties of Pock delineated and described, 1853, p. 8vo. Discourse on the Birth and Pilgrimage of Thought, 1853, square. The Beautiful Islets of Britaine, 1857, p. 8vo.

Dene, Willemus de. Historia Roffensis, 1314–50, successione Episcoporum et priorum, &c. *Vide* Wharton Anglia Sacra, i. 327.

Denham. Miners' Charters, Lon., 1657, 4to.

Denham, Captain. See GULLY, ROBERT.

Denham, Dixon, Col., R.N., and Governor of Sierra Leone, an enterprising traveller, 1786–1828. Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa, 1822–24, by Denham, Clapperton, and Oudney, Lon., 1826, 4to; 2d ed., 1828, 2 vols. 8vo. He who desires to become acquainted with Africa and the Africans must not neglect this invaluable work. See CLAPPERTON, HUGH; LANDER, RICHARD.

Denham, Rev. J. F. Marriage with a deceased Wife's Sister defended, Lon., 1847, 8vo. Spelling and Reading Book; 3d ed., Parts 1 to 3, 1848, 12mo. Other works.

Denham, Sir James Steuart. See STEUART.

Denham, Sir John, 1615–1668, a native of Dublin, was the only son of Sir John Denham, Baron of the Exchequer. In 1631 he was entered of Trin. Coll., Oxford.

"But being looked upon as a slow and dreaming young man by his seniors and contemporaries, and giving more to cards and dice than his study, they could never then in the least imagine that he could ever enrich the world with his fancy, or issue of his brain, as he afterwards did."—WOOD.

This habit of gaming clung to him in after life, to his great loss and disgrace. He was made Governor of Farnham Castle by Charles I.; his fortunes were depressed during the Commonwealth, revived in the Restoration. In 1641 he pub. his Tragedy of the Sophy, which elicited the enthusiastic commendation of Waller, who remarks of the author, that

"He broke out like the Irish Rebellion, threescore thousand strong, when nobody was aware, or in the least suspected it."

In 1643 appeared his poem of Cooper's Hill, which established his reputation as an author. He wrote a number of other pieces—The Destruction of Troy, Cato Major, &c.—translated portions of Virgil, and imitated Tully. The 6th ed. of his collected works, entitled Poems and Translations, with the Sophy, a Tragedy, was pub. in 1719, 12mo. The reputation of Denham is not so high as it was formerly, but few poets have been more warmly commended by several rigid critics. The approbation of Waller, Prior, Dryden, Warton, and Johnson, is no slight guarantee of merit.

"'Cooper's Hill,' says Dryden, 'for majesty of style, is, and ever will be, the standard of good writings;' and Pope eulogizes it highly in his Windsor Forest.

"Denham is deservedly considered as one of the fathers of English poetry. Denham and Waller, according to Prior, improved our versification, and Dryden perfected it."—*Dr. Johnson's Lives of the English Poets.*

Denham, John E. Serms., Lon., 1821, 8vo.

Denham, Joseph. Serm., 1741, 8vo.

Denham, N. Trans. of the Way of Lyfe, &c., 1578, 4to.

Denham, Wm. Serms., 1742, '43, '45.

Denholm, James. History of Glasg., 1797, 12mo, Many eds. Tour to the Lakes, 1804, sm. 8vo.

Denio, Hiram, born 1799, at Rome, N. Y., a resident of Utica, N. Y., Judge of the Court of Appeals. Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Court, and in the Court for the Correction of Error of the State of New York, 1845–48, 5 vols. Revised Statutes of the State of N. Y., 4th ed., 1852, 2 vols., prepared by Hiram Denio and William Tracy.

Denison, Charles Wheeler, b. in Conn., 1809. American Village and other poems. Contrib. to the Knickerbocker and various other magazines and journals.

Denison, Daniel, 1613–1682. Irenicon, or a Salve for New England's Sore. This is annexed to Hubbard's Funl. Serm.

Denison, Edward, D.D., Bishop of Salisbury, 1837

Serms., Charges, &c., 1836–44. Serms. before the Univ. of Oxf., 1836, 8vo.

> "A volume of sermons worthy of the perusal of all sound churchmen."—*Church of Eng. Quar. Rev.*

Denison, Edward B. Marriage with a Wife's Sister, Lon., 1851, 8vo. Bp. of Exeter's Speech on the Marriage Bill, 3d ed., 1851, p. 8vo.

Denison, George Anthony. Serm., Lon., 1850, 8vo.

Denison, John, d. at Reading, 1628–29. Serms. and treatises, 1616–24.

Denison, Mary Andrews, b. in Cambridge, Mass., 1826. Author of Home Pictures, N. York, 12mo. What Not? Phila., 12mo. Carrie Hamilton, Phila., 12mo. Gracie Amber, N. York, 12mo. Old Hepsy: a Tale of the South, N. York, 1858, 12mo. Has contributed extensively to many of the leading journals of the Union.

Denison, Stephen. Serms., Lon., 1620–27. The White Wolfe, 1627, 4to. At p. 88 will be found a catalogue of 88 Sects and Heresies which sprang up in the primitive Church. John Hetherington was principally aimed at in this discourse. He was obliged to recant his "fanatical doctrines" before the king.

> "The book comprehends a strange mixture of learning and extravagant reasoning, and is altogether a singular curiosity."—*Beloe's Anecdotes of Scarce Books.*

Denman, Jacob S., b. 1814, in New Jersey. Stories for Children, 16mo. Compiler of a series of Reading Books, in 8 parts.

Denman, Joseph, M.D. Buxton Water, 1793, 8vo.

Denman, Thomas, M.D., a native of Derbyshire, practised in the Royal Navy, and subsequently in London. He pub. several works upon obstetrics, &c., the best-known of which is Introduc. to Theory and Prac. of Midwifery, 6th ed., 1824, 8vo.

Denmark, Alex., M.D. Med. Chir. Trans., 1813.

Denne, Henry. Serms., &c., Lon., 1642–60.

Denne, John. Answer to Bunyan, 1673, 8vo.

Denne, John, D.D., 1693–1767, Archdeacon of Rochester, and Rector of Lambeth. Serms., &c., 1720–77. Articles of Inquiry for a Par. Visitation, 1732, 4to. Dr. D. was a learned antiquary, and contributed to Lewis's Life of Wicliff.

Denne, John. Serm., 1753, 4to.

Denne, Samuel, 1730–1799, Vicar of Darent, and son of the Archdeacon of Rochester. Hist. and Antiq. of Rochester, 1772. Palace of Mayfield, 1787, 4to. Hist. Partic. of Lambeth Parish and Palace, 1795, 4to. This forms part of vol. i. of the Supp. to Nichols's Bib. Top. Brit., and is perhaps the scarcest of the whole series. Dr. D. pub. many antiquarian papers in Archæol., 1787–1800.

Denneston, E. Revenue of Excise, 1707, 4to.

Dennie, Joseph, 1768–1812, a native of Boston, graduated at Harvard University in 1790. Adopting the profession of the law, he opened an office at Walpole, New Hampshire, but found little encouragement, and determined to devote himself to literary pursuits. In 1795 he pub. in Boston, The Tatler, a weekly paper, and issued at Walpole, The Farmer's Museum. In this periodical appeared the essays by which he is best known, entitled The Lay Preacher. In 1799 Mr. Pickering, Secretary of State, proffered him a clerkship, and he removed to Philadelphia, where in 1801 he established The Port Folio, which he conducted until his death in 1812. He enjoyed great reputation as a writer during his life, and for some years after his decease. Patriarchs of the "lean and slippered pantaloon"—who perhaps composed a part of the "mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease" about the beginning of this century—still extol the melodious cadence and liquid flow of the essays of the American Addison. We ourselves are so old-fashioned as to consider Dennie a charming writer.

> "The Lay Preacher of Dennie, and his articles in the Portfolio, seem to me feeble and affected, though occasionally marked by considerable excellence. It was natural to overrate him, as in his time we had very few writers with whom he could be compared. For several years after the death of Brockden Brown, I believe he was the only man in the country who made literature a profession. . . . He was a great favourite in society, and his brilliant social qualities gave him a factitious reputation as a man of letters There is nothing in his writings deserving of reputation."—*Griswold's Prose Writers of America.*

Dennie, Lt. Col. Wm. H., R.A., d. 1842, a distinguished officer, mortally wounded at the siege of Jellalabad. Personal Narrative of the Campaigns in Affghanistan, Lon., 1843, 12mo.

Dennis, C. and **R. Lloyd.** A trans. of the Contes Moraux of Marmontel, under the title of Moral Tales, Lon., 1781, 3 vols. 8vo; Perth, 1792, 4 vols. 12mo.

Dennis, George. The Cid; a short Chronicle, founded on the early poetry of Spain, Lon., 1845, 18mo. The Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria, 1848, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Cet ouvrage ne s'adresse pas seulement aux amateurs d'antiquités. A côté des recherches savants dirigées par un esprit d'observation très éminent, il offre cet intérêt poétique presque toujours inséparable du récit d'un voyageur enthousiaste, qui sait en quelque sorte nous transporter au milieu de la contrée qu'il décrit, et nous faire partager toutes ses impressions. C'est à la fois un travail historique de grande valeur, et un guide précieux pour les personnes qui veulent visiter l'Italie avec fruit."—*Bibliothèque Univ. de Genève.*

> "These volumes are a valuable storehouse of classical and antiquarian lore to every scholar; and the most general reader must be attracted by their pleasant, though somewhat discursive, style"—*Edin. Rev.*

See Gray, Mrs. Hamilton.

Dennis, Jonas. Sermons, Exeter, 1800. 8vo.

Dennis, John, 1657–1734, a native of London, was educated at Caius College, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He obtained considerable notoriety as a dramatic and political writer and critic. Plays, Lon., 1697–1720. They consist of—A Plot and No Plot; Rinaldo and Armida; Iphigenia; Liberty Asserted; Orpheus and Euridice, a Masque; Appius and Virginia; The Comical Gallant, (an alteration of Shakspeare's Merry Wives of Windsor;) The Invader of his Country, (an alteration of Coriolanus.) Letters, 1718, 2 vols. 8vo. Select Works, consisting of Plays, Poems, &c., 1718, 2 vols. 8vo. Dennis was no gentle critic; he handled Addison's Cato without mercy, and his reflections upon Pope's Essay on Criticism secured him a place in the Dunciad. Dr. Johnson regretted that Dennis's works had not been collected. See his criticism on Cato, in Johnson's Lives of the British Poets, a life of Dennis in the Biog. Brit., and a sketch of his character in Disraeli's Calamities of Authors.

> "Dennis attained to the ambiguous honour of being distinguished as 'The Critic,' and he may yet instruct us how the moral influences the literary character, and how a certain talent that can never mature itself into genius, like the pale fruit that hangs in the shade, ripens only into sourness."—Disraeli, *ubi supra.*

Dennis, Samuel. Sermons, 1736, 4to.

Dennis, T. or J. Way of Curing Diseases, 1668.

Dennis, Rev. Thos. Psalms in Blank Verse, 1807.

Dennison, J. Legends of Galloway, 1825.

Dennison, Wm. Religious Doctrine, 1805.

Dennistone, Walter. Psalmi civ., Edin.,1696.

Dennistoun, George. Med. Con. Ess. Phys., 1754.

Denny, E. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1849.

Denny, Sir E. Hymns and Poems, Lon., 12mo.

Denny, Henry. Monographia Pselaphidorum et Seydmænidarum Britanniæ, Norwich, 1825, 8vo. Monographia Anoplurorum Britanniæ, Lon., 1842, 8vo.

> "Do not depreciate any pursuit which leads men to contemplate the works of their Creator."—Southey.

Denny, John. Diseases of Horses, Lon., 1802, 8vo.

Denny, Sir Wm. Pelecanicidium, or the Christian Adviser against Self-Murder, Lon., 1653, 8vo. In verse and prose, with plates by Barlow. Bindley sale, pt. 1. 1769, £13.

Densell. See Holles, Lord.

Denston, B. L. The Atmosphere, Lon., 1806.

Dent, Arthur, minister of South Souberry, a Puritan. A Plaine Man's Pathway to Heaven, Lon., 1622.

> "A practical treatise."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.*

Other theolog. treatises and sermons, 1582–1617.

Dent, Edward. Sermon, Lon., 1692, 4to.

Dent, Giles. Sermons, Lon., 1707–13.

Dent, John. The Lawyer's Panic, or, Westminster Hall in an Uproar, 1785, 8vo. Force of Love; a Novel, 1786, 2 vols. 12mo. The Candidate; a Farce, 1782, 8vo. Too Civil by Half; a Farce, 1783, 8vo. The Telegraph, 1795, 8vo.

Dent, John. A Catalogue of the Library of, Lon., 1825. 20 copies privately printed. Dent sale, 2 at £10 10*s.*; 4 at £12; 1 at £12 2*s.* 6*d.*

Denton, Daniel. A Brief Description of New York, with the Customs of the Indians, Lon., 1670, 4to. Very rare. Reprinted, (100 copies 4to,) New York, 1845, with Notes by Hon. Gabriel Furman.

This is supposed to be the first printed description in English of New York and New Jersey, then under one government. We know of but three copies of the original in the United States: one in the N. York State Library at Albany, one in the Library of Harvard University, and the one from which Mr. Furman printed his edition. A copy was sold at the Nassau sale for 18*s.*; in New York, recently, for $31!

Denton, J. Bailey. Model Mapping for Drainage and Irrigation, Lon., 2d ed., 1842, 8vo.

> "We hope it will be generally taken up and become a Parliamentary subject."—*Lon. Surveyor's Journal.*

Other works on Draining, 1849, '52.

Denton, John, 1625–1708, Prebendary of York, pub. some sermons and theolog. treatises.

Denton, Thomas, 1724–1777, Rector of Ashted, Surrey. Religious Retirement; from Gother. Immortality, 1755, 4to. The House of Superstition, 1762, 4to. The two preceding are poems, and are thought to be good imitations of Spenser. Serm., 1775, 8vo. He compiled the supplemental vol. to the 1st ed. of the Biographical Dictionary.

Denton, Wm., M.D., 1605–1691, physician to Charles I. and Charles II. Horæ Subsecivæ: rel. to Laws against Papists, Lon., 1664, 4to; another treatise, 1675, 4to. Jus Cæsaris et Ecclesiæ vere dictæ, (Anglice,) 1681, fol.

Denzil. See Holles, Lord.

Depalaine. Repository of the Lives and Portraits of Distinguished American Characters, Phila., vols. i. and ii., Pt. 1; 18 portraits.

Depping, J. B. Evening Entertainments; or, Delineations of Manners and Customs, Lon., 1811, 2 vols. 12mo. Commended by Lon. Month. Rev. and Lon. Eclec. Rev.

De Puy, Henry W. 1. Kossuth and His Generals, Buffalo, 12mo. 2. Louis Napoleon and his Times, 1853, 12mo. 3. Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Heroes of '76, 1853, 12mo.

De Quincey, Thomas, b. 1786, the son of an English merchant, is a native of Manchester, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. For the history of his early years we must refer the reader to the glowing pages of the Confessions of an English Opium-Eater. This famous autobiography was originally pub. in the Old London Magazine in 1821, and appeared in a vol. in 1822. The reader will also find much of interest in the Autobiographic Sketches, pub. by Mr. De Quincey, 1853, &c., and in a Memoir of his Life, Bost., 1855, by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie. The author has made some excellent translations from Jean Paul Richter and Lessing, which appeared in the London Magazine and Blackwood, and contributed many articles, on biography, metaphysics, and philosophy, to the periodicals of the day. Among his best-known articles are the lives of Shakspeare and Pope in the Encyclopædia Britannica; a paper on the Knocking at the Gate, in Macbeth; the Vision of Sudden Death; and Murder Considered as One of the Fine Arts. But we shall confer no small favour on the reader by a catalogue of the contents of an edition (the only complete one pub. in Great Britain or America) of the writings of this popular author, collected and edited by Mr. J. T. Fields and issued by the enterprising house of Ticknor & Fields, Boston, United States: Vol. I. Confessions of an English Opium-Eater: 1. The Confessions; 2. Suspiria de Profundis. II. Biographical Essays: 1. Shakspeare; 2. Pope; 3. Lamb; 4. Goethe; 5. Schiller. III. Miscellaneous Essays: 1. On the Knocking at the Gate, in Macbeth; 2. Murder Considered as One of the Fine Arts; 3. Second Paper on Murder; 4. Joan of Arc; 5. The English Mail-Coach; 6. The Vision of Sudden Death; 7. Dinner, Real and Reputed; 8. Orthographic Mutineers; 9. Sortilege on Behalf of the Glasgow Athenæum. IV. The Cæsars. V. Life and Manners: 1. Early Days; 2. London; 3. Ireland; 4. The Irish Rebellion; 5. Premature Manhood; 6. Travelling; 7. My Brother; 8. Oxford; 9. German Literature. VI. and VII. Literary Reminiscences: 1. Literary Novitiate; 2. Sir Humphry Davy; 3. William Godwin; 4. Mrs. Grant; 5. Recollections of Charles Lamb; 6. Walladmor; 7. Coleridge; 8. Wordsworth; 9. Southey; 10. Recollections of Grasmere; 11. The Saracen's Head; 12. Society of the Lakes; 13. Charles Lloyd; 14. Walking Stewart; 15. Edward Irving; 16. Talfourd; 17. The London Magazine; 18. Junius; 19. Clare; 20. Cunningham; 21. Attack by a London Journal; 22. Duelling. VIII. and IX. Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers: 1. The Household Wreck; 2. The Spanish Nun; 3. Flight of a Tartar Tribe; 4. System of the Heavens as Revealed by the Telescope; 5. Modern Superstition; 6. Coleridge and Opium-Eating; 7. Temperance Movement; 8. On War; 9. The Last Days of Immanuel Kant. X. Essays on the Poets and other English Writers: 1. The Poetry of Wordsworth; 2. Percy Bysshe Shelley; 3. John Keats; 4. Oliver Goldsmith; 5. Alexander Pope; 6. William Godwin; 7. John Foster; 8. William Hazlitt; 9. Walter Savage Landor. XI. and XII. Historical and Critical Essays: 1. Philosophy of Roman History; 2. The Essenes; 3. Philosophy of Herodotus; 4. Plato's Republic; 5. Homer and the Homeridæ; 6. Cicero; 7. Style; 8. Rhetoric. XIII. and XIV. Essays on Philosophical Writers and other Men of Letters: 1. Sir William Hamilton; 2. Sir James Mackintosh; 3. Kant in his Miscellaneous Essays; 4. Herder; 5. John Paul Frederick Richter; 6. Analects from Richter; 7. Lessing; 8. Bentley; 9. Parr. XV. Letters to a Young Man whose Education has been Neglected, and other Papers. XVI. and XVII. Theological Essays, and other Papers. XVIII. The Note-Book of an English Opium-Eater. XIX. and XX. Memorials, and other Papers.

A selection from his writings is now in course of publication at London and Edinburgh. Vols. vii. and viii. were pub. in May, 1858; vol. viii., (Edin. ed.,) Essays, Sceptical and Anti-Sceptical; or, Problems Neglected or Misconceived, 1858, cr. 8vo.

So far as this edition has proceeded, it will be seen that Mr. De Quincey has simply republished (with elucidatory notes) from the American edition. It is but proper to quote the following lines from a late biographical sketch of the author:

> "In the Preface to this edition Mr. De Quincey makes a classification of his writings which it is useful to remember. The immense medley, which, in the American edition, is arranged on the loosest possible principle, may be distributed, he says, in the main, into three classes of papers: first, papers whose chief purpose is to interest and amuse, (autobiographic sketches, reminiscences of distinguished contemporaries, biographical memoirs, whimsical narratives, and such like;) secondly, essays of a speculative, critical, or philosophical character, addressing the understanding as an insulated faculty, (of these there are many;) and, thirdly, papers belonging to the order of what may be called 'prose-poetry;' that is, fantasies or imaginations in prose, (of which class Mr. De Quincey cites the 'Suspiria de Profundis,' originally published in Blackwood, as the most characteristic specimen.) Under any one of the three aspects here indicated, Mr. De Quincey must rank high in the entire list of British prose-writers."—*Knight's English Cyc., Biog.*, vol. ii. 568.

> "It is astonishing how much more Boston [J. T. Fields] knows of my literary acts and purposes than I do myself. Were it not in deed through Boston, hardly the sixth part of my literary undertakings—hurried or deliberate, sound, rotting, or rotten—would ever have reached posterity: which, be it known to thee, most sarcastic of future censors, already most of them have reached."—*Pref.*

It is worthy of note that the occasional essays of a number of distinguished British authors have been first collected in America. We may instance Macaulay, Wilson, Carlyle, De Quincey, Talfourd, &c. In a review of De Quincey's writings pub. in the London Eclectic Review in 1851, it was stated that it was not probable that a collective edition of his works would ever appear; the author, in consequence of ill health, being disinclined to accede to the request of several publishers that he would prepare such a collection for publication. But, not discouraged by this unpromising announcement, Mr. Fields determined to collect his writings, and his firm (Ticknor & Fields) offered the author a share of the profits of the series. Mr. De Quincey could not withstand an enthusiasm so creditable to the projectors: he gave his aid to the enterprise, and the twenty volumes enumerated above are the result. Publishers of this stamp are an honour to an honourable profession.

As a political economist, Mr. De Quincey has gained as much credit as he has secured by his philosophical, biographical, and critical disquisitions. The Dialogues of Three Templars on Political Economy, chiefly in relation to the Principles (respecting value) of Mr. Ricardo, which appeared in the London Magazine for April and May, 1824, are thus commended by an eminent authority:

> "They are unequalled, perhaps, for brevity, pungency, and force. They not only bring the Ricardian theory of value into strong relief, but triumphantly repel, or rather annihilate, the objections urged against it by Malthus in the pamphlet now referred to [The Measure of Value Stated and Illustrated] and his Political Economy, and by Say and others. They may, indeed, be said to have exhausted the subject."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy*, p. 33.

The same critic thus comments upon De Quincey's Logic of Political Economy, (Lon. and Edin., 1844, 8vo:)

> "This very clever work is intended to unravel intricacies and to expose sundry errors in the application of the Ricardian theory of value. It would, however, have been more popular and successful had it been less scholastic. It is right to be logical, but not to be perpetually obtruding logical forms and technicalities on the reader's attention. This sort of affectation is little noticed in a brief essay like the Templars' Dialogues; but in a goodly-sized volume like the present it becomes tiresome and repulsive."—*Ubi supra*, 20.

The general style of the Confessions is thus well described by an English critic:

> "They have an air of reality and life; and they exhibit such strong graphic powers as to throw an interest and even a dignity round a subject which in less able hands might have been rendered a tissue of trifles and absurdities. They are, indeed, very picturesque and vivid sketches of individual character and feelings, drawn with a boldness yet an exactness of pencil that is to be found only in one or two prominent geniuses of our day. . . . They combine strong sense with wild and somewhat fantastic inventions, accuracy of detail with poetic illustration, and analytical reasoning and metaphysical research with uncommon pathos and refinement of ideas. . . . Much truth and fine colouring are displayed in the descriptions and details of the work: its qualities are all of a rich and elevated kind,—such as high pathos, profound views, and deep reasoning, with a happy vein of ridicule indulged at the writer's own expense."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, c. 288.

Mr. Gilfillan, commenting upon the charge that this celebrated work owed its strength to the inspiration of Opium, replies, that "it is not opium in De Quincey, but De Quincey in opium" that wrote the Suspiria and the Confessions.

It is to be regretted that the eloquent author has not better learned the Art of Sinking—to the proper level of the everyday topics of literature, biography, or criticism, which he often sees fit to discuss. In these essays we see a striking instance of Cicero's declaration, "Rerum copia verborum copiam gignet." With such an affluence of language, therefore, Mr. De Quincey can well afford occasional simplicity when the subject demands it.

Another prominent fault of this very learned critic, is an ostentation of learning, and a thorough contempt, which he is at no pains to conceal, for those whose opinions do not happen to coincide with his own. And yet, no man can build a larger superstructure upon a slender foundation—no man can more sophistically exalt a hypothesis into a fact, and such assumed fact into an infallible canon —than this orthodox stickler for the *lex scripta*.

Mr. De Quincey's conversation is described as fascinating beyond description. We give a short extract from the letter of a gentleman who visited him in 1854, at Lasswade, near Edinburgh, where he has resided for some years:

> "For a half hour at least he talked as we have never heard another talk. We have listened to Sir Wm. Hamilton at his own fireside, to Carlyle walking in the parks of London, to Lamartine in the midst of a favoured few at his own house, to Cousin at the Sorbonne, and to many others, but never have we heard such sweet music of eloquent speech as then flowed from De Quincey's tongue. To attempt reporting what he said would be like attempting to entrap the rays of the sun. Strange light beamed from that grief-worn face, and for a little while that weak body, so long fed upon by pain, seemed to be clothed with supernatural youth."

Dequir, Fred. Terra Australis incognita, or a New Southern Discoverie, 1617, 4to.

Derante, P. Med. con. to Phil. Trans., 1722.

Derby, Charles Stanley, Earl of, Lord of Man and the Isles. The Protestant Religion is a sure Foundation of a true Christian and a good Subject, a great Friend to human Society, and a grand Promoter of all Virtues, both Christian and moral, Lon., 4to, 1669, *anon.;* 1671, with author's name.

> "His father lost his head, and he his liberty, for Charles the Second. The grateful king rewarded the son with the lord-lieutenancies of two counties."—*Walpole's R. & N. Authors.*

Derby, Ferdinando Stanley, 5th Earl of, was the author of a pastoral poem, communicated to the Antiquarian Repertory by Sir John Hawkins. It will be found in Park's Walpole's R. & N. Authors.

> "One of our early bards, and not an unpromising one."—HORACE WALPOLE.

Derby, James Stanley, 7th Earl of, nephew of the preceding, beheaded 1651, was distinguished for his bravery in defence of Charles I. His widow, also, defended the Isle of Man against the republicans. Hist. and Antiq. of the Isle of Man. Pub. in Peck's Desiderata, vol. ii. 1732. Declaration, 1649, 4to. Message to Chas. II., 1649, 4to. Charge, 1651, 4to. Trial, 1651, 4to. Speech on the Scaffold, 1651, 4to.

> "Among the sufferers for King Charles the First, none cast greater lustre on the cause than this heroic lord."—HORACE WALPOLE.

Derby, John. Comment. on the four Evangel. and the Acts, with other theolog. pieces, by Zachary Pearce, D.D., Lon., 1777, 2 vols. 4to. Serms. by Z. Pearce, D.D., 1778, 4 vols. 8vo.

Derby, Richard. Serm., 1718, 8vo.

Dereney, Thos., R.N. Naval Poems, 1813, 4to.

Derham, Robt. Independence in Ch. Gov't destructive to English Law, Lon., 1646, 4to. Rights of Parliament, 1647, 8vo.

Derham, Saml. Ilmington Waters, with directions for drinking the same, Oxf., 1685.

Derham, Wm., 1657–1735, entered Trinity Coll., Oxf., 1675; Canon of Windsor, 1716. Physico-Theology, Lon., 1713, 8vo; many edits., 1798, 2 vols. 8vo. Astro-Theology, 1714, 8vo; 3d ed., 1719. These works have been greatly commended, and trans. into several languages. Christo-Theology, 1730, 8vo. Miscellanea Curioso; being travels, voyages, &c. delivered in to the Royal Society, 1720, '26, '27, 3 vols. 8vo. See Rich's Amer. Bibl. Nova. This learned philosopher and divine pub. some other works, and many papers in Phil. Trans. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

> "Few men have had more accurate and extensive acquaintance with nature, in its grandest and minutest features, than Dr. Derham. He was equally at home when travelling among the stars, and when sojourning among the insects that flit in the breeze. . . In all the operations of nature he delighted to trace the hand of nature's God."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*
>
> "What hath been communicated by our ingenious Derham will nobly serve religion as well as philosophy."—COTTON MATHER.

Dering, Edward. See DEERING.

Dering, Sir Edward. See DEARING.

Derkar, Thomas. See DECKER.

Dermody, Thomas, 1775–1802, a native of Ennis, in Ireland, displayed poetical powers at a very early age. In 1792 he pub. a vol. of poems written in his thirteenth year. In 1793 appeared The Rights of Justice, a polit. pamphlet. Poems, 1801, 2 vols. Peace; a Poem, 1801, 4to. Poems, 1802, 8vo. The Battle of the Bards; a Poem. He became a soldier, but disgraced himself by intemperance and died in poverty at Sydenham. In 1806 Mr. Jas. G. Raymond pub. his Life, &c., in 2 vols. cr. 8vo, and his poetical works, under the title of The Harp of Erin, in 1807, 2 vols. 8vo.

Dermott, L. Free Masonry, Lon., 1801, 8vo.

Derodon, David. Funeral of the Mass, 1673.

Derok, M. Method of Copying, 1796.

De Roos, F. F. Travels in the United States and Canada in 1826, Lon., 8vo.

De Ros, Lord, Colonel R. Army. 1. The Young Officer's Companion, Lon., 1851, 12mo; 2d ed., 1852, 12mo. 2. Journal of a Tour in the Crimea in 1835–36, 1855, p. 8vo.

De Ros, W. F. Yeomanry Regulations, Lon., 8vo.

Derrick, Chas. The British Navy, 1806, 4to.

Derrick, Samuel, 1721–1769, a native of Ireland, made some trans. from the Latin and French; edited Dryden's works, 1762, 4 vols. 8vo; pub. The Battle of Lora, a Poem; a collection of voyages, 1763, 2 vols. 12mo; and a view of the stage, under the name of Wilkes, 1759. Derrick's Jests were pub. in 1769, 12mo. He is best known by Letters, written from Liverpool, Chester, &c., Dubl., 1767, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "If they had been written by one of a more established name, they would have been thought very pretty letters."—DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

Derricke, John. The Image of Irelande, Lon., 1581, 4to. Roxburghe, 3324, £9 9*s*. White Knight's, £13.

Derring, Edward. See DEERING.

Desaguliers, J. H. Jeweller's Accounts, 1734.

Desaguliers, John. Serm., 1717, 8vo.

Desaussure, Judge H. W., of S. Carolina, 1775–1839. Reports Ct. Chan. and Ct. of H. in Equity, in S. Car. from the Rev. to 1813. Columbia, 1817–19, 4 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., revised and corrected by a member of the Philadelphia Bar, 4 vols. in 2, 8vo, Phila.

Descherny, David, M.D. The Stone, Lon., 1753, 8vo. Fevers, 1760, 8vo. Small-Pox, 1760, 8vo. Gout, 1760, 8vo.

Des Barres. Cape Breton, Lon., 1804, 8vo.

> "Privately printed, and suppressed."

See Colonel Aspinwall's Cat., p. 55.

Des Barres, J. F. W. The Atlantic Neptune; pub. for the use of the Royal Navy of Great Britain, Lon., 1777, 2 vols. atlas fol.

> "The most splendid collection of charts, plans, and views, ever published. It was executed at the expense of the British Government for the use of the British navy, and no expense appears to have been spared in the execution in order to render it a monument worthy of the nation."—*Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, q. v.* for collation.

Des Ecotais, Lewis. Memoirs, 1677, 8vo.

Deshler, C. D. Selections from the Poetical Works of Chaucer, N. York, 1847, 12mo.

De Sola, Rev. D. A. L., and **Raphall, M. J.** The Sacred Scriptures in Hebrew and Greek, Lon., 1844, 1 vol. 8vo: all that has been pub.

Des Maizeaux, Des Maiseaux, or **Desmaiseaux, Peter,** 1666–1745, a native of Auvergne, lived many years in England, where he died. He wrote the Lives of St. Evremond, Bayle, Boileau, Chillingworth, and John Hales, pub. a Collection of Pieces by Newton, Leibnitz, Clarke, Locke, &c., (Amst., 1720, 2 vols. 12mo,) and engaged in several other literary labours. Bayle's Dictionary, (in English,) 2d ed., to which is prefixed a Life of the Author by Des Maizeaux, Lon., 1734–37, 5 vols. fol. This ed. is worth about £5, in good condition. We have already dwelt upon the merits and demerits of Bayle's Dictionary in our article BIRCH, THOMAS, *q. v.*

Desmond, W. Chemical Philos., Lon., 1808.

Desmus, R. Merlinus Anonymus, an Ephemeris for the year 1653; ditto for 1655, Lon., 1654, '55, 8vo.

Despaurrius, M. Neville Family, founded on Facts, 1815, 3 vols.

Dessian, J. On Navigation, 1802, '13.

Desvœux, A. V. A Philos. and Crit. Essay on Ecclesiastes, Lon., 1760, 4to. In German, at Halle, 1764, 4to.

> "He deserves well of all the lovers of sacred literature for the pains which he has taken to elucidate one of the darkest parts of Scripture."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*
>
> "The author has shown very considerable abilities as a critic."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Dethick, Henry. Carmina in Ferias Sacras, Lon., 1577, 4to.

Dethick, Sir Wm., Garter Principal King of Arms. Antiquities of Funeral Ceremonies; of Epitaphs, Mottoes, and the Christian Religion in England. See Hearne's Collections, 1771.

Dethycke. Gardener's Labyrinthe, 1586, 4to.

Deuchar, A. British Crests, Edin., 1817, 8vo.

Deusbery, Wm. Theolog. treatises, 1654–56.

Deuwes, Giles. Introduc. to Frenche, Lon., 4to.

Devarius, M. Græcæ Linguæ Particulis, 1718.

De Veil, Charles Maria, D.D., a learned converted Jew of Metz, in Lorraine, joined the Ch. of Rome, then the Ch. of England, and finally attached himself to the Baptists, among whom he preached until his death. Explicatio literalis Evang. sec. Matt. et Marcum, Lon., 1672, '78, 8vo; do. Cantici Canticorum, 1679; do. Minor Proph., 1680, 8vo; do. Ecclesiasticæ, 1681; do. Auctorum Apostolorum, 1684. An English trans. of this last was pub. 1685, 8vo.

"All his expository works possess considerable value."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib., q. v.* for particular notices.

Deveil, Sir Thos. Life and Times, 1748, 8vo.

Devenish, Thos. The Duty of Love, and the Evil of Uncharitableness, 1649, 4to.

De Vere, Sir Aubrey. Song of Faith, Devout Exercises, and Sonnets, Lon., 1842.

Dedication.—"To William Wordsworth, Esq.: *My dear sir*—To know that you have perused many of the following Poems with pleasure, and did not hesitate to reward them with your praise. has been to me cause of unmingled happiness. In accepting the Dedication of this Volume, you permit me to link my name—which I have hitherto done so little to illustrate—with yours, the noblest of modern literature. I may at least hope to be named hereafter as one among the friends of Wordsworth. As such, I trust you will ever regard your faithful Aubrey De Vere.

"*Curra Chase, May* 20. 1842."

Waldenses, 1842. The Search after Proserpine, and other Poems, 1843. Mary Tudor; a Drama, with Poems, 1847. English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds, 1848. Sketches of Greece and Turkey, 1850.

De Vere, Maximilian Schele, b. 1820, near Wexio, in Sweden; Member of the Oriental Society; a resident of the U.S. 1. Outlines of Comparative Philology, N. York, 12mo. 2. Grammar of the Spanish Language, N.Y., 12mo. 3. Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature, N.Y., 1850, 12mo. Contrib. to Putnam's Monthly, South. Lit. Mess., &c.

Deverel. Surgical con. to Phil. Trans., 1720.

Deverell, Mary. Serms., 1777, 8vo. Miscellanies, 1781, 2 vols. 12mo. Heroic Poem, 1786, 8vo. Queen of Scots; a Trag., 1792, 8vo.

Deverell, Robt. Antiquarian works, Lon., 1802, '06. Discoveries in Hieroglyphics and other Antiquities, 1813, 6 vols. 8vo. Withdrawn after the sale of a few copies only. Fever, 4to.

Devereux. Views on the Mediterranean, 1847, imp. fol.

Devereux, Hon. Capt., R.N. Lives of the Earls of Essex, 1540–1646, Lon., 1852, 2 vols. 8vo.

Devereux, J. E. Factions in Ireland, 1808.

Devereux, Robert, second Earl of Essex, 1567–1601, the unfortunate favourite of Queen Elizabeth, is classed by Horace Walpole among the Royal and Noble Authors of England. See a list of his writings in vol. ii. 76, Park's ed. Many of his letters will be found in Birch's Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and in several collections of State Papers. The Verses written in his Trouble will be found in Ellis's Specimens; and the Earle of Essex, his Buzze, a poetical complaint, is in Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors. Mr. Park is disposed to think that if Warton had read the Buzze, he would have set a higher estimation upon the Earl's claims as a poet:

"A few of his sonnets are in the Ashmolean Museum, which have no marks of poetic genius; but he is a vigorous and elegant writer of prose."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

Horace Walpole considers his long letter to the Queen from Ireland, on the condition of that country, &c., (see the Bacon Papers, vol. ii. 415,)

"Of all his compositions, the most excellent, and in many respects equal to the performances of the greatest geniuses."—*R. and N. Authors, Park's ed.,* ii. 105.

Devereux, Robert, third Earl of Essex, 1592–1646, only son of the preceding, has also some claims as an author. A list of his Letters, Speeches, Proclamations, &c. will be found in Watt's Bibl. Brit., and some in Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

"Essex had ever an honest heart, and though nature had not given him eloquence, he had a strong reason which did express him better."—Arthur Wilson: *Hist. of King James,* p. 162.

"He was in his friendships just and constant, and would not have practised foully against those he took to be his enemies."—Lord Clarendon: *Hist. of the Rebellion.*

"He was in no way inclined to the sullen opinion of those men who disdain the muses."—Wood: *Athen. Oxon.* See Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors, iii. 5.

Devereux, Thomas P. Reports Supreme Ct. N. Car., 1826–34, Raleigh, 4 vols. 8vo, 1829–36; in Ct. of Equity, do., 1826–34, 2 vols. 8vo, 1838–40; T. P. D. and W. H. Battle. Reports in Superior Ct. of N. Car., 1834–40, 4 vols. 8vo, 1837–40; Equity Reports, 1834–40, 2 vols. 8vo, 1838–40.

Devereux, Walter, first Earl of Essex, 1540–1576, father of Elizabeth's favourite, was the author of A Godly and Virtuous Song, otherwise called The Complaynte of a Sinner, printed in the Paradise of daintie Devises, 1576. See these verses, collated with the MS. and printed copies, in Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors, ii. 18.

De Vericour, L. R. Milton and Epic Poetry. Modern French Literature. Educational Reports. Other works. Historical Analysis of Christian Civilization, Lon., 1850, 8vo; 1853.

"The object of this work has been to trace an outline of the History of European Nations, and of Christian Civilization since the Christian Era, and to place the Science of History upon its lofty and real basis, viz.: the doctrine of Progress."

"An immense body of information is comprised in this volume, and this too embracing all the great points in the civil and ecclesiastical history of every country in Europe."

Appended to this vol. is an Historical Library or Catalogue of Historical Works, occupying twenty pages.

Devis, Ellin. Grammar, &c., Lon., 1777, '84.

Devis, James. Serm., 1756.

Devlin, J. Dacres. Helps to Hereford History, Civil and Legendary, 1848, 12mo.

"A little work full of antiquarian information, presented in a pleasing and popular form."—*Nonconformist.*

Devonshire, Elizabeth Hervey, Duchess of, 1759–1824, distinguished for beauty, talents, and literary taste, printed an edit. at Rome of the poem of the passage of St. Gothard by Georgiana, the former Duchess of Devonshire, (*v. post.*) She also pub. beautiful edits. of the 5th satire of Horace, lib. i., and the Æneid of Virgil.

Devonshire, Georgiana, Duchess of, 1757–1806, also distinguished for her beauty and accomplishments, wrote The Passage of Mount St. Gothard, a Poem, pub. together with an Italian trans. by Sig. Polidori, Lon., 1802, fol. Another ed. in English and French by the Abbé de Lille, 1802, 8vo. An edit. was also pub. at Rome, *v. ante.*

Dew, Samuel. Serm., 1735, 8vo.

Dew, Thomas, late Pres. of the Coll. of William and Mary. A Digest of the Laws, Customs, Manners, and Institutions of the Ancient and Modern Nations, N.Y., 1853, 8vo.

"I greatly prefer it to any history for the use of schools which I have seen."—Prof. J. J. Owen, *N. York Free Academy.*

Dew, Thomas R., d. 1846, graduated at William and Mary College, and at the age of 23 occupied the chair of Moral Science in the same institution. 1. Lectures on the Restrictive System, Richmond, 8vo. 2. Lectures on Ancient and Modern History; new ed., N. York, 1853, 8vo. 3. A volume on Slavery, in which he advocates the views held by John C. Calhoun.

Dewar, Daniel, D.D. Observations on the Irish, 1812, 8vo. Discourses illus. of the Designs of Christ'y., 1818, 8vo.

"The style is generally elegant, chaste, and classical."—*Lon. Congreg. Mag.*

The Church, 1845, 8vo. The Holy Spirit, His Personality and Divinity, Lon., 1847, 8vo.

"We earnestly commend the book to students of divinity."—*Lon. Evangel. Mag.*

The Nature, Reality, and Efficacy of the Atonement, 12mo.

"A candid, elaborate, and spirited defence of the truth as it is in Jesus."—*Lon. Christian Instructor.*

Other works.

Dewar, Ed. H. German Protestantism, Oxf., 1844.

Dewar, Henry, M.D. Profess. treatises, &c., 1803–17.

Dewell, T., M.D. Philos. of Physic, 1784, 8vo.

Dewees, William Potts, M.D., 1768–1841, Prof. of Midwifery in the University of Pennsylvania. Inaugural Essays; 2 edits. Medical Essays, Phila., 1823. System of Midwifery, 12th ed., 1854, 8vo, pp. 600.

"It is founded on the French system of Obstetrics, especially on that of Baudelocque. It takes a stand in advance of Denham, Osborne, Burns, and other English authorities in general use in our country at that period, and even of Baudelocque himself, in throwing aside from his excellent system much that was useless, and, it may be said, imaginative."—*Memoir by H. L. Hodge, M.D., in Amer. Med. Journal.*

A Treatise on the Physical and Medical Treatment of Children, 1825; 10th ed., 1854, 8vo, pp. 548. A Treatise on the Diseases of Females, 1826; 10th ed., 1854, 8vo, pp. 532. On the Practice of Medicine, 1830.

"He chose Baudelocque for his teacher, and often declared that he was indebted to that most distinguished French obstetrician for all that he knew himself of midwifery. The disciple was worthy of his master."—*Supra; vide* Williams's Med. Biog., 1845, 8vo.

D'Ewes, Sir Symonds, 1602–1650, a native of Coxdon, Dorsetshire, was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.

At the early age of 18 he commenced collecting materials for a History of England. These were pub. after his death, revised by Paul Bowes, under the title of The Journal of all the Parliaments during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1682, fol., and 1687, '93, and 1708.

> "The Journals of the Parliaments, by Sir Symonds D'Ewes, is a work of authority connected with the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The preface is worth reading; it is animating, it is edifying, to see the piety and industry of these venerable men of former times."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.* And see Edin. Rev., lxxxiv. 76.

Two Speeches: 1. The Antiquity of Cambridge; 2. The Privilege of Parliament, 1641, fol.; 1642. Other Speeches, &c. In 1845 was pub. Sir Symonds D'Ewes's Autobiog. and Corresp., edited by Halliwell, 1845, 2 vols. 8vo. These vols. should accompany the Diaries of Evelyn and Pepys.

Dewey, George W., b. 1818, at Baltimore, is a resident of Philadelphia. He has contributed a number of poems and prose essays to the periodicals of the day. See specimens in Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America.

> "Of our younger and minor poets no one has more natural grace and tenderness than George W. Dewey. . . . He has not written much, but whatever he has given to the public is written well, and all his compositions have the sign of a genuineness that never fails to please."—*International Magazine*, iii. 286, 1851.

Dewey, Orville, D.D., b. 1794, in Sheffield, Berkshire co., Massachusetts, a Unitarian minister. Discourses on Various Subjects, 1835, 3 vols. The Old World and the New; or Journal of a Tour in Europe, 1836, 2 vols. Moral Views of Commerce, Society, and Politics, in 12 Discourses, 1838. Discourses on Human Life, 1841. Discourses and Reviews on Questions relating to Controversial Theology and Practical Religion, 1846. On Human Nature, Human Life, &c., 1847. On the Nature of Religion and on Business, 1847. Works, 1847, 3 vols. Many of Mr. Dewey's works have been repub. in London, 1838–51.

> "His reasoning is generally comprehensive, and his illustrations often poetical. There is a happy mixture of ease and finish in his style."—*Griswold's Prose Writers of America.*

Dewhirst, Rev. Chas. Theolog. treatises, 1813–35.

Dewing, H. C. Mysteries of Paris, r. 8vo.

De Wint, Mrs. J. P. The Journal and Correspondence of Miss Adams, daughter of John Adams, President of the U. States, and wife of Col. Smith, Sec. to the American Legation at London, N. York, 1841–42, 2 vols. Mrs. De Wint was a daughter of Mrs. Adams.

De Witt, Benj., M.D., of N. York, d. 1819, aged 45. Oxygen, 1797. Oration, 1808. Minerals in N. York; pub. in Mem. of A. A. S., vol. ii.

De Witt, Simeon, of Ithaca, N. York, d. 1834, aged 79. On Engineering, &c.

De Witt, Susan, d. 1824. The Pleasures of Religion; a Poem.

> "It has been much read and admired."—*Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.*

De Wolf, L. E. Constable's Guide, 1845, 12mo.

De Wolf, Wm. P. Rose's Chemical Tables, 1850, r. 8vo.

Dexter, Samuel, of Boston, 1761–1816, Secretary of War of the U. States. Speeches. Political Papers.

Dey, R. Two Books over Lincoln; or a View of his Holy Table, Name, and Thing.

Diaper, Wm. Dryades; a Poem, and a trans. from Oppian into English Verse, 1713, '22.

Dibben, Thomas. Serms., 1711, '12.

Dibdin, Charles, 1745–1814, an actor and dramatist, is still better known by his famous Sea-Songs, which amount to nearly 1200 in number. A new ed., with a Memoir by T. Dibdin, illustrated by G. Cruikshank, was pub. in 1850, fp. 8vo.

> "These Songs have been the solace of sailors in long voyages, in storms, in battles; and they have been quoted in mutinies to the restoration of order and discipline."—*Dibdin's Life.*

A list of 47 dramatic pieces, and a number of other publications, will be found in Biog. Dramat. He pub. in 1795 a complete History of the English Stage, 5 vols. 8vo. This work is not much valued. See Collier, J. P.

Dibdin, Charles, Jr., d. 1833, son of the preceding, also pub. a number of songs and dramatic pieces. See Biog. Dramat.

Dibdin, Thomas, 1771–1841, brother of the preceding, was also a dramatic poet and song-writer. His first piece, The Mad Guardian, was pub. under the assumed name of T. Merchant. See a list of his pieces, 39 in number, in the Biog. Dramat. He is said to have composed more than 1000 songs. In 1813 he pub. The Metrical Hist. of England, 2 vols. 8vo; and in 1828, 2 vols. 8vo, appeared his Reminiscences.

> "Dibdin's Reminiscences will be found to contain a larger portion of curious history relating to the intrigues and cabals connected with the internal management of our national theatres than any other work extant."—*Lon. M. Chronicle.*

Dibdin, Thomas Frognall, D.D., 1775–1847, an eminent English bibliographer, was a nephew of Charles Dibdin, the naval song-writer, and a son of Captain Thomas Dibdin, celebrated by his brother as

> "Poor Tom Bowling, the darling of our crew."

The subject of our memoir, who was born at Calcutta, lost both of his parents when he was but four years of age, and being sent to England, was placed under the guardianship of his maternal uncle, Mr. William Compton. After passing through his preparatory studies at Reading, Stockwell, and Isleworth, he was matriculated at Oxford as a commoner of St. John's College. Selecting the profession of law, he became a pupil of Mr. Basil Montagu of Lincoln's Inn; but having determined after mature reflection to enter the Church, he was in 1804 ordained by Dr. North, Bishop of Winchester. For biographical details connected with Dr. Dibdin as a clergyman, we must refer the reader to his own Reminiscences, pub. in 1836, 2 vols. 8vo, and to the excellent obituary notice in the Gentleman's Magazine for Jan., 1848, to which sources we shall be indebted for some of the facts which it is our intention to record. Whilst at Oxford he wrote a number of essays, which were pub. in the European Magazine, and some poetical pieces, which were printed in a vol. in 1797, 8vo. The author's estimate of these productions does not seem to have been very high:

> "I struck off 500 copies, and was glad to get rid of half of them as waste paper; the remaining half have been partly destroyed by my own hands. . . . My only consolation is that the volume is now EXCEEDINGLY RARE."—*Bibliomania*, edit. 1809. See Reminiscences, 176.

Whilst at Worcester he wrote some tales, one of which, La Belle Marianne, was privately printed in 1824. For a short time—the journal, indeed, was short-lived—Dibdin contributed to a weekly periodical entitled The Quiz; the articles connected with antiquity and art. While still engaged in legal pursuits, he pub., each on a large sheet, an analysis of Blackstone's Rights of Persons, and the Law of the Poor Rate. In 1802 he edited a Hist. of Cheltenham, and pub. the first edit. of his Introduction to the Greek and Latin Classics; in 1805 trans. Fenelon on the Education of Daughters; and in 1807 contributed to the Weekly Director, of which he also edited the essays entitled Bibliographiana, and the British Gallery. In the same year he edited (under the assumed name of Reginald Wolfe) Quarles's Judgment and Mercy for Afflicted Souls, and in 1808 superintended a new edit. of Sir Thomas More's Utopia. In 1809 Dr. Ferriar addressed to Richard Heber, Esq., the princely book-collector, a poetical epistle entitled The Bibliomania. This suggested to Dr. Dibdin his amusing and instructive volume of the same name. The first edition, printed in 1809, was a small octavo volume of 87 pages. It was reprinted and appended to the 3d edit., pub. in 1842, where it occupies but 64 pages. An enlarged edit. appeared in 1811, 8vo, with the addition of A Bibliographical Romance to the title. It was favourably received, and paid the author a profit of £200. It was pub. at £1 7*s*.; 19 large-paper copies were struck off in 2 vols. imp. 8vo, at ten guineas each. This edit. was in such demand before the publication of the 3d, that small copies were sold for eight guineas, and large paper for 50 guineas. We quote some opinions upon the merits of this favourite volume:

> "It would be mere affectation to say that I have not derived much information from it. . . . Indeed your knowledge of bibliography has excited my surprise."—Dr. Ferriar.

> "Your books are no dead letters—no mere dry transcripts; but while they furnish beautiful ornaments, set the senses all in motion; exhibit a happy talent of reassembling and new-combining your wide-sought and infinite materials. To lead the dance of ideas, to race over such an immeasurable field of literature, can only be given to one of the most elastic and vigorous powers."—Sir S. Egerton Brydges.

> "I have not yet recovered from the delightful delirium into which your 'Bibliomania' has completely thrown me. . . . Your book, to my taste, is one of the most extraordinary gratifications I have enjoyed for many years. You have glued me down to two hundred pages at a sitting, and I can repeat the pleasure without losing it."—Isaac Disraeli.

> "You have given us another Moriæ Encomium, seasoned with a salt which that work has not—with the united flavour of gayety and good humour. Yet I fear that you, like many other doctors, will only make the disease worse."—Francis Douce.

> "The Bibliomania being once entered on, compelled me to become a 'borrower of the night for a dark hour or twain' to finish it. I can truly say that I was much amused and interested by it."—E. V. Utterson.

> "I have been revelling for the last two days in the delights of your new edition of The Bibliomania."—Sir Francis Freeling.

> "A thousand thanks, my dear sir, for your lively satire."—Walter Scott.

> "To the extensive and amusing information contained in these works, [edits. of 1809 and 1811,] the larger volume especially, the limits of this notice are inadequate to render justice. All Mr Dib-

din's publications are indispensably necessary to the bibliographical student. Happy may he deem himself who possesses a copy of this work."—*Horne's Introduc. to Bibliography*, p. 521.

To these testimonies of the value of the Bibliomania could be added those of Earl Spencer, the Rt. Hon. Thos. Grenville, Sir M. M. Sykes, the Rev. Henry Drury, and others.

Of illustrated copies, one belonging to Mr. Wm. Turner of Islington, was sold to Mr. Town of New York for 60 guineas, and the author remarks:

> "I believe I have seen a similar copy on large paper, marked in a bookseller's catalogue at one hundred and twenty guineas."

The third edit. of the Bibliomania was pub. in 1842, r. 8vo, small paper, £3 3*s.*; large paper, £5 5*s.* This edit. is much the best, and contains a key to the assumed Characters in the Romance.

It is here proper to notice two privately-printed brochures of Dr. Dibdin; one, entitled Specimen Bibliothecæ Britannicæ, was printed in 1808; the other, Specimen of an English De Bure, in 1810. In 1807–11 he pub. three articles in the Classical Journal on the first Bible and Psalters printed at Mentz; and in 1811 he printed privately the Lincolne Nosegay, a selection of poetical pieces.

The next great work of our enterprising bibliographer—The Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain—has already been noticed at length in our article AMES, JOSEPH, to which we refer the reader. The 66 large paper copies, imp. 4to, were pub. at £29 8*s.*; small paper, £14 14*s.* About a year after the publication of the 2d edit. of the Bibliomania, at the suggestion of Dr. Dibdin, the famous Roxburghe Club was established. It may be said to have sprung out of the sale of the Roxburghe Library. Earl Spencer was chosen President, and our author Vice-President.

We now come to notice the Bibliotheca Spenceriana, pub. in 4 vols. super-roy. 8vo, in 1814; small paper at £8 8*s.* and £9 9*s.*, and large paper £18 18*s.* The germ of this splendid work was a small volume of 34 pp., of which 36 copies were printed, entitled Book Rarities, or a Descriptive Catalogue of some of the most curious, rare, and valuable books of early date, chiefly in the collection of the Rt. Hon. George John, Earl Spencer, K. G. It is devoted, with two exceptions, to the early-printed Dantes and Petrarchs at Spencer House. To the Bibliotheca Spenceriana a supplement was added in 1815, and Ædes Althorpianæ—a description of Spencer House and its treasures—pub. in 1822, may be considered vols. 5th and 6th, and the Catalogue of the Cassano Library, vol. 7th, of this interesting series. The author of this noble set of books might well say, on reviewing the results of his labours:

> "I have done every thing in my power to establish, on a firm foundation, the celebrity of a Library of which the remembrance can only perish with every other record of individual fame."

In 1817, 3 vols. r. 8vo, appeared The Bibliographical Decameron, or Ten Days' Pleasant Discourse upon Illuminated Manuscripts, and subjects connected with Early Engraving, Topography, and Bibliography. The small-paper copies, of which there were 760, were sold at £7 17*s.* 6*d.* to subscribers; £9 9*s.* to non-subscribers; large paper, £15 15*s.* Overtures were made for its republication in French, but it was too late. The curious blocks from which the engravings were made had been destroyed by the author and his friends. Although a thorough-paced bibliomaniac, we have no sympathy with such barbarous waste. The Decameron is assuredly one of the most beautiful, as well as one of the most instructive, books in the language. We have space for the quotation of one opinion only:

> "The volumes not only exceed my expectation, but even my imagination. I could never have conceived any work so interesting for its decorations. It is surely without a rival in the whole history of Typography."—ISAAC DISRAELI.

We must notice two illustrated copies of this work. One is in the library of Lord Spencer at Althorp. Among other rarities, it has many duplicate proofs of copperplates. It cost his lordship upwards of 150 guineas. The other copy was formerly in the possession of George Henry Freeling. He had extended his three volumes to eleven, which were bound in morocco by the famous Lewis. Mr. Freeling, as will readily be believed, was enthusiastically fond of the Decameron.

"If the gods could read," he exclaimed, "they would never be without a copy of the Decameron in their side-pocket!"

In 1821 our author gave to the world the results of his nine months' exploration of continental libraries, in A Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany, 3 vols. r. 8vo. The money paid to engravers alone in the getting up of these volumes approached £5000.

> "A Work the most costly on the score of embellishments, and the most perilous on that of responsibility, in which a Traveller—relying upon his own resources exclusively—was ever engaged."—*Author's Reminiscences.*

> "One of the most beautiful and covetable books of modern times."—ROBERT SOUTHEY.

> "Your splendid work is one of the most handsome which ever came from the British Press."—WALTER SCOTT.

The Tour was pub. at £9 9*s.*, small paper, and £16 16*s.*, large paper. Of illustrated copies, perhaps the most remarkable is one which passed through the hands of Henry Drury, George Hibbert, and P. A. Hanrott. It sold at Hibbert's sale for £92 8*s.*, and at Hanrott's for £178 10*s.* The gentlemen who paid this price for it was induced to part with it by "a very splendid offer," but what that was, we believe, has not transpired. An account of this beautiful copy may be seen in Bibliotheca Hanrottiana, No. 2412. A second edition of the Tour, in 3 smaller volumes, was pub. in 1829. It is a very meagre affair compared with the first impression, and pub. at only £2 15*s.* There is also a French trans. by M. Theodore Licquet, Paris, 1825, 4 vols. 8vo. In 1819 Dr. Dibdin projected a History of the University of Oxford, which it is much to be regretted should have failed for want of encouragement. This noble university is much to blame for its neglect of a matter in which it has so deep an interest. From June, 1822, to Dec., 1825, he contributed a number of articles to Valpy's Museum, a periodical of short continuance. In 1824 he pub. The Library Companion, or the Young Man's Guide and the Old Man's Comfort in the choice of a Library. A second vol. was contemplated, but the British Critic and the Westminster Quarterly Reviews criticized the work severely, and it was not continued. Nevertheless, it is a work of considerable value, and deserves a wider circulation than it has obtained. It was pub. at £1 7*s.*; a few copies on large paper at £5 5*s.* A second edit. appeared in 1825. From an anecdote recorded at page 394 of the first edit., concerning "certain buckskins," and which is omitted in the subsequent one, it has acquired the title of the "Breeches Edition," and is quoted as such in the Bibliophobia.

In 1820, and also in 1825, our author pub. a volume of sermons, two single sermons in 1830 and 1831, an edit. of Thomas à Kempis's Imitation of Christ in 1828, and a collection of sermons by various authors in 6 vols. in 1830. Of this collection, entitled The Sunday Library, or the Protestant's Manual for the Sabbath Day, more than 4000 perfect sets were sold. It was pub. at £1 10*s.*, and a new edit. was issued in 1851 at the very low price of 16*s.*

Principal Authors.—Bp. Blomfield, Rev. Robert Hall, Bp. Heber, Jones of Nayland, C. W. Le Bas, Bp. Maltby, Bp. Mant, Dean Milman, Dr. Parr, Archdeacon Pott, Rev. Sidney Smith, Archbishop Sumner, Bp. Van Mildert, &c.

In 1827 he issued a 4th edit. of his Introduction to the Greek and Latin Classics. Of this work the first edit. was pub. in 1803, the 2d in 1804, and the 3d in 1809. The 4th edit. was pub. at £2 2*s.*; large paper, £6 6*s.* It is a most valuable work, and will save the classical student much time and toil. In 1831 he pub. anonymously a pamphlet, entitled Bibliophobia: Remarks on the Present languid and depressed state of Literature and the Book Trade; in a Letter addressed to the Author of the Bibliomania; by Mercurius Rusticus, with Notes by Cato Parvus. This is an amusing, though to the true Bibliomaniac also a melancholy, volume. In 1833 our author pub. two small vols. entitled Lent Lectures.

> "These subjects are well chosen, and Dr. Dibdin, who doubtless knows full well what a London audience is, tells them very plainly that he thinks it expedient not to attempt too much, but to set before them the strongest and most striking points of each subject."—*British Magazine.*

His Reminiscences of a Literary Life, which should be in the possession of every one aspiring to be a man of books, was pub. in 1836, 2 vols. 8vo. It is a most valuable storehouse of biographical and bibliographical anecdote. In 1838 appeared A Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in the Northern Counties of England and Scotland, 2 vols. r. 8vo; small paper, £4 14*s.* 6*d.*; large paper, £8 18*s.* 6*d.* This is a handsome work, but much inferior to the Tour in France and Germany. To Dr. Dibdin, more than to any other individual, is to be ascribed the prevalence of the spirit of Bibliomania which raged with such violence in England from about 1812 to 1824. Did our space permit, we might perhaps occupy a few pages not unprofitably in considering the tempting subject of book-collecting, its use and abuse, its advantages and disadvantages, its excess and its proper limits. It is a subject much misunderstood by the ignorant, and often misrepresented by the contracted. Informed by knowledge and restrained by discretion, it is certainly one of the most useful, as well as amiable, of enthusiasms

To quote from the author whose labours in this department we have now had under consideration:

"When the Study of Bibliography shall be more generally cultivated, its uses will be more generally acknowledged. It will be found to rank among those branches of antiquarian research which are as conducive to correct taste and intelligence as any other."

But we should be disposed to claim much more than this for enlightened Bibliography.

Into the particular merits or demerits as a bibliographer, of the author of The Decameron, we will not be expected to examine, in the brief limits to which we are confined. There can be no question, however, of the justice of the commendations which we now quote with entire approbation, and with which we shall conclude our article:

"No collection can be complete without Dr. Dibdin's volumes, which are, independent of the solid information they contain, frequently enlivened by literary anecdotes, and rendered generally interesting by great variety of observation and acuteness of remark."

"You have contrived to strew flowers over a path which, in other hands, would have proved a very dull one; and all *Bibliomanes* must remember you long, as he who first united their antiquarian details with good-humoured raillery and cheerfulness."—*Sir Walter Scott to Dr. Dibdin.*

Diceto, Radulph De. See Radulph de Diceto.

Dicey, Thomas. Hist. Account of Guernsey, with Remarks on Jersey and other Islands, Lon., 1750, 12mo. This work has been highly commended.

Dick, Sir Alex., 1703–1785, a distinguished Scottish physician. De Epilepsia, 1725. Account of his Life. Trans. R. Soc., Edin., 1790.

Dick, Andrew Coventry, Advocate. Dissertation on Church Polity, Edin., 1835, sm. 8vo; last ed., 1851, 12mo.

"An excellent piece of sound and eloquent argumentation."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

"A book very ably written, and containing the best arguments in favour of the voluntary system that I have ever seen."—*Lord Aberdeen, in the House of Lords.*

The Nature and Office of the State, Lon., 1848, 8vo.

Dick, John, D.D., 1764–1833, a native of Aberdeen, Prof. of Theol. to United Secession Church. False Teachers, Edin., 1788, 8vo. Inspiration of the Scriptures, 1800, 12mo; 1804, 8vo; Glasg., 1813, 8vo.

"Altogether the best essay in the language on the subject of inspiration."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*, 1824.

"A sensible and well-written essay."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Lectures on Theology, with a Memoir by his son, 2d ed., Edin., 1834, 4 vols. 8vo.

"A body of Christian theology, lucid, discriminating, comprehensive, orthodox."—*Williams's Christian Preacher.*

Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, Glasg., 1805–08, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1822, 8vo; 3d ed., 1848, sm. 8vo.

"Well written, though not critical."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"They contain altogether a useful illustration of many important passages of the Acts; they are full of good sense and orthodox divinity, conveyed in a perspicuous and easy style."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

A vol. of Dr. Dick's sermons has been published.

Dick, Robert, D.D. Serms., 1758, '62, Edin., 8vo.

Dick, Robert, M.D. Derangement of the Digestive Organs, Lon., 1843, cr. 8vo. Diet and Regimen, 1838, p. 8vo; 1839, 12mo.

"One of the most enlightened and philosophical writers of his class."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"It treats most ably of diet and physical cultivation, and also of moral and intellectual regulation."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Dick, Rev. Thomas, LL.D., 1774–1857, b. near Dundee, Scotland, nobly earned the dignified title attached to one of his excellent volumes,—The Christian Philosopher. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and, after completing his studies, entered the ministry of the Secession Church. Much of his time was devoted to teaching, for which elevated and philanthropic calling few men have been better fitted. An interesting notice of this venerated benefactor of his race will be found in Professor C. D. Cleveland's (a personal and attached friend of Dr. Dick) English Literature of the 19th Century, in which work we find the following list of Dr. Dick's publications:

1. The Christian Philosopher, or the Connection of Science with Religion, 1823. 2. The Philosophy of Religion, or an Illustration of the Moral Laws of the Universe, 1825. 3. The Philosophy of a Future State, 1828. 4. The Improvement of Society by the Diffusion of Knowledge. 5. On the Mental Illumination and Moral Improvement of Mankind, 1835. 6. Christian Beneficence contrasted with Covetousness, 1836. 7. Celestial Scenery, 1838. 8. The Sidereal Heavens, 1840. 9. The Practical Astronomer, 1845. 10. The Solar System, 1846. 11. The Atmosphere and Atmospherical Phenomena, 1848. 12. The Telescope and Microscope, 1851. Several of these works have been trans. into other languages, and the Solar System into the Chinese. Dr. Dick has also contributed largely to the periodicals of the day. Messrs. E. C. & J. Biddle of Philadelphia pub. in 1850 a uniform edition of Dr. Dick's works in 10 vols. 12mo. Messrs. Applegate & Co. of Cincinnati also publish a fine edition, complete in 2 vols. r. 8vo. We have before us commendatory notices of Dr. Dick's volumes from no less than twenty-three British periodicals. From these we extract the following:

Notice of the Philosophy of Religion:

"In discussing these interesting and important topics, Dr. Dick assumes the truth of Divine Revelation, and taking nature and revelation as they stand, endeavours to show the philosophy—in other words, the reasonableness—of what has been done, so as to justify the ways of God to man. The design of such a work is lofty and benignant, and Dr. Dick has brought to his great argument a vast amount of illustration and proof, presented in a style condensed and perspicuous, and imbued with the feeling appropriate to such a theme. We commend it earnestly to the general reader, and not less so to the Christian preacher. Such modes of dealing with the *foundation* of things need to be more common in our pulpits."—*British Quarterly Review.*

Notices of Celestial Scenery:

"This familiar explanation of the most interesting phenomena is well calculated to unfold the wonders of astronomy to those who are unacquainted with the mysteries of that science; while those who have learned its principles will derive pleasure from the speculations on the different aspects of our system, as viewed from the sun and the several planets."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"An admirable book to put into the hands of youth and general readers."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"This is an admirable book, not more valuable for the excellence of its intention, than for the taste, right feeling, and manly simplicity of its execution. It is one of the most beautiful and readable books we ever had in our hands."—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

"Dr. Dick is not a mere collector of the opinions of others; but one who has thought and investigated for himself."—*Lon. Evangelical Magazine.*

Notices of the Sidereal Heavens:

"A very interesting compilation, made by a practical man, and one which we can have no fear of recommending as a fit sequel to the Celestial Scenery of the same author."—*Church of England Quarterly Review.*

"The grandeur of our author's conceptions, the beauty of his style, and the rationality of his conclusions, equally charm the mind. We most unhesitatingly recommend our readers to treat themselves with the gratification of perusing this sublime book. Our author is a Christian philosopher."—*Lon. Herald of Peace.*

"A popular work on astronomy, in which the author addresses himself to general students rather than to scientific readers; and he further improves his design by turning the thoughts of all towards the omnipotent Deity, whose works he describes as far as they are cognizable by human faculties."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"No one can peruse this volume without being inspired with profound admiration and awe, and filled with emotions of deep humility and reverence. The work is characterized by profound and elaborate research, suited to the high and imposing theme, and is pervaded by a reverential spirit towards the mighty Architect. We unhesitatingly commend the work to the perusal of every class."—*Scottish Pilot.*

"We have seldom met with a more readable or instructive work. He who has fairly mastered its contents will find himself a sort of living encyclopædia of astronomical facts. It is pervaded, from beginning to end, by a feeling of the deepest piety towards that Being whose celestial architecture it is the author's object to bring before the wondering and adoring mind of the reader."—*Grant's Journal.*

Notices of Christian Beneficence contrasted with Covetousness:

"A treatise of singular merit and interest, which cannot be read without largely instructing the understanding, and deeply impressing and affecting the heart."—*New Connexion Magazine.*

"It is, indeed, a truly excellent treatise. In every part it comes forcibly home to the judgment and conscience of the reader. . . . The style of Dr. Dick is correct, dignified, and impressive. The merit of the work lies in its eminent adaptation for usefulness. It is a manly, judicious, and scriptural statement of the reasons and grounds of liberality of conduct."—*General Baptist Repository.*

"We hope that what has not already been effected by sober argument and solemn appeals, will result in this case from what may be regarded as a volume of practical evidence, in which the working of these antagonist principles is fairly set forth."—*Lon. Eclec. Rev.* See also Chris. Month. Spec., ix. 149, (by Denison Olmsted.)

Dick, Thomas Lauder. Con. on Natural Philos. to Annals Phil., 1815, '16, '17.

Dick, Sir Wm. His lamentable Case and distressed Estate, Lon., 1656, fol. A rare book, which has been sold at great prices. Dowdeswell, 312, £52 10*s.*; Dent, pt. l., 837, £26 5*s.*; Sir P. Thompson, £28 17*s.* 6*d.*

Dick, Wm. Dropsies; Med. Com., 1786.

Dick, Wm. A Manual of Veterinary Science from the 7th edit. Encyc. Brit., Edin. and Lon., 1842, p. 8vo.

"All Farmers and Cattle-dealers, Shepherds, Stablers, Coach-contractors, every man who is interested in the study of Veterinary Medicine, should have Mr. Dick's manual in his possession."—*Edin. Advertiser.*

"Written and compiled with great care. . . . The views will be found sober, practical, and judicious."—*Quar. Jour. of Agricult.*

Dicken, Alldersey. Serms., Camb., 1823.

Dickens, Charles. Serms., 1757, '83.

Dickens, Charles, b. 1812, at Landport, Portsmouth, England, enjoys the reputation of being the most popular author of the day. His father, John Dickens, held a post in the Navy Pay Department, and was subsequently a reporter of parliamentary debates. Charles was intended for the profession of the law, but finding no pleasure in his studies, obtained his father's consent to "join the parliamentary corps of a daily newspaper." He was first engaged in the office of the True Sun, and subsequently formed a connexion with the Morning Chronicle, in the evening edition of which appeared the Sketches of Life and Character, afterwards pub. as Sketches by Boz in 2 vols., 1836, '37. The extraordinary merit of these papers was at once acknowledged, and an enterprising publisher engaged Mr. Dickens and Mr. Seymour, the comic draughtsman, "the one to write and the other to illustrate a book which should exhibit the adventures of a party of Cockney Sportsmen." Seymour committed suicide before the book was finished, and the illustrations were continued by Hablot K. Browne, under the signature of "Phiz." Never was a book received with more rapturous enthusiasm than that which greeted the Pickwick Papers! It may be said, without a trope, that from the peer in his palace to the Jehu on his box, the book became an immediate favourite with all classes of society. The public were equally delighted with the shrewd facetiousness of Samuel Weller, and the unsophisticated benevolence of his estimable master, and no less charmed with the oddities and affectations of the other members of the circle. The comparisons of Weller Junior —not always the most obvious—were quoted and duplicated, if not improved upon, and single gentlemen were continually admonished to profit by the example of the "old gentleman," and studiously beware of respectable matrons who mourned the loss of their conjugal partners.

An author so successful, and who seemed to possess a perennial spring of humour and a marvellous facility of character, not unfrequently caricature, drawing, was not permitted to forget his cunning: the publishers and the public alike insisted upon more Pickwicks and Wellers; and Nicholas Nickleby, Oliver Twist, The Old Curiosity Shop, and Barnaby Rudge, were eagerly read by hundreds of thousands of delighted readers. On the completion of Master Humphrey's Clock, in which the two preceding tales were included, Mr. Dickens visited America, where he had no reason to complain of a lukewarm reception.

Upon his return home he gave the world the result of the impressions produced by his tour, in his American Notes for General Circulation, pub. in 1842. This volume elicited a vol. pub. in N. York, 1843, 8vo, entitled Change for American Notes, in Letters from London to New York, by a Lady. In 1843 he commenced Martin Chuzzlewit, in which his friends, the Americans, were not forgotten. He visited Italy in 1844, where he remained for about a year, and on his return in 1845 he established a new morning newspaper, entitled The Daily News, which he conducted for a short time. It is now a leading journal. Among other contributions of Mr. Dickens, a number of sketches, styled Pictures of Italy, will be found in its columns.

Since the relinquishment of the Daily News, our author has given to the world Dombey and Son, David Copperfield, Bleak House, The Child's History of England, Memoirs of Joseph Grimaldi, and the Christmas Tales of The Cricket on the Hearth and The Haunted Man. The Chimes and the Christmas Carol had been previously published. To these literary labours of Mr. Dickens must be added Hard Times, for These Times, 1854, p. 8vo; Little Dorritt, 1857. 8vo; and papers in The Household Narrative of Current Events, and in Household Words, (of which vol. xviii. was pub. in 1858. The circulation of the latter in London alone was stated, in 1853, (not by those interested, so far as we are aware,) to be 90,000 copies. But we presume that for London should be read *England*. This periodical had an extensive circulation in America, also.

New eds. of several of Mr. Dickens's works have been republished in London by Messrs. Ward & Lock, Chapman & Hall, and Bradbury; and several beautiful eds. are issued in Philadelphia by Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Bros. For critical notices of the merits and demerits of this popular author we refer the reader to Edin. Rev., lxviii., lxxvi., lxxxi.; Lon. Quar. Rev., lix., lxiv., lxxi., lxxiii.; Westm. Rev., xxvii., xxxix.; N. Brit. Rev., iv., vii., xv.; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., i., xvii.; Blackw. Mag., lii., lx.; Fraser's Mag., xxi., xxv., xxvi., xlii.; Dubl. Univ. Mag., xii.; N. Amer. Rev., lvi., (by A. P. Peabody, D.D.,) lviii., (by C. C. Felton,) lxix., (by E. P. Whipple;) South. Lit. Mess., ii., iii., v., ix.; New Englander, i., (by J. P. Thompson;) Bost. Chris. Exam., xxvii., (by J. S. Dwight,) xxxii., (by A. P. Peabody;) Bost. Liv. Age, xxi.; N. York Eclec. Mag., v., vii., viii., ix., xvi.; N. York Eclec. Mus., i.; Phila. Mus., xxxi., xxxii. From three or four of these reviews we append brief quotations:

"The popularity of this writer is one of the most remarkable literary phenomena of recent times, for it has been fairly earned without resorting to any of the means by which most other writers have succeeded in attracting the attention of their contemporaries. He has flattered no popular prejudice, and profited by no passing folly: he has attempted no caricature sketches of the manners or conversation of the aristocracy; and there are very few political or personal allusions in his works. Moreover, his class of subjects are such as to expose him at the outset to the fatal objection of vulgarity; and, with the exception of occasional extracts in the newspapers, he received little or no assistance from the press. Yet, in less than six months from the appearance of the first number of the Pickwick Papers, the whole reading public were talking about them—the names of Winkle, Wardell, Weller, Snodgrass, Dodson, and Fogg, had become familiar in our mouths as household terms; and Mr. Dickens was the grand object of interest to the whole tribe of 'Leo-hunters,' male and female, of the metropolis. Nay, Pickwick chintzes figured in linen-drapers' windows, and Weller corduroys in breeches-makers' advertisements; Boz cabs might be seen rattling through the streets, and the portrait of the author of Pelham or Crichton was scraped down or pasted over to make room for that of the new popular favourite in the omnibuses. This is only to be accounted for on the supposition that a fresh vein of humour had been opened; that a new and decidedly original genius had sprung up; and the most cursory reference to preceding English writers of the comic order will show, that, in his own peculiar walk, Mr. Dickens is not simply the most distinguished, but the first."—*Lon. Quart. Review*, lix. 484; Oct. 1837.

"There is no misanthropy in his satire, and no coarseness in his descriptions—a merit enhanced by the nature of his subjects. His works are chiefly pictures of humble life—frequently of the humblest. The reader is led through scenes of poverty and crime, and all the characters are made to discourse in the appropriate language of their respective classes—and yet we recollect no passage which ought to cause pain to the most sensitive delicacy, if read aloud in female society. We have said that his satire was not misanthropic. This is eminently true. One of the qualities we the most admire in him is his comprehensive spirit of humanity. The tendency of his writings is to make us practically benevolent—to excite our sympathy in behalf of the aggrieved and suffering in all classes; and especially in those who are most removed from observation. He especially directs our attention to the helpless victims of untoward circumstances or a vicious system—to the imprisoned debtor—the orphan pauper—the parish apprentice—the juvenile criminal—and to the tyranny, which, under the combination of parental neglect, with the mercenary brutality of a pedagogue, may be exercised with impunity in schools. His humanity is plain, practical, and manly. It is quite untainted with sentimentality. There is no mawkish wailing for ideal distresses—no morbid exaggeration of the evils incident to our lot—no disposition to excite unavailing discontent, or to turn our attention from remedial grievances to those which do not admit a remedy. Though he appeals much to our feelings, we can detect no instance in which he has employed the verbiage of spurious philanthropy. He is equally exempt from the meretricious cant of spurious philosophy."—*Edin. Review*, lxviii. 77, Oct. 1838

"Dickens as a novelist and prose poet is to be classed in the front rank of the noble company to which he belongs. He has revived the novel of genuine practical life, as it existed in the works of Fielding, Smollett, and Goldsmith; but at the same time has given to his materials an individual coloring and expression peculiarly his own. His characters, like those of his great exemplars, constitute a world of their own, whose truth to nature every reader instinctively recognizes in connection with their truth to Dickens. Fielding delineates with more exquisite art, standing more as the spectator of his personages, and commenting on their actions with an ironical humour and a seeming innocence of insight, which pierces not only into, but through, their very nature, laying bare their most unconscious scenes of action, and in every instance indicating that he understands them better than they understand themselves. It is this perfection of knowledge and insight which gives to his novels their naturalness. their freedom of movement, and their value as lessons in human nature as well as consummate representations of actual life. Dickens's eye for the forms of things is as accurate as Fielding's, and his range of vision more extended; but he does not probe so profoundly into the heart of what he sees, and he is more led away from the simplicity of truth by a tricksy spirit of fantastic exaggeration. Mentally he is indisputably below Fielding; but in tenderness, in pathos. in sweetness and purity of feeling, in that comprehensiveness of sympathy which springs from a sense of brotherhood with mankind, he is indisputably above him."—E. P. WHIPPLE: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lxix. 392–393, Oct. 1849.

"The mention of the Waverley Novels and their broad Scottish dialect, leads unavoidably to the remark, that, unlike the author of these matchless productions, Mr. Dickens makes his low characters almost always *vulgar*. It is not easy to define vulgarity, but every one can feel it; and we know that Edie Ochiltree, Cuddie Headrigg, Bailie Nicol Jarvie, and Domine Sampson are not vulgar, in spite of their accent, language, and station; neither are Jeanie Deans, or Meg Merrilies, or the Mucklebackits; and while the author draws them with perfect truth, he often conveys through their mouths lessons of the greatest moral elevation. Every reader must have felt how much otherwise it is with Mr. Dickens.

"In the next place, the good characters of Mr. Dickens's novels do not seem to have a wholesome moral tendency. The reason is, that many of them—all the author's favourites—exhibit an excellence flowing from constitution and temperament, and not from the influence of moral or religious motive. They act from impulse, not from principle. They present no struggle of contending passions; they are instinctively incapable of evil; they are, therefore, not constituted like other human beings; and do not feel the [illegible] of temptation as it assails our less perfect breasts. It is this that makes them unreal,

'Faultless monsters, that the world ne'er saw.'

This is the true meaning of 'the simple heart,' which Mr. Dickens so perpetually eulogizes. Indeed, they often degenerate into simpletons, sometimes into mere idiots. . . . Another error is the undue prominence given to good temper and kindness, which are constantly made substitutes for all other virtues. and an atonement for the want of them; while a defect in these good qualities is the signal for instant condemnation and the charge of hypocrisy. It is unfortunate, also, that Mr. Dickens so frequently represents persons with pretensions to virtue and piety as mere rogues and hypocrites, and never depicts any whose station as clergymen, or reputation for piety, is consistently adorned and verified. . . . We cannot but sometimes contrast the tone of Mr. Dickens's purely sentimental passages with that of Sir Walter Scott on similar occasions, and the stilted pomp with which the former often parades a flaunting rag of threadbare morality with the quiet and graceful ease with which the latter points out and enforces a useful lesson."—*North British Review*, vol. iv.

Dickens, John. Tin Plates, Lon., 1736, 8vo.

Dickenson, John. Deorum Consessus, Lon., 1591, 8vo. Arisbas, 1594, 4to. Greene in Conceipt, &c., 1598, 4to.

Dickenson, John. Miscellanea ex Historiis Anglicanis, Lugd. Batav., 1606, 4to.

Dickenson, John. Serm. on Ps. lxxxi.

Dickenson, John. Serm., 1779, 8vo.

Dickenson, Thomas. Serms., 1712, '16, 8vo.

Dickie, J. See Mitchell, J.

Dickins, John, Register of the Ct. of Chancery. Reports in Chancery, by J. Wyatt, Lon., 1803, 2 vols. r. 8vo.

"Mr. Dickins was a very attentive and diligent register, but his notes being rather loose, are not considered as good authority."—Lord Redesdale.

"From the author's official station great expectations were formed by the profession from the proposed publication of them: sed parturiunt montes, etc."—*Bridgman's Legal Bibl.*

Dickinson, Adam. N. Test. Græce, Lon., 1814.

Dickinson, Andrew. My First Visit to Europe, N. York, 1851, 12mo. A 2d ed. has been pub.

"A very readable book—fresh, unaffected, genuine. His narration is at once faithful, varied, and interesting."

Dickinson, Edmund, 1624–1707, Physician to Chas. II. and James II., is best-known as the publisher of Delphi Phœnizicantes, &c., Oxon., 1655, 8vo, a learned dissertation, written to prove that the Greeks borrowed the story of the Delphic Oracles from the Holy Scriptures. But this treatise was really written by Henry Jacob, and appropriated by the dishonest *medicus*. See Athen. Oxon. in Orme's Bibl. Bib. Dickinson wrote a work entitled Physica Vetus et Vera, Lon., 1702, 4to. Parabola Philosophica, and a treatise on the Grecian Games, in Latin, pub. with an Account of his Life and Writings, by W. M. Blonbery, 1709, 8vo; 1739.

Dickinson, Francisco. 20 Rare Secrets, 1649, 4to.

Dickinson, Capt. H. Instructions for forming a Regiment of Infantry for Parade or Exercise, 1798, 8vo.

Dickinson, John, 1732–1808, member of the Assembly of Penna., 1764; delegate to a general congress in New York, 1765; member of Congress from Penna., 1774; again in 1779; President of Delaware, 1780; President of the Supreme Executive Council of Penna., 1782–85: succeeded by Benjamin Franklin. Speech, 1764. Reply to a Speech of Joseph Galloway, 1765. Late Regulations respecting the British Colonies on the Continent of America, 1765. Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies, [12 Letters,] 1767–68. Reprinted, 1774. 9 Letters under the signature of Fabius; intended to promote the adoption of the Constitution, 1788; 14 ditto, to encourage a favourable feeling towards France, 1797. His Polit. Writings were pub. in 2 vols. 8vo, in 1801.

Mr. Dickinson's style was distinguished by perspicuity, vigour, and a flowing eloquence admirably suited to the exciting topics which commanded his pen. He was author of many of those able papers issued by the early American Congress which elicited the ardent eulogy of Lord Chatham.

The celebrated Petition to the King, erroneously ascribed by Chief Justice Marshall, in his Life of Washington, to Mr. Lee, was the production of John Dickinson.

"It won the highest admiration on both sides of the Atlantic, and will remain an imperishable monument to the glory of its author, and of the assembly of which he was a member, so long as fervid and manly eloquence, and chaste and elegant composition shall be appreciated."—Thomas Allibone Budd: *Life of John Dickinson in the National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans, Phila.*, 1852, vol. ii.

The "Second Petition to the King" was also written by John Dickinson.

Dickinson, Jonathan, 1688–1747, first President of the College of New Jersey, 1746–47, was for nearly forty years "the joy and glory" of the 1st Presbyterian Church of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He pub. many serms. and theolog. treatises, 1732–46. A third ed. of his Familiar Letters upon Important Subjects in Religion was pub. at Edin. in 1757, 12mo, and a collection of a number of his writings was issued in the same place in 1793, 8vo. See Pierson's Serm. on his death; preface to his serms., Edin ed.; Chandler's Life of Johnson; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict

Dickinson, R. Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, and Collectors of Taxes, Springfield, 1810, 8vo. Justices of the Peace, Boston, 8vo.

Dickinson, Robert. Serms., 1803–06, 8vo.

Dickinson, Robert. Serms., Lon., 1818, 8vo.

Dickinson, Rodolphus. New and corrected Version of the New Test. with Notes, Boston, 1833, r. 8vo. Severely handled in the Amer. Month. Rev., March, 1833

Dickinson, Samuel. Serm., 1784, 8vo.

Dickinson, Wm, Serm., Lon., 1619, 4to.

Dickinson, Wm. Ode in Artem Anatomicam ornatissimo doctissimoque viro Ricardo Mead, M.D., fol.

Dickinson, Wm. Antiquities in Nottinghamshire and the adjacent Counties, Newark, 1801–03, 4to, vol. i. This is an unfinished work, containing the Hist. of Southwell. The Hist. and Antiq. of the Town of Newark, Newark, 1806, 4to. See Rastall, W. Dickinson.

Dickinson, Wm. Justice of the Peace, 2d ed., Lon., 1822, 3 vols. 8vo. Justice Law of the last 5 years, 1813–17, 1818, 8vo.

"A very good and convenient Appendix, executed with sufficient care and skill to answer all the purposes for which it was undertaken."—*Lon. Monthly Rev.*

Practical Guide to the Quarter Sessions, and other Sessions of the Peace; 5th ed. by Mr. Sergeant Talfourd; 6th ed. with addits. by R. P. Tyrwhitt, 1845, 8vo.

Dicks, John. Gardener's Directory, 1769, fol.

Dickson, Rev. Adam. Treatise on Agriculture, Edin., 1762, 8vo; 2d ed., 1765; vol. ii., 1769, 8vo; new ed., 1785, 2 vols. 8vo. The Husbandry of the Ancients, Edin. and Lon., 1788, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This, though the best work on the subject in the English language, is inferior to that of Butel Dumont."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

"Dickson has ever been very justly reckoned to be a first-rate writer of the time."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Dickson, Alex. De Vmbra Rationis et Indicij, Lon., 1583, 16mo. Libellus de memoria verissima, &c., 1584, 12mo.

Dickson, Caleb, M.D. Fever, Lon., 1585, 8vo.

Dickson, David, 1583–1663, a native of Glasgow; minister of Irvine, 1618; Profes. of Divinity in the Univ. of Glasgow, 1643, and afterwards in that of Edinburgh. Explanation of the Epistle to the Hebrews, Aber., 1635, fol. and 12mo.

"Not so satisfactory as his work on the Psalms."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Expositio analytica omnium Epistolarum, Glasg., 1645, 4to. Exposition of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, Lon., 1651, 12mo.

"Short, but sensible and evangelical."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.*

A Brief Explication of the Psalms, 1653–55, 3 vols. 8vo, Glasg. and Lon., 1834, 3 vols. 12mo; with a Memoir of the author, by the Rev. Robert Wodrow.

"Very popular during the latter part of the seventeenth century."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"The exposition, though brief, is not so short as to be unsatisfactory."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Of use for the justness and fertility of its observations."—*Williams's Christian Preacher.*

Therapeutica Sacra, Edin., 1695, 8vo.

"An experimental and profitable work."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.*

Exposition of all the Epistles, 1659, fol.

Dickson was engaged in some other works. Edward Leigh—see a Treatise of Religion and Learning, Lon., 1656, fol.—commends Dickson highly, and Poole represents his expositions as

"Brief, but perspicuous, ingenious, and judicious."

See Wodrow's Memoirs of Dickson; Law's Memorialls.

Dickson, David, M.D. Medical Essay, 1712, 8vo.

Dickson, David. Serms., Edin., 1818, 8vo.

Dickson, D. M. Ann. of Med., 1799.

Dickson, J. Revelations of Cholera, Lon., 1848, 12mo.

Dickson, J. Breeding of Live Stock, Edin. and Lon., 1850, p. 8vo.

Dickson, James. Prac. Discourses, Edin., 1731, 8vo.

Dickson, James, d. 1822. Fasciculus Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Britanniæ, Lon., 1783–1801, 4to. Dried Plants, 1787–99, sm. fol. Botanical Catalogue, 1797, 8vo. Con. to Trans. Linn. Soc., 1791, '94, '97, and to Trans. Hortic. Soc., 1815, '17, '18.

Dickson, James Hill. Letters on the improved mode of the Cultivation and Management of Flax, Lon., 1846, 8vo

"The intelligence is very sound, and correctly estimated."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Dickson, R. W., M.D. Practical Agriculture; planting, live stock, &c., Lon., 1804, 2 vols. 4to.

"Much reputed for sound and correct information."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

The Farmer's Companion, 1811, 8vo. Improved System of Cattle Management, 1822, 2 vols. 4to. He edited a monthly Agricultural Journal, 1807, '08.

Dickson, Rev. Richard. New Interpretation of Psalm lxviii., Oxf., 1812, 4to.

"These very learned and acute discussions well deserve the attention of all who are versed in Hebrew learning and biblical criticism."—*British Critic.*

Dickson, Richard. Law of Wills, Lon., 1830, 12mo.

Dickson, Samuel, M.D. Unity of Disease analytically proved, Lon., 1838, 8vo. Fallacy of the Art of Physic, 1838, 8vo. Fallacies of the Faculty; being the Spirit of the Chronic Treatment System, 2d ed., 1841, 8vo; 5th ed., 1846, r. 8vo; 6th ed., 1853, 8vo.

Dickson, Samuel Henry, Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; for many years Prof. of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the Med. Coll. of the State of South Carolina. 1. Dengue: its History, Pathology, and Treatment, Phila., 1826, 8vo. 2. Essays on Pathology and Therapeutics; being the Substance of the Course of Lectures delivered in the Med. Coll. of S. Carolina, 1845, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Essays on Slavery, 1845, and sundry Orations and Addresses. 4. Essays on Life, Sleep, Pain, &c., Phila., 1852, 12mo. 5. Elements of Medicine, 1855, 8vo, pp. 750. Dr. Dickson has contrib. to many medical and miscell. periodicals. It will be observed by the annexed notice that this distinguished physician and author was for some time connected with the Medical Department of the New York University:

"Dr. Dickson, recently of the Medical Department of the New York University, and whose ill-health induced the resignation of the chair he held there, has returned to Charleston; and we observe that his professional and other friends in that city greeted him with a public dinner on the 9th ult. Dr. Dickson, we believe, is one of the most classically elegant writers upon medical science in the United States. He ranks with Chapman and Oliver Wendell Holmes in the grace of his periods as well as in the thoroughness of his learning and the exactness and acuteness of his logic. Like Holmes, too, he is a poet, and, generally, a very accomplished *litterateur*. We regret the loss that New York sustains in his removal, but congratulate Charleston upon one of the best-known and most loved attractions of her society."—*International Magazine*, vol. i.

Dickson, Stephen. Chemical Essay, &c., 1787, '90, '96.

Dickson, Thomas. The Sovereignty of the Divine Administration Vindicated, with a Pref. by J. Seddon, 1766, 8vo.

Dickson, Thomas. De Sanguinis Missione, Lugd. Bat., 1746, 8vo.

Dickson, Thomas, M.D., Physician to the London Hospital. Blood-letting, Lon., 1765, 4to. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1762, '70.

Dickson, Walter R. Domestic Poultry, Lon., 1833, '46, 12mo; new ed. with addits. by Mrs. Loudon, illus. by Harvey, 1853, p. 8vo.

"This is an excellent treatise on poultry, and deserves much notice."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

It is the most comprehensive work on the subject, and invaluable to all who raise poultry either for profit or pastime.

Dickson, Wm. Negro Slavery, Lon., 1789, 8vo. Mitigation of Slavery, 1814, 2 vols. 8vo; in conjunction with Hon. J. Steele. Other works. Trans of serms. by Massillon, 1798, 3 vols. 8vo. Every one should read the serms. of the eloquent Bishop of Claremont.

"He is doubtless of the first rank as a writer. No one has carried the excellence of style to a higher degree of perfection. He attended to this branch of eloquence to the latest period of his life. . . . He retained in his old age all the purity of his taste, although he had lost the vivacity of his imagination."—ABBÉ MAURY: *Principles of Eloquence.*

"Bossuet is sublime, but unequal; Flechier is more equal, but less sublime, and often too flowery; Bourdaloue is solid and judicious, but he neglects the lighter ornaments; Massillon is richer in imagery, but less cogent in reasoning. I would not, therefore, have an orator content himself with the imitation of one of these models, but rather that he strive to combine in himself the different qualities of each."—M. CREVIER: *Rhetorique Française.*

"The heart was the object at which he aimed, and his eloquence gave him its complete control,—he convinced,—he touched,—he softened,—he led his hearer captive—his eloquence was irresistible!"—COBBIN.

"We everywhere find the overflowing of a soul deeply penetrated, great knowledge of the human heart, just and delicate thoughts, brilliant ideas, elegant expressions, and a style at once lively, concise, and harmonious."—*L'Avocat.*

Dicuil, an Irish monk, b. 755–760? wrote a tract De Mensura Orbis Terræ, and a treatise on Grammar; the latter appears to be lost. The tract De Mensura, &c. was first pub. in 1807 by C. A. Walckenaer, Paris, 8vo, from two MSS. in the Royal (the Imperial) Library at Paris. In 1814 a new ed. was pub. by A. Letronne, Paris, 8vo, who consulted two MSS. in Italy. There is another MS. of this tract in the Imperial Library at Vienna.

"Dicuil's language is rude and perfectly destitute of ornament; but he exhibits an extensive acquaintance with books, and quotes Virgil, Lucan, and other Latin writers."—*Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*, *q. v.*

Dieffenbach, Dr. Ernest, late Naturalist to the New Zealand Company. New Zealand and its Native Population, Lon., 1841, 8vo. Travels in New Zealand, 1843, 2 vols. 8vo. A valuable work, containing an extensive Fauna of New Zealand, and a Grammar and Dictionary of the Language.

Diemar, E. M. The History and Amours of Rhodope, Lon., 1780, 4to.

Digby, Everard, d. 1592. Theoria Analytica, &c., Lon., 1579, 4to. De Duplici Methodo libri duo, 1580, 8vo.

"A work of considerable merit. The main object of it is to point out the advantages of method in the exposition of those principles and rules which lead the mind to sound reasoning."—*Blakey's Hist. Sketch of Logic.*

De Arte Natandi, 1587. A dissuasive rel. to the goods, &c. of the Church, 4to. A Short Introduction for to learn to Swimme, trans. by Chr. Middleton.

Digby, Sir Everard, 1581–1606, distinguished as "the handsomest man of his time," son of the preceding, executed as an accomplice in the Gunpowder Plot. Some of his papers were pub. with other pieces relating to the plot, 1678.

Digby, Francis. A trans. from Xenophon.

Digby, George, Earl of Bristol, 1612–1676, born in Madrid during his father's (John, Earl of Bristol) first embassy to Spain. Speeches, 1640, '41. Watt notes a speech by the Earl of Bristol, pub. 1674 and 1679. Elvira, a Comedy. 'Tis better than it was. Apology, 1642, 4to. Letter to the Queen, 1642, 4to. Letters between Lord George Digby and Sir Kenelm Digby, Kt., concerning Religion, 1651, 12mo. See other publications of his in Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors. See also Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.; Bp. Warburton's Introduc. to Julian.

"A singular person, whose life was contradiction."—HORACE WALPOLE.

Digby, John, Earl of Bristol, 1580–1653, father of the preceding. Verses on the Death of Sir Henry Unton Other Poems. See Lawes's Ayres and Dialogues, Lon., 1653, fol. Trans. of P. du Moulin's Defence of the Catholic Faith, 1610. Political Tracts and Speeches.

"The Earl of Bristol was a man of grave aspect, of a presence that drew respect, and of long experience in affairs of great importance. He was a very handsome man."—LORD CLARENDON: *Hist. of the Rebellion.* See Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

Digby, Sir John. Letter to Col. Kerr, Gov. of Plymouth, persuading him to betray his trust, 1645.

Digby, Lord John. Speeches, 1642, '60, 4to.

Digby, Sir Kenelm, 1603–1648, son of Sir Everard Digby, was equally distinguished for his supposed skill in occult philosophy, and for having married the famous beauty, Venetia Anastasia, daughter of Sir Edward Stanley,

"A lady of an extraordinary beauty, and of as extraordinary a fame."—LORD CLARENDON.

Ben Jonson, who wrote ten pieces in her praise, thus laments her loss:

> "Twere time that I dy'd too, now she is dead,
> Who was my Muse, and life of all I said;
> The spirit that I wrote with, and conceiv'd:
> All that was good or great with me, she weav'd."

Aubrey gives a minute account of her appearance. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., iii. 694–5.

Sir Kenelm was the author of a number of works: A Conference with a Lady about the Choice of Religion, Paris, 1638, 8vo; Lon., 1654. His and Mr. Montague's Letters concerning the Contribution, 1642, 4to. SIR THOMAS BROWNE's (*q. v.*) Religio Medici, with observations, 1643, 12mo; 1682, 8vo. Obser. on the 22d Stanza in the 9th Canto of the 2d Book of Spenser's Fairy Queen, 1644, 8vo, "Containing," says his biographer, "a very deep philosophical commentary upon these mysterious verses." Discourse concerning the Cure of Wounds by the sympathetic Powder, 1644, fol., with instructions how to make the said powder. In French, Paris, 1658, 12mo; 1660, 8vo; Francf., 1660, 8vo; Amst., 1661, 12mo. The Body and Soul of Man, Paris, 1644, fol. Of Bodies and of Man's Soul, &c., Lon., 1669, 4to. Institutionum Peripateticarum, Paris, 1651. Letters between him and Lord George Digby concerning Religion, 1651, 8vo. Infallibility of Religion, Paris, 1652, 12mo. Adhering to God, Lon., 1654. Controversial Letters, 1654. Peripatetical Institutiones, trans. by T. White, 1656, 8vo. De Plantarum Vegetatione, 1661, 12mo; Latin, Amst., 1669, 12mo. Receipts of Surgery and Physick, also of Cordial and Distilled Waters and

Spirits, 1665, '68, '75, 8vo; in Latin, by George Hartman, 1668, 8vo. Trans. into many languages. His Closet Opened, 1669, '77, 8vo. Chymical Secrets, pub. by G. Hartman, 1683, 8vo. Excellent Directions for Cookery, 1669. Remedies Souuerains, &c., Paris, 1684, 12mo. Secrets pour la Beauté des Dames, &c., Haye, 1700, 8vo. See Biog. Brit.; Life of Lord Clarendon; Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Bibl. Digbeiana, 1680, 8vo; Life of Sir Kenelm Digby, pub. from his own MS. by Sir N. Harris Nicolas, 1827, 8vo.

"A Gentleman absolute in all Numbers."—Ben Jonson.

"He possessed all the advantages which nature and art, and an excellent education could give him."—Lord Clarendon.

Digby, Kenelm Henry. Broadstone of Honour, (on the Origin, Spirit, and Institutions of Christian Chivalry.) 1st Book called Godefridus; 2d Book, Tancredus; 3d Book, Morus; 4th Book, Orlandus, Lon., 1826, '27, fp. 8vo. New ed., 1845–48, 3 vols. 12mo.

"He identifies himself, as few have ever done, with the good and great and heroic and holy in former times, and ever rejoices in passing out of himself into them."—Archdeacon Hare: *Guesses at Truth.*

"We have never read a volume more full than this [Morus] of loving gentleness and earnest admiration for all things beautiful and excellent."—Sterling.

Mores Catholici; or Ages of Faith, Anon., 1844–47, 3 vols. r. 8vo.

"That delightful writer, who has collected, like a truly pious pilgrim, the fragrance of ancient times; whose works I should certainly recommend to the English Aristocracy, and Irish, too."—Archbishop of Tuam.

Digby, Wm., Dean of Clonfert. 21 Lectures on Divinity, Dubl., 1787, 8vo.

Digges, Sir Dudley, 1583–1639, eldest son of Thomas Digges, educated at University College, Oxford. Four Paradoxes, or Politique Discourses, &c. by Thos. and Dud. Digges, 1604, 4to. Defence of the E. India Trade, 1615, 4to.

"It contains some curious particulars, but wants the ingenuity and originality which distinguishes Mun's tract."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

Right and Privileges of the Subject, 1642, 4to. The Compleat Ambassador, 1655, '65, fol.

"A pleasing variety of letters."—Bp. Nicolson.

Digges, Dudley, 1612?–1643, third son of the preceding. An Answer to Observations upon some of his Majesty's late Answers and Expresses, Oxon., 1642; *anon.* The Unlawfulness of Subjects taking up Arms against their sovereign on what case soever, 1643, '47, 4to; 1662, 8vo. Review of the Observations upon some of his Majesty's late Answers and Expresses, Oxon., 1643, '44; *anon.*

Digges, Edward. Silkworms, Phil. Trans., 1665.

Digges, Leonard, d. about 1573, an eminent mathematician, father of Thomas Digges, a native of Barham, Kent, was educated at University College, Oxford. Tectonicon; measuring of Land, &c., Lon., 1556, 4to. A Prognostication to judge of the weather, &c., 1555, '40, '56, '64, '67; augmented by T. Digges, 1576, '78, '92, 1634, 4to. An Arithmet. Military Treatise named Stratioticos; augmented by T. Digges, 1579, '90, 4to.

"There is here a brief and good treatise on Arithmetic, and some Algebra of the school of Recorde and Scheubel; but the greater part of the work is on military matters."—*Professor De Morgan's Arithmetical Books, Lon.*, 1847, 8vo.

"A most excellent mathematician, a skilful architect, and a most expert surveyor of land."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Digges, Leonard, 1588–1635, grandson of the preceding, was educated at University College, Oxford. Gerardo; from the Spanish of Gonçalo de Cespades, Lon., 1622, 4to. The Rape of Proserpine; from the Latin of Claudian, 1628, 4to. His commendatory verses to Shakspeare were prefixed to the works of the latter. See 1st folio, 1623; and Poems, 1640, 8vo.

"A great master of the English language, a perfect understander of the French and Spanish, a good poet, and no mean orator."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Digges, Thomas, d. 1595, son of the first-named Leonard, and father of Leonard the younger and of Sir Dudley, is known chiefly as the editor of his father's works, but pub. several works of his own. A Geometrical Treatise named Pantometria, by Leonard and Thos. Digges, Lon., 1571, 4to; 1591, fol. Alæ, sive Scalæ Mathematicæ, 1573, 4to. Stratioticos. See Digges, Leonard. England's Defence, 1680, fol. Celestial Orbs, 1592, 4to. Humble Motives, 1601, 8vo. See Archæol., vol. vi. Nova Corpora Regularia, 1634, 4to. Digges commenced a number of works which were never finished, in consequence of his becoming entangled in lawsuits. The vexations to which he was thus subjected were too much for the philosopher's equanimity; for after giving us a catalogue of six works which he had designed publishing, he thus breaks forth:

"All these, and other, long sithens, the author had finished and published, had not the infernall furies, enuing such his fælicitie and happie societie with his mathematical muses, for many yeares so tormented him with lawe-brables that he hath bene enforced to discontinue those his delectable studies.' See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Stow's Survey of London. i. 71, 72. edit., Lon., 1720; Biog. Brit.; Brit. Bibliographer, where are some curious extracts from his works.

The mathematical genius of the various members of this family is remarkable. It is supposed that a spy-glass was in their possession, the invention of which and the instrument itself were kept secret.

"One of the most important names connected with the advancement of English mathematical science in the 16th century is that of Digges."—Prof. De Morgan.

Dighton, T. Kneeling at the Sacrament, 1618.

Dignan, Browne, M.D. Essay on the Political Principles of Public Economy, 1776, 12mo.

Dikes, T. 1. Serm. 2. F. Penitentiary, 1811.

Diligent, J. Log of the Cumberland, 8vo.

Dilke, Charles Wentworth, b. 1789, the proprietor and for many years editor of the London Athenæum, was formerly a contributor to the Westminster and Retrospective Reviews and other periodicals. In 1814 he edited a valuable collection of Old English Plays, in 6 vols. A notice of Mr. Dilke will be found in Men of the Time, Lon., 1853, also in Knight's Eng. Cyc.

Dilke, Thomas. The Lover's Luck; a comedy, Lon., 1696, 4to. The City Lady, or Folly Reclaimed; a comedy, 1697, 4to.

Dill, E. M., D.D. Ireland's Miseries; the Grand Cause and Cure, Edin., 1852, 12mo.

"This is a book that will attract much attention."

Dillaway, Charles K., late principal in Boston Latin School, Mass., has pub. many useful educational works.

Dillenius, John James, M.D., 1687–1747, an eminent botanist, a native of Darmstadt, settled in England, and became Prof. of Botany in the University of Oxford. Catalogus Plantarum, &c., Francf., 1718, '19, 8vo. An improved ed. of Ray's Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum, 1724. Hortus Elthamensis, &c., Lon. and Oxf., 1732, 2 vols. fol.

"Est opus botanicum, quo absolutius mundum non vidit."—Linnæus.

Historia Muscorum; a general History of Land and Water, &c. Mosses and Corals, Oxon., 1741, 2 vols. 4to. Dillenius came to England by the invitation of Dr. Wm. Sherard, who left £3000 to establish a botany professorship at Oxford, provided Dillenius should first fill the chair. See Biog. Brit.; Pulteney's Sketches of Botany in Eng.; Stoever's Life of Linnæus; Rees's Cyc.; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes.

Dillingham, Fras. Theolog. treatises, 1599–1617.

Dillingham, Wm., D.D. Theolog. and poet. works, 1661–1700.

Dillingham, Wm. H., 1790–1854, a native of Lee, Berkshire co., Mass., for many years a resident of Philadelphia. Tribute to Peter Collinson. Address and Orations before various societies, and many contributions to the periodicals of the day.

Dillon, Lord. Rosaline de Vere; a Romance, Lon., 2 vols. p. 8vo. The Life and Opinions of Sir Richard Maltravers, an English Gentleman of the 17th Century, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"The original tone of thinking of these volumes cannot but cause them to be much read."—*New Month. Mag.*, 1822.

Eccelino da Romano; a Poem, 8vo.

"There is a richness of diction and originality of idea such as would have claimed for the author a high reputation even in the best days of our national poetry."—*Lon. New Month. Mag., Sept.* 1828.

Dillon, Hon. Arthur. A Winter in Iceland and Lapland, Lon., 1840, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"These volumes, full of information, historical and descriptive, are the result of a journey not less creditable to Mr. Dillon's literary character than his courage. The history is a sort of sea romance."—*Lon. Atlas.*

Dillon, Hon. Henry Augustus, Viscount, Col., and M.P. Letter relative to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, Lon., 1805, 8vo. A Commentary on the Military Establishments and Defence of the British Empire, Lon., 1811, '12, 2 vols. 8vo.

Dillon, Sir J. Case of the Children of the Duke of Sussex elucidated; a Juridical Exercitation, Lon., 1832, 4to; of Sir A. d'Este, 1832, 8vo.

Dillon, John Joseph. Legal and Political treatises, Lon., 1800–13.

Dillon, John T. Travels through Spain, Lon., 1780, 4to. This work treats of Natural History and Physical Geography. Letters from Spain, 1781, 8vo. Art of Painting, 1782, 8vo. Survey of the S. Roman Empire, 1782, 8vo. Hist. works, 1788, '90. Oxen for Tillage in competition with Horses, from the French of De Monray, with Notes, 1796, 8vo.

"He labours hard, as all others on the same subject, to establish fallacy, and a contradiction to the ordinations of nature."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Dillon, R. C. Lectures on the 39 Articles, Lon., 12mo. Occasional Serms. 8vo, 20 Serms. 8vo.

"Good specimens of the style of preaching suited to a polished audience."—*Lon. Evangel. Mag.*

Dillon, Theobald. Military Plans, 1796.

Dillon, Wentworth, Earl of Roscommon, b. in Ireland about 1633, d. 1684, was a son of James, third Earl of Roscommon, by Elizabeth Wentworth, sister of the great Earl of Strafford. He studied for some time at the Protestant University of Caen, in Normandy, under Bochart, subsequently resided at Rome, returned to Ireland, and finally settled in London, where he was made master of the horse to the Duchess of York, and married the widow of Colonel Courtney, a daughter to the Earl of Burlington. He died in 1684 of an attack of the gout, repeating with great energy at the moment of his departure two lines of his own version of Dies Iræ:

"My God, my Father, and my Friend,
Do not forsake me in my end!"

Essay on Translated Verse, 1684, 4to. Works, 1700, 8vo; with those of Rochester, 1709, 8vo. New ed. of his Works, with an Essay on Poetry by the Earl of Mulgrave and Duke of Buckingham, together with Poems by Mr. Richard Duke, 1717, 8vo. And his poems will be found in Johnson's and Chalmers's Collection of the Poets. They are few in number, but have considerable merit. His Essay on Translated Verse and his trans. of Horace's Art of Poetry have been highly commended. But no praise can be higher than that which Pope allows him—of being the only moral writer of King Charles's reign:

"Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,
Roscommon only boasts unspotted lays."

"It was my Lord Roscommon's Essay on Translated Verse which made me uneasy till I tried whether or no I was capable of following his rules, and of reducing the speculation into practice."—DRYDEN: *Pref. to his Miscellanies.*

"In the writings of this nobleman we view the image of a mind naturally serious and solid; richly furnished and adorned with all the ornaments of art and science; and those ornaments unaffectedly disposed in the most regular and elegant order."—FENTON.

"Of Roscommon's works the judgment of the public seems to be right. He is elegant, but not great; he never labours after exquisite beauties, but he seldom falls into gross faults. His versification is smooth, but rarely righteous, and his rhymes are remarkably exact. He improved taste, if he did not enlarge knowledge, and may be mentioned among the benefactors to English literature. . . . He is perhaps the only correct writer in verse before Addison."—*Dr. Johnson's Life of Roscommon.*

"Roscommon not more learned than good,
With manners generous as his noble blood;
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And every author's merits but his own."—POPE.

"Roscommon fills with elegant remark
His verse as elegant; unspotted lines
Flow from a mind unspotted as themselves."—
Hurdis's Village Curate.

Dillwyn, Lewis W. Synopsis of the Brit. Confervæ, Lon., 1802–09, 4to. Botanist's Guide through England and Wales; by D. Turner and L. W. D. Cat. of Plants near Dover; Trans. Linn. Soc., 1802. Cat. of recent shells, 1817, 2 vols. 8vo. See LISTER, MARTIN, M.D.

Dilworth, Thomas, d. 1780. Book-Keeper's Assist., 8vo; Schoolmaster's do., 12mo. Arithmetic, 12mo; Compendium of do, 1752, 12mo. Guide to English Tongue, 1761, 12mo. These were long popular.

Dimock, Henry. Serm., Oxf., 1783, 4to. Notes on the Psalms and Proverbs, Glouces., 1791, 4to; do. on Genesis, Exodus, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, and the Minor Prophets, 1804, 4to.

"Almost entirely critical. . . . The work, on the whole, does credit to the learning of the author, and affords some aid in interpreting the Bible."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Dimond, Wm., the Younger, wrote a number of poems and dramatic pieces, 1800–13. See Biog. Dramat.

Dimsdale, Thomas, Baron, M.D., 1718–1800, a celebrated inoculator for the small-pox, pub. several treatises upon the subject, 1767–81, some of which formed part of a controversy between the author and M. Lettsom. See BLAKE, JOHN. Dr. Dimsdale was created Baron of the Empire by the Empress of Russia for his success in inoculating her Majesty and the Grand Duke. See Gent. Mag., lxxi., lxxxviii., 209, 669.

Dine, Wm. Poems on several occasions, 1771, 8vo.

Dinely, Sir John. Methods to get Husbands. Measure in Words and Syllables, 1793, 8vo.

Dingley, Robert, 1619–1659, a Puritan divine, Rector of Brixton. Spiritual Taste described, Lon., 1649, 8vo. Deputation of Angels, 1654, 8vo. Divine Optics, 1655, 8vo. Thunder, 1658, 12mo.

Dingley, Robert. Gems and Precious Stones particularly such as the Ancients used to engrave on; Phil. Trans., 1747.

Dingley, Somerville. App. to 14th ed. of Burns's Justice of the Peace, Lon., 1785, 8vo. Parish Officer's Companion, 1786, 12mo.

Dingley, Wm. Serm. Oxon., 1713, 8vo.

Dinmore, Richard. English Jacobins, 1796, 8vo.

Dinnies, Mrs. Anna Peyre, a daughter of Judge Shackleford of South Carolina, was married in 1830 to Mr. John C. Dinnies, then of St. Louis, now of New Orleans. Mrs. Dinnies has contributed largely to the periodicals of the day under the signature of "Moina." In 1846 she pub. in a vol., entitled The Floral Year, "one hundred compositions arranged in twelve groups to illustrate that number of bouquets gathered in the different months."

"Her pieces celebrating the domestic affections are marked by unusual grace and tenderness, and some of them are worthy of the most elegant poets."—DR. R. W. GRISWOLD: *Female Poets of America*, *q. v.* for specimens of her compositions.

"The holy fire of poesy burns pure and bright in her own heart, and she cherishes it to illuminate and bless her own hearth."—*Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record.*

Dinsdale, Joshua. Serm., 1740, 8vo.

Dinsmore, Robert, b. 1757, in Windham, N.H. Incidental Poems, accompanied with Letters and a few Select Pieces, mostly Original, &c.; with a Sketch of the Author's Life, Haverhill, Mass., 1828.

Dinwooddie, Robertus. De Morbis Spontaneis ex Acido Humore oriundus, Lugd. Bat., 1730, 4to.

Dirom, Alex., Major, &c. A Narrative of the Campaign in India, Lon., 1793, 4to.

"A very amusing and entertaining detail of the operations which closed the late Indian war in 1792."

Corn Laws; with a Supp. by W. Mackie, 1796, 4to. Plans for the Defence of G. Britain and Ireland, 1797, 8vo.

Dirrill, Charles. Shakspeare's Tempest, 1797.

Disbrowe, J. Lett. to the Speaker of Parl., 1659, 4to.

Disney, Alex. Christian Holiness, 1800.

Disney, David. God's People, Edin., 1764.

Disney, John, 1677–1730, an excellent magistrate, who turned divine in 1719; Vicar of St. Mary, Nottingham, 1722. Penal Laws, Lon., 1700, 8vo. Primitæ Sacra, 1701, 8vo. View of Ancient Laws against Immorality and Prophaneness, Camb., 1729, fol.: this is a new ed. of two Essays pub. 1708, '10, 8vo. Genealogy of the House of Brunswick-Lunenburg, 1714. Flora, and the Trans. of Mr. Gardiner, 3d ed., 1728, 8vo. Serms., &c., 1711–27.

Disney, John, D.D., 1746–1816, Chaplain to Bishop Law, and Vicar of Swinderley, subsequently joined the Unitarians. He pub. many serms., theolog. treatises, &c., 1781–1812. Memoirs of Dr. Sykes, 1785, 8vo; of Dr. Jortin, 1792, 8vo; of T. H. Hollis, 1780, 2 vols., 4to; new ed., 1808, 4to. Serms., 1793–1816, 4 vols. 8vo.

"The style is generally clear, perspicuous, and well suited to common capacities."—*British Critic.*

Disney, John. Laws of Gaming, Horse Racing, &c., Lon., 1806, '09, 8vo. Abridgt. of Election Law, 1812, 8vo. Acts of Parliament rel. to Co. and Bor. Elections, 1820, 8vo. 5 Letters to Sir S. Romilly, resp. the Penal Laws, 1810, 8vo. Dodson's Life of Sir M. Foster, 1812, 8vo.

Disney, John. Museum Disneianum; 3 parts, r. 4to, Lon., 1848–49. 127 Illustrations, engraved by George Measom, £4 14*s*. 6*d*. This fine collection is now in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, England; it has been long known and prized by the Archæologist, and won the encomiums of Flaxman, Westmacott, Sir H. Ellis, &c.

"They are illustrated in a manner which every one must allow gives ample evidence of the learning and elegance of mind of their accomplished author."—*Lon. Classical Museum, April*, 1849.

"The antiquarian and the lover of the curiosities of by-gone ages will find in this book much to amuse and instruct him."—*Lon. Art Journal, Sept.* 1848.

Disney, Samuel. Discourses, Lon., 1788, 8vo.

Disney, W., D.D. Serm., &c., 1790, 1800.

Disraeli, Rt. Hon. Benjamin, b. in London, 1805, is a son of Isaac Disraeli, author of the Curiosities of Literature, &c., (*v. post.*) When 18 years of age he visited Germany, and on his return pub. Vivian Grey, 1826, 2 vols.; 1827, continued, 3 vols.

"The history of an ambitious young man of rank, who, by dint of talent, personal advantages, and audacity, becomes the dictator of certain circles in high life, some of the recent occurrences and actors in which he has taken the liberty to describe with great freedom. Decidedly the cleverest production of the class to which it belongs."—*London Magazine.*

"We hail the author as a master in his art: and we may venture to appeal to the work he has produced, as at once a prognostic and accomplishment of original invention,—that rare faculty in the genius of this age."

"These volumes abound with passages not surpassed for their beauty in our literature. Delicacy and sweetness are mingled with impressive eloquence and energetic truth. The magic of the style simply consists in the emotions of the writer. He is a thinker who makes others think; and these volumes will be reperused at intervals with the delight of novelty."

"We must allow that the author has copied with considerable fidelity the tone of drawing-room life, and transmitted to us with great truth, by means of a few felicitous strokes, a number of portraits, which will easily be recognised as resemblances of living originals."—*Lon. Monthly Review, July*, 1826.

In 1826 Mr. Disraeli visited Italy and Greece. In 1831 he was a candidate—on the Radical side—for the borough of Wycombe, and he lost the election in two contests. He was a candidate in 1835 as a Conservative for the borough of Taunton, and fared no better than before; but in 1837 he was returned to Parliament as a Tory for the borough of Maidstone. In 1841 he was returned for Shrewsbury; in 1843 he supported Peel, but in the three following sessions was his bitter opponent and an advocate of Protection.

Upon the formation of Lord Derby's ministry in 1852, Disraeli became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and held that position for nine months. Since his retirement he has distinguished himself by parliamentary opposition to Whigs and Peelites.

Familiar with those scenes of life in which readers are the most interested, possessing a highly imaginative cast of mind and descriptive powers of no common order, it is no marvel that the author of Vivian Grey should be one of the most popular writers of his time.

We enumerate Mr. Disraeli's other productions. 2. Voyage of Capt. Popanilla, 1828. 3. The Young Duke, 1831. 4. England and France. 5. Contarini Fleming, 1833. 6. Alroy, the Wondrous Tale, and The Rise of Iskander, 1833. 7. The Revolutionary Epic; a Poem, 1834, 4to. 8. The Crisis Examined, 1834. 9. Vindication of the English Constitution, 1834. 10. Letters of Runnymede, 1836. 11. Henrietta Temple, 1836; last ed., 1857. 12. Venetia, 1837. 13. Alcaros; a Tragedy, 1839. 14. Coningsby; or, The New Generation, 1844.

"In whatever point of view we examine this work, it commands unmixed admiration. It is admirable as a novel of real life, as a picture of English society, as an exposition of political parties and principles, as a gallery of living portraits. The recommendation of such a novel to our readers would be a work of supererogation. Everybody will read it."—*Court Journal.*

15. Sibyl; or, The New Nation, 1845.

"Few will read the volumes for either the story or the plot."—*Brit. Quar. Rev.*, ii. 172.

16. Ixion in Heaven. 17. Tancred; or, The New Crusade, 1847.

"It is full of charming effects of style and fine delineations, when living characters are no longer the subjects. The descriptions of Oriental life are only to be compared with those of Anastasius or Eöthen."—*Edin. Review*, lxxxvi. 153.

"For our own part, we cannot see any use that is to be answered by such books as Tancred. It is as dumb as the poor choked hunchback in the Arabian Nights, when we ask what its business is. There are no characters in it. There is no dramatic interest, none of plot or incident. . . . Moralists tell us, that every man is bound to sustain his share in the weight of the world's sorrows and trials, and we honestly feel as if we had done our part by reading Tancred."—J. R. LOWELL, *in North Amer. Review*, lxv. 223.

18. Lord George Bentinck, a Polit. Biog., 5th ed., 1852.

"In this most interesting volume Mr. Disraeli has not only added to his reputation, but we verily believe must increase his influence even as a politician."—*Dubl. Univ. Magazine.*

"This biography cannot fail to attract the deep attention of the public. We are bound to say, that as a political biography, we have rarely, if ever, met with a book more dextrously handled, or more replete with interest."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

An ed. of his works was pub. in 1853; and the last ed., in 10 vols. p. 8vo,—comprising Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, *supra*,—appeared in 1857.

We are also indebted to Mr. Disraeli for a new ed. of Mr. Isaac Disraeli's valuable Commentaries on the Life and Reign of King Charles I., 1851, 2 vols. 8vo; and he is now (1858) engaged in editing a new uniform ed. of his father's Works, with a Memoir and Notes.

"The years between Vivian Grey and Tancred have not been spent idly by Mr. Disraeli. He has written many works of fiction, all, we believe, successful, and some of them among the best of their time: some verse, in which he has rather tried than exercised his powers; and political essays, anonymous, but acknowledged, in which the thing to be said was evidently much less valued than the manner of saying it. The Adventures of Captain Popanilla deserve to be remembered as an admirable adaptation of Gulliver to later circumstances; and the Wondrous Tale of Alroy is a most imaginative attempt to naturalize in our language that rhymed and assonant prose which has so great a charm for Eastern ears, but which with us will scarcely win more admirers than have been gained by the attempts at English hexameters."—*Edin. Review*, lxxxvi. 139.

See a Critical Biog. of Mr. Disraeli by G. H. Francis, Lon., 1852, 12mo.

Disraeli, Isaac, 1766–1848, father of the preceding, and son of a Venetian merchant of Jewish extraction, was a native of Enfield, near London. He was educated at Amsterdam and Leyden, and travelled for some time in various parts of the Continent. Inheriting a handsome fortune, which gave him the command of his time, and possessing a strong attachment to literary investigations, we need not be surprised that this gentleman contributed so much valuable matter to the literature of his age. Two interesting letters of the young aspirant for literary honours and usefulness will be found in the Gent. Mag.: they are addressed to the Rev. Dr. Vicesimus Knox, and bear the date of 1786. In December of the same year he pub. in the Gent. Mag., Remarks on the Biographical Accounts of the late Samuel Johnson, LL.D., with an attempt to vindicate his character from late misrepresentations, signed I. D. I.

The youthful author made some attempts at poetry, but soon satisfied himself that he was not to look for distinction in this sphere. In 1790 he pub. A Defence of Poetry, with a Specimen of a New Version of Telemachus, 4to, and in 1803 a volume of Narrative Poems, 4to. Some of his poetical effusions will be found in the Gent. Mag., lxxi. 446, and in the vol. entitled The Claims of Literature.

Curiosities of Literature, vol. i., 1791; vol. ii., 1793; 2d ed., 1794, 8vo; subsequently enlarged to 3 vols., (3d vol., 1817;) 2d series, 1823. The later impressions were enlarged and improved; the 12th ed. was pub. in 1841, and the 14th in 1850. A Dissertation on Anecdotes, 1793, 8vo. Essay on the Manners and Genius of the Literary Character, 1795, 8vo. Miscellanies; or Literary Recreations, 1796, 8vo. Vaurien, a Satirical Novel, 1797; *anon.* Romances, 1799, 8vo. Flim Flams; or the Life of My Uncle, &c., 1805, 3 vols. 12mo. Calamities of Authors, 1812, '13, 2 vols. 8vo. Quarrels of Authors, 1814, 3 vols. 8vo. Inquiry into the Literary and Political Character of King James the First, 1816, 8vo. Commentaries on the Life and Reign of King Charles I., 1828–31, 5 vols. 8vo; and a sequel. Eliot, Hampden, and Pym, 1832. The Genius of Judaism, 1833, p. 8vo. Amenities of Literature, 1841, 8vo. This work was intended as part of an extensive survey of English Literature, but partial blindness, induced by long-continued application, prevented the completion of this praiseworthy design.

But Mr. Disraeli did enough to entitle him to the lasting gratitude of posterity. No lover of letters, old or young, should be without the following volumes:

Curiosities of Literature, new ed., with Life, Lon., 1851, r. 8vo. An edit. in 3 vols. 8vo, with Life of the Author by his son, (see **DISRAELI, RT. HON. BENJAMIN**;) **new ed., with** Life by his son, Bost., 1858, 4 vols. 8vo. Miscellanies of Literature; consisting of: 1. Literary Miscellanies; 2. Calamities of Authors; 3. Quarrels of Authors; 4. Character of James I.; 5. The Literary Character, 1840, r. 8vo. Amenities of Literature; 2d ed., 1842, 3 vols. 8vo. The Life and Reign of Charles I.; a new ed., revised by B. Disraeli, Esq., 1851, 2 vols. 8vo. Our author pub. many articles in the Gent. Mag., and was a contrib. to Nichols's Lit. Anec.

In 1837 Mr. Bolton Corney pub. a vol. entitled Curiosities of Literature Illlustrated, in which grave charges are adduced against Mr. Disraeli's literary character. We have already referred to this vol., (see CORNEY, BOLTON,) and shall not here enter into any examination of the justice of these imputations.

We conclude with the quotation of some opinions upon Mr. Disraeli's literary merits.

Calamities of Authors.

"The middle of the book is much better than the two ends: it is one of those works which are designed for the breakfast-table and the sofa, and is so well adapted for its purpose, that he who takes it up will not readily lay it down. The matter is as amusing as any lover of light reading can desire, and of such a desultory kind that a comment might easily be made as extensive as the text."—ROBERT SOUTHEY, *in Lon. Quar. Review*, viii. 93, 1812.

"That it will tend to meliorate the condition of authors, or deter a single young man, of scribbling propensities, from rushing into a profession so unprofitable, is rather to be hoped than expected."—*British Critic*, xlvi. 12.

Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles the First, vols. iii. and iv., 1830.

"Mr. Disraeli seems not to have considered how much easier it is to accumulate great masses of materials than to impart to them a harmonious form. Almost any artist in marble can imitate the face; but to give it the divine art of life belongs only to a Canova or a Chantrey.

"We do not know how we can better convey to the reader our opinion of these volumes than by comparing them to the fragments of a broken mirror, reflecting an infinity of small objects. We perceive no master hand selecting the more precious materials, and disposing them according to a felicitous design."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, cxxiii. 195, 1830.

"By far the most important work upon the important age of

Charles I. that modern times have produced. . . . The well-known spirit of research of the author, and his acquaintance with the sources of secret history, have produced a work which we hesitate not to call *indispensable* for all desirous of forming an accurate judgment of the period of history it embraces."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"The present is another delightful book added to the former productions of this esteemed writor, full not merely of his usual pleasant gossip of the olden time, but of curious personal political history. It is calculated to throw an impartial light upon the leading events in the reign of the first Charles—a reign more resembling a romantic tale, or a tragic drama, than almost any period which could be selected out of the history of any nation."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

New Series of the Curiosities of Literature, 1823, 3 vols.

"We fear not to say, that NO MAN who has perused these volumes attentively, *can* fail to be a great, a very great deal more *knowing* than he was when he began; and that the fault must be entirely his own, if he be not also a great deal wiser."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, xiii. 163, 1823.

"The numerous editions which have been printed of the Curiosities of Literature, amply attest the value of this instructive and amusing work on literary history and criticism."—T. H. Horne: *Introduc. to Bibliography*, 412.

"Mr. Disraeli, from whose works the best-informed reader may learn much."—Robert Southey.

"His works must live in honour, and in freshness, as long as our history and literature survive, and no man will turn over their pages three hundred years hence, without saying to himself,—'This was a man of indefatigable zeal, of elegant feelings, and, above all, of lofty purity of character.'"—*Blackwood's Magazine*, xiii. 163, 1823.

"Mr. Disraeli is and deserves to be a popular writer: his sentiments are liberal; his topics are various; his illustrations display command of reading; and his style is lively and poignant. Few writers instruct so amusingly and amuse so instructively."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"He is one of the most learned, intelligent, lively, and agreeable authors of our era; he has composed a series of works, which, while they shed abundance of light on the character and condition of literary men, and show us the state of genius in this land, have all the attractions for general readers of the best romances. . . . I see it intimated that Disraeli has the History of British Literature in contemplation; he cannot do a more acceptable service to the republic of letters, than write it."—Allan Cunningham: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the last Fifty Years*, 1853.

The distinguished author whose testimony shall conclude our article profited greatly by the works whose merit he thus handsomely acknowledges:

"That most entertaining and searching writer, Disraeli, whose works in general I have read oftener than perhaps those of any other English writer whatever."—Lord Byron.

New eds. of the Curiosities of Literature, Calamities of Authors, Quarrels of Authors, and Miscellanies, all revised, with Additional Notes, by the Rt. Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Sir George Cornewall Lewis,) are announced (1858) for immediate publication.

Disturnell, Josiah. Serm., Lon., 1791, 4to.

Ditton, Humphrey, 1675-1715, a mathematician of considerable eminence, a native of Salisbury, was elected Mathematical Master of Christ's Hospital principally by the influence of Sir Isaac Newton. Laws of Nature and Motion, Lon., 1705, 8vo. Fluxions, 1706, 8vo. Synopsis Algebraicum of Helvetius, with addits., &c., 1709. Perspective, 1712, 8vo.

"This gave the first hints of the new method afterwards enlarged upon and improved by Dr. Brook Taylor; and which was published in 1715."

Other mathemat. works, and the following theolog. treatise, which has been highly commended and trans. into several languages: A Discourse concerning the Resurrection of Jesus Christ, in three parts, with an Appendix, 1712, 8vo; 5th ed., 1740, 8vo.

"In this discourse the most solid reasoning on the subject of the resurrection will be found."—Bishop Watson.

"The two treatises of Humphrey Ditton and Gilbert West deserve particular attention."—*Dr. Kippis's Note in Doddridge's Lectures.*

"He states the nature of moral evidence, and alleges, with much force, the proofs of the fact of the Saviour's resurrection."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.* See Biog. Brit.; Whiston's Memoirs; Gospel Mag., 1777.

Dix, Dorothea L., a zealous philanthropist, a native of Massachusetts, who has done much to ameliorate the condition of the prisoner and the lunatic, has pub. several works anonymously, among which are The Garland of Flora; Conversations about Common Things; Alice and Ruth; Private Hours; tracts for prisoners, &c.

Dix, Henry. Art of Brachygraphy, Lon., 1641, 8vo; and an edit., 1633. This system of short-hand resembles Willis's.

Dix, John. Lays of Home, Lon. Local Legends, 1839, fp. 8vo. Progress of Intemperance, 1839, ob. fol. Life of Thomas Chatterton, 1837, fp. 8vo; 1851. We have noticed this vol. under Chatterton, Thomas.

Dix, John A. Resources of the City of N. York, N. York 1827, 8vo. Decisions of the Supt. of Com. Schools, N. York, and Laws relating to C. Schools, Albany, 1837, 8vo. A Winter in Madeira, and a Summer in Spain and Florence, N. York, 1851, 12mo; 1855.

Dix, John H., M.D., of Boston, Mass. Strabismus, Phila., 1841. Morbid sensibility of the Retina, Boston, 1849, 12mo. Changes of the Blood in Disease; trans. from the French of M. Gibert, Phila., 8vo.

"The treatise of M. Gibert is elaborate, and exhibits a very good view of the relation of the blood to the morbid conditions of the system."—*Western Lancet.*

Dix, Thomas. Land Surveying, Lon., 1799, 8vo. Maps, 1805, 8vo. Juvenile Atlas, 1811, 4to.

Dix, Wm. S. Grain Machine, 1797, 4to. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog., 82.

Dixon, Rev. Edmund Saul. Dovecote, &c., Lon., 1851, '53-54, 12mo. Ornamental and Domestic Poultry, 1848, '58, 12mo.

Dixon, Fletcher. Serm., &c., 1792, '93.

Dixon, Frederick. Geology and Fossils of the Tertiary and Cretaceous Formations of Sussex; edited by Prof. Owen, assisted by Professors Forbes, Bell, Mr. Lonsdale, &c., Lon., 1850, r. 4to. This valuable work contains much general information respecting the geology of England.

Dixon, Capt. George. Voyage round the World, but more particularly to the N. W. Coast of America, 1785-88, Lon., 1789, 4to. Voyage of Meares, 1790, 4to; further, do., 1791, 4to. Navigator's Assistant, 1791, 12mo.

Dixon, Henry. Moral Essays, *s. l. et a.*

Dixon, John. Letters on Fisheries, 1802, 4to.

Dixon, Joseph, M.D. Con. to Med. Com., 1785.

Dixon, Joseph, D.D., R.C. Archbishop of Armagh. A General Introduc. to the Sacred Scriptures; repub., Baltimore, 1853, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Dr. Dixon has given us the first Catholic Introduction to Scripture which has appeared in our language, and has performed his task in a manner that reflects high credit on the office which he holds, and the place in which he occupies it."—*Dublin Review.*

Dixon, Joshua, M.D. The Literary Life of Wm. Brownrigg, M.D., 1801, 8vo.

Dixon, Joshua. Church Catechism Illustrated, 6th ed., Lon., 1841, 18mo. It contains 4000 Scripture references, and is an invaluable assistant to the Sunday-school teacher. Repub. in Boston. Revised and adapted to the Liturgy of the Church in America by Rev. George A. Smith.

Dixon, R. Law relative to Title Deeds and other Documents, Lon., 1826, 2 vols. 8vo. New Code relating to Real Property, 1827, 8vo.

Dixon, Richard. Serm., 1812, 4to.

Dixon, Robert, D.D. Consanguinity and Affinity, Lon., 1674, 8vo. Nature of the two Testaments, 1676, fol.

Dixon, Robert. Canidia, or the Witches, a (Poetical) Rhapsody in five parts, Lon., 1682, '83, 4to.

Dixon, Robert. Norfolk Scenery, 1810, '11, 4to.

Dixon, Roger. Consultum Sanitatus; a Directory to Health, Lon., 1663, 12mo. Advice to the Poor, 1665, 4to.

Dixon, Thomas. See Dickson.

Dixon, William. Vegetable Balls Found in a Lake in Yorkshire; Phil. Trans., 1751.

Dixon, William. Distillation from Corn, 1811, 8vo.

Dixon, Wm. Hepworth, of the Inner Temple, b. 1821, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, settled in London in 1846, and soon became known by his writings in periodical works. Appointed editor of the Athenæum in 1853. John Howard and the Prison-World of Europe, Lon., 1850, 12mo; 3d ed., 1850, 12mo; 5th ed., 1854, fp.

"A Life of Howard was certainly wanted, and our author has proved himself competent to execute the task."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"Adventures more extraordinary it is impossible to conceive; and they are recounted by Mr. Dixon with a succinctness, simplicity, and animation, that leave nothing to be desired. The book is more interesting than any romance."—*Lon. D. News.*

The London Prisons, &c., 1850, fp. 8vo.

"These volumes relate to kindred subjects; and are written by one who is in every way calculated to do justice to his theme. We only express our calm and settled conviction, when we state it as our opinion, that no works of equal interest, on the same subject, have seen the light in our day."—*Lon. Evangelical Magazine.*

William Penn, a Historical Biog., with an extra chapte on the "Macaulay Charges," 1851, p. 8vo; 3d ed., 1856.

"His style is good and easy. There is life in his narrative and vigour in his descriptions."—*Edin. Review.*

"As a biography the work has claims of no common order. Within the compass of a single volume Mr. Dixon has compressed a great variety of facts, many original, and all skilfully arranged so as to produce an authentic moral portrait of his hero. The literary merits of the volume include great research, and a narrative at once consecutive and vivid."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1851, 346, and 1856.

Robert Blake, Admiral and General at Sea: based on Family and State Papers, 1852, 12mo; 2d ed., 1858.

"The subject is noble; and Mr. Dixon has treated it with rare vigour, spirit, and conscientiousness."—*Lon. Leader.*

The French in England: Both Sides of the Question on Both Sides of the Channel, 1852.

"The author wields a skilful pen, and tells his story with true historical fervour."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

Doane, Augustus Sidney, M.D., 1808–1852, a native of Boston, Mass., removed to New York in 1830, where he resided until his death. An edit. of Good's Study of Medicine. Trans. of Maygrier on Midwifery, Dupuytren's Surgery, Lugol's Scrofulous Diseases, Bayle's Descriptive Anatomy, Blandin's Topographical Anatomy, Meckel's Anatomy, Scoutetten on Cholera, Ricord on Syphilis, Chaussier on the Arteries, &c. Contributions to Surgery Illustrated, and to sundry medical journals. See a biographical notice of this learned physician in The International Mag., v. 427, N. York, 1852.

Doane, George Washington, D.D., LL.D., b. in Trenton, New Jersey, 1799, graduated at Union College, Schenectady, at 19; ordained Deacon by Bishop Hobart, 1821; Priest, 1823; Rector of Trinity Church, New York, for three years. In 1824 he was appointed Professor of Belles Lettres and Oratory in Washington College, Connecticut. In 1828 he resigned that office, and soon after assumed the charge of Trinity Church, Boston. In 1832 he was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey. He pub. a collection of poetical pieces in 1824, entitled Songs by the Way, and he has from time to time given to the world a number of theological treatises, discourses, &c. A collection of his Sermons and Charges was pub. in London in 1842, 8vo.

Some of Bishop Doane's poems have been greatly admired.

Dobbin, Orlando T., LL.D., Trinity College, Dublin. Tentamen Anti-Straussianum: The Antiquity of the Gospels asserted on Philological Grounds in Refutation of the Mythic Scheme of Dr. David Frederick Strauss: an Argument, Lon., 1845, 8vo.

"A work in no common degree acute, learned, eloquent, and—what is rarer still in a region so often traversed—original."—*Church of Ireland Mag.*

"It leaves Dr. Strauss without a loophole whereby to escape, and establishes most unanswerably the antiquity of the Gospels."—*Church and State Gazette.*

"Complete, conclusive, and unanswerable."—*Christ. Examiner.*

The Sabbath of Heaven, Lon., 1849, 8vo.

Dobbs, Arthur, d. 1765, Governor of N. Carolina, 1753. Trade and Improvement of Ireland, Dubl., 1729, 8vo.

"This essay contains some interesting statements respecting the trade and population of Ireland, and its state at the period to which it refers."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

Captain Middleton's Defence, 1744, 8vo. Countries adjoining to Hudson's Bay, 1744, 8vo. Several tracts were elicited by this work. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., and Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, *anno* 1754.

Dobbs, Francis. The Patriot King, a Trag., 1774, 8vo. Universal Hist., Lon., 1787, 4 vols. 12mo; Summary of do., 1809, 9 vols. 8vo. Other works.

Dobbs, Richard. Serm., 1762, 8vo.

Dobel, D. Primitive Christianity propounded; or an Essay to revive the ancient mode or manner of Preaching the Gospel, Lon., 1755, 8vo. Mr. Dobel insists that *reading* sermons is not *preaching*. See Lon. Monthly Rev., xii. 240, 1755.

Dobell, John. Selec. of 700 Hymns, 1812, 8vo; later eds. Baptism, 1807. Humanity, 1812, 8vo.

Dobell, Peter. Travels in China, Siberia, and Kamtschatka, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo.

"Full of curious facts, of new and interesting accounts of countries known to us very imperfectly, and in many particulars not known at all."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Dobie, A. English styles for Scotch Law practice, Lon., 1824, 8vo.

Dobney, J. T. Devotion for Schools, 3d ed., Lon., 1846.

Dobson's Dry Bobs, 1610, 4to. A copy is among Capell's Shaksperiana at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Dobson, John. 1. Dr. Pierce. 2. Serm., 1663, '70.

Dobson, Joshua. Serm., 1747, 8vo.

Dobson, Matthew, M.D., d. 1784. Medical Comment. on Fixed Air, Lon., 1779, 8vo; 2d ed. by W. Falconer, M.D., 1785, 8vo. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1778; Phil. Trans., 1774–81.

Dobson, Robert, M.D. Profes. treatises, 1770, '75.

Dobson, Mrs. Susannah, wife of Matthew Dobson, M.D. Life of Petrarch, from the French of the Abbé de Sade, Lon., 1775, 2 vols. 8vo; Dubl., 1777, 12mo; Lon., 1840, 8vo. Literary Hist. of the Troubadours, Lon., 1779, 8vo; 1807; Ancient Chivalry, 1784, 8vo; both from the French of St. Palaye. Trans. of Petrarch's View of Human Life, 1791, 8vo. A Dialogue on Friendship and Society.

Dobson, W. S. R. Hooker's Works, Lon., 1825, 2 vols. 8vo.

Dobson, Wm. Prussian Campaign; a Poem, 1758.

Dobson, Wm. Kunopœdia; a Practical Essay on Breaking or Training the English Spaniel or Pointer, 1814, 8vo.

Dobyns, John. Surgical con. to Phil. Trans., 1728.

Dochant, George. Catechism, Lon., 1653, 12mo.

Docharty, G. B. Institutes of Algebra, New York, 1852, 12mo.

"Professor Docharty presents the topics of Algebra in a natural order, and with great clearness of statement throughout. We can commend this book to the careful examination of teachers."—*Methodist Quarterly Review.*

Institutes of Arithmetic, 1854, 12mo.

Dockirray, Thomas. Serms., 1743, '54.

Docultree, Amoo. Game of Rowlet, Lon., 1774.

Docura, Ann. Apostate Conscience, Lon., 1700.

Dod, Charles Roger, 1793–1855, originally intended for the bar. For thirty-seven years he was connected with the journals of London, and for twenty-three years he was connected with the Times newspaper. He superintended the reports of the debates in Parliament, and wrote the memoirs of the most distinguished persons who died during that time, for the same journal. The Parliamentary Companion, 1855: 24th year. Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, 1855: 15th year.

"The best publication of this kind that we have seen."—*Westminster Rev.*

Annual Biography. Electoral Facts, 1832–52; new ed., 1853. Manual of Dignities and Precedence, 1842, '44.

Dod, H. Psalms and Songs, Lon., 1620, 8vo.

Dod, John, 1547–1645, Rector of Fawesley, 1624, is generally called The Decalogist, from his Comment. on the Ten Commandments. Although a Puritan, he was a zealous Royalist. Expos. of the Ten Commandments by Dod and Robt. Cleaver, Lon., 1606, 4to; 1626; 8th ed., 1632. Serms., 1614, '18, '21. Expos. of the Book of Proverbs, by Dod, Robt. Cleaver, and Wm. Flinde, 1606, 4to; 1611. Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, 1635, fol.

"John Dod was by nature a witty, by industry a learned, by grace a godly, divine."—*Fuller's Worthies of Cheshire.*

"He was in learning excelled by few; and in unaffected piety by none. He was particularly eminent for his knowledge of the Hebrew language, which he taught the famous John Gregory of Christ Church, in Oxford."—GRANGER.

Dod, John. Serm., Lon., 1777, 8vo.

Dod, Rev. Marcus. On the Incarnation of the Eternal Word. New ed., with a Notice by the late Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D.

Dod, Pierce, M.D. Profess. treatises, 1729–43.

Dod, Samuel. Serm., Lon., 1714, 4to.

Dod, Thomas. Serm., Oxon., 1717, 8vo.

Dodd, A. Charles. The Contrast; strictures on Dr. Price's Addit. Observ. on Civil Liberty, &c., Lon., 1777, 8vo.

"A very illiberal and indecent performance."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Dodd, C. E. Law of Elections, Lon., 1826, 8vo.

Dodd, Charles, or **Richard Tootle,** d. about 1745, a Roman Catholic priest and historian, residing at Harvington, Worcestershire, was the author of The Church Hist. of England, 1500–1688, the labour of thirty years. It bears the imprint of Brussels, (1737, '39, '42, 3 vols. fol.,) but is supposed to have been printed at Wolverhampton, Staffordshire. This work was formerly entirely neglected, but within the last few years has been sold for as high as £10 10*s*. The publication of a new ed. by the Rev. M. A. Tierney, with Notes, Additions, and Continuation, to be comprised in fourteen vols. 8vo, was commenced in 1839, and its completion was promised by the end of 1842. It is now thirteen years later, (1855,) and but 5 vols. have appeared, 1839–43, vol. 5th being supplemental to Dodd, and written by Mr. Tierney. Whence the delay? The publication price of the new ed. was 12*s*., small paper; 21*s*., large paper, per vol.

"A book of rare occurrence, and interesting chiefly to the curious in biography. It was published as an antidote to Burnet, and is avowedly written as a defence of the Roman Catholics. The author was a caustic and not unqualified writer. His love of ridicule is apparent; his reflections upon some of our early Reformers are sometimes both unfounded and severe."—*Dibdin's Library Companion.*

"It is very rare and curious. Much of our own domestic history is interwoven in that of the fugitive papists, and the materials of this work are frequently drawn from their own archives, preserved in their seminaries at Douay, Valladolid, &c., which have not been accessible to Protestant writers. Here I discovered a copious nomenclature of eminent persons, and many literary men, with many unknown facts, both of a private and public nature. It is useful at times to know whether an English author was a Catholic."—*Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors.*

In the new edit. the biographical part is not intermixed with the history, but is intended to form a distinct series in the vols. after the 5th. In 1741 appeared A Specimen of Amendments candidly proposed to the compiler of a work which he calls The Church History of England, 1500–1688; by Clerophilus Alethes. This elicited An Apology for the Church History of England, 1500–1688; being a reply to a quarrelsome libel entitled A Specimen of Amendments, &c., 1742, 8vo. Dodd also wrote Certamen utriusque Ecclesiæ, &c., 1724, 4to. See the Somers Collection of Tracts, vol. xiii.

Dodd, George. Days at the Factories, Lon., 1843, 8vo. Manufactories of Great Britain, 1844, '45, 6 vols. 18mo.

> "A book eminently suited to the times. . . . It should be read by all who would know how it is that England has acquired the character of being the greatest workshop of the world."—*British Friend of India Magazine.*

The Curiosities of Industry and the Applied Sciences, 1852, 8vo.

Dodd, James A., b. 1807, in Virginia, a self-made mathematician, was chosen Prof. of Mathematics, Nat. Philos., and Astronomy, in the Centenary Coll., Miss., 1841; in Transylvania Univ., 1846; President *pro tem.*, 1849–55. Elementary and Practical Arithmetic. High School Arithmetic. Elementary and Practical Algebra. Algebra for High Schools and Colleges. Elements of Geometry and Mensuration. Contrib. to Quarterly Review of the Meth. E. Church South, &c.

Dodd, James S. Satyrical Lecture on Hearts, &c., 8vo. Nat. Hist. of the Herring, Lon., 1752, 8vo. Trans. of Dr. Margat's New Prac. of Physic, 1774, 12mo. Hist. of Gibraltar, 1781, 8vo.

Dodd, Mary Ann Hanmer, b. 1813, at Hartford, Connecticut, has contributed many poetical pieces of uncommon merit to The Hermenethean, The Ladies' Repository, and The Rose of Sharon. A volume of her poems was pub. at Hartford in 1843. We may instance The Lament, The Mourner, To a Cricket, The Dreamer, and The Dove's Visit, as compositions of rare excellence.

Dodd, Philip Stanhope. Hints to Freshmen at the University of Cambridge, 3d ed., 1807, 12mo.

Dodd, Ralph. Canals, Lon., 1795, 8vo. Reports, 1798, 4to. Letters, 1799. Water, 1805, 8vo. Dry Rot, 1815, 8vo.

Dodd, William, D.D., 1729–1777, a divine of the Church of England, equally noted for his great abilities and his melancholy end, was a native of Bourne, Lincolnshire, of which parish his father was vicar, and educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He was ordained in 1753, and soon distinguished himself as one of the most eloquent preachers in London. After various preferments, Dr. Squier, Bishop of St. David's, procured for him a collation to a prebend of Brecon, and in the same year he received the appointment of tutor to Philip Stanhope, afterwards Earl of Chesterfield. He was made one of the king's chaplains in 1764. Dodd was exceedingly fond of display, and lived in a style altogether unsuited to his moderate circumstances. Finding himself deeply involved in debt, he determined to make a bold effort to secure the rectory of St. George's, Hanover Square, which had fallen to the disposal of the crown. To her great surprise, the lady of Lord Chancellor Apsley received an anonymous letter offering to present her with £3000 if she would obtain for Dr. Dodd the vacant parish. This insulting proposal was traced to the aspirant himself, and the king ordered his name to be struck from the list of his chaplains. In 1777 he forged the name of his former pupil, Lord Chesterfield, to a bond for £4200. Detected in this crime, he was cast into prison, tried, and convicted, and—notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts to save his life—executed at Tyburn on the 27th of June.

Dodd's publications—a list of which will be found in Watt's Bibl. Brit.—are numerous. We notice the following: Discourses on the Miracles and Parables of Christ, Lon., 1757, 4 vols. 8vo. Serms. to Young Men, 1772, 3 vols. 8vo; 1st Amer. ed., Phila., 1848, 24mo. An excellent work. The Visitor, Lon., 1764, 2 vols. 12mo. Comfort for the Afflicted, 4th ed., 1789, 12mo. Thoughts in Prison, in 5 parts, 1777, 8vo; many eds. Reflections on Death, 3d ed., 1769, 18mo. The Beauties of Shakspeare, 1780, 3 vols. 12mo; new ed., 1810, '16. Comment. on the Old and New Test., with the Notes and Collections of John Locke, Dr. Waterland, Lord Clarendon, &c., pub. in numbers, 1765, &c.; 3 vols. fol., 1770.

> "This work, as giving in general the true sense of the Scriptures, is by far the best Comment that has ever yet appeared in the English language."—Dr. Adam Clarke.

Perhaps this is rather extravagant. We have already noticed the reprint of this work, (6 vols. 4to, 1801–03,) with some alterations by Dr. Thomas Coke, *q. v.* The name of John Locke in the title-page is an error. The notes ascribed to him were really written by Dr. Ralph Cudworth; see the name in the Biog. Brit., last ed.

Beauties of History, 1795, 12mo. A Common Place Book to the Holy Bible, by John Locke, Esq., revised and improved by Wm. Dodd, 1805, 4to; 1824. The authenticity of this work is questionable.

> "It certainly is a very useful book."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

For further particulars respecting Dr. Dodd, see Memoirs prefixed to his Thoughts in Prison; Hist. Mem. of his Life and Writings, by Isaac Reed, 1777, 8vo; Jones's Life of Horne; Gent. Mag., lx., 1010, '66, '77; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson.

Doddie, John. Associate Synod, 1800.

Doddridge, Doderidge, or **Dodridge, Sir John,** 1555–1628, an eminent English lawyer, was a native of Barnstaple, Devonshire, and educated at Exeter College, whence he was removed to the Middle Temple, appointed his majesty's principal sergeant at law, 1607; Judge of the Court of King's Bench, 1613. Among his works are Complete Parson, 1602; last ed., 1641, 4to. The Lawyer's Light, 1602, 4to. Hist. Account of the Estate of the Principality of Wales, Duchy of Cornwall, and Earldom of Chester, 1630, 4to.

> "In this treatise, Sir John, with a great deal of industry and exactness, calculates the ancient and present revenues of the palatinate; but is not curious in clearing up its original history."—*Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.*

English Lawyer, 1631, 4to. The Laws of Nobility, Knights, &c., Lon., 1658, 12mo. This is an enlarged ed. of Bird's Magazine of Honour. Opinion, etc. rel. to the power of Parliament, 1672, 12mo. Sheppard's Touchstone and Wentworth's Executors have been ascribed to Judge Doddridge.

Doddridge, Philip, 1702–1751, was the twentieth child of a London merchant, and lost both of his parents at an early age. His mother had been in the habit of teaching him portions of Scripture history, by means of the figured Dutch tiles of the chimney of her apartment. To such faithful instruction it was owing that we find him at the age of fourteen visiting the poor, calling their attention to the subject of personal religion, and dividing his pocket-money with the necessitous. At a private school at St. Alban's, his application and piety attracted the notice of Dr. Samuel Clarke, who kindly undertook the charge and expense of his education. In 1719 he entered the dissenting academy of John Jennings at Kibworth; and afterwards continued his studies at Hinckley in Leicestershire. He evinced great conscientiousness in declining, on account of scruples as to subscribing to the thirty-nine articles, the liberal offer of the Duchess of Bedford, to support him at the university, and procure him preferment in the church, if she should live until he had taken orders. He met with much discouragement in his efforts to qualify himself for the office of a dissenting preacher. He says:

> "'I waited on Dr. Edmund Calamy to beg his advice and assistance, that I might be brought up a minister, which was always my great desire. He gave me no encouragement in it, but advised me to turn my thoughts to something else.' Resolving 'to follow Providence, and not force it,' he was about applying himself to the study of the law; but before deciding he set apart one morning to earnest solicitation for divine guidance: whilst thus occupied, he received a letter from the generous Dr. Clarke, who offered to advance him to a pastoral office. Looking upon this timely offer 'almost as an answer from Heaven,' he accepted it joyfully."

In his studies, he was uncommonly diligent and methodical. At fourteen years of age he commenced keeping a diary, in which he "accounted for every hour of his time." Whilst studying Homer, he made annotations sufficient to fill a large volume; and his interleaved Bible exhibits a vast quantity of extracts and remarks, in illustration of the text, taken from the works of eminent commentators. Thus did he lay the foundation of his own admirable exposition. He was never too busy, however, to seek assistance of the Father of Lights, "without whose help all labour is ineffectual, and without whose grace all wisdom is folly." (See Dr. Johnson's prayer on commencing the Rambler.) He says:

> "I found that an hour spent every morning in private prayer and meditation gave me spirit and vigour for the business of the day, and kept my temper active, patient, and calm."

Among his private papers, written about this period, was a solemn pledge to devote himself, his time, and his abilities, to the service of religion, (this he read over once a week,) and a set of rules for his general guidance. By aid of these monitors he enforced upon himself

> "The necessity of early rising, of returning solemn thanks for the mercies of the night, and imploring divine aid through the business of the day; of divesting his mind, while engaged in prayer, of every thing else, either external or internal; of reading the Scriptures daily; of never trifling with a book with which he had no business; of never losing a minute of time, or incurring any unnecessary expense, so that he might have more to spend for God; of endeavouring to make himself agreeable and useful, by tender, compassionate, and friendly deportment; of being very moderate

at meals, and of never delaying any thing, unless he could prove that another time would be more fit than the present, or that some other more important duty required his immediate attention."

When we thus behold the foundation upon which this excellent young man began to build his character, we need not be surprised at the lofty elevation and striking beauty to which the superstructure attained. In July, 1722, in his twentieth year, he commenced preaching to a small congregation at Kibworth. Here he pursued his biblical studies, and seems to have enjoyed both these and his professional labours:

> "One day passeth away after another, and I only know that it passeth pleasantly with me. . . . I can willingly give up the charms of London, the luxury, the company, the popularity of it, for the secret pleasures of rational employment and self-approbation; retired from applause and reproach, from envy and contempt, and the destructive habits of avarice and ambition."

His favourite authors in his retirement were Tillotson, Baxter, and Howe. In 1727 he was chosen assistant preacher at Market Harborough. Two years afterwards, by the solicitation of Dr. Watt, he established an academy for the education of young men designed for the ministry. Among his pupils, were Dr. Kippis, the editor of the Biographia Britannica, Dr. Hugh Farmer, author of the Essay on the Dæmoniacs of the New Testament, and Newton Cappe. In December, 1729, he took charge of a congregation at Northampton, and in the following March was ordained. In December, 1730, he was married to a lady named Maris. On this occasion he drew up the following rules, which we commend to all our married readers, and to all who design entering into that happy relation:

> "It shall be my daily care to keep up the spirit of piety in my conversation with my wife; to recommend her to the divine blessing; to manifest an obliging, tender, disposition towards her, and particularly to avoid every thing which has the appearance of pettishness, to which, amidst my various cares and labours, I may, in some unguarded moments, be liable."

He contracted a cold in December, 1750, whilst travelling to St. Alban's to preach a funeral sermon on Dr. Clarke. The next July he preached his last sermon. A voyage to Lisbon was recommended, but his scanty means presented an obstacle to this step. Upon this becoming known, a clergyman of the Church of England set on foot a subscription for his relief. A large sum was raised, and Doddridge embarked on the 30th of September, 1751; the voyage proved of no benefit, and he expired at Lisbon, a fortnight after he had landed: his remains were interred in the burial-ground of the British Factory. In person he was rather above the middle height, and very slender. His manners were very easy and polite, his conversation was agreeable and at times brilliant. Like most men of decided talent, of eminent piety, and extensive usefulness, he was very fond of humour, and excelled in sprightly sallies; and has been described as taking "as much delight in innocent mirth as a child," and as being "by far the most lively and amusing member of the circle in which he moved." We have referred to his habit of early rising: unless severely indisposed he quitted his bed winter and summer at five o'clock:

> "I am generally employed with very short intervals from morning to night, and have seldom more than six hours in bed; yet, such is the goodness of God to me, that I seldom know what it is to be weary."

He attributes the greater part of his literary productions to his having invariably risen at five instead of seven o'clock; "a practice which if pursued for forty years, would add a fourth of that period to a man's life." Dr. Doddridge is best known as an author by his excellent Family Expositor, and his Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul. These works have been frequently reprinted, and so long as the Bible and human nature exist, must always be popular on the whole, though, like all man's works, not without imperfections.

> "One part of Dr. Doddridge's Family Expositor, which must have cost him uncommon pains, was his having everywhere interwoven the text with the paraphrase, and carefully distinguished the former from the latter by the Italic character. By this method it is impossible to read the paraphrase without the text; and every one may immediately see, not only the particular clause to which any explication answers, but, also, what are the words of the original, and what merely the sense of the commentator. Nor was our author content with barely inserting the old translation, but gave an entire new version of the whole Testament, the merit and usefulness of which will in many respects be acknowledged. This translation was extracted from the paraphrase, and published in 1765, in two volumes 12mo, with some alterations and improvements by the editor, together with an introduction, and a number of very short notes."—DR. KIPPIS, *in Biog. Brit.*

Dr. Isaac Watts thus speaks of our author, in a letter to Rev. Mr. Longueville of Amsterdam, who wrote to Dr. Watts respecting a translation of some of Doddridge's works in the Dutch tongue:

> "I have no need to give you a large account of his knowledge in the sciences, in which I confess him to be greatly my superior, and as to the doctrines of divinity and the gospel of Christ, I know not any man of greater skill than himself, and hardly one sufficient to be his second. . . . If you have read that excellent performance of his, the Rise and Progress, &c., you will be of my mind."

For the latter production Doddridge received the thanks of many eminent divines, and the Duchess of Somerset thus writes to the author respecting it:

> "I may with truth assure you, that I never was so deeply affected with any thing I ever met with as with that book; and I could not be easy till I had given one to every servant in my house."

The Family Expositor has been translated into almost every European language. At St. John's College, Cambridge, the Evidences of Christianity has long been used as a text-book.

> "No single work is equal to the admirable course of lectures by Dr. Doddridge."—SIMPSON.

> "And first, as an universal storehouse, necessary to the student in the conduct of his theological pursuits, Doddridge's Lectures. [On the Principal Subjects in Pneumatology, Ethics, and Divinity."] *Bp. of Durham's Charge.*

> "I scarcely know a more useful book."—DR. PARR: *notice of the same work.*

The Practical Discourses on Regeneration

> "Are distinguished by the amiable and excellent author's wonted clearness of statement and affectionate earnestness of persuasion."—DR. RALPH WARDLAW.

Sermons on the Power and Grace of Christ.

> "I have read them with much pleasure and improvement; they are excellent."—BP. WARBURTON.

> "After all, the young composer may find the popular sermons of Dr. Doddridge more improving models. He excels in distinctness and scripture phraseology."—DR. E. WILLIAMS.

> "His Family Expositor is a masterly work. This admirable commentary is in the lists of books recommended by Bishops Watson and Tomline, and almost every other theological tutor. The Harmony of the Four Gospels is acknowledged to be executed with great judgment, independently of the very valuable exposition and notes that accompany it."—T. H. HORNE.

Mr. Orme remarks:

> "Of a book so well known and so generally esteemed as the Family Expositor, it is scarcely necessary to speak. It is admirably adapted to the object which the author had chiefly in view; and no book can be read in a Christian family with more advantage. . . . The translation frequently corrects the received version; but the paraphrase is often too diffuse, and in the notes he sometimes discovers an anxiety to press a fine thought into the meaning of the sacred writer. His Harmony, which must have cost him great labour, is often unsatisfactory, has too many transpositions, and is not so judicious in the arrangement as Macknight's."

> "Of all our author's writings, the Family Expositor is the most important and valuable."—DR. KIPPIS.

Dr. Dibdin declares that

> "The Family Expositor should find a place upon the shelf and upon the table of every mansion where the moral duties of a Christian are enjoined. Doddridge's heart was made up of all the kindlier feelings of our nature, and was wholly devoted to the salvation of men's souls. Whatever he did, he appears to have done to the glory of God."

> "His character and writings will long continue to be revered and honoured by all who prefer scriptural truth to human systems."—MORELL.

Dr. Francis Hunt, Regius Professor at Oxford, bears testimony to the excellence of the Rise and Progress, and Archdeacon Wrangham wrote thirteen practical sermons founded upon that work.

> "In reading the New Testament, I recommend Doddridge's Family Expositor as an impartial interpreter and faithful monitor. Other expositions and commentaries might be mentioned, greatly to the honour of their respective authors, for their several excellencies; such as, elegance of exposition, acuteness of illustration, and copiousness of erudition; but I know of no expositor who unites so many advantages, whether you regard the fidelity of his version, the fulness and perspicuity of his composition, the utility of his general and historical information, the impartiality of his doctrinal comments, or lastly, the piety and pastoral earnestness of his moral and religious applications. He has made, as he professes to have done, ample use of the commentators that preceded him; and, in the explanation of grammatical difficulties, he has profited much more from the philological writers on the Greek Testament than could almost have been expected in so multifarious an undertaking as the Family Expositor."—BARRINGTON, *Bishop of Durham.*

> "Doddridge is now my prime favourite among divines."—*The Rev. Robert Hall's Letters.*

> "He was author of one of the finest epigrams in the English language. It is in Orton's life of him. The subject is his family motto, '*Dum vivimus vivamus*,' which, in its primary signification, is, to be sure, not very suitable to a Christian divine; but he paraphrased it thus:
>
> 'Live while you live, the *Epicure* would say,
> And seize the pleasures of the present day.
> Live while you live, the sacred *Preacher* cries,
> And give to God each moment as it flies.
> Lord, in my views let both united be;
> I live in pleasure, when I live to thee.'"—DR. JOHNSON.

Dr. Doddridge's works are: 1. Sermon after a Fire, on Amos iv. 11, 1732, 8vo. 2. Ten Sermons on the Power and Grace of Christ; or, Evidences of his glorious Gospel, 1736, 12mo. 3. Absurdity and Wickedness of Persecution for Conscience' sake; a Sermon on Luke ix. 55, 56, 1736, 8vo.

4. Sermon on 2 Cor. iv. 5, 1737, 8vo. 5. Sermon on 2 Kings iv. 26, 1737, 8vo. 6. Sermon, Northampton, 1738. 7. Discourse at the Interment of the Rev. J. Newton, Lon., 1741, 8vo. 8. The Evil and Danger of Neglecting the Souls of Men; a Sermon, Lon., 1742, 8vo. 9. Compassion to the Sick Recommended and Urged; a Sermon on Ps. xli. 1–3. 10. On the Flight of the Rebels; a Sermon on Luke i. 74, 75, 1745, 8vo. 11. Four Sermons on the Religious Education of Children, 1743, 8vo. 12. Funeral Sermon on 2 Kings iv. 26, 1737, 8vo. 13. Eighteen Practical Sermons on Regeneration; to which are added 2 Sermons on Salvation by Grace through Faith. 14. On occasion of a second Shock of an Earthquake; a Serm. on Matt. xi. 23, 24, 1750, 8vo. 15. Tracts, 1761, 3 vols. 12mo. 16. Of the Evidences of Christianity, in Answer to Christianity not Founded on Argument, Lon., 1742, '43, 8vo. 17. Three Letters to the Author of Christianity not Founded on Argument, Lon., 1743, 8vo. 18. A Sermon on the Heroic Death of Colonel James Gardiner, Lon., 1746, 8vo. 19. Some remarkable passages in the Life of Col. James Gardiner, from his birth, January 10, 1687, to his death, in the Battle of Prestonpan, September 21, 1745; with an Appendix relating to the ancient family of the Munroes of Fowlis, 8vo. Several editions. 20. The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, Lon., 1750, 12mo. The most popular of his detached works. It has gone through numerous editions, and has been translated into the Dutch, German, Danish, and French languages. 21. A Funeral Sermon, Lon., 1750, 8vo. 22. Hymns, Salop, 1755, 8vo. 23. The Family Expositor; or a Paraphrase and Version of the New Testament, with Critical Notes and Practical Improvements, Lon., 1760–62, 6 vols. 4to. The same, with his Life by Dr. Kippis, Lon., 1808, 4 vols. 4to, or 6 vols. 8vo. New ed., 1840, 4 vols. 8vo; and 1839, imp. fol. This masterly work has been often reprinted. An abridgment of it was published by the late Rev. S. Palmer, entitled The Family Expositor abridged, according to the plan of its Author; containing his Version, and the most useful Explanatory Notes, with Practical Reflections at the end of each Section entire, 2 vols. 8vo. 24. Course of Lectures, published after his Death, by the Rev. Samuel Clarke, 1763, 4to. Republished by Kippis, with very extensive and valuable additions, Lon., 1794, 2 vols. 8vo. 25. Of a Person who had no Ear for Music, naturally singing several times when in a delirium, Phil. Trans., 1747. 26. Of a Wether giving Suck to a Lamb: and of a Monstrous Lamb, Ib.

We also notice: Memoirs of his Life, Character, and Writings, Salop, 1766, 8vo. His whole works by D. Williams and the Rev. E. Parsons, Leeds, 1802, 10 vols. r. 8vo, £6. Sermons to Young Persons; new edit., Lon., 1803, 12mo. Sermons, 1826, 4 vols. 8vo. Private Correspondence and Diary, 1829, 5 vols. 8vo.

"These volumes must rank with our first English classics, and must go down to posterity as specimens of the English language rarely surpassed."—*Lon. Evangel. Mag.*

Miscellaneous Works, with an Introduc. Essay by the Rev. T. Morell, 1839, imp. 8vo. See also The Life and Labours of Doddridge by John Stoughton, Lon., 1851, 12mo; 2d ed., 1852. We do not feel willing to conclude this article without quoting a few more testimonies to the value of the writings of this truly excellent man:

"All Dr. Doddridge's addresses to his fellow-sinners breathed at once the ardour of piety, and the tenderness of benevolence, by which that spirit, under the guidance of a sound and divinely-enlightened understanding, was ever animated."—Dr. Wardlaw.

"Clearness of thought, unaffected learning, fidelity to the souls of men, and deep and chastened devotion, characterize the sermons of Dr. Doddridge."

"The Family Expositor is a very judicious work. It has long been highly esteemed, and is worthy of all the credit it has among religious people."—Dr. Adam Clarke.

"In the critical part of the New Testament, I know of none better than Hammond or Whitby; and for the harmony, commentary, and short notes, Doddridge will prove most useful."—Knowles.

"It is unnecessary to speak its praise. Hervey thought he occasionally leaned to the trimming side; but who is unexceptionable? Perhaps there is more feebleness than positive trimming in his doctrinal statement."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.*

The same writer thus refers to the Course of Lectures on Pneumatology, Ethics, and Divinity, with Lectures on Preaching:

"Much may be learned from this learned and devout writer: he has many judicious criticisms on different authors; but there is a tone of excessive candour, bordering upon Latitudinarianism, especially in giving too great weight to objections, when treating upon the Evidences and Doctrines. His criticisms on theological writers in his preaching Lectures, not duly respecting Evangelical Doctrine, fail in discrimination. See his Criticisms on Tillotson, Barrow, Atterbury."—Bickersteth, *ubi supra.*

Sir James Stonehouse remarks, in his Correspondence, that Doddridge's three Sermons on the Evidences of the Gospel, and his Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, particularly, were of great use in removing his prejudices against Christianity, and forming him to the love and practice of religion.

We may give another instance of the benefit resulting from the Sermons on the Evidences of Christianity:

"It gave the author singular pleasure to know that these sermons were the means of convincing two gentlemen, of a liberal education and distinguished abilities, that Christianity was true and divine; and one of them became a zealous preacher, and an ornament of the religion he had once denied and despised."—*Middleton's Evangel. Biog.*

The Sermons on the Evidences are pub. by the London Tract Society for 3*d.* McIlvaine's Evidences of Christianity is one of the best manuals on the subject, and has been the means of convincing many skeptics of the truth of the Gospel. Such books should be widely circulated among unbelievers, or those who have lingering doubts upon this all-important subject.

"Doddridge was a burning and shining light which, in days of more than ordinary coldness, Divine Providence was pleased to enkindle, in order to impart both warmth and illumination to the professing Christian world."—Bishop Jebb.

Dodds, James. A Century of Scottish History, 8vo.

"It displays much judgment and discrimination."—*Witness.*

Dodgson, Charles, D.D., d. 1795, Bishop of Ossory, 1765; trans. to Elphin, 1775. Serms., 1761, '68.

Dodington, George Bubb, Lord Melcombe, 1691–1762, a statesman of considerable notoriety in his day, is best known by his Diary, 1749–61, pub. by Mr. H. P. Wyndham, Lon., 1785, 8vo; 1823.

"The Diary of Dodington, Lord Melcombe, must by no means be neglected, for by its means we are allowed a slight glance into the intrigues and cabals of the times. It is generally amusing, and sometimes important."—*Prof. Smyth's Lect. on Mod. Hist.*

"An admirable picture of himself, and an instructive lesson for future statesmen."—*Edin. Review.*

Dodington pub. some poetical and political pieces; see Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

"Mr. Dodington has written some very pretty love-verses, which have never been published."—Lord Lyttelton: *Note to an Eclogue entitled Hope, inscribed to Dodington.*

Dodington, J. Govt. of France, Lon., 1657.

Dodritius, J. Acta in Comitiis Parliamentaribus, Londini, Anno MDXCIII., Contra Catholicos et Puritanos, 1593, 8vo.

Dods, John Bovee, b. 1795, in the State of N. York. 1. Thirty Sermons, 8vo. 2. Philosophy of Mesmerism. 3. Philosophy of Electrical Psychology. 4. Immortality Triumphant, &c. 5. Spirit Manifestations Examined and Explained, N. Y., 1854.

"No one whose mind is given to an investigation of the matter, should neglect the perusal of this volume. It is both curious and instructive."—Geo. Ripley.

Dods, Mrs. Margaret. The Cook and Housewife's Manual, 10th ed., Edin., 1853, 12mo.

"A valuable compendium of culinary knowledge."—*Edinburgh Courant.*

"The book is really most excellent miscellaneous reading."—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Dodsley, Robert, 1703–1764, a bookseller and author of considerable note, a native of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, was an apprentice to a tradesman, and subsequently a footman. In 1732 he pub. a volume of poems under the title of The Muse in Livery, or the Footman's Miscellany. His next essay in literature was a dramatic piece entitled The Toy Shop, the MS. of which he sent to Pope for his perusal and opinion. The great poet saw the merit of the production, recommended the piece to Mr. Rich, the manager of Covent-garden Theatre, and became henceforth the author's friend and patron. Dodsley now determined to set up a bookstore, and his success proved that he had not been too sanguine in his expectations. He soon gave to the world two more dramatic pieces, The King and the Miller of Mansfield, and The Blind Beggar of Bethnal Green. In 1741 he commenced the Weekly Register, of which 24 numbers were pub. A Select Collection of Old Plays, edited by Thomas Coxeter, 1744, 12 vols. 12mo; 2d ed., by Isaac Reed, 1780, 12 vols. cr. 8vo. Many copies of this ed. were destroyed by fire. A few copies, large paper, were printed, which have been sold at very high prices. New ed., with addit. Notes and Corrections by Isaac Reed, O. Gilchrist, and the editor, J. P. Collier, (*q. v.*) 1825–27, 12 vols. cr. 8vo. This collection contains sixty of the best and scarcest of the old English Plays, beginning with the Moralities or Mysteries. Much valuable information is interspersed throughout the volumes.

"We may here perceive how this noble generation of poets, some of whose names are not familiar to us, have moulded our language with the images of their fancy, and strengthened it by the stability of their thoughts."—Disraeli.

"No species of Fiction is so delightful as the Old English Drama; even its inferior productions possess a charm not to be found in any other kind of Poetry."—T. B. Macaulay.

The Preceptor, 1748, 2 vols. 8vo. This is a collection of miscellaneous pieces. Dr. Johnson furnished the Preface, and The Vision of Theodore the Hermit. Trifles, 1748; A Collection of Dodsley's dramatic pieces. The Œconomy of Human Life, 1751, 8vo; several eds. This excellent moral work, written by Dodsley, was attributed to Lord Chesterfield. Public Virtue, 1754, 8vo, by Dodsley. The Annual Register, commenced in 1758 at the suggestion of Edmund Burke, (*q. v.*) who had charge of it for some time. It is still pub. In this year he produced at Covent-garden Theatre his tragedy of Cleone, of which Johnson said that "if Otway had written it, no other of his pieces would have been remembered." Fables of Esop, &c., 1760. A Collection of Poems by several hands, 1763, 6 vols. 8vo. Fugitive Pieces, 1765, 2 vols. 8vo. To the periodical entitled The World, established by Dodsley and Moore, the former contributed No. 32. Miscellanies; Cleone, Melpomene, &c., 1772. Dodsley purchased of Johnson in 1738, London, (his first original composition, pub. in a vol.) for ten guineas; and in 1749 gave him fifteen guineas for The Vanity of Human Wishes. Dodsley's Poems, which possess great merit, are pub. in vol. xv. of Chalmers's Collection of the Poets, and the reader will find interesting particulars concerning him in the Biog. Brit., and in Boswell's Life of Johnson.

Dodson, James. The Antilogarithmic Canon, 1742, fol. Mathemat. Repository, Lon., 1748–55, 3 vols. 12mo.

Dodson, Jeremiah. Serm., Lon., 1688, 4to.

Dodson, John, LL.D. Dalrymple Case, Lon., 1811, 8vo. Admiralty Reports, T. T. 1811 to E. T. 1822, Lon., 1815–28, 2 vols. 8vo. Dodson's reports were continued by Dr. Haggard. Dodson's were a continuation of Edwards's.

Dodson, Joseph. Serms., Lon., 1720, '28.

Dodson, Michael, 1732–1799, an English lawyer. New trans. of Isaiah, with Notes supplementary to those of Dr. Lowth, &c., Lon., 1790, 8vo.

> "Dodson thought he discovered numerous and very considerable mistakes and defects in Bishop Lowth's version."

See Orme's Bibl. Bib. and Horne's Bibl. Bib. for an account of the controversy connected with this work. Memoirs of Rev. H. Farmer. He pub. eds. of Sir M. Foster's Trial of the Rebels, 1762, '76, '92, and his Life in 1811. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Dodson, Wm. Draining of the Great Level of the Fen called Bedford Level, Lon., 1665, 4to.

Dodswell, Dr. Hydatides in Sheep, &c., 1778.

Dodsworth, Roger, 1585–1654, a learned and industrious antiquary, wrote 122 folio vols. (never pub.) which, with 40 more collected by him, are now in the Bodleian Library. See Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib. 22. He designed using some of these materials in a History of the Antiquities of Yorkshire, but the project was not completed. He was the coadjutor of Sir William Dugdale (*q. v.*) in the Monasticon Anglicanum, Lon., 1655, '61, '71, 3 vols. fol.

> "He was a man of wonderful industry, but less judgment; always collecting and transcribing, but never published any thing."—Wood.

Mr. Gough says that in the first part of this description Wood draws his own character. See Gough's Topography, vol. i.; Archæol. vol. i.

Dodsworth, Wm. Cathedral of Salisbury, 1792. Hist. Acct. of the Church of Sarum, &c., 1814, r. 4to.

Dodsworth, Wm. Discourses on the Lord's Supper, 1835, 12mo; 3d ed., 1841, 12mo. The Church of England; a Protest against Romanism and Dissent, 1836, 18mo. Why have you become a Romanist? a Letter to Mr. Sibthorp, 2d ed., 1842, 8vo. We suppose that Mr. Sibthorp's answer was not satisfactory, as Mr. Dodsworth has followed him to Rome to see for himself. Priest's Companion; new ed., 1846, 12mo. Signs of the Times, 1849, 12mo. Anglicanism considered in its Results, 1851, 12mo. Comments on Dr. Pusey's Letter to the Bp. of London, 2d ed., 1851, 8vo. Further Comments, 1851, 8vo. Other works.

Dodwell, Col. Edward. Classical and Topographical Tour through Greece, 1801, '05, '06, Lon., 1818, 2 vols. 4to. 70 Plates. Pub. at £10 10*s*.

> "By far the best work on Greece."—Dr. E. D. Clarke.

> "This work displays great research, aided and directed by much preparatory knowledge, and a sound judgment and good taste."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

Thirty Views in Greece, 1821, r. fol., pub. at £18 18*s*. Cyclopian or Pelasgic Remains in Greece and Italy, 131 drawings, 1834, imp. fol. Pub. at £6 16*s*. 6*d*.

Dodwell, Henry, 1641–1711, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which city he was a native. In 1674 he adopted London as his residence, and in 1688 was elected Camden Professor of History at Oxford. He lost this post in 1691, in consequence of his refusal to take the oaths of allegiance to William and Mary. He was a man of great learning and remarkable industry. Of his many publications we notice the following: Two Letters of Advice, Dubl., 1672, 8vo. Separation of Churches from Episcopal Govt. proved Schismatical, Lon., 1679, 4to. Reply to Rd. Baxter's pretended Confutation of the above, &c., 1681, 8vo. Dissertationes Cyprianicæ, 1682, fol. This is generally appended to Bp. Fell's ed. of St. Cyprian, Oxf., 1684, 8vo. Discourse concerning the one Altar and the one Priesthood, insisted upon by the Ancients in their arguments against Schism, Lon., 1683, 8vo. De Jure Laicorum, &c., 1686, 8vo. Prælectiones Academicæ in Schola Historices Camdeniana, Oxf., 1692, 8vo.

> "Highly serviceable to all such as shall hereafter engage in these studies."—Bp. Nicolson.

Annales Velleiani, Qvintilianei, Statiani, Oxf., 1698, 8vo; 1708, 8vo; Lugd. Bat., 1719. Annales Thucydidei et Xenophontei, &c., Synopsi Chronologica, Oxf., 1702, 4to.

> "Dodwell's learning was immense; in this part of history especially (that of the Upper Empire) the most minute fact or passage could not escape him; and his skill in employing them is equal to his learning. The worst of this author is his method and style; the one perplexed beyond imagination, the other negligent to a degree of barbarism."—*Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works.*

De Veteribus Græcorum Romanorumque cyclis, &c., Oxf., 1701, 4to. An Epistolary Discourse, proving, from the Scriptures and first Fathers, that the Soul is a principle naturally mortal, but immortalized actually by the pleasure of God to punishment, or to reward, by its union with the divine baptismal spirit. Wherein is proved that none have the power of giving this immortalizing spirit since the Apostles, but only the Bishops, Lon., 1706, 8vo.

> "Its absurdity is so evident, that only the character of Dodwell, and the seriousness and labour with which he defended it, could persuade us to think that he believed it himself. The work is very curious, as a specimen of the torture to which a corrupted creed or system is capable of putting the Scriptures. It contains some singular remarks on the scriptural distinction between *soul* and *spirit* which is the foundation of his whole hypothesis."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

This work elicited several treatises in support of, and in opposition to, Dodwell's sentiments. Among the writers were John Broughton, D.D., H. Layton, W. Coward, M.D., F. Gregory, Saml. Bold, Danl. Whitby, Jos. Pitts, Edmund Chishull, Thomas Mills, and Dr. Samuel Clarke. The last named was the most distinguished of the opponents. Dodwell believed that all who were not circumcised under the law, and all who are not baptized under the gospel, are condemned to annihilation or to eternal sleep. Joseph Hallett held the same opinion. See Dodwell's Life, with an Account of his Works, and an Abridgment of them that are published, and of several of his MSS. by Francis Brokesby, 1715, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1723, 2 vols. 8vo.

Dodwell, Henry, eldest son of the preceding, a barrister, was skeptical in his opinions, and pub. in 1742 a tract entitled Christianity not founded in Argument. It was answered by Doddridge, Leland, and the author's brother William.

Dodwell, Wm., 1709–1785, younger brother of the preceding, became Rector of Shottesbrooke, Vicar of Bucklersbury, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Archdeacon of Berks. He pub. many serms. and theolog. treatises, 1743–67. Serm. on a Rational Faith, 1745, 8vo. This is an answer to his brother Henry's (*q. v.*) Christianity not founded on Argument. Practical Discourses, 1784–89, 2 vols. 8vo. Free Answer to Dr. Middleton's Inquiry into the Miraculous Powers of the Primitive Church, 1749, 8vo. The Sick Man's Companion, or the Clergyman's Assistant in Visiting the Sick, 1767, 8vo. This and Paley's work are recommended to candidates for holy orders by Bishop Van Mildert. The Athanasian Creed vindicated and explained in three Charges, Oxf., 1802, sm. 8vo.

Doe, Charles. Works of Grace, Lon., 8vo.

Dogget, Thomas, an actor and author, d. 1721. The Country Wake, a Comedy, 1696, 4to. Altered into a Ballad Farce, under the title of Flora, or Hob in the Well.

Dogherty, Mrs. Ronaldsha, 1808, 3 vols. Castle of Walforth and Monteagle, 1812, 4 vols.

Dogherty, Hugh. The Discovery, 1807, 12mo.

Dogherty, Thomas, d. 1805. The Crown Circuit Assist., Lon., 1787, 8vo; Supplet., 1787, '90, 8vo. New ed. of Sir Matt. Hale's Historia Placitorum Coronæ; the Hist. of the Pleas of the Crown, 1800, 2 vols. r. 8vo.

Doig, David, d. 1800, aged 81. Two Letters on the Savage State; addressed to the late Lord Kames, Lon., 1792, 12mo. Poem, 1796, 4to. Dissert. on the Ancient Hellenes, in Trans. Roy. Soc., 1794.

Doig, David. To this gentleman we are indebted for the able article on Philology in the 7th ed. Encyc. Brit.

> "A production evincing uncommon learning, research, and ingenuity."—*Bath Herald.*

Dolben, John, 1625–1686, educated at Christ Church, Oxford; Prebendary of St. Paul's, 1661; Bishop of Rochester, 1666; Archbishop of York, 1683.

"He was not very careful to print his sermons, which much deserve to be printed."—*Athen. Oxon.*

We know of only three that were pub., viz.: two in 1665; and one in 1666, all in 4to.

Dolben, Sir John, D.D., Prebend of Durham. Concio ad Clerum, on Heb. xii. 1, 1726, 4to.

Dolby, Richard. The Cook's Dictionary and Housekeeper's Directory, Lon., p. 8vo.

"It appears to contain all that the veriest gourmand in Christendom would sigh for, in a life like Methusalem's, with 'a throat a yard long, and palate all the way.'"—*Lon. Lady's Mag.*

Dolby, Thomas. The Shaksperian Dictionary, Lon., 1832, 8vo and 12mo. An excellent book.

Doleman, John. Trans. of the Questions of Cicero, 1561, 8vo.

Doleman, Nic. or **Robert.** See Parsons, Robert.

Doler, Sir Daniel. Charges to Grand Juries, Lon., 1625, '26.

Dolland. See Dollond.

Dollman, Francis T. Examples of Ancient Pulpits existing in England, Lon., 1849, r. 4to; 30 plates, three of which are highly finished in colours, restored accurately from the existing indications.

Dollond, John, 1706–1761, the discoverer of the laws of the dispersion of light, and the inventor of the achromatic telescope. He pub. a number of papers on telescopes, &c. in Phil. Trans., 1753, '58.

Dollond, Peter, 1730–1820, son of the preceding. Account of the Discovery made by John Dollond. &c., Lon., 1789, 4to. Con. to Phil. Trans. on Light, &c., 1772, '79, '95.

Dolman, Nic. or **Robert.** See Parsons, Robert.

Domekins, George Peter. Philosophiæ Mathematicæ Newtonianæ Illustratæ, Lon., 1730, 2 vols. 8vo.

Domerham, Adam de. Historica de Rebus Gestis Glastoniensibus, Edit. Th. Hearne, Oxon., 1727, 2 vols. 8vo.

Domelt, Philobeth. Serm., 1741, 8vo.

Domier, Wm., M.D. Observ. on Malta as a place for invalids, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Dominicet, R., M.D. Water Baths, &c., Lon., 1780, 8vo. Medical Anecdotes of the last 30 years, illustrated with Medical Truths, 1781, 8vo. Ampthill Medicine Baths, 1788, 8vo.

Dominick, Andrew, D.D. Serm., 1662, 4to.

Don, David. Prodromus Floræ Nepalensis; Plants in Nepal and adjacent Countries, 1825, 12mo. This work contains systematical descriptions in Latin of 371 genera and 864 species of plants. At the end is an Index, with reference to the Linnæan classes and orders.

"An exceedingly useful work."—*News of Literature and Fashion.*

Don, George. System of Gardening and Botany, Lon., 1831–38, 4 vols. r. 4to, pp. 3250; many illustrations. This invaluable work, founded on Miller's Gardener's Dictionary, although pub. at £14 8*s.* per copy, and costing in paper and print alone upwards of £8, can now be had for about thirty shillings. The excellence of the work need not be enlarged upon. Every one who has a garden or field should have Don's Dictionary.

Don, James. Hortus Cantabrigiensis; 13th ed. by P. N. Don, Lon., 8vo. This edition includes the additions and improvements of the former editors, Pursh, Lindley, and Sinclair.

Donald, James. Land Drainage, &c., Lon., 1851, 12mo.

"A most valuable addition to the former treatises on draining: the author shows a true practice, and a large comprehension."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Donald, Robert. New System of National and Practical Agriculture, Guilford, 1822, 12mo. Written in hexameter verse! Other pieces are included.

"The poetry is nothing, but the practical ideas perfectly sound and correct."—*Ubi supra.*

Donaldson. Picktooth for Swearers, or a Looking-glass for Atheists and Prophane Persons, Edin., 1698, 12mo. In verse.

Donaldson, James. Tilling and Manuring the Ground in Scotland, Edin., 1697, 12mo. Husbandry Anatomized, Lon., 1697, 12mo. Highly commended by Scotch agricultural writers.

Donaldson, James. Modern Agriculture, Edin., 1793–96, 6 vols. 8vo. Other agricult. works.

"He treats the subjects that come under his view in a very judicious and enlightened manner."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog., q. v.*

Donaldson, John, 1737–1801, an artist, a native of Edinburgh. Elements of Beauty, &c., Edin., 1780, 8vo. Vol. of Poems.

Donaldson, John. Works on Political Economy, &c., 1790–96.

Donaldson, Professor John, an eminent agriculturist. Treatise on Manures and Grasses, Lon., 1842, 8vo; 2d ed., 1846, 8vo.

"By far the best treatise on manures that has appeared."—*Loudon's Gardener's Mag., April,* 1842.

Cultivated Plants of the Farm, 1847, 12mo. The Enemies to Agriculture, 1848, 12mo. Land Steward and Farm Bailiff, 1848, 8vo. Bayldon's Art of Valuing Rents and Tillages; 5th ed. rewritten and enlarged by J. Donaldson.

"Rewritten by one of the best practical agriculturists in the country."—*Gardener's Mag.*

"This work should be read by every one having an interest in the soil, whether as landlord, tenant, or agent."—*Mark Lane Express.*

Improved Farm Buildings, with 72 designs, 1851, 4to. Clay Lands and Loamy Soils, 1852, 12mo. Soils and Manures, 1852, 12mo. Agricultural Biography, 1480–1854, Lon., 1854, 8vo. This excellent work includes the lists of Weston and Loudon, and contains other works not known to them. We have frequently had occasion to quote it in the present volume, and are pleased to acknowledge our obligations.

Donaldson, Rev. John Wm. Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Grammars, and others educational and classical works, Lon., 1839–53.

Donaldson, Joseph. Recollections of a Soldier, Edin., 12mo.

"We cordially recommend the work."—*Scottish Guardian.*

Donaldson, T. L. Works on Architecture, 1833–47.

Donaldson, Thomas. Serm., 1734, 8vo.

Donaldson, Thomas. Poems, 1809, 8vo.

Donaldson, Walter, a native of Aberdeen, of the 17th century. Synopsis Moralis Philosophiæ, 1604, 8vo, Franc., 1622, 12mo. Synopsis Locorum communium, &c., Franc., 1612. Synopsis Œconomica, Paris, 1620.

Donaldson, Wm. Agriculture considered as a Moral and Political Duty, in Letters to his Majesty, 1775, 8vo.

"The letters are wholly retrospective and argumentative, and bring forward no new plan of comprehension, nor make any suggestion of importance."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Donat, Mrs., and **Mrs. Hudson.** Cookery, 1804, 8vo.

Done, Wm. Stafford, D.D., Prebendary of Lincoln, and Archdeacon of Bedford. Serms., Lon., 1786, 8vo.

Dongworth, Richard. Serm., Lon., 1708, 4to.

Donkin, Major. Military Collections and Remarks, N. York, 1777, 8vo.

"Published for the benefit of the Children and Widows of the valiant soldiers inhumanly and wantonly butchered, when peaceably marching to and from Concord, April 19, 1775, by the Rebels."—*Introduction.*

"This work contains several anecdotes, &c., relative to the War of Independence."—*Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova.*

A volume of great rarity.

Donn, Abraham, of Bidford, 1718–1746. Mathemat. works pub. by his brother, Benjamin Donn.

Donn, Benjamin, of Bidford, 1729–1798, brother of the preceding. Mathemat. Essays, 1758, 8vo. Map of Devon and Exeter, Lon., 1765, fol. Other works, 1766–74

Donn, James. See Don.

Donne, B. The use of Georganon.

Donne, Benj. English History, 1812, 18mo.

Donne, Daniel. Serms., 1623.

Donne, John, 1573–1631, an eminent divine and poet, was a native of London, and educated in the principles of the Church of Rome, of which his parents were devoted adherents. He studied both at Oxford and Cambridge, and distinguished himself greatly by his remarkable proficiency. In his 19th year he subjected the respective claims of the Church of England and that of Rome to a careful examination, which resulted in his embracing the communion of the former. He pursued for some time the study of the law, but upon inheriting some £3000 from his father, he determined to follow his taste, and devote himself to literary pursuits. Having the good fortune to secure the post of secretary to Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, he gained the affections of his lady's niece, a daughter of Sir George Moore, Lieutenant of the Tower, and a private marriage was the result. Great was the indignation of the stern father, and the young bridegroom lost his situation, and was actually for a time imprisoned in the Tower.

When 42 years of age, at the urgent solicitation of King James I., he was ordained, and soon became so famous as an eloquent preacher, that he had the offer of 14 different livings within the first year of his ministry. In 1621 he was appointed Dean of St. Paul's. He enjoyed great reputation as a poet, being placed at the head of the Metaphysical School; and after long neglect has received some attention within the last few years; but his poetry is not of a character calculated to gain extensive popularity. He excelled in complimentary addresses, epigrams, satires, elegies, and poems of a theological character.

Among his most remarkable productions are: Pseudo-Martyr, Lon., 1610, 4to. Polydoron, 1631, 12mo. Juvenilia; or Paradoxes and Problems, 1633, 4to. A Paradox or Thesis on Self-homicide, 1644, 4to. Paradoxes, Problems, Essays, and Characters, 1652, 8vo. His sermons, which, perhaps, have been more generally admired than his lighter works, were pub. in 3 vols. fol., 1640, '49, '60. They are now very rare, especially the 3d vol. A collective edit. of his poems, including Elegies on the author's death, was pub. in 1633, 4to; 1635, '39, '51, '69, 12mo; with some Account of the Author, 1719, 12mo. A new ed. of his Works, including his Sermons, Devotions, Poems, Letters, &c., with a new Memoir by the Rev. Henry Alford, was pub. in 1839, in 6 vols. 8vo, Oxford. We presume that this edition was suggested by the following query in the London Quarterly:

"We cannot, in passing, forbear repeating Mr. Coleridge's question, (Table Talk, p. 88, 2d edit.,) 'Why are not Donne's volumes of sermons reprinted at Oxford?' Surely the character of some of his juvenile *poems* cannot be the reason! . . . Why does Oxford allow one hundred and thirty sermons of the greatest *preacher*, at least, of the seventeenth century—the admired of all hearers—to remain all but totally unknown to the student in divinity of the Church of England, and to the literary world in general?"—lix. 6, 1837.

The reader should peruse Izaak Walton's Life of Donne: his description of him as a preacher is truly eloquent:

"A preacher in earnest; weeping sometimes for his auditory, sometimes with them; always preaching to himself like an Angel from a cloud, but in none; carrying some, as St. Paul was, to heaven in holy raptures; and enticing others by a sacred art and courtship to amend their lives; here picturing a vice so as to make it ugly to those that practised it, and a virtue so as to make it beloved even by those who loved it not; and all this with a most particular grace and an inexpressible addition of comeliness."

Dryden calls Donne

"The greatest wit, though not the greatest poet, of our nation."

See Biog. Brit.; Walton's Life by Zouch; Drake's Shakspeare and his Times; Retrosp. Rev., viii. 31, 1823.

Donne, John, LL.D., son of the preceding. The Humble Petition of Covent Garden against Dr. John Baber, a physician, 1662. Dr. John Donne, Jr., does not seem to have maintained the family honours:

"He was no better all his lifetime than an atheistical buffoon, a banterer, and a person of over-free thoughts."—WOOD.

Donne, William Bodham. 1. Essays on the Drama, Lon., 1857, p. 8vo. 2. School History of Rome, 1857.

Donnegan, James, M.D. Greek-and-English Lexicon, Lon., 1826, 8vo; 4th ed., 1842, 8vo; 1846.

"An important acquisition to such of our countrymen as are desirous of gaining a knowledge of the Greek language."—DR. MALTBY, *Bishop of Durham.*

Donnel, J. A., M.D. Hydrophobia, 1813, 8vo.

Donoghue. Poems, 1797, '99.

Donoughmore, Earl of. See HUTCHINSON, RICHARD H.

Donovan, Edward. Works on British Natural Hist., viz.: Insects, 16 vols.; Birds, 10 vols.; Shells, 5 vols.; Fishes, 5 vols.; Quadrupeds, 3 vols.; together 39 vols. 8vo, pub. at £6 6*s.* 9*d.* Nat. Hist. of the Insects of China; new ed. by J. O. Westwood, 1842, 4to, pub. at £6 6*s.* Nat. Hist of the Insects of India, by J. O. Westwood, 1842, 4to.

"Donovan's works on the Insects of India and China are splendidly illustrated, and extremely useful."—*Naturalist.*

"A great number of species are here delineated for the first time."—SWAINSON.

Instructions for preserving Natural Subjects. Descriptive Excursions through South Wales and Monmouthshire, 1805, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A work of high and various merit."—*Lon. Annual Review.*

Naturalist's Repository of Exotic History, 5 vols. r. 8vo, pub. at £10 10*s.* Other works.

Mr. D. was so fortunate as to be able to add to his valuable collection that of E. M. DA COSTA, *q. v.*

Donovan, John. Scorbutic Diseases, &c., 8vo.

Donovan, Michael. Treatise on Chemistry, 4th ed., 1845, 2 vols. 12mo.

"The best existing compendium of chemical knowledge."—*Edin. E. Courant.*

Donovan, Patrick. Discursus, &c. S. Patricii Ibernorum Apostoli, Duaci, 1617, 12mo.

Donnelly, R. Chancery Cases, 1837, 8vo.

Doolittle, Mark, a lawyer, was born in Massachusetts in 1781, graduated at Yale College, 1804. Agricultural Address, 1826, 26 pp. 8vo. Temperance a Source of National Wealth, pp. 13, 8vo. Hist. of the Congregational Church of Belchertown, Mass., 282 pp. 12mo.

Doolittle, Samuel, d. 1717. Serms., &c., 1692, '93.

Doolittle, Thomas, 1630–1707, an eminent Non-Conformist divine, pub. a number of theolog. works, 1665–98. The Complete Body of Practical Divinity, 1723, fol.

"I am willing this should be a fire-kindler for you and put you in the way to set conscience about its work when you come to that application with which your sermons are still to be enlivened."—COTTON MATHER.

Dopping, Dr., Bishop of Meath, Ireland. Modus tenendi Parliamentum in Hibernia, Dubl., 1692, 12mo; 1722, 8vo. Funl. Serm. on the Death of the Archbp. of Dublin, 1694, 4to.

Doran, John, LL.D., b. 1807, in London,—family originally of Drogheda, in Ireland. He was educated chiefly by his father. His literary bent was manifested at the age of 15, when he produced the melodrama of (1) the "Wandering Jew," which was first played at the Surrey Theatre in 1822 for Tom Blanchard's benefit. His early years were spent in France. He was successively private tutor in four of the noblest families in Great Britain. 2. History of the Borough and Castle of Reading, Berks, 1832. This work obtained for him the degree of M.A., and subsequently LL.D., by the University of Marbury. 3. Anthon's Xenophon's Anabasis, with Notes, 1846. 4. Life of Dr. Young; which is prefixed to Tegg's valuable edition of that poet's works. 5. In connexion with Mrs. Romer, Filia Dolorosa, 1853. Although Mrs. R.'s name appears on the title-page, she had written but a few pages when she was attacked by a fatal illness: the work was chiefly written by Dr. Doran. 6. Table Traits and Something on them. 7. Habits and Men. 8. Knights and their Days. 9. Queens of England of the House of Hanover. 10. Monarchs retired from Business. 11. History of Court Fools.

"Any thing more quaint, subtle, and surprising than Dr. Doran's tale of the origin of court fools is scarcely to be found in the pages of the greatest and most genial humourists."—*Lon. Athen.*

The above works, Nos. 6–11, have passed through various edits. and have been reprinted in the U.S. Edited a weekly paper for nearly eleven years, and Bentley's Ballads, to which he contributed some original pieces; also Last Journals of Horace Walpole, 1772–1782. Contrib. largely, in prose and verse, to various periodicals.

Dorcaster, Nicholas. The Confession of the Banished Ministers, Wyttonburge, 1554, 16mo.

Dore, James. Serms., &c., 1786–1806.

Dorislaus, Jo. J. C. Prælium Nuportanum, Lon., 1640, 4to.

Dorman. Sir Roger de Coverley, 1740, 8vo.

"A wretched play."—*Biog. Dramat.*

Dorman, Thomas, a R. Catholic writer, d. 1572–77? pub. several controversial tracts, 1564, '65, '67. See Athen. Oxon.

Dorman, or **Dormer, Wm.** 12 Serms. preached at the Rolls Chapel, Lon., 1743, sm. 8vo.

Dormer, John, è Soc. Jes. Usury Explained; or Conscience quieted in the Case of putting out Money to Interest, *anon.*, Lon., 1696, 8vo.

Dornan, Robert. Emancipation; a Poem, Lon., 1814, 8vo.

Dorney. Certain Speeches, 1653.

Dorney, Henry. Divine Contemplations, 1684, 8vo

Dorney, John. Siege of Gloucester, 1643, 4to.

Dornford, J. Hist. and Polit. works, 1785–90.

Dornford, Robert. Gospel Light, 1652, 12mo.

Dorr, Benjamin, D.D., b. 1796, in Massachusetts, grad. at Dartmouth Coll., 1817; ordained Deacon by Bp. Hobart, 1820, and Priest, 1823; Rector of the United Churches of Lansingburg and Waterford, N. Y., 1820–29; Rector of Trinity Church, Utica, N. Y., 1829–35; succeeded Rt. Rev. Bishop White in Christ Church, Phil., 1837; recd. honorary degree D.D. from Univ. of Penn., 1838; elected Bishop of Maryland, 1839, but declined accepting the office. Hist. Pocket Prayer Book, written by itself, 16mo. Churchman's Manual, 12mo. Recognition of Friends in Another World, 32mo. History of Christ Church, Phila., 12mo, pp. 430. Sunday School Teacher's Encouragement, 32mo, pp. 52. Prophecies and Types, 12mo, pp. 72. Invitation to the Holy Communion, 16mo, pp. 144. Travels in the East, 1856, 12mo.

"Dr. Dorr's works have had an extensive circulation among churchmen in the United States, and have been republished in England and the British Provinces."

Dorr, Julia C. R., b. 1825, at Charleston, South Carolina, the daughter of Mr. Wm. Y. Ripley, and wife of Mr. Seneca M. Dorr, has resided since her marriage at Chatham Four Corners, Columbia county, New York. She commenced publication in 1848, and since then has contributed many prose and poetical articles to the periodicals of the day. Her writings have been much admired.

Dorrel, Hadrian. Willobie his Avisa, or the true

Picture of a modest Maide, and of a chast and constant Wife, Lon., 1609, 4to.

Dorrell, John. See DARRELL.

Dorrington, Theop. Reformed Devotions, Lon., 1687, 8vo; 1701 Family Devotions, 3d ed., 1703, 4 vols. 8vo. Other works.

Dorset. Essay on Defensive War. Philosophic Venus. Condolence; an Elegiac Poem.

Dorset, Mrs. Peacock at Home and other Poems, 1809.

Dorset and Pembroke, Anne, Countess of. See CLIFFORD.

Dorset, Charles Sackville, Earl of, 1637–1706, was a great favourite with the wits of the day. He wrote a few satires and songs, which possess considerable merit. His most celebrated piece was a Song written at Sea during the Dutch war, 1665, the Night before an Engagement, "To all you Ladies now on land," &c.

> "I would instance your lordship in satire, and Shakspeare in tragedy."—*Dryden to Dorset.*
>
> "There is a lustre in his verses like that of the sun in Claude Lorraine's landscapes."—PRIOR.

His poems will be found in Johnson's Collection.

> "He was a man whose elegance and judgment were universally confessed, and whose bounty to the learned and witty was generally known."—*Life by Dr. Johnson.*

Dorset, Charles Sackville, Duke of, 1711–1769, pub. a number of prose and poetical compositions, a list of which will be found in Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

Dorset, Edward Sackville, Earl of, 1590–1652. Speeches, 1620, '42, '43, '44.

> "A person of acute parts, who had a great command of his pen, and was of able elocution."—WOOD.
>
> "His wit was pleasant, sparkling, and sublime."—LORD CLARENDON.

Dorset, Richard Sackville, Earl of, d. 1677, wrote a poetical address to the Memory of Ben Jonson.

Dorset, Thomas Sackville, Earl of, and Lord Buckhurst, 1536–1608, was not more distinguished for his high official position—Lord High Treasurer of England —than for the excellence of his poetical compositions. We have already referred to his masterpiece, The Induction to the Mirrour for Magistrates, (see BALDWIN, WILLIAM,) and he wrote two pieces of considerable length in this celebrated collection. Warton gives Sackville the merit of being the primary inventor of the design, but Haslewood confers it upon Baldwin. See authorities referred to in article BALDWIN, WILLIAM. Sackville is the author, or joint-author with Thomas Norton, of the first tragedy of any consideration in the English language: Ferrer and Porrex, commonly called Gorboduc, 1565, 4to. Warton questions Norton's claim to any share in the authorship, but the three first acts are attributed to him. Gorboduc is in five acts, and in regular blank verse, though Wood tells us that it is written in "old English rhyme!"—so much had it become neglected. Pope determined to revive it, and Spence aided the design by acting as editor, and a new edit. was pub. in 1736, 8vo. Warton considers the plot to be "naked and uninteresting," but remarks:

> "Yet it must be granted that the language of Gorboduc has great purity and perspicuity; and that it is entirely free from that tumid phraseology which does not seem to have taken place till play-writing had become a trade, and our poets found it their interest to captivate the multitude by the false sublime, and by those exaggerated imageries and pedantic metaphors which are the blemishes of the scenes of Shakspeare, and which are at this day mistaken for his capital beauties by too many readers. Here also we have another and a strongest reason why this play was never popular." —*History of English Poetry.*

The same eminent authority conceives the Induction to the Mirrour for Magistrates to have been the model of Spenser in the representation of allegorical personages, and he remarks that The Complaint of Henry, Duke of Buckingham, is written

> "With a force and even elegance of expression, a copiousness of phraseology, and an exactness of versification, not to be found in any other part of the collection."

Lord Buckhurst's Poetical Works were reprinted in 1820. A Latin Epistle of his lordship's will be found prefixed to Bartholomew Clerke's Latin trans. of Castiglione's Courtier.

> "Gorboduc is full of stately speeches and well-sounding phrases, clyming to the height of Seneca his style, and as full of notable moralitie, which it doth most delightfully teach, and so obtayne the very end of poesie."—*Sir Philip Sidney's Defence of Poesie.*
>
> "In his graver years, the brilliancy of his imagination grew more correct, not less abundant."—*Hor. Walpole's R. and N. Authors, q.v.*

See Collins's Peerage by Brydges; Biog. Brit.; Brit. Bibliog.; Athen. Oxon.; Puttenham's Art of Poetry.

Dorsey, Clement. Test Law of Maryland, Balt., 1838, 8vo. Statutory, &c. Law, 1692–1839, 3 vols. 8vo.

Dorsey, John L. Insolvency, Balt., 1832, 8vo.

Dorsey, John Syng, M.D., 1783–1818, an eminent physician of Philadelphia. Elements of Surgery, 1813, 2 vols. 8vo. Cooper's Surgery, with Notes. Con. to periodicals. See Thacher's Amer. Med. Biog.

Dorsey, W. Ejectment in Maryland, with Notes and References to the Present Time, by R. W. Gill, 1841.

Dorville. Pauline, 1794, 2 vols. 12mo.

Dossie, Robert. Works on Chemistry, Surgery, &c., Lon., 1758–70. Memoirs of Agriculture, &c., 1768–82, 3 vols. 8vo: commended by Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Doubleday. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1778.

Doubleday, Edward, 1810–1849. 1. Nomenclature of British Birds, Lon., p. 8vo. 2. Genera of Diurnal Lepidoptera, 40 parts imp. 4to; 80 coloured plates: commended by Lon. Eclec. Rev.

Doubleday, Thomas. True Law of Population, Lon., 8vo; 3d ed., 1853. Financial and Monetary History, 1688–1847, 8vo, 1847.

> "A very able, painstaking, and useful exposition of the origin, progress, and evil consequences resulting from our funding system."—*Lon. Atlas.*

Other works.

Douce, Francis, 1757–1834, an antiquary of great learning, "The Porson of old English and French Literature," was for some time keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum. Mr. Nollekens, the sculptor, left him a large legacy, which placed him in very comfortable circumstances, though it does not seem to have softened his irritable temper.

> "'Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri,' seemed, of all others, to be the motto by which he was guided—the pivot upon which his intellectual machinery turned. This necessarily at times led him into errors, if not into scrapes. He would neither bend nor bow to any man breathing."—*Dibdin's Reminiscences.*

He is introduced in the BIBLIOMANIA under the name of PROSPERO, and many references to him and his valuable library will be found in the two works just named, and also in The Bibliographical Decameron. An interesting obituary notice by Wm. Weller Singer will be found in the Gent. Mag. for Aug., 1834. In addition to the two works pub. under his own name, Mr. Douce contributed largely to many works pub. by others, and a number of papers to the Archæologia and to the Gent. Mag.

He left a large collection of valuable MSS., which—in consequence of a hostile review of his Illustrations of Shakspeare in the Edin. Review—he ordered to be kept in a sealed box in the British Museum until January 1, 1900, when they are to be brought to light.

The Illustrations of Shakspeare and of Ancient Manners, with Dissertations on the Clowns and Fools of Shakspeare, on the collection of popular tales entitled Gesta Romanorum, and on the English Morris Dance, was first pub. in 1807, 2 vols. 8vo; new ed., 1839, 8vo. The engravings are by Jackson.

> "This petty sort of antiquarianism probably is not the object of any one who takes up the volumes of Shakspeare; and the scanty elucidation which the poet now and then receives makes us but poor amends for the quantity of trash which is obtruded upon us, with or without the apology of a difficulty. One great evil of this is the encouragement of pedantry and laborious trifling. . . . Of these merciless annotators, however, some are more intolerable than others. . . . Mr. Douce, we suppose is as good as any of them. Yet we think him, upon the whole, very feeble and very dull; and must set down his book among those which it is impossible to peruse without feelings of compassion for the incredible labour which has been expended with so little return either of instruction or amusement. We shall give a few specimens both of what appears trifling and foolish, and of what is curious and new, in these volumes."—*Edin. Rev.*, 1808, xii. 469.
>
> "I look upon this work as a sort of *Hortus Shaksperianus*, from which fruit of every hue and flavour may be safely pluckt and eaten. The research and learning bestowed upon it are immense. I once attempted, during the *Horæ Subsecivæ* of a watering-place, to make a catalogue of the authors consulted in it; but my courage or patience failed. My own copy, smartly bound antique-wise by poor George Faulkener, was presented to a young and intelligent Frenchman, who was perfectly SHAKSPEARE-MAD, and who devoured its pages with the voracity of an alderman over a Jamaica turtle."—DIBDIN: *Library Companion.*
>
> "In the criticisms which have been passed upon Mr. Douce's Illustrations of Shakspeare and Ancient Manners, it has not, I think, been generally noticed that this work is distinguished for the singular diffidence and urbanity of criticism, as well as depth of learning which it evinces, and for the happy illustrations of the subjects discussed by means of *fac simile* wood-cuts."—*Bibliomania.*

Mr. Douce's Dissertation on the Dance of Death, accompanied with fifty-four engravings on wood, pub. by Pickering, 1833, 8vo, should be carefully perused by all who take an interest in the works of Hans Holbein, Macaber, &c. In this vol. will be found an ample list of all the Paintings of the Dance of Death.

Jackson, in speaking of the original edition, (Lyons, 1538,) remarks:

> "So admirably are these cuts executed—with so much feeling and with so perfect a knowledge of the capabilities of the art—that

I do not think any wood engraver of the present day is capable of surpassing them. The manner in which they are engraved is comparatively simple; there is no display of fine work merely to show the artist's talent in cutting delicate lines. Every line is expressive; and the end is always obtained by the simplest means."

"Holbein's Dance of Death is unquestionably a masterpiece."—PAPILLON.

Douch, John. England's Jubilee; a Serm., 1660, 4to.

Doudy, Samuel. Med. con. to Phil. Trans., 1696.

Douespe, E. P. de la. Serm., 1777, 4to.

Dougall, John, d. 1822. Mod. Preceptor, &c., 1810, '13.

Dougall, Wm. Con. to Med. Comm., 1785.

Doughty. Charity Serm., 1742, 8vo.

Doughty, Gregory. Serm., Camb., 1724, 4to.

Doughty, John, 1598?–1672, Rector of Cheam, Surrey, and Prebendary of Westminster. He pub. some serms. and theolog. works, the best-known of which is Analecta Sacra, &c., Lon., 1658, 8vo, 1660, which has often been reprinted on the Continent.

"Doughty endeavours to illustrate various parts of the Old and New Testament by the manners and customs of the ancient Gentiles. He was well acquainted with them; but is more successful in elucidating the Old than the New Covenant Scriptures."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Doughty, John. Serms., Lon., 1744, '52, '61.

Doughty, Thomas. Serms., 1728, '38.

Douglas. Botanical papers in Trans. Hortic. Soc., &c.

Douglas, Dr. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1778.

Douglas, Mrs. Life of Prof. Gellert, &c., 1803.

Douglas, Rev. Mr. Edwin, a Trag., 1784, 8vo.

Douglas, Alex. Poems. Cuper Fife, 1806, 8vo.

Douglas, Andrew, M.D. Profes. treatises, 1785, '89.

Douglas, Archibald, M.D. Profes. treatises, 1758, '84.

Douglas, Charles. The Sea, Phil. Trans., 1770.

Douglas, Charles A., M.D. Profes. treatises in Ed. Med. Ess., 1738.

Douglas, David. De Naturæ Mirabilibus Opusculum, Paris, 1524, 4to.

Douglas, Lady Eleanor. The Day of Judgment's Model, 1646, 4to.

Douglas, Francis. Four Letters on Celibacy and Marriage, Lon., 1771, 8vo, *anon.* East Coast of Scotland, 1782, 12mo.

Douglas, Hon. Fred. Sylvester North, d. 1819. Resemblance between the Ancient and Mod. Greeks, 1813.

Douglas, Gawin, Gavin, or **Gawen,** 1475–1522, Bishop of Dunkeld, was third son of Archibald, fifth Earl of Angus. He completed his studies at the University of Paris, entered the church, and in the tumultuous events of the day was distinguished for his "moderation and peaceableness." As a poet, Bishop Douglas is entitled to great respect. His principal original composition is The Palice of Honour, which will forcibly remind the reader of Bunyan's great allegory.

"The object of The Palice of Honour is to show the instability and insufficiency of worldly pomp; and to prove that a constant and undeviating habit of virtue is the only way to True Honour and Happiness, who reside in a magnificent palace situated on the summit of a high and inaccessible mountain."

King Hart, the only other poem of much extent written by Douglas, presents us with scenes of life represented under appropriate metaphors.

Bishop Douglas, however, is best known by his trans. of Virgil's Æneid into Scottish verse, executed in 1513; first pub. 1553. It is remarkable as being the first version of a classic (unless we call Boethius a classic) into any British tongue. We quote some opinions upon this version from two celebrated critics:

"This translation is executed with equal spirit and fidelity; and is a proof that the lowland Scotch and English languages were now nearly the same: I mean the style of composition; more especially in the glaring affectation of anglicizing Latin words. The several books are introduced with metrical prologues, which are often highly poetical; and show that Douglas's proper walk was original poetry."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

"Without pronouncing it the best version of this poem that ever was, or ever will be, executed, we may at least venture to affirm, that it is the production of a bold and energetic writer, whose knowledge of his original, and prompt command of a copious and variegated phraseology, qualified him for the performance of so arduous a task. And whether we consider the state of British literature at that era, or the rapidity with which he completed the work, [sixteen months,] he will be found entitled to a high degree of admiration."—*Dr. Irving's Lives of the Scottish Poets.*

Mr. Hallam does not speak of Douglas's poetry with so much ardour as Warton displays:

"Warton did well to explain his rather startling expression, that the lowland Scotch and English languages were then nearly the same: for I will venture to say, that no Englishman, without guessing at every other word, could understand the long passage which he proceeds to quote from Gawin Douglas. It is true that the differences consisted mainly in pronunciation, and consequently in orthography; but this is the great cause of diversity in dialect. The character of Douglas's original poetry seems to be that of the Middle Ages in general,—prolix, though sometimes animated, descriptive of sensible objects."—*Introduc. to Lit. Hist.*

The original edit. of the trans. of the Æneid was pub., as we have stated, in 1553, Lon., 4to. New edit., with a glossary by Ruddiman, Edin., 1710, sm. fol. The Palice of Honour, 1553, fol.; 1579, 4to; 1827, 4to: presented to the members of the Bannatyne Club, by John G. Kinnear, Esq. He trans. Ovid's De Remedio Amoris, which appears to have been the earliest of his works. King Hart was pub. for the first time from an original MS. by Mr. Pinkerton. Select Works, with Memoirs of the Author, a Gloss., and Notes by Rev. Mr. Scott, 1787, 12mo.

Douglas, Gen. Sir Howard, Bart., D.C.L., b. 1776, at Gosport, has distinguished himself both in civil and in military life. Military Bridges, 1816, 8vo; 3d ed., 1853, 8vo. Treatise on Naval Gunnery; 4th ed., 1855, 8vo. This ed. contains a chapter on the Siege of Sebastopol, 1855, and the operations in the Crimea generally. Obs. on Carnot's System of Fortifications, 8vo. Considerations on the Value and Import. of the Brit. Amer. Provinces, Lon., 1831, 8vo. Naval Evolutions, 1832, 8vo: see CLERK, JOHN.

"The work of Sir Howard Douglas has not only stood its ground for thirty years and more, but (harder task) has operated on the Admiralty. The new edition contains an account of all the improvements that have taken place in the theory and practice of naval gunnery since the appearance of its predecessor."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Douglas, George, M.D. Fossil, Vegetable, and Animal substances used in Physic, Lon., 1735, 8vo. Anatomy, Edin., 1763.

Douglas, George. Mathemat. works, 1776–1809.

Douglas, James. 1. A Prophecy. 2. Strange News from Scotland, 1651, 4to.

Douglas, James, Duke of Queensberry. Speech to the Parliament of Scotland, Lon., 1702, fol.

Douglas, James, M.D., 1675–1742, a physician of great reputation, highly commended by Haller. Myographiæ Comparatæ Specimen, Lon., 1707, 12mo. Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen, 8vo. Lateral Operation, 1726, 8vo; Appendix, 1731, 8vo. Lilium Sarnese, 1725, fol. Other works. Many of his works were trans. into Latin and other languages.

Douglas, James. Con. to Ed. Med. Ess., 1731.

Douglas, Rev. James. Tactics, 1781, 2 vols. 8vo. Travelling Anecdotes, 1782, 2 vols. 8vo. Nenia Britannica, 1786–93, fol. Dissert. on the Urbs Rutupiæ of Ptolemy, 1787, 4to. Other works.

Douglas, James, (Lord Mordington,) and **Martin Laycock.** Proposals for the Farm. of H. Coaches, fol.

Douglas, Jane. Genuine Memoirs of, 1761, 12mo.

Douglas, Lady Jane. Letters of, 1767, 8vo.

Douglas, James, of Clavers, a layman, is the author of many valuable works, principally theological. We notice The Truths of Religion; Errors regarding Religion, Popery and Infidelity; Thoughts on Prayer; On the Philosophy of Mind; The Structure of Prophecy.

"Our respect for the venerable writer, and our admiration of these Lectures, are so profound, that we can no longer defer an earnest recommendation of them to the reader."—*Lon. Eclec. Rev.*

Douglas, John, Surgeon to the Westminster Infirmary, brother to JAMES DOUGLAS, M.D., (*q. v.*,) pub. a number of valuable profes. works, a list of which will be found in Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Douglas, John. Con. to Ed. Med., 1731, '38.

Douglas, John, 1721–1807, educated at Baliol College, Oxford, Canon of Windsor, 1762; Dean of Windsor, 1786; Bishop of Carlisle, 1787; trans. to Salisbury, 1791. The learned bishop was one of the most eminent literary characters of his day, and his exposures of the sophistry of Hume, and the forgery of Lauder, to say nothing of his keen critique on Bower's marvellous relations—prove that his reputation was not undeserved. Wm. Lauder astonished the literary world in 1751 by publishing an essay to prove that Milton was a mere plagiarist, that Paradise Lost was borrowed from other quarters. To this essay Douglas pub. an answer in the same year, entitled Milton no Plagiary; or a Detection of the Forgeries in Lauder's Essay. The bishop completely established his position. See LAUDER, WM. In 1756, '57, '58, Douglas pub. his four tracts against Bower. He undertook to prove that the History of the Popes was in fact a trans. from a Popish history! In 1756 he demolished David Hume's argument against the Christian miracles, in his Criterion or Miracles Examined. This work has been several times reprinted.

"In this excellent work the sophistries of Hume are ably and concisely refuted; the delusions of paganism and popery are canvassed with great acuteness; and the miracles recorded in the gospel history are vindicated by unanswerable arguments."—BISHOP VAN MILDERT.

Bishop Douglas pub. and edited several other works, and was the author of a number of political pamphlets and fugitive papers. His Select Works, with a Memoir by the Rev. W. Macdonald, were pub. in 1820, Salisbury, 4to.

Douglas, John. Letter to Henry Brougham, Esq., on Law Reform in Scotland, Lon., 1830, 8vo.

Douglas, Niel. Serms., Poetry, &c., 1791, '99.

Douglas, Robert. Generation of Heat in Animals, Lon., 1747, 8vo.

Douglas, Sir Robert. Peerage of Scotland, Edin., 1764, fol. Continued by J. P. Wood, 1813, 2 vols. fol., £10 10*s*. Baronetage of Scotland, 1798, fol. Original ed. not pub.

Douglas, Robert. Variation of the Compass, Phil. Trans., 1776.

Douglas, Robert, D.D. Oaths, 1783, 8vo. General View of the Agricult. of the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, Edin., 1798, 8vo; Lon., 1802, 8vo.

"Always reckoned the best of the Scotch reports."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Douglas, Robert, Surgeon R.N. Adventures of a Medical Student, with a Memoir of the Author, Lon., 1848, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1850, p. 8vo.

"This volume will be welcome in every circulating library, club, and mess-room."—*United Service Gazette.*

Douglas, Sylvester, Rt. Hon. Lord Glenbervie, M.P., 1747–1823. Speech, 1799, 8vo. Controverted Elections, 1775–77, 4 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1802, 4 vols. 8vo.

"A collection of excellent reports on the law of parliamentary elections."—Hargrave.

Reports in K. B., 4th ed., by W. Frere, 1813, 2 vols. 8vo; (1st Amer. ed., Phila., 1807, 8vo;) ditto, vols. iii. and iv., by H. Roscoe, 1831, 2 vols. r. 8vo.

"Douglas's Reports are of the highest authority, and his manner is preferred by many to that of Sir James Burrow."—*Hoffman's Leg. Stu.*, 419.

Life of John Mercer, 1806, 8vo. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1768, '73.

Douglas, Thomas. Vitis Degeneris; Ancient Ceremonies, Lon., 1668, 12mo.

Douglas, Thomas, Earl of Selkirk. See Selkirk.

Douglas, Wm. De Lue Venera, 1687.

Douglas, Capt. Wm. Trial, &c., 1767, 8vo.

Douglas, Wm. Serm., 1812, 4to.

Douglas, Wm., M.D., d. 1752, a native of Scotland, settled in Boston, Mass., where he obtained considerable professional reputation. Treatises on the Small Pox, 1722, '30. An Epidemic Fever, 1736. Midwifery. Brit. Settlements in N. America. Pub. in numbers, Boston, Jan., 1749; May, 1749, forming vol. i. Vol. ii. was pub. in 1753. Both vols. reprinted in London, 1755, 8vo; again, 1760. The death of the author left the work incomplete.

"In his history of the American colonies, he is often incorrect; and it was his foible to measure the worth of men by his personal friendship for them." See Whitney's Hist. Worcester; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.

"The honest and downright Dr. Douglas."—Adam Smith.

Douland, or **Dowland, John,** d. 1615? an English musician, pub. several musical treatises, among which was a trans. of Ornithaphareus's Micrologus, or Art of Singing, Lon., 1609, fol.

"This treatise, though the best of the time, seems too meagre and succinct to have been of great use to the students of such music as was then practised."—*Burney's Hist. of Music, q. v.;* and also Hawkins's Hist. of Music.

"We are assured that John Douland was the rarest musician that his age did behold."—Wood.

Douland, or **Dowland, Robert,** contributed to John Douland's Lute Playing, 1610, fol., and pub. a Musicall Banqvet, 1610, fol.

Douley, George. Theolog. Dialogues, 1616, 8vo.

Doulevy, Andrew. Catechism, Paris, 1642.

Dounæus. See Downes, Andrew.

Dounamus, Georgius. See Downame.

Douthwaite, T. The Impartialist; in Poems, 1775.

Doutre, Joseph, b. 1825, near Montreal, Canada. At eighteen years of age he wrote a French historical novel, entitled Les Fiancés de 1812. He has been the first laureate of the Canadian Institute.

Dovaston, J. Fitz-Guardine; a Ballad, 1812.

Dove. Almanack for 1662, Camb., 8vo.

Dove, Henry, D.D., d. 1694, '95. Serms., 1680–86.

Dove, James. Religious Experience, 1804, 8vo.

Dove, John, D.D. Serm., Lon., 1597, 16mo. Ch. Government, 1606, 4to. Comment. on Canticles, 1613, fol. Atheism, 1610, 8vo.

Dove, John, d. 1772, who went by the name of the "Hebrew Taylor," from his learning and trade, pub. a number of theolog. treatises, among which are The Importance of Rabbinical Learning, Lon., 1746, 8vo, and Plain Truth or Quakerism Unmasked, 1756, 8vo.

Dove, John. Strictures on Agriculture.

"The author does not state any practical knowledge, and is little noticed."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Shoal of Pumice Stones on the Sea, Phil. Trans., 1728.

Dove, Richard. Serm., 1761, 8vo.

Dove, Wm. Con. to Med. Comm., 1793.

Dover, Lord. See Ellis, George J. W. A.

Dover, John. The Roman Generals, 1667, 4to.

Dover, Robert. Annalia Dvbrensia; see Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., iv. 222, 223, and Bib. Anglo-Poet., 891.

Dover, Thomas. See Dover, John.

Dover, Thomas. Medical treatises, 1732, '33.

Dover, Wm. His Case, Lon., 1741, 8vo.

Dow, Lieut. Col. Alexander, a native of Perthshire, d. 1779. Hist. of Hindostan, from the Persian of Ferishta, Lon., 1767, '68, 2 vols. 4to; a continuation being vol. iii., 1772, 4to; 1803, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Ferishta was employed for twenty years in the composition of his history."—Turner.

Dow is charged with borrowing freely from Bernier's Travels. Tales from the Persian of Inatulla, 1768, 2 vols. 12mo. Zingis, a Tragedy, 1769, 8vo. Sethona, a Trag., 1774, 8vo.

Dow, or **Dowe, Bartholomew.** A Dairie Booke for all good Huswives, Lon., 1588, 8vo. Also printed with The Householder's Philosophie, &c.

Dow, Christopher. Theolog. treatises, 1636, '37.

Dow, John. Trial of A. McKinlay, 1818.

Dow, Lorenzo, 1777–1834, of Coventry, Connecticut, a travelling preacher of great zeal and equal eccentricity. Experience and Travels in Europe and America, and Polemical Writings, Cincin. Works, ed. by Dr. Dowling, N York, 8vo.

Dow, P. Reports C. in H. of Lords, Lon., 1814–19, 6 vols. r. 8vo; do., 1827–32, 2 vols. r. 8vo; 1830–32 by P. D. and C. Clark.

Dowall, James. 1. Vindication. 2. Appeal, 1681, &c.

Dowcett, Abraham. Declaration agst. Ralph, 1648.

Dowdall, W. Revenue of Ireland, Lon., 1720–29.

Dowding, W. C. Theolog. Lectures, Lon., 1842, 12mo.

Dowdeswell, George M. Law of Life and Fire Insurances, Lon., 1846, 12mo.

"This is a text-book of the right sort. Instead of a crude string of marginal notes, not very honestly culled from the digest, and very clumsily coupled with links by the author, Mr. Dowdeswell has *written a treatise* on the subject he professes to explain."—4 *Law Mag., N. S.*, 354.

4th ed. of Smith's Comp. of Mercantile Law, 1848, r. 8vo. 6th ed. of Bayly on Bills of Exchange, 1849, 8vo. G. M. D. and J. G. Malcom; 4th ed. of Starkie on the Law of Evidence, 1853, r. 8vo. Amer. ed., Phila. 1853.

"The fourth edition of Starkie is to the existing law what the first edition was to the law in 1824."—*Jurist, Dec.* 1852.

Dowel, John. The Leviathan Heretical; or a Discourse against Hobbes, Oxf., 1683, 12mo.

Dowglass, Robert. Serm., &c., 1651, '60.

Dowle, John. Serm., Lon., 1630, 8vo.

Dowley, Peter. Letter to Dr. Wells, Oxon., 1708.

Dowling, A. S. Statutes, Lon., 1830–32, 2 vols. 12mo. Reports of Cases, 1833–42, 9 vols. 8vo; A. S. D. and V.; Continuation, 1842, '43, 2 vols. 8vo; A. S. D. and J. J. Lowndes; Continuation, 1844, '45, 2 vols. 8vo.

Dowling, Daniel. Book-keeping, 1766. Key to the latest ed. of Hutton's Mathemat., 1813, 3 vols. 8vo.

Dowling, E. A. Hebrew tongue, Lon., 1797, 8vo.

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Dowling, John, D.D., b. May 12, 1807, in Sussex, England, settled in the United States in 1832. Since 1838 he has been highly successful as a writer and preacher. He is the author of many works, the following being the principal: 1. A Vindication of the Baptists from the charge of Bigotry, 8vo. 2. An Exposition of the prophecies supposed by William Miller to predict the second coming of Christ, 1840, 18mo. 3. A Defence of the Protestant Scriptures from the attacks of Popish Apologists, &c., 1843. 4. History of Romanism from the earliest corruptions of Christianity to the present time, 8vo, 734 pp., N. Y., 1845. In less than ten years 25,000 of this large work were sold. 5. Judson Offering, 18mo. 6. Power of Illustration, &c., 18mo. Edited the Conference Hymn Book, Baptist Noel's work on Baptism, with an Introductory Essay. Works of Lorenzo Dow. Conyers Middleton on the Conformity of Popery and Paganism. Memoir of the Missionary Jacob Thomas. Translated from the French the Rev. Dr. Cotes's Un mot en passant à ceux qui ont abandonné l'église Romaine.

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Dowling, John G. Introduc. to the Critical Study of Eccles. Hist., Lon., 1838, 8vo.

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Notitia Scriptorum post annum 1700, 8vo, 1839. Serms., 1841, 8vo.

Dowling, Wm. Quadrupeds and Birds, 1849.

Dowman, George, M.D. Scirrhus, 1748, 8vo.

Downame, or **Downham, George,** D.D., d. 1634, educated at Cambridge, and Fellow of Christ Church, 1585; Bishop of Derry, 1616. A Treatise proving that the Pope is Antichrist, 1603, 4to. Lectures on Ps. xv., 1604, 4to. "Wherein the question of usurie is fully and plainly decided." Abstract of Duties, &c., 1620, 8vo; 1635. Justification, 1623, fol.

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Downame, John, d. 1644, brother of the preceding, and also a divine. Spiritual Physick, 1600, 8vo. Lect. upon the first four chap. of Hosea, 1608, 4to. The Christian Warfare, in 4 parts, 1609–18, 4to; together, 1634, fol.

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Downe, B. Modern Geography, 1804.

Downe, Darby. Health; a Poem, 1724, 8vo.

Downe, John, an eminent divine, nephew to Bishop Jewel, and highly commended by Bishop Hall. Serms. and Tracts agst. Transubstantiation, Oxf., 1633, 4to. Justifying Faith, 1635, fol.

Downes. A Popish King; a Serm., 1745, 8vo.

Downes, Andrew, 1550?–1627, Greek Prof. at Cambridge, 1586. Prælectiones in Lysiam, Cantab., 1593, 8vo. Prælectiones in Demosthenis Philippicam vi. de Pace, Lon., 1621, 8vo. He was one of the trans. of the Bible, and some notes of his on Chrysostom will be found in Sir Henry Savile's edition of that author.

Downes, George. Three Months in the North, Lon., 12mo. Letters from the Continent, 2 vols. p. 8vo; from Mecklenberg and Holstein, 1820, 8vo.

"Not so full and various as might have been expected: on manners and German literature it is most instructive."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

Downes, Henry, D.D., Bishop of Killala, 1716; trans. to Elphin, 1720; to Meath, 1724; to Derry, 1726. Serms., 1697–1725.

Downes, Henry. Serms., 1784, 2 vols. 8vo.

Downes, John. Hypochondriaca, 1660, 4to.

Downes, John. Roscius Anglicanus; or, An Historical Review of the Stage, Lon., 1708, 8vo.

"But for this work we should have known little or nothing of some celebrated actors."—Granger.

Downes, John. Serms., 1741–61.

Downes, John, b. 1799, in Brooklyn, distinguished mathematician; assisted in preparing the American Nautical Almanac since its first publication; author of Logarithms and Logarithmic Sines and Tangents, with other Tables, 1858, 4to.

Downes, Jos. Speech of J. Foster, 1799, 8vo.

Downes, Robert, Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. Serm., 1750, 4to.

Downes, Samuel. Lives of the Compilers of the Liturgy, and an historical account of its several reviewers. Bishop Sparrow's Rationale, ed. 1722.

Downes, Theop. On Allegiance, 1691, 4to, &c.

Downes, Thomas. A copious Index to Pennant's account of London, imp. fol.

Downey, Thomas. Naval Poems, 1813, 4to.

Downham. See Downame.

Downham, G. Rex Meus est Deus, 1643.

Downie, Murdo. Marine Survey East Coast of Scotland, Lon., 1792, 4to. The Atmosphere, Aberdeen, 1800, 8vo.

Downing, Andrew Jackson, 1815–1852, a native of Newburgh, N. York, perished in the conflagration of the steamboat Henry Clay, on the Hudson River, July 28, 1852. Fruits and Fruit Trees of America, N. York, 14th ed., 1852, 8vo. Sale in America to 1853, 15,000 copies.

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Cottage Residences, N. York, 8vo. Sale in America to 1853, 6250 copies. Architecture of Country Houses, N. Y., 8vo. Sale in America to 1853, 3500 copies.

Rural Essays, by the late A. J. Downing, with a Memoir of the Author, edited by George Wm. Curtis, and a letter to his friends by Frederika Bremer, N. York, 1854, 8vo. This volume contains, with one or two exceptions, all of Mr. Downing's editorial papers in The Horticulturist. Mr. Downing also edited Loudon's Gardening for Ladies, N. York, 12mo, and Wightwick's Hints to Young Architects, N. York, 8vo.

"Mr. Downing has practical knowledge and true taste, and evidently loves his pursuits. These qualities give freshness, charm, and value to whatever he writes on his favourite topic."—*Amer. Quarterly Review.*

Downing, Bladen. Serm., Lon., 1814.

Downing, C. T. Fanqui, or Foreigner in China in 1836' '37, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1838, '40.

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Downing, Calybute, 1606–1644, a Puritan divine. State Ecclesiastical, Oxf., 1632, 4to. Considerations, Lon., 1641, fol. Serm., 1641, 4to. Discourse, 1641, 4to. Discovery, 1641, 4to. Diametrical opposition between Presbytery and Prelacy, 1644, 4to.

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Downiche, Anne. The Frenche Historie, in verse, Lon., 1589, 4to. A rare book. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 225, £25; resold at Saunders's, 1818, £13 2*s.* 6*d.*

Dowsing, Wm. Parliamentary Visitor for demolishing the Superstitions and Ornaments of Churches, &c. within the county of Suffolk in the years 1643 and 1644; his Journal, 1786, 4to. Here's a curious book, indeed! The iconoclast must have some strange tales to tell.

Dowson, James. De Numerorum Figuratorum Resolutione, Lon., 1614, 8vo.

Doyle, Major, is said to be the author of A New Military Journal, Lon., 1803, 4to. Instructions, 1804. Military Catechism, 8vo.

Doyle, James, d. 1834, R. Catholic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. Letter to Archbishop Magee. Letter to Daniel O'Connell on Poor Laws for Ireland. Bishop Doyle pub. many pamphlets, letters, &c. on theological and political subjects.

Doyle, Martin. Cyclopædia of Practical Husbandry and Rural Affairs, Dubl., 1829, p. 8vo. New ed., enlarged, 1851, 8vo.

"A plain and very sensible matter-of-fact exposition of current any known intelligence in a very acceptable and useful manner."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Practical Gardening, 1838, 12mo. Flower Garden, 4th ed., 1845, 12mo. Labouring Classes in Ireland, 1846, 12mo. Catechisms of Gardening and Cottage Farming, 1851, 18mo. Works, 2 vols. 12mo.

Doyle, Wm. Some Account of the British Dominions beyond the Atlantic, Lon., 1770, 8vo.

> "The author proposes a new scheme of geography, calling South America, *Atlantis*; North America, *Sebastia*; and classes the American colonies under the names of *Neanglia*, *Jacobea*, and *Mesia*, or *Midensia*."—*Lon. Monthly Review*, xlii. 413; 1770, *q. v.*

The collector of works on America should procure this curious volume.

D'Oyley, Catherine. The History of the Life and Death of our Blessed Saviour, Southamp., 1794, 8vo.

D'Oyley, Charles. The European in India, 1813, 4to. The Illustrations are by D'Oyley, but the Preface and History are by T. W. Blagdon and Capt. T. Williamson.

D'Oyly, George, D.D., 1778–1846, educated at, and Fellow of, Bene't College, Cambridge, Rector of Buxted, 1815; of Lambeth and Sundridge, Kent, 1820. Letters to Sir Wm. Drummond rel. to his Œdipus Judaicus, 1812, '13, 8vo. Two Discourses, 1811, 8vo. Life of Archbp. Sancroft, 1821, 2 vols. Serms., chiefly Doctrinal, 1827, 8vo. Occasional serms. and pamphlets. Serms., with a Memoir by his son, 1847, 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. D'Oyly was a contributor to the London Quarterly Review. In 1813, in conjunction with the Rev. Richard (now Bishop) Mant, he commenced the preparation of an annotated Bible, to be pub. by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. The 1st number appeared Jan. 1, 1814; complete, Oxf. and Lon., 1814, 3 vols. 4to. It has been frequently reprinted at Cambridge and Oxford alternately, and the sale has probably not fallen short of 40,000 copies. New edit., Lon., 1848. Vol. i., Old Test. and Apoc. Vol. ii., N. Test., r. 8vo. Pub. also with the sacred text in 3 vols. r. 8vo, 1850.

> "Of the labour attending this publication some idea may be formed, when it is stated that the works of upwards of one hundred and sixty authors have been consulted for it, amounting to several hundred volumes. On the fundamental articles of Christian verity,—the Deity and atonement of Jesus Christ, and the personality and offices of the Holy Spirit,—this work may be pronounced to be a library of divinity."—*T. H. Horne's Bibl. Bib.* See the comments in Bickersteth's Christian Student.

The purchaser should also procure the Rev. Dr. Wilson's Index to this commentary. It is more complete than the one annexed to the work. The Rev. Mr. Bellamy's Concordance also should accompany it. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart of New York pub. an edit. of this Bible, with additional notes, New York, 1818–20, 2 vols. 4to.

> "He has greatly enhanced the value of this work by numerous additional notes, selected from the writings of upwards of thirty of the most eminent divines, (not noticed by Drs. Mant and D'Oyly,) whose names are a sufficient pledge for the orthodoxy of the annotations taken from their writings. . . . Many other notes are likewise selected from several of the authors cited by Bp. Mant and Dr. D'Oyly. Bp. Hobart's additional notes are twofold: 1. Critical and Explanatory; and 2. Practical. The latter are most numerous, and are greatly calculated to increase the value of this commentary."—T. H. HORNE, *ubi supra*.

See a biographical notice of Dr. D'Oyly in Lon. Gent. Mag., March, 1846, and Memoir by his son, prefixed to his Serms. pub. in 1847.

D'Oyly, Robert. Four theolog. Dissertations, 1728.

> "This is a book which contains some original and curious disquisitions, but not always in accordance with received opinions. The discussions are conducted in a manner somewhat similar to those of Delany."—ORME: *Bibl. Bib.*

The Dissertations are recommended by Dr. A. Clarke.

Doylye, Dr. Antiquity of Arms. See Hearne's Collection, p. 175, 1771. Etymology, Dignity, and Antiquity of Dukes, Ib., p. 183.

Drage, Wm. Medical treatises, Lon., 1665–68.

Drage, or **Dragge, Wm.,** Clerk of the California. Voyage of the California for the discovery of a Northwest passage, &c., Lon., 1748, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "A pedantic, disputatious, dogmatical performance."—*Barrow's Arctic Voyages*, p. 287, 1818.

The Great Probability of a N. West Passage, 1768, 4to.

Drakard, John. Life of Col. Wardle, 1810.

Drake. Introduction to English, 1688, 8vo.

Drake. The Innocent Vindicated, 1718, 8vo.

Drake, Mrs. Defence of the Female Sex, 1696

Drake, Benjamin, 1794–1841, "a native of Mason county, Kentucky, a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, a most amiable and excellent man, a lawyer by profession, for many years edited a literary and family newspaper, published weekly at Cincinnati, and largely circulated in Ohio. It was a paper of high moral tone and literary merit, conducted with ability and good taste—filled with cheerful, attractive contributions, well-wrought fictions, and sound criticism.

His published writings, other than the above, were, with their dates:

1827. Cincinnati in 1826. By B. Drake and E. D. Mansfield, pp. 100, 12mo.

1830. The Western Agriculturist and Practical Farmer's Guide; a compilation.

1838. The Life and Adventures of Black Hawk, with Sketches of Keokuk, the Sac and Fox Indians, and the late Black Hawk War, pp. 228, 12mo. Tales and Sketches from the Queen City, pp. 180, 12mo. This is a volume of cheerfully and tastefully written fictions and sketches of life and manners in the West. It is creditable to the writer's talents, and commendable for its purity of thought and sentiment.

1840. Life of General William Henry Harrison; a small vol. of perhaps 250 pages, prepared by B. Drake, jointly with Col. Charles S. Todd of Frankfort, Kentucky.

1841. Life of Tecumseh, and his brother the Prophet, with a Historical Sketch of the Shawanee Indians, pp. 235, 12mo. This is the most elaborate of Mr. Drake's works, and is a carefully-prepared memoir from facts, the most of which were collected by himself in the country where Tecumseh had lived and acted, and from a great number of respectable persons who had known that chief."

For the above notice we are indebted to a well-known and highly-respected man of letters, Judge James Hall, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Drake, Charles D., son of Dr. Daniel Drake. Treatise on the Law of Suits by Attachment in the U. States, Boston, 1854, 8vo; 2d ed., 1858, 8vo.

> "The members of the profession owe much to Mr. Drake for his successful labours in producing this valuable treatise upon a branch of the law hitherto untouched by any writer."

Drake, Daniel, M.D., 1785–1852, a native of Plainfield, New Jersey, a resident of Cincinnati, Ohio, was a brother of Benjamin Drake. "When he was quite young, his parents removed to Mason county, Kentucky, where he received such an education as the common county schools afforded. When grown he went to Cincinnati, then a village, where he studied medicine; attended two courses of lectures at the Medical School of the University of Penna., at Philadelphia, where he graduated; became a very distinguished practitioner and teacher of medicine; was a professor in the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati; Cincinnati Medical College, do.; Transylvania Medical College, Lexington, Ky.; Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky.; Jefferson Medical College, Philada.—all distinguished schools; where he was associated with the most eminent men of the profession, and held equal rank with the foremost. He was a teacher of medicine nearly all his professional life; an able, instructive, and popular lecturer. He was an original thinker, with an active, vigorous mind, an ardent temperament, unwearied industry, and a perseverance and energy of purpose wholly indomitable, and capable of extraordinary achievement. A philanthropist in the largest sense, he devoted himself freely and habitually to works of benevolence and measures for the amelioration of distress, the extension of religion and intelligence, the good of his fellow-creatures, the honour and prosperity of his country. His habits were simple, temperate, abstemious; his labours incessant.

List of his books, with the dates of publication:

1810. Notices concerning Cincinnati, pp. 64, 12mo.

1815. Picture of Cincinnati, pp. 250, 12mo.

1832. Practical Essays on Medical Education, and the Medical Profession in the United States, pp. 104, 12mo. A Practical Treatise on the History, Prevention, and Treatment of Epidemic Cholera, designed for both the Profession and the People, pp. 180, 12mo.

1850. A Systematic Treatise, historical, etiological, and practical, on the principal diseases of the Interior Valley of North America, as they appear in the Caucasian, African, Indian, and Esquimaux varieties of its population, pp. 878, 8vo. Cincinnati: published by W. B. Smith.

1854. The second volume of the same, posthumously published, Phila., Lippincott, Grambo & Co., pp. 985, 8vo. This is probably the most important and valuable work ever written in the United States. The subject is large. The work could not be compiled. The subject was new, and the materials were to be collected from original sources, from observation, personal inspection, oral evidence, &c. It occupied many years; and was, probably, in contemplation during the whole or the most part of Dr. Drake's long professional life. For many years he spent the vacations between the winter courses of lectures in travelling over this great valley, taking a district at a time, exploring each district thoroughly, noting distinctly and minutely its physical character, peculiarities, climate, soil, mountains, hydrography, productions, every thing which could affect health or longevity. He visited physicians and intelligent men, and collected facts and opinions—and established correspondences. In this great work, he describes the whole interior of our country, from Canada to Texas, by districts, *most elaborately*, giving by far the best, most detailed, most reliable, topographical and physical description extant. Then he gives the prevailing diseases of each locality, with the local remedies and practice—classifying and defining the effects of locality, soil, climate, food, &c.; the diseases of the North and South, of the sea-coast, the interior, and the lake—of mountain and valley, &c.

He edited for many years, very assiduously and ably, a Western Journal of Medical Science, published periodically at Cincinnati."

For the above notice we are indebted to Judge James Hall of Cincinnati, Ohio. See DRAKE, BENJAMIN.

An excellent memoir of Dr. Drake, by his friend Edward D. Mansfield, LL.D., has been issued by Applegate & Co., Cincinnati, 1855, 12mo, pp. 408.

Drake, Edw. Cavendish. A Collection of authentic Voyages and Travels from the best writers, Lon., 1770, fol.

Drake, Sir Francis, 1546–1596. A list of works, giving an account of the voyages of this eminent navigator, will be found in Lowndes's Bibl. Manual. Some of these were compiled from his own notes, or we should have been unable to introduce his name, even thus briefly.

Drake, Francis, d. 1770, a surgeon and antiquary of York, England. Eboracum, or The History and Antiquity of the City of York, the Cathedral Church, and Lives of the Archbps. of that See, from its original to the present time, Lon., 1736, fol.

"Drake is among the most toiling of topographers; but his history of the City merits the gratitude of the townsmen. It is a folio, teeming with text, and full of copper-plate embellishments."—*Dibdin's Northern Tour.*

A magnificent copy, extensively illustrated, and expanded to six vols. folio, was sold at Mr. Fauntleroy's sale for £136 10*s*. It was purchased by Mr. Hurd; subsequently it fell into the hands of Mr. Henry G. Bohn—always on the lookout for book treasures—and he offered it at the comparatively low price of £80. Drake and Mr. Cæsar Ward are said to have been the sole authors of The Parliamentary or Constitutional History of England, 1751, 24 vols. 8vo. Med. con. to Phil. Trans., 1748.

Drake, James, M.D., 1667–1707, an eminent political writer, physician, and anatomist. His principal works are: Hist. of the Last Parliament, Lon., 1702, 8vo. Historia Anglo-Scotia, 1703, 8vo. These two works gave great offence, (the latter to the Scots,) and were burnt by the hands of the common hangman. Memorial of the Ch. of England, written in conjunction with Mr. Polly, 1704, 8vo. This offended the Queen and Parliament, and great efforts were made to discover the author. In 1706 he was prosecuted for pub. Mercurius Politicus, a newspaper offensive to the government. The Sham Lawyer, a Comedy. Anthropologia Nova; or A New System of Anatomy, 1707, 2 vols. 8vo; posth., pub. by Dr. Wagstaffe, 2d ed., 1717. Appendix, 1728. This is a work of merit.

"If Dr. Lower has been so much and so deservedly esteemed for his solution of the systole of the heart, Dr. Drake, by accounting for the diastole, ought certainly to be allowed his share of reputation, and to be admitted as a partner of his glory."—DR. WAGSTAFFE.

Drake, James. Medical Orations, 1742, 4to.

Drake, Joan. Mrs. Drake revived, 1647, 12mo.

Drake, Joseph Rodman, 1795–1820, a native of New York, began to contribute poetical compositions to the periodicals at a very early age. The first four of the Croaker Pieces, (pub. in the N. York Evening Post, March 10–20, 1819,) were written by him; after the fourth number, Fitz-Greene Halleck was admitted as a partner, and the literary firm was henceforth Croaker & Co. The lively satire of these sallies gave them a great reputation at the time of their publication. Drake's longest poem is The Culprit Fay; his best-known composition, The American Flag. Their poetical merit is unquestionably of a high order. In 1836 a collection of Drake's poetical pieces was pub. by Commodore Dekay, son-in-law of the author.

"The extraordinary mental power and genius of Dr. Drake were manifested at a very early period; when not over seven years of age, he had acquired much literary information; and at the age of fourteen he had written many verses of merit. . . . He possessed great tenacity of recollection and power of quick discrimination. His thoughts flowed gracefully, and his power of language was prompt. Indeed his peculiarity was that of instantaneous creation; for thought, imagination, truth, and imagery, seemed to combine and produce their results in a moment."—N. P. WILLIS.

Drake, Nathan, Vicar of Sheffield from 1695 to 1713. Serms., 1695, '97, 4to.

Drake, Nathan, M.D., 1766–1836, a native of York, England, and a descendant of the preceding, was educated at the University of Dublin. In 1792 he settled at Hadleigh, Suffolk, where, for the long term of forty-four years, he ministered to the health of his patients and the mental and moral welfare of his race. The following list of his literary works we extract from the Lon. Gent. Mag., Aug., 1836: The Speculator; a Periodical Paper written in conjunction with Dr. Edward Ash, 1790, 8vo. Poems, 1793, 4to. Literary Hours, 1st ed., 1798, 8vo; 4th ed., 1820, 3 vols. 8vo. Essays illustrative of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian, 1805, 3 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1812. Essays illustrative of the Rambler, Adventurer, Idler, and other periodical papers to the year 1809, 2 vols. 8vo. The Gleaner; a series of Periodical Essays selected from authors not included in the British Essayists, 1811, 4 vols. 8vo. Shakspeare and his Times, 1817, 2 vols. 4to. Winter Nights, 1820, 2 vols. 8vo. Evenings in Autumn, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo. Noontide Leisure, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo. Mornings in Spring, 1828, 2 vols., 8vo. We regret that we have not space to enlarge upon the merits of Dr. Drake's invaluable works. They have done much to stimulate a taste for useful and elegant literature. In addition to the publications named above, he pub. a number of professional treatises, and left in MS. A Selected Version of the Psalms, with copious Notes and Illustrations.

We have been surprised and mortified to notice the shameful ignorance prevailing in America respecting the publications of this eminent writer. We remember on one occasion listening to an hour's dissertation on Shakspeare, from a well-known public lecturer, who confessed, when we recommended to him the study of Drake's Shakspeare and his Times, that he had never heard of such a book! Yet that high authority, Archdeacon Nares, thus commends this invaluable storehouse of Shakspearean information:

"No work has hitherto appeared, and we may venture almost to pronounce that none can in future be produced, in which so much of agreeable and well-digested information on this subject will be found, as in this masterly production of Dr. Drake. . . . It may be considered as a magnificent temple, dedicated to the genius of Shakspeare. . . . Its publication will form an epocha in the Shakspearean history of this country. So abundant is the light thrown by it upon the singularly interesting period in which the poet lived, that not only every admirer of his writings, but every person who is curious on the subjects of our literature, manners, customs, and their history, must occasionally resort to it for information." Read the whole of this interesting review in Lon. Gent. Mag., 88, Pt. 2: p. 241, 334.

We must find room for one or two opinions upon this literary benefactor of his age:

"In 1803 I got a bright new book, fresh from the press in those days, on which I still reflect with pleasure; namely, Drake's Literary Hours. It became my favourite companion for years afterward, and it was this work, more than all others, which at that early age fixed my affections on literary pursuits."—*Gillies's Literary Veteran.*

"If I were called to name *the* writer in the lighter walks of English literature, who, by his essays and ingenious illustrations of our standard authors, is most calculated to refine the taste and to excite an ardent thirst for reading and literary pursuits, I should name Dr. Nathan Drake."—*Cleveland's Eng. Lit. of the Nineteenth Century.*

Drake's works should have years ago been republished in America.

Drake, R. Essay on the Gout, Lon., 1758, 8vo.

"A work of no merit, being little more than a quack advertisement."—*Dr. Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

Drake, Rev. Roger. Vindiciæ, &c., Lon., 1641, 4to. Sacred Chronology, 1648, 8vo. Holy Mount, 1653, 12mo. The Sacrament, 1656, 8vo.

Drake, Roger, D.D. Serms., 1676, '77.

Drake, Samuel, D.D. Serms., &c., 1670–1724. New ed. of Archbp. Parker's De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ, 1729, fol.

Drake, Samuel G., b. 1798, in New Hampshire, author and bookseller, was the first to establish an Antiquarian Bookstore in the U. S., (Boston, 1828.) Hist. of Indian Wars, 1825, 12mo. Indian Biography, 1832, 12mo. Book of the Indians, 1833. New ed., enlarged, 1852, 8vo. Old Indian Chronicle, 1836, 18mo. New Eng. Hist. and Gen. Regr., 8 vols. 8vo. Hist. and Antiquities of Boston, 1855, pp. 768. Contrib. to numerous periodicals.

"The Book of the Indians is a work of high authority for facts."

Drake, Rev. W. Antiquarian papers in Archæol., 1777, '79, '89.

Drake, Sir Wm. Speech in Parl., Lon., 1641, 4to.

Drake, Wm. Serm., York, 1745, 8vo.

Drake, Rev. Wm. Theolog. and educational works, Lon., 1847–53.

Dralloc, John. See COLLARD, JOHN.

Dransfield, Wm. Short Serms. for Families and Villages, Lon., 1824–33, 3 vols. 12mo; many eds.

"The sentiments are strictly scriptural and evangelical, expressed in a clear and perspicuous style, and the subjects of which they treat of the greatest importance."—*Lon. Congreg. Mag.*

Guide to the Choice of Books, 12mo. Family Worship, 6th ed., 1848, p. 8vo.

Drant, Thomas, D.D., d. about 1578? a divine of some celebrity—"better known as the first English metrical translator of Horace in 1567, a work of excessive rarity when found in a perfect state," (*Dibdin*)—was a zealous opponent of Popery. See a notice of, and extracts from, his Three godly and learned Sermons, 1584, 8vo, in Dibdin's Library Companion. He pub. several other original works and translations.

"Drant is equally bold and familiar with Latimer—but more quaint, with greater affectation of learning and with less warmth of eloquence than Fox." See Tanner; Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry; Brit. Bibliographer.

Drant, Thomas. Serms., 1637.

Draper, Charles. Fables, Lon., 1761, 12mo.

Draper, Lt. Col. E. A. Address to the Public in the case of Brig. Gen. Picton, &c., 1806.

Draper, Henry. Lectures on the Liturgy, Lon., 1806, 8vo; on the Collects, 1813, '14, 3 vols. 8vo.

"A perspicuous, sensible, evangelical exposition."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

"Contains no small portion of the jargon of the conventicle."—*Lon. Critical Review.*

Draper, John Wm., b. 1811, near Liverpool, England; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, 1836; Prof. of Chemistry in the University of N. York, 1839; has pub. many valuable treatises on chemistry, physiology, and mixed mathematics. Some of his memoirs on the chemical action of light have been trans. in France, Germany, and Italy. Human Physiology, Statical and Dynamical; or, The Conditions and Course of the Life of Man: being the Text of the Lectures delivered in the Medical Department of the University of New York; illustrated by nearly 300 fine wood-cuts from photographs; new ed., N. York, 1858, 8vo, 650 pages.

"Stands first of our physiological treatises."—*Lon. Med. Times.*

"Deserves to be in the library of every student of physiology."—*Lon. Athen.*

Draper, Lyman C., b. 1815, near Buffalo, N. York. Since 1833 he has been actively engaged in collecting facts relating to the History and Biography of the Western States of the U.S., and the result of his researches present perhaps the most valuable collection of material for a series of border-biographies ever made. Such a series is now (1858) in course of preparation by Mr. D., assisted by Benson J. Lossing, Esq. He edited with ability vols. i., ii., and iii. of the Hist. Soc. of Wisconsin Collection.

Draper, W. H. The Morning Walk and other Poems, Lon., 1751, 8vo.

Draper, Sir Wm., Lt. Genl. and K. B., 1721–1787, Lt. Govr. of Minorca, 1779, visited America in 1769, in which year he married Miss De Lancey, daughter of the Chief Justice of New York. This lady died in 1778, leaving a daughter, born 1773.

Sir Wm. is best known by his controversy with Junius, an account of which will be found in Woodfall's edit. of Junius's Letters, Lon., 1812. Answer to the Spanish Arguments, Lon., 1764, 8vo. Observs. on Murray's Defence, 1783, 4to.

Draper, Wm. Serm., Lon., 1791, 8vo. 20 Serms., 1796, 8vo.

"They are written in plain and easy language, and are well adapted to the abilities of country congregations."

Reading Lessons for Children. Pts. 1 and 2, 1812, 8vo.

Drapes, Edward. Theolog. treatises, 1646–49, 4to.

Draxe, Thomas. Theolog. works, &c., Lon., 1608–16.

Dray, Thomas. Chronic Diseases, 1772, 8vo.

Drayton, J. B. Poems, 1813, 12mo.

Drayton, John, d. 1822, aged 60, Governor of S. Carolina, 1800–02, and 1808–10, and U. States District Judge, pub. the historical *matériel* collected by his father under the title of Memoirs of the American Revolution from its commencement to 1776, inclusive, as relating to the State of S. Carolina, &c., 1821, 2 vols. 8vo. He had previously pub. View of S. Carolina, 1802, 8vo.

Drayton, Michael, 1563–1631, a native of Hartshill, Warwickshire, is said to have studied for some time at Oxford: this has been questioned, but we think that the testimony of Sir Aston Cokain confirms the statement. For his education he appears to have been indebted to Sir Henry Goodere, and among his most eminent patrons were the Countess of Bedford, and Sir Walter Aston. To the hospitality of the latter he refers, when complaining of his want of success in gaining the smiles of the court upon the accession of James I.:

"I have neglected my papers [the Poly Olbion] sometimes two years together, finding the times since his majesty's happy coming in, to fall so heavily upon my distressed fortunes, after my zealous soul had laboured so long in that which, with the general happiness of the kingdom seemed not then impossible somewhat also to have advanced me. But I instantly saw all my long-nourished hopes even buried alive before my face: so uncertain in this world be the end of our dearest endeavours! And whatever is herein that tastes of a free spirit, I thankfully confess to proceed from the continued bounty of my truly noble friend Sir Walter Aston; which hath given me the best of those hours, whose leisure hath effected this which now I publish."

He takes care that the name of his benefactor shall never be forgotten, so long as his own great poem shall be fresh in men's memory:

"Trent, by Tixall graced, the Astons' ancient seat,
Which oft the Muse hath found her safe and sweet retreat."

The Earl of Dorset proved as kind to his age, as Sir Walter Aston had to his earlier years, and under the roof of this generous nobleman he spent his declining days in repose and comfort, beloved by his associates, and admired by his countrymen at large.

In 1593 he pub. a collection of pastoral pieces under the title of Idea: the Shepherd's Garland, fashioned in 9 Eglogs, &c., 4to. Reprinted as Pastorals, &c., with the Man in the Moon, &c., 1619, fol. A few years later he gave to the world the Barrons' Warres, 4to, (some copies dated 1596,) and England's Heroical Epistles, 1598, 8vo. The Downfall of Robert of Normandy, Matilda, and Gaveston were also written before 1598. In 1613, fol., appeared the first of his principal work The Poly-Olbion, containing 18 songs. This was reprinted in 1622 with the addition of 12 songs, making 30 songs in the whole, or 30,000 lines, written in Alexandrian couplets! This folio is adorned with 30 maps. In 1627 he pub. The Battaile of Agincourt, Nymphidia, The Court of Fayrie, The Moon Calf, Elegies, &c., fol., and in 1630 he pub. The Muses Elizium, 4to. Many of his smaller poetical pieces were issued separately, as his Holy Himnes, Moyses, The Owl, &c. Collective editions of his poems were pub. in 1605, 8vo; 1609, fol.; 1610, 8vo; 1613, 8vo; 1619, fol.; 1630, 8vo; 1637, 12mo. Works, 1748, fol; 1752, 4 vols. 8vo. See particulars of editions of his separate and collected works in Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

Among the most admired of his compositions, with the exception of his principal performance, seem to have been the Heroical Epistles. They are now held in light estimation, but the Nymphidia can never become obsolete until the spirit of true poetry shall have lost its charms. In 1814 (r. 8vo) Sir S. Egerton Brydges reprinted 100 copies at the Lee Priory Press.

Burton, the antiquary of Leicestershire, his "near countryman and old acquaintance," considers that the name of Drayton alone exalted the poetical eminence of England to an equality with Italy itself!

"Though those Transalpines account us Tramontani rude and barbarous, holding our brains so frozen, dull, and barren, that they can afford no inventions or conceits, yet may he [Drayton] compare either with their old Dante, Petrarch, or Boccace, or Neoteric Marinella, Pignatello, or Stigliano. But why should I go about to commend him whom his own works and worthiness have sufficiently extolled to the world?"—*Description of Leicestershire.*

Drayton was not entirely neglected in the generation succeeding his own:

"The Barons' Wars contains several passages of considerable beauty, which men of greater renown, especially Milton, who availed himself largely of all the poetry of the preceding age, have been willing to imitate."—*Hallam's Introduc. to Lit. Hist.*

His principal performance, The Poly-Olbion, is indeed a most singular production. Imagine a poet gravely proposing as the subject of his muse—A Chorographical description of all the tracts, rivers, mountains, forests, and other parts of this renowned Isle of Great Britain; with intermixture of the most remarkable stories, antiquities wonders, &c. of the same.

None but a great poet could have made such a subject attractive, and none but a thorough philologist could have forced poetry to perform so well the office of prose. Bishop Nicolson greatly prefers the first portion to its successor:

"The first eighteen of these songs had the honour to be published with Mr. Selden's notes; the other twelve being hardly capable of such a respect."—*English Hist. Lib.*

It was indeed no small advantage to the poet to have so distinguished an annotator.

"Drayton was honoured by a commentator who must have given fame to any writer. If Selden's taste was equal to his learning, Drayton is indeed most highly distinguished."—*Dr. Vicesimus Knox's Essays.*

Headley remarks:

"His Poly-Olbion is one of the most singular works this country has produced, and seems to me eminently original. The information contained in it is in general so acute, that he is quoted as an authority both by Hearne and Wood. His perpetual allusions to obsolete traditions, remote events, remarkable facts and personages, together with his curious genealogies of rivers, and his taste for natural history, have contributed to render his work very valuable to the antiquary."—*Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry.*

"His Poly-Olbion is certainly a wonderful work, exhibiting at once the learning of an historian, an antiquary, a naturalist, and a geographer, and embellished by the imagination of a poet."—*Ellis's Specimens of the Early English Poets.*

Bp. Nicolson commends the accuracy of The Poly-Olbion:

"It affords a much truer account of this kingdom, and the dominion of Wales, than could well be expected from the pen of a poet."—*English Hist. Lib.*

"Drayton is a sweet poet, and Selden's notes to the earlier part of the Poly-Olbion are well worth your perusal. . . . Yet there are instances of sublimity in Drayton."—COLERIDGE.

"There is probably no poem of this kind in any other language, comparable together in extent and excellence to the Poly-Olbion; nor can any one read a portion of it without admiration for its learned and highly-gifted author. Yet perhaps no English poem, known as well by name, is so little known beyond its name; for while its immense length deters the common reader, it affords, as has just been hinted, no great harvest for selection, and would be judged very unfairly by partial extracts. It must be owned also, that geographical antiquities may, in modern times, be taught better in prose than in verse; yet whoever consults the Poly-Olbion for such objects will probably be repaid by petty knowledge which he may not have found anywhere else."—*Hallam's Introduc. to Lit. Hist.* See also Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry; Biog. Brit.; Censura Literaria; Brydges's Imaginative Biog.; Disraeli's Amenities of Lit.; Drake's Shaksp. and his Times; Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum.

One of the most poetical tributes offered to Drayton's muse, is that of Dr. Jas. Kirkpatrick:

"Drayton, sweet ancient Bard, his Albion sung,
With their own praise her echoing Valleys rung;
His bounding Muse o'er ev'ry mountain rode,
And ev'ry river warbled where he flow'd."
Sea-Piece, canto ii.

Drayton, Thomas, D.D. The Promises, Lon., 1657.

Drayton, Chief Justice Wm. Henry, 1742–1779, one of the principal promoters of American independence, and President of the Provincial Congress, died suddenly in Philadelphia, while attending to his duties as a member of Congress. He compiled a History of the American Revolution, &c., which was pub. by his son. See DRAYTON, JOHN. His descendants now living amply sustain the honour of the family. See Ramsay's Hist. of the Revolution in S. Carolina, 1785, 2 vols. 8vo.

Drebel, Cornelius, 1572–1634, a native of Holland, died in London, where he distinguished himself by his knowledge of natural philosophy. The principal of his works is entitled De Natura Elementorum, Hamb., 1621, 8vo.

Drelingcourt, P. Speech, Dubl., 1682, 4to.

Drennan, Wm., M.D. A Letter to Earl Fitzwilliam, and two to Wm. Pitt, 1795, '99.

Drew, Edward. Serm., Lon., 1803, 8vo.

Drew, G. S. 8 Serms., Lon., 1845, 8vo; 1849.

"The composition is clear and forcible; the sentiments are evangelical; and the tendency of each discourse is to enlighten and impress."—*Lon. Biblical Rev.*

Serm., 1849, 8vo. Evening Classes for Young Men; 2 Lect., 1852, 12mo.

Drew, John. Address, 1649; Plea, 1651; both theolog.

Drew, John. Manual of Astronomy, Lon., 1845, r. 18mo; 2d ed., 1853, 12mo.

Drew, Rich. A Balance Level, Nic. Jour., 1808. The Society of Arts voted Mr. Drew ten guineas for this invention.

Drew, Robert. Serms., 1725, '35, 8vo.

Drew, Samuel, 1765–1833, a shoemaker of Cornwall, a converted infidel, became editor of The Imperial Magazine. Remarks on Paine's Age of Reason, 1798, 1803, '20. The Immateriality and Immortality of the Human Soul, 1802, 8vo; 8th ed., 1848, 12mo. Trans. into French.

"This work on the soul is truly wonderful, and nothing like it was ever published."—*Prof. Kidd, in a Letter to J. H. Drew.*

"His masterpiece of metaphysical argument is contained in his Essay on the Soul, from which he has been styled The English Plato."—*Lon. Christian Remembrancer.*

Life of Dr. Coke, 2 vols. Identity and General Resurrection of the Human Body, 1809, 8vo. Being and Attributes of God, 1820, 2 vols. 8vo. Remains, Sermons, &c., edited by his son, 8vo. Life of, by his son, 8vo.

"Incident, anecdote, or sentiment, is in every page; and the piety, not enthusiasm, but religious philosophy, that runs throughout, gives a charm to the whole."—*Lon. Chris. Advocate.*

Drew, Wm. Fontanieu's Art of making coloured crystals to imitate Precious Stones, Lon., 1789, 8vo.

Drew, Wm. A., b. 1798, in Massachusetts, an agricultural writer. Glimpses and Gatherings during the Great London Exhibition of 1851, 12mo, pp. 404. Contrib. to various religious and agricultural journals.

Drewe, Major Edward, of 35th Regt. Military Sketches, 1784, 8vo.

Drewitt, Thomas. Theolog. treatises, 1799, 1801.

Drewry, C. S. Patent Law, Lon., 1838, 8vo. Injunctions, 1841, 8vo; Supp., 1849. New ed., with Supp., 1849.

Drinker, Anna, a native of Pennsylvania, better known by the *nom de plume* of Edith May, has attained considerable distinction as a poetess. Her contributions to the Home Journal were highly commended by N. P. Willis. Poetical Works, 1851, 8vo; 2d ed., 1854.

"Her dramatic power, observation of life, imagination, fancy, and the easy and natural flow of her verse, which is nowhere marred by any blemish of imperfect taste, entitle this very youthful poet to a place in the common estimation inferior to none occupied by writers of her years. And there are scattered through her poems gleams of an intelligence which they do not fully disclose, and felicities of expression betraying latent power greater than is excited, so that we are not authorized to receive what she has accomplished, brilliant as it is, as a demonstration of the entire character and force of her faculties."—*Griswold's Female Poets of America*, 1853.

Tales and Poems for Children, 1855, 12mo.

Drinkwater, John, Capt. 72d Regt. Hist. of the late siege of Gibraltar, with a Description and Account of that Garrison from the earliest Periods, Lon., 1785, 4to; new ed., 1844, p. 8vo.

"A book so replete with interest and information, as to be truly a legend of the United Services of the day."—*United Service Mag.*

"One of the most interesting and instructive military histories in our language. No officer should be without a copy."—*Naval and Military Gaz.*

Drisler, Henry, b. 1818, on Staten Island, New York; graduated at Columbia College, New York City, 1839; appointed Tutor in Ancient Languages in the same institution, 1843; Adjunct Professor, 1843, and Professor of Latin, 1847. Assisted Professor Anthon in several of his classical works; re-edited, with considerable additions, Liddell and Scott's edition of Porson's Greek Lexicon, New York, 1851–52, 8vo. The sale of this invaluable lexicon reached 25,000 copies in two years after publication, (1851–53.) Had in press a greatly-enlarged edition of Yonge's English-Greek Lexicon, which was destroyed by fire. It is now (1858) being re-stereotyped. Professor Drisler has in a forward state of preparation a Greek-and-English Lexicon for the use of schools.

Driver, Abr. and **Wm.** Agricult. of Hants, 1794.

"It claims no particular notice."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Driver, Wm. See DRIVER, ABR.

Drope, Francis. Short and sure guide in the practice of raising and ordering Fruit Trees, Oxf., 1672, 8vo.

Drope, John. Hymenæan Essay, Oxf., 1622.

Drought, Rev. Robert. Anacreon, with trans, &c. by the Rev. Hercules Younge, 1802, 12mo.

Drouville, J. B. Lancers, 1811, 4to.

Druery, J. H. Great Yarmouth, 1826, 8vo.

Druitt, Robert. Church Music, Lon., 1845, 8vo.

Druitt, Robert. Difficult Subjects in Anatomy and Surgery, 2d ed., Lon., 1846, '48. Surgeon's Vade Mecum, 6th ed., 1853, 12mo. Principles and Practice of Minor Surgery. New Amer. ed., by F. W. Sargent, M.D., author of Modern Surgery, &c., Phila., 8vo.

"An unsurpassable compendium, not only of surgical, but of medical practice."—*Lon. Med. Gaz.*

"It is a useful handbook for the practitioner, and we should deem a teacher of surgery unpardonable who did not recommend it to his pupils. In our own opinion, it is admirably adapted to the wants of the student."—*Provincial Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Drummond, (in association with Bromley.) Obi; or the History of Three-fingered Jack, 1800.

Drummond, Dr. Abernethy. Appendix to the Church Catechism, Lon., 1759, 8vo.

Drummond, Alex. Travels, Lon., 1754, fol.

Drummond, Alex. M. Febribus, Edin., 1770, 8vo.

Drummond, Rev. D. T. K. Corresp. between, and Bp. Terrot, Edin., 1842, 8vo. Episcopacy in Scot., 1845. Other works.

Drummond, Edward. Voyage up the Gambia See Moore's Travels, p. 175.

Drummond, E. A. H., D.D., 1758–1830. Serm., 1792, 4to. Catechet. Ques. prior to Confirmation, Lon., 1813, 8vo; 1818.

Drummond, George H. Theolog. works, &c., 1790–1804.

Drummond, Mrs. H. Theolog. works, Edin., 1845, 8vo.

Drummond, Henry. Dialogues of Prophecy, 1827–29, 3 vols. 8vo. Defence of the Students of Prophecy, Lon., 1828, 8vo. Social Duties, or Christian Principles, 1839, sm. 8vo. Revealed Religion, 1845, 8vo.

"Contains many striking passages of great power, depth, and truth."—*English Churchman.*

Drummond, Henry H. Obs. on Edin. Rev., 1810.

Drummond, James L., M.D. Letters to a Young

Naturalist on the Study of Nature and Natural Theology, Lon., 1832, 12mo.

"Happily calculated to generate in a young mind, to sustain in the matured, and to renovate in the old, an ardent love of nature under all her forms."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

First Steps to Botany, 1835, 12mo.

"Adapted to make the study at once attractive and improving in a high degree."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

First Steps to Anatomy, 1845, fp. 8vo.

"The work of a master throwing off the results of his own knowledge."—*Lon. Spectator.*

On Natural Systems of Botany, 1845, 12mo.

Drummond, Lord John. His Case, 1715, 8vo.

Drummond, John. Case of A. Oswald, 1715, 8vo.

Drummond, John, M.D. Ed. Med. Ess., 1731.

Drummond, John. Grammar, 1767.

Drummond, Dr. R. Grammatical Illustrations, Bombay, 1808, fol.

Drummond, Robert Hay, 1711-1776, son of the Earl of Kinnoul, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1748; trans. to Salisbury, 1761; Archbishop of York, 1761. Serms., a Letter on Theological Study, and Memoirs of his Life, by his son, George Hay Drummond, Edin., 1803, 8vo. These sermons had before been pub. separately.

Drummond, T. Med. Com., 1789-93.

Drummond, T. Theolog. treatises, 1805-09.

Drummond, T. Theolog. letters, 1812, 12mo.

Drummond, T. B. Forms of Proceedings, &c., 1826.

Drummond, Thomas. Poems, 1756, 8vo.

Drummond, William, of Hawthornden, 1585-1649, is distinguished as the first Scottish poet who wrote well in English. He was the son of Sir John Drummond, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and studied civil law in France; but upon the death of his father retired to his beautiful seat at Hawthornden, one of the loveliest spots in the world. Here it was that Ben Jonson paid him his memorable visit in 1619. Poems, Edin., 1616, 4to. Other edits. see Lowndes's Bibl. Man. Cypress Grove, a moral treatise in prose. Flowers of Zion, or Spiritual Poems, 1623, '30, 4to. Hist. of Scotland, 1423-1542, Lon., 1655, fol.; 1681, 8vo. Memorials of State, Familiar Epistles, Cypress Grove, &c., 1681, 8vo. Polemo Middinia, Oxf., 1691, 4to. The first macaronic poem by a native of Great Britain. Works, Edin., 1711, fol.; 1791, sm. 8vo. New edit., with Life by Peter Cunningham, 1833, 12mo. Among the most admired of Drummond's compositions are The River of Forth Feasting, On Spring, To the Nightingale, The Praise of a Solitary Life, To his Lute, and Tears on the Death of Mœliades.

The Forth Feasting is designed to compliment King James II. on his visit to Scotland in 1617.

"It attracted the envy as well as the praise of Ben Jonson, is superior in harmony of numbers to any of the compositions of the contemporary poets of Scotland, and in its subjects one of the most elegant panegyrics ever addressed by a poet to a prince."—Lord Woodhouselee: *Life of Kames.*

"Drummond's sonnets, I think, come as near as almost any others to the perfection of this kind of writing, which should embody a sentiment, and every shade of a sentiment, as it varies with time and place and humour, with the extravagance or lightness of a momentary impression."—Hazlitt.

"The sonnets of Drummond of Hawthornden, the most celebrated in that class of poets, have obtained probably as much praise as they deserve. But they are polished and elegant, free from conceit and bad taste, in pure unblemished English; some are pathetic or tender in sentiment, and if they do not show much originality, at least would have acquired a fair place among the Italians of the sixteenth century."—Hallam: *Introduc. to Lit. Hist.*

As a prose writer, though not without great merit, Drummond is not so much admired as in the more congenial walks of poetry. Yet who can linger over the solemn cadence of the Cypress Grove, as the moralist argues against unreasonable fears of the "last enemy," without being continually reminded of that rare old master of impressive thought and eloquent language—the wise Leech of Norwich, Sir Thomas Browne?

Drummond, Sir William, d. 1828. Govt. of Sparta and Athens, Lon., 1794, r. 8vo. Trans. of the Satires of Persius, 1798, 8vo. Acad. Questions, 1805, 4to, vol. i. Herculanensia, 1810, 4to; in conjunction with R. Walpole, Esq. Punic Inscrip., 1811, r. 4to. Œdipus Judaicus, 1811, 8vo.

"The learned baronet gravely maintains that the whole Old Testament is allegorical; and that a great, if not the leading, object of it, is to teach a correct system of astronomy."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

This curious work was answered by Drs. D'Oyly, Townsend, and in the Lon. Quart. Rev., ix. 329. Odin, part 1, 1817, r. 4to. Origines, or remarks on the origin of Empires, States, and Cities, 1824-29, 4 vols. 8vo.

"Every reader of these pages cannot hesitate to attribute to him the most patient industry of antiquarian research, and the application of great learning and skill to the varied difficulties of his undertaking."—*British Critic.*

Drummond, William H., D.D. Battle of Trafalgar; a Poem, 1806, 12mo. Trans. of Lucretius, 1809, cr. 8vo. Giant's Causeway; a Poem, 1812, 8vo.

Drury. Resurrection, 1812, 8vo.

Drury, Anna Harriet. Annesley and other Poems, Lon., 1847, fp. 8vo.

"We at once and unhesitatingly couple her name with the famous names of Goldsmith and Crabbe."—*Lon. Literary Gaz.*

Friends and Fortunes; a Moral Tale, 1849, 12mo; 2d ed., 1853. The Inn by the Seaside, 1852, fp. 8vo. Light and Shade, 1852, 12mo.

Drury, Charles. Farmers' Discovery in Agriculture, Lon., 1810, 8vo.; enlarged, 1815, 8vo.

"A person of fruitful ideas, but puny and meagre, and had not a large grasp of original conception."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Drury, Drew. Illustrations of Natural History, Lon., 1770, '73, '82, 3 vols. 4to, £7 17*s.* 6*d.*, plain; £15 15*s.*, coloured. Highly commended by Linnæus, Fabricius, and others.

"Opus entomologicus splendidissimus."—Rev. Wm. Kirby.

"A most beautiful and valuable work on entomology."—Haworth.

New ed., entitled Illustrations of Foreign Entomology, edited by J. O. Westwood, 1837, 3 vols. 4to, £6 16*s.* 6*d.*; nearly 700 figures, engraved by Moses Harris.

"The exquisite work of Drury displays the complete insect in a degree of perfection that leaves nothing to be desired."—Sir James Edward Smith, *Pres. of the Linnæan Society.*

"Very accurate and excellent figures."—*Swainson's Zoological Illustrations.*

"Drury's work has not been surpassed in beauty and accuracy of execution by any of the sumptuous efforts of the present day."—*Encyc. Brit.: Art. Entomology.*

"A few years ago, a new edition, with impressions from the original plates, was published under the editorial care of Mr. Westwood, by Mr. Henry Bohn, the bookseller. It is not easy to speak of this edition in terms of too high commendation."—Sir William Jardine.

Drury, Edward. Office of a Bishop, 1709.

Drury, Capt. O'Brien, R.N. Observations on Magnetic Fluid; Trans. R. Irish Acad., 1788.

Drury, Robert. Madagascar; or Robert Drury's Journal during 15 Years Captivity there, Lon., 1722, 8vo.

"The most authentic account of that country that has ever appeared."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

Drury, W. B. Reports, 1838, '39, Dubl., 1840, 8vo, and F. W. Walsh; Reports Irish Chancery, 1839-42, 2 vols. 8vo, and R. E. Warren, ditto, 1841, 4 vols. 8vo.

Drury, Wm., teacher of Poetry and Rhetoric in the English College of Douay in the 17th century. Drammatica Poemata, Douay, 1628, 8vo; 1658, 12mo.

Dryander, Jonas, 1748-1810, a Swedish naturalist, resided for many years in London, where, at the time of his death, he was Vice Pres. of the Linnæan Society, of which he was one of the principal founders. He wrote several botanical treatises, edited some works of a similar character, and drew up Catalogus Bibliothecæ Historico-Naturalis Josephi Banks, Baroneti, 5 vols. 8vo, Londini, 1798.

"An excellent and admirably arranged catalogue; the most comprehensive of the kind ever published. It contains a collation of all the articles in the library, and is illustrated with much curious and important information."—Lowndes.

Drych, Theophilus Evans. Y Prif Oesoedd yn Ddwy Ran. Argraphwyd, 1716, 8vo. Concerning Wales.

Dryden, Charles, drowned 1704, whilst attempting to swim across the Thames, near Datchett, was the eldest son of the great poet. He was educated at Westminster and King's College, Cambridge. A few Latin and English fugitive poems comprise his contributions to the literature of his country.

Dryden, John, b. Aug. 9, 1631, d. May 1, 1700, a native of Aldwinckle, Northamptonshire, was a son of Erasmus Driden, (the poet preferred the substitution of y,) a rigid Puritan, of an ancient family of great respectability in Northamptonshire. The grandfather of the poet, Sir Erasmus Driden, was created a knight by James I. He had the good fortune to be placed at Westminster School, under the tutorship of the famous Dr. Busby, the stimulating properties of whose classic rod are well known to fame. Whilst there he translated the third Satire of Persius, and wrote an elegy on the death of Lord Hastings. In 1650 he was removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in January, 1653-54; in 1657 he was made A.M. by a dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the same year he removed to London, where he obtained employment as secretary to a relative, Sir Gilbert Pickering. At this time he was a great admirer of Oliver Cromwell, and on his death in 1658 Dryden commemorated the event in his Heroic Stanzas on the late Lord Protector. He dried his tears, however, in time to enable him to welcome a new sovereign in Astræ Redux, a Poem on the Restoration, 1660. This was followed by A Panegyrick to his sacred Majesty, King Charles II., on his Coronation, 1661. In 1662 he produced his first play, The Wild Gallant, which does not seem to have impressed the public very favourably. Not discouraged, however, he soon afterwards gave to the world The Rival Ladies, and The Indian Emperor. The last made him famous; but, alas, it made him also a married man! It was written in conjunction with Sir Robert Howard, through whose means he became acquainted with Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Earl of Berkshire. Poets of course must make love to such of the opposite sex as they happen to encounter; here was the daughter of an earl, evidently, too, not ill pleased with his respectful homage. In an evil day he wooed and won. The parties soon discovered that they were totally unsuited to each other; so her ladyship railed, and the poet revenged himself by

> "Vending such bitter sarcasms against the matrimonial state as too plainly bore evidence to his domestic misery."

In 1667 appeared Annus Mirabilis, the Year of Wonders, being an account of the events of 1666. Here we have such matters noted down as the Great Fire, the Dutch War, &c. None but a great poetical genius could have triumphed over the prosaic impediments to success in a piece of this character. The following verses, describing the unhappy condition of those London citizens whose houses had been destroyed by the fire, and those who were spending their last night under their loved roofs, are truly graphic:

> "Those who have homes, when home they do repair,
> To a last lodging call their wandering friends;
> Their short uneasy sleeps are broke with care,
> To look how near their own destruction comes.
> Those who have none, sit round where once it was,
> And with full eyes each wonted room require:
> Haunting the yet warm ashes of the place,
> As murder'd men walk where they did expire."

Dryden's was now a great name with the wits, and in 1668 he succeeded Sir William Davenant as poet-laureate. His excellent essay upon Dramatic Poetry, published in the same year, proved that the author was not unworthy of his new honours. But we are sorry to add, that as a dramatic author he displays—indeed ostentatiously obtrudes—faults of the gravest character. No writer seems to be fonder of what is unholy, unlovely, and of bad report. The becoming decencies of domestic life, the sanctity of the matrimonial tie, the respect due to the ministers of the Christian faith, and the awful consideration of accountability to the Supreme Being, would be deemed strange matters in Dryden's dramatic circles.

> "Unhappy Dryden! in all Charles's days,
> Roscommon only boasts unspotted lays!"—Pope.

The following is a list of the plays, with their appropriate dates, of which Dryden was sole or joint author:

1. The Wild Gallant, Comedy, 1662.
2. The Rival Ladies, Tragi-Comedy, 1664.
3. The Indian Emperour, Tragi-Comedy, 1667.
4. Secret Love; or, The Maiden Queen, Tragi-Comedy, 1668.
5. Sir Martin Mar-all, Comedy, 1668.
6. The Tempest, altered by Davenant and Dryden from Shakspeare, Comedy, 1670.
7. Tyrannick Love; or, The Royal Martyr, Tragedy, 1670.
8. An Evening's Love; or, The Mock Astrologer, Comedy, 1671.
9. The Conquest of Granada, Tragedy, 1672.
10. Almanzor and Almahide; or, The Conquest of Granada, part 2, 1672.
11. Marriage A-la-mode, Comedy, 1673.
12. The Assignation; or, Love in a Nunnery, Comedy, 1673.
13. Amboyna, Tragedy, 1673.
14. The State of Innocence and Fall of Man, Opera, 1676.
15. Aurengzebe, Tragedy, 1676.
16. All for Love, Tragedy, 1678.
17. Œdipus, by Dryden and Lee, Tragedy, 1679.
18. Troilus and Cressida, Tragedy, 1679.
19. The Kind Keeper; or, Mr. Limberham, Comedy, 1680.
20. The Spanish Tyrant, Tragi-Comedy, 1681.
21. The Duke of Guise, by Dryden and Lee, Tragedy, 1683.
22. Albion and Albanius, Opera, 1685.
23. Don Sebastian, Tragedy, 1690.
24. Amphytrion, Comedy, 1690.
25. King Arthur, Opera, 1691.
26. Cleomenes; or, The Spartan Hero, Tragedy, 1692.
27. Love Triumphant, Tragi-Comedy, 1694.

> "He also brought upon the stage a play of which he only wrote one scene, called The Mistaken Husband, Comedy, 1675."

See Biog. Dramat.; and for lists of Dryden's various publications, first editions, &c., see Watt's Bibl. Brit. and Biog. Brit. To the latter work, to Johnson's and Scott's Lives of the poet, and to the sources noticed below, we must also refer the reader for the details of Dryden's literary life, his friendships and his quarrels, his successes and defeats, his trials and his consolations. He was truly "a man of war from his youth," and his controversies with the Buckinghams, Rochesters, Shadwells, and Settles of the day, present any thing but a flattering picture of the manners and minor morals of that period. We have already animadverted upon Dryden's share of culpability in those abuses of the drama which provoked the righteous indignation of Jeremy Collier. We were pleased to be able to record also the acknowledgment and repentance of the erring dramatist.

That his religious impressions became more lively towards the close of his life, we have good reason to believe. Shortly after the accession of King James he became a convert to the Church of Rome, in whose communion he yielded up his last breath. His sincerity, indeed, has been much doubted both by contemporaries and posterity; but we are loath to suspect hypocrisy where the other presumption is at all tenable. Scott is willing to lean on the side of charity, and the comments of Dr. Johnson exhibit an excellent specimen of his rare powers of comprehensive yet terse argumentation:

> "That conversion will always be suspected that apparently concurs with interest. He that never finds his error till it hinders his progress towards wealth or honour will not be thought to love truth only for herself. Yet it may easily happen that information may come at a commodious time; and, as truth and interest are not by any fatal necessity at variance, that one may by accident introduce the other. When opinions are struggling into popularity, the arguments by which they are opposed or defended become more known; and he that changes his profession would perhaps have changed it before, with the like opportunities of instruction. This was the then state of Popery; every artifice was used to show it in its fairest form; and it must be owned to be a religion of external appearance sufficiently attractive."—*Life of Dryden.*

The Revolution dissipated the hopes which the polemical poet had entertained of bettering his embarrassed fortunes; and when, two years later, he was called to his last account, he left not enough of the substance for which he had so laboriously toiled to carry him in peace to the "house appointed for all living."

Without crediting the "wild story" of the drunken brawl and "tumultuary and confused" proceedings which are alleged to have interrupted the funeral cortège and delayed the solemn services for the departed, there seems no reason to doubt that the body of the most illustrious Englishman of the day was obliged to wait for its last asylum until the completion of a hasty subscription enabled the survivors to discharge the expenses connected with its interment. He lies in Westminster Abbey, between the graves of Chaucer and Cowley.

Of the family of the poet, his widow died insane, after surviving her husband fourteen years. Charles, the eldest son, was drowned in the Thames, as already mentioned. John, the second son, died at Rome in 1701. Erasmus Henry, the third son, died in 1710; he succeeded to the title of baronet, which passed to his uncle, the brother of the poet, and thence to his grandson. The present representative of the family (1855) is Sir Henry Edward Leigh Dryden, of Canons-Ashby.

It is now proper that we should particularize those productions of Dryden, in addition to those already noticed, which have secured him so high and so permanent a position in the republic of English letters. In accordance with our custom, we shall adduce the opinions of those who by their own reputation have earned a right to a respectful hearing when they pronounce upon the merits or demerits of others. The limited space to which we are necessarily confined will be a sufficient apology for the paucity and brevity of our quotations.

Absalom and Achitophel, 1681, (of the 2d part, 1684, all but 200 lines of Dryden's was written by Nahum Tate,) is a poetical satire against the party which by the management of Lord Shaftesbury placed the Duke of Monmouth at its head. The Duke of Buckingham was the ostensible author of The Rehearsal, 1671, in which Dryden was ridiculed under the name of Bayes. The poet now returned the compliment by representing Buckingham in the character of Zimri, in Absalom and Achitophel. To the second part, Dryden contributed about 200 lines, in which he introduces Settle and Shadwell under the names of Doeg and Og. He never cared for disparity of numbers:

> "His antagonists came on with infinite zeal and fury, discharging their ill-aimed blows on every side, and exhausted their strength in violent and ineffectual rage; but the keen and trenchant blade of Dryden never makes a thrust in vain, and never strikes but at a vulnerable point."—Sir Walter Scott.

> "Of this poem, in which personal satire was applied to the support of public principles, and in which therefore every mind was interested, the reception was eager, and the sale so large, that my father, an old bookseller, told me he had not known it equalled but by Sacheverell's trial."—Dr. Johnson.

> "The greatest of his satires is Absalom and Achitophel, that work in which his powers became fully known to the world, and which, as many think, he never surpassed. . . . The spontaneous ease of expression, the rapid transitions, the general elasticity and movement, have never been excelled."—Hallam: *Introduc. to Lit. History.*

The Medal, a satire against sedition, 1681, may be considered as a continuation of the preceding. It drew forth bitter responses, and Shadwell's zeal against the satirist was rewarded by his becoming the hero of Mac Flecknoe, pub. in the ensuing year.

In this year, also, he gave to the world Religio Laici, which professes to be a defence of the Holy Scriptures against deists, papists, and Presbyterians.

Of a far different character, however, are the dogmas espoused in The Dialogues of the Hind and Panther, 1687, which is a defence of his newly-adopted church against the Church of England. We need have no doubts of the result of a controversy between the milk-white Hind—the Church of Rome—and the Spotted Panther—the Church of England. Its effect, however, was rather to injure than aid the cause which the poet had so much at heart:

> "A fable which exhibits two beasts talking Theology, appears at once full of absurdity; and it was accordingly ridiculed in the City Mouse and Country Mouse, a parody written by Montague, afterwards Earl of Halifax, and Prior, who then gave the first specimen of his abilities."—Dr. Johnson.

But Mr. Hallam defends the poet's rather unusual vehicle for polemical debate:

> "The first lines in the Hind and Panther are justly reputed among the most musical in our language; and perhaps we observe their rhythm the better because it does not gain much by the sense; for the allegory and the fable are seen, even in the commencement, to be awkwardly blended. Yet notwithstanding their evident incoherence, which sometimes leads to the verge of absurdity, and the facility they give to ridicule, I am not sure that Dryden was wrong in choosing this singular fiction. It was his aim to bring forward an old argument in as novel a style as he could; a dialogue between a priest and a parson would have made but a dull poem, even if it had contained some of the excellent paragraphs we read in the Hind and Panther. It is the grotesqueness and originality of the fable that gives this poem its peculiar zest, of which no reader, I conceive, is insensible; and it is also by this means that Dryden has contrived to relieve his reasoning by short but beautiful touches of description, such as the sudden stream of light from Heaven which announces the conception of James's unfortunate heir, near the end of the second book."—*Introduc. to Lit. History.*

In 1693 appeared the folio which contained a trans. of Juvenal, partly by Dryden, and of Persius, entirely by Dryden.

> "A version completely surpassing all before and all who have succeeded him."—Sir Walter Scott.

His trans. of Virgil, pub. in 1697, has always been held in the highest estimation by many critics, but perhaps an equally erudite verdict could be produced against it. Dr. Felton defends him against the critics:

> "Those who excel him, where they observe he hath failed, will fall below him in a thousand instances where he hath excelled."

Dissertation on Reading the Classicks, 1730, p. 130. And Pope remarks in reference to Dryden's translation of some parts of Homer:

> "Had he translated the whole work, I would no more have attempted Homer after him than Virgil; his version of whom (notwithstanding some human errors) is the most noble and spirited translation I know in any language."—*Preface to Pope's trans. of Homer's Iliad.*

Dr. Trapp (see his trans. of Virgil into blank verse, 1735) and Mr. Hallam may be cited as dissentients from such florid panegyric.

In 1700 appeared his Fables, Ancient and Modern, translated into verse, and modernized from Homer, Ovid, Boccace, and Chaucer. These are probably the best-known to the present generation of all Dryden's pieces. Though not without faults of haste and carelessness, the merits of this collection are not to be questioned. In addition to the larger pieces, there are a number of

> "Short original poems, which, with his prologues, epilogues, and songs, may be comprised in Congreve's remark, that even those, if he had written nothing else, would have entitled him to the praise of excellence in his kind."—Dr. Johnson.

The most celebrated of these compositions is the Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, commonly known by the name of Alexander's Feast.

> "The ode for St. Cecilia's Day, perhaps the last effort of his poetry, has been always considered as exhibiting the highest flight of fancy, and the exactest nicety of art. This is allowed to stand without a rival. If indeed there is any excellence beyond it in some other of Dryden's works, that excellence must be found. Compared with the ode on Killigrew, it may be pronounced perhaps superior on the whole, but without any single part equal to the first stanza of the other."—Dr. Johnson.

Mr. Hallam considers that both of these odes have been much overrated:

> "Dryden's fame as a lyric poet depends a very little on his Ode on Mrs. Killigrew's death, but almost entirely on that for St. Cecilia's Day, commonly called Alexander's Feast. The former, which is much praised by Johnson, has a few fine lines, mingled with a far greater number ill conceived and ill expressed; the whole composition has that spirit which Dryden hardly ever wanted, but it is too faulty for high praise. The latter used to pass for the best work of Dryden, and the best ode in the language. Many would now agree with me that it is neither one nor the other, and that it was rather overrated during a period when criticism was not at a high point. Its beauties indeed are undeniable; it has the raciness, the rapidity, the mastery of language which belong to Dryden; the transitions are animated, the contrasts effective. But few lines are highly poetical, and some sink to the level of a common drinking-song. It has the defects, as well as the merits, of that poetry which is written for musical accompaniment."—*Introduc. to Lit. Hist.*

If there be a doubt whether Dryden can claim a place in the first class of poets, there can be no question of his pre-eminence as a writer of prose. A few opinions upon this department of his labours, together with some comments upon his general characteristics as an author, must conclude our article.

> "The matchless prose of Dryden, rich, various, natural, animated, pointed, lending itself to the logical and the narrative, as well as the narrative and picturesque; never balking, never cloying, never wearying. The vigour, freedom, variety, copiousness, that speaks an exhaustless fountain from its source: nothing can surpass Dryden."—Lord Brougham.

The great Edmund Burke studied the prose of Dryden with no little interest and profit. His principal prose compositions are his Essay on Dramatic Poetry, and his admirable Prefaces and Dedications.

> "Dryden may be properly considered as the father of English criticism, as the writer who first taught us to determine upon principles the merit of composition. Of our former poets, the greatest dramatist wrote without rules, conducted through life and nature by a genius that rarely misled and rarely deserted him. Of the rest, those who knew the laws of propriety had neglected to teach them."—Dr. Johnson.

> "Dryden as a critic is not to be numbered with those who have sounded the depths of the human mind, hardly with those who analyze the language and sentiments of poets, and teach others to judge by showing why they have judged themselves. . . . The style of Dryden was very superior to any that England had seen. He seems to have formed himself on Montaigne, Balzac, and Voiture; but so ready was his invention, so vigorous his judgment, so complete his mastery over his native tongue, that in point of style he must be reckoned above all the three. He had the ease of Montaigne, without his negligence and embarrassed structure of periods; he had the dignity of Balzac, with more varied cadences, and without his hyperbolical tumour; the unexpected turns of Voiture, without his affectation and air of effort."—Hallam, *ubi supra.*

> "The prose of Dryden is the most numerous and sweet, the most *mellow* and *generous*, of any our language has produced."—Dr. Warton: *Essay on Pope.*

> "There is no modern writer whose style is more distinguished. Energy and ease are its chief characters. . . . His English is pure and simple, nervous and clear, to a degree which Pope has never exceeded, and not always equalled."—*Dr. Beattie's Essays.*

Pope's admiration of Dryden is well known. He declared that

> "He could select from his works better specimens of every mode of poetry than any other English writer could supply.

> "As to his writings, I may venture to say in general terms, that no man hath written in our language so much, and so various matter, and in so various manners, so well. . . . His prose had all the clearness imaginable, together with all the nobleness of expression, all the graces and ornaments proper and peculiar to it, without deviating into the language or diction of poetry. I have heard him frequently own with pleasure, that, if he had any talent of English prose, it was owing to his having often read the writings of the great Archbishop Tillotson. His versification and his numbers he could learn of nobody: for he first possessed those talents in perfection in our tongue; and they who have succeeded in them since his time have been indebted to his example; and the more they have been able to imitate him, the better they have succeeded."—Congreve: *Dedication of Dryden's Dramatic works to the Duke of Newcastle.*

> "I cannot pass by that admirable English poet, without endeavouring to make his country sensible of the obligations they owe to his Muse. Whether they consider the flowing grace of his versification, the vigorous sallies of his fancy, or the peculiar delicacy of his periods, they will discover excellencies never to be enough admired."—Dr. Garth: *Pref. to the trans. of Ovid's Metamorphoses.*

See Biog. Brit., where will be found also Hayley's and Churchill's tributes to Dryden, and many other panegyrics well worth perusal. The celebrated controversy between Miss Seward and Mr. Weston, respecting the comparative merits of Dryden and Pope, will be found in Gent. Mag., 1789, '90. The opinions of two distinguished modern critics, one upon the merits of our author as a poet, the other respecting his excellencies as a writer of prose, must conclude our citations:

"He is a writer of manly and elastic character. His strong judgment gave force as well as direction to a flexible fancy; and his harmony is generally the echo of solid thoughts. But he was not gifted with intense or lofty sensibility; on the contrary, the grosser any idea is, the happier he seems to expatiate upon it. The transports of the heart, and the deep and varied delineations of the passions, are strangers to his poetry. He could describe character in the abstract, but could not embody it in the drama; for he entered into character more from clear perception than fervid sympathy. This great High-Priest of all the Nine was not a confessor to the finer secrets of the human breast. Had the subject of Eloisa fallen into his hands, he would have left but a coarse draught of her passion."—*Campbell's Essay on English Poetry.*

"The prose of Dryden may rank with the best in the English language. It is no less of his own formation than his versification; it is equally spirited and equally harmonious. Without the lengthened and pedantic sentences of Clarendon, it is dignified when dignity is becoming, and is lively without the accumulation of strained and absurd allusions and metaphors, which were unfortunately mistaken for wit by many of the author's contemporaries."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

It is difficult to conclude with so many valuable comments around us yet lacking a place, but there must be an end to all articles. The reader can peruse the subject at his pleasure, and, to aid his investigations, we recommend to him the consultation of the following works, in addition to the many cited above. The biographies, explanatory prefaces, and critical annotations to be found in many of the specified editions of the poet's works, will prove invaluable auxiliaries to the proper understanding of his productions, and the literary and political history of the time:

Miscellaneous Works, Lon., 1702–09, 6 vols. 8vo; 1718, 6 vols. 12mo. Plays, 1725, 6 vols. 12mo. Poems and Translations, 1743, 2 vols. 12mo. Miscellaneous Works, with Explanatory Notes and Observations; also an account of his Life and Writings, 1760, 4 vols. 8vo: edited by Samuel Derrick. Critical and Miscellaneous Prose Works; with Notes and Illustrations, an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author, a Collection of his Writings; by Edmund Malone, 1800, 4 vols. 8vo. Works, now first collected, with Notes, Historical, Critical, and Explanatory, and a Life of the Author, by Walter Scott, 1808, 18 vols. r. 8vo; 2d edit., 1821, 18 vols. Poetical Works, with Notes by Warton; edited by Mr. Todd, 1812, 4 vols. 8vo. Poems, with Memoir by Rev. John Mitford, 1834, 5 vols. 12mo; and Boston, 1854, 5 vols. 12mo, &c. Poetical Works, containing original Poems, Tales, and Translations; with Notes by the Rev. Joseph Warton, D.D., the Rev. John Warton, and others, 1851, r. 8vo. Poetical Works, with Life, Critical Dissertation, and Explanatory Notes, by the Rev. George Gilfillan, Edinburgh and New York, 1855, 2 vols. r. 8vo. Reviews of Dryden's Works, and of various editions: Scott's edition, Edin. Rev., xiii. 116; Analect. Mag., ii. 148. Works, Edin. Rev., (T. B. Macaulay,) xlvii. 1; Blackw. Mag., (John Wilson,) lvii. 133, 503. Dramatic Works, Retrosp. Rev., i. 113. Poetical Works, Museum, xiii. 162. Prose Works, Retrosp. Rev., iv. 55. Life and Times of Dryden, Eclec. Rev., 4th s., xi. 47. Dryden on Chaucer, (John Wilson,) Blackw. Mag., lvii. 617, 771. Dryden and Pope, Blackw. Mag., ii. 679; (John Wilson,) lvii. 369. Dryden and his Times, Westm. Rev., lxiii., number for April, 1855.

Dryden, John, 1668?–1701, second son of the preceding, trans. the 14th satire for his father's Juvenal, and wrote a Comedy, for which his father wrote a preface, entitled The Husband his own Cuckold, Lon., 1696, 4to. In 1776 was pub., from his MS., Voyage to Sicily and Malta, 8vo.

Dryden, John, Surgeon. Med. Com., 1788.

Drysdale, John, D.D., 1718–1788, a native of Kirkcaldy, minister of the Tron Church, Edinburgh. Serms., with Life by A. Dalzel, Edin., 1793, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The style is everywhere forcible and impressive, and, at the same time, pure, perspicuous, and elegantly simple."—DR. WM. MOODIE.

"He possessed a most uncommon fertility of original thought."—PROF. DALZEL.

Drysdale, Wm. Popery Dissected, 1799, 8vo.

Dryswich, Ambrose. The Setting Sun; a Poem, Lon., 1812, 8vo.

Duane, James, d. 1797, first Mayor of N. York after its recovery from the British, member of Congress and Judge, pub. a Law Case. See Documentary History of N. York.

Duane, Matthew. Coins of Macedonia. The Plates by Bartolozzi, 4to. Brockett, 1237, £2 2*s*. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., ii. 614.

Duane, Wm., of Philadelphia, 1760–1835, a native of the province of New York. 1. Mississippi Question, Phila., 1803, 8vo. 2. Military Dictionary, Phila., 1810, 8vo. 3. An Epitome of the Arts and Sciences, 1811. 4. Visit to Colombia in 1822, '23, 8vo.

Duane, Wm., b. 1807, at Philadelphia. 1. Passages from the Remembrancer of Christopher Marshall, containing a Revolutionary Journal; edited by Wm. Duane, Phila., 1839, 12mo. New ed., enlarged, entitled Passages from the Diary of Christopher Marshall, 1849. 2. View of the Relation of Landlord and Tenant in Pennsylvania, 1844, 8vo.

"It does infinite credit to the author, not only from the clearness of its style, but its lucid and judicious arrangement of the decisions upon the subject."

3. A View of the Law of Roads, Highways, Bridges, and Ferries in Pennsylvania, 1848, 12mo. 4. Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate; their influence upon the health, the intellect, and the Moral Nature of Man; translated from the French, 1846, 12mo.

Duane, Wm. J., of Phila., b. 1780, at Clonmel, Ireland. 1. The Law of Nations investigated in a Popular Manner Phila., 1809, 8vo. 2. Letters to the People of Penna. on Internal Improvements, 1811, 8vo. 3. Narrative and Corresp. conc. the Removal of the Deposites, 1838, 8vo.

Du Barry, Edmond L., M.D., Surgeon U.S. Navy. The United States: its Power and Progress; trans. from the French of Guillaume Tell Poussin, Phila., 8vo.

Dubois, Edward. The Wreath; translations, 1799, 8vo. Old Nick, 1802, 3 vols. 12mo. Boccaccio's Decameron, 1804, 2 vols. 8vo. Francis's Horace, with addit. Notes, 1807, 4 vols. 12mo. My Pocket-Book, 1807, 12mo.

Dubois, J. A. 1. The Character, Manners, Customs, and Institutions of the People of India, Lon., 4to; Phila., 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Letters on Christianity in India, Lon., 8vo.

Dubois, P. B. Reflections, Oxon., 1721, 8vo.

Dubois, Peter. Serms., 1732, '37, 8vo.

Dubose, Catherine A., a daughter of the Rev. Wm. Richards, is a native of England, but arrived in America whilst yet a child. In 1849 she was married to Mr. Charles W. Dubose, a lawyer of Georgia. Within the last year or two she has contributed a number of poetical pieces to the Southern Literary Gazette, edited by her brother, Mr. Wm. C. Richards, of Charleston, South Carolina. Mrs. Dubose is also a sister of Mr. Thomas A. Richards, a painter and poet, resident in New York.

Dubost. Appeal to the Public, 1810, 8vo.

Dubost, Chr. Merchant's Assist., Lon., 1804, 8vo. Elements of Com., 1808, 2 vols. 8vo. Commer. Arithmetic, Lon., 12mo.

"A very neat, clear, and precise treatise."—*Lon. Month. Review.*

Dubourdieu, John. Serms., &c., 1696–1724.

Dubourdieu, John. Statistical Survey of the County of Antrim, Dubl., 1812, 2 vols. 8vo.

Dubue, M. Alcohol, Phil. Mag., 1814.

Ducarel, Andrew Coltee, 1713–1785, an eminent antiquary and civilian, commissary of St. Catherine's and Canterbury, pub. a number of topographical and antiquarian works, a list of which will be found in Watt's Bibl. Brit., and notices in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes. Two of his best-known works are: Anglo-Gallic, Norman, and Aquitain Coins, Lon., 1757, 4to. A new edit. has been long promised. Anglo-Norman Antiquities considered in a Tour through Normandy, 1767, fol.

"A valuable work on this particular subject."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

Ducarel, P. J. Orig. Poems and trans., 1807, cr. 8vo. De Wyrhale, 8vo. Paraphrase of the Psalms, &c., 8vo.

Duchal, James, 1697–1761, an Irish Nonconformist divine, settled successively at Cambridge, Antrim, and Dublin. Arguments for the truth of the Chris. Relig., &c., Lon., 1753, 8vo.

"A work of singular merit."—KIPPIS.

Serm., 2d ed., 1765, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Our author's style is in general nervous and clear."—*Lon. Critical Review.*

Duché, Jacob, D.D., d. 1798, aged about 60, Rector of Christ's Church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia, was a native of that city. His pulpit oratory was greatly admired. Serm., 1775, 8vo. Caspipina's Letters, Phila., 1774, 12mo; Bath, England, 1777, 2 vols. 8vo. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, 1774, '77. Letter to Gen. Washington on the Declaration of Independence, Bath, 1777, 4to. Discourses on various Subjects, Lon., 1779, 2 vols. 8vo; 1790. Three edits. Serm., 1781, 8vo.

"His discourses have great warmth and spirit; and at times are in the strain of our old divines."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Duck, Arthur, 1580–1649, an eminent English civilian, Chancellor of London, and Master of the Requests. Vita Henrici Chichele, &c., Oxon., 1617, 4to. In English, and added to Bates's Lives, Lon., 1681, 4to; and again pub., 1699, 8vo. De Usu et Auctoritate Juris Civilis Romanorum in dominiis principum Christianorum, Lon., 1653, '79, 8vo; several edits. at home and abroad: added to De Ferrière's Hist. of the Civil Law, Lon., 1724, 8vo. In this work Duck had the assistance of the learned Dr. Gerard Langbaine.

Duck, Stephen, who drowned himself in the Thames in a fit of insanity, was originally a thresher, but became a clergyman of the Church of England. He wrote a good deal of poetry, which is only remarkable from the humble condition and limited opportunities of the author. The reader will find his biography in Southey's Lives of Uneducated Poets. Poems, Lon., 1730, 8vo; 1736, 4to; 1738, 8vo. Truth and Falsehood, a Fable, 1734, fol. Alrick and Isabel, a Poem, 1740, fol. Cæsar Camp, a Poem, 1755, 4to. Poems, with Memoirs of his Life by Spence, 1794, 12mo.

Swift indulges in some humour at the expense of Duck's poetical pretensions.

Duckett, Sir George. Trans. of Michaelis's Burial and Resurrection of Jesus Christ, Lon., 1827, 12mo. Michaelis shows that the testimony of the evangelists is sufficient to place the resurrection of Christ beyond the reach of doubt. See a review in British Critic and Theolog. Rev., v. 531.

Duckett, Thomas. Proceedings concerning the improvement of all manner of Land, &c., 1659.

Ducy, Sir Simon. Speech against the 12 Bishops accused of High Treason, Lon., 1642, 4to.

Duddell, Benj. Treatises on the Eye, Lon., 1729–36.

Dudgeon, G. Overseers of the Poor, Lon., 1838, 8vo.

Dudgeon, Wm. Unity of God, &c., 1737, 8vo.

Dudley. See NORTH.

Dudley, Dean, b. 1823, in Kingfield, Maine, a member of the Boston Bar. 1. The Dudley Genealogies, Bost., 1848, 8vo. 2. Pictures of Life in England and America, 1851, 8vo.

Dudley, Earl. Letters to the Bishop of Llandaff, 2d ed., Lon., 1840, 8vo.

"A most interesting volume."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

Dudley, C. W. Reports Cases Ct. Appeals S. Carolina, 1837, '38, Columbia, 1838, 8vo; ditto, Cases at Law, 1837, '38, Columbia, 1838, 8vo.

Dudley, Dud. Metallum Martis, Lon., 1665, 12mo.

Dudley, Edmund, 1462–1510, executed for high treason, wrote a book, still in MS., entitled The Tree of the Commonwealth.

Dudley, F. Amoroso, a Novel, 1810.

Dudley, G. M. Reports Cts. Law and Chancery of Georgia, N. York, 1837, 8vo.

Dudley, Sir Gamaliel. Letter to Prince Rupert, Oxon., 1644, 8vo.

Dudley, Howard. Hist. and Antiq. of Horsham, 1836, sm. 8vo. Composed, printed, and the Illustrations engraved and lithographed from original Sketches by a youth under sixteen.

Dudley, Rev. Sir Henry Bate, 1745–1824, Bart., LL.D., Prebendary of Ely, was distinguished as a political, literary, and convivial character, and still more as a most energetic magistrate. He established several influential journals, and wrote eight dramatic pieces, for a list of which see Biog. Dramat. The Rival Candidates, a Comic Opera, was pub. in 1775, 8vo, and The Travellers in Switzerland, also a Comic Opera, in 1793, 8vo; and again in 1794, 8vo. Sir Henry also wrote some tracts on political economy. See a biographical notice of this gentleman in the Gent. Mag., vol. xciv., pt. 2, 273, 638.

Dudley, Lady Jane. See GREY.

Dudley, John, Duke of Northumberland, &c., 1502–1553, father-in-law of the preceding, and also executed for high treason. Sayings vpon the Scaffolde, Lon., 1553, 8vo; and *s. a.*

Dudley, John, Archdeacon of Bedford. Sermon on Phil. iii. 16, 1729, 8vo; two do. on the Privileges of the Clergy, 1731, 8vo.

Dudley, John. Serm., Lon., 1807, 4to. Metamorphosis of Sona; a Hindoo Tale, 1811, 8vo.

Dudley, John. Identity of the Niger and the Nile, 1821.

Dudley, Rev. John. Naology; or a Treatise on Sacred Structures, Lon., 1846, 8vo. The Anti-Materialist; denying the Reality of Matter, 1849, 8vo.

Dudley, Joshua. His Memoirs, Lon., 1772, 8vo.

Dudley, Sir Matthew. On Insects in the Bark of decaying Elms and Ashes, Phil. Trans., 1705.

Dudley, Paul, 1675–1751, Chief Justice of Massachusetts, pub. 12 treatises on Nat. Hist., &c. in Phil. Trans., 1720–35, and a theolog. essay against the Church of Rome.

Dudley, Robert, 1532?–1588, Earl of Leicester, son to John, Duke of Northumberland, and a favourite of Queen Elizabeth. Speeches; preserved in the Cabala, Strype's Annals, and Peck's Desiderata Curiosa. Lawes and Ordinances, Lon., 4to. See Secret Memoirs of the Earl of Leicester, 1706, 8vo; His Life, 1727, 8vo; Secret Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth, 1706, 8vo.

Dudley, Sir Robert, 1573–1639, son of the preceding, by the Lady Douglas Sheffield, lived in great magnificence at his castle in Florence, where he ended his days. Voyage to the Isle of Trinidad; see Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 574, 1598. Catholicon. A Proposition; see Rushworth's Collections. Del l'Arcano del Mere, 1636, '46, fol.; 1661.

Dudley, Sir Wm. His Case, fol.

Duer, John, LL.D., 1782–1858, an eminent jurist, a native of Albany, N.Y. His publications are: 1. A Lecture on the Law of Representations in Marine Insurances, with Notes and Illustrations, N. York, 1844, pp. 256. Mr. Arnould praises this work as "vigorous, learned, and original." (Arnould on Mar. Ins., Lon., 1848, vol. i. 489, note.)

2. The Law and Practice of Marine Insurance deduced from a critical examination of adjudged cases, the nature and analogies of the subject, and the general usage of commercial nations, vol. i., pp. 775, N. York, 1845; vol. ii., pp. 808, N. York, 1846, 8vo. A full review and critical analysis of this elaborate work, from the pen of Professor Moore of the University of Edinburgh, will be found in the London Magazine and Quarterly Review of Jurisprudence, for November, 1848. The writer says:

"We are confident that this work of Dr. Duer on the important contract of Marine Insurance will not suffer by a comparison with the writings of any other jurist. It is, so far as it has gone, the most complete and able treatise on the subject which has ever appeared in our language."

3. A Discourse on the Life, Character, and Public Services of James Kent, late Chancellor of the State of New York, delivered by request before the Judiciary and Bar of the City and State of N. York, April 12, 1848: N. York, D. Appleton & Co., 1848.

"A most able and interesting eulogy."—W. C. BRYANT.

4. Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Superior Court of the City of N. York; vol. v. Mr. Duer was one of the revisers of the laws of New York; and in conjunction with his colleagues, the Hon. Benjamin F. Butler and the Hon. John C. Spencer, has published three editions of the Revised Statutes of that State. He was Chief-Justice of the Superior Court of the city of New York, and official reporter of its decisions, at the time of his death.

Duer, William Alexander, 1780–1858, brother of the preceding. Their father was Col. Wm. Duer, a prominent delegate to the Continental Congress, and their mother was a daughter of Lord Stirling, of the Revolution. Both brothers occupied a high position in their native State. They died within a few weeks of each other. He was the author of two pamphlets addressed to Cadwallader D. Colden on the Steamboat Controversy.

Dufay. Oil of Olives as a Cure for the Bite of Vipers; Phil. Trans., 1738.

Duff, A. Feudal Rights, Edin., 1838, 8vo. Deeds, chiefly affecting Movables, 1840, 8vo. Comment. on Recent Stat. in Conveyancing, 1847, 8vo.

Duff, Alexander, D.D., b. 1808, Perthshire, Scotland, of the Free Church of Scotland Mission, Calcutta. Missions the Chief End of the Christian Church, Edin., 1839, 18mo. On India and India Missions, 1839, 8vo.

"India and India Missions will doubtless take a high place in the Christian literature not merely of the day but of the age, and greatly extend the missionary spirit and zeal of the country."—*Guardian.* See also Presbyterian Review.

The Jesuits: their Origin, &c.; 2d ed., 1845, 8vo. Missionary Addresses, 1850, fp. 8vo. Addresses at the Assem. of the Free Church, 1851, fp. 8vo. Other works on Missions. The Indian Rebellion: its Causes and Results, 1858, 8vo.

Duff, James Grant. A Hist. of the Mahrattas, Lon., 1826, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Besides the records of the Mahratta Governments of Poona and Satara, and those of the English East India Company, the authorities for this work are from a great variety of authentic sources, hitherto inaccessible to the public."

Duff, P. North American Accountant, N. York, 8vo. A comprehensive and valuable work.

Duff, Rev. W. Original Genius, 1767, 8vo. Criticisms on Poetry, 1770, 8vo. History of Rhedi. Letters, 1807, 8vo.

Duff, Wm. His Case, 1739, 8vo. Hist. of Scotland from Robert Bruce to James VI., Lon., 1750, fol.

Dufferin, Lady, granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and sister of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, has written many popular songs and ballads, of which the Irish Emigrant's Lament is the best known.

Dufferin, Lord. Letters from High Latitudes: being some account of a Yacht-Voyage to Iceland, Jan Mayen, and Spitzbergen in 1856, Lon., cr. 8vo. Highly commended.

Duffett, Thomas. New Poems, Songs, Prologues, and Epilogues, Lon., 1676, 8vo. See a list of his plays in Biog. Dramat. He ridiculed Dryden, Shadwell, and Settle.

> "A vein of scurrility and personal ill-nature is apparent."

Duffie, C. R. Serms. for Children, N. York, 18mo. Serms., 2 vols. 8vo.

Duffield, George, 1732–1790, a Presbyterian minister of Philadelphia. Tour with Mr. Beatty along the frontiers of Penna. Thanksgiving Sermon for the restoration of Peace, 1783.

Duffield, George, b. 1794, in Pennsylvania. Spiritual Life, 8vo. Dissertation on the Prophecies, 16mo. Millenarianism Defended, 16mo. Fugitive Discourses on Slavery, Capital Punishment, &c. Claims of Episcopal Bishops Examined, 16mo. Obligation and Perpetuity of the Christian Sabbath, 16mo. Contributor to the Biblical Repository, Presbyterian Mag., &c.

Duffield, John. Singular conduct of Sir W. Lewes, 8vo.

Dufief, N. G. Nature Displayed in teaching French, 19th ed., Lon., 1841, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 21st ed., Phila., 2 vols. 8vo; Spanish, 1826, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "The greatest merit of Mr. Dufief's system is, in our opinion, its being so perfectly adapted to English people."—*Lon. Magazine.*

Pronouncing Fr. and Eng. Dict., new ed., 1847, p. 8vo.

Dufour, Alex. Letter resp. the Naval Pillar, 1799.

Dufour, W. Diseases of the Urinary Passages, &c., Lon., 1794, 1801, '08, 8vo. Cure of Rupture, 8vo.

Dufton, Wm. Deafness and Diseases of the Ear, Lon., 1844, 12mo. Amer. ed., Phila., 1848, 12mo.

Duganne, Augustine J. H., born 1823, in the city of Boston, is the author of many contributions to our national literature, both in verse and prose.

"Of the former he has pub.: Home Poems, Ticknor, Boston, 1844, 18mo. The Iron Harp, Philada., 1847, 18mo. The Lydian Queen, a Tragedy, produced at the Walnut St. Theatre, Phila., 1848. MDCCCXLVIII., or the Year of the People, 1849. Parnassus in Pillory, a Satire, Adriance & Co., N. York, 1851. The Mission of Intellect, a Poem, delivered at Metropolitan Hall, Jan. 20, 1852. The Gospel of Labour, a Poem, delivered before Mercantile Library, N. York, 1853. The True Republic; delivered in N. York, 1854, Poetical Works, Phila., 1856, 8vo; illustrated; the first complete collection of his poems. Prose-Writings: a series of critiques on contemporary authors, published in Sartain's Magazine under the title of 'Revised Leaves:' several Dramas, twenty or thirty Novelettes and Romances, and a large number of papers upon a variety of subjects, under various *noms de plume*, in the different magazines and journals of the day." We subjoin a criticism from the pen of Wm. H. Burleigh:

> "Mr. Duganne's lyrical powers are characterized by a nervous energy, a generous sympathy with humanity, a wonderful command of language, and an ardent hatred of wrong and oppression in all their forms. These poems we have read with a keen delight and a growing admiration of their author's genius. They have a distinct character of their own—and are evidently the strong, unrestrained, and indignant utterances of a bold spirit, deeply penetrated with a love for its kind, and intolerant of all despotisms."

Dugard, Samuel. Theolog. treatises, 1673, '87.

Dugard, Thomas. Death and the Grave, 1649.

Dugard, Wm., 1605–1662, an eminent schoolmaster, pub. a Greek Lexicon and other educational works, 1660, &c.

Dugdale, Gilbert. The Time Triumphant, or the Arrival of King James into England, Lon., 1604, 4to.

Dugdale, Sir John, son of Sir William Dugdale. A Catalogue of the Nobility of England according to Precedencies, Lon., 1685, a single folio sheet; reprinted with addits. in 1690.

Dugdale, Richard. Wicked Plots carried on by Seignior Genelamon, 1679, &c.

Dugdale, Stephen. His Information at the Bar of Commons, 1680, fol.

Dugdale, Sir William, 1605–1686, one of the most distinguished of the many learned antiquaries of whom England can boast, was a native of Shustoke, near Coleshill, Warwickshire. He was educated at the free-school of Coventry, and afterwards instructed in civil law and history by his father. In 1638 he settled in London, and formed an acquaintance with several noted antiquaries, whose influence promoted his taste for the departments of learning in which they delighted. By the aid of Sir Henry Spelman he was created a pursuivant-at-arms extraordinary, by the name of Blanch Lyon; in 1640 was made Rouge-Croix-pursuivant in ordinary, and in 1677 was solemnly created Garter principal king-at-arms. The next day, much against his will, the king conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. To this step Charles II. was no doubt incited by gratitude, as much as by the extraordinary merits of the antiquary, for Dugdale had been one of the most devoted adherents of Charles I. We proceed to notice his principal works: 1. Monasticon Anglicanum, Londini, 1655, '61, '73, 3 vols. fol. Vols. i. and ii. were collected and written by Roger Dodsworth, but arranged, supplied with indexes, and corrected through the press, by Dugdale. Dodsworth died before the tenth part of the first vol. was printed. The general preface to the Monasticon was written by Sir John Marsham. Vol. i. was reprinted with addits. in 1682, and the whole work was epitomized in English, page by page, by James Wright, the historian of Rutlandshire, in 1695, 1 vol. fol. Another edit., abridged, in English, was pub. in 1718, fol., and two additional vols., entitled The History of the Ancient Abbeys, Monasteries, Hospitals, Cathedrals, and Collegiate Churches, were pub. in 1722, '23, fol., by Capt. John Stevens. Mr. Peck announced a fourth vol. as nearly ready in 1735, (never pub.,) and left some MS. vols. in 4to, now in the British Museum. See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, and Ayscough's Catalogue, vol. i., p. 55–67. A new edit. of the Monasticon, considerably enlarged and improved by John Caley, Henry Ellis, and the Rev. B. Bandinel, D.D., was pub. in 54 parts, 1817–30, at £141 15*s.*; on imp. fol., large paper, proofs, £283 10*s.* Re-issue, 1846, 8 vols. fol., £31 10*s.*; in 1849 at 20*s.* pr. part. Pub. as Coney's Architecture of the Middle Ages, in parts, containing 12 plates, at one guinea each. The new edit., 1817–30, (again, 1846 &c.) of the Monasticon, contains 241 views of ecclesiastical edifices—Monasteries, Abbeys, Priories, &c.—engraved by Coney after the originals by Hollar and King.

> "Cette édit. renferme toute la substance de la continuation de Stevens, d'autres augmentations et les notes des éditeurs; en outre, beaucoup de nouvelles figures sont ajoutées aux anciennes, que l'on a copiées avec exactitude. Tels sont les avantages qui la font préférer aux premières édit."—BRUNET: *Manuel, &c.*

> "This NEW EDITION is the only one which can be hereafter consulted for information, or quoted for authority, on subjects connected with Church History and Ecclesiastical Property. . . It may be honestly avowed that the annals of the Press, in no country throughout Europe, can boast of a nobler performance; whether on the score of accuracy and fulness of intelligence, or of splendour of paper, type, and graphic embellishments."—*Dibdin's Library Companion.*

To give some idea of the vast expense of the new edit., we need only mention that the cost of drawing and engraving the plates was SIX THOUSAND GUINEAS!

Of the value of this great work it would be difficult to speak in terms of exaggeration:

> "Next to Doomsday Book, it is the most ancient and ample record of the history and descent of the greatest portion of the landed property of this country, and has been admitted as evidence in a court of justice, where the original documents had perished. To the Clergy this work possesses an interest not only of an antiquarian and historical character, but one which has a more solid claim to THEIR NOTICE. By its means they are frequently enabled to settle, without employing the costly machinery of the law, disputed questions respecting the property of the Church; and a reference to a very copious index added by the Editors to the Work, will show at once that there is scarcely a single parish which is not mentioned in its pages.
>
> "The Clergy, the Lawyer, the Antiquary, the Historian, the Architect, and Topographer, as well as the possessor of real property, will find the MONASTICON ANGLICANUM one of the most interesting and indispensable works that has ever issued from the press of this country."

The reader will find some valuable remarks on this work, and many interesting particulars respecting the author, in The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Dugdale, by Wm. Hamper, 1827, r. 4to.

2. The Antiquities of Warwickshire, 1656, fol. This work was the result of twenty years' indefatigable research.

> "It must stand at the head of all our county histories."—GOUGH.
>
> "There are works which scrupulous accuracy, united with stubborn integrity, has elevated to the rank of legal evidences; such is Dugdale's Warwickshire."—DR. WHITAKER.

Second edit., revised, augmented, and continued by Wm. Thomas, D.D., 1730, 2 vols. fol.

Mr. Gough charges Dr. Thomas with being careless in his authorities, and giving himself very little pains to obtain information. The Antiquities of Warwickshire Illustrated, Coventry, 1765, fol. This wretched affair was pub. by a bookseller, who could not be punished by banishment to Coventry, as he already graced that famous locality. 3. The History of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, from its first foundation, Lon., 1658, fol.; 2d edit., corrected by the author's own hand, with autobiog. details, by Edward Maynard, D.D., 1716, fol. New edit., with a continuation and addit. matter, and some new plates, by Sir Henry Ellis, 1818, fol. This edit. is printed in double columns, and the plates, principally by W. Finden, are faithful copies from the originals. The addit. plates are illustrations of the present cathedral. 4. The History of Imbanking and Drayning of divers Ferns and Marshes, 1662, fol. This valuable work was published

> "At the instance of the Lord Gorges and others, who were the principal adventurers in that costly and laudable undertaking for draining the great level extending into a considerable part of the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Norfolk, and Suffolk."—Wood.

Second edit., revised and corrected, with three indexes, by Charles Nalson Cole, 1772, fol. 5. Origines Juridiciales; or Hist. Memoirs of the English Laws, Courts of Justice, Forms of Trial, &c., 1666, fol.; 2d edit., with addits. in the Savoy, Lon., 1671, fol.; 3d edit., with addits., Lon., 1680, fol.

> "Our first inquiries after the History of the Laws of this kingdom ought to begin with the careful reading of Sir William Dugdale's *Origines Juridiciales*; which we shall find so accurately penned, and with so good a mixture of learning and judgment, that 'twill almost do the work alone. I cannot give a better view of this most elaborate treatise, than by telling the reader that it fully answers its title-page."—Bishop Nicolson: *Eng. Hist. Lib.*

6. Chronica Juridicialia, 1658, 8vo. A good abridgment of the above. The compiler was *faithful*, in one sense at least, for he transfers Sir William's materials by wholesale to his own pages, at which unblushing piracy old Anthony Wood waxes wroth: "Published," says he, "by some downright plagiary, purposely to get a little money."

7. The Baronage of England, 1675, '76, 3 vols. in 2, fol.

> "A work abounding in the most valuable information."—Rev. J Hunter: *Hist. of Hallamshire.*
>
> "A work which will exist to the latest age, as a monument of its author's historical knowledge and antiquarian learning."
>
> "The Baronage is distinguished by the most laborious research and extraordinary accuracy, and confers honour upon its author."—Sir N. Harris Nicolas.

8. Short View of the late Troubles in England, Oxf., 1681, fol. 9. The Antient Usage in bearing of Arms, Oxf., 1682, 12mo; 1683, '85, '90. New edit., with addits. by T. C. Banks, 1811, fol. 10. A Perfect Copy of all Summons of the Nobility to the Great Councils and Parliaments of this Realme, Lon., 1685, fol. Sir William also pub. a second vol. of Sir Henry Spelman's Councils in 1664; John Selden's Discourse concerning the office of Lord Chancellor of England in 1672, fol.; and wrote part of the folio pub. in 1716, fol., giving an account of a number of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches. He was the chief promoter of Somner's Saxon Dictionary, Oxon., 1659, fol. We have already referred the reader to Hamper's Life of Sir William Dugdale: we also notice a life of him in the Heraldic Miscellanies, pub. by the Rev. James Dallaway; another Life from an original MS., 1713, 8vo, and letters between Dugdale and Sir Thomas Browne in the posthumous works of the latter, 1712, 8vo. We may appropriately conclude our notice of this great man with the fervid eulogy of a Hercules in the same field of research:

> "What Dugdale hath done is prodigious. His memory ought to be venerated and had in everlasting remembrance."—Anthony Wood.

As an illustration of the term "prodigious," we may remark that Sir William left 27 folio MS. vols., written by *his own hand*, to the University of Oxford; and these contain the collections for only two of his works, viz.: The Antiquities of Warwickshire, and the Baronage of England. Of 16 other MS. vols., part of his legacy, some were also in his own handwriting. These monuments of industry, learning, and research are now in the Bodleian Library, the Heralds' College, and the Ashmolean Museum. Sir William's daughter was married to the famous Elias Ashmole: of this learned antiquary, and his widow, we have already discoursed at length on a preceding page. See Ashmole, Elias.

If any of our countrymen—who are not generally supposed to feel the most lively interest in the records of the past, save as they pertain to the title-deeds and other securities of real estate—feel inclined to blame us for lingering long over the names of the Ashmoles, the Camdens, the Goughs, and the Nicholses, of whom a utilitarian age is not worthy, we shall commend to their meditations the following true maxim, with the hope of a profitable result:

> "A contempt for antiquity is rightly considered as the mark of a mean and narrow intellect, of an uneducated and illiberal mind."

Where would have been the history, the art, the philosophy, of past ages, had there been no provident conservators, wise for all generations, to transmit these precious relics to their descendants?

Dugmore, Thomas. Manor of Milbourne, 1800, 8vo.

Dugud, Patrick, M.D. Convulsive Disorder; Med. Com., 1777. Virtue of the Wild Cabbage; Ess. Phys. and Med., 1760.

Dugué, Charles Oscar, b. 1821, in New Orleans; educated in Paris. 1. Essais Poétiques, with a Preface by A. Rouquette, of Louisiana. In 1850 he pub. two dramatic works, Mila, or The Death of La Salle on the discoveries of the mouth of the Mississippi River; and Mingo, or The Dying Swan, a celebrated Indian Chief.

Duhigg, Bart. King's Inn Remembrancer, Dubl., 1805, 8vo. Hist. of the King's Inns, 1807, 8vo.

Duhring, Henry, M.D. Art of Living, Lon., 1843, p. 8vo. Remarks on the United States, 1843, p. 8vo. Essays on Human Happiness, 1848, fp. 8vo.

> "Happy is life. when sound health, pure feelings, rational thoughts, and noble deeds combine to exalt its earthly course. Then man reveals in himself the image of the Deity, and his home becomes a Paradise."

Duigenan, Patrick, 1735–1816, an Irish civilian, M.P. for Old Leighlin, and afterwards for Armagh. Lachrymæ Academicæ. Political pamphlets and Speeches, 1786–1810.

Duillier, N. F. Latitude at Sea, 1708.

Duke, Rev. Edward. Prolusiones Historicæ, or Essays illustrative of the Halle of John Halle of Salisbury, Salisb., 1837, 8vo; vol. i.; all pub.

> "We have never encountered any antiquarian disquisitions that were so amusing, delightful, and instructive."—*Lon. Monthly Rev.*

Druidical Temples of the county of Wilts, Lon., 1846, 12mo.

> "His collections on the literature of Wiltshire are nowhere surpassed."—*Salisbury Journal.*

Duke, Francis. Free Grace, 1655, '56, 4to.

Duke, George. The Law of Charitable Uses, with the learned readings of Sir Francis Moore, Lon., 1676, fol.

> "It was always considered as a standard authority upon this branch of the law."—*Bridg. Leg. Bibl.*

After being neglected for more than a century, this work was revived and continued by Mr. R. W. Bridgman, Lon., 1805, 8vo.

Duke, Richard, d. 1711, Prebendary of Gloucester, was educated at, and Fellow of, Trinity College, Cambridge. He was intimate with Otway, engaged with some others in the translations of Ovid and Juvenal, and wrote a number of poems.

> "In his Review, though unfinished, are some vigorous lines. His poems are not below mediocrity; nor have I found much in them to be praised."—*Dr. Johnson's Life of Duke.*

Serm., 1703; two serms., 1704; fifteen, 1714, 8vo.

> "In his sermons, besides liveliness of wit. purity and correctness of style, and justness of argument, we see many fine allusions to the ancients, several beautiful passages handsomely incorporated in the train of his own thoughts; and, to say all in a word, classic learning and a Christian spirit."—Dr. H. Felton, *on Reading the C*

Duke, R. T. W., and **Francis H. Smith.** American Statistical Arithmetic, Phila. See Smith, Francis H.

Duke, Wm. Lectures on the Sacraments, 1789.

Dulaney, Daniel. Considerations on the Policy of imposing taxes in the Brit. Colonies, Lon., 1766, 8vo.

Dumbell, John. Mathemat. treatises, 1808, '09.

Dummer, Jeremiah, d. 1729, a native of Boston, wrote several theolog. treatises, a defence of the New England Charters, Lon., 1728, 8vo, and 1766; and a Letter to a Noble Lord concerning the expedition to Canada, 1712.

Dumon, Wm. Cantus; The Former Book of the Musick of William Dumon, 1591, 4to.

Dun, Lord. See Erskine, David.

Dun, Barclay. Quadrilles, 1818.

Dun, James. Serm., Edin., 1792, 8vo.

Dun, John. Serms., Kilm., 1790, 2 vols. 8vo.

Dunbar, David. Covenants, Lon., 1646.

Dunbar, George, 1774–1851, appointed Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, 1805, discharged the duties of this post until within a few months of his death. He pub. a number of useful educational works, 1812–44, the principal of which is his Greek-English and English-Greek Lexicon, the fruit of eight years' laborious application, 1840, 8vo; 3d ed., 1853, 8vo. The following commendation of a distinguished Grecian must have been highly gratifying to Professor Dunbar:

> "*My Dear Lord:*—I am greatly obliged to you for having permitted me to see Professor Dunbar's Greek Lexicon. It is infinitely the best work which I have ever seen. It has already been of great service to me, who, as you know, am an humble but a most ardent votary of Greek literature. It will tend more to extend the study of Greek than any work now extant."—*The Marquis of Wellesley to Lord Brougham, August* 17, 1841.

Dunbar, James, LL.D., Prof. of Philos. in the Univ. of Aberdeen. Essays on the Hist. of Mankind in rude and uncultivated Ages, Lon., 1781, 8vo; 2d ed., with addits., 1782, 8vo.

> "A very ingenious book."—Dr. Johnson.

Dunbar, John. Epigrammatum, Lon., 1616, 8vo.

Dunbar, William, 1465?–1530, a native of Salton, East Lothian, Scotland, was educated at the University of St. Andrew's, and afterwards, becoming a Franciscan friar, travelled in Scotland, England, and France, as a mendicant preacher. He was subsequently employed in a diplomatic capacity by James IV., and resided at his court in receipt of a pension. Of his poems but little was known until the beginning of the last century, when many of them were printed from the MSS. in which they had long reposed. Some of his pieces had been pub. by Chapman and Millar in 1508. Thirty of Dunbar's productions are to be found in the Ancient Scottish Poems, pub. from the MS. of George Bannatyne. In 1834 a complete edit. of his works was pub. by David Laing. He excels both in moral and humorous poetry; and is peculiarly happy in enlisting allegory in the advocacy of truth. His principal allegorical poems are, The Thistle and Rose, The Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins through Hell, and The Golden Terge. The Twa Married Women and the Widow exhibits a specimen—not the most delicate in the world—of his vein of humour. Whether the Friars of Berwick be really his, seems matter of some doubt. The Merle and Nightingale may be cited as a poem of great merit.

Sir Walter Scott declares that Dunbar is "unrivalled by any poet that Scotland has yet produced," and Mr. Ellis also styles him the "greatest poet that Scotland has produced." This is surely high praise. For an elaborate review of Dunbar's poetry, we must refer the reader to Warton's Hist. of English Poetry. See also Biog. Brit.; Pinkerton's Ancient Scottish Poets; Lives of the Scottish Poets. Warton remarks, after an examination of the Daunce:

> "I have been prolix in my citations and explanations of this poem, because I am of opinion that the imagination of Dunbar is not less suited to satirical than to sublime allegory; and that he is the first poet who has appeared with any degree of spirit in this way of writing since Piers Plowman. His Thistle and Rose and Golden Terge are generally mentioned as his capital works. but the natural complexion of his genius is of the moral and didactic cast."—*Hist. of English Poetry.*

But Mr. Pinkerton thinks that this judgment must not be taken too strictly:

> "The Goldin Terge is moral; and so are many of his small pieces: but humour, description, allegory, great practical genius, and a vast wealth of words, all unite to form the complexion of Dunbar's poetry. He unites in himself, and generally surpasses, the qualities of the chief old English poets; the morals and satire of Langland; Chaucer's humour, poetry, and knowledge of life; the allegory of Gower; the description of Lydgate."—*Scottish Poets.*

The Golden Terge, though moral in its design, is a parody on the Popish litanies; surely an unfit subject for such a purpose.

Mr. Ellis unites in the general commendation of Dunbar's poetry:

> "Dunbar's peculiar excellence is much good sense and sound morality, expressed with force and conciseness. His style, whether grave or humorous, whether simple or ornamented, is always energetic; and though all his compositions cannot be expected to possess equal merit, we seldom find in them a weak or redundant stanza."—*Specimens of Early English Poetry.*

Dunbar, Wm., d. 1810, at his seat at Natchez, Mississippi, was distinguished for his acquisitions in Astronomy and Natural Science. He was a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and contributed some pages to its Transactions; see vol. vi.: Signs among Indians; Meteor. Observ., 1800; Description of the Mississippi.

Duncan, Alexander, D.D. Infidelity, Edin., 1774, 12mo. Hist. of the Revolution, 1688, 1790, 8vo. Devout Communicant's Assist., Berwick, 1792, 8vo. Essays, Edin., 1799, 8vo.

Duncan, Andrew. Grammatica Latina, Edin., 1595, 8vo. Rudimenta Pietatis, 1595, 16mo. Studiorum Puerilium Clavis, 1597, 8vo.

Duncan, Andrew, M.D., 1745–1828, a native of Edinburgh, delivered clinical lectures in the University of that city, and afterwards private courses for fourteen years, on the theory and practice of medicine. He pub. several professional treatises, a list of which will be found in Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Duncan, Andrew, Jr., M.D. Edinburgh New Dispensatory, Edin., 1803, 8vo; 1804, '08, '18. Other profess. publications.

Duncan, Archibald, R.N. Mariner's Chronicle, 1804. Brit. Trident; register of Naval Actions, 1805, 4 vols.

Duncan, Daniel, 1649–1735, an eminent physician, a native of Languedoc, died in London. He was the author of Explication nouvelle et méchanique des Actions Animales, Paris, 1678; La Chymie Naturelle, 1681, 8vo; and some other works.

Duncan, Daniel, D.D., d. 1761, son of the preceding, wrote Collects upon some of the Articles, 1754, and some other theolog. treatises.

Duncan, Francis, M.D. Bowels, 1801, 8vo.

Duncan, Henry, D.D., founder of Savings-Banks. Essays on the Advantages of Savings-Banks Lon., 1816, 8vo. Cottage Fireside, new ed., Edin., 1839, 18mo. Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons, Edin., 1836, '37, 4 vols. sm. 8vo; new ed., 1853, 12mo.

> "We know of no work more simple in its teachings, and of none that collects more glory about the revolving months than this."—*Lon. Spectator.*

See Memoir of Dr. Duncan by his son, Rev. J. G. Duncan, 1848, 12mo; new ed., 1853.

Duncan, James. The Scotch History, Glasg., 1805, 12mo; 3d ed., by his grandson, James Duncan, 1816; 4th ed., 1819.

Duncan, James F. Popular Errors on the subject of Insanity examined and exposed, Lon., 1853, fp. 8vo.

Duncan, John, D.D. Essay on Happiness, a Poem. Serms. and theolog. treatises, 1769–1803.

Duncan, John. Weaving, Glasg., 1808, 8vo.

Duncan, Rev. John, LL.D. Declaration against the Pope's Supremacy, by K. Edward VI.; repub., Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Duncan, John. Essay on Genius, or the Philos. of Literature, Edin., 1814, 8vo. Philos. of Human Nature; Origin of Evil, 1815, 8vo.

Duncan, John M. Travels through part of the U. States and Canada, 1818, '19, Glasg., 1823, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Dedicated to Professor Silliman of Yale College. Sabbath among the Tuscaroras.

Duncan, John Shute. Botano-Theology, an arranged Compendium, Oxf., 1825, 8vo; 2d ed., 1826.

> "An exceeding pleasant and interesting book."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

Duncan, Jonathan. Prosecutions for Religious Opinions, Lon., 8vo. Religions of Profane Antiquity, 1838, fp. 8vo.

> "A very complete key to the old systems of heathenism, as developed especially in Greece and Rome."—*Lon. Monthly Rev.*; and see Lon. Spectator.

Dukes of Normandy, from Rollo to the Expulsion of King John, 1839, 12mo.

> "A useful supplement to the ordinary histories of England."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

And see Lon. Parthenon, Examiner, and New Monthly Magazine.

Trans. of Felix Bodin's Summaries of the Hist. of England and France, 1840, 2 vols. 18mo.

> "A very accurate view of the constitutional history of England."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Religious Wars of France, 1840, fp. 8vo.

> "Well written and concise; its dates exact and well placed."—*Lon. Courier.*

Hist. of Guernsey, with Notes on Jersey, 1842, 8vo.

Duncan, Mrs. M. G. L. Memoir of G. A. Lundie, 18mo; of Geo. B. Philips, 18mo; of Mary Lundie Duncan, 4th ed., 1845, fp. 8vo.

> "A most sweetly-drawn picture, that cannot be too extensively contemplated."—*Lon. Christian Ladies' Mag.*

The Children of the Manse, 18mo. America as I found it, 16mo.

> "A very readable book."—*Advocate and Guardian.*

Duncan, Mark, d. 1640, a Scottish physician, an ancestor of the preceding Dr. Daniel Duncan, was principal of the Calvinists' College at Saumur. His best-known work is Institutiones Logicæ, libri quinque, Salmurii, 1612, 8vo.

> "This work is much commended by Burgersdicius and others. Joseph Scaliger also mentions our author in a manner which seems to indicate no common respect. Speaking of the west of Scotland, he particularizes it as the district which produced Duncan and Buchanan; and Tomasinus (Parnassus Euganeus, p. 8) classes him among the distinguished literary characters of the age."

Duncan, Mark, or **Cerisantes,** d. 1648, a son of the preceding, wrote some poetical pieces pub. in miscellaneous collections, the most remarkable of which is Carmen gratulatorium in nuptias Caroli R. Ang. cum Henriettâ Mariâ filiâ Henrici IV. R. Fr.

Duncan, Mrs. Mary Lundie. Rhymes for my Children, Lon., 32mo. For a notice of a Memoir of Mrs. M. L. Duncan, see DUNCAN, MRS. M. G. L.

Duncan, Robert, 1699–1729, a native of Edinburgh, minister of Tillycoultry, 1728. An Exposition of the Epistle to the Hebrews, Edin., 1731, 8vo; new ed., 1844, 8vo.

> "It may be considered rather as an abridgment of Owen on the Hebrews, than as an original work. It is not, indeed, a professed abridgment; but it everywhere shows the use that the author made of that elaborate and useful work."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Duncan, Wm. Physiologia, Tolos., 1651, 4to.

Duncan, Wm. Kings of Scotland, Glasg., 1722, 8vo.

Duncan, Wm., 1717–1760, a native of Aberdeen, Prof. of Philos. in the Marischal College, 1752, trans. the select orations of Cicero, (1777,) and Cæsar's Commentaries, 1752, fol.; also in 2 vols. 8vo; often reprinted. His work entitled Elements of Logic was pub. in 1748, and the 6th ed., 1770, Lon., 12mo.

Duncan, Wm. Syntax, &c. of Greek, 1812, 8vo.

Duncan, Wm. New and improved edit. of A. Dickinson's Greek Testament, Edin., 1830, 12mo.

"Mr. Duncan has annexed a copious selection of the most important of Griesbach's various readings and emendations, which appear to have been made with great care."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Duncombe, Giles. Tryals per pais, or the Law of England concerning Juries by Nisi Prius, &c., Lon., 1682, 8vo; 8th ed., with addits., 1766, 2 vols. 8vo; 9th ed., Dubl., 1793, 2 vols. 8vo.

Duncombe, Henry J. Serm., Lon., 1837, 8vo.

Duncombe, John, 1730–1785, Vicar of Herne. Three Serms., 1776. The Feminead, 1754. Trans. of Select Works of the Emperor Julian, &c., 1784, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The Philosophical Fable which Julian composed under the name of the Cæsars, is one of the most agreeable and instructive productions of ancient wit."—GIBBON.

The Hist. and Antiq. of Reculver and Herne; principally written by J. D. It forms the 18th No. of the Bibl. Top. Brit. Mr. D. contributed to the Gent. Mag. for twenty years, under the signature of Crito, &c. He pub. and edited several other works. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Duncombe, Mrs. John, wife of the preceding, d. 1812, wrote the story of Fidelia and Honoria in the Adventurer, contributed to the Poetical Calendar and Nichols's Poems, and in 1808 pub. a novel entitled The Village Gentleman and the Attorney-at-Law.

Duncombe, John, inventor of the Dendrometer. Treatise upon the Dendrometer, Lon., 1769, 8vo; 1771, 8vo. Conjointly with Thos. Whittell, The Antiq. of Richborough and Reculver, abridged from the Latin of Archdeacon Bottely, 1774, 12mo. New Arithmet. Dictionary, 1774, 8vo.

Duncombe, Wm., 1690–1769, father of the first-named John Duncombe, is best known by his trans. of Horace, made in conjunction with his son, pub. in 2 vols. 8vo, 1757–59. He made some other trans. from the Latin and French, collected Archbishop Herring's sermons, and pub. several other poetical, political, historical, and theolog. works. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Duncon, Eleaz. De Adoratione Dei versus Altare Determinatio Cantab. habita, *anno* 1633, '60, 8vo.

Duncon, John. Life and Death of Lady Falkland, 1648, 12mo. See Gibbon's Memoirs of Pious Women.

Duncon, Samuel. Political tracts, 1652–59.

Duncumb, John. Serms., 1796, '97. Pasture Lands, 1801, 8vo. Hist. and Antiq. of Hereford, 1804–12, 2 vols. 4to. The only hist. of this county pub. Agricult. and Rural Economy of Herefordshire, 1805, 8vo.

Dundas, Sir David, General R. A., 1735?–1820, a distinguished officer, in 1809 succeeded the Duke of York as Commander-in-chief. Principles of Military Movements, chiefly applied to Infantry, Lon., 1788, 4to. Adopted and printed as Rules and Regulations for his Majesty's Forces. General Dundas also planned the Rules and Regulations for the Cavalry.

Dundas, Rt. Hon. Henry, Lord Viscount Melville, 1741?–1811, First Lord of the Admiralty, &c. Speeches, Letters, and Opinions upon Politics, the Slave-Trade, and East India Trade; pub. separately, 1794, '96, 1800, '13.

Dundas, James, M.D. Ed. Med. Ess., 1733.

Dundas, John. Abridgt. of the Acts of the General Assem. of the Ch. of Scot., 1638–1720, Edin., 1721, 8vo. Processes against J. Simpson, 1728, 8vo.

Dundonald, Earl of. See COCHRANE, ALEX.

Dungal, a celebrated astronomer of the 9th century, supposed to have been a native of Ireland, emigrated to France, where he died. A long letter of his to Charlemagne, in answer to some queries of that monarch respecting two eclipses of the sun, will be found in D'Acheri's Spicilegium, vol. iii., 324, of the fol., and vol. x. of the 4to edit. A Defence of Images, 1608, 8vo; also in the Biblioth. Max. Patr., xiv. 196. He wrote some poetical pieces, one of which is in a collection pub. by Martene and Durand, 1729.

Dunglison, Robley, M.D., LL.D., a distinguished benefactor to Medical Science and Literature, and one of the most popular authors of the day, was born in 1798, in Keswick, Cumberland county, England. He commenced the practice of medicine in London in 1819; Professor of Medicine in the University of Virginia, 1824–33; Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, &c. in the University of Maryland, 1833–36; Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from 1836 to the present time, (1858.) Dr. D. is one of the vice-presidents of the American Philosophical Society, and a member of numerous scientific and literary societies at home and abroad. We annex a list of his many valuable contributions to medical science:

AUTHOR OF: 1. Commentaries on Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels of Children, Lon., 1824, 8vo.

2. An Introduction to the Study of Grecian and Roman Geography, by Geo. Long, Esq., and himself, Charlottesville, 1829, 8vo; the Roman by Dr. D.

3. Human Physiology, with numerous illustrations, Phila., 1832, 2 vols. 8vo; 8th ed., 1856.

4. A new Dictionary of Medical Science and Literature, containing a concise account of the various subjects and terms, with the Synonymes in different languages, &c., Boston, 1833, 2 vols. 8vo. The second and subsequent editions were published in Philadelphia in one volume; 15th edit., 1858.

5. On the Influence of Atmosphere and Locality, Change of Air and Climate, Seasons, Food, Clothing, &c. on human health, constituting Elements of Hygiene, Phila., 1835, 8vo. The second edition was published under the title of Human Health, &c., Phila., 1844, 8vo.

6. General Therapeutics, or Principles of Medical Practice, with tables of the chief remedial agents and their preparations, and of the different poisons and their antidotes, Phila., 1836, 8vo. To the second edition—in two volumes—Materia Medica was added. The 6th edition was published in 1857. In all the editions, except the first, there were numerous illustrations.

7. The Medical Student, or Aids to the Study of Medicine, including a glossary of the terms of the science, and of the mode of prescribing, bibliographical notices of medical works, the regulations of different medical colleges of the Union, &c., Phila., 1837, 8vo; 2d edition, modified, Phila., 1844.

8. New Remedies; the method of preparing and administering them; their effects on the healthy and diseased economy, &c., Phila., 1839, 8vo; 7th edit., 1856.

9. The Practice of Medicine, or a Treatise on Special Pathology and Therapeutics, Phila., 1842, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d edit., 1848.

10. An Appeal to the People of Pennsylvania on the subject of an Asylum for the Insane Poor of the Commonwealth, Phila., 1838, 8vo.

11. A Second Appeal on the same subject, Phila., 1840, 8vo.

12. A Public Discourse in Commemoration of Peter S. Duponceau, LL.D., late President of the American Philosophical Society, delivered before the Society on the 25th of October, 1844, Phila., 1844, 8vo.

13. On the Blind, and Institutions for the Blind in Europe; a Letter to the President of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, Phila., 1854, 8vo.

14. Numerous Introductory Lectures to his Class in the Universities of Virginia and Maryland, and in Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; and Charges to Graduates: the Introductory of 1854, '55, comprising Recollections of Europe in 1854.

EDITOR OF: 1. On the Use of the Moxa as a Therapeutical Agent, by Baron D. J. Larrey, translated from the French, with Notes and an Introduction, containing a history of the substance, Lon., 1822, 8vo.

2. Formulary for the preparation and mode of employing several new remedies, viz.: Morphine, Iodine, &c., translated by Charles Thomas Haden, Esq.; 2d edit., with numerous alterations and additions, Lon., 1824, 12mo.

3. Appendix to do., Lon., 1824, 12mo. The Formulary was reprinted in Phila., 1825.

4. The Surgeon's Vade Mecum of Dr. Hooper; 3d edit., greatly enlarged, Lon., 1824, 12mo. Dr. Dunglison's name did not appear.

5. Medical Clinics of the Hospital Neckar, by M. Bricheteau; translated by Dr. D., but not so stated, Phila., 1837, 8vo.

6. Outlines of Physiology, with an Appendix on Phrenology, by P. M. Roget, M.D., &c.; revised, with numerous notes, Phila., 1839, 8vo. Name not on the title-page.

7. Outlines of a course of Lectures on Medical Jurisprudence, by Thomas Stewart Traill, M.D., F.R.S.E.; revised, with numerous notes, Phila., 1841, 8vo. Name not on title-page.

8. The Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine, by Drs. Forbes, Tweedie, and Conolly; thoroughly revised, with numerous additions, Phila., 1845, 4 vols. 8vo.

9. The London Medical Repository, edited by James Copland, M.D., and Robley Dunglison, M.D. Vols. 19 and 20, and new series, vol. i., Lon., 1823, '24.

10. The Medical Intelligencer, or Monthly Compendium

of Medical, Chirurgical, and Scientific Knowledge, vol. iv., Lon., 1823, 8vo. The earlier volumes were edited by Messrs. Armstrong, Alcock, Haden, and others.

11. The Virginia Literary Museum and Journal of Belles-Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c., edited at the University of Virginia, by Professors Geo. Tucker and Dunglison, Charlottesville, 1830, 8vo. Names not on title-page.

12. The American Medical Library and Intelligencer; a concentrated Record of Medical Science and Literature, Phila., 1837 to 1842, inclusive, 8vo. A Journal, and a reprint of valuable foreign works.

CONTRIBUTOR TO: The Monthly Magazine, Lon., 1817, '18; The Annals of Philosophy, Lon., 1820; The London Medical Repository, 1823, '24; The Quarterly Journal of Science and the Arts, 1824; The London Quarterly Review, 1823; The Eclectic Review, 1823, '24; The Universal Review, 1824; The American Quarterly Review, 1827, and afterwards; The Virginia Literary Museum, 1830; The Baltimore Medical and Surgical Journal, 1834; The North American Archives of Medical and Surgical Science, 1834, '35; The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, 1832, and afterwards; The American Cyclopedia of Medicine and Surgery, 1834, '35; The British and Foreign Medical Review, 1836; The Medical Examiner, Phila., 1838, and afterwards; &c.

So great has been the demand for Dr. Dunglison's works, that of the Medical Lexicon, General Therapeutics and Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, Human Physiology, Human Health, and New Remedies, the sale to 1858, we have reason to believe, had been upwards of one hundred thousand volumes! Of the many notices before us of these valuable works from British and American authorities, we have room for a few only, and these must be abbreviated.

Medical Lexicon, 12th ed., 1855; 15th ed. enlarged, 1858.

"An admirable work, and indispensable to all literary medical men. The labour which has been bestowed upon it is something prodigious. . . . Revised and corrected from time to time, Dr. Dunglison's Medical Lexicon will last for centuries."—*Brit. and For. Med. Chir. Rev.*

"A miracle of labour and industry in one who has written able and voluminous works on nearly every branch of medical science. . . . It is almost as indispensable to the other learned professions as to our own. . . . From a careful examination of the present edition, we can vouch for its accuracy, and for its being brought quite up to the date of publication."—*Dubl. Quart. Jour. of Med. Science.*

"The most comprehensive and best English dictionary of medical terms extant."—*Buffalo Med. Jour.* See also Lon. Med. Gaz.; Amer. Jour. of the Med. Sciences; Boston Med. Jour.; Edin. Jour. of Med. Science; Lon. Med. Times and Gazette.

General Therapeutics and Materia Medica, 6th edit., 1857.

"As a text-book for students, for whom it is particularly designed, we know of none superior to it."—*St. Louis Med. and Surg. Jour.*

"We consider this work unequalled."—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.* See also Charleston Med. Journal and Review; Western Lancet; N. Orleans Med. and Surg. Jour.; N. York Jour. of Med.

The Practice of Medicine, 3d edit., 1848.

"Upon every topic embraced in this work, the latest information will be found carefully posted up."—*Med. Examiner.*

"It is certainly the most complete treatise of which we have any knowledge."—*Western Jour. of Med. and Surg.* See also Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.; Southern Med. and Surg. Jour.

Human Physiology, 7th edit., 1850; 8th ed., 1856.

"It has long since taken rank as one of the medical classics of our language. To say that it is by far the best text-book of physiology ever published in this country, is but echoing the general testimony of the profession."—*N. York Jour. of Med.*

"It is the completest work on Physiology in the English language, and is highly creditable to the author and publishers."—*Canadian Med. Jour.*

"The best work of the kind in the English language, and is highly creditable to the author and publishers."—*Silliman's Jour.* See also Amer. Med. Jour.; Western Lancet.

New Remedies, with Formulæ for their Administration, 6th edit., 1853.

"The great learning of the author, and his remarkable industry in pushing his researches into every source whence information is derivable, have enabled him to throw together an extensive mass of facts and statements, accompanied by full reference to authorities; which last feature renders the work practically valuable to investigators who desire to examine the original papers."—*Amer. Jour. of Pharmacy.* See also New York Med. Gaz.; Southern Med. and Surg. Jour.

Dunham, S. Astley, LL.D., d. 1858, in London. Hist. of Poland, 1830, 12mo.

"A very carefully and competently written compendium."——*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

Hist. of Spain and Portugal, 1832, 5 vols. 12mo.

"The very best work on the subject with which we are acquainted."—*Lon. Athenæum.* See also Athen., 1858, 111.

"A work of acuteness and information."—WM. H. PRESCOTT.

Hist. of Europe during the Middle Ages, 1833–36, 4 vols.

"A work which may be regarded as a sacrifice of a very learned and very laborious writer to the wants and curiosity of the world."—*Lon. Athen.*

Hist. of the Germanic Empire, 1837, 3 vols. 12mo.

"This compendium is masterly; being clear, rich, and extensive."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Hist. of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, 1839, '40, 3 vols. 12mo. These valuable works are all pub. in Lardner's Cyclopædia. Lives of English Dramatists, by R. Bell, Esq., Dr. Dunham, &c., 1837, 2 vols. 12mo. The Early Writers of Great Britain, by the same, 1840, fp. 8vo.

Dunkin, A. J. Report of the Brit. Arch. Assoc., Lon., 1845, 8vo. Memoranda of Springhead, 1848, 8vo.

Dunkin, John. Divinity of the Son of God, 1783, 8vo.

Dunkin, John. Hist. and Antiq. of Bromley, 1815, 8vo; of Bicester, 1816, 8vo. Hist. and Antiq. of the Hundreds of Bullington and Ploughley, Oxfordshire, 1823, 2 vols. 4to. Printed at the expense of Sir G. P. Turner; only 70 copies intended for sale. Hist. and Antiq. of Dartford, Kent, 1844, 8vo.

Dunkin, Wm., D.D. Epistles, Dubl., 1741, '60. Poetical Works, Epistles, &c., 1774, 2 vols. 4to.

Dunlap, Andrew, 1794–1835, a native of Mass. Admiralty Practice in Civil Cases of Maritime Jurisdiction, Phila., 1836, 8vo; 2d ed., N. York, 1850.

"This work is pronounced, by the most competent judges, to be learned, accurate, and well digested."—1 *Kent's Com.* 381, *Note.*

Dunlap, J. D. Book of Legal Forms, Phila., 1852, 8vo.

Dunlap, John A. Justice of Peace in N. York, 8vo. Abridgt. of 12th and 13th Books of Coke's Reports, N. York, 1813, 8vo. Prac. Supr. Ct. of N. York in Civ. Act., Albany, 1821–23, 2 vols. 8vo; 1841.

"The author has executed his laborious task with an accuracy and extent of learning which support his well-earned reputation as a lawyer."—18 *N. Amer. Rev.*, 211.

Lloyd's edit. (3d) of Paley's Agency; 3d Amer. edit.

"The care and labour bestowed upon Dunlap's Paley's Agency cannot fail to render it a standard work of great utility."—*Penna Law Journal.*

Dunlap, S. F., son of Andrew Dunlap, (*ante*,) b. 1825, in Boston. 1. The Origin of Ancient Names, Camb., 1856. 8vo: reprinted from the Chris. Examiner, July, 1856. 2. Vestiges of the Spirit-History of Man, N.Y., 1858, 8vo. Edited, with Notes, Dunlap's Admiralty Practice.

Dunlap, William, 1766–1839, manager of the Park Theatre, N. York, a dramatic author and a painter, was a native of Perth Amboy, N. Jersey. Life of George Frederick Cooke, Lon., 1813, 2 vols. 8vo; and a 2d ed.

"Those who desire a faithful portrait of this strange genius may be safely referred to the Life published by Dunlap, a close observer and a truthful writer."—*Wood's Personal Recollections of the Stage*, Phila., 1855, 12mo.

"Very little reliance can be placed on the theatrical and other anecdotes recorded in these volumes."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

"We have seldom been more amused and instructed than by the perusal of these volumes."—*Lon. Theatrical Inquisitor.*

The American Theatre, N. York, 1832, 8vo; Lon., 1833. Hist. of Arts and Designs in the U. States, N. York, 1834, 2 vols. 8vo. Thirty Years Ago; a Novel, 1836. Hist. of N. York, for Schools, 1837, 2 vols. 12mo; abridged, 1844, 2 vols. 18mo. New Netherlands Province of New York, 1840, 2 vols. 8vo. See Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

Dunlop, Bell, and Murray. Decis. Ct. Sess., 1835–40, 5 vols. 8vo, Edin., 1836–40; ditto, 1840, '41, 1841, 8vo, by Dunlop and Donaldson.

Dunlop, Alexander, 1684–1742, an American, Professor of Greek, Univ. Glasgow. Greek Grammar, 1736; many edits. Long used in the Scotch universities.

Dunlop, Alexander. Treatise on the Law of Scotland relative to the Poor, Edin., 1828, 8vo.

"Decidedly the best work on the subject."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

Answer, &c. rel. to Claims Ch. of Scotland, 3d ed., 1840, 8vo. Law of Patronage of Parochial Ministers in Scotland, 8vo. Parochial Law in Scotland, 3d ed., 1841, 8vo.

"As an able and accurate exposition of the law, Mr. Dunlop's Treatise deserves every commendation, and may be considered as our safest authority."—1 *Ed. L. J.*, 218.

Dunlop, James. Laws of Pennsylvania, 1700–1853, chronologically arranged, with Notes and References to all the Decisions of the Supreme Ct. of Penna., giving construction to said Laws, with a copious Index, 3d ed., Phila., 1853, 8vo. Highly commended by the Hon. Judges Gibson, Grier, Coulter, Rogers, Burnside, Woodward, Thompson, Hepburn, Lowrie, &c. Digest of the General Laws of the U. States, Phila., 1858, r. 8vo. Highly commended.

Dunlop, John. 1. History of Fiction, Lon., 1814, 3 vols. p. 8vo: 2d ed., 1816; 3d, 1845.

"He has executed a defective plan, in what we are inclined to think rather a superficial manner."—*Lon Quar. Rev.*, xiii. 384.

"Upon the whole, though we wish to see the History of Fiction executed on a very different plan, and with a greater spirit of philosophical inquiry and critical acuteness, we recommend the present publication as an agreeable and curious Miscellany, which discovers uncommon information and learning."—*Edin Rev.*, xxiv. 58

2. History of Roman Literature, 1823–28, 3 vols. 8vo. 3. Memoirs of Spain during the Reigns of Philip IV. and Charles II., 1621–1700, Edin., 1834, 2 vols. 8vo. If the reader will procure this work, Watson's Philip II. and III., Robertson's Charles V., and Coxe's Bourbon Kings, he will have a continuous history of Spain to 1788.

"Mr. Dunlop's work abounds with important instruction to the philosopher and the politician; and we gladly acknowledge our obligations for this valuable contribution to Spanish history. He has collected matter previously dispersed through a great number of works, into one consecutive, agreeable, and lively narrative."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Mr. Dunlop has pub. some other works.

Dunlop, Robert Glasgow. Travels in Central America, with Journal, &c., Lon., 1837, p. 8vo.

"It abounds with valuable statistical and general information of the towns, the people, the climate, and the products."—*Colonial Magazine.*

"Solid information is the distinguishing feature of the above."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Dunlop, Wm., 1692–1720, a native of Glasgow, Prof. of Divinity and Ch. History, Univ. Edinburgh, 1716.

A Collection of Confessions of Faith, Catechisms, Directions, Books of Discipline, &c. of publick authority in the Ch. of Scotland, with the Acts of Assembly, &c., Edin., 1719–20, 2 vols. sm. 8vo. A most valuable work. Some copies of the preface were struck off separately, under the title of A Full Account of the several ends and uses of Confessions of Faith, &c., 1721, 8vo; again, 1775, 12mo.

"Sensible and scriptural."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Student.*

It was answered by Moses Lowman in 1721, 8vo. Serms. and Lectures, 2 vols. 8vo; 1716–22; again, 1725. Glasg., 1747, 2 vols. 12mo. Though Professor Dunlop died at the early age of 28, he had attained great reputation as a powerful and pathetic preacher:

"When *he* preached, he had very crowded and attentive auditories. When he flamed in the pulpit, and triumphed over his captivated hearers, it was not by mere artificial rhetoric, but from the real sentiment and affections of his own soul transferred into theirs. Argumentative, copious, and fervent."—*Dr. E. Williams's Chris. Preacher.*

Dunn. Index to the Journals of the H. of Commons, vol. xxv. to lv., inclusive, Lon., 2 vols. fol. Comes down to end of the year 1800.

Dunn, Lady. Recluse, a Novel, 2 vols. r. 12mo.

Dunn, Edward. V. Disease, Lon., 1724, 8vo.

Dunn, Edward. Theolog., &c. works, 1796–99.

Dunn, Henry. Educational works, &c., 1829–48.

Dunn, John. Manners, Customs, and Usages, &c. of the Nations of Asia, Africa, and America, from the French of Lambert, Lon., 1750, 2 vols. 8vo.

Dunn, Sir Patrick. His Case, &c., fol.

Dunn, S. Theolog. and biog. works, 1837–47.

Dunn, Samuel, Prof. of Mathemat. at Crediton and Chelsea, pub. several works upon astronomy, navigation, mathematics, &c., 1759–93, and papers in Phil. Trans., 1761–64.

Dunne, Charles. The Chirurgical Candidate, or reflections on surgical education, Lon., 1808, 8vo.

Dunne, John. Notices rel. to some of the Native Tribes of N. America; in Trans. R. Irish Acad., 1803.

Dunning, Capt. Scheme for preventing the Progress of the Plague, fol.

Dunning, John, Lord Ashburton, 1731–1783, one of the most distinguished of modern lawyers. Defence of the United Company of Merchants, being an answer to the Dutch Memorial, 1762, 4to. Letters to the Proprietors of the E. India Stock, occasioned by Lord Clive's Letter on his Jaghire, 1764, 8vo.

Dunning, Richard. Office of Overseer of the Poor, 1686.

Dunning, Richard. Cow Pox, &c., 1800–06.

Dunscombe, T. Tribute to Dr. Evans, 1792, 8vo.

Dunsford, Martin, d. 1807. Hist. Memoir of the Town and Parish of Tiverton, 2d ed., Lon., 1790, 4to.

Duns Scotus, John, supposed to have been born about 1265, died at Cologne, 1308, is believed to have been a native of Dunstance, near Alnwick, Northumberland. Others, however, claim him as a native of Dunse, Berwickshire, Scotland, and still others assert him to have been an Irishman. Whilst young he joined the Minorite friars, who sent him to Oxford, where he was admitted into Merton College, of which he became Fellow. In 1301 he succeeded William Varron as Profes. of Theology at Oxford, and taught with such eloquence and acceptance, that 30,000 scholars thronged around his chair. We cannot, however, vouch for the correctness of the numbers. In 1304 he removed to Paris, and about 1307 was placed at the head of the theological school of that famed city of learning. He is said to have been the first teacher of the doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary. He was for some time a follower of Thomas Aquinas, but differing from him on the question concerning the efficacy of divine grace, he established a new school: the disputes of the Thomists and Scotists henceforth are matters of history, trifling as their subjects often were. Scotus was so noted for his acuteness as to acquire the name of the "Subtle Doctor." He wrote many works on theology, on metaphysics, &c., a collective edit. of which (save a few still in MS.) was pub. by Luke Wadding in 1639, Lyons, 12 vols. fol.

The reader who wishes to sharpen his wits in dialectics will find ample employment in these volumes for the long evenings of several winters. To encourage him to embark upon so fascinating an amusement, we give a specimen of the eulogies which were lavished upon the Subtle Doctor by his followers:

"He was so consummate a philosopher, that he could have been the inventor of philosophy, if it had not before existed. [How unfortunate!] His knowledge of all the mysteries of Religion was so profound and perfect, that it was rather intuitive certainty than belief. He described the divine nature as if he had seen God;—the attributes of celestial spirits as if he had been an angel;—the felicities of a future state as if he had enjoyed them;—and the ways of providence as if he had penetrated into all its secrets. He wrote so many books, that one man is hardly able to read them; and no one man is able to understand them. He would have written more, if he had composed with less care and accuracy. Such was our immortal Scotus, the most ingenious, acute, and subtile of the sons of men."

See Bale, Pits, and Tanner; Cave, vol. ii.; Henry's Hist. of Great Britain; Wood's Annals; Mackenzie's Scotch Writers; Biog. Brit.; Bruckeri Hist. Philos., tom. iii., p. 828.

The candid confession that no man could understand the Subtle Doctor's profundities reminds us of a saying attributed to Hegel, when dying;—that of all his numerous disciples only one had understood him,—and he misunderstood him!

Dunstable, John, d. 1458, an English musician, author of De Mensurabili Musicâ, quoted by Morley, Franchinus, and Ravenscroft, but now lost. The two last give some fragments of Dunstable's musical compositions. In the Bodleian Library there is a geographical tract by Dunstable.

Dunstan, St., 925–988, a native of Glastonbury, Somersetshire, Bishop of Worcester, of London, and finally Archbishop of Canterbury about 959, extended the Papal influence throughout England, and, as the representative of Rome, ruled the kingdom with a rod of iron. But Ethelred was not so easily governed as his predecessor Edgar had been, and Dunstan retired to his cloisters to die of chagrin and mortification. A vol. of his works was pub. at Douay in 1626, 8vo, and Launcelot Colston pub. one of his treatises with the Philosophia Maturata, Lon., 1668, 12mo.

Dunstanville, Francis, Lord De. Carew's Survey of Cornwall, Lon., 1811, 4to. See CAREW, RICHARD Speech at the County Meeting of Bodmin, 1809, 8vo.

Dunstar, Samuel. Anglia Rediviva; being a full description of all the Shires, Cities, Principal Towns, and Rivers in England, Lon., 1669, 8vo.

Dunster, Charles, Rector of Petworth, Sussex. Milton's Paradise Regained, with Notes, Lon., 1795, 4to. Considerations on Milton's Early Reading, and the Prima Stamina of his Paradise Lost, 1800, 8vo. A valuable work. He gives extracts from Joshua Sylvester's works. Observ. on St. Luke's Gospel, 1805, 8vo; on St. Matthew's, 1806, 8vo; on St. Luke's, 1808, 8vo. Synopsis of the three first Gospels, &c., 1812, r. 8vo. Other works.

Dunster, Rev. D. Trans. of Drexelius on Eternity, edited by Rev. H. P. Dunster, Lon., 1844, 12mo.

"Of singular merit, and excellently adapted to awaken the attention to a subject so important."

Dunster, H. P. Stories from Froissart, Lon., 1847, 18mo. See BERNERS, LORD. Fragments of History, 12mo.

Dunster, Henry, d. 1659, first President of Harvard College, in conjunction with Richard Lyon, improved the new version of the Psalms made by Eliot, Welde, and Mather, printed in 1640.

Dunster, Samuel, D.D. Trans. of Horace's Satires and Art of Poetry into English verse. Serm., Lon., 1708, 8vo.

Dunstervill, Edward. Funl. Serm., 1642.

Dunthorne, Rev. Richard, 1711–1775. Astronomical con. to Phil. Trans., 1747, '49, '51, '62.

Dunton, John. A True Iovrnall of the Sally Fleet, Lon., 1637, 4to. See Oxford Collec. Voy. and Trav.

Dunton, John, 1659–1733, an eccentric bookseller being unsuccessful in business, turned author, and pub. several works. The Dublin Scuffle, 1699, 8vo.

"This curious production may be considered as the earliest attempt at Irish topography"

The Athenian Mercury, or a Scheme to answer a Series of Questions Monthly, the Querist remaining concealed. Continued to about 20 vols.; reprinted by Bell, under the title of The Athenian Oracle, 1728, 4 vols. 8vo; abridged, 1820, 8vo. Athenianism, or the Projects of Mr. John Dunton. This contains 600 Treatises in Prose and Verse, The Life and Errors of Mr. John Dunton, with the Lives and Characters of more than a thousand Contemporary Divines, and other Persons of Literary Eminence, Lon., 1705, 8vo. We here find an account of his visit to Boston, New England, (in 1685,) where he resided for 8 months, and sketches of the ministers, booksellers, and other citizens of Boston and Salem. New edit., with selections from Dunton's other works, 1818, 2 vols. 8vo. Religio Bibliopolæ, or the Religion of a Bookseller, 1728, 8vo. See BRIDGWATER, BENJAMIN. The Danger of Living in a Known Sin, and the Hazard of a Death-Bed Repentance, 1738, 8vo. See a list of Dunton's many pieces in Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

"Dunton's Life and Errors is a most curious Work, abounding in Literary History of an interesting nature."—*Noble's Granger.*

Duponceau, Peter S., 1760–1844, a native of the Isle of Rhé, on the western coast of France, was for some time secretary to Count de Gébelin, author of the Monde Primitif. Baron Steuben, however, prevailed upon him to resign this quiet post, and accompany him to America as his secretary and aide-de-camp. They landed at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Dec. 1, 1777, and on the 18th February ensuing, Mr. Duponceau was appointed a captain by brevet in the army of the United States. In 1780 his ill health obliged him to leave the army, and in October, 1781, he was appointed secretary to Robert R. Livingston, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs. After holding the office for about 19 months, Mr. Duponceau commenced the study of the law, and was admitted an attorney in June, 1785. In his new profession he soon rose to great eminence, and felt unwilling to resign his increasing business for the office of Chief Justice of Louisiana, which was tendered to him by President Jefferson. Mr. Duponceau remained a resident of Philadelphia until his death, taking an active interest in legal, philosophical, and philological pursuits, and esteeming as not the least of the rewards of his labours, an election to a Corresponding Membership of the French Institute. The same learned body awarded to him the prize of "Linguistique," founded by Volney, for a Memoir on the Indian Languages of North America, (in French,) which was subsequently pub. in Paris. Mr. D. pub. several other works, and was the author of many memoirs communicated to literary and scientific societies, addresses, essays, and minor pieces. See Encyc. Amer., xiv. 242. A Dissertation on the Nature and Extent of the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the U. States; to which are added a brief Sketch of the National Judiciary Powers exercised in the United States prior to the adoption of the present Federal Constitution, by Thomas Sergeant, and the author's Discourse on Legal Education, Phila., 1824, 8vo.

"A work that should be profoundly studied by all American authors."—*N. Amer. Review*, xx. 63, 1825.

"The learned author of this Dissertation is well known as a scholar and a philosopher, who thinks deeply and accurately. The volume has been extensively read, and will continue so to be."—*Hoffman's Legal Student*, 568.

Eulogium in Commendation of the Hon. W. Tilghman, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Penna., 1827, 8vo. A brief View of the Constitution of the United States, addressed to the Law Academy of Philadelphia, 1834, 12mo. Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese System of Writing, 1838. This was the last of his works. He contends that the Chinese language is not *ideographic*, as was generally maintained, but *lexigraphic*. See a review, N. Amer. Rev., xlviii. 271.

A specimen of Mr. Duponceau's philological criticism may be seen in his Notes to the new edit. of John Eliot's Grammar of the Massachusetts Indian Language, Boston, 1822, 8vo. This is a reprint of Eliot's Indian Grammar, pub. in 1666.

Dupont, John. Serm., Lon., 1757, 8vo.

Duport, James, D.D., 1606–1679, an eminent Greek scholar, educated at, and Fellow of, Trinity College, Cambridge, Regius Prof. of Greek, 1632; Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge, 1668. Gnomologia Homeri, 1660. Tres Libri Salomonis, &c., 1646, 12mo. Metaphrasis Libri Psalmorum, &c., 1666, 4to. Musæ Subsecivæ, 1676, 8vo. Serm., 1660, 4to. Three Serms., 1676, 4to. Lectures on Theophrastus's Characters, 1712.

Duport, John, d. 1617, Preb. of Ely, 1609, was one of the trans. of K. James's version of the Bible.

Duppa, Brian, 1588–1662, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, Bishop of Chichester, 1638; trans. to Salisbury, 1641; Bishop of Salisbury, 1660. 1. The Soul's Soliloquies, 1648, 8vo. 2. Angels Rejoicing for Sinners Repenting, 1648, 4to. Both the above are sermons. 3. A Guide for the Penitent, 1660, 8vo. 4. Holy Rules and Helps to Devotion, 1674, 12mo. He is said to have assisted K. Charles in composing the Eikon Basilike.

Duppa, Richard, d. 1831, aged 64, educated at Trin. Coll., Oxf. Journal at Rome, Lon., 1799, 8vo. 12 Heads from the Last Judgment of M. Angelo, 1801, imp. fol. Head from Raffaelo, 1803, fol. Life and Works of Angelo, 1806, imp. 4to; new ed., 1846. Life of Raffaelo, 1816, 8vo. Price of Corn, 1815, 8vo. Introduc. to Greek, 1815, 8vo. Dr. Johnson's Diary into N. Wales, with Notes, 1816, 8vo, incorporated in Croker's Boswell Travels on the Continent, 1829, imp. 8vo. Linnæan System of Botany, 3 vols. 8vo. Other works. Mr. Q. De Quincey's Life of Raffaelo is included in the new edit. (1846, 8vo) of Duppa's Life of M. Angelo.

"In this volume we have combined at once a sketch of painting during its brightest era, and an account of the two great masters who may emphatically be described as the restorers of art in Europe."—*Edin. Review.*

Du Pratz, M. Le Page. Hist. of Louisiana, or of the Western Parts of Virginia and Carolina, Lon., 1763, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This author seems to have paid particular attention to geology, mineralogy, and other branches of natural history."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Dupre, Edward. Serm., 1782, 4to.

Dupre, John, D.D., d. 1835, aged 82. Serm., 1781, 4to. Serms., 1782–87, 2 vols. 8vo. Discourses, 1815, 2 vols. 8vo.

Dupre, Wm. Lexicographia Neologico-Gallica, 1801.

Dupuis, Joseph. Journal of a Residence in Ashantee, Lon., 1824, 4to.

"These papers throw much light on the subject of African discovery, and will be of great use to future travellers."

"The work of a man of considerable talent."—*Edin. Review.*

Dupuis, Thomas S., 1733–1796, an English musical composer. Two of his anthems will be found in Page's Harmonia Sacra. A selection from his works was pub. in 2 vols. by his pupil, Mr. Spencer, nephew and son-in-law of the Duke of Marlborough.

Dupuy, Eliza A., born at Petersburg, Va., a descendant of one of the oldest Huguenot families in that State. She has written many works, of which the following are the principal: 1. The Conspirator; of this there have been 24,000 copies sold. 2. Emma Walton, or Trials and Triumphs. 3. Celeste. 4. Florence, or the Fatal Vow. 5. Separation. 6. Concealed Treasure. 7. Ashleigh. 8. The Country Neighbourhood, N. Y., 1855.

Duquery, Henry. Speech in H. of Commons on Negotiation with France, 1795, 8vo.

Duquesne, M. Voyage to the E. Indies, 1690, '91, a descrip. of Maldives, Cocos, Andamant, &c., Lon., 1696.

Durand, David, 1679–1763, a native of Languedoc, pastor of the French Church in the Savoy, London, pub. a number of works upon theology, painting, natural history, &c., 1717–53. Serms., Rotterdam, 1711, sm. 8vo. Hist. du seizième Siècle, Lon., 1725–32, 7 parts, 8vo.

Durant, J. Coal Mine, &c., Phil. Trans., 1746.

Durant, John, b. 1620, a Nonconformist divine, ejected 1662. Salvation of the Saints, Lon., 1653, 8vo.

"A delightful millenarian writer."

Six Serms., 1655, 8vo. Spiritual Seamen, 1655. Comfort and Counsel, 1658, 8vo. Altum Silentium, 1659, 12mo. A Cluster of Grapes taken out of the Basket of the Woman of Canaan; being the sum of certain Serms., 1660, 8vo.

Durant, John. Art in Nature, 1697, 8vo.

Duranti, Saml. Serms., 1623, 8vo.

Durbin, J. P., D.D., a distinguished Methodist divine, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, in 1800; entered Miami University, 1822; subsequently studied at the college in Cincinnati, and was appointed Professor of Languages in Augusta College, Ky.; Chaplain U. States Senate, 1831; editor Christian Advocate and Journal, 1832; President of Dickinson College, Carlisle, 1834–45; received the degree of D.D., 1837; visited Europe, Asia, and Africa, 1842, '43; pastor of a congregation in Phila., 1845; Secretary of the Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions, 1850; this office he still retains, (1858.) He has been elected to the general conference of the Church on four several occasions, viz.: in 1844, '48, '52, and '56. See Men of the Time, N.Y., 1852. Author of Observations in Europe, principally in France and Great Britain, N. York, 1844, 2 vols. 12mo.

Highly commended as combining information and entertainment to a remarkable degree. Also, Observs. in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Asia Minor, 1845, 2 vols. 12mo. Edited the American edit. of Wood's Mosaic History of the Creation, with copious Notes, New York, 1831, 8vo. Contributed to sundry periodicals. For further particulars respecting Dr. Durbin, see the National Magazine, pub. by Messrs. Carlton and Phillips, New York.

Durel, John, D.D., 1625–1683, a native of St. Helier's, Isle of Jersey, entered Merton Coll., Oxf., 1640; Preb. of Salisbury and Canon of Windsor, 1663; Dean of Windsor, 1677. During the Commonwealth he retired to France; at the Restoration became minister of the French Church in the Savoy, London. Respecting the Savoy, see Strype, Wood's Athen. Oxon., or Cunningham's Hand Book of London. A View of the Govt. and Pub. Worship of God in Reformed Churches beyond the Seas; wherein is shewed their Conformity and Agreement with the Ch. of England, Lon., 1662, 4to; abridged, 1705, 8vo. This book excited a warm controversy; see Athen. Oxon. Sanctæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, &c., 1669, 4to. Theoremata Philosophiæ. Among the pieces in this collection is a French trans. of the Whole Duty of Man, partly written by Mrs. Durel. The Liturgy of the Ch. of England asserted, in a Serm., preached in French; trans. into English by G. B., Lon., 1662, '68, 4to. In Latin, 1670, 8vo.

Durell, David, D.D., 1728–1775, a native of the Isle of Jersey, educated at Pembroke Coll., Oxf., became Fellow and Principal of Hertford Coll. The Hebrew Text of the Parallel Prophecies of Jacob and Moses, relating to the twelve Tribes, with trans., notes, &c., Oxf., 1764, 4to. Critical Remarks on the Book of Job, Proverbs, Psalms, Ecclesiastes, and Canticles. See an analysis of this work in the Lon. Monthly Review, O. S., xlvii. 119–129.

"Many of the observations in these volumes are of considerable value. Dr. Durell was a bold critic, and dealt freely, and sometimes successfully, in emendations of the text, and in new arrangements of the words and letters. . . . His works deserve a place in every critical library."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Durell, Philip. A Particular Account of the Taking of Cape Breton from the French, Lon., 1745, fol.

Durfee, Job, 1790–1847, b. in Tiverton, R.I. Whatcheer; a Poem, 1832, 12mo. Complete Works of, with a Memoir by his Son, Providence, 1849, 8vo.

D'Urfey, Thomas, d. at an advanced age, 1723, was a descendant of an ancient French Protestant family who settled in Exeter, where Tom—as he is always styled—first saw the light. In early life he selected the law as a profession; but a taste for light literature indisposed him to serious application to legal research, and the gay company which he frequented left him little leisure for such profitable occupation of his time. Besides, he possessed the dangerous accomplishments, seldom combined, of being able to write and sing a good song. He also commenced composing dramatic pieces,—The Siege of Memphis, 1672; Madam Fickle, 1677; Bussy D'Ambois, 1691, and 29 others,—see list in Biog. Dramat.,—which, fortunately, are now forgotten.

Towards the close of his life he was a sufferer from the *res angusta domi;* and—to quote his own language—"after having written more odes than Horace, and about four times as many comedies as Terence, he found himself reduced to great difficulties by the importunities of a set of men, who of late years had furnished him with the accommodations of life, and would not, as we say, be paid with a song." See Guardian, No. 67.

By the influence of Addison, D'Urfey's play of The Plotting Sisters was acted for his benefit, and seems to have produced a handsome result. In the Guardian, No. 67, Addison makes a strong appeal for a good benefit to the veteran wit and poet. D'Urfey excelled in song, satires, and irregular odes. A collection of these was pub. in three volumes, under the singular title of Laugh and be Fat, or Pills to Purge Melancholy. These were republished, and three vols. added, by subscription in 1719, '20, under the title of Wit and Mirth, or Pills to Purge Melancholy, 6 vols. 12mo. It would appear that to the first collection, at least, there had been other contributors besides D'Urfey.

"I cannot sufficiently admire the facetious title of these volumes, and must censure the world of ingratitude, while they are so negligent in rewarding the jocose labours of my friend Mr. D'Urfey, who was so large a contributor to this treatise, and to whose humorous productions so many rural squires in the remotest parts of this island are obliged for the dignity and state which corpulency gives them."—Sir Richard Steele: *Guardian,* No. 29, April 14, 1713. *Ride si sapis.*

A collection of his Poems, consisting of Satyrs, Elegies, and Odes, was pub. in 1690, 8vo. Stories, Moral and Comical, 1691, 8vo. Tales, Tragical and Comical, 1704, 8vo. New Operas, with Comical Stories and Poems, 1721, 8vo. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man. for separate publications. To the Essay towards the Theory of the Intelligible World, Swift is said to be indebted; particularly for the idea of his marbled pages. These volumes are now scarce. Mr. Henry G. Bohn, London, some years since advertised a collection, 14 vols. in all, uniformly bound in morocco, at £16 16*s.* The higher such books are held in price, the better for the public. We want no People's Editions of writers of this class.

D'Urfey's Tory songs did much to strengthen the royal cause, and his Protestant lays helped to bring popery into disrepute. In the style both of his personal character and his writings, no man could have better suited the dissolute circles in which he spent his youth and middle age, than Tom D'Urfey.

"I myself remember King Charles leaning on Tom D'Urfey's shoulder more than once, and humming over a song with him. It is certain that monarch was not a little supported by 'Joy to great Cæsar,' which gave the whigs such a blow as they were not able to recover that whole reign. My friend afterwards attacked popery with the same success, having exposed Bellarmine and Porto-Carrero more than once, in short satirical compositions which have been in every body's mouth. . . . Many an honest gentleman has got a reputation in his country, by pretending to have been in company with Tom D'Urfey."—Addison: *Guardian,* No. 67, May 28, 1713.

Durham, James, 1622?–1658, a captain in the army, was ordained a minister at Glasgow, 1647; Prof. of Divinity there, 1650. Test. to the Ch. of Scot., 1659, 8vo; Edin., 1680, 12mo. Expos. of Job, Glasg., 1659, 12mo. Revelation, Amst., 1660; Edin., 1680, 4to; Glasg., 1788, 4to.

"He shortly interprets the text, endeavours to point out the application of the distinct prophecies, and supports his views by historical references. He also occasionally indulges in conjecture respecting the future."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Very spiritual and evangelical."—Bickersteth.

7th ed., Glasg., 1769, 8vo. 62 Sermons on Isaiah liii., Edin., 1683, 4to; 1723, fol. Clavis Cantici; or an Expos. of the Song of Solomon, Lon., 1669, 4to; Edin., 1724, 4to; Aberd., 1840, 8vo.

"A favourite work with those persons who enter fully into the mystical design of the sacred writer, and approve of its entire application to Christ and the church."—Orme: *ubi supra.*

Expos. of the Ten Commandments, Lon., 1675, 4to. The Unsearchable Riches of Christ, Glasg., 1685, 12mo. Heaven upon Earth, Edin., 1685, 12mo.

"The expository works of Durham are highly respectable, not for their display of learning or critical knowledge, but for their good sense, enlightened piety, and practical acquaintance with the Scriptures."—Orme: *ubi supra.*

Durham, James. 7 Serms. on Rev. xiv. 13, with a vindication of W. Guthrie, Lon., 1682, 12mo.

Durham, James George. Christ'y the Friend of Man, Lon., 1803, 8vo. The Providence of God, 1804, 8vo.

Durham, Simeon of. See Simeon.

Durham, Wm., 1611–1686, a native of Gloucestershire, Rector of St. Mildred's, London, &c. Family Instruction. Life of Dr. Harris, Prest. of Trin. Coll., Oxf., 1660, 12mo. Sermons on 1 Cor. xvi. 13, Lon., 1671, 4to; on Hebrews xiii. 16, 1679, 4to.

Durivage, Francis Alexander, b. at Boston, 1814. 1. Cyclopedia of History, 8vo, pp. 780. 2. Stray Subjects, Phila., 12mo. 3. Life Scenes, Boston, 12mo. 4. Translated, in connection with W. S. Chase, Lamartine's History of the Revolution of 1848. Mr. D. is the author of several Plays and Poems, and has contributed largely to the periodical literature of the U. S.

Durnford, Charles, and **E. H. East.** Reports in Ct. of K. B., 1785–1800, Lon., 1787–1800, 8 vols. fol.; 1794–1802, 8 vols. 8vo. New ed. (5th) with references, 1817, 8 vols. 8vo. 3d Amer. ed., N. York, 1834, 8 vols. in 4, 8vo. Durnford and East commenced the practice of periodical reports.

"These gentlemen have acquired a great share of approbation and the reputation of great attention."—*Bridg. Leg. Bib.*, 105.

No English Reports are more frequently cited in American courts than those of Durnford and East.

Durnford, W. Trafalgar; a Poem, 1807.

Durston, Wm., M.D. Med. con. to Phil. Trans., 1669, '70.

Dury, Alex. De Terræ Motu, Genev., 1721, 4to.

Dury, John, a Scotchman and a Jesuit. Confutatio Responsionis G. Whitakeri, &c., Paris, 1582, 8vo.

Dury, John, a Scotch divine, who laboured to unite the Lutherans and the Calvinists, and subsequently to promote a union between all Christians. Among his works are Consultatio theologico super negocio Pacis Ecclesiast., Lon., 1641, 4to. A Model of Ch. Government, 1647, 4to. Earnest plea for Gospel Communion, 1654. Summary

Platform of Divinity, 1654. See a list of others in Watt's Bibl. Brit. The piety, zeal, and excellent design of Dury entitle his memory to great respect. See Tanner; Mosheim; Benzelius's Sketch of Dury, Helmstadt, 1744; Burnet's Life of Bedell; Ward's Gresham Professors.

Dusautoy, Frederick. 20 Serms. suitable to the times, on the first part of the Book of Common Prayer, Lon., 1845, 12mo.

Dusautoy, J. A. Reckoner, 1805, 8vo.

Dutens, Lewis, 1729–1812, a native of Tours, in France, took orders in the Church of England, and became Rector of Elsdon, Northumberland. Among his works are the following: Recherches sur l'Origine des Decouvertes, &c., Paris, 1766, 2 vols. 8vo; trans. into English, and pub. at London, 1769, 8vo. Mémoires d'un Voyageur, &c.,—*i.e.* Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement; containing Historical, Political, and Literary Anecdotes relative to Several of the Principal Personages of the Age, Lon., 1806, 3 vols. 8vo. An interesting work. Bibliothèque Complète et Choisie dans toutes les Classes et dans la plupart des Langues, Lon., 1812, 8vo. See a notice of these and other works of Mr. Dutens in Gent. Mag., lxxxii., Pt. 2, 197, and a long Memoir of him, afterwards printed in 4to, from Mr. Nichols, in same vol., 391.

Dutfield, James. Moths, &c., 1748, '49, 4to.

Duthy, John. 1. Provisions. 2. Corn, 1800, '01.

Dutton, Francis. South Australia and its Mines, Lon., 1846, 8vo.

"The best book which has yet issued from the press, descriptive of the resources of this thriving colony."—*Lon. Mining Journal.*

Dutton, H. F. History made Easy, 1799–1809, 3 vols. 12mo.

Dutton, Hely. Obs. on Archer's Statis. Survey of the Co. of Dublin, Dubl., 1802, 8vo. Statis. and Agricult. Surveys of the Counties of Clare and Galway, Dubl., 1809 and 1814, 8vo.

"The condition and usages of these remote and benighted parts of Ireland are very sensibly delineated by the author, who seems to have well known the statistics and circumstances which required the representation."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Dutton, Henry. Connecticut Digest, N. Haven, 1833, 8vo. The arrangement of this Digest is analytical instead of alphabetical, viz.: 1st, Rights of Persons; 2d, Of Things; 3d, Of Wrongs and their Remedies; 4th, Of Chancery; 5th, Of Crimes.

Dutton, John, *alias* **Prince Dutton.** Farewell to Temple-Bar, 1694, 4to.

Dutton, M. R., 1783–1825, of N. Haven, Connecticut, pub. a Course of Mathematics.

Dutton, Matthew. Abridgt. of Irish Statutes, Dubl., 1718, 4to. Office of Sheriffs, &c. in Ireland, 1709, '21, 8vo. Law of Landlord and Tenants in do., 1726, 2 vols. 8vo; of Masters and Servants, 1723, 8vo; of a Justice of the Peace, 1726; by Warren, 1727, 8vo.

"Like all the other books of this author, it merits little praise." —*Pref. to Smyth's Justice*, 6.

Dutton, Thomas, Guy Nott, and **John Glover.** Warnings of the Eternal Spirit to the City of Edinburgh in Scotland, Lon., 1710, 8vo.

Dutton, Thomas. Pizarro in Peru, from the German of Kotzebue, Lon., 1799, 8vo. The Literary Census; a Satirical Poem, 1798, 8vo. The Wise Man of the East; a Satirical Poem, 1800, 8vo. Dramatic Censor, or Weekly Review, Lon., 1800, '01, 4 vols. 8vo. Geo. III., 1802, 8vo. Other works.

Duval. Digest of the Laws of Florida, 1840.

Duval, Francis. Reasons for refusing to continue a member of the Ch. of Rome, and for joining the Ch. of England; addressed to his children, Lon., 1846, 12mo.

Duval, M. Sup. to Smith's Optics, 1785, 4to.

Du Val, Michael. Rosa Hispani-Anglica, &c., 4to.

Duverger. Works on French, Lon., 1784–1812.

Duyckinck, Evert A., of the city of New York, has gained considerable reputation as a critic and accomplished essayist. He was the first editor of the New York Literary World, (pub. 1847–53,) and, after occupying the chair for about two years, resigned his post to Mr. Charles Fenno Hoffman. In about a year after this change Mr. Duyckinck became proprietor and again editor of the periodical. He was assisted in his labours by his brother, George L. Duyckinck. In conjunction with his friend Cornelius Mathews, Mr. E. A. D. edited Arcturus, a Journal of Books and Opinions. This periodical was continued for about two years. Mr. D. has also contributed to the New York Quarterly Review, (pub. 1837–42,) the Democratic Review, the Morning News, and other periodicals. A highly-complimentary notice of this gentleman will be found in E. A. Poe's Literati. Mr. E. A. Duyckinck and his brother, Mr. George L. Duyckinck, also an accomplished scholar, are the authors of the Cyclopedia of American Literature, embracing Personal and Critical Notices of Authors, and Selections from their Writings, from the Earliest Period to the Present Day, with portraits, autographs, and other illustrations, N. York, 1856, 2 vols. r. 8vo. This work has been highly commended by Washington Irving, Edward Everett, Wm. H. Prescott, Hon. George Bancroft, and other eminent scholars; and it well deserves a place in every American library. We acknowledge our indebtedness to it for many facts in regard to American authors. Dr. Griswold wrote a criticism on it, which appeared in the New York Herald, Feb. 13, 1856, and which he afterwards pub. in pamphlet form. Edited Wit and Wisdom of Sydney Smith, with a Memoir, 1856, 12mo.

Duyckinck, George L., of the city of New York, has contributed a number of essays and reviews to the periodicals of the day. Life of George Herbert, N.Y., 1858.

Dwarris, F. Juvenile Essays in Verse, 1805. A General Treatise on the Statutes, their rules of construction, and the proper Boundaries of Legislative and Judicial Interpretation, Lon., 1830, '31, 2 vols. 8vo. See Lieber's Hermeneutics. Criminal Justice in the W. Indies, 1827, 8vo.

Dwight, Rev. H. G. O. Christianity revived in the East, N. York, 12mo; Lon., 1850, p. 8vo. Memoir of Mrs. Elizabeth O. Dwight, N. York, 12mo.

Dwight, Henry C., of New Haven, Conn., d. 1832. Travels in the North of Germany in the years 1825, '26, N. York, 1826.

"This work contains many valuable details, not unmingled, however, with mistakes, which a longer residence, a closer observation, or more preparatory study, might have enabled a foreign tourist to avoid."—*North American Review.*

Dwight, John S., Translator, in conjunction with others, of Select Minor Poems from the German of Goethe and Schiller, with Notes, Boston, 12mo, pp. 439, being vol. iii. of Ripley's Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature, Boston, 14 vols. 12mo.

"With a proper allowance for the difficulties of the task, we may, with a good conscience, congratulate Mr. Dwight on his general success. Many of the translations are extremely well done."—George Bancroft, *in N. Amer. Rev.*, xlviii. 506.

Dwight, M. A. Grecian and Roman Mythology, with Preface by Prof. Tayler Lewis, N. York, 1849, 12mo, and some on large paper, 8vo.

"Admirably adapted to make the subject intelligible and attractive to teachers and pupils in classical schools, and in the higher English seminaries."—Prof. W. S. Tyler, *of Amherst College.*

Dwight, N. Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, N. York, 12mo.

Dwight, Samuel. De Vomitione, &c., Lon., 1722, 8vo. De Hydropibus, 1725, 8vo. De Febribus, 1731, 8vo.

Dwight, Sereno O., D.D., 1786–1850, a native of Greenfield, Connecticut, was a son of Dr. Timothy Dwight, President of Yale College. In 1803 he graduated at Yale College, where he was for some time a tutor. He subsequently studied law, which he resigned for divinity. His best-known publications are a life of his great-grandfather, Jonathan Edwards, and an edition of his works, 1830, 10 vols. 8vo; and the Hebrew Wife, (an Illustration of the Jewish Laws of Marriage,) pub. in 1836. See International Mag., N. York, 1850, ii. 195. A vol. of Dr. Dwight's Select Discourses, with a Memoir of his Life, by W. T. Dwight, D.D., has been pub. since his decease.

Dwight, Theodore. Hist. of the Hartford Convention, 1833, 8vo. See N. American Rev., xxxix. 208. Mr. Dwight was secretary of the Convention. Character of Thomas Jefferson, 1839, 12mo. Dict. of Roots and Derivations. Schoolmaster's Friend. The Father's Book, 12mo. The Roman Republic of 1849, 12mo.

Dwight, Theodore, Jr. Hist. of Connecticut, N. York, 1841, 18mo. Summer Tour in Northern and Middle States.

Dwight, Timothy, D.D., May 14, 1752–January 11, 1817, was a native of Northampton, Massachusetts. His father was a merchant, a man of exemplary character and cultivated mind, who had been so fortunate as to obtain in marriage the hand of Mary, the third daughter of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards. We say fortunate,—for Mrs Dwight was worthy of her illustrious parentage, and under her assiduous care the young Timothy had more than the mere name to remind him of his scriptural namesake. When 13 years of age he entered Yale College, and in 1769 graduated with distinguished honours. His varied acquirements eminently qualified him for the office of tutor in his alma mater; and when he resigned this post at the age of 25, the students almost to a man signed a petition to the corporation that he should be called to the presidential chair. The presentation of this request was only prevented by the interference of the object of such flattering regard.

When about 19, Dwight commenced the composition of his principal poem, an epic in eleven books, entitled The Conquest of Canaan; completed in 1774, when the author was not quite 23 years of age.

"We are inclined to think there is something too unpoetical in the author's adaptation of manners to the persons of his poem. He has studied (to use his own words) 'a medium between absolute barbarism and modern refinement. In the best characters, he has endeavoured to represent such manners as are removed from the peculiarities of any age or country, and might belong to the amiable and virtuous of every age.' . . . Corresponding with the laws which the author prescribed to himself in his Conquest of Canaan, he made every thing too common. There is little that is really distinctive, little that is truly oriental, about any of his persons or scenes. A certain equable current of unexceptionable, and oftentimes pleasing, thoughts and expressions flows through the poem. It is occasionally animated, and, in description, sometimes picturesque and poetical. The versification, though greatly monotonous, having little variety in the pauses, is for the most part uncommonly smooth. In the expression of strong emotion, there is avoidance of all offensive extravagance, if it do not reach the genuine ardour or pathos of the highest order of poetry. Having said thus much, we fear we have said all that is due to this poetical work; nor do we say this to deduct any thing from the high and well-deserved reputation of President Dwight. It is but the lot of a single man to excel in every thing; and it is often our misfortune to make a false estimate of our own powers, and to stake too much of our intellectual wealth on the race in which we are unable to reach the goal."—S. WILLARD, *N. Amer. Rev.*, vii. 347.

"Some of the passages which I have quoted from the Conquest of Canaan are doubtless equal to any American poetry produced at this period."—*Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America*, to which we acknowledge our obligations for many of the facts narrated in this article.

In 1777 Dwight was licensed to preach in the Congregational Church, and in the same year entered the army as a chaplain; resigned his commission in 1778; became pastor of the Congregational Church in Greenfield, Conn., 1783; President of Yale College from 1795 until his death in 1817. Besides acting as President, Dr. Dwight discharged the responsibilities appertaining to the posts of stated preacher, professor of theology, and instructor of the Senior Class. The following is a list of his works:

1. America, a Poem in the style of Pope's Windsor Forest, 1772. 2. The History, Eloquence, and Poetry of the Bible, 1772. 3. The Conquest of Canaan, an Epic Poem, 1785. 4. An Election Sermon, 1791. 5. The Genuineness and Authenticity of the New Testament, 1793. 6. Greenfield Hill, a Poem, 1794. 7. The Triumph of Infidelity, a Satire, 1797. 8. Two Discourses on the Nature and Danger of Infidel Philosophy, 1797. 9. Serm. on the death of Eliza Goodrich, 1797. 10. The Duty of Americans in the Present Crisis, 1798. 11. Discourse on the Character of Washington, 1800. 12. Discourse on some Events in the last Century, 1801. 13. Serm. on the death of E. G. Marsh, 1804. 14. Sermon on Duelling, 1805. 15. Sermon at the Andover Theolog. Seminary, 1808. 16. Serm. on the ordination of E. Pearson, 1808. 17. Sermon on the death of Governor Trumbull, 1809. 18. Sermon on Charity, 1810. 19. Sermon at the ordination of N. W. Taylor, 1812. 20. Serm. on two days of Public Fasting, 1812. 21. Serm. before the Amer. Bd. of Foreign Missions, 1813. 22. Remarks on a Review of Inchiquin's Letters, pub. in Lon. Quar. Rev. for Jan., 1814, addressed to the R. H. George Canning, Esq., by an Inhabitant of New England, 1815. 23. Observations on Language, 1816. 24. Essay on Light, 1816. 25. Theology Explained and Defended, in a Series of 173 Sermons, Middletown, Conn., 1818, &c., 5 vols. 8vo; Lon., 1819, 5 vols. 8vo; 1822, 5 vols. 8vo; 1823, 5 vols. 8vo; 1824, 5 vols. 18mo; 1827, 5 vols. 18mo; 1828, 6 vols. 24mo; 1840, 5 vols. 18mo; 5 vols. 8vo; 1 vol. imp. 8vo. New Amer. edit., with Memoir of the Author, N. York, 1846, 4 vols. 8vo. 26. Serms., Edin., 1828, 2 vols. 8vo. 27. Travels in New England and New York, New Haven, 1821, 4 vols. 8vo; N. York, 1822, 4 vols. 8vo; Lon., 1823, 4 vols. 8vo.

These notes of travels are the results of historical, topographical, and statistical collections made during trips in the summer vacations.

"The work before us, though the humblest in its pretences, is the most important of his writings, and will derive additional value from time, whatever may become of his poetry and of his sermons. . . . A wish to gratify those who, a hundred years hence, might feel curiosity concerning his native country, made him resolve to prepare a faithful description of its existing state. He made notes, therefore, and collected on the spot. . . . The remarks upon natural history are those of an observant and sagacious man who makes no pretensions to science; they are more interesting, therefore, than those of a merely scientific traveller; and, indeed, science is not less indebted to such observers, than history to the faithful chroniclers and humbler annalists of former times."—ROBERT SOUTHEY, *in Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxx. 1.

One would hardly suppose, from the disparaging reference which Mr. Southey makes to Dr. Dwight's "Sermons," that his "Theology" was even at that time (1823) in high estimation with the best judges; yet such was the case: nor is there much danger that this profound and comprehensive work will ever lose the position which it has so justly acquired:

"No production of the transatlantic press has met with so favourable a reception in this country, and experienced so extensive a circulation, as this work of President Dwight. Nor is its popularity likely to be ephemeral. It bears the impress of a most powerful mind, and will pass down to posterity, both in the Old and New World, as the work of one of the master-spirits of the Christian Church."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Few books have been more cordially received, or more widely circulated, than this work of Professor Dwight. The doctrinal sentiments which it contains are those of moderate Calvinism; the arrangement is distinct and methodical, [Mr. Orme thinks otherwise;] the general style and manner chaste and neat, well adapted to the development of a scheme of didactic theology. It is not a work of extraordinary depth or originality of thought; but is worth reading, and is very useful as a book of reference."—*Williams's Christian Preacher.*

"Dwight's theology, while we agree not in its statements on church government, and long to see in it more of that divine unction which draws the heart to the full enjoyment of communion with God in Christ, is still the work of a powerful and intelligent mind, holding scriptural views of divine truth."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.*

The reader should peruse the Life of Dr. Dwight, by his son Sereno O. Dwight, D.D., (see the name,) the biography by Dr. Sprague, and consult Griswold's Prose Writers of America, and Poets and Poetry of America, for specimens of the compositions of a writer whose name casts no feeble lustre upon the literary annals of America.

Dwyer, P. W. The Shield of G. Brit. and Ireland; a Poem, Lon., 1803, 4to. The Soldier of Fortune; a Comedy, 8vo.

Dyason, Wm. Poet. and Prose Works, 1804, 7 vols.

Dyce, Rev. Alexander, b. at Edinburgh, June 30, 1797, is a son of General Dyce, who was attached to the East India service. He was educated at Edinburgh and Oxford; took holy orders, and served as curate at Lanteglos in Cornwall, and Nayland in Suffolk. In 1827 he made London his permanent residence. In this year he pub. Specimens of British Poetesses, selected and chronologically arranged, cr. 8vo. The Select Translations from Quintus Smyrnæus gave the world an opportunity to judge of Mr. Dyce's classical scholarship, and he has evinced his critical acumen and intimate acquaintance with the mysteries of old English literature by his editions of Greene, Webster, Shirley, Middleton, Skelton, Beaumont and Fletcher, Marlowe, Peele, Bentley, Collins, Shakspeare, Pope, Akenside, Beattie, Kemp's Nine Days' Wonder, the tragedies of Timon and Sir Thomas More, Wotton's Poems, Porter's Angrie Women of Abington, and some of Drayton's Poems. To these must be added Specimens of English Sonnets from the Earl of Surrey to Wordsworth, Remarks on Collier's and Knight's editions of Shakspeare, A Few Notes on Shakspeare,—a review of Mr. Collier's newly-discovered folio,—pub. in 1853, and his new and complete ed. of the works of William Shakspeare. The text revised. With account of the Life, Plays, and editions of Shakspeare, Notes, &c., 6 vols. demi 8vo. Fine Portrait, from the Stratford Bust. Completed, 1858.

"The long and anxiously expected labours of Mr. Dyce have at last furnished—what was most wanted—an edition of the great poet presenting the most perfect text now to be obtained, with brief annotations, sufficient for all practical purposes."—*Lon. Athen.*

"Mr. Dyce not unfrequently injures the real value of his own knowledge by displaying something of the same sneering and self-satisfied temper with which Steevens was accustomed to assail his brother commentators."—*Knight's Eng. Cyc., Div. Biog.*, vol. ii.

Mr. Dyce is said to be now engaged upon a translation of Athenæus. We have already had occasion to refer to some of the labours of this industrious commentator, and shall have other opportunities as we pass under review the authors whose merits he has illustrated and whose obscurities he has explained. As to the erudition and critical taste of Mr. Dyce in the department of literature which he has selected, we presume there will be no question, save perhaps on the part of that rivalry which is always slow to perceive merit in dissent. The following brief testimonies from three eminent authorities must suffice for the present article:

"We take this opportunity of expressing our very high opinion of the diligence, skill, and judgment of the Rev. Alexander Dyce, whose editions of Peele, Greene, and Webster, leave little to desire, and still less to improve."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"We think that no materials ever laid before the public are so well calculated to advance the intelligent study of our immortal poet [Shakspeare] as Mr. Dyce's unpretending and excellent editions of Peele and Greene."—*Edin. Rev.*

"The acknowledged reputation of Mr. Dyce as a reformer of con rupt texts is too widely extended to be increased by our eulogy. Suffice it then to state that he has spared neither industry nor pains to produce a perfect copy of these immortal dramas, [Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher."]—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

The same excellent periodical thus compliments Mr. Dyce's late publication—A Few Notes on Shakspeare, 1853:

> "Mr. Dyce's Notes are peculiarly delightful, from the stores of illustration with which his extensive reading, not only among our writers, but among those of other countries, especially of the Italian poets, has enabled him to enrich them. All that he has recorded is valuable. We read his little volume with pleasure and close it with regret."

Dyche, Thomas. Educational Works, 1710, &c.

Dyckman, Jacob, M.D., 1788–1822, a native of Yonkers, West Chester co., N. York, practised medicine in the city of N. York. Pathology of Human Fluids. Duncan's Dispensatory, 1818. Adipocire; Trans. N. Y. Lyceum. He contemplated writing a work on the Vegetable Materia Medica of the U. States, and had made collections for this purpose.

Dyde, W. Hist. and Antiq. of Tewkesbury, Tewk., 1790, 8vo; 2d ed., with addits., 1798, 8vo.

Dyer, Sir Edward, b. about 1540? d. a few years after the accession of James I., was employed in several foreign embassies by Elizabeth. He was educated at Oxford, studied chemistry, associated with Dr. Dee and Edward Kelly, and was thought to be a Rosicrucian. He wrote pastoral odes and madrigals, some of which will be found in England's Helicon, repub. in the Brit. Bibliographer. A number of his compositions are still in MS. See Athen. Oxon.; Brydges's Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum; Brit. Bibliog.; Ellis's Specimens; Gent. Mag., 1813, p. 525.

Dyer, George, of Clifford's Inn, 1755–1841. An Enquiry into the Nature of Subscription to the 39 Articles, 1790, 8vo; enlarged 1792; against subscription. Poems, 1792, 4to. Poems and Critical Essays on Poetry, 1802, 2 vols. 8vo. Poetics, 1812, 2 vols. 8vo. Four Letters on the Eng. Constitution, 1813, 8vo. History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge, including notices relating to the Founders and Eminent Men, 1814, 2 vols. 8vo. The Privileges of the University of Cambridge, together with additional observations on its History, Antiquities, Literature, and Biography, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo. Other works. He contributed the original portions (save the preface) to Valpy's Classics, 141 vols. On this work he was engaged from 1819 to 1830. He edited two plays of Euripides and the Greek Testament. Charles Lamb says of Dyer, besides a notice which we do not care to repeat, of two vols. of his poems, pub. in 1802:

> "D. is delightful everywhere, but he is best in such places as these. . . . When he goes about with you to show you the Halls and Colleges, you think you have got with you the interpreter of the House Beautiful."—Elia.

Dyer, George, of Exeter. Restoration of the ancient Modes of bestowing Names on the Rivers, Hills, &c., Exeter, 1805, 8vo.

Dyer, Dier, or **Deyer, Sir James,** 1511–1582, an eminent lawyer of the Middle Temple, London, Speaker of the H. of Commons, 1552; Chief Justice Common Pleas, 1559, '60. Reports K. B., C. P., Ex. and Ch., 4 Hen. VIII.–24 Eliz., (1513–1582.) In French, Lon., 1585, fol., 1592, 1601, '02, '06, '09, '21, '72. With addits. of Lord Treby's, 1688, fol. In English, by John Vaillant, with addits., 1794, 3 vols. 8vo. Abridgt. in English by Sir Thomas Ireland, 1651, 8vo. Abridgts. in French, and law tracts. His Reading on Wills was pub. with Brograve on Jointures, and Risden on Forcible Entries, 1648, 4to. Dyer's Reports have been highly commended:

> "Unto the painfull and diligent student they will both now sufficiently delight to read, and afford plentifull store of matter worthie his travaile."—Lord Coke.

> "Some humours do more fancy Plowden for his fulness of argument and plain kind of proof; others do more like Dyer for his strictness and brevity."—*Fulbeck's Directions.*

Dyer, Rev. John, 1700–1758, son of Robert Dyer, a Welsh solicitor, was educated at Westminster School. He was for a short time employed in the study of the law, but abandoned it for the life of an itinerant artist. He subsequently took holy orders, and had conferred on him the livings of Calthorpe, Coningsby, Bedford, and Kirkby. Grongar Hill; a Poem, 1727.

> "Grongar Hill is the happiest of his productions: it is not, indeed, very accurately written; but the scenes which it displays are so pleasing, the images which they raise are so welcome to the mind, and the reflections of the writer so consonant to the general sense or experience of mankind, that when it is once read, it will be read again."—Dr. Johnson: *Life of Dyer.*

The Ruins of Rome, a Poem in Blank Verse, Lon., 1740, 4to. This was elicited by a visit to Italy; it was not so much admired as its predecessor. The Fleece, a Poem in four books, 1757, 4to. This work treats of

> "The care of sheep, the labours of the loom."

Dr. Johnson considers the subject an impracticable one for poetry:

> "The woolcomber and the poet appear to me such discordant natures, that an attempt to bring them together is to *couple the serpent with the fowl.* . . . Let me, however, honestly report whatever may counterbalance this weight of censure. I have been told that Akenside, who, upon a poetical question, has a right to be heard, said, 'That he would regulate his opinion of the reigning taste by the fate of Dyer's Fleece, for, if that were ill received, he should not think it any longer reasonable to expect fame from excellence.'"—*Ubi supra.*

Dr. Drake considers Johnson's "stern critique" as unjust, and devotes several pages to Dyer's vindication:

> "But for the harsh censure of the author of the Rambler, the pages of Dyer would now, perhaps, have been familiar to every lover and judge of nervous and highly finished description. . . . To refute his strictures upon Dyer can prove a task of no very formidable kind, and may restore to due rank a poem which contains a vast variety of landscapes, drawn and coloured in the most spirited and fascinating style." See Drake's Literary Hours, i. 160, *et seq.*; ii. 35.

A collective edit. of Dyer's works was pub. in 1761, 8vo.

Dyer, Richard. A Bleeding Saviour; on 1 Cor. v. 7, Lon., 1676, 8vo.

Dyer, Samuel, 1725?–1772, a man of considerable learning, revised in 1758 the English edit. of Plutarch's Lives. In this he trans. anew the lives of Demetrius and Pericles. Malone asserts him to have been the author of the Letters of Junius, but offers no proof to support this assumption.

Dyer, Thomas H. Life of John Calvin, and extracts from his Correspondence, Lon., 1849, p. 8vo.

> "A careful, painstaking, and elaborate book, grounded upon original documents, especially Calvin's epistles, and the various biographies of him that have appeared from the time of Beza to the three contemporary German volumes of Dr. Henry."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Dyer, Wm., d. 1696, aged 60, a Nonconformist divine, was ejected in 1662. Late in life he became a Quaker. Serms., &c., 1663, '66, '83. Dyer's style has been thought to resemble Bunyan's.

Dygbey, or **Dygbeius.** See Digby.

Dyke, Daniel, d. about 1614, a Puritan divine of great learning and piety, educated at Cambridge, was minister of Coggeshall, Essex, and at one time settled at St. Alban's. He was suspended in 1588. Self-Deceiving, Lon., 1614, 4to. Repentance, 1631, 4to.

> "These treatises are very searching. His doctrine falls as the small rain upon the tender herb, and as the showers upon the grass. His works are well written for the times."—*Williams's Christian Preacher.*

Six Evangelical Histories, 1617, 4to. Philemon, 1618, 4to. Christ's Temptation, 1631, 4to. Works, (6th edit. of some of them,) pub. by Jeremiah Dyke, 1635, 4to.

Bishop Wilkins considers Dyke's sermons as among the best of his time.

> "The writings of Dyke have a singular flavour and vigour in them."—*Mather's Student.*

Dyke, Jeremiah, d. 1620, brother of the preceding, and also a Puritan divine, was Minister of Epping, Sussex, in 1609. Sermons and theolog. treatises, Lon., 1619–40. Worthy Communicant, 1642, 8vo.

Dyke, T. Webb. Verses, &c., 1811, 8vo.

Dykes. The Royal Marriage; King Lemuel's Lesson, Lon., 1722, 8vo.

Dykes, Oswald. Moral Reflections upon Select English Proverbs, Lon., 1708, 8vo. Discourses, 1722, 8vo.

Dyllingham, Francis. Serm., Camb., 1605, 12mo.

Dymock, John. Editions of Cæsar, Sallust, &c., for schools; Ruddiman's Latin Rudiments, Glasg., 1812, '19, &c.

> "Mr. Dymock is, by his publications, proving himself a great friend to the rising generation; and they well deserve the popularity and public favour they have received."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

Dymond, Jonathan, 1796–1828, a native of Exeter, England, was a member of the Society of Friends, and a linen-draper. In 1823 he pub. an Inquiry into the Accordancy of War with the Principles of Christianity. This work did much to promote that earnest advocacy of Peace between nations which in our day has so startled and amazed the diplomatists of the Old School. Dymond had been deeply persuaded of the great influence for good which could be effected by a comprehensive exhibition of the true principles of morality as based upon the only infallible standard, the Word of God. To a preparation of a work of this character he devoted himself with great assiduity; rising early to his pleasing task, and embracing every interval of leisure from business to forward his philanthropic design.

In May, 1828, whilst preparing his work for publication, he died of a consumption, from which he had been a severe sufferer since the spring of 1826. His Essay on the Principles of Morality, and on the Private and Political Rights and Obligations of Mankind, was pub. in London, in 1829, 2 vols. 8vo. The 5th edit. appeared in 1852, Lon., 8vo. Several edits. have been circulated in America also. A long review of this work by Robert Southey, will be found in the London Quarterly Review, xliv. 83–120. Whilst we do not pretend to endorse all of Mr. Dymond's premises and conclusions, yet we must record our conviction that his essay is one of the most valuable works in the language, and should be carefully studied by all who would desire to maintain "a conscience void of offence towards God and man."

> "Whether we regard the soundness of his reasonings, the temper, candour, and wisdom of his conclusions, the elegance of his style, the felicity of his illustrations, or the singularly excellent spirit which pervades the whole, it is entitled to rank high in the highest class of ethical productions."—Professor George Bush: *Pref. to Amer. edit.*

> "He takes the word of God as his infallible standard of rectitude by which to weigh all actions, and with a clear head and an honest conscience he follows his principles wherever they lead, knowing they can never lead wrong. It is amusing as well as instructive to see with what ease he overthrows all the previous standards of rectitude which various men had set up—as utility, expediency, &c.; and establishes the great central truth, that the will of God is the only infallible standard by which to judge concerning the right or wrong of actions."—Prof. C. D. Cleveland: *English Lit. of the 19th Century.*

Dyos, John. A Sermon preached at Paules Crosse, the 19th of Juli, 1579, Lon., 1599, 16mo.

Dysart, Earl of. Rational Catechism, Amst., 1712.

Dyson, Humphrey. A Booke containing all svch Proclamations as were pvblished dvring the Raigne of the late Qveene Elizabeth, Lon., 1618, fol.

Dyson, Jeremiah. Election for Middlesex, Lon., 4to. Epistle to Mr. Warburton, occasioned by his treatment of the author of the Pleasures of the Imagination, Lon., 1744, 8vo; anon. Dyson was the generous patron of Akenside. See Akenside, Mark, M.D.

Dyson, Richard R. The History and Antiquities of the Parish of Tottenham-high-cross, by H. G. Oldfield and Dyson, Lon., 1790, 8vo; 2d ed., 1792, 8vo.

Dyson, Theophilus, Surgeon. Med. con. to Memoirs Med., 1792, 1805.

Dyve, Sir Lewis. A Letter from him, giving an Account of his Escape out of the Court of King's Bench, 1648, 4to. Letter to the Lord Marquis of Newcastle, giving an account of the conduct of the King's Affairs in Ireland from 1648 to 1650, Hague, 1650, 4to.

E.

Eachard, John, D.D., 1636–1697, a native of Suffolk, England, admitted at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, 1653; Fellow, 1658; Master, 1675. The Grounds and Occasions of the Contempt of the Clergy and Religion Inquired into, Lon., 1670, 8vo. Observ. upon the Answer to the Inquiry, 1671, 12mo. Hobbes's State of Nature Considered in a Dialogue between Philautus and Timothy, 1672, 12mo. Some Opinions of Hobbes's Considered in a 2d Dialogue between Philautus and Timothy, 1673, 12mo. Nonconforming Preachers, 1673, 12mo. Works, 1705, 8vo; 1714, 12mo. With a Life by Thos. Davies, with the assistance of Drs. Johnson and Farmer, 1774, 3 vols. 12mo. Eachard's Dialogues exposing the absurdity of Hobbes's so-called philosophy, made even that conceited dogmatist sensitive:

> "I was in company with Hobbes when he swore and cursed, and raved like a madman at the mention of Dr. Eachard's Timothy and Philautus."—Dr. Hickes.

Dr. Warton and Mr. Granger remark that Swift had evidently studied the works of Eachard. The divine was noted for his success in ridicule, but on subjects of a serious character did not appear to much advantage. Baker, of St. John's College, Cambridge, was greatly disappointed when he went to hear him preach, and Swift tells us

> "I have known men happy enough at ridicule, who, upon grave subjects, were perfectly stupid; of which Dr. Eachard, of Cambridge, who writ The Contempt of the Clergy, was a great instance."

Eachard, John. Serms., 1645, '46, 4to.

Eachard. See Echard.

Eades, John. Clear and Comprehensive View of the Gospel Ministry, 1787, 8vo. Revised by J. Hutton, 1819, 8vo.

Eadie, John. Scripture Paraphrases in Latin Verse. Reign of Geo. III. and other Poems, Glasg., 1818, 12mo.

Eadie, John, D.D., LL.D., Prof. of Hermeneutics and Evidences to the United Presbyterian Church. Biblical Cyclopædia, 6th ed., Lon. and Glasg., 1857, p. 8vo.

> "We give it our most cordial and unhesitating recommendation."—*Lon. Evangel. Mag.*

Concordance to the Scriptures, 12th ed., 1853. Dictionary of the Bible for the Young, 1849, 18mo; 4th ed., 1855, sm. 8vo. Lectures on the Bible to the Young, 1848, 12mo; 2d ed., 1852. Early Oriental History, 1851, p. 8vo. Comment. on the Greek Text of St. Paul to the Ephesians, 1853, 8vo. The Divine Love, a series of Doctrinal, Practical, and Experimental Discourses, 1855, 12mo. Prof. Eadie is one of the authors of Griffin's Cyclopædia of Biography, edited by Elihu Rich, Lon. and Glasg., 1854, p. 8vo.

Eadmer, d. 1124? the friend and biographer of Anselm, was elected Bishop of St. Andrew's in Scotland, 1120, but was never consecrated. His principal work is the Historia Novorum, or History of his Own Times, 1066–1122. It was first printed by Selden, Lon., 1623, fol.

A Life of St. Anselm, 1093–1109. Often printed with Anselm's works, and also by Wharton in the Anglia Sacra. The Lives of St. Wilfrid, St. Oswald, St. Dunstan, and others. Also in the Anglia Sacra.

Eadon, John. Arithmet. works, 1793, &c.

Eagle, F. K., and **E. Younge.** Cases relating to Tithes from the Reign of K. John to the 6th Geo. IV., Lon., 1826, 4 vols. r. 8vo. An invaluable digest.

Eagle, Fra. New Theory of Pulmonary Consumption, Lon., 1839, 8vo.

Eagle, P. A. Life-Assurance Manual, Lon., 1852, 8vo.

Eagle, Wm. 1. Making of Wills. 2. Case of Evans *v.* Rowe, 1827. 3. Law of Tithes, 1836, 2 vols. r. 8vo. 4. Acts for Commu. of Tithes; 3d ed., 1843, 12mo. 5. Magistrate's Pocket Companion; 2d ed., 1844, 12mo.

Eagles, Rev. John. 1. The Sketcher, Lon., 1856, 8vo. 2. Essays, 1857, 8vo. 3. Sonnets, 1858. See Lon. Athen., 1858, Pt. 2, 137.

Eagles, Thomas. 1. Mountain Melodies, and other Poems, Lon., 8vo. 2. Relvedder, Baron Kolff, and other Poems, 8vo. 3. Brendallah; a Poem, 1838, 8vo.

Ealred. See Ailred of Rievaux.

Eames, Mrs. Elizabeth J., formerly Miss Jesup, a native of New York, has contributed many excellent poetical compositions to the New Yorker, The Tribune, Graham's Magazine, and The Southern Literary Messenger. The Crowning of Petrarch, Cleopatra, and the Sonnets to Milton, Dryden, Addison, and Tasso are deserving of warm commendation.

> "She writes with feeling; but she regards poetry as an art, and to the cultivation of it she brings her best powers. While thoughtful and earnest, therefore, her pieces are for the most part distinguished for a taseteful elegance."—*Griswold's Female Poets of Amer.*

Eames, Jane A., of Massachusetts, is favourably known as the authoress of My Mother's Jewel, Agnes and Eliza, and other religious works for the young, pub. by the Prot. Epis. S. S. Union.

Eames, John, d. 1744, pub. a number of papers on mathematics, natural philos., &c. in the Phil. Trans., 1726–42. In conjunction with J. Martyn he pub. an abridgt. of the Phil. Trans., 1719–1733, in 1734, 2 vols. 4to.

Earbery, Matthias. Deism, 1697, 8vo. Power of the Prince, 1717, 8vo. Hist. of the Clemency of our English Monarchs, 1717, 8vo. Vindication of ditto, 1720, 12mo. The Pretended Reformers, 1720, 8vo. Earl of Nottingham's Answer to Whiston, &c., 1721, 8vo. The Occasional Historian, 4 Nos. in 1 vol. 8vo, 1730–32. Earbery underwent much persecution.

Earl, George W. Eastern Seas; or, Voyages and Adventures in the Indian Archipelago, 1832, '33, '34, Lon., 1837, 8vo.

> "Mr. Earl's volume contains much that is novel, communicated in an unaffected and agreeable manner."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Enterprise in Tropical Australia, 1846, p. 8vo. Native Races of Indian Archipelago—Papuans, (Ethnograph. Lib.,) Lon., 1853, 8vo. Trans. of D. H. Kolff, Jr.'s Voyages of the Dutch Brig of War Dourga.

Earle, Augustus. Residence in New Zealand in 1827, with a Journal of a Residence in Tristan d'Acunha, Lon., p. 8vo.

> "Mr. Earle's journal gives us much curious information in a very agreeable manner."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Earl, Jabez, D.D., 1676?–1768, a dissenting minister, pub. a number of serms., theolog. treatises, &c., 1706–35. Treatise on the Sacrament, 1707, 8vo. Often reprinted. New ed., 1816, 8vo. His style is

> "Judicious, pathetic, and very laconic."—Dr. Doddridge.

A small collection of Poems in Latin and English

Earle, Sir James, Knt., Surgeon. Chirurgical Works of Percival Pott, with a Life, Lon., 1790, 3 vols. 8vo; 1808, 3 vols. 8vo. Hydrocele, 1791, 8vo; 3d ed., 1805. Operation for the Stone, 1793, '96, 8vo. Curved Spine, 1799, 8vo. Cataract, 1801, 8vo. Fractures, 1807, 8vo. Hæmorrhoidal Excrescences, 1807, 8vo. Calculus; see Phil. Trans., 1809.

Earle, or **Earles, John,** 1601–1665, entered at Merton Coll., Oxford, 1620, became chaplain and tutor to Prince Charles, and accompanied him in his exile. On the Restoration he was made Dean of Westminster, consecrated Bishop of Worcester in 1662, and transferred to Salisbury in 1663. Microcosmographie; or, A Peece of the World discovered in Essayes and Characters, Lon., 1628, 8vo; 6th ed., 1630, 12mo; 10th ed., Salisbury, 1786. New ed. (78 characters) with Notes and Appendix, by Philip Bliss, Lon., 1811, sm. 8vo. This ed. contains a Catalogue of the various Writers of Character to the year 1700.

"Perhaps the most valuable collection of characters, previous to the year 1700, is that published by Bishop Earle, in 1628, under the title of *Microcosmography*, and which may be considered as a pretty faithful delineation of many classes of characters as they existed during the close of the sixteenth, and commencement of the seventeenth, century."—*Drake's Shakspeare and His Times.*

An Elegy upon Francis Beaumont, by Bishop Earle, will be found printed at the end of Beaumont's Poems, 1640. He trans. into Latin the Eikon Basilike, (Hague, 1649,) and Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity; the last was destroyed by the carelessness of his servants. The character of Bishop Earle was most exemplary. Warton declares that since the death of the celebrated Hooker, none have lived

"Whom God hath blest with more innocent wisdom, more sanctified learning, or a more pious, peaceable, primitive temper."

Bishop Burnet tells us that Earle

"Was the man of all the clergy for whom the king had the greatest esteem."

Earle, Rev. John. Remarks on the Prefaces to the first and second vols. of Dr. Geddes's Bible.

Earle, Wm., Jr. The Welshmen; a Romance, 1801, 4 vols. Welsh Legends, 1801, 12mo. Trifles; in Verse, 1803, 12mo. Obi; or, Hist. of Three-fingered Jack, 12mo.

Earle, Wm. Benson, 1740–1796, reprinted from a scarce pamphlet an exact Relation of the famous Earthquake and Eruption of Mount Etna, 1669, to which he added a Letter from himself to Lord Lyttelton, Lon., 1775, 8vo. Earle was a munificent benefactor to various charities in Bristol, Winchester, and Salisbury.

Earlom, Richard, 1742–1822, an eminent engraver of London. Liber Veritatis; or, A collection of Prints after Claude Lorraine, with descriptions, Lon., 1777–1804, 3 vols. fol. Baker's sale, 257, vols. i. and ii., and Nos. 1 and 2 of vol. iii., £55 13*s*. Fonthill, 2250, 3 vols., £91 7*s*. Portraits of Characters illustrious in English History, by Rich. Earlom and Turner, 1813, 4to.

Earnest, Robert. Vaccination, Lon., 1807, 8vo.

Earnshaw, C. The Wreath; Poet. Gleanings, 1801, 8vo.

Earnshaw, James. Abstract of Penal and other Statutes rel. to the Customs, Lon., 1793–1807, 3 vols. 8vo.

Earnshaw, Thomas. Time-keepers, &c., Lon., 1806, '09, 8vo.

Earnshaw, Wm., M.D. Profess. Case, Phil. Trans. iii.

Earnshaw, Wm. Laws rel. to Shipping, &c., Lon., 1818, 8vo. Digest of Acts rel. to Shipping, &c., 1820, 8vo.

Earsden, John. Ayres, 1618.

Earnulph. See Ernulph.

Eason, Alex., M.D. Med. Com., 1776.

Eason, Alex., Surgeon. Med. Com., ii., v., viii.

Eason, L. Guide to Salvation, Bruges, 1693, 8vo.

East, D. J. Western Africa; its Condition, and Christianity the Means of its Recovery, Lon., 1844, 12mo.

"The analysis of your book embraces almost all the topics relating to Africa worthy of notice; and if they are well handled, as I have no doubt they will be, will form a very valuable and useful work."—*Thomas Clarkson to the Author.*

"I have read with great attention the analysis of your forthcoming book, with which I am much pleased."—*Sir T. F. Buxton to the Author.*

East, Sir Edward Hyde. King's Bench Reports, 1800–12, Lon., 1801–14, 16 vols. 8vo. New ed. by Thos. Day, Phila., 1817, 16 vols. 8vo. With Notes, by George M. Wharton, of the Phila. Bar, 1845, 16 vols. in 8, 8vo. Nothing is omitted in Mr. Wharton's ed., and the reader has the advantage of his notes as well as those of Mr. Day. The price of the last ed. is but $25. Mr. Day's ed. was pub. at $72. The value of East's Reports is too well known to render comment necessary. See Durnford, C., and East, E. H.

Pleas of the Crown; or a General Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Criminal Law, Lon., 1803, 2 vols. 8vo; Phila., 1806, 2 vols. In the preparation of this work the compiler expended the industry of fifteen years.

"He has presented to the world a production which is entitled to the praise of accuracy, neatness, and conciseness; a classical performance in its kind."—*Lon. Monthly Review.* l. 420.

See Warren's Law Studies, 2d ed., 1845, 620.

East, John. Serm., 1819, 8vo. Sabbath Meditations in Prose and Verse, 1828, 2 vols. 8vo. The Happy Moment, 1835, 18mo. Other works.

East, Thomas. Death-Bed Scenes, Lon., 1825, 12mo.

"A welcome companion on the bed of sickness and death."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

Other works.

Eastburn, Rev. James Wallis d. 1819, aged 22, an American poet, a native of New York, is best known as a colleague of Robert C. Sands in the composition of Yamoyden, a Tale of the Wars of King Philip, pub. at New York in 1820. Some interesting particulars concerning Mr. Eastburn will be found in Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America, 11th ed., 1852, p. 213, article Robert C. Sands.

Eastburn, Manton, D.D., Bishop of the Prot. Epis. Church of Massachusetts, was born in England, Feb. 9, 1801. He was consecrated assistant bishop of Mass., Dec. 29, 1842, and in 1843, by the decease of Rt. Rev. W. Griswold, became bishop of that diocese. Lectures on the Epist. of St. Paul to the Philippians, N. York, 1833, 8vo. Bp. E. has pub. a number of sermons and charges, edited Thornton's Family Prayers, and delivered literary lectures on various occasions.

Eastcott, Rev. Richard. Sketches of the Origin, Progress, and Effects of Music, Bath, 1793, 8vo.

"An entertaining compilation by an enthusiastic admirer of music."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

Easterbrook, Jos. Appeal to the Public, Bristol, 8vo.

Eastlake, Sir Charles Lock, an eminent painter, b. at Plymouth, Devonshire, in 1793, was elected President of the Royal Academy in 1850. 1. Trans. of Goethe's Theory of Colours, Lon., 1840, 8vo. 2. F. Kugler's Hand-Book of Painting, trans. by a Lady, edited by Sir Ch. L. E., 2 parts, r. 8vo, 1842, '43; 2d ed., 1851, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"By far the best manual we are acquainted with."—*Lon. Ecclesiastic.*

3. Materials for a Hist. of Oil Painting, 1847, 8vo.

"From the invention of oil painting to this day. Mr. Eastlake's volume carefully examines and states every ascertainable particular, and fairly settles questions of priority and merit."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

4. Contributions to the Literature of the Fine Arts, 1848, 8vo.

"There cannot be a doubt that a knowledge of the principles which govern any branch of art must greatly increase the power of the artist, as it certainly contributes materially to the pleasure derived from its contemplation. But neither English painters nor English critics are overstocked in this respect; and both may be glad to receive, in a permanent form, such additions as Mr. Eastlake has here made to the literature of the fine arts."—*Lon. Exam.*

Eastman, Charles G., an American poet, who has been connected with the press at Burlington, Woodstock, and Montpelier, Vermont, pub. a collection of his poems in 1848, Montpelier, 18mo. He has been highly commended as a successful delineator of the "rural life of New England."

Eastman, G. W., and **Levi S. Fulton.** Works on Book-keeping and Penmanship; pub. in New York.

Eastman, Mrs. Mary H., is a daughter of Dr. Thomas Henderson, U. S. Army. In 1835 she was married to Capt. S. Eastman, U. S. A.; and as a companion of her husband at Fort Snelling and other frontier stations, has enjoyed excellent opportunities of studying the Indian character, which she has so graphically depicted. Mrs. Eastman has pub. four works relating to the Aborigines of America—viz. 1. Dahcotah, or Life and Legends of the Sioux, N. York, 1849, 12mo. 2. Romance of Indian Life, Phila., 1852, 8vo. Orig. pub. in The Iris of 1852. 3. American Aboriginal Portfolio, illustrated by S. Eastman, U. S. Army, 1853, 4to. 4. Chicora, and other Regions of the Conquerors and Conquered, 1854, sm. 4to.

"Of all the portraitures of Indian life and character that have been given to the public, none, probably, have come more nearly to the truth than those by Mrs. Eastman. Her books are among the very best contributions to our native literature that have lately appeared."—Prof. Hart: *Female Prose Writers of America, q. v.*

In 1852 Mrs. Eastman pub. a novel entitled Aunt Phillis's Cabin, intended as a response to Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin. The sale of the former work reached 18,000 copies in a few weeks. She has also contributed to Arthur's Home Magazine and to other journals.

Eastman, Philip, b. 1799, at Chatham, New Hampshire, grad. at Bowdoin College, 1820. As commissioner under a resolution of the legislature of Maine, passed Oct. 22, 1840, he edited the revised Statutes of that State. He also prepared and published a Digest of the Maine Reports, 26 vols., 1849.

Eastman, Seth, Capt. in U. S. Army, grad. at West Point, 1829, b. at Brunswick, Maine, illustrator of the work pub. by Congress entitled History, Condition, and Future Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the U. S., &c., author of a work on Topographical Drawing, &c. See EASTMAN, MRS.

Eastmead, Wm. Human Life, Lon., 1814, 12mo.

Easton, James. Human Longevity, Salisb., 1800, 8vo.

Easton, M. G. Unitarianism: its History, Doctrines, and Tendencies, Lon., 1851, 12mo.

Easton, Thomas. Funl. Serm., Lon., 1692.

Eastwick, Edward B., an eminent Oriental scholar and professor. 1. Grammar of the Hindustani Language, Lon., 1847, p. 8vo. 2. Anvari Suhaili; or, The Lights of Canopus, 1854, r. 8vo. 3. Autobiography of Lutfallah, &c.; edited by E. B. E., 1857, p. 8vo. See JONES, SIR WILLIAM.

Eaton, A. Grammatica Inglesa, &c., Lon., 1814, 8vo.

Eaton, Miss Charlotte E. Rome in the 19th Century; 5th ed., Lon., 1852, 2 vols. 12mo. Excellent.

Eaton, Cyrus, b. 1784, at Framingham, Mass., was for 40 years a successful teacher in Maine. In 1845 he became totally blind. Annals of Warren, Me., with the Early History of St. George's Broad Bay and the Neighbouring Settlements on the Waldo Patent, 1851, 8vo. Woman; a Poem, 1854.

Eaton, Daniel Isaac, d. 1804. Trial for Paine's Rights of Man, Lon., 1793, 8vo; for pub. a supposed Libel, 1794, 8vo. Helvetius's System of Nature, 1811, 8vo. Memorial, 1813, 8vo. Continuation of the Age of Reason, 1813.

Eaton, David. Scripture the only Guide to Religious Truth, York, 1800, 8vo. Baptism, Lon., 1826, 8vo. Other works.

Eaton, John, 1575–1641, minister of Wickham Market, Suffolk, is considered by some the founder of Antinomianism. The Discovery of a most dangerous Dead Faith, Lon., 1641, 12mo. The Honeycomb of Free Justification, 1642, 4to. Pub. by Robt. Lancaster, who informs us that

> "The author's faith, zeal, and diligence in doing his calling, and his faith, patience, and cheerfulness in suffering for the same, were highly exemplary."

Eaton, General John Henry, 1786–1856. Life of General Andrew Jackson, Phila., 1824, 8vo.

Eaton, Joseph. Disp. Med. Inaug. de Vertigine, Lugd. Bat., 1686, 4to.

Eaton, Nathaniel. Inquisitio in variantes Theologorum quorundam sententias de Sabbato et Die Dominico, Fran., 1633, 8vo. Oratio in Acad. Patavina, 1647, 4to. De Fastis Anglicis, sive Calendarium Sacrum, Lon., 1661, 12mo.

Eaton, Richard. Funl. Serm., Lon., 1616, 4to.

Eaton, Richard. Rates of Mdse, Dubl., 1767, 8vo.

Eaton, Samuel. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1645–54.

Easton, Samuel, D.D. Human Life, in 17 Serms., Lon., 1764, 8vo. Christ'y as taught by Christ himself, in 18 Serms., 1776, 8vo.

> "Plain, easy, and sensible discourses, abounding with good sense, and manifesting the author's learning and application."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Eaton, Samuel, minister of Harpswell, Maine, d. 1822, aged 85. Serm. on the death of Jacob Abbot, 1820.

Eaton, W. Political Relations of Russia, 1803.

Eberle, J., M.D. Notes of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, Phila., 1844, 12mo. Notes and Additions, by Geo. McClellan, M.D., 1840, 8vo. Treatise on the Diseases and Physical Education of Children; with Notes and Additions, by T. D. Mitchell, M.D., 8vo. Treatise of the Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1847, 2 vols. in 1, 8vo.

Ebers, John. Seven Years of the King's Theatre, Lon., 1828, 8vo.

Eburne, Richard. Serms., &c., Lon., 1613, '16. A plaine Pathway to Plantations. In three Parts, 1624, 4to. In this vol. will be found "Motives for a present Plantation in Newfoundland."

Eccles, Ambrose, a native of Ireland, d. 1809, pub. in three vols., (in all,) edits. of Cymbeline, 1793, 8vo; King Lear, 1793, 8vo; Merchant of Venice, 1805, 8vo.

> "Each volume contains, not only notes and illustrations of various commentators, with remarks by the editor, but the several critical and historical essays that have appeared at different times respecting each piece."—*Biog. Dramat.*

Eccles, James, M.D. Ed. Med. Ess., 1737.

Eccles, John, d. 1735, a musical composer, set some of Congreve's songs and odes to music. The airs were greatly admired, and considered among the best of the day.

Eccles, Samuel. Serms., 1750, '51, '53, '54, '55.

Eccleston, James. Introduction to English Antiquities, intended as a companion to the Hist. of Eng., Lon., 1847, 8vo.

> "It has demonstrated its usefulness by furnishing us at once with what would have required hours of search among dusty tomes to attain."—*Church and State Gazette.*
>
> "A seasonable and judicious work."—*Edin. Review.*

Questions on Mosheim and Burnet, 12mo. Treatise concerning the Life of God in the Soul of Man, 18mo.

Eccleston, Theodore. The Quaker's Case of not Swearing, 1694, 4to.

Ecclestone, Edward. Noah's Flood, or the Destruction of the World; an Opera, Lon., 1679, 4to. Repub. as The Cataclysm, in 1685, and as The Deluge, in 1691.

Echard, Laurence, 1671?–1730, a native of Suffolk; educated at Christ's College, Cambridge; presented to the livings of Welton and Elkinton, Lincolnshire; Archdeacon of Stowe, 1712; presented by George II., about 1722, to the livings of Rendlesham, Sudborne, and Alford, Suffolk. Description of Ireland, Lon., 1691, 12mo; of Flanders, 1691. Compend. of Geography, 1691, 1713, 8vo. The Roman History to the settlement by Augustus Cæsar. Of this a 4th ed. was pub. in 1699, 8vo; 1699–1705, 5 vols. 8vo; with a continuation, 1713, 5 vols. 8vo; 1719, '20, 5 vols. 8vo. The Roman Hist. from the settlement by Aug. Cæsar to the removal of the Imperial seat of Constantine the Great. Of this a 2d ed. was pub. in 1699, 8vo. Two continuations, one of which was revised by Echard, were afterwards pub. in 3 vols. 8vo. A General Ecclesiastical History to A.D. 313, 1702, fol.; 1710, 2 vols. 8vo; 1712, 6th ed.; 1722, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "The Ecclesiastical History of Mr. Laurence Echard is the best of its kind in the English tongue."—*Prideaux's Connexion.*
>
> "A work valuable in many respects."—BISHOP WATSON.

The History of England to 1688, 1707–18, 3 vols. fol. The author enumerates many authorities, informing us that

> "From all these I have compiled a history as full, comprehensive, and complete, as I could bring into the compass of the proposed size and bigness. And that nothing might be wanting, I have all the way enriched it with the best and wisest sayings of great men that I could find in larger volumes, and likewise with such short moral reflections, and such proper characters of men, as might give life as well as add instruction to the history."

Calamy, who thought the historian had misrepresented the Nonconformists, and Oldmixon, who conceived that he discovered many historical blunders, both attacked our author. See Dr. Calamy's Letter to Echard, 1718, and Oldmixon's Critical Hist. of Eng., &c. But nothing did more to injure the work than Echard's recital of Lindsey's story of the conference and contract between Oliver Cromwell and the Devil on the morning of the battle of Worcester. Echard by no means endorses the truth of the narration, but he dismisses the subject with a sly innuendo—or perhaps intended pleasantry:—

> "How far Lindsey is to be believed, and how far the story is to be accounted credible, is left to the reader's faith and judgment, and not to any determination of our own."—Vol. ii. p. 713. ed. 1718.

Echard's History lost its popularity after the publication of Tindal's trans. of Rapin's. The large circulation of the former work was owing in part to the convenience of his arrangement:

> "This history, being chiefly intended for the useful diversion of the nobility and gentry, is put in such a method as appeared to be the least irksome to the reader; every reign being divided into so many stages or periods, as give frequent opportunities of pause and rest."—BISHOP NICOLSON: *Eng. Hist. Lib.* 61.

His opponent, Dr. Calamy, also praises this feature as well as other merits of the History:

> "The clearness of your method, and the perspicuity of your language, are two very great excellencies, which I admire. I am singularly pleased with the refreshing divisions of your matter, and the chronological distinction of the several parts of your history.'

But the doctor proceeds to enumerate grave objections to the sprightly chronicler:

> "I neither admire many of the authors which you cite, nor your way of citing them: and I have some reason to think I am not singular in either. Many of the authors that are cited by you have so little credit in the world as to be far from giving sufficient warrant to justify your inserting things from them into an history that should give an account to posterity of past transactions. And your way of citing them is liable to very great objections."—*Letter to Mr. Archdeacon Echard.* p. 118, 119. See Biog. Brit.

The Gazetteer; a Geographical Index to Europe, 1703, '04, 2 vols. 18mo; 11th ed., 1716, 12mo. Classical Geographical Dictionary, revised by S. Echard, 1715, 8vo. Trans. of Three Comedies of Plautus, 2d ed., 1716. Maxims from Tillotson, 1719, 8vo. Hist. of the Revolution and Establishment in 1688, 1725, 8vo. Trans. of Terence, by Echard and others, 9th ed., 1741, 12mo. Serm., 1698, 4to. Serm., 1726, 8vo.

In the first volume of Dodsley's Collection of Poems there is an epigram—so named—on the respective histories of Echard and Burnet, which reminds us forcibly of the rapid and graphic pencil of the author of Hudibras:

> "Gil's history appears to me
> Political anatomy;
> A case of skeletons well done,
> And malefactors every one.
> His sharp and strong incisive pen
> Historically cuts up men,
> And does with lucid skill impart
> Their inward ails of head and heart.
> Laurence proceeds another way
> And well-dressed figures does display;
> His characters are all in flesh,
> Their hands are fair, their faces fresh,
> And from his sweetening air derive
> A better scent than when alive.
> He wax-work made to please the sons,
> Whose fathers were Gil's skeletons."

Echlin, John. Serm., Dubl., 1712, 8vo.

Ecking, Rev. Samuel, 1757–1785. Three Essays on Grace, Faith, and Experience, 1784, 8vo; 3d ed., 1806, 12mo.

Eckley, Joseph, D.D., 1750–1811, a minister of Boston, Mass., was a native of England. He pub. several serms., &c., 1782, '92, '97, 1802, '05, 06, '09, '10. See Wisner's Hist. of the O. S. Church, 45.

Ecton, John. Liber Valorum et Decimarum, Lon., 1711, 8vo; several eds. Enlarged and repub. by Browne Willis, under the title of Thesaurus Rerum Ecclesiasticarum; last ed., 1763, 4to. A still later edit. of the Liber Valorum was pub. in 1786, 4to, under the title of Liber Regis. Bounty of Queen Anne, &c., 2d ed., 1720, '21, 8vo.

Eddis, Wm., Surveyor of the Customs at Annapolis in Maryland. Letters from America, Historical and Descriptive, Lon., 1792, 8vo. This work, which comprises the period from 1769–77, contains the best account we have of the rise of Revolutionary principles in Maryland. The letters are forty in number.

> "These letters include an interesting period, and relate to events which, however painful in their detail, and dishonourable to the British name, have, in their consequences, been not altogether unpropitious to Great Britain; and are deemed, by some prophetic minds, to contain in their womb the germs of universal freedom."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

We need hardly urge the collectors of early American History to secure this valuable work.

Eddy, Rev. Daniel C. 1. Young Man's Friend, Lowell, 12mo. 2. Ministers of the Olden Time, 12mo. 3. Lectures to Young Ladies, 12mo. 4. Heroines of the Missionary Enterprise, Boston, 1850, 16mo.

> "The biographies are written in a remarkably graphic style, and they remind us in their spirit and picturesqueness of Headley's stirring pages."

Eddy, J. H., 1784–1817, a native of New York, pub. a map of the State of N. York, and was engaged on a general atlas of America at the time of his death. He was totally deaf.

Eddy, Samuel, of Providence, Rhode Island, d. 1839, aged 68. Antiquities, &c.

Ede, James. Gold and Silversmith's Calculator, 1806, 12mo. New ed., 1847, 12mo. Gold and S. Coins, 1809, 8vo. Annals of Europe, 1809, 2 vols. 8vo.

Edelen, Philip. Serm., Lon., 1653, 8vo.

Edelman, W. Serms., Lon., 1833, 12mo.

Eden, Charles Page. Serm., Isa. xl. 31, On Early Prayer, Oxf., 1840, 8vo. To Mr. Eden we are indebted for a revised ed. of Bp. Heber's ed. of the Works of Jeremy Taylor, Lon., 1847–54, 10 vols. 8vo.

> "It is no mean praise to be able to say that Mr. Eden has hitherto escaped from the unmerciful and unscrupulous castigation which has been bestowed upon others. . . . It is utterly impossible to produce a more elaborate or correct exposition of the author, whose enormous labours had rendered the task of properly editing them well nigh Herculean."—*Bell's Lon. Messenger,* notice of vol. vii.

Eden, Hon. Frederick. Historical Sketch of the International Policy of Modern Europe, Lon., 1823, 8vo.

Eden, Sir Frederick Morton, Bart., Director of the Globe Insurance Co., London, 1809. 1. The State of the Poor; or, an History of the Labouring Classes in England from the Conquest to the Present Period, Lon., 1797, 3 vols. 4to.

> "This is the grand storehouse of information respecting the labouring classes of England, and should have a prominent place in every library."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

A new ed. of this valuable work, with a continuation to the present time, is much needed.

2. Porto Bello, 1798, 8vo. 3. Inhabitants in G. Britain and Ireland, 1800, 8vo. 4. Friendly Societies, 1801, 8vo. 5. Eight Letters on the Peace, and on the Commerce and Manufactures of Great Britain, 1802, 8vo. 6. Maritime Rights of G. Britain, 2d ed., 1808, 8vo. 7. On the Policy and Expediency of Granting Insurance Charters, 1806, 8vo.

> "The arguments to show the expediency of granting charters to insurance companies are quite conclusive, and their validity is now universally admitted."—McCulloch, *ubi supra.*

Eden, Richard. A Treatyse of the New India; trans. from the Latin of Sebastian Munster, Lon., 1553, 8vo. The Decades of the New World; trans. from the Latin of R. Martyr, 1555, 4to. Augmented by Richard Willes, 1577, 4to. The same Englished by Eden and Lok, 1612, 4to. The Arte of Nauigation; trans. from the Spanyshe of Martin Cortes, 1561, '78, '80, '84, 4to. A very few copies have a folding wood-cut map of America. This is very valuable, especially to the collector of American History. Decade of Voyages; trans. from the Latin of Lewes Vertomannus, 1576, 8vo. The History of Travayle in the West and East Indies, and other Countreys lying eyther way towardes the fruitfull and rych Moluccaes, &c. Gathered in parte, and done into Englishe, by Richard Eden. Newly set in order, augmented and finished, by Richard Willes, 1577, 4to. Willett, 844, £3 18s. Roxburghe, 7179, £6 10s. A long extract from Willes's explanatory preface to this rare work will be found in Rich's Cat. of Books relating principally to America, 1832, p. 14. A very necessarie and profitable Booke concerning Nauigation; trans. from the Latin of Joannes Taisnierus. Sold along with the Arte of Nauigation, 1579, 4to.

> "Eden was the first Englishman who undertook to present in a collective form the astonishing results of that spirit of maritime enterprise which had been everywhere awakened by the discovery of America; nor was he a mere compiler: we are indebted to him for several original voyages of great curiosity and value. He is not exempt from error, but in point of learning, accuracy, and integrity is certainly superior to Hakluyt; yet it is undoubted, that while the name of the latter, like that of Vespucci, has become indelibly associated with the New World, his predecessor is very little known."—*Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova.*

Eden, Robert, Archdeacon of Winton. Jurisprudentia Philologica; sive Elementa Juris Civilis, secundum Methodum et seriem Institutionum Justiniani, notis Classicis et Historicis, nec non Parallelis Juris Anglicani Locis, illustrata, Oxon., 1744, 8vo; Lon., 1763, 4to. Antonii Schultingii Jurisconsulti Oratio de Jurisprudentia Marci Tullis Ciceronis Notis Illustrata, 1761, 4to.

Eden, Robert, D.D., Canon of Windsor. Serms. pub. separately, 1743, '54, '55, '56.

Eden, Rev. Robert. Churchman's Theolog. Dict., 2d ed., Lon., 1846, 12mo.

> "The design of this work is to give plain and simple explanations of the Theological and Ecclesiastical terms which are used in describing and discussing religious Ordinances, Doctrines, and Institutions, without entering into the controversies which have arisen respecting their object and import."

Puller's Moderation of the Church of England. A new ed., thoroughly revised, with an Introductory Preface, &c., 1843, 8vo.

> "The reader of it will be surprised and delighted at the discoveries which it makes to him of the *wisdom* of our Church."—*Editor's Preface.*
>
> "A calm and argumentative statement of the views of the Church, as conclusively set forth in her Liturgy, Articles, and Homilies. We earnestly recommend it both to the clergy and laity."—*Ch. of Eng. Quar. Review.*

Eden, Hon. Robert Henley, afterwards **Lord Henley.** 1. Reports of Cases in H. C. of Chancery, 1757–66; from the MSS. of Lord Chancellor Northington, Lon., 1818, 2 vols. r. 8vo; 2d ed., with addits., 1827, 2 vols. in 1, 8vo; Phila., 1839. Lord Northington's decisions were first pub. by Ambler, (Cases, 1737–83:) the publication of Mr. Eden, however, a descendant of his lordship, (formerly Lord Keeper Henley,) are much to be preferred. Ambler's errors and imperfections are to some extent rectified and remedied. Cox's Reports (the editor of Peere Williams) contain some decisions of Lord Northington and also of Lord Hardwicke.

> "The authority of Lord Northington is very great, and it arose from the uncommon vigour and clearness of his understanding."

See 1 Kent's Com.; Wallace's Reporters, 82; 21 Amer. Jurist, 241; 12 Leg. Obs., 524; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 288.

2. A Treatise on the Law of Injunctions, Lon., 1821, 8vo. 1st Amer. ed., with Notes and References to Amer. Decisions, N. York, 1822, 8vo; Albany, 1839. 3d Amer. ed., by Thos. W. Waterman, N. York, 1852, 2 vols. 8vo. A new English edit. is now (1858) in preparation. 3. A Practical Treatise on the Bankrupt Law, as amended by the New Act of the 6th Geo. IV., c. 16; 2d ed., Lon., 1826, 8vo; Phila., 1841, 8vo. 4. A Digest of the Bankrupt Law, with an Appendix of Precedents, &c., 3d ed., Lon., 1832, r. 8vo. A new ed. is now (1858) in preparation.

Eden, Wm. See Auckland, Lord.

Edens, J. Account of a Journey from Port Oratavia to the top of the Peak of Teneriffe, Phil. Trans., 1714.

Edes. Serms., 1604, 8vo.

Edgar, John. Decisions of the Lords of Sessions from Jan., 1724, to Aug., 1725, Edin., 1726, fol.

Edgar, Sir John, *i. e.* **Sir Richard Steele.**

Edgar, John, D.D Female Virtue, Lon., 1841, 8vo

Edgar, Samuel. The Variations of Popery, Dubl., 1832, 8vo; 2d ed., Lon., 1838, 8vo.

"It furnishes many a strange commentary on infallibility, unity, uninterrupted succession, universality, and so forth."—*Lon. Pres. Rev.*, 1837.

The object of this work with respect to Popery is the same as Bossuet's in relation to Protestantism.

Edgar, Wm. Vectigalium Systema; or British Customs, Lon., 1714, 8vo. Statutes, &c. rel. to Revenues of Ireland, 1720, 8vo.

Edgarton, Miss Sarah C. See Mayo.

Edge, Wm. John. Appeal to the readers of "Ancient Christianity," Lon., 1840, 8vo.

Edgecumbe, James, D.D. Human Reason, 1736, 8vo.

Edgecumbe, Lord Mountmorres. See Mountmorres.

Edgeworth, C. Sneyd. Memoirs of the Abbé Edgeworth, Lon., 1815, 8vo.

Edgeworth, Maria, 1767–1849, was the daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, of Edgeworth's-town, in the county of Longford, Ireland; a gentleman distinguished not only for literary taste and mechanical ingenuity, but also as the successful wooer of four ladies, who in turn accepted his hand. Maria, a daughter of the first marriage, was born in Oxfordshire, and resided in England until 1782, when her father succeeded to the family estate, and removed to Ireland. Mr. Edgeworth took a lively interest in the cause of education, and was pleased to find in Maria an able literary coadjutor. In 1798 appeared a Treatise on Practical Education, a joint production. Miss Edgeworth pub. in 1810, Early Lessons, in ten parts, and her father added a continuation in 1815, 2 vols. 12mo. Another joint work, which attained great popularity, An Essay on Irish Bulls, made its appearance in 1802. Mr. Edgeworth is supposed to have had a share in several other compositions pub. by Maria. Castle Rackrent, issued in 1801, was the first of a series of novels which proved the possession of powers of a diversified character—descriptive, philosophical, pathetic, and humorous—seldom combined in one individual. Nor is this the highest praise which is to be accorded to Miss Edgeworth. In Belinda, Leonora, The Modern Griselda, Moral Tales, Popular Tales, the Tales of Fashionable Life, Patronage, Harrington, Ormond, Helen, &c., we are made to feel that our amusement is not the only, nor the principal, object of the writer who so charms us. It will be our own fault if mental and moral improvement—a desire to gain knowledge, to be good, and to do good—are not promoted by the pen of Maria Edgeworth. But in her anxiety to teach profitable lessons to those who had already assumed the responsibilities of life, Miss Edgeworth did not permit herself to forget the objects of her early care, to whose instruction she had devoted the first fruits of her clear and practical intellect. In 1822 she pub. Rosamond, a Sequel to Early Lessons; which was followed by Harry and Lucy, and The Parent's Assistant. She completed in 1820 a Memoir of her father, (commenced by him,) who died in 1817. We give the contents of the collective edition of Miss Edgeworth's Novels and Tales, pub. in 18 vols. 12mo, Lon., 1832:

Vol. I. Castle Rackrent; Essay on Irish Bulls; Essay on Self-Justification. II. Forester; The Prussian Vase; The Good Aunt. III. Angelina; The Good French Governess; Mademoiselle Panache; The Knapsack. IV. Lame Jervas; The Will; The Limerick Gloves; Out of Debt, Out of Danger; The Lottery; Rosanna. V. Murad the Unlucky; The Manufacturers; The Contrast; The Grateful Negro; To-morrow. VI. Ennui; The Dun. VII. Manœuvring; Almeria. VIII. Vivian. IX. The Absentee. X. The Absentee, (concluded;) Madame de Fleury; Emilie de Coulanges; The Modern Griselda. XI., XII. Belinda. XIII. Leonora; Letters. XIV., XV. Patronage. XVI. Comic Dramas. XVII. Harrington; Thoughts on Bores. XVIII. Ormond. Tales and Novels, N. Y., 1833–34, 10 vols.

In 1834 Miss Edgeworth gave to the world Helen, the last, and one of the most popular, of her novels; and—true to her early predilection for the instruction of youth—closed her useful labours by the juvenile story of Orlandino. A new collective edition of her Tales and Miscellaneous Pieces was pub. in 1848, Lon., 9 vols. 12mo. Of several of her works there have been numerous editions. In America, as well as at home, her works have been widely circulated, and are highly valued. We could occupy many pages, if permitted by our limits, with commendations by the highest authorities of Miss Edgeworth's compositions. A few brief extracts must suffice:

Sir Walter Scott was so delighted with "the rich humour, pathetic tenderness, and admirable tact" of her Irish portraits, that he determined to try his own skill in drawing Scotch character, though despairing of equalling his model:

"'If I could but hit Miss Edgeworth's wonderful power of vivifying all her persons, and making them live as *beings* in your mind, I should not be afraid.' Often has the Author of Waverley used such language to me; and I knew that I gratified him most when I could say—'Positively this *is* equal to Miss Edgeworth.' You will thus judge, madam, how deeply he must feel such praise as you have bestowed upon his efforts."—*James Ballantyne to Maria Edgeworth, respecting her commendation of Waverley 11th Nov.* 1814. See Lockhart's Life of Scott.

We need hardly remind the reader of the memorable visit paid by Maria and two of her sisters to Abbotsford in 1823:

"Never," says Mr. Lockhart, "did I see a brighter day at Abbotsford than that on which Miss Edgeworth first arrived there; never can I forget her look and accent when she was received by him at his archway, and exclaimed, 'Every thing about you is exactly what one ought to have had wit enough to dream.'"—*Ubi supra.*

A review by Sir Walter of Miss Edgeworth's Patronage, will be found in the Edinburgh Review, xxii. 416:

"The taste and gallantry of the age," remarks the distinguished critic, "may have at last pretty generally sanctioned the ardent admiration with which we greeted the first steps of this distinguished lady in her literary career; but the calmer spirits of the South can hardly yet comprehend the exhilarating effect which her reappearance uniformly produces upon the saturnine complexion of their Northern Reviewers."

"Her extraordinary merit, both as a novelist and a woman of genius, consists in her having selected a class of virtues far more difficult to treat as the subject of fiction than others, and which had therefore been left by former writers to her."—*Sir James Mackintosh.*

"As a writer of tales and novels, she has a very marked peculiarity. It is that of venturing to dispense common sense to her readers, and to bring them within the precincts of real life and natural feeling. She presents them with no incredible adventures or inconceivable sentiments, no hyperbolical representations of uncommon character or monstrous exhibitions of exaggerated passion. Without excluding love from her pages, she knows how to assign to it its just limits. She neither degrades the sentiment from its true dignity, nor lifts it to a burlesque elevation. It takes its proper place among the passions. Her heroes and heroines, if such they may be called, are never miraculously good, nor detestably wicked. They are such men and women as we see and converse with every day of our lives; with the same proportional mixture in them of what is right and what is wrong, of what is great and what is little."—Lord Dudley: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*. ii. 146, 1810.

"The writings of Miss Edgeworth exhibit so singular an union of sober sense and inexhaustible invention—so minute a knowledge of all that distinguishes manners, or touches on happiness in every condition of human fortune—and so just an estimate both of the real sources of enjoyment, and of the illusions by which they are so often obstructed,—that it cannot be thought wonderful that we should separate her from the ordinary manufacturer of novels, and speak of her Tales as works of more serious importance than much of the true history and solemn philosophy that comes daily under our inspection. . . . It is impossible, we think, to read ten pages in any of her writings, without feeling, not only that the whole, but that every part of them, was intended to do good."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Rev.*, xx. 100, 1812; xxviii. 391, 1817.

"Some one has described the novels of Miss Edgeworth as *a sort of essence* of common sense; and the definition is not inappropriate."—Sir Walter Scott.

"She is the author of works never to be forgotten; of works which can never lose their standard value as 'English classics,' and deserve that honourable name infinitely more than half the dull and licentious trash bound up in our libraries under that title. . . . Her novels always found an eager reception, at a time when the poetry of Scott, of Campbell, and of Crabbe, was issuing in its freshness from the press, when the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, then splendid novelties, were to be duly read and studied, when Madame de Stael was at her zenith, and, in a word, when the competition of the noblest wits was only less keen than at the present day."—Edward Everett: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xvii. 388, 1823.

A very interesting account of a visit to Maria Edgeworth is given in Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall's work, entitled Ireland; and reviews of her works will be found in the Edin. Rev., vols. viii., xiv., xx., xxii., xxviii., and xxxiv.; Lon. Quar. Rev., vols. ii., vii., xvii., and li.; Lon. Monthly Rev., vols. lxxxviii. and cix; N. Amer. Rev., vols. vi., xvii., and xxxix.; and other prominent periodicals. See also Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the last Fifty Years.

Edgeworth, Richard Lovell, 1744–1817, a native of Bath, father of Maria Edgeworth, has already come under our notice in the preceding article. The reader will find a particular account of this gentleman in his Memoirs, (completed by his daughter Maria,) pub. in 1820, 2 vols. 8vo. He pub. a number of works in addition to those already noticed as the joint productions of himself and daughter. A Letter on the Telegraph, and on the Defence of Ireland, Lon., 1796, 8vo. Poetry explained for the use of Young People, 1802, 8vo. Essays on Professional Education, 1809, 4to. An Essay on the Construction of Roads and Carriages, 1810, '13, 8vo.

"The directions for making roads are very sensible and enlightened, and put forth the practised modes of the present day."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Continuation of Maria Edgeworth's Early Lessons, 1815, 8vo. Contributions on Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Mechanics, &c., to Phil. Trans., 1783, '84; Archæol., 1785; Trans. Roy. Irish Acad., 1788, '97; Nic. Jour., 1806, '09, '10, '11; Phil. Mag., 1815, '16. Mr. Edgeworth repeatedly obtained prizes from the Society of Arts for his mechanical contrivances. He was the principal literary adviser of his celebrated daughter, and she derived great advantages from his intelligent co-operation. We have noticed his Letter on the Telegraph, pub. in 1796. An Essay of his, on The Art of Conveying Secret and Swift Intelligence, will be found in Trans. Roy. Irish Acad., 1797.

Edgeworth, or **Edgworth, Roger,** d. about 1560, a zealous R. Catholic divine, was made Chancellor of Wells in 1554. He held several important ecclesiastical posts. Sermons very Fruitefull and Learned preached and sette foorth, Lon., 1557, 4to and 8vo. Two of his tracts, on the Sacraments, and Bishops and Priests, will be found in the Appendix to Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation; and copious extracts from his sermons are inserted by Dr. Dibdin in his Library Companion.

> "His Discourses are not only worth possessing, from being very uncommon, but from containing much curious and interesting intelligence; delivered, upon the whole, with considerable caution, but with the decisive tone of Catholic zeal."—*Ubi supra.*

Edgeworth, Theodore, supposed to be an assumed name. The Shipwreck; or, Memoirs of an Irish Officer and his Family, 1811, 3 vols. 12mo.

Edgley, Samuel. Serm., Oxf., 1724, 4to.

Edguardus, Dav. De Indiciis et Praecognitionibus. Eivsdem in Anatomicen Introductio, Lon., 1532, 8vo.

Edgworth, Robert. Case of, &c., fol.

Edie, George. English Shooting, Lon., 1772, 8vo.

Edington, Robert. Penitentiary for the Employment of Convicts, 1803, 4to; 1816. Coal Trade, 1813, 8vo.

Edkins, Joshua. Collec. of Poems, 1801, 8vo.

Edlin, A. Two Cases of Gout, Uxb., 1804, 12mo. Bread-Making, Lon., 1805, 12mo. Malignant Sore Throat.

Edlyn, Richard. Astrological Judgment, &c., Lon., 1658, '68, 8vo. Prænuncius Sydereus, 1664, 4to.

Edmead, Wm. Commuting the Tythes, Lon., 1816, 8vo.

Edmer. See EADMER.

Edmeston, James. Sacred Lyrics, Lon., 1821, '22, 3 vols. 12mo.

> "We must make room for one more extract, which will amply justify Mr. Edmeston's claim to true poetic feeling."—*Eclectic Review,* June, 1821.

Hymns, 1844. Sonnets, 1845. Closet Hymns and Poems, 1846, '53. Sacred Poetry, 1848.

Edmond, Mrs. Amanda M., formerly **Miss Corey,** is a native of Brookline, Massachusetts. She has pub. The Broken Vow and other Poems, chiefly written between the ages of 14 and 18; and The Forget-Me-Not: a gift for Sabbath-School Children.

Edmondes, Edmonds, or **Edmunds, Sir Clement,** 1566–1622, Remembrancer of the City of London, a son of Sir Thomas Edmondes, filled several posts at court. Observ. on the 1st 5 Books of Cæsar's Commentaries, Lon., 1600, fol.; on the 6th and 7th Books, 1600, fol.; on Cæsar's Comment. on the Civil Wars, 1609, fol. All or most of them are reprinted with an 8th Comment. by Hirtius Pansa, 1677, fol. Cæsar's Comment. in English, 1655, '95, fol. Observ. on the Landing of Forces, &c., 1758, 8vo. Of Sir Clement Edmondes, we are told that

> "His dextrous pen made him most worthily esteemed in his own vocation; and in the art military, by Cæsar's confession, an understanding soldier. He lived faithfully industrious in his place, and died religiously constant in the belief of the resurrection," &c. —*Epitaph on his monument.*

Edmondes, Sir Thomas, 1563–1639, a distinguished English statesman. See a number of his Letters and abstracts from others in Dr. Birch's Hist. View of the Negotiations between the Courts of England, France, and Brussels, 1592–1617, in Birch's Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth, and in Lodge's Illustrations of British History.

Edmonds, Charles. See CANNING, GEORGE.

Edmonds, Cyrus R. 1. Life and Times of General George Washington, Lon., 1835, 2 vols. 18mo; 1839, 2 vols. 18mo. 2. Introduc. to Leland's View of Deistical Writers, Lon., 1837, 8vo.

Edmonds, John. Wisdom of Providence, Lon., 1761, 8vo.

Edmonds, Judge John W., and **George T. Dexter,** M.D. Spiritualism; with an Appendix by Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, New York, 1853–55, 2 vols. 8vo.

Edmonds, T. 4th Commandment, &c., 1801.

Edmondson, Christopher. Serm., 1664, 12mo.

Edmondson, Henry, 1607–1659, Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxf. Lingua Linguarum, Lon., 1655, 8vo. Homonyma et Synonyma Linguæ Latinæ conjuncta et distincta, 1661.

Edmondson, J. Prodigies, Lon., 1710, fol.

Edmonson, Jonathan, Wesleyan minister. Christian Ministry, Lon., 1828, 12mo.

> "A very valuable and judicious manual, more especially adapted to the use of junior preachers among the Wesleyan Methodists."

Revealed Religion, 1839, 12mo. Short Serms., 6th ed., 1845, 2 vols. 12mo. Heavenly World, 3d ed., 1850, 18mo. Self-Government, 4th ed., 1852, 12mo. J. D. and R. Treffry; Serms. on the Holy Ghost, 12mo.

Edmondson, or **Edmonson, Joseph,** d. 1786, originally a barber, was in 1764 appointed Mowbray-Herald Extraordinary. 1. Hist. Account of the Greville Family, Lon., 1766, 8vo. 2. Companion to the Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland, 1776, 8vo. 3. A Complete Body of Heraldry, 1780, 2 vols. fol. In the first of these vols. Edmondson had the valuable assistance of Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Bart. The 2d vol. consists of an Alphabet of Arms, which contains upwards of 50,000 coats, crests, &c. 4. Baronagium Genealogicum; or, Pedigree of English Peers, 1764–84, 6 vols. fol. In this work, also, Sir Joseph Ayloffe rendered assistance. Marquis of Townshend, 1064, £18 18*s.* Large paper, Duke of York, 1988, £26 15*s.* 6*d.* There is a copy in the British Museum, with MS. notes and additions by F. Hargrave. When possible, there should stand next to this work on the shelf the Five Reports from the Lords Committee touching the Dignity of a Peer of the Realm, &c., edit. 1829, 5 vols. fol.; containing the copious Indexes and the 5th Appendix, "Patents of Creations, and Instruments affording evidence of Creation." 5. Tables of Precedency, (1764,) 18mo, pp. 14, all engraved. 6. The Present Peerages, 1785, 8vo, pp. 428, with 86 plates.

Edmons, Thomas. To Free-Masons, Lon., 1766, 8vo.

Edmonstone, Sir Arch., Bart. 1. Journey to two of the Oases of Upper Egypt, Lon., 1822, 8vo. A valuable work to the antiquary. The most remote of these oases had never before been visited by a European. 2. Christian Gentleman's Daily Walk, 3d ed., 1850, 12mo. 3. Progress of Religion; a Poem, 1842, 12mo. Meditations in Verse for Sundays and Holidays, 1853, 18mo.

Edmonstone, Arthur, M.D. Ophthalmia, Lon., 1802, 8vo; Treatise on ditto, Edin., 1806, 8vo. View of the Ancient and Present State of the Zetland Islands, 1809, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Dr. E. is a native of these islands, and has long resided there: perhaps, if these favourable circumstances had been aided by a sounder judgment, a better taste, and more knowledge, this work would have been improved. As it is, it may advantageously be consulted for what relates to the civil, political, and natural history, agriculture, fisheries, and commerce, antiquities, manners, &c., of these islands."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*
>
> "Upon the whole, the book is bad; and though it does state some facts that ought to be generally known, bears evident marks not only of haste and carelessness, but of absolute and utter ignorance of the object it affects to discuss."—*Edin. Review.*

Edmonstone, Wm. Prevention of an Evil Injurious to Health, Lon., 1782, 8vo. The Reviewers Corrected, 1785, 8vo.

Edmund, St., Archbishop of Canterbury, d. 1242, a native of Abingdon, Berkshire, was educated at the University of Paris and University Coll., Oxf. He is said to have been the first who taught logic at Oxford. He was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury in 1234; went into voluntary exile, and died at Soissy. He left many writings; see Speculum Ecclesiæ: Bibl. Max. Patr., xxv. 316 Liber Miraculorum B. Eadmundi Orientalium Anglorum regis, auctore anonymo: Martene et Durand Collectio, vi. 821.

Edmund de Hadenham, Monk of Rochester. Annales Ecclesiæ Roffensis, 804 ad 1307. See Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 327.

Edmunds, John. Village Serms., 1st series, Lon., 1851; 2d series, 1853, 12mo.

> "They are plain, scriptural, and practical."—*Lon. Chris. Times*

Edmunds, Richard. Solicitor's Guide. Pleas in Exchequer, Lon., 1794, 8vo.

Edmundson, Wm. A Journal of his Life, Travels, Sufferings, and Labour of Love in the work of the Ministry, Lon., 1774, 8vo.

Edridge, Mrs. Rebecca. The Lapse of Time; a Poem, 1802, 4to. The Highest Castle and Lowest Cave; a Novel, 3 vols. 12mo. The Scrinium; a Collection of Tales, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "We would sum up our whole review of the Scrinium by saying that it is, except the Sketch-Book, [by Washington Irving,] the best miscellaneous prose-work of its kind which has come under our notice."—*Lon. Literary Register,* July 6, 1822.

Edward VI., King of England, 1538–1553, son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, succeeded to the throne in 1547, at the age of ten years. Injuncions geven by Kynge Edward ye Sixte, 1574, 4to. Conference with the Lord-Admiral. Proceedings in Council. Arguments against the Pope's Supremacy, 1682. Holland declares that the king composed a "most elegant comedy," entitled The Whore of Babylon. His Diary, a Journal, was pub. by Burnet.

Edward, Bowyer, Lord Bishop of Ely. Serm., 1810. Ditto, 1810. A Charge, 1813.

Edward, J., LL.D. Report of Decisions H. Ct. of Admiralty rel. to Vessels under Brit. Licenses, 1812.

Edwardes, Herbert Benjamin, Major in the E. I. Co.'s Service, b. 1820, at Frodesley, Shropshire, has distinguished himself in India, and is now commissioner at Peshawur. An account of some of the most important events of his life will be found in his work entitled A Year on the Punjaub Frontier in 1848–49, Lon., 1851, 2 vols. 8vo.

Edwards. Otha and Rutha; a Dram. Tale, 1781, 12mo.

Edwards, Archdeacon, of St. Mary's Church, Brecon. Serm., Lon., 1801, 4to.

Edwards, Bela B., late Professor at Andover, was well known as the author of a Biography of Self-Taught Men, Eclectic Reader, co-editor of Bibliotheca Sacra, contributor to Ancient Literature and Art, &c. A collection of his writings, with a Memoir by his late colleague, Professor Park, was pub. in 1853, Boston, 2 vols. 12mo.

Edwards, Bryan, M.P., 1743–1800, a native of Westbury, Wiltshire, resided for some years in the West Indies. He pub. several treatises on W. India questions, but his principal work is The History, Civil and Ecclesiastical, of the British Colonies in the West Indies, Lon., 1793, 2 vols. 4to; 2d ed., 1794, 2 vols. 4to; vol. iii., with plates, 1801, 4to. This last vol., which consists chiefly of Tracts, formerly pub. in a separate form, was edited by Sir William Young. It also includes Edwards's History of St. Domingo, (first pub. in 1791, 4to,) and a Memoir of his early life, written by himself, 5th ed., 1819, 5 vols. 8vo, and one 4to vol. of plates; vols. iv. and v. now first pub., considered inferior to their predecessors. An abridgment of the first three vols. was pub. in 1794, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo, and in 1799, 8vo.

"The History of the West Indies is well entitled to the popularity it has long enjoyed. The subject is varied and interesting; and though written in rather an ambitious style, with a strong bias in favour of the old colonial system, and a disposition to extenuate the cruelties that were too often inflicted on the slaves, it is a most valuable addition to our historical library. But the continuation, we are sorry to say, is quite unworthy of the original work and of the subject; and we do not know that any better service could be done to colonial and commercial literature than to publish an edition of Edwards's work that should complete the history and continue it to the present time."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Economy.*

"This work justly bears an excellent character, and is very full and minute on almost every topic connected with these islands."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

In 1795, Mr. Wm. Preston, of Dublin, addressed a Letter to Bryan Edwards, Esq., containing observ. on some passages of his Hist. of the West Indies. Mr. P. attacks Edwards as an apologist for slavery.

Of the History of St. Domingo, already noticed, a 2d ed. was pub. separately in 1797, 4to. This work is commended

"For the highly-important facts and observations which it contains, for the ability displayed in their arrangement, and for the strongly expressive, correct, and often beautiful language in which they are conveyed to the reader's understanding."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Mr. Edwards pub. in 1798—not intended for sale—Proceedings of the Association for promoting the Discovery of the interior parts of Africa, &c., 4to. A vol. of his Poems also was privately printed.

Edwards, Carolus. Hanes y Ffydd et Hebraismorum Cambro-Britannicorum Specimen., Oxon., 1671, 8vo; 1675, 4to.

Edwards, Charles, b. 1797, in England, counsellor-at-law in the city of New York. The Juryman's Guide for the State of New York, N. York, 1831, 8vo. Parties to Bills and other Pleadings Chancery, Albany, 1832, 8vo. Feathers from my own Wings; Poems and Tales, N. York, 1833, 12mo. Receivers in Chancery; 1839, 8vo; 1846. Reports of Chancery Cases, 1st Circuit, St. of New York, 1831–45, 4 vols. 8vo. History and Poetry of Finger Rings, 1855, 12mo. A curious and interesting volume.

Edwards, D. Serms., &c., Lon., 1770, '76.

Edwards, E. Twenty-one Serms., Lon., 1838, 12mo.

Edwards, E., of the British Museum. Fine Arts in England, their State and Prospects considered relatively to National Education, Lon., 1840, 8vo.

Edwards, Edward, M.D. Analysis of Chirvrgery, Lon., 1636, 4to. The Cvre of all sorts of Fevers, 1638, 4to. The Whole Art of Chirvrgery, 1639, 4to.

Edwards, Edward. Serm., 1759, 8vo.

Edwards, Edward. Zenophontis, &c., Lon., 1785 Serm., 1794, 4to. Brown Willis's Survey of St. Asaph enlarged and brought down to the present time; with the Life of the Author, Appendices, &c., 1801, '02, 2 vols. 8vo.

Edwards, Edward, 1738–1806, teacher of perspective in the Royal Academy. Treatise of Perspective, Lon., 1803, 4to; 1806, 4to. Anecdotes of Painters who have resided or been born in England, 1808, 4to. Intended as a continuation of Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting. Some copies are on large paper, r. 4to.

Edwards, Edward. Memoirs of Libraries, together with a Practical Hand-Book of Library Economy, 2 vols. r. 8vo; 50 copies on large paper, imp. 8vo. This valuable work, on which Mr. Edwards has been employed for some years, is now (1858) being prepared for publication. To Mr. Edwards we are also indebted for the Account of American Libraries in N. Trübner's Bibliographical Guide to American Literature, 1858, 8vo, and for the article "Newspapers" in Encyc. Brit., vol. xvi., 8th ed., 1858.

Edwards, Frederic. Laws of Gaming, Horse Racing, and Wages, Lon., 1839, 12mo.

Edwards, G. C. Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace and Town Officers in the State of New York, 4th ed. by D. McMaster, Ithaca, 1840, 8vo.

Edwards, George, 1694–1773, an eminent naturalist, travelled in Holland, Norway, and France, in pursuit of his favourite study. Natural History of Birds, and of some other rare and undescribed Animals, Quadrupeds, Reptiles, Fishes, Insects, &c., Lon., 1743, '47, '50, '51, 4 vols. 4to. It contains figures and descriptions of 216 birds, and 40 beasts and reptiles. Gleanings of Natural History, 1758, '60, '63; 50 copper-plates, exhibiting 70 birds, &c. Considered as a continuation of the preceding work. The 7 vols. are generally sold together. A new edit. of the 7 vols. was pub. 1802–06, with 362 coloured plates, r. 4to, £30; large paper, folio, £50. Essays upon Natural History, &c., 1770, 8vo. See Memoirs of Edwards's Life and Works, 1776, 4to. Some papers of Mr. E.'s on natural history will be found in Phil. Trans., 1754, '55, '57, '60, '63, '65, '71. Edwards revised a new edit. of Catesby's Nat. Hist. of Carolina, &c. See CATESBY, MARK.

"Edwards's works are assuredly the most valuable on general ornithology that have ever appeared in England. No zoological library should be without them."—SWAINSON.

Edwards, George. Elements of Fossilogy, Lon., 1776, 8vo. His Adventures, 1751, 12mo.

Edwards, George, M.D. Perfection of G. Britain, Lon., 1787, 2 vols. 4to; Regeneration of do., 1790, 2 vols. 4to. Diseases of the Human Body, 1791, 4to. Dr. Edwards wrote other works on politics, political economy, &c.

Edwards, Henry. A Collection of Remarkable Charities and Old English Customs, Lon., 1842, p. 8vo.

Edwards, Henry, D.D., LL.D. Piety and Intellect relatively estimated, Lon., 1843; 4th ed., 1852, 12mo.

Illustrations of the Wisdom and Benevolence of the Deity, 1845, sq.

"A little excursion in the track of Paley and the broad road of the Bridgewater Treatises."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

Marriage; a Poem in Four Cantos, 3d ed., 1843, fp. 8vo.

"This poem will be greatly admired by the ladies."—*Tait's Edin. Mag.*

Dr. Edwards has pub. several other theolog. and poetical works.

Edwards, James. Tabulæ Distantiæ, Dorking, 1789, 4to. Companion from London to Brighthelmston, Lon., 1801, 4to.

Edwards, John, D.D., 1637–1716, a Calvinist divine, a native of Hertford, Fellow of St. John's Coll., Camb.; minister of Trinity Church, Camb., 1664; preferred to St. Peter's Church, Colchester, about 1676; removed to Cambridge, 1697. He was a son of Thomas Edwards, author of Gangræna, &c. He pub. many serms. and theolog. works, some of which we notice: An Inquiry into four remarkable Texts of the N. Test, Lon., 1692, 8vo; a farther Inquiry, 1692, 8vo. Authority, Style, and Perfection of the Books of the Old and New Test., 1693–96, 3 vols. 8vo. Excercitationes, Critical, Philosophical, Historical, and Theological, 1702, 8vo.

"Much acuteness, learning, and piety in these writings, [the three last-named works.]"—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.*

The Preacher; three parts, 1705, '06, '09.

"Some useful remarks, though with severity, on several writers. He was answered by Robert Lightfoot, which led to a vindication and a rejoinder."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.*

Veritas Redux; or, Evangelical Truths Restored, 1707, 8vo.

"Takes the opposite views to Whitby."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Theologia Reformata, or the Substance and Body of the Christian Religion, 1713, 2 vols. fol. Vol. iii. (very rare) pub. after his death, in 1726, fol. Another ed., 1733-43, 3 vols. fol.

> "Edwards's Theologia Reformata will be no contemptible treasure for you on all occasions."—*Mather's Student.*

He wrote several pieces against Locke's Reasonableness of Christianity. Pathologia (in his Remains, 1713, 8vo.) Edwards here takes the same view as Daillie. See other publications of this excellent author in Watt's Bibl. Brit. He did not hesitate to criticize the opinions of Whiston, Locke, Whitby, and Samuel Clarke.

> "It is impossible to peruse any of the writings of Edwards without being pleased with the earnestness with which the writer devoted himself to the interpretation of the Scriptures. He was a man of piety and considerable learning, and by no means destitute of acuteness. A very great number of difficult passages are examined in the above works, [The Inquiry, Style, and Perfection of the O. and N. Test. and Excercitations,] and he must be no ordinary scholar who does not find instruction in them."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

> "That he was a man of extensive learning cannot be denied; and in the materials from which we have drawn up this article, he is said to have been the Paul, the Augustine, the Brawardine, the Calvin of his age."—Dr. Kippis: *Biog. Brit., q. v.*

> "Edwards was a voluminous writer of a controversial spirit, who pointed out and endeavoured to check the departure from reformation principles in his time, but not in the spirit that would commend his sentiments."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Edwards, John. British Herbal, Lon., 1770, fol.; 1775. With 100 col'd plates of flowers which blow in the open air of G. Britain, with descriptions and manner of cultivation.

Edwards, John. Serms., Lon., 1773, 8vo.

Edwards, John. Goose Grass for Scurvy, Lon., 1784, 8vo.

Edwards, John. The Patriot Soldier; a Poem, 1784, 4to. Kathleen, 1808, 4to. Abradates and Panthea; a Tragedy, 1808, 8vo. Interests of Ireland, 1815.

Edwards, John. Serms., &c., Lon., 1791-1806.

Edwards, Jonathan, D.D., 1629-1712, a native of Wrexham, Denbighshire, entered Christ Church, Oxford, 1655; Fellow of Jesus Coll., 1662; Rector of Kiddington, Oxfordshire, which (in 1681) he exchanged for Hinton, Hampshire; Principal of Jesus Coll., 1686. Remarks upon Dr. Sherlock's Examination of the Oxford Decree, &c., Oxf., 1695, 4to; anon. A Preservative against Socinianism, in 4 parts; with an Index by Mr. T. Hearne, Oxf., 1698-1703, 4to.

> "Valuable and satisfactory."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Student.*

On the 2d Article, 1702. A Vindication of the Doctrine of Original Sin, Oxf., 1711, 8vo. This is against Dr. Daniel Whitby.

Edwards, Jonathan, 1703-1758, an eminent metaphysician and divine, was born on the 5th of October, at Windsor, in the province of Connecticut. His ancestors, who were English, emigrated to America in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His father, Rev. Timothy Edwards, was pastor of a church in Windsor for sixty years. In 1716 Jonathan became a student of Yale College, where he received the degree of B.A. in his seventeenth year. He evinced at an early age that love for metaphysical studies which was the principal characteristic of his very remarkable intellect. When only thirteen, he read Locke On the Human Understanding, with a keener delight than a "miser feels when gathering up handfuls of silver and gold from some newly-discovered treasure." In 1722 he was licensed to preach, and exercised his ministry for eight months in the city of New York; his congregation being composed of English Presbyterians. Returning home in the spring of 1723, he devoted himself to his studies. In the ensuing spring he took his Master's degree, and whilst at New Haven was appointed tutor in Yale College. The duties of this post he performed with great success and reputation. In September, 1726, he accepted an invitation to become the colleague of his mother's father, Mr. Stoddard, in a church at Northampton. He was installed in February, 1727, and continued the discharge of his ministerial duties in this post for twenty-four years. In July of this year he was married to Miss Sarah Pierrepont.

Whilst zealously employed in his efforts for the spiritual improvement of his charge, Mr. Edwards was pained to find that some young men of the congregation had imported a number of improper books, and were engaged in circulating them, to the great injury of good morals. Determined to arrest the evil, he spared not in his reproofs a number of the members of the most influential families, who were known to be offenders. This praiseworthy zeal elicited much dislike, which was increased by his insisting on holiness of life in all who approached the table of our Lord. After several meetings of the members of his congregation, it was finally put to vote whether he should continue to act as their pastor: it is melancholy to be obliged to state that this good man was ejected by a majority of 180.

Mr. Edwards now removed to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, where he preached to the Indians and a few white hearers. During his residence at this station, he devoted his leisure hours to writing his principal works. It was here that he completed his design of preparing a treatise on the subject of Free Will:

> "It was not till the month of July, 1752, that he appears to have resumed his studies on the subject of free will; for the 7th of that month he writes Dr. Erskine that he hoped soon to be at leisure to resume his design, and gives him another sketch of the plan of his book, in which, though there be nothing new, there is more than in that which he had formerly sent him. Whatever opinion may be held with regard to Mr. Edwards's argument, it must appear astonishing to those who are capable of appreciating the difficulty of his subject, that, in nine months from the date of this letter, on the 14th of April, 1753, he could write Dr. Erskine that he had almost finished the first draught of what he originally intended, though he was under the necessity of delaying the publication till he knew the result of proposals which he had circulated for printing his book by subscription. This book was published in 1754; and, though he had made some progress in preparing his materials before he left Northampton, was certainly written, and nearly completed, within the time ascertained by the two letters referred to, and must be admitted to convey a very striking idea both of his mental resources and of his literary ardour."—Sir Henry Moncrieff: *Wellwood's Life of Dr. Erskine.*

In 1757, on the death of his son-in-law, the Rev. Aaron Burr, (father of Aaron Burr, afterwards Vice-President of the United States,) Mr. Edwards was chosen his successor as President of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. This unexpected call found him deeply engaged in projecting several extensive theological works, among which were, A History of the Work of Redemption, and a Harmony of the Old and New Testaments. Guided by the counsel of several judicious friends, he accepted the proffered office, and removed to Princeton in January, 1758. On the 16th of the next month he assumed the duties of the presidency, from which he was removed by death on the 22d of March ensuing. His death was caused by an attack of the small-pox, then prevailing in the town. Mr. Edwards had been inoculated about a month before his decease.

His Treatise on Original Sin, in answer to Dr. Taylor, of Norwich, was finished in the year before his death. It is said that even Taylor acknowledged that he was defeated. The excellent Treatise on the Religious Affections, pub. 1746, has been highly commended as one of the best ever penned upon this most important theme. In addition to these works, Mr. Edwards published Sermons, 1731, '34, '38, '41, '44, '46, '52. A Narrative of the Work of God in the Conversion of many hundred souls in Northampton, in 1736. Thoughts on the Revival of Religion, 1742. An Attempt to Promote Agreement in Prayer for the Revival of Religion, 1746. Life of D. Brainerd, 1746. An Inquiry into the Qualifications for full Communion in the Church, 1749. A Reply to S. Williams's Answer to the Inquiry, 1752. After his death, there were published from his MSS. 18 Sermons (with his life) by Dr. Hopkins, 1765; The History of Redemption, 1774; On the Nature of True Virtue, 1788; God's Last End in the Creation; 33 Sermons; 20 Sermons, 1789; Miscellaneous Observations, 1793; Miscellaneous Remarks, 1796.

Mr. Edwards's principal work, A Careful and Strict Inquiry into the modern prevailing notion that Freedom of Will is supposed to be essential to Moral Agency, is undoubtedly the great bulwark of Calvinistic theology. As an intellectual production, it proves its author to have been one of the greatest metaphysicians that the world has ever seen. We have many testimonies to support this assertion:

> "I consider Jonathan Edwards the greatest of the sons of men He ranks with the brightest luminaries of the Christian church, not excluding any country, or any age, since the apostolic."—Robert Hall.

> "That great master-mind, Jonathan Edwards, whose close-sighted observation, clear judgment, and unbending faithfulness, were of the very highest order."—Dr. J. Pye Smith.

Dr. Erskine very happily groups together the characteristics of our author:

> "Jonathan Edwards was remarkable for the penetration and extent of his understanding, for his powers of criticism and accurate distinction, quickness of thought, solidity of judgment, and force of reasoning. . . He very early discovered a genius above the ordinary size, which gradually ripened and expanded by daily exertion and application. By nature he was formed for a logician and a metaphysician; but, by speculation, observation, and converse, greatly improved. He had a good insight into the whole circle of liberal arts and sciences; possessed a very valuable stock of classical learning, philosophy, mathematics, history, and chronology."

Dr. Erskine, an excellent judge of men and books, introduced several of our author's writings to the British public, "and declared that he did not think our age had produced a divine of equal judgment or genius."

“Jonathan Edwards is a writer of great originality and piety, and with extraordinary mental powers. He in fact commenced a new and higher school in divinity, to which many subsequent writers, Erskine, Fuller, Newton, Scott, Ryland, the Milners, Dwight, and indeed the great body of evangelical authors who have since lived, have been indebted.”—Rev. E. Bickersteth.

Dugald Stewart, after noticing Collins's controversy with Clarke, remarks that

“It is remarkable how completely Collins has anticipated Dr. Jonathan Edwards, the most celebrated, and indisputably the ablest, champion of the scheme of Necessity who has since appeared.”

The reader will hardly expect us to voluntarily engulf ourselves in this whirlpool of metaphysics, wherein the wits of many great, many wise, many valiant men have been so completely wrecked. Baron de Grimm, indeed, cut the Gordian knot without ceremony, but we doubt if his noble auditor, the Duke of Saxe Gotha, received much either of instruction or edification from the baron's declamation; and certain we are that it would require more than Diderot's letter to reconcile us to Diderot's philosophy.

Sir James Mackintosh, who whilst at college had debated with his friend Robert Hall “almost every important position in Edwards on the Will,” thus speaks of him in later years:

“This remarkable man, the metaphysician of America, was formed among the Calvinists of New England, when their stern doctrine retained its vigorous authority. His power of subtile argument, perhaps unmatched, certainly unsurpassed among men, was joined, as in some of the ancient Mystics, with a character which raised his piety to fervour. He embraced their doctrine, probably without knowing it to be theirs. ‘True religion,’ says he, ‘in a great measure, consists in holy affections.’ . . . His ethical theory is contained in his *Dissertation on the Nature of True Virtue;* and in another, *On God's chief End in the Creation.* . . . As far as Edwards confines himself to created beings, and while his theory is perfectly intelligible, it coincides with that of universal benevolence, hereafter to be considered.” See 2d Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.

The other young philosopher—the college friend of Sir James, who rose to as great distinction in another sphere—that most eloquent orator, Robert Hall, always retained his reverence for Edwards. His acquaintance with his writings commenced at even an earlier period than those happy days when the two friends debated so keenly, yet amicably, amidst the picturesque scenery of the banks of tho Don. Dr. Gregory assures us that when Robert Hall was as yet a mere child, “The works of Jonathan Edwards were among his favourites; and it is an ascertained fact, that before he was nine years of age, he had perused and reperused, with intense interest, the treatises of that profound and extraordinary thinker on the ‘Affections’ and on the ‘Will.’ His regard never diminished; he for full sixty years read Jonathan Edwards's writings with undiminished pleasure.”

It is hardly necessary perhaps to observe that in quoting these testimonies to the intellectual greatness of Edwards, the theological system of which he was so able an expositor is not at all intended to be brought under consideration.

“The Treatise on the Will is to a true philosophy of human nature as the demonstrations of Leibnitz are to modern mechanical science.”—Isaac Taylor.

“To theological students his works are almost indispensable. In all the branches of theology, didactic, polemical, casuistic, experimental, and practical, he had few equals, and perhaps no superior. The number and variety of his works show the intenseness of his industry and the uncommon strength of his intellectual powers. The Inquiry into the Will is a masterly work, which, as a specimen of exact analysis, of profound or perfect abstraction, of conclusive logic, and of calm discussion, will long support its high reputation, and will continue to be used as a classic material in the business of intellectual education.”—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

Of this work the London Quarterly Review remarks:

“It is commonly referred to by modern Calvinists as containing both their sentiments and the confirmation of them. In it the metaphysical reasonings in favour of the predestination tenets, produced in such abundance during the century succeeding the Reformation, have been digested and brought within reasonable compass.”

The Introductory Essay by Isaac Taylor to the edition pub. in London, 1831, has been highly commended: “It established the author's claims to rank among the most accomplished metaphysical writers of the present day. His main object is to analyze and separate, as by a chemical test, the different elements of Edwards's arguments, and to place in its true light, or to refer to its proper department of science, the Inquiry concerning human agency, free will, liberty, and necessity.”

“The Inquiry into the Will is a most profound and acute disquisition. The English Calvinists have produced nothing to be put in competition with it. . . . That extraordinary man, who in a metaphysical age or country would certainly have been deemed as much the boast of America as his great countryman, Franklin.”—Sir James Mackintosh.

The Discourses on Justification Mr. Bickersteth considers among the best on that all-important doctrine.

The History of the Work of Redemption, which is a mere outline of what the author intended, (see *ante,*) exhibits a “method entirely new. Though a posthumous publication, it discovers the same originality and accuracy of thought with the other works of the author.”—Dr. Williams.

“It shows the author's intimate acquaintance with the plan of heaven, and how well he could illustrate its progressive development.”—Orme.

From this last-named writer, a very eminent authority, we quote some further comments on our great author:

“Jonathan Edwards, as a philosopher, as well as a divine, had few equals, and no superior, among his contemporaries. His works will live as long as powerful reasoning, genuine religion, and the science of the human mind, continue to be objects of respect. . . The Treatise on Religious Affections discovers his profound acquaintance with the nature of genuine religion, and with all the deceitful workings of the human heart. The Inquiry into the Freedom of the Human Will displays the talent of the author as a metaphysician, and his accurate knowledge of the Arminian and Calvinistic controversy. His Defence of the Christian Doctrine of Original Sin, designed partly as an answer to a work on that subject by Dr. John Taylor of Norwich, discovers the same high qualities which belong to his former works, with a greater portion of excellent critical interpretation of the Scripture. His style, it is to be regretted, repels many from the examination of his writings; but a little perseverance and attention will render it familiar to a diligent student, and the effect of his close and convincing reasoning will prove eminently beneficial to the understanding.”—*Bibliotheca Biblica.*

“A profound searcher into the genuine sources of truth, well versed in the Holy Scriptures, a close and minute reasoner, a strenuous defender of holiness and the rights of God; plain and perspicuous in his method, unadorned but prolix in his language. On the whole, a most excellent writer, both practical and controversial.”—*Dr. Williams's Christian Preacher.*

Dr. Jamieson refers to the respect accorded to Edwards's powerful work by both parties of theologians:

“As a theological writer, he occupies the foremost rank amongst metaphysical divines. His work on the Freedom of the Will, is universally acknowledged to be one of the greatest efforts of human intellect; and while he is regarded by the Calvinists as the greatest champion of the philosophical necessity on which their system is built, the Arminians also look to him as an authority, whose principles and reasoning they are forced to treat with respect. The other works of Mr. Edwards—On Original Sin, On the Affections, The History of Redemption—bear the same stamp of high intellectual power, and all enjoy an extensive reputation.”

For a comparison between Bishop Butler and Jonathan Edwards, see Butler, Joseph, in this volume. A highly-respected authority thus advises:

“Coming on to modern theological writers, I recommend you to familiarize yourselves with the works of the acute, the philosophical, the profound, the pious Jonathan Edwards, and those of Andrew Fuller. I know nothing like the latter for a beautiful combination of doctrinal, practical, and experimental religion.”—*Counsels to Students of Theology on leaving College, by John Angell James.*

We notice the following editions of Edwards's works: 1. Edit. pub. at Worcester, Mass., 1809, 8 vols. 8vo. (See No. 7.) 2. Edited by Dr. Williams, of Rotherham, Lon., 1817, 8 vols. r. 8vo, and vols. ix. and x., Edin., 1847, r. 8vo, £7 8*s.* 3. By Edward Hickman, Lon., 1834, 2 vols. imp. 8vo; 1839, 42*s.* 4. An edit. by Dr. Austin, 1809, 8 vols. 5. An edit. by Dr. Sereno Edward Dwight, 1830, 10 vols. 8vo. 6. An edit. pub. in New York in 4 vols. r. 8vo, 1844. To this edit. Mr. Robert Ogle, of London, added 2 vols. r. 8vo, in 1846. The two supplementary vols. contain The Notes on the Bible, Miscellaneous Observations, Types of the Messiah, and 17 Occasional Sermons. 7. A reprint of the Worcester edit. was pub. in N. York in 1855, 4 vols. 8vo. In 1852 (N. York, 18mo) a series of 16 Lectures on Charity and its Fruits was pub. from President Edwards's MSS., edited by the author's great-grandson, the Rev. Tryon Edwards, D.D., of New London, Connecticut. We are pleased to announce that this gentleman, the trustee of Edwards's MSS., is now (1858) engaged upon a new ed. of the works of his distinguished ancestor, to be issued in Edinburgh and the United States simultaneously. We venture to express the hope that the editor will not hesitate to make this edition as complete as the *business* prospects of the undertaking will at all justify. Few of the admirers of President Edwards have any conception of the vast store of his writings by which the world has never yet had an opportunity to be profited. Dr. Tryon Edwards tells us,

“These manuscripts are very numerous. The seventeenth century was an age of voluminous authorship. The works of Bishop Hall amount to ten volumes octavo; Lightfoot's, to thirteen; Jeremy Taylor's, to fifteen; Dr. Goodwin's, to twenty; Owen's, to twenty-eight; while Baxter's would extend to some sixty volumes, or from thirty to forty thousand closely-printed octavo pages. The manuscripts of Edwards, if all published, would be more voluminous than the works of any of these writers, if possibly the last be excepted. And these manuscripts have been carefully preserved and kept together; and about three years since were committed to the editor of this work, as sole permanent trustee, by all the then surviving grand-children of their author.”—*Preface to Charity and its Fruits.*

After this statement, we shall hardly excuse Dr. Edwards if he fail to add considerably to the contents of the previous editions of the works of his great ancestor. In addition to the notices contained in the works already referred to, the reader must peruse the biography of this distinguished divine in Middleton's Evangel. Biog., and the Life, by Samuel Miller, in Sparks's Amer. Biog., 1st series, viii. 1.

Edwards, Jonathan, D.D., 1745–1801, son of the preceding, graduated at the College of New Jersey, 1765; licensed to preach, 1766; tutor at Princeton College, 1767–69; pastor of the church of White Haven at New Haven, 1769–95; pastor of the church at Colebrook, in Litchfield county, 1796; President of Union Coll., Schenectady, N. York, 1799–1801. Dr. Edwards pub. a number of serms. and theological treatises, for a list of which see Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict., and a collective edit. of his works edited by his grandson, Dr. Tryon Edwards. He was a contributor (signatures I and O) to the N. York Theolog. Magazine, and edited from his father's MSS. The History of the Work of Redemption, two vols. of Sermons, and two vols. of Observations on important theolog. subjects. Many interesting particulars respecting the second President Edwards—not to be met with elsewhere—will be found in the Memoir pub. by Dr. Tryon Edwards.

> "There were several remarkable coincidences in the lives of Dr. Edwards and his father. Both were tutors in the seminaries in which they were educated; were dismissed on account of their religious opinions; were settled again in retired situations; were elected to the presidentship of a college; and. in a short time after they were inaugurated, died at nearly the same age. They were also remarkably similar in person and character."

Edwards, Joseph. Serms., 1731, '36, '43, '50.

Edwards, Rev. Joseph, second Master of King's College, London, has pub. a number of useful educational and theolog. works. Some of the former were written in conjunction with W. Cross of Queen's Coll., Cambridge.

Edwards, Mrs. M. C. Grammar, 1796, 8vo.

Edwards, Morgan, 1722–1795, a Baptist minister, a native of Wales, came to America in 1761, and became pastor of a church in Philadelphia. He pub. several serms. and theolog. treatises, and Materials towards a History of Baptists of Penn. and N. Jersey, 1792, 2 vols. 12mo.

Edwards, P. H. The Imperial Conspirator Overthrown; a serio-burlesque performance, 1808, 8vo.

Edwards, Peter. Candid Reasons for renouncing the principles of Antipædobaptism, Lon., 1793, 8vo; 4th ed., Edin., 1841, 12mo; Phila., 1841.

> "Confining his attention in this essay to a few principal topics, he has produced an argument of unusual power and conclusiveness. It cannot be overcome, and all attempts hitherto employed to set it aside have been feeble."

Baptism; being an address to Baptists and Pædobaptists, 1805, 12mo.

Edwards, Richard, 1523–1566? an early dramatic writer, educated at Corpus Christi Coll., and Christ Church, Oxf., is best known as the designer and principal contributor to The Paradyse of Daynty Deuises, and as the author of Damon and Pythias, certainly one of the first English dramas upon a classical subject. This tragedy—pub. Lon., 1570, '71, '82, 4to—was acted before Queen Elizabeth in 1566. Her majesty also witnessed the performance of Edwards's Comedy of Palæmon and Arcyte in Christ Ch. Hall, 1566. Wood gives an amusing acount of the performance, and tells us that the cry of the hounds in the hunting of Theseus was so well imitated, that some of the young scholars

> "Were so much taken and surpriz'd (supposing it had been real) that they cried out, There, there—he's caught, he's caught. All which the queen merrily beholding, said, O excellent! those boys in very truth are ready to leap out of the windows to follow the hounds." See Athen. Oxon., Bliss's ed., i. 353.

Besides the edits. we have noticed of The excellent [Tragical] Comedie of two of the moste faithfullest Freendes Damon and Pithias, there is another, *sine anno*. The madrigals and other poetical pieces of Edwards were very popular. His "May" and "I may not," the lines on the maxim of Terence, *Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio est*, and the stanzas "In Commendation of Musick," (see the first stanza in Romeo and Juliet,) are compositions of rare excellence. We would fain linger on this theme, but our limits forbid. Respecting this once-popular poet, and the Paradyse of Daynty Deuises, (first pub. in 1576, and repub. in The British Bibliographer,) the reader will find copious notices in Puttenham's Arte of Eng. Poet.; Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Wood's Annals; Sir E. Brydges's edit. of Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum; Brit. Bibliog., vol. iii.; Hawkins's Hist. of Music; Ellis's Specimens Eng. Poet.; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Biog. Dramat.; Collier's Hist. of Dram. Poet.; and Drake's Shaksp. and his Times.

> "If I should be thought to have been disproportionately prolix in speaking of Edwards, I would be understood to have partly intended a tribute of respect to the memory of a poet who is one of the earliest of our dramatic writers after the reformation of the British stage. . . . Edwards, besides that he was a writer of regular dramas, appears to have been a contriver of masques, and a composer of poetry for pageants. In a word, he united all those arts and accomplishments which minister to popular pleasantry: he was the first fiddler, the most fashionable sonneteer, the readiest rhymer, and the most facetious mimic of the court."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

Edwards, Richard. River Neen, &c., Lon., 1749, 8vo.

Edwards, Richard. Letter to J. Hanbury, Esq., Lon., 1772, 4to. Letter to Bp. S. Barrington, 1773, 4to.

Edwards, Richard. 3 books on Eng. Prosody, &c., 1813.

Edwards, Roger. Psalmes and Prayers, Lon., 1570, 16mo.

Edwards, Sampson. Lett. to Woodward, Lon., 8vo.

Edwards, Sydenham. Cynographia Britannica, Lon., 1800, 4to. 61 Plates, representing about 150 Rare Plants, Lon., 1809, 4to. Botanical Register, 14 vols. r. 8vo, £2 9*s*. each. New series, edited by Dr. Lindley, with 750 col'd plates, 1838–47, 10 vols. r. 8vo, £22. 1st Series was pub. in 13 vols. r. 8vo; each £2 10*s*.: 2d Series, 10 vols. r. 8vo; each £2 10*s*.: 3d Series, 10 vols. r. 8vo; each £2 4*s*.

Edwards, T. W. C. Educational works, 1818, 8vo.

Edwards, Tenison. Orders H. Ct. of Chancery, 1815–45, Lon., 1845, 12mo; Addenda, 1845–48, 1848, 12mo.

Edwards, Thomas, d. 1647, educated at Trinity Coll., Camb., became a clergyman of the Church of England, which he renounced for Presbyterianism. He was a bitter opponent of the Independents, and pub. against them, in addition to other pieces, Gangræna; or a Discovery of many of the Errors, Heresies, Blasphemies, and pernicious practices of the Sectaries of the time, vented and acted in England in these four last years, 3 parts, Lon., 1646, 4to.

> "Edwards's Gangræna gives a horrible picture of the state of the sects in that time. He was a rigid Presbyterian, and very bitter against those who differed from that system. His statements can not therefore be trusted."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

This attack was too much for the patience of the Independents. They drove their opponent from England, and he died in Holland. This he could not complain of, as he was himself a violent enemy to toleration, and wrote a work entitled The Casting Down of the last and strongest hold of Satan; or, A Treatise against Toleration, 1647, 4to. See an account of Edwards and his writings in Wood's Fasti.

Edwards, Thomas. Serm., 1660, 8vo.

Edwards, Thomas. Review of Crispinianism Unmasked, Lon., 1693, 4to. Gospel Truth, &c., 1693, 4to. Baxterianism Barefaced, 1699, 4to.

Edwards, Thomas. Praying in the Spirit; against Extemp. Prayer, Lon., 1703, 8vo. Diocesan Episcopacy proved from Holy Scripture, 1705, 8vo.

Edwards, Thomas, 1699?–1757, a critic of considerable ability, was a member of Lincoln's Inn, and called to the bar, but never practised. He was devoted to the study of Shakspeare, and was so indignant at the pompous ignorance and arrogance displayed by Warburton in his edition of the immortal bard, that he indited an epistle to him, entitled A Letter to the author of a late Epistolary Dedication, addressed to Mr. Warburton. This was followed in 1747 by a Supplement to Mr. Warburton's edition of Shakspeare. It pleased the public; and in 1748 a 3d edit. was pub. under the title of The Canons of Criticism, and a Glossary, being a Supplement to Mr. Warburton's edition of Shakspeare; collected from the notes in that celebrated work, and proper to be bound up with it. Again pub., 1750, 8vo. Best (7th) edit., 1765, 8vo, which contains the Trial of the Letter Υ *alias* Y in order to settle the orthography of our Language, and Sonnets. Also, Remarks on Shakspeare by Mr. Roderick.

The Canons of Criticism was a fair hit at Warburton; for he remarked in his preface, that he had once designed giving the reader a body of canons for literary criticism, and a glossary, but that he had not carried out this idea, as these uses might be well supplied by what he had occasionally remarked in his notes on Shakspeare.

Edwards thought this too good a chance to be lost. He therefore drew up a set of the most absurd pretended canons from Warburton's notes, and gave instances in support of them from the same authority. This enraged the amiable prelate not a little, and in his notes to the Dunciad he takes advantage of Pope's two lines—

> "Her children first of more distinguished sort,
> Who study Shakspeare at the inns of court"—

to add a comment most abusive of the satirist. But Edwards had altogether the best of the battle. Warton approved of his canons highly, and they were applauded by Dr. Johnson, but the latter, who was a great admirer of Warburton, took care to add—

> "Sir, a fly may sting and tease a horse, and yet the horse is the nobler animal."

In 1761 was pub. a tract of our author's, entitled Free and Candid Thoughts on the Doctrine of Predestination. It contains nothing new. See Biog. Brit.; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes; Richardson's Corresp.

Edwards, Thomas, 1729–1785, entered at, (1747,) and Fellow of, Clare Hall, Camb.; Rector of John the Baptist, Coventry, 1758; Vicar of Nuneaton, Warwickshire, 1770. He was a strenuous Arminian. New English trans. of the Psalms, from the original Hebrew, reduced to metre by the late Bishop Hare, with Notes and Illustrations, Lon., 1755, 8vo. Prolegomena in Libros Veteris Testamenti Poeticos, &c., Cantab., 1762, 8vo.

> "These works contain a defence and illustration of Bishop Hare's principles of Hebrew metre, which have had few advocates since the publication of Lowth's Lectures on the Hebrew Poetry, and his Isaiah. The translation of the Psalms affords occasional assistance for understanding them, and contains various emendations of the Hebrew text, suggested by the metre. The Latin Prolegomena, which defend Hare and attack Lowth, are sometimes ingenious, but seldom satisfactory. Dr. Edwards was evidently a man of learning and talents."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

The Doctrine of Irresistible Grace proved to have no foundation in the writings of the New Testament, 1759, 8vo.

> "I mention this work, not on account of its theology, which is incorrect, but of its criticism, which is sometimes valuable; as it goes over a great number of passages in the New Testament critically, and places some of them in new and advantageous lights."—ORME, *ubi supra.*

> "A very accurate and learned performance, which does great honour to my ingenious friend, the worthy author."—DR. HARWOOD.

Dr. Edwards pub. several other learned works.

Edwards, Thomas, LL.D. The Jewish and Heathen Rejection of the Christian Miracles, 1790, 4to. Other works.

Edwards, Thomas. Con. to Mem. Med., 1792.

Edwards, Thomas. Reports H. Ct. of Admiralty on Vessels sailing under British Licenses, Lon., 1812, 8vo. Reports H. Ct. of Admiralty, 1808–1812, Lon., 1812, 8vo. N. York, 1813, '51, 8vo.

Edwards, Timothy, d. 1758, aged 88, father of the first President Edwards, was a son of Richard Edwards, a native of Hartford, Connecticut. Timothy graduated at Harvard Coll. in 1691, was ordained in 1694, and was the first minister of East Windsor, Conn. He pub. an Election Sermon in 1732. It appears, from R. Wolcott's dedication of his poems to him in 1723, that Mr. Edwards had some pretensions as a poet.

Edwards, Timothy. A Paraphrase, with Critical Annotations, on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans and Galatians, Lon., 1752.

> "A judicious compilation from the best previous commentaries on the two epistles."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

Edwards, Tryon, D.D., b. in Hartford, Connecticut, 1809, great-grandson of the first and grandson of the second President Edwards, graduated at Yale Coll., and studied theology at Princeton, New Jersey. Author of Child's Commandment and Promise; Self-Cultivation; four tracts pub. by the Amer. Tract Soc.; several serms. in the National Preacher; and a number of occasional serms. or discourses. Memoir of Dr. Bellamy, pub. with his Complete Works. Memoir of President Edwards the Younger, pub. with his Complete Works. Christianity a Philosophy of Principles, &c. Address at Williams College. Editor of Works of the younger President Edwards; Charity and its Fruits, from the MSS. of the elder President Edwards; the Family Christian Almanac, (for several years.)

Dr. Edwards also designed and edited Select Poetry for Children and Youth; Jewels for the Household; Anecdotes for the Family; The Commandment Illustrated; The World's Laconics, (under the assumed name of Everard Berkeley.)

Contributor to The Christian Spectator; New Englander; Biblical Repository; Biblical Repertory; and other periodicals. We have already announced the fact that Mr. Edwards is now (1858) engaged in preparing a new edition of the works of his distinguished ancestor, the elder President Edwards. See EDWARDS, JONATHAN.

Edwards, Capt. Wm. Ordinance of the Lords and Commons, &c., 1644, 4to.

Edwards, Wm. H. A Voyage up the Amazon, Lon., 1848, p. 8vo.

> "Valuable for the information it gives on this very little known part of the world."—*Lon. Economist.*

> "This book is full of novelty."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Edwin, Archbishop of York. 22 Serms., Lon., 1585, 4to. Serms., 1616, 4to.

Edwin, John, 1749–1794, a celebrated English comedian. Eccentricities arranged and digested by Anthony Pasquin, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo.

Edy, J., M.D. Ruptures, &c., Lon., 1801, 8vo.

Edy, John Wm. Scenes in Norway, Lon., 1812, fol.

Edye, John. Lett. to Wilberforce on the Importation of Foreign Corn, 1815, 8vo.

Edzard, J. E. Serm., Lon., 1696, 4to.

Eedes, John. Justification by Faith, Lon., 1654, 4to.

Eedes, Richard, D.D. 6 Serms., Lon., 1604, 8vo.

Eedes, Richard. Serm., Lon., 1660, 4to.

Eelbeck, Henry. Epinicion Anglicanum, &c., 8vo.

Eeles, Henry. Philos. Essays, or Thunder, Vapour, &c., Lon., 1772, 8vo. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1751.

Eff, Wm. Praise of the Gout, 1617, 4to.

Egan, Anthony. Book of Rates now used in the Sin Custom-house of the Church and Court of Rome, Lon., 1674, 4to; 1678, 4to. Other publications. See Wood's Fasti for account of this Franciscan.

Egan, Charles. Assessed Taxes, Lon., 1840, 12mo. Law rel. to Building Societies, 1847, 8vo. Observ. on the New French Law of Patents, 4to.

Egan, Robert. Exchanger, Dubl., 1781, 4to.

Egan, Thomas, M.D. Profes. con. to Trans. Roy. Irish Acad., 1806.

Egbert, Ecbert, or **Ecgbert, Archbishop of York,** b. about 678, d. 766, was the brother of Eadbert, King of Northumberland. In 732 he succeeded the younger Wilfrid in the See of York. 1. Dialogus de Ecclesiastica Institutione, Dubl., 1664, 4to; Paris, 1666, 8vo. By Warton in 1693; et v. Bibl. Parr. Gallandii, xiii. 266. 2. Constitutiones Ecclesiasticæ. Egbert composed the Confessionale and Pœnitentiale, which were afterwards the standard authorities of the Anglo-Saxon Church; and some other works are ascribed to him. See Wright's Biog. Brit., and the authorities there quoted.

Egelshem, Wells. Eng. Grammar, Lon., 1781, 12mo.

Egerton. Theatrical Remembrancer, Lon., 1788, 12mo. A continuation, said to be incorrect, was pub. by Barker in 1801.

Egerton, Charles. Hist. of Eng. in Verse, Lon., 1780.

Egerton, D. T. Views in Mexico, 12 pictures, Lon., 1839, '40, atlas fol. A beautiful set of plates.

Egerton, Lady Frances, Countess of Ellesmere, accompanied her husband in the journey which he has so graphically described in his Mediterranean Sketches. Her ladyship also pub. a record of her impressions under the title of Journal of a Tour in the Holy Land, 8vo.

> "The genuine *pilgrim's heart* we find in Lady F. Egerton's unpretending journal more than in any other modern expedition to the Holy Land we know." See an article entitled Lady Travellers, by Miss Rigby, in the Lon. Quar. Review, lxxvi. 98–137.

Egerton, Francis, Earl of Ellesmere, K.G., 1800–1857, second son of the Duke of Sutherland, added the lustre of letters to the heraldic honours of his house. His trans. of Goethe's Faust, of Schiller's and Korner's Poems, his researches in Northern Archæology, and Sketches of Eastern Travel, are too well known and appreciated to require an extended notice in this place. 1. Camp of Wallenstein and other Poems, Lon., 12mo. 2. Catherine of Cleves, and Hernani; Tragedies, 8vo. 3. Trans. from the German, 8vo. 4. Boyle Farm, 12mo. 5. Mediterranean Sketches, 1843, p. 8vo. 6. The two Sieges of Vienna by the Turks, 1847, p. 8vo.

> "Of the manner in which the Earl of Ellesmere has discharged the various duties of translator, editor, and author, we can speak in terms of high praise. . . . The work is a valuable contribution to the history of an important period."—*Lon. Athen.*

7. Guide to Northern Archæology, 1848, 8vo. 8. The Military Events in Italy, 1848, '49; trans. from the German, p. 8vo. 1850. Commended by Lon. M. Chronicle 9. Life and Character of the Duke of Wellington, 1852, 12mo. 10. Hist. of the Two Tartar Conquerors of China; from the French; with an Introduc. by R. H. Major, Hak. Soc., 1854, 8vo. 11. The Pilgrimage, and other Poems, 1856, 4to. See Two Funeral Serms. at the Funeral of the Earl of Ellesmere, by Rev. S. V. Beechey, 1857, 8vo.

Egerton, Francis Henry. See BRIDGEWATER, EARL OF.

Egerton, Henry, a descendant of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, Bishop of Hereford. Serm., 1727, 4to; 1729, 4to; 1761, 4to; 1763, 4to.

Egerton, John, son of the preceding, educated at Oriel Coll., Oxf., collated to the living of Ross, Hertfordshire, 1743; Bishop of Bangor, 1756; of Lichfield and Coventry, 1768; of Durham, 1771. Serm., Lon., 1757, 4to; 1761, 4to; 1763, 4to; 1768, 4to.

Egerton, Stephen. Lecture, Lon., 1589, 8vo. Catechizing, 1594, 1630, 8vo. Subjection to God and the King, 1616, 8vo.

Egerton, Stephen. Boring of the Eare, Lon., 1623, 12mo.

Egerton, Thomas, Baron of Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley, b. about 1540, d. 1617, educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf., was constituted Lord High Chancellor by James I. in 1603. Speech in the Exchequer Chamber, Lon., 1609, 4to. Observ. on Lord Coke's Reports, fol. A Treatise on Chancery, (1641, 4to,) and one on The Chancellorship, (1651, 8vo,) are ascribed to him, but, it is thought, erroneously. He left many MSS. on legal and political subject. See Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors. We have already noticed a biography of this eminent statesman, pub. by the DUKE OF BRIDGEWATER, *q. v.*

"But surely all Christendom afforded not a person which carried more gravity in his countenance and behaviour than Sir Thomas Egerton, insomuch that many have gone to the Chancery on purpose only to see his venerable garb, (happy they who had no other business!) and were highly pleased at so acceptable a spectacle. Yet was his outward case nothing in comparison of his inward abilities, quick wit, solid judgment, ready utterance."—*Fuller's Worthies of Cheshire.*

Egerton, Wm. Life of Mrs. A. Oldfield, Lon., 1731, 8vo.

Eglesfield, Fr. Monarchy revived in the most illustrious Chas. the Second, Lon., 1661, 1822, 8vo, 14 portraits.

Eglesfield, James. Serm., Lon., 1640.

Egleton, John. H. of Commons, Lon., 1714, 8vo.

Eglisham, Eglisemmius, or, as abbreviated, **Eglisem, George,** M.D., a Scotchman, "Doctor of Physick, and one of the physicians to King James [II.] of happy memory, for his Majestie's person, above ten years' space," has already claimed our notice in the article on GEORGE BUCHANAN. Hypocrisis Apologeticæ Orationis Vorstianæ, Delph., 1612, 4to. Duellum Poeticum, &c., Georg. Buchanano, Lon., 1618, '19, 8vo. Prodromus Vindictæ in Ducem Buckinghamiæ, 1626, 4to. The Forerunner of Revenge, 1642, 4to. Declaration concerning poisoning K. James of happy memory, 1648, 4to.

Egmont, Earls of. See PERCEVAL.

Egremont, John. The Mildew, Lon., 1806, 8vo.

Egremont, John. Law of Highways, &c., Lon., 1830, 2 vols. 12mo.

Egwin, a native of the district of the Hwiccas, d. about 718, was made Bishop of Worcester on the death of Oftfor, about 692. Bale attributes to him three works: a History of the Foundation of Evesham, a Book of Visions, and a Life of Aldhelm.

"The latter, if it ever existed, is now lost. The other two are without doubt the same as those from which his biographer [supposed to be Berctwald, Archbishop of Canterbury] has given such copious extracts; but it is difficult to say whether they still existed at the time of Bale, and it is equally uncertain whether they were separate books, or only parts of one work. . . . Egwin of Worcester is remarkable as the first Englishman who wrote any thing like an autobiography; but this was only an account of his pretended visions."—*Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., q. v.*

Ehret, G. D. Horticult. con. to Phil. Trans., 1763–67. Hist., &c. of R. Warner's Jessamine, fol.

Eichelberger, Rev. S., Lutheran preacher, Winchester, edited 2 vols. Sermons on National Blessings and Obligations, 1830.

Eichorn, Charles. A Practical German Grammar, N. York, 1849, 12mo.

"The arrangement is excellent. The illustrations are sufficiently full and the rules comprehensive. It is the best practical grammar of the German language."

Eisdell, J. S. Industry of Nations. Vol. i., Production. Vol. ii., Distribution, &c., Lon., 1839, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The fruits of great diligence, extensive study, well-digested arguments, and various practical conclusions, not the less valuable in being as free from pedantry as they are from all bitterness, either of spirit or partisanship."—*Eclectic Review.*

Causes and Remedies of Poverty, 1852, p. 8vo.

Ekins, Charles, Rear-Admiral. Naval Battles, 1744–1814, Reviewed and Illustrated, 1824, 4to.

Ekins, Jeffrey, d. 1791, Dean of Carlisle. The Loves of Medea and Jason, from Apollonius Rhodius, Lon., 1771, 4to.

Eland, Wm. Tutor to Astrology, &c., Lon., 1694, 12mo. Tutor to Astrology, by G. Parker, 1704, 12mo.

Elborough, Robert. Fast Serm., 1660, 4to.

Elborough, Thomas. Discourses, 1663, 8vo; 1673, 12mo.

Elborow, John. Serm., Lon., 1637, 4to.

Elbridge, T. R. Dearness of Corn, &c., Lon., 1772, 4to.

Elchies, Lord. Decisions Ct. of Session, 1732–1754; edited from the orig. MSS. by W. M. Morison, Edin., 1813, 2 vols. 4to. Annotations on Lord Stair's Institutions of the Law of Scotland, 1824, 4to.

Elcock, Ephraim. On a Plea for Nonscribers, 1651, 4to.

Elder. Dumourier on Bonaparte, Lon., 1807.

Elder, John. Letter relative to Philip and Mary, (1555,) 16mo.

Elder, William, M.D., b. 1809, at Somerset, Penna., a resident of Philadelphia. 1. Periscopics: a Volume of Miscellanies, N. York, 1854, 12mo; new ed., with Additions, &c., entitled The Enchanted Beauty, N. York, 1855, 12mo. 2. Life of Dr. E. K. Kane, Phila., 1857, 8vo: see KANE, E. K.

Elderfield, Chris., d. 1652, Rector of Burton, Sussex. Civil Right of Tythes, Lon., 1650, 4to; 1654. Regeneration, &c., 1653, 4to.

Elderton, Wm. A new merry newes, Lon., 1606, 8vo. A Ballad against Marriage, *sine anno.* Respecting Elderton—"a ballad-maker by profession, and drunkard by habit"—see Ritson's Bibl. Poet.; Herbert's Ames; Warton's Eng. Poet.; Evans's Old Ballads; Harleian Misc., vol. x.

Eldon, Dr. Abraham, a *nom de plume.* The Continental Traveller's Oracle; or, New Maxims for Locomotion, 2 vols.

"He is an acute observer of human nature, and has seen very much of society both at home and abroad."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

Eldred, Wm. The Gunner's Glasse: set forth by Way of Dialogue, Lon., 1646, 4to.

Eldridge, F. C. N. Hist. of Norwich, Norw., (1739,) 8vo.

Ele, Martin. Making Pitch, Phil. Trans., 1697.

Elemy, Wm. The Sinner's Thundering Warning Piece; an account of a great storm, Lon., 8vo.

Eley, E. S. Visits of Mercy, 1813, 12mo.

Elford, Walter. Complaint agst. Sir S. Crow, 1649, 4to.

Elgan, T. The Fallen Farm-house, 1796.

Elgin, Thomas Bruce, Earl of, 1771–1840. Mem. on the subject of his Pursuits in Greece, Edin., 1810, 4to; Lon., 1811, 8vo. For other publications on this subject, see Lowndes's Bibl. Man. His lordship expended £74,000 in the purchase and removal of his vast collection of Grecian antiquities. They were bought by government for £35,000. So that the charge of "mercantile spirit" lavished upon his lordship seems rather out of place.

Eliazar, Bar Isajah, a converted Jew. A Vindication of the Christian Messiah, Lon., 1653, 4to.

Elibank, Lord. Considerations on the Present State of the Peerage of Scotland, Lon., 1771, 8vo.

Elibank, Patrick, fifth Lord. Essays on the Public Debt, or Paper Money, and on Frugality, Edin., 1753, 8vo. See Dr. Wallace's Characteristics of the Present State of Great Britain, Lon., 1758, 8vo.

Eliot, Andrew, D.D., 1719?–1778, a minister in Boston. Occasional Serms., 1742, '44, '50, '54, '59, '66, '71, '73. Dudleian Lecture, 1771. 20 Serms., 1774, 8vo.

Eliot, Archdeacon Edward. Discourses on Christian Responsibilities, Lon., 12mo. Lectures on Christianity and Slavery, preached at Barbadoes Cathedral, 1833, 12mo.

"Written in Archdeacon Eliot's most impressive style. It may indeed be said to breathe the pure spirit of apostolical Christianity."—*Lon. Chris. Rememb.*

Eliot, Francis Perceval. Armed Yeomanry, 1794, 8vo. Paper Currency, 1811, 8vo. Financial Remarks, 1809, 8vo.

Eliot, Jared, 1685–1736, a minister at Killingworth, Connecticut, was a grandson of John Eliot, "The Apostle of the N. Amer. Indians." He was skilled in agriculture and physic. Agricult. Essays; several edits. Religion supported by Reason and Revelation, 1735. Election Serm., 1738. Serm. on the taking of Louisbourg, 1745.

Eliot, John. Ortho-Epia-Gallica: Eliot's Fruits for the French, Lon., 1593, 4to.

Eliot, John. Poems, Lon., 1658, sm. 8vo; anon. The name of John Eliot appears at the end of a poem at p. 34 of the above volume.

"Composed by nobody knows whom, and are to be had everybody knows where, and for somebody knows what."

Eliot, John, 1604–1690, a minister of Roxbury, Mass., usually called "The Apostle of the N. Amer. Indians," was a native of Nasing, Essex, England, and emigrated to Boston, N. England, in 1631. He acquired the language of the Indians, and engaged with great zeal in the work of their conversion to Christianity, in which he was eminently successful. In 1661 he pub. his trans. of the New Testament into the Indian tongue; 2d edit., 1680; and in 1663 appeared the trans. of the whole Bible in 4to, entitled Mamusse Wunneetupamatamwe Up-Biblum God naneeswe Nukkone Testament kah wonk Wusku Testament. A 2d edit. was pub. in 1685, 4to, revised by Mr. Cotton, both were printed at Cambridge, N. England.

> "This version has now become a literary curiosity, there being scarcely any person living who can read or understand a single verse in it."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

If this declaration offend the philological vanity of any of our readers, we give them an opportunity of testing their skill by asking a translation of the shortest verse before us:

> "Nummeetsuongash asekesukokish assmaiinean yeuyeu kesukod."

The longest word used in the Bible is in St. Mark i. 40— Wutappesittukqussunnookwehtunkquoh— "kneeling down to him." We presume that these specimens will be enough for the general reader: philologists are referred to Eliot's Indian Bible, 1664, 4to. New ed., with Notes, by P. S. Du Ponceau, and Introduction, by J. Pickering, Boston, 1822, 8vo. For the other publications of this excellent and devoted man, and particulars of his life, we must refer the reader to Mather's Magnalia; Eliot's Life and Death; Neal's N. E.; Mass. Hist. Coll.; Douglas; Hutchinson; Holmes; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.; Life by Convers Francis, in Sparks's Amer. Biog., 1st ser., v. i.

The excellent Cotton Mather waxes warm when he takes up his fruitful pen to depict the virtues of John Eliot:

> "Having implored the assistance and acceptance of that God whose blessed word has told us, 'The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance,' I am attempting to write the life of a righteous person, concerning whom all things but the meanness of the writer invite the reader to expect nothing save what is truly *extraordinary*. It is the life of one who has better and greater things to be affirmed of him, than could ever be reported concerning any of those famous men which have been celebrated by the pens of a Plutarch, a Pliny, Laertius, an Eunapius, or in any Pagan histories. It is the life of one whose character might very agreeably be looked for among the collections of a Dorotheus, or the orations of a Nazianzen; or is worthy at least of nothing less than the exquisite stile of a Melchior Adam to eternize it."—*Ubi supra.*
>
> "The Apostle—and truly I know not who since Peter and Paul better deserves that name."—*Oration by Hon. Edward Everett at Dorchester, Mass., July* 4, 1855.

Eliot, John, D.D., 1754–1813, a minister of Boston, Mass., son of Andrew Eliot, D.D., was one of the founders and principal contributors to the Mass. Hist. Society. Occasional Serms., 1782, '83, '94, '97, 1800, '05, &c. Biog. Dict. of eminent characters in N. England, Salem, 1809, 8vo. Papers in Mass. Hist. Coll., iv., vi., viii., ix., x.

Eliot, L. W. Serm., Lon., 1820, 8vo.

Eliot, Samuel, b. at Boston, Mass., 1821, educated at Harvard University, and in Europe. 1. The Life and Times of Savonarola. 2. The Liberty of Rome: a History, N. York, 1849, 2 vols. 8vo; Lon., 1849, 2 vols. 8vo, and a folio vol. of illustrations. 3. The History of Liberty, Bost., 1853, 4 vols. 12mo: Pt. 1. The Ancient Romans; Pt. 2, (repub. Lon., 1853, 2 vols. 8vo,) The Early Christians.

> "The character of this remarkable American work may be in part surmised from one of the mottoes on its title-page: 'The History of the World is one of God's own great poems.' Its aim, in tracing accurately and philosophically the struggles of Rome after liberty, is to show that over antiquity, as over our own times, an overruling Providence prevailed, and that none can fathom the truths of history but with the plummet of Revelation. It maintains, and satisfactorily elucidates, the great truth of the universality of the Divine government as the groundwork of every history that deserves the name."—PRESIDENT KING.

4. Manual of United States History, 1492–1850, 1856, 12mo. Articles in periodicals.

Eliot, Samuel A. Sketch of the History of Harvard College, and of its Present State, Bost., 1848, 12mo.

Eliot, Thomas. See ELYOT.

Eliot, W. H., Jr. Genealogy of the Eliot Family; revised and enlarged by W. S. Porter, N. Haven, 1854, 8vo.

Eliot, Wm. Granville. Treatise on the Defence of Portugal, with a Military Map of the Country, Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Eliot, Rev. Wm. G., D.D., of St. Louis, Mo. 1. Unity of God, Bost., 12mo. 2. Doctrines of Christianity, 1852. 3. Lectures to Young Men, 1853, 16mo. 4. Lectures to Young Women, 1853, 16mo.

> "One of those very few books that a father may safely place in the hands of his daughter."—*Mother's Assistant.*

5. Early Religious Education Considered as the Divinely-Appointed Way to the Regenerate Life, 1855. 6. A Discourse, 1855. 7. Discipline of Sorrow, 1855.

Elis, John, D.D. Defensio Fidei, Lon., 1660, 12mo.

Elis. See ELLIS.

Elitos. See ELYOT, THOMAS.

Elizabeth, Queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, 1533–1603, was one of the most learned persons of her time, and author of sundry translations from the Greek, Latin, and French, and some original compositions. 1. The Mirrour, or the Glass of the Sinfull Soul; trans. from the French when she was only eleven years of age. 2. Prayers and Meditations; from the French of Margaret of Navarre, &c., Lon., 1548, 8vo. 3. A Dialogue from Xenophon, between Hiero and Simonides. 4. Two Orations from Isocrates, trans. into Latin. 5. Latin Oration at Cambridge. 6. Latin Oration at Oxford. 7. Comment on Plato. 8. Boethius de Consolatione Philosophiæ, trans. into English, 1593. Trans. of Sallust's Jugurthine War of Plutarch de Curiositate, Horace's Art of Poetry, a Play of Euripides, &c. For other compositions of Elizabeth's, see Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors. For publications connected with her reign and its literature, and accounts of her personal and political character, see the Histories of England by Hume, Rapin, Echard, Keightley, Lingard, and the Pictorial History, Camden's Annals, Strype's Annals and Memorials, Ballard's Memoirs, Wood's Annals, Nichols's Progresses, Andrews's Contin. of Henry's Hist., Miss Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England, Drake's Shaksp. and his Times, Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, Hazlitt's Dramat. Lit. of the Age of Elizabeth, Romantic Biog. of the Age of Elizabeth, and many other works which we have no room to cite. Especially should Anthony Bacon's Memoirs of Elizabeth, 1581–1630, be carefully perused:

> "From this excellent collection we are as well acquainted with the Earl of Essex and the Court of Queen Elizabeth, as if we had lived in it."—*Hardwicke's State Papers*, i. 372.
>
> "I have been informed on the best authority that Queen Elizabeth exercised her poetical pen more voluminously than we have hitherto known, for that there exists a manuscript volume of her majesty's poems in that rich repository of state papers—the Hatfield Collection."—*Disraeli's Amenities of Literature*, vol. ii.

Mr. Headly would not have esteemed this volume of her majesty's poetry much of a treasure:

> "As dead queens rank but with meaner mortals, we may assert, without much fear of contradiction, that little else can now be gratified by the perusal of Elizabeth's poetry than mere curiosity."

The Age of Elizabeth is certainly the most brilliant in the literary annals of England, nor is it likely that its splendour will ever be surpassed. The remarks of Mr. Hazlitt in this connection deserve to be often quoted, and should never be forgotten by the Christian and man of letters. Referring to the intellectual activity of this age, especially the many mighty names which adorn the dramatic literature of the times, he remarks:

> "For such an extraordinary combination and development of fancy and genius many causes may be assigned, and we seek for the chief of them in religion, in politics, in the circumstances of the time, the recent diffusion of letters, in local situation, and in the character of the men who adorned that period and availed themselves so nobly of the advantages placed within their reach. . . . The translation of the Bible was the chief engine in the great work. It threw open, by a secret spring, the rich treasures of religion and morality, which had been there locked up as in a shrine. . . . It gave them a common interest in the common cause. Their hearts burnt within them as they read. It gave a *mind* to the people, by giving them common subjects of thought and feeling. It cemented their union of character and sentiment; it created endless diversity and collision of opinion. They found objects to employ their faculties, and a motive, in the magnitude of the consequences attached to them, to exert the utmost eagerness in the pursuit of truth, and the most daring intrepidity in maintaining it."—*Lectures on the Dramatic Lit. of the Age of Elizabeth*, Lect. I.

Elizabeth, H.R.H., Princess, 3d daughter of George III. 1. Cupid turned Volunteer, Lon., 1808, 4to. The poetical illustrations are by Thomas Park. 2. The Power and Progress of Genius, in a series of 21 Etchings, 1806, fol. For private circulation only. 3. Six Poems (by Wm. Coombe) illustrative of as many Engravings from designs by H.R.H., 1813, 4to.

Elizabeth, Charlotte. See TONNA, MRS.

Elkes, Richard. Medicine for Soldiers, Lon., 1843

Elkin, Benj. Lett. to Editor of The Voice of Jacob, rel. to the Mishna, Lon., 1843.

Elking, Henry. Interest of G. Brit. considered, Lon., 1723, 8vo. Greenland Trade and Whale-Fishery, 1722, 8vo.

> "This valuable tract embodies, within a short compass, a great deal of information respecting the early history of the whale-fishery."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

Elkington, Joseph. See JOHNSTONE, JOHN.

Ellaby, Francis. Church of the Lord, Lon., 1838, 12mo.

Ellaby, James, and **A. S. Thelwall.** Anti-Mammon, or an Exposure of the Unscriptural Statements of Mammon, (by Rev. John Harris,) 3d edit., Lon., 1837, cr. 8vo. See HARRIS, JOHN.

Ellesby, James. Serm., 1684, 4to; do., 1694, 4to.

Ellesmere, Countess of. See EGERTON, LADY FRANCES.

Ellesmere, Earl of. See EGERTON, FRANCIS.

Ellesmere, Baron. See EGERTON, THOMAS.

Ellet, Charles, Jr. The Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, Phila., 1853, 8vo.

Ellet, Elizabeth F., a daughter of Wm. A. Lummis M.D., and wife of Wm. H. Ellet, M.D., late Professor of

Chemistry in Columbia College, New York City, and in the College at Columbia, S. Carolina, is a native of Sodus, New York. Her first publication, a poem in the American Ladies' Magazine, Boston, appeared in 1833, and a trans. of Silvio Pellico's Euphemia of Messina, in 1834; since which she has been one of the most voluminous, and certainly one of the most popular, writers of America. We give a list of her works: 1. Poems, Original and Selected, 1835, 12mo. 2. Teresa Contarini; a Tragedy acted in 1835. 3. Scenes in the Life of Joanna of Sicily, 1840, 12mo. 4. The Characters of Schiller, 1841, 12mo. 5. Rambles about the Country, 18mo. 6. Evenings at Woodlawn, 12mo. 7. The Women of the American Revolution, 1848, &c., 3 vols. 12mo. 8. Family Pictures from the Bible, 1849, 12mo. 9. The Domestic History of the American Revolution, 1850, 12mo. 10. Watching Spirits, 1851, 8vo. 11. Scripture Gift Book, 8vo. 12. Pioneer Women of the West, 1852, 12mo. 13. Nouvellettes of the Musicians, 1852, 12mo. 14. Summer Rambles in the West, 1853, 12mo. Mrs. Ellet has contributed many articles to the North American, the American Quarterly, and the Southern Quarterly, Reviews. For critical notices of her writings, we must refer the reader to Griswold's Female Poets of America, Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record, Hart's Female Prose Writers of America, and the Southern Literary Messenger, ii. 116.

An English periodical of high authority and most vigorous tone of criticism acknowledges that

> "In treating the Women of the Revolution, Mrs. Ellet is fair and honest; . . . and the illustrations which might be drawn from a book like this, contain a lesson neither ephemeral in value nor limited in its application."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Ellia, Felix. Norman Banditti, or the Fortress of Constance; a Tale, Lon., 1799, 2 vols. 12mo.

Ellicott, Andrew, 1759–1820, Prof. of Mathemat. at West Point, N. York; Commissioner of the U. States. His Journal: rel. to Boundary between U. States and Spain, Phila., 1803, 4to. Astronom., &c. con. to Trans. Amer. Soc., 1793, '99, 1802.

Ellicott, C. J. Hist. and Obligation of the Sabbath: Hulsean Lecture, Lon., 1844, 8vo.

Ellicott, John. Electricity, Lon., 1748, 4to. Clocks, 1753, &c., 4to. Metals, Diamonds, Electricity, Clocks; see Phil. Trans., 1736, '45, '51.

Ellington, Edward. Serm., Lon., 1771, 8vo.

Elliot. Essays upon the Husbandry of New England, Lon., 1764, 4to.

Elliot and **Strobel.** A Digest of the Militia Law of South Carolina, Charleston, 1834, 8vo.

Elliot, Miss. Fancy's Wreath; a collec. of Fables and Allegorical Tales in Prose and Verse, 1813, 8vo.

Elliot, Adam. Vindic. of T. Oates, Lon., 1682, fol.

Elliot, Adam. Travels, &c. in Fez.

Elliot, Charles, D.D., b. 1792, in the county of Donegal, Ireland. Indian Missionary Reminiscences, N. York, 18mo. Delineation of Roman Catholicism, N. York, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., Lon., 1851, imp. 8vo. This distinguished Methodist divine has also pub. an Essay on Baptism, (1834,) a life of Rev. Mr. Roberts, and a work on Slavery.

Elliot, Charles H. The Republican, in a Series of Strictures on T. Paine's Rights of Man, Lon., 1791, 8vo.

Elliot, E. Paraphrase of Job, 1792, 12mo.

Elliot, George. Life of the Duke of Wellington, Lon., 1815, 8vo. A Narrative of his Life, 8vo.

Elliot, Sir Gilbert, d. 1777, distinguished as a parliamentary speaker, and father of the first Earl of Minto, wrote "the beautiful pastoral song" (Sir Walter Scott) beginning with the lines—

> "My sheep I neglected, I broke my sheep-hook,
> And all the gay haunts of my youth I forsook."

Elliot, Gilbert, D.D., Dean of Bristol. Serms., Lon., 1850, 8vo. Speech, Bristol, 1850, 12mo. Letter, 1851, 12mo.

Elliot, James, is well known as the author of several valuable works on Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Algebra, &c., Lon., 1845–51.

> "These books [on Geometry and Mensuration] are the work of a man who is both an able practical Mathematician, and an experienced Teacher."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Elliot, Miss Jane, sister to Sir Gilbert Elliot, of Minto, gained considerable reputation by her song entitled "Flowers of the Forest"—a dirge for the slain at Flodden Field. It has been placed in competition with Mrs. Catherine Cockburn's song of the same title.

Elliot, Sir John. Speech, Lon., 1641, 4to. Argts. upon the Writ of Habeas Corpus contg. Loans in the K. B.

Elliot, or **Elliott, John,** M.D., d. 1786. Works on medicine, physiology, and nat. philos., Lon., 1780–87.

Elliot, R., d. 1788, formerly of Bene't Coll., Camb., was a native of Kingsbridge, Devon. Serms. and theolog treatises, 1788–1813.

Elliot, Robert. Spec. of Burnet's Hist., 1715, 8vo.

Elliot, Robert, Capt. R.N. Views in the East; from Sketches by Capt. E., imp. 8vo, r. 4to, and imp. 4to.

Elliot, Samuel H., b. 1809, at Brattleborough, Vermont. 1. Rolling Bridge, Bost., 1838, 16mo. 2. Sequel to No. 1, 1844, 16mo. 3. Emily Maria, N. York, 1844, 16mo. 4. The Parish Side, 1854, 12mo. 5. Dreams and Realities, 1856, 12mo. 6. New England's Chattels, 1858, 12mo. Also papers in periodicals.

Elliot, Thos. Chemistry and Nat. Hist., 1784, 2 vols.

Elliotson, John, M.D., b. London, towards the close of the 18th century; Pres. Roy. Med. and Chir. Soc., Lon.; Prof. Principles and Practice of Medicine, &c. Univ. Coll., Lon.; Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, St. Thomas's Hospital, Lon. 1. Cases of the Hydrocyanic or Prussic Acid, Lon., 1820, 8vo. 2. Lectures on Diseases of the Heart, 1830, fol. 3. Principles and Practice of Medicine, 1839, 8vo; 2d ed., by Drs. N. Rogers and A. Cooper Lee, 1842, 8vo, pp. 1232. Amer. ed., with Notes and Additions by T. Stewardson, Phila., 1844, 8vo. This valuable work has been trans. into the German and other languages. 4. Human Physiology, 1840, '56, 8vo. 5. Surgical Operations in the Mesmeric State without Pain, 1843, 8vo.

Elliott, C. B. 1. Letters from the North of Europe, Lon., 8vo. Commended by Lon. Lit. Gaz.

2. Travels in Austria, Russia, and Turkey, 1838, 2 vols.

Elliott, Charles B., Rector of Tattingstone. The Vicissitudes of Life; a Serm., Godalming, 1838, 8vo.

Elliott, Ebenezer, 1781–1849, known by the title of "The Corn-Law Rhymer," was a native of Masborough, near Rotherham, Yorkshire. His father was a clerk in the Iron-works, at a salary of £70 per annum, with which a family of eight children were to be supported. Obliged to commence hard labour at an early age in the foundry, there seemed to be little prospect of that literary reputation which the industrious operative was destined to achieve. A taste for reading, however, triumphed over all obstacles, and a warm admiration of poetry, especially the rural pictures of Thomson, soon resulted in an attempt at imitation, which was sufficiently successful to excite the astonishment of several literary gentlemen, who determined that such powers should not be allowed to lie dormant. His first publication was the Vernal Walk, written in his 17th year. He next gave to the world "Night," a portion of which is repub. in his works under the title of the Legend of Wharncliffe. This was severely handled by the Monthly Review and the Monthly Magazine; but Elliott was not easily discouraged, and again ventured before the public in a volume of Poems, which was also unsuccessful. But Southey consoled the author:

> "There is power in the least of these tales, but the higher you pitch your tone the better you succeed. Thirty years ago they would have *made your reputation;* thirty years *hence* the world will wonder that they did *not* do so."

To this volume succeeded the Poem of Love, prefaced by a savage attack upon Byron's Giaour; to which his lordship deigned no reply.

Deserting the tender themes which had heretofore inspired his muse, Elliott now appeared in the character of the Corn-Law Rhymer. The "Corn-Law Rhymes"—urging the repeal of the duties and free trade in bread-stuffs—were pub. in the same vol. with The Ranter. In 1829 he gave to the world "The Village Patriarch," and in 1831 contributed to the New Monthly Magazine a Spenserian poem entitled "Byron and Napoleon, or they met in Heaven." In the same year appeared the 3d edit. of Love, and the 3d edit. of Corn-Law Rhymes. The "Poet of the People" had now gained sufficient reputation to justify his favouring the public with a collective edit. of his poems. They appeared in three vols., Lon., 12mo, 1833, '34, '35; and in 1840 an edit. was issued in one vol. r. 8vo. For further particulars respecting Elliott, see a sketch of his life (chiefly taken from a memoir in the Sheffield and Rotherham Independent) in the Gent. Mag., Feb., 1850, to which we are indebted for the above facts. See also The Life, Character, and Genius of Ebenezer Elliott, by J. Serle, 1850, 18mo, Poetry and Letters, by J. Watkins, 1850, p. 8vo, and More Verse and Prose, vols. i. and ii., 1850, 12mo. An article on Elliott will be found in Chambers's Papers for the People, and an autobiographical Memoir in the London Athenæum for Jan. 1850. By his attention to the iron business, in which he was engaged, he was enabled to gain a respectable competence. We give extracts from the opinions of several known authorities respecting the merits of Elliott as a poet. The reviewer, after referring to the remarkable dearth of true poetry which distinguished the day, proceeds:

"If the whole welkin hang overcast in drizzly dinginess, the feeblest light-gleam or speck of blue cannot pass unheeded. The Works of this Corn-Law Rhymer we might liken rather to some little fraction of a rainbow: hues of joy and harmony, painted out of troublous tears. No round full bow, indeed; gloriously spanning the Heavens; shone on by the full sun; and, with seven-striped, golden-crimson border (as is in some sort the office of Poetry) dividing Black from Brilliant: not such; alas, still far from it! Yet, in very truth, a little prismatic blush, glowing genuine among the wet clouds; which proceeds, if you will, from a sun cloud-hidden, yet indicates that a sun does shine, and above those vapours, a whole azure vault and celestial firmament stretch serene."—THOMAS CARLYLE: *Edin. Rev.*, lv. 338.

"Ebenezer Elliott (of whom more another day) claims with pride to be the Poet of the Poor—and the poor might well be proud, did they know it, that they have such a poet. Not a few of them know it now—and many will know it in future; for a muse of fire like his will yet send its illumination 'into deep, dark holds.' May it consume all the noxious vapours that infest such regions—and purify the atmosphere—till the air breathed there be the breath of life."—PROF. WILSON: *Recreations of Christopher North—an Hour's Talk about Poetry.*

"His sky never shows the calm, clear, unclouded summer blue; some speck on the horizon, although no bigger than a man's hand, ever predicates storm; and it is impossible to mistake Elliott's moorlands for the Elysian fields. As a depicter of the phases of humanity, his portraits are almost all of one class; and with that class are identified his entire sympathies. Hence it is that he seems deficient in that genial spirit which characterizes more catholic natures; in those expansive feelings which embrace society in all its aspects; in those touches which 'make all flesh kin.'"—*Moir's Poet. Lit. of the Past Half Century.*

"The inspiration of his verse is a fiery hatred of injustice. Without possessing much creative power, he almost places himself beside men of genius by the singular intensity and might of his sensibility. He understands very well the art of condensing passion. 'Spread out the thunder,' says Schiller, 'into its single tones, and it becomes a lullaby for children; pour it forth together, in one quick peal, and the royal sound shall move the heavens.' The great ambition of Elliott is to thunder. He is a brawny man, of nature's own make, with more than the usual portion of the ancient Adam stirring within him; and he says, 'I do well to be angry.' The mere sight of tyranny, bigotry, meanness, prompts his smiting invective. His poetry could hardly have been written by a man who was not physically strong. You can hear the ring of his anvil, and see the sparks fly off from his furnace, as you read his verse."—EDWIN P. WHIPPLE: *Essays and Reviews—Eng. Poets of the Nineteenth Century.*

"I am quite willing to hazard any critical credit, by avowing my persuasion, that in originality, power, and even beauty, when he chose to be beautiful, he might have measured heads beside Byron in tremendous energy, Crabbe in graphic description, and Coleridge in effusions of domestic tenderness; while in intense sympathy with the poor, in whatever he deemed their wrongs or their sufferings, he excelled them all—and perhaps everybody else among contemporaries, in prose or verse. He was, in a transcendental sense, *the poet of the poor*, whom, if not always *wisely*, I at least dare not say, he loved *too well*. His personal character, his fortunes, and his genius, would require, and they deserve, a full investigation, as furnishing an extraordinary study of human nature."—JAMES MONTGOMERY: *reference to Memoir above.* See also Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the last Fifty Years.

Elliott, Edward B., Preb. of Heytesbury. 1. Horæ Apocalypticæ, 4th ed., Lon., 1851, 4 vols. 8vo.

"An exceedingly valuable work."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

2. Reply to T. K. Arnold, 1845, 8vo. 3. Reply to Dr. Candlish, 1847, 8vo. 4. Vindiciæ Horariæ. Letters to Dr. Keith, 1848, 8vo.

Elliott, Frank R., b. 1817, at Guilford, Connecticut. American Fruit-Grower's Guide, N. York, 1854, 12mo. Contributions to various agricult. and horticult. journals of the U. States.

Elliott, George Percy. Qualifications, &c. of Parliamentary Electors in Eng. and Wales, 2d ed., Lon., 1843, 12mo.

Elliott, H. M. Bibliographical Index to Mohammedan History, vol. i., Lon., 1849, 8vo.

Elliott, Henry Venn. Serm. on the death of the Rev. Henry Mortlock, with a brief Memoir, Lon., 1837, 12mo.

Elliott, Jonathan. The American Diplomatic Code, with Treaties, &c., 1778–1834, Wash., 1834, 2 vols. 8vo.

"It appears to me to be a very valuable work for all persons who desire to have a knowledge of our Diplomatic History, of our Treaties, and of the general principles of Public Law applicable to our Foreign Relations. It seems to me, also, almost indispensable for the library of a statesman, and the researches of a jurist."—JOSEPH STORY, *Washington, Feb.* 15, 1834.

Debates in the Several State Conventions on the Adoption of the Federal Constitution; 2d ed., 1836, 4 vols. 8vo. Supplement, (vol. v.,) 1843, 8vo; new ed., revised, Phila., 1858, 5 vols. 8vo.

Elliott, Mary. Tales for Boys, 1839, 18mo; for Girls, 1845, 18mo; of Truth, 1840, 12mo; for the Young, 1852, 18mo; for Young People, new edit., 1852, 18mo. Other works for the young.

Elliott, Stephen, LL.D., 1771–1830, Professor of Botany in the Medical College of S.C., was a native of Beaufort, S.C. He was one of the principal conductors of the Southern Review, and an accomplished scholar. Sketch of the Botany of S. Carolina and Georgia, Charleston, S.C., 1821, 2 vols. 8vo.

Elliott, Stephen, Jr., D.D., b. 1806, at Beaufort, S.C., formerly Prof. of Sacred Literature in the S.C. College, was ordained deacon in 1835 and priest in '36; consecrated Bishop of Georgia in 1841. Sermons, &c.

Elliott, William, b. 1788, at Beaufort, S.C., a nephew of Stephen Elliott, LL.D. 1. Address before the St. Paul's Agricultural Society, Charleston, 1850. 2. Fiesco; a Tragedy, printed for the Author, N.Y., 1850, 12mo. 3. Carolina Sports by Land and Water, Charleston, 1856, 12mo. See Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

Ellis. New Britain; a Narrative of a Journey to a country in the Plain of the Missouri, Lon., 1820, 8vo.

"A work of fiction, descriptive of a Utopian state of society."

Ellis. The Clergyman's Assistant; new ed., Oxf., 1828, 8vo. A useful work on the legal and ecclesiastical rights, duties, and liabilities of the clergy.

Ellis, Dr. Summary of the Roman Law, taken from Dr. Taylor's Elements of the Civil Law, Lon., 1772, 8vo

Ellis, Benjamin, M.D. The Medical Formulary. Corrected and extended by S. G. Morton, M.D., Phila., 1849, 8vo; 10th ed., revised and enlarged to 1854, by Robert P. Thomas, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica in the Phil. Coll. of Pharmacy, 1854, 8vo.

"Particularly useful to students and young practitioners."—*Charleston Med. Jour. and Rev.*

Ellis, Rev. Charles. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1703; on Printing; boy with letters in his eye, &c.

Ellis, Charles. 1. Pleadings in Suits for Tithes in Equity, &c., Lon., 1821, 8vo. 2. Law of Debtor and Creditor, 1822, r. 8vo. 3. Law of Fire and Life Insurance and Annuities, 1832, 8vo; 2d ed., 1846.

Ellis, Charles Thomas. 1. Solicitor's Instructor in Parliament, Lon., 1799, 8vo. 2. Practical Remarks and Prac. of Proceed. in Parl. on Private Bills, 1810, 8vo; App., 1811.

Ellis, Clement, 1630–1700, Preb. of Southwell, 1693. Poem, Oxf., 1658. Poem, Lon., 1660, fol. He pub. a number of serms. and theolog. treatises, 1661–1700, and some were pub. after his death. Discourse on the Parables, with an Account of his Life and Writings, 1704, 8vo. The Scripture Catechist, being a full Expl. of the Ch. Catechism, 1738, 8vo.

"His writings in practical theology are distinguished for eminent and fervent piety, soundness of doctrine, and a vigorous, unaffected, manly style." See Athen. Oxon.; Wordsworth's Eccles. Biog.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Bickersteth's C. S.

Ellis, Daniel. Inquiry into the Changes induced in Atmospheric Air by the Germination of Seeds, the Vegetation of Plants, and the Respiration of Animals, Edin., 1807, 8vo. Further Inquiries, &c., 1811, 8vo. This is a valuable work upon a very important subject.

Ellis, Dom. Serm., Lon., 1685, '86, 4to.

Ellis, Elis, or Elys, Edmund. Dia Poemata, Lon., 1655, 12mo. Divine Poems, Oxon., 1658, 8vo. Exclamation agst. an Apology for Cowley's verses, Lon., 1670, 4to. Omnis qui audiunt Evangelium, &c., 1677, 8vo. For an account of this divine and his numerous publications, see Wood's Athen. Oxon.

Ellis, Edward. A Sudden and Cloudy Messenger, Lon., 1649, 4to.

Ellis, George, 1745–1815, was a contributor to The Rolliad, and the Probationary Odes, in which Mr. Pitt met with no mercy. 1. Memoir of a Map of the Countries between the Black Sea and the Caspian, &c., Lon., 1788, 4to; anon. 2. Fabliaux trans. from Le Grand by G. L. Way, with Pref. Notes, and App. by G. Ellis, 1796–1800, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Specimens of the Early English Poets, 1790, 8vo; 1801, '03, 3 vols. 8vo; 4th ed., 1811, 3 vols. 8vo; 5th ed., 1845, 3 vols. fp. 8vo; 1851. This is a work of considerable value, and should be in all good libraries. It elicited Southey's Specimens of the Later English Poets. See Southey's Life and Correspondence. Ellis's Specimens of the Early English Poets is noticed by an eminent critic, as

"In some respects a judicious and entertaining miscellany, arranged in chronological order; but the mutilation of several of the poems at the mercy of the editor, with only a general acknowledgment in the preface, seems very reprehensible."—SIR S. E. BRYDGES: *Pref. to his ed. of Phillips's Theat. Poet. Anglic.*

4. Specimens of Early English Romances in Metre, 1805, 3 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1811, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. New ed., revised by J. O. Halliwell, Esq., F.R.S., 1848, sm. 8vo. An excellent work. Sir Walter Scott addressed to Ellis the 5th canto of Marmion.

"George Ellis was the first converser I ever saw. His patience and good breeding made me often ashamed of myself, going off at score upon some favourite topic."—*Sir Walter Scott's Diary.*

Ellis, Rev. George E., b. 1815, Boston. To this gentleman we are indebted for three of the Lives in the Second Series of Sparks's American Biography,—viz.: 1. John Mason, iii. 307; 2. Anne Hutchinson, vi. 167; 3. William Penn, xii. 193. Contrib. to the N. Amer. Rev.

Ellis, George James Welbore Agar, Baron Dover, 1797–1833, was in 1832 elected President of the Royal Society of Literature. 1. The True History of the State Prisoner, commonly called "The Iron Mask," extracted from Documents in the French Archives, Lon., 1826, 8vo. 2. Cat. of the Principal Pictures in Flanders and Holland, 1822, '26, 8vo. Privately printed. 3. Historical Inquiries respecting the Character of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, 1827, cr. 8vo. 4. The Ellis Correspondence, illustrative of the Revolution of 1688, 1828, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This collection refers to times in the account of which the very spirit of our history is concentrated. The more we have of such works, the better will history be studied, the more perfectly will it be known."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

5. Life of Fred. the Second, K. of Prussia, 1831, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A most delightful and comprehensive work,—judicious in selection, intelligent in arrangement, and graceful in style."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

Lord Dover also edited the Letters of Horace Walpole to Sir Horace Mann, and left in MSS., written for the instruction of his son, a vol. entitled Lives of the Most Eminent Sovereigns of Modern Europe, the 4th ed. of which was pub. in 1853, 12mo. Lord Dover was a contributor to the Edinburgh and Lon. Quarterly Reviews and other periodicals.

Ellis, George Viner, of University Coll., London. Demonstrations of Anatomy; being a Guide to the Dissection of the Human Body, Lon., 1841, p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1848; 3d ed., 1852; 4th ed., 1856, p. 8vo.

"We are convinced that it will quickly become the general textbook of every working student in anatomy."—*Brit. and For. Med Rev.*, Jan. 1841.

Ellis, H. The Rhyme-Book, Lon., 1851, r. 8vo. One of the many works elicited by the Great Exhibition in London in 1851.

Ellis, Henry, Governor of Georgia. A Voyage to Hudson's Bay in 1746, '47, for discovering a N. West Passage, Lon., 1848, 8vo.

"Some important facts and remarks relating to Hudson's Bay are given in this Voyage."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

Considerations, &c. rel. to the N. West Passage, 1750, 4to. Dr. Hale's Ventilators, &c.; Phil. Trans., 1751. Heat of the Weather in Georgia; ib., 1758.

Ellis, Sir Henry, K.C.B., d. 1855. Journal of the Proceedings of the Late Embassy [Lord Amherst's] to China, Lon., 1817, 4to; 1818, 2 vols. 8vo. An interesting and valuable work. See Abel, Clark, M.D.; Lon. Gent. Mag., Dec. 1855.

Ellis, Sir Henry, K.H., b. 1777, Principal Librarian of the British Museum 1827–56, and Librarian since 1805. 1. Hist. and Antiq. of the Parish of St. Leonard Shoreditch, and Liberty of Norton Falgate, in the Suburbs of London, Lon., 1798, 4to. 2. The New Channel of England and France, by Robert Fabian; from Pynson's ed. of 1516, collated with subsequent eds., &c. and including the Different Continuations; with a Biographical Preface, 1811, r. 4to. 3. The Channels of John Hardyng; with a Continuation by Richard Grafton. To which are added a Preface and Introduction, 1812, 4to. 4. Brand's Popular Antiquities, revised, with various Addits., 1813, 2 vols. 4to; new ed., 1842, 3 vols. 12mo; 1849, 3 vols. 12mo. An interesting and valuable work, the foundation of which was Henry Bourne's Antiquitates Vulgares, first pub. 1725, 8vo. 5. Original Letters illustrative of English History, from Autographs in the British Museum and one or two other collections, with Notes and Illustrations. 1st series, 1824, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 2d series, 1827, 4 vols. p. 8vo; 3d series, 1846, 4 vols. p. 8vo; new ed., 1848.

"We rise from the study of these very interesting volumes with renewed gratitude to the learned editor."—*Edin. Review.*

"We have now but to say that we are delighted with these volumes, and to recommend them altogether as deserving of the utmost public favour—for entertaining narrative—for the correctness of long-received historical theories; for the development of famous characters; for the discovery of new and important facts; and, in short, for every thing that renders such a collection interesting in a country that is keenly alive to the value of such researches."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

To these vols. should be added Letters of the Kings of England, (Rich. I. to the end of Chas. I.,) now first pub., with Notes, &c., by J. O. Halliwell, 1846, 2 vols. p. 8vo; and Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies of Great Britain, now first pub., with Notes, &c., by Mrs. Wood, 1846, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

6. Elgin and Phigalean Marbles of the Classic Ages, 1847, 2 vols. 12mo. 7. Townley Gallery of Classic Sculpture, 1847, 2 vols. 12mo. To Sir Henry we are likewise indebted for his labours in the preparation of the new edition of Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum, and the History of St. Paul's Cathedral, the compilation (in conjunction with Mr. Baber) of the Catalogue of the Printed Books in the British Museum, and contributions to Dibdin's Bibliomania, the Archæologia, and other valuable records of the literature of the past ages. See Nichols's Illust. Lit. Hist., viii., Indexes, 1858; Lon. Gent. Mag., March, 1856, 275.

Ellis, Humphrey. Two Serms., Lon., 1647, 4to. Psevdo-Christus; or the impostures of Fornkelin, &c., 1650, 4to.

Ellis, J. Abridgt. of Murray's Grammar, Lon.

Ellis, James. Law Suits relative to Property devoted to Pious Uses in Rehoboth, Warren, 1795, 12mo.

Ellis, or **Elis, John,** Rector of St. Mary's, Dolgelly, Merionethshire, d. 1665. Comment. in Obadiam, Lon., 1641, 8vo. Clavis Fidei, Oxon., 1642, '43, 8vo. Articulorum xxxix. Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ defensio, Amst., 1696, 12mo.

Ellis, John, Jr. Serm., Lon., 1643, 4to. Vindiciæ Catholicæ, 1647, 4to. Infant Baptism, 1659, 8vo. Retractions and Repentings, 1662.

Ellis, John. Collectors of Excise, 1736, 8vo.

Ellis, John, D.D., Vicar of St. Catherine's, Dublin. The Knowledge of Divine Things from Revelation, not from Reason or Nature, Lon., 1743, 8vo; 1747, '71; new ed., 1811, 8vo.

"A valuable Treatise, with much new and original thinking."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"No divine (Bishop Butler, perhaps, only excepted) appears to have possessed greater maturity of thought, and a richer vein of original conception."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

An Inquiry whence cometh Knowledge and Understanding to Man, 1757, 8vo. Appended to last ed. of above work. To the Knowledge of Divine Things was subsequently added Some Considerations upon Mr. Locke's Hypothesis, That the Knowledge of God is attainable by ideas of reflection.

Ellis, John, 1698–1791, a literary money-scrivener, memorable as the subject of great partiality upon the part of Dr. Johnson, Dr. King, and Lord Orrery, was fond of translating Latin into English verses, and perpetrating poetical squibs and epigrams. The South Sea Dream; a Poem in Hudibrastic Verse, 1720. A trans. from the Latin of The Surprise; or, the Gentleman turned Apothecary, Lon., 1739, 12mo. Written originally in French prose. Marston Moor; sive de obsidione prælioque Eboracensi Carmen, Lib. vi., 1750, 4to. His Travesty of Maphæus appeared under the following title:

"The Canto added by Maphæus
To Virgil's twelve books of Æneas;
From the original bombastic,
Done in English Hudibrastic,
With notes beneath, and Latin text
In every other page annexed."—1758.

Ellis always pub. anonymously. He contributed some of the poems in Dodsley's collection.

"It is wonderful, sir, what is to be found in London. The most literary conversation that I ever enjoyed was at the table of Jack Ellis, a money-scrivener, behind the Royal Exchange, with whom at one period I used to dine generally once a week."—*Dr. Johnson's remark to Boswell.*

"I visited him [Ellis] in his ninety-third year, and found his judgment distinct and clear, and his memory, though faded so as to fail him occasionally, yet, as he assured me, and I indeed perceived, able to serve him very well, after a little recollection."—Boswell.

Ellis, John, b. about 1710, d. 1776, an eminent naturalist. An Essay towards a Natural History of the Coral lines, &c., Lon., 1755, 4to. Hist. Account of Coffee, 1774, 4to. Mongostan and Bread Fruit, 1775, 4to. Treatise on Cattle, 1776, 8vo. Nat. Hist. of Zoophytes, 1786, 4to. For other publications of Ellis, and his contributions to Phil. Trans., 1752–76, see Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Ellis, Robert Leslie, in conjunction with James Spedding and Douglas Denon Heath, commenced in 1855 the preparation of a new and complete edition of the Works of Francis Bacon. The First Division—the Philosophical Works—has been pub. in 5 large 8vo vols.: i.–iii., 1857; iv., v., 1858, £4 10s. See Spedding, James.

Ellis, Philip. Serms. in the "Catholick Sermons," 2 vols. 8vo.

Ellis, Sir Richard. See Ellys.

Ellis, Robert. Laws of Customs, Lon., 1826, 8vo.

Ellis, Mrs. Sarah Stickney, formerly **Miss Stickney,** is one of the most voluminous and popular writers of the day. Her Poetry of Life had given her considerable celebrity before her marriage, in 1837, to the Rev. William Ellis, the well-known and highly-respected missionary to the South Sea Islands. The works of Mrs. Ellis are so numerous that we can promise, in the brief limits to which we are confined, to give little more than the titles of her excellent productions. 1. The Poetry of Life, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 2. Conversations on Human Nature, 12mo. 3. Home, or, The Iron Rule, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 4. Women of England, 1838, p. 8vo; 1846. 5. Sons of the Soil; a Poem, 2d ed., 1840, p. 8vo. 6. The Daughters of England, 1842, p. 8vo; 1846. 7. The Wives of England, 1843, p. 8vo; 1846. 8. The Mothers of England, 1843, cr. 8vo; 1848. 9. Family Secrets, 1841–43, 3 vols. 8vo; 1846. 10. Summer and Winter in the Pyrenees, 1841, p. 8vo; 1847. 11. Voice from the Vintage, 1843, fp. 8vo. 12. Pictures of Private Life, 1844, 3 vols. fp. 8vo. 13. Young Ladies' Reader, 1845, fp. 8vo. 14. Look to the End, or the Bennetts Abroad, 1845, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 15. The Island Queen; a Poem, 1846, p. 8vo. 16. Temper and Temperament, 1846, 2 vols. 8vo. 17. Prevention better than Cure, 1847, p. 8vo; 1848. 18. Rawdon House; Hints on Formation of Character, 1848, p. 8vo. 19. Fireside Tales. New ed., 1848, '49, 4 vols. p. 8vo. 20. Social Distinction; or, Hearts and Homes, 1848, '49, 3 vols. 8vo. 21. My Brother; or, The Man of Many Friends. New ed. of Mrs. Ellis's Works, 1853, &c.

With the many well-deserved encomiums before us upon Mrs. Ellis's instructive volumes, we cannot but regret that we can find room for only a few.

Notice of The Wives of England:

"It is a comfort to think that in all things we are not retrograding. The talents which made Hannah More and Madame D'Arblay the idols of the literary world in their generation, would now secure them but a slender share of homage. The cultivation of the female mind has certainly advanced; and we greatly doubt if any woman of the last century *could* have written The Wives of England."—*British Magazine.*

Notice of The Daughters of England:

"An admirable work, full of truthful eloquence, that does Mrs. Ellis infinite honour, and will be productive of great eventual good. Education, taste, beauty, fashion, and the affections, form themes on which Mrs. Ellis enlarges with great earnestness."—*Court Journal.*

Notices of The Women of England:

"We know no volume better calculated to exercise a powerful, lasting, and beneficial influence. If we could have our own way, every family should order a copy of The Women of England. *Husbands, especially young Husbands, should buy it for their Wives; Fathers, for their Daughters; Brothers, for their Sisters.*"—*Lon. Methodist Mag.*

"At a time when women are becoming anxious to shine in other spheres than that humble but holiest of all—home, to inculcate the truth that the paramount and peculiar duties of woman consist in ministering to the wants, comforts, and happiness of her fellow-creatures, especially those of her own family circle, is a salutary task; this Mrs. Ellis has accomplished in a way to bring conviction to the minds of mothers and daughters—the teachers and the taught."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Notices of The Mothers of England:

"This is an appropriate and very valuable conclusion to the series of works on the subject of female duties by which Mrs. Ellis has pleased, and we doubt not profited, thousands of readers. Her counsels command attention, not only by their practical sagacious usefulness, but also by the meek and modest spirit in which they are communicated.

Notice of Pretension; series 3d of Pictures of Private Life:

"The aim of the writer is evidently to instruct as well as amuse, by offering these admirable sketches as beacons to warn the young, especially of her own sex, against the errors which have shipwrecked the happiness of so many."—*Lon. Gentleman's Magazine.*

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What higher praise could any author covet than the following commendations from eminent authorities?

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"Mrs. Ellis has always one end in view—the moral improvement and edification of her fellow-creatures; more particularly of her own sex."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Ellis, T. F., and **Adolphus, J. S.** Reports of Cases in Ct. of King's Bench. See Barnewall, R. V.

Ellis, Thomas. A true Report of Mr. Martin Frobisher's 3d and last Voyage; by T. E., a sailor, and one of the company, Lon., 1578, 4to.

Ellis, Thomas. Traytors Unvailed, 1661, 4to.

Ellis, Thomas. Gardener's P. Calendar, Lon., 1776.

Ellis, W. Voyage of Cook and Clarke, 1776 80, with their discoveries, and death of Cook, Lon., 1782, 2 vols. 8vo.

Ellis, Wm. 1. Practical Farmer, Lon., 1732, 8vo. 2. Chiltern and Vale Farming Explained, 1733, 8vo. 3. New Experiments in Husbandry, 1736, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Timber Tree Improved, 1738, 8vo. 5. Modern Husbandman, 1744, 8vo. 6. Country Housewife's Family Companion, 1750, 8vo. 7. Complete Planter and Cyderist, 1757, 8vo. 8. A Complete System of Experienced Improvements made on sheep, grass lambs, and house lambs, &c. This title we take from Donaldson. He discovered the book in the library of Geo. IV., Brit. Museum. 9. Ellis's Husbandry abridged and methodized, 1772, 2 vols. 8vo: A sort of compound of the whole of Ellis's works on Agriculture. See a critical review of Ellis's works in Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

"Ellis was not the author of any originality on the subject of agriculture, nor did he write any conception that merited that appellation. But he was a large promoter of the art both by precept and example, and consequently occupies a niche of no low standing in the temple of agricultural fame."—*Ubi supra.*

Ellis, Wm. Every Man his own Farrier, Lon., 1759, 8vo.

Ellis, Wm. Cure of the V. Disease, Lon., 1771, 8vo.

Ellis, Wm. Collec. of English Exercises, Lon., 1782.

Ellis, Wm. A Treatise on Government, trans. from the Greek of Aristotle, Lon., 1779, 4to.

Ellis, Wm. Campagna of London, with Hist. and Topog. of the Parishes, and Biog. anecdotes, Lon., 1791–93, 4to.

Ellis, William, b. 1800, in the vicinity of London, an eminent writer on social science. 1. Outlines of Social Economy. 2. Introduction to the Study of the Social Sciences. 3. Outlines of the History and Formation of the Understanding. 4. Questions and Answers Suggested by a Consideration of Some of the Arrangements of Social Life. 5. Progressive Lessons in Social Science. 6. Phenomena of Industrial Life; edited by the Dean of Hereford. 7. Education as a Means of Preventing Destitution, 1851, p. 8vo. For an interesting sketch of Mr. Ellis's labours in the cause of social science, see Knight's Eng. Cyc.

Ellis, Rev. Wm., an eminent missionary to the South Sea Islands, and the husband of Mrs. Sarah Stickney Ellis, (*v. ante.*) 1. Missionary Narrative of a Tour through Hawaii or Owhyhee, Lon., 1826, 8vo.; 4th ed. 1827, 8vo.

"Mr. Ellis has given us a plain, intelligent, and uncommonly interesting detail. He describes well, because distinctly and unaffectedly. We cannot recollect that we have been more entirely rivetted by the perusal of a book of Travels since we read Dr. Henderson's Iceland."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

2. Polynesian Researches, 1829, 2 vols. 8vo.; last ed., 1853, 4 vols. 12mo.

"A more interesting book than this, in all its parts, we have never perused, and seldom so immethodical a one."—Robert Southey, in *Lon. Quar. Rev.* xliii. 1, 1830. Read this interesting review.

"The simplicity of the narrative,—the graphic beauty of many of the descriptions,—and the moral grandeur of the whole subject of these volumes, are calculated to produce the most powerful and salutary impression on every religious and cultivated mind."—*Orme's Discourse on the South Sea Mission.*

3. A Vindication of the South Sea Missions from the Misrepresentations of Otto Von Kotzebue, with an Appendix by Wm. Ellis, 1831, 8vo. 4. History of Madagascar, 1838, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Here is a work as copious, as comprehensive, as minute, and, as far as we can judge, as accurate, as it would be possible to produce."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

5. History of the London Missionary Society, vol. i., 1844, 8vo. 6. Village Lectures on Popery, 1851, fp. 8vo.

"Remarkable for their simple and explanatory character. . . . We commend them to readers of every grade."—*Lon. Eclec. Rev.*

To Mr. Ellis we are also indebted for an improved ed. of Stewart's Visit to the South Seas, and for an Introductory Essay on the Policy, Religion, &c. of China, prefixed to Gutzlaff's Journal of Three Voyages along the Coast of China, 3d ed., 1839, p. 8vo.

Ellis, Sir Wm. C., M.D., Resident Medical Superintendent, and formerly of the Asylum at Wakefield. Letter to T. Thompson, M.P., on the necessity for Insane Asylums, Lon., 1815, 8vo. A Treatise on the Nature, Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment of Insanity, with Practical Observations on Lunatic Asylums, and a descrip. of the Hanwell Asylum, Lon., 1838, 8vo.

"The present volume, coming from the pen of one whose reputation in this department stands so high, will most probably be sought for with avidity. It abounds in a great variety of valuable information, with many particulars of great importance to the treatment of insanity, and to the interests of society. We accordingly recommend it to public attention."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"In this unpretending volume will be found a vast deal of highly important and useful practical information."—*Lon. Med. Chir. Rev., July*, 1838.

Ellison, Cuthbert. Serm., 1748, 8vo.

Ellison, John. Serm., Newc., 1750, 4to.

Ellison, Nath., D.D., Archdeacon of Stafford. Serm., 1699, 4to; 1700, 8vo; 1710.

Ellison, Nath., Vicar of Bolam. Serm., 1792, 4to.

Ellison, R. Serm., 1811.

Ellison, Seacome. 1. Prison Scenes, Lon., 1838, p. 8vo. 2. Baptism, 1835, 8vo; 2d ed., 1846. 3. The Millennium, 1850, 12mo.

Elliston, Robert Wm., 1774–1831, a celebrated English actor. The Venetian Outlaw, a Drama adapted to the English Stage, 1805, 8vo. See Raymond's Memoirs of R. W. Elliston, by G. Raymond, Lon., 1846, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Magnificent were thy capriccios on this globe of earth, Robert William Elliston!"—CHARLES LAMB.

Ellowis, or **Elwes, Sir Gervase.** His Speech and Repentance at his Execution, Lon., 1615, 4to.

Ellsworth, Erastus W., b. 1823, Conn. Poems, Hartford, 1855.

> "We have rarely met so unequal a collection of poems: none, indeed, rising to the highest rank, and many sinking quite below notice."—*Putnam's N. York Mag.*

Ellsworth, Henry Wm. 1. Report on Agriculture, N. York. 2. Sketches of the Upper Wabash Valley, 1838, 12mo. 3. American Swine Breeder, 1844, 12mo.

Ellsworth, Oliver, LL.D., Chief Justice of the U. States, 1745–1807, was a native of Windsor, Conn. Speech in the Convention of Connecticut in favour of the Constitution, pub. in the American Museum.

Ellwood, Thomas, 1639–1713, the friend of Milton, and a zealous Quaker, was a native of Oxfordshire. 1. Forgery no Christianity, 1674, 12mo. 2. The Foundation of Tithes Shaken, 1682; 1720, 8vo. 3. Wickham, 1690, 4to. 4. Sacred History; historical part of the Old and New Test. digested, &c., 1705–09; 1794, 2 vols. fol. 5. Davideis, a Sacred Poem, 1712, 12mo. 6. His Autobiography, with a Supp. by J. W., 1714, 8vo; 1791, 12mo. As reader to Milton, Ellwood enjoyed rare opportunities of conversing with the great bard. After perusing the MS. of Paradise Lost, he returned it to the author with the remark:

> "Thou hast said much here of Paradise Lost, but what hast thou to say to Paradise found?"

To this timely hint the world is indebted for Paradise Regained. An interesting review, with copious extracts, of Ellwood's Autobiography, will be found in the London Retrospec. Rev., xiii. 109. Ellwood was a man of the most exemplary character.

Ellyot, George. A verie true Report of the Apprehension and taking of that Arche Papiste Edmond Campion, Lon., 1581, 8vo.

Ellys, Anthony, 1693–1761, Preb. of Gloucester, 1725; Bishop of St. David's, 1752. Plea for the Sacramental Test, Lon., 1736, 4to; 1790, 8vo. Serms. pub. separately, 1749, '54, '58, '59, '67. Remarks on David Hume's Essay on Miracles, 1752, 4to. Tracts on the Spiritual and Temporal Liberty of the subjects in England, 1763–65, 4to; new ed., 1767, 4to.

Ellys, or **Ellis, Sir Richard,** d. 1742, M.P., 1715–34, grandson of Hampden, was eminent for his knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, and Biblical antiquities. Fortuita Sacra, quibus subjicitur commentarius de Cymbalis; Rotterd., 1727, 8vo, anon.

> "It contains illustrations of twenty-four passages of Scripture, which incidentally occurred to the author, and which discover very considerable critical talents and great acquaintance with the languages of the Bible."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Ellys, Tobias. The Kingdom of God, Lon., 1678, 8vo.

Ellyson, Thomas. The Shepherd's Letters, Lon., 1646, 4to.

Elmer, J. Weights and Measures, Lon., 1759.

Elmer, Joseph. Practice in Lunacy, Lon., 1844, 12mo.

Elmer, L. Q. C. A Digest of the Laws of New Jersey, Bridgeton, 1838, 8vo.

Elmes, James, Architect, b. 1782. 1. New Churches, 1818, 8vo. 2. Memoirs of the Life and Works of Sir Christopher Wren, Lon., 1823, 4to. 3. Improvements of Prisons. 4. Lectures on Architecture, 1823, 8vo. 5. School of the Fine Arts, 1825. 2 vols. 8vo. 6. Genl. and Bibliog. Dict. of the Fine Arts, 1826, 8vo. 8. Ecclesiastical and Civil Dilapidations, &c., 3d ed., 1829, 8vo. 7. Architectural Jurisprudence, 1827, 8vo.

Elmham, Thomas de. Vita et Gesta Henrici Quinti Anglorum Regis; cum Prefatione et Notis Th. Hearne, Oxon., 1727, 8vo.

Elmore, H. M. Brit. Mariner's Directory and Guide o the Indian and China Seas, Lon., 1802, 4to.

Elmsley, Peter, D.D., 1773–1825, educated at Westminster and Merton Coll., Oxf.; Principal of Alban Hall and Camden; Professor of History, 1823. Elmsley was one of the first Greek scholars of his time. 1. Articles in the Edinburgh Review, viz.: No. 4, On Heyne's Homer; No. 5, On Schweighauser's Athenæus; No. 35, On Blomfield's Prometheus; No. 37, On Porson's Hecuba. 2. Article in the 38th No. of the Quarterly Review, on Lord Clarendon's Religion and Policy. 3. The Acharnenses, 1809. 4. Œdipus Tyrannus, 1811. 5. Heraclidæ, 1815. 6. Medea, 1818. 7. Bacchæ, 1821. 8. Œdipus Coloneus, 1823.

> "These publications established his fame throughout Europe as a judicious critic and consummate master of the Greek language."—See Obituary Notice in Lon. Gent. Mag., April, 1825.

Robert Southey was warmly attached to Dr. Elmsley, and had a high opinion of his attainments:

> "The Edinburgh Reviewers I like well as companions, and think little of as any thing else. Elmsley has more knowledge and a sounder mind than any or all of them. I could learn more from him in a day than they could all teach me in a year. . . . Elmsley, I am sorry to say, is fatter than ever he was: he is one of my most intimate and valuable friends. . . . Do you remember Elmsley at Oxford—the fattest under-graduate in your time and mine? He is at Naples, superintending the unrolling the Herculaneum manuscripts, by Davy's process, at the expense of the Prince Regent—I should say of George IV. The intention is, that Elmsley shall ascertain, as soon as a beginning is made of one of the rolls, whether it shall be proceeded with or laid aside, in hope of finding something better, till the whole have been inspected." See Southey's Life and Correspondence.

Elphinston, Lord Balmerino. His Speech in Ct. of Parl., Scotland, rel. to army ag. Irish Papists, 1641.

Elphinston, James, 1721–1809, a native of Edinburgh, was for many years the head of a celebrated school at Kensington, near London. Dr. Johnson esteemed him highly, and during his residence at Edinburgh he superintended an edit. of The Rambler, pub. in 8 vols. 12mo. 1. A Poet. Version of Racine's Redemption, 1753. 2. Fr. and Eng. Languages, 1756, 2 vols. 12mo. 3. Education; a Poem, 1763, 8vo. 4. Apology for the Monthly Review, 1763, 8vo. 5. Collec. of Poems for Youth, &c., 1764, 8vo. 6. Eng. Language, 1765, 2 vols. 12mo. Abridged, 1765, 8vo. 7. Verses, 1768, fol. 8. Poetæ Sententiosi, Latini, &c., 1794, 12mo. Elphinston was a zealous advocate of a change in orthography, which he contended should be guided by the pronunciation, &c. He had already given some specimens of his "improvements," but in a (9) trans. of Martial, 1782, 4to, he carried the system out to a greater extent:

> "Elphinston's Martial is just come to hand. It is truly an unique. The specimens formerly published did very well to laugh at; but a whole quarto of nonsense and gibberish is too much. It is strange that a man not wholly illiterate should have lived so long in England, without learning the language."—*Dr. Beattie to Sir Wm. Forbes.*

Nothing dismayed by public ingratitude, in 1786, 2 vols. 8vo, Elphinston gave to the world an explanation of his system, under the title of (10) Propriety ascertained in her Picture. This he followed by (11) English Orthography Epitomized, (12) Proprietie's Pocket Dictionary, and (13) Fifty Years' Correspondence, Inglish, French, and Lattin, in Proze and Verse, between Geniusses ov boath Sexes, and James Elphinston, 1794, 8 vols. 12mo. An interesting memoir of this worthy man will be found in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, from the pen of one already honourably noticed in these pages. Mr. Nichols tells us—

> "My account of this singular but truly worthy man shall be abridged from a memoir of him, which was presented to me in 1809 by R. C. Dallas, Esq., one of his grateful pupils."—*Lit. Anec.*, iii. 30.

> "From Mr. Dallas's situation as a pupil of Mr. Elphinston's, he had the honour of being presented to Dr. Jortin, Dr. Franklin, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Johnson; a triumvirate not easily matched."—*Ubi supra.*

See also Forbes's Life of Beattie, and Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson.

Elphinston, James. Animadversions upon Elements of Criticism; with an App. on Scotticisms, Lon., 1771, 8vo.

Elphinston, Wm., b. 1431 or 1437, d. 1514, Bishop of Ross, trans. to Aberdeen, 1484, wrote a book of canons, some lives of Scotch saints, and the history of Scotland from the rise of the nation to his own time. The last is now in the Fairfax MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

Elphinstone, Hon. Mountstuart. 1. An Account of the Kingdom of Cabul, and its dependencies in Tartary, Persia, and India, Lon., 1815, 4to; 2d ed., 1839, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "The interest and value of this work arises more from the subject of it, than from the manner in which it is executed; respecting such countries, however, as Cabul, and others as little known and remote, we are glad of all accessions of information."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

"There are not many regions of the Globe of which the history and geography are less known than those of the country which is the subject of Mr. Elphinstone's important and distinguished work."—*Edin. Review.*

"The Hon. Mr. Elphinstone's Cabul is a work which places its author in the first rank of historians and travellers in the East. . . Most earnestly do I recommend the book of Mr. Elphinstone to every library of any pretension to a Collection of Voyages and Travels."—*Dibdin's Library Companion.*

"This work, of much interest on many accounts, contains the description of a systematized patriarchal system, which, in history at least, is carried out by division and subdivision, from the king, through a variety of larger and lesser divisions, tribes, and clans, to the last head of a single family, such as probably exists nowhere else."—*Lieber's Essays on Property and Labour.*

2. A History of India: the Hindoo and Mohammedan Periods, 1841, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1843; 3d ed., 1848, 8vo.

"Mr. Elphinstone's work will, we trust, be eminently useful, and tend to dispel much of that confusion, prejudice, and apathy, which still linger in the minds even of many highly-educated persons on the subject of Ancient India."—*Lon. Quar. Review.*

"A work of the greatest authority and learning; one of the latest and most valuable works on the Eastern Empire."—*The late Sir Robt. Peel, in the House of Commons.*

Elrington, John Battersby. Confessions in Elysium; from the German of Wieland, 1803, 3 vols.

Elrington, Thomas, D.D., d. 1835, a native of Ireland, obtained a scholarship in the University of Dublin, 1778; elected Fellow, 1781; first Donellan Lecturer, 1794; Profess. of Mathemat., 1795; Rector of Ardtree, Tyrone, 1806; Provost of Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1811; Bishop of Limerick, 1820; trans. to Leighlin and Ferns, 1822. Serms. at the Donellan Lecture, &c., Dubl., 1796, 8vo. Reflec. rel. to Dr. Milner, 1809, 8vo. The Validity of English Ordination Established, 1809, 8vo. An edit. of Euclid, with Notes, (new ed., 1847, fp. 8vo,) now the textbook in the Dublin University, and an edit. of Juvenal, with Notes, critical and explanatory.

Elsam, Richard. Rural Architecture, 1803, 4to. Designs for Peasant's Cottages, 1816, r. 4to.

Elsdale, Rev. Samuel. Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell, a Poem; with Hymns and other Poems, 1812, 8vo; 3d ed., 1813.

Else, Miss Anne. Lays of Caruth and other Poems.

Else, Joseph, Surgeon. Hydrocele, &c., Lon., 1770, 8vo. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1767. Works, with App. by G. Vaux, 1782, 8vo.

Else, R. Income Act explained, 1804.

Elsley, Rev. J., Vicar of Burenston, near Bedale. Annotations on the Four Gospels, Lon., 1799, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., with Annotations on the Acts, 1812, 3 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1821, 3 vols. 8vo; 1824, 3 vols. 8vo; 6th ed., 1827, 3 vols. 8vo; 7th ed., 1838, 2 vols. 8vo; 8th ed., 1841, 2 vols. 8vo; 1844; 9th ed., 1844, 8vo. This excellent work was pub. anonymously. It is commended by Bishops Lloyd, Van Mildert, Summer, and others.

"As a compilation, it is a very respectable work, and fitted to be useful to the junior students of the New Testament, or those who cannot purchase many critical books."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Elsley is a convenient compendium for students."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"Altogether we say without the smallest reserve, we never saw a book more admirably adapted for the use of students, more creditable to an author's sagacity, diligence, and erudition, or more likely to make the investigation of the New Testament easy and agreeable."—*British Critic.*

In 1816, 2 vols. 8vo, the Rev. James Halle pub. Annotations on the Epistles, being a Continuation of Mr. Elsley's Annot. on the Gospel and Acts.

Elsly, Wm., Preb. of York. Serm., 1732.

Elslyot, Thomas. The Lamb taking the Wolf, Lon., 1652, 8vo. The True Mariner and his Pixis Nautica, 1652, 8vo.

Elsmere, Sloane, D.D., Rector of Chelsea. Serms., Lon., 1767, 2 vols. 8vo. Recommended by the Rev. Samuel Clapham.

Elson, Jane. Romance of the Castle, 1799, 2 vols. 12mo. The Village Romance; a Novel, 1802, 2 vols.

Elstob. Trip to Kilkenny, Lon., 1778, 12mo.

Elstob, Elizabeth, sister of Wm. Elstob, 1683–1756, was celebrated for her knowledge of the Saxon tongue. 1. An English Saxon Homily on St. George's Day, with a modern English version and Notes, and an Appendix. The same Homily in Latin by Wm. Elstob, Lon., 1709, 8vo. New ed., (part of the Preface omitted,) 1839, 8vo. 2. Trans. of Madame Scudery's Essay on Glory. 3. The Rudiments of Grammar for the English Saxon Tongue, 1715, 4to. 4. Saxon Homilies, Oxf., fol. These were designed as a specimen of a Saxon Homilarium, with an English trans., notes, &c. Some testimonies of a number of learned men in favour of this project were pub. by Bowyer in 1713. See Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes; Biog. Brit.; and Harleian MSS. Mrs. Elstob was an excellent linguist.

Elstob, Wm., 1673–1714, a native of Newcastle, educated at Eton, and Catharine Hall, Camb., and subsequently at Queen's Coll., Oxf.; Fellow of University Coll., 1696; Rector of St. Swithin, and St. Mary Bothaw, London, 1702. Mr. Elstob, like his sister Elizabeth, was deeply versed in Saxon learning. 1. A trans. into Latin of the Saxon Homily of Lupus, with Notes by Dr. Hickes, 1701. 2. Trans. into English of Sir John Cheke's Latin version of Plutarch, printed at the end of Strype's Life of Cheke. 3. An edit. of Ascham's Latin Letters, Oxf., 1703. 4. An Essay on the great Affinity and mutual Agreement between the two professions of Law and Divinity, with a Preface by Dr. Hickes, Lon., 8vo. 5. Serm., 1704, 4to. 6. Serm., 1704, 4to. 7. Homily of St. Gregory's Day, 1709, 8vo. Saxon Laws, with great additions, and a new Latin version by Somner, &c., begun by Elstob, and completed by David Wilkins, D.D., 1721, fol. See Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes and Biog. Brit.

Elstob, Wm., Rector of Sheldon. Serm., 1811, 4to.

Elstobb, W. 1. Navigation between Clayhithe and Denver Sluice, Camb., 1779, 4to. 2. Hist. account of Bedford Level, &c., Lynn, 1793, 8vo. 3. On Rivers.

Elston, J. Serm., 1681, 4to.

Elstrack, R. 28 Portraits of the Kings and Queens of England. Reprinted in Martin's Chron., 1631, fol., &c. See Bromley's Engraved British Portraits, 1793, 4to.

Elsum, John. 1. Epigram upon the Paintings of Eminent Masters by J. E., Lon., 1700, 8vo. Erroneously attributed to John Evelyn. 2. Art of Painting after the Italian Manner, 1704, 8vo.

Elsynge, Henry, 1598–1654, Clerk of the House of Commons. 1. State of the Kingdom; probably not his. 2. Passing Bills in Parliament, 1656, 8vo. 3. The ancient Manner and Method of holding Parliaments in England, Lon., 1660, '63, '79, 8vo. Best ed., with addits. from the author's MS., 1767, 12mo. 4. Several Treatises of Parliament, 1703, 12mo.

"Mr. Henry Elsynge, late clerk of the Parliament, was, in my judgment, the best I ever knew to take the sense of the House and put it in apt terms. He was an excellent scholar—had the Italian, French, and Latin languages—a very honest and ingenious man, and fitter for a much better employment than to be clerk of Parliament. . . . He was in great and deserved favour of the House of Commons, and gave over his place because he would not meddle in the trial about the king. He often invited Mr. Selden and me together to his house and to dinners, where we had great cheer and greater learning in excellent discourse, whereof himself bore a chief part. I was the more frequent with him, being god-father to one of his sons, and Mr. Selden the other god-father, which brought us two the oftener together to see our god-son; and even in these I gained very much of knowledge from the most learned and rational discourses of Mr. Selden."—WHITELOCKE: *Journal of the Swedish Embassy*, 1772, 2 vols. 4to, vol. ii. p. 426.

Elton, Rev. Sir Abraham. Letter to Thomas Bere, occasioned by his attack on Mrs. Hannah More, Lon., 1800, 8vo.

Elton, Charles Abraham. 1. Poems, 1804, 8vo. 2. Trans. into English Verse of the Remains of Hesiod 1809, 8vo.

"Upon the whole, we are disposed to give Mr. Elton credit for considerable skill in versification. Indeed, though his translation is close, sometimes too close for perspicuity, it seems at least equal to the original. His blank verse, in which he excels more than in the couplet, is of a good structure; bearing a general, but not servile, resemblance to Milton, with a little cast of some of the daring expletives of Cowper."—*Edin. Rev.*, xv. 109–118.

3. Tales of Romance, with other Poems, Lon., 1810, 8vo. 4. Specimens of the Classic Poets in Chronological Series from Homer to Tryphiodorus. Trans. into English verse, and illustrated with Biog. and Crit. Notices, 1814, 3 vols. 8vo. This valuable work contains passages from 33 Greek and 27 Latin poets. A beautiful edit. was pub. in Philadelphia by F. Bell, 1854, 3 vols. 8vo.

"His success is very unequal: many specimens are, in a high degree, brilliant and spirited, while others are cold, stiff, and lagging. In general, we like him better in rhyme than in blank verse, though the arguments in behalf of the latter measure in his Preface may show that he is of a different opinion. . . . Upon the whole, these specimens do considerable credit to Mr. Elton's fluency in speaking the language of poetry."—*Lon. Quar. Review*, xiii. 151–158.

Elton, Edward, Minister of St. Mary Magdalen's, Bermondsey. 1. Exposition of the Epistle to the Colossians, in sundry Serms., Lon., 1615, 4to; 2d ed., 1620, '37, fol.

"Both these Expositions [Byfield's and Elton's] have much spiritual instruction."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

2. Expos. of the 7th Chap. of the Romans, in divers Serms., 1618, 4to.

"An excellent Puritan Exposition."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"Elton on Colossians is a work rich in matter, dressed in the plain and somewhat unpopular language of its day. . . . The work on Romans is nearly on the same plan and of similar character".
Williams C. P.

3. Expos. of 6 of the Commandments, 1619, 8vo. 4. Expos. of, or Serms. on, the 8th chap. of Romans, 1623, 4to. Other works.

Elton, Richard, Lt. Col. Complete Body of the Military Art and Gunnery, Lon., 1650, '58, fol.

Elton, Romeo, D.D., a native of Connecticut, grad. at Brown University, 1812; Prof. of Ancient Languages in same Institution from 1825 to '43, and has since resided in England. Besides several published sermons, he edited Callender's Century Sermon, with copious Notes and Biographical Sketches; The Works of President Maxcy, with Memoir, N.Y., 1844, 8vo; Biographical Sketch of Roger Williams, pub. in Lon.

Eltringham, Wm. 1. The Baptist against the Baptist, Lon., 1756, 8vo. 2. Remarks on The Baptists' Vindic., 1757, 8vo.

Elven, J. P. Heraldry, Lon., 1815, 12mo.

Elviden, Edmund. The Closet of Counsells, conteining the aduice of dyuers wyse Philosophers, Lon., 1569, 8vo.

Elwell, Wm. Odell. New and Complete American Dictionary of Eng. and German, N. York, 12mo. Highly commended by competent authorities.

Elwes, Robert. A Sketcher's Tour round the World, with 21 Illustrations, Lon., 1854, r. 8vo.

> "Pleasanter reading, we repeat, need not be offered than our Sketcher brings."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Elwin, Fountain, Vicar of Temple, Bristol, and one of the ministers of the Octagon. Serms. preached at the Octagon Chapel, Bath, Lon., 1st series, 1842, 12mo; 2d series, 1849, 12mo. Other theolog. works.

Ellwood, Mrs. (A. K.) Col. 1. Narrative of a Journey Overland from England to India, &c., 1825–28, Lon., 1830, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Memoirs of the Literary Ladies of England from the Commencement of the Last Century, 1842, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1848.

> "A work of great merit. The first biography is that of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu; the last that of Mrs. Maclean, better known as Miss Landon: it thus comprises our Blue Stockings from the commencement of the last century down to the present. Each biography is marked by good taste and excellent judgment."—*John Bull.*

Elworthy, John. Serm., Lon., 1753, 8vo.

Ely, Ezra Styles, D.D., of Philadelphia, assistant editor, in conjunction with Wm. McCorkle and the Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, of a Collateral Bible, or Key to the Holy Scriptures, Phila., 1826–28, 3 vols. 4to.

> "These volumes comprise the Old Testament. The corresponding texts are brought together in one view, and arranged in a familiar and easy manner."—*Lowndes's Brit. Librarian.*

Memoirs of his Father, the Rev. Zebulon Ely. Mental Science. Visits of Mercy. Sermons on Faith.

Ely, Henry, D.D. Fast Serm., Lon., 1804.

Ely, Humphrey. Certaine briefe Notes upon a briefe Apology set out under the name of the Priests united to the Arch-Priest, 1603, 8vo. Written against Father Parsons, or Persons, and often quoted by Wood.

Ely, John, a Dissenting minister at Rochdale. Winter Lectures; illus. of Divine Dispensation, Lon., 1833, 8vo.

> "This volume is distinguished by a character of deep and patient research. and by an extraordinary force, both of sentiment and style."—*Lon. Evangel. Mag.*

Other works. See his Posthumous Works, with a Memoir, by Hamilton, 1848, 8vo.

Ely, Zebulon, minister of Lebanon, Conn., d. about 1824. Serm. at the Election, 1804; on the death of Gov. Trumbull, 1809; before the County Foreign Mission Society, 1815. His memoirs were pub. by his son, EZRA STYLES ELY, *q. v.*

Elyot, Sir Thomas, Knt., d. 1546, educated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, was employed by Henry VIII. on several embassies. He was noted for extensive and profound learning. The Governor, Lon., 1531, 8vo. Many eds.

> "Sir Thomas Elyot's Governor was designed to instruct men, especially great men, in good morals, and to reprove their vices."—STRYPE.

This book was a great favourite with Henry VIII. The Castell of Health, 1534, 8vo. Many eds. Dictionarium, Latin and English, 1538, fol. A Defence or Apology for Good Women, 1545, 8vo. Bibliotheca Eliotæ, 1541, fol. We have already spoken of this work, and various editions, in our article COOPER, THOMAS, *q. v.* Bankette of Sapience, 1542, 8vo. Education of Children. De Rebus Memorabilibus Angliæ:

> "For the completing of which he had perused many old English monuments."

Other works and trans. from the Latin and Greek. See Biog. Brit.; Strype's Eccles. Memorials; Herbert's Ames; Bayle, in art. Encolpius; Athen. Oxon.; Brit. Bibl.

Elys, Edmund. See ELLIS.

Embury, Mrs. Emma C., a daughter of James R. Manley, M.D., of New York, was married in 1828 to Mr. Daniel Embury, now of Brooklyn. She has attained considerable distinction both in the walks of poetry and prose. "IANTHE" was a favourite signature with magazine readers long before the real name of the author was made public. Many of these early compositions have since been gathered and given to the world in a collective form. Mrs. Embury's first volume was entitled (1) Guido and other Poems. She has since pub. 2. Constance Latimer, or the Blind Girl, and other Tales. 3. Pictures of Early Life. 4. Glimpses of Home. 5, Nature's Gems, or American Wild Flowers; a collection of Poems, 1846. 6. Love's Token-flowers; a collec. of Poems. 7. The Waldorf Family, or Grandfather's Legends; a fairy tale of Brittany, partly a trans. and partly original.

> "Since her marriage she has given to the public more prose than verse, but the former is characterized by the same romantic spirit which is the essential beauty of poetry. Many of her tales are founded upon a just observation of life, although not a few are equally remarkable for attractive invention. In point of style they often possess the merit of graceful and pointed diction, and the lessons they inculcate are invariably of a pure moral tendency."—*Griswold's Female Poets of America.*

See Hart's Female Prose-Writers of America; Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record.

Emerson, Frederick, 1789–1857, a successful teacher in Boston for many years, author of Emerson's well-known Arithmetics.

Emerson, George Barrett, teacher and naturalist, was born in 1797, at Kennebunk, then Wells, in York co., Maine, graduated at Harvard Coll. in 1817, A.A.S. For several years he was President of the Boston Soc'y of Nat. History, and Chairman of the Commissioners for the Zoological and Botanical Survey of Massachusetts. Mr. Emerson has been a teacher in colleges, academies, and schools for more than forty years, thirty-four of which were spent in Boston. He wrote the second part of "The School and the Schoolmaster," of which Bp. Potter wrote the first part, 12mo, pp. 552, N. York, 1842. A copy of this work was placed in every school in N. York and Massachusetts. A Report on the Trees and Shrubs growing naturally in the forests of Massachusetts, Boston, 1846, pp. 535, 8vo, 17 plates.

> "Every page seems replete with interest, both of things old and new, rare and well-known. We cheerfully recommend such a treatise as this to the friends of Horticulture; feeling that the style and manner in which the subject is treated will be peculiarly interesting."—*Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.*

Several of Mr. Emerson's Lectures upon Education have been pub., and he has contributed a number of articles to the North American Review and the Christian Examiner.

Emerson, Gouverneur, M.D., of Philadelphia. The Farmer's and Planter's Encyclopædia of Rural Affairs, by Cuthbert W. Johnson. Adapted to the United States by G. E., Phila., 1853, 8vo. See JOHNSON, CUTHBERT W. Dr. Emerson has contributed very extensively to the agricultural journals of the U.S. His medical writings consist chiefly of extensive contributions upon the subject of *vital statistics*, including the mortality, births, and changes in the population of Philadelphia from 1808 to '32; showing, among other things, the excessive mortality of males during childhood, and its causes. Effects of Depressing Influences in Changing the Proportions of the Sexes at Birth. See Amer. Jour. of Med. Sciences, 1827, 31, 48.

Emerson, James. See TENNENT, SIR JAMES EMERSON.

Emerson, Joseph, 1700–1767, minister of Malden, Mass. Serms. &c., 1727, '35, '38, '47.

Emerson, Joseph, 1777–1833, of Beverly, Mass. Miscellanies in Education.

Emerson, John Swift. Proceedings Ct. of Exchequer in Ireland, in case of Johnson, 1805, 8vo.

Emerson, Ralph Waldo, the son of a Unitarian minister of Boston, graduated at Harvard College in 1821, being then about 18 years of age. After some attention to theological studies, he was ordained minister of the Second Unitarian Church of Boston; but this connexion was soon sundered, in consequence of some peculiarity in the views of the preacher. He now retired to Concord, and soon became absorbed in those investigations in mental and moral philosophy of which the results have been from time to time communicated to the world.

An oration entitled Man Thinking, delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa in 1837, and an address to the senior class of the Divinity College, Cambridge, in 1838, attracted considerable attention; which no doubt encouraged Mr. Emerson to address the public through the medium of the press. In 1838 he pub. Literary Ethics, an Oration, which was followed in the next year by Nature, an Essay. In

1840 he commenced the publication of The Dial, a magazine devoted to the discussion of mooted points in literature, philosophy, and history. This periodical was continued for four years. In 1841 he pub. The Method of Nature, an Oration; Man the Reformer, an Oration; a lecture upon some peculiarities of the age; three Lectures on the Times, and the first series of his Essays. In 1844 he pub. lectures on N. England Reformers, the Young American, and Negro Emancipation in the West Indies, and the Second Series of his Essays. He subsequently delivered lectures on Swedenborg, Napoleon, New England, and other subjects. In 1846 he pub. a volume of Poems. He visited England for the second time in 1849, (his first visit was paid we believe about 1825,) and delivered a series of lectures, which were subsequently pub. in a volume under the title of Representative Men. In 1852, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Channing and J. F. Clarke, he pub. The Memoirs of Margaret Fuller, and in 1856, he pub. English Traits. He has also contrib. to N. Amer. Rev. and the Chris. Exam. Works, uniform ed., 6 vols.; Essays, 2 vols.; Nature, Addresses, and Lects., 1 vol.; Representative Men, 1 vol.; English Traits, 1 vol.; Poems, 1 vol. See reviews in West. Rev., xxxiii.; Blackw. Mag., lxii., lxiv.; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xii., xxxi.; Chris. Exam., xxx., (C. C. Felton,) xxxviii., (F. H. Hedge,) xlii., xlviii., (both by C. A. Bartol;) Amer. Whig Rev., i., vi.; Brownson's Quarterly Review, 2d Ser., i.; Christian Review, xv.; Princeton Review, xiii.; Democratic Review, i., xvi.; New Englander, viii.; Southern Literary Messenger, xiii.; Eclectic Magazine, xiii., xviii.; Living Age, iv., xvi., xvii., (G. Gilfillan,) xxiii., xxiv., xxvi.

"We suspect that Emerson is not known in this country as he deserves to be. With some who have heard his name coupled with that of Carlyle, he passes for a sort of echo or double of the English writer. A more independent and original thinker can nowhere in this age be found. This praise must at all events be awarded him. And even in America—which has not the reputation of generally overlooking or underrating the merits of her own children—we understand that the reputation of Emerson is by no means what it ought to be; and many critics there who are dissatisfied with merely imitative talent, and demand a man of genius *of their own*, are not aware that he stands there amongst them."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, lxiv. 643, &c.

"We warn admirers of this writer against a doctrine which tampers with the difference between *right* and *wrong*. There must be such a difference: it deeply concerns every man who presumes to teach the public to hold fast by it. . . . No! the doctrine which Mr. Emerson, and many men like-minded, are compassing sea and land to propagate, is *not true*; the cultivated intellect, the imagination, the conscience, the heart, unite in the disclaimer. There is a deeper philosophy than this, a nobler poetry, a manlier morality, a stronger stimulant, a sweeter solace; and our readers need not now be told where *these* are to be found. . . . His ethics are as destitute of authority as his poetry is of life and his philosophy of wisdom."—*British Quarterly Review.*

"It is better, we think, for a man to tell his story as Mr. Irving, Mr. Hawthorne, or Mr. Longfellow does, than to adopt the style Emersonian—in which thoughts may be buried so deep that common seekers shall be unable to find them. 'Geoffrey Crayon's' elegance and polish do not imply want of life or the absence of humour. His fancies are ideal, not typographical. They do not consist of verbs for nouns—or full stops barring the way when the reader desires to go on,—of tumid epithets, which arrest by their strangeness, not their appositeness,—of foreign idioms and forms, introduced (it may not be uncharitable to divine) by way of apprizing the public that the writer is versed in Italian, French, or German."—*Lon. Athenæum*, Feb. 17, 1855, 192.

Emerson, T. Courts of Law of London, Lon., 1794, 8vo.

Emerson, Wm., 1701–1782, an eminent mathematician, was a native of Hurworth, near Darlington, England. He pub. many treatises upon natural philosophy, astronomy, and various branches of mathematics; for a list of which see Biog. Brit.

Emerson, Wm., 1769–1811, a minister of Boston, Mass., pub. several serms., theolog. treatises, &c., 1794–1808. After his death was pub. his sketch of the history of the first church in Boston, with 2 serms., 1812, 8vo.

Emersone, John. The World's Prospect; or, a Commentary upon Isa. xxiii. 14, Lon., 1646, 12mo.

Emes, Thomas. Alkali and Acid, Lon., 1609, 8vo. Atheist turned Deist, 1699, 8vo. Predictions, 1707, 4to.

Emlyn, Henry. Propositions for a New Order of Architecture, Lon., 1782, fol.

Emlyn, Thomas, 1663–1743, a learned English divine, a native of Lincolnshire, attracted great attention by his championship of Arianism. In explanation of his sentiments, he pub. at Dublin, where he had been stationed, an Humble Inquiry into the Scripture Account of Jesus Christ, or a short argument concerning his Deity and Glory, according to the Gospel. This led to his prosecution and imprisonment. He wrote a number of other controversial tracts, a list of which will be found in Biog. Brit., and Watt's Bibl. Brit. A collective ed. of his Works, with a Memoir by his son, was pub. in 1746, 3 vols. 8vo. See a notice of some of his works in Orme's Bibl. Bib.

"Though his writings are, perhaps, not now so much read as they formerly were, they still continue to be held in reputation, and have a number of admirers. Our author was what is called a high Arian; believing our blessed Saviour to be the first of derived Beings, the Creator of the World, and an object of worship."—Dr. Kippis, *in Biog. Brit.*

Emmerick, A., Lt. Col. 1. Culture of Forests, Lon., 1789, 8vo. 2. Light Troops to an Army, 1789, 12mo.

Emmerton, Isaac. Culture and Management of the Auricola, &c., Lon., 1816.

Emmet, Thomas Addis, 1764–1827, a native of Cork, was admitted to the Dublin Bar in 1791. Becoming a leader among the "United Irishmen," he was obliged to emigrate to the Continent, after suffering imprisonment, and in 1804 arrived in New York. Here he was admitted to the bar, and in 1812 was appointed Attorney General of the State. He died of an attack of apoplexy in 1827. He wrote, whilst in prison in Scotland, a work pub. in New York in 1807, entitled Pieces of Irish History, illustrative of the condition of the Catholics of Ireland. He was a brother of Robert Emmet, executed for treason in 1803, and of Christopher Temple Emmet, a distinguished lawyer of Dublin. See Memoirs of Thomas Addis Emmet, by Charles Glidden Haynes; with a Biog. Notice of Mr. Haynes, Lon., 1829, 12mo; and a Sketch of the character of Emmet by the late Judge Story, in his Miscel. Writings, 804–807.

"That he had great qualities as an orator cannot be doubted by any one who has heard him. His mind possessed a good deal of the fervour which characterizes his countrymen. It was quick, vigorous, searching, and buoyant. He kindled as he spoke. There was a spontaneous combustion as it were, not sparkling, but clear and glowing. His rhetoric was never florid; and his diction, though select and pure, seemed the common dress of his thoughts, as they arose, rather than any studied effort at ornament."—Judge Story, *ubi supra.*

Emmett, J. B. Heat; Annals of Phil., 1817.

Emmons, Nathaniel, D.D., 1745–1840. CCXI. Serms., with Life by Dr. J. Ide, N. York, 1842, 6 vols. r. 8vo. These vols. contain upwards of 220 sermons.

"One of the most eminent, original, and able preachers of his time." See Chris. Exam., xxxiii. 169; Am. Bib. Rep., 2d s., viii. 314, x. 352; Princeton Rev., xiv. 520.

Emmot, G., of Durham. A Northern Blast; or, the Spiritual Quaker converted, Lon., 1655, 4to.

Emory, W. H., Major U.S. Army, b. in Queen Anne's co., Md. 1. Notes of a Military Reconnoissance in Missouri and California, N. York, 1848, 8vo. 2. Notes of Travel in California; from the Official Reports of Colonel Frémont and Major Emory, N.Y., 8vo.

"This work contains a map of the United States, Mexico, and California, together with a sectional map, on a large scale, of the Gold-Regions, and is replete with interest."

3. Report of the U.S. and Mexican Boundary-Commission, Washington, 4to. An elaborate work.

Emms, Robert. Gospel Dispensation, Lon., 1732, 4to.

Enderbie, Percy. Cambria Triumphans; or, Britain in its perfect Lustre, from the first of their Princes to Charles I., Lon., 1661, fol. Being a History of Wales. Lord Essex's copy, £30 9*s.*; Heathcote's, £29 18*s.* 6*d.*; Montolieu's, £32 11*s.* Reprinted, Lon., 1810, fol. See an analysis of this work in Savage's Librarian, ii. 49–74.

"As for Enderbie, who was an author of no considerable note, as having not had that just education which is requisite for a genuine historian, he hath done his work but very meanly, being mostly a scribble from late authors, and gives not that satisfaction which curious men desire to know."—*Athen. Oxon.*, *Bliss's ed.*, iii. 710.

"Its intrinsic worth in respect to its contents is not very great."—*Savage's Librarian*, ii. 50.

Yet so scarce had the original folio become, that a year before it was reprinted the same authority informs us,

"At present I believe that a good copy, bound in Russia leather is difficult to be procured for much less than forty guineas."

The same vol. (original) is now (1855) worth perhaps £5 to £5 10*s.* in good condition and binding.

Endress, Rev. Dr., Lutheran pastor. Christi Regiment mit weltlicher Monarchie und Aristocratie unvereinbar, 1791, 12mo; also posthumous Sermons published in Lutheran Preacher and Pulpit.

Enfield, Wm., LL.D., 1741–1797, a Socinian divine, a native of Sudbury, Suffolk, minister of a congregation at Liverpool, 1763; teacher of the dissenting academy at Warrington, 1770–83, when it was dissolved; minister of a congregation at Norwich, 1783–97. Serms., Prayers, Selection of Hymns, &c., 1768–95. The Preacher's Directory; an arrangement of topics and texts, 1771, 4to; 1775, 9 vols. 12mo; 1782, 4to.

"An excellent work, formed upon an admirable plan, and executed with great accuracy and judgment. This performance will be particularly useful to those who compose sermons, as it will immediately furnish them with a variety of texts on every subject, many of which are selected and applied with great taste and ingenuity. We will venture to recommend it to every preacher as the best book of its kind that has ever been published."—*Lon. Critical Review.*

Essay towards a Hist. of Liverpool, from papers of Geo. Perry, and other materials, 1773, fol. Literary Property, 1774, 4to. The Speaker, 1775, 8vo. A very good collection of prose and poetry. New ed., 1850, 12mo. By Rev. J. Pycroft, 1851, 12mo. Elocution, 1780, 12mo. Natural Philosophy, 1783, 4to; 1799, 4to. The History of Philosophy from the earliest periods to the beginning of the present century, drawn up from Brucker's Historia Critica Philosophiæ, 1791, 2 vols. 4to; 1819, 2 vols. 8vo. New ed., 1840, 8vo, pp. 670. Brucker's great work was pub. in 6 large 4to vols., Leipsic, 1742–44. A new ed., with large addits. and improvements, appeared in 6 vols. 4to, Leipsic, 1767. The author had previously pub. an abridgment in 1765, large 8vo. Enfield's work is an abridgment of the best edit., 6 vols. 4to, which comprises about 6000 closely-printed pages. The value of Brucker's work is well known. Whether entitled to Enfield's enthusiastic eulogy, it must be left to learned inquirers in the same field to decide:

> "A vast magazine of important facts, collected with indefatigable industry, digested with admirable perspicuity of method, and written with every appearance of candour and impartiality. . . . His work bears throughout such evident marks of diligent attention, cool judgment, and freedom from prejudice, as justly to entitle his opinions to no small degree of respect; but as far as concerns facts, perhaps no historian ever had a better claim to confidence. No candid reader will, without the most careful inquiry, pronounce that statement of facts erroneous which was the result of a course of investigation in which the life of an industrious student was principally occupied for the long term of FIFTY YEARS."—*Enfield's Pref. to his Abridgment*, 1791.

> "This eminent and valuable work has received the general suffrage of the learned, as being the most comprehensive, methodical, and impartial history of theology hitherto written. It is both a history of doctrines and of men. As a history of doctrines, it lays open the origin of opinions, the changes they have undergone, the distinct characters of different systems, and the leading points in which they differ; as a history of men, it relates the lives of the most eminent philosophers, takes notice of their followers and opponents, and describes the origin, progress, and decline of their respective sects; and throws much light on the ancient religions of India, Persia, and on every other branch of Eastern literature."

> "An indispensable work. I can truly say, that the benefit which I have derived from it is much greater than it would be possible to express by any quotation or acknowledgments, however numerous."—*Burton's Bampton Lectures.*

Enfield performed his task in a most creditable manner:

> "It may be truly said, that the tenets of philosophy and the lives of its professors were never before displayed in so pleasing a form, and with such clearness and excellence of language."

> "It contains a fund of information that is scarcely anywhere else to be met with in the English language. Without it no library can be considered as at all complete."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

It is not to be denied, indeed, that doubts have been expressed of the accuracy of some of his paraphrases of ancient philosophic propositions and conclusions. Serms. on Practical Subjects, with Memoirs of the Author, by John Aikin, M.D., 1798, 3 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1799, 3 vols. 8vo.

> "These Sermons are 60 in number, and are almost entirely written upon moral subjects, to illustrate the Character of our Lord, to explain and comment upon his Parables, or to enforce some of his Precepts. His chief talent consists in expressing common ideas in clear and apposite language; and he so well inculcates the moral precepts of Christianity, that, with reference to them, his Sermons may be read to advantage by every class of believers."—*British Critic.*

> "In Dr. Enfield's compositions we see great correctness of sentiment, and a happy mode of expression. His words stand for ideas; he is clear without needless expansion, and concise without being confused."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

The English Preacher; a collec. of short Serms. from various authors, 1773, '74, 9 vols. 12mo.

> "Very useful to young preachers, by exhibiting before them at one view a great variety of models for their imitation."—*Lowndes's Brit. Librarian.*

Enfield was a large contributor to the 1st vol. of Dr. Aikin's General Biography, 1799–1815, 10 vols. 4to. See AIKIN, JOHN, M.D., in this volume, and a biography of Dr. Enfield in Aikin's General Biography:

> "He joined with the writer of this article in laying the plan; and all the lives in the first volume marked with his initial, comprising more than half the whole, are of his composition. . . . His language, chaste, clear, correct, and free from all affectation, is one of the best specimens of that middle style which is fitted for all topics, and he communicates to his reader all that clearness of idea which reigned in his mind."—DR. AIKIN, *ubi supra*

Enfield, Wm. 1. New Pronouncing English Dictionary, 1807, 12mo.

> "Mr. Enfield has displayed considerable judgment and great industry in the compilation and arrangement of the useful little volume before us."—*Anti-Jacobin Review, Aug.* 1807.

2. New Encyclopædia, 1809–11, 10 vols. 12mo. 3. Natural Theology, 1809, 12mo. 4. Compend. of the Laws and Constitution of England, 1809, 12mo. 5. Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic, 1810, 12mo. 6. Natural Philosophy.

England, Rev. George. Inquiry into the Morals of the Ancients, 1757, 4to.

England, John. Discourses, 1700, 8vo. Serm., 1710, 8vo. Serm., 1715, 8vo.

England, Rt. Rev. John, D.D., R. Catholic Bishop of N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia, for twenty-two years, died at Charleston, April 11, 1842, aged 56. Discourse before the Hibernian Society of Savannah, Charleston, 1824, 8vo. See a review in the N. Amer. Rev., xix. 470. Explanation of the Construction, Furniture, and Ornaments of a Church, &c., Balt., 8vo. Letters on Slavery, 8vo. Works edited by Bishop Reynolds, Balt., 1849, 5 vols. r. 8vo.

England, Thomas R. 1. Letters from the Abbé Edgeworth to his Friends, 1777–1807, with Memoirs of his Life, 1810, 8vo. Life of the Rev. Arthur O'Leary, &c., 1822, 8vo. Illustrative of the condition of the Irish R. Catholics in the 18th century.

Englefield, Sir Henry Charles, M.P., 1752–1822, an astronomer and antiquary. 1. Tables of the Apparent Places of the Comet in 1661, Lon., 1788, 4to. 2. Letter rel. to the case of Protestant Dissenters, 1790, 8vo. 3. Orbits of Comets, 1793, 4to. 4. Walk through Southampton; its Antiquities, 1801, 8vo. 5. Beauties, Antiquities, and Geological Phenomena of the Isle of Wight, 1816, fol. This work should be read by all who expect to visit the Isle of Wight.

> "Sir Henry Englefield is well known in the literary world as a man of taste, of extensive, various, and accurate information; and the description of the Isle of Wight is a work, in all respects, worthy of a person distinguished by the possession of such accomplishments."—*Edin. Rev.*, xxix. 363–377.

Con. on Astronomy, Geology, and Natural Philosophy, to Phil. Trans., 1781, '84; Trans. Linn. Soc., 1802; Archæol., 1782, '90, '92; Nic. Jour., 1804; Phil. Mag., 1814, '15. In 1819, in 6 Nos., imp. 8vo, appeared the Englefield Vases, and in the same year, in 6 Nos., was pub. The Life of Sir H. C. Englefield, by Sotheby.

Engles, Wm. M., D.D., of Philadelphia. Rills from the Fountain of Wisdom; or the Book of Proverbs arranged and illustrated, Phila., 12mo. The idea is excellent, and its execution has been highly commended. No one should be without this little volume.

English, E. H. Reports of Cases in Sup. Ct. of Law and Eq. in Arkansas, Little Rock, 1846, 8vo.

English, George B., d. 1828, aged 39, was the son of Thomas English, of Boston, Mass., and graduated at Harvard Coll. in 1807. 1. Grounds of Christianity Examined, 1813, 12mo. This was answered by Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, in 1814, and also by Samuel Cary in 1813. Mr. Everett's answer forms a vol. of about 500 pages. He was between 20 and 21 years of age at the time of its publication. 2. Letter to Mr. Cary on his Review of the Grounds of Christianity Examined. 3. Letter to Dr. Channing on his 2 serms. on Infidelity, 1813. 4. Expedition to Dongola and Sennaar, 1823, 8vo. 5. Five Smooth Stones out of the Brook. This was intended as an answer to Edward Everett's unanswerable response to English's Grounds of Christianity Examined.

Mr. Everett convicts English of the most flagrant dishonesty in his assertions, and bare-faced plagiarism, to a degree almost unprecedented. This reckless blasphemer of "a doctrine which once he preached," transfers by wholesale to his malignant pages the sophistries and quibbles, the absurdities and the blunders, of Evanson, Collins, Toland, and other such worthies, and appropriates without scruple the reflections of Semler, Priestley, Rabbi Isaac, and Orobio. Mr. Everett shows that thus ninety-four pages are borrowed from other writers, of which number Mr. English gives credit to the owners for twenty-four pages only. The work of Mr. Everett would do honour to any critic, however far advanced in years or experienced in polemics; but as the composition of a mere youth, it is one of the most remarkable productions of the human mind. The following extracts are commended to the class of writers especially concerned:

> "Justly, most justly, does Dr. Leland observe, that 'It would be hard to produce any persons whatever, who are chargeable with more unfair and fraudulent management in their quotations, in *curtailing*, adding to, and *altering*, *the passages they cite*, or taking them out of their connexion, and *making them speak directly contrary to the sentiments of their authors*,' *than the Deistical Writers*."—*Everett's Defence of Christianity*, 108.

Again:

> "It is a peculiarity of the skeptical writers, that they delight to dwell on indelicate and indecent themes. The reader will see some traces of this in Mr. English's work. . . . Porson, in the preface to his unanswerable letters to Travis, justly censures Gibbon for this vulgar vice, and there needs no confirmation to the remark at the

beginning of this note to one who has read the works of Woolston, of Mandeville, or Voltaire."—*Ibid.*431, note.

English was a roving character, and served under the Pasha of Egypt. He is said to have embraced Islamism, but this story we believe to be untrue. At one time of his life he was a member of the community at New Harmony. Shortly after leaving college he studied theology, and was licensed to preach as a candidate for the ministry, by the "Boston Association of Clergymen."

English, H. S. Laws respecting Pews or Seats in Churches, Lon., 1826, 8vo.

English, J. Obs. on Sheridan's Dissert. on the English Tongue; difficulties in pronunciation, &c., Lon., 1762, 8vo.

English, J. Serm., 1776, 8vo.

English, John. The Grey Spirit of the Friar, and the Black Spirit of the Wye; a Romance, 1810, 2 vols. 12mo.

English, John George. Arithmetic, &c., 1795, 12mo.

English, Michael. Assize on Bread, 1491.

English, Peter. The Survey of Policy; or a Vindic. of the Commonwealth agst. Salmasius and other Royalists, Lon., 1653, 4to.

English, Rev. Robert. The Naval Review; a Poem, Lon., 1773, 4to; 1774, 4to. Elegy, 1777, 4to.

English, Thomas. Serm., 1734, 4to.

English, Thomas Dunn, of Philadelphia, has acquired considerable reputation as a contributor of prose and poetical articles to the periodicals of the day.

"Mr. English is best known as an original, forcible, and sometimes humorous, writer of prose." See Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America.

Enoch, Richard. Serm., 1707, 4to.

Enos, James Lysander, b. 1825, in the State of New York. Intellectual and Practical Arithmetic. Revised ed., N. York, 1854, 18mo.

Ensor, George. 1. Principles of Morality, 1801, 8vo. 2. The Independent Man, 1806, 8vo. 3. National Government, 1810, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. National Education, 1811, 8vo. 5. Defects of the English Laws and Tribunals, 1812, 8vo.

"A rambling, desultory, fault-finding, ill-digested volume, in which the author finds little to praise and much to blame."—*Marvin's Leg. Bibl.*

6. Present State of Ireland, 1814, 8vo. 7. State of Europe in Jan. 1816, 1816, 8vo.

Ent, Sir George, 1604–1689, an eminent physician, was a native of Sandwich, Kent, and educated at Sidney Sussex Coll., Camb. 1. Amicorum Applausus cum Patavi M.D. crearetur, Pat., 1636. 2. Apologia pro Circulatione Sanguinis contra Æmilium Parisanum, Lon., 1641, '85, 8vo. In defence of Harvey. 3. Animadversiones in Malachiæ Thrustoni M.D., diatribam de respirationis usu primario, 1679, '84, '85, 8vo. Whole Works, Leyden, 1687, 8vo. He is said to have trans. the whole of Harvey's Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium into Latin. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1678, '91.

Entick, or **Entinck, John,** 1713–1773. Speculum Latinum, Lon., 1728, 8vo. New Naval History, 1758, fol. General History of the Late War, by Entinck and others, 1763, 5 vols. 8vo. Relates principally to the war in America. See Lon. Monthly Review. Survey and History of London, &c., 1766, 4 vols. 8vo. Not much valued. New Latin and English Dictionary, 1771, 12mo. Many eds., 1786, by W. Crackelt. This dictionary has been republished within the last few years. Present State of the British Empire, 1774, 4 vols. 8vo. New Spelling Dictionary, 1764, 12mo. By Crackelt, 1784, 12mo; 1788, 4to; 1795, 12mo. New ed., 1850, sq. Other works. He was engaged in some theolog. and some political publications.

Entwisle, Edmund, D.D. Serm., 1697, 4to.

Enty, John, a dissenting minister of Exeter. Serms., 1707, '16, '20, '25, '37. Other publications.

Equinox, Thomas. More Conversation, or Ecclesiastical Synaptism, Lon., 1807, 8vo.

Erbery, Wm. Pub. many theolog. treatises, 1627–54, which seem to have been forgotten. See a list in Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Erdeswicke, Sampson, d. 1603, was an antiquary of Sandon, in Staffordshire. A Short View of Staffordshire, Lon., 1717, 8vo. Again by Sir Simon Degge in 1723. But Lowndes speaks of both the above as one edition. (?) The View is now incorporated in Shaw's Hist. of Staffordshire. Erdeswicke's View is said to be inaccurate, notwithstanding the commendation of Wood, who tells us that it

"Was begun about the year 1593, and continued by him to his death, from ancient evidences and records, with brevity, clearness, and truth."

Erdeswicke is supposed to have written The True State of Armory, pub. under the name of William Wyreley, 1592, 4to, but this is very doubtful.

Erichsen, John, Prof. of Surgery in University Coll., London. The Science and Art of Surgery, Lon., 1853, p. 8vo. Amer. ed., with Notes and Additions, by J. H. Brinton, M.D., Phila., 1854, 8vo; nearly 900 pages.

"The volume before us gives a very admirable practical view of the science and art of surgery of the present day."—*Edin. Med. and Surg. Jour.*

"Decidedly the best treatise on the subject since the days of Benjamin Bell."—Prof. S. D. Gross, *May* 17, 1854.

Erigena, Johannes Scotus, a celebrated philosopher, a native of Ireland, long resident at the court of Charles the Bald, King of France, is supposed to have died about 877, but of this date, as of the incidents of his life, there appears to be much doubt. The curious reader can refer to the authorities cited below. Of his writings a catalogue will be found in Cave and others. Bale has added to the number, but it is thought without sufficient evidence. The following have been printed: 1. De Divisione Naturæ, Oxon., by Gale, 1681, fol.

"His book entitled The Division of Nature is of great use in solving many intricate and perplexing questions, if we can forgive him for deviating from the path of the Latin philosophers and divines, and pursuing that of the Greeks. It was this that made him appear a heretic to many; and it must be confessed that there are many things in it which, at first sight at least, seem to be contrary to the Catholic faith."—Hoveden.

2. De Prædestinatione Dei, contra Goteschalcum, edited by Gilb. Maguin in his Vindiciæ Prædestinationis et Gratiæ, vol. i. p. 103. This work was violently attacked by Prudentius and Florus. 3. Excerpta de Differentiis et Societatibus Græci Latinique Verbi, in Macrobius's works. 4. De Corpore et Sanguine Domini, 1558, '60, 1653; Lon., 1686, 8vo. It is supposed that the treatise really written by Erigena is lost, and that the published one is not the genuine tract. It is certain that Erigena denied the doctrine of transubstantiation. It was intended as an answer to Paschasius Radbertus. Erigena's treatise was condemned to be burned at Rome in 1059. It was on this account that his name was stricken from the roll of saints by Baronius. 5. Ambigua S. Maximi, seu Scholia ejus in difficiles Locos S. Gregorii Nazianzeni, Latine versa, with the Divisio Naturæ, Oxford, 1681, fol. 6. Opera S. Dionysii quatuor in Latinam Linguam conversa, in the edition of Dionysius, Colon., 1536. Many of his MSS. are still in existence. He trans. from the Latin, at the request of King Charles, four works attributed to Dionysius the Areopagite. This trans. (see conclusion of this article) involved Erigena in difficulty, and elicited an indignant letter from Pope Nicholas I. to the King of France. It is supposed that this led to Erigena's withdrawal from France, but this is greatly doubted. See Biog. Brit.; Mackenzie's Scotch Writers; Wood's Annals, and Colleges and Halls; Henry's Hist. of G. Brit.; Cave; Fabric. Bibl. Lat. Med.; Brucker; Saxii Onomast.; Hist. Lit. de Fr., v., pp. 428, 429; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.

"He was a skilful logician and controversialist, and had imbibed, by the perusal of some of the Greek Fathers, a considerable taint of the Platonism of the School of Alexandria. He thus became one of the founders of the philosophic school of the Realists, who attracted so much attention in the eleventh and twelfth centuries."—Wright, *ubi supra.*

"Anastasius had so high an opinion of Erigena, that he ascribed his translation of the works of Dionysius to the especial influence of the spirit of God."—Dr. Kippis, *in Biog. Brit.*

But his opponents complained of the trans. as "too literal, and therefore often unintelligible, or liable to be misunderstood; and they represented it as ridiculous that a barbarian from the extreme edge of the world should understand Greek."

The reader will find some specimens of the compositions of Erigena in Usher's Veterum Epistolarum Hibernicarum Sylloge., Dubl., 1632, 4to.

Ernst, Rev. Dr. Lutheran Pastor, Lebanon, Pa Sermon on the Death of Washington.

Ernulph, or **Earnulph,** b. about 1040, d. 1124, a native of Beauvais, and pupil of Lanfranc, was made Abbot of Petersborough in 1107, and in 1114 was promoted to the bishopric of Rochester. He collected the early charters, &c. of his see into a volume, which is still extant, and known as the Textus Roffensis. In addition to the charters of the church, it contains many of the Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman laws, and a number of other documents. It has been largely drawn from by the compilers of early British laws. A portion of its contents will be found in Wharton's Anglia Sacra, 1691, fol., pp. 329–34; and the whole was printed by Hearne, Oxon., 1720, 8vo. Two Epistles of Ernulph's will be found in D'Achery's Spicilegium, tomus iii., Parisiis, 1723, fol., pp. 464–71.

Erralt, Thomas. Con. to Mem. Med., 1799.

Erskine, Hon. Andrew, 1739–1793, third son of the 5th Earl of Kellie. Letters between him and James

Boswell, Esq., Lon., 1763, 8vo. Town Eclogues, Lon., 1773, 4to.

> "A good poet and a good critic."—Boswell, *in life of Johnson.*

Erskine, Charles. The Institutes of Medicinal Pathology, from the Latin of H. D. Gaubuis, Edin., 1775, 8vo. The Syphilitic Physician, 1808, 12mo.

Erskine, David, Lord Dun, 1670–1755, an eminent Scottish lawyer, became lord of session in 1711, a commissioner in the court of justiciary, 1713–50. Lord Dun's Advices, 1752, 12mo, several eds. A work of great merit.

Erskine, David Stewart. See Buchan, Earl of.

Erskine, Ebenezer, 1680–1754, a grandson of Ralph Erskine, noted for having thirty-three children, was born in the Prison of the Bass, where his father and mother were confined during a season of religious persecution in Scotland against the Presbyterians. Ebenezer was educated at the Univ. of Edinburgh; minister of Portmoak, Kinross, 1703; of Stirling, 1731. In April, 1732, he was chosen moderator of the synod of Perth and Stirling, and in his opening sermon he censured some late proceedings of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland respecting patronage. These strictures occasioned a controversy which resulted in a schism, and Mr. Erskine's party became known as the Seceders. For an account of this body we must refer the reader to Brown's Account of the Secession, 8th ed., 1802, 12mo; to Mackerrow's History of the Secession Church, new ed., Edin., 1841, 8vo; and see article Seceders in Encyc. Brit., 7th ed. The character of Ebenezer Erskine was most exemplary, and his sermons greatly admired. Discourses on Ps. ii. 6, Edin., 1739, 12mo. Serms., 1755, 8vo. Discourses, 1757, 3 vols. 12mo. Serms., Glasg., 1762, 4 vols. 8vo; vol. 5th, Edin., 1765. Whole Works, 1798, 3 vols. 8vo; Lon., 1799, 3 vols. 8vo; Edin., 1810, 3 vols. 8vo. By the Rev. D. Fraser, with a Memoir, Lon., 1826, 2 vols. 8vo. The Life and Diary were pub. separately in 1831, 12mo. Serms., abridged by Fenton, 1826, 2 vols. in 1, 12mo. 31 Serms., abridged by Fisher, 1827, 2 vols. in 1, 12mo. 18 Serms., abridged, 1829, 12mo. Beauties of E. Erskine, &c., by the Rev. S. McMillan, 8vo. Serms. of Ralph and Ebenezer Erskine, selected, with a Preface, by the Rev. Thomas Bradbury, 1738, 3 vols.; 1757, 3 vols. 8vo. Select Writings of Ebenezer Erskine, edited by the Rev. D. Smith, Edin., 1848, 8vo.

> "Were I to read in order to refine my taste or improve my style, I would prefer Bp. Atterbury's Sermons, Dr. Bate's Works, or Mr. Seed's Discourses: but were I to read with a single view to the edification of my heart in true faith, solid comfort, and evangelical holiness, I would have recourse to Mr. Erskine, and take his volumes for my guide, my companion, and my own familiar friend."—*Hervey's Theron and Aspasia.*

> "The works of Ralph and Ebenezer Erskine are highly evangelical; the productions of minds very strongly attached to truth, devotional and zealous."—*Williams's C. P.*

> "The two Erskines Cecil calls the best Scotch divines, but speaks of them as dry and laboured. He did not at the moment recollect Leighton, Rutherford, Maclaurin, &c."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Erskine, Hon. Mrs. Esme Stewart. Isabel; a Tale, in two Cantos; and other Poems, Lon., 1814, cr. 8vo.

Erskine, George. Serm., 1710, 4to; do., 1710, 4to.

Erskine, H. T. The New Statute for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, 5 & 6 Vict., c. 116, &c., Lon., 1842, 12mo.

Erskine, Henry, 1624–1696, a Scotch divine, father of Ebenezer Erskine, left some Latin MSS. elucidating difficult passages of the Holy Scriptures. They have never been pub.

Erskine, Hon. Henry, 1746–1817, Lord Advocate of Scotland, brother of Lord High Chancellor Erskine, was the son of Henry David, 10th Earl of Buchan. Expediency of Reform in the Court of Session in Scotland, Lon., 1807, 8vo. See Lon. Monthly Review, liii. 442. See a biography of Mr. Erskine in Chambers's Lives of Illus. and Dist. Scotsmen, ii. 237.

Erskine, John, Baron of Dun, 1508?–1591, an eminent Scotch Reformer, assisted in 1577 in the compilation of the Second Book of Discipline, or model for the government of a Presbyterian Church. See Scot's Lives of the Reformers; McCrie's Life of Knox; Cook's Hist. of the Reformation in Scotland.

Erskine, John, 1695–1768, Prof. of Scottish Law in the Univ. of Edinburgh. The Principles of the Law of Scotland, Edin., 1754, '57, '64, 8vo. With Notes and Correc. by Gillon, 1809, 8vo. New ed. by J. S. Moore, Edin., 1827, 8vo. Institutes of the Laws of Scotland, 1773, fol.; 2d ed., enlarged, 1773, fol.; 3d ed., 1785, fol.; 4th ed., 1804, fol. With Notes by Gillon, 1805, fol. With Notes by James Ivory, 1824–28, 2 vols. fol. New ed. by A. MacAllan, 1838, 2 vols. r. 8vo. and r. 4to.

> "A standard work, characterized by conciseness and perspicuity."—*Warren's Law Studies,* 888.

Both of the above works are on the plan of Sir George Mackenzie's Institutions of the Law of Scotland.

Erskine, John, D.D., 1721–1803, educated at the Univ. of Edinburgh; minister of Kirkintilloch, 1744; of Culross, 1754; of New Grey-Friars' Church, Edinburgh, 1758; colleague with Dr. Robertson in the Old Grey-Friars' Church, 1759. Dr. Erskine pub. a number of serms. and theolog. dissertations, 1750–1802. A collection of his Discourses was pub. at Edin., 1818, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Very scriptural, and full of excellent matter."—*Williams's C.P.*

Theological Dissertations, 1765, 12mo. Sketches and Hints of Church History and Theolog. Controversy, 1790–97, 2 vols. 12mo; 2d ed., 1818, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "Whether the reader shall agree or disagree with Dr. Erskine in all the views of Scripture truth which the Theological Dissertations contain, it is impossible but he must admire the shrewd sense which they display, and their familiar and extensive acquaintance with the Bible. . . . The Sketches of Church History discover the author's extensive acquaintance with the modern Dutch and German writers, and furnish many curious extracts from books that are little known in this country."—*Orme's Bibl Bib.*

> "Much scarce information. . . . An account of Foreign Works, and translations of extracts from them, on the plan of Erskine's Sketches of Church History, would be interesting and useful."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

See An Account of the Life and Writings of John Erskine, D.D., by Sir Henry Moncreiff Wellwood, Bart., M.D., Edin., 1818, 8vo. A list of his works and publications, edited by him, will be found in Chambers's Lives of Illus. and Dist. Scotsmen, ii. 262–4.

Erskine, John Francis. General View of the Agriculture of the County of Clackmannan, &c., Edin., 1794, 4to.

> "This work had much repute, being the offspring of an educated mind, and very large information and experience."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Erskine, Ralph, 1685–1752, brother of Ebenezer Erskine, was a native of Monilaws, Northumberland; educated at the Univ. of Edinburgh; minister at Dunfermline, 1711; joined the Seceders, 1734. He pub. a number of Serms., Theolog. Treatises, Scripture Songs, Gospel Songs, &c., 1738–52, and several of his works were pub. after his death. We have already referred to Bradbury's ed. of the Serms. of Ralph and Ebenezer Erskine. Works, Glasg., 1764–66, 2 vols. fol.; 1777, 10 vols. 8vo; Lon., 1821, 10 vols. 8vo. Gospel Sonnets, new ed., 1844, 24mo. For opinions upon his Works see Erskine, Ebenezer.

An enthusiastic admirer thus celebrates the merits of our excellent author:

> "Erskine! whose pen spread far abroad
> Redeeming love, the sole device of God.
> Substantial themes his thoughts did much pursue
> Kept pure the truth, espoused but by a few
> Integrity of heart, of soul serene;
> No friend to vice, no cloke to the profane;
> Employ'd his talents to reclaim the vain."
> See Life prefixed to his Works.

Erskine, Robert. Tract rel. to J. Crookshanks, Lon., 1759, 8vo. Rivers and Tides, 1770, '81, 8vo.

Erskine, Thomas, Lord Baron Erskine, of Restormel Castle, co. Cornwall, 1750–1823, was the third son of Henry, David Erskine, 10th Earl of Buchan in Scotland. He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, and the University of St. Andrew's, and subsequently, in 1777, entered as a Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb. At the age of 14 he entered the Royal Navy, where he served for four years; and in 1768 became attached to the army, as an ensign in the Royals, or First Regiment of Foot. He remained in the army for eight years. Determined to adopt the profession of the law, in 1777 he inserted his name as a student in the book of Lincoln's Inn, and in 1778—saving two years of probation in consequence of his academical degree, to which he was entitled from his University as the son of a nobleman—he was called to the bar. His defence of Captain Baillie at once established his fame, and henceforth he reaped laurels in profusion. In 1806 he was made Lord High Chancellor, and in 1815 received the Order of the Thistle. His professional life does not properly come under our consideration in this volume. The reader is referred to Boswell's Johnson; Chambers's Lives of Illus. and Dist. Scotsmen; Stanton's Reforms and Reformers of Great Britain; The Georgian Era; Encyc. Brit.; Edin. Rev., vols. xvi. and xix.; Gent. Mag., xciii. 553; Goodrich's Select Brit. Eloquence. His lordship amused his intervals of leisure by the composition of Armata, a Fragment; a political romance, Lon., 1817, 2 vols. 8vo; pub. anon.; and wrote some pamphlets in favour of the Greeks. His burlesque parody of Gray's Bard is well known. His View of the Causes and Consequences of the Present War with France, pub. in 1797, was so popular that 48 edits. were called for in a few months. A letter in answer to it, by John Gifford also had a very large sale, and was frequently republished.

"Seeing also, as every reader must here see, facts opposed to declamation, and proofs to bare assertion, we cannot conceive ourselves biassed by any kind of prejudice, when we pronounce that this publication contains a complete and solid answer to Mr. Erskine."—*British Critic, April,* 1797.

A list of his separate publications—speeches, &c.—will be found in Watt's Bibl. Brit. There have been several collective edits. of his speeches. Speeches, 1846, r. 8vo. Speeches, with Memoir by Lord Brougham. 1845, '47, 4 vols. 8vo.

"We take the opinion of the country and of every part of the world where the language is understood, to be that of the most unbounded admiration of these exquisite specimens of Judicial Oratory, and of a great obligation to the Editor of the collection."—*Edin. Review*, vol. xix.

"At the bar Erskine shone with peculiar lustre. There the resources of his mind were made apparent by instantaneous bursts of eloquence, combining logic, rhetorical skill, and legal precision, while he triumphed over the passions and prejudices of his hearers and moulded them to his will."

"As an advocate in the forum I hold him to be without an equal in ancient or modern times."—Lord Campbell.

Erskine, Thomas, of Linlethan, a member of the Scottish Bar. 1. Remarks on the Internal Evidence for the Truth of Revealed Religion, 3d ed., Edin., 1821, 12mo.

"The argument from the internal evidence of religion, in support of its truth and suitableness, is very powerfully supported, though the author uses the phrase *natural religion* rather ambiguously."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

2. An Essay on Faith, 3d ed., 1823, 12mo. An ed., 1829, 2 vols. 12mo.

"Written in an easier style of argument, and contains more of scriptural statement and explanation. Both works are much fitted to be useful."—*Ubi supra.*

The British Critic highly praises both of these productions. 3. The Unconditional Freeness of the Gospel; in three Essays, 2d ed., 1828, 12mo. This work excited an animated controversy. See an account of "The Gairloch or Row Heresy" in the Eclectic Review for July, 1830. 4. The Brazen Serpent; or Life coming through Death, 2d ed., 1831, 12mo. 5. The Doctrine of Election illustrated, Lon., 1837, 12mo. This useful layman was profoundly versed in Greek and Biblical literature. See Orme's Bibl. Bib., 174–75.

Erswicke, John. Benefits of the observation of Fish Days, Lon., 1642, 4to.

Escherny, D. D. The Distemper, Lon., 1756, 8vo. Probably the same as David Descherny, M.D., *q. v.*

Esdaile, James, M.D. 1. Christian Theology, Lon., 8vo. 2. Mesmerism in India; and its Practical Application in Surgery and Medicine, fp. 8vo.

"From eight months' mesmeric treatment in a country charity-hospital in Bengal, Dr. Esdaile attests its efficacy in rendering surgical operations painless, and aiding medical applications in every form."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

3. Letters from the Red Sea, Egypt, and the Continent, Calcutta, 1839, 8vo. 4. Natural and Mesmeric Clairvoyance, 1852, 12mo.

Esling, Catherine H. W., formerly **Miss Waterman,** was born in Philadelphia in 1812. In 1840 she was married to Mr. Esling of Philadelphia. As a contributor to the periodicals of the day Miss Waterman obtained great and deserved celebrity. In 1850 Mrs. Esling pub. The Broken Bracelet and other Poems, Phila., 12mo.

"Her poems are the expressions of a true woman's soul: she excels in portraying feeling, and in expressing the warm and tender emotions of one to whom *home* has ever been the lodestar of the soul. In pathos and delicacy she has few equals."—*Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record.*

Espagne, John d', a French Protestant divine, minister of the French Church in London *temp.* James I. and Charles I., pub. several theolog. treatises, 1640–57, the best known of which is Popular Errors in the knowledge of Religion, Lon., 1648, 8vo.

Espinasse, Isaac, of Gray's Inn. 1. Law of Actions and Trials at Nisi Prius, Lon., 1789, 2 vols. 8vo; 4th ed., 1812, 2 vols. 8vo; Phila., 1791; N. York, 1811, 2 vols. 8vo; 1822, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Reports of Cases at Nisi Prius, Lon., 1793–1811, 6 vols. r. 8vo; Hartford, with Notes by Thomas Day, 1808, 6 vols. 8vo; 1825. 3. Law of Actions on Penal Statutes, Lon., 1813, r. 8vo; 1818, '24; N. York, 1822, 8vo. 4. Laws of Actions on Statutes, remedial, penal, &c., Lon., 1824, r. 8vo. 5. Evidence for Trials at Nisi Prius, 2d ed., 1825, 8vo; Phila., 1822, 8vo. 6. Peel's Acts, &c., Lon., 1827, 8vo. 7. Cases of the County of Dublin, 1827, 8vo.

Espinasse, James. Law of Bankrupts as altered by 6 Geo. IV. c. 16, Lon., 1825, r. 8vo.

Espy, James P., b. 1785, in Washington co., Penna. The Philosophy of Storms, Boston, 1841, 8vo. Mr. Espy investigates the theories of Col. Reid, Dr. Piddington, &c.

"As a connected chain of cause and effect in the production of storms and other similar meteors, Mr. Espy's theory is the most complete that has hitherto been brought forward, and it may become the one adopted to explain a vast mass of meteorological phenomena."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"Mr. Espy's communication contains a great number of well-observed and well-described facts. His theory, in the present state of science, alone accounts for the phenomena; and, when completed, as Mr. Espy intends, by the study of the action of electricity when it intervenes, will leave nothing to be desired. In a word, for physical geography, agriculture, navigation, and meteorology, it gives us new explanations, indications useful for ulterior researches, and redresses many accredited errors."—*Conclusion of the Report of the Academy of Sciences (Paris) on the labours of J. P. Espy, concerning Tornadoes, &c. Committee, Messieurs Arago, Pouillet, Babinet Reporter.*

Essex, Arthur Capel, Earl of. See Capel.

Essex, James, 1723–1784, an eminent English architect, a native of Cambridge, pub. some papers in the Archæol. and Bibl. Top. Brit., and two Letters, Camb., 1749, 8vo; Lon., 1787, 4to. See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.

Essex, John. 1. Country Dances, Lon., 1710, 8vo. 2. The Young Ladies' Conduct, 1722, 8vo.

Essex, Robert Devereux, Earl of. See Devereux.

Essex, Walter Devereux, Earl of. See Devereux.

Est, Wm. Serms., Lon., 1611, '14, 8vo. Lect. on St. James, 1616, 8vo. Pirckheimer's Laus Podagræ trans. into English, 1617, 4to.

Estcourt, Richard, 1668–1713, a native of Tewkesbury, acquired considerable reputation as a comic actor, and is frequently mentioned in the Tatler and Spectator. 1. Fair Example; a Comedy, 1706, 4to. 2. Prunella; an Interlude, 4to.

Este, Rev. Charles, 1753–1829, abandoned the stage for the study of medicine, and the latter for divinity. 1. Tracts on Medical Subjects, Lon., 1776, 8vo. 2. My own Life, 1787, 8vo. 3. A Journey in 1793 through Flanders, Brabant, and Germany, to Switzerland, 1795, 8vo. He was joint editor and proprietor of the periodical called The World.

Este, John. Bookes of Madrigals, Anthems, &c., 1604, '10, '18, '24, '38.

Este, M. L. 1. Royal Institution, &c., Lon., 1810, 8vo. 2. Contagious Diseases, Baths, Swimming, &c., 1812, 8vo.

Este, Michael. Madrigals, Lon., 1604, &c.

Estey, George. Certaine godly and learned Expositions upon divers parts of Scripture, Lon., 1603, 4to.

Estlin, John Prior, LL.D., a Unitarian preacher. Evidences of Revealed Religion. Serms., Discourses, &c., 1791–1815.

"His sermons were much and justly admired for the classical purity and elegance of their style; he treated his subjects with perspicuity, and adorned argument with all the attractions of genuine pathos." *Vide* Life.

Eston, John. The Falling Stars; or the Dragon's bringing down and trampling upon Heavenly Glory, Lon., 1653.

Estrange, L'. See L'Estrange.

Estwick, Nicholas. Serms., &c., Lon., 1633–56.

Estwick, Samuel, LL.D. 1. Serm., Lon., 1696, 4to. 2. Negro Cause, 1772, 8vo. 3. Letter to Dean Tucker rel. to the war with America, 1776, 8vo.

"Mr. Estwick is an acute reasoner and an entertaining writer; and a warm and zealous advocate for the Americans."—*Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova.*

Ethelred. See Ailred of Rievaux.

Ethelston, Rev. Charles W. Ode, 1803, 4to. The Suicide; with other Poems, 1804, 8vo. Address on Schools, 1812, 4to.

Ethelward, who was alive in 1090, is known by a history of the Anglo-Saxons, in four books, ending with the reign of King Edgar. See Rerum Anglicanum Scriptores post Bedam præcipui, (edited by Savile,) fol., Francf., 1601, pp. 831–850. Chronicorum Ethelwerdi Libri Quatuor. Ethelward's work is of little value:

"The whole is a translation of a very false and imperfect copy of the Saxon Chronicle: and therefore William of Malmesbury has modestly, out of defence to his family, [the author tells us that he was descended from Ethelred, the brother of King Alfred,] declined the giving a character of this writer's performance. If he had done it truly, he ought to have told us that his stile is boisterous, and that several parts of his history are not so much as hardly sense."—*Bp. Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.*, xl.

Ethelwold, supposed to have been born about 925, d. 984, a native of Winchester, was called by his contemporaries the Father of Monks. In 963 he was consecrated Bishop of Winchester. He is best known as a writer by his trans. into Anglo-Saxon of the Rule of Monastic Life, drawn up in Latin by St. Benedict. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., and authorities there cited.

Ethelwolf, b. before 770, was an inmate of a small monastery dependent on the larger one of Lindisfarne

He wrote a metrical history of the abbots and other eminent persons of his monastery to the time of Egbert, Bishop of Lindisfarne, 802–819.

> "The only English writer of the beginning of the ninth century whom we can trace with any degree of certainty, is an Anglo-Latin poet named Ethelwolf, of whom we have no further information than that which is contained in the only one of his poems now extant. . . . This poem is valuable chiefly as a document of history: but, though it has little merit, it is interesting as the only specimen we have of the Anglo-Latin poetry of that period." —*Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., q. v.*

Etherege, Sir George, born about 1636, supposed to have died about 1690, is said to have studied for some time at the University of Cambridge. Whilst yet young he travelled on the continent, and on his return devoted some time to legal pursuits. But, like Tom D'Urfey, whom in many points he greatly resembled, he soon forsook the Law for the Drama. In 1664 he produced his comedy of The Comical Revenge; or, Love in a Tub, 1664, '68, '69, '71, '89, '90, '93, 4to. This piece was successful, and introduced him into the society of a set of dissolute idlers who then disgraced English society—the Earl of Dorset, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Rochester, Sir Charles Sedley, &c. He next brought out the comedy of She Would if She Could, 1668, '71, '89, '90, '93, 4to. This was succeeded by his best-known piece, the comedy of The Man of Mode; or, Sir Fopling Flutter, 1676, 4to; 1715, 8vo.

> "It is perhaps the most elegant comedy, and contains more of the real manners of high life than any one the English stage was ever adorned with."—*Biog. Dramat.*

> "Sir George Etherege was as thorough a fop as ever I saw; he was exactly his own Sir Fopling Flutter. And yet he designed Dorimant, the genteel rake of wit, for his own picture."—L. See Spence's Anecdotes.

In 1722, 8vo, appeared a Defence of the Comedy of Sir Fopling Flutter. He pub. a short prose piece entitled An Account of the Rejoycing at the Diet of Ratisbonne, performed by Sir George Etherege, Knight, &c., Savoy, 1688. Works, containing his Plays and Poems, Lon., 1704, 8vo. Sir George was resident minister at Ratisbon, and it is said that after a gay evening party given by him in that city, he fell down stairs and broke his neck while taking leave of his guests. Gibbon, indeed, asserts that he returned to England after the Revolution, and died there. The accounts also differ as regards the manner in which he came to be knighted; but these are matters of small moment. He seems to have been equally devoid of principle and careless of propriety, without any just sense of religion or morality, and one of those abandoned writers who, by public proclamation of their licentiousness and indecency, may be truly said to "glory in their shame."

Even the Biog. Dramat.—by no means a rigid critic—acknowledges that

> "His works have not escaped censure, on account of that licentiousness which in the general runs through them, which renders them dangerous to young, unguarded minds; and the more so for the lively and genuine wit with which it is gilded over, and which has therefore justly banished them from the purity of the present stage."—*Vol. I., Part* 1, 223.

Would that of such troubles to society we had seen the last!

Etherington, Rev. George. General Cautions in the Cure of Fevers, Lon., 1760, 8vo. This is a compilation from the writings of Dr. Huxham and other eminent physicians.

> "Such a compilation, however judicious, can avail but little in supplying the want of a regular medical education."—*Lon. Monthly Rev.*, xxiii. 281, 1760.

Etherington, George F., M.D. 1. Essays, Medical and Scientific, Lon., 1841, 12mo. 2. Vivisection Vindicated, 1842, 8vo.

> "Dr. Etherington, by the labour he has bestowed, the keen observation, and calm, critical judgment, has evidently proved himself a man of talent," &c.—*Nottingham Review.*

Etherington, Thomas. Fast Serm., 1808, 8vo.

Ethryg, or **Etheridge,** or, in Latin, **Edrycus,** admitted of Corpus Christi Coll., Oxf., 1534, was made Probationer Fellow in 1539, and Regius Prof. of Greek in 1553. Acta Henrici Octavis Carmine Græco. Eneidos, &c., 1553, 8vo. He trans. the Psalms into Hebrew verse, trans. the works of Justin Martyr into Latin, and pub. a vol. of Commentaries on Paulus Æginete, 1588, 8vo. He was a zealous Roman Catholic, and had under his charge a number of youth of his own persuasion.

> "Esteemed a noted mathematician, well skilled in vocal and instrumental music, an eminent Hebritian, Grecian, and poet, and, above all, an excellent physician. . . . John Leland, who was his familiar friend, did celebrate his memory by verse while he lived, and told him thus:
>
> 'Scripsisti, juvenis, multa cum laude libellos,
> Qui regi eximie perplacuere meo.'"—*Athen. Oxon.*

Eton, Wm., long a resident in Turkey and Russia. 1. A Survey of the Turkish Empire, Lon., 1798, '99, 1801, '09, 8vo.

> "A work remarkable for nothing but the enthusiasm with which the author maintains the necessity of bringing about the restoration of the Greeks."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

2. Materials for Hist. of People of Malta, pub. in Nos., 1802–07, 8vo. 3. Commerce and Navigation of the Black Sea, 1806, 8vo; anon. 4. Letter on the Political Relations of Russia, 1807, 8vo.

Etough, Henry, Rector of Therfield, Hertfordshire. Letter to the Author of Christianity not founded on Argument, Lon., 1742, 8vo., pp. 43.

Ettrick, Henry. Surg. con. to Phil. Trans., 1740.

Ettrick, Rev. W. 1. The Second Exodus, Lon., 1810, 2 vols. 8vo; 1811–12, 3 vols. 8vo; 1815, 3 vols. 8vo. 2. The Season and Time, 1816, 8vo. These works relate to Scriptural prophecy.

Euderbie. See Enderbie, Percy.

Euer, or **Ever, Sampson,** King's Attorney in the Marches of Wales, and King's Serjeant. Doctrina Placitandi, ou l'art et science de Bon Pleading, Lon., 1677, 4to; Dubl., 1791, 8vo.

> "The good sense and sound logick of modern times has substituted for the artificial pedantry and narrow maxims of the dark ages of the law, rules which commend themselves to all men by their intrinsick propriety and excellence for deciding contested rights. The best ancient treatise on the subject is Mr. Euer's Doctrina Placitandi, a book which Lord Chief Justice Willes pronounced in his time to contain more law and learning than any other book he knew, (2 Wils. R. 88;) yet what is this, when compared with the finished elementary and practical treatises of Mr. Lawes or Mr. Chitty? It were indeed desirable that modern pleaders should endeavour to imitate more generally the pointed brevity and precision of Rastall's Entries, and waste fewer words in their drafts of declarations, which
>
> 'Like a wounded snake drag their slow length along.'
>
> "It might not be useless for them to consider, that the great aim ought to be, not how much, but how little, may be inserted with professional safety."—Judge Story, *in a review of Hoffman's Legal Study, N. Amer. Rev.*, 645–78, *Nov.* 1817.

Let every member of the legal profession carefully peruse this valuable paper.

A system of Pleading, including a Trans. of the Doctrina Placitandi, By a Gentleman of the Middle Temple, 1771, 4to.

Eunson, G. The Ancient and Present State of Orkney, and Poems, Newc. upon Tyne, 1788, 12mo.

Eusden, Lawrence, d. 1730, a son of the Rev. Dr. Eusden, Rector of Spotsworth, Yorkshire, after receiving his education at Trin. Coll., Camb., went into orders, and was for some time chaplain to Richard, Lord Willoughby de Broke. He found warm friends in Lord Halifax, whose poem On the Battle of the Boyne he trans. into Latin, and in the Duke of Newcastle, whose marriage to Lady Godolphin he celebrated in an Epithalamium, which raised the author to the laureateship in 1718. He pub. a number of occasional poems, contributed a few pieces to the Spectator and Guardian, and left in MS. a trans. of the works of Tasso, with a life of the poet. Some specimens of his poetical abilities will be found in Nichols's Poems. Of course he did not wear the honours of the laurel without eliciting the enmity of his brother poets. Pope put him in the Dunciad, Oldmixon attacked him in his Art of Logic and Rhetoric, and Cooke thus refers to him in The Battle of the Poets:

> "Eusden, a laurel'd bard, by fortune rais'd,
> By few been read, by fewer still been prais'd."

We are sorry to learn, from a letter of Gray's to Mason, that Eusden injured his mind by the great enemy of poets—the "generous bottle." The Duke of Buckingham, in his Session of the Poets, implies that the fame of the poet-laureate was rather circumscribed:

> "In rushed Eusden, and cried, 'Who shall have it
> But I, the true laureat, to whom the king gave it?'
> Apollo begg'd pardon, and granted his claim,
> But vow'd that till then he ne'er had heard his name."

Eustace, Evans. Serms., 1747, 4to.

Eustace, John Chetwode, a R. Catholic divine, travelled in Italy in the capacity of a tutor. He died of a fever at Naples, 1815, whilst making a second tour through Italy. 1. Elegy to Burke, 1797, 4to. 2. Answer to the Charge of the Bp. of Lincoln, 1813, 4to. 3. Classical Tour through Italy, Lon., 1813, 2 vols. 4to; 4th ed., 1815, 4 vols. 8vo; 6th ed., with addits., 1821, 4 vols. 8vo.

> "Mr. Eustace's work is very full and minute in the subject which the title indicates. It is written in good taste, but in rather a prolix style; his statements, however, are not always to be depended upon, especially where his political or religious opinions intervene."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

> "One of the most inaccurate and unsatisfactory writers that have in our times attained a temporary reputation."—Sir John Cam Hobhouse.

Yet the tour of Mr. Eustace is well worth perusal, and the reader should then take up A Classical Tour through

Italy and Sicily—tending to illustrate some Districts which have not been described by Mr. Eustace in his Classical Tour—by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., 1819, 2 vols. 4to. An ed. in 3 vols. 8vo.

"It has been a topic of general regret in the literary world, that Mr. Eustace did not live to furnish the Supplementary Volume to his Classical Tour, so as to form a complete work on the present and past state of Italy, for which he was engaged in collecting materials at the period of his premature decease. But what Mr. Eustace did not live to accomplish, Sir Richard Colt Hoare has executed, and in such a manner as, it is hoped, will be at once acceptable to the public, and gratifying to the numerous friends of Mr. Eustace, as a tribute of respect to his genius and of affection to his memory."

4. Letters from Paris to George Petre, Esq.

Eustace, John Skey, d. 1805, aged 45, a military officer during the American Revolution, after the war resided for some time in Georgia, where he received the appointment of Adjutant-General. In 1794 he visited France, and, entering the army, became Major-General. In 1797 he commanded a division of the French Army in Flanders. He returned to America in 1800, and, settling in Orange county, N. York, devoted his attention to literary pursuits until his death in 1805, at Newburgh. Account of his Exile from the Kingdom of Great Britain by order of the Duke of Portland, Lon., 1797, 8vo.

Eustace, Sir Maurice. 1. Letter from rel. to Irish Parliament, Lon., 1642, 4to. 2. Letter from rel. to Ireland, 1642, 4to.

Evance, Daniel. Serm., Lon., 1646; do., 1695, 4to. Ivsta Honoraria; or, Funeral Rites in honour of Robert, Earl of Essex, 1646, 4to, in verse.

Evance, Miss S. Poems, 1808, 8vo.

Evander, John. A Voyage round the World; or, A Pocket Library, Lon., 8vo.

Evanke, George, incumbent of Ayton Magna, Yorkshire, ejected for Nonconformity, 1662. Serm., 1663, 4to.

Evans, Abel, of St. John's Coll., Oxf., enjoyed great reputation as an epigrammatist. Some of his poems will be found in Nichols's Select Collection. See especially the satire on Tindal, entitled The Apparition, and Vertumnus, an Epistle to Mr. Jacob Bobart, 1713. Evans is mentioned in the Dunciad, and he is classed among the Oxford wits in the following couplet:

"Alma novem genuit celebres Rhedycina poetas;
But Stubb, Cobb, Crabb, Trapp, Young, Carey, Tickell, Evans."

Evans, Rev. Alfred Bowen. Christianity in its Homely Aspects, 1852, 12mo.

Evans, Arise, or **Rice,** or, according to Wood, **John,** was a Welsh conjurer and astrologer, of whom many wonderful stories have been related. Watt enumerates nine pieces of his, and Wood refers to some almanacs, &c. See Bibl. Brit., Athen. Oxon., and Nichols's Literary Anecdotes. Bishop Warburton treats Evans as a prophet, and in 1751 (12mo) pub. An Account of the Prophecies of Arise Evans, the Welsh Prophet, in the last century. This publication injured the bishop's literary reputation considerably.

Evans, Arthur B. Serms. on the Christian Life and Character, Lon., 1832, 8vo.

"There is a strength and vigour in his delineations, and an efficaciousness in his arguments, which will bear comparison with the most splendid specimens of our old, sterling, matter-of-fact theologians."—*Lon. Chris. Rememb.*

Other works.

Evans, C. See Evans, Oliver.

Evans, Caleb, D.D., 1737–1791, a Baptist minister, a native of Bristol, England, pub. several serms., &c., and some pieces on the war between Great Britain and the American Colonies. See Watt's Bibl. Brit., and Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova.

A Letter to the Rev. John Wesley, occasioned by his Calm Address to the American Colonies; new ed., Lon., 1775, 12mo; 1st ed. pub. under the signature of Americanus. A sup. to 1st ed., by another party, was pub. in 1775. A Reply to the Rev. Mr. Fletcher's Vindication of Rev. Mr. Wesley's Calm Address, Bristol, 1776, 12mo.

"Mr. Evans is a lively and sensible advocate for the freedom of the colonies, a spirited controvertist, and a zealous asserter of those liberal and noble principles to which we were indebted for the glorious revolution," &c. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, 1776, No. 79.

Evans, Charles. Trial of Judge Chase, Balt., 1805, 8vo.

Evans, Christmas. Serms.; a new trans. from the Welsh; and Memoir of, by Rev. Joseph Cross, Phila., 1854, 8vo. Memoirs of, by D. Phillips, N. York. Memoirs of, by D. R. Stephen, Lon., 12mo.

Evans, D. L., Lt.-Col., is the signature appended to Facts relating to the Capture of Washington, &c., Lon., 1829, 8vo.

Evans, David. Serm., 1808, 8vo.

Evans, Mrs. E. H. Poems, with a Preface by her brother, the Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, Phila., 1851, 12mo.

Evans, Edmund C., M.D. Trans. from the French, General Notions of Chemistry, by J. Pelouze and E. Fremy, Phila., 1854, 12mo.

Evans, Edward. Sub. of 4 Serms., Oxon., 1615, 4to.

Evans, Evan, 1730–1790, a Welsh divine and poet, was educated at Jesus Coll., Oxf. Dissertatio de Bardis; or, Some Specimens of the Poetry of the Ancient Welsh Bards, trans. into English, with Notes, &c. The Love of Our Country; a Poem, with Hist. Notes, 1772, 4to. Some of his pieces are in the Diddaniock Tenluaidd. He trans. two vols. of Serms., by Tillotson and others, into Welsh.

Evans, Rev. G. W. D. 1. Classic and Connoisseur in Italy and Sicily, with an abridged trans. of Lanzi's Storia Pittorica, Lon., 1835, 3 vols. 8vo. This work should be added to the classical tours of Eustace and Hoare, (*vide ante.*) 2. Lanzi's Luminaries of Painting, trans. and abridg. from the Italian, 1848, p. 8vo.

Evans, Hugh. Serms., 1773, '81.

Evans, Hugh Davy, LL.D., b. 1792, in Baltimore. 1. Essay on Pleading, Balt., 1827, 8vo. 2. Maryland Common-Law Practice, 1839, 8vo. 3. Essays to Prove the Validity of Anglican Ordinations, 1844, 12mo. 4. Second Series, 1851, 2 vols. 5. Essay on the Episcopate of the Prot. Epis. Church of the U.S. of America, Phila., 1855, 12mo. Ed. of and contrib. to several Epis. journals.

Evans, Israel, d. 1817, aged 59, minister of Concord, N. Hampshire, was a native of Pennsylvania, where his father and grandfather were divines. He graduated at Princeton College, 1772, was ordained, 1776, and served in the Revolutionary War as chaplain; minister at Concord, 1789–97. He pub. three sermons and an oration, 1780, '83, '91, &c.

Evans, J. Conjugation of French Verbs, Lon., 1795, 8vo.

Evans, James Harrington, 1785–1849, Baptist minister of John Street Chapel, London. 1. Dialogues on the Trinity, Lon., 1819, 8vo. Subsequently disapproved of and suppressed by the author. 2. Letters to a Friend, 12mo. 3. Serms. on the Spirit of Holiness, 4th ed., 1839, 12mo.

"Every page is calculated to awaken prayer and holy meditation. We cordially recommend it."—*Lon. Christian Lady's Mag.*

4. Letters, 32mo. 5. Serm., 1837. 6. Psalms and Hymns, 18mo. 7. Checks to Infidelity, 1840, 18mo. See notices in Lon. New Method. Mag., and the Evangel. Mag. 8. Vintage Gleanings, 1849, r. 32mo; 2d ed., 1850. Memoirs and Remains of, by his son, the Rev. J. J. Evans, 1852, 8vo.

Evans, John. Almanacke for 1631, Lon., 12mo.

Evans, John. The Universall Medicine; or, Vertues of the Antimoniall Cup, Lon., 1634, 12mo.

Evans, John, Rector of St. Ethelborough, London. Serm. on Phil. iv. 5, 1682, 4to.

Evans, John, D.D., 1680–1730, a dissenting divine, a native of Wrexham, Denbighshire, became assistant, and subsequently successor, to Daniel Williams, in London. He pub. occasional serms., letters, &c., 1704–27, but is best known by Discourses concerning the Christian Temper: 38 Serms., 4th ed., 1729, 2 vols. 8vo; 1738, '52, '55, '70, 1802, '12, with Life, by Dr. John Erskine, 1825, 8vo. Few works have been so highly commended.

"That most excellent Treatise called Christian Temper, which my worthy friend Dr. Evans hath sent abroad, and which is, perhaps, the most complete summary of those duties which make up the Christian life, that hath been published in our age."—*Dr. Watts's Sermons.*

"Evans's style is grave, plain, manly, and nervous. His Christian Temper is one of the best practical pieces in our language."—Dr. Doddridge.

"A course of excellent sermons on that subject."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

"His sermons fully discuss various points of Christian temper; not enough of the Saviour in them."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Evans, John. The Case of Kneeling at the Holy Sacrament stated and resolved, Pt. 1, Lon., 1683, 4to; Pts. 1 and 2, 1684, '85, 4to. Serm., 1695, 8vo, on the Death of Queen Mary.

Evans, John, of Elwell. Serm., 1718, 8vo.

Evans, John. Serm., Lon., 1751.

Evans, John. Cyssondel y Pedair Effengyl; gyd ag agoriad hyrra Nodau Athrawas; or, A Harmony of the Four Gospels; in Welsh. With an Expos., Annot., and Introduc., Lon., 1764, 8vo.

Evans, John, M.D. The Bees, a Poem, Lon., 1806–13, 4to. Con. to Med. Com., 1778–85.

Evans, John. 1. Tour through part of North Wales in 1798 and at other Times, Lon., 1800, 8vo. 2. Letters written during a Tour through South Wales in 1803 and at other Times, 1804, 8vo.

"These works are valuable for botanical information as well as for descriptions of scenery, manners, agriculture, manufactures, antiquities, &c., and for mineralogy."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

3. A Discourse, 1804, 8vo. 4. The Ponderer; a series of Essays, 1812, 12mo. 5. Remains of Mr. Reed, with Life, &c., 1816, 8vo.

Evans, John, LL.D., 1767–1827, a Baptist minister, a native of Usk, Monmouthshire, was from 1792 to 1827 pastor of a congregation of General Baptists, Worship St., London. He pub. many serms., theolog. and other works, for a list of which, see Watt's Bibl. Brit., and Gent. Mag., xcvii., Pt. 1, 369. In 1797 he pub. An Attempt to account for the Infidelity of the late Mr. Gibbon; founded on his own Memoirs, 8vo. His best-known work is A Brief Sketch of the different Denominations into which the Christian World is divided, 1794, 12mo. From this date to the death of the author fourteen eds., comprising 100,000 copies, were sold. The 15th ed. was revised by the author immediately before his death, and pub. in the same year, 18mo. The 18th ed. was pub. in 1841, fp. 8vo. It has been trans. into Welsh, and various continental languages, and several eds. have been pub. in the United States of America. Unfortunately the author sold the copyright for only ten pounds!

"But his friends have administered to him a negative consolation, by reminding him that a similar sum was paid for the copyright of Watts's Hymns, as well as of that gigantic product of human genius, Paradise Lost."—*Author's dedication of the 14th ed. to Lord Erskine.*

A correction is required here, which we leave to the reader to supply.

In 1825, 8vo, was pub. a collection of Dr. Evans's Sermons, Funeral Orations, and Tracts.

"We rejoice to see the diffusion of works breathing such a catholic spirit towards the several denominations of Christians, and such a benevolent temper towards all the human race."—*Lon. Mon. Rep.*

Evans, Katherine. Sufferings of K. E. and Sarah Chevers in the Inquisition at Malta, 1662, 4to. History of the Voyage of K. E. and S. C. to Malta, with their Sufferings in the Inquisition there for near four Years, 1715.

Evans, Lewis. Theolog. treatises, 1565–1621.

Evans, Lewis, d. 1756, a surveyor in Pennsylvania. Map of the Middle Colonies, &c., 1749; 2d ed., 1755. Geograph., Hist., Polit., Philos., and Mechanical Essays, 2d ed., Phila., 1755, 4to; do., No. II., Lon., 1756, 4to. A new ed. of Evans's Map was pub. in 1776 by Mr. Pownall.

Evans, Nathaniel, 1742–1767, a minister in New Jersey, was a native of Philadelphia. Poems on several occasions, a serm., &c., 1772. Account of T. Godfrey; prefixed to Godfrey's Poems.

Evans, Oliver, 1755–1819, a native of Pennsylvania, was a descendant of Evan Evans, D.D., the first Episcopal minister of Philadelphia, who died in 1728. Mr. Evans had an iron foundry, steam mill, &c., and made several improvements in mechanics. The Young Engineer's Guide, 1805. Miller and Millwright's Guide, 1797, 1807, 25 plates; 14th ed., with addits. and corrections by Thomas P. Jones; with a description of an improved Merchant Flour Mill, by C. and O. Evans, Phila., 1853, 8vo.

Evans, R. H. Old Ballads, Historical and Narrative, &c., with Notes. Collected by Thomas Evans, Lon., 1777, 2 vols. 8vo; 1784, 12mo. Revised by his son, R. H. Evans, 1810, 4 vols. 8vo.

Evans, Robert. Serm., 1771, 4to.

Evans, Robert. The Dream; or Noble Cambrians, 1801, 2 vols. 12mo.

Evans, Robert H. A Letter on the Expediency of a Reform in Parliament, Lon., 1817, 8vo.

Evans, Robert Wilson, Rural Dean, Vicar of Heversham, and late Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb. Biography of the Early Church, 1st and 2d series, Lon., 1839, 12mo. Serms., 1830, 8vo. Serms., 1832, 8vo. Tales of the Ancient British Church, 2d ed., 1841, 12mo. Parochial Serms., 1844, 2 vols. 12mo; 2d ed., 1845, '46, 2 vols. 12mo. Bishopric of Souls, 3d ed., 1844, 12mo.

"Earnest and awakening, but with partial views."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Ministry of the Body, 1847, 12mo; 2d ed., 1851, fp. 8vo. Parochial Sketches in Verse, 1850, 12mo. Rectory of Valehead, 15th ed., 1852, 12mo.

"Universally and cordially do we recommend this delightful volume. We believe no person could read this work and not be the better for its pious and touching lessons.—*Lon. Literary Gaz.*

Mr. Evans has written a number of other useful works.

Evans, Smith. Geology Made Easy: a Coloured Chart of the Strata pierced by the Artesian Well at Pentonville, shewing the various Strata upon which London is built, commonly known as the London Basin, Lon., 1851.

"This Chart, which is 15 by 22 inches in size, shews the order which the different strata of the earth lie upon each other, with their character, localities, and organic remains; a section of the Artesian Well, and of the London Basin, and representations of the fossils found in the deposits. It may be considered a good compendium of the geological information of the present day."

Evans, Theophilus. Drych y Prif Œsœdd, (Mirrour of the Days of Yore,) 1716, 12mo. Highly commended. Now a rare volume.

Evans, Theophilus. The History of Modern Enthusiasm, from the Reformation to the present time, Lon., 1752, 8vo.

Evans, Thomas. Œdipus, in three Cantos, 16–5.

Evans, Thomas. Refutation of Linguet's Memoirs of the Bastile, 1783, 8vo. Letter to Earl of Sandwich, 1791.

Evans, Thomas, 1742–1784, an intelligent bookseller of London, pub. a collection of Ballads, (see Evans, R. H.,) and issued new eds., with dedications, of a number of valuable works. See Nichols's Literary Anecdotes; Gent. Mag., 1784.

Evans, Thomas. Cambrian Itinerary, Lon., 1801, 8vo. Hist. of the Ancient Britons. In Welsh, 1804, '10, 12mo. Eng. and Welsh Vocabulary; with a Welsh Grammar by Thomas Richards, 1804, '10, 12mo. An ed. by Wm. Evans, Carmarthen, 1771, 8vo.

Evans, Thomas, of Philadelphia. Exposition of the Faith of the Society of Friends. Selected from their early writings, Phila., 1828, 8vo; Lon., 1829, 8vo.

Evans, W. J., M.D. The Sugar Planter's Manual, Lon., 1847, 8vo.

"Dr. Evans's masterly work is full of the most valuable information for the planter, and will certainly become immediately the text-book and standard work of reference on sugar-manufacture. It should be in the hands of every overseer, book-keeper, and attorney, who cannot fail to profit by a careful and frequent study of its contents."—*Colonial Mag.*

2. Treatise on Endemic Fevers of the West Indies, 8vo.

Evans, Wm. Thamesiades, or Chastities Triumph, 1602, 8vo.

Evans, Wm. Serm., Oxon., 1633, 4to.

Evans, Wm. Trans. of Grotius's Treatise concerning the Law of War and Peace, Lon., 1715, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The stores of erudition recommend it to the classical scholar, while his happy application to human life draws to it the attention of common readers."—Charles Butler.

"Such richness and splendour of literature have a powerful charm."—Mackintosh.

Evans, Wm. David. 1. Salkeld's Reports K. B., 6th ed., 1793, 3 vols. r. 8vo. 2. Money on Law of Insurances, &c., 1802, 8vo. Edited by F. X. Martin, Newbern, 1802, 8vo. 3. Decisions of Lord Mansfield in Civil Causes, 1802, 2 vols. 4to. Arranged upon the plan of Blackstone. 4. Pothier on Law of Obligations, 1806, 2 vols. 5. Letter to Sir S. Romilly on the Revision of the Bankrupt Laws, 1810, 8vo. 6. Letters on the Disabilities of R. Catholics and the Dissenters, 1813, 8vo. 7. Practice of the C. Pleas, Lancaster, Lon., 1814, 8vo. 8. Acts rel. to the Clergy, with Notes, 1817, 8vo. 9. Collection of Statutes, 1818, 8 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., continued to 1835, by A. Hammond and T. C. Granger, 1829–36, 10 vols. 8vo.

Evanson, Edward, 1731–1805, educated at Emanuel Coll., Camb., became Vicar of South Mimms in 1768, and two years later Rector of Tewkesbury. In 1771 he was prosecuted for some sentiments expressed by him in a sermon on the Resurrection, and in 1778 he resigned his livings and became head of a school. Relieved from all restraint, he soon evinced the most determined opposition to several prominent doctrines of Christianity, and is generally styled an infidel.

1. The Doctrines of a Trinity and Incarnation examined, 1772; anon. 2. Three Discourses, 1773, 8vo. 3. Letter to Dr. Hurd on the Prophecies, 1777, '92, 8vo. 4. The Sabbath, 1792, 8vo. 5. Dissonance of the four generally received Evangelists, and the Evidence of their authenticity examined, 1792, 8vo. Completely refuted by Thomas Falconer in his Certain Principles, &c., 1811, 8vo. 6. Letters to Dr. Priestley's Young Man, 1794, 8vo. 7. State of Religion in Christendom, 1804, 8vo. 8. Second Thoughts on the Trinity, 1805, 8vo. See Lon. Monthly Mag., 1805; Gent. Mag., 1805; Nichol's Lit. Anecdotes.

Evanson, Rev. R. M. Evelyn's Rational Account of the True Religion, now first pub. from the original MS. in the library at Wotton, edited with Notes by R. M. E., 1850, 2 vols. p. 8vo. See Evelyn, John.

Evanson, Wm. Alleyn, Lecturer of St. Luke's, Old Street, London. Infidel Credulity, Lon., 1826, 8vo. Apology for the Modern Theology of Protestant Germany; a trans. of a Review of Mr. Rose's Discourses by Dr. Bretschneider, 1827, 8vo. See Dr. Pusey's work on the same subject, and Mr. Rose's comments thereon. Trans. of Knittel's

New Criticisms on 1 John v. 7, 1829, 8vo. See Michaelis's Introduc. to the N. Test.; Lon. Eclectic Rev., 3d Series, iii. 81; Horne's Bibl. Bib.; Orme on the Heavenly Witnesses.

Evarts, Jeremiah, 1781–1831, secretary of the Amer. Bd. of Com. for Foreign Missions, a native of Vermont, was from 1810–20 editor of The Panoplist, a religious and literary monthly publication. He wrote 24 essays under the signature of *William*, on the rights and claims of the Indians, pub. in 1829. He edited the volume of Speeches on the Indian Bill, and wrote the Introduction. See Discourses on Evarts, by Drs. Wood and Spring; Miss. Herald, Oct. and Nov., 1831; Memoirs of Jeremiah Evarts, Boston, 1845, 8vo.

Evarts, Rev. W. W. 1. Bible Manual. 2. Pastor's Hand-Book. 3. The Bible Prayer Book. 4. Scripture School Reader; in conjunction with W. H. Wykoff.

Eveleigh, John, D.D., 1747–1814, Provost of Oriel Coll., Oxf., and Preb. of Rochester. The Trinity, 1791, 8vo. Serms. preached before the Univ. of Oxford. 1792, 8vo; do., 1810, 8vo. Eight Sermons, preached at the Bampton Lecture, 1792, 8vo. Plurality of Persons in the Godhead proved, 1797, 8vo. Serm. on 27th Ps., 1806, 8vo. Serms. before the Univ. of Oxford, with those at Bampton Lecture.

> "He treats them [the topics] with a degree of weight and solidity which shows that what he writes is the fruit of deep reflection, and which arrests the attention of the considering reader. There is a character of sound reasoning, a manner of sober discussion, which never quits the author. One of his recommendations is the total absence of all ostentatious display of erudition."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

Eveleigh, Josiah. Reply to Pierce, Lon., 1719, 8vo.

Eveline, Robert. Direction for Adventurers, and true description of the healthiest, pleasantest, and richest Plantation of New Albion, in North Virginia, in a letter from Mayster Robert Eveline, that lived there many years, 1641, sm. 4to. Liber rarissimus.

Evelyn, Charles. Ladies' Recreation; or, The Pleasure and Profit of Gardening improved, Lon., 1707, '11, '19, 8vo. In German, Leipsic, 1756, 8vo.

Evelyn, Sir John. Report from the Committee rel. to Lord Digby's Speech on the attainder of Strafford, 1641, 4to.

Evelyn, John, 1620–1705–6, was a son of Richard Evelyn, of Wotton, in the county of Surrey, where John was born on the 31st of October. After preparatory studies at Lewes and Southover, he was placed in 1637 as a fellow commoner at Balliol Coll., Oxf. He entered college, as he tells us with much modesty,

> "Rather out of shame of abiding longer at school than any fitness, as by sad experience I found, which put me to relearn all that I had neglected, or but perfunctorily gained."

On leaving college he removed to the Middle Temple, and had been there but a short time when he lost his father. Anxious to see something of foreign countries, he determined to visit the continent, whence he returned after an absence of three months. In 1643 he again left home, and for a number of years resided in France, and other parts of Europe, occasionally making a short visit to England. In January, 1651, '52 he settled permanently in the latter country, residing at Say's Court, near Deptford, formerly the seat of his father-in-law, Sir Richard Browne, British resident at the court of France.

At the time of his marriage to Miss Browne, in 1647, at Paris, she had not attained her 14th year, and seems to have been a grateful and docile pupil in the course of education prescribed by the groom, now in his 27th year, and one of the most accomplished men of his day. She survived him about three years, and thus commemorates his devotion:

> "His care of my education was such as might become a father, a lover, a friend, and husband, for instruction, tenderness, affection, and fidelity, to the last moment of his life, which obligation I mention with a gratitude to his memory ever dear to me; and I must not omit to own the sense I have of my parents' care and goodness in placing me in such worthy hands."

Indeed, the character of this excellent man, placed as he was amidst the corrupting influence of a most unprincipled court, affords a delightful subject of contemplation for all who venerate moral worth, in this case rendered more conspicuous by intellectual eminence. Even with the dissolute Charles and the contemptible crowd of courtiers who ministered to his vices, the learned, religious, and accomplished Evelyn was an object of affection as well as respect. They could not but admire and love an example which they were content not to imitate. In the Biog. Brit., and especially in his Diary and Correspondence, the reader will find ample details respecting the useful life of one of the most estimable characters of literary history.

A list of many of the numerous works and translations of Evelyn will be found in the Biog. Brit. We notice some of the principal. 1. A character of England, purporting to have been written by a French Nobleman, 1651, 16mo. See Hallam's Introduc. to Lit. Hist. 2. Fumifugium; or, The Inconvenience of the Air and Smoke of London dissipated; together with some remedies humbly proposed. This was addressed to Charles II., and pub. by his command. 3. Tyrannus; or, The Mode, in a Discourse of Sumptuary Laws, 1661, 8vo. 4. Sculptura; or, The History and Art of Chalcography and Engraving on Copper; with an ample enumeration of the most renowned Masters and their Works, &c., 1662, 8vo; 2d ed., with Life of the Author, 1755, 12mo. This work was written at the repeated request of Robert Boyle. 5. Sylva; or, A Discourse of Forest Trees, and the Propagation of Timber in his Majesty's Dominions: to which is annexed Pomona; rel. to Fruit Trees, 1664, fol.; 2d ed., 1669; 3d ed., with addits. and improvements, 1679, fol.; 4th ed., 1706, fol; 5th ed., 1729; new ed., by Dr. Hunter, of York, with Notes and Engravings, 1776, 2 vols. 4to; 2d ed., to which Terra, a Philosophical Discourse on Earth, is added, 1786, 2 vols. 4to; 4th improved ed., 1812, 2 vols. 4to; 5th improved ed., 1825, 2 vols. 4to. This work was written by the command of, and was the first book pub. by, the Royal Society. It was elicited by certain

> "Queries propounded to that illustrious assembly, the honourable the principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy."

Apprehensions were entertained that the cultivation of large trees was so much neglected, that in a short time it would be difficult or impossible to procure sufficient timber for the purposes of the Navy. Evelyn made an earnest appeal to the nation to treat this important subject with due regard. His work was eminently successful. In the new dedication to Charles II., 2d ed., 1669—5 years after the publication of the 1st ed.—Evelyn tells the king

> "It has been the sole occasion for furnishing your almost exhausted dominions with more, I dare say, than two millions of timber-trees, besides infinite others, which have been propagated within the three nations, at the instigation and by the direction of this work," &c.

The famous Dr. Wotton declares

> "It may therefore, perhaps, be esteemed a small character of Mr. Evelyn's discourse of forest-trees to say, that it out-does all that Theophrastus and Pliny have left us on that subject; for it not only does that and a great deal more, but contains more useful precepts, hints, and discoveries, upon that now so necessary a part of our *Res Rustica*, than the world had till then known, for all the observations of former ages. To name others after him would be a derogation to his performance."—*Reflections on Ancient and Modern Learning.*

> "The 'Sylva' has no beauties of style to recommend it, and none of those felicities of expression by which the writer stamps upon your memory his meaning in all its force. Without such charms, 'Discourse of Forest Trees, and the Propagation of Timber in his Majesty's Dominions' might appear to promise dry entertainment; but he who opens the volume is led on insensibly from page to page, and catches something of the delight which made the author enter with his whole heart and all his faculties into the subject. . . . It is a great repository of all that was then known concerning the forest trees of Great Britain, their growth and culture, and their uses and qualities, real or imaginary; and he has enlivened it with all the pertinent facts and anecdotes which occurred to him in his reading."—ROBERT SOUTHEY: *Lon. Quart. Review*, xix. 47.

> "While Britain retains her awful situation among the nations of Europe, the Sylva of Evelyn will endure with her triumphant oaks. It was an author in his studious retreat, who, casting a prophetic eye on the age we live in, secured the late victories of our national sovereignty. Inquire at the Admiralty how the fleets of Nelson have been constructed, and they can tell you that it was with the oaks which the genius of Evelyn planted."—*Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature.*

> "John Evelyn did perhaps more than any of our early writers to promote and strengthen that taste for rural occupations, among the enlightened classes, which has now happily become a national characteristic."

> "Say's Court was afterwards the residence of the celebrated Evelyn, whose 'Sylva' is still the manual of British planters, and whose life, manners, and principles, as illustrated in his Memoirs, ought equally to be the manual of English gentlemen."—SIR WALTER SCOTT: *Kenilworth.*

> "A diligent perusal of this noble work may animate our nobility and gentry to improve their estates by the never-failing methods therein recommended. All persons, indeed, who are owners of land, may find infinite delight, as well as profit, in this book."—*British Critic.*

> "Among the advantages of the present splendid edition [5th improved ed., 1825, 2 vols. 4to] are the copious and valuable notes of the learned editor, which, alone, would constitute a very considerable volume of miscellaneous extracts, observations, and anecdotes, on the nature, properties, culture, and uses of the great variety of the trees here treated of: comprehending all the discoveries and improvements which have been made since Mr. Evelyn's time."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

See Lon. Quar. Review, ix. 45.

6. A Parallel of the Ancient Architecture with the Modern, 1664, fol.; 1669, 8vo; 3d ed., enlarged and corrected, 1697, 1733, fol.; with the addition of Sir Henry Wotton's

Elements of Architecture. 7. Public Employment and an Active Life preferred to Solitude, 1667, 8vo. This is an answer to Sir George MacKenzie on the other side of the question. 8. History of Three late Famous Impostures, 1668, '69, 8vo. 9. A Short and Plain Discourse, the chief heads of the History of Trade and Navigation, their origin and progress, 1674, 8vo. Dedicated to the King.

> "A brief and necessarily very imperfect sketch. It is introduced by some observations on the advantages of commerce and navigation, as exemplified in the instances of Holland, Venice, &c."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

10. Terra; a Philosophical Discourse of the Earth, relating to the culture and improvement of it, for Vegetation, and the Propagation of Plants, 1675, fol. See notice of SYLVA, *ante*. 11. Mundus Muliebris; or the Ladies' Dressing Room unlocked, and her Toilette spread. In Burlesque. Together with the Fop's Dictionary, 1690, 4to. 12. Numismata; a Discourse of Medals, ancient and modern, 1697, fol.

> "We might justly have expected whatever could have been desired on this subject, from the excellently-learned pen of Mr. Evelyn, had he bent his thoughts, as was believed, towards the consideration of our British coins as well as medals. It now appears that his Numismata carried him no farther than those larger and more choice pieces that are usually called by this latter name; whereon he has, indeed, treated with that accuracy and fineness which become a gentleman and a scholar."—*Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.*, 248.

13. Acetaria; or a Discourse of Sallets, 1699, 8vo. This was his last work. He contemplated several extensive works—A General History of all Trades, The Plan of a Royal Garden, &c.—which were never compiled; see Biog. Brit. A review of his agricultural works will be found in Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Industrious to the last, he was but a short time before his death busily employed in preparing the 4th ed. of Sylva for the press. But the time had now arrived when he was permitted to enter into that rest to which his heart had ever fondly turned during the course of his long pilgrimage on earth. He died Feb. 27, 1705–06, in the 86th year of his age. All that was mortal of the aged Christian was interred at Wotton, where his tombstone, by his direction —anxious to continue his usefulness even when no longer able to bear a living testimony to the truth—bears this inscription:

> "That, living in an age of extraordinary events and revolutions, he had learned from thence this truth, which he desired might be thus communicated to posterity: THAT ALL IS VANITY WHICH IS NOT HONEST, AND THAT THERE IS NO SOLID WISDOM BUT REAL PIETY."

This is "the conclusion of the whole matter," and we shall be wise, indeed, thoughtful reader, if we profit by the lesson.

In 1825 Mr. Wm. Upcott, the well-known bibliographer, pub. in a 4to vol. a collection of Evelyn's Miscellaneous Writings—on Morals, Horticulture, Art, Science, Commerce, &c.—many of which had become very rare.

> "All these tempting topics we are compelled to fly from, with many a lingering look, conscious that we have occupied a large, though by no means an undue space, in affording our readers some gusto of a volume upon which they may venture to make many a hearty meal."—*British Critic.*

In 1818, 2 vols. 4to, appeared Memoirs illustrative of the Life and Writings of John Evelyn, Esq., comprising his Diary from 1641 to 1705–06, and a Selection from his Familiar Letters, 2d ed., 1819, 2 vols. 4to; 3d ed., 1827, 5 vols. 8vo. New ed., 1850, 4 vols. 8vo; again, 1854, 4 vols. 8vo. To Mr. Bray, the intelligent editor of this work, and to Mr. Upcott, his assistant, the public are largely indebted. It has been truly remarked that

> "It is impossible to overrate the interest and value of a diary and correspondence written by such a man as Evelyn, and in such times as those of Charles I., Oliver Cromwell, Charles II., James II., and William III."
>
> "This work is a necessary companion to the popular histories of our country—to Hume, Hallam, Macaulay, and Lingard."
>
> "Few, if any, similar publications of our own days more strongly attracted public attention on their first appearance, or are likely to retain a more permanent station in our national literature, than the Diary of Evelyn, a man the more highly honoured and valued as our acquaintance is permitted to become closer."—*British Critic.*

To this work the reader must add The Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys, and he may congratulate himself upon the possession of treasures of no ordinary character.

> "We have never seen a mine so rich as the volumes before us."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

In 1848, sm. 8vo, was pub. by Bishop Wilberforce of Oxford, from the MS. of Evelyn, his Life of Mrs. Godolphin. Now first pub.

> "An exquisite book is this for the refined and educated reader. How could it be otherwise, since the admirable Evelyn has seen fit to present it to the world? This little book cannot but be attended with many blessings on account of the purity of its tone and purpose."—*Protestant Churchman.*

In 1850, 2 vols. p. 8vo, Rev. R. M. Evanson pub. from the MS. of Evelyn his Rational Account of the True Religion. Now first pub.

> "As an epitome of all the later arguments against the infidelity of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the History of Religion is indeed invaluable."

Of this truly excellent man we may say, with a distinguished critic:

> "No change of fashion, no alteration of taste, no revolutions of science, have impaired or can impair his celebrity. Satire, from whom nothing is sacred, scarcely attempted to touch him while living; and the acrimony of political and religious hatred, though it spares not even the dead, has never assailed his memory."—ROBERT SOUTHEY: *Lon. Quar. Review*, xix. 53.

During the evil days when unhallowed violence overthrew the throne and the altar, Evelyn was a sincere mourner, and ministered to the necessities of those who from a state of comparative opulence suddenly found themselves reduced to straitness of bread and the melancholy prospect of continued destitution. When that intrepid champion of the truth, "of whom the world was not worthy"—Jeremy Taylor—was consigned to the cheerless walls of a prison, it was John Evelyn who not only extended present relief, but settled upon him an annual allowance, that he might not be careful for the morrow From a letter of Evelyn's to this attached friend, written in these troublous times, we give an extract which reflects honour both upon the writer and the one addressed:

> "For my part, I have learned from your excellent assistance to humble myselfe, and to adore the inscrutable pathes of the most high: God and his Truth are still the same, though the foundations of the world be shaken. Redivivus can shut the Schooles indeede, and the Temples; but he cannot hinder our private intercourses and devotions, where the Breast is the Chappell and our Heart is the Altar. Obedience founded in the understanding will be the only cure and retraite. God will accept what remaines and supply what is necessary."

Even the gossiping, worldly-minded, curiosity-hunting Horace Walpole is betrayed with a generous, but very unfashionable, enthusiasm, when expatiating upon the character of Evelyn:

> "His life, which was extended to eighty-six years, was a course of enquiry, study, curiosity, instruction, and benevolence. The works of the Creator, and the mimic labours of the creature, were all objects of his pursuit. He unfolded the perfection of the one, and assisted the imperfection of the other. He adored from examination; was a courtier that flattered only by informing his prince, and by pointing out what was worthy for him to countenance; and was really the neighbour of the gospel, for there was no man that might not have been the better for him."—*Catalogue of Engravers.*

A celebrated author, of a very different stamp, bears the same testimony, when acknowledging some communication designed to aid an important literary undertaking:

> "That most ingenious and virtuous gentleman, Mr. Evelyn, who is not satisfied to have advanced the knowledge of this age by his own useful and successful labours about planting and divers other ways, but is ready to contribute every thing in his power to perfect other men's endeavours."—BISHOP BURNET: *Hist. of the Reformation.*

We shall conclude our article with the tribute of one of the most distinguished poets of his age:

"Happy art thou whom God does bless
With the full choice of thine own happiness;
And happier yet, because thou'rt blest
With prudence how to choose the best.
In books and gardens thou hast plac'd aright,
(Things which thou well dost understand,
And both dost make with thy laborious hand,)
Thy noble, innocent delight.
And in thy virtuous wife, where thou again dost meet
Both pleasures more refin'd and sweet,
The fairest garden in her looks,
And in her mind the wisest books:
Oh, who would change these soft yet solid joys
For empty shows and senseless noise
And all which rank ambition breeds,
Which seem such beauteous flowers, and are such pois'nous weeds," &c. *Cowley's Garden.*

Evelyn, John, 1654–55–1698, 3d son of the preceding, educated at Trin. Coll., Camb., was in 1690 made one of the chief clerks of the Treasury, and in 1691 was elected a commissioner of the revenue in Ireland. 1. Trans. of Renatus Rapinus's Latin verses, Of Gardens, 1673, 8vo 2. Trans of Plutarch's Life of Alexander the Great; in vol. iv. of Plutarch's Lives, by several hands. 3. Hist. of two Grand Visiers, &c., 1677, 8vo. A trans. from the French. See Dryden's Miscellanies, and Nichols's Collection, for some of his poems.

Ever, Sampson. See EUER.

Everard of Winchester, *temp.* Stephen, wrote a metrical trans. in Anglo-Norman of the *Disticha* of Dionysius Cato. Helys of Winchester appears to have borrowed largely from this trans. in his own version of the Disticha, now in MS. in the British Museum. See Le Livre des Proverbes Français, par Le Roux de Lincy, Paris, 1842, 12mo. Tome Second, pp. 359–375. Everard's Trans. of the Distichs of Cato. Several other productions are ascribed to Everard. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.

Everard. Levellers of England, Lon., 1649, 4to.

Everard, Dr. Hermes Mercurius Trismegistus his Divine Pomander, trans. out of the original into English, Lon., 1657, 24mo.

Everard, Edmund, sometime under-secretary to the French King. 1. Discourses on the Present State of the Protestant Princes of Europe, Lon., 1679, fol. 2. The great pressures and grievances of the Protestants in France, 1681, fol.

Everard, Edward, D.D. Preparatory Latin Grammar, Lon., 1843; new ed., 1849, 12mo.

"It is admirably adapted for the purpose, and has our warmest recommendations."—*Plymouth* (*Eng.*) *Herald.*

Serm., 1844, 8vo.

Everard, Giles. Panacea, Lon., 1659, 8vo.

Everard, John. Britanno-Romanvs, sive Angligenarvm in Collegio Romano Vitæ Ratio, Lon., 1611, 8vo.

Everard, John, D.D., a Calvinist divine, *temp.* Charles I. Some Gospel Treasures, Lon., 1653, 8vo.

Everard, Thomas. Stereometry, Lon., 1684, 12mo.

Everard, W. Mercantile Book-Keeping, Lon., 1675.

Everardt, Job. Stenographia, Lon., 1658, 8vo.

Everest, Rev. Charles W., formerly of Meriden, Connecticut, has pub. a number of poetical and other works. 1. Babylon; a Poem. 2. Hare Bell. 3. Moss Rose. 4. The Memento. 5. The Snow Drop. 6. The Poets of Connecticut. 7. Vision of Death, and other Poems. We may cite his poem entitled Agriculture, as a beautiful picture of the pleasures of a country life. Since 1842, Mr. Everest has given nothing to the press. He now has charge of the Rectory School at Hamden, Connecticut.

Everett, Alexander Hill, 1790–1847, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, was a son of the Rev. Oliver Everett, and a descendant of Richard Everett, whose name appears in the public records of Dedham, Massachusetts, for the year 1630. Alexander was born in Boston on the 19th of March, 1790, and entered Harvard College in the 13th year of his age. In 1806 he graduated with the highest honours; and, after a year's experience as a teacher in the Phillips Exeter Academy, commenced the study of law in the office of John Quincy Adams, in Boston. In 1809 he accompanied Mr. Adams on his mission to Russia, and resided at St. Petersburg and London until 1812. Returning to the United States on the declaration of war against Great Britain, he commenced the profession of the law at Boston, but was soon induced to accept the office of secretary of legation to the Netherlands. On the retirement of Mr. Eustis from that mission, in 1818, Mr. Everett succeeded him as chargé d'affaires, and retained this post until 1824. In this year he returned to the United States on leave of absence, and in the spring of 1825 was appointed by President Adams minister to Spain. In 1829 he returned to the United States, and became proprietor and editor of the North American Review, (1830–35,) to which he had, during the editorship of his brother Edward, been one of the most valuable contributors. From 1830 to 1835, Mr. Everett occupied a seat in the legislature of Massachusetts, and during these years and a few following, gave much of his time and thoughts to state and national politics. In the winter of 1840 he resided as a confidential agent of the U. S. Government in the Island of Cuba, and whilst there was appointed President of Jefferson College, Louisiana. He entered upon the responsible duties of this post in June, 1841, but was soon obliged, by failing health, to return to New England.

Upon the return of Mr. Caleb Cushing from his mission to China, Mr. Everett was appointed minister plenipotentiary to that empire, and sailed for Canton July 4th, 1845. A severe attack of illness detained him for some time at Rio Janeiro; and, hopeless of amendment, he returned home; but in the summer of 1846 he was sufficiently recovered to allow of a second attempt to reach his destination. Arrived at Canton, it soon became evident that his physical powers were too much prostrated to allow of any reasonable hope of restoration, and he closed his eyes in a strange land, June 28th, 1847. For the above facts, and for the annexed lists of Mr. Everett's contributions to various periodicals, &c., we are indebted to Griswold's Prose Writers of America.

Mr. Everett's first published compositions appeared in The Monthly Anthology, the vehicle of communication with the public of the Anthology Club of Boston, consisting of George Ticknor, William Tudor, Drs. Bigelow and Gardener, Alexander H. Everett, and Rev. Messrs. Buckminster, Thacher, and Emerson. The Monthly Anthology, established by Phineas Adams, was pub. from 1803 to 1811.

The following list of Mr. Everett's publications presents a very remarkable instance of versatility of talent and enlarged range of erudition. Politics and belles-lettres, political economy and poetry, statistics and æsthetics—subjects the least allied in character or criteria—alternately passed under the review of the "pen of the ready writer."

1. Europe; or, A General Survey of the Political Situation of the Principal Powers, with Conjectures on their Future Prospects, London and Boston, 1822, 8vo. Translated into German, French, and Spanish. The German version was edited by Professor Jacobi, of the University of Halle.

Mr. Everett devotes the first chapter of his work to an explanation of the origin of the controversy between Godwin and Malthus. In the following lines he lays down a position which opens at once a wide field of debate:

"It is, in fact, somewhat singular, that while the immediate object of Godwin was to demonstrate the expediency of practical reform, and that of Mr. Malthus to prove its inutility, the theories of both these writers admit, on general grounds, of precisely the same answer. While Godwin considers political institutions as absolutely mischievous, Malthus affirms that they are completely indifferent. The true answer to both is, that they are neither mischievous nor indifferent, but extremely valuable; that the origin of evil is not to be found in the existence of society—not in any supposed law of nature, which creates a necessity of perpetual famine—but in the primary constitution of the universe."

In the eleventh chapter the political economist will find the author's explanation of the manner in which the state of civilization affects the rate of wages, and of the fact that the individual producer is not always remunerated in proportion to the increased wealth of the community.

He attacks the theory of Malthus as totally untenable, and labours to prove that the increase of population is in truth a principle not of scarcity, but of abundance. A review of this work by an eminent critic—Jared Sparks, LL.D.—will be found in the N. American Review, xvii. 288–310.

2. New Ideas on Population, with Remarks on the Theories of Godwin and Malthus, London and Boston, 1822 See Mr. E.'s correspondence upon the subject of political economy with Professor George Tucker, of the University of Virginia, pub. in 1845. 3. America; or, A general Survey of the Political Situation of the several Powers of the Western Continent, with Conjectures on their future Prospects, by a citizen of the United States, Phila., 1827, 8vo; Lon., 1828, 8vo.

"The appearance of this work has been expected with no inconsiderable degree of interest. It was generally supposed that a volume from the pen of the author of 'Europe,' whatever other qualities it might possess, could scarcely fail of being an ingenious and elegant production; and this expectation has been amply verified in the present instance. We believe that this work will be generally considered as a valuable accession to American literature; and it is by no means necessary, in order to appreciate its merits in this respect, to coincide in all the opinions and views which it contains. . . . The style in which the work is written would alone warrant us in placing it, as a literary production, in the highest rank of English classics. It is a style equally free from the meretricious ornament so prevalent in our own country, and from the colloquial roughness which distinguishes many of the ablest British authors of the present time. . . . To our author and to Washington Irving we are indebted for two of the most successful efforts which have been made in the present century to revive the Attic elegance which distinguished the best writers of the days of Addison."—*North American Review.*

"This essay, however objectionable it may be to an Englishman in several respects, is marked by ability of the very first order. Since the publication of those admirable Dissertations which were collected in *The Federalist*, we have not seen any political composition from the pen of an American that can at all be compared with this. The style is idiomatic and thoroughly English, formed in our best school. We are often compelled to admire the beauty of the periods when we are most disposed to differ from the sentiments which they convey."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

4. Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Series First, Bost., 1845, 12mo. 5. Series Second, 1847, 12mo. 6. Poems, 1845, 8vo. To Sparks's American Biography, Mr. Everett contributed the Life of Joseph Warren, in 1st Series, x. 91, and the Life of Patrick Henry, in 2d Series, i. 207.

Mr. Everett's principal contributions to the North American Review are on the following subjects: 1. French Dramatic Literature. 2. Louis Bonaparte. 3. Private Life of Voltaire. 4. Literature of the 18th Century. 5. Dialogue on Representative Government, between Dr. Franklin and President Montesquieu. 6. Bernardin de St. Pierre. 7. Madame de Staël. 8. J. J. Rousseau. 9. Mirabeau. 10. Schiller. 11. Chinese Grammar. 12. Cicero on Government. 13. Memoirs of Madame Campan. 14. Degerando's History of Philosophy. 15. Lord Byron.

The following were written whilst in Spain: 16. McCulloch's Political Economy. 17. Authorship of Gil Blas. 18. Baron de Staël's Letters on England. 19. Paraguay. 20. The Art of Being Happy. 21. Politics of Europe. 22. Chinese Manners. 23. Irving's Columbus. 24. Definitions in Political Economy, by Malthus. 25. Cousin's Intellectual Philosophy. 26. Canova.

The following were written whilst editor and proprietor of the Review: 27. British Opinions on the Protecting System. 28. Politics of Europe. 29. Tone of British Criticism. 30. Stewart's Moral Philosophy. 31. The American System. 32. Life of Henry Clay. 33. Life and Writings of Sir James Mackintosh. 34. Irving's Alhambra. 35. Nullification. 36. The Union and the States. 37. Hamilton's Men and Manners in America. 38. Early Literature of Modern Europe. 39. Early Literature of France. 40. Progress and Limits of Social Improvement. 41. Origin and Character of the Old Parties. 42. Character of Jefferson. 43. Dr. Channing. 44. Thomas Carlyle.

His principal contributions to the Democratic Review are the following: 1. The Spectre Bridegroom, from Burger. 2. The Water King; a Legend of the Norse. 3. The Grecian Gossips, imitated from Theocritus. 4. The Worth of Woman, from Schiller. 5. Enigma. 6 and 7. The Framers of the Constitution. 8. Mrs. Sigourney. 9. Sketch of Harro Harring. 10. The Texas Question. 11. The Re-annexation of Texas. 12. Contemporary Spanish Poetry. 13. Greenough's Statue of Washington. 14. The Young American. 15. The Malthusian Theory discussed in Letters to Professor George Tucker, of the University of Virginia. 16. The Portress; a Ballad. 17. The Funeral of Goethe, from Harro Harring.

The contributions to the Boston Quarterly Review were chiefly, if not altogether, devoted to an exposition of the questions connected with currency. Among Mr. Everett's published orations are the following: 1. On the Progress and Limits of the Improvement of Society. 2. The French Revolution. 3. The Constitution of the United States. 4. State of Polite Literature in England and the United States. 5. Moral Character of the Literature of the last and present century. 6. Literary Character of the Scriptures. 7. Progress of Moral Science. 8. Discovery of America by the Northmen. 9. German Literature. 10. Battle of New Orleans. 11. Battle of Bunker Hill.

Everett, David, d. 1813, aged 44, editor of Boston Patriot, and subsequently of The Pilot, was a native of Princeton, Massachusetts, and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1795. 1. Common Sense in Dishabille, or The Farmer's Monitor, 1799. 2. Daranzel; a Tragedy, 1800. 3. Political Essays in the Boston Gazette, over the signature of Junius Americanus.

Everett, Edward, one of the most distinguished orators and scholars of modern times, born 1794, in Dorchester, near Boston, Massachusetts, is a younger brother of Alexander H. Everett: see *ante*. He entered Harvard College at the age of 13, and graduated with distinguished credit in 1811. After two years of preparatory study in the divinity school in Cambridge, he was at the early age of 19 chosen to succeed the eloquent Buckminster, by whose death the pulpit of the Brattle Street Church had been left vacant. As a pulpit orator Mr. Everett soon attained that distinction which he has invariably acquired in every department of life which he has successively occupied. An extract from a letter of the late Judge Story will prove interesting in this connexion. The writer refers to a celebrated sermon of Mr. Everett, entitled "Brethren, the time is short," delivered in the capitol at Washington, in February, 1820:

> "The sermon was truly splendid, and was heard with a breathless silence. The audience was very large; and, being in that magnificent apartment of the House of Representatives, it had vast effect. I saw Mr. King, of New York, and Mr. Otis, of Massachusetts, there. They were both very much affected with Mr. Everett's sermon; and Mr. Otis, in particular, wept bitterly. There were some very touching appeals to our most delicate feelings, on the loss of our friends. Indeed, Mr. Everett was almost universally admired, as the most eloquent of preachers. Mr. King told me he never heard a discourse so full of unction, eloquence, and good taste."

The following tributes from the same distinguished authority may perhaps be properly quoted in this place:

> "I thank you most sincerely for the high pleasure and instruction you have given me in this number of the [N. American] Review. I agree with you as to Mr. Tudor's book, and you have almost persuaded me you are right as to the Indians. If you continue to write thus powerfully, in such a strain of manly, vigorous sense, with such glowing eloquence, you will humble all of us, but nobly exalt the pride and character of our country."—*Letter to Edward Everett, Salem, January* 15, 1820.

> "Mr. Everett, whom you may remember at Boston, made his maiden speech on this occasion, [Proposition to amend the Constitution; debate in House of Representatives, Washington, session of 1825–26.] It received very great applause from its manner as well as matter. He bids fair to be an eminent statesman, after having figured a considerable time as an eminent clergyman."—*Letter to J. Evelyn Denison, Esq., M.P., Washington, March* 15, 1826.

The reader will thank us for thus recording the testimony of Judge Story to Mr. Everett's eminence as a preacher an essayist, and a political orator. We shall have occasion, before closing this article, to quote still further from the same distinguished authority. No man more highly valued Mr. Everett's natural talents and ripe scholarship and no man would have more heartily welcomed the great intellectual monument which he so well knew these talents and scholarship were capable of erecting. But we anticipate. In 1812, at the early age of 18, he was appointed Latin tutor in Harvard College.

In 1814 he pub. a volume of about 500 pages, entitled A Defence of Christianity, in answer to The Grounds of Christianity Examined, by George B. English. These works we have already noticed at length. See English, George B.

In 1815 he was elected professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Harvard College, with the understanding that he should spend some time in Europe before engaging in the arduous duties of this post. Whilst abroad he made the acquaintance of Scott, Byron, Jeffrey, Campbell, Mackintosh, Romilly, Davy, and other distinguished literary and political characters.

In 1819 he returned home and entered upon the duties of the Greek Professorship. In addition to his regular lectures, he found time to publish a Greek Grammar, trans. by him from the German of Buttman, and a Greek Reader, based upon that of Mr. Jacobs. We extract a notice of this portion of Mr. Everett's life, from Mr. Hayward's article on American Orators and Statesmen, in the London Quarterly Review for December, 1840:

> "Edward Everett is one of the most remarkable men living. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was born about 1796. At nineteen he had already acquired the reputation of an accomplished scholar, and was drawing large audiences as a Unitarian preacher. At twenty-one (the age at which Roger Ascham achieved a similar distinction) he was appointed Professor of Greek in Harvard University, and soon afterwards he made a tour of Europe, including Greece. M. Cousin, who was with him in Germany, informed a friend of ours that he was one of the best Grecians he ever knew, and the translator of Plato must have known a good many of the best. On his return from his travels he lectured on Greek literature with the enthusiasm and success of another Abelard—we hope, without the Heloise."

He became editor of the North American Review in January, 1820, and in the next four years contributed to its pages about fifty papers, to which are to be added sixty more, written whilst the Review was under the management of his brother Alexander, and of those who succeeded him. Mr. Everett has given us reason to hope for the publication of a selection from these excellent papers, and from the speeches, reports, and correspondence, prepared from time to time in the discharge of his official duties. We trust, however, that the contributions to the Review will be given without the least curtailment; and the rather from the fact that the earlier numbers of this periodical are not only now scarce, but not to be had—save on rare occasions—at any price whatever. On the 8th of May, 1822, Mr. Everett was married by his old classmate, the Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D.D., to Charlotte Gray, a daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks, one of the leading men of Boston. Mr. Brooks died January 1, 1849, and his biography has been written by Mr. Everett.

In 1824 Mr. Everett was elected to the United States Congress by the voters of Middlesex, Massachusetts, and sat in the House of Representatives for ten years. Upon his return from Congress in 1835, he was for four successive years elected Governor of Massachusetts, and at the next election defeated by only one out of more than 100,000 votes. In 1841 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James, and resided in London for about five years. Not the least gratifying testimonial of respect accorded to Mr. Everett in England, was the degree of D.C.L., by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and from Dublin. On his return home, in 1846, he was elected to the Presidency of Harvard College, and retained this honourable post until 1849, when he tendered his resignation, and was succeeded by Jared Sparks. On the decease of Daniel Webster, Mr. Everett was appointed Secretary of State of the United States, and in 1853 he succeeded John Davis as a national Senator. In consequence of the failure of his health, he soon resigned his seat, and is now (1858) living in retirement at Boston, occupied, it is believed, in the preparation of a systematic treatise on the modern Law of Nations. See Griswold's Prose Writers of America; Men of the Time, N. York, 1852; The Hundred Boston Orators, by James S. Loring, Boston, 1854, 8vo.

In addition to the Defence of Christianity, already mentioned, and a number of occasional addresses, official letters, reports, &c., Mr. Everett has published, 1. Orations and Speeches on Various Occasions, 1836, 8vo. This vol. contains 27 speeches, &c. delivered from 1825–36. 2. Importance of Practical Education and Useful Knowledge; a selection from his Orations and other Discourses, (pub. in 1836,) N. York, 1847, 12mo. This work was originally prepared for the Massachusetts District School Library, at the request of the Board of Education. 3. Orations and Speeches on Various Occasions from 1826 to 1850, 2d ed., Boston, 1850, 2 vols. 8vo. This ed. includes all that were in the ed. of 1836. 3d ed., 1853, 2 vols. 8vo. These volumes contain eighty-one articles; certainly among the most valuable ever issued from the American or British press. The titles and dates are as follows:

I. The Circumstances Favourable to the Progress of Literature in America, 1824. II. The First Settlement of New England, 1824. III. The First Battles of the Revolutionary War, 1825. IV. The Principle of the American Constitutions, 1826. V. Adams and Jefferson, 1826. VI. The History of Liberty, 1828. VII. Monument to John Harvard, 1828. VIII. Speech at Nashville, Tennessee, 1829. IX. Speech at Lexington, Kentucky, 1829. X. Speech at the Yellow Springs, in Ohio, 1829. XI. The Settlement of Massachusetts, 1830. XII. Importance of Scientific Knowledge to Practical Men, and the Encouragements to its Pursuit: the substance of several addresses. XIII. The Working Men's Party, 1830. XIV. Advantage of Scientific Knowledge to Working Men, 1831. XV. Colonization and Civilization of Africa, 1832. XVI. Education in the Western States, 1833. XVII. The Bunker Hill Monument, 1833. XVIII. Temperance, 1833. XIX. The Seven Years' War the School of the Revolution, 1833. XX. The Education of Mankind, 1833. XXI. Agriculture, 1833. XXII. Eulogy on Lafayette, 1834. XXIII. The Battle of Lexington, 1835. XXIV. The Youth of Washington, 1835. XXV. Education Favourable to Liberty, Morals, and Knowledge, 1835. XXVI. The Battle of Bloody Brook, 1835. XXVII. The Boyhood and Youth of Franklin, 1829. XXVIII. Fourth of July at Lowell, 1830. XXIX. American Manufactories, 1831. XXX. Anecdotes of Early Local History, 1833. XXXI. The Western Railroad, 1835. XXXII. Anniversary of the Settlement of Springfield, 1836. XXXIII. The Importance of the Militia, 1836. XXXIV. The Seventeenth of June at Charlestown, 1836. XXXV. Harvard Centennial Anniversary, 1836. XXXVI. The Settlement of Dedham, 1836. XXXVII. The Cattle Show at Danvers, 1836. XXXVIII. The Irish Charitable Society, 1837. XXXIX. Improvements in Prison Discipline, 1837. XL. Superior and Popular Education, 1837. XLI. The Boston Schools, 1837. XLII. The Importance of the Mechanic Arts, 1837. XLIII. Reception of the Sauks and Foxes, 1837. XLIV. Dr. Bowditch, 1838. XLV. Fourth of July, 1838. XLVI. Education the Nurture of the Mind, 1838. XLVII. Festival at Exeter, 1838. XLVIII. Accumulation, Property, Capital, Credit, 1838. XLIX. Importance of Education in a Republic, 1838. L. The Settlement at Barnstable, 1839. LI. Normal Schools, 1839. LII. Opening of the Railroad to Springfield, 1839. LIII. The Scots' Charitable Society, 1839. LIV. John Lowell, Jr., Founder of the Lowell Institute; a Memoir, 1839. LV. Dr. Robinson's Medal, 1842. LVI. British Association at Manchester, 1842. LVII. University of Cambridge, 1842. LVIII. The Royal Agricultural Society at Bristol, 1842. LIX. Agricultural Society at Waltham, 1842. LX. York Minster, 1842. LXI. Lord Mayor's Day, 1842. LXII. The Geological Society at London. LXIII. The Royal Academy of Art, 1843. LXIV. Royal Literary Fund, 1843. LXV. The Agricultural Society at Derby, 1843. LXVI. Reception at Hereford, 1843. LXVII. Saffron Walden, 1843. LXVIII. Scientific Association at Cambridge, England, 1845. LXIX. The Pilgrim Fathers, 1845. LXX. University Education, 1846. LXXI. The New Medical College at Boston, 1846. LXXII. The Famine in Ireland, 1847. LXXIII. Aid to the Colleges of Massachusetts, 1848. LXXIV. Eulogy on John Quincy Adams, 1848. LXXV. The Cambridge High School, 1848. LXXVI. Second Speech in Aid of the Colleges of Massachusetts, 1849. LXXVII. American Scientific Association, 1849. LXXVIII. The Departure of the Pilgrims, 1849. LXXIX. Cattle Show at Dedham, 1849. LXXX. The Nineteenth of April at Concord, 1850. LXXXI. The Bible: Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Bible Society, May 27, 1850

Since the above was written, a third volume of Mr. Everett's Orations, Discourses, &c., has been placed in the hands of the printer, and is to be pub. in Boston in 1858. It will contain—Lectures on the Civilization of the Peruvians and Aztecs, and on the Discovery of America by the Northmen; Orations and Speeches on the following occasions and subjects: The Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, 17th June, 1850; The Annual Examination of the Cambridge High School; Dinner to Amin Bey; Union Dinner at New York, 22d Feb., 1851; Cattle Show at Lowell; The Railroad Festival in Boston, on opening the road to Canada; Massachusetts State Agricultural Society; The Warren Street Chapel; Dinner of the Alumni of Harvard College; Another Cambridge High School Examination; Dinner to Mr. Thomas Baring; Hampshire Agricultural Society; In Faneuil Hall, on the Death of Daniel Webster; Colonization Society at Washington; Discovery and Colonization of America, before the New York Historical Society; Fourth of July, in Faneuil Hall, on Stability and Progress; The Sailing of the Pilgrims, at Plymouth, in August, 1853; New Hampshire Agricultural Society; Death of Vice President King; Fourth of July, 1855, at Dorchester; School Festival in Faneuil Hall; Death of Mr. Lawrence, in Faneuil Hall; United States Agricultural Festival in Boston; Presentation of the Cane of Washington, Feb. 23, 1858; also a Memoir of Peter C. Brooks, and some other articles. This volume will contain a copious index to the three volumes, making it a necessary companion to vols. i. and ii. Those who would witness a remarkable illustration of the power of eloquence to transfuse life and beauty into the teachings of science, the lessons of history, the ethics of politics, and vicissitudes of letters, will not neglect to devote "their days and nights" to the Orations of Edward Everett.

We need hardly remind our readers that Mr. Everett has substantial claims to the character of a poet. The Dirge of Alaric the Visigoth, and the beautiful poem of Santa Croce, are among the few compositions which the remembrance of school-boy declamation can present, without fear of rebuke, to the maturer judgment of riper years. Several other poetical productions are among the evidences of their author's remarkable versatility of talent. A Notice of the Life and Works of the late Daniel Webster, by Mr. Everett, will be found in the collective edition of the works of the former, Boston, 1852, 6 vols. 8vo. To the same distinguished pen belong the Life of General Stark, in Sparks's Library of American Biography, (1st series, i. 1,) and several of the Annual Reports of the Massachusetts Board of Education. The merits of Mr. Everett's productions are duly estimated, both at home and abroad, and we regret that our limited space renders brevity of quotation from commendatory notices a matter of necessity.

The first oration which drew upon Mr. Everett the eyes of his countrymen at large was delivered at Cambridge before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, August 27, 1824. The occasion was one well calculated to call forth the eloquence of the young orator. He stood in the presence of much of the genius and learning of the land: of those who had written their names in their country's history, and whose fame was not confined to the vast republic which claimed them as her sons.

But the remembrance of the mighty dead would have proved a stronger spell than the presence of the living, had it not been that the companion of the departed, the brother-in-arms of the Father of his country, sat that day an honoured guest of the chief estates of the land which he had aided to redeem. When the youthful orator had excited to an almost painful pitch the feelings of the vast assemblage who hung upon his lips,—when they smiled or wept, sorrowed over the past or exulted in the present, at the will of the master who carried them as he listed,—he suddenly turned to the illustrious guest who had seen so much of the rise and fall of human greatness—who has witnessed alike the destruction of a throne and the birth of a nation—and addressed him in an apostrophe never to be forgotten by auditor or reader:

"Welcome. friend of our fathers, to our shores! Happy are our eyes that behold those venerable features! Enjoy a triumph such as never conqueror nor monarch enjoyed—the assurance that throughout America there is not a bosom which does not beat with joy and gratitude at the sound of your name! You have already met and saluted, or will soon meet, the few that remain of the ardent patriots, prudent counsellors, and brave warriors, with whom you were associated in achieving our liberty. But you have looked round in vain for the faces of many, who would have lived years of pleasure on a day like this, with their old companion-in-arms and brother in peril. Lincoln, and Greene, and Knox, and Hamilton, are gone; the heroes of Saratoga and

> Yorktown have fallen before the enemy that conquers all. Above all, the first of heroes and of men, the friend of your youth, the more than friend of his country, rests in the bosom of the soil he redeemed. On the banks of the Potomac he lies in glory and peace. You will revisit the hospitable shades of Mount Vernon, but him whom you venerated as we did, you will meet not at its door. His voice of consolation, which reached you in the dungeons of Olmütz, cannot now break its silence to bid you welcome to his own roof. But the grateful children of America will bid you welcome to our shores! and whithersoever your course shall take you, throughout the limits of the continent, the ear that hears you shall bless you, the eye that sees you shall give witness to you, and every tongue exclaim, with heartfelt joy, 'Welcome! welcome, La Fayette!'"

A review of this oration, and of one delivered at Plymouth in December of the same year, will be found in the North American Review for April, 1825. To recommend its perusal to the reader, nothing more need be said than to give the name of its author—Jared Sparks, Mr. Everett's successor in the presidency of Harvard College. We quote a few lines from the conclusion:

> "Professor Everett's recapitulatory remarks and closing reflections are uttered in a style of uncommon brilliancy and richness; they inculcate lofty and animating sentiments, and constitute altogether a rare specimen of eloquence and fine writing."

Perhaps one of the best reviews of Mr. Everett's Orations is that by Prof. E. Laboulaye, of the College of France, in the Journal des Débats, Oct. 6, 1853. We regret that we can find room for a brief extract only:

> "Il est curieux de suivre la vie publique d'un tel homme, et c'est ce qu'il est aisé de faire dans les deux volumes que nous avons sous les yeux. Il n'y a là ni ses œuvres littéraires ni ses harangues politiques, mais seulement les discours que depuis trente ans a prononcés M. Everett chaque fois qu'il s'est trouvé en rapport avec ses concitoyens. Les sujets sont naturellement très variés, la pensée y est toujours la même; tout s'y réduit à un seul point, l'éducation intellectuelle, morale, patriotique, du peuple. L'unité est dans la parole comme elle est dans la vie de l'auteur."

An eloquent review of Mr. Everett's orations, by Professor Felton, will be found in the N. American Review for October, 1850, and an admirable analysis of his mental characteristics and oratorical style, by a distinguished critic, himself an orator of renown, occurs in the same periodical for January, 1837. We give a brief extract from the latter:

> "The great charm of Mr. Everett's orations consists not so much in any single and strongly-developed intellectual trait as in that symmetry and finish which, on every page, give token of the richly-endowed and thorough scholar. The natural movements of his mind are full of grace; and the most indifferent sentence which falls from his pen has that simple elegance which it is as difficult to define as it is easy to perceive. His level passages are never tame, and his fine ones are never superfine. His style, with matchless flexibility, rises and falls with his subject, and is alternately easy, vivid, elevated, ornamented, or picturesque; adapting itself to the dominant mood of the mind, as an instrument responds to the touch of a master's hand. His knowledge is so extensive, and the field of his allusions so wide, that the most familiar views, in passing through his hands, gather such a halo of luminous illustrations, that their likeness seems transformed, and we entertain doubts of their identity."—George Stillman Hillard.

Mr. Tuckerman also notices this remarkable power of adaptation to subjects the most incongruous, which Mr. Everett's mind exhibits in so eminent a degree:

> "If Webster is the Michael Angelo of American oratory, Everett is the Raphael. In the former's definition of eloquence, he recognises its latent existence in the occasion as well as in the man and in the subject. His own oratory is remarkable for grasping the bold and essential; for developing, as it were, the anatomical basis—the very sinews and nerves of his subject—while Everett instinctively catches and unfolds the grace of occasion, whatever it be; in his mind the sense of beauty is vivid, and nothing is more surprising in his oratory than the ease and facility with which he seizes upon the redeeming associations of every topic, however far removed it may be from the legitimate domain of taste or scholarship."—*Characteristics of Literature; second series; The Orator: Everett.*

The introduction of the name of Daniel Webster gives us an opportunity of presenting a sketch, drawn by this eminent statesman, of the services and character of the subject of our notice:

> "We all remember him,—some of us personally,—myself, certainly, with great interest, in his deliberations in the Congress of the United States, to which he brought such a degree of learning, and ability, and eloquence, as few equalled, and none surpassed. He administered, afterwards, satisfactorily to his fellow-citizens, the duties of the chair of the commonwealth. He then, to the great advantage of his country, went abroad. He was deputed to represent his government at the most important court of Europe; and he carried thither many qualities, most of them essential, and all of them ornamental and useful, to fill that high station. He had education and scholarship. He had a reputation at home and abroad. More than all, he had an acquaintance with the politics of the world, with the law of this country and of nations, with the history and policy of the countries of Europe. And how well these qualities enabled him to reflect honour upon the literature and character of his native land, not we only, but all the country and all the world, know. He has performed this career, and is yet at such a period of life, that I may venture something upon the character and privilege of my countrymen, when I predict that those who have known him long and know him now, those who have seen him and see him now, those who have heard him and hear him now, are very likely to think that his country has demands upon him for future efforts in its service."—*Speech of Daniel Webster at the first Anniversary Meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society.*

It is pleasing to know that the friendly, almost fraternal, relations which united the hearts of these two distinguished patriots were never disturbed by misunderstandings, nor chilled by estrangements. To this gratifying truth we have the annexed touching testimony. It occurs in a letter from Mr. Webster to Mr. Everett, written but about three months before the decease of the former:

> "We now and then see stretching across the heavens a clear, blue, cerulean sky, without cloud, or mist, or haze. And such appears to me our acquaintance, from the time when I heard you for a week recite your lessons in the little schoolhouse in Short Street to the date hereof, [21st July, 1852."]

Referring to Mr. Webster's hopes of future patriotic efforts upon the part of the subject of this eulogium, we may be permitted to say that undoubtedly the best service that Mr. Everett can confer upon his country is the production of a great work upon some broad question, with which the interests of humanity are sufficiently connected to insure the preservation of the fame and usefulness of the author, with the vitality of the subject. We are pleased, therefore, that Mr. Everett has selected the Law of Nations as the topic of the treatise which he is now believed to have in course of preparation. But we cannot withhold the expression of our hope that the work will be less restricted in its field than the author leads us to infer, when he informs us that it will have especial reference

> "To those questions which have been discussed between the governments of the United States and Europe since the peace of 1793."

The commentaries of so able and luminous an expositor upon the text, original and collected, of Grotius, Puffendorf, Burlamaqui, Klüber, Heineccius, Fulbeck, Selden, Lucchesi-Palli, and Massé, would make even the layman in love with learning which, to his great loss, he often regrets as "beyond his line and measure." We must confess that we are altogether unwilling to resign to the erudite gentlemen of the long robe all the intellectual pleasure and improvement arising from the investigation of the principles of "the perfection of reasoning," as the law has—rather ambitiously, perhaps—been styled. Although a laic, we have found the philosophy of Jurisprudence well worthy of the "Second Brother's" commendation of philosophy in general, in that

"Perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,"—

the Masque of Comus.

But to return to Mr. Everett's projected work: we confess that we hope with trembling, when we remember the many instances in which the great intellectual architects of our race have razed the half-built edifice to the ground, or refused to finish its proportions, from a despair of equalling an ideal model, from which the severity of an exquisitely-refined judgment would tolerate no defalcation. Much is thus forever lost to the world, which would have gladly profited by that which has been mistakenly withheld. Such severe judges of their own labours must consider not only what their works lack of perfection, but to how great an extent the minds of many of their prospective readers are deficient of even rudimental knowledge, and the perception of first principles.

To provide for such, whilst not forgetful of the more advanced,—to call in the poor and the destitute, who can make no recompense, as well as to bid those who can summon in return to the intellectual feast,—may not be so gratifying to ambition, but it fulfils charity, and is recommended by the highest sanction.

On imposing convocations, indeed, Jupiter entertained the gods with ambrosia; but the *Diovis Pater* knew also how to prepare a feast suited to the humbler appetites of mortals. But if there be, indeed—though we are persuaded better things—any well-grounded apprehension that the world is never to behold the noble superstructure which Mr. Everett has long been erecting upon the sure foundation of his deep and solid erudition, then we shall feel justified in invoking the aid of a potent champion on behalf of a cause in which the interests of society, the science of legislation, and the moral and intellectual improvement of millions, are so deeply concerned. Surely such an appeal as the following—an appeal so eloquent, and from an authority always so venerable, and now sanctified by the seal of the tomb—shall not prove in vain:

> "You have, I trust, many years before you of health and labour. What I desire is, that, in addition to the many beautiful—ay, exquisitely beautiful—specimens of your genius which we have had upon occasional topics, you would now meditate some great work for posterity, which shall make you known and felt through all time as we, your contemporaries, now know and esteem you.

This should be the crowning future purpose of your life. *Sat verbum sapienti.* If I should live to see it, I should hail it with the highest pleasure. If I am dead, pray remember that it was one of the thoughts which clung most closely to me to the very last." —*Judge Story to Hon. Edward Everett, Cambridge, May* 30, 1840. See Life and Letters of Judge Story, ii. 333.

Everett, Erastus. A System of English Versification, N. York, 1848, 12mo.

"This treatise, which we have examined with some care and pains, will be found highly useful to those who desire to become acquainted with the laws of English versification."

Everett, George. The Pathway to Peace and Profit, or, Truth in its Plain Dress, Lon., 1694, 4to. Encouragement for Seamen and Mariners, 1695, 4to.

Everett, James. See Holland, John.

Everett, John, a famous highwayman, the terror of benighted travellers on Hounslow Heath, was executed at Tyburn, February 20, 1729–30. Whilst awaiting death, he wrote an autobiography entitled A genuine Narrative of the memorable Life and Actions of John Everett, &c., Lon., 1730. A notice of this curious work, accompanied with extracts, will be found in the London Retrospective Review, vi. 237, 1822.

"Perhaps future ages may render classical the deeds of those younger sons of good families who, induced by necessity rather than choice, '*took to the road*' in search of money and adventure." —*Ubi supra.*

Evershed, Wm. Sub. of 2 Discourses, 1780, 8vo.

Eves, Mrs. 1. The Grammatical Plaything, 1800, 8vo. 2. Scripture made Easy, 1809, 8vo.

Eves, George. Funl. Serm., Lon., 1661, 4to.

Ewart, John, M.D. Cancer, Bath, 1794, 8vo.

Ewart, Rev. John. Lectures on Psalms, Lon., 1822–26, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Pleasing, moral, and pious."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

Ewbank, George. Serm., 1661, 4to.

Ewbank, Thomas, United States Commissioner on Patents, was born in the tower of Barnard Castle, in the north of England, in 1792. Descriptive and Historical Account of Hydraulic and other machines for raising Water, Ancient and Modern; including the progressive development of the Steam Engine, New York, 1842, 8vo; 2d ed., 1849, 8vo.

"It is full of the gossip of the art: it is just such a book as any amateur of mechanics would allow to be open on his table for the purpose of passing the little fragments of his time in occupation of a light and useful description."—*Lon. Athen.*

The World a Workshop, N.Y., 1855, 12mo. Life in Brazil, illustrated, N.Y., 1856, 8vo. Thoughts on Matter and Force, N. York, 1858. See Lon. Athen., 1858, Pt. 2, 199. Reminiscences in the Patent-Office and of Scenes and Things in Washington, 1858. In preparation.

Ewen, James. Ovid's Heroids, Lon., 1787, 8vo.

Ewen, W. M. 1. Grace and Truth, Edin., 1763, 12mo. 2. Essays, Doctrinal and Practical, 1767, 2 vols. 12mo.

Ewer, John, Bishop of Llandaff, consecrated, 1761. Serm. on Prov. xxi. 31, 1762, 4to; on Heb. xiii. 16, 1766, 4to; on Rom. x. 14, 1767, 4to.

Ewes, Sir Symonds D'. See D'Ewes.

Ewing, A. Serm. on the Church, Forres, 12mo.

Ewing, Alexander, or **Archibald,** teacher of Mathematics, d. 1804, at Edinburgh. 1. Mathematics, Lon., 1772, '99, 8vo. 2. Arithmetic, 1773, 12mo. 3. Astronomy, Edin., 1797, 8vo.

Ewing, Alexander, M.D. Observ. on the Harverian Doctrine, in Reply to George Kerr, Lon., 1817, 12mo.

Ewing, Greville, 1767–1841, a native of Edinburgh, and a minister of the Kirk of Scotland. 1. Serm., Lon., 1797, 8vo. 2. Remarks on Dick's Serm., 1801. 3. Greek Grammar, and Greek and Eng. Lexicon, Edin., 1802, 8vo; Glasg., 1812, 8vo; Glasg. and Lon., 1827, 8vo. See notices in Orme's Bibl. Bib., Horne's Bibl. Bib., and Brit. Critic. 4. Gov't, &c. of the Church of Christ, Glasg., 1807, 12mo. 5. Essays addressed to Jews, Lon., 1809, '10, 2 vols. 12mo.

"They display particularly a very accurate acquaintance with the Old Testament Scriptures, and place many passages in a new and often interesting light."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

6. An Essay on Baptism, Glasg., 1823, '24, 12mo.

See Mem. of Greville Ewing, by his daughter, 1843, 8vo.

Ewing, James. Report to the Directors of the Glasg. Hosp. rel. to the City Poor, Glasg., 1818.

"An able, well-written, and interesting report."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

Report of a Com. on the Burgess Oath, 1819, 8vo.

Ewing, James. Justice of the Peace, &c. in N. Jersey. New ed., by a member of the Bar, N. Y., 1848, 8vo.

Ewing, John, D.D., 1732–1802, a native of East Nottingham, Maryland, graduated at Princeton College, 1752; Minister of the First Presbyterian Church, Phila., 1758–1802; Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, 1779–1802. Account of the Transit of Venus over the Sun; Trans. Amer. Soc. i. 39. Godfrey's Quadrant, ib. iv. 126. Serm. on the death of George Bryan, 1791. Serm. in Amer. Preacher, ii. Lectures on Nat. Philosophy, 1809.

"His qualifications as a minister of the Gospel were many and eminent. Science was with him a handmaid to religion. He was mighty in the Scriptures." See Linn's Funl. Serm.; Assembly's Miss. Mag.; Miller, ii. 372; Holmes, ii. 424; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.

Ewing, Capt. Peter. The Soldier's Opera, 1792, 8vo.

Ewing, Thomas, teacher in Edinburgh. 1. The English Learner, Lon., 1815; 14th ed., 1849, 12mo. 2. Principles of Elocution, revised by T. B. Calvert, 30th ed., Lon., 1852, 12mo.

"Its materials are gathered with a tasteful hand from every period of our literature."—*Lon. Quar. Jour. of Education.*

3. Rhetorical Exercises, 12mo. The three preceding works form a consecutive series. 4. A New System of Geography, 1816; with a new General Atlas, 17th ed., 1849, 12mo.

"We can recommend Mr. Ewing's book to the Geographical student."—*Lon. Critical Review.*

"By far the most elegant and accurate Atlas which we have seen on a similar scale."—*Blackwood's Mag.*

Ewington, H. The Arcana of Short-Hand, 1805, 12mo. New ed., 18mo.

"This little work is the most perspicuous, concise, and expeditious method that has been hitherto proposed, and we are persuaded that we do students of Short-hand a service, in recommending it to their attention."—*Anti-Jacobin Review, Feb.* 1808.

Exall, J., a Baptist minister of Tenterden. 1. The Spirit of Inquiry assisted, Tenterden, 12mo. 2. Brief Calvinistic conclusions on the attributes of God, &c., 1824, 8vo.

Exall, Joseph. Serm., Prov. xiii. 15, Tenterden, 8vo.

Exall, Joshua. Infant Baptism, Lon., 1693, 4to.

Exton, Brudenot, M.D. Midwifery, Lon., 1751, 8vo.

Exton, John, LL.D., Judge of the Admiralty. Maritime Discæologie; or Sea Jurisdiction in England, in three books, Lon., 1664, fol.; 2d ed., 1746; 3d ed., 1755, 8vo.

Exton, Richard Brudenell, Rector of Athelington. 1. Bishop Hall's Sacred Aphorisms, Lon., 1823, 12mo. 2. Sixty Lectures on the Psalms of the M. and E. Service, 1847, 12mo.

"The Lectures are eloquently and piously written; and they constitute an admirable source of family edification for the evenings of the Lord's Day."—*Ch. of Eng. Jour.*

Eyre, Edmund John, a comedian, wrote The Dreamer Awake; a Farce, 1791, 8vo, a number of other plays, and some poems. See Biog. Dramat., and Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Eyre, Edward. Secret Instructions of Frederick II. From the French of the Prince de Ligne, 1798, 12mo.

Eyre, Francis, d. 1804, a R. Catholic layman, of Warkworth Castle. 1. Remarks on Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the R. Empire, Lon., 1778, 8vo; 2. Appeal relative to ditto, 1799, 8vo. 3. Christian Religion, 1795, 8vo. 4. Letter to Rev. R. Churton, 1795. 5. Reply to the same, 1798, 8vo. The controversy was upon the respective merits of the Church of England and that of Rome.

Eyre, Sir James, 1734–1799, Lord Chief Justice of the Ct. of C. Pleas, was a native of Wiltshire. Charge to the Grand Jury, Lon., 1792, 4to.

Eyre, John, D.D., Curate of Wylie, Wilts. Serms., 1756, '58, '61, '77. Composition of a Serm., 1797, 8vo.

Eyre, John. Remedies proposed for the Relief of our Embarrassments, Lon., 1813, 8vo.

Eyre, Joseph. Observ. on the Prophecies relating to the Restoration of the Jews, Lon., 1771, 8vo. Extracts from this work were printed in 1823 by the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.

Eyre, Richard, a Canon of Sarum, and Rector of Burghclere. Hants. Serms., 1713, '15, '16, '17, '26.

Eyre, Richard, D.D., Rector of Bright-Walton, Berks. Serm., Lon., 1767, 4to.

Eyre, Robert, D.D. Serms., 1693, 1700, 8vo.

Eyre, Robert, D.D., Rector of Buckland, Surrey. Serm., 1735, 8vo; 4 do., 1738, 8vo.

Eyre, Lt. Vincent, R. N. 1. Military Operations at Cabul, 4th ed., Lon., 1843, cr. 8vo. 2. Journal of Imprisonments continued and concluded, 1843, cr. 8vo. 3. Portraits of the Cabul Prisoners, 1843, 8vo. 4. Prison Sketches, 1843, cr. 8vo.

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Eyre, Wm., d. 1670, a Calvinistic divine, a native of Wiltshire, entered the Univ. of Oxf., 1629, aged 16; minis ter of St. Edmund's Church, Salisbury, 1654; ejected for nonconformity, 1662. Epistola ad Vsserium de textus Hebraici variantibus Lectionibus, Lon., 1652, 4to. The true Justification of a Sinner explained, &c., 1654; in Latin, under the title of Vindiciæ Justificationis Gratuitæ, 1654, 4to.

Eyre, Wm., of Buckingham. Serm., 1785, 4to.

Eyres, Joseph. The Church Sleeper awakened; or, a Serm. from Acts xx. 9, Lon., 1659, 12mo.

Eyton, John, Vicar of Wellington, and Rector of Eyton, Salop. Serms., 1805, '07, '10. Serms. on various Subjects, Wellington, 1815, 2 vols. 8vo.

Eyton, R. W., Rector of Ryton. Antiquities of Shropshire, Pts. 1 to 4, comprising vol. i., 1854, r. 8vo; ii., 1855; iii., and Pts. 1 and 2 of vol. iv., 1856.

"When completed it will be a book which may find a place in every gentleman's library in the country to which it belongs, without the objection of enormous bulk or excessive price."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"It is written in that unaffected and simple, yet lucid and forcible, style, which must recommend it to the general historical reader."—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

Eyton, T. C. 1. Hist. of the Rarer British Birds, Lon., 1838, 8vo. This forms a Supplement to Bewick's British Birds. 2. Monograph of the Anatidæ, or Duck Tribe, Lon., 1838, 4to. 3. Lecture on Artificial Manures, 1844, 8vo. 4. Herd-Book of Hereford Cattle, p. 8vo. Vol. i., 1846; vol. ii., Pt. 1, 1848; vol. ii., Pt. 2, 1853.

"The work contains the lists, pedigrees, and portraits of the most celebrated bulls of that breed, and the prices at which many of them were sold. It is a very entertaining book to those connected with Hereford cattle."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

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Faber, Frederick Wm., formerly a clergyman of the Church of England, and now a Priest of the Oratory, in the Church of Rome. 1. Tracts on the Church and the P. Book, Lon., 1839, 12mo. 2. Serm. on Education, 1840, 8vo. 3. Cherwell Water-Lily, and other Poems, Lon., 1840, fp. 8vo. 4. Styrian Lake, and other Poems, 1842, fp. 8vo. 5. Sights and Thoughts in Foreign Churches, and Foreign People, 1842, 8vo. 6. Sir Lancelot, a Poem, 1844, fp. 8vo. 7. Rosary, and other Poems, 1845, fp. 8vo. 8. Jesus and Mary; or, Catholic Hymns, 18mo. 9. Essay on Beatification and Canonization, 1848, p. 8vo. 10. Oratory of St. Philip Neri, 1850, 12mo. 11. Catholic Home Missions, 1851, 12mo. 12. All for Jesus; 3d ed., 1855, 12mo. Other works.

Faber, George Stanley, 1773–1854, Master of Sherburn Hospital, and Prebendary of Salisbury, educated at University Coll., Oxf., was elected Fellow and Tutor of Lincoln Coll. before he had reached his 21st year. In 1803 he relinquished his fellowship by marriage; after which he acted for two years in the capacity of curate to his father, the Rev. Thomas Faber, of Calverley, near Bradford, Yorkshire. In 1805 he became vicar of Stockton-upon-Tees, three years later vicar of Redmarshall, and in 1811 vicar of Longnewton, where he remained for 21 years. For these preferments he was indebted to the friendship of Bishop Barrington. In 1831 Bishop Burgess collated Mr. Faber to a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral; and in 1832 Bishop Van Mildert gave him the mastership of Sherburn Hospital, which he retained for the long term of 22 years—being called to his rest January 27, 1854, in the 81st year of his age. Mr. Faber's profound erudition, ardent piety, and uncompromising advocacy of what he esteemed the truth, rendered him an object of respect and veneration with all classes of his fellow-men. The following list of his writings exhibits in a striking light the comprehensive character of his studies. We extract the titles from the London Gentlemen's Magazine for May, 1854, where the reader will find an interesting biographical notice of this excellent man and useful writer:

1. Two Sermons, Feb. 10, 1799. 2. An attempt to explain, by recent events, Five of the Seven Vials, Rev. xvii. 1, 1799, 8vo. 3. Horæ Mosaicæ; or, A View of the Mosaical Records: 8 Lectures at the Bampton Lecture, 1801, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1818, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The leading object of it is to establish the authenticity of the Pentateuch, by pointing out the coincidence of its facts and statements with the remains of profane antiquity, and their connection with Christianity. . . . Whether the Horæ Mosaicæ be considered as a work on the evidences of Christianity, or as furnishing illustrations of various parts of the word of God, its claims are equally deserving of regard from the Christian student."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Those who have not the means or leisure to consult the very valuable works of Mr. Bryant, Mr. Maurice, and Sir W. Jones, in this line, will find in these volumes many of the most striking facts brought together, and so arranged as justly to corroborate and confirm the events recorded in the Pentateuch. The references to other authors are numerous; nor are these confined solely to the ancients. Additional notes and illustrations are to be found at the end of each volume."—*British Critic,* xix., O. S., pp. 382, 388.

"Erudite and evangelical."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

4. Divine Authority conferred by Episcopal Ordination necessary to a legitimate discharge of the Christian ministry, a Serm., 1802.

5. A Dissert. on the Mysteries of the Cabyri; or, The great Gods of Phœnicia, &c., 1803, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This work establishes the justice of the remark made on the author's profound acquaintance with antiquity. In this respect it is second only to the Ancient Mythology of Bryant, from which it differs in several important points, on which, however, Mr. Bryant himself changed his mind after the publication of his great work. There are many things, learned and curious, and many things also fanciful, in the 'Mysteries of the Cabyri.'"—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

6. Thoughts on the Arminian and Calvinistic Controversy, 1803, 8vo. 7. Dissertation on the Prophecies that have been fulfilled, are now fulfilling, or will hereafter be fulfilled, relative to the great period of 1200 years, the Papal and Mahomedan Apostacies, the tyrannical reign of Antichrist, or the Infidel Power, and the Restoration of the Jews, 1806, 2 vols. 8vo; 4th ed., 1810; 5th ed., 1814; vol. iii., 1818. Supplement to the above, 1806, 8vo. This work, the author remarks, is superseded by his Sacred Calendar of Prophecy, 1828, 3 vols. 8vo. See No. 18. 8. Answer to Bicheno, 1807, 8vo. 9. View of the Prophecies relating to Judah and Israel, 1808, 2 vols. 8vo. Again, 1809, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A very valuable work."—*Bickersteth.*

10. Dissert. on the LXX. weeks of Daniel, 1811, 8vo. 11. On the Ordinary Operations of the Holy Spirit, 1813, 8vo; 6th ed., 1846, fp. 8vo.

"A valuable experimental work."—*Bickersteth.*

12. The Origin of Pagan Idolatry, 1816, 3 vols. 4to.

"An elaborate performance."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

13. Serms. on Various Subjects and Occasions, 1816–20, 2 vols. 8vo.

"These sermons are evidently the production of no common mind. They comprise many subjects of high importance, and are handled with such force of argument, and such correctness of language and taste, that few persons will take up the work without giving it an entire perusal."—*Lon. Christian Observer.*

Also highly commended in the British Critic.

14. Serm., Isa. lx. 1–5; the Conversion of the Jews, &c., 1822, 8vo. 15. The Genius and Object of the Patriarchal, the Levitical, and the Christian Dispensations, 1823, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This partakes strongly of all the characteristics of Mr. Faber's writings—strong, masculine sense, extensive classical erudition, and a hearty love of hypothesis. There is a great deal said in these volumes that *must* be true, much that *may* be true, though not proved to be so, and many things that we believe not to be true. He combats Bishop Warburton very successfully."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

16. The Difficulties of Infidelity, 1824, 8vo.

"A masterly and powerfully-written treatise, the purpose of which is to show, not only that Infidelity has its own proper difficulties as well as Christianity, but that those difficulties are incomparably greater and more formidable."

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17. The Difficulties of Romanism, 1826, 8vo. 18. Supplement to ditto, 1828, 8vo; 2d ed., 1830, 8vo; 3d ed., 1853, 8vo. Trans. into French and Italian. An Answer to this was written by J. F. M. Trevern, Bishop of Strasbourg, trans. by the Rev. F. C. Husenbeth, and pub. in Lon., 1828, 8vo. Faber replied in his Supplement, and Mr Husenbeth pub. several treatises upon the subject. See Lowndes's Brit. Lib.

19. Original Expiatory Sacrifice, 1827, 8vo. 20. The Sacred Calendar of Prophecy, 1828, 3 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1844, 3 vols. 12mo.

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See an analysis of this work in British Critic, April,

1833. 21. Letters on the Catholic Question, 1829, 8vo. 22. Answer to Mr. Husenbeth, 1829, 8vo. See Nos. 17 and 18. 23. Four Letters on Catholic Emancipation, (1829,) 8vo. 24. The Fruits of Infidelity contrasted with the Fruits of Christianity, 1831, 12mo. 25. Assize Serm., 1832, 8vo. 26. The Apostolicity of Trinitarianism, 1832, 2 vols. 8vo. 27. Recapitulated Apostacy the only Rationale of the concealed Apocalyptic name of the Roman Empire, 1833, 12mo.

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28. The Primitive Doctrine of Election, 1836, 8vo; 2d ed., 1842, 8vo.

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29. Mr. Husenbeth's professed Refutation of the Argument of the Difficulties of Romanism, 1836, 8vo. See Nos. 17, 18, and 22.

30. The Primitive Doctrine of Justification, 1837, 8vo; 2d ed., 1839. 31. Vallenses and Albigenses, 1838, 8vo. 32. The Primitive Doctrine of Regeneration, 1840, 8vo. 33. The Doctrine of Transubstantiation, associated with (34.) Remarks on Dr. Wiseman's Lectures on the Doctrines of the R. C. Church, 1840, 8vo.

"This work will be found full of sound information and learning, well disposed, and brought with good effect on the argument. The whole book is written with logical force and precision, and the sophistries of his antagonist clearly detected."—*Lon. Gentleman's Magazine.*

35. Provincial Letters, on the "Tracts for the Times," 1842, 2 vols. 12mo; 2d ed., 1844, 2 vols. 12mo.

"But this much we will say, that no one desirous of fully understanding the whole of the controversy relative to the Tractarian School should omit to procure these volumes. Mr. Painter has done well, both for the *Churchman* and the Church, in drawing forth from Mr. Faber these Provincial Letters; and Mr. Faber has proved more than ever his love of that Church of which he is a sincere and enlightened and high-principled supporter."—*Church and State Gazette.*

36. Eight Dissert. upon the promise of a Mighty Deliverer, 1845, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Mr. Faber has not confined his attention to one branch of study —he has taken the whole range of prophecy; and wherever profane learning or Gentile traditions could throw any light on the subject, he has not omitted fully and judiciously to avail himself of the collateral helps for better understanding what may be called the *machinery* of sacred visions and prophecies; and so more correctly applying the highly wrought predictions to the truly corresponding historical events."—*Ch. of Eng. Quar. Review.*

37. Letters on Tractarian Secession to Popery, 1846, 12mo. 38. A Reply to a Letter to G. S. Faber, by Christopher, Lord Bishop of Bangor, 1847, 8vo. 39. The Three Unproved Assertions, &c., 1850, 12mo. Refers to Baptismal Regeneration. 40. Many Mansions in the Home of the Father, 1851, 8vo. 41. Papal Infallibility, 1851, 8vo. 42. The Revival of the French Emperorship anticipated from the necessity of Prophecy, 1853, 12mo; 4 eds. in the same year.

It will be observed that Mr. Faber's forty-two publications extend over a period of fifty-five years, *i. e.*, 1799–1853. Few who have written so much and so long have so well maintained their reputation. In this connexion we may justly quote the remarks of the author of The Christian Preacher:

"Mr. Faber is the most voluminous writer of the age. For several years his publications have appeared with surprising rapidity, considering their nature; and yet not one of them bears any mark of undue haste. His *Horæ Mosaicæ*, Origin of Idolatry, Difficulties of Romanism, Difficulties of Infidelity, and treatises on Election, Justification, Regeneration, Apostolicity of Trinitarianism, &c., are among the most valuable publications of modern times."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

Faber, John, Sr. Portraits of the Founders of Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge, in mezzotinto, Lon., 1712, large 4to, or small fol. They have been printed with the addition of borders, and some of them have been retouched, and published by Parker. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

Faber, Nicholas. A Woman's Prophecying, 4to.

Fabian, or **Fabyan, Robert,** d., according to Stowe, 1511, according to Bale, 1512, an alderman of London, is celebrated as the author of Fabyan's Chronicle, whiche he hymselfe nameth the Concordaunce of Historyes. This history is divided into seven portions: 1st to 6th inclusive, from the landing of Brute to the Norman Conquest; 7th, from the Conquest to the year 1485. In this last we have the results of his personal observations. He gives a copy of verses as an epilogue to each portion, under the title of the Seven Joys of the Blessed Virgin. Of the Chronicle there have been five edits.— viz., 1st, printed by Pynson, 1516, fol.; 2d, printed by W. Rastell, 1553, 2 vols. fol.; 3d, printed by Wm. Bonham, 1542, 2 vols. fol.; 4th, printed by John Kyngton, 1559, 2 vols. fol.; 5th, with a biographical and literary Preface, and an Index by Henry Ellis, 1811, r. 4to. This is from Pynson's ed., collated with the other eds., and a MS. of the author's own time, including the different continuations.

"The first post in the sixteenth century is due to Robert Fabian, an eminent merchant, and sometime Sheriff of London. Both Bale and Pits subdivide his historical writings into a great many several treatises; but, I presume, what they call his Historiarum Concordantiæ is the sum of all. . . . He is very particular in the affairs of London, many good things being noted by him, which concern the government of that great city, hardly to be had elsewhere."—*Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.*

"Our author's transitions from verse to prose, in the course of a prolix narrative, seem to be made with much ease, and when he begins to versify, the historian disappears only by the addition of rhyme and stanza. . . . As an historian, our author is the dullest of compilers. He is equally attentive to the succession of the mayors of London and of the monarchs of England; and seems to have thought the dinners at Guildhall, and the pageantries of the city companies, more interesting transactions than our victories in France, and our struggles for public liberty at home."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry;* and see Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. of G. Brit., and Sir Henry Ellis's Pref. to Fabyan's Chronicle, edit. 1811.

Fackler, David Morris. Letter to Rt. Rev. G. W. Doane, Bp. of N. Jersey; vindicating his (F.'s) priesthood, N. York, 1851, 8vo.

Facy, Wm. Stenography, 1672.

"This system exhibits no real improvement upon those of its predecessors."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Faden, Wm. The Regal Table, Lon., 1718, 12mo.

Faden, Wm. G. 1. The Brit. Colonies in N. America, 1777, fol. 2. Geographical Exercises, 1778, fol. 3. Atlas Minimus Universalis, 1798, 12mo.

Fage, John. Speculum Egrotorum: The Sick Man's Glass, Lon., 1606, 8vo; 1638, 4to.

Fage, Mary. Fame's Rovle, Lon., 1637, 8vo. This contains a roll of 420 persons of distinction. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., £30, *q. v.* Sir M. M. Sykes, Pt. 1, 1162, £20 5*s.*

Fage, Robert. Infant Baptism, Lon., 1645, 12mo.

Fage, Robert. Descrip. of the World, Lon., 1658, 8vo

Fair, F. M. Abridgt. of 1st Rep. of the Commiss. of Cts. Com. Law, Lon., 1829, 8vo.

Fair, George. Weights and Measures.

Fairbairn. Act for Arming the Nation, 1803.

Fairbairn, John. Treatise on Breeding, Rearing and Feeding Cheviot and Blackfaced Sheep, 1823, 8vo.

Fairbairn, Rev. Patrick, of Salton. 1. Exposition of the 1st Epist. of St. Peter, 1836, 2 vols. 12mo.

"Worthy of standing on the same shelf with Ernesti, Tholuck and others."—*Method. Mag.*

2. The Typology of Scripture, Edin., 1845, '47, 2 vols 12mo; 3d ed., 1857, 2 vols. 8vo; Phila., 1853, 8vo.

"By far the soberest, most systematic, and most satisfactory work of the kind which we have yet seen."—*Ch. of Eng. Quar. Rev*

"A learned, judicious, and truly evangelical volume."—J. Pye Smith, D.D.

3. Comment. on the Psalms. Trans. from E. M. Hengstenberg, D.D., by Rev. P. Fairbairn and Rev. J. Thomson, 1845–48, 3 vols. 8vo.

"We have met with no commentator who displays higher powers or sounder qualifications than Prof. Hengstenberg."—*Churchman's Monthly Review.*

4. Jonah, his Life, Character, and Mission, 1849, 12mo 5. Ezekiel, and the Book of his Prophecy, 1851, 8vo.

"A work which casts considerable light on one of the obscurest portions of God's word."—*Kitto's Journal.*

6. The Revelation of St. John; trans. from E. W. Hengstenberg, D.D., Edin., 1851, 2 vols. 8vo. 7. Prophecy, &c., 1856, 8vo. 8. Hermeneutical Manual, 1858, 8vo.

Fairbanks, George R. Hist. and Antiq. of the City of St. Augustine, Florida, N. York, 1858,

Fairchild, Ashbel G., D.D. The Great Supper: three discourses on Luke xiv. 16–24, Phila., 18mo. This defence of the Calvinistic system has been widely circulated.

Fairchild, Thomas. On the different and sometimes contrary motion in Plants, Phil. Trans., 1724.

Fairchild, Thomas. Serm., 1757.

Fairclough, Daniel and **John.** See Featley.

Fairclough, Samuel. The Troublers Troubled, Lon., 1641, 4to. Serms., 1650, '75.

Fairfax, B. Treatise of the Just Interest of the Kings of England, &c., 1703, 12mo. In Laudem Botanices Oratio, 1717, 4to. Oratio Apologetica, &c., 1718, 4to.

Fairfax, Brian, of Alexandria, Virginia, d. 1802, aged 75. Serm. in Amer. Preacher, vol. i.

Fairfax, Bryan. 1. Cat. of the Pictures of the Duke of Buckingham, Lon., 1751, 4to. 2. Cat. of his Library, 1756, 8vo. This library was purchased by Mr. F. Child, and all the catalogues except twenty destroyed. It came into the possession of the Countess of Jersey, Osterley Park, Middlesex.

Fairfax, Edward, d. 1632, the second son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, Yorkshire, passed his days in lettered ease at his seat at Fuyistone. He wrote a poetical history of Edward, the Black Prince, twelve eclogues, a Discourse of Witchcraft, some letters against the Church of Rome, and a trans. of Tasso's Recovery of Jerusalem. The letters seem to have been the only one of his compositions which was printed, with the exception of the fourth of his eclogues, which will be found in Cooper's Muses' Library, 1737. The trans. of the Recovery of Jerusalem was first pub. in 1600, fol.; 2d ed., 1624, fol.; 3d ed., 1687, 8vo. The 1st ed. is the most correct; the 2d and 3d are corrupted by interpolations. 4th ed., 1749; more accurate than the 2d and 3d, but occasionally modernized by the editor without much taste or judgment. 5th ed., by Charles Knight, from the old folio of 1600, 1817, 2 vols. 6th ed., retaining the old orthography, by Mr. Singer, 1818, 2 vols. 7th ed., by Charles Knight, 1844, 2 vols. 8th ed., 1853, 2 vols. Amer. ed., last impression, 1855, 12mo. The Amer. ed. gives the text of Charles Knight's ed. from the old folio ed. of 1600. Prefixed will be found a Critique on Fairfax's Tasso, by Leigh Hunt, Charles Knight's Lives of Tasso and Fairfax, and (taken from Singer's ed.) the Commendatory Poem by Robert Gould to the 3d ed., and a Poem entitled The Genius of Godfrey to Prince Charles. To this excellent ed. we must refer the reader for much valuable information respecting Tasso and his translator. See also Biog. Brit. for an interesting account of Fairfax, by Dr. Kippis. Few translations have been honoured with commendations from so many distinguished authorities. The names of King James, King Charles, Dryden, Waller, and Collins, by no means exhaust the list.

"Milton has acknowledged to me that Spenser was his original; and many besides myself have heard our famous Waller own that he derived the harmony of his numbers from 'Godfrey of Bulloigne,' which was turned into English by Mr. Fairfax."—*Dryden's Preface to his Fables.*

"Fairfax has translated Tasso with an elegance and ease, and at the same time with an exactness, which, for that age, are surprising."—HUME: *History of England.*

"We do not know a translation in any language that is to be preferred to this in all the essentials of poetry."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

"Fairfax I have been a long time in quest of. Johnson, in his Life of Waller, gives a most delicious specimen of him."—CHARLES LAMB.

Dr. Johnson introduces the quotation to which Lamb refers, with the remark that Fairfax's version, "after Mr. Hoole's translation, will perhaps not be soon reprinted." For comparisons of the two translations see authorities cited above.

"Edmund [Edward] Fairfax, one of the most judicious, elegant, and haply in his time most approved, of English Translators, both for his choice of so worthily extoll'd a heroic poet as Torquato Tasso, as for the exactness of his version, in which he is judged by some to have approved himself no less a poet than in what he hath written of his own genius."—*Phillips's Theat. Poet.*

Fairfax, Ferdinando, Lord, d. 1648. 1. Letter to the Earl of Essex, Lon., 1643, 4to. 2. Letter rel. to the Victory at Selby, 1644, 4to.

Fairfax, John. Life of O. Stockton, 1681, 4to.

Fairfax, Nathaniel, M.D. Bulk and Selvedge of the World, Lon., 1674, 12mo. Med. &c. con. to Phil. Trans., 1667, '68.

Fairfax, Thomas, Lord, 1611–1671, the celebrated Parliamentary general, was a warm friend to learning, and gave to the Bodleian Library 29 ancient MSS. and 49 modern ones. He was the author of Short Memorials of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, Lon., 1699, 8vo, and left many theological, poetical, and other MS. compositions. See Biog. Brit.; Park's Walpole's R. & N. Authors; Bibl. Brit.

"One can easily believe his having been the tool of Cromwell, when one sees, by his own memoirs, how little idea he had of what he had been about."—HORACE WALPOLE: *R. & N. Authors.*

See also the Fairfax Correspondence, being Memorials of the Civil War, from the Correspondence of the Fairfax Family with the most Distinguished Personages engaged in the contest; edited by Robert Bell; fine portraits and facsimiles, 1849, 4 vols. 8vo, (pub. £3.)

"The discovery of the Fairfax MSS. is an era in modern literary history. Crowded with minute details and individual experiences, they bring us closer to the actual vicissitudes of those stirring times than any previous publication; and written, for the most part, at the instant, on the field of battle or in the midst of councils of war, they preserve a vigour and freshness which contrasts most agreeably with the formal histories of the period."

Fairfax, Thomas. The Complete Sportsman; or, Country Gentleman's Recreation, Lon., 8vo.

Fairfax, Wm., eldest son of Edward Fairfax, the translator of Tasso, trans. Diogenes Laertius out of Greek into English. He was grammatical tutor to Thomas Stanley, the author of The Hist. of Philosophy.

Fairfield, Miss Genevieve Genevra, b. 1832, in N. York, is the eldest daughter of Sumner Lincoln Fairfield. 1. Genevra; or, The History of a Portrait. 2. The Vice President's Daughter. 3. The Wife of Two Husbands. 4. The Innkeeper's Daughter, Irene, &c. Miss Fairfield is a resident of the city of New York.

Fairfield, Mrs. Jane, widow of Sumner Lincoln Fairfield, is a native of Rahway, N. Jersey. Life of Sumner Lincoln Fairfield, New York, 1846, 12mo. This is an interesting volume, and does great credit to Mrs. Fairfield's sensibility and conjugal affection. She is a resident of the city of New York.

Fairfield, John. Reports of Cases in Sup. Ct. of Maine, Hallowell, 1835–37, 3 vols. 8vo.

Fairfield, Sumner Lincoln, 1803–1844, a native of Warwick, Massachusetts, acquired considerable reputation as a poet. His principal works are the following: 1. The Cities of the Plain. 2. The Heir of the World, 1828. 3. The Spirit of Destruction, 1830. 4. The Last Night of Pompeii, 1832. 5. The Sisters of Saint Clara. A collection of his writings was pub. in Phila. in 1841. Many of his poetical and prose writings were originally pub. in the North American Magazine, a monthly periodical conducted by him for some years in the city of Philadelphia. For further particulars respecting Fairfield—certainly a poet of no ordinary rank—we must refer to the biography by his widow, Mrs. Jane Fairfield, noticed above.

"He wrote much, and generally with commendable aims. His knowledge of books was extensive and accurate. He had considerable fancy, which at one period was under the dominion of cultivated taste and chastened feeling."—*Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America, q. v.*

Fairholme, George. 1. A Genl. View of the Geology of Scripture, in which the unerring truth of the inspired narrative of the early events of the world is exhibited, and distinctly proved by the corroborative testimony of physical facts on every part of the earth's surface, Lon., 1838, 8vo. A French trans., entitled Positions Géologiques et Verification directe de la Bible, was pub. at Munich in 1834, 8vo.

"We strongly recommend this work to the religious reader as an armoury of facts, where he may choose defensive weapons against the attacks of the infidel."—*Lon. Evang. Register.*

2. New and Conclusive Physical Demonstrations, both of the Fact and Period of the Mosaic Deluge, and of its having been the only event of the kind that has ever occurred upon the earth, 1858, 8vo; 2d ed., 1840, 8vo.

"Mr. Fairholme's two treatises (especially the last) are the most scientific of all the publications which have hitherto been published on the subject of the geological and other physical proofs of the universal deluge recorded by Moses."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

See LORD, DAVID N.

Fairholt, F. W. 1. Costume in England; A History of Dress to the close of the 18th century, Lon., 1846, 8vo.

"One of the most useful and interesting books we have seen for a long time."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

2. The Home of Shakspere Illustrated and Described, 1847, 12mo. An interesting little volume. 3. Remarkable and Scientific Characters, 1849, sq.

Fairlie, Mrs. Portraits of the Children of the Nobility; from drawings by Alfred E. Chalon and other eminent artists. Edited by Mrs. Fairlie, r. 4to.

"The conception of this publication was a brilliant idea."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"A splendid volume. It is appropriately dedicated to the Queen, and will, no doubt, speedily find its way into almost every aristocratical mansion in the kingdom."—*Eclectic Review.*

Fairman, Capt. 1. Drawback on Wine, 1804, 8vo. 2. Letters on the existing Differences between G. Brit. and Amer., 1813, 8vo. 3. Reduc. of the Forces, 1814, 8vo.

Fairman, Wm. 1. Longitude at Sea, Lon., 1783, 4to. 2. Treatise on Geography, use of the Globes, and Astronomy, 1788, 8vo.

Fairman, Wm. 1. The Public Stocks examined, Lon., 1795, 8vo; Appendix, 1796, 8vo. 2. Life Assurance, 1811, 8vo.

Fairwheater, Thomas. Serms., 1697, 4to.

Faithorn, John. Liver Complaint, 3d ed., 1818.

Faithorne, Wm., 1616–1691, a celebrated engraver, a native of London. The Art of Engraving and Etching, Lon., 1662. See Walpole's Anecdotes; Strutt's Dict.; Bryan's Dict.; Spooner's Dict.

Falch, N., M.D. Latitude at Sea, Lon., 1771, 4to. Seamen's Medical Instructor, 1774, 8vo. Other works on medicine, mechanics, &c., 1772–79.

Falcon, Thomas. Serm., 1760, 8vo.

Falcon, Wm. Astrologorum Ludus, Lon., 1571, 4to.

Falconar, Harriet and Maria. 1. Poems, Lon., 1788, 12mo. 2. Poems on Slavery, 1788, 8vo. 3. Poetic Laurels, 1791, 4to.

Falconbridge, Alex. Slave Trade, Lon., 1788, 8vo.

Falconbridge, Anna Maria. Two Voyages to Sierra Leone, 1791, '92, Lon., 1794, 12mo; 1795.

Falconer, Sir David, of Newton. Decisions of the Lords of Council and Session, Nov. 1681–Jan. 1686, Edin., 1701, 4to.

Falconer, David. Decisions of the Ct. of Sessions, Nov. 1744–Dec. 1751, Edin., 1746–53, 2 vols. fol.

Falconer, David. A Journey from Joppa to Jerusalem, in May, 1751, with occasional Notes, Lon., 1753, 4to. Contains many amusing passages.

Falconer, Hugh. Selections from the Bostan of Sadi, Lon., 1838, 16mo. These selections comprise about a third part of the Moral Poems or chain of Apologues, the Bostan of Sadi.

"Sadii opus perfectissimum Bustan."—*Gul. Jones.*

In conjunction with Proby T. Cautley: Fauna Antiqua Sivalonis; in Pts., fol., 1846, &c.

"A work of immense labour and research."—*Address of the President of the Geological Society of London, 20th Feb.*, 1846.

Falconer, John. Cryptomenysis Patefacta; or, The Art of Decyphering Secret Writing, Lon., 1685, 8vo; 1692.

Falconer, Magnus. 1. Experimental Inquiries on Blood, &c., Lon., 1776, 8vo. 2. Synop. of Lect. on Anat. and Surgery, 1779, 8vo.

Falconer, Capt. Richard. His Voyages, Dangerous Adventures, and Imminent Escapes, Lon., 1724, 8vo; new ed., 1837, 18mo. This is said to be fictitious. It was a great favourite of Sir Walter Scott:

"I have no hobby-horsical commissions at present, unless if you meet the Voyages of Captain Richard or Robert Falconer, in one volume—'cow-heel, quoth Sancho'—I mark them for my own."—*Scott to Daniel Terry, 20th Oct.*, 1813.

Scott had long vainly sought for this coveted volume:

"It is very scarce; for, endeavouring to add it to the other favourites of my infancy, I think I looked for it ten years to no purpose, and at last owed it to the active kindness of Mr. Terry."—*Scott's note on the fly-leaf of his copy.*

"Many thanks for Captain Richard Falconer. . . . Nothing ever disturbed my feelings more than when, sitting by the old oak table, my aunt, Lady Raeburn, used to read the lamentable catastrophe of the ship's departing without Captain Falconer, in consequence of the whole party making free with lime-punch on the eve of its being launched."—*Scott to David Terry, Nov.* 10, 1814. See Lockhart's Life of Scott.

Falconer, Thomas, 1736–1792, a learned layman, a native and resident of Chester, England. 1. Devotions for the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, 1786, anon. Many eds. 2. Chronological Tables from Solomon to the death of Alexander the Great, Oxf., 1796, 4to. See strictures on this work in Rev. Robert Walker's Historical Time, Lon., 1798, 8vo. 3. Strabonis Geographia. Gr. et Lat. This was left unfinished, but was completed and pub. by Mr. F.'s nephew, Rev. Thomas Falconer.

"It has been said that this edition, so long in preparation, disappointed the expectations of the learned. Whatever be the fact, it is yet considered as the most valuable and ample edition of Strabo, and copies are not to be procured under the sum of five or six guineas."—*Dibdin's Introduc. to Gr. and Lat. Classics.*

4. Observ. on Pliny's Account of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; in Archæol., vol. xi.

Falconer, Rev. Thomas, d. 1839, nephew of the preceding. 1. The Voyage of Hanno, trans., &c., Oxf., 1797, 8vo. 2. Remarks on Bryant on the War of Troy, Lon., 1799, 8vo. 3. Strabonis, see *ante*. 4. Certain Principles in Evanson's Dissonance of the Evangelists, examined in 8 discourses, preached 1810, at the Bampton Lecture, Oxf., 1811, 8vo; Appendix, 1822, 8vo. Other works.

"To say that he has vanquished Evanson is to give but too little praise. We set forth the volume as a magazine from which the warrior in the cause of truth may fill his quiver."—*Edin. Christian Instructor.*

Falconer, Thomas. On the Discovery of the Mississippi, Lon., 1844, 12mo. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, anno 1844.

Falconer, Thomas, and **E. H. Fitzherbert.** Reports of controverted Elections determined in H. C., Lon., 1839, 8vo.

Falconer, William, 1730–1769, the son of an Edinburgh barber, at a very early age became a sailor boy on board a Leith merchantman. When in his 18th year, he was wrecked in the Britannia off Cape Colonna, only three of the crew being saved; and in 1760 suffered a second shipwreck in the Ramilies, when of 734 souls only 26 escaped. In 1751 he pub. a Poem on the death of Frederick, Prince of Wales. This seems to have excited but little attention. But eleven years later he gave evidence of the possession of remarkable poetical powers by the publication of The Shipwreck, (subsequently enlarged and improved,) dedicated to the Duke of York. His royal highness acknowledged the compliment of the dedication by having the poet appointed a midshipman. After acting in this capacity, and that of purser, for some time, he retired to the enjoyment of domestic life, having married a Miss Hicks, daughter of the surgeon of Sheerness Yard. He now pub. an Ode on the Duke of York's second departure from England, as Rear-Admiral, and The Demagogue, a satire on Lord Chatham, Wilkes, and Churchill. In 1769 he gave to the world A Universal Dictionary of the Marine, 4to, 1771, '80, '84, '89. New and enlarged ed. by Dr. Wm. Burney, 1815, r. 4to.

"A grand National work, comprehending every thing relating to the Marine of this country: a performance which displays great industry, sagacity, and precision, and is indispensable to every one concerned in maritime affairs. It is well worthy a place in every English library."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

About this time he is said to have received proposals from John Murray, afterwards the eminent publisher, to enter into the book business. But the offer of the pursership to the Aurora, about to sail to India, no doubt revived all the sailor's love of the sea, and Falconer sailed in this vessel from England, Sept. 30, 1769. She is known to have touched at the Cape, but was never heard of afterwards. She is supposed to have foundered in the Mozambique Channel. It adds a melancholy interest to the thrilling scenes depicted in The Shipwreck, to remember that the author experienced all, not excepting the last and most fearful, of the horrors which he has so graphically described. A second ed. of The Shipwreck was pub. in 1764, 8vo; 3d ed., 1785, 8vo; New ed., with critical Remarks, additional Notes, and the Life of the Author, by the Rev. James Stanier Clarke, 1804, 8vo. Other eds. of The Shipwreck, 1808, r. 4to., 1818, 12mo. This last edition contains an engraving of a ship, with references to an explanatory table. The value of this auxiliary to a non-nautical reader need not be enlarged on. The other productions of Falconer have never been highly estimated. An ed. of his Poems, with a Memoir by the Rev. J. Mitford, (Pickering's Aldine Poets, vol. xxxvii.) appeared in 1836, 12mo. In The Shipwreck, Falconer describes an actual occurrence in which he was a participator—the wreck of the Britannia off Cape Colonna:

"In all Attica. if we except Athens itself and Marathon. there is no scene more interesting than Cape Colonna. To the antiquary and artist. sixteen columns are an inexhaustible source of observation and design; to the philosopher, the supposed scene of some of Plato's conversations will not be unwelcome; and the traveller will be struck with the beauty of the prospect over 'isles that crown the Ægean deep;' but for an Englishman Colonna has yet an additional interest, as the actual spot of Falconer's Shipwreck. Pallas and Plato are forgotten in the recollection of Falconer and Campbell:

'Here in the dead of night, by Lonna's steep,
The seaman's cry was heard along the deep.

(*Pleasures of Memory.*)"—Lord Byron.

"The Shipwreck has been always popular. and will remain so, while British sympathies are excited by the hazards of those who

'Sweep through the deep,
While the stormy tempests blow.'

It contains several fine descriptions of scenery. The characters of the officers are drawn by a masterly pencil. The episode of Palemon and Anna is exquisitely wrought."—S. C. Hall.

The merits of this celebrated composition are indeed undeniable. None but a great poet could have written The Shipwreck, and that great poet must of necessity have been a thorough sailor. What home and its placid attractions are to the landsman, the sea and the storm were to Falconer. He delights in decking the ocean with all the terrific sublimity and wild beauty of which it is capable, and then calling upon us to admire the picture: our admiration may be enforced, but whilst we tremble, we cannot but applaud.

But a higher value is claimed for this poem than it possesses as the means of mere intellectual gratification:

"It is of inestimable value to this country, since it contains within itself the rudiments of navigation; if not sufficient to form a complete seaman, it may certainly be considered as the grammar of his professional science. I have heard many experienced officers declare. that the rules and maxims delivered in this poem. for the conduct of a ship in the most perilous emergency, form the best, indeed the only, opinions which a skilful mariner should adopt."—See Clarke's ed. of The Shipwreck.

Falconer, Wm., M.D., 1743–1824, a native of Chester, and a brother of the Rev. Thomas Falconer, the reviewer of Evanson's Dissonance of the Gospels, pub. many medical treatises and other works, on natural history, theology, &c., a list of which will be found in the Bibl. Brit., and in Gent. Mag. for Oct. 1824. 1. Remarks on the Influence of Climate, &c. on Mankind, Lon., 1781, 4to. 2. An Essay on the preservation of the Health of persons engaged in Agriculture, &c., 1789, 8vo.

"The author discusses the employment of rural labourers, their diet, accommodation, and medical treatment."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

3. Miscellaneous Tracts and Collections on Nat. History from the principal writers of Antiquity, 1793, 4to.

He was noted for his large stock of general information, and an eminent friend, at whose table he often dined, declared that

> "He never saw such a man; that he knew every thing, and knew it better than any one else."—Lord Thurlow.

Faldo, John. 1. Quakerism no Christianity, Lon., 1675, 8vo. 2. 21 Divines cleared from the Crimination of W. Penn, 1675, 8vo.

Faldo, Thomas. Reformation of Courts of Justice and Proceedings at Law, 1649, 4to.

Fale, Robert. Report rel. to Brit. Fishery, Lon., 1786, 8vo.

Fale, Thomas. Art of Dialling, Lon., 1593, 4to, 1626.

Fales, Fanny. See Swift, Mrs. Frances Elizabeth.

Falgate, Isaac. Interest, 1699, 8vo. Tables of Jo., 12mo.

Falkener, a surgeon. Case of Hydrophobia successfully treated; Med. Trans., 1772.

Falkener, Edward. 1. Museum of Classical Antiquities: a series of Papers on Ancient Art, edited by E. F., Lon., 1855, r. 8vo.

2. Descrip. of some important Theatres and other Remains in Crete; being a supp. to No. 1, 1855, r. 8vo.

3. Inscriptiones Græcas in itinere Asiatico collectas ab Edvardo Falkenero edidit Gu. Henzenius. Romæ: ex annalibus Archæologici, Ann. 1852.

Falkener, or Falkner, Wm., D.D. 1. Libertas Ecclesiastica, Lon., 1674, 4to. 2. Christian Loyalty, 1679, 8vo. 3. A Vindication of Liturgies, 1680, 8vo. 4. Two Treatises, 1684, 4to. 5. Serms. on the Visitation and Burial Services: tracts of Angl. Fathers, iii. 311.

Falkirke, John de. Annals of Irish History, 1535–1641, Lon., 1814, vol. i., 8vo.

Falkland, first **Viscount.** See Cary, Henry.

Falkland, third **Viscount.** See Cary, Henry Lucius.

Falkland, second **Viscount.** See Cary, Lucius.

Falkland. Essay on Bigotry, Lon., 1791, 8vo.

Falkland. Review of the Irish H. of Com. and the Parl. Representation, Dubl., 1789–90, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "A curious and interesting work."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Falkland, Charles, Viscount. Consid. on the competency of the Parl. of Ireland to Union, Lon., 1797, 8vo.

Falkland, W. 1. Iberia; a Poem, 1812. 2. Variety; a Collection of Poems, 1812, 8vo.

Falkner, Frederic. In conjunction with the Author of British Husbandry: The Muck Manual for Farmers, Lon., 1843, 12mo. New ed., 1846, fp. 8vo.

> "A very useful book."—Lord Palmerston.
>
> "Much reliable fact, and we cannot get up from the reading of the work without being benefited by the task."—*Lon. Gardener's Guide.*
>
> "A very neat and comprehensive work, and a very creditable performance."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Falkner, Thomas, d. 1780, a Jesuit missionary of Manchester, resided for nearly forty years in South America. A Description of Patagonia and the adjoining parts of South America, Lon., 1774, 4to.

> "We have only to regret that the information we here receive is not more accurate, and the author's authority, in many cases, less exceptionable."—*Lon. Monthly Review,* li. 1774.

Falkner, Wm., D.D. See Falkener.

Fall, James. Serm., 1754, 8vo.

Fall, Thomas. The Surveyor's Guide, or, every man his own Road-maker, Retford, 1829, 12mo.

> "A most valuable treatise. . . . Surveyors and farmers will be much informed, and repaid by the labour of perusing this little volume."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Fallal, Ferdinando. Carmina Colloquia, or a dialogue bet. the Devil and an Independent, Edin., 1649, 4to.

Falle, Philip, 1655–1742, a native of Jersey, became Rector of St. Saviour's in Jersey, of Shenley in Herts, and Preb. of Durham. Serms., 1687–1715. Cæsarea; or, an Account of the Island of Jersey, the greatest of those islands that are now the only remainder of the English Dominions in France, Lon., 1694, 8vo; with addits. and corrections, 1734, 8vo. This work is highly esteemed.

Fallow, T. M., Curate of All-Souls, St. Marylebone. The Order of Baptism, both Public and Private, according to the use of the United Ch. of Eng. and Ireland, Lon., 1838, 12mo. It includes Synoptical Tables, showing the alterations in the offices at the revisions, 1552, 1604, '61; history of the conferences, reasons of the changes made, &c.

> "If any man, who shall desire a more particular account of the several alterations in any part of the Liturgy, shall take the pains to compare the present book with the former, we doubt not but the reason of the change may easily appear."—*Preface to the Book of Common Prayer,* A.D. 1661.

Fallowes, Thomas. Method of Curing Lunatics Lon., 1705, 8vo.

Fallowfield, J. Christian Conductor, 1795, 8vo.

Fallowfield, John. Examination of Wm. Taswell's Antichrist revealed among the Quakers, Lon., 1723, 8vo.

Fallstaff, Sir John. Original Letters of Sir John Fallstaff. By the Rev. Henry Bate Dudley.

Fanch, James, a Baptist minister at Romsey. 10 Serms. on Practical Subjects, Keith, 1768, 12mo.

> "A man of considerable learning and excellent judgment. His sermons are fine specimens of sound divinity."—*Hist. of the English Baptists.*

Fancourt, Samuel, 1678–1768, a dissenting minister, the inventor of circulating libraries in London, pub. several serms. and theolog. treatises, 1720–46, &c. See Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. liv.

Fane, Lady Elizabeth, wrote a number of psalms, and pious meditations, and proverbs, printed by Robert Crowland, Lon., 1550, 8vo, under the title of The Lady Elizabeth Fane's 21 Psalms and 102 Proverbs. Ballard is at a loss to know whether this lady was the wife of Richard Fane or of Sir Thomas Fane. See Memoirs of British Ladies.

Fane, Henry Edward, late Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. Five Years in India, Lon., 1841, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

> "This is, undoubtedly, the most entertaining work illustrative of India we have read of late years, and exactly the sort of work the general reader will be sure to appreciate."—*Lon. New Monthly Mag.*

Fane, Sir Francis, Governor of Doncaster, subsequently Governor of Lincoln, *temp.* Charles II. 1. Love in the Dark; a Com., Lon., 1675, 4to. 2. Masque for Lord Rochester's Valentinian, 1685, 8vo. 3. Sacrifice; a Trag., 1686, 4to. Sir Francis wrote a number of poems also. Three will be found in Tate's Collection.

> "'Tis not in Dramatick Poetry alone that our Author is a Master, but his Talent is equal also in Lyricks."—*Langbaine's Eng. Dram. Poets, q. v.*

Fane, Hon. Julian. Poems, Lon., 1852, fp. 8vo; 2d ed., with additional Notes, 1853, 12mo.

Fannant, Edward. The Hist. of the Life, Reign, and Death of Edward II., King of England, Lon., 1680, fol.

Fannant, Thomas. An Hist. Relation of the manner and form of that memorable Parliament which wrought wonders, begun at Westminster, 1386, 1641, 4to. Another ed. same year, with an addit. to the title. See Harleian Miscellany.

Fannin, John. A Harmony and Exposition of our blessed Lord's last Prophecy, Dubl., 1832, 8vo. See this noticed in Orme's Bibl. Bib.

Fanning, Golbert, d. 1810, in Tennessee. Correct method of searching the Scriptures. Editor of the Agriculturist, 5 vols. 8vo, and editor of and contributor to various agricultural journals.

Fanshaw, Sir Thomas. Practice of the Exchequer Ct. of the offices, officers, &c., Lon., 1658, 12mo.

Fanshawe, Ann Harrison, Lady, 1625–1680, the eldest daughter of Sir John Harrison, and wife of Sir Richard Fanshawe. Memoirs of, written by herself, now first pub. from the original MS. To which are added Extracts from the Corresp. of Sir Richard Fanshawe, Lon., 1829, 8vo. Edited by Sir N. Harris Nicolas.

> "A charming piece of autobiography."—*Lon. New Monthly Mag.*
>
> "These Memoirs will probably take their place by the side of Mrs. Hutchinson's Memoirs, a praise which the admirers of the latter will know how to estimate."—*Lon. Spectator.*
>
> "There is not much in this book, either of individual character or public story. It is, indeed, but a small affair—any way; but yet pleasing, and not altogether without interest or instruction."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Review.*

When the vessel that carried Lady Fanshawe from Ireland to Spain was attacked, she put on men's clothes and fought with the sailors.

Fanshawe, Catherine, a literary lady of the last generation, was a great favourite with the brilliant circle of which Scott, Southey, Mackintosh, and Joanna Baillie, were such distinguished ornaments. She wrote a number of poetical pieces, of which the Enigma on the letter H—often ascribed to Lord Byron—is the best known.

> "Among the society at once so dazzling and so charming, there was no name more distinguished for brilliant and various talent, or for every attractive quality, than that of Catherine Fanshawe."—*Miss Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life.*

Fanshawe, Sir Richard, 1608–1666, husband of Lady F., see *ante,* was the youngest and tenth child of Sir Henry Fanshawe, Remembrancer of the Exchequer, and brother of Thomas, Lord Fanshawe. He was educated at Jesus Coll., Camb., travelled on the Continent, and became famous for scholarship and knowledge of modern tongues. During the Rebellion he fought in the royal army, and was in

1651 taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester. At the Restoration he was employed in several diplomatic negotiations, and died at Madrid in 1666, whilst ambassador to the court of Spain. 1. Trans. in rhyme of Guarino's Il Pastor Fido; or the Faithful Shepherd. With other Poems, Lon., 1646, '64, '76, 8vo.

"*Sir John Denham*, in his Verses on this Translation, infinitely commends it: and tho' he seems to assent to our Author's Notions touching Translations in general, yet he shews that *Sir Richard* has admirably succeeded in this particular Attempt, as the reader may see by the following Lines; where after having blam'd servile Translators, he goes on thus:

'A new and nobler Way thou dost pursue
To make Translations, and Translators too,
They but preserve the Ashes, thou the Flame,
True to his Sense, but truer to his Fame,'" &c.

Langbaine's Eng. Dram. Poets, q. v.

2. The Lusiad; or Portugall's Historicall Poem, trans. from Luis de Camoens, 1655, fol. See comments on this trans. in Mickle's Lusiad. 3. Querer por solo querer; or to Love only for Love's sake; a Dramatick Romance. 4. Triestas de Aranjuez; these were trans. by Sir Richard in 1654 from the Spanish of Antonio de Mendoza, 1671, 4to. 5. Original Letters and Negotiations of Sir Richard Fanshawe, &c., 1671, 4to; 1701, 8vo; 1724, 2 vols. 8vo. In this collection will be found many particulars connected with the secret history of the period. See Life of Sir Richard Fanshawe, by Edmund Turner, in Biog. Brit., a new article, vol. v., 1793. In some copies of the account of Sir Richard's Embassies in Spain and Portugal, there occur after the Preface two leaves entitled A Short Account of his Excellency Sir Richard Fanshawe, and his Writings. A contemporary MS. note (printed in J. H. Burns's Catalogue for 1827) thus reads:

"These two leaves were torn out by Mrs. Fanshawe, who is mightily incensed at the Bookseller [Abel Roper] for printing them without her knowledge. She thinks her father is injured by this Account of him, and intends to publish an advertisement of it, for which Roper threatens to sue her, alledging 'twill spoil the sale of his books."

Faraday, Michael, the most eminent English chemist now living, born in 1794, was the son of a poor blacksmith. Whilst an apprentice to a bookseller in London, he attended the four last lectures given by Sir Humphry Davy as Professor to the Royal Institution. He took notes of these lectures and sent them to Sir Humphry, who was so much pleased with his remarkable talents that in 1813 he appointed him assistant in the laboratory. Mr. Faraday has made many important discoveries in heat, light, magnetism, electricity, &c. In 1832 he was made Doctor of Laws by the University of Oxford.

1. Chemical Manipulation, 3d ed. revised, Lon., 1842, 8vo.

"No student should think of commencing the study of practical chemistry without having previously perused this indispensable guide."—*Provincial Medical Journal.*

2. Experimental Researches in Electricity. Reported from the Phil. Trans. of 1831–38; 2d ed., vol. i., 1849; vol. ii., 1844. 3. Six Lectures on the Non-Metallic Elements, by Dr. Scoffern, 1853, 12mo.

Farbrother, Roger. Serm., 1697, 4to.

Fardley, Wm. Francis and Josepha; a Tale. From the German of Huber, 1808, 8vo.

Farewell. An East India Colation, 1633. With a serm. by Farewell on the Indians, Jadis, £4 19*s*.

Farewell, James. The Irish Hudibras, or Fingallion Prince, &c., Lon., 1689, 8vo.

Farey, John, 1766–1826, an eminent surveyor and geologist, a native of Woburn, Bedfordshire. General View of the Agricult. and Minerals of Derbyshire, Lon., 1811, '13, '17, 3 vols. 8vo. Pub. by order of the Bd. of Agricult.

"It contains a very valuable mass of information on the geology of Derbyshire, which is one of the most interesting counties in Britain to the geognost."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Con. to Phil. Trans., 1811; Nic. Jour., 1813; Phil. Mag., 1815, '17.

Faria, Fenasco. His Narrative about the Popish Plot, Lon., 1680, fol.

Farindon, or **Faringdon, Anthony,** 1596–1658, a native of Sunning, Berkshire, was admitted scholar of Trin. Coll., Oxf., 1612; elected Fellow, 1617; Vicar of Bray, Berks, 1634; ejected during the Rebellion; subsequently pastor of St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street, London. He was a most eloquent preacher. Serms., vol. i., 1647, fol.; vol. ii., 1663, fol.; vol. iii., 1673, fol.; 2d ed. of vols. i. and ii., with addits., 1672, fol.; new ed., 1849, 4 vols. 8vo.

"A noted preacher, an eminent tutor, and a worthy example to be imitated of all."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"Without exception, the best preacher among the Episcopal ministers of that age. The Clergy, in their visits to London, used, as a matter of course, to attend his ministry; for his pulpit was called 'a divinity professor's chair.' His sermons are a treasure of sacred erudition and theology."—*Dr. Williams's C. P.*

"Sanderson and Farindon, to an extensive and accurate knowledge of divinity, united an admirable judgment, great clearness of conception. and, above all, a fervent and unaffected spirit of devotion."—*British Critic.*

Farindon left some MS. memorials of the life of his friend, the famous John Hales of Eton.

Farington. Religion of many of the Clergy of the Ch. of England, Lon., 1707, 8vo.

Farington, Joseph, d. 1818. 1. Views of [20] the Lakes, &c. in Cumberland and Westmoreland, Lon., 1789, oblong fol. 2. The Lakes of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, 1816, imp. 4to.

Farington, Wm. Serms., Warring., 1769, 8vo.

Farish, Charles. Toleration of Marriage in the Universities recommended, 1807, 8vo. 2. Minstrels of Windermere, 1811, 8vo.

Farish, John, of Dumfries. A Treatise on Florin Grass, 1810, 8vo.

"His ideas of practice on the subject of florin grass might probably have been worth being examined and recorded. They had not upheld the use of the plant."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Farish, Wm. Report of Camb. Bible Soc., 1811, 8vo.

Farley, Edward. Imprist. for Debt Unconstitutional and Oppressive, Lon., 1788, 8vo.

Farley, Harriet, a native of Claremont, New Hampshire, has been for a number of years a contributor to and editor of The Lowell Offering, a monthly periodical, (commenced January, 1841,) sustained by the literary labours of the factory girls employed in the mills at Lowell, Massachusetts. An interesting autobiographic letter from Miss Farley (not intended for publication) will be found in Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record. In 1847 she pub. a volume in Boston, containing extracts from the periodical under her charge, including some of her own contributions, entitled Shells from the Strand of the Sea of Genius. A selection from the Lowell Offering, entitled Mind among the Spindles, with an Introduction by Mr. Charles Knight, was pub. in London in 1849. It has been highly commended by English, French, and German critics.

Farley, Henry. 1. Complaint of Paules, 1616, 4to., Reed, 6749, £2 4*s*. 2. St. Pavles Chvrch, her Bill for the Parliament, 1621, 4to. A curious collection in prose and poetry. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 262, £5 5*s*.

Farley, J. The Duty and Office of Church-warden in Ireland, Dubl., 1823, 8vo.

Farley, or **Farlie, Robert,** a native of Scotland. 1. Kalendarium Humanæ Vitæ, The Kalendar of Man's Life, Lon., 1638, sm. 8vo. This contains poems on the four seasons, in Latin and English. 2. Lychnocausia, sive Moralia Facium Emblemata: Lights, Morall Emblems, 1638, 12mo. 3. Naulogia, sive Inventa Navis; 4to. This is a Latin Poem, inscribed in Prose and Verse to Sir Robert Aytoun.

Farmer, A. W. Facts on the American Congress, and the controversy with G. Brit. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova.

Farmer, Henry T., a native of England, was for some time engaged in commercial pursuits in Charleston, S. C., and subsequently removed to New York, where he became a medical student, and was licensed as a physician in 1821. He practised medicine in Charleston, S. C., until his death at the age of 46. Whilst a student, he pub. a vol. entitled Imagination: The Maniac's Dream, and other Poems. A specimen of his composition will be found in E. A. and G. L. Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

Farmer, Hugh, 1714–1787, a dissenting divine of great learning, a native of a village near Shrewsbury, was for some time a pupil of Dr. Doddridge. He officiated as chaplain in the family of Wm. Coward of Walthamstow, and was minister to a congregation in that village. Mr. Coward always closed his house at six in the winter and seven in the summer, and permitted no one, visitor or resident, to enter his doors after the stated hour. On one occasion Mr. Farmer was shut out, and sought refuge in the house of Mr. Wm. Snell. They liked their visitor, invited him to stay where he was, and the accidental visit of a night extended to thirty years. This reminds us of Dr. Isaac Watts's thirty-six years' visit to Sir Thomas Abney's family, and Dr. Johnson's long residence with the Thrales. 1. Serm. on the Suppression of the Rebellion of 1745, '46. 2. Christ's Temptation in the Wilderness, 1761, 8vo; 3d ed., 1776. 3. A Dissertation on Miracles, 1771, 8vo. 4. Exam. of Le Moine's Treatise on Miracles, 1772, 8vo. 5. Essay on the Demoniacs of the N. Test., 1775, 8vo. 6. Letters to Rev. Dr. Worthington in answer to his late Treatise entitled An Impartial Inquiry into the Case of the Gospel Demoniacs, 1778, 8vo. 7. Worship of Human Spirits in the Ancient Heathen Nations, 1783, 8vo. See

Fell, John. Life by Michael Dodson, 1804, 5 vols. 8vo. See this Memoir, and article in Biog. Brit. He left many valuable MSS., which were destroyed.

> "The works of Farmer are among the most ingenious and learned theological productions of the last century. They contain many things worthy of consideration; but at the same time they require to be read with caution. . . . Our Lord's temptation, according to Farmer, was a divine vision; the demoniacs of the gospel were merely persons strongly affected by certain diseases. . . . The chief opponents of Farmer were Worthington and Fell, who were both men of learning, but not equal to Farmer in acuteness and command of temper."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*, *q. v.* See also the remarks of Bp. Watson.

Farmer, Jacob. Letter rel. to Irish Papists, 1642.

Farmer, John. 1. Divers and Sundry Wares, &c. upon one playn Song, Lon., 1591, 8vo. 2. English Madrigals, 1599.

Farmer, John. Hist. of the Town and Abbey of Waltham, and the Hist. of Abbies, 977–1558, Lon., 1755, 8vo.

Farmer, John, a dissenting minister, brother of Hugh Farmer, was assistant minister at Fetter Lane, London, 1730, and at Coggeshall, Essex, 1739. 20 Serms. on various subjects, Lon., 1744, 8vo.

Farmer, John. Select Cases in Surgery, collected in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 1757, 4to.

Farmer, John, 1789–1838, of Concord, New Hampshire. 1. Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of N. England, Lancaster, Mass., 1829, 8vo. 2. In conjunction with J. B. Moore, Gazetteer of New Hampshire, Concord, N. Hamp., 1823, 12mo. Mr. F. pub. several tracts on subjects of local history, and was a contributor to the Collections of the Mass. and N. Hamp. Hist. Societies.

Farmer, R. 1. The Great Mysteries of Godliness and Ungodliness discovered from the writings of the Quakers, Lon., 1655, 4to. 2. A Plain Dealing and Plain Meaning Sermon, 1660, 4to.

Farmer, Richard. Serm., Lon., 1629, 4to.

Farmer, Richard, a linen draper at Stow-on-the-Wold, d. 1814, aged 49. The Soldiers; an Hist. Poem, 1802, 8vo. Analysis of the Carbonated Chalybeate near Stow, 1809, 8vo.

Farmer, Richard, D.D., 1735–1797, a divine of extensive learning, a native of Leicester, was educated at Emanuel Coll., Camb., of which he became Master in 1775. He subsequently became Vice-Chancellor and principal Librarian of the University, and obtained prebends at Lichfield and Canterbury. He exchanged the latter for a canonry at St. Paul's. Both an English and an Irish bishopric were offered to him and declined. In 1766 he issued proposals for pub. a History of the Town of Leicester, from the MSS. of William [should be Thomas] Staveley. He found the work too laborious, and gave his materials to John Nichols, whose History and Antiquities of Leicester, 4 vols. fol., 1795–1811, is deservedly valued. In 1766, 8vo, Dr. Farmer gave to the world his celebrated Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare, 2d ed., with large addits., 1767, 8vo.; 12 copies on thick paper. Reprinted in 1789 and in 1821. Also printed with Steevens's ed. of Shakspeare, 1793, and the eds. by Read in 1803 and Harris in 1812.

The extent of Shakspeare's knowledge of the classics which he so freely uses had long been a mooted point. Farmer hit upon the only plan by which the question could be settled. He proves that Shakspeare derived his knowledge through translations, and not from the originals, by showing that he has cited the phraseology, and even the errors, of the translators. We must then agree with an eminent critic who styles Farmer's Essay

> "A work by which an end is put forever to the dispute concerning the learning of Shakspeare."—Dr. Warton.

Dr. Johnson and Farmer were well acquainted with each other; and several letters from the lexicographer to the Master of Emanuel College will be found in Boswell's Life of the former. In one dated March 21, 1770, we find the following reference to Farmer's Essay:

> "In support of an opinion which you have already placed above the need of any more support, Mr. Steevens, a very ingenious gentleman, lately of King's College, has collected an account of all the translations which Shakspeare might have seen and used. He wishes his catalogue to be perfect, and therefore entreats that you will favour him by the insertion of such additions as the accuracy of your inquiries have enabled you to make."

We also find the following note in Langton's papers:

> "Colman, in a note on his translation of Terence, talking of Shakspeare's learning, asks, 'What says Farmer to this? What says Johnson?' Upon this he observed, 'Sir, let Farmer answer for himself: *I* never engaged in this controversy. I always said Shakspeare had Latin enough to grammaticise his English.'"—See Boswell's Life of Johnson.

Dr. Parr excelled in epitaphs and other eulogistic flourishes. He complimented Farmer, both living and dead. We regret that we lack space to give both or either to the reader. And, alas! what space have we wherein to depict the wonders of Farmer's library? It was sold by Mr. King, in 1798, and produced £2210, which was about £1700 more than it was supposed to have cost him. But for a continuation of this ravishing theme—ravishing, if our reader be a true Bibliomaniac—we must refer to Dibdin's Bibliomania. Those who are so unhappy as to be without this volume deserve pity, and—room or no room—they shall have a few lines about Rare Richard Farmer:

> "How shall I talk of thee, and of thy wonderful collection, O Rare Richard Farmer?—and of thy scholarship, acuteness, pleasantry, singularities, varied learning, and colloquial powers! Thy name will live long among scholars in general; and in the bosoms of virtuous and learned bibliomaniacs thy memory shall be ever shrined! The walls of Emanuel College now cease to convey the sounds of thy festive wit; thy volumes are no longer seen, like Richard Smith's 'bundles of sticht books,' strewn upon the floor; and thou hast ceased, in the cause of thy beloved Shakspeare, to delve into the fruitful ore of black-letter literature. Peace to thy honest spirit; for thou wert wise without vanity, learned without pedantry, and joyous without vulgarity. . . . Farmer had his foragers, his jackals, and his *avant-couriers*, for it was well known how dearly he loved every thing that was interesting and rare in the literature of former ages. As he walked the streets of London—careless of his dress, and whether his wig was full-bottomed or narrow-bottomed—he would talk and 'mutter strange speeches' to himself, thinking all the time, I ween, of some curious discovery he had recently made in the aforesaid precious black-letter tomes. But the reader is impatient for the Bibliotheca Farmeriana."

Our readers also must be impatient for the Bibliotheca Farmeriana, and procure it whenever the opportunity may occur, which, we can assure them, will be very seldom. It bears date May, 1798, and contains 8199 articles—and such articles! But we forbear.

Farmer, Thomas. The Plain Truth, Lon., 1763, 4to. This refers to the Essay on Women.

Farmer, Wm. Almanack for Ireland, Dubl., 1587, 4to.

> "Perhaps the earliest Almanac printed in or for that country."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

Farmerie, Wm. Serms., 1710, '16.

Farnabie, or **Farnaby, Thomas,** 1575–1647, an eminent grammarian, a native of London, studied for some time at Merton Coll., Oxf., which he left for a college of the Jesuits in Spain. Returning to England, he taught school alternately at Martock in Somersetshire, in London, and at Sevenoaks, in Kent. He had charge of the sons of many of the noblemen, and acquired a large property. During the Rebellion he suffered imprisonment as a friend to the monarchy. He pub. several learned works—commentaries on Juvenal, Persius, Seneca, Martial, Ovid, Terence, and Lucian, Index Rhetoricus, 1625, 8vo, Systema Grammaticum, 1641, 8vo, &c.—for particulars of which see Athen. Oxon., Biog. Brit., and Genl. Dict.

The remark of his which offended the Parliamentarians was, that it was "better to have one king than five hundred:" which shrewd reflection is of itself enough to prove him a man of excellent sense. The nation soon came round to his way of thinking. But good laws are the best kings.

> "He was the chief grammarian, rhetorician, poet, latinist, and Grecian, of his time; and his school was so much frequented, that more churchmen and statesmen issued thence than from any school taught by one man in England."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Farnaby, Giles. Canzonets to Fovre Voyces, 1598, 4to.

> "Farnaby assisted Ravenscroft in putting parts to some of the Psalm-tunes published at the beginning of the next century."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Farneworth, Ellis, d. 1762, Rector of Carsington, Derbyshire. 1. Life of Pope Sextus V., trans. from the Italian of Gregorio Leti, Lon., 1754, fol.; Dubl., 1778, 8vo. 2. A short Hist. of the Israelites, trans. from the French of Abbé Fleury, Lon., 1756, 8vo.

> "This little book contains a concise, pleasing, and just account of the manners, customs, laws, polity, and religion, of the Israelites. It is an excellent introduction to the reading of the Old Testament, and should be put into the hands of every young person. An elegant English version of it, by Mr. Farneworth, was first printed in 1756." *Vide Bishop Horne's Discourses*, vol. i.

New ed., by Adam Clarke, *q. v.*, 1805, 12mo. 3. The Hist. of the Civil Wars of France, trans. from the Italian of Davila, 1757, 2 vols. 4to.

> "The great historian of this time is Davila. His work may be referred to in all the more important particulars, especially with respect to the views, interests, and intrigues of the different leaders and factions."—*Prof. Smyth's Lect. on Mod. Hist.*

And see Aylesbury, Wm.; Cotterel, Sir Charles.

4. The Works of Machiavel, trans. and illustrated with Notes, Anecdotes, and Life, 1761, 2 vols. 4to; 1775, 4 vols. 8vo. See Bedingfield, Thomas.

> "We are told in the House of Commons by Mr. Fox, that the authority of Machiavel is great. The founders of the French Republic, and refounders of it, seem always to have had Machiavel's Discourses or Livy in their view."—*Pursuits of Literature*

"Machiavelli, in his history of Florence, instructed the Italians in the art of uniting the eloquence of history with the depth of reflection. He has attached himself much less than his predecessors in the same line, to the narration of military events. But his work, as a history of popular passions and tumults, is a masterpiece; and Machiavelli has completed, by this noble example of his theories, his analysis of the human heart. He has left three comedies, which, by the novelty of the plots, by the strength and vivacity of the dialogues, and by their admirable delineation of character, are far superior to all that Italy had then, or has perhaps since, produced."—*Sismondi.*

We lack space, and it does not enter into our plan, to discuss the vexed question of the *morale* of Machiavelli's remarkable productions. An excellent paper on the subject will be found among Mr. T. B. Macaulay's Miscellanies.

Farnham, Mrs. E. W. Life in Prairie Land, N. York, 1846, 12mo. A work of great sprightliness, which should be read by all who think of "emigrating to the Western Country."

"This is a delightful book, and will afford most agreeable reading. The authoress has a quick eye and graphic pen, and describes the statistics of a large city or the peculiar mode of a sun-bonnet with the same facility and pleasantness."

"It is made up of a series of charming and lifelike pictures of a personal residence in the Far West—perfect daguerreotypes of a settler's daily habits, &c., together with graphic sketches of travel in various sections of that far-spreading and fertile country. The work is enlivened by a rich vein of irresistible humour, interwoven with passages of great power and eloquent beauty, eminently impressive and suggestive."—*Democratic Review.*

Farnham, Rt. Hon. Barry Maxwell, Earl of. Examination into the Principles of the Speech of Lord Minto, &c., Dubl., 1800, 8vo. See Park's Walpole's R. & N. Authors.

Farnworth, Richard, pub. a number of theolog. treatises, 1653–58.

Farquhar, David. The Torch of Time, Lon., 1849, 12mo. This is one of three excellent Prize Essays, originally pub. in one volume, intended to exhibit the Temporal Advantages of the Sabbath considered in relation to the Working Classes. The subject is one of great importance to the best interests of Society.

Farquhar, Ferdinand. The Relics of a Saint: a right merry Tale, Lon., 1816, 12mo.

Farquhar, George, 1678–1707, a comic dramatist, the son of a clergyman, was a native of Londonderry. In 1694 he was sent to Trinity Coll., Dublin, which he deserted for the boards of the Dublin theatre. He left the stage in consequence of having accidentally stabbed a brother actor—not fatally, however—whilst playing Guyomar in the Indian Emperor of Dryden. His friend Wilks, the famous actor, persuaded him to turn author; and, unfortunately for the world, a lieutenant's commission, conferred upon him by Lord Orrery, enabled him to corrupt the age by his licentious plays, instead of being obliged to get his living by some honest employment. 1. Love and a Bottle; a Comedy, 1698. 2. Constant Couple; or, Trip to the Jubilee; a Comedy, 1700, '10, 8vo. 3. Sir Harry Wildair; or, The Sequel of the Trip to the Jubilee; a Comedy, 1701. 4. Miscellanies; or, Collection of Poems, Letters, and Essays, 1702. 5. The Inconstant; or, The Way to Win Him; a Comedy, 1703. 6. The Stage Coach; a Farce, 1704. 7. The Twin Rivals; a Comedy. 8. The Recruiting Officer; a Comedy, 1706. 9. The Beaux Stratagem; a Comedy. Works, containing all his Poems, Letters, Essays, and Comedies, 10th ed., corrected, 1772, 2 vols. 12mo. Farquhar's Dramatic Works have been recently republished in the same volume with those of Wycherley, Congreve, and Vanbrugh, Lon., 1849, r. 8vo, by Moxon. Prefixed will be found a critical notice of his Life and Writings, by Leigh Hunt, (see also his paper in the London Athenæum, January 2, 1841,) who has incorporated into his article Charles Lamb's sophistical and mischievous essay, entitled On the Artificial Comedy of the last Century. The curious reader can also consult the Biog. Brit., Biog. Dramat., Cibber's Lives, and Spence's Anecdotes.

"Farquhar died young. He improved in each play; his last was the best. Had he lived, he would probably have made a very good writer that way."—OLDISWORTH: *Spence's Anecdotes.*

"Considering the manner of writing then in fashion, the purity of Sir John Suckling's style is quite surprising.—L. (He spoke of Farquhar at the same time as a mean poet, and as placed by some in a higher rank than he deserved. Mr. Pope always used to call Farquhar a farce-writer.")—*Ibid.*

"As a writer, the opinions of critics have been various. The general character which has been given of his comedies is, that the success of most of them far exceeded the author's expectations; that he was particularly happy in the choice of his subjects, which he always took care to adorn with a great variety of characters and incidents; that his style is pure and unaffected, his wit natural and flowing, and his plots generally well contrived. But then, on the contrary, it has been objected that he was too hasty in his productions; that his works are loose, though not indeed so grossly libertine as those of some other wits of his time; that his imagination, though lively, was capable of no great compass; and his wit, though passable, not such as would gain ground on consideration."—*Biog. Dramat.*

"He seems to have been a man of a genius rather sprightly than great, rather flowery than solid. His comedies are diverting, because his characters are natural, and such as we frequently meet with: but he has used no art in drawing them, nor does there appear any force of thinking in his performances, or any deep penetration into nature, but rather a superficial view, pleasant enough to the eye, though capable of leaving no great impression on the mind."—*Cibber's Lives.*

"Farquhar is a light and gay writer, less correct and less sparkling than Congreve, but he has more ease, and, perhaps, fully as great a share of the vis comica. The two best and least exceptionable of his plays are the 'Recruiting Officer' and 'Beaux Stratagem.' I say the least exceptionable; for, in general, the tendency of both Congreve and Farquhar's plays is immoral."—DR. BLAIR: *Lect. on Rhet. and Belles-Lettres.*

We have already given our opinion at length upon authors of this class in the articles on BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, and JEREMY COLLIER.

Farquhar, John, minister at Nigg. Serms., 4th ed., edited by Drs. Geo. Campbell and Alex. Gerard, Lon., 1792, 8vo.

"A good judge will not be at a loss to discern in this preacher an eminent clearness of apprehension, correctness of taste, a lively imagination, and delicate sensibility to all the finest feelings of which human nature is susceptible."—*Editor's Preface.*

"We recollect of reading his sermons the first time with a delight bordering on enthusiasm. They discover a cultivated mind and a feeling heart; much rational piety, and becoming zeal for the eternal interests of man."—*Dr. D. Scot.*

Farquhar, Robert Townsend. Suggestions rel. to Pop. of Brit. W. Indies, and abolition of Slave Trade, 1807.

Farquharson, George. Reports of Trials, &c., 1808, '09, '11, Ct. of Chancery. Lett. rel. to Lord Eldon, 1825.

Farquharson, Wm., M.D. Con. to Med. Com., 1788; to Mem. Med., 1789, '92.

Farquharson, Wm. Truth in pursuit of Colonel Wardle, 1810. Was he caught?

Farr, Edward. 1. Version of the Psalms of David. 2. The People of China. 3. Bible Biography, fp. 8vo; 2d ed., 1847. 4. Select Poetry, 1845, 2 vols. 18mo; 1847, r. 18mo. 5. Jephtheginia, or Jephtha's Daughter, and other Poems, 1846, 32mo. 6. Collegiate, School, and Family Hist. of Eng., 1848, 12mo.

"Certainly the best school and family history of England we have seen."—*Lon. Critic.*

7. The Hist. of France. 8. Manual of Geography for Schools, 1850, 12mo.

Farr, Samuel, M.D., 1741–1795, a native of Taunton, Somerset. 1. Acids, Lon., 1769, 12mo. 2. Animal Motion, 1771, 8vo. 3. Aphorismi de Marasmo ex Summis Medicis Collectis, 1772, 12mo. 4. Blood-letting in Consumption, 1775, 8vo. Dr. Farr was opposed to the practice. 5. Hist. of Epidemics, from Hippocrates, 1781, 4to. 6. Elements of Medical Jurisprudence, 1788, 8vo.; 1811, 1815, 12mo. A trans. from the work of Fascelius, with addits. by Farr. 7. On the Use of Cantharides in Dropsical Complaints, Mem. Med., 1789.

Farr, Wm., M.D. Locked Jaw and Opisthotonos; Med. Obs. and Inq., 1770. Meteorolog. Observ. at Plymouth and Bristol, 1768, '69.

Farr, Wm. 1. Essay on Cancer, Lon., 8vo. 2. Treatise on Scrofula, 8vo. 3. Medical Guide to Nice, 1841, 12mo. Mr. Farr is editor of the London Medical Annual.

"Some of the most elaborate and important papers in the Annual Reports of the Registrar-General [London] have been written by Mr. W. Farr, and reflect the highest credit on his ability, extensive mathematical and medical learning, and industry."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

Farrant, Henry. Letters rel. to the See of Canterbury, Lon., 1716, 4to.

Farrant, Richard, d. about 1585, an eminent composer of music, was a gentleman of the Chapel Royal in 1564. Some of his music will be found in the collections of Boyce and Barnard.

Farrar, Eliza, the wife of Professor John Farrar, of Harvard, is well known as the author of The Children's Robinson Crusoe, the Life of Lafayette, the Life of Howard, Youth's Letter Writer, &c. The most popular of her volumes is The Young Lady's Friend, first pub. in 1837, and frequently reprinted in England and America.

"It contains no flights of fancy, or attempts at fine writing, but for sound practical sense, expressed in good English, and in a style perfectly adapted to the subject, it is a work worthy of Hannah More or Maria Edgeworth."—*Hart's Female Prose Writers of America.*

Farrar, John, has pub. many valuable works (issued in Boston, Mass.) on Nat. Philos., Topography, and various branches of the mathematics.

Farrar, Rev. John. 1. Proper Names of the Bible, 2d ed., 1844, fp. 8vo. 2. Biblical and Theolog. Dict., 1852, 12mo. 3. Ecclesiastical Dict., 1853, 12mo.

Farrar, Richard. Political tracts, 1648, '60.

Farrar, T. Report of the Dartmouth College Case, Portsmouth, 1819, 8vo.

Farre, John R., M.D. Hydrocele, 1798, 8vo. The Liver, 1812–15, 4to. Saunders on the Eye, 1812, 8vo. The Heart, 1814, 8vo. Cynanche, in Med. Chir. Trans., 1812.

Farre, Samuel. See Farr.

Farrel, Mrs. Charlotte; or, the sequel to the Sorrows of Werter; and other Poems, 1792, 4to.

Farrel, Charles, M.D. Ophthalmia, 1810, '11.

Farrel, George. Serm., 1716, 8vo.

Farrel, James A. State of the Nation, 1816, 8vo.

Farrel, John. Hist. and Polit. View of Geneva in the 18th Cent., from the French of F. D'Ivernois, Lon., 1784, 8vo.

Farrel, R. Union or Separation, 1798, 8vo.

Farrel, R., M.D. Lect. of Boyer on Diseases of the Bones, by A. Richmond, trans. from the French, Lon., 1801, 2 vols. 8vo. Researches into the laws of Chemical Affinity, from the French of C. L. Berthollet, 1804, 8vo.

Farren, Edwin James. 1. Hist. Essay on the Early Progress of Life Contingencies, Lon., 1844, 8vo.

> "This, and Mr. Milne's historical account in the Encyclopædia Britannica, are the only ones of which we know, that treat the subject at any length."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

2. Life Contingency Tables, Part 1. Chances of Premature Death, 1850, 4to.

Farren, George. 1. Life Assurance, Lon., 1822, 8vo. 2. Statute made Easy, 1837, 18mo. 3. Key to Statutes, &c., 1837, 18mo. 4. Handbook for Judges, Barristers, &c., 1839, 8vo. 5. Bill of Costs in Chancery, 1840, 12mo. 6. Rules for Reading Acts of Parliament, 1840, 18mo. 7. Digest of Equity and Common Law Reports, 1841, 8vo. 8. Chart of Chancery Practice, 1841, sheet. 9. Common Rules and Forms for drawing Bills in Chancery, 1842, 18mo. Amer. ed. with addits. adapted to U. States Cts. of Equity, &c., Boston, 1845, 12mo. This is a reprint of Nos. 9 and 10. See Barbour, Oliver Lorenzo; Chancery Practice. 10. Common Forms, &c., answering a Bill in Chancery, Lon., 1844, 18mo. 11. Liabilities of Members of Public Companies and Partnerships, 1844, 12mo.

Farrer, E. The Trial of Abraham; a Dramatic Poem, 1790, 8vo.

Farrer, Isaac. Serm., 1768, 8vo.

Farrer, John. 1. Hebrew Poems, Lon., 1780, 4to. 2. America; a Poem, 1780, 4to. 3. Serm., 1801, 4to. 4. Serms. on the Mission and character of Christ, with those preached at the Bampton Lecture, Oxf., 1804, 8vo. 5. Serms. on the Parables. New ed., 1809, 8vo.

Farrer, John. 1. The Hist. of Limerick, 1792, 8vo. 2. A View of Ancient and Modern Dublin, 1796, 8vo.

Farrer, Mary. The Appeal of an Injured Wife against a Cruel Husband, Lon., 1788, 8vo.

Farrer, Wm., M.D. 1. Med. treatise from Tissot, Lon., 1767, 8vo. 2. Rickets in Children, 1773, 12mo.

Farrer, Wm., LL.D. 1. Brief Outline of the Study of Theology, trans. from the late Dr. Frederick Schleiermacher, with Reminiscences of Schleiermacher, by Dr. Frederick Lücke, Lon., 1850, 8vo.

> "The work of a gigantic mind. It is incomparably the most suggestive work we ever read; every sentence is a mine of thought."—*Kitto's Journal.*

2. First Lines of Christian Theology, by John Pye Smith, D.D., LL.D., &c., edited from the author's MSS., with addit. Notes and References, 1854, 8vo. See Smith, John Pye, D.D., LL.D.

Farres, Capt. Speech to Earl of Warwick, on behalf of the County of Essex, Lon., 1642, 4to.

Farresley, Thomas. Modern Cases in Ct. of K. B. at Westminster, reign of Q. Anne, Lon., 1716, fol. See Modern Reports, vol. viii., in Marvin's Leg. Bibl. 520, and Wallace's Reports, 47.

Farrington, Rev., of Dinas. Of the Char-Fish in North Wales; Phil. Trans., 1755.

Farrington, J. Britannia Depicta.

Farrington, John. Origin of the Grandeur of the Court of Rome. From the French of Abbé Vertot, Lon., 1754, 8vo.

Of this celebrated writer we find the following biographical sketch in Biographie Universelle, nouvelle édition, Bruxelles, 1843–47, 21 vols. imp. 8vo:

> "René Aubert, Abbé de Vertot, célèbre historien, né le 25 Novembre, 1655, au château de Benetot, dans le pays de Caux, embrassa l'état ecclésiastique, et ne tarda pas à donner des preuves d'une devotion exaltée, qui le conduisit, à l'insu de sa famille, dans un couvent de capucins. Mais bientôt sa vie fut en péril, et on le décida, non sans peine, à entrer dans l'ordre moins austère des Prémontrés. Le prieuré de Joyenval lui fut conféré par un bref du pape et des lettres du roi; mais les murmures de ses confrères le décidèrent à s'en démettre, et il obtint la cure de Croissy-la-Garenne, près de Marly. Il se livra alors à l'étude, sans négliger ses devoirs de pasteur, et fit imprimer en 1689 son premier ouvrage, *l'Histoire de la Conjuration du Portugal.* Bientôt après il obtint une cure d'un assez gros revenu, aux portes de Rouen, et n'en travailla qu'avec plus d'ardeur. Sept ans après son premier ouvrage, il publia *l'Histoire des Révolutions de Suède*, dont cinq éditions parurent coup sur coup, avec la même date, et qui fut traduite en plusieurs langues. En 1701, lorsque le roi donna une forme nouvelle à l'Académie des Inscriptions, Vertot reçut le titre d'associé. On se relâcha pour lui de la rigueur du règlement qui exigeait résidence, et il lui fut permis de ne venir siéger qu'en 1703. Il fut nommé pensionnaire en 1703; et dès lors nul ne se montra plus assidu ni plus zélé. En 1710 il fit paraître un *Traité de la Mouvance de Brétagne*, où il combattait les prétentions des Bretons à se dire indépendants de la monarchie française, avec laquelle ils étaient liés plutôt que confondus. Mais son œuvre favorite était *l'Histoire des Révolutions de la République Romaine*, qui parut en 1717 et obtint des applaudissements universels. Ce fut alors que l'ordre de Malte le pria de rédiger ses annales en un corps complet d'histoire, qu'il publia en 1726. Pendant qu'il travaillait à ce long ouvrage, il fut nommé secrétaire interprète, puis secrétaire des commandements de la princesse de Bade, femme du duc d'Orléans, fils du régent, et se trouva ainsi en possession d'un revenu considérable et d'un logement au Palais Royal. Il passa la dernière partie de sa vie dans l'aisance et le repos, mais aussi dans un état d'infirmité continuelle, qui l'empêcha d'exécuter les divers projets qu'il avait en tête. Vertot mourut le 15 Juin, 1735. On dut regretter de son temps plus qu'on ne le ferait aujourd'hui, qu'il eût cessé d'écrire. L'histoire était pour lui, avant tout, une œuvre littéraire: il n'aspirait point à saisir la verité de couleur et négligeait le scrupuleux détail des faits pour viser presque uniquement l'effet dramatique. On entend de nos jours autrement le devoir de l'historien. L'édition la plus complète de ses *Œuvres choisies* est celle de Paris, 1819 à 1821, 12 vols. in 8vo."

The historical reader must not fail to peruse the criticism of Gibbon on Vertot's account of the Social War, (Vertot, Révolut. Rom., tom. iii. 26–30.) We quote a few lines from the introduction and a few from the conclusion:

> "I shall venture to make some reflections on this extraordinary war, the principal circumstances of which have been somewhat misrepresented by the Abbé Vertot,—an author whose works are read with the same pleasure as romances, to which in other respects they bear too much resemblance. . . . The Abbé Vertot, when he explained the difficulties with which the Romans had to contend, should also have mentioned the resources by which they were enabled to surmount them."—*Gibbon's Miscell. Works*, ed. 1837, 8vo, 510, 512.

Whilst the reader has this fascinating volume in his hands, let him turn back to page 385, and mourn with us that the learned historian never carried out his admirable project of "a seventh or supplemental volume" to his great work.

Farrington, Richard. 20 Serms., Lon., 1741, 8vo.

Farro, Daniel. Royal Universal Brit. Grammar and Vocabulary, Lon., 1754, 8vo; 1776. R. G. Instructor for Youth, 1776, 12mo.

Farthing, John. Short Writing Shortened, 1654. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

Farthing, Ralph. Serm., 1722, 8vo.

Fary, John. Serm., Lon., 1645, 4to.

Fasquelle, Jean Louis, F.B., LL.D., b. 1808, in France, settled in the U. S. in 1834. Appointed Prof. of Languages, &c. in the University of Michigan in 1846. 1. A new method of learning the French language, 20th ed., N. Y., 1854. 30,000 copies of this work have also been published in England. 2. Télémaque, with notes and grammatical references. 3. The Colloquial French Reader, 4th ed., 1854. 4. Napoleon, (Dumas,) with notes, &c. 5. A general and Idiomatical Dictionary of the French and English Languages.

The merits of Fasquelle's New French Course are well known. We have room for only one recommendation from the thirty or forty before us.

> "I have taught many classes in the French Language, . . . and I do not hesitate to say that Fasquelle's French Course, on the plan of Woodbury's Method with the German, is superior to any other French Grammar I have met with, for teaching French to those whose mother-tongue is English. It combines, in an admirable manner, the excellencies of the old or classic, and the new or Ollendorfian, methods, avoiding the faults of both."—Joseph William Jenks, *Prof. of Languages in the New Ch. Univ. at Urbanna, Ohio.*

Faugeres, Margaretta V., 1771–1801, a daughter of Mrs. Anne Eliza Bleecker, was a native of Tonhanick, near Albany, New York. She was unhappily married to an infidel physician—Dr. Peter Faugeres of New York—who abused his wife, and squandered her fortune. She subsequently taught school at New Brunswick and at Brooklyn. In 1793 Mrs. Faugeres edited the posthumous works of her mother, (see Bleecker, Anne Eliza,) adding some of her own compositions in verse and prose. In 1795 she pub. Belisarius, a Tragedy in five acts, extracts from which, and a notice of the author, will be found in Griswold's Female Poets of America.

> "Though unsuited to the stage, this tragedy has considerable merit, and is much superior to the earlier compositions of the au-

thor. The style is generally dignified and correct, and free from the extravagant declamation into which the subject would have seduced a writer of less taste and judgment."—*Ubi supra.*

Faulkener, Charles. Hints to Electors, 1796, 8vo.

Faulkland. See Falkland.

Faulkner, A. B., M.D. A Hospital, &c., 1810, 8vo.

Faulkner, B. Insanity, Lon., 1790, 8vo.

Faulkner, George, d. 1775, a Dublin printer and bookseller, afterwards resident in London, edited a journal, and enjoyed the patronage of Lord Chesterfield and Swift. The former addressed to him, under the name of Atticus, those ironical letters which attained such great celebrity. Faulkner's style and manner were ridiculed in An Epistle to George Edmund Howard, Esq., with notes by George Faulkner, Esq., an alderman, reprinted in Dilly's Repository, vol. iv. p. 175. But some authentic letters of Faulkner's will be found in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, and in the 2d vol. of the Supplement to Swift, whose confidential printer he was. Faulkner died an alderman of Dublin in 1775. A caricature of this literary printer, by Richard Cumberland, will be found in the Memoirs of the Life of the latter, p. 173, 4to ed.

Faulkner, Thomas. 1. Hist. Descrip. Acct. of the Roy. Hosp. and Roy. Milit. Asylum at Chelsea, Lon., 1805, 12mo. 2. Hist., Topog., and Statis. Descrip. of Chelsea and its Environs, 1810, 8vo. 3. Hist. and Topog. Descrip. of Fulham, 1813, 8vo. 4. Hist. and Antiq. of Kensington, 1820, 8vo.

Faulkner, W. 1. Serms. 2. Ch. Service, 1802, '13.

Faulkner, Wm. H. Rights of Man Invaded; being an Exposition of the Tyranny of our Gov. in India, 1792, 8vo. A fruitful theme, truly.

Faunt, Arthur, or **Laurence, Arthur,** an English Jesuit, born in Leicestershire, pub. several theolog. treatises. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Fauquier, Francis. Raising Money for support of the War, &c., 3d ed., Lon., 1757, 8vo. Joseph Massie pub. Observations on this Essay, 1756, 8vo. See McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.

Fausset, Godfrey, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Margaret Prof. of Divinity, Oxford, and Vicar of Cropthorn, Worcestershire. 1. Serm. on the Necessity of Educating the Poor in the principles of the Established Church, Oxf., 1811, 8vo. 2. Claims of the Established Church; 8 serms. at the Bampton Lecture, 1820, 8vo.

"We will only premise, therefore, that all enemies of the Church who do not regard her doctrines as unscriptural, will, if we mistake not, find in this volume of Bampton Lectures the reasons of its discipline so justly explained, and the importance of preserving that discipline so ably asserted, that if they be but men of tolerable fairness, they will hardly be able to avoid a feeling of regret that they are at enmity with a Church which can sustain its cause by a line of argument so powerful and so direct."—*Lon. Christ. Remembrancer.*

Also highly commended in the British Critic. 3. Serm.: Revival of Popery, 1838, 8vo.

Faustus, a monk, b. about 390, supposed to have been a native of Britain, Bishop of Riez, in Province, 466, wrote against predestination and reprobation. These writings will be found in Bibl. Max. Patr., viii. See Cave, vol. i.; Milner's Ch. Hist.; Saxii Onomast.

Faux, W., an English Farmer. Memorable Days in America; being a Journal of a Tour in the United States, Lon., 1823, 8vo, pp. 448. This is a "Memorable" work, as being the occasion of two spicy reviews: the first in the Lon. Quarterly, vol. xix. 338, said to be by Gifford; the other, in which the critic of the Quarterly is roughly handled, in the N. Amer. Rev., vol. xix. 92, by Edward Everett.

Favell. Votes of Thanks by Southwark to Mr. Wardle, 1809, 8vo.

Favell, Charles. Serm., Lon., 1793, 4to.

Favell, James. Abraham's Case in offering up Isaac, Camb., 1769, 4to.

Favour, John, d. 1623, Vicar of Halifax, Yorkshire. Antiquitie triumphing over Noveltie; or Antiquitie a certain Note of the Christian Catholic Church, Lon., 1619, 4to.

"He was esteemed a person of great piety and charity, and one well read in substantial and profound authors."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Fawcett, Benjamin, 1715–1780, a dissenting minister at Kidderminster for 35 years. Serms., 1756–80. Abridgt. of Baxter's Saint's Rest. Religious Melancholy, 1780, 8vo.

Fawcett, J., a dissenting minister. Serms., 1749, 8vo. Crit. Expos. of the 9th Chap. of Romans, 1752, 8vo.

Fawcett, James, Lady Margaret Preacher in the Univ. of Cambridge. Serms. preached before the Univ. of Cambridge, Camb., 1794, 8vo.

"These sermons are truly academic. They afford young preachers a happy example of the manner in which ingenious speculation may be united with practical utility."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Fawcett, John, D.D., 1739–1817, a Baptist minister. Serms., Hymns, Poems, &c., 1775–91.

Fawcett, John, D.D. Serms., theolog. treatises, biograph. sketches, &c., 1797–1807. Devotional Family Bible; with Notes and Illustrations, Lon., 1811, 2 vols. r. 4to.

"This work is evangelical, judicious, and well written."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

"This work is wholly designed for family use; but the marginal renderings and parallel texts have been entirely omitted. The absence of these is inexcusable in any edition of the Bible above the size of a duodecimo volume."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Fawcett, John, Rector of Scaleby. Serms. for Families, 3d ed., Lon., 1823, 2 vols. 12mo. Familiar Discourses, 1828, 8vo. Other works.

Fawcett, John, of Covent-Garden Theatre. 1. Obi; a Pant. Drama, 1800, 8vo. 2. La Perouse; a Pant. Drama, 1801, 8vo. 3. The Enchanted Island; a Dram. Ballad, 1804, 8vo.

"Successful pieces."—*Biog. Dramat.*

Fawcett, Joseph, d. 1804, a dissenting minister at Walthamstow, afterwards a farmer. He pub. several serms., poems, &c. Serms. at the Old Jewry, Lon., 1795, 2 vols. 8vo.

"It may not be easy to find many volumes that can boast so happy an union of sound sense and useful instruction with all the graces and energies of oratory."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"His figures of speech, his metaphors and allusions, are beautiful, numerous, and striking."—*Lon. Critical Review.*

Fawcett, Richard, D.D., Vicar of Newcastle, and Preb. of Durham. Serm., 1768, 4to.

Fawcett, Samuel. Serms., 1641, '68.

Fawcett, Thomas. Serms., Lon., 1784, 8vo.

Fawcett, General Sir Wm., 1728–1804, Gov. of Chelsea Hospital, an English officer, served on the Continent during "the seven years' war." 1. The Reveries, or Memoirs upon the Art of War; from the French of Saxe, 1757, 4to. 2. Reg. for the Prussian Cavalry; from the German, 1757. 3. Reg. for the Prussian Infantry, 1759. 4. Rules, &c. rel. to his Majesty's Forces, 1786, 8vo; 1792.

Fawconer, Samuel. Serm., Lon., 1763, 8vo. Essay on Modern Luxury, 1765, 8vo.

Fawkes, Francis, 1721–1777, educated at Jesus Coll., Camb., Vicar of Orpington, 1755; Rector of Hayes, 1774. 1. Bramham Park; a Poem, 1745. 2. Descrip. of May, 1752. 3. Of Winter. 4. Trans. of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Musæus, 1760, 12mo; 1754; both from Gawen Douglas. 5. Original Poems and Translations, 1761. 6. Partridge Shooting; a Poem, 1767, 4to. 7. Trans. of the Idylliums of Theocritus, 1767, 8vo. 8. The Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius; posth.; completed by Rev. Henry Meen of Emanuel Coll., Camb., 1780, 8vo. 9. Family Bible, with Notes, 4to. 10. In conjunction with Mr. Wotty, The Poetical Calendar, vol. i., 1763, 12mo; intended as a supplement to Dodsley's Collection. The Poetical Calendar and Nichols's Collection contain some of Fawkes's poems. His song of The Brown Jug is still a great favourite. Fawkes's merits were considerable.

"His great strength lay in translation, in which, since Pope, few have equalled him."—*Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, q. v.*

Dr. Johnson, not, indeed, a first-rate critic in Greek literature, remarked that

"Frank Fawkes had done the odes of Anacreon very finely."

Fawkes, James. Life of Dr. Seignior, 1681, 8vo.

Fawkes, Walter. 1. Chronol. of the Hist. of Mod. Europe, 475–1793, York, 1810, 4to. 2. Speech on Parl. Reform, 1812. 3. The Englishman's Manual; or, A Dialogue between a Tory and a Reformer, 1817, 8vo.

Fawkner, Anthony. Serms., 1630, '35.

Fawler, John. Surg. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1707.

Fay, Theodore S., a native of New York, Secretary of Legation for the United States at the Court of Berlin from 1837 to 1853, and since 1853 Minister to Switzerland, enjoys extensive reputation as a graceful and graphic writer. In 1832 he pub. Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man, containing The Little Genius, and other essays contributed to that excellent periodical, The New York Mirror, of which Mr. Fay was for some time one of the editors. He has since pub. The Minute Book, a journal of travels; Norman Leslie, a Tale of the Present Times, 1835; 2d ed. in same year; Sydney Clifton, 1839; The Countess Ida, 1840; Hoboken, a Romance of New York, 1843; Robert Rueful, 1844; Ulric; or, The Voices: a Tale, 1851. Of his fugitive contributions to periodicals, perhaps the best known are the papers on Shakspeare. Mr. Fay has also some pretensions to the character of a poet. A review of the Countess Ida, by an eminent critic, will be found in The North American Review, li. 434–457. We quote a few lines from the conclusion:

"The work shows a deep sympathy with human nature, as well as a familiar acquaintance with the higher forms of European social life. The author has not been dazzled by the trappings of royalty and aristocracy, though he can describe them so well. The virtues and the vices of high society are set forth by him with impartiality and force; and we rise from his pages with a cordial respect for his abilities, a sympathy with his views of life, and an admiration of the moral purity which is shed over the scenes he has so vividly placed before us."—PROF. C. C. FELTON.

"Mr. Theodore S. Fay, our Minister to Switzerland, is at present engaged in writing the history of that country. Several years, it is stated, must elapse ere the completion of the work, which will doubtless be a highly creditable contribution to that historical literature for which America is already so justly distinguished."—1855.

Fayerman, Francis. Zarah; that is, Christianity before Judaism, Lon., 1757, 8vo.

Fayerman, Richard. Contemplation; a Poetical Essay on the Works of Creation, 1776, 4to.

Fazakerly. Poemata varia, Lon., 1781, 8vo. These poems were suppressed.

Fea, James. 1. Grievances of Orkney and Shetland, Edin., 1750, 8vo. 2. Present State of the Orkney Islands, 1755, 8vo. 3. Fishing on the Coasts of Shetland, 1775, 8vo.

Fea, John W. Eldomiana, Lon., 1826, 8vo.

Feake, Christopher. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1651–57, 4to.

Feake, John. Serms., Lon., 1660, 4to.

Fearn, John. 1. Human Consciousness, 1811, 4to. 2. Review of Berkeley, Reid, and Stewart, 1813, 4to. 3. Primary Vision, 1815, 4to. 4. The Human Mind, 8vo.

Fearne, Charles, Judge-Advocate of the Admiralty, *temp.* Geo. II. 1. Minutes of the Proceedings of the Trial of Rear-Admiral Knowles, Lon., 1750, 8vo. Report of the Trial of Admiral Byng, 1756, fol. See BYNG, HONOURABLE JOHN.

Fearne, Charles, 1749–1794, son of the preceding, was educated at Westminster school, from whence he was removed to the Inner Temple. He soon became distinguished for his legal erudition, and could have secured a large professional business, had not a fondness for chemical and philosophical experiments engrossed a great portion of his time and thoughts. From this cause his life was embarrassed with difficulties, and his last hours clouded with anxiety for those whom he left behind. 1. Legigraphical Chart of Landed Property in England, 1769, '94. 2. An Impartial Answer to the Doctrine delivered in a Letter which appeared in the Public Advertiser, under the signature of Junius, 1769, 8vo. 3. An Essay on the Learning of Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises, 1772, 8vo, anon.; 1773, '75; 4th ed., enlarged, 1791, 2 vols. 8vo. This ed. contains the copies of Opinions on the Will in case Perrin *v.* Blake, pub. 1780, 8vo; with Notes by Powell, vol. i., 1801; vol. ii., 1795, 8vo; 6th ed., with Notes by Charles Butler, 1809, 8vo; 7th, 8th, and 9th edits. vary but little from the 6th ed.; 10th ed., enlarged by Josiah W. Smith, 1844, 2 vols.; Phil., 1845, 2 vols. 8vo. This contains Butler's Notes and addits. The value of Fearne's great work is well known to the profession. We quote from some eminent authorities:

"This work is so very instructive on the dry and obscure subject of remainders and executory devises, that it cannot be too much recommended to the attention of the diligent student."—HARGRAVE: *Co. Lit.*, 20.

"Where, for instance, shall we look for a work like Mr. Fearne's Essay on Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises? This subject, which constituted one of the most obscure, and must forever remain one of the most intricate, titles of the common law, had been already sketched out by the masterly hand of Lord Chief Baron Gilbert, [see Bacon's Abridgment, Guillim's Edition, title, Remainder and Reversion, *Note;*] but, like all his other writings, it was left in a detached and imperfect shape. It was reserved for Mr. Fearne to honour the profession by a treatise so profound and accurate that it became the guide of the ablest lawyers, yet so luminous in method and explanations that it is level to the capacity of every attentive student. He has, in fact, exhausted the subject; and this *chef-d'œuvre* will forever remain a monument of his skill, acuteness, and research. All that the most accomplished lawyer can reasonably hope, is to add a commentary of new cases and principles, as they arise, without venturing to touch the sacred fabrick of his master."—JUDGE STORY: *North Amer. Review*, vi. 54; Nov., 1817.

"A masterly production on a doctrine generally admitted as one of the most abstruse in the whole system of English law. The enlightened and scientific manner in which this difficult topic has been treated by Mr. Fearne has imparted to it an interest before unfelt, and strongly illustrates the infinite importance of a progressive and strictly analytical method of the discussion of dry and abstruse doctrines."—*Hoffman's Legal Study.*

But Mr. Hoffman does not think Fearne entirely correct in classification and definitions; and, referring to the opinion we shall next quote, considers that the "entire doctrine of these subjects is capable of great modification."

"If it were desired to form a code of the law of contingent remainders and executory devises, it could not, perhaps, be better done than by a statute which should propound, in the form of a code, all the principles and rules of law laid down in Mr. Fearne's Essay, and declare them to be law."—CHARLES BUTLER: *Life of Chancellor D'Aguesseau*, p. 65.

"Charles Fearne was a man of a very strong and subtle intellect and delighted in metaphysical and philosophical speculations. The work mentioned in the text [Contingent Remainders] has long been a first-rate legal text-book, characterized by accurate and profound learning."—*Warren's Law Studies*, 2d ed., xlv. 1845.

4. Posthumous Works, by T. M. Shadwell, 1795, '99, 8vo.

Fearon, Henry Bradshaw, a London surgeon. 1. Cancers, Lon., 1784, 8vo; new ed., 1795, 8vo. 2. Obs. on Cancers, Memoirs Med., 1789. 3. A Narrative of a Journey of 5000 miles through the Eastern and Western States of America.

"The tone of ill-temper which this author usually manifests in speaking of the American character, has gained for his work the approbation of persons who regard that country with peculiar jealousy."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

But, if Mr. Fearon be a truthful witness, there seems to be but little occasion for "jealousy." See Lon. Quart. Review, xxi. 124.

"Mr. Fearon is a much abler writer than either of the two last, [Palmer and Bradbury,] but no lover of America, and a little given to exaggerate in his views of vices and prejudices."—REV. SYDNEY SMITH: *Edin. Review.*

Fearon, James Peter. Theatrical Criticism; a Critique on the School of Reform, 1805, 8vo.

Fearon, Joseph. Serm., Lon., 1756, 4to.

Fearon, Joseph F. Serm., Lewes, 1797, 4to.

Featherstonehaugh, George William. 1. Geological Report, made in 1834, of the elevated country between the Missouri and Red Rivers, Washington, 1835, 8vo, pp. 97. 2. Observ. upon the Treaty of Washington, signed 9th August, 1842, Lon., 1842, 8vo, pp. 560. See a review of this, and other publications connected with this treaty, in the Lon. Quar. Review, lxxi. 560. 3. Excursion through the Slave States, 1844, 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 792.

"The notices of the natural history and the mines are novel and interesting, and his pictures of the heroes of the bowie-knife remarkably characteristic and entertaining."—*Lon. New Monthly Mag.*

4. Canoe Voyage to the Minnay Soter, 1847, 2 vols. 8vo.

Featherstonehaugh, H. Serm., 1724, 8vo.

Featley, Featly, or **Fairclough, Daniel,** 1582–1644, a native of Charlton, near Oxford, was educated at Corpus Christi Coll., Oxf.; Rector of Lambeth, 1618; of Allhallows, 1627; and subsequently of Acton. A biography of this learned divine will be found in Chalmers's Biog. Dict. It was intended for the commencement of the 6th vol. of the new ed. of the Biog. Brit., never completed. See Dibdin's Library Companion. For a list of Featley's works, of which we notice a few, see Athen. Oxon. Ancilla Pietatis, Lon., 1626, 4to; a work of great popularity; 8th ed., 1676. Hexatexium, 1637, fol. Clavis Mystica, 70 Serms., 1638, fol.

"A singular exhibition of the kind of eloquence and instruction which was in vogue during the period in which the author lived. Featley was by no means destitute of learning and imagination; but his powers, quaint conceits, numerous distinctions and divisions, display the lamentable want of taste and good sense which prevailed."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

The Dippers Dipt; or the Anabaptists dvcked and plvng'd over Head and Ears, at a Disputation in Southwark, 1647, '51, 4to. Noticed by Milton: see Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Orme's Bibl. Man. The League Illegal, 1660, 4to. His nephew, Dr. John Featley, pub. a work entitled Doctor Daniel Featly Revived, with his Life and Death, 1660, 12mo.

Featley, John, d. 1666, a nephew of the preceding, visited, in 1643, St. Christopher's, in the West Indies, and was the first preacher of the Gospel there. 1. A Divine Antidote against the Plague. 2. A Fountaine of Teares, Amst., 1646, 24mo; Lon., 1683, 12mo. 3. Divine Antidote against the Plague, 1660. 4. Serms.

Featley, Richard, d. 1681, aged 61, "a nonconforming minister, and a frequent preacher in conventicles."—*Athen. Oxon.* One or more of his serms. will be found in The Morning Exercise against Popery, &c., Lon., 1675, 4to.

Febure, Mrs. A medical treatise, Lon., 1777, 8vo.

"Nothing more nor less than a quack advertisement."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Feckenham, John de, D.D., d. 1585, so called because born near the forest of Feckenham, (his right name was Howman,) was the last mitred abbot who sat in the house of peers. This excellent Roman Catholic divine pub. a few controversial pieces. See Biog. Brit.; Dodd's Ch. Hist.; Strype's Cranmer; Athen. Oxon. He was continually employed in doing good to the persecuted Protestants of his day, and incurred Queen Mary's displeasure by the pertinacity with which he urged the enlargement of the Princess Elizabeth. Upon the accession of the latter, she offered him the Archbishopric of Canterbury upon condition that he would conform, but he rejected the proposal. He was subsequently—to the disgrace of the crown—imprisoned with other Roman Catholics, and died a captive in Wisbeach castle, in the Isle of Ely. No man of the age has been more commended for piety and benevolence:

"A learned and good man, that lived long, did a great deal of good to the poor, and always solicited the minds of his adversaries to benevolence."—CAMDEN: *Annales Reg. Eliz., ad ann.* 1559.

"In wonderful esteem for his learning, piety, charity, humility, and other virtues. All the time of Queen Mary's reign he employed himself in doing good offices for the afflicted Protestants, from the highest to the lowest, and did intercede with the queen for the lady Elizabeth, for which he gained her displeasure for a time."—WOOD: *Athen. Oxon.*

"A man cruel to none, courteous and charitable to all who needed his help or his liberality."—FULLER: *Worthies of Westminster.*

"A charitable and generous man, that lived in great esteem in England."—BISHOP BURNET: *Hist. of the Reformation.*

"Though I cannot go so far as Reyner, [*vide* Apost. Benedictin. in Anglia,] to call him a martyr, yet I can't gather but that he was a good, mild, modest, charitable man, and a devout Christian."—DART: *Westmonasterium*, vol. ii., *in the Lives of the Abbots. Vide Biog. Brit.*

Feild, John. Ephemeris, Lon., 1556, '58, 4to.

Feilde, Rev. Matthew, d. 1796, Preb. of St. Paul's. Vertumnus and Pomona; a Pastoral, 1782. The songs only were printed.

"An unsuccessful piece."—*Biog. Dram.*

Feilding, Viscount, and **Capt. Kennedy.** Travels in Algeria in 1845, Lon., 2 vols.

"A graphic and picturesque account of their adventures, including those among the wild Arabs and Bedouins of the desert."—*Hood's Magazine.*

Feist, C. Symbole of the Apostles, Lon., 1581, 8vo.

Feist, Charles. Poetical Effusions, and other works, Lon., 1813, &c.

Felgate, Samuel. The Novelty of the Modern Romanish Religion, Lon., 1682, 8vo.

Felix of Croyland, flourished about 730, compiled a Life of St. Guthlac. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., and authorities there cited.

Felix, N. On the Bat; a Scientific Inquiry into the Use of Cricket. New ed., Lon., 1850, 4to. The reader must also procure—The Cricket Field; The Cricketer's Companion; The Cricketer's Guide; Hints on Cricket; and The Principles of Scientific Batting.

Fell, Elizabeth. Fables, Odes, and Miscel. Poems, Lon., 1771, 8vo. Poem on the Times, 1774, 4to. Poems, 1777, 4to.

Fell, John, D.D., 1625–1686, a son of Samuel Fell, D.D., was a native of Longworth, Berkshire, entered of Christ Church, Oxford, 1636; at the Restoration made Prebendary of Chichester, and Dean of Christ Church; Vice-Chancellor of the University, 1666–1669; Bishop of Oxford, 1676.

"He was the most zealous man of his time for the Church of England, and none, that I yet know of, did go beyond him in the performance of the rules belonging thereunto. . . . His charity was so great that he was a husband to the afflicted widow, a father to the orphan, and a tender parent to poor children."—*Athen. Oxon.*, where, and in Biog. Brit., see an account of his life and works.

Among his works are, 1. The Life of Dr. Henry Hammond, Lon., 1660, '61, '62. Reprinted afterwards at the head of Hammond's Works; also in Wordsworth's Eccles. Biog. This excellent biography deserves attentive perusal. 2. Nemesii, Philos. et Episc. Emisseni, de Natura Hominis Liber, Gr. et Lat. Notis illustratus, [Jo. Fell, Episc. Oxon.,] Oxon., 1671, 8vo.

An eminent authority thus speaks of this treatise of Nemesius:

"Far from being either elegant or forcible, there is no new information given, nor is the old placed in a new light; the opinions of the ancient philosophers are opposed, and little that is better given in their place: in physics, Nemesius appears not to have known much, and in Metaphysics, to have been confused in what he did know."—CLARKE.

3. Grammatica Rationis, sive Institutionis Logicæ, 1673, 8vo. 4. The Vanity of Scoffing, 1674, 8vo. 5. Novi Testamenti Libri Omnes Graece, 1675, 8vo; Leipsic, 1697; 1702, fol. By Dr. John Gregory, Oxf., 1703, fol.

"The text is formed according to that of Robert Stephens and the Elzevirs; though Wetstein has accused it of reclaiming errors of the former, as well as of some of Walton's Polyglott."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*, *q. v.*

"An excellent edition, and an indispensable work to every man engaged in sacred criticism."—BISHOP NORTH.

6. A Paraphrase and Annotations upon all St. Paul's Epistles, done by several eminent men at Oxford, corrected and improved by Bishop Fell, Lon., 1702, 8vo. New ed., Oxf., 1852, 8vo.

"Fell on the Epistles is very short; but most of his notes are worthy of remark. The collection of parallel scriptures is judicious, and the translation in some places altered for the better."—DR. DODDRIDGE.

"This work does not appear to me to be of much value."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

The bishop edited the works of St. Cyprian, 1682, pub. several works said to be by the author of The Whole Duty of Man, and had Anthony Wood's History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford trans. into Latin, Oxf., 1674 2 vols. fol. Wood complains of this trans. See Athen. Oxon.

Fell, John, 1735–1797, a dissenting minister, classical tutor at the academy at Homerton, pub. several theolog. and other works, the principal of which are, 1. Genuine Protestantism, 1773, 8vo. 2. Demoniacs, 1779, 8vo.

"In which the hypothesis of the Rev. Mr. Farmer and others on the subject are considered."

See FARMER, HUGH.

3. English Grammar, 1784, 12mo. 4. Idolatry of Greece and Rome, in a Letter to the Rev. Hugh Farmer, 1785, 8vo.

"In these works, Mr. Fell defends the opposite system to that of Farmer, which is generally received. Farmer's views of demonology had been previously brought forward by Joseph Mede, Lardner, Dr. Mead, and Sykes. Fell's reply, both on this subject and on that of the ancient idolatry, is able, and acknowledged by Dr. Kippis, who was friendly to the sentiments of Farmer, to contain many things which would have been deserving of consideration and reply; but the temper in which he has written has been justly censured."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

5. Lectures on the Evidences of Chris'y, 4 by J. F., and 8 by Henry Hunter, 1798, 8vo.

See Prot. Dissenter's Mag., vols. iv., v., and vi.

• **Fell, J. Weldon,** M.D., a native of the U.S., removed to London, where he was allowed to treat the patients of Middlesex Hospital for cancerous diseases upon a new plan. In 1857 he pub. A Treatise on Cancer and its Treatment, Lon., 8vo. See Report of the Surgical Staff of the Middlesex Hospital, 1857, 8vo.

Fell, Hunter Francis, Rector of Oulton, Suffolk. Serms., Lon., 1834, 12mo.

Fell, Margaret. For Manasseth Ben-Israel. The Call of the Jews out of Babylon, Lon., 1656, 4to.

Fell, Rev. R. C. Passages from the Private and Official Life of the late Alderman Kelly, Lon., 1856, '57, fp. 8vo.

Fell, Ralph, a native of Yorkshire, d. 1814. A Tour through the Batavian Republic in 1800, Lon., 1801, '05, 8vo.

"This work gives an interesting picture of Holland and the Dutch at this period, besides historical and political details and observations on its connexion with France."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

Memoirs of Charles James Fox, 1808, 4to. He edited an ed. of Hudibras, with Notes from Gray, &c., 2 vols. 18mo.

Fell, Samuel, D.D., 1594–1649, a native of London, educated at Christ Church, Oxf., Canon of Christ Church, 1619; Margaret Prof. of Divinity, 1626; Dean of Lichfield, 1637; Dean of Christ Church, 1638; Vice-Chancellor, 1645 and 1647. 1. Primitiæ; sive Oratio habita Oxoniæ in Scholia Theologiæ, 9th Nov., 1626. 2. Concio Latina ad Baccalaureos die cinerum in Colos. ii. 8, Oxf., 1627. He was the father of DR. JOHN FELL, Bishop of Oxford, *v. ante.* See Athen. Oxon.; Lloyd's Memoirs.

Fell, Stephen, Surgeon, Ulverstone. Profess. Con. to Ess. Phys. and Lit., 1765.

Fell, Walter William. 1. Principal Events in Eng. Hist., 1811, 12mo. 2. Lancaster's System of Education, 1812. Law of Mercantile Guarantee, 1812, 8vo., 2d ed., 1820; 1st Amer. ed., by Charles Walker, N. York, 1825, 8vo.

Fellowe, Henry. Laws of Copyholds, Lon., 1799, 8vo.

Fellowes, Sir James. Reports of the Pestilential Disorder of Andalusia at Cadiz, 1800, '04, '10, '13, Lon., 1815, 8vo.

"A work of great interest and importance, as it respects the discussion of a curious question of medical theory that has been the subject of very warm controversy."—*Lon. Monthly Review.* 1816. *q. v.*

Fellowes, Rev. Robert, of St. Mary's Hall, Oxf., Editor of the London Critical Review. 1. Christian Philosophy, 1798, 2d ed., 1799, 8vo. 2. Supplet. to do. 3. Religion without Cant, 1801, 8vo. 4. Guide to Immortality, 1804, 3 vols. 8vo. 5. Poems, 1806, 12mo. 6. Manual of Piety, 1807, 8vo. Other publications; the principal of which is, 7. A Body of Theology, 1807, 2 vols. 8vo.

"From the commencement to the conclusion, a current of the purest ethics flows with such beauty and spirit, that he who surveys it can possess neither taste nor virtue if he does not resolve on taking a copious draught of its waters."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

See Brit. Critic. Dr. Parr (see Spital Sermon) speaks in high terms of the merits of Fellowes's works.

Fellowes, Wm. D. 1. Loss of the Lady Hobart, Lon., 1803, 8vo. 2. Paris in July, 1815; in a Series of Letters, 1815, 8vo. 3. Hist. Sketches of Charles I., Cromwell, Charles II., and the Principal Personages of that Period, Paris, 1828, 4to; now very scarce. A few copies only were struck off for the author at Paris. An historical account will be found in this work of the sums exacted by the Commonwealth from the Royalists, the names of those who compounded their estates, &c. 4. Visit to the Monastery of La Trappe, r. 8vo.

Fellows, Sir Charles, an enterprising traveller, b. 1799, at Nottingham, England, knighted 1845. 1. A Journal written during an Excursion in Asia Minor in 1838, Lon., 1839, imp. 8vo; new ed., including No. 2, under the title of Travels and Researches in Asia Minor, particularly in the Province of Lycia, 1852, p. 8vo.

"Since my return to England I have learned at the Geographical Society that 'part of my route, which lay through the southern part of Asia Minor and led me to the remains of several important ancient cities, had not before been traversed by any European.' It is on this account alone that I am induced to lay my Journal before the public."—*Preface.*

2. More Recent Discoveries in Ancient Lycia; being a Journal kept during a Second Excursion in Asia Minor, 1841, imp. 8vo. See No. 1.

"You cannot imagine the pleasurable excitement of discovering in these cities the works of art and objects of the highest interest to the archæologist. The age is probably earlier than the fourth century before the Christian era, and the works are illustrations of Homer and Herodotus."—*Letter from the Author to the Lon. Athen.*

"Our author has discovered eleven ancient Lycian cities, and has allowed the learned world to perceive that Lycia has a mine of antiquarian treasures of which he has only scraped the surface."—*Lon. Athen.*

3. Account of the Xanthian Marbles in the Brit. Museum, their Acquisition and Transmission to England, 1843, r. 8vo. 4. Account of the Trophy Monument at Xanthus, 1848, r. 8vo. 5. Coins of Ancient Lycia, 1855, 8vo. See Eng. Cyc., Biog., vol. ii., 1856, 885.

Fellows, John, a Methodist, pub. several poems, hymns, &c. The Holy Bible in Verse, 1778, 4 vols. 12mo.

Fellows, Robert. The Rights of Property vindicated against Universal Suffrage, Lon., 1818, 12mo.

Felltham, or **Feltham, Owen,** d. about 1678? a native of Suffolk, author of a work of great ability, lived for some years in the family of the Earl of Thomond. With the exception of this fact, but little is known of him. Resolves, divine, moral, and political, in two centuries, 1st ed., 12mo, date uncertain. 2d and 3d, 1628, 4to; 4th, 1631, 4to; 5th, 1634, 4to; 6th, 1636, 4to; 7th, 1647, 4to; 8th, 1661, fol.; 9th, 1670, fol.; 10th, 1677, fol.; 11th, 1696, fol.; 12th, 1709, 8vo; 13th, by Mr. Cumming, 1806, 8vo; 14th, also by Mr. C., 1820, 8vo. New ed., 1839, fp. 8vo. Century I., 1840, cr. 4to. The Beauties of Owen Feltham, selected from his Resolves, by J. A., was pub. in 1818, 12mo. For an account of this excellent work, and some other compositions of Feltham, included in some of the edits. of the Resolves, we must refer the reader to Mr. Cumming's edit., and to the Lon. Retrosp. Review, x. 343–365, 1824.

"We lay aside the *Resolves*, as we part from our dearest friends, in the hope of frequently returning to them. We recommend the whole of them to our readers' perusal. They will find therein more solid maxims, as much piety, and far better writing, than in most of the pulpit lectures now current among us."—*Ubi supra.*

"When Feltham lived, casuistry was a favourite study. This volume is a cabinet of the fashion of the day; full of gorgeous ornaments of mother-of-pearl and shells, and curiously carved, traced, and hinged."—*Archdeacon Wrangham.*

"Of this book, the first part of which was published in 1627, the second not until after the middle of the century, it is not uncommon to meet with high praises in those modern writers, who profess a faithful allegiance to our older literature. For myself, I can only say that Feltham appears not only a laboured and artificial, but a shallow, writer. Among his many faults, none strike me more than a want of depth, which his pointed and sententious manner renders more ridiculous. . . . He is one of our worst writers in point of style; with little vigour, he has less elegance."—*Hallam's Introduc. to Lit. Hist. q. v.*

We quote one observation of Feltham's, pertinent to the object of this Dictionary.

"It was an observation of the excellent Plutarch, that we ought to regard books as we do sweetmeats: not chiefly to aim at the pleasantest, but chiefly to respect the wholesomest; not forbidding either, but approving the latter most.

Feltham says truly enough, in another place,

"Learning falls far short of wisdom. nay, so far, that you can scarcely find a greater fool than is sometimes a mere scholar."

Felt, Rev. Joseph B., b. 1789, at Salem, Massachusetts, grad. Dartmouth Coll., 1813. 1. Annals of Salem, Salem, 1827, 8vo; 1845, 2 vols. 12mo.

"An accurate and useful work, the fruit of much original research."—Bancroft.

2. Historical Account of Massachusetts Currency, 1839, 8vo.

"Full of instruction from beginning to end, not only as throwing great light upon the history of the country, and the working of its institutions, but also giving practical lessons, applicable to the present state of things."—*North Amer. Review*, l. 256.

3. History of Ipswich, Essex, and Hamilton, 1833. 4. Collections for the American Statistical Association on Towns, Population, and Taxation, 1847, pp. 596. 5. Memoir of Roger Conant, 1848. Mr. Felt has favoured us with some other statistical and topographical labours. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova; Ludewig's Lit. of Amer. Local Hist.

The erudition of Mr. Felt, as an antiquary, has been acknowledged by one of our highest authorities:

"Rev. Joseph B. Felt, whose profound acquaintance with the antiquities of Massachusetts is known to the public."—Hon. Edward Everett: *Note to his Address on the Battle of Bloody Brook, delivered Sept.* 30, 1835: *Orations and Speeches*, vol. i., 3d ed., 1853.

Feltham, John. 1. Tour through the Isle of Man in 1797–98, Lon., 1798, 8vo. 2. The English Enchiridion: Apothegms, Moral Maxims, &c., Bath, 1799, cr. 8vo. 3. Structure and Economy of the Human Body, 1803, 8vo.

Felton, Cornelius Conway, since 1834 Eliot Prof. of Greek Literature in Harvard University, b. 1807, at West Newbury, Mass., has edited several of the classics, pub. a number of valuable works, and contributed many papers to the North American Review and other periodicals. 1. Iliad of Homer, with Flaxman's Illust. and Eng. Notes, 1833, 8vo; many eds. 2. Menzel's Hist. of German Literature, trans. 1840, 3 vols. 12mo. 3. Greek Reader, 1840, 12mo; many eds. 4. The Clouds of Aristophanes, 1841; repub. in England; 3d ed. 5. The Panegyricus of Isocrates, 1847; 2d ed., 1854. 6. The Agamemnon of Æschylus, 1847, 12mo This was reviewed by C. A. Bristed in the Knickerbocker, xxx. 246, by Tayler Lewis, xxix. 543. Mr. Francis Bowen answered this article in N. Amer. Rev., lxv. 239. Other papers upon the same subject will be found in the Knickerbocker, xxx. 246; Knickerbocker, xxx. 260, 325, 374, by C. A. Bristed; Amer. Lit. Mag., i. 37, 124; Chris. Exam., xliii. 140. 7. Metres of the Greeks and Romans, 12mo. 8. The Birds of Aristophanes, with Eng. Introd. and Notes; repub. in England. 9. The Earth and Man: Lectures on Comparative Physical Geography, in relation to the History of Mankind, by Prof. Arnold Guyot; trans. by C. C. Felton, Boston, 1849, 12mo. Several eds. of it have been pub. in England; it has been trans. into German and circulated on the Continent. Several discourses on education and kindred subjects.

"It will not only render the study of Geography more attractive, but actually show it in its true light: namely, as the science of the relations which exist between nature and man throughout history; of the contrasts observed between the different parts of the globe; of the laws of horizontal and vertical forms of the dry land, in its contact with the sea; of climate, &c."—Prof. Louis Agassiz.

"The work is one of high merit, exhibiting a wide range of knowledge, great research, and a philosophical spirit of investigation. Its perusal will well repay the most learned in such subjects, and give new views to all of man's relation to the globe he inhabits."—*Silliman's Journal.*

Also highly commended by Mr. George S. Hillard, and in the N. Amer. Review, and in the Christian Examiner. The value of Prof. Guyot's Mural Map is well known to teachers and pupils. 10. Memorial of Prof. Popkin, 1852. 11. Selections from the Greek Historians. 12. Smith's Hist. of Greece, with a continuation, 1855. 12. Lord Carlisle's Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters, with Notes and Illustrations, 1855, 8vo. Articles on Agassiz, Athens, and Attica, in New Amer. Cyc. Professor Felton is also one of the authors (in conjunction with Profs. Sears and Edwards) of Miscellaneous Essays on subjects connected with Classical Literature, pub. by Gould & Lincoln of Boston, under the title of Ancient Literature and Art. Such contributions to the intellectual wealth of the country are indeed invaluable. To Prof. F. we are also indebted for the Life of Wm. Eaton in Sparks's Amer. Biog., 1st Series, ix. 163, and several other literary labours.

Felton, Daniel. The Examination and Confession of Capt. Lilburne and Capt. Viviers, Lon., 1642.

Felton, Edmond. Engines invented to save much Blood and Moneys, (in these Times of Warre,) and to do good Service, Lon., 1644, 4to.

Felton, George. Serm., 1715, 8vo.

Felton, Henry, Rector of Malford. Serm., 1689.

Felton, Henry, D.D., 1679–1740, a native of London, educated at Westminster School, the Charter House, and Edmund Hall, Oxf.; Rector of Whitewell, Derbyshire, 1711; Principal of Edmund Hall, 1722. 1. Colebrook Letter, 1706. 2. Serm., 1711, 8vo. 3. Dissert. on reading the Classics, and forming a just style, 1711; 4th and best ed., 1757. A highly-esteemed work. 4. Serms. and theolog. treatises, 1725–48. 5. Serms., pub. by his son, Rev. Wm. Felton, with Life, 1748.

Felton, John H. The Decimal System, Bost., 1859.

Felton, Nicholas, d. 1626, Master of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, 1616; Bishop of Bristol, 1617; of Coventry and Lichfield, 1618; of Ely, 1619. He was one of the translators of the Bible *temp.* James I.

Felton, S. 1. Gleanings on Gardens, Lon. 2. On the Portraits of English Authors on Gardening, with Biog. Notices; 2d ed., with addits., 1830, 8vo.

Felton, Wm. Letter to Rev. Mr. Romaine on his Discourse on the Law and the Gospel, 1761, 8vo. Serm., 1773.

Felton, Wm., a London coach-maker. Carriages and Harness, 1794, '95; Supp., 1796, 3 vols. 8vo.

Feltwell, R. Serm., Lon., 1660, 4to.

Fen, James. Serm., 1686, 4to.

Fen. See FENN.

Fenby, Thomas. English Synonymes; a Copious Dictionary of Synonymes, Classified and Explained; with an Outline of English Grammar, a Selection of Latin and French Quotations, with corresponding English Translations, &c., Liverp., 1853, 12mo.

Fencer, James. The Cow Ragious Castle-Combat, Lon., 1635, '45, 4to. A poetical tract.

Fenn, Lady, pub., under the assumed name of Mrs. Lovechild, a number of useful educational works, of which the sale has been very large. 1. The Child's Grammar; 44th ed., Lon., 1851, 18mo. 2. The Mother's Grammar; 22d ed., 1849, 18mo. 3. Parsing Lessons for Elder Pupils. 4. For Children; new ed., 1849, 18mo. 5. Grammatical Amusements; in a box. 6. Sunday Miscellany. 7. Short Sermons for Young Persons. Under the name of S. Lovechild, was pub., in 1852, Lon., 12mo, Sketches of Little Boys and Girls.

Fenn, Fen, or **Fenne, John,** d. 1615, a R. Catholic divine, a native of Montacute, Somersetshire, Fellow of New Coll., Oxf., 1552, became confessor to the English nuns at Louvain. Life of St. Catherine of Sienna, from the Italian, 1609, 8vo. He also wrote Vitæ quorundam Martyrum in Anglia, and other pieces, and made trans. of Bishop Fisher's and other works. See Athen. Oxon.; Wood's Annals; Dodd's Ch. Hist.; Fuller's Worthies.

Fenn, Sir John, 1739–1794, an antiquary, a native of Norwich, made a large collection of original letters, written during the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII., by members of the Paston Family, and others, who were personally conversant with the events of their times. Two vols. were pub. in 1787, 4to, and 2 more in 1789, 4to; vol. v., 1823, 4to. There are a few copies of the first four vols. on large paper, which bring a high price. Indeed, a set of the ordinary size, first edit., was formerly worth about ten guineas. Of the first two vols. there were two edits., of which the second is to be preferred, having addits. and corrections by the editor and George Steevens. New ed., 2 vols. in 1, sq. 12mo, 1840. Also in Knight's Miscellanies, 1840, '41, 2 vols. sq., and in Bohn's Antiquarian Library, 1849, 2 vols. in 1, 12mo. In the new edits. the duplicate version of the letters, in old English, is omitted.

> "The Paston Letters are an important testimony to the progressive condition of society, and come in as a precious link in the chain of the moral history of England, which they alone in this period supply. . . . Pictures of the life of the English gentry in that age."—*Hallam's Introduct. to Lit. of Europe.*

> "The letters of Henry the Sixth's reign are come out, and to *me* make all other letters not worth reading. I've gone through above one volume, and cannot bear to be writing when I am so eager to be reading."—HORACE WALPOLE: *Letters to Lady Ossory.* "*Friday, Feb.* 9, 1787."

> "I am now reading the Paston Family Original Letters, written in the wars of York and Lancaster, and am greatly entertained with them. Their antique air, their unstudied communication of the modes of those old times, with their undoubted authenticity, render them highly interesting, curious, and informing. The Queen told me she had been much struck with the Duke of Suffolk's letter to his son. It is indeed both interesting and instructive."—*Madame D'Arblay's Diary.*

Sir John also pub. Three Chronological Tables of the members of the Society of Antiquaries, 1784, 4to.

Fenn, Joseph. Serms., Lon., 1830, 8vo.

Fenn, Richard. Panegyricon Inaugurale Prætoris Regii, &c., 1637, 4to.

Fenn, Warwell. Serms., Colch., 1830, '36, 2 vols. 8vo.

Fenne, Thomas. Fenne's Fruits, Lon., 1590, 4to. This work treats of Fame, War, the Trojans, &c.

Fennel, James, 1766–1816, a native of London, an actor, emigrated to Philadelphia, where he died. 1. Statement of Facts rel. to a disturb. at the Edin. Theatre, 1788, 8vo. 2. Lindor and Clara; a Comedy, 1791, 8vo. 3. Proceedings at Paris, 1792, 8vo. 4. Apology for his Life, 1814, 2 vols. See Biog. Dramat.

Fenner, Dudley, d. 1587, aged about 30, a Puritan divine, pub. several theolog. treatises, 1583–94, and the Artes of Logike and Rhetorike, 1584, 4to. See Bibl. Brit.

Fenner, Lud. John. Serm., 1777, 8vo.

Fenner, Wm., b. 1600, d. about 1640, a Puritan divine, educated at Pembroke Hall, Camb., became a preacher at Sedgeley, Staffordshire; Rector of Rochford, Essex, 1629. Works, consisting of Serms. and Discourses, Lon., 1657, fol.

> "His works discover much acquaintance with religion in all its parts; his manner plain, zealous, and alarming."—*Williams's C. P*

Fenning, Daniel. Works on mathematics, geography, philology, and commerce, Lon., 1750–72. See Bibl. Brit.

Fennor, Wm. 1. Fennor's Defence, Lon., 1615, 8vo. 2. Speeches before the King and Queen, &c., 1616, 4to. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 916, £5 5*s.* Reprinted in Nichols's Progresses of K. James I. 3. The Compter's Commonwealth, 1617, 4to. This describes the troubles of an unfortunate debtor in the hands of serjeants and jailers. 4. Lawes, Justice, and Equity of a Compter, 1629, 4to.

Fenton, Edward, d. 1603, a navigator, a native of Nottinghamshire, and a brother of Sir Geoffrey Fenton. Certaine Secretes and Wonders of Nature, Lon., 1569, 4to. Voyage to Magellan in 1582, written by his Vice-Admiral, Luke Ward. See Callander's Voyages, i., p. 373, 1766.

Fenton, Elijah, 1683–1730, a native of Shelton, Staffordshire, educated at Jesus Coll., Camb., is best known as the assistant of Pope in the trans. of the Odyssey. In this capacity he has already come under our notice. See BROOME, WILLIAM. Although, according to Johnson and Warton, Fenton trans. only the 1st, 4th, 19th, and 20th books, yet the Earl of Orrery asserts that he really trans. double the number of books that Pope has owned:—

> "His reward was a trifle—an arrant trifle. He has even told me that he thought Pope feared him more than he loved him. He had no opinion of Pope's heart, and declared him, in the words of Bishop Atterbury, *Mens curva in corpore curvo.*"—*Earl of Orrery's Letter to Mr. Duncombe.*

He was for some time master of the Free Grammar School at Sevenoaks, Kent, and subsequently tutor to Lord Broghill, son of his friend, the Earl of Orrery. 1. Poems on several occasions, Lon., 1717, 8vo. 2. Marianne; a Tragedy, 8vo.

> "The tenor of his verse is so uniform that it cannot be thought casual; and yet, upon what principle he so constructed it as it is, is difficult to discover."—*Dr. Johnson's Life of Fenton.*

3. Waller's Poems, with Notes, 1729.

> "Notes often useful, often entertaining, but too much extended by long quotations from Clarendon. Illustrations drawn from a book so easily consulted should be made by references rather than transcription."—DR. JOHNSON: *ubi supra. Life of Milton prefixed to the Poems of the latter,* 1723.

> "He undertook to revise the punctuation of Milton's poems, which, as the author neither wrote the original copy nor corrected the press, was supposed to be capable of amendment. To this edition he prefixed a short and elegant account of Milton's life, written at once with tenderness and integrity."—DR. JOHNSON: *ubi supra.*

See Johnson's Lives of the English Poets; Nichols's Poems; Bowles's ed. of Pope; Ruffhead's Pope; Spence's Anecdotes.

Fenton, Sir Geoffrey, Geffrey, or **Jeffrey,** d. 1608, a brother of Edward Fenton, *q. v.*, was a sagacious statesman, for twenty-seven years "privy-councillor in Ireland," and a great favourite with Queen Elizabeth. 1. Certain Tragicall Discourses, Written out of Frenche and Latine, Lon., 1567, '79, 4to.

> "In point of selection of size, perhaps the most capital collection of this kind is Fenton's book of tragical novels."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

> "The learned stories erste, and sugred tayles that laye
> Remoude from simple common sence, this writer doth displaye."
> —GEORGE TUBERVILLE: *Recommendatory Poems, prefixed to Certain Tragicall Discourses.*

Golden Epistles, from Guevara and other Authours, Latin, French, and Italian, 1575, '77, '82, 4to. The Epistles of Guevara, in this vol., are not contained in the collection of his Epistles pub. by Edward Hellowes in 1574. Fenton pub. several other translations into English, the best known of which is The History of Guicciardin, 1579, fol.; 2d ed., 1599, fol.; 3d ed., 1618, fol.

> "Fenton is a good old translator."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

> "Even Guicciardin's siluer Historie, and Ariosto's golden Cantos, growe out of request, and the Countesse of Pembroke's Arcadia is not greene enough for queasie stomackes, but they must haue Greene's Arcadia."—*Gabriel Harvey's Foure Letters, &c.*, Lon., 1592, 4to, lett. iii., p. 29.

> "It is probably to this book that Gabriel Harvey, Spenser's Hobbinol, alludes."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

Of Guicciardini's celebrated history we shall have somewhat to say when we come to notice Goddard's translation. See GODDARD, AUSTIN PARKE.

Fenton, J. King James: his Welcome to London, Lon., 1603, 4to. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 931, £3 3*s.* North, Pt. 3, 792, £2 9*s.*

Fenton, Richard, a Welsh barrister, d. 1821. An Historical Tour through Pembrokeshire, a map, and 30 engravings by Storer and Greig, Lon., 1811, 4to, and imp. 4to. In this valuable work, which is rich in the history and antiquities of Wales, the author had the assistance of Sir Richard Colt Hoare. Mr. Fenton also wrote A Tour in

Search of a Genealogy, Memoirs of an Old Wig, and left a MS. trans. of Athenæus.

Fenton, Roger, D.D. 1. Answer to W. Alabaster—his Motives, Lon., 1599, 4to. 2. Treatise of Usury, 1612, 4to. See an examination of this in Sir Robert Filmer's Quæstio Quodlibetica, 1653, '58, 8vo. 3. 5 Serms., 1616. 4. Ch. of Rome, 1617, 4to.

Fenton, Thomas, Rector of Nately-scures, Hampshire. Annotations on the Book of Job, and the Psalms, collected from several commentators, and methodized and improved, Lon., 1732, 8vo.

Fenwick, Lt. Col. Address to Infantry, 1803, 4to.

Fenwick, Mrs. E. Secrecy; a Novel, 1799, 3 vols. 12mo. 2. Infantine Stories, 1815, 12mo.

"One of the most interesting books that can possibly be put into the hands of a child."

Fenwick, George, a Hutchinsonian divine, Rector of Hallaton, Leicestershire. 1. Serms., &c., 1737–58. 2. Thoughts on the Hebrew Titles of the Psalms, &c., Lon., 1749, 8vo.

"A curious and rather interesting production, and the only treatise on the subject, I suppose, in our language. . . . The object is to show that Christ or his church is the burden of all the Psalms; and that this is indicated by the titles of many of them. It is often, no doubt, both fanciful and hypothetical, and largely imbued with the theology of his master; but the book contains both learning and piety, and will reward a perusal."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

3. The Psalter in its Original Form, 1759, 8vo. The design here is the same as in the former work.

"Written on this hypothesis, Mr. Fenwick is often fanciful in his interpretations. He has, however, many happy renderings."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Fenwick, John. Mem. of Dumourier, 1794, 2 vols. 8vo. 1. The Trial of J. Coigley, 1798, 8vo. 2. The Indian; a Farce, 1800, 8vo. 3. Grammars, &c., 1811.

Fenwick, John Ralph, M.D., of Durham. 1. Calcareous Manures; Electric Fluids in Vegetation, 1798, 8vo.

"The author trod the old path, and did not find a new road to any point."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

2. Life of John Clerk, M.D., 1806, 8vo. 3. Oil of Turpentine in Tænia, in Med. Chir. Trans., 1811.

Fenwick, R. O. The Goblin Groom, Edin., 1807, 4to.

Fenwick, Thomas. 1. Practical Mechanics, Newc., 1801, 8vo. 2. Subterraneous Surveying, &c., 1804, 8vo.

Fenwick, Wm. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1642, '43, 4to.

Fenwick, Wm. Serm., 1701, 8vo.

Fenwicke, Lt. Col. John. Christ ruling in the midst of his Enemies, Lon., 1643, 4to.

Ferebe, George. R. Abrahami Fil. Rattani, Præcepta Judaica affirmativa ac negativa; Lat.; Camb., 1597, 8vo.

Fergus, Henry. Laws and Institutions of Moses, Dumf. and Lon., (1811,) 8vo. This is detached from the author's unpublished Hist. of the Hebrews.

"His pamphlet displays in a concise yet luminous manner the several topics which the ecclesiastical government of the Hebrews includes."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

2. Hist. of the U. States of America, 1492–1829, Lon., 1830–32, 2 vols. 12mo. 3. The Testimony of Nature and Revelation to the Being, Perfection, and Govt. of God, Edin., 1833, p. 8vo.

"It displays infinitely more of original thought and patient research than the volumes published by the Managers of his Lordship's [the Bridgewater] Legacy."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"He has avowedly availed himself at times of Ray, Derham, and Paley; but his volume has many sources of illustration not known to those writers."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Also commended in the Cong. Mag., Evang. Mag., Dubl. Univ. Mag., &c.

4. Readings in Natural Theology, Oxf., 1838, fp. 8vo.

Ferguson. Serm., Lon., 1615, 4to.

Ferguson. Encroachments of Chas. II., 1689.

Ferguson. View of an Ecclesiastick, 1698, 4to.

Ferguson and **Vance.** Tenure of Land in Ireland, 1854, 8vo.

"A very full and detailed statement of the various modes of holding land in Ireland, the cultivation of the soil, its products, and value."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Ferguson, Adam. Serm., 1745.

Ferguson, Adam, LL.D., 1724–1816, a son of the Rev. Adam Ferguson, minister of Logie Rait, Perthshire, was educated at the University of St. Andrew's, where he was distinguished for his acquirements. In 1744 he entered the 42d regiment as chaplain, and occupied this post until 1757, when he accepted the situation of tutor in the family of Lord Bute. In 1759 he was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and five years later, in 1764, obtained the professorship of Moral Philosophy. From 1773 to 1775 he travelled on the Continent with the Earl of Chesterfield. In 1778 he was appointed secretary to the commissioners sent to America to endeavour to effect an amicable compromise with the congress representing the different States. In 1785 he resigned the professorship of Moral Philosophy in favour of Dugald Stewart. Late in life he paid another visit to the Continent, and on his return retired to St. Andrew's, where he lived in the enjoyment of literary society until 1816, when he died, in the 93d year of his age. 1. An Essay on the Hist. of Civil Society, Edin., 1767, 4to; 7th ed., Lon., 1814, 8vo.

"There are uncommon strains of eloquence in it; and I was surprised to find not one single idiom of his country (I think) in the whole work. His application to the heart is frequent, and often successful. His love of Montesquieu and Tacitus has led him into a manner of writing too short-winded and sententious, which those great men, had they lived in better times, and under a better government, would have avoided."—Gray, *the poet.*

2. Institutes of Moral Philosophy, for the use of Students, Edin., 1769, '70, 12mo. 3. A Reply to Dr. Price on Civil and Religious Liberty, 1776. 4. The Hist. of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic, Lon., 1783, 3 vols. 4to; 1805, 5 vols. 8vo. The value of this work is well known.

"Authentic and dignified; and the latter volumes, on the struggles and termination of the Republic, are full of interesting reflections."—Chancellor Kent.

"I comfort myself, that as my trade is the study of human nature, I could not fix on a more interesting corner of it than the end of the Roman republic. Whether my compilations should ever deserve the attention of any one besides myself, must remain to be determined after they are further advanced."—*Letter to Edward Gibbon, 18th April,* 1776, *before the completion of the work as published.*

Ferguson's History is carried down to the end of the reign of Tiberius, and should be read as an introduction to Gibbon's Decline and Fall. Ferguson was also the author of several minor publications. See Chambers's Lives of Illust. and Dist. Scotsmen; Scots Mag.; Public Characters, 1799, 1800; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Encyc. Brit.

Ferguson, Andrew. The Gardener's Universal Guide, Lon., 1788, 8vo.

Ferguson, Andrew, M.D. Med. Researches, 1801.

Ferguson, or **Fergusson, David.** Collection of Scottish Proverbs. Printed about 1598. Reprinted, Edin., 1785.

Ferguson, Elizabeth Græme, 1739–1801, a native of Philadelphia, was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Græme, an eminent Scotch physician, settled in Philadelphia, son-in-law to Sir William Keith, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1717–1726. She married Hugh Henry Ferguson, a Scotchman, from whom she was separated in 1775, in consequence of Mr. Ferguson's adherence to the British Government on the occurrence of the American Revolution. She trans. Fénélon's Telemachus into English heroic verse; this has not been printed; (the MS. is in the Franklin Library, Phila.;) but some of her minor poems, letters, &c. have been given to the world. For an interesting account of this lady, and an estimate of her merits as an author, and some specimens of her composition, see Griswold's Female Poets of America. See also E. A. and G. L. Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit., for her poetical correspondence with Rev. Nathaniel Evans, which is not without merit.

Ferguson, H. Serm., 1743, 8vo.

Ferguson, or **Fergusson, James,** Minister at Kilwinning, Scotland. 1. Expos. of the 1st and 2d Epist. to the Philippians and Colossians, Lon., 1656, 8vo. 2. Expos. of the 1st and 2d Epist. to the Galatians and Ephesians, 1659, 12mo.

"They abound with pertinent observations deduced from the text considered in its proper connexion, and in a method almost peculiar to the Scottish divines of the last century."—*Dr. Williams's C. P.*

3. Expos. of the 1st and 2d Epist. to the Thessalonians, 1675, 12mo.

"These short expositions [all of the above] are uncommonly sensible, and display very considerable capacity for explaining the Bible."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

New ed. of the above, in 1 vol. large 8vo, Lon., 1841.

4. Serms. on the Errors of Toleration, Erastianism, Independency, and Separation, with four occasional Serms., Edin., 1698, 8vo.

"A good old Scotch writer."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Ferguson, James, 1710–1776, a native of Keith, Bamffshire, whilst yet very young, without the advantages of education, exhibited a remarkable genius for mechanical and astronomical investigations. Whilst employed in the humble capacity of a shepherd, he continued his studies with untiring zeal. In 1743 he came to London, where he attracted great attention by the publication of astronomical tables, and the delivery of lectures, repeated in many towns in England, on experimental philosophy. A list of his publications and contributions to Phil. Trans. will be found in Bibl. Brit. Works, edited by Sir David Brewster, Edin., 5 vols. 8vo. Lectures on select Subjects in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, &c., edited by Sir D. B., 2 vols. 8vo. Astronomy explained upon Sir Isaac Newton's principles, 1821, 2 vols. 8vo. New ed., 1841, 2 vols. 8vo.

"He was universally considered as at the head of astronomy and mechanics in this nation of philosophers; and he might justly be styled self-taught, or rather heaven-taught, for in his whole life he had not received above half a year's instruction at school."—*Encyc. Brit.* See Chambers's Lives of Illust. and Dist. Scotsmen.

Ferguson, Sir James, of Kilhenam, one of the senators of the College of Justice. Decisions of the Ct. of Sessions, 1738–52, in the form of a Dictionary Pub. by his son, Edin., 1755, fol.

Ferguson, James. 1. Volunteer Corps, Edin., 1806, 8vo. 2. Reform in Civil Justice, 1807, 8vo. 3. New Biog. Dict., 1810, 18mo. 4. Bill rel. to separate Tribunal, 1824, 8vo. 5. Entails, 1830, 8vo.

"A well-timed and admirable treatise."—*Ayr Advertiser.*

6. Addit. Obs. on Entails, 8vo. 7. Actions of Divorce, 1823, 8vo.

"The discussions embrace some of the most important, and, perhaps, some of the most difficult, questions which can be agitated in a court of law."—*Lon. Quart. Rev.*

8. Consistorial Law in Scotland, 1829, 8vo.

Ferguson, John. Surg. con. to Phil. Trans., 1738.

Ferguson, or **Fergusson, John.** A Dict. of the Hindostan Language, Lon., 1773, 4to. The principal part of the impression was lost at sea.

Ferguson, Robert, d. 1714, was ejected in 1662 from his living of Godmarsham, Kent. 1. Justification, Lon., 1668, 12mo. 2. Moral Virtue, 1673, 8vo. 3. The Interest of Reason in Religion, of the Use of Scripture Metaphors, &c., 1675, 8vo.

"Part of a controversy in which the author and some others were engaged with Dr. Sherlock. . . . Ferguson's work contains some judicious remarks on the use of reason in religion, and also on the metaphysical language of Scripture."—*Orme's Bibl. Brit.*

Other works. For a notice of works pub. against Ferguson's views, see Lowndes's Brit. Librarian, 758.

Ferguson, Robert. 1. The Shadow of the Pyramid; a series of Sonnets, Lon., 1847, fp. 8vo. 2. The Pipe of Repose; or, Recollections of Eastern Travel, 1848, 12mo; 3d ed., 1852, sq.

"We do not disparage 'Eothen,' when we offer an opinion that it is Eothen in miniature, Eothen in spirit, Eothen in popular attraction, and quite Eothen in talent."—*Lon. Literary Gaz.*

3. Swiss Men and Swiss Mountains, 1853, 16mo.

Ferguson, Robert. A Catalogue of Books in his Library, Edin., 1817, 4to. Privately printed.

Ferguson, Robert. See FERGUSSON.

Ferguson, Wm. Interest Tables, Edin., 1839, 12mo. New ed., 1853, 12mo.

"For completeness, simple arrangement, and consequent ease of reference, these Tables excel every work on Interest which we have yet seen."—*Scotsman.*

Ferguson, Wm. 1. Spiritual Ruin, &c. in the diocese of Oxford, Lon. 2. The Impending Danger of our Country, 1848, fp. 8vo.

"The facts of this volume are heart-rending and appalling, and the nature of the remedy is a problem which ought earnestly to occupy every politician and every enlarged Christian."—*Nonconformist.*

Ferguson, Wm. D. 1. Practice of Cts. in Ireland, Dubl., 1841, '42, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Of the treatises which have appeared on the practice of the Courts, I may especially allude to that of Mr. Ferguson, a work of very great merit and very considerable accuracy."—PROFESSOR NAPIER.

2. Practical Proceed. and Pleadings of Cts. in Ireland, 1845, 8vo. 3. Irish Cts. Registrations, 1846, 12mo. 4. Law of Railway Companies in Ireland, 1848, 12mo. 5. Code rel. to Churches, Lon., 1851, 8vo. 6. Tenure and improv. of Land in Ireland, 1851, 8vo.

Fergusone, or **Fergusson, David.** Sermon preachit befoire the Regent and Nobilitie, Sanctandrois, 1572, 8vo.

Fergusson, David. Epithalamium mysticum Salomonis Regis, &c., Edin., 1677, 12mo.

Fergusson, James. 1. Ancient Topog. of Jerusalem, 1847, imp. 8vo. 2. Ancient Architecture in Hindostan, Lon., 1847, fol.

"Exquisite specimens of artistic skill, enhanced in value by the faithfulness with which every scene and place is recorded."—*Lon. Art Union.*

3. Hist. Inquiry into the true Principles of Beauty in Art, more especially with reference to Architecture, 1848, imp. 8vo. See commendation in Lon. Eclectic Review. 4. The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored, 1851, 8vo.

"This book contains many things of general interest relating to one of the most wonderful discoveries that have occurred in the history of the world."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

Other works.

Fergusson, Robert, 1750–1774, a Scotch poet of considerable merit, was a native of Edinburgh, and educated at the University of St. Andrew's. He contributed many pieces to Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine, (commenced in 1768,) which he pub. in a volume in 1773, Edin., 12mo; Perth, 1789, 2 vols. 12mo; Glasg., 1800, 12mo. With Life, by Alex. Peterkin, Edin., 1807, Greenock, 1810, 8vo. With Life, by David Irving; numerous edits. A new ed. has recently been pub. by A. Fullarton, Edinburgh.

"The most correct and authentic collection of the works of Fergusson extant."—*North British Mail.*

"An edition of Fergusson, such as this is—complete, careful, and handsome—was wanted, and is welcome."—*Scotsman.*

Habits of dissipation resulted in poverty and despondency, and the poet ended his life in the Insane Asylum at Edinburgh. An interesting memoir of Fergusson will be found in Chambers's Lives of Illust. and Dist. Scotsmen. Burns greatly admired Fergusson, and was stimulated to poetical composition by reading his effusions. He erected a monument to his memory in the Canongate churchyard, and often bewails his unhappy end, both in his prose and poetical pieces. We quote the following elegy, written by Burns in a copy of Fergusson's works:

"Curse on ungrateful man that can be pleased,
And yet can starve the author of his pleasure!
Oh, thou, my elder brother in misfortune,
By far my elder brother in the muses,
With tears I pity thy unhappy fate!
Why is the bard unfitted for the world,
Yet has so keen a relish of its pleasures?"

This is all very absurd. If "the bard" would cultivate industry and virtue, instead of addicting himself to the "good sherris sack," he would do well enough in "the world."

Fergusson, Robert. 1. Representation in Scotland, &c., 1792, 8vo. 2. Proceed. rel. to Earl of Thanet, &c., 1799, &c.

Fergusson, Wm., M.D. 1. Con. to Med. Chirurg. Trans., 1811, '13. 2. Notes and Recollec. of a Profess. Life, edited by his son, James Fergusson, Lon., 1846, 8vo.

"To the medical officer, and, we may add, in many instances, to the civil practitioner also, it cannot fail to prove both interesting and useful."—*United Service Gaz.*

3. A System of Practical Surgery, 1842, fp. 8vo; 3d ed., 1852; 4th Amer. from the 3d Lon. ed., Phila., 1854, 8vo.

"We feel persuaded it will prove as great a favourite as it deserves."—*Edin. Jour. of Med. Science.*

"No work was ever written which more nearly comprehended the necessities of the student and practitioner, and was more carefully arranged to that single purpose than this."—*N. Y. Med. and Surg. Jour.*

Fermar, Henrietta Louisa, Countess of Pomfret. Corresp. between her and the Countess of Hartford, (afterwards Duchess of Somerset,) Lon., 1803, 3 vols. 12mo.

Ferme, Charles, d. about 1620, a native of Edinburgh, regent 1589, afterwards minister of Fraserburgh. Analysis Logica in Epistolam Apostoli Pauli ad Romanos, Edin., 1651, 12mo.

"A small but very excellent work, in which the argument and meaning of the apostle are very accurately unfolded."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Fermor, Wm. Cow-pox and small-pox, Lon., 1800, 8vo.

Fern, Dr. Med. con. to Phil. Trans., 1698.

Fern, Fanny. See PARTON, MRS. SARAH P.

Fern, Robert. Funl. serm., Lon., 1710, 8vo.

Fern, Thomas. Cure for the King's Evil, Lon., 4to.

Fernandez, Eleonora. The Economy of the Human Mind, Lon., 8vo.

Ferne, Henry, D.D., 1602–1661, a native of York, educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxf., and Trin. Coll., Camb. He became Archdeacon of Leicester, Dean of Ely, Master of Trin. Coll., Camb., and Vice-Chanceller, and in 1661 Bishop of Chester. He pub. four tracts against the Rebellion, 1642, '43, two serms., 1644–49, and five treatises in defence of the Ch. of Eng. against Romanism and Presbyterianism, 1647–60. His tract, On Submission to the Church, will be found in Tracts Angl. Fathers, iii. 11.

Ferne, Sir John, d. about 1610, an eminent antiquary, father of the preceding, was educated at Oxford, whence he went to the Middle Temple. The Blazon of Gentrie: deuided into two Parts. The first named The Glorie of Generositie; the second, Lacy's Nobilitie, Lon., 1586, 4to. According to Dallaway, this was the most complete epitome then extant.

Ferne, or **Fern, Robert.** Serms., Lon., 1721, 8vo.

Ferne, Wm. Tract on Adam's sin, rel. to a Letter to C. Beatty, and Remarks by Wm. Ferguson, Lon., 12mo.

Fernehough, Wm., Vicar of Aspatria. 1 Trentham Park; a Poem, Lon., 1789, 4to. 2. Poems, 1814, 8vo.

Fernel, John. Christian Reconciler, 1801, 12mo.

Fernie, John. 1. Hist. of the Town and Parish of Dunfermline, Dunferm., 1815, 8vo. 2. Serms., 1818, 8vo.

Feron, John. Farriery, Lon., 1803, 4to; 1809, 8vo.

Ferrall, Denis. Book-Keeping, Dubl., 8vo.

Ferrall, S. A. Under this name appeared Nos. 1 and 3 of the works of O'Ferrall, Simon A., *q. v.*

Ferrar, John. 1. Hist. of Limerick, Lim., 1787, 8vo. 2. Tour from Dublin to London in 1795, Dubl. 1796, 8vo. 3. View of Anc. and Mod. Dublin, 1796, 8vo.

Ferrar, Nicholas, 1592–1637, one of the most excellent of men, in great reputation for learning and piety, a native of London, was educated at Clare Hall, Cambridge. He acted for some time as secretary to the Virginia Company, and in 1624 was chosen member of Parliament. In the last-mentioned year he purchased the lordship of Little Gidding, in the county of Huntingdon, where, with his mother, sister, and other relations—he never married—to the number of forty persons, he established what has often been called The English Nunnery. More properly speaking, the community of Little Gidding worshipped God after the strict model of ancient devotion. In the words of Bishop Horne,

> "The pious Mr. Nicholas Ferrar exhibited in the last century an instance of a Protestant family in which a constant course of Psalmody was appointed, and so strictly kept up, that, through the whole four and twenty hours of day and night, there was no portion of time when some of the members were not employed in the performing that most pleasant part of duty and devotion."—*Comment on CXXXIV. Psalm.*

This excellent family did not only "show piety at home," but were the nurses, the counsellors, the bodily and spiritual physicians, of the whole neighbourhood. Whether the community of Little Gidding had too much piety or not, it less becomes the reader to inquire, than whether he himself have enough! If the banqueting hall of Lucullus were more frequently converted into the oratory of Little Gidding, it would be difficult to show that society or the world would be the loser.

We would fain linger on this pleasing theme, but must refer the reader to Memoirs of the Life of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar, by the Rev. P. Peckard, D.D., Camb., 1790, 8vo.; abridged, Lon., 1852, fp. 8vo; to Chalmers's Biog. Dict., and to Dibdin's Bibliomania. Nicholas Ferrar pub., without his name, a trans. of the 110 Considerations brought out of Italy by Vergerius, &c., Oxf., 1638.

Ferrar, Robert, Bishop of St. David's, 1548, burned, 1555, was an ancestor of the preceding. Bishop Burnet says he was one of the committee nominated to compile the English liturgy, but his name does not appear among those who prepared the new liturgy in 1547. Probably Burnet refers to the correction of the liturgy in 1540. Ferrar's name appears as one of the signers to the confession of faith, May 8, 1554. See Foxe's Acts and Monuments, Athen. Oxon.

Ferrarius, James Alex. Euclides Catholicus, Lon., 1673, 4to; Oxon., 1680, 8vo. In English, by J. D., Lon., 1673, 8vo. See Athen. Oxon.

Ferrebee, Michael. Serm., Lon., 1732, 4to.

Ferrerius, Johannes. See Ferrier, John.

Ferrers, Edward, is mentioned by Wood as the author (died 1564) of several Tragedies, Comedies, and Interludes, but Wood quotes from Puttenham, who calls George Ferrers, Edward Ferrers. It is therefore very doubtful whether Edward Ferrers, who was of a Warwickshire family, is entitled to be ranked among authors. See Bliss's notes in his ed. of Athen. Oxon., i. 340, 445.

Ferrers, George, 1512?–1579, a lawyer, historian, and poet, a native of a village near St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, after receiving his education at Oxford, removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he rose to great distinction. He trans. Magna Charta into Latin and English, and the Laws enacted *temp.* Henry III. and Edw. I. into English, and wrote six of the poetical chronicles in the Mirror for Magistrates:—1. The Fall of Robert Tresilian. 2. The Tragedy of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester. 3. The Tragedy of Richard II. 4. The Story of Dame Eleanor Cobham. 5. The Story of Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester. 6. The Tragedy of Edward, Duke of Somerset. We have already had occasion to notice this grand old work, The Mirror for Magistrates. See Baldwin, William; Dorset, Thomas Sackville, Earl of; and authorities cited under former name. Ferrers seems to have been accomplished in the manners of the day, and sustained the office of Lord of Misrule with great credit.

> "George Ferrers, gentleman of Lincolns-inn, being lord of all the disportes all the 12 days of Christmas, anno MDLIII., at Greenwich: also so pleasantly and wisely behaved himself, that the king had great delight in his pastymes."—*Stowe's Chron.*, p. 632.

> "Being of better credit and estimation than commonlie his predecessors had beene before, he received all his commissions and warrants by the name of the Maister of the King's Pastimes."—*Holinshed's Chron.*, iii., p. 1067; col. ii. 10. See Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry; Biog. Brit.; Athen. Oxon.; Brydges's Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum.

Ferrers, Henry, 1579–1663, of the same family as the preceding, educated at Oxford, made collections used by Dugdale in his Antiquities of Norwichshire. Some of his poetical pieces were pub., and he left some MS. compositions. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon. He left behind him the character of

> "A well-bred gent., a good neighbour, and an honest man."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Ferrers, Richard. The Worth of Woman; a Poem. Lon., 1622, 8vo.

Ferrerz, George. See Ferrers.

Ferrey, Benjamin. Hist. of the Priory of Christ Church, Hampshire, Lon., 1834, 4to, and imp. 4to. This magnificent edifice is supposed to be coeval with Rufus.

Ferriar, John, M.D., 1764–1815, a native of Chester, physician to the Manchester Infirmary, possessed great literary taste, and was an excellent critic. 1. The Prince of Angola; a Trag., altered from the Play of Oronooko, Lon., 1788, 8vo. 2. Medical Histories and Reflections, 1792–8, 3 vols. 8vo. New ed., 1810, 3 vols. 8vo. 3. Illustrations of Sterne, with other Essays, Manches., 1798, 8vo; Lon., 1812, 2 vols. 8vo. Sterne is proved to have pillaged largely from Burton, Hall, and the old French novelists. Ferriar gives a Biographical and Critical account of the "Shandy Library."

> "If we propose to look closely into the style of composition which Sterne thought proper to adopt, we find a sure guide in the ingenious Dr. Ferriar, who, with the most singular patience, has traced our author through the hidden sources whence he borrowed most of his striking and peculiar expressions."—Sir W. Scott.

4. Foxglove, Manches., 1799, 12mo. 5. Bibliomania; an Epistle to Richard Heber, Esq., Lon., 1809, 8vo; and in the 2d ed. of the Illustrations of Sterne, &c.

> "I will not, however, disguise to you that I read it with uniform delight, and that I rose from the perusal with a keen appetite for
> 'The small, rare volume, black with tarnished gold.'"
> *Dibdin's Bibliomania*, ed. 1811, p. 3.

Of Dr. Ferriar's bibliomania, and of the disease itself, we have had something to say in our article, Dibdin, Thomas Frognall, *q. v.*

6. An Essay towards a Theory of Apparitions, 1813, 8vo. Highly commended. 7. Case of Hydrophobia; in Med. Facts, 1791.

Ferriby, John. Short Discourse rel. to Preachers, Lon., 1653.

Ferrier, James, Prof. of Moral Philosophy and Political Economy, St. Andrew's, son-in-law of the late Professor John Wilson. 1. Institutes of Metaphysics, the Theory of knowing and being, Edin. and Lon., 1854, p. 8vo.

> "This is no ordinary book. If we mistake not, its publication will mark an epoch in the history of speculation in this country. The author is familiar with what has been done in this field by ancients and moderns; and his acuteness and independence of thinking are as conspicuous as his learning. The author himself knows that his case so stands, and he does not affect to conceal from you the fact of his knowing it. . . . We have said enough, we hope, concerning Mr. Ferrier's book, to commend it effectually to such of our readers as are wont to be interested in publications of this nature."—*British Quar. Rev.*

> "Both among the details which command our assent, and in examining the leading principle from which we have so widely differed, we meet an independent devotion to speculations that we love, as rare as it is refreshing in these degenerate days. When we turn from these pages to the dull wilderness of commonplace which spreads over most of the literature that now calls itself philosophical, we remember the inclination of the philosophic Roman:—Errare *malo cum Platone, quam cum istis* vera *sentire.*"—*North Brit. Rev.*

2. The Works of Prof. John Wilson, edited by Prof. Ferrier, 12 vols. 12mo: i., ii., 1855; iii.–vi., 1856; vii.–x., 1857; xi., xii., 1858.

Ferrier, John. Historia Monasterii, a Kenlos Ordinis Cisterciensis in Scotia, &c., scripta anno 1537, Mart. et Dur. Coll., vi. 319.

Ferrier, Miss Mary, d. 1855, was the daughter of James Ferrier, of Edinburgh, one of Walter Scott's "brethren of the clerk's table." She was the authoress of three excellent novels, in three vols. each, viz.: 1. The Marriage, 1818. 2. The Inheritance, 1824. 3. Destiny; or, The Chief's Daughter, 1831. All repub. in Bentley's Standard Novels, vols. lxxxiii., lxxxiv., lxxxv. In the conclusion to The Legend of Montrose, Scott pays the following high compliment to Miss Ferrier:

> "I retire from the field, conscious there remains behind not only a large harvest, but labourers capable of gathering it in. More than one writer has already displayed talents of this description; and if the present author, himself a phantom, may be permitted to distinguish a brother, or perhaps a sister, shadow, he would mention in particular the author of the very lively work entitled 'Marriage.'"

The reader will find several notices of Miss Ferrier in

Lockhart's Life of Scott. She was a favourite guest at Abbotsford, and her society tended to cheer the melancholy hours which clouded the last months of the life of the great novelist. Sir Walter describes Miss Ferrier as

> "A gifted personage, having, besides her great talents, conversation the least *exigeante* of any author, female at least, whom he had ever seen among the long list he had encountered: simple, full of humour, and exceedingly ready at repartee: and all this without the least affectation of the blue-stocking."

> "Edgeworth, Ferrier, Austen, have all given portraits of real society far superior to any thing man—vain man—has produced of the like nature."

> "To a warm heart, a lively fancy, and great powers of discrimination, Miss Ferrier has added variety of knowledge, and a graphic art of describing all she sees and all she feels, which give her a distinguished place among the novelists of the day."—*Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

Ferrier, Robert. Testimony of the King of Martyrs, Job xvii. 36, 37, by J. Glass, with Pref. by R. F., Edin., 1747, 8vo.

Ferrier, W. Two Discourses, Paisley, 1798, 1801.

Ferris, Benjamin. A History of the Original Settlements on the Delaware from its Discovery by Hudson to the Colonization under William Penn, Wilmington, Del., 1846, 8vo.

Ferris, Benj. G., late Secretary of Utah Territory. Utah and the Mormons, N. York, 1854, 12mo.

Ferris, James. 1. Strictures on the Eng. Constitution, Lon., 1806, 8vo. 2. Union with Ireland.

Ferris, Richard. Adventures of himself and others in a row in a wherry-boat, &c., Lon., 1590, 4to.

Ferris, Samuel, M.D. 1. Disputatio de Sanguinis, &c., Edin., 1784, 8vo. 2. Coll. of Physic, Lon., 1795, 8vo. 3. Con. to Med. Facts, 1791.

Ferris, Sarah. Mental Perceptions, 1807, 12mo.

Ferry. Relation of Sir Thos. Roe's Voy. to E. India. See Valli's Travels, p. 325, 1665.

Ferryman, R. 1. Brit. Quadrupeds and Birds in his Museum, Brist., 1789, 8vo. 2. Brit. Quadrupeds and Birds in the Brit. Zoöl. Mus., Lon., 1795, 8vo.

Fessenden, Thomas, d. 1813, aged 74, minister of Walpole, New Hampshire. 1. Science of Sanctity, 1804, 8vo. 2. The Boston self-styled Gentleman Reviewers Reviewed, 1806.

Fessenden, Thomas Green, 1771–1837, a native of Walpole, New Hampshire, and a son of the above. 1. Terrible Tractoration; a Poem, by Christopher Caustic, 1803, 8vo. Anon. This is a defence of the Metallic Tractors of Perkins. 2. Orig. Poems, 1804, 12mo. 3. The Minute Philosopher, 1806. This is an enlargement of No. 1. A third ed. was pub. towards the close of his life. 4. Democracy Unveiled, 1806, 12mo. 5. American Clerk's Companion, 1815. 6. Law of Patents for New Inventions, 2d ed., 1822, 8vo. Severely criticized and condemned in N. Amer. Rev., xvi. 199. Mr. F. wrote many Essays on Agriculture, and was editor of the N. England Farmer, The Horticultural Register, The Silk Manual, The Reporter, The Intelligencer, and The Monitor. An interesting account of him will be found in E. A. and G. L. Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

Festeau, Paul. Fr. and Eng. Grammar, Lon., 1675, 8vo.

Festing, Michael. Serms., Lon., 1757, '59.

Fetherstone, Rev. Christopher. Dialogue against Dauncing, Lon., 1582, 8vo; trans., and other works, 1584–87.

Fettiplace, Thomas. 1. The Celestial Lampe, Lon., 1637, 24mo. 2. The Sinner's Tears, 1688, 12mo.

Feuillerade, Peter, Rector of Bygrave. Serm., 1777, 4to.

Fewterer, John. The Myrrour, or Glasse of Christe's Passion, 1634, fol. Trans. into English at the desire of Lord Hussey.

Feylde, Thomas. A lytel Treatyse called the Cōtrauerse bytwene a Louer and a Jaye, Lon., by W. de Worde, 4to. This rare poem, in six lines stanzas, was sold for £39 in the Roxburghe sale, 3274. 2. The Cōplaynte of a Louer's Lyfe, Lon., by Wynkyn de Worde, 4to; Roxburghe, 3283, 58*s*. New ed., Lon., 1818, 4to. Presented to the members of the Roxburghe Club by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D.D. 30 copies, and one upon vellum. Sykes, £7. Dent, £3 1*s*.

Fidalgo, S. A Lecture of Moving Figures, Lon., 1768, 8vo. A political pamphlet.

Fiddes, Richard, D.D., 1671–1725, a native of Hummanby, near Scarborough, was educated at Oxford, and became Rector of Halsham about 1694. Having lost the power of free utterance, he devoted himself to authorship. 1. A Body of Divinity, Lon., 1718–20, 2 vols. fol. This was well received, but now seems neglected. 2. 46 Practical discourses, 1713–15, 3 vols. 8vo. Dr. Waterland commends them in his Advice to a Student. 3. 52 Practical Discourses, 1720, '28, fol. 4. Life of Cardinal Wolsey, 1724, '26, fol.; 1742, 4 vols. 8vo.

> "Dr. Fiddes vilifies the Reformation, depreciates the instruments of it, and palliates the absurdities of the Romish Church."—Dr. Knight: *Life of Erasmus.*

There is but little vivacity in Fiddes's biography. Respecting the Life of Wolsey, see Cavendish, George. 5. Treatise of Morality, 1726, 8vo. Fiddes also pub. an answer to an attack upon his Life of Wolsey, and some minor pieces.

Fiddler, Rev. Isaac. Observations on Professions, Literature, Manners, and Emigration, in the United States and Canada, made during a residence there in 1832, Lon., 1833, 12mo, pp. 434.

> "This is another precious specimen of the class of books with which John Bull is now regularly *humbugged* three or four times a year, under the name of observations on the state of society, manners, and literature, in the United States."—Alexander H. Everett: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxxvii. 273. Read this witty article, by an "eminent hand."

Fidel, Theop. Interesting Dialogue between the Parson and the Farmer, Lon., 1806, 8vo.

Fidell, Thomas. A Perfect Guide for a studious Young Lawyer; being Prec. for Conveyancing, 1654, 4to; 1658, 8vo.

Fidge, Wm. Med. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1764.

Field, Baron. 1. Analysis of Blackstone's Comment., Lon., 1811, 8vo; 3d ed., 1821, 8vo; N. York, 1822, 8vo. 2. Hints to Witnesses, Lon., 1815, 8vo. 3. Geographical Memoirs of N. South Wales, by various Hands, 1825, 8vo. See an article on the Australian Colonies, with notices of Wentworth's, Carr's, and Field's works, in the London Quarterly Review, xxxii. 311.

Field, Chester. Scripture Illustrated by interesting Facts, edited by Rev. John Todd, D.D., Lon., 1850, 18mo.

Field, Edwin W. Observ. of a Solicitor on the Equity Courts, Lon., 1840, 8vo.

> "A very able and well-written pamphlet."—4 *Jurist.* 113.

Field, Frederick. Serm., Camb., 1834, 8vo.

Field, George, 1777–1854. 1. Brit. School of Modern Artists, Lon., 1802, 8vo. 2. Chromatics, or Harmony of Colours; new ed., 1845, 8vo. 3. Outlines of Analytical Philosophy, 1839, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Tritogenia: a Synopsis of Universal Hist.; 3d ed., 1846, 8vo. Other works.

Field, Henry. Con. to Mem. Med., 1799, 1805.

Field, Rev. Henry M. The Irish Confederates, and the Rebellion of 1798, N. York, 1851, 12mo.

> "A personal and political history, which has about it all the charm of romance."—*The Irish American.*

Field, Rev. James, of Antigua. Account of two cases of Wounds in the Stomach, Phil. Trans., 1752. Cured.

Field, John. Theolog. trans. and treatises, 1578–88.

Field, John. 1. Treatise on Prison Discipline, Lon., 1846, 8vo. New ed., 1848, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Life of John Howard, Lon., 1850, 8vo. 3. Corresp. of John Howard, 1855, fp. 8vo.

Field, John. Posthumous Extracts from the Veterinary Records of the late John Field, edited by his brother, Wm. Field, Veterinary Surgeon, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

Field, Martin, d. 1833, aged 60, of Fayetteville, Vermont, pub. treatises on mineralogy and natural history.

Field, Matthew. See Feilde.

Field, Matthew C., d. 1844, aged 32, whilst on a voyage from New Orleans to Boston, for the benefit of his health. He contributed many poetical and other articles to the Southern journals, under the signature of Phazma.

Field, Nathaniel, a dramatic author, *temp.* James I. and Charles I., is supposed to be the same Field who acted upon the stage. 1. A Woman's a Weathercock; a Com., Lon., 1612, 4to. 2. Amends for Ladies; a Com., 1639, 4to. 3. In conjunction with Massinger, The Fatal Dowry; a Trag., 1632, 4to.

> "A very good play."—*Biog. Dramat.*

Field, Nathaniel, Rector of Stourton, Wilts, a son of Richard Field, D.D., author of the work entitled, Of the Church, pub. Memorials concerning the Life of Dr. Richard Field, with a Pref. by John Le Neve, Lon., 1716.

Field, Richard, D.D., 1561–1616, a native of Hampsted, Hertfordshire, educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxf.; Divinity Reader to Lincoln's Inn, 1594; Rector of Burghclere, Hampshire, and Preb. of Windsor; Dean of Gloucester, 1610. He was in great reputation for learning, piety, and public usefulness. His great work, entitled, Of the Church, was first pub. in 1606, four books, 1 vol. fol.; 5th book, with an Appendix, 1610, fol.; new ed. of the whole, Oxf., 1628, 1 vol. fol.; again, with an Appendix and Defence, 1635, fol. New ed., Camb., 1847–52 4 vols. 8vo, 12*s* again, 1853, 4 vols. 8vo. See Tracts of the Angl. Fathers, iii. 73.

When Dr. Kettle endeavoured to persuade Dr. Field not to write this work, telling him that it would embroil him in controversy, he answered:

> "I will so write that they shall have no great mind to answer me."

King James I. delighted to converse with Field on matters of divinity; and when he first preached before him, he said:

> "Is his name Field? This is the Field for God to dwell in!"

When he heard of his death, he exclaimed:

> "I should have done more for that man."

> "He was in his time esteemed a principal maintainer of Protestancy, a powerful preacher, a profound schoolman, exact disputant, and so admirable well knowing in the controversies between the Protestants and Papists, that few or none went beyond him in his time. He had a great memory, and any book which he read he was able to carry away the substance of it in his memory, and to give an account of all the material passages therein."—*Athen. Oxon.*

> "That learned divine, whose memory smelleth like a FIELD which the Lord hath blessed."—FULLER.

> "This one volume, thoroughly understood and appropriated, will place you in the highest rank of doctrinal Church-of-England divines, and in no mean rank as a true doctrinal Church historian."—SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE: *Letter to his son, the Rev. Derwent Coleridge.*

> "Field on the Church has been much praised by Coleridge. It is, as it seemed to me, a more temperate work in ecclesiastical theory than some have represented it to be, and written almost wholly against Rome."—*Hallam's Introduc. to Lit. Hist.*

Dr. Field pub. a serm., 1604, 4to, and had in course of preparation a work entitled, A View of the Controversies in Religion, &c. The Pref. to this unfinished work will be found in his son's Life of him. See FIELD, NATHANIEL, and see Athen. Oxon., Bliss's ed., ii. 81.

Field, Richard Stockton, b. 1803, at Whitehill, N. Jersey. 1. The Provincial Courts of New Jersey, &c., N.Y., 1849, 8vo. 2. Address before the Surviving Members of the Convention to form a Constitution for N. Jersey in 1844, 8vo, 1853. 3. Address on the Power of Habit, 1855. 4. Contributions to Collections N. Jersey Hist. Soc., &c.

Field, Theop., Bishop of St. David's. Serm., Lon., 1624, 8vo.

Field, Rev. W. Use of the Globes, 1811, 12mo.

Field, Rev. W. Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Opinions, of the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D., Lon., 1828, 2 vols. 8vo. This interesting work contains anecdotes of many of the literary characters of the early part of the 19th century.

Field, Wm. 1. Letter rel. to Dissenters, 1791, 8vo. 2. Second do., 1791, 8vo. 3. Pract. Ct. K. Bench in Personal Actions, 3 pts., 1798.

Field, Wm. See FIELD, JOHN.

Fielder, John. Petition to Parl., 1651, 4to.

Fielder, Richard. Petition of the Waggoners, fol.

Fielding, Charles George, son of the Earl of Derby. The Brothers; an Eclogue, Lon., 1781, 8vo.

Fielding, George. Surgical Cases, Lon., 1813, 8vo.

Fielding, Henry, 1707–1754, a son of Lieutenant-General Fielding, and great-grandson of William, third Earl of Denbigh, was born at Sharpham Park, Somersetshire, on the 22d of April. After prosecuting his classical studies at Eton, he went to the University of Leyden, where, for two years, he devoted himself to the investigation of civil law. The straitened circumstances of General Fielding placed Henry in a mortifying position among his fellow-students, and before the termination of his 21st year he returned to London, and became a writer for the stage. His Comedy of Love in several Masques appeared in the same year—1727—in which he returned to England, and notwithstanding the little encouragement which the author received, he produced a long list of plays, of which even the names are now unknown to the majority of readers. In 1734 Fielding fell deeply in love with a celebrated beauty, Miss Charlotte Cradock, possessed of many accomplishments, and £1500. An immediate union was the result of this acquaintance, and the groom at this time coming into possession of about £200 per annum by the death of his mother, the young couple retired to their estate in the country.

Here they might have lived in comfort and respectability; but these substantial blessings by no means satisfied the ambition of a gay cavalier, who aspired to a splendid establishment and a crowd of boon companions. A host of servants, horses, hounds, and an open table to all the rakes who chose to live upon his bounty, reduced Fielding to poverty; in three years his coffers were exhausted, his constitution shattered, and his summer friends on the wing to more promising pastures.

He returned to London, determined to put into profitable exercise that knowledge of the law which he had acquired in happier days. There is every reason—excepting an apprehension of the return of convivial habits—to suppose that he would have succeeded in the arduous vocation which he had embraced with great zeal, had it not been for violent and repeated attacks of the gout, which forbade his attendance on the circuits. He therefore again sought and obtained literary employment, and we soon find him assistant editor of The Champion, a periodical paper, and author of the essays On Conversation, On the Knowledge of the Characters of Men, and the Journey from this World to the Next. At this time also he produced some poetical compositions, which do not seem to have possessed any uncommon merit. We should not omit to mention, as a proof of his diligence whilst yet engaged in legal pursuits, that he prepared a voluminous Digest of the Statutes at Large, in two folio volumes, which remained unpublished in the hands of his brother, Sir John Fielding, his successor in the post of Middlesex magistrate. He now gave to the world a curious satire, entitled The History of Jonathan Wild the Great, which has received the rather dubious compliment of being

> "Perhaps the most ingeniously-arranged description of a tissue of blackguardisms which has ever been given to the world."

In 1742 appeared the novel of Joseph Andrews; in 1749 he pub. Tom Jones; and two years later gratified his large circle of admirers by the novel of Amelia, which he sold for £1000.

In Amelia, the author drew a picture of his wife, to whom he was sincerely attached, and whose death he was called upon to mourn whilst struggling amidst pecuniary embarrassments. The mourner, however, did not absolutely refuse consolation.

> "His biographers seem to have been shy of disclosing that, after the death of this charming woman, he married her maid. And yet the act was not so discreditable to his character as it may sound. The maid had few personal charms, but was an excellent creature, devotedly attached to her mistress, and almost broken-hearted for her loss. In the first agonies of his own grief, which approached to frenzy, he found no relief but from weeping along with her; nor solace, when a degree calmer, but in talking of the angel they mutually regretted. This made her his habitual confidential associate, and in process of time he began to think he could not give his children a tenderer mother, or secure for himself a more faithful housekeeper and nurse. At least this was what he told his friends; and it is certain that her conduct as his wife confirmed it, and fully justified his good opinion."—*Letters and Works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Edited by Lord Wharncliffe. Introduc. Anecdotes.*

In 1745 Fielding supported the government in The True Patriot, and in 1748 conducted a periodical of the same character, entitled The Jacobite's Journal. When 43 years of age, he received the appointment of a Justice of the Peace for the county of Middlesex, and retained this post until within a short time of his death. He seems, from his knowledge both of law and criminal character, to have been admirably adapted to this troublesome office, and evinced a laudable zeal for the public interest by publishing An Inquiry into the causes of the late increase of Robbers, 1751, and a Proposal for making an Effectual Provision for the Poor, for amending their Morals, and for rendering them useful Members of Society, 1753.

> "These tracts, having been written by the most eminent of English novelists, have attracted fully as much attention as they were entitled to on account of their intrinsic merits. The first, however, is written with great force, and contains various statements and reasonings that throw a great deal of light on the causes of crime and pauperism, and on the state of the London poor at the time. But, like most other writers on the same subject, Fielding has ascribed far too much to legislative and police arrangements, and too little to the care and discretion of individuals."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

The last service he rendered to the public in his official capacity was the extirpation—by the approbation of government, who placed a fund of £600 at his disposal for the purpose—of several gangs of thieves and highwaymen who grievously afflicted the good citizens of London. Although now in a wretched state of health, he contrived for a twelvemonth to edit with great ability a new semi-weekly periodical, entitled The Covent-Garden Journal, which became a great favourite with the public. In 1754 he sailed for Lisbon for the benefit of his health, and died October 8, two months after his arrival, in the 48th year of his age. His Journal of his Voyage was pub. in 1755, 12mo. We have already stated that Fielding never enjoyed much popularity as a writer for the stage.

> "While it must be acknowledged that Fielding's genius was not decidedly dramatic, it was something that he escaped disapprobation, though he was at times received with indifference."—*Roscoe's Life of Fielding.*

The dates of his dramatic works we take from the Biog. Dramat.: 1. Love in several Masks; a Com., 1728. 2. The

Temple Beau; a Com., 1730. 3. The Author's Farce, 1730. 4. The Coffee-House Politician; a Com., 1730. 5. The Tragedy of Tragedies, 1731. 6. The Letter Writers; a Farce, 1731. 7. The Grub Street Opera, 1731. 8. The Lottery, a Farce, 1731. 9. The Modern Husband; a Com., 1732. 10. The Mock Doctor; a Com. from Molière, 1732. 11. The Covent-Garden Tragedy; a Farce, 1732. 12. The Debauchees; a Com., 1733. 13. The Miser; a Com. from Plautus and Molière, 1733. 14. The Intriguing Chambermaid; a Com., 1734. 15. Don Quixote in England; a Com., 1733. 16. An Old Man taught Wisdom; a Farce, 1734. 17. The Universal Gallant; a Com., 1735. 18. Pasquin; Dram. Satire, 1736. 19. The Historical Register for the Year 1736; a Com., [1737.] 20. Eurydice; a Farce, 1735. 21. Eurydice Hissed; a Farce, 1737. 22. Tumble-Down Dick; Dram. Entert., 1737. 23. Miss Lucy in Town; a Farce, 1742. 24. The Wedding Day; a Com., 1743. 25. The Fathers; or the Good-Natured Man; a Com., 1778, 8vo.

> "His dramatic pieces, every one of which is comic, are far from being contemptible. His farces and ballad pieces, more especially, have a sprightliness of manner, and a forcibleness of character, by which it is impossible to avoid being agreeably entertained; and in those among others which he has in any degree borrowed from Molière, or any other writer, he has done his original great honour and justice, by the manner in which he has handled the subject."—*Biog. Dramat.*

In addition to the works already noticed, Fielding pub. several minor pieces upon topics of a temporary character. Of his works there have been many edits. 1. Works, with the Life of the Author, 1762, 4 vols. 4to. 2. 1762, 8 vols. 8vo. 3. 1766, 12 vols. 4. 1767, 4 vols. 4to. 5. 1771, 8 vols. 8vo. 6. 1775, 12 vols. 12mo. 7. 1783, 12 vols. 12mo. 8. With an Essay on his Life and Genius, by Arthur Murphy, 1784, 10 vols. 8vo. 9. 1806, 10 vols. 8vo. 10. 1808, 14 vols. 12mo. 11. Select Works, 1818, 5 vols. 8vo. 12. Works, edited by Alex. Chalmers, Lon., 1821, 10 vols. 8vo. 13. With Life and Notice of his Works, by Thomas Roscoe, 1840, imp. 8vo. 14. 1843, med. 8vo. 15. 1848, med. 8vo. 16. 1851, imp. 8vo, and in 2 vols. 8vo.

We now proceed to adduce the opinions of a host of eminent authorities respecting those works—his three novels—by which Fielding achieved so general and so durable a reputation. As a great artist, indeed, exquisitely happy in catching and transferring to his canvas those features of human nature which must always interest, because immediately recognised as genuine by men of all ages and minds of all grades, Fielding has never been surpassed. How deeply then is it to be lamented, that, lacking a high sense of moral responsibility, he delighted chiefly in painting the least refined, least elevated characteristics of his species, and permitted himself to stimulate the passions to the excesses of vice, instead of causing those "passions to move at the command of virtue"! There are never wanting apologists, indeed, for greater transgressors than Henry Fielding; and Coleridge, whose language we shall presently quote, would have considered the above an uncharitable verdict. But it is not to be questioned that there are many passages in Joseph Andrews, Amelia, and Tom Jones, which a licentious taste would gladly extend for the same reasons that would induce a moral censorship to have them totally expunged. But we must not delay our promised citation of opinions.

Those who are inclined to think us too rigid in this judgment, should remember Fielding's own self-condemnatory verdict upon his early dramatic writings:

> "At length, repenting frolic flights of youth,
> Once more he flies to Nature and to Truth:
> In virtue's just defence aspires to fame,
> Nor courts applause with the applauder's shame."
> *Prologue to The Modern Husband.*

Alas, that his repentance should have been as "the morning cloud and the early dew"!

1. The Adventures of Joseph Andrews, published in 1742. This work, Dr. Warton informs us, was "valued by Fielding above all his writings." The Doctor adds, "as he justly may."—*Wooll's Life of Warton.* But we imagine that few will coincide with this judgment. Fielding himself tells us that it was intended for an imitation of the style and manner of Cervantes.

> "How delightfully he has copied the humour, the gravity, and the fine ridicule of his master, they can witness who are acquainted with both writers."—Arthur Murphy.

Both Chalmers and Warton dissent from this opinion, and consider "Fielding's ridicule of a very different species from that of the Spanish novelist." But Dr. Aikin also refers to "the grave Cervantic style, adopted in the novel of Joseph Andrews." However this may be, there is no doubt at all that Fielding intended to ridicule the "sentimentalism," as it is generally denominated, of the great novelist of the day—Samuel Richardson.

> "While, however, it is highly probable that he had Cervantes in his eye, it is certain that the satiric and burlesque portion of Joseph Andrews was suggested to him by the perusal of Richardson's Pamela, on the overwrought refinement and strained sentiment of which it affords a humorous commentary in the adventures of her professed brother, the hero. Besides its intrinsic wit and excellence, it has thus a twofold attraction in the comic and burlesque spirit it maintains throughout, in the same way as the adventures of the Spanish knight and his squire, however ludicrous in themselves, are relished with a double zest from the contrast they offer to the dignified bearing and marvellous deeds of the old Paladins. How exquisitely Fielding has caught the humour, assumed gravity, and delicate satire of his prototype, they who have compared the two master-pieces will readily admit; and that he loses nothing in point of originality."—Thomas Roscoe: *Life and Works of Henry Fielding.*

The elder novelist was greatly offended at what he very naturally considered an unwarrantable liberty.

> "Richardson was exceedingly hurt at this; the more so as they had been on good terms, and he was very intimate with Fielding's two sisters. He never appears cordially to have forgiven it, (perhaps it was not in human nature he should,) and he always speaks in his letters with a great deal of asperity of 'Tom Jones,' more indeed than was quite graceful in a rival author. No doubt he himself thought his indignation was sorely excited by the loose morality of the work and of its author, but he could tolerate Cibber."—Mrs. Barbauld: *Memoir of Fielding, prefixed to his Correspondence.*

Mr. Thackeray appends the above to an apology for what we must consider indefensible.

> "Fielding, no doubt, began to write this novel in ridicule of Pamela, for which work one can understand the hearty contempt and antipathy which such an athletic and boisterous genius as Fielding's must have entertained. He could not do otherwise than laugh at the puny cockney bookseller, pouring out endless volumes of sentimental twaddle, and hold him up to scorn as a moll-coddle and a milksop. *His* genius had been nursed on sack-posset, and not on dishes of tea. *His* muse had sung the loudest in tavern choruses; had seen the daylight streaming in over thousands of emptied bowls, and reeled home to chambers on the shoulders of the watchmen. Richardson's goddess was attended by old maids and dowagers, and fed on muffins and bohea. 'Milksop!' roars Harry Fielding, clattering at the timid shop-shutters. 'Wretch! Monster! Mohock!' shrieks the sentimental author of Pamela, and all the ladies of his court cackle out an affrighted chorus."—*English Humourists of the 18th Century.*

Neither the wit nor the morality of these lines are very discernible to us. They exhibit two of the prominent faults of an otherwise good writer: a constant disposition to caricature, and an ever-present willingness to apologize for men of loose manners and dissipated habits. We have often listened with pleasure—indeed, with edification—to Mr. Thackeray's moral reflections upon the Lives and Works of the departed great, but we soon found that the summing up of the learned judge leaned not always "to virtue's side;" and if the literary offender happened to be a three-bottle man, we entertained no apprehensions for his safety, and felt quite confident that a gentle rebuke, hardly calculated to depopulate the tables of Lucullus, would be the extent of his punishment.

Even the displeasure of Richardson did not prevent Joseph Andrews from immediately finding a host of readers. The faithful subjects of the great master were not proof against the fascinations of good Parson Adams and the unfortunate Leonora; and those who had been charmed with the character of Pamela, were equally delighted with the unsophisticated virtue of her worthy brother, the excellent Joseph Andrews. We may be allowed to surmise that many of Richardson's adherents, whilst indignant at the ridicule cast upon their leader, yet could not but secretly propound to themselves the question which Sir Walter Scott openly proposes:

> "How can we wish that undone without which Parson Adams would not have existed?"

The book became a general favourite with all classes of readers, and equally engrossed the literary half-hour of the studious mechanic and the interval between the Latin and Greek of the erudite gownsman. The tea-party of the tradesman sympathized with the perils of the lovely Fanny, and West writes to the classic Gray:

> "I rejoice you found amusement in Joseph Andrews."

2. History of Tom Jones, a Foundling; published 1749. The foundation of this work was laid by Fielding while in the midst of the excitement of political partnership, and it was concluded in such intervals as he could snatch from the annoyances inseparable from the commencement of a career of magisterial duty. Yet under such heavy discouragements did Fielding construct one of the most elaborate of plots, developed by an astonishing variety of characters:

> "No author has introduced a greater diversity of character, or displayed them more fully, or in more various attitudes. Allworthy is the most amiable picture in the world of a man who does honour to his species. In his own heart he finds constant propensities to the most generous and benevolent of actions, and

his understanding conducts him with discretion in the performance of whatever his goodness suggests to him. And though it is apparent that the author laboured at this portrait *con amore*, and meant to offer it to mankind as a just object of imitation, he has soberly restrained himself within the bounds of probability; nay, it may be said of strict truth; as, in the general opinion, he is supposed to have copied here the features of a worthy character still in being."—ARTHUR MURPHY.

The "worthy character" here alluded to was Ralph Allen, of Prior Park, the "Man of Bath," the friend of Pope and Warburton, celebrated in the well-known lines of the former:

"Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,
Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."

"Although in this, as well as in other writings of the author, the scenes are chiefly drawn from low life, and display too much of the vices and crimes of mankind, yet they are relieved by considerable admixture of nobler matter, and contain many affecting pictures of moral excellence. Indeed, it cannot be doubted the writer's intentions were to favour the cause of virtue; and probably the majority of readers, judging from their feelings in the perusal, will pronounce that he has effected his purpose. A rigid moralist will object to him the common fault of many writers of fiction, that of sheltering gross deviations from rectitude of conduct under that vague goodness of heart which is so little to be relied on as the guide of life; yet he has not been inattentive to poetical justice in making misfortune the constant concomitant of vice, though perhaps he has not nicely adjusted the degree of punishment to the crime."—DR. AIKIN.

Dr. Beattie can hardly find terms sufficiently expressivo to convey to the world his admiration of the management of the plot of Tom Jones:

"Since the days of Homer the world has not seen a more artful epic fable. The characters and adventures are wonderfully diversified; yet the circumstances are all so natural, and rise so easily from one another, and co-operate with so much regularity in bringing on, even while they seem to retard, the catastrophe, that the curiosity of the reader is always kept awake, and, instead of flagging, grows more and more impatient as the story advances, till at last it becomes downright anxiety. And when we get to the end, and look back on the whole contrivance, we are amazed to find that of so many incidents there should be so few superfluous; that in such a variety of fiction there should be so great a probability; and that so complex a tale should be so perspicuously conducted, and with perfect unity of design."

With reference to Dr. Beattie's introduction of the name of Homer, we may remark that Lord Byron styles Fielding the "Prose Homer of human nature."

"In Tom Jones, his greatest work, the artful conduct of the fable, and the subserviency of all the incidents to the winding up of the whole, deserve much praise."—*Dr. Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres.*

"Manners change from generation to generation, and with manners morals appear to change—actually change with some—but appear to change with all but the abandoned. A young man of the present day who should act as Tom Jones is supposed to act at Upton with Lady Bellaston, &c., would not be a Tom Jones; and a Tom Jones of the present day, without, perhaps, being in the ground a better man, would have perished rather than submit to be kept by a harridan of fortune. Therefore this novel is, and indeed pretends to be, no example of conduct. But, notwithstanding all this, I do loathe the cant which can recommend 'Pamela' and 'Clarissa Harlowe' as strictly moral, although they poison the imagination of the young with continual doses of *tinct. lyttæ*, while Tom Jones is prohibited as loose. I do not speak of young women; but a young man whose heart or feelings can be injured, or even his passions excited, by this novel, is already thoroughly corrupt. There is a cheerful, sunshiny, breezy spirit that prevails everywhere, strongly contrasted with the close, day-dreamy continuity of Richardson."—S. T. COLERIDGE: *Literary Remains.*

"Our popular novels are even translated into Spanish. 'Tom Jones,' indeed, has long been a favourite in Spain. It may be remarked, thus the most intensely natural works acquire the highest reputation."—HARTLEY COLERIDGE.

"As a picture of manners, the novel of 'Tom Jones' is indeed exquisite; as a work of construction, quite a wonder: the by-play of wisdom: the power of observation, the multiplied felicitous turns and thoughts, the varied character of the great Comic Epic, keep the reader in a perpetual admiration and curiosity. But against Mr. Thomas Jones himself we have a right to put in a protest, and quarrel with the esteem the author evidently has for that character. Charles Lamb says finely of Jones, that a single hearty laugh from him 'clears the air'—but that it is in a certain state of the atmosphere."—*Thackeray's Humorists of the 18th Century, q. v.*

"His Tom Jones is quite unrivalled in plot, and is to be rivalled only in his own works for felicitous delineation of character."—*Talfourd's Miscel. Writings.*

"In Tom Jones, Fielding has comprehended a larger variety of incidents and characters under a stricter unity of story than in Joseph Andrews; but he has given to the whole a tone of worldliness which does not mar the delightful simplicity of the latter. As an expression of the power and breadth of his mind, however, it is altogether his greatest work; and, in the union of distinct pictorial representation with profound knowledge of practical life, is unequalled by any novel in the language."—EDWIN P. WHIPPLE: *Essays and Reviews.*

Dr. Johnson, in a conversation to be quoted hereafter, declared:

"Sir, there is more knowledge of the heart in one letter of Richardson's than in all Tom Jones."

But Fielding's admirers do not conceive this to have been an impartial judgment. We may properly conclude our citation of opinions of this remarkable work by the eloquent tribute of a writer as highly distinguished in the field of historic investigation as the author of Tom Jones was in the walks of fiction:

"The nobility of the Spensers has been illustrated and enriched by the trophies of Marlborough, but I exhort them to consider the Faëry Queen as the most precious jewel of their coronet. Our immortal Fielding was of the younger branch of the Earls of Denbigh, who drew their origin from the Counts of Hapsburg, the lineal descendants of Eltrico, in the seventh century, Dukes of Alsace. Far different have been the fortunes of the English and German divisions of the family of Hapsburg. The former, the knights and sheriffs of Leicestershire, have slowly risen to the dignity of a peerage; the latter, the Emperors of Germany and Kings of Spain, have threatened the liberty of the Old and invaded the treasures of the New World. The successors of Charles V. may disdain their brethren of England; but the romance of 'Tom Jones,' that exquisite picture of human manners, will outlive the palace of the Escurial and the imperial eagle of Austria."—GIBBON.

3. Amelia; published in 1751.

"In point of general excellence 'Amelia' has commonly been considered, no less by critics, perhaps, than by the public, as decidedly inferior to 'Tom Jones.' In variety and invention it assuredly is so. Its chief merit depends less on its artful and elaborate construction than on the interesting series it presents of domestic paintings, drawn, as we have remarked, from his own family history. It has more pathos, more moral lessons, with far less vigour and humour, than either of its predecessors. But we agree with Chalmers, that those who have seen much of the errors and distresses of domestic life will probably feel that the author's colouring in this work is more just, as well as more chaste, than in any of his other novels. The appeals to the heart are far more forcible."—THOMAS ROSCOE: *Life and Works of Henry Fielding.*

With reference to Fielding's having drawn from his domestic history, in the pages of Amelia, his celebrated kinswoman, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, thus discourses in a letter written shortly before the death of the novelist:

"H. Fielding has given a true picture of himself and his first wife in the characters of *Mr.* and *Mrs. Booth*, some compliments to his own figure excepted; and I am persuaded several of the incidents he mentions are real matters of fact. I wonder he does not perceive that *Tom Jones* and *Mr. Booth* are sorry scoundrels."—*Letters and Works, edited by Lord Wharncliffe.*

Lady Mary's remark relative to his figure may appropriately introduce a brief description of his outward man:

"With regard to his personal appearance, Fielding was strongly built, robust, and in height rather exceeding six feet. He was also remarkably active, till repeated attacks of the gout had broken down the vigour of a fine constitution. Naturally of a dignified presence, he was equally impressive in his tone and manner, which, added to his peculiarly marked features, his conversational powers, and rare wit, must have given him a decided influence in general society, and not a little ascendency over the minds of common men."—THOMAS ROSCOE: *Life and Works of Henry Fielding.*

To return to "Amelia:" Richardson flattered himself that this last publication would prove the death-knell of his rival's fame; and he remarks, in a letter to his own enthusiastic admirer, Mrs. Donellan:

"Captain Booth, madam, has done his business. Mr. Fielding has over-written himself, or rather under-written, and, in his own journal, seems ashamed of his last piece, and has promised that the same muse shall write no more for him. His piece, in short, is as dead as if it had been published forty years ago, as to sale. You guess I have not read 'Amelia?' Indeed I have read but the first volume."

Yet Amelia met with immediate and great success:

"Fielding's Amelia was perhaps the only book of which, being printed off betimes one morning, a new edition was called for before night."—DR. JOHNSON.

We know that the stern moralist himself read the book through without stopping, and

"Johnson appears to have been particularly pleased with the character of the heroine of this novel, and said Fielding's Amelia was the most pleasing heroine of all the romances."—MALONE.

"I admire the author of 'Amelia,' and thank the kind master who introduced me to that sweet and delightful companion and friend. Amelia, perhaps, is not a better story than 'Tom Jones,' but it has the better ethics; the prodigal repents, at least, before forgiveness; whereas, that odious, broad-backed Mr. Jones carries off his beauty with scarce an interval of remorse for his manifold errors and short-comings, and is not half punished enough before the great prize of fortune and love falls to his share. I am angry with Jones. Too much of the plum-cake and rewards of life fall to that boisterous, swaggering young scapegrace. Sophia actually surrenders without a proper sense of decorum—the fond, foolish, palpitating little creature! 'Indeed, Mr. Jones,' she says, 'it rests with you to appoint the day.' I suppose Sophia is drawn from the life, as well as Amelia; and many a young fellow, no better than Mr. Thomas Jones, has carried, by a *coup de main*, the heart of many a kind girl who was a great deal too good for him."—*Thackeray's English Humorists of the 18th Century.*

"Of all his novels, it leaves the finest impression of quiet, domestic delight, of the sweet home feeling, and the humanities connected with it. We have not the glad spring or the glowing summer of his genius, but its autumnal mellowness and mitigated sunshine, with something of the thoughtfulness befitting the season."—EDWIN P. WHIPPLE: *Essays and Reviews.*

We conclude our article, which we know not well how to shorten, by quoting the opinions of a number of distinguished writers upon the literary characteristics of the great English novelist:

"We have another writer of those imaginary histories, one who has not long since descended to these regions. His name is Fielding, and his works, as I have heard the best judges say, have a true spirit of comedy, and an exact representation of nature, with fine moral touches. He has not, indeed, given lessons of pure and consummate virtue, but has exposed vice and meanness with all the powers of ridicule."—LORD LYTTELTON: *Dialogues of the Dead.*

Lord Lyttelton, after mentioning some particulars of Pope, Swift, and other literary characters of that day, when Fielding's name was pronounced, remarked:

"Henry Fielding had more wit and humour than all the persons we have been speaking of put together."

Fielding's early attempts at dramatic authorship were greatly ridiculed by the wits then in the ascendant; and Swift compares the young author, not in the most complimentary manner in the world, with Wellsted—no "bright particular star:"

"For instance, when you rashly think
No rhymer can with Wellsted sink,
His merits balanc'd, you shall find
That Fielding leaves him far behind."

Upon which Dr. Warton remarks:

"Little did Swift imagine that this very Fielding would hereafter equal him in works of humour, and excel him in drawing and supporting characters, and in the artful conduct and plan of a comic epopee."

Few critics have been so sparing of their compliments to contemporary writers as the great authority to be next quoted:

"Monsieur de Marivaux, in France, and Henry Fielding, in England, stand the foremost among those who have given a faithful and chaste copy of life and manners, and, by enriching their romance with the best part of the comic art, may be said to have brought it to perfection."—BISHOP WARBURTON.

"The genius of Cervantes was transfused into the novels of Fielding, who painted the characters and ridiculed the follies of life with equal strength, humour, and propriety."—SMOLLETT.

Sir Walter Scott, whom we shall again have occasion to quote, thus combines the names of Fielding and Smollett:

"Smollett and Fielding were so eminently successful as novelists, that no other English author of that class has a right to be mentioned in the same breath. We readily grant to Smollett an equal rank with his great rival, Fielding—while we place both far above any of their successors in the same line of fictitious composition. Perhaps no books ever written excited such peals of inextinguishable laughter as those of Smollett."

"I go to Sterne for the feelings of nature; Fielding for its vices; Johnson for a knowledge of the workings of its powers; and Shakspeare for every thing."—ABERNETHY.

"The cultivated genius of Fielding entitles him to a high rank among the classics. His works exhibit a series of pictures drawn with all the descriptive fidelity of a Hogarth. They are highly entertaining, and will always be read with pleasure."—*Dr. Vicesimus Knox's Essays.*

"Mr. Fielding's Novels are highly distinguished for their humour; a humour which, if not of the most refined and delicate kind, is original, and peculiar to himself. The characters which he draws are lively and natural, and marked with the strokes of a bold pencil. The general scope of his stories is favourable to humanity and goodness of heart."—DR. BLAIR: *Lectures on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres.*

"They are splendid emanations of art, and *artistical*, as the critic Goethe correctly expresses it, in the true sense of the word."

"Fielding will forever remain the delight of his country, and will always retain his place in the libraries of Europe, notwithstanding the unfortunate grossness,—the mark of an uncultivated taste,—which if not yet entirely excluded from conversation, has been for some time banished from our writings, where, during the best age of our national genius, it prevailed more than in those of any other polished nation."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH: *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 485.

The opinion of Fielding's celebrated kinswoman will interest many readers:

"Fielding has really a fund of true humour, and was to be pitied at his first entrance into the world, having no choice, as he said himself, but to be a hackney-writer, or a hackney-coachman. His genius deserved a better fate; but I cannot help blaming that continued indiscretion, to give it the softest name, that has run through his life, and I am afraid still remains. . . . Since I was born, no original has appeared excepting Congreve and Fielding, who would, I believe, have approached nearer to his excellencies, if not forced by his necessities to publish without correction, and throw many productions into the world he would have thrown to the fire, if meat could have been got without money, or money without scribbling. . . . There was a great similitude between his [Fielding's] character and that of Sir Richard Steele. He had the advantage both in learning and, in my opinion, in genius; they both agreed in wanting money, in spite of all their friends, and would have wanted it if their hereditary lands had been as extensive as their imagination; yet each of them was so formed for happiness, it is pity he was not immortal. . . . His [Fielding's] happy constitution (even when he had with great pains half demolished it) made him forget every evil when he was before a venison pasty or over a flask of champagne; and I am persuaded he knew more happy moments than any prince upon earth. His natural spirits gave him rapture with a cookmaid, and cheerfulness when he was starving in a garret."—LADY MARY WORTLEY MONTAGU.

"What a master of composition Fielding was! upon my word I think the Œdipus Tyrannus, the Alchemist, and Tom Jones, the three most perfect plots ever planned; and how charming, how wholesome Fielding always is! to take him up after Richardson is like emerging from a sick-room, heated by stoves, into an open lawn on a breezy day in May."—S. T. COLERIDGE.

Hartley Coleridge, when speaking of Massinger's habit of "getting into a passion with his bad characters," remarks:

"It is a fault which nowhere occurs in Homer, Cervantes, Shakspeare, the great and true dramatists, and very seldom in Fielding and Sir Walter Scott."

But it is time that we had quoted the tribute of Sir Walter to the illustrious predecessor with whom he has just been named:

"Fielding is the first of the British Novelists. His name is immortal as a painter of natural manners. Of all the works of imagination to which English genius has given origin, his writings are most decidedly her own; all the actors in his narrative live in England, travel in England, quarrel and fight in England; and scarce an incident occurs, without its being marked by something which could not well have happened in any other country. In his powers of strong and natural humour, and forcible yet natural exhibition of character, the Father of the English Novel has not yet been approached even by his most successful followers. He is indeed, as Byron terms him—

'The prose Homer of human nature.'"

It is no slight evidence of the great popularity of Fielding, that in so many cases the incidental introduction of an author's name gives us occasion to quote the opinion of such author upon the merits of the subject of our pen. We find Smollett and Fielding compared, and we are reminded that Smollett left us his estimate of the genius of Fielding. Again we find that Swift has made Fielding the "butt of his clumsy ridicule," and we must repeat what Dr. Warton says of both. The names of Scott and Fielding are combined, and we recollect Sir Walter's eloquent tribute to his great predecessor. Scott quotes Byron, and we feel that our duty will not be discharged without quoting Byron further on the same suggestive theme:

"There now are no Squire Westerns as of old,
And our Sophias are not so emphatic,
But fair as them or fairer to behold."
Don Juan, c. xiii. s. 110.

A critic of our own day, of great eminence, seems to have shared in Byron's feeling of familiar acquaintance with the *dramatis personæ* of these memorable novels:

"What a wonderful art, what an admirable gift of nature, was it by which the author of these tales was endowed, and which enabled him to fix our interest, to waken our sympathy, to seize upon our credulity, so that we believe in his people—speculate gravely upon their faults or their excellencies, prefer this one or that, deplore Jones's fondness for drink and play, Booth's fondness for play and drink, and the unfortunate position of the wives of both gentlemen; we all admire those ladies with all our hearts, and talk about them as faithfully as if we had breakfasted with them this morning in their actual drawing-room, or should meet them this afternoon in the Park!"—*Thackeray's Eng. Hum. of the* 18*th Century.*

The reader must peruse for himself the Essay on the Life and Works of Fielding, prefixed to the Works of the latter, by THOMAS ROSCOE: see *ante*, notice of editions. We can make room for a short extract only from this well-written composition:

"How far Richardson was inferior to his great rival in the leading characteristics of novel-writing, and in none more than in natural and true portraiture of character and manners, the different popular light in which they are regarded affords, perhaps, the surest criterion. While Fielding continues to rank with the 'foremost men of all the world,' with Homer, Cervantes, Shakspeare, in the highest rank of genius, the long, wearisome, thrice-elaborated productions of Richardson are a dead weight, and sleep undisturbed upon their shelves. Only for a moment contrast the characters they have drawn; the truth-telling, manly minds of Fielding, of which the calm beauty, 'the sunshine and the storm,' are all faithful transcripts of nature, with the feeble, unvarying portraitures of his contemporary."

We find a similar judgment expressed by a late eminent writer:

"When we read Fielding's novels after those of Richardson, we feel as if a stupendous pressure were removed from our souls. We seem suddenly to have left a palace of enchantment, where we have passed through long galleries filled with the most gorgeous images, and illumined by a light not quite human nor yet quite divine, into the fresh air, and the common ways of this 'bright and breathing world.' We travel on the high-road of humanity, yet meet in it pleasanter companions, and catch more delicious snatches of refreshment, than ever we can hope elsewhere to enjoy."—TALFOURD: *New Month. Mag.*

We can form some faint idea of the growl of indignation, and the torrent of invective, with which gruff old Johnson would have chastised the utterers of such comparisons as we have just quoted. And, indeed, as Fielding has had it all his own way for some time, it is only fair, and will be perhaps agreeable relief to the reader, to show "the other picture."

"It always appeared to me that he estimated the compositions of Richardson too highly, and that he had an unreasonable prejudice against Fielding. In comparing those two writers, he used this expression: 'that there was as great a difference between them, as between a man who knew how a watch was made, and a man who could tell the hour by looking on the dial-plate.' This was a short and figurative statement of his distinction between drawing characters of nature and characters only of manners. . . . Fielding being mentioned, Johnson exclaimed, 'He was a blockhead;' and upon my expressing my astonishment at so strange an assertion, he said, 'What I mean by his being a blockhead is, that he was a barren rascal.' BOSWELL: 'Will you not allow, sir, that he draws very natural pictures of human life?' JOHNSON: 'Why, sir, it is of very low life. Richardson used to say that, had he not known who Fielding was, he should have believed he was an ostler. Sir, there is more knowledge of the heart in one letter of Richardson's, than in all Tom Jones. I, indeed, never read Joseph Andrews.' ERSKINE: 'Surely, sir, Richardson is very tedious.' JOHNSON: 'Why, sir, if you were to read Richardson for the story, your impatience would be so much fretted that you would hang yourself. But you must read him for the sentiment, and consider the story as only giving occasion to the sentiment.'"—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

An eminent authority of modern times thus satisfactorily accounts for the early popularity of Richardson in Germany:

"Fielding conceived life as it was, with great strength and distinctness, and brought out into clear light those contrasts which are indeed now well enough known, but which were then remarked by none, because England was regarded as a paradise—a Utopia. He showed with such power the difference between appearance and truth—between a flattering clergy and true religion, that the lovers of sentimentality and the multitude, who are always willing to have their eyes bound that they may dream pleasantly, were in some measure driven from himself to his countryman Richardson, the discoverer of a conventional morality. We cannot therefore wonder that Fielding, who died in 1754, found a public in Germany much later than Richardson, whose moralizing and sentimental heroes and heroines had already become the fashion by means of Rousseau, at the same time with the idyllic dreams of Gessner. We must possess good practical sense and a knowledge of pure old English life, and of the abuses of its hierarchy and clergy, to understand Fielding, to estimate a Joseph Andrews and a Tom Jones, and to find pleasure in them; whereas we have only need of indefinite general notions and sensibility, to admire Richardson's Pamela, and his Sir Charles Grandison."—*Schlosser's Hist. of the 18th Cent., &c.; Davidson's Trans.*, ii. 59, 60.

Fielding, James Holyrod. Beauchamp; or the Wheel of Fortune, 1818, 4 vols.

Fielding, Sir John, d. 1780, half-brother to Henry Fielding, the great novelist, and his successor in his magisterial duties, was distinguished for his public spirit and efforts for the reformation of the vicious. In consideration of his valuable services to the community, he was knighted in 1761. 1. Police Act, with a plan rel. to Girls of the Town, Lon., 1757, '68, 8vo. 2. Plan of an Asylum, or Home of Refuge for Orphans and other deserted Girls, 1758, 8vo. 3. Extracts from Penal Laws, &c., 1761, '69, 8vo. 4. Universal Mentor, a collec. of Moral and Misc. Essays, 1762, 12mo. 5. Charge to the Grand Jury, 1763, 4to. 6. Do., 1766, 4to. 7. Descrip. of London and Westminster, 1777, 12mo.

Fielding, John. 1. Peerage of Eng., Lon., 1781, 12mo. 2. New Peerage of do., 1784, 12mo. 3. H. Coach Rates, 1786, 12mo. 4. Regal Tables, 12mo.

Fielding, Robert. Surg. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1709.

Fielding, Sarah, 1714–1768, third sister of the great novelist, lived and died unmarried, at Bath. She was a woman of great learning. 1. The Adventures of David Simple in search of a Faithful Friend, 2 vols. 12mo. Pub. shortly after the appearance of her brother Henry's Joseph Andrews. A third vol. was added in 1752. New ed., 1756, 2 vols. 8vo. This novel was well received. 2. The Cry; a Dramatic Fable, 1754, 3 vols. 12mo. This has also been claimed as the production of *Patty* Fielding and Miss Jane Collier. See Mrs. Barbauld's Life of Richardson; Biog. Dramat., vols. i. and ii. 3. Xenophon's Memoirs of Socrates; Defence of Socrates before his Judges, 1762, 8vo. Mr. Harris of Salisbury furnished some valuable notes to this excellent translation.

"Done with equal judgment and accuracy."—CLARKE.

4. Familiar Letters between the characters in David Simple, 2 vols. 5. The Governess, or Little Female Academy. 6. The Lives of Cleopatra and Octavia. 7. The Hist. of the Countess of Delwin, 2 vols. 8. The Hist. of Ophelia, 2 vols.

"Her unaffected manners, candid mind,
Her heart benevolent, and soul resign'd;
Were more her praise than all she knew or thought,
Though Athen's wisdom to her sex she taught."

Inscription by Dr. John Hoadly on the Monument erected by him to her memory.

Fielding, T. Select Proverbs of all Nations. New ed., Lon., 1847, 18mo. See RAY, JOHN.

Fielding, T. H., of the E. I. Comp. Milt. Coll., Addiscombe. 1. Painting in Oil and Water Colours, Lon., 1839, imp. 8vo; 4th ed., 1846.

"Mr. Fielding's work may be honoured in France as M. Mérimée's has been in England by a translation; we think it a better one, and therefore more deserving of it."—*Lon. Parthenon.*

2. Hist. of the Art of Engraving, Lon., 1840, r. 8vo. New ed., 1848. 3. Picturesque Descrip. of the River Wye, 1841, 4to. 4. Synopsis of Practical Perspective, 3d ed., 1843, 8vo. 5. Manual of Colours, 1844, fp. 8vo. 6. On the Knowledge and Restoration of Oil Paintings, 1847, 12mo.

Fields, James T., b. 1820, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, a partner of the well-known Boston publishing house of Ticknor and Fields, has won considerable reputation as a poet. A volume of his poetical compositions was pub. in Boston in 1849, and one for private distribution was printed at Cambridge in 1854. In 1858 he also privately printed a beautiful volume entitled A Few Verses for a Few Friends.

"This book itself. apart from its contents, is a poem. In paper, type, edging, and ornament—in all the variable details of mechanical execution—it vindicates its title to be termed a work of high art. The poems it contains are gems well worthy the setting, —pure thought, genial feeling, tender remembrance, and lambent fancy, in natural measures and easy rhythm,—such poems as always win a higher fame than they seek and are best appreciated by those whose verdict is of the most significant import."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, clxxx., July, 1858.

Among his principal pieces are Commerce, read before the Boston Mercantile Association on its anniversary in 1838, and The Post of Honour, read before the same society in 1848. The reading-world is indebted to Mr. Fields for a complete edition of De Quincey's writings, which he collected, edited, and published in 20 vols. 16mo, Bost., 1858. See DE QUINCEY, THOMAS. Specimens of Mr. Fields's style will be found in Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America, and Duyckincks' Cyc. Amer. Lit.

"Besides his serious poems, he has produced some very original mirthful pieces, in which are adroit touches of wit, felicitous hits at current follies, and instances of quaint humour, laughing through prim and decorous lines, which evince a genius for *vers de société*. The poems Mr. Fields has given us are evidently the careless products of a singularly sensitive and fertile mind—indications rather than exponents of its powers—furnishing evidence of a capacity which it is to be hoped the engagements of business will not wholly absorb."—*Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America.*

"Mr. Fields's visit was necessarily brief; but that short interview has laid the foundation of a friendship which will, I think, last as long as my frail life, and of which the benefit is all on my side. He sends me charming letters, verses which are fast ripening into true poetry, excellent books; and this autumn he brought back himself, and came to pay me a visit; and he must come again, for, of all the kindnesses with which he loads me, I like his company the best."—MISS MITFORD, in her *Literary Recollections.*

Fiennes, Nathaniel, 1608–1669, second son of Lord Say and Sele, educated at Oxford, and Lord Privy Seal under Oliver Cromwell, pub. several speeches and political pamphlets, 1640–64. Monarchy the best Gov't, 1660.

"Tho' before he had shew'd himself an antimonarchist, yet then, when he saw what Oliver aimed at [he] became a lover of kingship and monarchy, purposely to gain honour and riches for the establishing a family which he and the rest of the godly party aimed at."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Not all, Anthony; be a little more charitable. Fiennes was for some time colonel of horse under the Earl of Essex.

"If he had not incumbered himself with command in the army, to which men thought his nature not so well disposed, he had been second to none in those councils after Mr. Hampden's death."—LORD CLARENDON.

Walker ascribes to Fiennes a historical tract called Anglia Rediviva, pub. under the name of Sprigge.

Fiennes, William, Lord Say and Sele, 1582–1662, father of the preceding, educated at Oxford, was "very active" with Hampden and Pym, yet was made Lord Privy Seal and Lord Chamberlain at the Restoration. He wrote some political tracts, and some treatises against the Quakers. The Scots Design Discovered, 1653, 4to, has been ascribed both to him and his son Nathaniel. Wood speaks of the honours bestowed upon him by Charles II. with great indignation:

"While others that suffered in estate and body, and had been reduced to a bit of bread for his maj. cause, had then little or nothing given to relieve them; for which they were to thank a hungry and great officer, [Lord Clarendon.—COLE,] who, to fill his own coffers, was the occasion of the ruin of many."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"He was a person of great parts, wisdom, and integrity."—WHITELOCKE.

"A man of a close and reserved nature, of great parts, and of the highest ambition."—LORD CLARENDON. See Athen. Oxon.; Park's R. and N. Authors.

Fierburtus, Nic. See FITZHERBERT.

Fife, Lord. A Catalogue of Lord Fife's Coins and Medals, 1796, 4to.

Figges, James. The Excise Officer's Vade Mecum, Lon., 1781, 12mo.

Filding, Ford. Trans. of Dan Toussaius's Exercise of the Faithful Soule, &c., Lon., 1683, 8vo.

Filewood, F. R. Argts. and Proofs of the Excellency of the Liturgy of the Ch. of Eng., Lon., 1792, 12mo.

Filgate, Fitzherbert. Thorough Draining, 1848, 18mo.

"The author writes very soundly and practically."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Filipowski, H. E. A Table of Anti-Logarithms, 2d ed., Lon., 1851, 8vo.

> "All that could be wished in extent, in structure, and in typography. For its extent it is unique among modern tables."—PROF. AUG. DE MORGAN.

Filkes, John. Serm., Lon., 1713, 8vo; do., 1714, 8vo.

Filkes, John. Serm., &c., 1802, '04, 8vo.

Fills, Robert. Theolog. treatises and devotional works, trans. from the French, Lon., 1562–90, &c.

Filmer, Edward. French Court Ayres, 1629.

Filmer, Edward, D.C.L., educated at All-Souls' College, Oxf., disgraced himself by defending the English stage against Jeremy Collier, in A Defence of Plays, Lon.. 1707, 8vo. He also pub. The Unnatural Brother, a Trag., Lon., 1697, 4to.

> "It bears strong testimony to the understanding and abilities of the author."—*Biog. Dramat.*

Filmer, Sir Robert, d. 1647, a native of Kent, father of the preceding, educated at Trin. Coll., Camb., wrote a number of political treatises in favour of arbitrary power in the monarch, among which are, 1. The Anarchy of a Mixed and Limited Monarchy, 1646, '48, '79. 2. Necessity of the absolute Power of all Kings, and in particular of the King of England, 1648, '80. 3. Original of Gov't; against Milton, Hobbes, Grotius, Hutton, &c., 1652, 4to. 4. Questio Quodlibetica; or, a Discourse whether it may be lawful to take use for Money, 1653, '78, 8vo. 5. Freeholder's Grand Inquest, touching the King and his Parl.; written by Sir Richard Hobhouse, 1679, 8vo. 6. Patriarchia; or, The Natural Power of the Kings of England asserted.

> "In which he endeavours to prove, that all government was monarchical at first, and that all legal titles to govern are originally derived from the hands of families, or from such upon whom their right was transferred, either by concession or failure of the line.
>
> "His arguments are singularly insufficient; he quotes nothing but a few irrelevant texts from Genesis; he seems not to have known at all the strength, whatever it may be, of his own case, and it is hardly possible to find a more trifling and feeble work. It had however the advantage of opportunity to be received by a party with approbation."—*Hallam's Introduc. to Lit. of Europe.*

This work has elicited able confutations, the best known of which will be found in Locke's Treatises on Civil Government. 7. Political Discourses, 1680, 8vo. 8. Defence against Algernon Sidney's Paper.

> "Sir Robert Filmer of Kent was intimately acquainted with Camden, who told him he was not suffered to print many things in his Elizabeth, which he sent over to his Correspondent Thuanus, who printed it all faithfully in his annals without altering a word."

Fillmore, Augustus D., b. 1823, in Ohio. 1. Universal Musician. 2. Christian Psalmist. 3. Tree of Temperance and its Fruits, &c.

Filson, John. Topog. Description of the West. Territory of N. America, 1793, 8vo. In association with George Imlay. 2. The Discovery, Settlement, and present State of Kentucke, Wilmington, 1784, 8vo; Lon., 1793, 8vo. In French, Paris, 1785.

> "This account bears every mark of authenticity. It was drawn up from personal notice or immediate information, and is attested by the signatures of three respectable inhabitants of the country. The author is a believer in the settlement of a Welsh colony in this country by Madoc, in 1170."—*Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova.*

Finch, Anne, d. 1720, Countess of Winchelsea, was the daughter of Sir William Kingsmill, of Sidmonton, Southampton, and wife of Heneage, Earl of Winchelsea. Miscellaneous Poems, on several occasions, Lon., 1731, 8vo. Among the pieces is a tragedy called Aristomines. Her best-known poem is The Atheist and the Acorn. Pope addressed some verses to her, which elicited an "elegant replication," printed in Cibber's Lives, and prefixed to an old edit. of his works. Her poem upon the Spleen, pub. in Gildon's Miscellany, 1701, 8vo, was, with several other of her pieces, inserted by Dr. Birch in the General Biographical Dictionary, by permission of the Countess of Hertford, who owned the originals.

> "It is remarkable that, excepting a passage or two in the Windsor Forest of Pope, and some delightful pictures in the poems of Lady Winchelsea, the poetry of the period intervening between the publication of the Paradise Lost and the Seasons does not contain a single new image of external nature."—WORDSWORTH.

The extravagance of this assertion appears to us to be manifest. Had Mr. Wordsworth perused and remembered all the poetry between Paradise Lost and The Seasons?

Finch, B. Sonnets and other Poems, 1805, 8vo.

Finch, Charles, Earl of Nottingham. His Royal Entertainment when Ambassador to the King of Spain, 1605, 4to.

Finch, Daniel, second Earl of Nottingham, 1647–1729–30, was educated at Christ Church, Oxf., filled several important political posts. 1. Answer to Whiston's Letter to him concerning the Eternity of the Son of God and of the Holy Ghost, Lon., 1721, 8vo; 3 edits. in the same year. For this work he was thanked by the University of Oxford. 2. Letter to Dr. Waterland, printed at the end of Dr. Newton's Treatise on Pluralities. Observations upon the State of the Nation in January, 1712–13, has been ascribed to him. Horace Walpole states that he was assured it was not his composition.

Finch, Edward, Vicar of Christ's Church, London, brother of Sir Heneage Finch, first Earl of Nottingham, was ejected from his parish by the parliamentary inquisitors. Answer to the Articles preferred against him, 1641, 4to. The charges exhibited against him were pub. in the same year, 4to.

Finch, George. Sketch of the Romish Controversy, Lon., 1831–36, 2 vols. 8vo. Reprinted, 1850, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "A valuable collection of documents extracted from various sources."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Finch, Heneage, first Earl of Nottingham, 1621–1682, was a native of Kent, and educated at Oxford; Attorney-General, 1670; Lord Keeper about 1673; Lord High-Chancellor, 1675. A number of his parliamentary and judicial speeches were pub., 1660–1791. He left Chancery Reports, MS. in folio, and notes on Coke's Institutes. He is highly commended by Bishop Burnet.

> "He was a person of the greatest abilities and most uncorrupted integrity; a thorough master and zealous defender of the laws and constitution of his country."—SIR WM. BLACKSTONE.

See Athen. Oxon.; Collins's Peerage; Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

Finch, Heneage, second Earl of Winchelsea, d. 1689, was English ambassador to Turkey. 1. Narrative of the success of his Embassy to Turkey, Lon., 1661. 2. A Relation of the late prodigious Earthquake and Eruption of Mount Etna, 1669, fol. This eruption was witnessed by his lordship on his return from Constantinople.

Finch, Sir Henry, d. 1625, of the same family as the Lord Chancellor, was educated at Oxford, and became an eminent lawyer. 1. Nomotechnia; cest à Scavoir, un Description del Commun Leys d'Angleterre, &c., Lon., 1613, fol. Trans. by the author into English under the title Of Law, or a Discourse thereof, 1627, '36, '61, '78, 8vo. New ed., with Notes and References by Dunby Pickering, 1759, 8vo. Another trans., anon., 1759, 8vo. Finch's Law was the principal guide of law students until the publication of Blackstone's Commentaries. The best portions of Finch are incorporated into the latter work.

> "Before we attempt the perusal of our ancient law writers, it will be highly convenient to have a general idea of the common law itself, the chief subject of all their tracts, and this perhaps cannot be had more readily than from that methodical system which is well known by the name of Finch's Law. . . . It is still in good credit and repute. Out of it is extracted, or stolen, another small treatise, which is called Summary of the Common Law of England."—*Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.*, 179.

The Summary noticed by the bishop was pub. in 1654, 12mo. 2. On the Calling of the Jews.

Finch, Hon. Henry, Dean of York. Serm., 1712, 4to.

Finch, John. 1. Travels in the U. States and Canada, Lon., 8vo.

> "Mr. F.'s observations are marked by good sense, impartiality, and good feeling."—*Lon. Monthly Rev.*

2. The Natural Boundaries of Empire, 1844, fp. 8vo.

> "We can strongly recommend the work, both for its usefulness, and the exact and deep research of its most intelligent author."—*Bell's Messenger.*

Finch, John Lord. Letters, &c., 1640–41.

Finch, Martin. 1. Animad. upon Sir Henry Vane's Retired Man's Meditations, Lon., 1656, 12mo. 2. Answer to Mr. Thomas Grantham's Dialogue between the Baptist and the Presbyt., 1691, 8vo.

Finch, R. Tracts containing a Defence of the Doctrines of Regeneration. Advice to Y. Clergymen. Thoughts on the Sovereignty of God, &c., 1793, 8vo.

> "They are really valuable tracts, though some of them are expressed occasionally in too much severity of language. In this their collected form, with real name of the author prefixed, I never saw another copy."—*MS. Note by Rev. P. Hall.*

We presume this R. Finch to be Robert Poole Finch, D.D., but may be mistaken.

Finch, Richard. 1. War, Notting., 1747. 2. Exam. of Cudworth's Thoughts on Election, &c., Lon., 1755.

Finch, Robert, 1783–1830, an antiquary, collected a valuable library and collection of antiquities, pictures, &c., which he bequeathed to the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The Crown of Pure Gold, and Protestantism our surest Bulwark; two Serms., 1809.

Finch, Robert Poole, D.D. Occasional Serms., 1746–1798. Consid. upon Judicial Oaths, 1788, 8vo. See FINCH, R.

Finch, Rev. Thomas. 1. Early Wisdom, Lon., 1794, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. To Sailors, 1797, 8vo. 3. To the Poor, Norw., 8vo.

Finch, Thomas. Precedents in Chancery, 1689–1722, Lon., 1747, fol.; 2d ed., by Thomas Finch, Lon., 1786, 8vo. Lord Hardwicke states that the notes to cases to 1708 were taken by Mr. Pooley, the remainder by Mr. Robins.

"The cases are briefly reported, but are of respectable authority." See Pref. 18 Viner's Abridgt.; 1 Kent's Com., 492; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 586.

Finch, Thomas. 1. Essays on Man, Lon., 1811, 12mo. 2. On Political Philos., 1812, 8vo. 3. Social Virtues; a Serm., 1812, 8vo. 4. Scriptural Christianity, 1812, 8vo. 5. Christian Principles; a Serm., Lynn, 1815, 8vo.

Finch, W. 1. Masonic Treatise. 2. Masonic Plates.

Finch, Wm., D.D., Preb. of Cant. Serm., 1704, 4to.

Finch, Wm., D.D. 1. The Objec. of Infidel Historians, &c. agst. Christianity; in 8 serms. at the Bampton Lecture, 1797, and another serm., 1797, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1798, 8vo.

Fincher, Joseph. 1. Interpositions of Divine Providence, Lon., 12mo. 2. Achievements of Prayer, 2d ed., 1828, 12mo.

Finden, W. and E. The splendid publications of these gentlemen—The Royal Gallery of British Art, Portraits of Female Aristocracy, Tableaux, Ports and Harbours of Great Britain, Landscape Illustrations of the Bible, &c.—are well known and justly valued by the public in and out of England.

Findlater, Rev. Charles, minister of Newlands, Peebles. Genl. Survey of the Agricult. of the County of Peebles, Edin., 1802, 8vo.

"The subject matter is well arranged and very judiciously related. The notes and appendix are very valuable on the social policy of the district and its regulations: the report has always been esteemed."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Findlay, A. G. 1. Modern Atlas, Lon., 1843, r. 8vo. 2. Outline Maps, 1843, r. 4to. 3. Classical Atlas of Ancient Geography, 1847, r. 8vo, and r. 4to, N. York, 1849, 8vo.

"This atlas will be found to answer all the purposes of the student. It is undoubtedly the best collection of maps for its size that has hitherto appeared, and the interesting information contained in the introduction renders the work doubly valuable."—Charles Anthon, LL.D., *Columbia College.*

4. School Classical Atlas, imp. 8vo. 5. School Atlas of Modern Geography, 1848, 4to.

The value of these atlases is well known, and they are beautifully gotten up.

"The artistical portion of these Atlases cannot be surpassed."—*Church and State Gazette.*

6. Directory for the Navigation of the Pacific Ocean, 1851, 2 vols. r. 8vo. 7. Sailing Directory for the East Coast of England and Scotland, 1852, 8vo. 8. Comparative Atlas of Ancient and Modern Geography, 1853, imp. 4to.

Findlay, J. Four serms., by J. F., J. Tozer, J. Moody, and G. C. Broadbelt, Lon., 1799, 8vo.

Findlay, John K., son of Gov. Findlay of Pennsylvania. Archbold's (J. F.) Law of Nisi Prius; 3d Amer. ed., enlarged and improved, by J. K. F., Phila., 1852, 2 vols. 8vo. The editor's Introduction and additions to the body of the work greatly increase the value of the original, which is perhaps the best treatise upon the subject. See Archbold, J. F.; Stephens, Archibald John.

Findlay, Robert, 1721–1814, a Scotch divine, was educated at the University of Glasgow and at Leyden; one of the ministers of Glasgow, 1756; Prof. of Divinity in that University, 1782. 1. Two Letters to Dr. Kennicott, Lon., 1762, 8vo. Anon. 2. Psalmody, Glasg., 1763, 8vo. Anon. 3. Vindication of the sacred Books and of Josephus from Voltaire, 1770, 8vo.

"This is a serious and solid refutation of many of M. de Voltaire's most formidable objections to the sacred writings."—Bishop Watson.

4. Letter to Dr. Jebb, 1778, 8vo. Anon. 5. Remarks on Lindsey's Dissert. on Praying to Christ, 1781, 8vo.

"These tracts contain important observations on some passages of Scripture in that department of the Socinian controversy."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

6. The Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures of the Old Test. asserted by St. Paul, 2 Tim. iii. 16; and Dr. Geddes's Reasons against the Tenor of his Words examined, 1804, 8vo.

"The reply to Dr. Geddes is a most satisfactory one, and both vindicates the common reading of 2 Tim. iii. 16, and supports the generally received views of inspiration."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Findley, Wm., d. 1821, a member of the U. States Congress, 1812, a native of Ireland, was a zealous supporter of the American Revolution. 1. Review of the Funding System, 1794. 2. Hist. of the Insurrection of the 4 western counties of Penn., &c., Phila., 1796. 3. Observ. on the two Sons of Oil, vindic. religious liberty agst. Rev. Samuel B. Wylie.

Finegan, J. T. An Attempt to illustrate a few Passages in Shakspeare's Works, Bath, 1802, 8vo, with quotations from "Pierce Plowman's Vision," respecting the antiquity of which the author dissents from Warton's opinion.

Finett, Sir John, Knt., 1571–1640, a native of Soulton, Kent. 1. Finetti Philoxemis, rel. to Forren Ambassadors in Eng., Lon., 1656, 8vo; 1756, 12mo. Posth.; pub. by James Howell. A curious work. See an analysis in Oldys's Brit. Lib., 163–8. 2. On Estates; from the French of R. de Lusing, 1606.

"He was bred up in the court, where, by his wit, mirth, and uncommon skill in composing songs, he very much pleased James I."

Finglass, Esther. The Recluse; or, History of Lady Gertrude Lesly, Lon., 1790, 2 vols. 12mo.

Finglass, John, D.D., Preb. of St. Andrew's, Dublin. Serms., 1695, 4to.

Finlason, W. 1. Leading Cases in Pleading and Parties to Action, with Notes, Lon., 1847, r. 8vo; Harrisburg, 1847, 8vo.

"The Notes themselves are learned, and, we may add, elaborate Treatises upon the matters to which they relate."—*London Law Mag.*

"A valuable addition to the library of the professional man."—*Penn. Law Jour.*

2. Finlason, W., and Morris R., Common Law Procedure Act, 1852; with Notes, Lon., 1852, 12mo.

Finlay, George. 1. Greece under the Romans, B.C. 146–A.D. 717, Lon., 1843, 8vo; 2d ed., 1857, 8vo.

"His work is therefore learned and profound. It throws a flood of light upon an important though obscure portion of Grecian history. . . . In the essential requisites of fidelity, accuracy, and learning, Mr. Finlay bears a favourable comparison with any historical writer of our day."—*North Amer. Rev.*

"The History of Greece under the Romans has been ably written by Mr. Finlay."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

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"At a time when so much attention is being devoted to the modern history of the Greek race, and to the constitution and history of the Greek Church, and when even our scholars are catching the enthusiasm, and insisting on the necessity of studying the modern Greek language and literature, Mr. Finlay's solid and careful works will be welcomed by all who read to be informed."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Finlay, John, 1782–1810, a native of Glasgow, and educated at the University of that city, was a poet of some repute. 1. Wallace; or, The Vale of Ellerslie; with other Poems, Glasg., 1802, 12mo; 1804, 8vo. 2. Scottish Hist. and Romantic Ballads; chiefly ancient, Edin., 1808, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Life of Cervantes.

"His chief poem, 'Wallace; or, The Vale of Ellerslie,' which was written at the age of nineteen, is doubtless an imperfect composition; but it displays a wonderful power of versification, and contains many splendid descriptions of external nature. It possesses both the merits and defects which we look for in the early compositions of true genius. . . . The collection of 'Historical and Romantic Ballads' entitles the name of Finlay to a place among Scottish antiquaries, and to follow those of Walter Scott and Robert Jamieson."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, ii. 186, *q. v.* for a biographical sketch and specimen of Finlay's poetry.

Finlay, John. 1. Churchwardens, &c. in Ireland, Dubl., 8vo. 2. Landlord and Tenant in do., 8vo. 3. Law of Tithe in do., 8vo. 4. Laws of Game, &c., 8vo. 5. Law of Renewals, 1822, 8vo. 6. Digested Index to all the Irish Rep. Cases in Law and Equity, 1830, 8vo.

Finlayson, George, surgeon and naturalist to Mr Crawford's Mission to Siam and Hué, 1821, '22. An Account of the Mission from the Journal of the late G. F., with a Memoir of the Author, by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Bart.

"We are satisfied of the accuracy with which he has recorded the transactions of this abortive mission."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxxiii. 104–133, *q. v.* for an interesting account of this unsuccessful expedition.

Finlayson, James, D.D., the colleague of Dr. Blair. 1. Serms., by Dr. Blair, with his Life. 2. Serms., with Life and Character of the Author, Lon., 1809, 8vo.

"In originality of thought and cogency of reasoning, we think they will be found even superior to those of Blair."—*British Critic*

Finlayson, John. Admonition to all people, 1797, 8vo.

Finlayson, John, 1780–1826, a native of the county of Ayr, an eminent agriculturist. British Farmer and Ploughman's Guide, Glasg., 1822, 8vo; 2d ed., 1829.

"A very useful and interesting work."—*Brit. Farmer's Chron.*, *Feb.* 25, 1825.

"With him every thing is done on principle."—*Brit. Farmer's Mag.*, *May*, 1827.

Mr. F. made many improvements in agricultural implements, &c. See an interesting notice of him in Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Finlayson, Joseph Andrews. Serm.

Finley, Robert, D.D., 1772–1817, a native of Princeton, N. Jersey, elected President of the University of Georgia, 1817, may be considered as the father of the American Colonization Society. He pub. several serms. and some papers on Colonization to Africa.

Finley, Samuel, D.D., 1715–1766, a native of Armagh, Ireland, emigrated to Philadelphia in 1734, elected President of the College of N. Jersey in 1761. He pub. several serms. and theolog. treatises, 1741–57, and edited the serms. of his predecessor, President Davies.

Finn, Henry J., 1782–1840, a native of the city of New York, after devoting two years to the study of the law, abandoned Coke and Blackstone for the stage, and made his first appearance at the Haymarket Theatre, London. In 1811 he returned to America, and obtained great reputation as a comic actor. He perished in the conflagration of the steamboat Lexington, January 13, 1840. He pub. a Comic Annual, contributed to several periodicals, wrote a drama entitled Montgomery, or the Falls of Montmorenci, which was acted and pub., and left a MS. tragedy, specimens of which appeared in the New York Mirror. The bills of his benefit nights were

"Usually made up of the most extraordinary and inconceivable puns, for which his own name furnished prolific materials."—*Life of Finn by Epes Sargent, in Griswold's Biographical Annual, New York*, 1841, 12mo.

Finn, James. 1. Sephardim; or, The Hist. of the Jews in Spain and Portugal, 1841, p. 8vo.

"Of all the books about the Jews (and truly their name is legion) which the modern press pours out on the world, *Sephardim* is the most learned, the most accurate, the most romantic, and the most instructive."—*Ch. of Eng. Quar. Rev.*

2. Hist. of the Jews in China, Lon., 1843, 12mo.

Finnelly, W. 1. Elections in Eng., Scot., and Ire., Lon., 1830, 12mo. 2. Reform Act, Dubl., 1832, 8vo. 3. Reports: see Clark, Charles.

Finnerty, Peter. Burdett's Speeches, 1804. His Case, 1811.

Finney, Charles G., Prest. of Oberlin Coll., Ohio, was born in Litchfield co., Conn., in 1792. 1. Guide to the Saviour, Oberlin, 16mo. 2. Lectures to Professing Christians, 3d ed., Lon., 1839, 12mo. 3. Lectures on Revivals of Religion, 13th ed., with Notes and Memoir, 1840, 8vo. In America, six editions of 2000 copies each were sold, and the sale still continues.

"Some useful thoughts."—Bickersteth.

4. Serms. on Important Subjects, 1839, 12mo. 5. Skeletons of a Course of Theolog. Lectures, 1841, 8vo. 6. Lectures on Systematic Theology. New ed., with an Introduc. by the Rev. George Redford, D.D. New ed., 1851, 8vo.

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The Lectures to Professing Christians on Revivals of Religion, and Serms. on Important Subjects, have been pub. together in London, in 10 parts, 8vo.

"I have no hesitation in ranking the Lectures on Revivals, and the work now before me, entitled Lectures to Professing Christians, among the best works that of late years have been presented to the world. They are both of them the productions of a man full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, whose whole soul appears to be taken up with zeal for the cause of religion and the salvation of souls."—Rev. J. Barker.

A review by Prof. Hodge of Mr. F.'s theological views, will be found in the Princeton Biblical Repository for June, 1847, and a biographical sketch of the author (Mr. F.) in Bartlett's Modern Agitators, N. York, 1855, 12mo.

Finney, John, D.D. Serm., 1746, 4to.

Fiott, John. East India Stock, 1791, '92, '93.

Firebrace, John. Serm., 1767, 8vo.

Firmin, Giles, 1617–1697, a Nonconformist divine, a native of Suffolk, emigrated to New England and practised physic; returned and became minister of Stratford, Essex; ejected, 1662. He pub. several serms. and theolog. treatises, 1652–93, the best-known of which is The Real Christian, 1670, 4to.

Firmin, Thomas, 1632–1697, a native of Ipswich, eminent for his deeds of charity, was a Socinian. He was an intimate friend of Archbishop Tillotson, and generally esteemed. Some Proposals for the Employing the Poor, especially in and about the City of London; and for the Prevention of Begging, Lon., 1678, 4to.

"The author's views were sufficiently benevolent, but not very enlarged."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Firth, Wm. A Saint's Monument; a Serm., 1662, 12mo.

Firth, Wm. 1. Case of Lord Thanet, Lon., 1799, 8vo. 2. Letter to Bp. Bathurst, 1813, 8vo. 3. Recent State Trials, 1818, 8vo.

Fisgrave, Anthony, LL.D. Midas; or a Serious Inquiry into Taste and Genius, Lon., 1808, 8vo.

Fish, Henry, of Middleton. Serm., 1737, 8vo.

Fish, Henry Clay, D.D. b. 1820, in Halifax, Vermont, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Newark, N.J. 1. Primitive Piety Revived: a Prize Essay, Boston, 1855, 12mo. 20,000 sold in two years. 2. History and Repository of Pulpit-Eloquence, N.Y., 1856, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Every minister needs these volumes as illustrating the rules of sacred rhetoric and furnishing rich nutriment to his mind and heart."—*Bibliotheca Sacra.*

3. Pulpit-Eloquence of the XIX. Century, 1857, 8vo. 4. Select Disc. from the German and French, 1858, 12mo.

Fish, Simon, d. about 1531, a native of Kent, educated at Oxford, was a zealous promoter of the English Reformation. 1. The Supplicacyon for the Beggars, 1526, 8vo. This satire upon the Popish clergy was answered by Sir Thomas More in his Supplication of Souls in Purgatory. 2. The Sum of the Scriptures; trans. from the Dutch, 1530. 3. The Boke of Merchants. 4. The Spiritual Nosegay.

"And thys good zele had ye wote well Symon Fishe had when he made the Supplicacio' of beggers. But God gaue him suche grace afterwarde yt he was sory for that good zeale and repented hymselfe, and came into the church agayne, and forsok and forsware all the whole hill of these heresyes, out of which the mountain of that same good zeale spräge."—*Sir Thomas More's Works*, ed. fol., Lon., 1557, p. 881, col. 1. See Athen. Oxon., ed. Bliss, i. 60.

Fishacre, or **Fizacre, Richard,** d. 1248, a Dominican, studied at Oxford, and Leland thinks, also at Paris, with Robert Bacon. Leland gives a list of theolog. treatises by Fishacre.

Fisher. School for Ingratitude; a Com., 1748, 8vo.

Fisher's Admirable Hist., Illustrations of the Bible, the Waverley Novels, the Drawing Room, and Juvenile Scrap Books, &c., are deservedly admired by all who can appreciate artistic excellence.

Fisher, Admiral, R.N. 1. The Petrel; a Tale of the Sea, Lon., 1850, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

2. Ralph Rutherford; a Nautical Romance, 1851, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"Admiral Fisher's interesting nautical tale of Ralph Rutherford is a worthy member of the Marryat class, full of animated scenes, serious and droll, with the halo of a love-story thrown around it."—*United Service Gazette.*

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Fisher, Alexander. Journal of a Voyage of Discovery to the Arctic Regions, Lon., 1821, 8vo.

Fisher, Alexander M., 1794–1822, Prof. of Mathemat. in Yale College, a native of Franklin, Mass., was wrecked on the coast of Ireland, 1822, and lost. Papers on Mathematics and Natural Philos. in Silliman's Journal.

Fisher, Ambrose. Defence of the Liturgy of the Ch. of England, Lon., 1630, 4to.

Fisher, Caroline M. See Sawyer.

Fisher, Daniel, D.D. Serm., Lon., 1784, 8vo.

Fisher, Edward, a Calvinistic divine, educated at Oxford. 1. Appeal to thy Conscience, Oxf., 1644, 4to. 2. Feast of Feasts, 1644, 4to. Anon. 3. The Marrow of Modern Divinity, 1644, 8vo. By Rev. J. Hogg, Edin., 1720, 8vo. With Notes by Thos. Boston, 1722–26, 2 vols. 8vo. The republication of this work excited a warm controversy in the Church of Scotland. 4. A Christian Caveat to the Old and New Sabbatarians, 1650, '53, 4to. Answered by Dr. Collings and Giles Collier. 5. Answer to 16 Queries. Printed with the Christian Caveat, 1655.

"He became a noted person among the learned for his great reading in ecclesiastical history, and in the fathers, and for his admirable skill in the Greek and Hebrew Languages."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Fisher, George. Educational works, Lon., 1845, &c.

Fisher, Henry. Discord; an Epic Poem, 1794, 4to.

Fisher, J. B. 1. Pathetic Tales, Poems, &c., 1808, 12mo. 2. Poetical Rhapsodies, 1818, 8vo. 3. The Hermitage, a Poem, 12mo.

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Fisher, J. T., Surgeon. Asthma, 6th ed., 1810.

Fisher, James. The Wise Virgin; or a Wonderful Narrative concerning Sarah Hatfield, Lon., 1653, 12mo; 1654, '64.

Fisher, James. Poems, Essays, &c., 1790–1810.

Fisher, James. The Assembly's Shorter Catechism Explained, by J. F., Eb. Erskine, &c., 17th ed., 1813, 12mo.

Fisher, Jasper, D.D. Fuimus Troes, Æneid. 2. The True Trojans, Lon., 1633, 4to. This play is in Dodsley's Coll.

Fisher, John, 1459–1535, a native of Beverley, Yorkshire, was educated at Michael House, now Trinity Coll., Camb., of which he became Fellow, Proctor, and Master. He was chaplain and confessor to Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and was the Margaret Prof. of Divinity, 1502; Bishop of Rochester, 1504. He was a zealous opponent of the Reformation, and could not be persuaded by Henry VIII. to approve of that monarch's divorce from Catherine and marriage to Anne Boleyn. The king had a sharp argument always ready for the obstinate, and this learned and excellent man was murdered—*i. e.* beheaded—by kingly command, June 22, 1535, which sad act, rightly says Bishop Burnet, "left one of the greatest blots upon this kingdom's proceedings." He pub. some serms. and theolog. treatises, a list of which will be found in the Bibl. Brit., and see Lowndes's Bibl. Man. A collective edit. of his works was pub. at Wurtzburg in 1595, fol. The early edits. of his Treatise conc. the Fruitful Sayings of David, 1508, '09, '25, '29, 4to, are of considerable pecuniary value, and his serms. on the Countess of Richmond and on Henry VII. were sold some years since at an auction in London for £9 9*s.* each. The Life of Bishop Fisher was pub. by Dr. Bailey in 1655. A new Life, by the Rev. John Lewis, author of the Life of Wickliffe, &c., prepared from the original MS. and prefaced by an Introduction, by T. Hudson Turner, may be shortly expected. Since writing the above this work has been pub., Lon., 1855, 2 vols. 8vo, uniformly printed with the Clarendon Press eds. of the author's other biographical works, Strype's Lives, &c. Erasmus gives a noble character of this ornament of England:

> "Reverendus Episcopus Roffensis, vir non solùm mirabili integritate vitæ, verùm etiam alta et recondita doctrina, tum morum quoque incredibili comitate commendatus maximis pariter ac minimis. Aut egregie fallor, aut is vir est unus. cum quo nemo sit hac tempestate conferendus, vel integritate vitæ, vel eruditione, vel animi magnitudine."

Fisher, John, an English Jesuit, whose true name was Peircy, was a native of Yorkshire. He became a Jesuit in 1594, and was living in 1641. 1. Treatise of Faith, Lon., 1600. 2. Defence of do., 1612. 3. Challenge to Protestants, 1612. 4. Answer to some points of Controversy. His Conference with Laud was first pub. in 1624, with White's answer to Fisher's reply to K. James I. Laud's Conference with Fisher, 6th ed., will be found in the new ed. of Laud's works, vol. ii., Oxf., 1849. For other controversial tracts in answer to Fisher, see Chalmers's Biog. Dict., and see Dodd's Ch. Hist.

Fisher, John. Serms., 1723, 8vo.

Fisher, John, Vicar of St. Laurence. 15 Serms. on several Subjects, 1741, 8vo.

Fisher, John, Vicar of St. John's in Peterborough. On Perjury; a Serm., Lon., 1753, 4to.

Fisher, John. The Valley of Llanherne (Cornwall) and other Pieces of Verse, 1801, 12mo.

Fisher, John, 1748–1825, a native of Hampton, educated at Peterhouse, Camb., Bishop of Salisbury, 1807. A Charge, 1805, 4to. Serm., 1806, 4to. Serm., 1807, 4to.

Fisher, Jonathan. A Picturesque Tour of Killarney. With 20 Views, Map, &c., Lon., 1791, fol.

Fisher, Joseph. Marriage; a Serm., 1695, 4to.

Fisher, Rev. Joseph. 1. Remarks rel. to Lindsey's Scrip. Confutation, 1775, 8vo. Priestley's Philos. Necess., 1779, 12mo.

Fisher, Joseph, M.D. Practice of Medicine made Easy, Lon., 1785, 8vo. Coal Works; Trans. R. Irish Acad., v. 266.

Fisher, Miss Kitty. 1. The Juvenile Adventures of, Lon., 1759, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. Her Miscellany, with a Dramatic Serm. by two Methodist Preachers, 1760, 8vo.

Fisher, Myles, d. 1819, aged 71, a lawyer of Philadelphia, a member of the Society of Friends, pub. an answer to Paine's Age of Reason.

> "He was a man of science, and an eloquent orator."—*Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.*

Fisher, Nathaniel, 1742–1812, Episcopal minister at Salem, Mass., 1781–1812, was a native of Dedham, Mass. Serms., 1818, 8vo.

Fisher, Payne, or, as he styled himself in his Latin pieces, Paganus Piscator, 1616–93, a native of Dorsetshire, was educated at Hart Hall, Oxf., and Magdalen Coll., Camb. He served in the army in the Netherlands, and subsequently in Ireland and England, where he was advanced to the rank of Major. In 1644 he served at the siege of York, and was present at the battle of Marston Moor, which he "celebrated in his first published poem," 1650, 4to. He subsequently joined the Parliamentarians, and became poet-laureate to Cromwell. Wood gives a long list of his pieces, and, of course, speaks of him with undisguised contempt:

> "Being destitute of means and money, he retired in private to London, lived there by his wits, favoured by his pen the successful rebellion, and, as a true time-server. (incident to most poets,) ingratiated himself so much with the great men then in power, that he did homage to, and became at length poet-laureat (or, as he himself used to say, scribbler) to Oliver, the protector of England, a pretended lover of musicians and poets; but the niggardliness and incompetency of his reward shewed that he was a personated act of greatness, and that private Cromwell did govern prince Oliver. After his majesty's restoration he turned about, endeavoured to express the great sufferings that he had endured for his loyalty: but his palpable flatteries of the great men in the interval being notoriously known, he could obtain nothing but what his wits procured, lived always poor, as not knowing the true value of money, and void of a prudential foresight, and running himself much in debt, endured several years imprisonment in the Fleet, and became the object of charity. He had a very good command of the Latin pen; it being, as 'twere, natural to him, and was esteemed by many judicious persons an excellent Latin poet, as many things of that faculty, which he wrote purposely to flatter great persons to obtain rewards, shew."—*Athen. Oxon.*

A collection of his poems was pub. in 1663, 8vo. His Book of Heraldry was pub. in 1682, and an account of The Tombs, Monuments, &c. in St. Paul's and St. Faith's, in 1684, 4to.

Fisher, Peter. Monies raised in Suffolk, 1648.

Fisher, Philip, D.D., Master of Charterhouse. Serm. on Eccles. ii. 1, Lon., 1811, 4to.

Fisher, R. T. Act rel. to Wills, Lon., 1837, 12mo.

Fisher, Richard Barnard. 1. Copyhold Tenure, Lon., 1794, 8vo; 2d ed., 1803. 2. Sketch of Lisbon, 1811, 12mo. 3. Importance of the Cape of Good Hope, 1814.

Fisher, Robert. Serm., Prov. xxiii. 23. Tractarianism opposed to Truth, the Safety of the Ch., &c., Lon., 1843, 8vo.

Fisher, Roger. Heart of Oak the British Bulwark, Lon., 1763, 4to. Advocates the propagation of Oak Timber, &c. See EVELYN, JOHN; title *Sylva.*

Fisher, Samuel, a Quaker. The Testimony of Truth Exalted; consisting of several Treatises, Lon., 1679, fol.

Fisher, Thomas. Warlike Directions; or, the Soldier's Practice, Lon., 1643, 4to.

Fisher, Thomas. 1. Bedfordshire Antiquities, 1836, sm. fol. £8 8*s.*, and r. fol. £10 10*s.* Nos. 1, 2, 3, had been pub. in 1812, '13, r. 4to. The subjects are for the most part inedited, and consist of Churches, Priories, Castles, Old Houses, Door Ways, Monuments, Brasses, Tombs, Fonts, Crosses, Ancient Sculpture, and Miscellaneous Antiquities. An Index is prefixed, with paginal references to Lyson's History of the County.

2. Warwickshire Antiquities. (First part, 1807–09, fol., 3 pts. not completed; 33 plates.) Edited by John Gough Nichols, 1836, r. fol. £10 10*s.*

> "The ancient fresco paintings are especially curious, as having been executed in England in an age of which, according to the opinion of Walpole in his History of Painting, no specimens of the Art existed. Only 120 copies were printed, and that number cannot now be increased without an enormous expense, as many of the plates have been destroyed."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

Fisher, Thomas. Dial of the Seasons, Phila., 8vo.

Fisher, Wm. Serm., Lon., 1580, 4to; do. 1592, 8vo.

Fisher, Wm. Serm., 1716, 8vo.

Fishlake, J. R. 1. Greek Grammar, Lon., 8vo. 2. Cat. of Irreg. Greek Verbs, 2d ed., 1844, 8vo.

> "Buttman's Catalogue contains all those prominent irregularities so fully and fundamentally investigated, that I was convinced a translation of them would prove a valuable assistant to every lover and student of Greek literature."—*Preface.*

3. Lexilogus: Greek Words and Passages in Homer, Hesiod, &c., 3d ed., 1846, 8vo.

> "A most able disquisition. It contains a deeper and more critical knowledge of Greek, more extensive research, and more sound judgment, than we ever remember to have seen in any one work before."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

4. Larger Greek Grammar, 3d ed., by Supf, 1848, 8vo.

Fisk, Prof. Educational works, pub. in Boston, Mass.

Fisk, George. An Analysis of Coke upon Littleton, in a Series of Questions to be answd. by the Student, Lon., 1824, 8vo.

> "This work cannot fail to be inestimable to the student desirous of a thorough knowledge of the First Institute."—*Hoffman's Leg. Stu.*, 230.

Fisk, Pliny, 1792–1825, a native of Massachusetts, a distinguished missionary in the East, who died of a fever at Beyroot, prepared an English and Arabic Dictionary, and pub. several papers in the Missionary Herald. See Alvin Bond's Life of Pliny Fisk, 1828, 12mo.

Fisk, Wilbur, D.D., d. 1839, aged 46, first President of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., an eminent Methodist divine, pub. several theolog. and educational works, and a vol. of Travels in Europe, which has had a wide circulation, and been greatly admired. See Life of Dr. Fisk by Prof. Holdich, N. York, 1842, 8vo.

Fiske, Mrs. Records of Fashion, 4to, in Nos.

Fiske, John, 1601–1677, first minister of Wenham and Chelmsford, Mass. The Olive Branch Watered; a Catechism.

Fiske, Jonathan. 1. His Case, Lon., 1781, 8vo. 2. Life and Transactions of Marq. Nicolson, 1786, 8vo.

Fiske, Nathan W., Prof. of Amherst Coll., d. 1847, in Palestine. 1. Manual of Classical Literature, based upon the German work of J. J. Eschenburg, with large additts. and a sup. vol. of plates, Phila., 1836; 4th edit., 1843. The first three parts were pub. separately, under the title of Classical Antiquities, 8vo. 2. Young Peter's Tour around the World, N. York, 16mo. 3. Story of Aleck; or, The Hist. of Pitcairn's Island, Boston, 18mo.

"His talents were, undoubtedly, of a highly respectable order, his modesty remarkable, while the high-toned principles of honour which governed his actions, and the meekness, humility, and other Christian virtues which adorned his character, were such as to endear him to those who were acquainted with him."—Edward C. Biddle, *of Phila.*

Fiske, Nathan, D.D., 1733–1799, minister of Brookfield, Mass. Serms., &c., 1775–1801.

Fiske, Oliver, d. 1837, aged 74. Medical Essays; Miscellaneous papers.

Fissen, Major J. P. The Warning: on War, 1806.

Fiston, Wm. Germaine Empire, 1595, 4to.

Fitch, Rev. Elijah, 1745–1788, educated at Yale Coll., was settled at Hopkinton, Mass., where he died in the 17th year of his ministry. Poems: The Beauties of Religion; The Choice; Providence, 1789.

Fitch, J. Receipts for making Wines, Lon., 1815.

Fitch, Jabez, 1672–1746, minister of Portsmouth, N. Hampshire. Serms., 1727–36. He made Collections rel. to N. H., to which Dr. Belknap had access.

Fitch, John, 1743–1798, a native of Windsor, Connecticut, gained more celebrity than profit by his application of "steam power to water craft." His first experiment with a steamboat (the Perseverance) on the Delaware River was made May 1, 1787. See a description of it by Dr. Thornton, (Eminent Mechanics, p. 32,) and a Life of Fitch by Charles Whittlesey, in Sparks's Amer. Biog., Second Series, vi. 81. 1. The Original Steamboat supported, &c., Phila., 1788, 8vo. This is against Rumsey's claim to priority, as asserted in his pamphlet. Joshua Barnes pub. an answer to Fitch, espousing Rumsey's claim, in the same year, 8vo. 2. An Explan. for keeping a Ship's Traverse at Sea by the Columbian Ready Reckoner, Lon., 1793.

"The diagrams and explanations contained in this book of twenty pages show a high mathematical talent, and a gift of simplification and order truly remarkable in a self-taught mind."—*Whittlesey's Biog., ubi supra.*

In 1858 was pub. Life of John Fitch, the Inventor of the Steamboat, by Thompson Westcott, Phila., 12mo, pp. 415.

"The book will well reward perusal; for many of his personal adventures are stranger than most fiction, while the details with reference to the early history of steam-navigation are copious and bear all the marks of diligent and thorough research."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, July, 1858, 283.

Fittler, James. Scotia Depicta, Lon., 1804, 4to.

Fitton, Wm., M.D. Con. to Trans. Geol. Soc., 1811.

Fitz, Asa. School-Books, pub. in Boston.

Fitz-Albion. His Letters to the Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt and the Rt. Hon. H. Addington, Lon., 1804, 8vo.

Fitz-Brian, B. The Good Old Cause, 1657, 4to.

Fitzclarence, Lt.-Col., Earl of Munster. Journal of a Route across India, through Egypt, to England, in 1817, '18, 4to; 1819, 4to. Bought up by the noble author.

"A lively and interesting narrative."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"Full of various intelligence."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

Fitzcotton, Henry. New and accurate trans. of the First Book of Homer's Iliad, Dubl., Lon., 1749, 8vo.

Fitz-Geffry, or Fitz-Geoffry, Charles, 1575–1636, a native of Cornwall, educated at Broadgates Hall, Oxf., became Rector of St. Dominick, in his own county. 1. The Life and Death of Sir Francis Drake; a Poem, Oxf., 1596, 12mo. 2. Affaniæ sive Epigrammata, Lib. III., and Cenotaphia, Lib. I., 1601, 8vo. He appears, also, to have been the author of a prose tract, entitled, A Curse for Corne-horders, 1631, 4to, and a religious poem called The Blessed Birth-day, 1634, '36, 4to; 1654, sm. 8vo. He also pub. some serms., and wrote commendatory lines to several publications. Wood erroneously ascribes to him the collection of poetry entitled, Choycest Flowers, &c., known as England's Parnassus, which belongs to Allot; but, as Dr. Bliss suggests, Fitz-Geffry may have assisted the former. Fitz-Geffry was highly esteemed by his contemporaries. In the following lines we have both his mental and physical portrait:

"Blind Poet Homer you doe equalize,
Though he saw more with none, then with most eyes.
Our Geoffry Chaucer, who wrote quaintly neat,
In verse you match, equall him in conceit:
Featur'd you are like Homer in one eye.
Rightly surnam'd the sonne of Geoffery."
Hayman's Quodlibets. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.

"Fitzgeffrey obtained the applauses of many contemporaries for his religious strains, and not without deserving them, since he seems to have performed better than most others what human intellect can never adequately accomplish."—See Athen. Oxon.; Brydges's Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum; Censura Literaria; Brit. Bibliographer.

Fitz-Geffrey, Henry. Satyres and Epigrams, 1617, '20.

Fitzgerald, Lord. His Letter discovering a Plot to Kill Protestants in Ireland, Lon., 1647, 4to.

Fitzgerald, Edward. The Regent's Feat; a Poem, 1811, 4to.

Fitzgerald, George Robert. 1. Appeal to The Jockey Club, Lon., 1775, 8vo. 2. Reply to T. Walker, 1775, 8vo. 3. Appeals, &c. 4. Doctrine of Indict. at Common Law, &c., Dubl., 1782, 8vo. 5. The Riddle, Lon., 1787, 4to.

Fitzgerald, Gerald, D.D., Hebrew Prof. in Dublin University. 1. The Academic Sportsman; a Poem, Dubl. 4to; Lon., 1773. 2. Originality and Permanence of the Biblical Hebrew, Dubl., 1796, 8vo.

"The object of Dr. Fitzgerald, in this volume, is to prove the divine origin of the Hebrew language, and that its letters have undergone no change. . . . There are considerable learning and acuteness discovered in this tract; but several of its positions will not be assented to by scholars."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

3. Poems, 8vo. 4. A Hebrew Grammar for the use of the Students of the Univ. of Dublin, 1799, 8vo.

"A plain, easy, and useful introduction to the Hebrew tongue, in English, for the use of students in our Universities, and particularly in the University of Dublin."—*Lon. Monthly Rev.*

"The author has pursued an intermediate method between adopting all the Masoretic rites and rejecting them all together, viz., by retaining the vowel points, and such of the accents as are most distinguishable and useful, and omitting all the other accents, (the number of which is considerable,) which he deems wholly unnecessary in the present state of the Hebrew tongue."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Fitzgerald, James. Poetical Pastimes, 1811, 8vo.

Fitzgerald, John. Tracts on the Popish Plot, 1681, fol.

Fitzgerald, Keane. Letter to the Directors E. I. Company, Lon., 1777, 8vo. Steam Engine, &c., Phil. Trans., 1757–82.

Fitzgerald, Rev. P. The Hist., Topog., and Antiq. of Limerick, &c., by the Rev. P. F. and I. I. McGregor, Dubl., 1826, '27, 2 vols. 8vo.

Fitzgerald, Preston. The Spaniard and Siorlamb, and other Poems, 1810, 8vo. Spain Delivered, and other Poems, 1813, 8vo.

Fitzgerald, Samuel, M.D. Con. to Med. Com., 1702.

Fitzgerald, Rev. Wm. Theolog. and other works, 1839–51.

Fitzgerald, Wm. Thomas. Prologues and Epilogues, 1793. Other poetical pieces, 1793–1814.

Fitz-Gibbon, John, Earl of Clare. See Clare.

Fitzgibbons, John. Cases in K. B., C. P., Ex. and Ch., 1728–33, Lon., 1732, fol.

"It is of no authority."—Lord Hardwicke.

"The cases in this book are very incorrectly reported."—Chief Baron Parker.

The learned Judge excepted certain cases from these censures: see Wallace's Reporters; Marvin's Leg. Bibl.

Fitzhenry, James. Observ. on passages from M. Baretti's Jour. from London to Genoa, Lon., 1770, 8vo.

Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony, d. 1538, an eminent lawyer, a native of Norbury, Devonshire, was educated at Oxford; Justice of the Court of C. Pleas, 1523. 1. Le Graunde Abridgement, Lon., 1514, '16, '65, '77, fol. This valuable work contains a digest of all the cases in the Year Books down to the 21 Hen. VII., "painfully and elaborately collected," and Cases from the reigns of Rich. II., Edw. I. and II., Hen. III., and many readings and original authorities. It is most probable that Statham's Abridgement was pub. before Fitzherbert's.

"The character of the Abridgements of Fitzherbert and Brooke [see Brooke, Sir Robert, in this Dictionary] may be summed up in a few words. They are mere indexes, under general heads, of the principal adjudged cases up to their own times, in which the points are accurately stated, but without any attention to order, or any attempt at classification. As repositories of the old law, they now maintain a very considerable value, and may be consulted with advantage. Whoever examines them (for a thorough perusal of them will be a mere waste of time) will probably feel inclined, when he can, to ascend to the original sources; but if these should not be within his reach, he may rely with confidence that these learned judges have not indulged themselves in a careless transcription or a loose statement of the law. In our own practice we have frequently found them the safest guides to the old law, and particularly to the contents of the Year Books."—Judge Story: *N. Amer. Rev., art. Dane's Abridgt. of Amer. Law.*

See also Marvin's Leg. Bibl., and authorities there referred to. In Fulbeck's Preparative will be found a comparison drawn between the Abridgements of Brooke and Fitzherbert. 2. L'Office et Auctoritie de Justices de Peace. Written in French in 1514, trans. into English in 1538; enlarged by Richard Crompton, 1587, 4to. See Crompton, Richard. Many eds. before and since this date.

New ed., 1794, 2 vols. r. 8vo. The eds. between 1652 and 1718 vary but little. 3. The Boke of Husbandrie, 1523, 4to. Many eds. This is the first work in the English language entirely devoted to agriculture. 4. The Boke of Surveying and Improuemēts, 1523, 4to; several eds. Respecting these works, see Donaldson's Agricult. Biog. 5. La Novel Natura Brevium, 1534, 8vo. Between this and the New Natura Brevium, 9th ed., so called, with a Comment. ascribed to Sir Matthew Hale, twenty imprints appeared. For particulars of eds., &c. of this and Sir Anthony's other works, see Marvin's Leg. Bibl.; Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

> "The *Natura Brevium* is esteemed an exact work, excellently well penn'd, and hath been much admired by the noted men in the common law."—*Athen. Oxon.*
>
> "An exact work, exquisitely penned."—LORD COKE.
>
> "He is observed in this book never to cite any authority but where the case is rare and doubtful; following herein the great example of Sir Tho. Littleton in his famous Treatise on Tenures. It was carefully reviewed and corrected by W. Rastal, who added a table and some proper ornaments to what its excellent author seems to have left unfinished."—*Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.*, 190.

The Boke of Husbandrie has been ascribed to another Anthony Fitzherbert, and also to John Fitzherbert, Sir Anthony's brother, but we think in both cases without sufficient reason. See Biog. Brit.; Athen. Oxon.; Shaw's Staffordshire; Bridgman's Leg. Bibl.

Fitzherbert, E. H. See FALCONER, THOMAS.

Fitzherbert, Nicholas, 1550?–1612, grandson of the preceding, educated at Exeter Coll., Oxf., was a zealous Roman Catholic, and became secretary to Cardinal Alan. 1. Casæ Galatæi de Bonis Moribus, Rome, 1595. A trans. from the Italian. 2. Oxoniensis in Anglia Academiæ Descriptio, 1602, 8vo. 3. De Antiquitate et Continuatione Catholicæ Religionis in Anglia, 1608, '38, 8vo. 4. Vitæ Cardinalis Alani Epitome, 1608.

> "Accounted eminent for his knowledge in both the laws and in human literature."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Fitzherbert, Thomas, 1552–1640, cousin of the preceding, and also a zealous Roman Catholic, was educated at Oxford. In 1614 he became a Jesuit at Rome, and was Rector of the English College in that city for 23 years. He pub. a Treatise concerning Policy and Religion, Doway, 1606–10, 4to, and several tracts in defence of his Church, for a list of which see Athen. Oxon.

Fitzherbert, Sir Wm., 1748–1791, of the same family as the preceding, was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb. 1. On the Knights Made in 1778. Ascribed to him. 2. Revenue-Laws. 3. Maxims.

Fitzhugh, George. Sociology for the South; or, The Failure of Free Society, Richmond, 1855, 12mo.

Fitzhugh, Wm. Henry, 1792–1830, V. Pres. of Amer. Colonization Society. 1. Essays: Opinions in favour of the Amer. Col. Soc., pub. in Richmond Inquirer, 1826. 2. Speech at 9th Anniversary Amer. Col. Soc. 3. Review of Tazewell's Report in Afric. Repos., 1828.

Fitz-James, James, Duke of Berwick. See BERWICK.

Fitz-James, Oswald. The Wandsworth Epistle. In Metre, Lon., 1762, 4to.

Fitz-John, Matilda. Joan!!! a Nov., 1796, 4 vols.

Fitzosborne, Sir Thomas, *i. e.* **Melmoth, Wm.,** *q. v.*

Fitzpatrick, H. Penal Laws affecting R. Catholics; pub. by order of the Catholic Committee, Dubl., 1812, 8vo.

Fitzpatrick, Sir Jeremiah. Slave Trade, 1797.

Fitzpatrick, John, M.D. Con. to Med. Com., 1784.

Fitzpatrick, R. W. Railway Rights, Lon., 1846, 8vo.

Fitzsimon, Henry, 1569–1644, a native of Dublin, educated at Oxford, was a zealous Jesuit. He wrote a Justification of the Mass, 1611, 4to, a Cat. of the Irish Saints, 1621, 8vo, and some other theolog. treatises, in defence of his faith. See Athen. Oxon.

> "The most noted Jesuit of his time."—*Ubi supra.*

Fitzsmith, Richard. Ephemeris for 1654, 12mo.

Fitzroy, Capt. Robert. See DARWIN, CHARLES.

Fitzstephen, Wm., d. about 1191, an English historian, was a monk of Canterbury, and a devoted adherent of Archbishop Becket, whose Life he compiled in Latin under the title of The Life and Passion of Archbishop Becket, written, according to Dr. Pegge, between 1170 and 1182. To this work is prefixed a description of the city of London, the earliest we have after Domesday Book, a trans. of which was pub. by Stowe in his Survey of London. This edition being obsolete, and, indeed, incorrect, Dr. Pegge pub. in 1772, 4to, an edit. with the Latin and English, a Commentary, a Dissert. on the Author, and various Readings and Annotations.

> "We may challenge any nation in Europe to produce an account of its capital, or any account of its great cities, at so remote a period as the twelfth century."—DR. PEGGE.

Fitzwaters, Col. Petition to H. Com., 1642, 4to.

Fitzwilliam, Charles William, Earl, in conjunction with Sir Richard Bourke, edited the Correspondence of Edmund Burke, 1774–97, Lon., 1844, 4 vols. 8vo. Reprinted in the new ed. of Burke's Works and Corresp., 1852, 8 vols. 8vo.

Fitzwilliam, G. W. The Pleasures of Love, from the Asiatic and European Languages, 1806; 2d ed., improved.

> "His original poems are few in number, but they display both taste and genius."—*Anti-Jacobin Rev.*, 1806.

Fitzwilliam, John, D.D., Canon of Windsor. Serm., Lon., 1683, 4to. Do., 1686, 12mo.

Fitzwilliam, William Wentworth, Earl, 1748–1833, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1794–95. Two Letters to the Earl of Carlisle, explaining the Causes of his Recall from Ireland, 1795, 8vo.

Fizerburtus, Nic. See FITZHERBERT.

Fizes, M. Suppuration, Lon., 1759, 8vo.

Flagg, Edmund, born in Wicasset, Maine, in 1815; graduated at Bowdoin Coll., 1835; admitted to the bar, 1837; edited the St. Louis Daily Commercial Bulletin, 1838; associate editor with George D. Prentice of the Louisville Literary News-Letter, 1838–39; practised law in Vicksburg, Miss., with the Hon. Sargent S. Prentiss, 1840, &c.; conductor of the Gazette, pub. at Marietta, Ohio, 1842; conducted the St. Louis Evening Gazette, 1844–45; subsequently Reporter of the Courts of St. Louis county; secretary to the Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, American Minister to Berlin, 1848; subsequently practised law at St. Louis; U. States Consul for the Port of Venice, 1850; subsequently conductor of a democratic newspaper at St. Louis.

In 1836 Mr. Flagg wrote Sketches of a Traveller, for the Louisville Journal; these papers were afterwards pub. in a work entitled The Far West, N. York, 1838, 2 vols. His other works are—Carrero, or the Prime Minister: a Novel; François of Valois: a Novel; The Howard Queen: a Novel; Blanche of Artois: a Novel; several other novels, and some dramas; Venice, The City of the Sea, 1797–1849, N. York, 1853, 2 vols. 12mo. A third vol., to be entitled North Italy since 1849, will shortly be given to the world. See Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit. Those who would have a vivid conception of Venice in her latter days must not fail to read Mr. Flagg's City of the Sea.

> "A carefully-compiled, poetically-written digest of the history of glorious old Venice."—*N. Y. Knickerbocker.*

Flagg, J. F. B., M.D., a resident of Philadelphia, was b. in Boston, Mass., 1804. Ether and Chloroform: their Employment in Surgery, Dentistry, Midwifery, Therapeutics, &c., Phila., 1851, 12mo. This work has been highly commended.

Flagg, Wilson. Studies in Field and Forest, Bost., 1856, 12mo. Highly commended by Lon. Critic, &c.

Flaherty, or **O'Flaherty, Roderic,** an Irish historian, a native of Moycullin, county of Galway. Ogygia, seu Rerum Hibernicarum Chronologia, Lon., 1685, 4to. Trans. into Eng. by Rev. James Hely, Dubl., 1793, 2 vols. 8vo. See an account of this work in Ware's Ireland, by Harris, and in Bishop Nicolson's Irish Hist. Lib. Flaherty was something like an antiquarian: the Christian era was with him quite a modern date. Let us see what he promised the Duke of York: the italics are our own:

> "His patron, the then Duke of York, afterwards King James the Second, is encouraged to expect a complete chain of his royal ancestors in a right line of an *hundred and twenty-four generations from Adam; whereof eleven were before the flood*, twenty-six between that epocha and their settlement here, fifty-one in Ireland, and thirty-six in Scotland; but afterwards he seems not to be sure of making out the regal stem, without interruption, for above 2700 years."—*Bishop Nicolson's Irish Hist. Lib.*

What a sad falling off! Quite a modern affair, after all.

> "Dr. Loftus said that among all the chronological treatises of Ireland which he had perused, he found none written with that exactness, diligence, and judgment, as this."—*Ware's Ireland.*

Flamsteed, John, 1646–1719, the first royal astronomer, a native of Denby, Derbyshire, was ordained by Bishop Gunning in 1675, and received the living of Burstow, Surrey, about 1684. He was devoted to astronomical investigations, and pub. some treatises and a number of papers in Phil. Trans., 1672–1713, upon his favourite pursuit. His principal work, Historia Cœlestis Britannicæ, libri duo, was not pub. in a complete shape until after his death, when the necessary additions were made, and it was given to the world in 1725, 3 vols. fol. This contains the places of 2934 stars. An imperfect edit. was pub. in 1712, fol., without Flamsteed's consent. In some respects it is said to be more accurate than the authorized edit. It contains only 2680 stars. To the preceding work is often joined the Atlas Cœlestis, 1729, '53, fol. Some of Flamsteed's MSS., discovered by Mr. Francis Baily in the Observatory at Greenwich, together with some of his letters and autobiographical memoranda, were pub. in 1835 by order of the Lords of the Admiralty. To these we must refer the reader, and also to the Biog. Brit.; Whiston's Life; Lysons's Environs; Ward's Gresham Professors; Martin's Biog. Philosophica; Hutton's Dict.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

"The *Historia Cœlestis Britannica* contains our first trustworthy catalogue of the fixed stars—the first at least which is available for modern objects; and the mass of lunar observations made by Flamsteed furnished Newton the means of carrying out and verifying his immortal discovery of Gravitation."—JOHN P. NICHOL, LL.D., *Profes. of Astronomy in the Univ. of Glasgow.*

The following remarks of M. Sigorgne, (1719–1809,) Member of the Sorbonne, and Professor of Philosophy in the Univ. of Paris, are interesting in this connection:

"With respect to the primary planets, the attraction of the sun only is sufficient to oblige them to describe ellipses, but as they ought also to attract each other, there was some room to apprehend that the regularity of their motion might be thereby somewhat disturbed. We ought, however, to take Sir Isaac Newton's word upon this head, since we shall presently see from what he has done, that there is no reason to be in pain upon this account. According to his observation, bodies attract each other in a direct proportion of the quantities of matter they contain, and the converse proportion of the squares of their distances, and in this proportion it is that the planets affect each other. Now if the Newtonian Philosophy be true, there is a certain method of knowing the quantity of matter in the planets, and consequently of calculating the force of their impressions; such a calculation being made, it appears that Mars, our Earth, Venus, and Mercury, attract each other so little in proportion to the force with which they are attracted by the sun, that the disorder arising from thence must be altogether imperceptible in many revolutions; and hence there appears a wonderful agreement between the principles of this philosophy and the phænomena. But this agreement appears still more clearly in what happens with respect to Jupiter and Saturn; the quantity of matter in Jupiter is so great, that the calculation demonstrates the effects of its attraction upon Saturn ought to be very sensible in the time of their conjunction. Sir Isaac Newton predicted this to the Astronomers Flamsteed and Halley, but the former of these great men gave no credit at all to that prediction. However, the conjunction of those two planets approaching, this singular observation was made for the first time, and the consequence was, that the calculation was exactly verified. This procured the Newtonian Philosophy the approbation of so great an Astronomer as Flamsteed; indeed it would have been very difficult for him to have denied it."—*Preface aux Institutions Newtoniennes*, p. xvii., xviii.

"Galileo Galilei was the first who discovered four planets moving constantly round Jupiter, from thence usually called his satellites, which afterwards were observed to have a constant, regular, and periodical motion. This motion is now so exactly known, that Mr. Flamsteed, who is one of the most accurate observers that ever was, has been able to calculate tables of the eclipses of the several satellites, according to which, Astronomers in different quarters of the world, having notion of the precise time when to look for them, have found them to answer to his predictions, and published their observations accordingly."—DR. WM. WOTTON: *Reflexions upon Ancient and Modern Learning.*

"Mr. Flamsteed, with indefatigable pains, for more than forty years, watched the motions of the stars, and has given us innumerable observations of the sun, moon, and planets, which he made with very large instruments exactly divided by most exquisite art, and fitted with telescopical sights."—DR. JOHN KEIL: *Pref. to his Introduc. to the true Philos.* See Biog. Brit.

Flanagan, S. W. and **C. Kelly.** Reports in Chan. Rolls Ct. *temp.* Sir M. O'Loghlen, Dubl., 1843, 8vo.

Flanders, Henry, b. at Plainfield, New Hampshire. 1. A Treatise on Maritime Law, Bost., 1853, 8vo.

"It has been carefully and elegantly written, the authorities are numerous, and appear to be cited with exactness, and within its scope, it forms a complete treatise on the subject which it embraces."—*Phila. Leg. Intel.*

2. A Treatise of the Law of Shipping, Phila., 1853, 8vo.

"I think it is a valuable addition to our stock of Maritime Laws, and that the author is well grounded in his trust that he had done the profession some service. I have only been able to bring it to their further notice, by citing it in the second edition of my third volume of the Law of Evidence, now in press."—S. GREENLEAF: *Cambridge, Sept.* 5, 1853.

3. Lives and Times of the Chief Justices of the United States: First Series. 1. John Jay. 2. John Rutledge, Phila., 1855, 8vo.

"Mr. Flanders has written his work in a clear and concise style, and has mingled with the biographical notices enough of the incidents and stirring mementoes of those times, to make the work exceedingly interesting."—*Norton's* (*N. York*) *Lit. Gaz.*

"Mr. Flanders has fully comprehended the difficulties and duties of his task, and has accomplished it with great skill and completeness. . . . The author has access to original sources of information, and considerable matter hitherto unpublished, shedding new light on our earlier history, will be found in its pages."—*American Law Register.*

Second Series—Wm. Cushing, Oliver Ellsworth, and John Marshall—was pub. in 1858, 8vo: see VAN SANTVOORD, GEORGE. 4. Memoirs of Richard Cumberland, with Notes, 1856, 8vo: see CUMBERLAND, RICHARD.

Flather, John. 1. Index to Equity Reports, 1808–22, Lon., r. 8vo, 1823–25. This forms a supt. to Bridgman's Equity Digest. 2. Ct. of Bkrupt. Act, 1832, 12mo. 3. New Bkrupt. Act, 2d ed., 1842, 12mo. 4. New Stat. rel. to Insolv. & B., 1845, 12mo. 5. Bkrupt. Law Consol. Act, 1849, 12mo.

Flatman, Thomas, 1633–1672, a native of London, educated at Oxford, was skilled in law, painting, and poetry. A collection of poems, entitled Virtus Rediviva, &c., by T. F., pub. in 1660, may be his, but Wood will not affirm it. In addition to minor pieces of his in verse and prose, pub. separately, there appeared in 1674, '86, 8vo, a collection of his poems and songs; also pub. 1676, '82, '86. He composed Pindaric Odes on the death of the Duke of Albemarle, the Earl of Ossory, Prince Rupert, and Charles II. For that on the Earl of Ossory, the Duke of Ormond, his father, presented the author with a diamond ring worth £100. Granger does not value his Pindarics very highly:

"Flatman really excelled as an artist: a man must want ears for harmony that can admire his poetry, and even want eyes that can cease to admire his painting. It does our author some honour that Mr. Pope has very closely copied several of his verses, in his ode of 'The Dying Christian to his Soul.' . . . Some of his tasteless contemporaries thought him equally excellent in both; but one of his heads is worth a ream of his Pindarics; I had almost said all the Pindarics written in this reign. His works are extremely scarce."—*Biog. Hist. of Eng.*

Oldys, in the following epigram, refers to the three faculties in which he was skilled, viz.: Law, Painting, and Poetry:

"Should Flatman for his client strain the Laws,
The painter gives some colour to the cause;
Should critics censure what the Poet writ,
The pleader quits him at the bar of wit."

Charles Cotton highly commends Flatman's poems and songs.

——"these with force are writ,
As full of sinewy strength as well as wit."

It appears from the following bit of gossip of old Anthony Wood—who dearly loves a sly joke—that Master Flatman, like many bachelors of modern times, sometimes amused himself with ridiculing the connubial happiness which he afterwards gladly embraced:

"This person was in his younger days much against marriage, to the dislike of his father, and made a song describing the cumbrances with it, beginning thus:

'Like a dog with a bottle ty'd close to his tail,
Like a tory in a bog, or a thief in a jayle,' &c.

But being afterwards smitten with a fair virgin, and more with her fortune, [unkind Anthony!] did espouse her, 26th Nov., 1672, whereupon his ingenious comrades did serenade him that night with the said song."—*Athen. Oxon.*

This is just such a story as we might expect from such a crusty old bachelor as Anthony à Wood.

Flatters, J. J. The Paradise Lost of Milton illustrated: 54 Plates for Sculptors, Artists, &c., Lon., 1851, fol.

Flavel, John. Tractatus de Demonstratione, Oxon., 1619, 8vo.

Flavel, John, 1627?–1691, an eminent Nonconformist Calvinistic divine, a native of Worcestershire, was educated at University Coll., Oxf.; Rector of Diptford, Devonshire, about 1650; removed to Dartmouth, 1656; ejected for nonconformity, 1662. He was an excellent man, and full of zeal in the cause of religion. 1. Husbandry Spiritualized, Lon., 1669, 4to. 2. A Saint Indeed, 1673, 1803, 8vo. 3. Divine Conduct, 1678, 1814, 8vo; 1691, 12mo. 4. The Touchstone of Sincerity, 1679, 8vo. 5. Personal Reformation, 1691, 12mo. 6. Remains, 1691, 8vo. 7. Expos. of the Assemblie's Catechism, 1692, 8vo. 8. The Soul of Man, 1698, 4to. 9. Method of Grace, 1698, 4to. Works, 1673, 2 vols. fol.; 1701, 2 vols. fol.; 1740, 2 vols. fol.; Paisley, 1770, 6 vols. 8vo; Newcast., 1797, 6 vols. 8vo. Other eds. Many of his separate pieces have been frequently pub.

New ed. of works, 1820, 6 vols. 8vo. Select Works, by C. Bradley, 1823, 2 vols. 12mo. Select Works, with Life, 1833, 8vo. Among the most esteemed of his works are Husbandry Spiritualized, Navigation Spiritualized, The Fountain of Life, Method of Grace, Divine Conduct. The writings of but few authors have been so highly commended as those of John Flavel.

"Plain, popular, and tender; proper to address afflicted cases, and to melt the soul in love. His Token for Mourners is inimitable. Allusions to Pagan stories both in Bates and him are entertaining and useful."—DR. DODDRIDGE.

"In Flavel you will find the true savour of plain, lively, useful preaching."—COTTON MATHER.

"Fervent and affectionate, with a masterly hand at probing the conscience and striking the passions."—HERVEY.

"Of Mr. Flavel's learning, his works contain sufficient evidence; and his printed Sermons, which are a model for preachers, prove him to have been a master of that species of eloquence which reigns over the heart."—BOGUE AND BENNETT.

> "There are few writers of a more unexceptionable, experimental, affectionate, practical, popular, and edifying character than Flavel."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

The Token for Mourners is included in the vol. entitled The Mourner's Companion, 1825, 12mo. See GORDON, ROBERT.

Flavel, Phineas. The Grand Evil of the Disciple's Heart Discovered, Lon., 1676, 8vo.

Flaxman, John, 1755–1826, an eminent English sculptor, was a native of York, but at an early age removed to London with his father, a manufacturer of plaster casts. As a boy, much of his time was occupied in making models in clay, which evinced a remarkable genius for the art in which he afterwards became so eminent. In 1787 he visited Rome, where, during a residence of seven years, he executed his celebrated designs in outline from Homer, Æschylus, and Dante. The three series were engraved for him by Piroli. The designs from the Iliad and Odyssey were made for Mr. Hare Naylor; those from Dante for Mrs. Thomas Hope; and those from Æschylus for the late Countess Spencer. The Homer was pub. in 1793, 4to; again, with addit. plates, 1805, 2 vols. fol.; the Æschylus in 1795; again, 1831, fol.; Dante in 1807, ob. fol.; Hesiod—made after his return to England, 1817, ob. fol. There have been Italian, French, and German eds., of which we notice especially the Œuvres de Flaxman, par M. Nitot, Dufresne, Paris, 1823, which contains the Homer, Æschylus, and Hesiod, with text. Whilst at Rome, he also executed for the late Earl of Bristol his magnificent group, representing the Fury of Athamas, from Ovid's Metamorphoses, consisting of four figures larger than life. For this he received a sum insuffīcent to defray the cost—£600. This group is preserved at Ickworth, the seat of the Earl of Bristol, in Suffolk. At this period also he produced his "Cephalus and Aurora," for Mr. Hope. In 1794 he returned to England, and commenced the monument to Lord Mansfield, now in Westminster Abbey, for which he had received an order before he left Rome. For this he was paid £2500. Among his other works may be mentioned the monument to Lord Nelson, the figure of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the monument to the family of Sir Francis Baring, in Micheldean Church, Satan and Michael, for Lord Egremont, the monument to Collins, the poet, in Chichester Cathedral, the monument to Miss Cromwell, to Earl Howe, to Warren Hastings, to Lord and Lady Palmerston, and the beautiful design of The Shield of Achilles, (See Homer's Iliad, Book xviii.) for Messrs. Rundell and Bridge. For this last he received £620, and four casts of it were taken in silver gilt, each estimated at £2000. This is one of his greatest productions.

> "A divine work, unequalled in the combination of beauty, vanity, and grandeur, which the genius of Michael Angelo could not have surpassed."—SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.

In 1831 (ob. fol.) were pub. his eight beautiful compositions of The Acts of Mercy, in the manner of ancient sculpture, engraved, in imitation of the original drawings, by F. C. Lewis. His Lectures on Sculpture, as delivered by him at the Royal Academy, illustrated by 52 plates, appeared in 1829. New ed., with addits., and an Address on the Death of Flaxman, 1838, 8vo. We have already lingered over the memory of this eminent sculptor for a greater length of time than can well be justified in a Dictionary of Literature, but cannot conclude without recording some tributes from eminent authorities to the merits of one who has been denominated by judges of no contemptible authority—including even Canova himself—the greatest sculptor of modern times.

> "The greatest of modern sculptors was our illustrious countryman, John Flaxman. He not only had all the fine feeling of the ancient Greeks, (which Canova in a degree possessed,) but united to it a readiness of invention and a simplicity of design truly astonishing. Though Canova was his superior in the manual part, high finishing, yet in the higher qualities, poetical feeling, and invention, Flaxman was as superior to Canova as Shakspeare to the dramatists of his day."—SIR RICHARD WESTMACOTT.

> "Flaxman was one of the few—the very few—who confer real and permanent glory on the country to which they belong. His genius was of that vast and lofty nature which is beyond the reach of ordinary or immediate appreciation, and which grows gradually and imperceptibly on the estimation of mankind. His unequalled compositions from Homer, Æschylus, and Hesiod, have long been the admiration of Europe. Of their simplicity and beauty the pen is quite incapable of conveying an adequate impression. . . . Not even in Raffaele have the gentler feelings and sorrows of human nature been traced with more touching pathos than in the various designs and models of this estimable man."—SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.

> "Flaxman has translated Dante best, for he has translated it into the universal language of nature."—LORD BYRON.

> "The progeny of Flaxman's pencil and chisel were of the highest rank: there is a prodigious affluence of imagination in all his sketches and drawings."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

As Mr. Cunningham was equally at home in the Fine Arts and in letters, we quote his opinion of Flaxman's Lectures:

> "These Lectures, as literary compositions, containing a clear and commanding view of sculpture, ancient and modern—abundant in just sentiments and wise remarks, and such professional precepts as only experience can supply—merit more regard than they have as yet received. The account of the Gothic sculpture in England is as rich as a chapter of old romance, and infinitely more interesting. The whole of the Lectures on Beauty and Composition ought to be familiar to the mind of every student. The order of their arrangement is natural, and there is good sense and a feeling for all that is noble and heroic scattered over every page."

But we have seen that the only one who could complain of Flaxman having the first post assigned to him among modern sculptors had consented to the verdict that places him in this proud position. We give his own words:

> "You come to Rome, and admire my works, while you possess, in your own country, in Flaxman, an artist whose designs excel in classical grace all that I am acquainted with in modern art."—CANOVA.

Flaxmer, Sarah. Satan Revealed, &c., with a Testimony that R. Brothers is a Prophet from the Lord, 4to.

Fleckie, Andrew. Answer to Sir F. Burdett's arg. rel. to the power of the H. of Com. to imprison persons not Members, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Flecknoe, Richard, an English poet and dramatist, *temp.* Charles II., is better known from Dryden's having borrowed his name as a scourge for the punishment of Shadwell, than for his own productions. Dryden held Flecknoe in great contempt, which was naturally augmented when the latter was named poet-laureate in his stead. Shadwell subsequently held the same office, and hence Dryden ridicules him as the poetical son of Flecknoe.

1. The Affections of a Pious Soul unto Christ, Lon., 1640, 8vo. 2. Miscellanea, or Poems of all Sorts; with divers other pieces, 1653, 12mo. 3. Diarium, &c., 1656, 12mo. 4. Love's Dominion; a Dramatic Piece, 1654. Reprinted as Love's Kingdom; a Pastoral Tragi-Com., 1664, 12mo. At the end of Love's Dominion is a Short Treatise on the English Stage—

> "Which I take to be the best thing he has extant."—*Langbaine's Dramat. Poets.*

5. Heroic Portraits, &c., 1660, 8vo. 6. Ermina, or The Chast Lady; a Tragi-Com., 1661, 4to. 7. Damoiselles à la Mode, 1667, 4to. 8. Sir Wm. D'Avenant's Voy. to the other World, 1668, 8vo. 9. Epigrams and Enigmatical Characters, 1669, '70, '73, '75, 8vo. 10. Marriage of Oceanus and Britannia. 11. A Relation of Ten Years Travel in Europe, Asia, Affrique, and America, by way of Letters; with other Historical, Moral, and Political Pieces; *sine anno, sed circa* 1654, 8vo.

Malone unites in Dryden's ridicule of Flecknoe—see his Life of Dryden; but Southey thinks more favourably of him—see Southey's Omnia.

> "His acquaintance with the Nobility was more than with the Muses; and he had a greater propensity to Riming than a Genius to Poetry. He never could arrive, with all his industry, to get but one play to be acted, [Love's Kingdom; 'it had the misfortune to be damn'd by the Audience,'] and yet he has printed several. . . . But Mr. *Flecknoe* was to make the best of a Bad Market; and since he could not get his Plays acted, he was to endeavour to get them read, by labouring to persuade people that Imagination would supply the defect of Action."—*Langbaine's Dramatic Poets.*

> "The last thing that Flecknoe would think of as the cause of his plays being rejected, was his own want of merit. It is probable he had not the slightest suspicion of such a thing. He seems, indeed, to have been a vain, busy coxcomb, who thought it genteel 'rather to affect,' to use his own expression, 'a little negligence than too great curiosity' in his writings. He attempted to write smartly rather than tersely; wittily rather than seriously; ingeniously rather than profoundly. But although he has not the slightest claim to be considered a man of genius, we cannot deny him the praise of fancy and ingenuity; and that he had these two qualities we shall proceed to adduce our proofs."—*Lon. Retrospec. Rev.*, v. 267, 268, 1822.

See, in addition to works cited above, Cibber's Lives; Ware's Ireland, by Harris; Ellis's Specimens.

Fleet, Charles. Four Serms., Salisb., 1796, 8vo.

Fleet, Edward. Address & Reply, Lon., 1777, 8vo.

Fleetwood, Mrs. Let. to Mr. Madan rel. to the rectory of Aldwinkle, Lon., 1767, 8vo.

Fleetwood, Charles, Lord-Deputy of Ireland during the Usurpation. His Petition to the Parliament of Eng., 1659, fol. His Answer, &c., 4to.

Fleetwood, Everard. Inquiry into the Customary Estates, &c. of those who hold lands of Church and other foundations, &c., 1731, 8vo; Dubl., 1748, 8vo. Answered by Henry Gally, D.D., in the same year.

Fleetwood, John, D.D. 1. The Christian Prayer Book, Lon., 1772, 12mo. 2. Christian Dictionary, 1773, 4to. 3. Life of Christ, and the Lives of the Apostles, John the Baptist, and the Virgin Mary, Glasg., 1813, 8vo. Frequently printed.

Fleetwood, Col. William. An Unhappy View of the Behaviour of my Lord Duke of Buckingham at the Isle of Rhée, Lon., 1648.

Fleetwood, William, d. 1603, Recorder of London *temp.* Elizabeth. 1. Oration, Lon., 1571, 12mo. 2. Annalium tam Regum Edwardii V., &c., 1579, '97.

"Rather looked on as a table or index to the year-book than any historical treatise."—*Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.*

3. Office of a Justice of the Peace, 1657, 8vo, Posth. 4. Table on the Reports of Edmund Plowden, in French. 5. Latin Verses prefixed to Sir Thos. Chaloner's Repub. Anglorum instauranda. 6. Notes upon Lambarde's Archeion. He is said to have contributed to the last of the old edits. of Holinshed.

Fleetwood, William, D.D., 1656–1723, of the same family with Lord-Deputy Charles Fleetwood, was born in the Tower of London. He was educated at Eton and King's Coll., Camb., and became Rector of St. Austin's, London, and Lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the West; Canon of Windsor, 1702; Bishop of St. Asaph, 1706; trans. to Ely, 1714. He pub. a number of serms., theolog. treatises, &c.; see Bibl. Brit. Weston ascribes to him a work not mentioned by Watt, *viz.*, Curiosities of Nature and Art in Husbandry and Gardening, 1707, 8vo. His Essay on Miracles, 1701, 8vo, excited some controversy, and elicited treatises by Bishop Hoadly and Gilbert.

"The two main Principles of this Book—that none but God can work a *true* Miracle, and that it cannot be supposed that a true Miracle was ever wrought in opposition to a doctrine established on true principles—were opposed by Bp. Hoadly in a letter to Bp. Fleetwood, 8vo, 1702; and the reading of the two tracts occasioned Mr. Locke writing his Discourse on Miracles."

Among the best known of Fleetwood's works is Chronicon Preciosum: an Account of Money, Price of Corn, Wages, &c., in England, for 600 Years last past, 1707, 8vo; 2d ed., 1745, 8vo.

"This work contains the best account of prices published in England previously to that given by Sir F. M. Eden."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

A collective edit. of his works was pub. in 1737, fol., under the title of A Complete Collection of the Sermons, Tracts, and Pieces of all kinds, that were written by Bishop Fleetwood. He was considered the best preacher of his day. When one of the ladies of the bed-chamber asked the Queen whom she intended to make Bishop of St. Asaph, her Majesty replied:

"One whom you will be pleased with; whom you have lately heard preach [he had just officiated as chaplain]: I intend it for Dr. Fleetwood."

His sermons are recommended by Bishop Cleaver.

"Surnamed silver-tongued;—remarkable for easy and proper expressions. He considers several cases, which, though often occurring in human life, are seldom taken notice of in sermons. On this account he may be consulted with advantage. In respect of true politeness he has been equalled by few. His sermons on Relative Duties are good;—but his Four Funeral Sermons show the orator much more."—Dr. Doddridge.

Dr. Doddridge refers to the serm. on 1. The death of Q. Mary; 2. The Duke of Gloucester; 3. K. William; 4. Mr. Noble.

Fleming and **Tibbins.** Royal Dictionary of the French and Eng. Languages, Lon., 1849, 2 vols. 4to, £3 3*s.* Amer. ed. by J. Dobson, Phila., 8vo; another ed., sq. 12mo.

"Incomparably the best dictionary of the two languages extant."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Fleming, Abraham, Rector of St. Pancras, London, was known in his day as an industrious translator from the Latin and Greek, and as the author of some minor devotional and other pieces, which are now known only to the literary antiquary. His publications range from 1575 to 1586. He trans. from Virgil, Elian, Cicero, Tully, Isocrates, Pliny, Synesius, &c. His Manual of Prayers was pub. in 1586, 16mo, and his Verborum Latinorum, &c., in 1583, fol. Notices of his pieces will be found in Herbert, Peck, Ritson, Tanner, Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, Censura Lit., and the Brit. Bibliog.

"I must not forget that the same Webb [Wm.] ranks Abraham Fleming, as a translator, after Barnabie Gorge, the translator of Palingenius's Zodiack, not without a compliment to the poetry and learning of his brother Samuel, whose excellent inventions, he adds, had not yet been made public."—*Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet.*

Fleming, Alexander, minister of Neilston, Renfrewshire, pub. Letters and Answers in 1808 rel. to the introduction of an organ—the first attempt since the Reformation—into the Church of Scotland. He also pub. Letters to a Young Friend, 1810. Examination of Resolutions, &c., 1814, 8vo.

Fleming, Caleb, 1698–1779, a Socinian, in 1752 succeeded Dr. James Foster, at Pinner's Hall. He pub. many theolog. treatises, principally controversial, 1735–78, which are now forgotten. His Survey of the Search after Souls, by Coward, Clarke, Baxter, Law, &c., was pub. in 1758, 8vo.

"His writings might have been more generally acceptable and useful, if they had been free from a certain quaintness and obscurity of style. Aiming at originality and strength of expression, he often lost perspicuity, and never attained to elegance.—*Dr. Kippis's Life of Lardner.*

Fleming, Curtis. Serm., &c., 1795, 8vo.

Fleming, Giles. 1. Serm., Lon., 1634. 2. Stemma Sacrum: the Royal Progeny delineated, 1660, 8vo.

Fleming, James. Irish and Eng. Statutes rel. to his Majesty's Revenues in Ireland, Dubl., 1741, 4to.

Fleming, James, Surgeon and Man-midwife. Treatise on the Formation of the Human Species, &c., Lon., 1768, 12mo.

Fleming, John, D.D., Prof. of Nat. Philos. in the Univ. and King's Coll., Aberdeen. 1. On a Bed of Fossil Shells. Annals of Phil., 1814. 2. Junction of the Rivers and the Sea. Trans. Roy. Soc., Edin., 1817. 3. Molluscous Animals, including Shell Fish, Lon., 1837, p. 8vo.

"Distinguished by a perfect knowledge of the very curious and interesting subject of which it treats, by a severe and searching analysis of the evidence, and a clear and masterly arrangement of the multifarious details connected with it."—*Glasg. Constitutional.*

4. Hist. of British Animals, 1842, 8vo. A work of high authority.

Fleming, Malcolm. See Flemyng.

Fleming, Patrick, baptized **Christopher,** 1599–1631, an Irish Catholic Franciscan, Lecturer on Divinity at Prague, was murdered by some peasants, when that city was besieged by the Elector of Saxony in 1631. 1. Collectanea Sacra, or Lives of Irish and Scotch Saints, with edits. by Thos. Sirini, Louvain, 1667, fol. 2. Abridgt. of Chronicon consecrati Petri Ratisbonæ. He supplied Ward with materials for his Lives of the Irish Saints. The works of the three abbots, Columban, Aileran, and Cumean, in the Bibl. Patrum, are avowedly taken from Fleming.

Fleming, Peter. Land Surveying, Pt. 1, Glasg., 1815, 4to.

Fleming, Robert, 1630–1694, a native of Bathens, Scotland, was educated at the Univ. of Edin., and at that of St. Andrew's, where he studied divinity under Samuel Rutherford. He became minister at Cambuslang, Clydesdale; ejected, 1662; took charge of a Scotch congregation at Rotterdam, where he died in 1694. 1. The Fulfilling of the Scripture, in three Parts, Lon., 1681, 2 vols. 12mo; many eds.; 5th and best ed., with Author's Life and a Funeral Serm. by Daniel Burgess, 1726, fol.

"An elaborate view of the operations of Providence in preserving the Church through all the vicissitudes of ecclesiastical history."

2. Serm. and Discourses, 1692–1704. 3. The Confirming Work of Religion, 1693, sm. 8vo.

Fleming, Robert, Jr., d. 1716, son of the preceding, and a native of Scotland, was educated at home, at Leyden, and at Utrecht. He became minister of the English church at Leyden, subsequently of the Scotch church at Amsterdam, and afterwards of a Scotch church at Lothbury, London. 1. Poet. Paraphrase on the Song of Solomon, with other Poems, Lon., 1691, 8vo. 2. Funl. Serm., 1692, 8vo. 3. Discourses on several subjects, viz.—The Rise and Fall of Papacy, &c., 1701, 8vo; 1st ed. of great rarity. The first Discourse was repub. in 1793, 8vo, under the title of Apocalyptical Key. Late eds., entitled The Rise and Fall of Papacy, 1848, '49, '50. In this celebrated discourse are many predictions which coincide most remarkably with events in the early history of the French Revolution, at the close of the last century. Fleming in 1701 expressed his belief that the Fifth Vial would be poured out on the Sign of the Beast, beginning in 1794, and more especially in 1848, in which he expected that those events would commence which would undermine Papal authority, and lead to its complete destruction.

"The remarkable conjectures of Fleming rest on sound principles of interpretation."—*Ch. of Eng. Quar. Rev.*

"Perhaps the most remarkable work on Prophecy that has ever appeared."—*Lon. Watchman.*

4. Discourse on the Death of King William, 1702, 8vo. 5. Christology, 1705–08, 3 vols. 8vo. Abridged, Edin., 1795, 8vo.

"The author did not complete his plan, which is much to be regretted; as he possessed a powerful and very original mind. Many ingenious thoughts occur in the Christology, and many passages of Scripture are placed in a new light."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Many original remarks and valuable thoughts."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

6. The First Resurrection, 1708. 7. Discourses, Edin., 1790, 12mo. 8. Discourse and Serm., 1793, 8vo. 9. Speculum Davidicum Redivivum. 10. Theocrity; or the Divine Right of Nations. 11. The Mirrour of Divine Love; with a Dramatic Poem called the Monarchical Image, or Nebuchadnezzar's Dream. 12. The Hist. of Hereditary Right. Fleming was eminent for piety and learning.

Fleming, Samuel. 1. Merits and Demerits of Opposition, 1797, 8vo. 2. Utility of the Learned Languages, 1807, 8vo.

Fleming, Rev. Thomas. Agitation of the waters of Loch Tay; Trans. Roy. Soc., Edin., 1788.

Fleming, Rev. W., d. 1742. Poetical Epistle to the Rev. Erasmus Head.

Fleming, Wm., D.D. Gazetteer of the O. and N. Tests., with Nat. Hist. of the Bible, &c., Edin., 1838, 2 vols. r. 8vo.

Flemming, Rev. Francis. Kaffraria and its inhabitants, Lon., 1853, p. 8vo.

Flemming, or **Flemmynge, Robert,** d. 1483, Dean of Lincoln, 1451, nephew of Richard Flemming, Bishop of Lincoln, wrote a Dictionarum Græco-Latinum, Carmina diversi generis, Epistolarum ad diversas, a Latin Poem in praise of Pope Sixtus IV., &c. See Biog. Brit.; Leland; Bale; Pits.

Flemyng, or **Fleming, Malcolm,** M.D., of Brigg, pub. several professional works, a list of which will be found in the Bibl. Brit.

Flesher, Rev. John, editor of Arvine's Cyc. of Moral and Religious Anecdotes, Lon. and Glasg., 1850, 12mo. See Arvine, T.

Flesher, Thomas. The Laws of Honour, or an Account of the Suppression of Duels in France, Lon., 1685, 8vo, pp. 198. Dedicated to Henry Howard, Duke of Norfolk. See Sabine, Lorenzo. We have already, more than once, in the course of this volume, expressed our views respecting the so-called Laws of *Honour.*

Fleta. See Selden, John.

Fletcher. Charge to Grand Jury of Wexford, 1815.

Fletcher, Abraham, 1714–1793, a self-taught mathematician, botanist, and physician, of obscure parentage, was a native of Little Broughton, Cumberland. 1. Universal Measurer, Whitehaven, 1753, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Universal Measurer and Mechanic, Lon., 1763, 8vo.

Fletcher, Alexander, D.D., of Finsbury Chapel, London. 1. The Devotional Family Bible, Lon., 2 vols. 4to. 2. Guide to Family Devotion, containing 730 Hymns, 730 Prayers, and 730 Passages of Scripture, with appropriate Reflections, 4to; 30th ed. of 1000 each.

> "30,000 copies of a book of common prayer, recommended by 25 distinguished ministers, whose names are given, and who include some of the most prominent of the day, cannot be dispersed throughout England without working some considerable change in the minds of probably 200,000 persons."—*Lon. Times.*

The sale to 1850 had reached from 40,000 to 50,000 copies. Testimonials have also been sent by nearly 100 divines of America. 3. Sabbath School Preacher, 1849, 12mo. 4. Addresses to the Young, 1851, fp. 8vo.

> "We do not know of any terms that can adequately express the value of these Addresses."—*British Mothers' Magazine.*

> "For simplicity of style, attractiveness of form, richness of theology, and touching illustrative facts, these Addresses are unrivalled."—*Wesley Banner.*

> "A little work of great merit. Dr. Fletcher, better than any other living man, is fitted for a juvenile auditory. It is a charming volume for the young."—*Standard of Freedom.*

5. Mental Culture; Addressed especially to Young Men engaged in Commercial Pursuits, with an Introduction by Dr. A. F.; 7th thousand.

> "Small in size, but very considerable in value. We are not a little pleased to find that 7000 copies of it are now in the hands of the public—a fact that speaks well for the young men of our day."—*British Banner.*

Mr. Fletcher is the author of several other works.

Fletcher, Andrew, 1653–1716, a son of Sir Robert Fletcher, of Saltoun, Scotland, filled several political posts of importance, and was distinguished for his republican zeal. He pub. discourses on the Affairs of Scotland, on Government, Speeches, &c. A collection of his Political Works was pub., Lon., 1722, 8vo; eds. in 1732, '37, 8vo; Glasg., 1749, 12mo.

> "A zealous asserter of the liberties of the people."

This work contains two discourses concerning the affairs of Scotland, written in 1693.

> "The indignities and oppression Scotland lay under galled him to the heart, so that in his learned and elaborate discourses he exposed them with undaunted courage and pathetic eloquence."—Lockhart.

An Essay on his Life and Writings was pub. by the Earl of Buchan. See Buchan, David. See Chambers's Lives of Illust. and Dist. Scotsmen. A notice of his Works will be found in the Retrosp. Rev., iv. 100–115.

> "He was by far the most nervous and correct speaker in the parliament of Scotland, for he drew his style from the pure models of antiquity, and not from the grosser practical oratory of his contemporaries; so that his speeches will bear a comparison with the best speeches of the reign of Queen Anne, the Augustan age of Great Britain."—Earl of Buchan.

> "He was always an admirer of both ancient and modern republics, but showed a sincere and honest inclination towards the honour and interest of his country."—Lockhart.

A contemporary writer applauds him as

> "A gentleman steady in his principles, of nice honour, with abundance of learning; brave as the sword he wears, and bold as a lion—a sure friend, and an irreconcilable enemy—would lose his life readily to serve his country, and would not do a base thing to save it."

The sentiment of the last clause is admirable, and presents an honourable contrast to the foolish and wicked maxim of "Our country right or wrong." Heaven is always in the right; and when my country is wrong, I lack either principle or courage if I refuse or fear to condemn her. The eternal distinction between right and wrong is older than my country and holier than my prejudices.

It is in a Letter to the Marquis of Montrose, &c., entitled, An Account of a Conversation, &c., Edin., 1704, 8vo, that occurs a celebrated saying, erroneously ascribed to the Earl of Chatham:

> "I knew a very wise man that believed that if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws, of a nation."

Fletcher, Anne. Study of Hist. rendered Easy, Lon., 1800, 2 vols. 12mo. In association with Saud F. Dutton.

Fletcher, Rev. Anthony. Certaine very proper and most profitable similes, Lon., 1595, 4to. A religious work.

Fletcher, Archibald. 1. Reform proposed in the Royal Burghs, Edin., 1819, 8vo. 2. Examination rel. to do., 1825, 8vo.

Fletcher, Benjamin. His Treaty with the Indians of the Five Nations, N. York, 1694, 8vo.

Fletcher, C. Estates of Trustees, Lon., 1835, 12mo.

Fletcher, Charles, M.D. 1. Maritime State; Health of Seamen, Dubl., 1786, 8vo. 2. The Cock-Pit; a Poem, 1787, 4to. 3. The Naval Guardian, Lon., 1800, 2 vols. 8vo.

Fletcher, Christian. Letters and Narrative of the Mutiny on Board the Bounty, Lon., 1796, 12mo.

> "This rare and curious little volume is quite at variance with the ordinary account, according to which Christian was killed by the natives soon after the mutiny."

Fletcher, E. Serm., 1742.

Fletcher, Francis. The World encompassed by Sir Francis Drake; collected out of his Notes, Lon., 1628, 4to. See Drake, Sir Francis.

Fletcher, George. The Nine English Worthies, &c. See Fletcher, Robert.

Fletcher, Giles, LL.D., d. 1610, uncle of John Fletcher, the dramatic poet, was educated at King's Coll., Camb In 1588 he was English Ambassador to Russia, and on his return wrote a curious account Of the Russe Common Wealth, pub. 1590, 8vo. It was promptly suppressed for fear of giving offence to the Russian court. It was reprinted in 1643, 12mo, and is inserted, somewhat abridged, in Hakluyt's Navigations, Voyages, &c., vol. i. 2. Israel Redux; an Essay on probable grounds that the Tartars are the posterity of the X. Tribes. Printed with an Essay on the Jews, by Samuel Lee, 1677, 12mo. This opinion was adopted by Whiston, who printed the treatise in vol. i. of his Memoirs.

Fletcher, Giles, 1588?–1623, son of the preceding, and brother of Phineas Fletcher, was educated at Eton and at Trin. Coll., Camb., and on taking holy orders obtained the living of Alderton, Suffolk. He was the author of a poem which has been greatly admired, entitled, Christ's Victory and Triumph in Heaven and Earth over and after Death, Camb., 1610, 4to; 1632, '40. Again, in 1783, 8vo, with Phineas Fletcher's Purple Island. In this ed. alterations have been made. New ed., 1824, from the ed. of 1610, with a biog. sketch of the author.

> "A poem rich and picturesque, and on a much happier subject than that of his brother, [see Fletcher, Phineas,] yet unenlivened by personification."—*Headley's Select Beauties of Ancient Eng. Poet.*

> "Giles seems to have more vigour than his elder brother, but less sweetness, less smoothness, and more affectation in his style. . . . They both bear much resemblance to Spenser. Giles sometimes ventures to cope with him, even in celebrated passages, such as the description of the Cave of Despair; and he has had the honour, in turn, of being followed by Milton, especially in the first meeting of our Saviour with Satan in the Paradise Regained"—*Hallam's Introduc. to Lit. of Europe.*

> "Giles, inferior as he is to Spenser and Milton, might be figured, in his happiest moments, as a link of connection in our poetry between those congenial spirits, for he reminds us of both, and evidently gave hints to the latter in a poem on the same subject with 'Paradise Regained.'"—*Campbell's Eng. Poet.*

Anthony Wood tells us that Giles was

> "Equally beloved of the muses and graces."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Fletcher, J. P., Curate of South Hampstead. 1. Narrative of a Two Years' Residence at Nineveh, 1850, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

> "It forms an instructive pendant to Mr. Layard's exclusively antiquarian researches."—*John Bull.*

2. The Autobiography of a Missionary, 1853, 2 vols. p.8vo.

"We conscientiously recommend this book, as well for its amusing character as for the spirit it displays of earnest piety."—*Lon. Standard.*

Fletcher, James, 1811–1832, of London, for some time assistant in a school, committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity. Chozar and Sela. The Siege of Damascus. The Gem, and other Poems. Hist. of Poland, Lon., 1831, 8vo.

"The writer of this History has brought to his undertaking much learning, great industry and patience in research, and the most unbiassed candour."

"The literary matter is well enough put together for a temporary purpose, being intelligible without pretension to elegance."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz., June* 18, 1831.

Fletcher, James C., b. 1823, at Indianapolis; grad. at Brown Univ., 1846; studied theology at Princeton, and Geneva, Switzerland. Brazil and the Brazilians, Portrayed in Historical and Descriptive Sketches, by J. C. F. and D. P. Kidder, D.D., Phila., 1857, 8vo; illust. See Kidder, D. P.

"It is certainly a remarkable monument of research and nice observation."—W. H. Prescott, the historian.

"Brazil was never before so fully, so faithfully, so artistically photographed."—*London Athenæum.*

Fletcher, John. See Beaumont, Francis.

Fletcher, John, R. Catholic pastor at Underwood. 1. Select Remains of E. White, with Memoir, 1812, 8vo. 2. Serms. on Various Religious and Moral Subjects, for all the Sundays after Pentecost, 1812, 2 vols. 8vo.

"These sermons deserve the perusal of every Protestant and every Catholic who thinks seriously on the subject of religion. Whoever peruses them will be equally charmed with their mild, unambitious eloquence, their pure morality, and their persuasive reasoning."—Charles Butler.

3. The Catholic Manual, with Observs. and Notes, 1818.

Fletcher, John, M.D. 1. Rudiments of Physiology, in 3 Pts.; edited by R. Lewins, M.D., with a Memoir of the Author, Lon., 1837, 8vo. 2. Elements of General Pathology; edited by Drs. Drysdale and Russell, 1842, p. 8vo.

Fletcher, or **Flechiere, John William,** 1729–1785, a native of Nyon, Switzerland, received orders in the Church of England in 1757, and three years later was presented to the living of Madely Salop. He was closely associated with John Wesley in his labours, and was a man of most exemplary character. His writings were principally directed against Antinomianism and Calvinism. His Portrait of St. Paul has been greatly admired. Works, 1803, 8 vols. 12mo; 1806, 10 vols. 8vo. Other eds., 7 vols. 24mo; 2 vols. 8vo; 7 vols. 12mo, 1825. Selections from his Works, with his Life, by S. Dunn, London, 12mo. This often accompanies the collective eds. of his Works. See his Life, compiled from Wesley, Gilpin, his own Letters, &c., by the Rev. J. Benson, 11th ed., 1839, 24mo.

"Fletcher was a man of heavenly temper; a saint in the ancient and high sense of the term, whose enthusiasm was entirely inimical with bitterness, and whose life and death are alike edifying." —*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"One of the holiest men that the Christian Church has seen in modern times. His works contain an unanswerable defence of the doctrine of original sin, and of the Godhead of Christ; several pieces in vindication of general redemption, and other points with which it is connected; with a 'Portrait of St. Paul,' which every minister should carefully study. His writings are distinguished by uncommon clearness and strength of argument, an uninterrupted flow of sacred eloquence, and a benevolence of temper which has seldom been equalled."—*Dr. Williams's C. P.*

"No age or country has ever produced a man of more fervent piety, or more perfect charity; no church has ever possessed a more apostolic minister."—Robert Southey.

Fletcher, Joseph. The Historie of the perfect–cursed–blessed Man. By I. F. Lon., 1629, 4to. Very rare. Nassau, Pt. 1,1513, £3 19*s*. Bindley, Pt. 2, £23 2*s*.

Fletcher, Joseph, D.D., 1784–1843, a native of Chester, Minister of the Independent Church at Blackburn, 1807; at Stepney, 1822. His Lectures on the R. Catholic Religion, pub. separately, and in the collective ed. of his works, have attained great celebrity. Select Works and Memoirs. Edited by the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, Jr., of Lon., 1846, 3 vols. 8vo. 5th ed. of the Lectures on R. C. Religion, &c., 1850, 12mo.

"The late Dr. Fletcher's Lectures is an inestimable work, of which I congratulate the Christian public that a fifth and cheap edition is now announced."—*Dr. J. Pye Smith's Reasons of the Protestant Religion.*

"It is the best work on the subject that has lately appeared. It is exceedingly well written, and condenses into a narrow compass a large portion of valuable information; and while it instructs by its scriptural reasonings, it edifies by its warm and enlightened piety. It is firm, moderate, and candid."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"From a settled persuasion that Popery is a system of impiety and imposture, we feel thankful at witnessing any judicious attempt to expose its enormities and retard its progress. The Lectures published by Mr. Fletcher are well adapted to this purpose, and entitle their author to the esteem and gratitude of the public."—Rev. Robert Hall.

"A man of masculine mind, distinguished for his powers of ratiocination. His Sermons are most carefully prepared—lucid in arrangement and correct in style. Dr. Fletcher is one of those in whose discourses you see a happy union of superior intellect with the most accurate views of evangelical truth."—*Metropolitan Pulpit.*

Fletcher, Philip, Dean of Kildare. Serms. 1759, '63.

Fletcher, Phineas, 1584?–1650? a brother of Giles Fletcher the younger, and cousin of Beaumont's dramatic colleague, was educated at Eton, and King's Coll., Camb. Like his brother Giles, he was a divine and a poet. In 1621 he was presented to the living of Hilgay, Norfolk, and here remained until his death. 1. The Locustes, or Apollyonists, Camb., 1627, 4to. Very rare. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 272, £9 9*s*. This is a caustic satire against the Jesuits.

"The great Milton is said to have ingenuously confessed that he owed his immortal work of Paradise Lost to Mr. Fletcher's Locustæ."—*Pref. to Rev. J. Sterling's Poems.*

2. Sicelides; a Dramatic Piece, 1631. 3. Comment. on the First Psalm, 1632, 4to. 3. Joy in Tribulation, 1632, sm. 8vo. 4. The Purple Island, or the Isle of Man: together with piscatorie Eclogs, and other poetical Miscellanies, 1633, 4to. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., large paper, £10 10*s*. Small-paper copies have sold at from £1 to £2 12*s*. It was also printed with Giles Fletcher's Christ's Victory, in 1783, 8vo. New ed., by Wm. Jacques, 1816, 8vo. This is one of the most remarkable poems in the language.

"'The title of The Purple Island is most attractive and most fallacious.' If a reader should take it up, (as would probably be the case with those ignorant of its nature,) with the expectation of finding some delightful story of romantic fiction, what must be his disappointment to plunge at once into an anatomical lecture in verse on the human frame—to find that the poet had turned topographer of an island founded upon human bones, with veins for its thousand small brooks, and arteries for its larger streams; and that the mountains and valleys with which it is diversified are neither more nor less than the inequalities and undulations of this microcosm? He might perhaps persevere through the whole of the second canto, in the continued hope that it would soon be over; but when he had achieved this task, and found that he had only made one quarter of the survey, he must of necessity be constrained to lay it down in despair."—*Retrosp. Rev.*, ii. 342, 1820.

But if he should thus "lay it down in despair," he would be greatly the loser: for—to quote one of the most eminent of English critics—

"After describing the body, he proceeds to personify the passions and intellectual faculties. The fatigued attention is not merely relieved, but fascinated and enraptured; and notwithstanding his figures, in many instances, are too arbitrary and fantastic in their habiliments, often disproportioned and overdone, sometimes lost in a superfluity of glaring colours, and the several characters, in general, by no means sufficiently kept apart; yet, amid such a profusion of images, many are distinguished by a boldness of outline, a majesty of manner, a brilliancy of colouring, a distinctness and propriety of attribute, and an air of life, that we look for in vain in modern productions, and that rival, if not surpass, what we meet with of the kind even in Spenser, from whom our author caught his inspiration. After exerting his creative powers on this department of the subject, the virtues and better qualities of the heart, under their leader Eclecta, or Intellect, are attacked by the vices: a battle ensues, and the latter are vanquished, after a vigorous opposition, through the interference of an angel, who appears at the prayer of Eclecta. The poet here abruptly takes an opportunity of paying a fulsome and unpardonable compliment to James the First, (canto xii. stanza 55;) on that account, perhaps, the most unpalatable passage in the book. From Fletcher's dedication of this his poem, with his Piscatory Eclogues and Miscellanies, to his friend Edmund Benlowes, it seems that they were written very early, as he calls them 'raw essays of my very unripe years, and almost childhood.'

"It is to his honour that Milton read and imitated him, as every attentive reader of both poets must soon discover. He is eminently entitled to a very high rank among our old English classics."—*Headley's Select Beauties of Ancient Eng. Poet.*

In the Supplement to his second volume, Headley devotes a chapter to show how much Fletcher was indebted to Spenser, and Milton to Fletcher. In the next chapter he proves Milton's obligations to Giles Fletcher's Christ's Victory. This fact we have already referred to. See Fletcher, Giles. It deserves to be noticed that Francis Quarles inscribes his stanzas of three lines each, prefixed to Phineas Fletcher's Piscatorie Eclogues, &c., "To my dear Friend, the Spencer of this age." The leaf of verses is frequently wanting; collectors, therefore, should carefully examine copies offered for their inspection.

Warton refers to The Purple Island in but faint terms of commendation, and the further that criticism has been removed from the conceits which distinguish the age of the poem, the less indulgence has been displayed to the peculiarities of the author.

"Through five cantos the reader is regaled with nothing but allegorical anatomy, in the details of which Phineas seems tolerably skilled, evincing a great deal of ingenuity in diversifying his metaphors, and in presenting the delineation of his imaginary island with as much justice as possible to the allegory without obtruding it on the reader's view. In the sixth canto he rises to the intellectual and moral faculties of the soul, which occupy the rest of the poem. From its nature it is insuperably wearisome: yet his language is often very poetical, his versification harmonious, his invention fertile. But the perpetual monotony of allegorical persons which sometimes displeases us even in Spenser, is seldom relieved in Fletcher; the understanding revolts at the confused crowd of inconceivable beings, in a philosophical poem; and the justness of analogy, which had given us some pleasure in the anatomical cantos, is lost in tedious descriptions of all possible moral qualities, each of them personified, which can never co-exist in the Purple Island of one individual."—*Hallam's Introduc. to Lit. of Europe.*

5. Piscatory Eclogues, with other Poetical Miscellanies, with Notes by W. Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee, Edin., 1771, 8vo A correct ed. 6. Sylva Poetica, Autore P. F., Cantab., 1633, 8vo. 7. De Literis antiquæ Britanniæ, Regibus præsertim qui Doctrinâ claruerunt, quique Collegia Cantibrigiæ fundarunt, 1653, 12mo. 8. A Father's Testament, 1670, 8vo.

Wood tells us that at King's College Phineas Fletcher was "accounted an excellent poet;" and good old Izaak Walton paid him a twofold compliment, than which he knew no higher, when he declared him to be

"An excellent divine and an excellent angler."

The brothers refer to each other's works, and their merits have often been compared. See FLETCHER, GILES. It would not be difficult to continue these comparisons, but a few lines must conclude an article already sufficiently extended:

"They were both the disciples of Spenser, and, with his diction gently modernised, retained much of his melody and luxuriant expression. Giles's 'Christ's Victory and Triumph' has a tone of enthusiasm peculiarly solemn. Phineas, with a livelier fancy, had a worse taste. He lavished on a bad subject the graces and ingenuity that would have made a fine poem on a good design. . . . These incongruous conceptions are clothed in harmony, and interspersed with beautiful thoughts: but natural sentiments and agreeable imagery will not incorporate with the shapeless features of such a design. They stand apart from it like things of a different element, and, when they occur, only expose its deformity. On the contrary, in the brother's poem of 'Christ's Triumph,' its main effect, though somewhat sombrous, is not marred by such repulsive contrasts. Its beauties, therefore, will tell in relieving tedium, and reconciling us to defects."—*Campbell's English Poetry.*

"Both of these brothers are deserving of much praise. They were endowed with minds eminently poetical, and not inferior in imagination to any of their contemporaries; but an injudicious taste, and an excessive fondness for a style which the public was rapidly abandoning—that of allegorical personification—prevented their powers from being effectually displayed."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

"It grieves me to think," says Hervey, "that these pieces [Christ's Victory and the Purple Island] should be lost to the world, and be forever buried in obscurity. 'The Purple Island' abounds with picturesque, useful, and striking sentiments."

Fletcher, R. 1. Radius Heliconicus; or, The Resolution of a free State, 1650, fol. 2. Trans. of Martial's Epigrams, 1656, 8vo.

Fletcher, Ral. A Few Notes on Cruelty to Animals; or, The Inadequacy of Penal Law; on General Hospitals for Animals, &c., Lon., 1846, 8vo.

Fletcher, Richard. 1. First Steps to Medical Subjects, in Latin, Lon., 12mo. 2. Influence of a Troubled Mind on Health, 8vo. 3. Medico-Chirurgical Notes and Illustrations, 4to.

Fletcher, Robert. 1. Introduc. to the Love of God, &c., Lon., 1581, 8vo. 2. Solomon's Song trans. into English verse, 1586. 3. Epitaph, 1603, 4to. 4. The Nine English Worthies, Lon., 1606, 4to, pp. 72. This is an historical register of the English royal Henrys, kings and princes, in prose and verse. Very rare. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 276, £35. Bindley, Pt. 2, 1100, £37 16*s.* Hibbert, 3095, £7 10*s.*

Fletcher, Robert. Works on medicine and chemistry, Lon., 1674, '76, '79, all 8vo.

Fletcher, Miss S. Gabrielle et Augustina, 1811.

Fletcher, Samuel. Enamel Painting, 1803, 8vo.

Fletcher, Thomas. Poems and Trans., 1692, 8vo.

Fletcher, Thomas. Serm., Dubl., 1745, '46, 4to.

Fletcher, Wm., LL.D., Dean of Kildare. 20 Serms., 1772.

Fleury, Maria de. 1. Henry; a Poem, Lon., 1789, 8vo. 2. Antinomianism Unmasked and Refuted, 1791, 8vo. 3. Divine Poems and Essays on Several Subjects, 1791, 8vo.

Flexman, Roger, D.D., 1708–1795, a Dissenting minister, a native of Devonshire, pub. Miscellanies, 1752; Serms., 1752–74; edited Burnet's Own Times, 1753, 4 vols. 8vo; wrote several biographies, and aided in the preparation of the General Index to the Journals of the House of Commons. He also made an index to The Rambler, and to some other works. The maker of a good index is no ignoble philanthropist. See AYSCOUGH, SAMUEL. Dr. Johnson did not entirely approve of Flexman's Index to The Rambler. When his name was once mentioned before the lexicographer, he thus vented his indignation:

"Let me hear no more of him, Sir! That is the fellow who made the Index to my Ramblers, and set down the name of Milton thus: —MILTON, *Mr.* JOHN."

Flindall, John Morris. Amateur's Pocket Companion; describing rare portraits and works, Lon., 1813, 12mo. 2. Family Assistant.

Flinders, Captain Matthew, d. 1814, an English Navigator. Voyage to Terra Australis in 1801–03, Lon., 1814, 2 vols. 4to, and Atlas; some on large paper.

"The intrinsic worth of these truly scientific volumes must not be measured by their pecuniary value, for I have known a well-bound copy, in calf, sell for only £5 15*s.* 6*d.*"—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.* See a review in Lon. Quar. Rev., xii. 1, by Sir Jno. Barrow.

Con. to Phil. Trans., 1805, '06.

Flinders, Matthew. Con. to Mem. Med., 1799.

Flinn, Andrew, D.D., d. 1820, minister of Charleston, S. C. Serm., 1810. Do., 1811.

Flint, Austin, M.D. 1. Clinical Reports on Continued Fever, Buffalo, 1853, 8vo. 2. Physical Exploration and Diagnosis of Diseases Affecting the Respiratory Organs, Phila., 1856, 8vo.

Flint, Charles L. The Agriculture of Massachusetts, as shown in the Returns of the Agricultural Societies, Bost., 1853–54, 2 vols. 8vo. Treatise on Grasses and Forage Plants, N. York, 1857, 12mo. Dairy Farming, Bost., 1859.

Flint, George. Robin's last shift, Part 1, 1717, 8vo.

Flint, Henry, d. 1760, aged 84, tutor in Harvard Coll., 1705–54, educated many pupils who subsequently attained eminence. He pub. occasional serms., 1729, '36, and a vol. containing 20 Serms., 1739, 8vo.

Flint, Rev. James. Serms., Boston, 1852, 12mo.

Flint, James. Letters from America, Edin., 1822, 8vo.

Flint, Micah P., a son of the Rev. Timothy Flint, was the author of a vol. entitled The Hunter, and other Poems; and pub. a number of pieces in periodicals.

Flint, Rev. Timothy, 1780–1840, father of the preceding, a native of Reading, Massachusetts, after graduating at Harvard College, became minister of the Congregational Church in Lunenburg, in the county of Worcester, where he remained until 1814. In 1815 he became a missionary for the Valley of the Mississippi, and in the discharge of his itinerant duties acquired that extensive knowledge of the country and of the people which we find displayed to such advantage in his Recollections and Geography and History of the Mississippi Valley. After ten years, spent in preaching and teaching school, he returned to the Northern States. In 1833 he edited several numbers of the Knickerbocker Mag., and was subsequently editor for three years of The Western Monthly Mag.

1. Recollections of Ten Years passed in the Valley of the Mississippi, Boston, 1826, 8vo; 2d ed., 1831, 8vo.

"With obvious faults, Mr. Flint's style is marked by countervailing excellences, being lively, flowing, often vigorous, and, in general, quite unaffected; but this is a secondary merit. These pages reflect a sincere, humane, and liberal character, a warm and gentle heart, and hardly even a prejudice that is not amiable."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xlviii. 201.

"One valuable effect of the work among us will be to allay local jealousies, soften prejudices, correct misapprehensions, and divest the Western character of many unfavourable associations with which it has been too long connected in this quarter, and to strengthen sentiments of mutual esteem between the people of the East and West."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, xxiii. 359. See also Amer. Month. Rev., iv. 460.

2. Francis Berrian; or, The Mexican Patriot, 1826. This "purports to be the autobiography of a New England adventurer, who acted a conspicuous part in the first Mexican revolution, and in the overthrow of Iturbide." See Griswold's Prose Writers of America.

3. A Condensed Geography and History of the Western States in the Mississippi Valley, Cin., 1828, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1832, 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. Ward remarks that this work is interesting and instructive, though written in "a most uncouth style." See Ward's Mexico in 1827.

4. Arthur Clenning; a Novel, Phila., 1828, 2 vols. 12mo. 5. George Mason, the Young Backwoodsman; a Novel. 6. The Shoshonee Valley; a Romance, Cin., 1830, 2 vols. 12mo. 7. Indian Wars in the West, 1833, 12mo. 8. Lectures on Nat. Hist., Geology, Chemistry, and the Arts, Bost., 1833, 12mo. See a Review in Amer. Month. Rev., iii. 261. 9. Trans. of Droz's L'art d'être heureuse, with addits. by the translator. 10. Trans. of Celibacy Vanquished; or, The Old Bachelor Reclaimed, Phila., 1834, 12mo. 11. Biograph. Mem. of Daniel Boone, the first settler of Kentucky, Cin., 1834, 18mo. In 1835 Mr. Flint contributed to the London Athenæum a series of sketches of the Literature of the United States.

Flint, Wm. A Treatise on the Breeding, Training, and Managing of Horses, Hull, 1815, 8vo.

Flintoff, Owen. 1. Rise and Progress of the Laws of England and Wales, Lon., 1839, 8vo. This work should accompany John Reeve's Hist. of the Eng. Law. 2. Introduc. to Conveyancing, 1840, 8vo. This is a new ed. of the 2d vol. of Blackstone's Comment., adapted to the present state of the English Law. 3. Law of Real Property, 1839, '40, 2 vols. 8vo. An excellent work. The 2d vol. is an enlarged edit. of his Conveyancing. The works of Mr. Flintoff occupy the first place among legal treatises.

Flloyd, or **Floyd, Thomas.** 1. Bibliotheca Biographica: A Synopsis of Universal Biography, ancient and modern, Lon., 1760, 3 vols. 8vo. 2. Chronol. Tables of Univ. Hist., 1762, 2 vols. 8vo.

Flood, Rt. Hon. Henry, d. 1791, a distinguished orator of the Irish House of Commons, wrote some poetical pieces, pub. in the Oxford Collection, and pub. some Speeches, 1787, &c. His Life and Corresp., by W. Flood, appeared in 1838, Lon., 8vo.

Flood, Robert. See FLUDD.

Florence of Worcester, d. 1118, a monk of great erudition, was the first chronicler who wrote in England after the Norman Conquest. Chronicon ex Chronicis ab Initio Mundi vsque ad annum Domini 1118 deductum. Accessit etiam Continuatio vsq. ad Annum Christi 1141, Lon., 1592, 4to. The continuation is anonymous. Reprinted, etc., Francf., 1601, fol.; and see Collection of Historians edited by order of the Record Commission, vol. i., pp. 522–615; 615–644.

"Leland gives an exaggerated estimate of his character. His chronicle is little better than a compilation from the Chronicle of Marianus Scotus, and from the Saxon Chronicle. The part which relates to our own island is almost a literal translation from the latter work. An anonymous continuation of the chronicle of Florence from 1118 to 1141 is of much greater value than the chronicle itself."—*Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Florian, John. 1. Human Knowledge, Lon., 1796, 8vo. 2. Guide to the Hist. of Eng., 1801, '04, 8vo. 3. Lect. on the Sciences and Philos., 1806, 2 vols. 8vo.

Florilegus. See MATTHEW OF WESTMINSTER.

Florio, John, the Resolute—for so he styled himself—d. 1625, was a native of London, but a descendant of the Florii of Sienna. He took great delight in philology, and offended the less scrupulous dramatists of the day by declaring that

"The plaies that they do plaie in England, are neither *right comedies*, nor *right tragedies*; but representations of *histories* without any decorum."

Shakspeare retaliated this assault by ridiculing Florio in his character of Holofernes, the Schoolmaster in Love's Labour Lost.

"The character of Holofernes, however, while it caricatures the peculiar folly and ostentation of Florio, holds up to ridicule, at the same time, the general pedantry and literary affectations of the age; and amongst these, very particularly the absurd innovations which Lilly had introduced."—*Drake's Shakspeare and his Times.*

1. Florio his first Fruites: which yeelde familiar Speech, merie Prouerbes, wittie Sentences, and golden sayings. Also a perfect Introduction to the Italian and English Tongues, Lon., 1578, '91, 4to. 2. Dialogues of Grammar, Italian and English, 1578. 3. Florios Second Frvtes to be gathered of twelve trees, and his Garden of Recreation yielding six thousand Italian Prouerbs, 1591, 8vo. 4. A Worlde of Wordes; or most copious and exact Dictionarie, in Italian and English, 1597, '98, fol. Warton (Hist. of Eng. Poet.) says that the first ed. was in 1595, but we prefer the authority of Wood. Augmented, and pub. under the title of Queen Anne's New World of Words, 1611, fol. New ed., enlarged by Gio. Torriano, 1659, fol. Even the ed. of 1611

"For the variety of words was far more copious than any extant in the world at that time."—*Athen. Oxon.*

5. Trans. into Eng. of the Essays of Michael, Lord of Montaigne, 1603, '13, '32, fol.

"The independence of his [Montaigne's] mind produces great part of the charm of his writings; it redeems his vanity, without which it could not have been so fully displayed, or, perhaps, so powerfully felt. In an age of literary servitude, when every province into which reflection could wander was occupied by some despot; when, to say nothing of theology, men found Aristotle, Ulpian, or Hippocrates, at every turning to dictate their road, it was gratifying to fall in company with a simple gentleman who, with much more reading than generally belonged to his class, had the spirit to ask a reason for every rule."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

6. Trans. of A Narration rel. to Nauigation, &c. to Newe Fraunce; from Ramutius, 1580, 4to. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.

Ramusio was the editor of the excellent collection of Navigation e Viaggi, maps and plates, 3 vols. fol., Venetia, Giunta, 1588–83–56.

"Ramusio's collection of Voyages and Travels, the most perfect work of that nature in any language whatsoever; containing all the Discoveries to the East, West, North, and South; with full descriptions of all the countries discovered; judiciously compiled, and free from that great mass of useless matter which swells our English Hackluyt and Purchas; much more complete and full than the Latin De Bry, and, in fine, the noblest work of this nature."—LOCKE.

Floris, Pet. Williamson. Journal of his voyage to the East Indies. See Purchas's Pilgrimes, p. 319; 1625.

Flower. Heraldic Visitation of the County Palatine of Durham in 1575, edited by Philipson, Newc., 1820, fol. 100 copies on small and 20 copies on large paper.

"This is the first instance of a heraldic visitation being made public by means of the press."

A few copies only were printed, at the expense of N. J. Philipson.

Flower, Benj. French Constitution, &c., 1792, &c.

Flower, Christopher. Serms., 1660, '66, '69.

Flower, Henry. Gout and Rheumatism, Lon., 1766 8vo.

"A mere quack advertisement."—*Bibl. Brit.*

Flower, John. Serm., 1669, 4to.

Flower, Richard. Beer and Brewers, 1802, 8vo. Alleges the malt tax to be impolitic and unjust. If England would abolish her "beer and brewers altogether," she would be greatly benefited. Intemperance is the greatest foe which a country can cherish in her bosom.

Flower, Richard. 1. Letters from Lexington and the Illinois, Lon., 1819, 8vo. Written in June and August, 1810.

"The writer appears to have been free from the usual English prejudices, and speaks well of the country and its inhabitants."—*Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova.*

2. Letters from the Illinois, [1820, '21,] 1822. With a Letter from Mr. Birkbeck, and a pref. and notes by Benj. Flower. See a review in Lon. Quar. Rev., xxvii. 71.

Flower, Robert T. The Radix; Logarithms, 1771.

Flower, Thomas. Serm., 1754, &c.

Flower, Rev. W. B. 1. Sunday Eve Musings and other Poems, Lon., 1843, cr. 8vo. 2. Classical Tales and Legends, 1847, 18mo. 3. Reading Lessons for the Higher Classes in Grammar and other schools, 1848, 12mo. Commended by the Archbp. of Canterbury, the Bps. of London, Exeter, Lichfield, &c. 4. Tales of Faith and Providence, 1849, 18mo. Theolog. Treatises, 1847–52.

Flower, Wm. Sliding Rule, Lon., 1768, 8vo.

Flowerdew, A. Poems, 1803, 8vo; 3d ed., 1811.

Flowerdew, D. C. Orders in Court, 1807.

Flowre, John. Church of Christ, 1658, 12mo.

Floyd, Edward. Locusts in Wales; Spontaneous Combustion of Hay Stacks, &c., Phil. Trans., 1694.

Floyd, John, an Englishman, visited the Continent, became a Jesuit in 1593, and returned to England as a missionary. He pub. several controversial tracts against Chillingworth, Crashaw, Hobb, and other Protestants, 1612–37. See Dodd's Ch. Hist.; Bibl. Brit.

Floyd, Thomas. Perfit Commonwealth, 1600.

Floyd, Thomas. See FLLOYD.

Floyer, Sir John, Knt., M.D., 1649–1734, a native of Hinters, Staffordshire, educated at Oxford, was noted for his zeal (a most laudable one) in promoting the general use of the cold bath. He pub. several professional works—Touchstone of Medicine, Lon., 1687, 2 vols. 8vo; works on Baths, on Asthma; a Comment. on 42 Histories described by Hippocrates, 1726, 8vo, &c.; Two Essays, 1717, 8vo, and the following curious vol.:

The Sibylline Oracles—trans. from the best Greek Copies and compared with the Sacred Prophecies, especially with David and the Revelations, and with as much history as plainly shows that many of the Sibyl's predictions are exactly fulfilled. With Answers to the Objections made against them, 1713, sm. 8vo.

"This is the best English translation of the Sibylline Oracles, and is curious not only as a version of these singular productions, but as it furnishes a tolerably accurate account of the controversy respecting their truth and authenticity, of which Sir John appears to have been a firm believer."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

The name of Floyer will strike many of our readers pleasantly, for it will remind them of our gruff friend Dr. Johnson. It was by Floyer's advice that the "Infant Hercules" was sent to London to be touched by Queen Anne for the King's Evil, and Johnson

"A very short time before his death strongly pressed the Editor of these Anecdotes to give to the publick some account of the life and works of Sir John Floyer, 'whose learning and piety,' the Doctor said, 'deserve recording.'"—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*, v. 19.

Sir John suffered greatly from the asthma, and when Johnson was labouring under the same ailment, he refers to the experience of the physician:

"Nor does it lay close siege to my life; for Sir John Floyer, whom the physical race consider as author of one of the best books upon it, panted on to ninety, as was supposed. [Sir John is supposed to

> have been older than he claimed to be.]"—*Letter to Langton, March* 27, 1784.
>
> "I am now looking into Floyer, who lived with his asthma to about his ninetieth year."—*Letter to Dr. Brocklesby, July* 20, 1784.

But in less than five months the "mourners went about the streets" for one who was so short a time before clinging with such tenacity to the remains of life!

Floyer, Phil. The Proctor's Practice in the Eccles. Courts, 2d ed., enlarged by Thos. Wright, Lon., 1746, 8vo.

Fludd, Robert, M.D., or **de Fluctibus,** surnamed "The Searcher," from his investigations in philosophy, medicine, mathematics, &c., 1574–1637, was devoted to occult sciences, and "compounded into a new mass of absurdity all the mysterious and incomprehensible dreams of the Cabbalists and Paracelsians." He was a native of Bearstead, Kent, was educated at St. John's Coll., Oxf., and afterwards spent six years in travelling in Europe. As a physician he attained great eminence. He wrote treatises on alchemy, philosophy, medicine, theology, &c., "mostly written in Latin, and as dark and mysterious in their language as in their matter." See a list in Athen. Oxon. A collective edit. of his works was pub. in 6 vols. fol., Oppenh. et Goud. To be complete, there should be 17 parts. See Cat. de la Vallière, No. 1784; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., ii. 729.

> "He was esteemed by many scholars a most noted philosopher, an eminent physician, and one strangely profound in obscure matters. He was a zealous brother of the order of Rosa-Crusians, and did so much doat upon the wonders of chymistry, that he would refer all mysteries and miracles, even of religion, unto it."—*Athen. Oxon.*
>
> "His books written in Latin are many, great, and mystical. The last some impute to his charity, clouding his matter with dark language, lest otherwise the lustre thereof should dazzle the understanding of the reader. The same phrases he used to his patients; and seeing conceit is very contributive to the well-working of physic, their fancy, or faith natural, was much advanced by his elevated expressions."—*Fuller's Worthies of Kent.*

This habit of "mystifying" patients, by using "elevated expressions," was not confined to the physicians of Fludd's day. Fuller proceeds to remark:

> "His works are for the English to slight or admire, for French and foreigners to understand and use: not that I account them more judicious than our countrymen; but more inquiring into such difficulties. The truth is, here at home his books are not beheld so good as crystal, which (some say) are prized as precious pearls beyond the seas."—*Ubi supra.*

Fludyer, John. Expos. of the C. Prayer Book of the Ch. of Eng., Lon., 1739, fol. Serm., 1756, 8vo.

Flutter, J. Notes of a Bookworm, consisting chiefly of Extracts from old and scarce works, 1827, 12mo.

Fly. Alamanack for 1662, 8vo.

Fly, Henry, D.D. 1. Serm., 1794, 4to. 2. Serm., 1798, 4to. 3. Serm. preached Oct. 19, 1803; being the day appointed for a Public Fast, Lon., 1804, 8vo.

Fobes, Perez, LL.D., d. 1812, aged 70, minister of Raynham, graduated at Harvard Coll., 1762; Prof. in the Coll. in R. Island, 1786. 1. Hist. of Raynham. 2. Funl. Serm. on Prest. Manning, 1791. 3. Election Serm., 1795.

Foe, De. See De Foe.

Fogg, A. Medical Observations, Newc., 1803, 8vo.

Fogg, Ezekias. Comfort for the Sicke, 1574.

Fogg, Laurence. 1. Two theolog. treatises, Chester, 1712, 8vo. 2. Theologiæ Speculativæ Schema, 1712, 8vo. 3. Election, 1713, 8vo.

Fogg, Peter Walker. Dissert., Grammat. and Philos., Stockp., 1796, 8vo. 2. Elementa Anglicana, 1797, 2 vols. 8vo.

Folchard, or **Folcard,** flour. 1066, a French monk who settled in England, wrote the Life and Miracles of John of Beverley, and is said to have composed biographies of St. Bertin, Bishop Oswald, St. Adulf, and St. Botulf. *Vide* Acta Sanctorum Mensis Maii, tomus ii. fol., Antv., 1680, pp. 168–173. The Life and Miracles of John of Beverley. Mabillon Acta Sanctorum Ordinis S. Benedicti, Sæculum iii., pars 1, fol., Paris, 1672, pp. 108–112. The Life and Miracles of St. Bertin, pp. 434, 435. An abridged copy of the life of John of Beverley.

> "As a writer there is little in Folchard's style to distinguish him from the common writers of his age."—*Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., q. v.*

Foley, James. French Delectus, Lon., 1815, 12mo.

Foley, Richard. Pract. Ct. G. Session, Lon., 1792, 8vo.

Foley, Rev. Robert. 1. Lett. to Dr. Priestley, Stourb., 1793, 8vo. 2. Defence of the Ch. of Eng., Lon., 1795, 8vo.

Foley, Robert. Laws rel. to the Poor, from the 43d Eliz. to the 3d Geo. II., with Cases, &c., Lon., 1739, '43, '51, '58, 8vo.

Foley, Samuel, Bishop of Down and Connor. Serms., 1683, 4to. Giant's Causeway. Phil. Trans., 1694.

Folger, Peleg, 1734–1789, a native of Nantucket, Mass., was employed for a number of years in the fisheries which have made his native town so deservedly famous He occasionally beguiled the tedium of his voyages by writing very creditable poetry, a specimen of which, extracted from his Journal, will be found in Macy's History of Nantucket.

Folger, Peter, 1618–1690, a native of England, settled at Martha's Vineyard in 1635, and removed to Nantucket in 1662. He married Mary Morrill; his daughter Abiah was the mother of the celebrated Benjamin Franklin. He wrote a poem, finished April 23, 1676, entitled A Looking Glass for the Times.

> "The author addresses himself to the governors for the time being; speaks for liberty of conscience, and in favour of the Anabaptists, Quakers, and other Sectaries, who had suffered persecution. . . . The poem appeared to be written with a manly freedom and a pleasing simplicity."—Dr. Franklin.

The following is a specimen of this splendid effort of genius:

"I am for peace and not for war,
And that's the reason why
I write more plain than some men do,
That use to daub and lie.
But I shall cease, and set my name
To what I here insert;
Because to be a libeller,
I hate it with my heart.
From *Sherbon* town where now I dwell,
My name do I put here
Without offence, your real friend,
It is Peter Folger."

This was pub. in 1675, and reprinted in 1763. It is now very rare, but the reader will find it in that valuable work, which none of our readers should be without, E. A. and G. L. Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

Folger is described as an

> "Able, godly Englishman, who was employed in teaching the youth in reading, writing, and the principles of religion by catechising."—*Prince's New England.* See Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.; B. Franklin's Works.

Foliot, Gilbert, d. 1188, a monk of Cluny, Abbot of Gloucester, 1139; Bishop of Hereford, 1148; of London, 1163. He wrote Expositio in Cant. Canticorum, edidit Patr. Junius, Lon., 1638, 4to, a number of Letters, &c. Some have been printed in the Epistolæ S. Thomæ, and many are in MS. in the Bodleian Library, &c. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.

Foliot, Robert, d. 1186, Bishop of Hereford, 1174, wrote a treatise De Sacramentis Veteris Testamenti.—*Ubi supra.*

Folkes, Martin, 1690–1754, an eminent English antiquary, was educated at Saumur, and at Clare Hall, Camb. In 1741 he succeeded Sir Hans Sloane as Pres. of the Royal Society. Tables of English Gold and Silver Coins, with their Weights, Intrinsic Values, &c., 1736, '45, 4to. New ed., much improved, pub. by the Society of Antiquaries, edit. by Dr. Andrew Gifford, 1763, 2 vols. 4to; 1772, 4to. Con. on astronomy, antiquities, and nat. hist., to Phil. Trans., 1717, '37, '45, '70. An interesting account of this learned antiquary will be found in Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes from materials originally drawn up by Dr. Birch. See a Catalogue of the entire and valuable library of M. Folkes, sold by auction, 1756, Lon., 1756, 8vo.

> "Mr. Martin Folkes may justly be ranked among the most useful as well as splendid literary characters of which this country can boast. The collection was an exceedingly fine one; enriched with many books of choicest description."—*Dibdin's Bibliomania.*

Folkingham, or **Follingham, W.** 1. Epitome of Surveying Methodised, Lon., 1610, 4to. 2. Compound Ale, 1623, 12mo. 3. Brachigraphy, or Shorte Writing, 8vo. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Follen, Charles Theodore Christian, J.U.D., b. Sep. 4, 1796, at Romröd, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, perished in the conflagration of the steamboat Lexington, Jan. 13, 1840. He held several responsible positions in Europe and the United States, and from 1831 to 1834 was Prof. of the German Language and Literature in Harvard Coll. For some years before his death he officiated as a Unitarian minister, and in May, 1839, received a call to a congregation at East Lexington, Mass. 1. German Grammar, Bost., 12mo. 2. German Reader. 3. German Versification of the Gospel of St. John, 12mo. A collective edit. of his Works, edited by his widow, Eliza Lee Follen, was pub., in 5 vols. sm. 8vo, in 1841, and in the same year Mrs. Follen pub. a Memoir of his Life, 12mo. Reviews of the Life and Writings of Prof. Follen will be found in the Democratic Rev., vii. 466; Chris. Examiner, xxviii. 87; xxxiii. 33; and Life by H. J. Raymond, in Biog. Ann., 1841, 8vo.

Follen, Eliza Lee, formerly Miss Cabot, a native of Boston, was married in 1828 to Prof. Charles Follen, (see above.) She has pub. several works, the principal of which are Sketches of Married Life, The Skeptic, and a

Life of Charles Follen, just noticed. She has also given to the world The Well-Spent Hour, Words of Truth, German Fairy Tales, Hymns, Songs and Fables, Selections from Fénélon, Birthday Poems, and Nursery Songs. The larger part of her poetry will be found in a vol. pub. in Boston in 1839, entitled, Poems on Occasional Topics.

Folliot. Fast Serm., Lon., 1798, 4to.

Follisius, Jacob. Jacobi Follisii Edinburgensis calamitosæ Pestis elegiaca Deploratio, 4to.

Folsom, Charles. 1. Cicero's Orations; English Notes, Bost. 2. Livy; English Notes.

Folsom, George, grad. at Cambridge Univ., 1822; in 1844 was elected to the Senate of the State of N.Y. 1. Hist. Sketches of Saco and Biddeford, Saco, 1830, 12mo. 2. Mexico in 1842, N. York, 1842, 18mo. 3. Letters and Despatches of Cortez; trans. from the Spanish, 1843, 8vo and 12mo.

> "This stirring narrative of toil and adventure, addressed by the celebrated conqueror of Mexico to his Sovereign, although replete with the most romantic interest, has hitherto escaped an English translator. Written amidst the very scenes described, in a tone of honest sincerity, and with a scrupulous attention to truth, these Letters, or Dispatches, after being published separately as they were received in Spain, seem to have been overlooked and forgotten when in the lapse of time the original editions had disappeared from the public eye."—*Extract from the Preface.*

This is a trans. of the second, third, and fourth letters of Cortez, from the ed. pub. in Mexico in 1770 by Lorenzana. Mr. Folsom must not forget the request of Mr. Rich that he would favour us with trans. of other letters of Cortez. 4. Address before the Maine Hist. Soc., Sept. 6, 1846, 8vo.

Folsom, N. S. Crit. and Hist. Interp. of the Prophecies of Daniel, Bost., 1842, 12mo.

Fonblanque, Albany, b. 1800, a son of John de Grenier Fonblanque, the eminent lawyer, was for many years proprietor and editor of the London Examiner, which obtained great reputation through his literary abilities. Much of the matter in his work entitled England under Seven Administrations, pub. in 1837, 3 vols. p. 8vo, originally appeared in his editorial columns. Upon Mr. F.'s acceptance of a post in the Board of Trade, the Examiner passed into the charge of Mr. John Forster.

Fonblanque, John de Grenier, 1759–1837, an eminent English lawyer, Senior King's Counsel, and Senior Bencher of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple. 1. A Treatise of Equity, 1792, '93, 2 vols. 8vo; 4th ed., with Francis's Maxims of Equity, 1812, 7 vols. 8vo; 5th ed., 1820, 2 vols. 8vo; 4th Amer. ed., by Anthony Laussat, Brookfield, 1835, 2 vols. in 1, 8vo. The original of this work was an anonymous treatise, pub. Lon., 1737, fol., ascribed to Henry Ballou. Mr. F. added as much as he found, both in quantity and value, and gained great reputation by his labours.

> "Few works have attained such universal approbation, or been more generally read. The notes are copious, perspicuous, and learned, and the authorities are full and pertinent."—*Hoffman's Leg. Stu.*, 400.

It has been pretty much superseded, both in England and America, by Maddock's Chancery and Chief-Justice Story's Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence.

2. Doubts, &c. rel. to Bullion Committee's Recommendation, 1810, 8vo. 3. To Electors, 8vo.

Fonblanque, J. S. M., Com. of Bkrupts., son of the preceding Fonblanque. 1. Bkrupt. Statutes, 1825, 8vo. 2. Medical Jurisprudence, 1823, 3 vols. 8vo, in conjunction with J. A. Paris, M.D.

Fonblanque, J. W. M. Cases in the several Cts. of the Com. of Bkruptcy. Act 1849. Lon., 1849–51, Pts. 1 and 2.

Fond, John. System of Music, Lon., 1725, 8vo.

Foord, or **Ford, Anthony.** Summary of the Sacraments, Lon., 16mo. *Sine anno.*

Foord, Edward. See Ford.

Foord, John. Expos. lib. Psalmorum, 1646, 4to.

Foord, Joseph, a minister of the Ch. of Scotland. 19 Serms., Edin., 1719, 8vo; 3d ed., 1759, 12mo.

Foot, James. Penseroso; or, The Pensive Man in his Solitudes; a Poem, in six Books, Lon., 1771, 8vo.

Foot, Jesse, 1744–1827, an English surgeon, pub. several professional treatises, The Life of John Hunter, 1794, 8vo; The Life of A. R. Bowes and the Countess of Strathmore, 1810, 8vo; The Life of Arthur Murphy, 1811, 4to; and some other works.

Foot, John, surgeon. Appeal, 1769, 8vo.

Foot, Peter. Agricult. of Middlesex, 1794, 4to

> "Always reckoned a superior work."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Foot, Rev. Wm. A Charge, Lon., 1753, 8vo.

Foote, Lt. Andrew H., Commander U. States Navy. Africa and the American Flag, N. York, 1854, 12mo. An interesting work.

Foote, Capt. E. J., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, R. Navy. Vindication of his Conduct against the Misrep. of McArthur and Clarke in the Life of Nelson, 1807.

Foote, H. S. Texas and the Texans, Phila., 1841, 2 vols. 12mo. See Lieber's Essays on Property, &c., 148.

Foote, James, minister of the Free East Church, Aberdeen. 1. Lectures on the Gospel according to Luke, Edin., 6 vols. sm. 8vo; 2d ed., 1849, 3 vols. fp. 8vo; 3d ed., 1857, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "These Lectures are characterized by the valuable qualities of good sense, scriptural sentiment, and perspicuous style."—*Edin Chris. Instruc.*
>
> "Very practical and useful."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

2. Treatise on Effectual Calling, 1846, fp. 8vo.

> "We cordially recommend this little volume as well adapted to awaken the careless, and to instruct and encourage the thoughtful."—*Baptist Mag.*

Foote, Samuel, 1722–1777, "The English Aristophanes," a native of Truro, Cornwall, was of a highly respectable family. After pursuing his studies at Worcester Coll., Oxf., and at the Middle Temple, he went upon the stage, where, not meeting with the success he desired, he determined to turn dramatic author, and write pieces suited to his capacities as an actor. In 1747 he opened The Little Theatre in the Haymarket, with a piece of his own, called The Diversions of the Morning, which was very successful. We need not marvel at this when we consider that he represented real characters, and imitated their voice, gait, and gestures, in the most striking manner. Thenceforth the Little Theatre, Haymarket, was understood to be the regular summer resort when the other two theatres were closed.

Of the following comic dramatic pieces of his composition—taken from Biog. Dramat.—twenty were pub. 1. An Auction of Pictures, 1748. 2. Taste, 1752. 3. The Englishman in Paris, 1753. 4. The Knights, 1754. 5. The Englishman returned from Paris, 1756. 6. The Author, 1757. 7. The Minor, 1760. 8. The Orators, 1762. 9. The Lyar, 1762. 10. The Mayor of Garrat, 1764. 11. The Patron, 1764. 12. The Commissary, 1765. 13. Prelude on opening the Theatre, 1767. 14. The Lame Lover, 1770. 15. Piety in Pattens, 1773. 16. The Bankrupt, 1776. 17. The Devil upon Two Sticks, 1768. 18. The Maid of Bath, 1771. 19. The Nabob, 1772. 20. The Cozeners, 1774. 21. The Capuchin, 1776. 22. A Trip to Calais, 1778. 23. The Tryal of Samuel Foote, 1763. 24. Diversions of the Morning, 1747, '58. 25. Lindamira, 1805. 26. The Slanderer. Left in MS., 27. The Young Hypocrite. For particulars respecting dates see Biog. Dramat.; and see a notice of some other works, ascribed to him, in Bibl. Brit. Dramatic Works, 1778, 4 vols. 8vo. Frequently reprinted in 2 vols. 8vo. Life, 1788, 8vo. Memoirs of his Life, and some of his Writings, see Cooke, William.

Foote was as much famed for his numerous powers in social life as he was on the stage. Of this we have an amusing evidence in the following story, related by Dr. Johnson:

> "The first time I was in company with Foote was at Fitzherbert's. Having no good opinion of the fellow, I was resolved not to be pleased; and it is very difficult to please a man against his will. I went on eating my dinner pretty sullenly, affecting not to mind him; but the dog was so very comical, that I was obliged to lay down my knife and fork, throw myself back in my chair, and fairly laugh it out. Sir, he was irresistible."

Boswell remarks:

> "Foote told me that Johnson said of him, 'For loud, obstreperous, broad-faced mirth, I know not his equal.'"

It is not difficult to guess at the secret of Foote's success with Johnson:

> "He [Foote] was, perhaps, the only man among the set, totally independent of Johnson's monarchy; he had an intrepid wit and pleasantry of his own, and was fearless of any colloquial antagonist."—*Colman's Random Records.*

See Boswell's Life of Johnson; Cooke's Life of Foote; Davies's Life of Garrick.

Foote, Samuel, Jr. Reform; a Farce, modernized from Aristophanes, Lon., 1792, 8vo.

Foote, Wm. Henry, D.D. 1. Sketches of North Carolina, Hist. and Biog., N. York, 1846, 8vo. 2. Sketches of Virginia, Hist. and Biog., 1st Series, Phila., 1849, 8vo; 2d Series, 1855, 8vo.

> "And now, kind reader, you shall be introduced to some of these early settlements made by men of strong minds, ready hands, and brave hearts, the elements of whose character, like the country they chose, have been developed in the prosperity of Virginia."—*Introduction.*

Forbes. Eloge de la Ville Edinbourg, divisé en quatres Chants, par le Sieur de Forbes, Edin., 1753, 12mo.

Forbes, Alexander. An Anatomy of Independency, Lon., 1644, 4to.

Forbes, Alexander, Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, d. 1749, an adherent of the exiled Royal family, commanded a troop of horse in the Rebellion of 1745. After the battle of Culloden he fled to France, but returned to Scotland in 1749. He is supposed to be the prototype of the Baron of Brawardine in Sir Walter Scott's Waverley. He wrote Moral and Philosophical Essays, 1763.

"His lordship is said to have been a man of good parts, great honour and spirit, and universally beloved and esteemed." See Park's Walpole's R. & N. Authors.

Forbes, Alexander. Hist. of Upper and Lower California, Lon., 1839, 8vo.

"This work furnishes us with a striking illustration of the wretchedness of man, if he lives without exchange and well-developed property, even though surrounded by a bountiful nature." —*Lieber's Essays on Property and Labour*, p. 140; and see pp. 148, 149.

"A valuable work. The author was one of the first of the Anglo-Saxon race to explore this, till lately, unknown country; he reaped the reward of his enterprise by securing the possession of the great quicksilver mines, now worked by the firm of which he is the head."

"A work of superior excellence and most useful instruction."—CHANCELLOR KENT.

Forbes, Alexander P., D.C.L., Bishop of Brechin. 1. Comment. on the Te Deum, 1850, 32mo. 2. Short Explan. of the Nicene Creed, Oxf., 1850, '52, 8vo.

Forbes, Arthur, Earl of Granard. A True Copie of Two Letters brought by Mr. Peters, &c., Lon., 1642, 4to.

Forbes, Daniel. Case of Ileus; Med. Com., 1785.

Forbes, David. A Prophesie of Doomsday, 2d ed., Edin., 1631, 18mo.

Forbes, Rt. Hon. Duncan, 1685–1747, a native of Culloden, studied at Edinburgh, Utrecht, Leyden, and Paris, and, after his return from the continent in 1707, practised as an advocate; Solicitor-General from Scotland, 1717; Lord Advocate, 1725; Lord President of the Ct. of Sessions, 1737. In the Rebellion of 1745 he zealously opposed the Pretender, and was so much chagrined at the ungrateful refusal of government to reimburse his expenses thereby incurred, that he fell a victim to a fever produced by excitement of mind. 1. Thoughts on Religion, Natural and Revealed, Edin., 1735, '43, 8vo. Trans. into French by Father Houbigant.

"President Forbes was a considerable Hebrew scholar, of the school of Hutchinson. The system of that singular writer appears to greater advantage in this small volume than in any of his own works, or those of his other followers."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

2. Letter to a Bishop resp. some imp. Discov. in Philos. and Theol., Lon., 1735, 4to. Also trans. into French by Father Houbigant. 3. Reflections on the Sources of Incredulity with regard to Religion, Edin., 1750, 2 vols. 12mo, or 1 vol. 12mo. Posth.

"A little jewel. I knew and venerated the man; one of the greatest that ever Scotland bred, both as a judge, a patriot, and a Christian."—BISHOP WARBURTON.

4. Works, with a biog. Sketch of the Author by J. Bannatyne, Esq., Edin., 1816, 8vo. Works, 2 vols. 12mo. See Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Duncan Forbes, Lon., 1748, 8vo; the Culloden Papers, 1815, 4to; Lord Woodhouselee's Life of Kames; Chambers's Lives of Illust. and Dist. Scotsmen; J. H. Burton's Lives of Duncan Forbes and Lord Lovat, Lon., 1847, p. 8vo; Edin., Lon. Quart., and N. Brit. Reviews.

"His natural talents were of the very first order, enlarged by an excellent education, completely disciplined and fully matured by habits of intense study, and of minute, and at the same time, extensive observation; and they were all employed most honourably and conscientiously in the real business of life."—LORD WOODHOUSELEE.

Forbes, Duncan. 1. E. India and Col. Guide, Lon., 1841, 12mo. 2. Hindustani Manual, 1845, 2d ed., 1848, 18mo. 3. Hindustani Gram., 1846, 8vo. 4. Hindu Reader, r. 8vo. 5. Persian Gram., r. 8vo. 6. Bagh-O-Bahar: Tales in Hindustani, 1846, r. 8vo. 7. Dict. Hind.-Eng., Eng.-Hind., 1846, 8vo. The most copious dict. of the kind in a portable form. 8. Oriental Penmanship, 1849, 4to.

Forbes, Prof. Edward, 1815–1854. 1. Hist. of Brit. Star Fishes, Lon., 1841, demy 8vo and r. 8vo. This vol. is uniform with the Brit. Quadrupeds and Brit. Reptiles, by Prof. Bell, and the Brit. Birds and Brit. Fishes, by Mr. Yarrell.

"Discloses a world of wonders round our shores. The illustrations, in which fancy is made to enlighten science, are very beautiful."—*British Critic.*

2. Inaugural Lect. on Botany, 1843, 8vo. 3. Synopsis of the Brit. Naked-eyed Pulmograde Medusæ. Ray Society, 3d issue, 4th year, 1847. 4. In conjunction with S. Hanley; Hist. of Brit. Mollusca, 1853, 4 vols. 8vo, £6 10*s.* r. 8vo; plates col'd, £13. 5. Zoology of the Voyage of H. M. Ship Herald, 3 vols. r. 4to. 6. In conjuction with Prof. Huxley; Mollusca and Radiata of the Voyage of H. M. Ship Herald. Preparing for publication, (1855.)

Forbes, Eli, D.D., 1726–1804, minister of Brookfield and of Gloucester, Mass. He pub. A Family Book, Serms., &c., 1761–92, &c.

Forbes, F. E. 1. Six Months' Service in the African Blockade, Lon., p. 8vo. Five Years in China, 1842–47 1848, 8vo. 3. Dahomey and the Dahomans, 1849–50. 2 vols. p. 8vo, 1851.

Forbes, Francis. 1. New Husbandry, Lon., 1778, 8vo. 2. Improvement of Waste Lands, 1778, 8vo.

"The practical part is nothing."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Forbes, G. H. Prize Essay on the Goodness of God. Edin., 1849, 8vo.

Forbes, J. G., of the city of New York. Sketches of Florida, 1821.

Forbes, James, 1749–1819, a native of London, connected with the civil service of the East India Company. 1. Letters from France in 1803–04, Lon., 1806, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Reflections on the Character of the Hindoos, and the importance of converting them to Christianity, 1810, 8vo. 3. Oriental Memoirs: a Narrative of Seventeen Years' Residence in India, including Observ. on parts of Africa and S. America, and Journals of Four Indian Voyages. Embellished with 95 fine engravings, by Charles Heath, Storer, Greig, Angus, and Wageman, Lon., 1813–15, 4 vols. 4to. Pub. at £16 16*s.* Some copies have 27 addit. Plates, by Thomas and Wm. Daniell, also sold separately [at about £2 2*s.*] to complete former copies. The Plates of Nat. Hist. are beautifully col'd. See a list of the 122 engravings in H. G. Bohn's Guinea Cat., 1841. This splendid work, with the addit. 27 plates, can now be procured for about eight guineas. For an extended description of it we must refer the reader to the London Quart. Rev., xii. 180–227. Mr. Forbes compiled this work from his original materials of 150 folio vols., containing 52,000 pages of MS. letters and drawings.

"The volumes were published at his own cost, and a work more splendid or more complete in its decorations we have seldom seen." —*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"The drawings and collections of Mr. Forbes seem almost to exceed the powers of human industry and perseverance, and this literary monument to his name may fairly be considered the essence of his extraordinary researches. The whole work is very entertaining as well as instructive."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

"Of all the works which have been published on India, this, perhaps, is the most sterlingly valuable."—*Lon. Atlas.*

"It is to be regretted that this very splendid and expensive work was not published in a cheaper form, as it abounds in most striking pictures of the manners, customs, &c. of India."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

Since the above was written, Mr. Forbes's daughter, the Countess de Montalembert, has pub. (in 1834) an abridgt. of the Oriental Memoirs, in 2 vols. 8vo, with a 4to Atlas of 85 Plates, of which 24—those of Nat. Hist.—are beautifully col'd. Such copies were pub. at £5 15*s.* 6*d.*, and can now be had for about £2 15*s.*; or the Atlas alone for £1 15*s.*

Forbes, James D., Prof. of Nat. Philos. in the Univ. of Edin. 1. Travels through the Alps of Savoy, Lon., 1843, imp. 8vo; 2d ed., 1845.

"This work contains ample and exact details in topography. . . . It abounds with daring and hazardous adventures, contains notices of occasional catastrophes that have befallen less fortunate explorers, presents interesting discoveries with new deductions, and is clothed in a style and diction entirely in keeping with the beauty and grandeur of the subject. . . . We have perused the work with intense pleasure and large instruction."—*Silliman's American Journal of Science and Arts.*

"Es ist unstreitig eines der gediegensten Werke die seit längerer Zeit über die Alpen erschienen sind. . . . Zugleich ist die Darstellung so geschmackvoll, und die theoretischen und abstrakteren Untersuchungen sind so geschickt verflochten mit historischen und beschreibenden Stücken, dasz man das Buch mit immer Steigenden Interesse zu Ende liest."—*Leonhard's Jahrbuch.*

"This elaborate and beautifully-illustrated work."—*Quarterly Review.*

. . . "Pregnant with interest."—*Edinburgh Review.*

2. Norway and its Glaciers visited in 1851, Edin., 1853, r. 8vo.

Forbes, James Grant. Sketches, Hist. and Topog., of the Floridas, N. York, 1821, 8vo.

"A wretched compilation from old works."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, xxvi. 482.

"Contains much valuable information."—*Ib.*, xiii. 98.

Forbes, John, 1570?–1634, originally a minister of the Ch. of Scotland, became minister at Middleburg, ir Holland, about 1611. 1. A Treatise tending to clear th Doctrine of Justification, Middle., 1616, 4to; 1636. 2. Cei taine Records touching the Estate of the Kirk in the Year 1605 and 1606, pub. with Wm. Scot's Apologetical Narration rel. to Kirk of Scotland, Edin., 1846, 8vo.

Forbes, John, of Corse, 1593–1648, second son of Bishop Patrick Forbes, was educated at King's Coll., Aberdeen, and in Germany; Prof. of Divinity and Eccles. Hist., King's Coll., Aberdeen, 1619; ejected for refusing to sign the Covenant, 1640. He resided for two years in Holland, and is sometimes confounded with John Forbes, *ante*. His Irenicum pro Ecclesia Scotiana, Aberd., 1629, 4to, written to compose the religious dissensions of Scotland, and the Institutiones Historico-Theologicæ, Amst., 1645, fol., have been greatly admired. A collective edit. of his works was pub. by Prof. Gurtler, of Deventer, and George Garden, of Aberdeen, in 1703, 2 vols. fol. Opera Omnia, inter quæ plurima Posthuma cum Vita Auctoris, Amst.

"The most valuable book of the kind that any student can possibly make use of. He will there see a complete history of all the controversies that have distracted the Church of Christ, deduced through every age, with their minutest branches and subdivisions. The proper authorities are always set down, so that nothing needs to be taken on trust."—WOTTON.

"Forbes was an excellent man, a profound scholar, and masterly writer."—*Dr. Williams's C. P.*

"Much learning and piety in his works."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Forbes, John, of Delft. Serm., Delft, 1642, 12mo.

Forbes, John. Cure of the Afflicted, Lon., 1643, 12mo.

Forbes, John. Songs and Fancies to several Musical Parts, with a brief Introduc. to Musick, Aberd., 1682, 4to. 2. Mariner's Everlasting Almanack, 1685.

Forbes, John. Epigrammata, Lon., 1739, 4to.

Forbes, John, D.D., minister of St. Paul's Church, Glasgow. Theory of the Differential and Integral Calculus, Lon., 1838, 8vo.

"One of those brilliant beacons which will long illuminate the path of science."—*Scottish Guardian.*

Forbes, John, LL.D., of Donaldson's Hospital, Edinburgh. Symmetrical Structure of Scripture, Edin., 8vo.

"Dr. Forbes is a profound and accurate scholar; he has brought much learning, both oriental and occidental, to bear on this volume."—*Bibliotheca Sacra.*

"A most valuable commentary on the passages adduced, as well as the key to the further comprehension of the sacred writings in general."—*Ch. of Eng. Quar. Rev.*

Forbes, Sir John, M.D., D.C.L., Physician to her Majesty's Household, editor of the Brit. and For. Med. Rev., one of the editors of the Cyc. of Practical Medicine, (see DUNGLISON, ROBLEY, M.D., No. 8,) &c. 1. Observs. on the Climate of Penzance, &c., Lon., 1828. 2. A Manual of Select Medical Bibliography, Lon., 1835, r. 8vo. This otherwise excellent work has one capital defect,—the want of an Index Nominum. We marvel at so great an oversight. 3. Illust. of Modern Mesmerism, Lon., 1846, 8vo. 4. Treatise on Diseases of the Chest, 8vo. 5. Genl. Index to the Brit. and For. Med. Rev., 1849, 8vo. 6. A Physician's Holiday; or, A Month in Switzerland during the Year 1848; 1849, p. 8vo; 3d ed., 1852.

"Those who contemplate a thorough or a partial tour through Switzerland will find *A Physician's Holiday* very useful."—*Lon. Spectator.*

7. Memoranda made in Ireland, 1852; 1852. 8. Sight-Seeing in Germany, &c., 1855, p. 8vo; 1856. 9. Nature and Art in the Cure of Disease, 1857, cr. 8vo; 2d ed., 1858.

Forbes, John, M.D. Physiological Effects of Alcoholic Drinks, Bost. 2. Water-Cure; or, Hydropathy, Phila. 3. Homœopathy, Allopathy, and Physic, 1846, 12mo.

Forbes, John H., and **John Jardine.** Decisions in Ct. of Sess., Nov., 1801–July, 1807, Edin., fol.

Forbes, Major John. Eleven Years in Ceylon; Field Sports; Nat. Hist.; Antiq., Lon., 1840, 2 vols. 8vo.

Forbes, Leslie. Speech in H. of Com., 1817.

Forbes, Murray. Gravel and Gout, Lon., 1793, 8vo.

Forbes, Patrick, 1564–1635, Lord of Corse and Baron of O'Neil, a native of Aberdeenshire, educated at Aberdeen and St. Andrews, Chancellor of the Univ. of Aberdeen, was made Bishop of Aberdeen in 1618. His Lordship pub. some serms., 1635, 4to, and two theolog. treatises, 1614, '27, but is best known by his Commentarie upon the Revelation of St. John, Middleb., 1614, 4to. A trans., by his son, John Forbes, (see *ante*,) was pub. at Amst. in 1646, 4to. This includes his two theolog. treatises noticed above.

"The Commentary is brief, but discovers some learning and attention to the meaning of the Apocalypse. The author was one of the most respectable of the Scottish divines who embraced Episcopacy."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

In 1635, 4to, was pub. Funerals of Patrick Forbes, of Corse, Bishop of Aberdeene, consisting of serms., orations, epitaphs, and other pieces on the death of the good Bishop. This was reprinted by Charles Farquhar Shand, Esq., Advocate, Edin., 1845, 8vo, for the Spottiswoode Society.

"Few such literary monuments have been raised to the memory of distinguished individuals as the Funerals of Bp. Patrick Forbes." *Vide* Preface.

Forbes, Patrick, M.D. Full View of the Pub. Transac. in the Reign of Q. Elizabeth, Lon., 1740, '41, 2 vols. fol.

Forbes, Patrick, D.D. Principles of Interpretation of the O. Test., trans. from the Institutio Interpretis Veteris Testamenti of J. H. Pareau, Edin., 1835–38, 2 vols. 12mo. This work also forms vols. xxi., xxiv., of the Edin. Cabinet Library.

"It is a very useful compendium of the principles of sacred hermeneutics applied to the Old Testament. The translation is faithful and accurate."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Forbes, Robert. Collec. of Scot. Poems, with a Collec. of Scot. Proverbs, by Rev. David Ferguson, 1777, 12mo.

Forbes, William, 1585–1634, a native of Aberdeen, and educated in that city and abroad, became Principal of Marischal Coll., Aberdeen, and Rector of the Univ. He was the first Bishop of Edinburgh, but died in three months after his consecration. After his death was pub. his Considerationes modestæ et pacificæ Controversarium, de Justificatione, Purgatorio, Invocatione Sanctorum et Christo Meditatore, Eucharistia, Lon., 1658, 8vo. This was edited by Dr. Thomas Gale. It is in course of republication, 4th ed., in the Lib. Anglo-Cath. Theol., vol. i., 1850, 8vo; vol. ii., we presume, may be expected shortly.

Forbes, William, Prof. of Law, Glasgow. 1. Bills of Exchange, Edin., 1703, '18, 12mo. 2. Church Lands and Tithes, 1705, 12mo. 3. Remarks on James Gordon's Observ. on No. 2, 1706, 12mo. 4. Justices of Peace in Scot., 1707, 12mo. 5. Law of Election, M. P., for Scot., 1740, 8vo. 6. Jour. of the Session, 1714, 12mo. 7. Institutes of the Law of Scot., 1722–30, 2 vols. 8vo.

Forbes, Sir William, 1739–1806, a native of Pitsligo, in conjunction with Sir James Hunter Blair, founded the first banking establishment in Edinburgh. Account of the Life and Writings of James Beattie, LL.D., including many of his original Letters, Edin., 1806, 2 vols. 4to; 1807, 3 vols. 8vo; 1824, 2 vols. 8vo. See BEATTIE, JAMES, LL.D.

"For what Sir William Forbes has written in these volumes, we can easily forgive him; but he cannot escape censure for much of what he has published. . . . Protesting, as we have always done, against the multiplication of needless quartos and the publication of ordinary epistles, we cannot avoid saying that his book is a great deal longer, and a great deal duller, than we are bound to tolerate."—LORD JEFFREY: *Edin. Rev.*, x. 172.

Forby, Rev. Robert, Rector of Fincham, Norfolk. 1. Lett. to Bp. of Norwich rel. to Bible Society and Miss'y Society, 1815, 8vo. 2. Vocabulary of Norfolk and Suffolk, by Turner, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo. New ed., 1840, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Force, Peter, President of the National Institute at Washington, D.C. His library of works relating to America is perhaps the largest ever collected in the U.S. 1. The National Calendar, and Annals of the U. States for 1833, Washington, 1833, 12mo, pp. 336: continued for a few years. 2. Tracts and other Papers relating principally to the Origin, Settlement, and Progress of the Colonies in N. America from the Discovery of the Country to 1776, 1836-47, 4 vols. r. 8vo.

"With these slight abatements, [see article,] we regard the volume before us as a very valuable contribution to the materials of our early history, and as highly creditable to the capacity and diligence of the editor. . . . We intended, had the limits of this article permitted, to give some account of another work projected by Mr. Force, in connection with Matthew St. Clair Clarke, under a contract with the Government of the United States, to be entitled 'The Documentary History of the Revolution;' a work, the plan of which is gigantic, and the execution of which would be a task truly Herculean. The plan contemplates the publishing of every document relating to the history of the United States, whether printed or manuscript, from the origin of the colonies down to the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The work will occupy at least twenty-five volumes, and the cost of fifteen hundred copies is estimated at four hundred and eight thousand dollars. We hope that the work, in some modified form, will go on; although we very much fear that this large historical drag-net will sweep up some rubbish, as well as much valuable material. Should the first volume ever appear, we shall take an opportunity to go more at large into the subject."—J. G. PALFREY: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xliii. 274–278.

3. American Archives: Documentary History of the American Revolution; 4th Series, 6 vols., Washington, 1837–46; 5th Series, 3 vols., 1848–53,—in all, 9 vols. fol. Owing to a misunderstanding in regard to the law authorizing the publication of this most valuable work, it was discontinued while Mr. Marcy was Sec. of State of the U.S. See CLARKE, MATTHEW ST. CLAIR, and N. Amer. Rev., xlvi. 475. 4. Record of Auroral Phenomena Observed in the Higher Northern Latitudes; Smithsonian Contrib., Washington, 1856, 4to. His contributions on the subject of Arctic Discovery were considered as authority by Dr. Kane.

Ford, Miss. 1. Letter. 2. Music Glasses, 1761, '62.

Ford, Anthony. See FOORD.

Ford, David. Funl. Serm., Lon., 1794, 8vo.

Ford, David Everard. 1. Rud. of Music, Lon 2. Orig. Psalm and Hymn Tunes, 1833. 3. Chorazin, 1841, 18mo. 4. Damascus, 1842, 18mo. 5. Decapolis; new ed., 1843, 18mo.

"A work which has been read by all classes of the community, and has been eminently blessed by God to the revival of pure and undefiled religion in various parts of the country."—*Lon. Congreg. Mag., Aug.* 1841.

6. Pastoral Addresses, 1843, 32mo. 7. Laodicea, 1844, 18mo. 8. Alarm in Zion, 1848, 18mo. 9. Congreg. Psalmody, 1849, ob.

"We congratulate the author on the growing acceptance of his works; thousand following thousand in rapid succession. This fact we regard as a token for good. They are fitted, by the blessing of God, to confer lasting benefits on the church and the world."—*Lon. Revivalist, Oct.* 1842.

Ford, Sir Edward, a son of Sir John Ford, Sussex, was educated at Trin. Coll., Oxf. 1. A Designe for bringing a River to St. Gyles, Lon., 1641, 1720, 4to. 2. Exper. Proposals how the King may have money, &c., 1666, 4to. 3. Defence of Bill Credit. Printed at end of No. 2. In Chalmers's Dict., and also in Rose's Dict., we find this author called Sir *John* Ford.

"He was a great virtuoso of his time, yet none of the Royal society, and might have done greater matters, if that he had not been discouraged for these things he had done before."—*Athen. Oxon., q. v.*

Ford, or **Foord, Edward.** 1. Wine and Women, Lon., 1647, 12mo. 2. An Alarm of Trumpets, 1651, 12mo. 3. Fair Play in the Lottery; or Mirth for Money, 1660, 12mo.

Ford, Edward, surgeon. Diseases of the Hip Joint, &c., Lon., 1794, 8vo; 2d ed., by T. Copeland, 1810, 8vo. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1778; to Med. Tracts, 1791, '94.

Ford, George. Serms., 1796, 1803.

Ford, J. Orig. Righteousness, &c., 1675, 8vo.

Ford, James, late of Oriel Coll., Preb. of Exeter. The Gospel of St. Matthew illustrated from ancient and modern authors, Lon., 1848, 8vo; of St. Mark, do., 1849; of St. Luke, do., 1851; of St. John, do., 1852.

Notice of the work on St. Matthew:

"In examining this work we have been struck with its adaptation to the wants of preachers. The tone of the Preface is excellent, and inspires confidence in the principles of the writer; his selections are very good."—*English Rev., Sept.* 1848.

Notice of the work on St. Mark:

"The true value of this work is in suggesting, in fact, supplying, sermon thoughts."—*Lon. Chris. Rememb., April,* 1849.

Notice of the work on St. Luke:

"The brevity, depth, and variety of the extracts form the most peculiar and valuable features of the work, and give it a great practical superiority over most other commentaries, both for the Clergy and Laity."—*English Churchman, May* 22, 1851.

Ford, John, an eminent dramatic poet, was born at Islington, Devonshire, in 1586. Of the time of his death much has been conjectured, but nothing is known. Where he was educated does not appear, but we know that in 1602 he became a member of the Middle Temple, and, unlike most authors, and especially dramatic authors, persevered in his arduous profession. What particular branch of the law he pursued we are unable at this late day to determine. As early as his 18th year he pub. a poem entitled Fame's Memorial, a tribute to the memory of Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy and Earl of Devonshire. There was little in this effusion to indicate future eminence in the walks of poetry; but the publication of his verses was sufficient to give him that taste for authorship which almost infallibly follows upon seeing "one's name in print:"

"Fame's Memorial is worth reading as a warning to all those figure-casters who prognosticate the success or failure of authors from their *Juvenilia*. Had any seer predicted that the maker of all that stuff was to deserve a lofty seat among England's dramatists, he would have been as heartily laughed at as he who should have foretold to Trajan that a Christian priest would one day fulminate from the Seven Hills more dreaded edicts than his own."—HARTLEY COLERIDGE.

Some time after this he had the honour of assisting Webster in A Late Murther of the Sonne upon the Mother, a play which appears to be lost. He also joined with Decker in the Fairy Knight and The Bristowe Merchant, neither of which are extant. We also lack three of Ford's plays, entered on the Stationers' Books in 1660, (see Nos. 12, 13, 14,) of which An Ill Beginning has a Good End, a Comedy, was played at the Cockpit in 1613. The following is a list of his own plays, and those in the composition of which he had a share:

1. The Lover's Melancholy. T. C. Acted at the Blackfriars and the Globe, Nov. 24, 1628. Printed, 1629. 2. 'Tis Pity She's a Whore. T. Acted at the Phœnix. Printed, 1633. 3. The Witch of Edmonton. T. By Rowley, Decker, Ford, &c. Acted at the Cockpit and at Court; probably soon after 1622. Printed, 1658. 4. The Sun's Darling. M. By Ford and Decker. Acted, March, 1623–24, at the Cockpit. Printed, 1657 5. The Broken Heart. T. Acted at the Blackfriars. Printed, 1633. 6. Love's Sacrifice. T. Acted at the Phœnix. Printed, 1633. 7. Perkin Warbeck. H. T. Acted at the Phœnix. Printed, 1634. 8. The Fancies, Chaste and Noble. C. Acted at the Phœnix. Printed, 1638. 9. The Lady's Trial. T. C. Acted at the Cockpit, May, 1638. Printed, 1639. 10. Beauty in a Trance. T. Entered on the Stationers' Books, Sept. 9, 1653, but not printed. Destroyed by Mr. Warburton's servant. 11. The London Merchant. C. 12. The Royal Combat. C. 13. An Ill Beginning has a Good End. C. Played at the Cockpit, 1613. Nos. 11, 12, and 13 were entered on the Stationers' Books, June 29, 1660, but were never printed. Destroyed by Mr. Warburton's servant. 14. The Fairy Knight. Ford and Decker. Lost. 15. A Late Murther of the Sonne upon the Mother. Ford and Webster. Lost. 16. The Bristowe Merchant. Ford and Decker. Lost.

A little manual, entitled A Line of Life, pointing at the immortalitie of a vertuous name, 1620, 12mo, written by a John Ford, has been attributed to our author. A collective edit. of Ford's Dramatic Works, with an Introduction and explanatory Notes by H. Weber, Esq., was pub., Lon., 1811, 2 vols. 8vo. A notice of this edit., and of the characters of Ford, by Lord Jeffrey, will be found in the Edin. Rev., x. 275, 304, and another by William Gifford in the Quart. Rev., vi. 462–487. Also see A Letter to William Gifford, Esq., on a late Edition of Ford's Plays, chiefly as relating to Ben Jonson, [in which it is proved that Jonson and Ford were not hostile;] by Octavius Gilchrist, 1811, 8vo. A Letter to J. P. Kemble, Esq., involving Strictures on a recent Edition of Ford's Dramatic Works, 1811, 8vo, and a letter on the same subject addressed to Richard Heber, Esq., 1812, 8vo. Mr. Gifford, in the critique referred to above, complains of the meagreness of Weber's biographical account of his author, remarking that

"It would surely be unjust to appear dissatisfied at the imperfect account of an ancient author when all the sources of information have been industriously explored. But in the present case we doubt whether Mr. Weber can safely 'lay this flattering unction to his soul;' and we shall therefore give such a sketch of the poet's life, as an attentive examination of his writings has enabled us to compile."

Mr. Gifford proceeds to show that Weber was as faulty an editor as he was a biographer. We need not, therefore, be surprised that he determined himself to assume those duties which had been so inadequately performed by another. His edition of Ford's Works appeared in 1827, 2 vols. 8vo. It is acknowledged to be far superior to the preceding edition. In 1847 Mr. Tegg pub. Ford's Works in the Dramatic Series of the Family Library, being Nos. 4 and 5, 18mo, of that series. How heartily we approve of Mr. Tegg's expurgated editions of the dramatic poets may be gathered from our remarks in the article on Beaumont and Fletcher, where we refer to Mr. Moxon's editions of the same authors. In this latter series, The Works of Massinger and Ford were pub. in one volume in 1848. In the power of graphic representations of the tragic, the terrible, and equally in the melting and the pathetic, Ford has few equals. It is greatly to be deplored that his taste was as bad as his genius was splendid, and that his licentiousness disgusts even whilst his imagination charms. The revolting subjects selected for his best dramas—The Broken Heart, Love's Sacrifice, and 'Tis Pity She's a Whore—show a determination to excite attention even if he failed to command respect, and to surprise the mind rather than improve the heart. For this great error of choice and treatment of subjects, he had not even the invalid excuse—pleaded for some in his day—of importunate creditors and straitness of bread:

"When he had outgrown the vanities of his youth, and established himself in business, he ostentatiously disdained all view to profit in his writings, and appeared on the stage or in print only at irregular intervals. He had, and took time, to write up to his own ideal. He disowned all courtship of the vulgar taste; we might therefore suppose that the horrible stories which he has embraced in 'Tis Pity She's a Whore, The Broken Heart, and Love's Sacrifice, were his own choice and his own taste. But it would be unfair from hence to conclude that he delighted in the contemplation of vice and misery, as vice and misery. He delighted in the sensation of intellectual power; he found himself strong in the imagination of crime and of agony; his moral sense was gratified by indignation at the dark possibilities of sin, by compassion for rare extremes of suffering. He abhorred vice—he admired virtue; but ordinary vice or modern virtue were, to him, as light wine to a dram drinker. His genius was a telescope, ill adapted for neighbouring objects, but powerful to bring within the sphere of vision what nature has wisely placed at an unsociable distance. . . . Unquestionably he displayed great *power* in these horrors, which was all he desired; but had he been 'of the first order' of poets, he would have found and displayed superior power in familiar matter of to-day, in failings to which all are liable, virtues which all may practise, and sorrows for which all may be better."—HARTLEY COLERIDGE: *Introduction to Moxon's Edition of Ford*, 1848. *q. v.*

This verdict is sufficiently charitable, certainly. In the quotation "first order of poets," Coleridge doubtless refers to Charles Lamb's summing up of Ford's merits:

> "Ford was of the first order of Poets. He sought for sublimity not by parcels in metaphors or visible images, but directly where she has her full residence—in the heart of man; in the actions and sufferings of the greatest minds. There is a grandeur of the soul above mountains, seas, and the elements. Even in the poor perverted reason of Giovanni and Annabella we discern traces of that fiery particle, which in the irregular starting from out of the road of beaten action, discovers something of a right line even in obliquity, and shews hints of an improveable greatness in the lowest descents and degradations of our nature."—*Lamb's Specimens of Eng. Dram. Poets.*

Mr. Hazlitt, a critic of higher authority than Lamb, places Ford in a much lower rank than the "first order of poets." He remarks:

> "Ford is not so great a favourite with me as with some others, from whose judgment I dissent with diffidence. . . . The affected brevity and division of some of the lines into hemistichs, &c.—so as to make in one case a mathematical staircase of the words and answers given to different speakers, is an instance of frigid and ridiculous pedantry. An artificial elaborateness is the general characteristic of Ford's style. In this respect his plays resemble Miss Baillie's more than any others I am acquainted with, and are quite distinct from the exuberance and unstudied force which characterized his immediate predecessors. There is too much of scholastic subtlety, an innate perversity of understanding or predominance of will, which either seeks the irritation of inadmissible subjects, or to stimulate its own faculties by taking the most barren, and making something out of nothing, in a spirit of contradiction. He does not *draw along with the reader:* he does not work upon our sympathy, but on our antipathy or our indifference; and there is as little of the social or gregarious principle in his productions as there appears to have been in his personal habits, if we are to believe Sir John Suckling, who says of him, in the Sessions of the Poets—
>
> 'In the dumps John Ford alone by himself sat
> With folded arms and melancholy hat.'"
>
> *Lect. on the Dram. Lit. of the Age of Elizabeth.*

> "Reversing the observation of Dryden on Shakspeare, it may be said of Ford, that he 'wrote laboriously, not luckily:' always elegant, often elevated, never sublime, he accomplished by patient and careful industry what Shakspeare and Fletcher produced by the spontaneous exuberance of native genius. He seems to have acquired early in life, and to have retained to the last, a softness of versification peculiar to himself. Without the majestic march of verse which distinguishes the poetry of Massinger, and with none of that playful gaiety which characterizes the dialogue of Fletcher, he is still easy and harmonious. There is, however, a monotony in his poetry, which those who have perused his scenes long together must have inevitably perceived. His dialogue is declamatory and formal, and wants that quick chace of replication and rejoinder so necessary to effect in representation."—William Gifford: *Quar. Rev.*, vi. 475.

In Lord Jeffrey's review, before referred to, on the merits and demerits of Ford, he quotes abundantly in illustration of his criticisms:

> "We cannot afford any more space for Mr. Ford; and what we have said, and what we have shown of him, will probably be thought enough, both by those who are disposed to scoff, and those who are inclined to admire. It is but fair, however, to intimate, that a thorough perusal of his works will afford more exercise to the former disposition than the latter. His faults are glaring and abundant; but we have not thought it necessary to produce any specimens of them, because they are exactly the sort of faults which every one acquainted with the drama of that age reckons upon finding. Nobody doubts of the existence of such faults: but there are many who doubt of the existence of any counterbalancing beauties: and therefore it seemed worth while to say a word or two in their explanation."—*Edin. Rev.*, xviii. 304.

We cannot persuade ourselves to conclude—for we have already lingered long enough on this theme—without quoting the judicious criticism of one of the first of modern authors:

> "At a considerable distance below Massinger we may place his contemporary, John Ford. In the choice of tragic subjects from obscure fictions which have to us the charm of entire novelty, they resemble each other; but in the conduct of their fable, in the delineation of their characters, each of these poets has his distinguishing excellencies. 'I know,' says Gifford, 'few things more difficult to account for, than the deep and lasting impression made by the more tragic portions of Ford's poetry.' He succeeds however pretty well in accounting for it; the situations are awfully interesting, the distress intense, the thoughts and language becoming the expression of deep sorrow. Ford, with none of the moral beauty and elevation of Massinger, has, in a much higher degree, the power over tears; we sympathize even with his vicious characters, with Giovanni, and Annabella, and Bianca. Love, and love in guilt or sorrow, is almost exclusively the emotion he portrays; no heroic passion, no sober dignity, will be found in his tragedies. But he conducts his story well and without confusion; his scenes are often highly wrought and effective; his characters, with no striking novelty, are well supported; he is seldom extravagant or regardless of probability. . . . Of comic ability this writer does not display one particle. Nothing can be meaner than those portions of his dramas which, in compliance with the prescribed rules of that age, he devotes to the dialogues of servants and buffoons."—Hallam: *Introduc. to the Lit. of Europe.*

The critics of a former age thought they discovered much of the manner of the greatest of English poets in the lines of the author of Love's Sacrifice, and The Broken Heart, and the latter, as we have already seen, has often been named in rivalship with Rare Ben. We subjoin a verse in which the two are introduced with no contemptible skill:

> "'Tis said, from Shakspeare's mine your play you drew,
> What need—when Shakspeare still survives in you?
> But grant it were from his vast treasure reft,
> That plund'rer Ben ne'er made so rich a theft."
>
> Thomas May.

Ford, Sir John. See Ford, Sir Edward.

Ford, John, Mayor of Bath. Manner of celebrating his Majesty's Coronation at Bath, April 25, 1661, Lon., 1661, fol. Reprinted in vol. vii. of the Somers Collection.

Ford, John. Serm., 1735, 8vo.

Ford, John, M.D. 3 Letters on Med. Subjects, 1803.

Ford, Ranulph. Serms., &c., 1711–20.

Ford, Richard, and others. Pet. to Parl., 1654, fol.

Ford, Richard. Works on Inoculation, 1791.

Ford, Richard, 1796–1858, a native of London. Handbook for Spain, Lon., 1845, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1847, 1 vol.; new ed., partially rewritten, 1855.

> "Lockhart nodded approbation; George Borrow praised it in his fine emphatic language; Lord Stanhope confirmed the decisions of Lockhart and Borrow; while across the Atlantic, men to be listened to—Washington Irving, Prescott, and Ticknor—extended its praises to the farthest civilized confines of the New World."—*Lon. Illust. News.*

Commended by Lon. Quar. Rev., &c.

2. Gatherings from Spain; being extracts from No. 1, with addits., 1846, 2 Pts., 12mo, or 1 vol. p. 8vo.

> "Although the original design of this work was merely to present in a more readable type, and in a form suited to the library, a series of entertaining extracts from the Hand-Book of Spain, the author has nearly rewritten the whole in a more popular style, and has introduced a vast quantity of new matter."—*Preface.*

> "Mr. Ford has shown himself an adept in the art of literary *réchauffage.* His masterly and learned Hand-Book of Spain having been found, by some who love to run and read, too small in type, too grave in substance, he has skimmed its cream, thrown in many well-flavoured and agreeable condiments, and presented the result in one compact and delightful volume, equally adapted to amuse by an English fireside or to be useful on the Spanish highway."—*Blackwood's Mag.*

> "The best English book, beyond comparison, that has ever appeared for the illustration, not merely of the general topography and local curiosities, but of the national character and manners of Spain."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

Washington Irving also commends it as the best modern popular account of Spain.

3. Tauromachia: the Bull Fights of Spain; 26 superb drawings by Lake Price, with descriptions by R. Ford, 1852, imp. fol. Pub. at £4 4*s*. A splendid work.

Ford, Simon, 1619–1699, a divine and Latin poet of great reputation, a native of East Ogwell, Devonshire, was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxf.; Vicar of St. Laurence, Reading, 1651; of All-Saints, Northampton, 1659; and of Old Swinford, Worcestershire, 1685. He was one of the translators of Plutarch's Morals, pub. 1684, and pub. a number of serms., Latin poems, &c., 1646–96, a list of which will be found in Athen. Oxon.

Ford, Stephen. Evil Tongue, 1672, 8vo. Discourse, 1675, 8vo.

Ford, T. Acct. rel. to Lord Kilmarnock, &c., 1746.

Ford, Thomas. Musicke of Sundrie Kindes, Lon., 1607, fol.

Ford, Thomas. 1. The Times Anatomized in severall characters, Lon., 1647, 12mo. Sometimes erroneously attributed to Thomas Fuller, the historian. 2. Ludus Fortunæ, 1649, 12mo. 3. Panegyric on Chas. I., &c., 1660, '61, 8vo. 4. Foenestra in Pectore, 1660, 8vo. 5. Love's Labyrinth, &c.; a Tragi-Comedy, 1660, 8vo. 6. A Theatre of Wits, 1660, 8vo.

Ford, Thomas, LL.D. Serms., 1775, '83.

Ford, Thomas, LL.D. Serm., 1811, 8vo.

Ford, Thomas, late Gov. of Illinois. A Hist. of Illinois from its commencement as a State in 1818 to 1847 Chicago, 1854, 12mo.

> "This is an excellent, common-sense, honest history of one of our most flourishing States, by one who took an active part in its political struggles from its first organization."—*Amer. Index*, Aug. 1855.

Ford, W. A Catalogue comprising the Historical and Poetical Classics, &c., Part 1.

Ford, Wm., or **Forde.** Funl. Serm., Lon., 1616, 4to

Ford, Wm. Serms., 1733, '35, '57, '58.

Ford, Wm. Serms., &c., 1762, '69, '76, '81.

Fordun, John De, an ancient Scottish historian, a priest in the Church of Fordun, 1377. Of the particulars of his life but little is certainly known. From his work much of the early history of Scotland is derived.

Scotichronicon genuinum, una cum ejusdem Supplemento ac Continuatione, Oxonii, 1722, 5 vols. 8vo. This is Hearne's edit. Another edit. was pub. at Edin., 1759, 2 vols. fol., and 1775, 2 vols. fol., viz.: Scotichronicon, sum Sup. et Continuatione Walteri Boweri. Curâ Walteri Goodall. (See GOODAL, WALTER.) MS. copies of Fordun's history are in many public libraries.

> "He begins the third [book] with the reign of Fergus the second, and thence continues the succession with better confidence than he has done in the foregoing reigns, wherein he is vastly outdone by Boethius and late historians."—*Bishop Nicolson's Scot. Hist. Lib.*, *q. v.*

> "The learned and judicious Mr. Cambden has observed, That all the *Scots* Historians who have wrote since Fordoun's time, have been very much beholding to his Diligence; and yet there are very Material Differences betwixt his Account of several things and theirs; of which I shall give the reader a few Instances."—*Mackenzie's Writers of the Scots Nation*, *q. v.*

Fordyce, David, 1711–1751, a native of Aberdeen, brother of James and Sir William, afterwards noticed, entered Marischal College, 1724, and was appointed Prof. of Moral Philos. in that institution in 1742. Returning from an extensive continental tour, he was drowned on the coast of Holland in 1751. 1. Dialogues con. Education, Edin., 1745–48, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "A work of very considerable merit, but somewhat tinged with the fopperies of the school of Shaftesbury, although entirely free from its more injurious notions."

2. Theodorus; a Dialogue concerning the art of Preaching, 1752, 12mo; 3d ed., 1755, 12mo.

> "Some useful hints."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

This should be carefully studied by all young divines. 3. Elements of Moral Philosophy, 1754, 12mo; 4th ed., 1769, 12mo. Originally pub. as ninth division of Dodsley's Preceptor. 4. The Temple of Virtue; a Dream, 1757, 12mo. Pub. from the author's MSS., with some addits. by James Fordyce, D.D., 1775, 12mo.

Fordyce, David. Letter Writer, Lon., 1790, 12mo.

Fordyce, George, M.D., 1736–1802, nephew of David, James, and Sir William, took his doctor's degree at Leyden in 1758, settled in 1759 in London, and became a distinguished lecturer and practitioner. 1. Elements of Agricult. and Vegetation, Edin., 1765, '69, '71, 8vo; Lon., 1796, 8vo.

> "This little work has always been esteemed as a very scientific treatise."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

2. Elements of the Practice of Physic, Pts. 1 and 2, 1767–70, 8vo. 3. Dissertation on Simple Fever, 1794, 8vo. 4, 5, 6, 7. Dissertation on Fever, 4 Pts., viz.: 1795, '98, '99, 1802, 8vo. 8. Dissertation 5th, with conclusions to the four preceding and present Dissertations, 1803, 8vo. Posth. Edited by W. C. Wells, M.D. Fordyce on Fevers, 2d Amer. ed., Phila., 1846, 8vo.

> "The dissertations which compose the work of Dr. Fordyce on Fevers are, of all his writings, these which in an especial manner have established his reputation for sound medical views."—*Southern Jour. of Med. and Phar.*

9. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1776, '79, '80, '85, '87, '92, '94. 10. Con. to Trans. Med. and Chir., 1792, 1800.

> "It must be confessed that, notwithstanding his great learning, which embraced many subjects noway allied to medicine, he seldom wrote elegantly, often obscurely and inaccurately."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, 1802; *Obit. Notice*, *q. v.*

Fordyce, Henrietta, "relict of James Fordyce, D.D." Memoir of, with orig. Letters, Anecdotes, and Pieces of Poetry, with a Sketch of the Life of James Fordyce, D.D., Lon., 12mo.

> "The book is a pleasant book, and could not be more interesting than it is, if there was not one word of truth in it from beginning to end. But it is a very entertaining and easily-written biography, in which none of the sternness of fact has been made to give way to the lighter graces of fiction."—*Lon. Literary Museum.*

Fordyce, James, D.D., 1720–1796, a native of Aberdeen, brother of David, James, and Sir William, also noticed in this Dictionary, was educated at Marischal Coll., and became minister successively at Brechin, Alloa, and of a dissenting congregation of Monkwell Street, London. He pub. several serms., poems, &c., 1752–91. 1. Character and Conduct of the Female Sex, 1776, 8vo. 2. Addresses to Young Men, Lon., 1777, 2 vols. 8vo. His best-known work is the collection entitled Serms. to Young Women, 1765, 2 vols. 12mo; 9th ed., 1778, 2 vols. sm. 8vo.

> "They discover much genius and imagination, a correct taste, no little knowledge of the world, and a happy method of engaging the attention and interesting the feelings."—*Wilson's Dissenters.*

Fordyce, John, M.D. 1. Historia Febris Miliaris, Lon., 1758, 8vo. 2. Usefulness of Bark in Scrofula; Med. Obs. and Inq., 1755.

Fordyce, William. Mem. con. Herculaneum. Trans. from the Italian, Lon., 1750, 8vo; 1770, 4to.

Fordyce, William. History and Antiquities of the County of Durham, 1857, 2 vols. demy 4to.

Fordyce, Sir William, 1724–1792, a brother of David and James, (see *ante*,) surgeon R. A., and subsequently Lord Rector of Marischal Coll., Aberdeen, enjoyed an extensive professional practice in London, where he died in 1792. 1. Review of the V. Disease and its Remedies, Lon., 1767, '72, 8vo. 2. Putrid and Inflam. Fevers, 1773, '77, 8vo. 3. Fragmenta Chirurgica et Medica, 1784, 8vo. 4. Muriatic Acid in Putrid Fevers; a Letter to Sir J. S., 1790, 8vo. 5. The importance of cultivating and curing Rhubarb in Britain, 1792, 8vo. At this time imported rhubarb cost the nation £200,000 per annum. 6. Sarsaparilla Root in the V. Disease; Med. Obs. and Inq., 1755.

Foreness, E. Serms., 1683, '84, 4to.

Forester, Fanny. See JUDSON, MRS. EMILY C.

Forester, Thomas. Serm., 1741, 4to.

Forester, Thomas. 1. Norway in 1848, '49, with Extracts from the Journals of Lt. M. S. Biddulph, Lon., 1850, 8vo. New ed., 1855, 16mo.

> "Thanks for this very pleasant and instructive book, say we."—*Lon. Church and State Gaz.*

2. Everard Tunstal; a Tale, 1851, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 3. Norway and its Scenery, 1853, p. 8vo. 4. Rambles in Sardinia, &c., 1858, imp. 8vo.

Foresti, E. Felix, LL.D., Prof. of the Italian language and literature in Columbia Coll., and in the Univ. of the City of New York. Italian Reader, N. York, 12mo.

Forges. A Catalogue of part of the Rarities collected by R. H., Lon., 8vo.

Forman, Charles. Letter, &c. rel. to Ostend Company, Lon., 1725, '26. Ancient Parliaments of France, 1739, 2 vols. 8vo.

Forman, Charles. Queries and Observ. upon the Revol. in 1688, and its Consequences, Lon., 1741, 8vo.

Forman, Simon, M.D., 1552–1611, a noted astrologer, physician, and fortune-teller, whose name excites sensations of horror to all who are familiar with the histories of the infamous Countess of Essex and the unfortunate Sir Thomas Overbury, studied for two years at Magdalen Coll., Oxf., and subsequently devoted his attention to physic and the stars. He wrote some treatises on Astrology, &c., of which a list will be found in Athen. Oxon. See Bliss's ed., ii. 98, 373. Many of his MSS. are deposited in the Ashmolean Museum and in the British Museum. The following extract will recall forcibly Mr. James's graphic portraits in Arabella Stuart of Dr. Forman and Mrs. Anne Turner:

> "He professed to his wife that there would be much trouble about Sir Rob. Carr, earl of Somerset, and the Lady Frances, his wife, who frequently resorted to him, and from whose company he would sometimes lock himself in his study one whole day. He had compounded things upon the desire of Mrs. Anne Turner, to make the said Sir Rob. Carr, callid *quo ad hanc*, and Robert, earl of Essex, frigid *quo ad hanc*: that is, to his wife, the Lady Frances, who had a mind to be rid of him, and be wedded to the said Sir Robert. He had made also certain pictures in wax, representing Sir Robert and the said lady, to cause a love between each other, with other such like things; but Forman dying [he died suddenly in a boat in the Thames] before he could effect the matter, Mrs. Turner found out one Edward Gresham, an astrologer, to conclude the matter; but he also, if I mistake not, dropt away before the marriage of Sir Robert and the said lady was concluded."—*Ubi supra.*

Forman, Sloper. Trans. from the French of M. Forney's Elementary Principles of the Belles-Lettres, Lon., 1766, 12mo.

Formby, Henry. 1. A Visit to the East, Lon., 1843, fp. 8vo. 2. C. C. Guide to Psalmody, 1847, fp. 8vo. 3. The Roman Ritual, 1849, 12mo. 4. The Young Singer's Book of Songs, 1851, 4to.

Forrest. A brief Defence of Curing continued Fevers.

Forrest, Alex. Baptismal Psalmody, Lon., 1751, 12mo.

Forrest, Lt.-Col. C. R. Pictorial Account of the Rivers Ganges and Jumna, Lon., imp. 4to, with 24 col'd views. Maps, &c., £4 4*s.*; large paper, £6 6*s.* This beautiful work presents the most picturesque scenes of the valleys of these celebrated rivers. With the descriptions much history is interspersed.

Forrest, Frederick. 1. Ways to Kill Care, by Young D'Urfey, Lon., 1761, 8vo. 2. A Rattle for Grown Children; by Young D'Urfey, sm. 8vo, with portrait, by W Elliot.

Forrest, John, M.D. Inoculation; Ann. of Med., 1811.

Forrest, Robert. Reports Cases in Ct. Exchequer, M. T. to T. T. 41 Geo. III., Lon., Pt. 1, 1802, 8vo. Never completed.

Forrest, Thomas. A Perfite Looking-Glasse for all Estates; from Isocrates, &c., Lon., 1580, 4to.

Forrest, Captain Thomas. 1. A Voyage (1774–76) to New Guinea and the Moluccas, &c., Lon., 1779, '99, 4to.

> "This work supplies what is wanting in Sonnerat's, as it is full on the physical and moral character of the inhabitants, and on their language, mode of life, and trade."—*Stevenson's Cat. of Voyages and Travels.*

Sonnerat treats of natural history, especially of zoology and ornithology.

2. A Voyage from Calcutta to the Mergui Archipelago, &c., 1792, 4to.

"This work is justly of great authority for its details in maritime geography."—*Ubi supra.*

Forrest, Wm. 1. A New Ballade of the Marigolde. Reprinted in vol x. Harleian Miscellany. 2. Metrical Account rel. to divorce of Q. Catharine. Reprinted in vol. iv. Brit. Bibliographer. See an account of Forrest and his works, printed and MS., in Athen. Oxon., Bliss's edit.

Forrest, Wm. S. Hist. and Descrip. Sketches of Norfolk, Va., Portsmouth, &c., for 200 Years, Phila., 1853, 8vo.

Forrester, Alexander, of the Middle Temple, was a reporter of learning and skill, but would not permit his name to be attached to the Chancery Cases *temp.* Talbot, taken from his notes. This collection was first pub. in 1741; again in 1753, fol.; and in 1792, 8vo, by J. G. Williams. They are sometimes cited as Forrester's Reports. A number of cases in Hovenden's Supp. to Vesey, Jr.'s Chancery Cases were also taken from Forrester's MSS.

Forrester, Alfred Henry. See Crowquill, Alfred.

Forrester, J. R. Chemical Observ. and Exper. on Air and Fire, from the German of Chas. Wm. Scheele; with Notes by R. Kirwan, and a Letter from Dr. Priestley, Lon., 1780, 8vo.

Forrester, James. The Marrow and Juice of 200 Scriptures, Lon., 1611, 4to.

Forrester, Thomas. The Hierarchical Bishops, &c.; in answer to Dr. Scott, Dr. Monro, and Mr. Honeyman, 1699.

Forrester, Wm. Gent. Farrier, 1788, 8vo.

Forry, S. 1. The Climate of the United States and its Endemic Influences, N. York, 1842, 8vo.

"A volume of highly interesting facts condensed into the smallest compass."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

2. Meteorology, 1843, fol.

Forset, Edward. Bodies Natural and Politique, 1606.

Forss, Charles. Practical Remarks upon the Education of the Working Classes.

Forster, A. V. Fatal Ambition; a Rom., 1811.

Forster, Charles, Rector of Stifsted. 1. Discourses on Scrip. Hist. &c., Lon., 1823, 8vo. 2. Critical Essays on Genesis, Chap. xx., and on Saint Matthew, Chap. ii. 17, 18; with Notes, 1827, 8vo.

"The professed aim of Mr. Forster in the publication of these essays, is to lower the modern continental system of biblical interpretation."—*Ubi supra, q. v.*

3. Mahometanism Unveiled, 1829, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Objectional statements in this work. See Christian Observer and Burder's Rise and Progress and Termination of Mahommedanism, 1830, 8vo."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Also see a review in Brit. Critic, vii. 1. 4. Life of Bishop Jebb; new ed., 1837, 8vo.

"The whole of the biography is written in a spirit of good feeling and good taste, which do the highest honour to Mr. Forster."—*Brit. Mag.*

5. The Apostolical Authority of the Epistle to the Hebrews, 1838, 8vo.

"The irresistible conclusion from the whole of the author's elaborate researches is, that that Epistle is the genuine production of the great apostle of the Hebrews."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib., q. v., et Brit. Crit.*, xxvi. 167.

6. The Hist. Geography of Arabia; or, the Patriarchal Evidences of Revealed Religion, 1844, 2 vols. 8vo. The Appendix contains translations of the celebrated Hamyaritic Inscriptions, recently discovered in Hadramaut. 7. The One Primeval Language, Pts. 1, 2, and 3, 1851–52–54, 8vo. 8. Six Preacher Serms., 1853, 8vo.

Forster, Rev. Edward. 1. The Arabian Nights' Entertainment, trans., with engravings from pictures by Smirke, Lon., 1802, 5 vols. 8vo. Some copies on large paper, 4to. Late eds., 1839, r. 8vo; 1847, r. 8vo; 1853, demy 8vo. This has been commended as a very elegant translation. There are also versions by Beaumont, Lane, Macnaghten, Scott, and Torrens. Respecting new translations, see Westminster Rev., xxxi. 265, xxxiii. 201, and Lon. Monthly Rev., cix. 362. Also see notices of the Arabian Nights in Lon. For. Quar. Rev., xiv. 350, xxiv. 139; Lon. Eclec. Rev., 4th s., viii. 641; Amer. Whig Rev., vi. 601; and especially the introduction to Forster's trans., ed. 1839, by G. Moir Bussey. The Rev. Richard Hole's Remarks on the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, Lon., 1797, 8vo, throw much light on the subject. This work was first introduced to European readers in 1704, through the French trans. of M. Antony Galland, Prof. of Arabic in the Roy. Coll., Paris. Mr. Forster trans. this into English, correcting M. Galland's inaccuracies. Mr. Lane's trans. is immediately from the Arabic. This is a pleasant theme, and we leave it with regret. We should be glad to quote the testimonies of Lady Montague, Colonel Capper, Dallaway, Lane, and others, to the value of this work, as a faithful portraiture of the land where they "talk in flowers."

"The Arabian Nights have lost none of their charms for me. All the learned and wiseacres of England cried out against this wonderful work, upon its first appearance; Gray among the rest. Yet I doubt whether any man, except Shakspeare, has afforded so much delight, if we open our hearts to receive it. The author of the Arabian Nights was the greatest benefactor the East ever had, not excepting Mahomet. How many hours of pure happiness has he bestowed on six-and-twenty millions of hearers! All the springs of the Desert have less refreshed the Arabs than those delightful tales, and they cast their gems and genii over our benighted and foggy regions."—Leigh Hunt.

2. Anacreontis Odæ, &c., 1802, 8vo. 3. The Brit. Gallery of Engravings, with descriptions. 12 Nos. complete; 52 Plates, £2 2*s.* each; large paper, £3 13*s.* 6*d.* each. North sale, with proofs and etchings on India Paper, £40 19*s.*

Forster, Edward. See Foster.

Forster, Edward, Jr. Catalogus Avium in Insulis Britannicis habitantium, Lon., 1817, 8vo.

Forster, George, d. 1792, an employee in the Civil Service of the E. India Company. 1. Sketches of the Mythology and Customs of the Hindoos, Lon., 1785, 8vo. 2. A Journey from Bengal to England, 1798, 2 vols 4to; 1808, 2 vols. 8vo. This traveller is not to be confounded with George Forster, the companion of Captain Cook, who, being a foreigner, (George was a native of Dantzic, and his father, J. R. Forster, a native of Dirschau,) can claim no place in our Dictionary.

Forster, H. P. 1. A Bengalee and English Vocabulary, in two Pts., Calcutta, 1799–1802, 2 vols. 4to. 2. Essay on the Principles of Sanskrit Grammar, Pt. 1, 1801, r. 4to.

Forster, John. England's happiness increased by a Plantation of Potatoes, Lon., 1664, 4to.

Forster, John, of Beercrocombe. Serm., 1746, 4to.

Forster, John, of Elton. Serms., 1755, '57, '64.

Forster, John. Observ. on our Saviour's Discourse with the Pharisee Lawyer; anon., Lon., *s. a.*, 12mo.

Forster, John, Her Majesty's Chaplain of the Savoy. 1. The Churchman's Guide; a Copious Index of Serms. and other Works, by eminent Church of Eng. Divines, digested and arranged, according to their subjects, and brought down to the present day, Lon., 1840, 8vo.

"I would have young clergymen make very great use of the works of able Divines; not inconsiderately and servilely transcribe them,—but modify, digest, contract, amplify, vary, adapt them to the purpose,—improve, if possible, what they may find in them: for then it will fairly become their own, and mix naturally with what proceeds altogether from themselves."—Secker.

2. The Gospel Narrative, 3d ed., 1847, r. 8vo.

"I think the work will be very acceptable to serious readers, by pointing out the solution of doubts and objections, and setting the language and actions of our blessed Lord in their true light."—*The Late Archbishop of Canterbury.*

"I think it likely to be extensively and profitably used."—*Archbishop of York.*

"I know no Harmony which may be consulted with so much advantage."—*Bishop of Winchester.*

Also commended by the present Archbp. of Canterbury, the Archbp. of Armagh, and the Bps. of Exeter, Lichfield, Lincoln, Winton, Llandaff, and Worcester.

Forster, John, of the Inner Temple, b. 1812, at Newcastle, England, occupies an eminent position as a journalist and author. He has for twenty-four years written for the London Examiner, for the last twelve of which he has had the sole charge of the editorial department. (See Fonblanque, Albany.) He has contributed to the Edinburgh Review, the Foreign Quarterly Review, (of which he was for four years the editor,) and other publications. After Charles Dickens left the Daily News, Mr. Forster acted as editor for a short season. Mr. F. is best known to the public by his two popular works entitled, 1. The Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England, Lon., 1840, 7 vols. fp. 8vo. New ed., 1854, 2 vols. demy 8vo. Also pub. in Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, vols. ii., iii., iv., v., and vi. Amer. ed., N. York, 1847, 8vo, edited by Rev. J. O. Choules.

"This chain of biographies may be considered as constituting a complete narrative of the most extraordinary and eventful period in the history of England. We regard them as additions of the very highest value to what we may term our political literature."—*Lon. Morn. Chron.*

2. The Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith, 1848, 8vo. New ed.,—The Life and Times of Oliver Goldsmith,—1854, 2 vols. 8vo. Abridged ed., 1855, cr. 8vo. It is well known that the publication of this work was the occasion of a controversy with Mr. Prior relative to the use made by Mr. Forster of his materials. See Lon. Athenæum, June 16 and 17, 1848. Without

entering into any detailed discussion of the matter, for which we have neither space nor inclination, we may be excused for the expression of the opinion that Mr. Prior greatly magnified his grievances, if indeed any existed, of which we are by no means persuaded. Perhaps Mr. Forster should have been rather more liberal in acknowledgments; but Mr. Prior's claim to a permanent monopoly of facts, by whomsoever discovered, which have become items of current knowledge, is surely untenable. Mr. Forster's biography has been greatly and deservedly admired: we have space for a few lines only of quotations, and must refer the inquisitive reader to the Dublin Univ. Mag., Sharpe's Mag., and the N. Amer. Rev. Our quotations shall be of passages in which the three prominent biographers of Goldsmith—Prior, Forster, and Irving—are all introduced.

"Mr. Forster's spirited and eloquent sketch, though deformed by certain mannerisms, or rather Carlylisms, which we would rather have seen avoided, is, unquestionably, a valuable addition to our standard literary biography; whilst to the 'voluminous and indefatigable' Mr. Prior belongs the undisputed honour of having collected and preserved, from tradition and other sources, nearly all the particulars of Goldsmith's life, which could by possibility be discovered. We do not wish to disparage the patient research and enthusiastic labours of Mr. Prior, when we speak of Mr. Forster's work as readable, valuable, and entertaining; for the diligent compiler and the skilful adapter are in our opinion equally entitled to their meed of approbation. Nor will we quarrel with the work of Washington Irving, because it contains no startling fact that is not to be found in the two preceding biographies."—F. Lawrence: *Sharpe's Lon. Mag.*

"Mr. Prior was a laborious collector of facts, who, by dint of patient research, and nothing else, made a book as little attractive as a Life of Goldsmith could be. Mr. Forster drew from the distaff thus carefully stored with raw material a smooth thread, around which he allowed all the characteristic circumstances and associations of the time to crystallize, forming a mass at once solid and transparent, but not without, now and then, a little superfluous glitter. Mr. Irving, selecting at will from the whole, has, with his usual taste, presented us with 'gems in order, fitly set,' from whose shifting and delicate hues flashes forth a portrait, possessing the accuracy without the hardness of the daguerreotype, though not, like that, made of sunshine."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, lxx. 266.

Any writer might well feel proud of the commendation of Washington Irving, and we therefore, in justice to Mr. Forster, quote a graceful compliment paid to the latter in the Preface to Irving's Life of Goldsmith. Mr. Irving's original biographical sketch was published some years before the appearance of Forster's biography. This sketch the author was induced to enlarge that it might take its proper place in the revised series of his works, issued by Messrs. George P. Putnam & Co. of New York. The reference to Mr. Forster's biography alluded to is as follows:

"When I was about of late to revise my biographical sketch, preparatory to publication, a volume was put into my hands, recently given to the public by Mr. John Forster, of the Inner Temple, who, likewise availing himself of the labours of the indefatigable Prior, and of a few new lights since evolved, has produced a biography of the poet, executed with a spirit, a feeling, a grace, and an elegance, that leave nothing to be desired. Indeed it would have been presumption in me to undertake the subject after it had been thus felicitously treated, did I not stand committed by my previous sketch."

Mr. Forster has increased the obligations of the public by the publication of his Lives of Daniel De Foe and Charles Churchill. Reprinted, with Additions, from the Edin. Rev., and forming Pts. 76 and 77, or vol. xxxviii., of Longman & Co.'s Travellers' Library. In these biographies Mr. Forster has pursued the same plan which renders his Life of Goldsmith so valuable a picture of the men and manners of the day: he surrounds us with the shades of the departed great, the contemporaries of De Foe and Churchill, whose influence pervaded all the ramifications of political and social life. Mr. Forster pub. in 1858 Historical and Biographical Essays, 2 vols.; composed of articles originally contributed to quarterly reviews, and of new matter. Commended in Lon. Athen., 1858, 620.

Forster, Joseph. The Origin of Evil, the Foundation of Morality, and the Immateriality of the Soul, 1734, 8vo.

Forster, Nathaniel, 1717–1757, a divine of great learning, was a native of Stadscombe, Devonshire, and educated at Eton, and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxf., of which he became Fellow, 1729; Rector of Hethe, Oxfordshire, 1749; Preb. of Bristol and Vicar of Rochdale, 1754; Preacher at the Rolls, 1757. 1. Antiq. of Govt., Arts, and Sciences, in Egypt, Oxf., 1743, 8vo. 2. Platonis Dialogi quinque, 1745, '52, '65. First ed. the best. 3. Account supposed to have been given of Jesus Christ by Josephus, Oxf., 1749, 8vo. Highly commended by Warburton and Bryant. 4. Biblia Hebraica, sine punctis, Oxon., 1750, 2 vols. 4to. 5. Remarks on Stibbing's Diss. on Marriage of Minors, 1755. 6. Serms., 1746–67.

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Fortescue, J., D.D. Essays, Moral and Miscellaneous, Lon., 1752, '59.

Fortescue, Sir John, supposed to have died about 1485, aged 90, was the third son of Sir Henry Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. Prince, in his Worthies of Devonshire, presumed him to have been educated at Oxford, and Bishop Tanner locates him at Exeter Coll. At Lincoln's Inn he soon became famous for his knowledge of civil and common law, and in 1430 was made a Serjeant-at-Law; in 1441, King's Serjeant-at-Law; and in 1442 Chief Justice of the King's Bench. He stood high in favour with Henry VI., and when that monarch was obliged to take refuge in Scotland, Fortescue clung to his fallen fortunes. It was probably at this time Henry created him Chancellor of England. In 1463 he accompanied Queen Margaret, Prince Edward, and a number of the adherents of the House of Lancaster, to Flanders, where he remained many years. Whilst thus in exile, he composed his celebrated work entitled De Laudibus Legum Angliæ, with a view to the future guidance of Prince Henry, if he should ever reach the throne. The young prince was cut off by the hand of the murderer in the flower of his days, but the De Laudibus Legum Angliæ has survived many thrones, and is still resorted to as a fountain of inestimable wisdom. Fortescue returned to England with Queen Margaret and Prince Edward, and was taken prisoner after the battle of Shrewsbury, in 1471. He was pardoned by King Edward, retracted a paper he had written against the claims of the House of York, and lived the rest of his days in learned retirement at Ebburton, in Gloucestershire. In addition to the work noticed above, he left many Latin tracts, (MSS.,) and an English treatise, entitled The Difference between an Absolute and Limited Monarchy, as it more particularly regards the English Constitution. This was pub. in 1714, 8vo, with Remarks by the author's descendant, John Fortescue Aland. It proves and enlarges upon the superior degree of liberty possessed by the English over the French. It was probably written after De Laudibus, &c., as the author does not quote it in the latter work. See Oldys's Brit. Lib., 250–254. The De Laudibus Legum Angliæ was first printed by Whitchurch, *sine anno*, but in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. In 1516, 12mo, a trans. into English, made by Robert Mulcaster, was given to the world. Reprinted 1567, '73, '75, '78, '99, 1609, with Hengham's Summæ Magna et Parva, and Notes by Selden on De Laudibus, &c., 1616, '60, '72. Mulcaster, the translator, says, in his dedication to John Walshe:

"It hapned me of late to light upon this little Treatise, which I incontinent desired to runne ouer, because it seemed to discourse upon some points of the law of our countrie whereof I myself then was and am now a student. When I had ouerrunne it, and because I wished all men to haue part of my delight, methought it good to translate it into English forth of Latine."

Trans. into English, illustrated with the Notes of Mr. Selden, and a great variety of Remarks with respect to the Antiq., Hist., and Laws of Eng.; to which are added the Summæ of Hengham, by J. Glanvill, 1737, fol.; 2d ed., 1741. New ed., including Selden's Notes and Hengham's Summæ, with a large Hist. Pref. by Francis Gregor, 1775, 8vo. The notes and references in this ed. are more ample than in any of the preceding eds., and the trans. is more accurate. The last ed. of Fortescue is by A. Amos, Camb., 1825, 8vo. The trans. is the same as Gregor's:

"Professor Amos judiciously retained some of the notes of former editions, but for the most part added new ones, which are less copious than Gregor's. Professor Amos discharged the office of Annotator with ability and moderation."—*Marvin's Leg. Bibl.*, *q. v.* for a reference to authorities subjoined.

In 1663, fol., Mr. E. Waterhouse pub. Fortescutus Illustratus; or, A Comment. on that Nervous Treatise, De Laudibus Legum Angliæ. For Hargrave's opinion of this work see Waterhouse, E. The merits of De Laudibus Legum Angliæ are unquestionable; and, as we have already stated, its authority has lost nothing by the lapse of time:

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Fortescue, Sir John. See Aland, John Fortescue.

Fortescue, John. Serm., 1760, 8vo.

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Foster, Henry, 1745–1814, entered at Queen's Coll., Oxf., 1764; Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Clerkenwell, 1804. 1. Grace Displayed and Saul Converted; sub. of a Serm., Acts ix. 11, Lon., 1776, 8vo. New ed., 1814, 8vo. 2. The Bible Preacher; or, Closet Companion for every Day in the Year, 1824, 12mo.

> "A work worthy the attention of all clergymen, dissenting ministers, and all denominations of Christians."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

Foster, Rev. J. K. 1. Recollec. of Rev. G. D. Owen, Lon., 1838, 8vo. 2. Convers. on Brit. Ch. Hist., 1848, 12mo. 3. Strong Consolation, or the Penitent Sinner Encouraged, 32mo.

Foster, James, D.D., 1697–1753, a native of Exeter, began to preach as a dissenting minister, 1718, minister at Barbican, London, 1724; at Pinner's Hall, 1744. He was originally an Independent, but was subsequently baptized by immersion. In 1728 he commenced the series of Sunday Evening Lectures—continued for more than twenty years—which were numerously attended by persons of all ranks of life and all classes of opinions.

> "Here," says Dr. Fleming, "was a confluence of persons of every rank, station, and quality. Wits, free-thinkers, numbers of clergy; who, whilst they gratified their curiosity, had their professions shaken and their prejudices loosened. And of the usefulness and success of these lectures he had a large number of written testimonials from unknown as well as known persons."

Perhaps no preacher ever maintained an enthusiastic popularity for a longer period. Pope sang his praises, and Savage declared there was none to be named with him.

"Let modest Foster, if he will, excel
Ten Metropolitans in preaching well."
Pref. to Pope's Satires.

"But see the accomplish'd Orator appear,
Refined his language, and his reason clear!
Thou, Foster, only, hast the pleasing art,
At once to charm the ear, and mend the heart."
SAVAGE.

Lord Bolingbroke noticed the popular favourite after his own fashion, by ascribing to him, but erroneously, it is said, the absurd saying, often quoted by shallow disputants,

"Where mystery begins, religion ends."

But it has been remarked that,

> "Whatever his personal virtues and popular talents, he neither professed nor possessed much zeal for the essential doctrines of Christianity."

1. Occasional Serms., 1720, '32, '41, '42, 8vo. 2. Serms., 1732, '33, '37, 8vo. 3. Serms., in 4 vols. 8vo; 4th and best ed., 1755. 4. Discourses on Natural Religion and Social Virtues, 1749–52, 2 vols. 4to. 5. Essay on Fundamentals; especially the Trinity, 1720, 8vo. A celebrated essay. 6. Defence of the Usefulness, Truth, and Excellency of the Christian Religion, 1731, 8vo. Written against Tindal.

> "This is generally and justly acknowledged to be an ingenious performance, and written with great clearness of thought and expression."—*Leland's Deistical Writers, q. v.*
>
> "It reflects much credit on the abilities and ingenuity of the author." See Wilson's Hist. of Diss. Churches.

7. Answer to Dr. Stebbing's Letter on Heresy, 1735, 8vo; do. to his 2d Letter, 1736, 8vo.

Foster, John. 1. Oratio habita Cantabrigiæ in Collegio Regali, Cantab., 1752, 4to. 2. Dissertatio, Lon., 1758, 4to.

Foster, John, of Elton. Serms., Lon., 1756, '57, 8vo.

Foster, John, 1731–1773, a native of Windsor, educated at Eton and King's Coll., Camb., Master of Eton, 1765; Canon of Windsor, 1772. An Essay on Accent and Quantity, Eton, 1762, 8vo; 3d ed., 1820, 8vo. An esteemed work. The 3d ed. contains Dr. Gally's two Dissertations against pronouncing the Greek language according to accents.

Foster, Rt. Hon. John, M.P. Speeches, 1793, '99, 8vo.

Foster, John. Poems on Relig. Subjects, 1798, 8vo.

Foster, John, D.D., 1783–1829, minister of Brighton, Mass., husband of Hannah Foster, author of The Coquette. Serms., 1799, 1802, '03, '05, '09, '17.

Foster, John. On the Method of Illustrating Scripture from the relation of Modern Travellers, 1802, 8vo.

Foster, John, 1770–1843, a native of Yorkshire, England, was the son of a farmer, who employed his leisure hours in weaving, and taught his son the use of the hand-wheel. When 14 years of age, John was placed under the care of a manufacturer, who soon discovered that his studious apprentice would prove but an unprofitable assistant. Discharged from a distasteful employment, he determined to study for the ministry, and entered the Baptist College at Bristol, where he soon gained distinction by intellectual abilities. In 1792 he commenced preaching, and officiated among the Baptists at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dublin, Chichester, Downend, near Bristol, and Frome, in Somersetshire, in succession. Obliged by a glandular affection of the neck to discontinue preaching, he retired to Stapleton, near Bristol, and here he devoted himself to literary composition, for which few have been so well qualified. He was the principal contributor to the Eclectic Review, and for a period of thirteen years wrote for its columns those excellent essays which gave that periodical so extensive and durable a reputation. We should not fail to mention that the "Friend" to whom he addressed his essays was a Miss Maria Snooke of Downend, who subsequently became Mrs. John Foster. For further particulars respecting this excellent man and eminent writer, we must refer the reader to his Life and Correspondence, by J. E. Ryland; with Notices of Mr. Foster as a preacher and companion, by John Sheppard, Lon., 1846, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1848, 2 vols. 8vo. New ed., (Bohn's Stand. Lib.,) 1852, 2 vols. 12mo; Boston, 1850, 2 vols. in 1, 12mo.

> "In the interesting volumes before us we find, and principally in his own words, a full and faithful register of the leading events in his life, and of the more interesting movements in his spiritual history. The book is arranged on a plan somewhat similar to that adopted in Carlyle's work on Cromwell. The biography constitutes an intermitting chain between the numerous letters, and is executed in a modest and intelligent manner. Besides his correspondence, there are large and valuable excerpts from his journals, and to the whole are appended interesting though slight notices of his character, from the pen of Mr. Sheppard."—*Gilfillan's Second Gallery of Lit. Portraits.*

In 1805 Mr. Foster pub. (1.) Essays, in a Series of Letters to a Friend, on the following subjects: 1. On a man's writing memoirs of himself; 2. On Decision of Character; 3. On the application of the epithet Romantic; 4. On some of the causes by which Evangelical Religion has been rendered less acceptable to persons of cultivated taste, 9th ed., 1830, 8vo. The final corrections of the author appear in this ed., from which the subsequent eds. were printed; 13th ed., 1839, 12mo; 21st ed., 1850, p. 8vo.

> "I happened myself to be in Bristol at the moment when his four essays were first issuing from the press; and everywhere I heard so pointed an account of the expectations connected with Foster by his religious party, that I made it a duty to read his book without delay. It is a distant incident to look back upon; gone by far more than thirty years; but I remember my first impressions, which were these:—first, That the novelty or weight of the thinking was hardly sufficient to account for the sudden popularity, without some *extra* influence at work; and, secondly, That the contrast was remarkable between the uncoloured style of his general diction, and the brilliant felicity of occasional images embroidered upon the sober ground of his text. The splendour did not seem spontaneous, or growing up as part of the texture within the loom; it was intermitting, and seemed as extraneous to the substance as the flowers which are chalked for an evening upon the floors of ball-rooms."—*De Quincey's Essays on the Poets and other Eng. Writers, q. v.*

The eminent authorities next to be quoted take a very different view of our author.

"The author places the idea which he wishes to present in such flood of light, that it is not merely visible itself, but it seems to illumine all around it. He paints metaphysics, and has the happy art of arranging what in other hands would appear cold and comfortless abstractions, in the warmest colours of fancy. Without quitting his argument in pursuit of ornament or imagery, his imagination becomes the perfect handmaid of his reason, ready at every moment to spread her canvas and present her pencil."—ROBERT HALL.

"I have read, with the greatest admiration, the Essays of Mr. Foster. He is one of the most profound and eloquent writers that England has produced."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

"Mr. Foster's Essays are full of ingenuity and original remarks. The style of them is at once terse and elegant."—DR. DIBDIN: *Library Comp.*

"A very accurate and powerful writer of the present day, Mr. Foster, in his Essay on Decision of Character," &c.—SAMUEL WARREN: *Ten Thousand a Year.* And see the same author's Introduc. to Law Studies.

It would be easy to multiply commendations.

In 1819 appeared (2) the Essays on the Evils of Popular Ignorance. New ed., 16th thousand, including the Discourse on the Communication of Christianity to the People of India, 1850, sm. 8vo.

This the author considered his best work, and is the one by which he wished his literary claims to be estimated. The fact of its not having sold so well as his other Essays was, he used to say, a proof of Popular Ignorance. The author was not the only admirer of his performance:

"A work which, popular and admired as it confessedly is, has never met with the thousandth part of the attention which it deserves. It appears to me that we are now at a crisis in the state of our country and of the world, which renders the reasonings and exhortations of that eloquent production applicable and urgent beyond all power of mine to express."—DR. J. PYE SMITH.

"If any have yet to learn the Evils of Popular Ignorance, let them survey the chambers of imagery in this original and affecting Essay, and if they can receive impressions, they will never more forget that the people are destroyed for lack of knowledge."—DR. JOHN HARRIS, *author of Mammon.*

3. Contributions, Biographical, Literary, and Philosophical, to the Eclectic Review, 1840, 2 vols. 8vo.

"They are worthy to go along with the reviews of Hall, Macaulay, and Jeffrey. Profound, keen, courteous, powerful in reasoning, vigorous and massive in style, and eminently Christian in sentiment, they will suffer nothing by comparison with the writings of those justly-celebrated men in the most important points, while in some they possess an evident superiority."—*Lon. Congregational Mag.*

"We believe that no Review in England, in America, or on the Continent, can boast of more precious treasures than those disclosed in the volumes before us."—*Lon. Evangelical Mag.*

"We question if there be another Review in Europe that could show such a series of papers as Foster contributed to the Eclectic."—*United Secession Magazine, August.*

"Had the Eclectic Review achieved nothing else for letters and piety than eliciting the contributions of Foster, it would have established strong claims to public gratitude."—*Lon. Christian Witness.*

4. Lectures delivered at Broadmead Chapel, Bristol. 1st Series, 1844, 8vo; 3d ed., 1848, 12mo. 2d Series, 1847, 8vo; 2d ed., 1848, 12mo.

"We know of nothing in the language equal to the Lectures upon Historical Subjects from the Old and New Testaments in point of graphical vividness of description and profoundly instructive comment. All the discoveries are rich in thought and deeply impressive; and of all Mr. Foster's writings, they give us the best and truest impress of the real character of his mind."—*Lon. Patriot.*

5. Introductory Essay to Doddridge's Rise and Progress, 1847, 12mo.

"In point of direct religious utility, it has been surpassed by none of his writings."—*Ryland's Life of Foster,* vol. ii. p. 17.

"Several parts I have had to write anew and differently; minor corrections to an endless amount. To think how much ado, of talking, fretting, pacing the room morning and night, pleading excuse from preaching and visiting, setting aside of plans for South Wales, &c.; and all for what?—a Preface to Doddridge's Rise and Progress."—JOHN FOSTER.

"In simplicity of language, in majesty of conception, in the eloquence of that conciseness which conveys, in a short sentence, more meaning than the mind dares at once admit, his writings are unmatched."—*North British Review.*

"His Essays are original, and calculated to enlarge the mind."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"For twenty years we have been enthusiasts in reference to this writer's genius."—GILFILLAN: *Second Gallery of Lit. Poet.*

"Mr. Gilfillan possibly overrates the power of this essayist, and the hold which he has upon the public mind. It is singular, meanwhile, that whatever might be its degree, much or little, originally his influence was due to an accident of position, which, in some countries, would have tended to destroy it. He was a Dissenter."—DE QUINCEY: *Essays on the Poets, and other Eng. Writers.*

The reader can pursue the subject in the two works last named, and many of the leading periodicals of the day.

Foster, John Leslie. 1. Essay on the Principles of Commercial Exchanges, &c., Lon., 1804, 8vo.

"In this very able treatise Mr. Foster gives the earliest explanation of the real nature and influence of absentee expenditures that we have met with."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

2. Speech rel. to R. Catholics in Ireland, 1812, 8vo.

Foster, Joseph. See FORSTER.

Foster, Mark. A Treat. of Trigonometry.

Foster, Sir Michael, 1689–1763, an eminent lawyer, a native of Marlborough, Wiltshire, educated at Exeter Coll., Oxf., entered the Middle Temple in 1707, was knighted and made a Judge of the Court of King's Bench in 1745. 1. Letter to Prot. Dissenters, 1720. 2. Exam. of the scheme of Church Power laid down in the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani, &c., 1735.

"In this he controverted the system of Church power vested in the clergy, and which forms the groundwork of Bishop Gibson's 'Codex.'"

Several answers appeared, the principal one by Dr. Andrews, a civilian. 3. The King against Alex. Broadfoot, Oxf., 1758, 4to. 4. Report, &c. rel. to trial of the Rebels in 1746; 1762, fol.; 1776, 8vo. New ed., with Discourses upon a few Branches of the Crown Law, 1792, 8vo; 3d ed., with Appendix, cont'g Foster's Opinion, &c., and Notes and References by Michael Dodson, 1809, 8vo.

"The truly admirable discourses of Sir Michael Foster."—JUDGE STORY: *Miscell. Writings,* 76.

"The author did not attempt to write a regular Treatise upon Crown Law. His discourses are much admired for their sound and accurate learning."

See Pref. Gilbert's Evid., by Lofft, 37; Cowp., 7; 3 East, 582; Warren's Law Stu., 620; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 321. Michael Dodson, his nephew, pub. his Life in 1811, 8vo.

Foster, Nich. Rebellion in Barbadoes, 1650, 8vo.

Foster, P. L. N. Act rel. to Wills, Lon., 1837, 12mo.

Foster, Rev. Randolph S., b. 1820, in Williamsburg, Ohio. 1. Objections to Calvinism. 2. Christian Purity, N.Y., 1851, 12mo. 3. Ministry Needed for the Times.

Foster, Richard. To the Rulers in Israel, 1650.

Foster, Robert, or **William.** Hoplocrisma-Spongvs; or, A Sponge to wipe away the Weapon-salve, Lon., 1631, 4to.

Foster, Samuel, d. 1652, a native of Northamptonshire, educated at Emanuel Coll., Camb., was elected Prof. of Astronomy in Gresham Coll. in 1636, and again in 1641. He was a distinguished mathematician. His principal works are—1. Descrip. of a Quadrant, Lon., 1624, 4to. Several eds. 2. The Art of Dialling, 1638, &c., 4to. 3. Four Treatises on Dialling, 1654, 4to. 4. Horologiography, 1654, 4to. 5. Miscellanea, Eng. and Lat., 1659, fol.

Foster, Thomas. Serm., Lon., 1631, 4to.

Foster, Thomas. See FORSTER.

Foster, Thomas. Chrestomatheia; or, A Collection of Morality and Sentiment extracted from various Authors, 1793, 12mo.

Foster, Wm. See FORSTER.

Foster, Wm. See FORRESTER.

Foster, Wm., D.D. Visit. Serm., Lon., 1802, 4to.

Foster, Rev. Wm., Head Master of St. Paul's School, Southsea, has pub. Greek and Latin Grammars, &c., and works on Arithmetic and Algebra.

Foster, Mrs. W. Lady Marion, Lon., 1853, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"This fascinating novel needs not the attraction of the name of the late Duke of Wellington's niece upon the title-page to commend it to the novel-readers of the fashionable world. The work gives evidence of talent of no common order."—*John Bull.*

Foster, Wm. L. New Hampshire Reports, vols. i., ii., iii., pub. to 1854, Boston, 8vo.

Fotherby, Martin, D.D., 1559–1619, a native of Lincolnshire, educated at, and Fellow of, Trin. Coll., Camb., Preb. of Canterbury, 1596; Bishop of Sarum, 1618. 1. Fovre Serms., Lon., 1608, 4to. 2. Atheomasti; or, The clearing of Four Truths against Atheists, &c., 1622, fol.

Fothergill, Anthony, a husbandman, pub. three theolog. treatises, Lon., 1754, '56, 8vo.

Fothergill, Anthony, M.D., of Northampton, pub. treatises on Fever, Poison, &c., 1763–99, and contrib. profess. papers to Med. Obs. and Inq., and Phil. Trans., 1767–1805.

Fothergill, Charles. 1. The Wanderer: Tales and Essays, 1803, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. Essay on Natural History, 1813, 12mo.

Fothergill, George, 1705–1760, a native of Westmoreland, educated at, and Fellow and tutor of, Queen's Coll., Oxf.; Principal of Edmund Hall, and Vicar of Bramley, Hampshire, 1751. 1. Occas. Serms., Lon., 1756, '57, '58, 8vo. 2. Serms., 1761, '62, 8vo; Oxf., 1765, 2 vols. 8vo.

"His sermons display a large share of manly sense. They are clear, rational, and instructive. His turn of thought and expression is ingenious and sprightly."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Fothergill, John, M.D., 1712–1780, an eminent physician, a member of the Society of Friends or Quakers, was a native of Carr End, Yorkshire. After travelling on the continent, he settled in London, where he gained such fame in his profession that he enjoyed an income of about

£7000, and left an estate of £80,000. He endowed a seminary for young Quakers at Ackworth, near Leeds, assisted Sydney Parkinson in his account of his South Sea Voyage, and printed Anthony Purver's (a Quaker) trans. of the Bible from the Hebrew and Greek, at an expense of £2000. 1. Thesis de Emeticorum usu, in variis Morbis tractandis, Edin., 1738, 8vo. 2. Sore Throat with Ulcers, Lon., 1748, '54, 8vo. 3. Rules for the Preserv. of Health, 1762, 8vo. 4. Acct. of Dr. Collinson, 1770, 4to. Anon. 5. Explan. Remarks to the Pref. to Sydney Parkinson's Jour. of a Voy. to the South Seas, 1773, 4to. 6. Hydrophobia, 1778, 8vo. 7. Con. to Ed. Med. Ess., 1736. 8. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1744. 9. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1755, '67, '78, '84. His Works, edited by John Elliot, M.D., with Life and Notes, 1781, 8vo. By Gilbert Thompson, 1782, 8vo. By Dr. Lettsom, 1783, 2 vols. 8vo; 1784, 4to. Hortas Uptoniensis; or, A Cat. of Stove and Greenhouse Plants in Dr. Fothergill's Garden at Upton, at the time of his decease, 1784, 8vo.

> "The person of Dr. Fothergill was of a delicate rather than extenuated make. His features were all expressive, and his eye had a peculiar brilliancy. His understanding was comprehensive and quick, and rarely embarrassed on the most sudden occasions. There was a charm in his conversation and address that conciliated the regard and confidence of all who employed him; and so discreet and uniform was his conduct, that he was not apt to forfeit the esteem which he had once acquired."

See authorities cited above; also Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes; Physic and Physicians; The Lives of Brit. Physicians; and for a list of his separate papers in Ed. Med. Ess., Phil. Trans., and Med. Obs. and Inq., refer to Bibl. Brit.

Fothergill, Samuel, d. 1773, an eminent Quaker preacher, brother of the preceding, travelled over England, Scotland, Ireland, and North America, holding religious meetings. He was greatly respected. 1. Remarks on an Address to the People called Quakers, and a Serm., &c. by M. Pilkington. In a Letter to the Author; with Observ. by Phipps, 1761, 8vo. 2. Reply to E. Owen on Water Baptism, 1763, 8vo. 3. Letters, 1816.

Fothergill, Samuel, M.D. Tic Douloureux, Lon., 1804, 8vo.

Fothergill, Thomas. Articles against Capt. Neidham, 1653, 4to.

Fothergill, Thomas, D.D. Provost of Queen's Coll., and Preb. of Durham. Serms., Oxf., 1749, '53, '56, '60, '62, '64.

Fouler. See Fowler.

Fouler, Wm. Truth's Vindication of Election and Reprobation, Lon., 1652, 12mo.

Foulface, Philip. Bacchvs Bovntie, Describing the debonaire dietie of his bountiful godhead, in the royall obseruance of his great feast of Pentecost. Necessaire to be read and marked of all, for the eschuing of like enormities. By Philip Foulface of Ale-foord, student in good fellowship, Lon., 1594, 4to. Partly in verse and partly in prose; much in the style of Robert Greene. Three sheets only. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 74, £6. It is reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany.

> "The intention of this Pamphlet was to expose the sin of drunkenness, and the folly and danger of those who give themselves up to that chargeable, silly, and health-destroying vice: a vice, in which a man takes the utmost pains to drown his own reason, to commence a fool, the object of a sober man's resentment and reproach, and to ruin both his own estate and constitution."—Oldys.

To this "let all the people say, Amen!"

Foulis, or **De Foliis, Henry,** 1638?–1685, entered Queen's Coll., Oxf., 1654; Fellow of Lincoln's Coll., 1659; took holy orders, but devoted himself to historical studies. 1. Hist. of the Wicked Plots and Conspiracies of our blessed Saints, the Presbyterians, &c., Lon., 1662; Oxf., 1674, fol.

> "Which book, tho' full of notable girds against that party, yet it hath been so pleasing to the royalists, (who have found much wit and mirth therein.) that some of them have caused it to be chained to desks in public places, and in some country-churches, to be read by the vulgar. But as by the publishing of this book he hath much displeased the Presbyterians, of whom some have fallen foul upon him in their writings for so doing; so hath he more displeased another party for the writing of this book following:
>
> "[2.] The History of the Romish Treasons and Usurpations, with an Account of many gross Corruptions and Impostures of the Church of Rome, &c., Lon., 1671 and '81, fol. Which book, had it not fallen into the hands of a knavish bookseller, might have been extant in the lifetime of the author, and so consequently more compleat and exact than it now is. At its first publication, I was informed by a letter written by a noted man of that party, that the papists did look upon the said book as a simple thing—That he (the author) fought against his own shadow, and that all sober Catholics did disallow much of what he combats against."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Watt ascribes to Foulis (3) Cabala; or, the Hist. of the Conventicles Uncased, 1664, 4to; and Foulis left a MS. Account of all Serms. preached before Parliament, 1640–48; in Wood's Collect., Ashmole's Museum, 8480, 18.

Foulis, Sir James, Bart., d. 1791. 1. Lett. on Irish Affairs, Lon., 1805, 8vo. 2. Catholic Emancip., 1812, 8vo.

Foulis, Oliver. Under this name David Lloyd pub. his work Of Plots, &c., Lon., 1664, 4to.

Foulis, Robert, d. 1776, a celebrated printer, as was also **Andrew,** his brother, who d. 1774. Cat. of Robert Foulis's Pictures, by the most admired Masters, Lon., 1776, 3 vols. 8vo. Sold at a great sacrifice. The balance over the expenses amounted to only fifteen shillings. Respecting the brothers Foulis, see Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes; Lemoine's Hist. of Printing; Timperley's Dict. of Printers and Printing.

Foulkes, E. S., Fellow and Tutor of Jesus Coll., Oxf. Manual of Ecclesiastical History from the 1st to the 12th Cent. inclusive, Oxf., 1851, 8vo. Mr. Foulkes's principal authorities are—Spanheim, Spondanus, Mosheim, Fleury, Gieseler, and Döllinger.

> "Mr. Foulkes writes in a spirit of manly faith."—*Scottish Eccles. Jour., May*, 1852.

Foulkes, Martin. See Folkes.

Foulkes, Peter, D.D. Serm., Oxf., 1723, 4to.

Foulkes, Robert. 1. Alarme for Sinners, Lon., 1679, 4to. 2. His Confession and Life, 1679, 4to. An Account of His Trial and Execution for Murder and Adultery was pub. in the same year.

Foulston, J. Public Buildings of the West of England, Lon., 1838, imp. 4to.

> "The noble, elegant, and truly classical works of this eminent Architect furnish admirable examples both of taste and professional skill in grappling with and overcoming some of the difficulties of the art, namely, in arrangement and adaptation."—Britton and Brayley.

Fountain, John. His Catechisme, trans. by T. W., (Tho. Wilcox,) 1578, 8vo.

Fountain, John. The Rewards of Vertue; a Comedie, Lon., 1661, 4to. Altered by Shadwell, and represented with success under the title of The Royal Shepherdess, T. C., 1669, 4to.

Fountain, or **Fountayne, John,** D.D., Dean of York. Fast Serm., Lon., 1756, 8vo.

Fountaine, Sir Andrew, d. 1753, an eminent antiquary, the friend of Dean Swift and other wits of the age, is commended for his antiquarian knowledge by Montfaucon in the preface to L'Antiquité Expliquée. Swift often mentions him in his Journal to Stella.

1. Numismata Anglo-Saxonica et Anglo-Danica reviter illustrata, Oxon., 1704, fol. *Vide* Hickes's Thesaurus. 2. Notes in Anglo-Saxonum Nummosa D. Andrea Fountaine editos, (ab Edv. Thwaites,) Oxon., 1708, 8vo. 3. His Case in relation to a Bill under the name of Sir Charles Holt, Bart., fol.

Fountaine, John. Letter to Dr. Turner concerning the Ch. and the Revenues thereof, Lon., 1647, 4to. Anon.

Fountainhall, Lord. Chronol. Notes of Scot. Affairs, 1630–1701, taken chiefly from the Diary of Lord Fountainhall, Edin., 1822, 4to.

Fountainhall, Sir John Lauder, Lord. Decisions of the Lords of Council and Session, 1678–1712, Edin., 1759–61, 2 vols. fol.

Four, Du, W. See Dufour.

Fourestier, James. The Pearle of Practise; or, Practiser's Pearle for Physicke and Chirurgerie; found out by J. H., (John Hester,) a Spagericke, or Distiller, amongst the learned obseruations and proued practices of many expert men in both faculties, Lon., 1594, 4to.

Fourestier, Paul. Serm., Lon., 1758, 8vo.

Fournier, Daniel. Perspective, Lon., 1762, 4to. This is based on the principles laid down by Dr. Brook Taylor.

Fovargue, Stephen. A new Cat. of Vulgar Errors, Lon., 1767, 8vo. Intended as a supplement to Dr. Thomas Browne's work of the same title.

Fowke, John. Account of his Enquiries for Extinguishing Fires, fol.

Fowldes, Wm. The Strange and Wonderfull and bloudy Battell betweene Frogs and Mice; a Poem, 1603, 4to.

Fowle, Fulmer Wm., Preb. of Salisbury. 1. Twelve Serms., Lon., 1835, '36, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. Serms. on Faith, 1845, 12mo. 3. Memoranda of 1846, '47, fp. 8vo, 1848.

Fowle, Thomas. Almanacks, 1681, '84, 12mo.

Fowle, Wm., M.D. 1. Hurricanes, &c. in W. Indies, Lon., 1781, 8vo. 2. Mercury in the Small-Pox, 1793, 8vo. 3. Fevers of the W. Indies, 1800, 8vo.

Fowler. Serm. on Luke xxiii. 19, 1699, 4to.

Fowler, Christopher, 1611–1676, a clergyman of the Church of England, joined the Presbyterians in 1641, and became a noted preacher, as we shall presently see.

1. Dæmonium Meridianum, 1st Pt., 1655, 4to; 2d Pt., 1656, 4to. This work relates to the ejection of Rev. John Pordage. 2. Anti-Christian Blasphemies, &c., 1655, 4to. 3. Answer to Thos. Speed, a Quaker, 1656. In this he was assisted by Simon Ford. George Fox animadverts upon this work. 4. Serm., 1675, 4to. 5. A few Occasional Serms.

"A very conceited and fantastical preacher. . . . For by his very many odd gestures, and antic behaviour (unbeseeming the serious gravity to be used in the pulpit) he drew constantly to his congregation a numerous crowd of silly women and young people, who seemed to be hugely taken and enamour'd with his obstreperousness and undecent cants."—*Athen. Oxon.*

It is to be remembered that Anthony Wood shows no mercy to Dissenters; especially such as had left the Church of England; unless, indeed, they became Roman Catholics. Mr. Cooper describes Fowler as

"An able, holy, faithful, indefatigable servant of Christ. He was quick in apprehension, solid in his notions, clear in his conceptions, sound in the faith, strong and demonstrative in arguing, mighty in convincing, and zealous for the truth against all errors."

Fowler, David Burton. The Prac. in the Ct. of Exch. upon Proceed. in Equity, 1795; 2d ed., 1817, 2 vols. 8vo.

Fowler, Edward, 1632–1714, originally a Presbyterian, conformed at the Restoration; Preb. of Gloucester, 1676; Bishop of Gloucester, 1691. He pub. many serms. and theolog. treatises, the best-known of which is The Design of Christianity, Lon., 1671, 8vo; 3d ed., 1699, 8vo. This was attacked by John Bunyan, and defended by the author. Libertas Evangelica, a sequel to the Design of Christianity, was pub. in 1780. The Design, &c. will be found in the 6th vol. of Bishop Watson's Collec. of Theolog. Tracts.

"This work was first published in 1671: there have been several editions of it since, but not so many as, from the worth of it, might have been expected."—Bishop Watson.

Fowler, George. 1. Three Years in Persia, Lon., 1841, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"Mr. Fowler's volumes possess great interest for those who love to study pictures of foreign life."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

2. Lives of the Sovereigns of Russia, from Rurick to Nicholas: vols. i. and ii., p. 8vo, 1852, '54; iii., 1858: see Lon. Athen., 1858, 687. 3. Hist. of the Ottoman Empire, 1854, p. 8vo.

Fowler, J. Hist. of the Troubles in Suethland and Poland which occas. the expul. of Sig. III., Lon., 1656, fol.

Fowler, John, b. at Bristol, England, d. at Neumark, Germany, 1579, a learned English printer, educated at and Fellow of New Coll., Oxf., reduced into a Compendium the Summa Theologica of Aquinas, wrote Epigrams and other verses, and engaged in some other literary labours, 1578, &c., besides printing many books in favour of Romanism.

"Being a zealous papist, he could not comport with the Reformation, but conveyed himself and his press over to Antwerp, where he was signally serviceable to the Catholic cause, in printing their pamphlets, which were sent over and sold in England."—*Fuller's Worthies of Bristol.*

"He was well skill'd in the Greek and Latin tongues, a tolerable poet and orator, and a theologist not to be contemn'd. So learned was he also in criticisms, and other polite learning, that he might have passed for another Robert, or Henry, Stephens, printers."—*Athen. Oxon.*

See the above authorities, and Dodd's Church Hist., vol. i.

Fowler, John, surgeon at Ayton. Hints rel. to recovery of the drowned, Lon., 1784, 8vo.

Fowler, John. The Last Guinea; a Poem, 8vo.

Fowler, Orrin S. Works on Physiology, Education, Phrenology, &c., N. York, 1848–53, &c.

Fowler, Richard. Animal Electricity, or Galvanism, Edin., 1793, 8vo.

Fowler, Robert. A Quaker's Sea Journal, 1659, 4to.

Fowler, Thomas. Funl. Serm., Lon., 1754, 8vo.

Fowler, Thomas, M.D., 1736–1801, a native of York, England, practised at Stafford and York. 1. Dissertatio Medica, Edin., 1778, 8vo. 2. Med. Reports of the Effects of Tobacco, 1785, 8vo. 3. Effects of Arsenic, 1786, 8vo. 4. Effects of Blood-letting, &c., 1795, 8vo. 5. Con. to Med. Com., 1777, '78, '94. 6. Memoirs Med., 1792.

"Some idea of his indefatigable labours may be conceived, when we mention that he left in manuscript the history of more than six thousand cases, which fell under his own inspection and treatment." See Rees's Cyclopædia.

Fowler, W. The Eastern Mirror; an Illust. of the Scriptures from celebrated Travellers, Exeter, 1814, 8vo. This is an abridgt. of Harmer and Burder, with some additions.

Fowler, W. C. The English Language in its Elements and Forms, N. York, 1850, 8vo.

"A work of great elaboration and care, which carries the relations of grammar to other sciences further than is usual in such treatises."—*Watchman and Observer.*

Fowler, or Fouler, Wm. Answer to Hamilton, 1581.

Fowler, Wm. Engravings of Mosaic Pavements and paintings in Stained Glass, 2 vols. eleph. fol., Winterton, York; v. y. Of this beautiful work not forty copies were completed. It is worth about £24. Mr. Fowler, who was originally a journeyman carpenter, was emphatically the author of this book; for he made the drawings and engravings, prepared the colours, and even made the paper itself.

Fowles, Rev. James H., 1812–1854, b. at Nassau, New Providence, was the son of Lt. Henry Fowles of the British Army. He graduated at Yale College in 1831, and about 1833 was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New York. He subsequently received ordination at the hands of Bishop Bowen of S. Carolina, and, after officiating in several parishes in that State, in 1845 accepted the rectorship of the Church of the Epiphany, Philadelphia, then recently vacated by the removal of the Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng to New York. He here laboured with great zeal until within a few months of his death, when obliged to resign his duties from ill health. 1. Protestant Epis. Views of Baptism Explained and Defended, Phila., 1846, 18mo. 2. Serms. [30] preached in the Church of the Epiphany, Phila.; preceded by a biographical sketch of the author, 1855, 8vo.

"We should be glad to make some extracts from these sermons, but it is about as difficult to do this as it would be to substitute any other language for that of the author. Each sermon is a piece of solid masonry. It must be taken as a whole to be appreciated: and, what is uncommon, there is not a sermon in the book which will not read better the second time. For close logical reasoning, for distinctness of doctrine, for scriptural style, and for power of thought, few sermons we have ever seen equal them."—*Prot. Epis. Quar. Rev. and Ch. Reg., N. York, April,* 1855.

Mr. Fowles also edited and wrote Introductions to Goode's Better Covenant and The Convict Ship.

Fownes, George, late Prof. of Prac. Chem. in Univ. Coll., London. 1. Chemistry as exemplifying the Wisdom and Beneficence of God, being the Actonian Prize Essay of 100 Guineas, awarded by the Com. of the Royal Instit. of G. Brit., Lon., 1844, p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1848, 12mo.

"The field which the author has gone over is one of the utmost interest. He has embraced all the leading facts of the subject, and made them to bear upon his principal argument."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

2. Chemical Tables, Lon., 1846, sm. fol. 3. Introduc. to Qualitative Analysis, 1846, p. 8vo. 4. Rudimentary Chemistry, 1848, 12mo. 5. Manual of Elementary Chemistry, 1844, fp. 8vo; 4th ed., revised, 1852; 5th ed., with addits., edited by H. Bence Jones, M.D., and A. W. Hofman, Ph. D., 1854; 4th Amer. ed., by Robert Bridges, M.D., Phila., 1855, r. 12mo.

"An admirable exposition of the present state of chemical science, simply and clearly written, and displaying a thorough practical knowledge of its details, as well as a profound acquaintance with its principles. The illustrations, and the whole getting up of the book, merit our highest praise."—*Brit. and For. Med. Rev.*

"One of the best elementary works on Chemistry accessible to the American and English student."—*N. York Jour. of Med., March,* 1854.

Fownes, Joseph. Serms., &c., Lon., 1760–90.

Fownes, or Fowns, Richard, D.D., domestic chaplain to Prince Henry, son of James I. 1. Concio ad Clerum Academia Oxon., Lon., 1606, 4to. 2. Trisagion; or, the Three Offices of Christ, 1619, 4to. 3. Serm., 1660.

Fox, General. Hist. of the War in the Peninsula, Lon., 1837, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Without question, the most eloquent and masterly picture ever attempted."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Fox, Abr. L. Surgery, Lon., 1656, 8vo.

Fox, Bohun. Self-condemned Quaker, 1707, 8vo.

Fox, Charles. A Series of Poems, Bristol, 1797, 8vo.

Fox, Rt. Hon. Charles James, Jan. 24, 1749–Sept. 13, 1806, second son of the first Lord Holland and Lady Georgiana Carolina, eldest daughter of Charles, Duke of Richmond, was educated at Eton, and at Hertford Coll., Oxf. He studied the classics to great advantage under the eye of the celebrated Drs. Barnard and Newcome, and distinguished himself by his proficiency in the ancient languages. This taste and erudition he retained through life, as is abundantly evinced by his letters to Gilbert Wakefield and his controversies with Dr. Warton. In his 14th year he visited the continent, and also in 1765 and '66, where that love of gaming was acquired which proved the bane of his future life. In 1768 he took his seat in Parliament, and entered upon that brilliant political career which for a long term of years gave him so commanding a position in the eyes of the world. As it is in this capacity that Mr. Fox is principally known, a detailed account of his life will not be expected in a work devoted to authors and their productions. It is sufficient that we indicate the works where fuller information can be had. The student is therefore referred to—1. Hist. of the Political Life and public Services as a Senator and a Statesman of the Rt. Hon. C. J. Fox, Lon., 1783, 8vo. 2. Memoirs of the Life of R. B. Sheridan, 1799, 8vo. 3. Recollec. of the Life of C. J. F., by B. C. Walpole, 1806, 8vo. 4. Gent. Mag., Sept. 1806, pp. 883–886. 5. Memoirs of the Public Life of C. J. F., by R. Fell, 1808, 4to. 6. Lord Holland's (his nephew) Introduc. to C. J. F.'s Hist. of the Early Part of the Reign of James II., 1808, 4to. 7. Characters of the late C. J. F., selected and in part written by Philopatris Varricensis, 1809, 8vo. This work, principally a collection of eulogies upon Fox, is by Dr. Samuel Parr. See a review of it by the Rev. Sydney Smith, Edin. Rev., xiv. 353. 8. Memoirs of the latter years of C. J. F., 1811, 8vo. Appendix, same year, by J. B. Trotter. This gentleman was Mr. Fox's private secretary. 9. Sir S. E. Brydges's ed. of Collins's Peerage, 1812. 10. Corresp. of C. J. F. with Gilbert Wakefield, 1796–1801, 1813, 8vo. See end of this article. 11. Speeches in the H. of Commons, with an Introduc. by Lord Erskine, 1815, 6 vols. 8vo. 12. Rees's Cyclopædia, 1819. 13. Occasional Speeches, etc., 1782–1803. 14. Article Fox, Charles James, in Watt's Bibl. Brit., vol. iii., 1824. 15. Field's Memoirs of Parr, 1828, 2 vols. 8vo. 16. His Speeches, (Modern Orator, vol. ii.,) 1847, r. 8vo; 3d ed., 1853. 17. Select British Eloquence, by C. A. Goodrich, D.D., N. York, 1852, 8vo. 18. Memoirs and Corresp. of Francis Horner, 1853, 2 vols. 8vo. 19. Memorials and Corresp. of C. J. F., edited by Lord John Russell, vols. i., ii., iii., pub. to Dec. 1854. 20. Hist. Sketches of the most eminent Orators and Statesmen of ancient and modern time, N. York, 1855, 8vo. 21. Article BURKE, EDMUND, in Allibone's Critical Dictionary of English Literature and Eng. and Amer. Authors, Phila., 1859, imp. 8vo.

To these many other works might be added; such as Wraxall's Memoirs, Wilberforce's Life, &c., but our list is sufficiently long for most readers. In addition to the Speeches, &c. already referred to, Mr. Fox is the author of some juvenile Latin and Greek compositions, some pieces in the New Foundling Hospital for Wit, an Essay on Wind, of which 50 copies were privately printed, political pamphlets, the 14th, 16th, and perhaps some other numbers of the "Englishman," pub. in 1779, and a History of the Early Part of the Reign of James II., pub. in 1808, 4to, by his nephew, Lord Holland. This is an unfinished production, written with great accuracy, but with such pharasaical punctiliousness of style, that the absence of the *Rerum copia verborum* of Cicero is painfully felt.

"He once assured me, says Lord Holland, that he would admit no word into his book for which he had not the authority of Dryden."

This remark reminds us of the elegant, the truly classical, compliment paid by Mr. Prescott to Washington Irving in the Preface to the History of Ferdinand and Isabella. The eloquent historian, who has performed his task in that masterly manner which forbids all regret at the selection of his theme, remarks that had Mr. Irving persevered in a design once entertained by him of occupying the same ground, he should have abandoned the field,

"If not from courtesy, at least from policy: for, though armed with the weapons of Achilles, this could give me no hope of success in a competition with Achilles himself."

Had Dryden's vocabulary been at the command of the historian of the Reign of James II., we should still have lacked the magical charm which captivates the reader of the Essay on Dramatic Poesy. We may truly apply to him what he declares of Shakspeare:

"Dryden's magic could not copied be,
Within that circle none durst walk but he."

In the House of Commons, indeed, Fox could display the force and beauties of the English tongue in a manner which Dryden would have gladly copied; but he needed the excitement of opposition or the stimulus of immediate applause, and sank in the socket when there was no one to admire his brilliancy. Dr. Parr, whose admiration of Fox was excessive, and who would have commended the history of Tom Thumb, if recorded by the leader of the New Whigs, is glad to have a legitimate occasion for the expression of his devout veneration.

"Nothing," says he, referring to Fox's History of James II., "can exceed his anxious endeavour to discover the truth of facts for himself, nor his scrupulous care to present it fairly and fully to his readers. In this respect, all must own he discharged his trust with ability rarely equalled, and with fidelity never surpassed."

Yet the work elicited Some Observations, by the Rt. Hon. George Rose, 1809, 4to, which were answered in a Vindication of Fox's History, by Sergeant Samuel Heywood, 1811, 4to. There was also pub., in 8vo, a work entitled Remarks on Fox's History of James II. We should not omit to state that, of the History of James, some copies were pub. on large paper, 4to, and some of elephant folio size.

"It was also during the early progress of printing the first volume of these [Typographical] Antiquities, at Mr. Savage's, in Bedfordbury, Covent-Garden, that I used to see the sheets of Mr. Fox's Historical Work hanging up in every direction through the dwelling-house and adjacent yard. It will be naturally supposed that five thousand copies of a quarto volume, with five hundred more upon a larger paper, and yet another two hundred and fifty of an elephantine size, were not likely to be carried through the press where the premises were small, without seeming to suffocate every passage and corridor of the building. . . . [*Note.*] It was doubtless the boldest experiment ever made with a large paper speculation: but it succeeded. In due course, what at first came forth as a rapid and overboiling torrent, at a high price, subsided into a quiet channel, and became obtainable on very moderate terms. Yet, considering the extraordinary number of copies printed, I do not consider this book of the commonest possible occurrence. As the work of an AUTHOR whose name can never perish, it must necessarily form 'part and parcel' of every well-ordered library. Why is it not classed in 'rank and file' with the octavo HUMES. ROBERTSONS, and GIBBONS?"—*Dibdin's Reminiscences of a Lit. Life*, vol. i., 277.

"The topmost step [of Authorship] . . . may be considered as the tender of the leading booksellers of the day to become purchasers (and of course publishers) of Mr. Fox's Historical Work, when Mr. Miller was the fortunate adventurer at the price of FOUR THOUSAND GUINEAS."—*Ibid.*, vol. i., 185.

The octavo size, for which Dibdin, the Bibliomaniac, sighed, can now be obtained. Fox's History was pub. in an octavo vol. by Bogue of London, in 1846, bound with Armand Carrel's Revolution in England; again, 1854. See CARREL, ARMAND.

A copy of the elephant quarto size was illustrated by the late Mr. Gray of Harringay Park, at an expense of 36 guineas. It is bound in 2 vols. 4to. It fell into the hands of Mr. H. G. Bohn of London, who offered it at the trifling price of £8 8*s*.

This article is already longer than we can well justify, yet we feel unwilling to conclude without quoting a few lines of tribute to the eloquence of this great orator. This subject is ably treated by our learned and excellent correspondent, Dr. C. A. Goodrich, in his admirable work, already referred to, entitled Select British Eloquence. In this volume, which should be in every collection of any pretensions, will also be found six of Mr. Fox's best speeches. Undoubtedly Fox owed much of his success as an orator to the most careful and elaborate cultivation of his great natural genius. He proposed to himself, as the first object of life, oratorical distinction; and by gradual ascents he at length reached the summit. We by no means rank him with Pitt in vigour, or with Burke in fervour; but in promptness, lucidity, and fulness, Fox knew no superior.

Burke describes him exactly, in those graphic lines which excited the bitter indignation of meddling, pompous little Dr. Parr:

"I knew him when he was nineteen; since which time he has risen by slow degrees to be the most brilliant and accomplished debater the world ever saw."

This is it: he was a brilliant and accomplished debater. He had on ordinary occasions far greater power over his auditors than either of his great contemporaries and rivals. He lacked the moral elevation and the commanding sway of Pitt, but he knew better how to touch the passions. He had less philosophy than Burke, but he possessed far more tact. In the knowledge of *man* he was inferior to either, but in the knowledge of *men* he left both far in the rear. Their respective influence over their auditors illustrated our distinction. When Pitt thundered his anathemas, they hung their heads with confusion; when Burke exhorted them by their love of virtue and truth, they were half persuaded to make an alliance with virtue; but when Fox arose, full of blandishments of voice and manner, and instructed and amused them by turns, they forgot their terror and their repentance, and gave him their hearts and their votes.

The discussion of the question, how far the eloquence of Fox may properly be compared with the ancient model, to which doubtless he laboured to conform his style, has elicited opinions so contradictory, from two great critics, that we may well decline to enter the lists.

"He certainly possessed, above all moderns, that union of reason, simplicity, and vehemence, which formed the prince of orators. He was the most Demosthenean speaker since Demosthenes."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

But, says Lord Brougham, in reference to this *dictum*,—

"There never was a greater mistake than the fancying a close resemblance between his eloquence and that of Demosthenes."

In reviewing these rather antagonistic opinions, Dr. Goodrich points out ten characteristics of the oratory of Fox which bear a striking resemblance to the well-known peculiarities of Demosthenes, and instances other points in which the dissimilarity is quite as obvious. The clearness of intellect which distinguished the great English orator did not lack that prevailing influence which can only be lent by the warmth of the passions.

> "His feeling," says Coleridge, "was all intellect, and his intellect was all feeling."
>
> "I have seen his countenance," says Godwin, "lighten up with more than mortal ardour and goodness; I have been present when his voice was suffocated with tears."

In kindliness of temper and geniality of disposition in private life no man surpassed the indignant "Thunderer" of the Commons of England. He knew no animosities outside of the lines of party entrenchments.

> "He was," said Mr. Burke, shortly after their separation, "a man who was made to be loved."

Dr. Franklin, a close observer of men and manners, was most favourably impressed with the appearance of sincerity and warmth which pervaded his whole character. In a letter to David Hartley, dated "Passy, 6th Sept., 1783," he remarks:

> "Enclosed is my letter to Mr. Fox. I beg you would assure him that my expressions of esteem for him are not mere professions. I really think him a *great* man, and I should not think so, if I did not believe he was at bottom, and would prove himself, a *good* one."—*Sparks's Works of Franklin*, vol. x. 1, 2.

But alas! that period never arrived; a great man and an eloquent orator Fox certainly was; but to that highest title which can be proposed to man's loftiest ambition—a GOOD MAN—the great English statesman could lay no claim.

Two articles on Fox, by the Rt. Hon. John Hookham Frere, will be found in the Lon. Quar. Rev., ii. 375, and vi. 518. See, also, articles by the Rev. Sydney Smith, in Edin. Rev., xiv. 490, and xviii. 325; and a review of Fox's Corresp. with Gilbert Wakefield, by the Earl of Dudley, in Lon. Quar. Rev., ix. 313. See also a review of Fox's James II., by Lord Jeffrey, in Edin. Rev., xii. 271; and a notice by Francis Horner of the French trans. of this work, in Edin. Rev., xv. 190.

We have referred to Dr. Parr's enthusiastic admiration for Mr. Fox. We quote an amusing exemplification:

> "When I pronounced the words '*Mr. Fox arose*,' Parr would roar out 'stop!' and, after shaking the ashes out of his pipe, and filling it afresh, he would add, '*Now, you dog, do your best.*'
>
> "In the course of the speech, he would often interrupt me, in a tone of triumphant exultation, with exclamations such as the following: 'Capital!'—'*Answer that, if you can, Master Pitt!*' and at the conclusion, '*That is the speech of the orator and statesman.*'"—*New Month. Mag., Aug.* 1826, where will be found many interesting recollections of Dr. Parr.
>
> "If I were to be asked what was the nature of Mr. Fox's eloquence, I should answer that it was only asking me in other words what I understood to be the character of eloquence itself, when applied to the transactions of British Government and Laws."—ERSKINE.

Fox, C. J. Guide to Officers of Towns, Concord, New Hamp., 1843, 12mo.

Fox, Edmund. Enthusiasm; a Poem, with Notes variorum, &c., Lon., 1758, 8vo.

Fox, Edward, d. 1538, Bishop of Hereford, and Almoner to Henry VIII., wrote De Vera Differentia Regiæ Potestatis et Ecclesiasticæ, &c., 1534, '38, (trans. into English by Henry, Lord Stafford,) Annotations upon the Mantuan Poet, and an Oration. See Biog. Brit.; Lloyd's State Worthies; Strype's Cranmer; Dodd's Church Hist.

Fox, Edward. Formulæ Medicamentorum Selectæ, Lon., 1777, 8vo.

Fox, Francis. Serm., Lon., 1683, 4to.

Fox, Francis, d. 1738, Vicar of Pottern, Wiltshire, and Preb. of Salisbury; Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, 1726. 1. Serms., 1705, '15, '27. 2. Oaths, 1710, 8vo. 3. Duty of Public Worship, 1713, 12mo; 4th ed., 1727. 4. N. Testament Explained, 1722, 2 vols. 8vo. New ed., 1742.

> "In this work the references are all given, in words at full length, under the text: so that the parallel texts may be all seen at one view. . . . It contains also a few notes on some difficult passages."—*Orme's Bibl. Brit.*
>
> "The editor of this useful publication has given, for the most part, all the references in the last and fullest edition of the Bible, together with a great number collected by himself: and has further added the chronology of Bishop Usher, the marginal renderings, and several good notes on really difficult passages, together with a copious index. The work is now only to be procured at a very high price."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Fox, George, 1624–1690, the founder of the Society of Friends or Quakers, was a native of Drayton, Leicestershire, where his father followed the occupation of a weaver. George was bound apprentice to a shoemaker and grazier, and, whilst engaged in tending his sheep, enjoyed those opportunities for undisturbed meditation which resulted in the formation of that character of solid piety and religious zeal which eminently distinguished his future life. In 1643 he abandoned his occupation, and four years later he became an itinerant preacher, rebuking sharply whatever he deemed worthy of reprehension, and often "holding forth," without invitation, to congregations assembled for regular service. These "breaches of the peace" led to frequent imprisonments, involving great hardships and privations, which were patiently submitted to by one who was always ready to lay down his life in defence of what he believed to be the truth. About 1669 he was married to Margaret Fell, the widow of Thomas Fell, a Welsh Judge. It will not be expected that we should follow him in his arduous and unremitting efforts for the benefit of his fellow-beings. The reader will find ample sources of information in the works indicated below. In the course of his public ministrations he twice visited the continent, spent two years in assiduous labours among the American colonies, and repeatedly visited different portions of Great Britain. He died in London in 1690, continuing his public addresses until within a few days of his death. A list of his separate publications will be found in Bibl. Brit. His writings were published in three vols. fol., viz.: 1. Journal of his Life, Travels, &c., 1694, fol.; 1709, 2 vols. 8vo; 1765, fol. 2. Collection of many Select and Christian Epistles, Letters, and Testimonies written by George Fox, 1698. 3. Gospel Truth Demonstrated in a collection of doctrinal books given forth by George Fox; containing principles essential to Christianity and Salvation held among the people called Quakers, 1706. A new ed. of his works has been pub. in Phila., 8 vols. 8vo. See Sewel's Hist. of the Quakers; Neal's Puritans; Rees's Cyclopædia; Jonah Marsh's Life of Fox, 1848, 12mo; Samuel M. Janney's Life of Fox, with Dissertations on his Views concerning the Doctrines, Testimonies, and Discipline of the Christian Church, Phila., 1853, 8vo.

Fox's Journal is a volume of great interest, and has been highly commended even by those who felt little sympathy for the author's religious peculiarities.

> "It is one of the most extraordinary and instructive narratives in the world; which no reader of competent judgment can peruse without revering the virtue of the writer."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.
>
> "I have read through the ponderous folio of George Fox. Pray how may I return it to Mr. Skewell, at Ipswich? I fear to send such a treasure by a stage-coach; not that I am afraid of the coachman or the guard *reading* it, but it might be lost. Can you put me in a way of sending it safely? The kind-hearted owner trusted it to me for six *months*; I think I was about as many *days* in getting through it, and I do not think that I skipped a word of it."—*Charles Lamb to Bernard Barton, Feb.* 1823.

The reader will find a brief notice of Fox's labours in Scotland in this Dictionary, article BARCLAY, ROBERT. We have quoted, in the article referred to, William Penn's opinion of Robert Barclay, and it is but fitting that we should record the testimony of the same eminent authority to the excellence of the character of George Fox. He mentions in terms of warm commendation his meekness, humility, and moderation; tells us that he was

> "Civil beyond all forms of breeding; in his behaviour very temperate, eating little, and sleeping less, though a bulky person. . . . He had an extraordinary gift in opening the Scriptures, but, above all, excelled in prayer. The reverence and solemnity of his address and behaviour, and the ferventness and fulness of his words, often struck strangers with admiration."

Fox, Henry. 1. New Dict. in French and Eng., Lon., 1769, 12mo. 2. View of Univ. Mod. Hist., 476–1648, trans. from the French of Chev. Mehegan, 1779, 3 vols. 8vo.

> "Eloquent and animated style, and philosophical and impartial spirit."

Fox, Henry Richard, third Lord Holland, nephew of Charles James Fox. 1. Some Account of the Life and Writings of Lope Felix de Vega Carpio, Lon., 1806, 8vo; 2d ed., with a Life of Guillen de Castro, 1817, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "This is evidently the work of a person of taste and intelligence, not much accustomed to write with a view to publication. It is composed in an easy conversational style, with very little of the getting up of authorship, or the parade of literary accomplishments. It is written, however, in a very pleasing and lively manner, and indicates great good sense and liberality of sentiment; although the want of pretension is sometimes carried the length of carelessness, and the want of method is sometimes productive of considerable embarrassment."—LORD JEFFREY: *Edin. Rev.*, ix. 224–242.
>
> "It is a pleasant book, and contains a good notice of both its subjects, and judicious criticisms on their works; but it is quite as interesting for the glimpses it gives of the fine accomplishments and generous spirit of its author, who spent some time in Spain when he was about thirty years old, and never afterwards ceased to take an interest in its affairs and literature. . . . An excellent abstract of it [in the play of The Star of Seville] in its original state, and faithful translations of parts of it, are to be found in Lord Holland's Life of Lope. . . . For notices of him [Jovenallos] see. . . . Lord Holland's Life of Lope de Vega, 1817, Tom. II., where is a beautiful tribute to him, worthy of Mr. Fox's nephew."—*Ticknor's Hist. of Spanish Lit.*, 2d ed., ii. 121, 205; iii. 304.

But whoever would understand the Life and Times of Lope de Vega, and indeed of Spanish authors generally, must consult the invaluable volumes of Mr. Ticknor himself. See Ticknor, George.

2. Three Comedies from the Spanish, 1807, 8vo. And see article Fox, Rt. Hon. Charles James, No. 6, and Holland, Henry Richard Varrall, third Lord.

Fox, J. 1. Tancred; a Tale of Ancient Times, Lon., 1791, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. Sancta Maria; a Romance, 1787.

Fox, or **Foxe, John,** 1517–1587, the Martyrologist, a native of Boston, Lincolnshire, was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf., where he attained great distinction by his extraordinary acquisitions. His love of study he retained after he had left college; for we are assured by his son that before he was thirty years of age he had read over all the Greek and Latin fathers, the schoolmen, and the proceedings of councils and consistories. He received the degree of B.A. in 1538, and in 1543 was elected Fellow of Magdalen College. In 1545 he was accused of heresy, and, boldly proclaiming his opinions to be in favour of the Protestant Reformation, he was expelled from his college. After supporting himself for some time as a tutor in the family of Sir Thomas Lucy, of Warwickshire, and subsequently in the household of the Duke of Norfolk, he found himself in danger from the vigilance of Gardiner, and escaped with difficulty to the continent. He here meditated his great work—the Acts and Monuments of the Church, or Book of Martyrs. The first draft of it was an octavo volume, pub. at Strasbourg, 1554, in Latin, entitled, Commentarii rerum in Ecclesiæ Gestarum, maximarumque per totem Europam persecutionem à Wiclavi temporibus ad hanc usque ætatam descriptarum; in one book. Reprinted, with 5 other books, at Basil, 1559, fol. On the accession of Elizabeth he returned home, was pensioned by his former pupil, now fourth Duke of Norfolk, and through Secretary Cecil received a prebend in the Church of Salisbury. No office in the church would have been thought too good for him, had he been willing to forget scruples to which he adhered with self-denying pertinacity. He refused to subscribe to some of the canons, and boldly petitioned the Queen on behalf of the German Anabaptists. He spent the rest of his days in great esteem for his profound learning, sincere piety, and unfeigned humility, and died, amidst the blessings of the nation, in 1587, in his 70th year. He pub. a number of theolog. treatises, tables of Grammar, the Latin play of De Christo triumphante, &c., an account of which will be found in the authorities cited below; but he is best known by the great work already mentioned—the Acts and Monuments of these latter and perilous dayes, touching matters of the Churche; wherein are comprehended and described, the great persecutions and horrible troubles that have been wrought and practised by the Romish Prelates, speciallye in this Realme of England and Scotlande, from the year of our Lord 1000, unto the tyme now present. Gathered and collected accordyng to the true copies and wrytinges certificatorie, as well of the parties themselves that suffered, as also out of the Bishops' Registers, which were the doers thereof, Lon., 1563, fol.; 1583, fol. Enlarged, 1570, 2 vols. fol.; 1576, 2 vols. fol.; 1612, '32, '43, 3 vols. fol.; 1650, 2 vols. fol.; 9th ed., 1684, 3 vols. fol.

Respecting the new editions of this valuable work, we can give nothing more to the purpose than the following extract from a letter before us, written by an eminent bibliographer, who, having instructed our grandfathers in his youth, continues in his advanced age to enlighten their descendants with the results of his pains-taking researches. It would indeed be difficult to estimate the value of this gentleman's thirty-five years' service in the British Museum.

"A new edition, superintended by the Rev. S. A. Cattley, M.A., was published at London, 1836–41, in 8 vols. 8vo; to which was prefixed a Life of Foxe, including a vindication of his work from the attacks of Romanists, by the Rev. George Townsend, D.D., of Durham. This edition having been severely criticised, (and not without reason.) a carefully-revised and considerably-improved edition was published between the years 1846 and 1849. But the *best* edition of Foxe's Acts and Monuments will be found in the Reformation Series of the Ecclesiastical Historians of England, published at London, also in 8 vols. 8vo, in 1853 and following years. The editors (the Rev. R. R. Mendham, M.A., and Josiah Pratt, Jun., M.A.) have most carefully corrected the whole work, and have verified the documents consulted by Foxe. This edition is beautifully and accurately printed, and is enriched with a valuable Appendix of Documents. Dr. Townsend's Life and Vindication of Foxe are retained, with some corrections."—*Thomas Hartwell Horne, D.D., to S. Austin Allibone, British Museum, London, April* 25, 1856.

All the other so-called Foxe's Book of Martyrs, edited respectively by Milner, Buckley, Pratt, Clarke, Cobbin, Cumming, Kennedy, Seymour, Mrs. Tonna, or any one else, are merely abridgments,—of more or less value. The first abridgment, by Rev. Timothy Bright, M.D., (*q. v.*,) pub. in 1581, and again in 1589, 4to, is now a rare book, but is little valued. We have already referred under the appropriate head to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bray's Martyrology, or Papal Usurpation and Persecution, 1712, fol., intended as a supplement to the Acts and Monuments.

The Acts and Monuments received the approbation of the first three Archbishops of the Reformed Church of England, viz.: Parker, Grindal, (who assisted Fox in the work,) and Whitgift. It was ordered to be set up in every one of the parish churches in England, as well as in the common halls of archbishops, bishops, deans, archdeacons, and heads of colleges; and its influence in keeping alive the Protestant feeling in Great Britain and North America is too well known to be disputed.

Without entering at large into the merits of the work, it certainly would appear that, as regards conscientiousness of performance and adherence to records, the faithfulness of the Book of Martyrs cannot intelligently be questioned. For the same reason—abundant testimony—that we believe Sir Thomas More, the Roman Catholic Chancellor, to have been one of the best of men, do we believe John Fox, the Protestant chronicler, to have been one of the most veracious of historians. As regards the credit accruing to their respective communions from the adherence of these two great men, it is to be remembered that More simply retained the bias of education and habit, whilst Fox had to overcome both of these before he could be a Protestant. Both were honest as the sun; and had Sir Thomas More presented us with Roman Catholic Acts and Monuments as well attested as those of John Fox, we should have considered them entitled to equal credence. It has been confidently declared that

"All the popish writers from Harpsfield to Milner have not proved, and it never will be proved, that John Fox is not one of the most faithful and authentic of all historians."

The testimony of the two eminent authorities subjoined must have great weight with those who can appreciate the value of evidence:

"Mr. Fox must not go without the commendation of a most painful searcher into records, archives, and repositories of original acts and letters of state, and a great collector of MSS. All the world is infinitely beholden to him for abundance of extracts thence communicated to us in his volumes. And as he hath been found most diligent, so most strictly true and faithful in his transcriptions."—Strype: *Annals of the Reformation.*

"Mr. Fox hath very diligently and faithfully laboured in this matter, [of Archbishops and Metropolitans,] and searched out the truth of it as learnedly as I knowe any man to have done."—Archbishop Whitgift, after he "had read over his Acts and Monuments from the one end to the other." See Defence of the Answer to the Admonition, p. 333.

The great Camden thus refers to the Martyrologist and his work:

"Ex eruditorum numero obiit Johannes Foxus Oxoniensis, qui Ecclesiasticam Angliæ Historiam sive Martyrologiam indefesso veritatis studio, primum latine postea anglice auctius, magna cum laude contexuit."—*Annales Elizabeth*, p. 558, edit. 8vo.

Bishop Burnet, a most pains-taking searcher into original papers, thus sets his seal to Fox's conscientiousness as a historian:

"Having compared these Acts and Monuments with the records, I have never been able to discover any errors or prevarications in them, but the utmost fidelity and exactness."—*Pref. to Hist. of the Reformation.*

But faithfulness in a historian is one thing; infallibility is quite another thing; and we doubt not at all that, as Wood and Collier among Protestants, and many Roman Catholic commentators, affirm, Fox has, without any intention to deceive, admitted exaggerations, and even sometimes fictions, which diminish the value, whilst they add to the bulk, of a book of great learning, research, and historical as well as theological value.

But for critics, who lived long after the historian and the historian's opportunities, to pretend to know the contents of records which they never saw, is a little more than absurd: it is foolish and impertinent, and places the offender beyond the lines of polite and intelligent controversy. Undoubtedly John Fox was not an infallible chronicler nor a perfect man; and if any modern Quixote seek for a religionist without zeal, an advocate without partialities, a partisan without prejudice, and a man without passions, he must needs go altogether out of the world for his Phœnix.

It is much to be said of any man, in the absence of all perfection, which is recorded by Fuller of our historian:

"Although the richest mitre in England would have counted itself preferred by being placed upon his head, he contented himself with a prebend of Salisbury. How learnedly he wrote, how constantly he preached, how piously he lived, and how cheerfully he died, may be seen at large in the life prefixed to his book."—*Church History.*

To this life, written by his son, and to the authorities subjoined below, we refer the curious reader who wishes to see a specimen of that which has been written for and against the famous Martyrologist:

> "Several of Fox's other works—his Treatise on Justification, and the Sermons on Christ Crucified, and on Christ Triumphant —are excellent."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Nor should we omit to acknowledge the pious zeal of Fox in collecting the Works, appending thereto the Lives, of William Tyndale, John Frith, and Robert Barnes, 1573, fol. He tells us that he collected them that they might

> "Remain as perpetual samples—shyning in the church of Christ —to geeve light to all posteritie."—See BARNES, ROBERT.

See Strype's Annals and Lives of the Archbishops, *passim;* Bale; Fuller's Worthies, and his Church Hist.; Athen. Oxon.; Fox's MSS., Collec. in Harleian MSS. in Brit. Mus.; Biog. Brit.; Fuller's Abel Redivivus; Churton's Life of Nowell; Wordsworth's Eccl. Biog., Preface, &c.; Collier's Eccl. Hist.; Dodd's Ch. Hist.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Fox, John. 1. Agricult. of Monmouth, Brentf., 1794, 4to. 2. Agricult. of Glamorgan, Lon., 1796, 4to.

Fox, Joseph. Serm., 1702, 4to.

Fox, Joseph. Parish Clerk's Vade Mecum, 1778, 12mo.

Fox, Joseph, of Roy. Coll. of Surgeons, pub. a number of profess. and educational and theolog. works. The following is still in estimation: Nat. Hist. and Diseases of the Human Teeth, Lon., 1803–06, 4to. Of this work there have been three English eds. Also pub. in N. York and Phila. Remodelled, with an Introduct., and nearly two-thirds of addit. matter, by Chapin A. Harris, M.D., Prof. in Baltimore Coll. of Dent. Surgeons. With 30 plates, Phila., sup.-roy. 8vo.

> "A work which we think every dental student, and especially practitioner, should possess. The plates alone are worth the price of the book, [$5.]"—*Amer. Jour. of Dental Science.*

Fox, Joseph Bolton. Lectures on Modern Socinianism, 1824, 12mo.

> "The productions of a mind imbued with piety, and distinguished by just views of Evangelical truth."—*Lon. Evangelical Mag.*

Fox, or **Foxe, Luke.** Northwest Fox, or Fox from the Northwest Passage. By Captain Lvke Foxe, of Kingstone-vpon-Hull, Lon., 1635, 4to.

> "This treatise contains many important facts and judicious observations on the ice, the tides, compass, northern lights, &c."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Fox, M. C., and **B. C. Smith.** Reports of Cases in Ct. of K. B. and Ct. of Error, 1822–24, Dubl., 1825, 8vo.

Fox, Margaret, wife of George Fox, the founder of the Quakers. Passages rel. to her Birth, Life, &c., with sundry of her Epistles, &c., Lon., 1710, 8vo. See Janney's Life of George Fox, Phila., 8vo.

Fox, Richard, d. 1528, a native of Grantham, Lincolnshire, educated at Magdalen Coll., Oxf., was made Bishop of Durham by Henry VII. He was subsequently translated to Winchester. He founded Corpus Christi Coll., Oxf., with two Lectures for Greek and Latin, and several free schools. 1. The Contemplacyon of Synners, Lon., 1499, 4to. 2. Letter to Cardinal Wolsey. See Chalmers's Hist. of Oxf.; Life in Biog. Brit.; Life by Gough in the Vetusta Monumenta; Wood's Colleges and Halls; Athen. Oxon.; Jortin's Erasmus; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Fox, Samuel. Monks and Monasteries, being an account of English Monachism, Lon., 1845, sm. 8vo. Other works.

Fox, W. J., M.P., b. 1786, near Wrentham, Suffolk, formerly a Unitarian preacher, is well known as a prominent member of the extreme liberal party. In 1847 and 1852 he was elected M.P. for Oldham. As a periodical-writer he has been connected with the Westminster Review, for which he wrote the first article of the first number, and other papers; the Monthly Repository, and the Weekly Dispatch newspaper. 1. Letter to Rev. J. P. Smith, D.D., 1813, 8vo. 2. Funl. Serm. on T. P. Powell, M.D., 1816. 3. The Life and Literary Remains of Charles Reece Pemberton. Edited by John Fowler, 1843, 8vo. 4. Lectures to the Working Classes. Vols. i.–iii., 1845–49; vol. iv., 1851, 12mo. 5. On the Religious Ideas, 1849, 8vo. New ed., 1851, 12mo.

Fox, Wm. 1. Exam. of Paine's Writings, Lon., 1793, 8vo. 2. Remarks on Agricult. Reports made in 1794, Lon., 1798, 4to.

> "The author has selected well and observed very acutely."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Mr. Fox also pub. several polit. and theolog. works, 1793–1813.

Fox, Wm. A Treatise on Simple Contracts, and the Action of Assumpsit, Lon., 1842, 12mo.

> "An admirable outline of the Law of Contracts, containing much information in a condensed form."—6 *Jurist*, 167; 24 *Leg. Obs.*, 102; *Marvin's Leg. Bib.*, 322.

Fox, Wm., Jr. La Bagatelle; or, Delineations of Home Scenery: a Descriptive Poem, 1801, 8vo.

Foxcraft, Alex. Lett. to W. Davidson, 1803. 8vo.

Foxcroft, John. The Good of good Gov't and a well-founded Peace, opened in a Serm., Lon., 1645, 4to.

Foxcroft, John. Serms., 1695, '97, 8vo, 12mo, and 4to.

Foxcroft, Thomas, d. 1769, aged 72, a Congregational minister in Boston, Mass., graduated at Harvard Coll. in 1714. He pub. a number of serms., &c., 1718–60, for a list of which see Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.; Chandler's Life of Johnson.

> "His writings evince a clearness of perception, copiousness of invention, liveliness of imagination, and soundness of judgment."

Foxell, John. 1. Serm. on Lord Nelson, 1806.

Foxle, George. Groans of the Spirit in the Trial of the Truth of Prayer, Lon., 1639, 8vo.

Foxley, Thomas. Serm., 1756, 8vo.

Foxon, Wm. A Brief Discovery rel. to the Infinite Being and Reigning of God in Mankind.

Foxton, Rev. Frederick J., perpetual Curate of Stoke, Prior, and Docklow, Herefordshire. Popular Christianity, Lon., 1849, p. 8vo.

> "His book appears to us to contain many just and profound views of the religious character of the present age, and its indications of progress."—*Lon. Prospective Rev., Nov.* 1849.

Foxton, Thomas. Moral Songs for Children, 1728.

Foxwell, W. Primitive State of Adam, 1807.

Foye, Rev. M. W. Early Irish Church, 2d ed., Lon., 1845, 12mo. New ed., 1851. 2. Romish Rites, offices and legends. This forms Gibson's Preservative, Suppl. 7; 2d ed., 1851, p. 8vo.

Foyster, J. G. Serms., Lon., 1826, 8vo.

Frampton, Algernon, M.D. Robert Thomas's Modern Practice of Physic, 11th ed., Lon., 1853, 2 vols. 8vo.

Frampton, John. 1. Joyfull Newes out of the new founde Worlde, Lon., 1577, '80, '96, 4to. From the Spanish of Monardi, 3d ed., printed with No. 4. 2. Ports, Creekes, Bayes, and Hauens of the W. Indies, from the Castill tongue, 1578, 4to. 3. Trans. of the Travels of Marco Polo, 1579, 4to. 4. The Bezoar Stone, &c., 1580, 4to. Printed with No. 1. 5. Arte of Navigation, from the Spanish of P. de Medina, 1581, fol.; 1595, 4to.

Frampton, Matthew, LL.D. Serms., 1769, '76, 4to.

Frampton, Th. Serm., 1712, 8vo.

Framton, G. Election for Dorset, 1807, 8vo.

Franchore, Gabriel, b. 1786, at Montreal. Travels in Oregon; 1st ed. in French, 1819–20. English trans., N. York, 1854.

Francillon, F. Essay on Punctuation, Lon., 1842, fp. 8vo.

> "A treatise which we can safely recommend. . . . The work also bears evident marks of considerable learning."—*Oxf. Univ. Herald.*

See DAY, WM.; WILSON, JOHN.

Francillon, John. Of a Scarabæus, 1795, 4to.

Francis. 10 Serms., 1771, 12mo.

Francis, Anne, d. 1800, an English lady. 1. A Poetical Trans. of the Song of Solomon, from the original Hebrew, Lon., 1781, 4to.

> "The versification is smooth and lively. The plan of the poem is constructed on the principles of Harmer's Outline, to whom, and to Parkhurst, she is indebted for many of her notes and illustrations."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*
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> "Her version is elegantly executed."—*Horne's Bibl. Brit.*

2. Obsequies of Demetrius Poliorcetes; a Poem, 1785, 4to. 3. Charlotte to Werter, 1788, 4to. 4. Miscell. Poems, 1790, 12mo.

Francis, B. 1. Elegy, Lon., 1771, 4to. 2. Poem, 1786, 8vo.

Francis, C., of Wath. Serm., 1788, 8vo.

Francis, Charles. Union with Ch. of Eng., 1807, 4to.

Francis, Convers. 1. Life of John Eliot in Sparks's Amer. Biog., 1st Series, v. 1. 2. Life of Sebastian Rale, in 2d Series, vii. 157.

Francis, Eliza S. Sir Willibert de Waverley, or the Bridal Eve; a Poem, Lon., 1815, 8vo.

Francis, F. Introduc. to Geography, Lon., 1812.

Francis, F. J. Two Lectures on Physical and Fossil Geology, Lon., 1839, p. 8vo.

> "The Lectures are carefully corrected, clearly written, and will prove a valuable addition to the existing elementary works on one of the most interesting and important of the physical sciences."—*Lon. New Monthly Mag.*

2. Orig. Designs for Churches and Chapels, 1841, imp. 4to.

Francis, George Hy. 1. The Duke of Wellington's Maxims and Opinions, Lon., 1845, 8vo.

> "It is the most compendious, the most agreeable, and, all things considered, the best, book that has been published respecting the Duke of Wellington."—*Lon. Times.*

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"No man living has had such admirable opportunities of observing our Parliamentary orators, or has evinced so much fitness for the very delicate task of treating each man after his deserts. We commend the volume to general attention for its truthfulness, its exceeding good taste, and its very pleasant style."—*Lon. Pictorial Times.*

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"This work ought to have a place in every political library. It gives a complete view of the sentiments and opinions by which the policy of Lord Palmerston has been dictated as a diplomatist and statesman."

Francis, Henry. Serm., Lon., 1723, 8vo.

Francis, J. G. Notes from a Journal kept in Italy and Sicily, 1844–46, with 8 Illust., Lon., 1847, 8vo.

"He [Mr. Francis] is an active and enterprising traveller. He has a good taste in art, a keen relish for the beauties of nature, a knowledge of history, acquired by reflecting as well as reading, an observing eye for mankind, and, what is more, a sympathy with them."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Francis, J. T., M.D. Change of Climate considered as a Remedy in Dyspeptic, Pulmonary, and other Chronic Affections, Lon., 1855, p. 8vo.

"Proceeds from the pen of a well-informed practitioner and an accomplished gentleman, well acquainted with the subject upon which he treats."—*Lon. Lancet.*

"A very meritorious production."—*Lon. Med. Times and Gaz.*

Francis, John, LL.D., minister of St. John's, Norwich. Serm., 1746, 4to.

Francis, John, Vicar of Lekeham. 1. Serms., 1764, '66, '67, '70. 2. Reflections on David, 1765, 8vo.

Francis, John, LL.D., Rector of Morley, Suffolk. Serms., 1773, 2 vols. 12mo.

Francis, John. 1. Hist. of the Bk. of England, Lon., 1847, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 3d ed., 1848. 2. Chronicles and Characters of the London Stock Exchange, 1849, 8vo.

"All the great operations that have taken place relating to the funds. lotteries, loans, bribes, speculative manias. and panics, are faithfully delineated; and Mr. Francis has brought together such a variety of interesting anecdotes and historical facts as were never before collected."—*Lon. Banker's Mag.*

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3. Hist. of the English Railway, 1820–45, 1851, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Annals, Anecdotes, and Legends of Life Assurance, 1853, p. 8vo.

Francis, John W., M.D., LL.D., one of the most distinguished of American physicians and men of letters, b. 1789, in the city of New York, is the son of Melchior Francis, a native of Germany, who settled in America about 1784. The subject of this memoir enjoyed as a youth the learned preceptorship of George Strebeck and John Conroy, distinguished for their attainments in the classical and mathematical departments. In 1809 he graduated at Columbia College, from which in 1812 he received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1807, whilst still an under-graduate, he commenced the study of medicine under the eye of the celebrated Dr. Hosack, and gained the warm approbation of his discriminating tutor by his assiduous devotion to the object of his pursuit.

"During the period of his professional studies for four collegiate years. he never absented himself from a single lecture, nor attended one without making notes or abstracts on the subject taught by the lecturer."

What an example is this to the students of the present day, and how great has been the reward, in large stores of professional erudition, in public esteem, and national reputation, of the hours thus devoted to the acquisition of useful knowledge!

In 1811 the laborious student received from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of N. York, organized in 1807, the degree of M.D.; and, a few months later, received from his old preceptor, Dr. Hosack, the offer of a co-partnership in business. This flattering offer was indeed the highest compliment that could be paid to the talents and acquirements of the young physician, and was of course accepted. The connection thus formed lasted until 1820. In 1813 Dr. Francis was appointed lecturer on the Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and laboured with great zeal in the discharge of his arduous duties. Anxious to transplant to his native soil whatever was valuable in the renowned medical schools of Europe, he left home for a tour in Scotland, Ireland, Holland, and France, and derived profitable themes of meditation and practice from the friendly converse of the celebrated Gregory, Jamieson, McCartney, Denon, Gall, Cuvier, and other benefactors of the science and erudition of their race. The ardent thirst for knowledge, the acuteness of perception, and breadth of comprehension, which distinguished the young American, did not escape the notice nor fail to elicit the approbation of his distinguished European friends.

"A mind more ardent in the pursuit of useful knowledge," writes the late Patrick Colquhoun, "perhaps never existed; and I have no doubt he will. in a few years, stand at the head of his profession." See Life of Eddy, by S. L. Knapp.

Upon the return of the young traveller to New York, he was appointed Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and, on the death of Dr. Stringham in 1817, succeeded that gentleman in the department of Medical Jurisprudence. Two years later he became Professor of Obstetrics, in addition to his former duties, and held this appointment until 1826, when he resigned at the same time with his colleagues, Drs. Hosack, Mott, McNevin, and Mitchill.

A majority of the professors who had resigned from the College of Physicians and Surgeons organized a new institution under the name of Rutgers Medical College, and its success was so great that at the end of four terms the Legislature closed the doors of the last-named institution. In the Rutgers Medical College Dr. Francis was chosen Professor of Obstetrics and Forensic Medicine, and his classes were crowded with students from different parts of the republic, attracted by his great and growing reputation. For other particulars connected with the life of this eminent physician, useful citizen, and public benefactor in many senses, we must refer the reader to the source to which we are indebted for the facts above stated,—the biography of Dr. Francis in the National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans, vol. iv., Phila., 1853, 8vo. See also New England Magazine, vol. vii.; Griswold's Prose Writers of America; Men of the Time, N. York, 1852; a review of Dr. Francis's literary works in the Southern Quarterly Review, xix. 226; and Knickerbocker Magazine, Aug. 1858, for a sketch of Dr. Francis, with a steel portrait.

We annex a list of Dr. Francis's writings:

1. An Inaugural Dissertation on Memory, N.Y., 1811, 8vo, pp. 56. 2. Cases of Morbid Anatomy, 1814, 4to, pp. 36. 3. Letter on Febrile Contagion, 1816, 8vo, pp. 24. 4. Notice of Thos. Eddy, the Philanthropist, 1823, 12mo, pp. 10. 5. Dr. T. Denman's Prac. of Midwifery, with Notes, &c., 1825, 8vo. 6. Address before the N.Y. Horticult. Society, 1830, 8vo, pp. 34. 7. Address before the Philoxian Society, 1831, 8vo, pp. 43. 8. Letter on Cholera Asphyxia of 1832, 8vo, 1832, pp. 35. 9. Observations on the Mineral Waters of Avon, 1834, 8vo, pp. 36. 10. Discourse before the N.Y. Lyceum of Natural History, 1841, 8vo, pp. 93. 11. Discourse before the N.Y. Academy of Medicine, 1847, 8vo, pp. 112. 12. Inaugural Address before the N.Y. Academy of Medicine, 1848, 8vo, pp. 23. 13. Address before the N.Y. Acad. of Med. on the Election of Prof. Mott, 1849, 8vo, pp. 8. 14. Address before the Typographical Society of N.Y. on Dr. Franklin, 1850, 8vo. 15. Before do. on the Publishers, Printers, and Editors of N.Y. In International Mag., edited by Dr. Griswold, 1851. 16. Old New York; or, Reminiscences of the Past Sixty Years, N.Y., 1857, 8vo; 2d ed., enlarged, 1858, 12mo.

"Dr. Francis writes as he might have told the story in successive sittings, bound by no prearranged order, but letting each name or topic suggest that which succeeds. The style is colloquial,—by which we do not mean *slipshod*, but unartificial,—the style in which one may talk who adds to the fluent speech that is the gift and grace of nature the culture of a scholar and a gentleman."—A. P. PEABODY, D.D.: *N. Amer. Rev.*, July, 1858

Also reviewed in Lon. Athen., July 10, 1858, No. 1602.

17. Numerous biographical articles in divers works, medical papers in different journals, &c. 18. The American Medical and Philosophical Register, 1811, '12, '13, '14, 8vo: edited by David Hosack, M.D., and Prof. John W. Francis, M.D. 19. The N.Y. Medical and Physical Journal, 1822, '23, '24, 8vo: edited by John W. Francis, M.D., John B. Beck, M.D., Jacob Dyckman, M.D.

"For forty years he has been engaged in the most active exercise of professional duties in his native city. But amid the incessant avocations of a large practice, Dr. Francis has found time to manifest his interest in, and genius for, the liberal studies. In a series of able discourses delivered before various literary and scientific bodies. he has illustrated the value and charms of horticulture, the fine arts, American biography, history, and science. He is identified with the city of New York more prominently than any individual in the same professional sphere. He is always consulted in questions of local and personal interest, and his coöperation is deemed essential on occasions of municipal festivity, literary and scientific anniversaries, and charitable enterprises."—*Men of the Time. N. York*, 1852, 12mo.

"In his social character Dr. Francis represents an almost obsolete class. He is emphatically a New Yorker in his feelings and associations. The frank hospitality of the early colonists is combined around his fireside with the discursive intercourse of the *savant* and the patriotic sentiment of the citizen. In American history and biography he is an oracle, and has been an efficient member of all the institutions originated to advance the interests of literature and science in his native city. With enlarged benevolence, a mind unwearied in inquiry, constant association with men and books, and an ardent love of knowledge as well as friendship for its promoters, Dr. Francis finds time, even amidst the unceasing claims of an extensive practice, thus to identify his name with the progress of the age and the literature of his country."—*National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans*, vol. iv., 1853, 8vo.

Francis, Philip. The Misdemeanours of a Traytor and Treasurer discovered; an answer to C. Vaughan, 1644, 4to.

Francis, Philip, d. 1773, son of the Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin, resided for many years and died in England. 1. A Poet. trans. of the books of Horace, first pub. probably about 1743; 8th ed., 1778, 4 vols. 8vo.

"The lyrical part of Horace never can be properly translated; so much of the excellence is in the numbers and the expression. Francis has done it the best: I'll take his, five out of six, against them all."—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

2. Eugenia; a Trag., Lon., 1752, 8vo. 3. Constantine; a Trag., 1753, 8vo.

"As a dramatic writer Dr. Francis was not very successful; having written only two pieces, which were both coldly received." —*Biog. Dramat.*

4. Trans. of the Orations of Demosthenes, 1753–55, 2 vols. 4to.

"Applauded as a difficult work well executed and acceptable to every friend of genius and literature; but its success was by no means correspondent to the wishes of the author or his friends."

Dr. Francis was at one time supposed to be the author of the Letters of Junius: see Junius.

See Chesterfield's Letters and Miscellanies; Boswell's Johnson; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Francis, Sir Philip, 1740–1818, son of the preceding, was a native of Dublin, and educated under the eye of his father, and at St. Paul's School, London. After visiting Portugal in 1760, in company with Lord Kinnoul, the British Envoy, and holding a clerkship in the War Office, which he resigned in 1772, he went in 1774 to India, where he became a member of the council of Bengal. Brought into contact with that disgrace to the British name—that man of violence and blood—Warren Hastings, Francis opposed his measures, and a controversy ensued which resulted in a duel, in which the latter was wounded. He returned to England in 1781, was chosen M. P. for Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, in 1784, received the order of the Bath in 1806, and died in 1818. He pub. a number of political Speeches, Remarks on the defence of Warren Hastings, Letters on the E. India Company, Reflections on the Currency, &c., 1784–1814. These were but of temporary interest, and are now forgotten; but the name of Sir Philip Francis will always occupy a prominent place among literary men, in consequence of the persuasion entertained by many that he was the author of the famous Letters of Junius. But this is by no means a settled point, and we think that the claims put forward on behalf of Sir Philip Francis are now less readily allowed than they were some twelve or fifteen years past. We do not, however, by this remark intend to express any opinion of our own upon the subject. We shall best discharge our duty by indicating to the reader the sources of information upon this famous controversy. See Junius.

Francis, Richard. Maxims of Equity, 1729, '39, '46. Amer. ed., by W. W. Hening, Richmond, 1823, 8vo.

Francis, Sophia L. Novels, &c., 1803–09.

Francis, W. Farmer's Assist. in computing the value of Land, 1808, 12mo; Franciscus a Sancta Clara. See Davenport, Christopher.

Franck, Richard. 1. Rabbi Mons; or a Philos. Treat. on the Origin of Things. Written in America, Lon., 1687, 8vo. 2. Northern Memoirs, &c., with the Contemplative and Practical Angler. Writ in 1658, 1694, 8vo. New ed., with Preface and Notes by Sir Walter Scott, 1821, 8vo.

Sir Walter Scott humorously signs the preface as one who is

"No fisher,
But a well-wisher
To the game."

"Franck's contests with the salmon are painted to the life, and his directions to anglers in that noble branch of the art, which exceeds all other uses of the angling-rod as much as fox-hunting exceeds hare-hunting, are generally given with great judgment." —*Editor.*

See Retrosp. Rev., and Censura Literaria, 1823, 8vo, 270–294, 1815; iv. 270–272.

Francklin. Two Discourses, Lon., 1683, 4to.

Francklin, Gracious. Answer to Freeman, 1648, 4to.

Francklin, R. Tractatus de Tonis in Lingua Græca, Lon., 1630, '50, '73, 8vo; 1633, 12mo. Repub., with addits. by Richardson, 1717, 12mo.

Francklin, Thomas, D.D. An Epistle written from Lucifer unto the persecuting Popish Prelates, 1642, 4to.

Francklin, Thomas, 1721–1784, Greek Prof. at Cambridge, 1730, preferred to the livings of Ware and of Thundrich, 1757, and to that of Brasted in 1776. He pub., separately, trans. from Phalaris, Cicero, Sophocles, and Lucian, 1749–81. Of this last author, an eminent authority remarks:

"There is a vein of ease and pleasantry in the works of Lucian which I have always thought inimitable, nor do I know any author, ancient or modern, that in this respect can enter into competition with him."—Lord Lyttelton.

He also wrote some plays, serms., &c.; and 4 vols. of his serms. were pub. after his death, viz., in 1790.

"In his sermons, although they have not much pretension to original genius, there is an order and perspicuity in the arrangement of the matter, with an elegance and propriety in the language, characteristically free from all affectation, which does great honour to the Doctor's abilities."—*Lon. Critical Rev.* See Biog. Dramat.

Francklin, Capt. Wm. 1. Observ. made on a Tour from Bengal to Persia in 1786–87, Lon., 1790, 8vo.

"The most original and valuable portion of this work relates to Persia, especially the province of Faristan; it contains also much information respecting Goa, Bombay, &c. M. Langles translated it into French, and added a learned memoir on Persepolis."—*Stevenson's Cat. of Voyages and Travels.*

2. The Lives of Comarupa and Camalata; from the Persian, 1793, 8vo. 3. Hist. of the Reign of Shah-Aulum, 1798, 4to. 4. Plain of Troy, 1800, 4to. 5. Memoirs of George Thomas, Calcut., 1803, 4to; Lon., 1805, 8vo. Contains some interesting particulars respecting the interior of India. 6. Tracts on Ava, &c., 1810, 8vo.

Francklyn, Gilbert. Works on the Slave Trade and on politics, 1789–95.

Francklyn, Rev. Thomas. Advice, &c., 1756, 8vo.

Franco, R. Solomon. Truth springing out of the Earth, 1668, 4to; 1670, fol. Refers to Christ.

Frank, John. Serm., Lon., 1756, 8vo.

Frank, Joseph, Editor of The Office of Bailiff of a Liberty. From the MS. of J. Ritson, 1811, 8vo.

Frank, Mark, 1613–1664, Archdeacon of St. Alban's, 1660; Master of Pembroke Hall, Camb., 1662; Rector of Barley, 1663. 1. 51 Serms., Lon., 1672, fol.; Oxf., 1849, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Epitome of Divinity, 1665. In verse.

Frank, Thomas. Letter, Lon., 1732, 8vo.

Frankland, Mrs. Leaves of Poesy, Lon., 1838, fp. 8vo.

Frankland, B. Outlines of Literary Culture, Lon., 1853, 12mo.

Frankland, Capt. Charles Colville. 1. Visits to Courts of Russia and Sweden, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Travels to and from Constantinople, 1829, 2 vols. 8vo.

"His volumes teem with interest and instruction."—*Lon. Sun.*

Frankland, Rev. Thomas, 1633–1690, a physician and historian, was educated at and Fellow of Brasenose Coll., Oxf. 1. The Honours of the Lords Spiritual asserted, Lon., 1679, fol.; Anon., but ascribed to him. 2. Original of Kingly and Eccles. Govt., 1681, 8vo. 3. The Annals of K. James I. and King Charles I., 1681, fol.

"A faithful and impartial account of the great affairs of State, Parliaments, &c., with many proclamations, addresses, and other official documents."

Frankland, Sir Thomas, Bart. Cautions to Young Sportsmen, Lon., 1800, 8vo.

Frankland, Wm. Speech rel. to Criminal Law, 1811, 8vo.

Franklin. See Francklin.

Franklin. Farewell to the World, with his Christian Contrition in Prison before his Death; broad sheet. Franklin was executed in 1615 for poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury.

Franklin. Parables of our Lord illustrated by 12 engravings, fol.

"Worthy of all commendation."—*Lon. Art Journal.*

Franklin, Andrew. Farces, Comedies, &c., 1792–1804. See Biog. Dramat.

Franklin, Benjamin, LL.D., January 17th, 1706–April 17th, 1790, one of the most distinguished of modern philosophers, was a native of Boston, Massachusetts, where his father, Josiah Franklin, an emigrant from England, carried on the business of a tallow-chandler and soap-boiler. At the age of eight years, Benjamin, the youngest but two of seventeen children, was sent to a grammar school; from which he was removed in less than a year to be placed under the tuition of George Brownell, who conducted a seminary in which writing and arithmetic formed the principal branches. His father designed him for the ministry, but, needing his assistance at home, withdrew him from school when only ten years of age, and set the future philosopher to work at "cutting wicks for the candles, filling the moulds for cast candles, attending the shop, going of errands," &c.

If we at first feel inclined to blame the father for so soon depriving his son of the benefits of schooling, we must remember that the good tallow-chandler was straitened in circumstances, and had the expenditures of a large family to provide for from a business probably incapable of much profitable extension.

His occupation was extremely distasteful to him, and he felt a strong inclination to exchange it for the roving life of a sailor, but paternal prudence prevented the consummation of this project. His father allowed the youth to abandon a trade for which he evinced so strong an aversion, and bound him apprentice to his brother James, who had recently (in 1717) returned from London, and established a printing-office in Boston. Young Franklin soon became an adept in his new business, and doubtless was stimulated by the nature of his duties to that love for reading which remained with him through life.

Among his favourite works were The Pilgrim's Progress, Plutarch's Lives, Burton's Historical Collections, an odd volume of The Spectator, and Cotton Mather's Essays to do Good. The perusal of this last work had so great an effect upon his future life that we shall be excused for quoting from a letter from Dr. Franklin, written after he had attained great eminence, to a son of Cotton Mather:

> "When I was a boy, I met a book entitled Essays to do Good, which I think was written by your father. It had been so little regarded by its former possessor that several leaves of it were torn out, but the remainder gave me such a turn of thinking, as to have an influence upon my conduct through life; for I have always set a greater value on the character of a doer of good than any other kind of reputation: and if I have been, as you seem to think, a useful citizen, the public owes all the advantage of it to that book."

We may remark, as a comment to the above, that the first edit. of the Essays to do Good was pub. in 1710, 12mo. In 1807, 12mo, it was repub. by the Rev. George Burder, who detracted greatly from its value by making such alterations in the style as he thought would "render it more agreeable to a modern reader,"—changing "many quaint and obsolete words and phrases for others more intelligible and pleasant." This is as intolerable as the modern versions of Chaucer and Spenser. Carrying out this bright idea, Mr. Burder favours us with no less than three hundred "improvements" on the first eighteen pages! But we are happy to state that the Massachusetts S. School Society have recently (Boston, 1845, 18mo) issued an exact reprint of the original; the latter is now so scarce that a copy was recently sold in Boston for six dollars. The new edit. is pub. at a low price, and should be circulated by thousands and tens of thousands through the land. If the whole of the seed thus sown shall produce but one more Franklin, the expenditure will be richly repaid.

But to return to the subject of our memoir. Among young Franklin's first literary efforts were some specimens of ballad poetry, which he printed, and sold himself in the streets of Boston:

> "One was called *The Light-House Tragedy*, and contained an account of the shipwreck of Captain Worthilake with his two daughters; the other was a sailor's song, on the taking of the famous Teach, or *Blackbeard* the pirate. They were wretched stuff, in street-ballad style; and when they were printed, my brother sent me about the town to sell them. The first sold prodigiously, the event being recent, and having made a great noise. This success flattered my vanity; but my father discouraged me by criticising my performances, and telling me verse-makers were generally beggars. Thus I escaped being a poet, and probably a very bad one."—*Autobiography.*

The autobiography from which we have quoted is, or should be, familiar to all of our readers, and a repetition will not be expected here. To this work, and to Dr. Jared Sparks's continuation of his Life, we must refer the reader for interesting particulars connected with the career of this extraordinary man and his important contributions to human knowledge. A rapid summary of the principal incidents in his life is all that our space will allow. In 1723, disgusted with the continued severity of his brother's treatment of him, he removed to Philadelphia, where he obtained employment with a printer named Keimer, and devoted himself to his business with great industry and intelligence. Having made the acquaintance of Sir William Keith, then Governor of Pennsylvania, he encouraged him to establish a printing-office for himself. As his father did not second this proposal, Sir William sent him to London in 1724 to select the proper stock for a small printing-establishment. Unable to accomplish the object of his visit, he worked at his trade in London for about two years, and then returned to Philadelphia. It was whilst still in London, in 1725, that he pub. A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain. This essay introduced him to the acquaintance of Mandeville, the author of The Fable of the Bees. It is not to be doubted that intimacies with English freethinkers at this period, and with French deists and atheists at a later stage of his life, did much to engender those latitudinarian sentiments upon religious subjects which Franklin is known to have entertained. The essay on Liberty and Necessity, &c. is not to be found in any edition of Franklin's Works. When Dr. Sparks, in 1840, pub. his edit., this essay was supposed to be lost; but a copy has since been discovered in England. See (London) Notes and Queries No. 114, Jan. 3, 1852; Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit. In 1727 he entered into partnership with a person named Meredith, and two years later wrote and published an anonymous pamphlet on the Nature and Necessity of Paper Currency; which was the cause of an issue of bills amounting to eighty thousand pounds. In the same year he purchased from Keimer the Pennsylvania Gazette, the 1st No. of which bears date Dec. 24, 1728. Franklin and Meredith's first issue was No. 40. Through the columns of this journal, and by the agency of the Junto—a club established by him on his return from London—the enterprising printer now controlled political influence to no contemptible extent. In 1730 he was married to his old acquaintance, Mrs. Rogers, formerly Miss Read, who had been deserted by her husband; and in the same year he founded the public library in Philadelphia. In 1732 he first pub. Poor Richard's Almanac, which had a great run—in several cases an annual sale of 10,000 copies—for 25 years. Franklin was now a prominent member of the community, and in 1736 was chosen Clerk of the Provincial Assembly; in 1737 he became deputy postmaster at Philadelphia; and in 1753 Postmaster-General for British America. In 1741 he pub. The General Magazine and Historical Chronicle for all the British Plantations in America; in 1742 he invented what is still called The Franklin Stove; in the next year he originated The American Philosophical Society; in 1749 he had the great satisfaction of establishing in Philadelphia an institution of learning, which, in the maturity of its age and fame, as the University of Pennsylvania, has conferred honour of the most substantial kind upon the country at large; in 1752 he was rejoiced at the demonstration of the truth of his theory of the identity of lightning with electricity; in 1754 he sat as a delegate in the Congress of Commissioners of the Colonies convened at Albany, in expectation of a rupture with France; the value of his suggestions in this assembly, respecting articles of union between the colonies, is well known to the student of early American history. Nor must we omit to mention, among the services rendered by Franklin at this period, the important aid which he rendered to Braddock at the moment of extreme need. In 1756 we find Franklin commanding in person on the frontier, and ready to endure any hardships or perils which the nature of his duties might impose. From 1757 to 1762 he spent in England, as agent for Pennsylvania, (he was complimented by the degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred by the Universities of Edinburgh, Oxford, and St. Andrew's, and chosen Fellow of the Royal Society,) and in 1764 again visited England, with a petition for a change in the charter. Whilst in Great Britain, he was not forgetful of the interests of the colonies at large, and it was doubtless greatly owing to the effect produced by his celebrated examination before the Parliament in 1766 that the obnoxious Stamp Act was repealed.

When the difficulties between Great Britain and her colonies had been aggravated to a state of open hostility, Franklin was elected a member of the American Congress, and, after signing the Declaration of Independence, was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France, where he arrived in December, 1776. His success in enlisting the sympathies and substantial assistance of the French people in behalf of the American colonies is well known. He returned to Philadelphia, September 14, 1785, at which period he had attained the advanced age of 80 years, and was received with the enthusiastic acclamations of a grateful nation. From the original letter in the valuable collection of our esteemed friend, George P. Putnam, of New York, we copy the following testimonial to the patriotic services of the individual to whom it is addressed:

> "*Mount Vernon, Sept.* 25. 1785.
>
> "Dear Sir: Amid the public gratulation on your safe return to America, after a long absence, and the many eminent services you had rendered it—for which as a benefitted person I feel the obligation—permit an individual to join the public voice in expressing

his sense of them; and to assure you, that as no one entertains more respect for your character, so none can salute you with more sincerity or with greater pleasure than I do on the occasion.

'I am—dear sir,
"Your most obt.
"and most Hble. Servt.,
"G. WASHINGTON.

"The Hon'ble DOCT. FRANKLIN."

He filled the dignified office of President of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania from 1785 to 1788, and in 1787 sat with Washington and Hamilton in the Federal Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. His last public act was to sign his name, as President of the Abolition Society, to a memorial to Congress, and the last paper which he composed was on the same subject. He died of a disease of the lungs, after a short illness, on the 17th of April, 1790.

We have already referred to the religious opinions of this eminent philosopher as "latitudinarian," and we know not that we could have selected a better word. Nothing can be fairer, in this connexion, than to quote his own words, in a letter to Dr. Stiles, dated March 9, 1790, but a few weeks before his death:

"As to Jesus of Nazareth, my opinion of whom you particularly desire, I think the system of morals and his religion, as he left them to us, the best the world ever saw, or is likely to see; but I apprehend it has received various corrupting changes; and I have, with most of the present dissenters in England, some doubts as to his divinity."

"It may not be unnecessary to remark, that if we may credit Dr. Priestley, Dr. Franklin was not correct in estimating the sentiments of a majority of the dissenters in England."—PRESIDENT ALLEN.

When Thomas Paine proposed to publish his infamous Age of Reason, Franklin wrote to him,

"I would advise you not to attempt unchaining the tiger, but to burn this piece before it is seen by any other person. If men are so wicked *with* religion, what would they be without it?"

A notice, however cursory, of the religious opinions of Benjamin Franklin, would be hardly just if it omitted to notice a memorable declaration made by him, on an august occasion, of his profound belief in the overruling providence of Almighty God.

His celebrated speech in the Convention for forming a Constitution for the United States, when supporting his motion for providing daily prayer in the Convention, was in these words:

"In the beginning of the contest with Britain, *when we were sensible of danger*, we had daily prayers in this room for the Divine protection. Our prayers, sir, were heard, and they were graciously answered. All of us who were engaged in the struggle must have observed frequent instances of a superintending Providence in our favour. To that kind Providence we owe *this* happy opportunity of consulting in peace on the means of establishing our *future* national felicity. And have we now forgotten this powerful friend? or do we imagine we no longer need His assistance? *I have lived, sir, a long time,* [81 years;] *and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of man.* And if a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without His aid? We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writings, 'that except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it.' I firmly believe this; and I also believe that without His concurring aid, we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel; we shall be divided by our little partial local interests; our projects will be confounded; and we ourselves shall become a reproach and a by-word down to future ages. And what is worse, mankind may hereafter, from this unfortunate instance, despair of establishing government by human wisdom, and leave it to chance, war, or conquest. I therefore beg leave to move that henceforth prayers, imploring the assistance of Heaven and its blessing on our deliberations, be held in this assembly every morning before we proceed to business; and that one or more of the clergy of this city be requested to officiate in that service."

His death was sincerely mourned both in Europe and America.

"Mirabeau announced in the General Assembly of France that 'the genius which had freed America, and poured a flood of light over Europe, had returned to the bosom of the Divinity.' 'Everywhere,' to use the language of Rochefoucauld, 'he was the object of the regrets, as he had been of the admiration, of the friends of liberty.'"

Turgot celebrated his discoveries in electricity, and his labours in behalf of freedom, in the striking line written by him under Franklin's portrait:

"Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis."

The history of this celebrated line need not here be repeated.

His Experiments and Observations on Electricity, made at Philadelphia, [proving that lightning and electricity are the same,] and communicated in several Letters to Mr. P. Collinson of London, were pub. in that city in 1751, '53, '54, 3 Pts. 4to. They were not originally designed for publication, but Collinson thought them too important to be withheld. The public interest in these experiments justified Collinson's anticipations. "Nothing," says Priestley, "was ever written on the subject more justly applauded. All the world, even kings, flocked to see them, and retired full of admiration." They were tested with eminent success by M. de Loz, in Paris, by M. Beccaria, in Turin, by Richmann, in Russia, and by philosophers in various countries. Professor Richmann, as if to rebuke his temerity, was struck dead, in the midst of his investigations, by the formidable element which he had chosen for a plaything. The 4th edit. of his letters and papers on electricity, enlarged by essays on various philosophical subjects, appeared in 1769, 4to. This edit., and the 5th, which was pub. five years later, is supposed by Dr. Sparks to have received some degree of attention from the author, who was then in London. Translations of his writings were made into Latin, French, Italian, and German, and appeared in various parts of Europe. In 1772 M. Dubourg made a new collection of Franklin's writings, including some not before printed, and pub. them at Paris, 2 vols. 4to. In 1779 another collection was pub. in London, consisting of Political, Miscellaneous, and Philosophical Pieces. These, few of which were in print before, were edited by Benjamin Vaughan, an intimate friend and correspondent of the author. In 1787 a selection from the above edits. was pub. in a thin 8vo.

In 1793 there appeared in London what is called The Works of Dr. Franklin, in 2 vols.; in 1798 a selection of his pieces was pub. in Paris, 2 vols. 8vo; and in 1806 an edition, superintended by a Mr. Marshall, was issued in London, in 3 vols. 8vo. In 1816–19 edits. were pub. in England and the United States, by William Temple Franklin, grandson of the author, and Mr. William Duane of Philadelphia, (also a descendant of Dr. Franklin,) first in 3 vols. 4to, (Lon.,) subsequently in 6 vols. 8vo, Lon., 1818; also in 1833; Phila., 1818. The Phila. ed., in 6 vols. 8vo, contains some papers and letters not to be found in the Lon. ed. It has been reprinted in 2 vols. r. 8vo. There is a Lon. ed. of his Life and Writings, 1818, 2 vols. 8vo. There has been repub. at Paris, in 2 vols., a selection from Franklin's writings in Spanish, translated from the French by Man gino. Further particulars respecting the eds. of Franklin's writings will be found in the Preface to Sparks's ed., Boston, 1836–40, to which we are indebted for many of the facts now stated. New ed. of the same, thoroughly revised, with additions and new illustrations, Phila., 1858, 10 vols. 8vo. This edition is the only complete one, and contains about six hundred and fifty letters and miscellaneous papers (more than one-third of the whole bulk of the new ed.) not to be found in any other collection. Of these, upwards of four hundred and sixty had never been printed. The Familiar Letters of Franklin, pub. in 1833 by Dr. Sparks, are included in this ed., and magazines, pamphlets, and newspapers have been industriously examined, and no printed paper omitted which is known to have been written by Franklin. The number of books, papers, &c.—excluding letters—is no less than 304!

"In classifying these materials, the following arrangement has been adopted:

"1. Autobiography.
"2. Essays on Religious and Moral Subjects and the Economy of Life.
"3. Essays on General Politics, Commerce, and Polit. Economy.
"4. Essays and Tracts, Historical and Political, before the American Revolution.
"5. Political Papers during and after the American Revolution.
"6. Letters and Papers on Electricity.
"7. Letters and Papers on Philosophical Subjects.
"8. Correspondence.

"Under each head all the articles have been placed in the order in which they were written, with the date of each prefixed wherever this could be ascertained. The Correspondence is also printed in chronological order from beginning to end, without regard to the contents of the letters. This method was believed to be preferable to any attempt at a classification, because in numerous instances a single letter treats of various subjects, both of a political and of a private nature."—*Preface.*

We need not dwell upon the great value of the learned editor's notes and historical remarks, which illustrate the text. Dr. Sparks has not forgotten the great importance of a copious index to a work of this character—to a good work of any character. He gives us, indeed, no less than five indexes, viz.: Index. I. A List of the Author's Writings, chronologically arranged. II. Letters written by Franklin to Individuals and Public Bodies. III. Letters addressed to Franklin by Various Persons. IV. Miscellaneous Letters. V. General Index.

Can any collector of American history do without such a noble set of volumes as this?

As regards minor publications, Franklin's autobiography has been frequently pub. in America and England, and we have edits. of his Life by Holley, Stanley, Weems, and Weld, and sundry compilations from his writings. On this eminent philosopher and statesman—of whom Lord Brougham declares that "his genius ranks him with the Galileos and the Newtons of the Old World," and of whom Mirabeau does not scruple to assert, "Antiquity would have raised altars to this mighty genius,"—it would be easy to quote pages of panegyric; but our space allows of but brief citation. At the conclusion of this article, however, we shall refer the reader to other papers upon the fertile themes of Franklin and his discoveries.

"A singular felicity of induction guided all his researches, and by very small means he established very grand truths. The style and manner of his publication on electricity are almost as worthy of admiration as the doctrine it contains. He has endeavoured to remove all mystery and obscurity from the subject. He has written equally for the uninitiated and for the philosopher; and he has rendered his details amusing and perspicuous, elegant as well as simple. Science appears in his language in a dress wonderfully decorous, best adapted to display her native loveliness. He has in no instance exhibited that false dignity by which philosophy is kept aloof from common applications; and he has sought rather to make her a useful inmate and servant in the common habitations of man, than to preserve her merely as an object of admiration in temples and palaces."—Sir Humphry Davy.

"This self-taught American is the most rational. perhaps, of all philosophers. He never loses sight of common sense in any of his speculations; and when his philosophy does not consist entirely in its fair and vigorous application, it is always regulated and controlled by it in its application and result. No individual, perhaps, ever possessed a juster understanding. or was so seldom obstructed in the use of it by indolence, enthusiasm, or authority. . . . The distinguishing feature of his understanding was great soundness and sagacity; combined with extraordinary quickness of penetration. He possessed also a strong and lively imagination, which gave his speculations, as well as his conduct, a singularly original turn. The peculiar charm of his writings. and his great merit also in action, consisted in the clearness with which he saw his object,—and the bold and steady pursuit of it, by the surest and the shortest road. He never suffered himself, in conduct, to be turned aside by the seductions of interest or vanity, or to be scared by hesitation and fear, or to be misled by the arts of his adversaries. Neither did he, in discussion, ever go out of his way in search of ornament, or stop short from dread of the consequences. He never could be caught, in short, acting absurdly. or writing nonsensically: at all times, and in every thing he undertook, the vigour of an understanding at once original and practical was distinctly perceivable.

"But it must not be supposed that his writings are devoid of ornament or amusement. The latter especially abounds in almost all he ever composed; only nothing is sacrificed to them. On the contrary, they come most naturally into their places; and they uniformly help in the purpose in hand, of which neither writer nor reader ever loses sight for an instant. Thus, his style has all the vigour and even conciseness of Swift, without any of his harshness. It is in no degree more flowery, yet both elegant and lively. The wit, or rather humour, which prevails in his works. varies with the subject. Sometimes he is bitter and sarcastic; often gay and even droll; reminding us, in this respect, far more frequently of Addison than of Swift. as might naturally be expected from his admirable temper, or the happy turn of his investigation. . . . Upon the whole, we look upon the life and writings of Dr. Franklin as affording a striking illustration of the incalculable value of a sound and well-directed understanding, and of the comparative uselessness of learning and laborious accomplishments. Without the slightest pretensions to the character of a scholar or man of science, he has extended the bounds of human knowledge on a variety of subjects, which scholars and men of science had previously investigated without success; and has only been found deficient in those studies which the learned have generally turned from in disdain. We would not be understood to say any thing in disparagement of scholarship and science; but the value of these instruments is apt to be overrated by their possessors; and it is a wholesome mortification to shew them that the work may be done without them. We have long known that their employment does not insure its success."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Rev.*, viii. 327–344; xxviii. 275–302, *q. v.*

These last reflections of Lord Jeffrey hardly require a serious answer. It were as wise to say that the American Indian, whose native talent enables him to fashion his canoe with a rude flint, could not make a better canoe, and sooner despatch his work, with the steel axe and the sharp tools used by his civilized neighbour. Had Franklin been an educated man, doubtless he would have been enabled to add larger contributions to the stock of human knowledge than those which have immortalized his name.

See papers on Franklin, his Correspondence and his Discoveries, in the N. Amer. Rev., vii. 289, by A. Norton; xxxvii. 249, by W. B. O. Peabody; lix. 446, by Francis Bowen; Meth. Quar. Rev., vii. 101, by Wm. H. Allen; Lon. Month. Rev., lxxxiii. 18, 133, lxxxviii. 409, cxxxii. 239; Amer. Month. Rev., iv. 124. The reader must also peruse John Foster's Review of Dr. Franklin's Private Correspondence, (contrib. to the Lon. Eclec. Rev., and repub. in the collective ed. of his contribs. to that periodical,) and Edward Everett's Boyhood and Youth of Franklin.

We are glad to observe an announcement of the intended publication (N.Y., 1859) of Letters to Benjamin Franklin from his Family and Friends: a collection of about eighty original letters, 1751–90. These are in the possession of Franklin Bache, M.D., and are being carefully copied and annotated by Mr. William Duane, (great-grandsons of Benjamin Franklin.) Edition, 250 copies, (8vo, about 250 pp.:) 10 copies on large paper, $10 each.

Franklin, Eleanor Ann, 1795–1825, a daughter of Mr. Porden, architect, was married in 1823 to Sir John Franklin, the unfortunate navigator. 1. The Veils; or, The Triumph of Constancy; a Poem, in six Books, Lon., 1815, 8vo. 2. The Arctic Expedition; a Poem, 1818. This poem, suggested by a visit to the *Isabella* and *Alexander*, discovery ships, led to an acquaintance with Sir John Franklin, one of the adventurers, which resulted in marriage. 3. Cœur de Lion; an Epic Poem on the third Crusade, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo. Mrs. Franklin died six days after the departure of her husband on his second expedition. See Franklin, Sir John.

Franklin, J. Hist. of anc. and mod. Egypt, from the most authentic records, Lon., 1800, 3 vols. 12mo.

Franklin, James. A Philos. and Polit. Hist. of the 13 U. States of America, Lon., 1784, 12mo.

Franklin, James. Present State of Hayti, Lon., 1828, cr. 8vo.

"The statements concerning the productions, commerce, resources, population, and government of Hayti, are minute and particular, and were obtained by personal inquiry during a residence in the West Indies."—*N. Amer. Rev.*

Franklin, Sir John, an eminent navigator, b. 1786, at Spilsby, Lincolnshire, entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman in 1800, was present at the battle of Trafalgar in 1806 and the battle of New Orleans in 1814, and was selected in 1819 to head an expedition overland from Hudson's Bay to the Arctic Ocean. After encountering great hardships, and very frequently at the point of death from hunger and fatigue, he reached home in October, 1822. In the next year he was married to Miss Porden. See Franklin, Eleanor Ann. In 1825 he submitted to Lord Bathurst "a plan for an expedition overland, to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and thence by sea, to the N. West extremity of America, with the combined object also, of surveying the coast between the Mackenzie and Copper Mine rivers."

This proposition was accepted, and, to superintend the expedition, he embarked at Liverpool, February 16, 1825, after the "severe struggle of taking leave of his wife, whose death, then hourly expected, took place six days after his departure."

After encountering great hardships, the moving masses of ice forced the heroic sailors to retrace their steps. September 1, 1827, Captain Franklin arrived at Liverpool, married a second time in November of the following year, and in 1829 received the honour of knighthood. The persevering zeal of Lady Franklin in stimulating the search for Sir John, for ten years past, is well known to the world. He was greatly disappointed at his unsuccessful attempts to accomplish the object of his voyages; remarking, with reference to his compulsory return in 1827:

"It was with no ordinary pain that I could now bring myself even to think of relinquishing the great object of my ambition, [the discovery of a North West passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean,] and of disappointing the flattering hopes which had been reposed in my exertions. But I had higher duties to perform than the gratification of my own feelings, and a mature consideration of all things forced me to the conclusion that we had reached that point beyond which perseverance would be rashness and the best efforts would be fruitless."

The Montreal Gazette of Sept. 11, 1822, remarks:

"It appears that the toils and sufferings of the expedition have been of the most trying description, and that, if they do not exceed belief, they were at least of such a nature as almost to overcome the stoutest heart, and deter all future attempts of a similar tendency."

But this writer little knew the iron stuff of which Sir John Franklin was made.

On the 26th of May, 1845, Sir John started upon a third expedition, in two ships, the Erebus and Terror; he was heard from on the 26th of July of the same year, and passed his first winter in a cove between Cape Riley and Beechey Island. Since that period, many expeditions from England and America have been despatched in search of the adventurer, but it was not until November, 1854, that news reached England which leaves little doubt that the whole party perished in the winter of 1850–51. See London Gent. Mag., Nov. 1854, 479; Dec., 1854, 594–95. Since the above was written, we have further intelligence, —by the return of Mr. James G. Stewart's expedition, despatched by the British Hudson's Bay Company, 18th Nov., 1854; arrived at St. Paul, Minnesota, 10th Dec., 1855,—which places beyond all doubt the loss of Sir John Franklin and his party. Some of their shoes, cooking-utensils, &c., were found among the Esquimaux, who declared that they had died of starvation.

By a curious coincidence, on the day that we are penning this article, (Oct. 11, 1855,) the last expedition—sent specially in search of Dr. Kane and his party—which sailed from New York in June, 1855, has arrived at home. The explorers bring with them Dr. Kane and all of his company save three—a carpenter, a cook, and a seaman, lost by death. The remainder of the party are more or less frost-bitten. Of the last expedition—the steamer (propeller) Arctic, Lieut. Simms, and the barque Release, Lieut. Hartstene—the Arctic (Lieut. Hartstene was on board) made its way north to lat. 78° 32′, when it was stopped by the ice. The Advance, Dr. Kane's vessel, had been pushed as far north as possible, (see "Geographical Results," below,) when she was frozen in, and of course had to be abandoned. The ship's company were found by the Arctic and Release on the island of Disco. They have been absent from home since May 31, 1853, and are received with great rejoicings. They have made several important discoveries, and added largely to our knowledge of the inhospitable region the perils and discomforts of which they have so bravely encountered. From a statement in the New York Tribune of Oct. 12, 1855, we extract the following résumé of the results of Dr. Kane's last voyage. For an account of his former explorations, see his work noticed at the end of this article.

"GEOGRAPHICAL RESULTS.

"I. Greenland has been followed and charted by Dr. Kane toward the Atlantic with a coast-line pointing due north, until a stupendous glacier absolutely checked their progress. This mass of ice rose in a lofty precipice five hundred feet high, abutting into the sea. It undoubtedly is the only barrier between Greenland and the Atlantic. It is an effectual barrier to all future exploration.

"This glacier, in spite of the difficulty of falling bergs, was followed out to sea by means of sledges; the party rafting themselves across open-water spaces on masses of ice. In this way they succeeded in travelling eighty miles along its base, and traced it into a new northern land. This glacier is, we believe, the largest ever discovered by any navigator.

"II. This new land thus cemented to Greenland by protruding ice was named Washington. The large bay which intervenes between it and Greenland bears the name of Mr. Peabody of Baltimore, one of the projectors of the expedition. This icy connection of the Old and New World seems to us a feature of romantic interest.

"III. The range of the sledge journeys may be understood from the fact that the entire circuit of Smith Sound has been effected and its shores completely charted. But the real discovery of the expedition is the open Polar sea. The channel leading to these waters was entirely free from ice; and this mysterious feature was rendered the more remarkable by the existence of a belt of solid ice extending one hundred and twenty-five miles to the southward. This sea verifies the views of Dr. Kane as expressed to the Geographical Society before his departure. The lashings of the surf against the frozen beach of ice was impressive beyond description. Several gentlemen with whom we have conversed speak of the matter as one of peculiar interest. An area of three thousand square miles has been seen, entirely free from ice. This channel has been named after the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, late Secretary of the United States Navy, under whose auspices the expedition was undertaken.

"IV. The land to the north and west of this channel has been charted as high as 82° 30′. This is the nearest land to the Pole yet known. It bears the name of Mr. Henry Grinnell, the founder of the enterprise."

Perhaps so long an article on this subject, in a Literary Dictionary, is rather out of place; but who can resist being led away by such themes? The reader who desires to pursue this interesting topic must refer to the following publications:—1. Capt. John Franklin's Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Polar Sea, 1819–22, with an Appendix on various Subjects relating to Science and Natural History, Lon., 1823, 4to, pp. 784; 34 Plates, and four Maps, £4 4*s*. The Appendix on Natural History is by Sir John Richardson, Sabine, Lieut. Hood, &c. The Plates are beautifully engraved by Finden (some of them coloured) after drawings by Lieuts. Hood and Back. A second and third edit. were pub. in 1824, both in 2 vols. 8vo, without the plates.

Also an ed. in Phila., 8vo, same year.

"The unstudied and seaman-like simplicity of the style is not the least of its merits; and the illustrations and embellishments, from the drawings of the late unfortunate Mr. Hood and Mr. Back, are of a very superior kind."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"A work of intense and indeed painful interest, from the sufferings of those who performed this journey; of value to geography by no means proportional to these sufferings; but instructive in meteorology and natural history."—*Stevenson's Voy. and Travels.*

2. Capt. John Franklin's Narrative of a Second Expedition to the Shores of the Polar Sea, 1825–27; including an Account of the Progress of a Detachment to the Eastward, by John Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Surgeon and Naturalist to the Expedition. Illustrated by numerous Maps and Plates, 1828, 4to, pp. 447, £4 4*s*. The Second Expedition has not in England been pub. in 8vo, but see below.

"The views of Arctic Scenery with which this volume is both illustrated and embellished are of extreme beauty. They supply, in a great measure, the absence of picturesque description, and delineate, with singular truth, the striking peculiarities which distinguish the aspect of these regions from that of the temperate climates."—*Edin. Rev.*

"It is difficult to do sufficient justice either to the skill and intelligence displayed in its conduct, or the information to be derived from it."—*Amer. Quar. Rev.*

There is an edit. pub. in 1829, Lon., 4 vols. 18mo, of Sir John Franklin's Two Journeys to the Shores of the Polar Sea in 1819–27, with engravings by Finden, £1. An edit. of the second expedition was pub. in Phila., 1828, 8vo.

The reader must also peruse, 1. Mr. P. L. Simmonds's account of Sir John Franklin and the Arctic Regions, 1851, 12mo; 2d ed., 1852, 12mo; 3d ed., 1853, 12mo. 2. Papers and Correspondence relative to the Arctic Expedition under Sir John Franklin. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, March 5, 1850–52, fol. 3. The Franklin Expedition, or Considerations on Measures for the Discovery and Relief of our Absent Adventurers in the Arctic Regions; with Maps, by the Rev. W. Scoresby, D.D., 1850. 4. Arctic Searching Expedition: a Journal of a Boat Voyage through Rupert's Land and the Arctic Sea, in Search of the Discovery Ships under Command of Sir John Franklin; with an Appendix on the Physical Geography of North America. By Sir John Richardson, M.D., F.R.S., &c., Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets. Published by Authority of the Admiralty. With a coloured Map, several Plates printed in Colours, and Woodcuts, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Valuable alike to the scientific student or the future wanderer over these wild plains, and the lonely settler whom European enterprise may locate among these far distant tribes. It is a book to study rather than to read; and yet so attractive in its style, and so instructive in its collation of facts, that many will be led to its study as a work of science whilst merely engaged in its perusal as a book of travels."—*Britannia.*

5. A Lecture on Arctic Expeditions, delivered at the London Institution, by C. R. Weld, Esq. Second edition, Map, p. 8vo.

"An intelligent general view of the subject of Arctic Discovery from early times, a rapid but well-informed sketch of its heroes and its vicissitudes in modern days, a hopeful view of the chances of Franklin's return, and an account of the circumstances of the original expedition and of the voyages in search, which will be read with considerable interest just now."—*Lon. Examiner.*

6. Article entitled Attempts to find a North-West Passage, in N. Amer. Rev., lxix. 1; and the following articles on Sir John Franklin and the Arctic Regions: 7. N. Amer. Rev., lxxi. 168. 8. N. York Eclec. Mag., xx. 60. 9, 10. Boston Living Age, (from the London Examiner,) xxiv. 275 and 279. Search for Sir J. F. 11. Fraser's Mag., xliii. 198; same art., N. York Eclec. Mag., xxii. 420. 12. Fraser's Mag., xliv. 502. 13. Boston Living Age, (from the Lon. New Monthly Mag.,) xxxi. 291. Second Expedition of Sir J. F. 14. Lon. Quar. Rev., xxxviii. 335. 15, 16. Lon. Month. Rev., cii. 1, 156; cxvii. 1. 17. South Rev., iii. 261, Track of Sir J. F. 18. N. York Eclec. Mag., xxii. 112. Also, 19. Meares, J., Voyages made in 1788–89 from China to the North-West Coast of America; with Observations on the Existence of a North-West Passage, &c., maps and plates, 1790, 4to.

To the above must be added, 20. Dr. Elisha Kent Kane's Narrative of the Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, N. York, 1854, 8vo, the Voyages of Beechey, Parry and Ross, Back's Arctic Expedition, Sabine's North Georgia Gazette, 1821, 4to, and A Souvenir of the late Polar Search by the Officers and Seamen of the Expedition, 1852, 8vo. Nor must the Historical Accounts and numerous essays of Sir John Barrow upon this subject, be overlooked by the reader. We are promised another work from Dr. Kane, who, as mentioned above, has returned this day from a fruitless search after Sir John Franklin. Upon the subject of a North-West Passage, we append an interesting paper from the New York Herald of Oct. 12, 1855.

"THE EFFORTS MADE TO DISCOVER A NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

"The attempt to discover a north-west passage was made by a Portuguese named Cortereal, about A. D. 1500. It was attempted by the English in 1553; and the project was greatly encouraged by Queen Elizabeth in 1585, in which year a company was associated in London, and was called the 'Fellowship for the Discovery of the North-West Passage.' The following voyages with this design were undertaken, under British and American navigators, in the years respectively stated:

Sir Hugh Willoughby's expedition to find a north-west passage to China sailed from the Thames	May 20, 1553
Sir Martin Frobisher's attempt to find a north-west passage to China	1576
Captain Davis's expedition to find a north-west passage	1585
Barentz's expedition	1594
Weymouth and Knight's	1602

Hudson's voyages; the last undertaken	1610
Sir Thomas Buttan's	1612
Baffin's	1616
Foxe's expedition	1631
(A number of enterprises, undertaken by various countries, followed.)	
Middleton's expedition	1742
Moore's and Smith's	1746
Fearne's land expedition	1769
Captain Phipps, afterwards Lord Mulgrave, his expedition	1773
Captain Cook, in the Resolution and Discovery	July, 1776
Mackenzie's expedition	1789
Captain Duncan's voyage	1790
The Discovery, Captain Vancouver, returned from a voyage of survey and discovery on the north-west coast of America	Sept. 24, 1795
Lieut. Kotzebue's expedition	Oct. 1815
Captain Buchan's and Lieut. Franklin's expedition in the Dorothea and Trent	1818
Captain Ross and Lieut. Parry, in the Isabella and Alexander	1818
Lieuts. Parry and Liddon, in the Hecla and Griper	May 4, 1819
They return to Leith	Nov. 3, 1820
Capts. Parry and Lyon, in the Fury and Hecla	May 8, 1821
Capt. Parry's third expedition with the Hecla	May 8, 1824
Capts. Franklin and Lyon, after having attempted a land expedition, again sail from Liverpool	Feb. 16, 1825
Capt. Parry, again in the Hecla, sails from Deptford	March 25, 1827
And returns	Oct. 6, 1827
Captain Ross arrived at Hull, on his return from his Arctic expedition, after an absence of four years, and when all hope of his return had been nearly abandoned	Oct. 18, 1833
Captain Back and his companions arrived at Liverpool from their perilous Arctic land expedition, after having visited the Great Fish River, and examined its course to the Polar Seas	Sept. 8, 1835
Captain Back sailed from Chatham in command of His Majesty's ship Terror, on an exploring adventure to Wager River. Captain Back, in the month of December, 1835, was awarded, by the Geographical Society, the King's annual premium for his polar discoveries and enterprise	June 21, 1836
Dease and Simpson traverse the intervening space between the discoveries of Ross and Parry, and establish that there is a north-west passage	Oct. 1839
Sir John Franklin and Captain Crozier, in the Erebus and Terror, leave England	May 24, 1845
Captain Ross returned from an unsuccessful expedition in search of Franklin	1849
Another expedition (one sent out by Lady Franklin) in search of Sir John Franklin, consisting of two vessels, sailed from England	April–May, 1850
Another, under Capt. McClure, who succeeded in effecting a transit over ice from ocean to ocean; and another under Sir Edward Belcher	1851
Another, consisting of two vessels, the Advance and Rescue, liberally purchased for the purpose by Henry Grinnell, a New York merchant, and manned at government cost from the United States navy, under command of Lieut. De Haven, sailed from New York	May, 1850
The expedition of Dr. Kane, in the Advance	May 31, 1853
The last expedition, consisting of the Release and Arctic, under Lieut. Hartstene	June, 1855
And returns	Oct. 11, 1855

"There may be some omissions in the above, but it will be found generally correct."

Franklin, Richard. Discourse of Antichrist and the Apocalypse, Lon., 1675, fol.

Franklin, Robert. Serm., Lon., 1683, 4to.

Franklin, Thomas. Defence of Lecturers, 1721.

Franklin, Thomas, D.D., Rector of Brasted, Kent. Serms., 1748–74.

Franklin, Thomas, Rector of Langton Herring. Serm., 1756, 8vo.

Franklin, Thomas, Vicar of Ware. Serms., 1763–68, 4to.

Franklin, William. See FRANCKLIN.

Franklin, William Temple, d. at Paris, 1823, son of William Franklin, the last royal Governor of New Jersey, and grandson of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, has already been mentioned as editor of his grandfather's works. See FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN, LL.D.

Franklyn, Francis. Serm., 1724, 8vo.

Franks, James, of Halifax. 1. Serm., 1790, 8vo. 2. The Pious Mother, 1794, 12mo. 3. Memoirs of Pretended Prophets, 1795, 8vo.

"Well adapted to curb prophetical extravagance."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lit.*

4. Sacred Literature; or, Remarks upon the Book of Genesis, 1802, 8vo. Consists principally of extracts. The author

"Has contented himself with forming the arrangement, which is clear and good, and in sterling short passages to serve for connexion and elucidation."—*Brit. Critic, O. S.*, xxi. 680, 681.

Franks, James Clarke. 1, 2. Hulsean Lectures: for 1821, on the Evidences of Chris'y, Camb., 1821, 8vo; for 1823, on the Apostolical Preaching, &c., 1823, 8vo.

"Many original remarks.—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

3. Christian Psalmody, 1834, 24mo.

Franks, John. 1. Animal Life and Apparent Death, Lon., 1790, 8vo. 2. Typhus Contagion, 1799, 8vo.

Frankz, Thomas. 1. Tour through France, &c., Lon., 1735, 8vo. 2. Eclipses, 1736, 8vo. 3. Silesia, 1741, 8vo.

Fraser, Alexander, Lord Saltoun. 1. Arrangements on Civil Polity; rel. to Husbandry, Mines, Fisheries, and Manufactures in this Kingdom, Lon., 1786, 8vo. 2. Thoughts on disqualifications rel. to elections, 1788, 8vo.

Fraser, Alexander. 1. Speech of H. Brougham, 1808, 8vo. 2. Account of the Festival of the Free-Masons, given by the Earl of Moira, the Grand Master, previous to his departure for India, 1813, 8vo.

Fraser, Alexander, minister of Kirkhill. 1. Key to Prophecies not yet accomplished, Edin., 1795, 8vo.

"This is a work of some merit. It contains rules for the arrangement of the unfulfilled prophecies—observations on their dates—and a general view of the events foretold in them."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

2. Comment. on Isaiah, 1800, 8vo.

"Much light is thrown on passages by the principle here adopted." —BICKERSTETH.

"It discovers much sound sense and scriptural knowledge, and a talent for critical exposition, which it is to be regretted the author did not exercise to a greater extent."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Fraser, D. Works of Ebenezer Erskine, with a Memoir, Lon., 1826, 2 vols. 8vo. The Life and Diary of Erskine was pub. separately in 1831, 12mo.

Fraser, Henry, M.D. 1. Vaccine Inoculation, Lon., 1805, 8vo. 2. Epilepsy and the use of Viscus Quercinus, 1806, 8vo.

Fraser, Rev. James. Loch Ness; Phil. Trans., 1699.

Fraser, James, of Brea, b. 1639, minister of Culcross, Scotland. 1. Saving Faith, Edin., 1722, 12mo. 2. Corrupt Ministers, 1744. 3. Memoirs of himself. Select Biog., ii. 89.

Fraser, James. 1. Hist. of Nadir Shah, Lon., 1742, 8vo. This is an interesting work, but we have a better biography, pub. by Sir Wm. Jones. 2. Cat. of MSS. in the Persic, Arabic, and Sanscrit Languages, Lon., 1742, 8vo.

Fraser, James, 1700–1769, a minister of the Church of Scotland. The Scripture Doctrine of Sanctification, Edin., 1774, 12mo. Several eds., Edin., 1813, 12mo. Abridged, Lon., 1849, 18mo.

"This valuable work was edited by Dr. Erskine of Edinburgh, who prefixed to it a short account of the author and his father. It is one of the ablest expositions of this difficult portion of Scripture we possess; and exposes, with great ability, the mistakes of Grotius, Hammond, Locke, Whitby, Taylor, Alexander, and others. The doctrinal views of the author will not be relished by those who are violently opposed to Calvinism; but the critical interpretation on which they are founded it will be difficult to overthrow."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"An able defence of the doctrines of the Gospel."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Fraser, James, D.D. Lectures on the Pastoral Character, newly edited by J. F., Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Fraser, James. Pilgrimage to Craigmullar Castle; with other Poems, Edin., 1817, 12mo.

Fraser, James. 1. Guide through Ireland, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, p. 8vo.

"As a work of typography, it possesses a high degree of excellence; and its statistics will be found available and most useful to the traveller."—*Dublin E. Mail.*

2. Guide to the County of Wicklow, Dubl., 1842, 12mo.

"We cannot speak too highly of this excellent little work; it is decidedly the best guide to the picturesque beauties of the county of Wicklow we have ever met with."—*Dublin Monitor.*

3. Belfast and its Environs, Lon., 12mo. 4. Handbook to the Lakes of Killarney, Dub., 1850, 12mo.

Fraser, James Bailie, after travelling for many years, and delighting the world with his narrations of what "he saw and was," returned to Scotland to settle on his patrimonial estate of Reelig, Inverness-shire, "a quiet highland glen." 1. Journal of a Tour through part of the Snowy Range of the Himala Mountains, &c., 1820, 4to, r. 4to, and imp. 4to. Imp. 4to, with fol. vol. of 20 coloured views in the Himala Mountains, pub. at £21.

"Notwithstanding Mr. Fraser's ignorance of natural history, in a country quite new, and full of most interesting objects in this science, and that he had no means of measuring heights or ascertaining the temperature or pressure of the air; and notwithstanding a want of method, and a heaviness and prolixity in the style, this book possesses great interest, for the scenes of nature and pictures of manners which it exhibits."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

2. Journey into Khorasan, 1821–22, 1825, 4to.

"Mr. Fraser, by his intelligence and enterprise, has made valuable additions to our knowledge of Persia, and gained a right to rank as the very first to whom we owe a distinct view of any considerable part of Persian Chorasin."—*Edin. Rev.*, No. 85; and see Lon. Month. Rev.

3. Travels and Adventures in the Persian Provinces on the Southern Banks of the Caspian Sea, 1826, 4to. 4. The Kuzzilbash; a Tale of Khorasan, 1828, 3 vols. p. 8vo. The Turkish word Kuzzilbash signifies red-head, but the author complains that some of the English public mistook his

romantic tale for a cookery-book. He therefore wisely pub. the continuation under the title of—5. The Persian Adventurer, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"This work is replete with spirit, interest, and local information. It is one of the most animated and entertaining of our recent Anglo-Oriental romances."—*Lon. Court Journal.*

6. The Khan's Tale, 1833, 12mo; 1850, 12mo. 7. Narrative of the Residence of the Persian Princes in London, 1835–36, 1838, 2 vols. cr. 8vo.

"From the subject, and from the author, we certainly anticipated an entertaining publication; but we had no idea that even the latter, with all his Oriental acquirements and acknowledged talents, could have made the former so very curious, as well as entertaining."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

8. A Winter Journey (Tâtar) from Constantinople to Tehran, with Travels through various Parts of Persia, 1838, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Indeed, these volumes can hardly be surpassed in lively delineations, rapid but graphic sketches, and the excitement of travelling over strange ground, with a guide equally remarkable for the extent of his good-humour and the depth of his information."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

9. Travels in Koordistan and Mesopotamia, 1840, 2 vols. 8vo.

"One of the most valuable books of travels which has emanated from the press for a considerable time. All the regions visited are curious and characteristic in their natural features and the manners of the people. We recommend the work to the reader as one of the best accounts of the countries of which it treats."—*Lon. Spectator.*

10. The Highland Smugglers. 11. Allee Neemroo, 1842, 3 vols. r. 12mo. 12. Dark Falcon; or, the Tale of the Attruck, 1844, 4 vols. p. 8vo. 13. Hist. of Persia, Anc. and Mod., (Edin. Cab. Lib., No. 15,) 1847, 12mo.

"This volume of the Edinburgh Cabinet Library will in no way be found inferior to its predecessors; the author has had the advantage of having visited a great proportion of the tract which he describes, and of thus being enabled to separate the truth from error or falsehood in preceding accounts."—*Asiatic Journal.*

14. Mesopotamia and Assyria, (Edin. Cab. Lib., No. 32,) 1847, 12mo.

Fraser, John. Theolog. treatises, Paris, 1604, '05.

Fraser, John. Second Sight, Edin., 1707, 12mo.

Fraser, John. American Grass, &c., Lon., 1789, fol.

Fraser, John, 1745–1819, minister at Auchtermuchty, 1768. Serms. and Essays, Edin., 1820, 12mo.

Fraser, Patrick. On Law as to relations, Scotland, Edin., 1846, 2 vols. 8vo.

Fraser, R. Scientific Wanderings, Lon., 1843, fp. 8vo.

"No reader, be he old or young, will rise from the perusal of this handsome little volume without deriving from it both gratification and instruction."—*Edin. Advertiser.*

Fraser, Robert. 1. Agricult. of Devon, Lon., 1793, 4to. 2. Agricult. and Mineral. of Wicklow, Dubl., 1801, 8vo.

"It is very sensibly written, and prospectively moderate."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

3. Gleanings in Ireland rel. to Agricult. Mines and Fisheries, Lon., 1802, 8vo. 4. Letter on Fisheries, 1803, 8vo. 5. Review of the Domestic Fisheries of G. Brit. and Ireland, Edin., 1818, 4to. At the conclusion of his list of works on Fisheries, Mr. McCulloch remarks:

"Sir T. C. Morgan has added an Historical Sketch of the British and Irish Fisheries to the First Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the State of the Irish Fisheries, folio, Dublin, 1836. Sir John Barrow has contributed a valuable article on the Fisheries to the last edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica. And there is an article on the Herring Fishery in the Commercial Dictionary, &c. But a good work on the history, state, and prospects of the latter continues to be a desideratum."—*Lib. of Polit. Econ.*, 1845, 233.

Fraser, Robert W. 1. Moriah; or, Sacred Rites of Ancient Israel, Lon., 1849, 12mo; 1851, 12mo.

"The author has a graphic pen, a sober judgment, and a Christian heart. These qualifications make his volume a very pleasant one for readers who want varied pictures; an instructive one for persons who have only the common knowledge of its subjects; and an edifying one for devout hearts."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

"Full of well-digested information, and equally fitted to enlighten and to edify."—*British Banner.*

2. Leaves from the Tree of Life, 1851, 16mo. 3. Elements of Physical Science, 1854, 12mo. 4. Turkey, Ancient and Modern, 1854, p. 8vo.

Fraser, Simon, Lord Lovat, 1667–1747, a native of Beaufort, near Inverness, a warm adherent of Charles Edward, the Pretender, and the hero of many remarkable adventures, was executed for high treason, April 9, 1747, at the advanced age of eighty years. See Memoirs of his Life, Lon., 1746, 8vo. His Trial, 1747, fol. Memoirs of his Life, written by himself in French, and now first trans. from the original MS., 1797, 8vo. Life, in Chambers's Lives of Illust. and Dist. Scotsmen, 1833, ii. 378.

Fraser, Simon. 1. Reports rel. to Elections H. Com., Lon., 1791–93, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Burns's Eccles. Law, 6th ed., 1797, 4 vols. 8vo. 3. Case of R. Sherson, 1815. 4. Trial of J. Watson and four others for High Treason, 1817, 8vo.

Fraser, Mrs. Susan. Comillo de Florian, and other Poems, 1809, 8vo.

Fraser, Thomas. 1. Inoculation in Antigua, 1755, '56, Lon., 1778, 8vo. 2. Olium Ricini; Med. Obs. and Inq., 1762.

Fraser, W. Travels in 1806 from Italy to England, &c., from the Italian of the Marquis de Salvo, Lon., 1807, 12mo.

Fraser, W. W., Surgeon-Major. An Essay on the Shoulder Joint Operation, 1813, 8vo.

Fraunce, Abraham, an English poet *temp.* Elizabeth, was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb., at the expense of Sir Philip Sidney; he afterwards went to Gray's Inn, and was subsequently called to the Bar of the Court of the Marches in Wales. 1. The Lamentations of Amyntus for the death of Phyllis; in English Hexameters, 1587, '88, 4to. 2. Lawier's Logike; exemplifying the Precepts of Logike by the Practice of the Common Lawe, 1588, 4to. After the dedication in rhyme to Henry, Earle of Pembroke, occurs an address "To the learned Lawyers of England, especially the Gentlemen of Gray's Inne." The book generally is in prose. The poetical part consists of Virgil's Eclogue of Alexis, trans. into hexameters, and exemplifications to illustrate the rules of logic. 3. Insignium Armorum Emblematum, &c., 1588, 4to. 4, 5. The Countesse of Pembroke's Yuychurch (pp. 94) and Emanuel, (pp. 38,) 1591, 4to. All in English hexameters. The two are priced in Bibl. Anglo-Poet., £45; resold by Saunders in 1818, £13 2*s*. 6*d*. 6. The third part of the Yuychurch, entitled Aminta's Dale, pp. 122, 1592, 4to. In English hexameters. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., £40. 7. Heliodorus's Ethiopics, (the beginning,) 1591, 8vo.

8. Arcadian Rhetorike; or, the Precepts of Rhetoricke made plaine, by examples Greeke, Latyne, Englishe, Italyan, Frenche, and Spanishe, 1588, 8vo. This is a mixture of prose and verse.

"An affected and unmeaning title. . . . Valuable for its English examples."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.*

Fraunce is commended by George Peele as

"A peerless sweet translator of our time."—*Poem of the Order of the Garter, sine anno, sed circa* 1593, 4to.

"Fraunce shines particularly as an English hexametrist. His Countess of Pembroke's Yvychurch and his translation of part of Heliodorus, are written in melodious dactyls and spondees, to the no small admiration of Sidney, Harvey, &c."

Harvey's Commendation—in his Foure Letters and certaine Sonnets—classes him in good company:

"I cordially recommend to the dear louers of the Muses, and namely to the professed sonnes of the same, Edmond Spencer, Richard Stanihurst, Abraham Fraunce, Thomas Watson, Samuell Daniel, Thomas Nashe, and the rest, whom I affectionately thancke for their studious endeuours commendably employed in enriching and polishing their natiue tongue, &c."—*Lett.* iii., p. 29, 1592, 4to.

Gabriel Harvey is so far from being ashamed of his English hexameters, which have been violently attacked, that he exclaims, in the same publication from which we have just quoted,

"If I never deserve any better remembrance, let me be epitaphed the *Inventour of the English hexameter!* whome learned Mr. Stanihurst imitated in his Virgill, and excellent Sir. P. Sidney disdained not to follow in his Arcadia, and elsewhere."

Mr. Park, in quoting the above, adds:

"Ascham in 1564 had well observed that '*carmen hexametrum* doth rather trotte and hoble than runne smoothly in our English tong.'—*Scholemaster*, p. 60. Yet Stanihurst strangely professes in his dedication to take upon him 'to execute some part of Maister Aschams will, who had recommended *carmen iambicum* while he dispraised *carmen hexametrum*.'" See Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.

Some of our modern poets have revived English hexameter—we beg pardon, not revived, but exhumed; as a mummy is exhumed;—all that makes life, wanting, and even the form shrunken and uncomely. Where Southey and Longfellow have failed, the fault must be in the material, not the artist. Mr. Longfellow himself gives a happy illustration of the subject, when he says that "the motions of the English Muse [in the hexameter] are not unlike those of a prisoner dancing to the music of his chains."

We give an opinion upon the subject, in which our author is introduced, from an ancient authority; the italics are our own:

"Abraham Fraunce, a versifier in Queen Elizabeth's time, who, imitating Latin measure in English verse, wrote his Ivichurch and some other things, in Hexameter; some also in Hexameter and Pentameter; nor was he altogether singular in this way of writing; for Sir Philip Sidney in the pastoral interludes of his Arcadia, uses not only these, but all other sorts of Latin measure, *in which no wonder he is followed by so few, since they neither become the English, nor any other modern language.*"—*Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum.*

The Biog. Dramat. also is greatly disgusted at Fraunce's choice of metre:

"He has written several things in the awkwardest of all verse, though at that time greatly in vogue, English hexameter."

Much of interest upon this subject may be found in the Preface and Notes to Southey's Vision of Judgment, and in the following papers upon English hexameters:

1. N. Amer. Rev., lv. 121, by Prof. C. C. Felton. 2. Ditto, lxvi. 215; review of Longfellow's Evangeline, by same author. 3. Edin. Rev., xxxv. 422. 4. Blackw. Mag., lx. 19, 327, 477. 5. Fraser's Mag., xxxvi. 665. 6. Ditto, xxxix. 342. 7. Ditto, xlii. 62. 8. Boston Living Age, xvi. 172. 9. N. Brit. Rev., May, 1853. The reader must also procure a volume pub. by Mr. Murray of London, in 1847, 8vo, entitled English Hexameters; from the German. By Sir John Herschel, Dr. Whewell, Archdeacon Hare, Dr. Hawtrey, and J. G. Lockhart. Also, Goethe's Herman and Dorothea; a Tale of the French Revolution. Translated into English Hexameters from the German Hexameters of the Author; with an Introductory Essay on the Origin and Nature of the Poem, 1849, 1 vol. fcp. 8vo.

"Goethe's peculiarities may shine out more conspicuously in some of his other works, but in none else are they so collected into a focus."—W. von Humboldt.

"Goethe is held, by the unanimous voice of Europe, to have been one of the greatest poets of our own or of any other time."—Whewell.

"Goethe, simple yet profound, united the depth of philosophical thought to the simplicity of childish affection; and striking with almost inspired felicity the chord of native affection, produced that mingled flood of poetic meditation and individual observation which has rendered his fame unbounded in the Fatherland."—Alison.

Frazer, Mrs. The Practice of Cookery, Pastry, Pickling, Preserving, &c., Edin., 1791, 8vo.

Frazer, Alex. Judicial Proceedings before the High Ct. of Admiralty, &c., Edin., 1814, 8vo.

Frazer, James. Answer to R. Stewart, 1787, 4to.

Frazer, John, a native of Ohio. The American Form-Book. New ed., Cin., 1855.

Frazer, S. Roads of Lorraine, 1729, 8vo.

Frazer. See Fraser.

Freake, A. 1. Humulus Lupulus for Gout, &c., 2d ed., 1816, 8vo. 2. Addit. Cases, 1811, 8vo.

Freake, Wm. Secret Designs and Bloody Projects of the Society of Jesuits, Lon., 1630, 4to.

Frederick, Charles. Idalia, Lon., 1768, fol.

Frederick, Sir Charles. Course of the Ermine Street through Northamp., &c., Archæol., 1770.

Free, B. B. 1. Exercises in the Inns of Ct. prep. to the Study of Law, Lon., 1784, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Exempla Erasmiania, 1805, 12mo. 3. New Spelling Dictionary, 1808.

Free, John, D.D., Vicar of East Croker, Somersetshire. Serms., Poems, &c., 1739–86.

Free, John. Political Songster, Birm., 1784, '90, 12mo.

Freebairn, James. Life of Mary, Queen of Scots; from the French of Bois-Guibbert, Edin., 1725, 8vo.

Freedley, Edwin T., of Philadelphia. 1. Money: how to Get, Save, Spend, Give, Lend, and Bequeath it, Phila., 1852, 12mo; several English eds. by different houses; 5th ed., 1853. Edited by John McGregor, Esq., M.P., 1853, 12mo.

"This book is American in origin and completely American in character. No other country could have sent forth such a work,—so plain-spoken, so honest, so judicious, so reasonable. . . . Mr. Freedley's is a capital book, and, considered as a representation of the daily dealings of the Americans. it raises them very much in our estimation. The work ought to be read by all traders. old and young. The old may find in it ennobling and delightful reminiscences; the young can only learn from it how to attain. in obedience to the strictest principles of morality, excellence in the conduct of business."—*Lon. Economist.*

"We are glad to learn the fact of an entire edition being disposed of in one day."—*Lon. Times.*

2. Leading Pursuits and Leading Men, Phila., 1856, 8vo. 3. Philadelphia and its Manufactures, 1858, 12mo, pp. 490. A book of great value.

Freeke, Wm., b. 1663, an English Socinian, wrote a Dialogue on the Deity, and A Confutation of the Doctrines of the Trinity, for which he was fined £500 and obliged to recant in Westminster Hall. His book was publicly burnt.

Freeland, W. H. Poems, Lon., 1848, p. 8vo.

"Its pages abound with evidences of graceful and tender thought, scholarly accomplishment, and poetic fancy."—*Ch. of Eng. Quar. Rev.*

And see Westm. Rev.; Oxf. Univ. Herald; Bell's Life, &c.

Freeman, Edward A. 1. Church Restoration, Lon., 1846, 8vo. 2. Hist. of Architecture, 1849, 8vo.

"It must be admitted that he has produced a treatise possessing the merit of very systematic arrangement. and written in a fluent and attractive style."—*Lon. Archæol. Jour.*

3. Architect. Antiq. of Gower, 1850, 8vo: 2d ed., 1851, 8vo. 4. Window Tracery in Eng., 1850, 8vo; 2d ed., 1851, 8vo. 5. Architect. of Llandaff Cathedral, 1850, 8vo. 6. Poems, Legendary and Historical, by E. A. F. and G. W Cox, 1850, 8vo; 2d ed., 1852, 8vo.

Freeman, Francis. Theolog. treatises, 1647, '54, 4to.

Freeman, Francis. Serms., Lon., 1722.

Freeman, G., of the Inner Temple. Day; an Epistle to C. Churchill, Lon., 1762.

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Freeman, J. J. 1. Tour in South Africa, Lon., 1851, 12mo.

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2. J. J. F. and D. John's Narrative of Persecutions at Madagascar, 1840, 12mo.

Freeman, James, 1759–1835, of Boston. Serms. and Charges, 1832, 12mo. Severely criticized in Robert Southey's Letter to the Lord Bishop of Limerick, March 6, 1833.

Freeman, John. The Comforter, Lon., 1591, 1600, 16mo.

Freeman, John. Serm., &c., 1812, '13.

Freeman, John D. Reports in Sup. Ct. of Chancery State of Mississip., Cin., 1844, 8vo.

Freeman, Joseph Elisha. 1. Faith Triumphant; or, the World Overcome, Lon. 2. Heaven Anticipated. New ed., 1853, 18mo. 3. Heaven Unveiled, 18mo. 4. Heaven Entered, 1837, 18mo. 5. Israel's Return, or Palestine Regained, 1840, 12mo.

"It gave me much pleasure to read Israel's Return. It accords, in general, with my own published sentiments on this subject, and it is written in a Christian and practical spirit."—Rev. E. Bickersteth.

"Has many valuable thoughts."—*Same, in Christian Student.*

Freeman, Joshua. Lett. to the Clergy, Lon., 1722, 8vo.

Freeman, Josiah Bumstead, b. 1826, at Boston. Trans. and editor of Ricord's work on the V. Disease; Contributor to the N. York Med. Times, Virginia Surg. and Med. Jour., and other medical periodicals.

Freeman, Kennet. Repertorium Juridicum; or, an Index to all the Cases in the Year Books, Entries, Reports and Abridgts. in Law and Equity; also an Alphabet. Table of the Titles referring to the Cases, 1742, fol. New ed. of Pt. 1st., cont. also what has since been pub. by T. E. Tomlins of the Inner Temple, 1786, '87, fol.

Freeman, Lyon. The Commonwealth's Catechism, Lon., 1659, 12mo.

Freeman, R. The merits of the Craftsman considered, Lon., 1734, 8vo.

Freeman, Richard, Lord-Chancellor of Ireland, *temp.* Queen Anne. 1. Reports K. B., C. P., 1670–1704, Lon., 1742, fol.; 2d ed., by Edward Smirke, 1826, 8vo. 2. Cases in Ch. and Ex., 1660–1706, 1742, fol.; 2d ed., by J. E. Hovenden, 1823, 8vo. Freeman's cases were formerly neglected; they are now more esteemed.

"Some of the cases in Freeman are very well reported."—Lord Mansfield.

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See Wallace's Reporters, 50; Marvin's Leg. Bibl. 323.

Freeman, S. Medical Works, 1776–89.

Freeman, S., M.D. Address rel. to the Universal Medicine of the Ancient Magi, Lon., 1781, 8vo.

Freeman, S. Brit. Plants, No. 1, 1797, fol.

Freeman, Samuel, D.D., Dean of Peterborough. Serms. and Discourses, 1643–1700.

Freeman, Samuel, 1743–1831, of Portland. Maine; Judge of Probate. 1. Town Officer. New ed., Bost., 1808, 12mo. 2. The Massachusetts Justice; 2d ed., 1802, 8vo. 3. Probate Directory, 1803, 12mo. 4. Amer. Clerk's Mag., 6th ed., 1805.

Freeman, Stephen. Serm., 1790, 8vo.

Freeman, Stric. 1. Art of Horsemanship, 1806, 4to. 2. The Horse's Foot, 1796, 4to. New ed., 4to.

Freeman, Theop. To the Quakers, 1803.

Freeman, Thomas, a native of Gloucestershire, entered Magdalen Coll., Oxf., 1607, aged about 16. Rub and a Great Cast; and Runne and a Great Cast. The Second Bowl. In 200 Epigrams.

"He was held in esteem by Sam. Daniel, Owen, the Epigrammatist, Dr. John Donn, Shakspeare, George Chapman, Tho. Heywood, the playmaker, and others. To some of whose judgments he submitted his two books of epigrams."—*Athen. Oxon.*

> "Freeman's Epigrams are so extremely rare, that except a copy in the late Mr. Brand's collection, [sold for £4 12*s*.,] and that in the Bodleian, I know not where to refer for one. On this account I have ventured to give the following extracts."—DR. BLISS: *in his ed. of Athen. Oxon, q. v.*

Freeman, W. Agst. Calvinism, 1765, 8vo.

Freeman, W. Fancy, or the Effusions of the Heart; Poems, 1812, 8vo.

Freeman, Wm. Agst. Col. Codrington, 1702, 4to.

Freeman, Wm. Serm., 1730, 4to.

Freeman, Wm. Of a Woman who had a Stone under her Tongue; Phil. Trans., 1794.

Freemantle, W. R. 1. Serm., Godalming, 1838, 12mo. 2. Address to the Bishop of Lincoln, on the State of the Eastern Churches.

Freer, Adam, M.D. Ring Worm; in Ann. of Med., 1800.

Freer, George, surgeon. Aneurism, Birm., 1807, 4to.

Freese, J. H. Commer. Class-Book, Lon., 1849, 8vo.

> "An admirable commercial instruction-book."—*Glasgow Citizen.*

Freeston, J. H. Socinianism, Cov., 1812, 8vo.

Freher, Philip. Peace of the Church, 1646, 4to.

Freind, John, M.D., 1675–1728, a native of Croton, Northamptonshire, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, was a distinguished classical scholar, and concerned in the publication of several Greek and Latin authors. His principal professional work is The History of Physic, from the time of Galen to the beginning of the 16th century, Lon. Pts. 1 and 2, 1725, '26, 8vo; 1727, 2 vols. 8vo; 1758, 2 vols. 8vo. In Latin, by J. Wigan, 1734, 8vo. In French, by Pomet, Leyd., 1727, 8vo. It was censured by Sir Clifton Wintringham in an anonymous tract, Observations on Dr. Freind's Hist. of Physic, 1726; and by John Le Clerc in the Bibliothèque Ancienne et Moderne. Its character, however, stands very high. A Defence of Dr. Freind's Hist. of Physic was pub. 1727, '28, 8vo. A collective ed. of his Latin Works—Opera Omnia Medica—was pub. by Dr. Wigan in 1733, fol.; Paris, 1735, 4to; Leyd., 1734, and in 1750, 3 vols. 8vo. Wigan included in his edit. of Freind's Works his trans. into Latin of Freind's Hist. of Physic. Freind had a controversy with Dr. Woodward in consequence of his (Freind's) pub. of Hippocrates de Morbis Popularibus, and on the subject of the fever in the small-pox. We have already referred to Freind in our articles on ALSOP, ANTHONY; BENTLEY, RICHARD; BOYLE, CHARLES.

> "His writings were admired, and the notions he advanced applauded, by the greatest men in the profession throughout Europe, such as Hoffman, in Germany; Helvetius and Hecquet in France; and Boerhaave in Holland: which abundantly demonstrates his abilities in his profession."—*Biography in Biog. Brit., q. v.*

> "As to Freind, I have known him long, and cannot be without some partiality for him, since he was of Christ Church. He has excellent parts, is a thorough scholar, and I am told is very able in his profession."—LORD BOLINGBROKE: *Letters by Parke.*

Freind, Robert, D.D., 1667–1751, of Westminster, brother of the preceding, was also engaged in the famous war about the Epistles of Phalaris. See BENTLEY, RICHARD. He wrote some Latin and English poetry, for which see Nichols's Collection. He also pub. a serm. preached before the House of Commons, 1711, 8vo, and Cicero's Orator, 1724. Freind was a celebrated writer of Latin epitaphs.

See Memoirs of Freind in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes.

Freind, Wm., D.D., Preb. of Westminster and Dean of Canterbury, son of the preceding. Serm., Lon., 1755, 4to. Concio ad Clerum, 1761, 4to.

Freize, James. Levellers Vindic., 1649, 4to.

Freke, Freak, or **Freake, Edmund,** Bishop of Rochester. St. Augustine's Introduc. to the Loue of God, Lon., 1574, '81, 8vo. See FLETCHER, ROBERT.

Freke, John. 1. Electricity, Lon., 1746, 8vo. 2. Fire, 1748, 8vo. 3. Earthquakes, 1756, 8vo. Med. con. to Phil. Trans., 1740.

Freke, Thomas. Serms., 1704–16.

Freke, Wm. Select Essays, Lon., 1693, 8vo.

Freligh, Martin, M.D. Homœopathic Practice of Medicine, N. York, 12mo.

Frémont, John Charles, the "Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains," b. in Savannah, Ga., 1813, has greatly distinguished himself by his bravery, energy, and perseverance in extensive explorations which "have opened to America the gates of her Pacific empire." He was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1856; and, though not elected, he received a large vote, (1,341,812.) An interesting biographical notice of Col. Frémont will be found in the Men of the Time, N.Y., 1852, and one in the Gallery of Illust. Americans, N.Y., fol. Also see Life by J. Bigelow, ed. N.Y. Evening Post, N.Y., 1856, 12mo. Life and Explorations, by C. W. Upham, Bost., 1856, 12mo. Upwards of 50,000 copies of this work were sold as soon as issued. Narrative of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1842, and to Oregon and North California in 1843–44; reprinted from the Official Report ordered to be pub. by the U. States Senate, N.Y., 1846, 8vo. Exploring Expedition through the Rocky Mountains, Oregon, and California, Buffalo and N.Y., 12mo. See EMORY, W. H. Frémont's and Emory's Accounts were pub. in London, 1849, fp. 8vo. Will be pub., Phila., 1859, 2 vols. 8vo, Col. J. C. Frémont's Explorations; prepared by the Author, and embracing all his Expeditions, superbly illustrated with steel plates and woodcuts, engraved under the immediate superintendence of Col. Frémont, mostly from daguerreotypes taken on the spot, containing a new steel portrait of the author.

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Fremont, Philip Richard. 1. Defence of his intended publication on the knowledge of Human Bodies, Lon, 1722, 4to. 2. Supplice à Sa Majesté Louis XV., 1754, fol.

French, Surgeon to the Infirmary of St. James's, Westminster. The Nature of Cholera Investigated, Lon., 8vo.

> "This is one of the best treatises on cholera which we have lately read. His theory of the nature of cholera is ingenious, and is argued with acuteness."—*Lon. Med. Times and Gaz.*

French, Benjamin Franklin, b. at Richmond, Va., June 8, 1799. One of the founders of the New Orleans Fisk Free Library. 1. Biographia Americana, 8vo, N. Y., 1825. 2. Memoirs of Eminent Female Writers, 18mo, Phila., 1827. 3. Beauties of Byron, Scott, and Moore, 2 vols. 18mo, Phila., 1828. 4. Historical Collections of Louisiana, 5 vols. 8vo, N. Y., 1846–53.

> "These volumes contain translations of Memoirs, Journals, and valuable documents, relating to the early history of Louisiana; to which have been added numerous Historical and Biographical notes, giving a full account of the early explorations and settlement of that State."

Two additional vols., bringing the annals of Louisiana down to the date of its cession to the United States, are now (1858) nearly ready for publication. We may soon expect from Mr. French two vols. of Historical Annals relating to the History of N. America, 1492–1850. 6. Hist. and Progress of the Iron Trade of U. States, 1621–1857, 8vo, 1858.

French, Daniel. The Henriade of Voltaire, 1807, 8vo.

French, Daniel, Barrister-at-Law. 1. Protestant Discussion between D. F. and the Rev. John Cumming, D.D., held at Hammersmith in April and May, 1839. 2. Hymnus dies iræ, in linguam Græcam conversus, 1842, 8vo.

French, David, a son of Col. John French, of Delaware, was the author of six poetical translations from the Greek and Latin, written between 1720–30, and inserted in John Parke's Lyric Works of Horace, &c., Phila., 1786, 8vo. See Fisher's Early Poets and Poetry of Pennsylvania; Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit. i. 116, 305–308.

French, G. Advice rel. to the V. Disease, 1776, 12mo.

French, George. 1. Hist. of Col. Parke's Administration in the Leeward Islands, Lon., 1717, 8vo. 2. Answer to A Lett. to G. French, 1719, 8vo.

French, G. J. 1. Practical Remarks on Church Furniture, Lon., 1844, fp. 8vo. 2. The Tippets of the Canons Ecclesiastical, 1850, 8vo.

French, George Russell. 1. Genealog. and Biog. Hist. of Eng, Lon., p. 8vo. 2. Ancestry of Victoria and Albert, 1841, p. 8vo. 3. Royal Descent of Nelson and Wellington, 1853, p. 8vo.

French, James Bogle. Experiments on mixing Oils, &c.; Med. Obs. and Inq., 1765.

French, John, M.D., 1616–1657, educated at New-inn-hall, Oxf., served as physician to the Parliamentary forces. 1. Art of Distillation, Lon., 1641, '51, 4to. Formerly much esteemed. Pub. with—2. The London Distiller, 1653, '67, 4to. 3. The Yorkshire Spaw, 1652, '54, 12mo; Halifax, 1760, 12mo.

"A learned and ingenious treatise."—*Bp. Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.*, 22.

French, Jonathan, 1740–1809, minister of Andover, Mass. Serms., 1777–1805.

French, Matthew. Answer to Boyse's Serm., 1709.

French, Nicholas, R. Catholic Bishop of Ferns. 1. The Vnkinde Desertor of loyall Men and true Friends, Paris, 1676. Towneley, Pt. 1, 697, £31 10*s*.

"This satirical work throws great light upon the rebellion in Ireland, and particularly on the conduct of Glamorgan and Ormond."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

2. Bleeding Iphigenia, 1674, 8vo.

"This incendiary wrote the Bleeding Iphigenia; wherein he avowedly justifies every step made in that trayterous enterprize, [the Irish Rebellion of 1641."]—*Bp. Nicolson's Irish Hist. Lib.*, 21, 22. See Beling, Richard.

Unkinde Deserter of Loyall Men and True Friends, Bleeding Iphigenia, Settlement and Sale of Ireland, &c., accurately reprinted, Lon., 1846, 2 vols. 12mo.

French, Rev. R. N. Verses, Lon., 1808, 8vo.

French, Wm. Con. to Memoirs Med., 1782, '92.

French, Wm., D.D., d. 1849, in his 63d year, was educated at Caius Coll., Camb.; Master of Jesus Coll., 1820; Canon of Ely, 1832. 1. New Trans. of the Proverbs of Solomon, with Notes by W. F. and George Skinner, Lon., 1831, 8vo. By the same authors, 2. New Trans. of the Book of Psalms, with Notes, Camb., 1830, 8vo. New ed., Lon., 1842, 8vo.

"The Notes are particularly valuable for pointing out the poetical beauties of the Psalms."

This trans. was attacked by a critic in the London Record newspaper. See a Review in Brit. Crit., ix. 404.

Frend, H. T., and **T. H. Ware.** Precedents of Conveyances, &c., Lon., 1846, 8vo.

Frend, Wm., 1757–1841, in 1787 resigned the living of Madingley, Cambridgeshire, in consequence of having adopted Socinian views. He pub. a number of works on theology, astronomy, political economy, &c. His Evening Amusements on the Beauty of the Heavens Displayed was pub. annually from 1804–22.

Frende, Gabriel, practitioner in Astrology and Physic, pub. Almanacks and Prognostications annually, 1592, &c.

Freneau, Peter, d. 1813, long resident in Charleston, South Carolina, was a brother of Philip Freneau. In 1795 he became editor and proprietor of the (Charleston) City Gazette, and contributed to it many articles of great literary merit. He was versed in the ancient and modern languages, and possessed a wide range of general knowledge. An interesting biographical account of Mr. Freneau, from the pen of Dr. Joseph Johnson of Charleston, will be found in Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

Freneau, Philip, 1752–1832, a native of New York, descended of a French Protestant family, entered Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey, in 1767, and graduated in 1771. Whilst residing in New York, in 1774 or 1775, he commenced writing those poetical satires on the royalists and their cause which have transmitted his name to posterity. In 1776 he visited the Danish West Indies, where he wrote two of his principal poems, The House of Night, and The Beauties of Santa Cruz. Two years later he was at Bermuda. In 1779 he was engaged in editorial labours in Philadelphia, having the superintendence of the United States Magazine, pub. by Francis Bailey. He subsequently became a sea-captain, and made many voyages between 1784 and 1789, and 1798 and 1809. In 1797 he commenced the publication in New York of The Time Piece and Literary Companion—a short-lived periodical,—and displayed considerable ability in its literary management. He was for some time Translating Clerk in the Department of State under Thomas Jefferson, and editor of the National Gazette. The attacks upon General Washington's administration which appeared in this paper are to be attributed to Jefferson and his clerk, if the latest assertions of the latter are to be believed. After leading a wandering life, and engaging in many literary undertakings, he perished in a snow-storm, in his 80th year, Dec. 18, 1832, near Freehold, New Jersey. In 1786, Mr. Bailey pub. at Philadelphia the first collection of Freneau's poems, in a vol. of upwards of 400 pages. A second ed. appeared in 1795, and a third in 1809. A collection of his poems connected with the war of 1812, and other subjects, written between 1797–1815, was pub. in New York in 2 vols. For further particulars respecting this patriotic poet, we must refer the reader to the source for which we are indebted to the above facts—Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America, 16th ed., Phila., 1855, and to Duyckincks' Cyclopædia of American Literature, New York, 1856. The Reminiscences of Freneau by Dr. John W. Francis, in the valuable work last cited, possess peculiar interest.

"The productions of his pen animated his countrymen in the darkest days of '76, and the effusions of his muse cheered the desponding soldier as he fought the battles of freedom."—*Monmouth Inquirer*, 1832.

Dr. Francis of N. York remarks, in relating his reminiscences of Freneau:

"His story of many of his occasional poems was quite romantic. I told him what I had heard Jeffrey, the Scotch reviewer, say of his writings, that the time would arrive when his poetry, like that of Hudibras, would command a commentator like Grey."—*From a paper read before the Hist. Soc'y of N. York, by Mr. E. A. Duyckinck.*

Frere, B. Novels, plays, &c., 1790–1813.

Frere, Charles. Practice of Committees in the H. of Com. with respect to Private Bills, &c., Westminster, 1846, 8vo.

Frere, James Hatley. 1. A Combined View of the Prophecies of Daniel, Esdras, and St. John, &c., Lon., 1815, 8vo. New ed., 1826, 8vo. 2. Eight Lett. on the Proph. rel. to the last Times, 1834, 8vo. 3. Three Lett. on the Proph., 1833, 8vo. See Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 959. 4. Doctrine of Confirmation, p. 8vo. 5. The Harvest of the Earth, 1846, 12mo. 6. The Revolution—the Expiration of the Times of the Gentiles, 1848, 8vo. 7. Notes on the Interpretation of the Apocalypse, 1850, 8vo; 1852, 8vo.

Frere, Rt. Hon. John Hookham, of Roydon Hall, Norfolk, 1769–1846, who filled several important diplomatic posts—the most memorable of which was his ministry in Spain during the Peninsular War—evinced early in life the possession of great poetical abilities. His excellent *jeu-d'esprit* entitled Prospectus and Specimen of an Intended National Work, by Wm. and Robt. Whistlecraft, &c., intended to comprise the most interesting Particulars relating to King Arthur and his Round Table, doubtless suggested to Lord Byron his disreputable poem of Don Juan. The merit of the Whistlecraft poem is very great, and the author could have placed his name among the most distinguished poets of the age, if his ambition had been equal to his genius. His translation of the Saxon poem on the victory of Athelstan at Brunnenburgh, made by him at a very early age, elicited the following enthusiastic commendations from eminent authorities:

"A translation made by a school-boy in the eighteenth century of this Saxon poem of the tenth century into the English of the fourteenth century, is a double imitation, unmatched, perhaps, in literary history, in which the writer gave an earnest of that faculty of catching the peculiar genius and preserving the characteristic manner of his original, which, though the specimens of it be too few, places him alone among English translators."—*Sir James Mackintosh's Hist. of Eng.*

"I have only met, in my researches into these matters, with one poem which, if it had been produced as ancient, could not have been detected on internal evidence. It is the War Song upon the victory at Brunnanburgh, translated from the Anglo-Saxon into Anglo-Norman, by the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere. See Ellis's Specimens of English Poetry, vol. i. p. 32. The accomplished editor tells us, that this very singular poem was intended as an imitation of the style and language of the fourteenth century, and was written during the controversy occasioned by the poems attributed to Rowley. Mr. Ellis adds—'The reader will probably hear with some surprise that this singular instance of critical ingenuity was the composition of an Eton schoolboy.'"—Sir Walter Scott: *Essay on Imitation of the Ancient Ballads*, (*written in* 1830;) see Poetical Works.

Some interesting particulars connected with Frere, who was one of the founders of the London Quar. Rev. and a contributor to the Etonian and the Anti-Jacobin, will be found in Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott, and in Lon. Gent. Mag., March and April, 1846. Frere expressed a warm admiration of Scott's Sir Tristrem, declaring it to be

"The most interesting work that has yet been published on the subject of our earlier poets, and, indeed, such a piece of literary antiquity as no one could have, *à priori*, supposed to exist."

This eulogy delighted Scott greatly, and he wrote to Ellis, who had quoted Frere's opinion,

"Frere is so perfect a master of the ancient style of composition, that I would rather have his suffrage than that of a whole synod of your vulgar antiquaries."—*Ubi supra;* and see Southey's Life and Corresp., and Miss Mitford's Recollec. of a Lit. Life.

Mr. Frere died at his residence in the Pieta Malta, where he had lived for a number of years.

Frese, James. 1. England's Perspective Glass, Lon., 1646, 4to. 2. Com. Law of Eng., 1656, 4to.

Fresselicque, John. 1. Serm., Lon., 1793, 4to. 2. Serm., Gosp., 1794, 8vo.

Freston, A. 1. Poems, 1787, 8vo. 2. Elegy, Lon., 1787, 4to. 3. Discourse on the Laws, 1792, 4to. 4. Evidences for the Divinity of Christ, 1807, 8vo. 5. Serms., 1809, 8vo.

Freval, John Baptist De. 1. Orationes quædam in Universitate Oxoniensi, habitæ, Lon., 1743, 8vo. 2. Vindic. of Dr. Frewer, 1743, 8vo. This is a vindication of the Archbishop of York from the alleged misrepresentations of Dr. Drake, in his Hist. of York.

Frewen, Accepted. La Spectacle de la Nature. Trans. from Antoine Noël de Pleuch, Lon., 1739, 4 vols. 8vo.

Frewen, John. Two theolog. treatises, 1587, 1621.

Frewen, Thomas, M.D. Profess. works, 1749–80.

Frewin, Richard, and **Wm. Sims.** Rates of Merchandise, 1782, 8vo. R. F. and N. Jickling; Digested Abridgt. of the Laws of the Customs, Lon., 1819, 8vo.

Frey, Rev. Joseph Samuel C. F., d. 1850, at Pontiac, Michigan, in his 79th year, born of Jewish parents in Germany, became a Christian when about 25 years of age, came to the U. States in 1816, was for some time a Presbyterian minister in New York, and subsequently became a Baptist preacher. He laboured both in England and this country as a missionary of societies established for the conversion of the Jews. 1. Narrative, Lon., 1809, '12, 12mo. 2. Vanderhooght's Hebrew Bible, Pt. 1, 1811, 8vo. 3. Biblia Hebraica. 4. A Hebrew Gram. in the Eng. Lan., Lon., 1813, 8vo. New ed., by George Downes, 1823, 8vo; 10th ed., 1839, 8vo.

"Mr. Frey's mode of teaching the Hebrew is very masterly."—*Lon. Month. Rev., N. S.*, lvii. 55.

5. Hebrew Letter and Eng. Dictionary, Pts. 1 and 2, 1816, 8vo, £4 16*s.*; royal paper, £7 4*s.*; 3d ed., 1842, 8vo.

"A book of more promise than performance, and now entirely superseded by the valuable Lexicon of Gesenius."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"The author, at least in regard to Hebrew learning, appears to have continued a Jew. He is a devoted disciple of the Rabbins, whom he seems to have considered the only authorities in Hebrew literature. Little appears in his writings of any acquaintance with the modern oriental scholars, either of the Continent or Great Britain. As a large vocabulary, the book may be of some use to a learner; but it has added nothing to our stock of Hebrew knowledge as a dictionary."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

6. Joseph and Benjamin, 2 vols. 12mo. This, the most popular of his works, is intended to illustrate the points of difference between Jews and Christians. 7. Judah and Israel; or, the Restoration of Christianity, 1837, 12mo. 8. Hebrew Reader, N. York. 9. Hebrew Student's Pocket Companion. 10. Jewish Intelligencer, vol. i. 11. Passover. 12. Lectures on the Scripture Types, 1841, 2 vols. 12mo. See an account of Mr. F. in the N. Y. Internat. Mag., i. 11.

Frick, Charles, M.D. Renal Affections; their Diagnosis and Pathology, Lon., 1850, 12mo.

Frick, George, M.D. Diseases of the Eye, by Wellbank, Lon., 8vo.

Frick, Wm. The Laws of the Sea, with reference to Maritime Correspondence; trans. from the German of Frederick J. Jacobsen, (Altona, 1815,) Balt., 1818, 8vo.

"Mr. Frick appears to be perfectly competent to his task, both in learning and diligence; and, so far as he has permitted himself to appear in the notes, he has acquitted himself in a manner very creditable to his talents and his acquirements."—JUDGE STORY: *N. A. Rev.*, vii. 323–347.

"We know of no *one* work on general maritime jurisprudence, in the whole bibliotheca legum, that we can more strongly recommend."—*Hoffman's Leg. Stu.*, 475; and see p. 471.

Fridegorde, flourished 956, a monk of Dover, wrote in 956, in heroic verse, the Life of Wilfrid. The old bibliographers also ascribe to him, 1. The Life of St. Audoenus. 2. A Treatise de muliere peccatrice in Evangelio. 3. Hierusalem supra. 4. De Visione Beatorum. 5. Contemplationes variæ. The Life of Wilfrid, which is extant, is a metrical version of Eddius Stephanus. It will be found in Mabillon, Acta Sanctorum, &c., Sæculum III., pars prima, fol., Luteciæ, Paris, 1672, pp. 171–196. Ib.; Sæc. IV., pars prima, pp. 722–726. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., Anglo-Saxon Period.

Friend. See FREIND.

Frierson, Henry. Livesey's Victory, 1648, fol.

Frike, Joseph. 1. Guide to Harmony, Lon., 1793, 4to. 2. Treatise on Thorough Bass, 4to.

Fringo, P. Treatise on Phrensy, Lon., 1746, 8vo.

Frisbie, Levi, 1748–1806, minister of Ipswich, Mass., graduated at Dartmouth College in 1771, laboured for some time as a missionary among the Delaware Indians west of the Ohio. Orations and Serms., 1783–1804.

Frisbie, Levi, 1784–1822, son of the preceding, graduated at Harvard University in 1798; appointed Latin tutor in his college, 1805; Prof. of the Latin language, 1811; Prof. of Moral Philosophy, 1817. He was a contributor to The North American Review, The Christian Disciple, and The Monthly Anthology; and his writings are thought to display talents of no ordinary character. Some of his philosophical lectures, a number of his poems, and papers first pub. in periodicals, and a memoir of his life, were pub. in 1823, 8vo, by his friend, Prof. Andrews Norton.

Frith, or **Fryth, John,** burnt at Smithfield, July 4, 1533, was the son of an inn-keeper at Sevenoaks, in Kent. He studied both at Oxford and Cambridge, and was early distinguished for his proficiency in learning. His advocacy of the doctrines of the Reformation caused him to be sent to the Tower by Sir Thomas More, then Lord-Chancellor, with whom he held a personal controversy, without any change being effected in the opinions of either disputant. Remaining firm to his convictions, it occurred to his opponents that, if they could not out-argue him, they could burn him, and this charitable settlement of the matter was not delayed. He pub. A Disputacion of Purgatorye, and some other theolog. treatises: see vol. viii.—containing the writings of Tyndale, Frith, and Barnes—of the British Reformers, Lon. Tract Soc., 12 vols. 12mo; vol. iii. of The Works of the Eng. and Scot. Reformers, edited by Thomas Russell, 1828, 3 vols. 8vo. These three vols., all that have been pub. of this series, contain: Tyndale's Prologues to the Books of Moses and Book of Jonas; Parable of the Wicked Mammon; Obedience of a Christian Man; Practice of Prelates; Answer to More's Dialogue; Exposition of chap. v., vi., vii., of Matthew, and of the First Epistle of John; Pathway to Scripture; On the Sacraments; Frith's Life and Martyrdom; On Purgatory; Bulwark against Rastell; Judgment on Tracy's Testament; Letter from the Tower; a Mirror; On Baptism; Christ and the Pope; Articles; the Eucharist; Epistle.

His Life, and a selection from his Writings, will be found in vol. i. of The Fathers of the English Church, edited by the Rev. Legh Richmond, 1807–12, 8 vols. 8vo. We have already referred to the collection of the works of Wm. Tyndale, John Frith, and Robert Barnes, (see these names,) by John Fox, the Martyrologist, 1573, fol. See FOX, JOHN.

Frith, Rev. W. C. Parish Registers, 1811, 8vo.

Frizell, Rev. W. Expositor and Sunday Family Instructor, 1812, &c., 8vo. This was a periodical.

Frobenius, Dr. Chem. con. to Phil. Trans., 1730.

Frobisher, Sir Martin, d. 1594, an enterprising navigator and naval hero, was a native of Yorkshire. He is generally named as the first Englishman who attempted to find a North-West Passage to China; but Sir Hugh Willoughby has also been thought entitled to the head of the list. See BEST, GEORGE; FRANKLIN, SIR JOHN; SETTLE, DIONYSE, in the present vol. Frobisher's three voyages, 1576, '77, '78, will be found in Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels, vol. xii.; a life of Frobisher in the Biog. Brit., and some remarks on the errors in the original map of his Voyages, will be found in Pennant's Introduc. to Arctic Zoology.

Frokelewe, John De. Annales Edwardi II., Henrici de Blaneforde Chronica. Et Edwardi II., Vita, &c., Edit. à Thom. Hearne, Oxf., 1729, 8vo.

Frome, John Sibree. Serm., 1813.

Frome, Samuel Blake. 1. The Songs in the Opera of Sketches from Life, Lon., 1809, 8vo. 2. Poems, 1813, 12mo.

Fromento, John F. French Verbs, Lon., 1796, 4to.

Frommenius, Andrew. Synopsis Metaphysica, Oxon., 1669, 8vo.

Fromondus Libertus. Meteorologica, Lon., 1670, 8vo.

Frost, B., of Glamsforth. Serm., 1741, 8vo.

Frost, Charles. Witnesses in Civil Actions, 1815, 8vo.

Frost, Charles. Notices relative to the Early History of the Town and Port of Hull, 1827, 4to.

"It will, we hope, be inferred from what we have said of Mr. Frost's work, that we appreciate the labour and research which it displays."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev., N. S.*, 1827, i. 194–204.

Those who are interested in Hull should read Frost's book, and the review from which we have quoted.

Frost, J. Scientific Swimming, Lon., 1816, demy 8vo.

"If we had no other motive than that kind of anticipation of possible utility, which the thoughtful will ever connect with the art of swimming, we should incline to commend Mr. Frost's performance. But his precepts deserve attention for other causes also. The plates are a considerable advantage to the work."—*Lon. Literary Panorama, July*, 1816. See also Critical Review of the same month, and Monthly Review, May, 1817.

Frost, John, Fellow of St. John's Coll., Camb., subsequently pastor of the Church at St. Olave's, Hart St., London. Select Serms., Camb., 1658, fol. Prefixed is a portrait of the author by Vaughan.

Frost, John. Remarks on the Mustard-Tree mentioned in the N. Test., Lon., 1827, 8vo.

Frost, John, b. in Kennebunk, Maine, in 1800, entered Bowdoin College, 1818; passed to Harvard College, Cambridge, 1819; graduated at Harvard, 1822; appointed

Head Master of Mayhew School, Boston, 1823. Removed to, Phila., 1828; conducted a private school for young ladies till 1838, when he was appointed Professor of Belles-Lettres in the Central High School, which situation he resigned in 1845. Since then he has been engaged in compiling books for popular use. He has published a great number of works, chiefly school and juvenile books, and historical and biographical compilations, intended for distribution by subscription agents. The Pictorial History of the United States, 3 vols. 8vo, seems to have been popular, as upwards of 50,000 copies have been sold. The Pictorial History of the World, 3 vols. 8vo, has also had a wide circulation. Among the numerous titles of Dr. Frost's books are Lives of American Generals, and Lives of the American Naval Commanders, Book of the Army, Book of the Navy, and many others illustrating American History.

Frost, Quintin. The Harper, and other Poems, Lon., 1806, 8vo.

Frost, Richard, d. 1778, aged 78, a Dissenting minister of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. Serms., 1729–52.

Frothingham, Nathaniel Langdon, D.D., b. 1793, at Boston, Mass., graduated at Harvard in 1811, was at the age of nineteen appointed instructor in Rhetoric and Oratory in the college, (the first incumbent of the office,) and in 1815 became pastor of the First Congregational Church in Boston. Dr. F. retained this post for the long term of 35 years, resigning in 1850, in consequence of ill-health. 1. Deism, or Christianity, in four discourses, Boston, 1845. 2. Serms. in the order of a Twelvemonth, 1852, 8vo. 3. Metrical Pieces, translated and original, 1855, 16mo, highly commended. Dr. F. has also pub. about fifty occasional serms. and addresses. His principal poem is a version of The Phenomena or Appearances of the Stars, from the Greek of Aratus. His translations from the German have elicited warm commendations from those best qualified to judge of them.

"A singular grace of expression and refinement pervades the prose writings of Dr. Frothingham, and his poetry is also marked by exquisite finish and tasteful elegance. His works are among the best models of composition which contemporary New England scholars will present to posterity."—*Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America*, 16*th ed.*, 1855, *q. v.*

Frothingham, Richard, Jr. Hist. of the Siege of Boston, and of the Battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill. Also an Account of the Bunker Hill Monument, with Illustrative Documents. Embellished with 16 Maps and Engravings, Boston, 1849, 8vo; 2d ed., 1851, 8vo.

"The accurate and judicious historian of Charlestown, Mr. Richard Frothingham, Jr."—*Edward Everett's Orations and Speeches*, 3d ed., i. 183.

"In my judgment the Siege of Boston excels any that has appeared on insulated points of our history. It is the best of our historic monographs that I have seen. Its author has been patient in research, and very successful; has been most impartial; has brought to excellent materials a sound and healthy judgment; and, after finishing all this, his work is pervaded with a modesty which lends a new charm to its merit."—GEORGE BANCROFT, *the Historian of the United States.*

Froude, James Anthony, Fellow of Exeter Coll., Oxford. 1. Shadows of the Clouds, Lon., 1847, 8vo.

"Mr. Froude is no common writer: his style is vivid and emphatic; he touches some of the most secret springs of the heart's passions; he enchains our sympathies."—*John Bull.*

2. The Nemesis of Faith; 2d ed., 1849, p. 8vo: see reviews in Fraser's Mag., xxxix. 445; Bost. Chris. Exam., (by S. Osgood,) xlvii. 93. 3. The Book of Job, 1854, p. 8vo. 4. Hist. of Eng.: vols. i., ii., 1856; 2d ed., 1858; iii., iv., 1858.

Froude, Richard Hurrell, 1803–1836, entered Oriel Coll., Oxf., 1821; elected Fellow, 1826; Tutor, 1827–30; ordained deacon, 1828; priest, 1829. Remains, Lon., 1838–39, 4 vols. 8vo. The publication of these vols., which are of the Oxford Tract School, elicited a warm controversy.

"The publication of Froude's Remains is likely to do more harm than —— is capable of doing. The Oxford School has acted most unwisely in giving its sanction to such a deplorable example of mistaken zeal."—ROBERT SOUTHEY: *Letter to Rev. John Miller, July* 21, 1838.

"Mr. Froude, or rather his editors, appear to have fallen into the error of supposing that his profession gave him not merely the right to admonish, but the privilege to scold. . . . A good and able man, a ripe scholar, and a devout Christian."—SIR JAS. STEPHEN: *the lives of Whitfield and Froude, in Edin. Rev.*, 1838.

Frowde, Capt. Neville, of Cork. His Life, Extraordinary Adventures, Voyages, and Surprising Escapes, Lon., 1708, 8vo.

Frowde, Philip, d. 1738, an English poet, was educated at Oxford, where he formed a friendship with Joseph Addison, who took pains to introduce him to those whose good will would be likely to profit him, and pub. some of his Latin poems in the Musæ Anglicanæ. He wrote two tragedies:—1. The Fall of Saguntum, 1727, 8vo; 2. Philotas; both unsuccessful in representation, yet not without literary merit.

"Mr. Frowde's tragedies have more poetry than pathos, more beauties of language to please in the closet, than strokes of incident and action to strike and astonish in the theatre; and consequently they might force a due applause from the reading, at the same time that they might appear very heavy, and even insipid, in the representation."—*Biog. Dramat., q. v.*

Froysell, Thomas, d. 1672. 1. Serm., 1651, 4to. 2. Serms., 1658, 8vo. 3. Serm., Lon., 1658, 12mo. 4. Serms. conc. Grace and Temptation; with an Account of his Life by R. Steel, 1678, 8vo.

"A divine of extraordinary worth, Moderation, Blameless Living, and an excellent preacher, of Clun, Shropshire."—*Palmer's Nonconformists*, vol. ii.

Fry, Alfred A. 1. Case of the Canadian Prisoners, with an Introduc. on the Habeas Corpus, Lon., 1839, 8vo. 2. Genl. Highways Act, with Notes, 1843, 12mo. 3. Do., with Surveyor's Guide, 12mo. 4. Stat. rel. to Parishes, 1844, 18mo.

Fry, Anne. The Voice of Truth; or, Proofs of the Divine Origin of Scripture, 1807, 12mo.

Fry, Caroline. Hist. of Eng. in Verse, 1802, 12mo.

Fry, Caroline. See WILSON.

Fry, D. P. 1. Local Taxes of the United Kingdom, Lon., 1846, r. 8vo. 2. Poor Law Acts of 1851. Introduc. Notes and Index, 1851, 12mo.

Fry, Edmund, M.D. 1. Spec. of Printing Types, Lon., 1785, '98, 8vo. 2. Pantographia; copies of all the known Alphabets, &c., 1798, r. 8vo.

"The specimens of characters in this interesting and laborious work are executed with great neatness."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

Fry, Mrs. Elizabeth, 1780–1845, one of the most eminent of modern philanthropists, a sister of Joseph John Gurney, equally well known for public and private usefulness, was a native of Norwich, England. In 1800 she was married to Mr. Fry, and became the mother of a large family. For an account of her "abundant labours" in prisons and among the captives of ignorance, we must refer to the Memoirs of her which have been given to the world. Mrs. Fry pub. Observations on visiting Female Prisoners, Texts for every Day in the Year; new ed., Lon., 1850, 64mo, &c. 1. Memoirs, Letters, and Journal, edited by two of her daughters, 1847, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1848.

"We rise from its perusal with softened yet elevated thoughts. It is worthy—no mean praise—to take its place upon our shelves beside the more rugged but equally kind and catholic journal of George Fox, the great founder of the society. . . . It is a book to make a kind man's eye sparkle benignantly."—*Lon. Examiner.*

"A woman of whom her country may justly be proud, and whose name may well be enrolled among the benefactors of the human race."—*British Critic.*

2. Memoirs of, by Rev. T. Timpson, 1846, 12mo; 2d ed., 1847; 3d ed., 1853. 3. Life of, compiled from her Journal, by Susannah Corder, 1853, 8vo.

Lady Holland gives us an interesting extract from a sermon preached by her father, the late Rev. Sydney Smith, after visiting Newgate with Mrs. Fry:

"Indeed the subject of imprisonment occupied his mind so much, that during a visit to town, having been much interested by the account of Mrs. Fry's benevolent exertions in prison, he requested permission to accompany her to Newgate; and I have heard him say he never felt more deeply affected or impressed than by the beautiful spectacle he there witnessed: it made him, he said, weep like a child. In a sermon he preached shortly after, he introduced the following passage:

"'There is a spectacle which this town now exhibits, that I will venture to call the most solemn, the most Christian, the most affecting, which any human being ever witnessed. To see that holy woman in the midst of the wretched prisoners, to see them all calling earnestly upon God, soothed by her voice, animated by her look, clinging to the hem of her garment; and worshipping her as the only being who has ever loved them, or taught them, or noticed them, or spoken to them of God! This is the sight which breaks down the pageant of the world; which tells us that the short hour of life is passing away, and that we must prepare by some good deeds to meet God; that it is time to give, to pray, to comfort; to go, like this blessed woman, and do the work of our heavenly Saviour, Jesus, among the guilty, among the broken-hearted, and the sick, and to labour in the deepest and darkest wretchedness of life.'"

Fry, H. P. 1. System of Penal Discipline, Lon., 8vo. 2. Apostolic Succession, 1844, 8vo.

"We regard this work as a great curiosity; it is far the best treatise that has come under our notice, from the Tractarian school, on these very difficult subjects; full of learning and information of the right kind."—*Church of Eng. Quar. Rev.*

Fry, J. Reese, a journalist of Philadelphia. The Life of General Zachary Taylor, by J. R. F. and Robert T. Conrad, Phila., 12mo.

"On the whole, we are satisfied that this volume is the most correct and comprehensive life yet published."—*Hunt's Merchant's Mag.*

Fry, James. Serm., Lon., 1789, 8vo.

Fry, John, M.P. 1. The Accuser Shamed, Lon., 1648. 2. The Clergy in their Colovrs; or, a brief character of them, 1650, 18mo. Both ordered to be burned by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. 3. Divine Beams of Glorious Light, 1651, 4to.

Fry, John. Marriage between near kindred, Lon., 1756, '73, 8vo.

Fry, John. Selec. from Thos. Carew's Poet. Works, with a Life and Notes, Lon., 1810, 8vo. 2. The Legend of Mary, Queen of Scots, and other Ancient Poems from MSS. of the 16th Century, 1804, 4to and 8vo.

Fry, John, Rector of Desford, brother of Caroline Fry, afterwards Mrs. Wilson. 1. Canticles, or Song of Solomon; a new Trans., Lon., 1811, 8vo; 2d ed., 1825.

"In this publication the author's plan is first to give an accurate translation of the Song of Solomon, and to show the nature and design of the book. He has availed himself of the labours of previous translators, especially Bishop Percy and Dr. J. M. Good; after the latter of whom he considers the Song of Solomon as a collection of idyls or little poems, which are designed for instruction and edification in the mysteries of our holy religion. Though the translator has taken much pains in consulting other writers, his work bears ample testimony that he has not servilely followed them, but has evidently thought for himself."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

2. The Sick Man's Friend, Leicester, 1814, 8vo. 3. Present for the Convalescent, 12mo. 4. Lect., Explan. and Prac., on Romans, 1816, 8vo; 1825.

"Although the writer of these remarks can by no means agree with Mr. F. in his doctrinal views, he cheerfully adds that it is almost impossible to peruse a single lecture without being deeply impressed with the important practical considerations which are earnestly urged upon the reader's attention."—HORNE.

"Devotional and practical."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.*

5. Lyra Davidis; or, a New Trans. and Expos. of the Psalms, on the principles of Bishop Horsley, Lon., 1819, 8vo; 2d ed., 1842.

"The love of system or hypothesis is carried to the utmost length. Mr. Fry is a Hutchinsonian or Horsleyan, to the very core. The Psalms are not translated, but travestied. The opinion or system of the translator rather than a version of the Psalms, is constantly obtruded on us. The utmost violence is often done to the meaning of words, to the construction of sentences, and to the design of the inspired writer, in order to support a useless and ungrounded hypothesis. The book contains learning, and is also orthodox; but is on the whole an indifferent performance."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"It is subject to the same defects which characterize all those interpreters of the Book of Psalms who expound them wholly of the Messiah."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"On the plan of Bp. Horsley and Mr. Allix, but much farther extended than Horsley, or perhaps than he justly maintained. . . . I have found this work throw much light on the Psalms."—BICKERSTETH.

6. The Second Advent, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo.

"There is scarce a prophecy in the Old Testament concerning Christ which doth not, in something or other, relate to his second coming."—SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

"Fry's work on the Second Advent is designed purposely to bring the prophecies together on this subject, and to illustrate them."—BICKERSTETH.

"It is generally allowed to be an admirable work."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

7. A Short Hist. of the Christian Church, 1825, 8vo. An excellent work, on the plan of Milner's History.

"In Fry's History we have in one volume a history of the church at large; but we yet want, in a single volume, a history of the church in our country to the present time."—BICKERSTETH.

This want has since been supplied. See BAXTER, JOHN A.

8. A New Trans. and Expos. of the Book of Job, 1827, 8vo.

"Opposing the rationalists."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.*

9. Observ. on the Unfulfilled Prophecies of Scripture, 1838, 8vo.

"A most interesting volume."—*Presbyterian Rev.*

"Many valuable thoughts in this work."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.*

Fry, John. 1. Cat. of Valuable Old Books, including several Specimens of Early Printing, Bristol, 1814. 2. Bibliographical Memoranda; in Illustration of Early Eng. Lit., 1816, sm. 4to. Only ninety-nine printed, at £3 13*s.* 6*d.* Some very silly remarks occur on pages 85, 86.

Fry, Richard. Serms., Lon., 1795, '99, 8vo.

Fry, Samuel. Serms., Lon., 1745, '56, '59, 8vo.

Fry, Rev. Thomas. The Guardian of Public Credit; a new System of Finance, Lon., 1797, 8vo.

Fry, Thomas, Rector of Emberton, Bucks. Funl. Serm. on Mrs. J. S. Stevens, Camb., 1832, 8vo.

Fry, Wm. New Vocabulary of the most difficult Words in the Eng. Lan., Lon., 1784, 12mo.

Fry, Wm. H. Complete Treat. on Artificial Fish-Breeding, Lon., 1854, p. 8vo. We have here the substance of four French and three English books, and trans. of French reports on this interesting subject.

"The discovery of artificial fish-culture claims to show how, at little care and little cost, barren or impoverished streams may be stocked to an unlimited extent with the rarest and most valuable breeds of fish, from eggs artificially procured, impregnated, and hatched."—*Extract from Preface.*

See copious extracts in Boston Living Age, vol. xliv., pp. 24-30.

Frye, C. B. Cutting for the Stone, Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Fryer, Henry, Surgeon. Con. to Med. Facts, 1797, 1800; to Trans. Med. and Chir., 1800.

Fryer, John, M.D. New Account of East India and Persia; being nine years' travels, 1672-81, with cuts, Lon., 1698, fol.

"Contains many curious particulars respecting the Natural History and Medicine of these countries."—*Bibl. Brit.*

Fryth, John. See FRITH.

Fulbeck, or **Fulbecke, Wm.,** b. in Lincoln in 1560, educated at St. Alban Hall, and Corpus Christi Coll., Oxf., removed to Gray's Inn, and became learned in the law. 1. Christian Ethics, Lon., 1587, 8vo. 2. Factions, &c. of the Romans and Italians, 1600, '01, 4to. 3. A Direction or Preparatiue to the Study of the Lawe, 1600-20, 8vo. By T. H. Stirling, 1829, 8vo.

"Sir Tho. Egerton, Lord Chancellor, publickly declared on the bench, 'That he did never read any book of this subject that better pleased him for stile and method.' Hic auribus audivi, T[ho] S[anderson] Linc. Hosp., 1600."—*MS. Note:* see Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

4. A Parallele or Conference of the Civill Law, the Canon Law, and the Common Law of this Realme of England. Digested in sundry Dialogues, 1601-02, two parts, sm. 4to.

"But this book lying dead on the bookseller's hands, he put a new title to the first part, as if the whole had been reprinted at London, 1618, but to the second not, leaving the old title bearing date 1602."—*Athen. Oxon.*

5. The Pandects of the Law of Nations, 1602, sm. 4to. 6. Abridgt. of Roman Histories, 1608, 4to.

"A neglected but ingenious writer."—HARGRAVE, *in citing No.* 4.

Fulcher, G. W. 1. Poet. Miscell., Lon., 1842, '53, 32mo. 2. Village Paupers, and other Poems, 2d ed., 1846, fp. 8vo. New ed., 1853.

"Had Goldsmith lived in these days, he would have written The Village Paupers; it is Goldsmith Redivivus."—*Hood's Mag.*

"There is no exaggeration, no striving at effect, in this quiet poem, which is much in Crabbe's style; but the unaffected reality of the thing renders it most heart-rending."—*Charlotte Elizabeth's Christian Lady's Mag.*

3. Farmer's Day-Book, 6th ed., 1854, 4to. 4. Ladies Mem. Book and Poet. Miscell. for 1853, 1852, roan, tuck.

Fulco, Wm. See FULKE.

Fulford, Francis, D.D., formerly Rector of Trowbridge, Wilts; Bishop of Montreal, 1850. 1. Plain Serms. on the Ch. of Eng., Lon., 1837-40, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Progress of the Reformation in Eng., 1841, 18mo.

Fulford, Wm. See FULWOOD, WM.

Fulham, John. Serm., 1749, 8vo.

Fulhame, Mrs. Essay on Combustion, Lon., 1794, 8vo.

Fulke. See GREVILLE.

Fulke, Wm., D.D., d. 1589, an eminent Puritan divine, a native of London, educated at and Fellow (1564) of St. John's Coll., Camb.; Rector of Warley, Essex, 1571; soon after Rector of Keddington, Suffolk. He was subsequently Master of Pembroke Hall, and Margaret Prof. of Divinity. 1. A Goodly Gallerye, Lon., 1563, 16mo. With new title-page, 1571. Refers to meteors. 2. The Philosopher's Game. This is a treatise on Chess. Lowndes ascribes these two works to another Wm. Fulke. 3. Astrologorum ludus. Played after the manner of Chess, but with seven pieces representing the seven planets. 4. Serms., 1571. 5. Prælectiones in Apocalypsium, 1573, 4to. In English by George Gyffard or Gyfford, 1573, 4to. 6. The Text of the N. Test., translated out of the Vulgar Latin by the Papists of the traiterous seminarie at Rheims. Whereunto is added the translation out of the original Greek, commonly used in the Church of England; with a confutation of all such arguments, glosses, and annotations as contain manifest impietie, heresy, treason and slander against the Catholic Church of God, and the true teachers thereof, or the translations used in the Church of England, 1580, '89, 1601, fol. And in 1617 and 1633, fol., with a defence of the English trans. of the Scriptures, against Gregorie Martin. This last piece was repub. by the Parker Society, edited by the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, Camb., 1843, 8vo; and the same society repub. Martiall's Reply, edited by the Rev. Richard Gibbings, 1848, 8vo.

Fulke's Text of the N. Test., &c. is an invaluable assistant to the Protestant divine:

"This work may be said to imbody the whole popish controversy respecting the Scriptures. And as it gives in parallel columns the Rhemish translation of the Vulgate, and the Bishops' Translation, it enables the reader to make an easy comparison of their respective merits. At the end of the volume is an elaborate defence of the English translations of the Scriptures against Gregory Martin, which contains much curious and learned information. Fulke was a very able man, and his work is entitled to a place in every critical library. Mr. [Charles] Butler, though a Catholic, very candidly recommends it as very curious and deserving of attention."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

We may add that the learned Mr. Butler was dissatisfied with the "Douay Bible." He remarks:

"Still the version is imperfect; a more correct version is, perhaps, at present, the greatest spiritual want of the English Catholics."

"That late elegant scholar and pious divine, the Rev. James Hervey, (though sometimes rather too candid and indiscriminate in his public recommendations of books,) passed the following very just encomium on Dr. Fulke's noble performance:—He styles it 'a valuable piece of antient controversy and criticism, full of sound divinity, weighty arguments, and important observations;' adding,—'would the young student be taught to discover the very sinews of popery, and be enabled to give an effectual blow to that complication of errors, I scarce know a treatise better calculated for the purpose.'"—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

See Horne's Introduction for an account of the controversy connected with this version.

"A very complete reply to the Romanists' notes."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Stu.*

Thomas Cartwright, *q. v.*, also wrote a Confutation of the Rhemish Translation, &c., 1618, fol. Fulke wrote several other works, principally against the Church of Rome.

Fullager, John. 1. Religion. 2. Doctrine, &c., 1801, 12mo.

Fullarton, Col. 1. Agricult. of Ayr, Edin., 1793, 4to.

"One of the best of the Scotch surveys."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

2. Lett. on Torture, 1806, 4to.

Fullarton, John. The Turtle-Dove, &c. By a Lover of the Celestiall Muses, Edin., 1664, sm. 8vo.

"Chiefly composed in verse, but of no very elevated character."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Marked in a bookseller's cat., about 1834, £5 5*s*.

Fullarton, John. On the Regulation of Currencies, Lon., 1844, 8vo; 2d ed., 1845.

"The volume is one of great merit, and ought to be in the hands of all who interest themselves in the subject. It is one of the ablest which the discussions of Sir Robert Peel's Bank Bill have produced."—*Scotsman.*

"With the single exception of the 'History of Prices,' no work has appeared so well calculated to suggest important reflections and considerations on these subjects, or which will so amply repay the trouble of a careful perusal."—*Lon. Economist.*

Fullarton, Wm. 1. English Interests in India and Military Operations in the Southern part of the Peninsula in 1782–84, Lon., 1787, 8vo. 2. Letter to Lord C., 1801, 8vo. 3. Trinidad, 1804, 4to. 4. Ans. to Picton, 1805, 4to.

Fuller, Andrew, 1754–1815, an eminent Baptist minister, a native of Wicken, Cambridgeshire, was settled for a short time at Soham, and afterwards removed to Kettering, where he resided until his death. The works of this excellent man are greatly esteemed. We notice the principal: 1. The Calvinistical and Socinian Systems examined and compared as to their Moral Tendency, 1794, '96, 1802, 8vo. Repub. as No. 18 of Ward's Lib. of Standard Divinity.

"A highly valuable publication for the author's masterly defence of the doctrines of Christianity, and his acute refutation of the opposite errors."—Wm. Wilberforce, M.P.

"A most valuable work, with much power of reasoning and unction of spirit."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Stu.*

2. Socinianism Indefensible. In reply to Toulmin and Kentish. 3. The Gospel its own Witness, 1799–1800, 8vo.

"Convince him [the infidel] of sin, there is an end of his infidelity, root and branch. . . . Fuller in his Gospel its own Witness has pursued this train of argument, and made the infidel feel the point of the two-edged sword."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Stu.*

4. Memoirs of Rev. S. Pearce, 1800, 8vo.

"This is an interesting piece of biography."—*Dr. E. Williams's Christian Preacher.*

5. The Backslider, 1801, 8vo. New ed., with Pref. by the Rev. J. A. James, 1840, 18mo; 1847, 24mo. 6. View of Religions, by Hannah Adams, with addits., 1805, 8vo. The 3d Lon. edit., with the improvements of the 4th Amer. ed., and many new Articles and Corrections throughout, of Miss Adams's excellent work, was pub. in 1823, 8vo; edited by T. Williams, with addits. and reflections. 7. Thornton Abbey; being Religious Letters by Mr. John Satchell, 1806, 3 vols. 12mo. 8. Dialogues, Letters, and Essays on various Subjects, 1806, 12mo. 9. Expos. Discourses [58] on Genesis, 1806, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Chiefly intended for family use."—Williams.

"His discourses are not critical, (for he was mostly a self-taught man,) but they are shrewd, instructive, and touching. He seizes the principal points of the passage, and often illustrates them very happily.—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Much originality of critical remark must not be expected, nor must the reader be surprised if he often meet with a trite and obvious reflection; but we will venture to promise him, much more frequently, a manly, judicious, and useful train of observation, expressed in simple and vigorous language."—*Lon. Eclectic Rev., O. S.*, 2d Pt., ii. 896.

"Judicious, evangelical, and practical."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Stu.*

"The author selects a paragraph of convenient length, and furnishes a concise exposition of its leading circumstances, accompanied with a few practical reflections."

"Those who have Fuller and Bush, with a prayerful mind, have every aid they can desire in the study of this book."—*Lon. Evangel. Mag.*

"The author of this work has long been known by his able publications on the absurdity of deism, and the immoral tendency of Socinian tenets."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

10. Serms. on various subjects, 1814, 8vo.

"These sermons are much valued by Baptists."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

11. Expos. Discourses on the Apocalypse, 1815, 8vo.

"There is, however, but little novelty in the work, but little to gratify the anxious curiosity of the age, or to elucidate the unfulfilled and more difficult parts of the Revelation. The general outline of the prophetic scheme is boldly sketched, and its various ramifications are marked with that precision which was common to the writer; but in general there is an extreme of modesty and diffidence, with scarcely any attempts to pass the usual boundaries of thought on these subjects, or any adventurous flight of speculation."—*Morris's Memoirs of Mr. Fuller*, where see (pp. 250–260) an abstract of F.'s scheme of the Apocalypse.

"His Genesis is superior to the Apocalypse; for the exposition of which he had neither sufficient reading nor leisure."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

12. The Harmony of Scripture; or, an attempt to reconcile various Passages apparently contradictory, 1817, 8vo. Posth.

"The Harmony contains some judicious observations on fifty-five passages, written originally for the use of a private friend."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

In 1815, 8vo, Mr. J. W. Morris pub. Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Andrew Fuller. A memoir by the author's son, Andrew Gunton Fuller, is prefixed to the complete edit. of the former's Works, 1831–32, 5 vols. 8vo. There have been also eds. of his Complete Works, 1838, imp. 8vo; 1840, imp. 8vo; 1845, imp. 8vo; 1852, imp. 8vo; 1853, imp. 8vo. There is also an excellent ed., in 3 vols. 8vo, pub. by the Baptist Publication Society of Phila., edited by the Rev. Joseph Belcher, well known as the editor and author of many valuable works. See the name in this Dictionary. Principal Works, with a Mem. by his son, Bohn's Standard Lib., 1852, p. 8vo. Reports of his serms. and a number of his treatises have been repub. from time to time. We conclude with some testimonies from eminent authorities to the value of this able writer and truly exemplary man:

"I am slowly reading Andrew Fuller's works. He was an interesting man; one of the wisest and most moral-minded of his day. He possessed wonderful strength of mind; and is an instance how Providence can draw forth instruments from the most unlikely quarters."—Bishop Jebb.

"A biographer of Fuller has justly remarked of him, that he thought with Owen, and wrote with the pointed pen of Baxter."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"He was a writer among the Baptists, but of the same good school of divinity as Scott. With a lively imagination and all the powers of a masculine mind, he maintains the distinguishing doctrines of the gospel, and insists on its practical holiness."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Stu.*

"The Rev. Andrew Fuller has been styled by the Americans, 'The Franklin of Theology;' and it is said of him, that all his writings bear the powerful stamp of a mind which, for native vigour, original research, logical acumen, profound knowledge of the human heart, and intimate acquaintance with the Scriptures, has had no rival since the days of President Edwards."

"Coming on to modern theological writers, I recommend you to familiarize yourselves with the works of the acute, the philosophical, the profound, the pious, Jonathan Edwards, and those of Andrew Fuller. I know nothing like the latter for a beautiful combination of doctrinal, practical, and experimental religion."—*Counsels to Students of Theology on leaving College, by John Angell James.*

The same author also remarks:

"Did our students and young ministers, yes, and old ones too, know the almost inexhaustible mine of truth in his works, not one that could afford to purchase them would be without them. They contain the most entire union of sound Calvinistic divinity of the moderate school, Christian ethics and religious experience, not even excepting the works of President Edwards, in the English language."

"Fuller was a man whose sagacity enabled him to penetrate to the depths of every subject he explored; whose conceptions were so powerful and luminous, that what was recondite and original appeared familiar; what was intricate, easy and perspicuous in his hands; equally successful in enforcing the practical, in stating the theoretical, and in discussing the polemical branches of theology."—Robert Hall.

Fuller, Anne. Novels, 1787–89.

Fuller, Frances A., b. in Monroeville, Ohio, about 1826, has gained some reputation as author of a number of fugitive pieces in prose and verse. The poem entitled "A Revery" possesses decided merit.

Fuller, Metta Victoria, younger sister to the preceding, is better known by the rather fanciful title of "Singing Sibyl." Of her poetical compositions, "Midnight" and "The Silent Ship" may be instanced as pieces of great beauty. 1. Poems of Sentiment, N. York, 12mo. 2. Fresh Leaves from Western Woods, Buffalo and New

York, 1852, 12mo. 3. The Senator's Son; or, The Maine Law a Last Refuge, Cleveland, 12mo. An excellent title, conveying an important truth. But why should not the "Maine Law" be the first safeguard instead of the "last refuge"? 4. Fashionable Dissipation, Phila., 1854, 12mo.

Fuller, Francis, d. 1701, aged 64, a Nonconformist divine, curate of Wirksworth, near Banbury, after 1662, when he was ejected, preached in various places. 1. Serm., Lon., 1696, 4to. 2. Serm., 1700, 12mo. 3. Medicina Gymnastica, 1704, 8vo. Many eds. By some ascribed to Thomas Fuller, M.D.

Fuller, H. W., M.D., Assist. Phys. to St. George's Hosp., London. On Rheumatism, Gout, and Sciatica, Lon., 1852, 8vo; N. York, 8vo.

"We would particularly recommend a careful perusal of Dr. Fuller's pages."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Fuller, Hiram, a native of Plymouth county, Mass., publisher and editor of The New York Mirror for fourteen years, pub. The Groton Letters in 1845, and in 1858 gave to the world a series of lively letters, entitled Belle Brittan, collected into a volume,—the first edition of which was exhausted in a few weeks.

Fuller, Ignatius. Three Serms., Lon., 1672, 8vo.

Fuller, J. Views in Ireland, Lon., 1815.

Fuller, John. Serm., 1681, 4to.

Fuller, John. Con. on nat. philos., &c. to Phil. Trans., 1704, '38.

Fuller, John, M.D. 1. Recov. of the Drowned, Lon., 1785, 8vo. 2. Hist. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, Edin., 1799, 8vo.

Fuller, John. The Teeth, 3d ed., 1813, 8vo.

Fuller, Nicholas, of Gray's Inn. Argument, proving that Eccles. Commissioners have no power to imprison, mulct, &c., 1607, '41, '74, 4to.

Fuller, Nicholas, 1557–1622, a native of Southampton, educated at Hart Hall, Oxf., became Rector of Allington, Wiltshire, Preb. of Salisbury, and Rector of Bishop-Waltham, Hampshire. Miscellanea Theologica, lib. iii., Heidelb., 1612, 8vo. Pub. with a 4th book, Oxon., 1616, 4to; Lon., 1617, 4to. Pub., with 5th and 6th books—Miscellanea Sacra, cum Apologia contra V. cl. Johan Drusium, Lugd. Bat., 1622, 4to. Leyd, 1650, 4to.

"All which Miscellanies are remitted into the ninth vol. of the *Critics*, [Critica Sacra,] and scattered and dispersed through the whole work of M. Pool's *Synopsis.*"—*Athen. Oxon.*

"The author was one of the best oriental scholars of his time. The six books of the Miscellanea include a considerable number of curious and important discussions."—*Orme's B bl. Bib.*

"Drusius, the Belgian critic, grown old, angry, and jealous that he should be outshined in his own sphere, foully cast some drops of ink upon him, which the other as fairly wiped off again."—*Fuller's Worthies of Hampshire.*

Fuller had never even seen the books of Drusius.

"Nicholas Fuller. the most admired critic of his time."—*Athen. Oxon.* See Bliss's ed. for a notice of some other works of this author.

Fuller, Richard, b. 1808, at Beaufort, S. Carolina, an eminent Baptist minister, was formerly one of the most prominent lawyers of his native State. He has been in the ministry for many years, and since 1847 has been connected with the Seventh Baptist Church in Baltimore. 1. Corresp. with Bishop England concerning the Roman Chancery, Balt., 12mo. 2. Corresp. with Dr. Wayland. 3. Serms. 4. Letters. 5. An Argument on Baptist and close Communion, Richmond, 1849, 12mo. 6. The Psalmist, with Supp. by R. F., and J. B. Jeter, Bost., various sizes. This hymn-book is in general use among the Baptists in the U. States, and has been introduced into the British Provinces and London.

Fuller, S. Margaret. See OSSOLI, MARCHESA D'.

Fuller, Samuel. 1. Serm., 1682, 4to. 2. Canonica, 1690, 4to.

Fuller, Stephen. Jamaica Acts, &c., 1788, '89, 4to.

Fuller, Thomas, 1608–1661, a native of Aldwinckle, Northamptonshire, at the early age of twelve entered Queen's Coll., Camb., and studied with such perseverance that he took the degree of A.B. in 1624, and that of A.M. in 1628. In 1631 he became Fellow of Sidney Coll., and in the same year was made Prebendary of Salisbury, after astonishing his hearers with his eloquence from the pulpit of St. Bennet's, Cambridge; and not long after was rewarded by the Rectorship of Broad-Windsor, Dorsetshire. Upon the death of his first wife, about 1641, he removed to London and became minister of the Savoy. We may here mention that, after remaining a widower for thirteen years, he was, in 1654, married to a sister of Viscount Baltinglasse. After Charles had quitted London, (in 1642,) Fuller preached a sermon in which he displayed both his loyalty and the love of pertinent illustration which is observable in his works. To the great indignation of the Parliamentarians, he gave out his text, "Yea, let him take all, so that my lord the king return in peace."

This sermon was published, and brought the good preacher into disrepute with those whose purposes would not have been furthered by "bringing the king again in peace." Nothing daunted, when the Royalists took up "carnal weapons" to defend their sovereign, Fuller joined the army as chaplain, and, not content with praying for the success of his soldiers, he so excited their courage by his exhortations, that Sir William Waller was obliged to raise the siege of Basinghouse with great loss. This is just what one would expect from the hearty, vigorous, genial tone of the author of the Worthies of England. As regards its propriety, we are not called upon to express an opinion. After the surrender of Exeter, in April, 1646, he removed to London, where he found his lecturer's place filled by another preacher. His eloquence, however, was too well known to permit of his being long without employment. He was soon chosen lecturer at St. Clement's Lane, near Lombard Street; removed to St. Bride's in Fleet Street; was, in 1648, presented to the living of Waltham in Essex, which he left in 1658 for that of Cranford, Middlesex; recovered his prebend at the Restoration, readmitted to his Lectureship at the Savoy, and died in the year following. His principal works are the following:

1. David's Hainous Sinne, Heartie Repentance, Heavie Punishment; a Poem, 1631. This, his first publication, a tract of 46 leaves, is now very rare. Bindley, £5 15*s.* 6*d.* Hibbert, same copy, £6 6*s.* 2. The Historie of the Holy Warre, Camb., 1639, '40, '42, '47, '51, fol., with the Holy State, 1652, fol. Holy Warre, new ed., Lon., 1840, sm. 8vo. 3. The Holy and Profane State; a collection of Characters, Moral Essays, and Lives, ancient, foreign, and domestic, Camb., 1642, '48, '52, '58, fol. New ed., 1840, Lon., sm. 8vo. By Jas. Nichols, 1841, 8vo.

"Perhaps upon the whole it is the best of his works; and certainly displays to better advantage than any, his original and vigorous powers of thinking. It consists of two parts—the *Holy and the Profane State;* the former proposing examples for our imitation; and the latter their opposites, for our abhorrence. Each contains characters of individuals in every department of life, as 'the father,' 'husband,' 'soldier,' and 'divine;' lives of eminent persons as illustrative of these characters; and general essays. In his conception of character he has followed Bishop Earle and Sir Thomas Overbury, but his manner of writing is essentially different."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev.*, 1821, iii. 55.

The Holy State contains—Lives of Monica, Abraham, Eliezer, Lady Paula, Hildegardis, Paracelsus, Dr. Whitaker, Julius Scaliger, Perkins, Dr. Metcalf, Sir Francis Drake, Camden, Haman, Cardinal Wolsey, C. Brandon, Duke of Brandon, Lord Burleigh, Sir John Markham, St. Augustin, Bishop Ridley, Lady Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth, Gustavus Adolphus, Edward the Black Prince.

The Profane State contains—Lives of Joan Queen of Naples, Joan of Arc, Cæsar Borgia, John Andronicus, the Duke of Alva.

4. Good Thoughts in Bad Times, Exeter, 1645, 12mo; Lon., 1646, 18mo; 1810, 18mo. The first fruits of the Exeter press, Fuller tells us. 5. Good Thoughts in Worse Times, Lon., 1640, 16mo; 1647. 6. Mixt Contemplations in Better Times, 1660, 12mo. A new ed. of Nos. 4, 5, and 6, in one 18mo vol., 1830. Nos. 4 and 5 pub. together, 1669, 12mo.

7. Andronicus; or, the Unfortunate Politician, 1649, 8vo.

"This is one of the least-known, if not the rarest, of the productions of the quaint writer whose name it bears. . . . The subject of this piece is the usurpation of Andronicus, an obscure portion of the history of the Eastern empire which the writer has chosen for the purpose of moralizing its facts and epigrammatizing the records that remain concerning it."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev.*, 1827, *N. S.*, i. 396.

8. A Pisgah-Sight of Palestine, and the confines thereof, with the Hist. of the O. and N. Tests. acted thereon. With Plates, 1650, '62, fol.

"This is one of the most curious works ever written on the Scriptures. . . . The View of Palestine is not a mere geographical work; it contains many things relating to Jewish antiquities, and to the manners and customs of the people, and incidentally illustrates a number of passages of Scripture."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

9. The Church History of Britain from the birth of Christ to 1648, 1655, fol. Contains a Hist. of the Univ. of Camb. from the Conquest to 1643, and of Waltham Abbey. A new ed. of the Church Hist., with the author's corrections, edited by James Nichols, 1837, 3 vols. 8vo; 1842, 3 vols. 8vo. Edited by the Rev. J. S. Brewer, 1845, 6 vols. 8vo.

"It is divided into eleven books, whereof the sixth gives the history of the allies of England from the first rise of monkery to the final eradication of it under Henry the Eighth. These are subdivided into lesser sections, which are severally dedicated to such patrons as were most likely to make their due acknowledgments to the author. Nor were these infant lords and rich aldermen the only people he designed to flatter. He was to make his court to the powers then in fashion; and he well knew nothing would be more grateful to them, than squinting reflections on the management of the late king's chief ministers of state, eminent churchmen, &c. For such misbehaviour as this, he was severely taken to task by Peter Heylin, in his Examen Historicum; to which was added Dr. Cosin's Apology, in answer to some passages in that history which concerned himself. . . . Even the most serious and most authentic parts of it are so interlaced with pun and quibble, that it looks as if the man had designed to ridicule the annals of our church into fable and romance. . . . There are in it some things of moment, hardly to be had elsewhere, which may often illustrate dark passages in more serious writers."—*Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.*, 96.

"Bishop Nicolson was too censorious upon Dr. Fuller's Church History."—*Biog. Brit., q. v.*

"There are only two writers of the genuine History of our Church who deserve the name of historians, Collier and Fuller."—*Bishop Warburton's Directions to a Student in Theology.*

"Quaint and witty, but sensible, pious, candid, and useful; an invaluable body of information to the death of Charles the First."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student.*

"The historical works of Fuller are simply a caricature of the species of composition to which they professedly belong; a systematic violation of all its proprieties. The gravity and dignity of the historic muse are continually violated by him. But not only is he continually cracking his jokes and perpetrating his puns; his matter is as full of treason against the laws of history as his manner. . . . Never was there such a medley. First, each book and section is introduced by a quaint dedication to one or other of his many admirers or patrons. Nicolson in his English Historical Library is rather severe on his motives for such a multiplication of dedication. Second, the several paragraphs into which the Church History is divided, (most of them introduced by some quaint title,) are many of them as little connected with church history as with the history of China. Thus, in one short 'section,' comprising the period from 1330 to 1361, we find 'paragraphs' relating to the 'ignorance of the English in curious clothing—to 'fullers' earth,' which, he tells us, 'was a precious commodity'—to the manufacture of 'woollen cloth,' and to the sumptuary laws which 'restrained excess in apparel.' Here is a strange mixture in one short chapter."—HENRY ROGERS: *Edin. Rev.*, lxxiv. 352–53, and in his Essays.

"All the charms of Southey's prose may please you in his Book of the Church; on turning to the old church historian, Thomas Fuller, you may find in his History of the Church in Great Britain (one of the most remarkable works in the language) the varied powers of learning, sagacity, pathos, an overflowing wit, humour, and imagination, all animating the pages of a church history."—*Henry Reed's Lects. on Eng. Lit., Phila.*, 1855, 12mo.

10. The Appeal of Injured Innocence, 1659, fol.

"Soon after [the publication of Heylin's Examen Historicum] Th. Fuller came out with a thin fol., full of submission and acknowledgment, entit. The Appeal of Injured Innocence."—*Athen. Oxon., q. v.*

This volume is necessary to complete The Church History by the same author. The Appeal of Injured Innocence is a running commentary on each of the eleven books of The Church History.

"It embraces almost every topic within the range of human disquisition, from the most sublime mysteries of the Christian religion and the great antiquity of the Hebrew and Welsh languages, down to 'the tale of a tub,' and criticisms on Shakspeare's perversion of the character of Sir John Falstaff."

New ed. of the Hist. of the Univ. of Camb., edit. by Prickett and Wright, 1840, 8vo. The Hist. of the Univ. of Camb., of Waltham Abbey, and the Appeal of Injured Innocence, edit. by James Nichols, 1840, 8vo. See Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib., 129.

11. Hist. of the Worthies of England, 1662, fol. Posth.; pub. by his son. New ed., with Notes by John Nichols, 1811, 2 vols. 4to.

The learned and industrious editor of this present edition was assisted by Mr. Bindley, Mr. Malone, Mr. Alex. Chalmers, Sir Henry Ellis, Dr. Bliss, Sir Egerton Brydges, and the indefatigable author of Cathedral Antiquities, Mr. John Britton.

With Notes, Indexes, &c., by P. Austin Nuttall, LL.D., 1840, 3 vols. 8vo.

Bishop Nicolson is as severe upon this entertaining work as he is upon the Church History:

"It was huddled up in haste, for the procurement of some moderate profit for the author, though he did not live to see it published. It corrects many mistakes in his ecclesiastical history; but makes more new ones in their stead."—*Eng. Hist. Lib.*, v.

But see a defence of Fuller in the Biog. Brit. His biographer there very pertinently reminds us of Fuller's own plea for himself, when excusing John Fox's error in asserting Marbeck to have been burnt at the stake, when Marbeck "lived"—for all that we know to the contrary—"a prosperous gentleman:"

"And it is impossible for any author of a voluminous book, consisting of several persons and circumstances, (Reader, in pleading for Master Foxe I plead for myself,) to have such ubiquitary intelligence, as to apply the same infallibility to every particular."

"His Worthies is, we believe, more generally perused than any of his productions, and is perhaps the most agreeable; suffice to say of it, that it is a most fascinating storehouse of gossiping, anecdote, and quaintness; a most delightful medley of interchanged amusement, presenting entertainment as varied as it is inexhaustible. His Good Thoughts in Bad Times. and lesser works, are all equally excellent in their way, full of admirable maxims and reflections, agreeable stories, and ingenious moralizations. It was, however, in biography that Fuller excelled."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev.*, 1821, iii. 54.

Our Dictionary is greatly indebted to the Worthies of England, as our frequent acknowledgments testify.

The Catalogues of the Sheriffs and the lists of the Gentry, as they were returned from the several counties in the twelfth year of Henry the Sixth, are very useful.

But we have already given to honest Fuller more space than we can well afford, and must dismiss him after the citation of two or three more testimonies of his general excellence as a writer.

"Next to Shakspeare, I am not certain whether Thomas Fuller, beyond all other writers, does not excite in me the sense and emotion of the marvellous; the degree in which any given faculty, or combination of faculties, is possessed and manifested, so far surpassing what we would have thought possible in a single mind, as to give one's admiration the flavour and quality of wonder. Fuller was incomparably the most sensible, the least prejudiced great man of an age that boasted of a galaxy of great men. In all his numerous volumes, on so many different subjects, it is scarcely too much to say, that you will hardly find a page in which some one sentence out of every three does not deserve to be quoted for itself as a motto or as a maxim. . . . Fuller, whose wit (alike in quantity, quality, and perpetuity, surpassing that of the wittiest in a witty age) robbed him of the praise not less due to him for an equal superiority in sound, shrewd, good sense, and freedom of intellect."—S. T. COLERIDGE.

"A man of fancy."—BISHOP BURNET.

"The writings of Fuller are usually designated by the title of quaint, and with sufficient reason; for such was his natural bias to conceits, that I doubt not, upon most occasions, it would have been going out of his way to have expressed himself out of them. But his wit is not always *lumen siccum*, a dry faculty of surprising; on the contrary, his conceits are oftentimes deeply steeped in human feeling and passion. Above all, his way of telling a story, for its eager liveliness, and the perpetual running commentary of the narrator happily blended with the narration, is perhaps unequalled."—CHARLES LAMB.

See the authorities cited above, and an article on Fuller and his Writings, in the Boston Christian Examiner: highly lauded by an eminent English authority. The reader must procure, also, Memorials of the Life and Writings of Thomas Fuller, by the Rev. Arthur T. Russell, Vicar of Caxton, Cambridgeshire, Lon., 1844, sm. 8vo. And see BROOME, REV. ARTHUR, in this Dictionary.

Fuller was remarkable for his piety, his wit, his kindness of heart, his learning, his conversational powers, and his wonderful memory.

"He had a memory so vastly comprehensive that he is deservedly known for the first inventor of that noble art [memoria technica: but this was known to the ancients] whereof he left no rules behind him, but many extraordinary proofs; as, after a walk from Temple-Bar to the furthest conduit in Cheapside his repeating all the signs on both sides of the way, orderly, without missing or misplacing one; and so he would do by the words of different languages to any number; [500, at least, after twice hearing them, it has been stated;] to the great astonishment of his hearers."—*Biog. Brit.*

Fuller, Thomas, M.D., 1654–1734, honourably distinguished for his kindness to the poor, (see Cotton Mather's Essays to do Good,) was educated at Queen's Coll., Camb., and practised at Sevenoaks, Kent. 1. Pharmacopœia Extemporanea, Lon., 1701, &c., 8vo. Trans. into French and German. 2. Pharmacopœia Bateana, 1718, &c., 12mo. 3. Pharmacopœia Domestica, 1725, &c., 8vo. 4. Introductio ad Prudentiam, 1726–27, 8vo; 1743, with an addit. vol., 2 vols. New ed., recently pub., 12mo. 5. Introductio ad Sapientam, 1731, 12mo. 6. Exanthemalogia, 1730, 4to. 7. Adagies, Proverbs, Wise Sentiments, and Witty Sayings, ancient and modern, Foreign and British, 1732, 12mo. 8. Family Dispensatory, 1738, &c., 8vo. We subjoin the epitaph in Sevenoaks Church, made by Dr. Fuller on himself:

"Ante obitum felix canto epicedia nostra:
Octoginta annos sum passus tristia terræ;
Mors dabit his finem, mecum lætaminie amici;
Æternum posthac cœlorum læta tenebo."

See Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Fuller, Thomas. Journal, &c. on board Cavendish's ship, the Desire. See Callander's Voyages, i. 471, 1766.

Fuller, Thomas, D.D. The Causes and Cure of a Wounded Conscience, 1810, 12mo.

Fuller, Wm. Serm., Lon., 1628, 4to.

Fuller, Wm. Ephemeris Parliamentaria, Lon., 1654, '63, '81, fol.

Fuller, Wm. Tracts rel. to the Pretended Prince of Wales, &c., Lon., 1702–16.

Fullerton, Col. Views in the Himalaya and Neilgherry Hills; 24 plates, Lon., 1848, 4to.

Fullerton, Alex. Toleration; a Serm., Aberd., 1784.

Fullerton, Lady Georgiana, one of the most popular of modern English novelists. 1. Ellen Middleton: a Tale, 2d ed., Lon., 1844, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"We scarcely know a fiction of the last ten years that so completely takes hold of the reader as Ellen Middleton."—*Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record.*

2. Grantley Manor, 1847, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1854, 12mo.

"The author is perhaps too elaborate in her diction, and is stirred too often by an ambition for the superfine, to catch that flowing felicity of style which should be the aim of the novelist—a style in which sentences should only represent thought or fact, and never dazzle away attention from the matter they convey. But with some faults of manner, and some blunders in plot, the novel evinces considerable dramatic power, and has a number of striking characters. The interest is well sustained, though rapidity of movement in the story is ever subsidiary to completeness of delineation in the characters."—E. P. Whipple: *Essays*, ii. 405.

"Grantley Manor is the title of an exceedingly interesting volume, which we have read with more than ordinary pleasure. The style is elegant, the story, which involves a succession of mysteries and cross-purposes, is well developed, and the scene and character painting is full of spirit and truth. The authoress is certainly a woman of genius, which she has used to excellent purpose."—*Southern Literary Messenger.*

3. Lady-Bird; a Tale, 1852, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

Fullmer, or **Fulmer, Samuel.** The Young Gardener's Best Companion for the Kitchen and Fruit Garden, Lon., 1781, 12mo.

Fullom, S. W., a modern author, enjoying great popularity. 1. The Daughter of Night, Lon., 1851, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"A most powerfully-told and fascinating tale."—*John Bull.*

2. The Marvels of Science, and their Testimony to Holy Writ, 3d ed., 1852, p. 8vo; 8th ed., 1854; 9th ed., 1855.

"Genuine service has been done to the cause of revelation by the issue of such a book."—*Lon. Globe.*

3. The Great Highway; 3d ed., 1854, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 4. The Human Mind, 1857, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Fullwood, Francis, D.D., Archdeacon of Totness, in Devon. Vindiciæ Mediorum et Mediatoris, Lon., 1651, 8vo. He also pub. some serms., and several discourses in defence of the Ch. of Eng. and against the Ch. of Rome. Of these, Roma ruit; the pillars of Rome broken, was repub. in 1847, 8vo, edited by Mr. C. Hardwick.

Fullwood, Wm. See Fulwood.

Fulman, Wm., 1632–1688, a native of Kent, educated at Oxford through the kindness of Dr. Hammond, attained some eminence as an antiquary. 1. Academiæ Oxoniensis Notitia, Oxon., 1665, 4to. With Addits. and Correct. from Wood's Latin Hist., 1675, 4to. 2. Appendix to the Life of E. Stanton, D.D., Lon., 1673. 3. Rerum Anglicanum Scriptorum Veterum.

"Done with greater accuracy than Gale's two volumes."—Loveday, *in Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.;* where see a further account of Fulman's literary labours.

He made some observations on, and corrections of, Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, some of which are appended to that work. He also edited the works of Charles I. and of Dr. Hammond.

Fulmer, Samuel. See Fullmer.

Fulthrop, Christopher. The Practice of a Devout Christian, Lon., 1748, 8vo.

Fulton, George, pub. a number of valuable books upon spelling, &c., and, in conjunction with C. Knight, gave to the world a Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary, first pub. in 1802, 12mo, which is still highly esteemed; the last ed. was issued in 1843, 12mo. Mr. F. also pub. Johnson's Dict. in Miniature, which passed through a number of eds.

"In point of notation, quantity, and syllabication, Mr. Fulton's system is, in our opinion, decidedly superior to any which has yet been adopted in Spelling-books and Dictionaries."—*British Critic.*

Fulton, H. Travelling Sketches in various Countries, Lon., 1840, 2 vols. 12mo.

Fulton, J. W. Brit.-Indian Book-Keeping, 1804, 8vo.

Fulton, Rev. John. See Brown, Thomas, and the notice of Olshausen's Comment.

Fulton, Levi S. See Eastman, G. W.

Fulton, Robert, 1765–1815, a native of Little Britain, Pennsylvania, has linked his name indissolubly with improved steam navigation. For an account of his life and labours we must refer the reader to his biography in Sparks's Amer. Biog., 1st series, x. 1–89, written by James Renwick, LL.D., and to C. D. Colden's Life of Fulton, N. York, 1817, 8vo. An interesting account, narrated by Fulton himself to the late Judge Story, of the first voyage of the Clermont up the Hudson, from New York to Albany, August, 1807, will be found in Story's Miscell. Writings, 480–482. See also Robert Walsh's Appeal from the Judgment of Great Brit., Phil. and Lon., 1819, 8vo. See also the works of Daniel Webster, iv. 464, vi. 6, Boston, 1854; Encyc. Americana, v. 335–337; Lon. Quar. Rev., xix. 347–357; Phila. Museum, xxxiii. 340; Phila. Analectic Mag., v. 394, x. 177; Niles's Register, xiii. 51, xxxiii. 15.

Treatise on the Improvement of Canal Navigation, Lon., 1796 4to. This work, illustrated by 17 plates and a portrait, is very rare. A copy in a late bookseller's catalogue is priced $12.

Fulwell, Ulpin, b. 1556, Rector of Naunton, Gloucestershire. 1. The Flower of Fame, Lon., 1575, 4to This is an historical work rel. to Hen. VIII., &c., in prose and verse. A copy has been sold for £30 9*s*. It is reprinted in the Harleian Miscell., vol. ix. 2. Ars Adulandi, the Art of Flatterie, 1579, 4to.

Our readers should ponder this truth:

"Who reads a booke rashly, at random doth runne;
Hee goes on his errande, yet leaues it undone."

3. A pleasant Interlude entitled Like will to Like, quoth the Devil to the Collier, 1587, 4to. This is a moral dramatic piece.

Fulwood, Francis. See Fullwood.

Fulwood, Peter. Serms., 1673, 8vo.

Fulwood, or **Fullwood, Wm.,** a London merchant. 1. Trans. of Wm. Gratarolus's Castle of Memorie, from the Italian, Lon., 1562, '63, '73. Watt ascribes this trans. to Wm. Fulford, also to W. Fulward, and to Wm. Fulwood. A curious list of orthographical errors. For an account of the work, see Feinagle's Art of Memory, and the Censura Literaria, ed. 1815, v. 309.

"Memory taketh leave of her disciples with the following pithy admonition:

"To him that would me gladly gaine,
These three preceptes shal not be vaine:
The fyrst, is wel to understand
The thing that he doth take in hand.
The second is the same to place
In order good, and formed race.
The thyrde is, often to repeate
The thing that he would not forgeate."

Quoted in Cen. Lit., ubi supra.

2. The Enimie of Idleness. Teaching the maner and stile how to endite, compose, and write all sorts of Epistles and Letters, &c., 1568, '98, 8vo and 16mo, consisting of

"Sundry Letters belonging to Love, as well in Verse as in Prose."

All is in prose, save the last thirteen pages, which contain seven metrical love-epistles. We give a specimen of the poetry:

"A constant lover doth expresse
His griping grifes, which still encrease."

* * * * *

"A lover, pearst with Cupide's bowe,
Thinks long till he be rid from woe."

* * * * *

"A lover hath his ladie's hart,
And writes to hir as is his part."

Quoted in Cen. Lit., x. 5.

We presume that the "ladies" will not insist upon further specimens. See also Herbert's Typ. Antiq. of G. Brit.

Funnell, Wm., mate to Capt. Dampier. A voyage round the World, containing an account of Capt. Dampier's Expedit. into the South Seas, in the St. George, 1703–04, Lon., 1707, 8vo. This relation was unauthorized by Capt. Dampier, who pub. a Vindication of his voyage, in the same year, in answer to it. The Vindication elicited a reply from John Welbe, a midshipman in Dampier's ship. See an account of this matter in Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, under 1707; and see Dampier, Capt. Wm., in this Dictionary. Funnell's narrative is repub. in Harris's Collec. of Voy. and Trav., vol. i. 2. Voyage to Magellanica in 1703. See Callander's Voy., iii. 145, 1766.

Furber, Robert. 1. Cat. of Eng. and For. Trees, Lon., 1727, 8vo. 2. Flower-Garden display'd, 1732, 4to. 3. Short Introduc. to Gardening, 1733, 8vo. 4. Collec. of Flowers for the twelve Months, fol.

Furley, Lieut. Maxims and Morals for our Conduct through Life, 1791, 12mo.

Furlong, J. S. Law of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland, Dubl., 1845, 2 vols. 8vo.

Furly, Samuel. Serm., 1779, 4to.

Furman, Richard, D.D., d. 1825, a Baptist minister of Charleston, S. C., pub. a serm. in 1796, and furnished Ramsay, the historian, with a statistical account of Camden.

Furneaux, Philip, D.D., 1726–1783, a Dissenting minister, lecturer at Clapham, in Surrey, 1753–76, pub. Serms., 1758–69, Letters to Justice Blackstone on his Expos. of the Act of Toleration, 1793, 8vo. His Letters to Blackstone are said

"To have induced the learned commentator to alter some positions in the subsequent editions of his valuable work." See Lon. Gent. Mag., vols. li., liii.

Furness, Rev. John. The Pract. Surveyor, Lon., 1809.

Furness, Rev. William H., b. in Boston, April 20, 1802; grad. at Harvard Coll. in 1820; completed his theological education in 1823; ordained as pastor of the First Congreg. Unitarian Church in Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1825. 1. Remarks on the Four Gospels, Phila., 1836; Lon. 1837, '51., 2. Jesus and his Biographers, 1838. 3. A History of Jesus, 1850. New ed., 1853; Lon., 1850.

"The author is a man whom to know is to love, who is deeply penetrated with the spirit of Christianity, and whose whole life and character have grown from intimate heart-communion with the objects of his religious faith. He is a man of a rich, active, and fruitful intellect, of the most liberal culture, of warm enthusiasm and glowing fancy. But he is neither a logician nor critic. Æsthetic considerations weigh more with him than historical proofs, and vividness of conception than demonstration. So far is he from needing facts to verify his theories, that he is ready to reject the best-authenticated facts, if they would not flow necessarily from his *à priori* reasoning. . . . A History of Jesus is a title worthy of the author's honesty. The definite article would have been sadly out of place; for the work is not an exposition of the Gospels as they are, but an original Gospel, embracing and endorsing such portions of the record of the evangelists as accorded with his notions of what must and should have been, and telling the rest of the story as the evangelists would have told it had they belonged to his school of philosophy and theology. His theory is, we believe, entirely original and peculiar. It is naturalism in a form so irrational and untenable that we can hardly conceive of its ever finding a second advocate."—A. P. PEABODY, *in N. Amer. Rev.*, lxxi. 464; see also Chris. Exam., xlix. 239; xv. 277.

4. Domestic Worship, 1842. New ed., 1850. 5. Mirror of Nature, trans. from the German of Schubert. 6. Gems of German Verse.

"He is a poet of fine taste, and deep feeling, and has published fugitive poems, chiefly hymns and devotional pieces. He has made exquisite translations from the German, chief of which stands his version of Schiller's 'Song of the Bell.' He is a lover of the beautiful arts. and has rendered them great service in Philadelphia."—*Men of the Time, N. York*, 1852.

7. A vol. of Discourses, 1855, 12mo. 8. Julius, and other Tales; from the German, Phila., 1856, 12mo. 9. Thoughts on the Life and Character of Jesus of Nazareth, Bost., 1859, 12mo.

Mr. Furness edited The Diadem, a Philadelphia annual, for three years, and has occasionally contributed to the Christian Examiner, pub. in Boston.

Furniss, William, of N. York. 1. The Old World; or, Scenes and Cities in Foreign Lands, with a Map and Illustrations, New York, 1850, 8vo. 2. Waraga; or, The Charms of the Nile, 12mo. 3. The Land of the Cæsar and the Doge, 1853, 12mo. See Putnam's Magazine, i. 230.

Fursman, John. Serm., 1715, 8vo.

Furtado, John. 1, 2. Works on Thorough Bass, 1798, 8vo. 3. The Piano Forte, &c., 1798, 4to.

Fuseli, Henry, 1741–1825, a celebrated painter, a native of Zurich, visited England in 1763, and was persuaded by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who discovered his great abilities, to adopt the profession of an artist. In 1770 he visited Italy, where he remained for nine years, and on his return at once took a position among the first painters of the day. From this time until his death he annually contributed to the Royal Academy. He died at the ripe age of 87, when on a visit to the Countess of Guilford, at Putney Hill. For an account of his life, artistic labours, and his views of professional matters, we must refer the reader to his Life and Works, (Lectures on Painting, Aphorisms, History of Arts in the Schools of Italy, &c.,) the former written, the latter edited, by John Knowles, 1831, 3 vols. 8vo. See also Autobiography of Haydon. By Tom Taylor, Lon., 1853, 3 vols. 8vo. His Lectures, two series, were also pub. separately, 1801, &c. As early as 1765, 8vo, he pub. Reflections on the Painting and Sculpture of the Greeks, with Instructions for the Connoisseur, and an Essay on Grace in Works of Art, trans. from the German of the Abbé Winkelmann; and in 1805 he gave to the world an improved ed. of Pilkington's Dict. of Painters, 4to. Of this work there have been later eds. See the name. The Life and Works of Fuseli must not be neglected by the student:

"These volumes are perhaps the most valuable, as regards the fine arts, ever published in England. Every one who possesses the lectures of Sir Joshua Reynolds should possess also those of Fuseli. comprised in the above work, together with the painter's Aphorisms on Art, and his History of the Italian Schools of Painting and Sculpture, all of which are included in the present edition."—*Lon. Month. Rev.* See also Wornum's Lectures by the Royal Academicians, &c, 1848.

Mr. Robert Balmanno, now (1858) living in Brooklyn, New York, was an intimate friend and one of the executors of Fuseli. As already stated, (see BALMANNO, ROBERT,) we have earnestly urged Mr. B. to give to the world some reminiscences of the departed great,—the friends who have passed before him into the world of spirits. We fear, however, that this desire must remain among the ungratified.

Fyfe, Andrew. 1. A System of Anatomy and Physiology, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1787, 3 vols. 8vo; 1800, 3 vols. 4to. New ed., 1820, 3 vols. 4to. 2. Anatomy of the Human Body, Edin., 1800, 3 vols. 4to; vol. iv., 1804, '07, 3 vols. 8vo. 3. Anatomia Britannica, 1804, 3 vols. 12mo; 4th ed., 1810, 3 vols. 8vo, entitled A Comp. of the Anatomy of the Human Body. New ed., 1822, 4 vols. 8vo. 4. Comparative Anatomy, 1813, 8vo. 5. Elements of Chemistry, 8vo. 6. Manual of Chemistry, 12mo. 7. Reciprocal Influence of Body and Mind, 8vo.

Fyfe, Archibald. Poems and Criticisms, Paris, 1806. 12mo.

Fyler, Samuel. Serms., &c., 1680–1700.

Fyloll, Jasper. A Treatise against the Possessions of the Clergye, gedderd and compyled by J. F., Lon., 16mo.

Fynch, Martin. Practical Divinity, Lon., 1658, 8vo.

Fynes, Charles, LL.D. Serm., 1798, 4to.

Fynn, Robert. Brit. Consuls Abroad; their Origin, Rank, Privileges, Duties, &c., 2d ed., Lon., 1848, 12mo.

"This work is written with manifest care and judgment; its contents are not only of vital importance to Consuls, but to Merchants, Ship-owners, Captains, and Travellers."

Fynney, Fielding Best, Surgeon. Con. to Med. Com., 1775, '76, '85; to Memoirs Med., 1789; to Phil. Trans., 1777.

Fysh, Henry, Vicar of Middleton, Norfolk. Serm. on Prov. x. 27, 1738, 8vo.

Fysh, Thomas. Serm. on Zech. xii. 8, 1685, 4to.

Fysher, Robert. Catalogus Impressorum Librorum Bibliotheca Bodleianæ in Academia Oxoniensi, Oxon., 1738, 2 vols. fol. See BODLEY, SIR THOMAS.

Fyson, Thomas, Chaplain to the Earl of Uxbridge. Serm. on 1 Cor. xv. 58, 1715, 8vo.

G.

Gabb, Rev. Thomas. Finis Pyramidis; or, Disquisitions concerning the Antiquity and Scientific End of the great Pyramid of Giza, Lon., 1806, 8vo.

Gabbett, Joseph. 1. Abridgt., &c. of the Stat. Law of Eng. and Ire., Dubl., 1812–18, 4 vols. 8vo. New ed., to 1841, inclusive.

"An excellent and accurate digest."

See Warren's Law Studies, 881; 1 Leg. Rep., 245; Tomlin's Dict., Pref. 2. Crim. Law, 1835–43, 2 vols. 8vo.

Gabble, Gridiron, *i. e.,* **Joseph Haslewood.** Green Room Gossip; or, Gravity gallinipt.

Gabell, Henry. 1. High Price of Corn, Lon., 1796, 8vo. 2. A Fast Serm., 1799, 8vo.

Gabriel, John. Essay towards the Theory of an Invisible World, The Archetypally, 2d ed., 1700, 8vo. It is supposed that Swift was indebted to the Theory of an Invisible World.

Gabriel, Rob. Burd, D.D., d. 1804. Tracts rel. to the Rev. Dr. White's Bampton Lect., Lon., 1789, 8vo.

Gace, Wm. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1578, '79.

Gadbury, Job, d. 1715, a disciple of John Gadbury, probably succeeded him in the publication of his almanac.

Gadbury, John, 1627–1692? a notorious astrologer, pub. almanacs, astrological treatises, nativities, &c., 1656–91, a list of which will be found in the Bibl. Brit. The Black Life of John Gadbury, written and pub. by Partridge, appeared in 1693.

Gadbury, Thomas or **Timothy.** Astrolog. Predict. of Chas. II., his coming to the Crown of Eng., Lon., 1660, fol.

Gaddesby, or **Gadesby, Richard.** 1. Decimal Arith., Lon., 1757, 8vo. 2. Geography, 1776, 12mo.

Gaddesden, John of, who lived in the early part of the 14th century, was the first Englishman employed as a physician at court, being appointed by Edward II. Before this the court-physicians had been foreigners. Dr. Freind, in his Hist. of Physic, exposes, in a humorous manner, the ignorance, quackery, and superstition of Gaddesden. He wrote Rosa Anglica: seu Practica Medicinæ a Capite ad Pedus Papiæ, 1492, '99, fol. Venet., 1502, '06, fol. Neapoli, 1508. Trew, 1516, fol. Aug. Vind., 1595, 2 vols. 4to, with Notes by Schopfius. See Bibl. Brit.

"He seems to have made a collection of all the receipts he had ever met with or heard of; and this book affords us a complete history of what medicines were in use, not only among the physicians of that time, but among the common people in all parts of

England, both in the empirical and superstitious way." See Freind's History of Physic.

"The method of producing fresh from salt water by simple distillation, (in an alembic with a gentle heat,) is familiarly mentioned by this author, even at so remote a period." See Aikin's Biog. Memoirs of Med.; Rees's Cyc.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Gadsden. Funl. Serm. on Bp. Dehon. In Dehon's Serms., ii. 529.

Gael, Samuel H. 1. Contingent and Eventual Losses, Lon., 8vo. 2. Legal Composition, 1840, 8vo. An excellent work. 3. Prec. of Exam., &c., 1843, 12mo.

"This is a very useful work."—7 *Jurist*, 351.

Gage, Viscount. Lett. rel. to legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, Lon., 1851, 8vo.

Gage, John. 1. Hist. and Antiq. of Hengrave in Suffolk, Lon., 1822, r. 4to and imp. 4to. Highly commended. 2. Hist. and Antiq. of Suffolk, 1838, r. 4to and imp. 4to. This work contains the complete history of the Thingo Hundred, which is all that has been pub.

Gage, M. 1. Cryptography; or, Secret Writing, Norw., 1809, 8vo. 2. Answer rel. to W. Blair resp. a Cypher, 1809, 8vo.

Gage, Thomas, a R. Catholic missionary who turned Protestant, and obtained the living of Deal, in Kent. In addition to some theolog. treatises, he pub. A New Survey of the W. Indies, Lon., 1648, '55, '77, fol. In the 3d ed. a chapter which reflected on the character of Archbp. Laud was omitted. Gage's sermon was trans. into Spanish. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova.

"Though Gage pretends to have collected his materials on the spot, the account of that place (Mexico) is copied verbatim from Nicholas's Conquest of Weast-India."—DR. SOUTHEY.

Gager, Wm., a poet and civilian, was entered of Christ Church, Oxf., in 1574. 1. Exequiæ, &c., D. Philippi Sidnæi, &c., Oxon., 1587, 4to. 2. Meleager Tragœdia, 1592, 8vo. 3. Vlisses Redvx, Tragœdia Nova, 1592. He contended for the lawfulness of stage-plays against Dr. John Rainolds, and insisted upon a position of his, very properly attacked by Mr. Hale, viz.: "That it was lawful for husbands to beat their wives." Whether Mr. Gager indulged in this elegant and manly amusement we have no means of knowing.

"He was an excellent poet, especially in the Latin tongue, and reputed the best comedian (*i. e.* dramatic writer) of his time."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Gahagan, John. Irritability of Plants; in Med. Com., 1789.

Gahagan, Matthias, M.D., of Grenada. Con. to Med. Com., 1788.

Gahagan, Usher, executed at Tyburn, 1749, for clipping the coin, edited Brindley's Classics, and trans. into Latin Pope's Essay on Criticism, the Temple of Fame, and the Messiah.

Gahan, Wm., a R. Catholic divine. 1. Serms. and Moral Discourses, 6th ed., Dubl., 1847, 8vo. 2. Manual of Catholic Piety, 1847, 12mo.

Gailhard, J. Theolog., hist., and educational works, Lon., 1660–99.

Gaimar, Geoffrey. See GEOFFREY GAIMAR.

Gainesforde, or **Gainsford, Thomas.** 1. Hist. of Trebizaud, Lon., 1616, 4to. 2. Scrutoneer's Study, 1616, 4to. 3. Hist. of Perkin Warbeck, 1618, 4to. 4. Glory and Prerog. of Eng., 1618, 4to. 5. Hist. of the Earl of Tirone, 1619, 4to.

Gairden, George, D.D. 1. Funl. Serm., 1726, 8vo. 2. Works of the Rev. H. Scougal, 1818.

Gairdner, Wm., M.D. On Gout: its history, cause, and cure, Lon., 1849, p. 8vo; 3d ed., 1854.

"This book is the work of a man mature in years, and who has spent his life in studying the phenomena of which he now renders an account. . . . Our readers will find an ample storehouse of interesting and important matter."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Gaisford, Stephen. Abolit. Slave Trade, 1811, 8vo.

Gaisford, Thomas, D.D., 1780–1855, Regius Prof. of Greek, Oxf., and Dean of Christ Church, d. 1855, in his 75th year. 1. Hephæstionis Alexandrini, &c., Oxon., 1810, 8vo. 2. Poet. Minores Græci, 1816, 4 vols. 8vo. 3. Lectiones Platonicæ, 1820, 8vo. 4. Herodotus; new ed., 1840, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. Suidas, 1834, 3 vols. fol. 6. Scriptores Latini Rei Metricæ, 1838, 8vo. 7. Etymologicon Magnum, 1848, fol. 8. Theodoreti Episcopi, &c., 1854, 8vo. Dr. G. prepared Pt. 1 of the Cat. of MS. of E. D. Clarke, in the Bodleian Library, 1812, 4to. For an account of his life and particulars of his literary labours, we refer to the London Athenæum and the Gent. Mag.

Gaitskell, Wm., Surgeon. Med. and Chem. con. to Med. Facts, 1793; Memoirs Med., 1793, '95, '99.

Galbraith, Rev. Joseph A., and **Rev. Samuel Haughton.** 1. Manual of Plane Trigonometry, Lon., 1851, 12mo. 2. Manual of Arithmetic, 2d ed., 1855, fp. 8vo. 3. By Messrs. Galbraith and Haughton, in conjunction with Erasmus Smith, Manual of Astronomy, 1855, fp. 8vo. Mr. G. has pub. several works on mathematics, mechanics, and nat. philos.

Galbraith, Richard. Latin Grammar, Virgil, &c., 1841–46.

Galbraith, Wm. Works on surveying, astronomy, and engineering, 1842, &c.

Gale. Cabinet of Knowledge, 1797, 12mo.

Gale, Benjamin, M.D., 1715–1790, a native of Long Island, pub. a Treatise on Inoculation for the Small Pox, Phil. Trans., 1763; on the Bite of Rattlesnakes, same year; some Essays in Transac. Med. Soc. of New Haven; and a Dissert. on the Prophecies. See Thacher's Amer. Med. Biog.

Gale, C. J. 1. Stat. 3 and 4 Will. IV., c. 42, Lon., 1833, 12mo. 2. Rep. Ct. Ex., 1836–38, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Rep. Case of the Queen *v.* S. W. R. R. Co., 1842, r. 8vo. 4. C. J. G. and Tho. D. Whately, Law of Easements, 1839, 8vo; 2d ed., 1848. 1st Amer. ed., by E. Hammond, N. York, 1840, 8vo. 5. C. J. G. and H. Davison, Rep. Ct. Q. B. and Ex. C., 1841–43, 3 vols. 8vo; 1841–43. See DAVISON, H.

Gale, Dunstan. Pyramus and Thisbe, a Lovely Poem, Lon., 1617, 4to. Bindley, Pt. 4, 167, £6 8*s.* 6*d.* See Ritson's Bibl. Poet., 214, 215.

Gale, John, 1680–1721, an eminent Baptist divine, a native of London, studied at Leyden and Amsterdam, and on his return home became one of the ministers of St. Paul's Alley, near Barbican, London. Wm. Wall, D.D., pub. his Hist. of Infant Baptism in 1705, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1707, 4to. In 1711, 8vo, Gale pub. (1) Reflections on Wall's Defence of Infant Baptism, 2d ed., 1720, 8vo. New ed., 1820, 8vo. Wall responded to Gale: see WALL, WM., D.D. The reader must procure The History of Infant Baptism, together with Gale's Reflections and Wall's Defence. New ed., by the Rev. Henry Cotton, D.C.L., 1836, 4 vols. 8vo; again, 1844, 4 vols. 8vo.

"Both the works of these learned writers on this subject are worthy of examination on account of the learning and knowledge of ecclesiastical history which they contain."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

The publication of Gale's work gave him reputation, and it is still perhaps the best work on the subject.

"Gale and Booth are the principal standard works on the side of the Baptists."—BICKERSTETH.

2. Serms. on several occasions, 2d ed., 1726, 4 vols. 8vo.

"He was considered to be one of the ablest ministers of his time among the general Baptists. The congregation to which Dr. Gale preached is said to have been numerous and respectable; his voice was clear and melodious, his style easy and strong, his method exact, his reasoning convincing."—*Bogue and Bennett's Hist. of the Dissenters.*

See his serms. highly commended in the Lon. Theolog. Mag.; also refer to Life prefixed to his Works; Biog. Brit.; Nichols's Atterbury Corresp.; Crosby's Hist. of the Baptists.

Gale, Levin. A List of Eng. Statutes supposed to be applicable to the several States of the Union, 8vo.

Gale, Roger, 1672–1744, a son of the learned Thomas Gale, D.D., educated at, and Fellow of, Trin. Coll., Camb., represented Northallerton in three parliaments, was Commissioner of Excise, and the first Vice-President of the Antiquarian Society. 1. The Knowledge of Medals, from the French of Jobert, Lon., 1697, 1715, 8vo. 2. Antonini Iter Britanniarum Commentariis illustratum, 1709, 4to. 3. Registrum Honoris de Richmond, ex libro Domesday, 1722, fol. 4. Antiquarian con. to Phil. Trans., 1718, '23, '36, '45; to Archæol., vol. ii. p. 25; to Leland's Itinerary, vol. vi. p. 93. See Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes; Bibl. Top. Brit., No. 2.

Gale, S., of Charleston, South Carolina. Four Essays on the Nature and Principles of Public Credit, Lon., 1784, '85, '86, 8vo. See an interesting article on the English Sinking Fund—"the grossest delusion, certainly, by which any civilized people was ever blinded and deceived"—in McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., 334–36.

Gale, Samuel, 1682–1754, a brother of Roger Gale, was one of the revivers of the Antiquarian Society in 1717, and the first treasurer. 1. Hist. and Antiq. of Winchester Cathedral, begun by the Right Hon. Henry, Earl of Clarendon, and continued to this time, Lon., 1715, 8vo. 2. Antiquarian con. to Archæol., 1770, and in the Bibl. Top. Brit.

Gale, Theophilus, 1628–1678, a learned Nonconformist, a native of Devonshire, educated at, and Fellow of, Magdalen Coll., Oxf., settled at Winchester, and became a popular preacher. Refusing to conform at the Restoration, he was ejected from his fellowship, travelled as tutor with the two sons of Lord Wharton, and on his return became assistant and subsequently successor to Mr. John Rowe, who had a congregation at Holborn. He bequeathed his library to the promotion of dissenting principles in England. He pub. four Serms., 1671, '72, '73, '74. The true idea of Jansenism, 1669, 8vo; a biog. notice of T. Tregasse, 1671; Ideæ Theologiæ, 1673, 8vo; Philosophia Generalis, 1676, 12mo; and The Court of the Gentiles; or, a Discourse touching the Original of Human Literature, both Philologic and Philosophic, from the Scriptures and Jewish Church, &c. In 4 Pts., but pub. in 5 vols., viz. Vol. i., Pt. 1, of Philologie, Books 1, 2, 3, 2d ed., revised and enlarged, Oxf., 1672, 4to. Vol. ii., Pt. 2, of Barbaric and Grecanic Philosophie, Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 2d ed., enlarged, Lon., 1676, 4to. Vol. iii., Pt. 3, The Vanity of Pagan Philosophie demonstrated, Books 1, 2, 1677, 4to. Vol. iv., Pt. 4, of Reformed Philosophie, Books 1, 2, 1677, 4to. Vol. v., Pt. 4 continued, of Reformed Philosophie, Book 3, 1682, 4to. It is this last part, treating of divine Predetermination, Book 3 of Pt. 4, which is so often wanting. The 1st eds. of the 5 Pts. were pub. 1669–77. This great work occupied the author for more than twenty years. It had a narrow escape from destruction by fire. See Athen. Oxon.

"They [the various parts of which the work is composed] shew the author to have been well read in, and conversant with, the writings of the fathers, the old philosophers, and those that have given any account of them or their works: as also to have been a good metaphysician and school-divine."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"This learned and elaborate work, after falling for a time into obscurity, is now in great repute. The leading object of it is, to trace all human learning, philosophy, and religion, to the ancient Scriptures and the Jewish church. Gale certainly carries his ideas too far; but he must be very prejudiced or stupid who does not see that the substance of his argument is made out. The style of the work is clumsy and verbose, the numerous quotations render it irksome to read, and the reasonings are, in some places, obscure and metaphysical; but it is a work of real merit and learning, and will repay a careful examination to those who are partial to the kind of subjects which it discusses."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Our countryman Gale is for deriving all arts and sciences, without exception, from the Jews. Who would not think the man was bantering us, had he not given so sad a proof of his being in earnest, as the writing three bulky volumes in support of these wonderful discoveries?"—BISHOP WARBURTON.

"I believe that Jacob Bryant, when writing his Ancient System of Mythology, was much aided by Gale's Court of the Gentiles."—DR. PARR.

"This learned work contains a vast body of information on Pagan Philosophy, and the light obtained by the ancients from the Scriptures."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Stu.*

Bickersteth also commends Gale's Discourse concerning Christ's Second Coming, 1673, 8vo; new ed., 1839, 18mo, as "A very practical and useful work."

We do not forget that the Ars Sciendi, 1682, 8vo, is ascribed to Gale by Wood, but Calamy expressly denies it to be his. He left in MS. an unfinished lexicon and concordance (in one) of the Greek Test., proposals for publishing which he issued in 1678. Why does not some enterprising bookseller republish the Court of the Gentiles? It is now rarely to be met with complete, and is worth not much less than £3. See authorities cited above; also Biog. Brit., and Brucker's Hist. of Philos.

Gale, Thomas, b. 1507, an eminent English surgeon, served in the army, and subsequently settled in London, where he acquired great reputation for professional skill. 1. Treatise of Gun-shot Wounds, Lon., 1563, 8vo. 2. Enchiridion of Chirurgerie, 1563, 8vo. 3. Treatise of Gun-shot Wounds, Institution of a Chirurgeon, Enchiridion of Surgery, and Antidotaire; all four printed together, 1563, '86, 4to. 4. Certain Works of Galen, in English, 1586, 4to. 5. Whole Works of John Vigo, &c., 1586, 4to.

"It cannot be supposed that any of these are now of much value, but some of them contain curious information respecting the state of the profession at that time." See Tanner's Bibl.; Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Med.

Gale, Thomas, D.D., 1636–1702, father of Roger and Samuel Gale, one of the most eminent of English classical scholars, a native of Yorkshire, was educated at Westminster school and Trin. Coll., Camb., of which he became Fellow; Regius Prof. of Greek, 1666; Head Master of St. Paul's School, London, 1672; Preb. of St. Paul's, 1676; Dean of York, 1697. He pub. Opuscula Mythologica, Ethica, et Physica, Gr. et Lat., 8vo; Historiæ Poeticæ Scriptores antiqui, 8vo; Rhetores Selecti, 8vo; Jamblichus de Mysteriis; Psalterium juxta Exemplar Alexandrinum; Herodoti Historiarum; Ciceronis Opera; Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores, fol.; Historiæ Britannicæ Saxonicæ Anglo-Danicæ Scriptores XV., accessit rerum et Verborum Index Locupletissimus, fol.; contains Gildas, Eddius, Nennius, Asser, Ralph Higden, Polychronicon, Guil. Malmsburiensis, Jo. Wallingford, Fordunus, Alcuinis, et aliorum.

There were pub. after his death from his MSS. a vol. of serms. on the Holy Days of the Ch. of England, 1704, 8vo, and Antonini Itinerarium Britanniæ, pub. by his son, 1709, 4to. This is a good edit. A Discourse of Dr. Gale's on the Original of Human Literature, with Philology and Philosophy, will be found in Phil. Trans., vol. vi. The portion of the Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores veteres, edited by him, is not thought to be equal to that edited by Wm. Fulman: see the name. See Biog. Brit.; Knight's Life of Colet; Nichols's Lit. Anec.

"The reason why I troubled you with the question to Mr. Gale was, to know if there were such things preserved as Dean Gale's *collated books*, &c., which I was sensible did not come down with his MSS. And if they were, secondly, to know how to get at them; for there is one or two that I should be glad to consult."—*Dr. Taylor to Dr. Ducarel, Nov.* 23, 1750: *Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

Galfredus Monumetensis. *Anglicè,* GEOFFREY OF MONMOUTH, *q. v.*

Galiffe, James A. Italy and its Inhabitants: Account of a Tour, 1816–17, Lon., 1820, 2 vols. 8vo.

Galindo, Mrs. Lett. to Mrs. Siddons, 1809, 8vo.

Galindus, Fortunius. Discourse of the Reasons why the Jesuits are so generally hated, Lon., 1659, 8vo.

Gall, James. 1. The End and Essence of Sabbath-school Teaching and Family Religious Instruction, Lon., 1829, 12mo.

"Gall's system of instruction will amply repay attention"—*Bickersteth's Chris. Stu.*

2. Gosp. of St. John for the Blind, 4to. 3. Philos. of Education, 12mo. 4–7. Help to the Acts; the Gospels; Life of Christ; St. Luke's Gospel.

Gall, Richard, 1776–1801, a printer of Edinburgh, gained considerable reputation as a poet. His best known songs are My only Jo and Dearie O, the Farewell to Ayrshire, There's waefu' news in yon town, As I came through Glendochart Vale, The Braes o' Drumlie, I winna gang back to my Minny again, and Peggy wi' the gowden hair. The poem of Arthur's Seat has also been highly commended. A vol. of his Poems and Songs, with a Memoir, was pub. after his death, Edin., 12mo.

"The poem entitled Arthur's Seat displays, in many passages, the fervid feeling and buoyant fancy of a true poet; and of the songs, it is far higher praise than any criticism of ours can bestow, to mention, that some of them have been commonly mistaken for genuine effusions of Burns, and that others have long ago obtained in Scotland that extensive and settled popularity which forms the surest test of the author's adherence to truth and nature. A tender simplicity characterizes all his lyrical effusions."—*Edin. Mag. and Lit. Miscell.*

"Gall must henceforth stand on the list next to Burns, and by the side of Ramsay, Fergusson, Bruce, and Macneill. It is in his songs and short effusions that Gall's name is destined to live. There is nothing better or sweeter in the Scottish language than some of these: and whenever Gall's songs are set to appropriate airs, it is easy, without the spirit of prophecy, to foretell their popularity. *My only Joe and Dearie O*, and the *Farewell to Ayrshire*, are known to every lover of modern Scottish song."—*Scotsman.*

"I remember when this song [My only Jo and Dearie O] was exceedingly popular; its sweetness and ease, rather than its originality and vigour, might be the cause of its success. The third verse contains a very beautiful picture of early attachment—a sunny bank, and some sweet soft school-girl will appear to many a fancy when these lines are sung."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM.

Gallagher, Matthew, printer, Trinidad. Letters and Documents rel. to the Impris. and Discharge of the Author, Trinidad, 1810, 12mo.

Gallagher, William D., b. in Philadelphia in 1808, removed to Cincinnati in 1816, and in his seventeenth year entered the printing-office of a newspaper of that city. There his literary talents soon attracted attention, although the young author preserved his incognito for a number of years; and in 1830 Mr. Gallagher formed a connection with the Backwoodsman, a political journal pub. at Xenia, Ohio. In 1831 he became editor of The Cincinnati Mirror; in 1836 of The Western Literary Journal and Monthly Review, and in 1837 of The Western Monthly Magazine and Literary Journal. He has since been engaged in the management of several periodicals. When Mr. Corwin became Secretary of the Treasury in 1849, he appointed Mr. Gallagher his confidential clerk, and he resided in Washington until 1853, when he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was for a brief period one of the editors of the Daily Courier. For further particulars respecting this laborious son of letters we must refer the reader to the source for which we are indebted to the above facts—Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America.

Mr. Gallagher is the author of many poems, some of which have elicited enthusiastic commendation. He has pub. three small vols. of his juvenile poetical compositions, under the title of Errato, 1835–37, and a vol., in 1846, of the productions of maturer years. Some of his pieces will be found in Selections from the Poetical Literature of the West, Cincinnati, 1841.

"The poems of Mr. Gallagher are numerous, various, and of very unequal merit. Some are exquisitely modulated, and in every respect finished with excellent judgment, while others are inharmonious, inelegant, and betray unmistakeable signs of carelessness. His most unstudied performances, however, are apt to be forcible and picturesque, fragrant with the freshness of western woods and fields. and instinct with the aspiring and determined life of the race of western men. The poet of a new country is naturally of the party of progress; his noblest theme is man, and his highest law. liberty."—R. W. GRISWOLD, *ubi supra*. And see Southern Literary Messenger. iv. 452.

Gallatin, Albert, 1761–1849, a native of Geneva, emigrated to America in his nineteenth year, and, entering into political life, became, in 1790, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; in 1792, a member of the national House of Representatives; in 1793, U. States Senator; in 1801, Secretary of the U. States Treasury; in 1813, commissioner to Ghent; subsequently, minister from the U. States to France, the Netherlands, and England, successively. He had great natural powers and enlarged erudition, and devoted much attention to ethnology, philology, and political economy. He pub. an Indian Vocabulary—a subject in which he took a lively and intelligent interest;—Views of the Public Debt in 1801; Reports and Letters rel. to the U. States Bank, 1810, '11; Considerations on the Currency and Banking System of the U. States, 1831; The Right of the U. S. of Amer. to the North-Eastern Boundary claimed by them, 1840, '43; some historical and other papers. He died at Astoria, New York, in 1849. Some interesting reminiscences of Gallatin will be found in Judge Story's Life and Letters.

> "He is a most industrious and indefatigable man, and, by the consent of all parties, of accomplished genius and great acquirements. . . . Let me say he is a truly great statesman. I rank him side by side with Alexander Hamilton. . . . Mr. Gallatin preserved a purity of character that is as valuable in a politician as it is rare. A man of great learning. he daily adds weight to his counsels, and glory to his name."—JUDGE STORY, *ubi supra*.

See N. Amer. Rev., lii. 424–452; Democratic Rev., with portrait, xii. 641; Banker's Mag., Boston, iv. 773; an interesting sketch by "Sentinel," originally pub. in the N. York Courier and Inquirer, in the Living Age, Boston, xxiii. 324; Reminiscences of Albert Gallatin, by John Russell Bartlett, N. York, 1849.

Gallaudet, Rev. Thomas H., LL.D., 1787–1851, a native of Philadelphia, late Principal of the Connecticut Asylum, U. States, for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. 1. XVI. Discourses, Lon., 1818, 8vo.

> "Admirable specimens of composition for the pulpit; equally remote from coldness and enthusiasm; animated interesting, and judicious."—*Lon. Chris. Observer*.

2. Bible Stories for the Young, 1838, 18mo.

> "A series of Scripture Stories for the Young, told in the Author's own winning manner."—*Sunday-School Teacher's Mag., Oct.* 1838.

3. The Child's Book of the Soul, 3d ed., 1850, 18mo.

Dr. G. also pub. The Youth's Book of Natural Theology, N. York, 1852, a Family and School Dictionary, (in conjunction with Horace Hooker,) &c. For an account of his Life, Character, and Public Services, see the Discourse so entitled, by H. Barnard, Hartford, 1852, 8vo, and Barnard's Tribute to Gallaudet, N. York, 1852. Not only as an author, but also as a most intelligent instructor of the deaf and dumb, Mr. Gallaudet was a man of eminent usefulness. A review of Mr. G.'s serms. will be found in the Christian Monthly Spectator, New Haven, i. 27. See also Life by Rev. H. Humphrey, D.D., N. York, 1857, 12mo. Reviewed in N. Amer. Rev., Oct. 1858, by O. Tiffany.

Gallaway, Wm. Serms., 1692, '94, '97.

Galley, George. Live Stock, Lon., 1786, 8vo.

Galliard. The Hymn of Adam and Eve, out of Milton, set to music, Lon., 1728.

Galliard, Bradshaw. Odes, Lon., 1774, 4to.

Gallimore, Francis. Serm., 1694, 4to.

Gallison, John, 1788–1820, a native of Marblehead, Massachusetts, a nephew of Chief Justice Sewall, educated at Cambridge University, practised law for a brief period in his native town, and subsequently removed to Boston, where, for a year or two, he edited the Weekly Messenger. In addition to his excellent Reports, he pub. an Address to the Peace Society, 1820, &c. Reports of Cases in Cir. Ct. U. States, 1st Cir., 1812–15; vol. i., 1815; vol. ii., 1817. 2d ed., with addit. Notes and References, Boston, 1845, 2 vols. 8vo. Of the judgments of Mr. Justice Story during his circuits in 1812 and 1813, (see vol. i.,) only four were reversed by the Supreme Court; and of the judgments recorded in vol. i., no one was reversed. The leading cases in vol. i. are, The Rapid, The Grotius, The Julia, The Alligator, and U. S. *v.* Wonson, all involving questions in Admiralty and Prize Law, as do most of the cases in this vol. The leading cases in vol. ii. are, Maissonnaire *v.* Keating, The Invincible, The Jerusalem, and the celebrated case of De Lovio *v.* Boit.

> "I should omit doing justice to my own feelings, as well as to the cause of truth, if I were not to select the decisions in Gallison's and Mason's Reports. as specimens of pre-eminent merit. They may fairly be placed upon a level with the best productions of the English Admiralty, for deep and accurate learning, as well as for the highest ability and wisdom in decision."—3 *Kent*, 20; 2: 527.

Judge Story sent these volumes (1st ed.) to Sir William Scott, who thus acknowledged their receipt:

> "I have received with great pleasure the volumes of Reports, and am very glad to add my testimony to the acuteness and learning which are everywhere displayed in them. It is highly gratifying to us to see the same principles to which we think we owe so much in England, still adhered to in America, and built upon as occasion may require. with equal zeal, but with equal caution in all the deductions."—*Sir William Scott to Judge Story, London, July* 2, 1818. *The Life and Letters of Joseph Story*, i. 307.

From the same interesting work we extract the following anecdote:

> "At an evening club, where Sir James Mackintosh was present with Lord Stowell, (then Sir William Scott,) Sir William Grant came in with a book in his pocket, which was no other than a volume of the Reports of the excellent and lamented Gallison, and which he drew out rather archly, observing to Sir William Scott, 'This Mr. Story appears to be a promising pupil;' adding, 'You must not expect these doctrines of yours to be confined to one belligerent power, but they must make the tour of all the belligerents.' This was done by Sir William Grant, as Sir James Mackintosh said, 'with malice prepense.'"

To Gallison's Report of Judge Story's decisions must be added those of WILLIAM P. MASON, (*q. v.*,) Boston, 1836, 5 vols. 8vo, and those of CHARLES SUMNER, (*q. v.*,) 1851, 3 vols. 8vo.

In Judge Story's admirable address upon the Progress of Jurisprudence, delivered before the Members of the Suffolk Bar, Sept. 4, 1821, will be found an eloquent tribute to the virtues of Gallison, who had died in the preceding year. We append an extract:

> "I will not dwell upon his distinguished talents and virtues, his blameless innocence of life, his elevated piety, his unwearied diligence, his extensive learning, his ardent devotion to literature, his active benevolence, exhausting itself in good deeds. and 'blushing to find it fame.' You knew him well, and your sympathies have mingled with the tears and sorrows that embalm his memory. But I may propose him as an example, polished, if not perfect, of that excellence which the studies I have this day ventured to recommend, are calculated to produce."

See also The Character of Mr. Gallison, by W. Phillips, in the N. Amer. Rev., xii. 424, and a Memoir of Mr. G., in the Christian Disciple, Boston, iii. 15.

Galloway, Lieut.-Col. On the Law and Constitution of India, Lon., 8vo.

Galloway, George. 1. The Admirable Crichton; a Trag., 1802, 8vo. 2. The Battle of Luncarty; a Hist. Play, 1806, 12mo.

Galloway, John Cole. 1. Serm., 1779, 8vo. 2. 17 Serms., Lon., 1785, 8vo.

Galloway, Joseph, 1730–1803, a native of England, became an eminent lawyer in Pennsylvania, was a speaker of the House of Assembly, and subsequently a member of the first Congress, 1774. He was opposed to the separation of the colonies from Great Britain, joined the British Army, and in 1778 went to England; deserting an estate, according to his statement before the House of Commons in 1779, (pub. Lon., 1779, 8vo,) worth more than £40,000. He pub. several tracts respecting the war and its conduct, and some other works. 1. Speech in answer to John Dickinson, Lon. and Phila., 1764, 8vo. 2. Candid Examination, N. York, 1775, 8vo; Lon., 1780, 8vo. 3. Letters to a Nobleman, 1779, 8vo. 4. Reply to Sir Wm. Howe, 1780, 8vo. 5. Cool Thoughts, 1780, 8vo. 6. Hist. and Polit. Reflec., 1780, 8vo. 7. Letter to Lord Howe, 1780. 8. Comment. upon the Revelation, &c., 1802, 8vo. 9. Prophet. and Anticipated Hist. of Rome, 1803, 8vo. See Franklin's Works; Lon. Monthly Rev.; Sabine's Hist. of the Royalists; Curwen's Jour., edited by Ward; Trumbull's McFingal, Canto III.

A new ed. of Galloway's Exam., by a Com^{ee} of the House of Commons, has just made its appearance, Phila., 1855, r. 8vo. It is reprinted by the Council of the Seventy-six Society, edited by Thomas Balch, Esq., a lawyer of Phila., to whom the public is also indebted for Letters and Papers relating chiefly to the Provincial Hist. of Penna. Privately printed, Phila., 1855, 12mo, and other valuable historical papers.

Galloway, Patrick. See GALOWAY.

Galloway, Robert. Poems, Glasg., 1788, 12mo.

Galloway, Robert. 1. Manual of Quantitative Analysis, Lon., 1850, p. 8vo.

> "This is really a valuable little book. We have not for a long time met with an introductory Manual which so completely fulfils its intention."—*Lon. Athenæum*.

2. The First Step in Chemistry, 1851, p. 8vo.

> "We heartily commend this unpretending and useful work to the heads of scholastic establishments, and to others who are anxious to initiate their pupils into the principles of a most fascinating and most useful branch of human knowledge."—*Lon. Jour. of Medicine*.

Galloway, Wm. Brown, Curate of Barnard Castle. 1. Philos. and Relig., revised ed., Lon., 1842, 8vo. 2. The Gate of Prophecy, 1846, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Vow of the Gileadite; a Lyric Narrative, 1846, fp. 8vo.

"The fine flowing style in which it is written, and the pure and hallowed feeling which seems to have dictated every line. are qualities sufficient to ensure for this Poem a lasting reputation."

4. An Apocalyptic Chart, 1852. 5. The Messiah Theologically and Practically Contemplated, 1854, 8vo.

Gallup, James, M.D. Sketches of Epidemic Diseases in the State of Vermont to 1815, 1816, 8vo.

Gally, Henry, D.D., 1696–1769, Lecturer of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, 1721; Preb. of Gloucester, 1728. 1. Two Serms., Lon., 1723, 8vo. 2. The Moral Characters of Theophrastus, from the Greek, 1725, 8vo. 3. Church and College Fines, 1731, 8vo. In answer to Everard Fleetwood, *q. v.* 4. Serm., 1739, 4to. 5. Clandes. Marriages, 1750, '51, 8vo. 6. Dissert. ags. pronouncing Greek according to Accents, 1754, '55, 8vo. 7. Second Dissert. on do., 1762, 8vo.

Galoway, or **Galloway, Patrick.** His Catechisme, Lon., 1588, 8vo.

Galpine, Calvin. Serms., 1721, 8vo; 1722, 4to.

Galpine, John. Serms., 1703, 8vo.

Galpine, John. A Synoptical Compend of British Botany, Salisb., 1805, 12mo; Lon., 1806, 12mo; Liverp., 1819, 12mo. New ed., Lon., 1854, 12mo.

"The most complete book of the kind on so small a scale, in the English language."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Galt, John, 1779–1839, a native of Ayrshire, educated at Greenock, proving unfortunate in trade in London, commenced the study of the law, which he soon forsook for letters. He acted for some time as agent to a company for establishing emigrants in Canada, (see his novel of Lawrie Todd,) but quarrelled with the Government, and was suspended by the Canada Company. After his return to England he supported himself by the labours of a most prolific pen.

The following list of works, many of them in two and three vols. each, exhibits a life of great literary industry. 1. Four Tragedies, viz.: Maddalen, Agamemnon, Lady Macbeth, Antonio and Clytemnestra. Severely criticized in the Lon. Quar. Rev., xi. 33–41. 2. Voyages and Travels in 1809, '10, '11. 3. Life of Wolsey, 1812. Severely criticized in the Lon. Quar. Rev., viii. 163–172. 4. Reflec. on Polit. and Commercial Subjects. 5. Letters from the Levant, 1813. 6. Life and Studies of Benj. West, 1816, and Pt. 2. 7. The Majolo, 1816. 8. Pictures from Eng., Scotch, and Irish Hist. 9. The Wandering Jew. 10. Andrew of Padua. 11. The Earthquake. 12. The Ayrshire Legatees, 1820. 13. The Annals of the Parish, 1821. Highly commended by Sir Walter Scott; see his Life. 14. Sir Andrew Wylie. 15. The Entail. 16. The Steam-Boat. 17. The Provost: thought by Galt to be his best novel. 18. Ringan Gilhaize. 19. The Spaewife. 20. Rothelan. 21. The Last of the Lairds. 22. Lawrie Todd. 23. Southennan. 24. Guide to the Canadas, by A. Picken. 25. The Omen, 1824. 26. Eben Erskine. 27. Glenfell. 28. Lives of the Players. 29. The Bachelor's Wife. 30. Rocking-Horse. 31. Gathering of the West. 32. Poems. 33. The Member. 34. The Radical. 35. Stories of the Study. 36. Apotheosis of Sir Walter Scott. 37. New British Theatre. 38. Memoirs of George the Third. 39. Life of Lord Byron, 1830. 40. Bogle Corbet, 1831. 41. Stanley Buxton, 1832. 42. The Stolen Child, 1833. 43. Autobiography of John Galt, 1833. 44. Literary Life and Miscellanies, 1834. Mr. Galt also edited an edit. of Henry Mackenzie's Works, and engaged in other literary labours.

In addition to the authorities cited above, see Lon. Quar. Rev., vii. 297, xxvi. 364; Ed. Rev., xxiii. 40; Westm. Rev., xii. 405, xiii. 345, xvi. 321, xvii. 182; Fraser's Mag., i. 236, ii. 555; Lon. Month. Rev., cxxxii. 249; Lon. Gent. Mag., July, 1839, 92–94; N. Amer. Rev., by Willard Phillips, xxxi. 380; Life of the Rev. Sydney Smith, vol. ii.; Madden's Life of the Countess of Blessington; Mrs. Thompson's Recollec. of Lit. Characters, etc.

"There is a thorough quaintness of phrase and dialogue in Mr. Galt's best works, which places him apart from all other Scotch novelists; much knowledge of life, variety of character, liveliness and humour, are displayed in these novels, and render them justly popular. This humour and truth were recognised as admirable by Sir Walter Scott. The public will not soon forget his Ayrshire Legatees, his Annals of the Parish, nor the Entail; which last we think one of his best novels. Mr. Galt's biographies, and many of his other later works, manufactured for the booksellers, are of a very different character."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., July,* 1839, 93–94.

"According to our judgment, he has never written better than second-rate books; though we have ever found, in what we considered his worst pieces, something of his best self, and something which carried us through the whole, at the same time leaving instruction fresh and precise upon our minds. And this is saying a great deal, when we consider the catalogue of his writings. Indeed, his mind is such, that it cannot give out any thing belonging to it, which partakes not of its original nature: Strong, and what is called *rough* good sense is ever there; familiar but most expressive thoughts find similar illustrations most readily with him, which we presume could not have been improved by long study. . . . He is, besides, strictly a moral as well as remarkably entertaining writer."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, vol. xxiv., *N. S.*, 1833, 249–267.

"He has no classic predilections, and sets up no favourite author as a model; he aims at no studied elegance of phrase, cares nothing for formal accuracy of costume, seems not at all solicitous about the dignity of human nature, and thinks chivalry a joke. He leaves all these matters to take care of themselves, and sets to work to read us a chapter of living life, like one sure of securing listeners."—Allan Cunningham: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the last Fifty Years.*

Galt, Matthew. Serms., 1807, 8vo.

Galton. Conformity required by Law, 1705, 8vo.

Galton, S. T. Chart of Notes, Bullion, &c., Lon., 1813, 8vo.

Galton, Saml. On Canal Levels, in Thom. Ann. Philos., 1817.

Gam, David. Adminis. of Wm. Pitt, Lon., 1797, 8vo.

Gamage, Wm. Linsi-Woolsie; or, two Centuries of Epigrammes, Oxf., 1613, 12mo.

"Another title-page bears the date of 1621; but it is rather unlikely that such trash should go through a second impression."—*Bibl. Brit.*

Surely much "trash" has gone through many "impressions."

Gamage, Wm., M.D., of Boston, Mass., d. 1818, aged 37. He pub. several articles in the N. E. Jour. of Med., and some account of the fever of 1817–18, with some remarks on typhus.

Gambado, Geoffrey. See Bunbury, Henry.

Gambier, Sir E. J. Parochial Settlement, 2d ed. by J. Greenwood, Lon., 1835, 12mo.

Gambier, Rev. Jas. Ed. Introduc. to the Study of Moral Evidences, Lon., 1806, '08, '10, 8vo.

"A work of sound interesting argument."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Stu.*

Gamble, Rev. H. J. 1. Scripture Baptism, Lon., 1850, 12mo. 2. Paul the Apostle, 1851, 12mo.

"The book is well adapted under the Divine blessing to create and foster a healthy and manly piety."—*Lon. Christian Times.*

Gamble, John. Songs and Dialogues by Tho. Stanley, set to Musick, Lon., 1657, fol.

Gamble, John. 1. Communication by Signals, Lon., 1797, 4to. 2. Dublin and the N. of Ireland in 1810, '11, 8vo; do. in 1812, '13, 8vo.

"Always agreeable and often edifying."—*Lon. Crit. Rev.*, 1813.

"Of a very ordinary description—low scenes and low humour making up the principal part of the narrative."—Rev. Sydney Smith: *Edin. Rev.*, 1820.

3. Sarsfield; a Tale, 1814, 3 vols. 12mo. 4. Howard; a Nov., 1815, 2 vols. 12mo.

Gambeld, W. Welsh Grammar, Carm., 1727, 8vo.

Gambold, John, d. 1771, a bishop among the Unitas Fratrum, or Moravian Brethren, was a native of South Wales, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was for some time a clergyman of the Church of England. He pub. an ed. of the Greek Test., a number of Discourses, poems, hymns, a tragedy, &c. He was professedly the editor, and was one of the principal translators from the High Dutch, of Crantz's History of Greenland, 1767, 2 vols. 8vo; with continuation, 1820, 2 vols. 8vo.

"As to Greenland, (making mention of Torfæus hereafter,) may I not rest satisfied with the exclusive recommendation of the translation (by the pious and learned *Gambold*) from the high Dutch of old Crantz in 1767, 2 vols. 8vo, with cuts—worth about 18*s*. 8*d*."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

Works, with Life, Bath, 1789, 8vo. New ed., with Essay by Thomas Erskine, Esq., Advocate, Glasg., 1822, 12mo.

"It is impossible to read Gambold's works without being convinced that he enjoyed much communion with God, and was much conversant with heavenly things, and that hence he had imbibed much of the spirit, and caught much of the tone, of the glorified church above."

"The specimens you have presented of his writings give me a high opinion of his genius, and there are occasional flashes in his poetry of great brilliancy and power. The 'Mystery of Life' contains some exquisite touches, and cannot but recall to every man who has indulged in musings beyond this sublunary scene some of those thoughts which have passed before him in an unearthly form, as he has communed with his own soul."—*Judge Joseph Story to Rev. John Brazer, Nov.* 10, 1836. *Story's Life and Letters,* ii. 239. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Gammell, William, b. 1812, at Medfield, Mass., is a son of Rev. William Gammell, who was settled at Newport, R. I. The subject of this notice graduated at Brown University, Providence, R. I., in 1831, was appointed Professor of Rhetoric in that University in 1836, and in 1850 was transferred to the chair of History and Political Economy, which he still occupies, (1858.) 1. Life of

Roger Williams, in Sparks's Amer. Biog., 2d series, vol. iv., and afterwards in a separate vol. See this reviewed in N. Amer. Rev., lxi. 1–20. 2. Life of Samuel Ward, Governor of Rhode Island, in Sparks's Amer. Biog., 2d series, vol. iv. 3. Hist. of the Amer. Baptist Missions, Boston, 12mo.

Extract from the Certificate of Rev. Drs. Cone, Sharp, and Chase, Committee appointed by the Missionary Union to examine the Work:

> "The undersigned having been requested by the Executive Committee of the Missionary Union to read, in manuscript, Prof. Gammell's History of American Baptist Missions, are happy to state that, in our opinion, the work is well adapted to accomplish the important purposes for which it was written. Such a history we think to be much needed, and worthy of being read by all. It exhibits gratifying evidence of research, fidelity and skill. It sets before the reader, in a lucid manner, facts that should never be forgotten. Some of them in power to awaken attention and touch the heart, could scarcely be surpassed by fiction."

And see a review of this work in N. Amer. Rev., lxx. 57–78. Mr. Gammell has also pub. several discourses, &c., and contributed many articles to Reviews, especially to the Christian Review, Boston, of which he was for three or four years associate editor.

Games, John. Gardening, 1724, 4to.

Gammon, John. Discourse, 1738, 12mo.

Gamon, Hannibal. Serm., Lon., 1629, 4to.

Gander, Gregory, Knt. Poet. Tales, Bath, 1779, sm. 4to.

Gander, Joseph. 1. Fishery, Lon., 1699, 8vo. 2. R. Navy, 1703, 4to. 3. Q. Anne's Sovereignty of the Sea asserted, 1703, 4to.

Gandolphy, Peter, 1760?–1821, a R. Cath. priest. 1. The Ancient Faith, Lon., 1812, 8vo. 2. Liturgy, 1812, 8vo. 3, 4. Letters to H. Marsh, D.D., 1812, '13, 8vo. 5. Serms., 1813, 8vo. 6. Serm., 1813, 4to. The works of this writer are highly esteemed by many members of his church.

Gandon, James, 1760–1824, an architect, edited the Vitruvius Britannicus, 3 vols. fol., &c. See his Life, with notices of contemp. artists, Lon., 1847, 8vo.

Gandy, Henry. Govt. of England, Lon., 1705, 8vo.

Gandy, Henry. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1709–12.

Gandy, Joseph. 1. Designs for Cottages, &c., Lon., 1805, 4to. 2. Rural Architect, 1806, 4to.

Gane, John. Serm., 1728, 8vo.

Ganly, T. J. Trans. of M. Girard's Treatise on the Teeth of the Horse, Lon.

> "The above useful treatise is calculated to be of considerable service in the present state of our knowledge. We recommend the work to the Amateur, the Practitioner, and the Veterinary Student."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Gannett, Rev. Caleb, 1745–1818. Observ. on an Eclipse; Aurora Borealis; Trans. Amer. Acad., vols. i. and ii.

Gano, Rev. John, d. 1804, aged 77. Mem. of his Life, 1806, 12mo.

Gapper, E. P. Con. to Memoirs Med., 1805.

Gar., Bar. See Garter, Barnard.

Garbett, James, Archdeacon of Chichester, Prof. of Poetry, Oxford. 1. Christ as Prophet, Priest and King; 8 Lects. at Bampton Lect., 1842, Lon., 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "An able, learned, and valuable publication, the fruits of many years' study and reflection."—*Lon. Chris. Observ.*

2. Parochial Serms., 1843, '44, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Review of Dr. Pusey's serm., and the doctrine of the Eucharist, 1843, 8vo. 4. De Re Poetica Prælectiones Academicæ, 1846. 5. De Re Critica Prælectiones Academicæ, 1847. 6. Christ on Earth, in Heaven, and on the Judgment-Seat, 1847, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "No one can read these volumes without great delight and profit."—*Lon. Chris. Observ.*

7. The Beatitudes of the Mount, in 17 Serms., 1853, p. 8vo.

> "As a poet, a scholar, a theologian, and a Christian, Archdeacon Garbett is more than usually qualified for such a task as that which he has here imposed on himself. His rich and flowing style is well adapted to the grandeur and beauty of his subject, and we frequently meet with passages of great and philosophical depth, as well as great oratorical powers."—*Ch. of Eng. Quar. Rev.*

Prof. Garbett has also pub. a number of occasional serms., letters, &c., 1843–53.

Garbutt, Richard. Theolog. treatises, 1669, '75, '99.

Garde, Richard. 1. Law of Evidence, Lon., 1830, 12mo. 2. Rules of Pleading, 2d ed., 1841, 8vo.

Garden, Alex. Scottish Kings, Edin., 1709, 4to.

Garden, Alex., 1685–1756, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, resided many years in Charleston, S. C. 1. Six Lett. to Whitefield, 1740. 2. Justification. 3. Two Serms., 1742.

Garden, Alex., M.D., 1730–1791, a native of Edinburgh, resided in Charleston, S. C., 1750–83. 1. Med. properties of the Virginia Pink Root, 1764, '72. 2. Con. to Ess. Phys. and Lit., 1771. 3. To Phil. Trans., 1775. See Ramsay's Biog. Sketches, in his Hist. of S. Carolina, vol. ii.

Garden, Charles, D.D. An Improved Version attempted of the Book of Job, Lon., 1796, 8vo.

> "It is not, I have reason to think, a book of any importance."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

> "A book of great pretensions, but indifferent execution. See an analysis of it in the British Critic, O. S., vol. ix., pp. 168–175."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Garden, Francis, Lord Gardenstone, 1721–1793, a Scottish Judge. 1. Travelling Memoranda, Lon., 1792–95, 3 vols. 12mo. 2. Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, Edin., 1791, 12mo. 3. Lett. to the Inhabitants of Laurencekirk.

> "Containing much salutary advice."—*Bibl. Brit.*

See Sinclair's Statis. Reports; Life prefixed to the last vol. of his Memoranda; Encyc. Brit.

Garden, Francis. 1. Vindic. of the Scot. Episcopate, Edin., 1847, 8vo. 2. Discourses on Heavenly Knowledge and Heavenly Love, 1848, 8vo. 3. Lectures on the Beatitudes, 1853, 12mo. 4. Four Serms. on the Present Crisis, 1854, 12mo.

Garden, George, M.D. Con. to Phil. Trans. on nat. philos., &c., 1677–96.

Garden, James, D.D., Prof. of Theol., King's Coll., Aberd. Circular Monuments in Scotl.; in Archæol., 1776.

Garden, James. Hist. of Henry III., last of the House of Valois, K. of France, Lon., 1783, 8vo.

Gardener, Thomas. Art of Embalming, 4to.

Gardenor, Wm. 1. Articled Clerk's Assist., Lon., 1839, 12mo. 2. Direc. for Drawing Abstracts of Title, 2d ed., 1847, 12mo.

Gardenstone, Lord. See Garden, Francis.

Gardiner, Capt. A. F., "the Patagonian martyr." 1. Missionary Journey to the Zoolu Country in 1835, Lon., 1836, 8vo. 2. Visit to Indians on the Frontiers of Chili, 1841, p. 8vo. 3. A Voice from South America, 1847, 12mo.

Gardiner, Edmund. Trial of Tobacco; expressing its uses in Physic, Lon., 1610, 4to.

Gardiner, J. Excur. from London to Dover, with acct. of Manufactures, &c., Lon., 1806, 2 vols. 12mo.

Gardiner, James, Bishop of Lincoln. 1. Serm., Lon., 1695, 4to. 2. Advice, 1697, 4to. 3. Serm., 1701, 4to.

Gardiner, James. Serms., 1696–1713.

Gardiner, James, Sub-Dean of Linc. 1. Serm., Lon., 1713, 8vo. 2. Expos. of the Serm. on the Mount, 1720, 8vo.

Gardiner, John. Circ. of the Blood, 1700, '02, 4to.

Gardiner, John. Serm., 1752, 4to.

Gardiner, John, M.D. 1. Animal Œconomy, Edin., 1784, 8vo. 2. Gout, &c., 1793, 8vo. 3. Essays, 1803, '04, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Con. to Ess. Phys. and Lit., 1771.

Gardiner, John, D.D., Rector of Brailsford, and Vicar of Shirley, Derbyshire, pub. a number of occasional serms., 1793–1811, and a vol. of serms. preached at Bath, 1802, 8vo.

> "A volume by Dr. Gardiner, the eloquent preacher of Bath, displays an union of Argument and Eloquence not often met with in English Sermons."—Clapham.

> "We perceive that he is an admirer and imitator of the French Divines: his work, therefore, partakes of some of their imperfections, but has also many of their excellencies."—*Lon. Chris. Observ.*

Gardiner, John Smallman. The Art and Pleasure of Hare Hunting, Lon., 1750, 8vo. An extended ed. of this pamphlet was pub. by Wm. Blake, 1781, '88, 8vo.

Gardiner, John Sylvester John, D.D., 1765–1830, an Episcopal minister, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, Mass., was a native of South Wales. He died at Harrowgate, England, where he was residing on account of his health. He pub. a number of serms. and theolog. treatises, 1802–13. See Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit. and authorities there cited.

Gardiner, Ralph. England's Grievance discovered in rel. to the Coal Trade, Lon., 1655, 4to.

Gardiner, Richard, 1591–1670, Canon of Christ Ch., 1629; Chaplain to Charles I., 1630. 1. Occas. Serms., 1622–75. 2. Specimen Oratorium, 1653, '57, '62, '68, '75, 8vo. 3. 16 Serms., 1659, 8vo.

> "A quaint preacher and orator."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Gardiner, Richard. Elegy, &c., Lon., 1754, fol.

Gardiner, Capt. Richard. 1. Exped. to the W. Indies, 1759, Birm., 1762, 4to. 2. Siege of Quebec, Lon., 1761, 4to. 3. Lett. to Sir Harbord, 1778, 8vo.

Gardiner, or Gardner, Richard. Answer to a Narration by Jas. Poole, 1805, 8vo.

Gardiner, Samuel, D.D. Theolog. treatises, 1597–1611.

Gardiner, Samuel. Theolog. treatises, 1660–81.

Gardiner, Samuel. Visit. Serm., 1672, 4to.

Gardiner, Samuel. Exam. of Pius's Creed, Lon., 1689, fol. In Gibson's Preservative, xiv. 242.

Gardiner, Stephen, 1483–1555, a native of Bury St. Edmund's, educated at Trinity Hall, Camb., became Secretary to Cardinal Wolsey. In 1527, in company with Edward Fox, he visited Rome, and made an ineffectual attempt to persuade the pope to consent to the divorce of Henry VIII. from Queen Catherine. He however aided his royal master in the prosecution of his wicked design, and was made Secretary of State, and in 1531 Bishop of Winchester. Being opposed to the Reformation, he was imprisoned under Edward VI., but restored to his bishopric upon the accession of Queen Mary, and in 1553 made Lord Chancellor and Prime Minister. He used his power for the purposes of persecution, and the Protestants found in him a most determined foe. He was a man of great learning, judgment, and tact, and deeply versed in the knowledge of human nature. 1. De vera Obedientia, Lon., 1534, '35, 4to. In English, by M. Wood, Roan, 1553, 12mo. With Bonner's Pref., Hamb., 1536, 8vo. 2. A Necessary Doctrine of a Christian Man, 1543. 3. Sacrament of the Aulter, 1551, 8vo. He also pub. some tracts rel. to Bucer, &c., 1544–54. He wrote a number of letters to Smith and Cheke, respecting the proper pronunciation of the Greek tongue. See an account of this controversy in Baker's Reflections on Learning.

"Roger Ascham, with a courtly address, declares, that though the knights shew themselves better critics, yet Gardiner's letters manifest a superior genius, and were only liable to censure, from his entering further into a dispute of this kind, than was necessary for a person of his dignity."

Godwin and Parker say that he died repeating these words: "Erravi cum Petro, et non flevi cum Petro."

"He was to be traced like the fox; and, like the Hebrew, was to be read backwards."—*Lloyd's State Worthies.*

See Biog. Brit.; Strype's Cranmer, and also his Annals and Memorials; Burnet; Fox; Collier; Gilpin; Heylin; Dodd.

Gardiner, W. See GIBBON, EDWARD.

Gardiner, Wm. Expos. of Two Prophecies, 8vo.

Gardiner, Wm. Logarithms, Lon., 1752, 4to.

Gardiner, Wm. The Sultana, in 5 Acts, 1806, '09.

Gardiner, Wm., is favourably known as the author of Music of Nature, Music and Friends, Sights in Italy, &c.

Gardner, Augustus K., M.D., a physician of New York, a son of Samuel Jackson Gardner, (see *post*,) is the author of Old Wine in New Bottles; or, Spare Hours of a Student in Paris, N. Y., 1848, 12mo. He has pub. a number of med. tracts and essays.

Gardner, Charles K., U. S. Army. A Dictionary of all officers who have been commissioned, or have been appointed and served in the Army of the United States, 1789–1853, with other matter, N. York, 1853, 12mo, pp. 587. This useful work is the result of the labour of four years.

Gardner, D. Pereira. Medical Chemistry, Lon., 1848, p. 8vo; Phila., 1848, &c., 12mo. Other works.

Gardner, Edward, M.D. Reflections rel. to Pop., Provisions, &c., Lon., 1800, 8vo. 2. Inoculation, 1801, 8vo.

Gardner, George, M.D. Travels in the Interior of Brazil, 1836–41, Lon., 1846, 8vo; 2d ed., 1847.

"Not satisfied with the mere exploration of the coasts he plunged into the interior as far to the west as the tributaries of the Amazon, and from near the equator to the 23d degree of south latitude. Some of the regions which he visited have seldom been trod by Europeans—never by Englishmen."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Gardner, J. Student's Guide to the Inner Temple, 2d ed.; Lon., 1823, 12mo.

Gardner, John. Con. to Med. Com., 1777.

Gardner, John, M.D. Familiar Letters on Chemistry, by Justus Liebig, M.D., edited by J. G., 1st and 2d series, Lon., 1841–45, 2 vols. fp. 8vo.

"That the public will discover its merits, and that it will find its way into the drawing-room as well as the library, and be equally prized by the advanced man of science and the student, we venture to say is certain; and it must increase the respect entertained for chemistry wherever it is read."—*Lon. Chemical Gazette.*

Gardner, L. P. 1. Serm. 2. Education, 1803, 12mo.

Gardner, Richard. See GARDINER.

Gardner, Samuel Jackson, b. at Brookline, Mass., 1788, a contributor and for some time editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser, has written many essays for periodicals, under the signatures of Decius and other titles. His writings have never been collected. See Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

Gardner, Thomas. 1. Roads in Eng. and Wales, Lon., 1719, 4to. 2. Hist. Acct. of Dunwich, Blithburgh, and Southwold, 1754, 4to.

Gardner, or **Gardiner, W.** Poems, &c., 1813–15.

Gardner, Wm. Serms., 1726, '45.

Gardnor, John. 1. Serm., Lon., 1799, 4to. 2. J. G. and R. G., Jr., Views near the Rhine at Aix-la-Chapelle, &c., 1788, '92, 4to.

Gardyner, George. Description of America and the people, Lon., 1651, 12mo.

Garencieres, Theophilus. General Instructions; Divine, Moral, Historical, &c., York, 1728, 8vo. We presume this author to have been a son of Theophilus De Garencieres, a native of Paris, a physician, first at Caen and afterwards in London, and the author of some medical and other works. See Bibl. Brit.; Wood's Fasti; Rees's Cyc.

Garencieres, Theophilus De. See preceding article.

Garey, Samuel. 1. Serm., Lon., 1615, 4to. 2. Little Calendar; or, Triple Diary, 1618, 4to.

Garfield, J. Trans. of the Dialogues on Polygamy by Bernardin Ochinus.

Garioch, George. 1. Serms., Doct. and Prac., Edin., 8vo. 2. Association; or, the Progress of Feeling; a Poem in four books, 1839, 12mo.

"The author has evidently cultivated the spirit of genuine poetry, and with it that of philosophy and true religion."—*Lon. Evangel. Mag.*

Garland, Edward. Answer to Richard Coppin's book, called A Blow at the Serpent, Lon., 1657, 4to.

Garland, H. A., d. 1850. 1. Life of Thomas Jefferson. 2. Life of John Randolph of Roanoke, 1850, 2 vols. 12mo.

"Remarkable volumes in interest and attraction."—*Hunt's Merch. Mag.*

Garland, John, or **Joannes de Garlandia,** who flourished about the 11th century, is said to have been a native of Garlande en Brie, Normandy, but Bale, Pits, Tanner, and Prince, think that he was born in England. 1. A Poem on the Contempt of the World, Lyon, 1489, 4to. 2. Synonyma, Paris, 1490, 4to. 3. Multorum Vocabulorum Æquirocorum, Lon., 1492, 1500, '14, 4to. 4. Floretus; or, Faith, &c. 5. Facetus; a Poem, Cologne, 1520, 4to. 6. Dict. Artis Achymiæ, Basle, 1571, 8vo.

Garlich, Thomas. Medical treatises, 1719, '41.

Garlick, Theodatus, M.D., b. 1808, in Middlebury, Conn. Treatise on the Artificial Propagation of Certain Kinds of Fish, N. York, 1857, 8vo.

Garmston, John. Serms., 1712–27.

Garmston, Shadrach. Serms., 1716–24.

Garner, Rev. John, M.D. Serms., med. treatises, &c., 1760–65.

Garner, Robert. Theolog. treatises, 1645–1701.

Garneau, Francis Xavier, b. 1809, in Quebec. 1. Histoire du Canada, depuis sa découverte jusqu'à nos jours, Quebec, 3 vols., 2d ed., 1852. 2. Voyage en Angleterre et en France dans les années 1831, '32, '33, &c.

Garner, Robert. Nat. Hist., Antiq., Manufac., &c. of the County of Stafford, Lon., 1844, 8vo.

"This handsome volume is exactly such a book as a county natural history should be. Staffordshire may now boast of having the best account of its natural features and productions of any county in England."—*Lon. Athenæum, March* 20, 1844.

Garnet, Henry, 1555–1606, superior of the Jesuits in England, was proved to be privy to the Gunpowder Plot, and executed for high treason. 1. Canisius's Catechism, trans. from the Latin, Lon., 1590, 8vo; St. Omer's, 1622. 2. Treat. of Christian Regeneration or Birth, Lon., 1616, 8vo. See a Relation of the Proceedings against him and his Confederates, 1606, 4to.

Garnett, J. Total Eclipse of the Sun, June 16, 1806, &c., in Nicholson's Jour., 1808.

Garnett, John, D.D., d. 1782, aged 75; Bishop of Ferns, 1752; trans. to Clogher, 1758. He pub. serms., &c., 1740–56, and a Dissert. on the Book of Job, 1749, '54, 4to.

"Dr. Garnett contends that the book of Job is an allegorical drama, designed to represent the fall and restoration of a captive Jew, and with a view to recommend the virtue of patience. The author he supposes to have been Ezekiel, and the period of its production subsequent to the Babylonish captivity. His hypothesis is nearly allied to that of Warburton, but differently supported."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Garnett, John, Preb. of Winchester. Serms., 1802, '03, 4to.

Garnett, Thomas, M.D., 1766–1802, pub. several profess. works, and Observ. on a Tour through the Highlands and Part of the Western Islands of Scotland, Lon., 1800, 2 vols. 4to.

"Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, antiquities, botany, and manners, are treated of, though not in a masterly manner."—*Stevenson's Voy. and Trav.*

After his death was pub. his Zoonomia, 1804, 4to. He contributed to Med. Com., 1788; Trans. Irish Acad., 1794; Memoirs Med., 1795.

Garnham, Robert E., 1753–1802, a native of Bury St. Edmund's, curate of Newton and Great Welnetham, pub. a number of theolog. letters, reviews, &c., 1789–94. See Lon. Gent. Mag., 1802.

Garnier, Thomas, Rector of Trin. Ch., Marylebone. Domestic Duties: Serms., Lon., 1851, 12mo.

Garnons, John, d. about 1792. Serms., Lon., 1793, 2 vols. 8vo.

Garrard, Edmund. Intermarriages between the Royal Lines of Eng. and Spaine, &c., 1624, 4to.

Garrard, Eliz. Miscell. Prose and Verse, 1800.

Garrard, George. Descrip. of Oxen in the Brit. Isles, Lon., 1802, ob. fol., with 28 engravings.

Garrard, Will. The Arte of VVarre, corrected and finished by Captaine Hitchcock, 1591, 4to.

Garrard, Wm. Trigonom. Tables, Lon., 1789, 8vo. 2. Lunar Observ., 1799, 4to. 3. Seamen's Preceptor, 1802, 8vo.

Garratt, Samuel, Minister of Trin. Ch., St.-Giles-in-the-Fields. 1. Scripture Symbolism, Lon., 1848, fp. 8vo. 2. Dawn of Life, 2d ed., 1849, 12mo. 3. Our Father, 1854, 12mo.

Garratt, W. A. Proceed. in Chancery, Lon., 1837.

Garrete, Walter. Theolog. treatises, 1680–1703.

Garrick, David, 1716–1779, the grandson of a Frenchman, and son of Peter Garrick, a captain in the Royal Army, was a native of Hereford. In 1735 he was placed at a school opened in Lichfield by Samuel Johnson; and when his master determined to try his fortune in London, the pupil thought that he could do no better than bear him company. The great eminence in their respective departments to which the adventurers attained is well known to our readers. After a short experience as a wine-merchant, Garrick indulged a darling passion which had long possessed him, and made his appearance on the stage, where his success was unbounded. For a period of forty years he trod the boards without a rival, and at his death left an estate valued at £140,000. He was equally at home in tragedy or comedy.

"Every passion of the human breast seemed subjected to his powers of expression; nay, even time itself appeared to stand still or advance as he would have it. Rage and ridicule, doubt and despair, transport and tenderness, compassion and contempt, love, jealousy, fear, fury, and simplicity, all took in turn possession of his features, while each of them in turn appeared to be the sole possessor of those features. One night old age sat on his countenance, as if the wrinkles she had stamped there were indelible; the next the gaiety and bloom of youth seemed to overspread his face and smooth even those marks which time and muscular conformation might have really made there. These truths were acknowledged by all who saw him in the several characters of Lear, or Hamlet, Richard, Dorilas, Romeo, or Lusignan; in his Ranger, Bays, Drugger, Kitely, Brute, or Benedict."

Mrs. Garrick, who was a Miss Viegel, (she subsequently changed her name to Violette,) a native of Vienna, and a stage-dancer in London, survived her husband forty-three years, dying in 1822, in her 97th year. See Lon. Gent. Mag., Nov. 1822.

As an author, Mr. Garrick's talents were respectable. Of his original compositions, The Lying Valet, Miss in her Teens, and The Clandestine Marriage, (the last written in conjunction with Colman,) are the principal favourites. A list of more than forty pieces, written or altered by him, will be found in the Biog. Dramat.; and, in addition to these and others, he wrote epigrams, odes, and many prologues, epilogues, and songs. Dramatic Works, Lon., 1768, 3 vols. 12mo; 1798, 3 vols. 12mo.

"A wretched and imperfect collection."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Poetical works now first collected, with Explan. Notes, 1785, 2 vols. 12mo. Of Garrick's Mode of Reading the Liturgy, a new ed., by R. Cull, was pub. in 1840, 8vo. See Davies's and Murphy's Lives of Garrick; Biog. Dramat.; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Boswell's Johnson; Cumberland's Life; Mason's Life of Whitehead; Colman's Random Records.

Much of interest relating to the literary history of the times will be found in Garrick's Private Correspondence with the most celebrated persons of his time, now first published from the originals, and illustrated with Notes and a New Biographical Memoir, splendidly printed, with fine portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1831–32, 2 vols. r. 4to, pub. at £5 5*s*.

This interesting work contains upwards of two thousand letters from many of the eminent men of the times in which Garrick lived—from Lords Lyttelton, Camden, Chatham, Dr. Johnson, Boswell, Goldsmith, Gibbon, Sheridan, Hume, Robertson, Murphy, George Steevens, Richard Cumberland, Bp. Warburton, Bp. Hoadly, Burke, Junius, Wilkes, Dr. Franklin, Churchill, Sir J. Reynolds, Gainsborough, George Colman, Mrs. Clive, Mrs. Montague, and fifty others. There are also numerous letters from foreign correspondents, among whom may be named Voltaire, Beaumarchais, Algarotti, Diderot, Baron Grimm, Helvetius, Riccoboni, Baron Koch, and Wieland.

"Have you seen the second volume of the Garrick Correspondence? Is it not a treat? Glorious Garrick!"—*The late C. Mathews.*

"Garrick's appearance forms an epoch in the history of the English theatre, as he chiefly dedicated his talents to the great characters of Shakspeare, and built his own fame on the growing admiration of the poet. Before his time, Shakspeare had only been brought on the stage in mutilated and disfigured alterations. Garrick returned on the whole to the true originals, though he still allowed himself to make some very unfortunate changes. It appears to me that the only excusable alteration of Shakspeare is, to leave out a few things not in conformity to the taste of the time. Garrick was undoubtedly a great actor. Whether he always conceived the parts of Shakspeare in the sense of the poet. I from the very circumstances stated in the eulogies on his acting should be inclined to doubt. He excited, however, a noble emulation to represent worthily the great national poet; this has ever since been the highest aim of actors, and even at present the stage can boast of men whose histrionic talents are deservedly famous."—*Schlegel's Lect. on Dramat. Art and Lit.*

Garrison, Wm. Lloyd. 1. Thoughts on African Colonization, Bost., 1832, 8vo. 2. Sonnets and other Poems, 1843, 18mo. The sonnet entitled The Free Mind possesses decided merit.

Garrod, Alfred B., M.D., and **Edward Ballard,** M.D. Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Lon., 1845, 8vo. Amer. ed., edited by R. E. Griffith, M.D., Phila., 8vo.

"As a manual for students, it is the best that has yet appeared, and will be found to contain much matter well worthy of perusal by the practitioner."—*Ranking's Report.*

Dr. Garrod has also pub. Physical Diagnosis of Diseases of the Abdomen, Lon., 1852, 12mo; and On Pain after Food, 1854, p. 8vo.

Garrow, D. W., D.D. 1. Hist. and Antiq. of Croydon, Croy, 1818, 8vo. 2. Serms., Lon., 1820, 8vo.

Garrow, J. Serm., Lon., 1812.

Garroway, Alderman. Speech, 1642, 4to.

Garstin, John, Major-General. Trans. of Paul Frisi's Treat. on Rivers and Torrents, &c.

Garter, Barnard. 1. The tragical Hist. of two English Lovers, written by Bar. Gar., Lon., 1565, 16mo. In verse; 95 leaves. Bindley, £30 19*s*. 6*d*. Perry, £32 10*s*.

Garth, John. Psalms set to Music, Lon., 1759, fol.

Garth, Sir Samuel, d. 1718–19, a native of Yorkshire, was educated at Peter House, Camb., where he took his degree of M.D. in 1691, and was admitted Fellow, June 26, 1693. In 1687 commenced a quarrel between the physicians and apothecaries, the latter of whom opposed the design of the former to furnish the poor with advice gratis and medicines at prime cost. To hold the apothecaries up to public reprobation and ridicule, Garth pub. in 1699, 4to, his satirical poem of the Dispensary, which pleased the town so much that it went through three editions in a few months, and many were subsequently pub. The 9th ed., which contains a number of episodes and inscriptions, appeared in 1706. Pope remarks that it had been "corrected in every edition, and that every change was an improvement." When Garth, in 1697, spoke what is now called the Harveian Oration, he followed up the blow in Latin, and the poor apothecaries were placed completely *hors du combat*. He also wrote the epilogue to Addison's tragedy of Cato, pub. a poem entitled Claremont, and in an ed. of Ovid's Metamorphoses, pub. in 1717, trans. the whole 14th book, and the story of Cippus in the 15th; the Preface is also his. Works, 1769, 12mo. He lived without religion, and, according to Pope—an intimate friend,—died a Roman Catholic.

"His poetry has been praised at least equally to its merit. In the Dispensary there is a strain of smooth and free versification; but few lines are eminently elegant. No passages fall below mediocrity, and few rise much above it. The plan seems formed without just proportion to the subject; the means and end have no necessary connection. Resnel, in his Preface to Pope's Essay, remarks, that Garth exhibits no discrimination of characters; and that what any one says might, with equal propriety, have been said by another. The general design is, perhaps, open to criticism; but the composition can seldom be charged with inaccuracy or negligence. The author never slumbers in self-indulgence; his full vigour is always exerted; scarcely a line is left unfinished; nor is it easy to find an expression used by constraint, or a thought imperfectly expressed. It was remarked by Pope, that the Dispensary had been corrected in every edition, and that every change was an improvement. It appears, however, to want something of poetical ardour, and something of general delectation; and therefore since it has been no longer supported by accidental and intrinsic popularity, it has been scarcely able to support itself."—*Dr Johnson's Lives of the Poets.*

See also Biog. Brit.; Cibber's Lives; Spence's Anecdotes.

Garthshore, Maxwell, M.D., 1732–1812, a physician in London for nearly fifty years, pub. an Inaugural Dissert., Edin., 1764, 8vo, and contributed to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1770, and to Phil. Trans., 1787. See his biog. acct. of Dr. Ingenhousz, in Thom. Ann. Philos., 1817.

Garthwait, Henry. The Evangelical Harmony, reducing the four Evangelists into one continued Text, Camb., 1634, 4to.

Garton, James. Practical Gardener, Lon., 1769.

Gartside, M., a lady. 1. Light and Shade, Colours, and Composition, Lon., 1804, 4to. 2. Ornamental Groups, Descrip. of Flowers, Birds, Shells, and Insects, 1809, imp. fol.

Gartwood, or **Garwood.** Short Introduc. to Hist., suggested by Coghlan's Sys. of Mnemonics, Lon., 1814.

Garwood, John. The Bible, Lon., 1840, 8vo.

Gascoigne, Sir Crisp. Address rel. to his conduct in the Cases of E. Canning and M. Squires, 1754.

Gascoigne, George, 1537–1577, after studying for some time at Cambridge, removed to Gray's Inn, which he deserted for the army, and served in Holland, where he received a captain's commission from the Prince of Orange. Returning to England, he became a courtier, and contributed to the festivities which enlivened the business of statesmen and the progress of the queen. The name of The Princely Pleasures of Kenilworth Castle, one of Gascoigne's masques, will remind many of our readers of Amy Robsart and Sir Richard Varney, of the ambitious Earl and his imperious mistress. Among Gascoigne's best-known pieces are: The Glasse of Gouernment; a Tragicall Comedie, Lon., 1575, 4to. The Steele Glas; a Satyre, 1576, 4to. A Delicate Diet for daintie mouthde Droonkards; wherein the fowle abuse of common carousing and quaffing with heartie draughtes is honestly admonished, 1576, 8vo. The Droome of Doomes Day; wherein the Frailties and Miseries of Man's Life are liuely portrayed and learnedly set forth, 1586, 4to. The Comedie of Supposes, and the Tragedie of Iocasta, in the collective ed. of his Whole Woorkes, 1587, 4to. Warton says that the Comedie of Supposes was the first comedy written in English prose; and Dr. Farmer in his Essay on Shakspeare says that the latter borrowed part of the plot and of the phraseology of this play, and transferred it into his Taming of the Shrew. This was the opinion of Chalmers, Warton, and Gifford, also. Many of Gascoigne's works are reprinted in Chalmers's ed. of the Poets. For notices of early eds., and of the author, see Athen. Oxon.; Whetstone's Remembrance of Gascoigne; Censura Literaria; Brit. Bibliog.; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry; Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet.; Ritson's Bibl. Poetica; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Chalmers's British Poets.

"One of the smaller poets of Queen Elizabeth's days, whose poetical works nevertheless have been thought worthy to be quoted among the chief of that time; his Supposes, a Comedy; Glass of Government, a Tragi-Comedy; Jocasta, a Tragedy, are particularly remembered."—*Phillips's Theat. Poet.*

"A writer, whose mind, though it exhibits few marks of strength, is not destitute of delicacy; he is smooth, sentimental, and harmonious."—*Headley's Select Beauties of Anc. Eng. Poet.*

"He has much exceeded all the poets of his age in smoothness and harmony of versification."—*Warton's Obs. on the Fairy Queen.*

"From what I have seen of his works, his fancy seems to have been sparkling and elegant, and he always writes with the powers of a poet."—SIR S. E. BRYDGES, *in his ed. of Phillips's Theat. Poet.*

"In George Gascoigne's poem there are many things about the Dutch, showing that the English despised them, and despaired of their cause, just as in our days happened to the Spaniards:

"'And thus, my lord, your honour may discerne
Our perils past, &c.'"

Robt. Southey to John Rickman, March 23, 1814.

"The general commendations of Chalmers on this poet seem rather hyperbolical. But his minor poems, especially one called The Arraignment of a Lover, have much spirit and gaiety; and we may leave him a respectable place among the Elizabethan versifiers."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

Gascoigne, Henry B. Suggestions for the Employment of the Poor of the Metropolis, &c., 1817.

Gascoyn, Sir Bernard. Descrip. of Germany, its Govt., &c.; *vide* Brown's Miss. Aulic, 1702.

Gaskarth, John, D.D. Texts examined cited by Papists for their Doctrine of Satisfaction, Lon., 1688, 4to. And in Gibson's Preservative, x. 264. Serms., &c., 1683–1713.

Gaskell, Mrs., formerly **Miss Stromkin,** wife of a Unitarian minister at Manchester, England, has attained considerable popularity as the author of The Moorland Cottage, Ruth, Mary Barton, North and South, and Cranford. Mary Barton; a Tale of Manchester Life, Lon., 1848.

"Mary Barton is a work of higher pretensions than an ordinary novel. It aims not only at the delineation of the joys and sorrows, the loves and hatreds of our common humanity, but it professes also to give a picture of the feelings, habits, opinions, character, and social condition of a particular class of the people.—a class, too, which has of late years attracted a great share of public attention, and has probably been the subject of more misconception and misrepresentation than has fallen to the lot of any other. . . . The literary merit of the work is in some respects of a very high order. Its interest is intense; often painfully so."—*Edin. Rev.*, lxxxix. 402–435.

See a review of Ruth, in the N. Brit. Rev., May, 1853 and of North and South, in Blackw. Mag., May, 1855.

Life of Charlotte Brontë, Author of Jane Eyre, Shirley, Villette, &c., 1857, 2 vols. p. 8vo. This work was alleged to contain several inaccuracies. The last ed., pub. in 1858, varies considerably from the earlier issues: see BRONTÉ, CHARLOTTE. Around the Sofa, 1858.

Gaskin, George, D.D., Rector of St. Benedict. 1. Serms., 1798, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Occas. Serms., 1798–1821.

Gaskin, James J. 1. European Geography made Easy, Lon., 1843, 12mo; 2d ed., Lon., 1846. 2. Geography and Sacred Hist. of Syria, 1846, 18mo.

Gaskin, John. Serms., Brist., 1844, 8vo.

Gaspey, Thomas, an author of our own times, has pub. The Witch Finder, The Self-Condemned, The History of George Godfrey, and other romances. In conjunction with George Moir Bussey, he pub. in 1850, 2 vols. imp. 8vo, Pictorial History of France and of the French People, from the establishment of the Franks in Gaul to the French Revolution, illustrated by nearly 400 beautiful engravings on wood, pub. £2 16*s*.

"An admirably-written and very interesting work, compiled from the writings of Sismondi, Lacretelle, and Thiers. It is a very desirable precursor to the various Lives of Napoleon and Histories of the French Revolution."

Gaspine, John. Serm. on Luke xii. 32, 1663, 4to. See p. 348 of Farewell Serms., Lon., 1816, 8vo.

Gass, Patrick. A Jour. of the Voyages and Travels of a corps of discovery under the command of Capts. Lewis and Clarke, 1804–06, Pittsburg, 1807, 12mo; Lon., 1808, 8vo; Phila., 1810, '12, 12mo.

"It is curious to observe how ingeniously Mr. Gass has avoided whatever could interest or amuse. All he says, we have no doubt, is strictly true: at least, if intolerable dullness be a symptom of truth in narration, he has amply vindicated his veracity."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, i. 293–304.

See ALLEN, PAUL; BIDDLE, NICHOLAS; LEWIS, MERIWETHER.

Gast, John, D.D., Archdeacon of Glandelogh. 1. Rud. of Grecian Hist. to Philip of Macedon, Lon., 1754, 8vo. 2. Hist. of Greece from Alex. of Macedon till the final Subjection to the Roman Power, 1782, 4to. 3. Lett. from a Clergyman, &c. to his Popish Parishioners.

Gaston, Rev. Hugh. A Scripture Account of the Faith and Practice of Christians, consisting of collections of pertinent texts of Scripture upon the sundry Articles of Revealed Religion, Lon., 1764, 8vo. New ed., enlarged, by Joseph Strutt, 1813, 8vo. Again, 1824, 8vo. To this ed. 20,000 references are added. Again, 1847, 8vo; Phila., 1855, 8vo. Pub. by F. Bell. See PERCY, THOMAS. The ed. by Mr. Bell is that corrected and revised by the Rev. John Hall. The late eds. are entitled Gaston's Common-Place Book, &c.

"The arrangement is clear, the selection of texts is sufficiently ample, and a useful index enables the reader to find passages of Scripture arranged on almost every topic he can desire. . . . As it is of easy purchase, it may be substituted for any of the larger common-place books."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"The attributes, perfections, and operations of God; the glories of the Saviour; the accomplished work of redemption, and the agency of the Holy Spirit, are severally enlarged upon. The divine law is amplified with the consentaneous illustrations of its precepts by our Lord himself, and by the prophets and apostles. The personal and relative duties of mankind are largely insisted upon."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

Gastrell, Francis, 1662–1725, a native of Slapton, Northampton, entered Christ Church, Oxf., 1680; preacher at Lincoln's Inn, 1694; Canon of Christ Church, Oxf., 1702; Bishop of Chester, 1714. 1. Considerations on the Trinity, Lon., 1696, 1702, '07, 4to. Also reprinted in Bp. Randolph's Enchiridion Theologicum, vol. iii. 2. The Certainty and Necessity of Religion in General; 8 Serms. at Boyle's Lect. on Heb. xi. 6, 1697, 1703, 8vo; 1739, fol. Gastrell followed up this attack upon Atheism by a blow at Deism in (3.) The Certainty of the Christian Revelation, and the necessity of believing it, established, 1699, 8vo. 4. Fast Serm., 1704, '07, 4to. 5. The Christian Institutes; or, the Sincere Word of God, 1707, '09, 8vo; 1717, 12mo. Frequently reprinted; recently by the Lond. C. K. Society in 12mo.

"This valuable little work, which may perhaps be considered as a Concordance of parallel passages at full length, ... may be very advantageously substituted for any of the subsequent larger and more expensive works. The 'Economy of a Christian Life,' published by the Rev. W. Bingley in 1808, 2 vols. 12mo, is similar in design, but upon the whole better arranged than Bp. Gastrell's little manual."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

6. Serm., 1712, 4to. 7. Serm. 1714, 4to. 8. Remarks upon the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, by Dr. Samuel Clarke, 1714.

"Dr. Clarke acknowledged that the objections to his doctrine were there set forth to particular advantage, by the skill of a very able and learned writer, and proposed with a reasonable and good spirit."

9. His Case with respect to the Wardenship of Manchester, 1721. 10. Certainty of a Future State, 1725, '37, 8vo. 11. Tracts, 8vo. Some other treatises are ascribed to him.

> "He left a sufficient monument of himself in his writings, and his virtues are far from being yet forgotten."—Dr. Willis.

See Biog. Brit.; Atterbury Corresp.; Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Gastrell, Peregrine, LL.D. Enquiry into the Exercise of some parts of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, Lon., 1747, 8vo.

Gataker, Charles, 1614?–1680, son of the celebrated Thomas Gataker, educated at Sidney Coll., Camb., and Pembroke Coll., Oxf., became Rector of Hoggeston, Buckinghamshire, about 1647, and continued there until his death. He wrote some treatises against the Papists, The Way of Truth and Peace, or a Reconciliation of St. Paul and St. James concerning Justification, another work on Justification, animadversions on Bull's Harmonia Apostolica, &c. See Athen. Oxon.; Genl. Biog. Dict.

Gataker, Thomas, 1574–1654, was educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; preacher at Lincoln's Inn, 1601; Rector of Rotherhithe, 1611. He was for many years debarred from active pastoral duty by ill health. He was one of those who subscribed the Covenant, but professed his attachment to Episcopacy, and in the time of the Commonwealth sided with the Presbyterians rather than the Independents. He was one of the most learned critics of his day, and Salmasius, Aenius, Colomies, Morhof, Baillet, as well as the British scholars, united in his praise. Among his principal works are:—1. Of the Nature and Use of Lots; a Treatise, Hist. and Theolog., Lon., 1616, '19, '27, 4to.

> "This publication made a great noise, and drew him afterwards into a controversy."

2. Serms., 1620, 4to; 1637, fol. He also pub. a number of other serms. and discourses, 1620–1707.

> "In his sermons, suitably to the very great learning of the man, there is a wonderful variety of useful matter."—*Dr. Wotton's Study of Divinity.*

3. Dissertatio de Stylo Novi Testamenti, 1648, 4to. 4. Cinnus, &c., 1651, 4to. 5. Adversaria Miscellanea, 1659, fol. This was completed by his son.

> "Gataker vindicates the purity of the Greek of the New Testament writers from Hebraisms and barbarisms against Pfochenius; and illustrates many of its difficult words and idioms. He was a profound Greek scholar, and applied his knowledge very successfully to the illustration of the Scriptures, and also of the classics; though his ideas of the correctness and elegance of the style of the New Testament were carried to an extreme. Some of his English writings, as his Essay on the Nature and Use of Lots, are also worth reading."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*
>
> "Gataker examines this subject [Lots] with great learning, judgment and accuracy."—*Wordsworth's Chris. Instit.*

His share of the annotations upon the Scriptures—the books of Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Lamentations—written by divines of the Westminster Assembly, was so admirably performed, that Calamy does not scruple to assert that no commentator, ancient or modern, is entitled to higher praise.

Opera Critica, edente Hermanno Witsio. Traj. ad Rhen., 1698, 2 tom. in 3 vols. fol. Tom. II. continent M. Antonini Imp. de Rebus suis, Libros XII. et Opuscula Varia.

> "A very learned divine, Thomas Gataker, one whom a foreign writer has placed among the six Protestants most conspicuous, in his judgment, for depth of reading. . . . Gataker stood, perhaps, next to Usher, in general estimation."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

See Mr. Hallam's comments upon Gataker's Cinnus, &c., Adversaria Posthuma, and Marcus Antoninus. The English reader should procure The Meditations of Antoninus, with Gataker's Preliminary Discourse, and Dacier's Life of the Emperor, trans. by Jeremy Collier, 1701, 8vo. After reading Gataker's Prelim. Discourse, he is not to read the Meditations in this trans., for it is inelegant, vulgar, and ludicrous, but must read the trans. by R. Graves, Bath, 1792, 8vo, or some other good version. Antoninus is well worth attention:

> "His Meditations, though they want style, will well repay perusal, from the pure sentiments of piety and benevolence which they exhibit."—Wakefield.
>
> "A profound scholar."—Dr. Parr.

Baillet commends his great learning, but considers him to have been too bold in his conjectures.

> "Vir stupendæ lectionis magni que judicii."—Morhof.
>
> "E criticis omnibus qui hoc sæculo ad politiorum literarum illustrationem aliquid scripsere, vix ac ne vix quidem ullas invenietur, qui in authoribus diligenter ac accurate tractandis Thomæ Gatakero palmam præri piat."—Paul Colomesius.

Gataker, Thomas, surgeon, pub. a trans. of Le Dran's Surgery, and some other profess. treatises, 1749–64.

Gatchell, Thomas. Serm., 1706, 4to.

Gates Geoffrey. The Militarie Profession, 1579.

Gatford. Serms., 1643, 4to.

Gatford. A Disquisition, how far Conquest gives the Conqueror a Title. Anon.

Gatford, Lionel. 1. Hyperphysical Directions in the Time of the Plague, Oxf., 1644, 4to. 2. Public Good without Private Interests; or, a Compendious Remonstrance of the sad State and Condition of Virginia, &c., Lon., 1657, 4to, pp. 27. The Charter of Virginia, pp. 23, is annexed to this pamphlet. 3. Narrative of the Death of Mr. W. Tyrel, and the Preservation of Sir John Rous, 1661, 4to.

Gathercole, Rev. M. A. Letters to a Dissenting Minister, with the Author's Reasons for conforming to the Ch. of Eng., 5th ed., Lon., 1836. This little work, twice noticed by the Bishop of London, excited much attention. See an account of the controversy connected with it in Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 1147.

Gatisden. See Gaddesden.

Gatton, Benj. Theolog. treatises, &c., 1704–32. Eighteen Serms., Oxon., 1732, 8vo.

Gatty, Alfred, Vicar of Ecclesfield. 1. Serms., Lon., 2 vols. 12mo, vol. i., 1843; 2d ed., 1847; vol. ii., 1848. Notice of vol. i.:

> "The subjects treated of are various and full of interest, and all are treated with great energy and with considerable perspicuity of expression and originality of thought. These productions are eminently indicative of mind, judgment, and pure intention, and are constructed for general use."—*Church and State Gazette.*
>
> "All the topics are handled in a plain, practical, straightforward manner, and, though moderate in doctrine, they are always sound, and have often much originality."—*Ch. of Eng. Quar. Rev.*

Notice of vol. ii.:

> "They are sermons of a high and solid character, and are the productions of a good Churchman. They are earnest and affectionate, and follow out the Church's doctrine."—*Lon. Theologian.*

2. The Bell; its Origin, History, and Uses. New ed., 1848, 12mo.

> "A very varied, learned and amusing essay on the subject of bells."—*Lon. Spectator.*

3. The Vicar and his Duties, 1853, 12mo. 4. Serms. for Wayfarers, 1854, cr. 8vo.

Gatty, Mrs. Alfred. The Fairy Godmothers; and other Tales, Lon., 1851, 12mo.

> "Her love for fairy literature has led Mrs. Alfred Gatty to compose four pretty little moral stories, in which the fairies are gracefully enough used as machinery. They are slight, but well written."—*Lon. Guardian.*
>
> "Approaching in tone and tendency to the fairy-tales of Andersen. Most commendable as a fairy-book, with a beautiful illustration by an amateur artist, Miss L. E. Barker."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Gauden, John, D.D., 1605–1662, a native of Mayfield, Essex, educated at St. John's Coll., Camb., became Vicar of Chippenham, and subsequently Rector of Brightwell, Berkshire. Being appointed chaplain to Robert, Earl of Warwick, he preached before the House of Commons, Nov. 29, 1640, and so pleased the members that they gave him a silver tankard, and in the next year presented him to the rich deanery of Bocking, in Essex. When he discovered the murderous designs entertained by the Parliamentarians, he boldly opposed them in a published protest, (1648, fol.,) and after the king had been put to death, he wrote A Just Invective against those of the army and their abettors who murthered K. Charles I., &c.; written Feb. 10, 1648. But this was not pub. until after the Restoration, *i. e.* in 1662. In 1660 he was made Bishop of Exeter, and in 1662 translated to Worcester. He wrote a number of treatises in vindication of the Church of England and its ministers, among which are Hieraspistes, or A Defence of the Ministry and Ministers of the Ch. of Eng., 1653, 4to; The Case of Ministers' Maintenance by Tithes, 1653; Petitionary Remonstrance to Oliver Cromwell in behalf of the Clergy of Eng., 1659, 4to; Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Suspiria; The Tears, Sighs, and Complaints of the Ch. of Eng., 1659, fol.; Antisacrilegus, 1660, 4to; serms., &c.

The character of Gauden has been violently assailed; but he lived in days when prominent men of either party were not likely to meet with much mercy from their opponents. Without entering into any examination of his character, it is but fair to quote Wood's declaration, and thus give him credit for what cannot be disputed:

> "While he continued there [tutor at Wadham College] the greatness of his parts were much improved by the greatness of industry, bestowing the most part of the day and night too in the study of divine matters; . . . esteemed by all that knew him a very comely person, a man of vast parts, and one that had been strangely improved by unwearied labour."—*Athen. Oxon.*

But we must no longer delay the introduction of a subject which, more than all other causes of notoriety, has invested and still invests the name of Gauden with deep interest to the student of political and literary history:—the authorship of Eikon Basilike. In our articles on ANnesley, Arthur, Earl of, and Charles I., King of England, we have already dwelt somewhat upon this vexed question, and referred the reader to the article he is now perusing, promising to direct him to the best sources of information on this subject. The "famous memorandum" in the Earl of Anglesey's copy of the Eikon Basilike was discovered by Mr. Millington, the auctioneer who sold his lordship's library. It is a MS. declaration by the Earl that K. Charles II. and the Duke of York had both assured him that the work in question

> "Was none of the said King's compiling, but made by Dr. Gauden, Bishop of Chester, which I here insert, for the undeceiving others in this point, by attesting so much under my hand."

This memorandum was given to the world, and great was the controversy, and many were the books, to which it gave rise. As regards the work itself, we have already said so much under the name of Charles I. that we may be excused from lingering much on this point. Those who are disposed to pursue the subject at length can examine the dissertations upon this question by Milton, Jane, Ludlow, Hollingworth, Walker, Long, Wagstaff, Burnet, Dugdale, Nash, Birch, Granger, Burton; Gent. Mag. for 1754; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Lon. Quar. Rev.; Brydges's Restituta; see these and other authorities cited in Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; also see authorities cited in Biog. Brit.; Laing's Hist. of Scotland; Lloyd's Memoirs; Maty's Review; Dean Barwick's Life; Who wrote Icon Basilike? by Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., 1824, '25, '28, 3 vols. 8vo; and a review of vol. i. of this work by Sir James Mackintosh, in Edin. Rev., xliv. 1–47. It is fair to add that in his last vol. Dr. Wordsworth stoutly defends his position against Lingard, Todd, Broughton, the Edinburgh Review, and Hallam. Surely the good doctor had his hands full. Mr. Todd rejoined in the next year, 1829.

If the reader ask *us* "Who wrote Icon Basilike?" we shall be obliged to reply as we shall when he (by supposition) asks us "Who wrote Junius?"—Really, we cannot tell. To show him that we have no great reason to blush for our ignorance, we beg to tell him that the learned Dr. Wordsworth "proves" that King Charles I. wrote it, and the equally learned Sir James Mackintosh "proves" that Bishop Gauden wrote it. Now it is certain that both cannot be right, and it is just as certain that it would puzzle a wiser head than ours to prove that either is wrong. Those who wish to see Dr. Wordsworth supported can turn to the London Quarterly Review, xxxii. 467–505; and those who wish to see Sir James Mackintosh countenanced can consult Todd's answer to Wordsworth, and Henry Hallam's Introduction to the Literature of Europe. The quotation of the opinion of the last-named eminent authority may fitly conclude this article:

> "The famous Icon Basilice ascribed to Charles I. may deserve a place in literary history. If we could trust its panegyrists, few books in our language have done it more credit by dignity of sentiment and beauty of style. It can hardly be necessary for me to express my unhesitating conviction that it was solely written by Bishop Gauden, who after the Restoration unequivocally claimed it as his own. The folly and impudence of such a claim, if it could not be substantiated, are not to be presumed as to any man of good understanding, fair character, and high station, without stronger evidence than has been alleged on the other side; especially when we find that those who had the best means of inquiry, at a time when it seems impossible that the falsehood of Gauden's assertion should not have been demonstrated, if it were false, acquiesced in his pretensions. We have very little to place against this, except secondary testimony, vague, for the most part, in itself, and collected by those whose veracity has not been put to the test like that of Gauden. The style also of the Icon Basilice has been identified by Mr. Todd with that of Gauden by the use of several phrases so peculiar that we can hardly conceive them to have suggested themselves to more than one person. It is nevertheless superior to his acknowledged writings. A strain of majestic melancholy is well kept up; but the personated sovereign is rather too theatrical for real nature, the language is too rhetorical and amplified, the periods too artificially elaborated. None but scholars and practical writers employ such a style as this."—*Ed. 3d, Lon.*, 1847, vol. iii. 152, 153.

Here we had intended to stop. But fearful that the last quotation may settle the question with our reader, and having a charitable desire to leave him in the same pleasing uncertainty with which we shall dismiss him from the Junius controversy—in the same state, in short, in which we find ourselves—we throw out for his consideration the following comment, which has at least the authority of a great name:

> "To go no further for a testimony, let his own writings witness, which speak him no less an author than a monarch, composed with such a commanding majestic pathos, as if they had been writ not with a pen but with a sceptre, and for those whose virulent and ridiculous calumnies ascribe that incomparable piece to others, I say it is a sufficient argument that those did not write it because they could not."—South.

Since we prepared the above article for the press, Mr. Macaulay has pub. vols. iii. and iv. of his Hist. of England, (Lon., Dec. 1855,) and in this learned and instructive work we find the following expression of opinion upon that vexed question above noticed:

> "In that year [1692] an honest old clergyman named Walker, who had, in the time of the Commonwealth, been Gauden's curate, wrote a book which convinced all sensible and dispassionate readers that Gauden, and not Charles the First, was the author of the Icon Basilike."

Gaule, John, wrote several works on theology, witchcraft, and astrology, 1628–60. See Bibl. Brit., and Lon. Retrosp. Review, iv. 223–30, 1821, for a notice of his Distractions; or, the Holy Madnesse, 1629, 8vo.

> "John Gaule seems to have thought that the art of pleasing was wrapt up in a pun, or in marshalling an overpowering collection of epithets in 'battalous array.'"—*Ubi supra.*

Gaunt, John. Three Serms., 1769, 8vo.

Gauntlett, Henry, Vicar of Olney. 1. Serm., Oxon., 1809, 8vo. 2. Proverbs of Solomon, with Observ., 1813. 3. Expos. of the Book of Revelation; being the substance of 44 Discourses, 2d ed., 1821, r. 8vo; 4th ed., revised, since pub.

> "Very much on the plan of Bishop Newton and Scott—practical and useful."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Stu.*

> "His interpretations of the prophecies, whether fulfilled or expected to be so, are mostly supported by venerable authorities; and where he differs from them, it is with modesty and candour."—*British Review*, xviii. 396.

Gavin, Antony. Master Key to Popery, Lon., 1725–26, 3 vols. 8vo; 3d ed. of vol. i., 1729.

> "An extraordinary work, exposing the system of Popery."

Gavner, John. The 100 Weight Fraction-Book, 1815.

Gawen, Nicholas. Christ's Pre-eminence Asserted and Vindicated, Oxon., 1668, fol.

Gawler, Wm. Harmonia Sacra, 1781, 4to.

Gawton, Richard. The Lord's Supper, 1612, 8vo.

Gay, Ebenezer, D.D., 1696–1787, minister of Hingham, Mass. Serms., &c., 1725–81.

> "Dr. Chauncy pronounces him to have been one of the greatest and most valuable men in the country." See Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict., and authorities there cited.

Gay, John, 1688–1732, a native of Barnstaple, the descendant of the ancient family of the Le Gays of Oxford and Devonshire, was at an early age apprenticed to a silk-mercer in London. A brief experience proved both to himself and his master that he was ill suited for the duties of active life, and, obtaining a discharge from his indentures, he determined to follow his literary inclinations. The amiability and unobtrusiveness of his character recommended him to the friendship of Pope, Swift, and other wits of the day, and his new attachments were strengthened by the evidence of poetical abilities displayed in his Rural Sports, a descriptive poem addressed to Pope, and pub. in 1711. In the next year he obtained the situation of domestic secretary to the Duchess of Monmouth; and two years later produced The Fan; a Poem, and The Shepherd's Week, in VI. Pastorals. Trivia; or, the Art of Walking the Streets, appeared in the succeeding year.

But during this period he had not neglected the stage—a successful appearance on which was the great object of ambition to the poets of his day and the preceding reigns. In 1713 his comedy of the Wife of Bath had been condemned; but in the next year the play of What D'ye Call It? a kind of mock tragedy, met with better success, and was honoured by the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales. Encouraged by his good fortune, he presented the town, in 1717, with the comedy of Three Hours after Marriage. This piece proved a failure, and Gay bore all the disgrace attaching to want of success; although Pope and Arbuthnot would probably have claimed a share in the authorship had any laurels been forthcoming. However, Gay's wounded feelings were somewhat soothed by a profit of £1000 on an edition of his Poems, pub. by subscription in 1720; and he also received about this time a present from Mr. Secretary Craggs of some South Sea stock. His interest in this famous bubble was supposed to be worth £20,000, but, not willing to accept this sum, he held his stock, and soon found it to be utterly worthless. In 1724 he wrote the tragedy of The Captives, which was tolerably successful on the stage, and seems to have pleased the Princess of Wales, who heard it read by the author in MS.; for she engaged him to write for the benefit of the Duke of Cumberland, then an infant, some fables in verse. This was the origin of the Fables, by which, next to the Beggar's Opera, Gay is best known to the present generation.

The famous play just named was produced in November, 1727, and immediately took the town by storm, enjoying a run of no less than sixty-three nights. The author and his friends were in ecstasies. The ladies carried about the favourite songs in fans, the morals of thousands of hopeful young people were corrupted for life, and, as if nobility itself must make a costly offering to the shrine of infamy —Lavinia Fenton, (the Polly Peachum of the play,) a notorious unmarried courtesan who had long known maternal responsibilities, was led to the altar in pomp by the Right Hon. Lord Charles, third Duke of Bolton.

We are not ignorant that the injurious influences which we charge upon the Beggar's Opera have been denied; and this might surprise us if any thing in the way of effrontery or sophistry could now excite our wonder. But the fact which we are about to quote is worth more than all the special pleading which has been lavished upon such subjects from the days of John D'Urfey to the present generation:

> "In the year 1773, Sir John Fielding told the bench of Justices that he had written to Mr. Garrick concerning the impropriety of performing the Beggar's Opera, which *never was represented without creating an additional number of thieves;* and they particularly requested that he would desist from performing that opera on *Saturday evening.* Such also were the fears of the church as to the effects of this play, that Dr. Herring, then Archbishop of Canterbury, preached a sermon against it; and Dean Swift was writing in favour of it in the Intelligencer.
>
> "Gay was called, in consequence of it, the Orpheus of Highwaymen."

But excepting fame—or disgrace, as we should term it —Mr. Gay received but little compensation for the mischievous effects produced by the Beggar's Opera. He pocketed but £400, and perhaps this was hardly sufficient to soothe the compunctious visitings naturally excited by such evil agency. He therefore wrote a sequel to the Beggar's Opera, entitled Polly, the representation of which was forbidden—for political reasons—by the Lord-Chamberlain. This refusal excited the ire of the party in opposition, and a profit of £1100 or £1200 accrued to Gay from the publication of the prohibited piece. Nor was this his only triumph. The Duke and Duchess of Queensberry adopted him as a member of their family, and his Grace became pecuniary guardian of the poet, who, like most poets, knew not how to keep his money. His lordship proved so able a financier, that on his death, Dec. 4, 1732, Gay left a property of £3000. In addition to the works already noticed, he wrote The Distressed Wife, a Comedy; Achilles, an Opera; Dione, a Pastoral, &c.; and many songs and ballads. The best-known specimen of his prose is the letter—in which he was assisted by Pope —from Lord Harcourt's seat in Oxfordshire, giving an account of the death of two village lovers by a stroke of lightning. Among his minor poems may be instanced The Hare with many Friends, The Court of Death, and Black-Eyed Susan. As a poet, his merits were great; as a man, he was indolent, amiable, and irresolute; as a moralist, he is entitled to no consideration whatever. He lived with no higher purpose than to please, and died with the consciousness that he had done little or nothing to profit or instruct.

His Poems on several occasions were pub. in 1720, 2 vols. 4to; Miscellanies, by Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot, and Gay, 1727, 3 vols. 8vo; Gay's Works, 1722–25, 6 vols. 12mo; Poems, 1727, 2 vols. 12mo; 1737, 2 vols. 8vo; 1762, 2 vols. 12mo; 1767, 2 vols. 12mo; Miscell. Works, 1773, 4 vols. 12mo; Poems never printed, 1820, 12mo; Fables, 1727–38, 2 vols. 4to; 1733–38, 2 vols. 8vo; with Notes and Life of the Author by W. Coxe, 1796, 12mo; new ed., with memoir by O. F. Owen, Lon., 1854, 12mo. They have been trans. into Latin, Italian, and French; a trans. en vers Français, par le Chevalier de Chatelain, was pub. by Mr. Whittaker in London, 1853, 12mo. For other eds. of Gay's Fables, pieces pub. separately, &c., see Bibl. Brit., Lowndes's Bibl. Man., and authorities subjoined.

> "As a poet he cannot be rated very high. He was, as I once heard a female critic remark, 'of a lower order.' He had not in any degree the *mens divinior,* the dignity of genius. Much, however, must be allowed to the author of a new species of composition, though it be not of the highest kind. We owe to Gay the Ballad Opera; a mode of comedy which at first was supposed to delight only by its novelty, but has now by the experience of half a century been so well accommodated to the disposition of a popular audience, that it is likely to keep long possession of the stage."—*Dr. Johnson's Life of Gay.*

But Dr. Wharton condemns the Beggar's Opera as the parent of "that most monstrous of all absurdities, the Comic Opera."

> "Gay's Fables are certainly a work of great merit both as to the quantity of invention implied, and as to the elegance and facility of the execution. They are, however, spun out too long; the descriptions and narrative are too diffusive and desultory; and the moral is sometimes without point. They are more like Tales than Fables. The best are, perhaps, The Hare with many Friends, the Monkeys, and the Fox at the Point of Death. His Pastorals are pleasing and poetical. But his capital work is his Beggar's Opera." *Hazlitt's Lect. on the Eng. Poets.*

See Biog. Brit.; Swift's Works; Pope's Works; Spence's Anecdotes; Mischiefs arising from his Beggar's Opera, Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. xliii.; Howitt's Homes and Haunts of eminent Brit. Poets; Thackeray's Humorists of the 18th century.

Gay, John. Miniature Pictures, newly adapted to the most Fashionable and Public Characters of both sexes, now living, 1780, 4to.

Gay, Joseph. The Confederates; a Farce, Lon., 1717, 8vo. We have already noticed this play, and other works, under the real name of the author, Capt. JOHN DURANT DE BREVAL.

Gay, Nicholas. Union between G. B. and Ire., 1799.

Gay, Wm. Eleven Serms., Lon., 1655, 8vo.

Gayarre, Charles E. Arthur, b. Jan. 3, 1805, at New Orleans, is a descendant of one of the most ancient and historical families of the State of Louisiana, and has held many high posts of honour in his native State. 1. Historical Essay on Louisiana, in French, New Orleans, 1830, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. History of Louisiana, in French, 1846, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "This work begins with the discovery of Louisiana, and comes down to 1769, when the Spaniards took final possession of the colony. It gives a full and authentic account of the French domination in Louisiana, and contains many interesting documents which are thus preserved in the vernacular language of the first settlers."

3. Romance of the history of Louisiana, New York, 1848. 4. Louisiana: its history as a French Colony, 1851, 8vo. 5. Louisiana: its history as a French Colony; 2d series, 1852, 8vo. 6. History of Louisiana, (French domination,) 1854, 2 vols. 8vo. 7. History of Louisiana, (Spanish domination,) 1854, 8vo. 8. School for Politics; a Dramatic Novel, 1854. 9. Influence of the Mechanic Arts on the Human Race, 1854. Mr. Gayarre has also pub. several political addresses, &c.

Gayler, Charles, b. 1820, in New York. At an early age commenced to write for the stage while editing a newspaper in Cincinnati; and, returning to his native city in 1850, has since been there connected with the newspaper and periodical press. Has written upwards of forty dramatic pieces of various kinds, every one of which has been successful on representation. Among those which have been published between 1846 and '58 are The Gold-Hunters, a Drama; the operetta of The Frightened Fiend; Taking the Chances, a Comedy; The Love of a Prince, a Comedy; The Son of the Night, a Drama; Galieno Faliero, a Tragedy; and Isms, a Comedy.

Gaylord, Lewis, and **Luther Tucker.** American Husbandry; being a series of Essays, &c. designed for its Improvement, N. York, 2 vols. 18mo.

Gayton, Edmund, or **De Specioa Villa,** 1609–1666, wrote a number of humorous works, 1645–63, of which the Festivious Notes upon Don Quixote, 1654, &c., is the best known. Wood tells us that, when turned out of employment, he

> "Lived in London in a sharking condition, and wrote trite things merely to get bread to sustain him and his wife."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Who would believe such presumption possible? Why did not Anthony teach "him and his wife" how to live without "bread"? No marvel that his honest indignation was aroused! Some of Gayton's works now bring high prices. See Athen. Oxon.; Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Lon. Gent. Mag., lvii. 399.

Geach, Francis, M.D., d. 1798, of Plymouth, England, pub. several profess. treatises, 1766–81. See Bibl. Brit.

Geard, John. The Beauties of Matt. Henry, with his Life, Character, Labours and Death, Lon., 1797, 8vo.

Geare, Allen. Ebenezer; or, preserv. from Shipwreck. See Osborne's Voyages, ii. 787; 1746.

Geare, Rev. E. Parents' Complaint, Lon., 1848, 12mo

Gearing, Wm. Serms., Lon., 1660–73.

Gedde, John. Works on Bees, 1675, 1721.

Gedde, Walter. See GIDDE.

Geddes, Alexander, 1737–1802, a Roman Catholic divine, was suspended from all ecclesiastical functions after the publication of vol. i. of his trans. of the Bible with Notes, which gave great offence to Christians generally.

1. The Holy Bible; trans. from the original, with Notes, Remarks, &c., Lon., 1792–97, 2 vols. 4to. 2. Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures, 1800, 4to. 3. New Trans of the Psalms, with Notes, &c., 1807, 8vo.

Geddes did not complete his design. The books trans. are those from Genesis to Chronicles, and the Book of Ruth.

> "Geddes's version is admitted to contain many happy renderings, many just emendations of the text, and many profound and

ingenious observations on its sense, and to discover a profound knowledge in the Hebrew language. But the propriety of the greater part, both of his emendations and interpretations, has been questioned."—CHARLES BUTLER.

"Dr. Geddes applied the whole weight of his learning and talents to an artful attack upon the Divine authority of the Scriptures. Through the medium of a new translation he strives to shew that these Scriptures are entitled to no other respect or veneration than what is due to them as curious remains of antiquity."—*Bishop Van Mildert's Boyle Lectures.*

"The volume of Remarks only comprehends the Pentateuch. It is in these remarks that the sentiments of the translator are most offensively stated. All the freedom of the modern continental critics is used with the sacred writings, without the veil of a foreign language interposed, to conceal its unsightliness."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Dr. Boothroyd, in his trans., has availed himself of the labours of Geddes, but has not been misled by his errors. A review of Geddes's trans., attributed to Bishop Horsley, appeared in the British Critic, vols. iv., xiv., xix., and xx. In Dr. John Mason Good's Life of Geddes, 1804, 8vo, will be found some valuable criticisms on his writings. Animadversions on Geddes's trans. were reprinted in 1803, 8vo, from the British Critic for 1802.

Geddes's trans. of the Psalms noticed above, a posthumous publication, edited by Dr. Disney and Charles Butler, extends only to the 11th verse of Psalm cxviii.; the rest is added from an interleaved copy of Bishop Wilson's Bible corrected by Dr. G.

"Though many things have displeased us in the perusal of this work, we are not prepared to say that the learned editors should have altogether withheld this new version from the public. Dr. Geddes was undoubtedly a considerable scholar, and his lucubrations may be turned by other scholars to good account, though they cannot be implicitly adopted."—*British Critic, O. S.*, xxiii. 358.

Dr. G. also pub. trans. from Homer, Horace, &c., Letters, Serms., &c., for an account of which see Bibl. Brit. and Good's Life of Geddes.

Geddes, James, 1710–1749, a Scotch advocate. An Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients, particularly Plato, Glasg., 1748, 8vo. Highly commended.

Geddes, Michael, D.D., d. 1715, a native of Scotland, Chancellor of the Ch. of Sarum. 1. Hist. of the Ch. of Malabar, from the Portuguese, Lon., 1694, 8vo. 2. Hist. of the Ch. of Ethiopia, &c., 1696, 8vo. 3. The Council of Trent no Free Assembly, &c., 1697, 1714, 8vo. 4. Miscell. Tracts, 1702, '05, '06, 3 vols. 8vo. Reprinted, 3 vols. 8vo, 1714, '30. 5. Tracts against Popery, 1715, 8vo. Robert Southey greatly admired Geddes, and frequently quotes his works.

Geddes, Wm. Saints Recreation, 3d part; upon the State of Grace, Edin., 1683, 4to. All pub.

Geddes, Wm., M.D., late surgeon of the Madras European Regiment. Clinical Illustrations of the Diseases of India, Lon., 1846, 8vo.

"A more elaborate display of medical statistics has rarely been given to the public. . . . As a vast amount of facts, the book is really, we believe, unrivalled."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Gee, Alex. Ground of Christianitie, 1594?

Gee, Edward, D.D. Serms., &c., 1620, '53, '58. Steps of Ascension to God; or, a Ladder to Heaven.

"Printed at least 27 times, mostly in a manual, or in a vol. called twenty-fours: the 27th edit. came out in 1677."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Gee, Edward, Rector of St. Benedict, London. Treatises against the Jesuits, &c., Lon., 1687–92.

Gee, J. Impositions on Parliament, 1765, 8vo.

Gee, John, d. 1639, a clergyman of the Church of England, embraced Roman Catholic opinions, but subsequently renounced them, and pub. a warning to Protestants, &c., entitled The Foot out of the Snare; or, Detection of Practices and Impostures of Priests and Jesuits, Lon., 1624, 4to. There was pub. with this, A Gentle Excuse to Mr. Gregg, &c., and the two were

"Printed four times in the said year, 1624, because all the copies, or most of them, were bought up by R. Catholics."—*Athen. Oxon, q.v.*

Gee also pub. a Serm., 1624, 4to, and New Shreds, &c., 1624, 4to.

Gee, Joshua, minister in Boston, d. 1748, aged 50. Serms., Lett. to N. Eells, &c., 1728–43.

Gee, Joshua. The Trade and Navigation of G. Britain Considered, Lon., 1729, '30, 8vo; Glasg., 1735, '60, 8vo; 1767, 12mo.

"The account given in it of the state of our trade is, for the most part, as deceptive as the means suggested for its improvement are illiberal and inefficient."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., q. v.*

Geere, John. Answer to Godwin, Lon., 1649, 4to.

Geffe, Nicholas. Silk-Worms, Lon., 1607, 4to.

Geikie, Archibald. The Story of a Boulder, Lon., 1858.

"He has put forth known facts in a pleasing manner for the beginner."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1858, Pt. 2, 237.

Geldart, T. C. Scotch Judicature Bill, Lon., 1825, 8vo.

Geldart, Mrs. Thomas, has pub. Stories of England and Ireland, and other juvenile works, 1849, &c.

"She writes as one who understands and loves children. Her style is interesting; her moral is always sound."—*Notice of Stories of England, in the Lon. Eclectic Review.*

Gell, John. Causes of Insolvency in Retail Business, &c., Lon., 1796, 8vo.

Gell, Philip. Idiom of the Hebrew, Lon., 1821, 8vo.

Gell, Robert, D.D., of London, d. 1665. 1. Serm., Lon., 1650, 4to. 2. Serm., 1655, 4to. 3. Essays towards the Amendment of the Eng. Trans. of the Bible, 1659, fol. 4. Remains or Select Scrip. of the N. Test., 1676, 2 vols. fol.

"These are very curious books, consisting of a number of discourses on particular passages, full of allegorical and cabalistical illustrations, along with some ingenious and solid criticisms. Dr Gell was an Arminian, and is spoken of by Mr. Baxter as one of the sect-makers of the time."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

The Remains are commended by John Wesley. Charles Wesley took hints for some hymns from Gell's Notes.

Gell, Sir William, 1777–1836, an eminent classical antiquary, educated at, and Fellow of, Emanuel Coll., Camb., was knighted in 1803; subsequently, to 1820, he resided altogether at Rome or Naples. 1. Topography of Troy and its Vicinity, Lon., 1804, fol.

"Gell's Topography of Troy and Ithaca cannot fail to ensure the approbation of every man possessed of classical taste, as well for the information Mr. Gell conveys to the mind of the reader as for the ability and research the respective works display."—LORD BYRON

Reviewed in the Edin. Rev., and Lon. Quar. Rev. 2. Geography and Antiq. of Ithaca, 1807, 4to.

"His Geography of Ithaca comprehends a full survey of the far-famed island which the hero of the Odyssey has immortalized: for we really are inclined to think that the author has established the identity of the modern Theaki with the Ithaca of Homer."—LORD BYRON.

3. Itinerary of Greece, 1810, r. 4to. 4. Itinerary of the Morea, 1817, 8vo. 5. Attica, 1817, fol. 6. Tour in the Morea, 1823, 8vo. 7. Topography of Rome and its Vicinity, 1834, 3 vols. 8vo and r. 8vo; including the Map. 1840, 2 vols. 8vo; with the Map. New ed., by E. H. Bunbury, 1846, 8vo. This excellent work should accompany Gibbon's Decline and Fall. To say nothing of the fatigue and trouble involved in this undertaking, the expense of surveys and measurement alone was upwards of £500.

"These volumes are so replete with what is valuable, that were we to employ our entire journal, we could, after all, afford but a meagre indication of their interest and worth."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

8. By Sir Wm. Gell and J. P. Gandy, Pompeiana; or, descrip. of the Topog., Edifices, and Ornaments of Pompeii, 1817–19, 2 vols. in 1, imp. 8vo and imp. 4to; 1824, 2 vols. r. 8vo; 1852, 2 vols. r. 8vo. Second series, 1830, 2 vols. r. 8vo, imp. 8vo, and 4to. The value of these works, which give the result of the excavations since the commencement in 1748, need not be enlarged on. By their aid, he who stays in his library will have a better idea of Pompeii than he who visits the entombed city without them. Sir Wm. Gell also contributed to the letter-press of the illustrations of the Antiquities of Iona, pub. by the Society of Dilettanti, (of which he was a member,) 1797–1840, 3 vols. imp. fol., pub. at £21. In this work will be found the illustrations of the ruins of those buildings which were distinguished by Vitruvius and other ancient writers for their elegance and magnificence; such as the Temple of Bacchus, at Teos, the country of Anacreon; the Temple dedicated to Minerva, at Priene, by Alexander of Macedon; and the Temple of Apollo Didymæus, near Miletus.

"Gell's notions of authorship were of a very aristocratic nature. All his works were brought out on so large and extensive a scale as to be out of the reach of that class of readers for whom his topographical and antiquarian researches would have been especially useful—for travellers in those countries whose remains were described by him."—*Dr. Madden's Life of the Countess of Blessington*, where will be found some interesting notices of Gell. Also see Willis's Pencillings by the Way; Byron's Hours of Idleness and Notes; and an obituary notice of Sir Wm. in the Lon. Gent. Mag., June, 1836, 665, 666.

Gellibrand, Henry, 1597–1636, a native of London, educated at Trin. Coll., Oxf., became curate of Chiddingstone, Kent; Prof. of Astronomy at Gresham Coll., 1627. He pub. An Appendix concerning Longitude, 1633, An Institution Trigonometrical, 1634, '52, a Discourse Mathematical, 1635, An Epitome of Navigation, 1674, '98, and a Latin Oration in praise of the Astronomy of Gassendus; but is best known as a writer by his completion of Henry Briggs's Trigonometriæ Britannicæ, of which we have already treated in the proper place. See Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.; Ward's Gresham Professors; Martin's Biog. Philosophica.

Gellibrand, Joseph. Poem, Lon., 1783, 4to.

Gellius, John. 1. Apologia, &c., Rupellæ, 1605, 8vo. 2. Epith. in Nuptias Fred. V., Heidelb., 1613, 4to. 3. Acclamatio ad Jacobum I., Edin., 1617, 4to.

Gellman, James. Bite of Rabid Animals, 1812.

Gem, Richard. The Stone, Lon., 1741.

Gemmil, John. Con. to Ed. Med. Ess., 1736.

Genest, P. Account of the English Stage, 1660–1830, Bath, 1832, 10 vols. 8vo. This work commences where Collier's ends. Mr. G. is said to have spent his whole life in collecting materials for this history. He might have made a much better use of his time. Since writing the above, we meet with the following:

"A more remarkable instance of waste of time and paper we never remember."—*Lon. Athenæum, Oct.* 19, 1833. See this caustic review.

Geneste, M. The Parallel Histories of Judah and Israel, Lon., 1843, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Useful in pointing out the times when the Prophets lived."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Stu.*

Genevais, J. A. Navigation, Lon., 1769, 8vo.

Gengembre, P. W., Prof. of Foreign Languages in Girard Coll., Phila., and **J. H. Brown.** Elements of English Grammar, Phila., 1855, 12mo. Highly commended by President W. H. Allen of Girard College, and by many teachers of the public schools of Phila.

Genings, J. Life of E. Genings, 1614, 4to.

Gent. Vindic. of Europe and G. Brit., 1803.

Gent, Thomas, 1691–1778, a printer and antiquary of York. 1. Hist. of York, Lon., 1703, 8vo. 2. Hist. of Rippon, &c., York, 1733, 8vo. 3. Hist. of Kingston-upon-Hull, 1735, 8vo. 4. Hist. of Eng. and Rome, 1741, 2 vols. 12mo. 5. Hist. of the great Eastern Window of St. Peter's Cathedral, 1762, 8vo. 6. Life of St. Robert of Knaresborough, &c., 12mo. 7. Job, a Poem. 8. Autobiography, 1832, 8vo. Other works.

"His autobiography is as characteristic as John Dunton's, and, like it, contains much information relating to the state of the press in his days, and the trade of literature."—*Southey's Doctor, q. v.*

Gent, Thomas. Poetic Sketches, 1806, '07, '11.

Gentil. Solitary or Carthusian Gardener; being Dialogues between a Gentleman and Gardener, 1706, 8vo.

Gentilis, Albericus, LL.D., 1550–1611, an Italian lawyer, was in 1587 appointed by Queen Elizabeth Prof. of Civil Law at Oxford, where he lectured for twenty-four years. He pub. De Jure Belli, and some other works in Latin. See Athen. Oxon.

Gentilis, Robert, 1590–1654, son of the preceding, trans. Servita's Hist. of the Inquisition, and some other works, into English. See Athen. Oxon.

Gentleman, Francis, 1728–1784, a soldier, actor, and author. 1. Characters; an Epistle, Lon., 1766, 4to. 2. Royal Fables, 1766, 8vo.

"Poetical productions of very considerable merit."

3. Dramatic Censor, 1770, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Ed. of Shakspeare's Plays, pub. by Bell, 1774–75.

"The worst edition that ever appeared of any English author."—*Biog. Dramat.*

This is saying a great deal.

Gentleman, Robert. 1. Scholar's Companion, 1788, 12mo. 2. Addresses to Youth, Lon., 1792, 12mo.

Gentleman, Tobias. 1. The Best Way to make England the most Wealthy Kingdom of Europe, by advancing the Fishing Trade, Lon., fol. 2. England's Way to Win Wealth and to employ Ships and Mariners, 1614, 4to.

Geoffrey de Vinsauf, *temp.* Richard I., is supposed by some to have written several works, but we can only attribute to him with certainty a metrical Latin treatise on the art of poetry, which bears the name of *Nova Poetaria.* For edits., and an account and specimens of this treatise, see Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit. There are many MSS. of it extant.

"It is, however, a heavy, tiresome poem, and is only interesting as being the key to the general style of the Latin poetical writers of the thirteenth century which was formed on the rules given in this work."—*Ubi supra.*

Geoffrey Gaimar, a distinguished *trouvère* of the reign of Stephen, was the first who pub. an Anglo-Norman version of the History of the British Kings by Geoffrey of Monmouth. See the Ancient romance of Havelok the Dane, &c., with an Introduc., &c., by Fred. Madden, Esq.; printed for the Roxburghe Club, Lon., 1828, 4to; the portion of Gaimar which relates to the story of Havelok; Chroniques Anglo-Normandie, Rouen, 1835, 8vo; Collec. of Historians, ed. by order of the Record Commission, vol. i. pp. 764–829; the portion of the history previous to the Conquest, with the concluding lines of the poem, in which the author speaks of himself and his undertaking; Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.

Geoffrey, or **Stephen,** Dean of Llandaff, flourished 1120, wrote a Life of the Welsh saint Telivaus or Teilo, and is said to have composed the Register of the Church of Llandaff, pub. by the Rev. W. J. Rees, for the Welsh MSS. Society, Llandovery, 1840, 8vo. See Wharton's Angl. Sac., ii. 662, Lon., 1691, fol.

Geoffrey of Monmouth, d. 1154, Archdeacon of Monmouth, was made Bishop of St. Asaph in 1152, but afterwards returned to the monastery of Abingdon, where he was abbot. He wrote a Latin version of the prophecies, &c. of Merlin, Chronicon sive Historia Britonum, (written about 1138?); and some other works are ascribed to him. His History became very popular, and there are few works of which so many MSS. are extant. Edits. in Latin, Paris, 1508, 4to; 1517, 4to; Heidelb., 1587, fol., (in Rerum Britan.,) &c. For a particular account of edits. of this work and its author, we refer to Thompson's Pref. to his trans.; Bale, Pits, and Tanner; Bp. Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry; Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit. Aaron Thompson's trans. into English was pub. Lon., 1718, 8vo. New ed., by J. A. Giles, LL.D., 1842, 8vo.

"It is impossible to consider Geoffrey of Monmouth's History of the British Kings in any other light than as a tissue of fables. Its author was either deceived by his materials, or he wished to deceive his readers."—*Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Both Shakspeare and Milton have drawn from old Geoffrey's Chronicle. Of the Life and Prophecies of Merlin, forty-two copies were printed for the Roxburghe Club in 1830, 4to.

Geoghegan, Edward. Med. treatises, 1801–10.

George, Anita, Mrs., a native of Cuba, who came to the U. States in 1848, and whilst in Boston completed Memoirs of the Queens of Spain, with Notes by Miss Pardoe, Lon., 1850, 2 vols. 8vo. Severely condemned in the London Athenæum, 1850, 918–19, 1375–76.

"It is unfortunate, however, for the present writer that this portion of Spanish history should have been so ably and so completely gone over by an historian of such high standing as Mr. Prescott—and we can easily believe the hesitation and anxiety which the writer modestly tells us she felt in entering on this part of her task. . . . We regret that Mrs. George should so repeatedly throw out insinuations as to the integrity of Isabella's motives, both in her war against the Moor, and in the severer measures adopted by her against the Jews. Mr. Prescott, who certainly has had access to every document which could throw light on her character, expressly maintains 'the unsuspected integrity of her motives.'"—*Ubi supra.*

George, John. 1. Offence of Libel, Lon., 1812, 8vo.

"Too much praise cannot be given to him for the liberality of the principles which pervade it."—*Edin. Rev., Oct.* 1813.

2. Law rel. to Joint Stock Companies, 2d ed., 1825, 8vo. 3. Cause of Dry Rot Discovered, 8vo.

"One of the most valuable of modern improvements."—*Lon. Gardener's Mag., April,* 1829.

George, Wm., D.D. Serms., 1732, '49.

Georgeson, Sir P. Defence of Parl. In Latin. Trans. by S. Rand, Lon., 1692, 4to.

Gerahty, James. Letter to Lord Cottenham, 1845.

Gerahty, James. See Gerathy.

Gerard, Alexander, D.D., 1728–1795, a divine of the Ch. of Scotland; Prof. of Philos. in Marischal Coll., Aberdeen, 1750; of Divinity, 1760; of Divinity in King's Coll., Aberdeen, 1771. 1. Essay on Taste, Lon., 1759, 8vo; Edin., 1764, 12mo; 1780, 8vo. 2. Serms., 1759–61. 3. Dissertations, 1766, '67, 8vo. 4. Essay on Genius, 1767, '74, 8vo. 5. Serms., 1776–78. 6. 19 Serms., Lon., 1780–82, 2 vols. 8vo.

"His Sermons were simple and plain, adapted to the common class of hearers, but so accurate as to secure the approbation of the ablest judges."—Chalmers.

7. Pastoral Care, ed. by Gilbert Gerard, 1799, 8vo.

"In this highly meritorious work the able author has rendered that service to the Church of Scotland which our own had previously derived from that of Bp. Burnet."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

8. Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, by Alex. Gerard, D.D., and Gilbert Gerard, D.D., 1828, 8vo. See Encyc. Brit.

Gerard, Capt. Alexander. 1. Account of Koonawur in the Himalaya, ed. by G. Lloyd, Lon., 1841, 8vo.

"If the adventures through which Captain Gerard passed had been in the hands of some of our book-makers, what three-tomed *ad-captandum* exploits they would have carved out of them! What pencillings Willis would have made from Captain Gerard's experiences!"—*Lon. Atlas, Nov.* 13, 1841.

2. Capt. A. Gerard and Major Sir Wm. Lloyd's Tours in the Himalaya, 1846, 2 vols. in 1, 8vo.

"Of the three tours, the two by the enterprising brothers Gerard were purely scientific in their objects. . . . Major Sir W. Lloyd's contribution is in the form of a journal; and is the most popular portion of the work."—*Lon. Spectator.*

"A more valuable and engaging work we would strive in vain at this moment to name among the recent mass of new books."—*Lon. Monthly Rev.*

Gerard, Gilbert, D.D., d. 1815, Prof. of Greek, and subsequently of Divinity, in King's Coll., Aberdeen, was a son of Dr. Alexander Gerard. 1. Serm., Lon., 1797, 8vo. 2. Institutes of Biblical Criticism, Lon., 1806, 8vo; Edin., 1808, 8vo.

"Of *general* and *elementary* treatises there is none which is more to be recommended, either for perspicuity or correctness, than the Institutes of Biblical Criticism, by Dr. Gerard."—BISHOP MARSH.

"No one can deny the merit of accurate learning and judicious arrangement to this work; but it certainly is one of the driest and most uninteresting books ever written on the Bible."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

See GERARD, ALEXANDER, D.D.

Gerard, James, M.D. 1. Con. to Med. Com., 1785. 2. Con. to Mem. Med., 1795.

Gerard, or **Gerrard, Wm.** The Seaman's Preceptor, 1803, 8vo.

Gerarde, John, 1545–1607? a surgeon and herbalist. 1. Catalogus Arborium, &c., Lon., 1596, 4to; 1599, fol. Very rare. 2. The Herbal; or, General Hist. of Plants, 1597, fol. By Dr. Thomas Johnson, 1633, '36, fol.; 1744, 8vo.

"From its being well timed, from its comprehending almost the whole of the subjects then known, by being written in English, and ornamented with a more numerous set of figures than had ever accompanied any work of the kind in this kingdom, it obtained great repute."—PULTENEY.

See PARKINSON, JOHN.

"A book in which the botanical student will find much amusement, and an excellence of description rare even in modern works."—*Dr. J. Johnston's Berwick Flora.*

"It is not now esteemed at all by botanists, at least in the first edition."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

See Sir James Edward Smith's English Flora. He often quotes and commends it.

Gerardot, Rev. J. French Grammar, &c., 1815.

Gerat, Capt. Barry. Military Discipline. In Irish, with figures, Bruxelles, 1634, fol.

Gerathy, or **Gerahty, James.** 1. State of Ireland, Lon., 1799, 8vo. 2. The Union, 1799, 8vo.

Gerbier, Sir Balthasar, 1591–1667, an artist, a native of Antwerp, emigrated to England, where he resided at the time of his death. He pub. some treatises on Fortifications, Building, &c., 1649–65. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting; Pilkington's Dict.; Lysons's Environs.

Gerbier, Charles. 1. Astrologo-Mastrix, Lon., 1646, 4to. 2. The Praise of Worthy Women, 1651, 12mo.

Gerbier, George D'Ouvilly. The False Favourite disgraced, &c.; a Tragi-Com., Lon., 1657, 12mo.

Gere, Wm. Reformation of the Law, 1659, 4to.

Geree, John, 1600–1649, a Puritan divine, minister of St. Alban's, 1645, of St. Faith's, London, 1649, pub. Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, 1644, 4to, some serms., &c.

Geree, John. Serm., Lon., 1706, 4to.

Geree, Stephen, brother of the first-named John, and also a Puritan divine, pub. a Serm., Lon., 1639, 8vo, and The Doctrines of the Antinomians confuted; an answer to Dr. Crisp, Lon., 1644, 4to.

Gerhard, Benjamin, a lawyer of Phila. Williams (Joshua) on Personal Property. Second Amer. from the Eng. ed. of 1852. Carefully and thoroughly annotated, by B. G., Phila., 1854, 8vo. See WILLIAMS, JOSHUA.

Gerhard, W. W., M.D., b. 1809, in Philadelphia, Lecturer on Clinical Med. in the Univ. of Penna., brother of the preceding. 1. Clinical Guide, Phila., 8vo. 2. Lect. on the Diagnosis, Pathology, and Treatment of the Diseases of the Chest, 1842, 8vo; new ed., 1854, 8vo.

"This is the best refutation of the charges which are constantly made against physical exploration in medicine, by those who appear to imagine that science can never advance beyond the point at which they ceased to learn."—*Amer. Jour. of Med. Sci.*

Edited Graves's System of Clinical Medicine, with Notes and Additions, Phila., 8vo. He has also contributed many articles to the Amer. Jour. Medical Sciences, Medical Examiner, &c.

Gerland, flourished 1082, the earliest known writer in England in mathematical science after the Norman Conquest, composed a treatise on the Computus, beginning with 1182, and a treatise on the Abacus. The first will be found in the British Museum, and the latter in the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris; both in MS.

"The author appears to be learned in his subject, and avows that his design in compiling this work [on the Computus] was to correct and clear up the errors and doubts of his predecessors, especially of Bede."—*Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Gerrald, or **Gerald, Joseph.** Political tracts, 1793, 94, 8vo.

Gerrans, B. Travels of Rabbi Benjamin through Europe, Asia, and Africa, Lon., 1783, 12mo. These travels were performed during the 12th century.

Gerrard, Miss, d. 1807, pub. a vol. of miscellanies in prose and verse.

Gerrard, John. Poems, Lon., 1770, 4to.

Gerrard, Rev. John. The Roman Sigallarium, Lon., 1792, 4to. In English and Latin. This valuable treatise, a great assistance to those engaged in the study of Roman antiquities, was reprinted in Facciolati's Lexicon.

Gerrard, Philip. A Godly Invective, Lon., 1547, '59, 8vo. He advocates "free passage" for the Bible.

Gerry, Elbridge, 1744–1814, a native of Marblehead, Mass., Governor of Mass., 1810, Vice-Prest. U. States, 1813, pub. some political papers. See James T. Austin's Memoirs of his Life, Boston, 1828, 8vo;—reviewed by Edward Everett, in N. Amer. Rev., xxviii. 37;—Goodrich's Lives; Amer. Quar. Rev., iii. 469.

Gersaint, E. F. Etchings of Rembrandt, 1752.

Gervase, a monk of the priory of Christ Church, Canterbury, *temp.* Richard I., wrote Tractatus de Combustione et reparatione Dorobornensis ecclesiæ, (in Eng. ed. by A. J. Dunkin, Lon., 1845, 8vo;) another tract; a history of the Archbishops of Canterbury; and a Chronicle of the reigns of Stephen, Henry II., and Richard I. These will be found in Twysden's Hist. Anglican. Scriptores Decem, 1652, fol.; coll. 1285–1684.

"Reported to have been a most judicious antiquary, and methodical historian, and to have made excellent collections of the British and English story, from the coming in of the Trojans down to the year 1200."—*Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.*

"His chronicle of the reigns of Stephen, Henry, and Richard, is one of the most valuable of the historical memorials of the twelfth century."—*Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Gervase of Chichester, flourished 1170, is best known by his Commentary on the prophecy of Malachi on the duties of the Priesthood, of which there is a good MS. in the British Museum, MS. Reg. iii., B. x. He also wrote a book of Homilies, and some other theolog. treatises.

Gervase of Tilbury, *temp.* Henry II., has had a number of works ascribed to him, but an eminent authority (Thomas Wright) assures us that the Otia Imperialia is the only one he is known with any certainty to have written. The Otia Imperialia is a curious compendium of history, geography, natural phenomena, &c. For an account of this work, its edits., and other works ascribed to Gervase, see Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., and authorities there cited.

Gervis, Henry. Con. to Med. Chir. Trans., 1811.

Gery, Robert, of Islington. Serm., 1706.

Gery, Thomas. Divinity of the Scriptures, 1657.

Gesner, Abraham, M.D., a distinguished geologist, a native of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, has pub. a work on the Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia, one on the Industrial Resources of Nova Scotia, and several other treatises. He has also attained considerable reputation as a chemist, and among the results of his investigations is the discovery of the Keroseal Gas.

"The Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia was the guide-book of Sir Charles Lyell in his geological survey of Nova Scotia, and after the most thorough examination was pronounced by him to be exceedingly correct."—*Men of the Time, N. York*, 1852.

Gest, Edmund. A Treatise againste the preue Masse, in the behalfe and furtheraunce of the mooste holye Communyon, Lon., 1548, 16mo.

Gethin, Lady Grace, 1676–1697, a daughter of Sir George Norton of Abbots-Leith, Somersetshire, married Sir Richard Gethin of Gethin-grott, in Ireland. After her death was pub. Reliquiæ Gethinianæ; a Collection of choice Discourses, Pleasant Apothegms, and Witty Sentences, Lon., 1699, 1700, 4to. Very rare. See Ballard's Memoirs of British Ladies.

Gething, Richard, a famous penman, a native of Herefordshire, settled in London about 1616. 1. A Copy-book, ob. 4to. 2. Chirographia, 1645, '64. 3. Calligraphotechnia, 1652, fol.

Getseus, Daniel. Ch. of England, &c., Oxon., 1658, 8vo.

Getz, George. Precedents in Conveyancing, 3d ed., Phila., 1845, 8vo. See Western Law Jour., 140.

Geyer, H. S. Statutes of Missouri, St. Louis, 1817.

Ghyles, Thomas. Joint Sickness or Gout, 1685.

Gib, Adam, 1713–1788, a native of Perthshire, was one of the founders of the Secession Church in Scotland. See ERSKINE, EBENEZER, and authorities there referred to, and Stark's Biographia Scotica. Gib was the leader of the division called Antiburghers. 1. Present Truth; a display of the Secession Testimony, Edin., 1774, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Sacred Contemplations, &c., 1786.

Gibb, John. Serm. on Rom. xiii. 6, 7, Brist., 1721, 4to.

Gibbens, Nicholas. Questions and Disputations upon the first fourteen Chapters of Genesis, Lon., 1601, 4to.

Gibbes, Charles, D.D. 31 Serms., Lon., 1677, 4to.

Gibbes, George Smith, M.D., pub. treatises on Animal Matters, 1796; Bath Waters, 1800, '03; and con. to Phil. Trans., 1794, and to Nicholson's Jour., 1799.

Gibbes, Robert Wilson, M.D., b. 1809, in Charleston, S.C., President of the South Carolina Medical Association. 1. Memoir of James De Veaux, the Artist, 1845. 2. Biographical Sketch of Charles Fraser, the Artist. 3. Documentary History of the American Revolution; consisting of Letters and Papers relating to the Contest for Liberty, chiefly in South Carolina, from Originals in the possession of the Editor, and other Sources, Columbia, S.C., and N.Y., 1853, &c., 3 vols. 8vo: vol. i., 1764–1776; vol. ii., 1776–1781; vol. iii., 1781–1782.

"The editor, with a rare spirit of patriotism, has been engaged for twenty-five years in collecting these valuable and interesting papers, in the hope of preserving materials for American history which might otherwise have been lost. These are given for their intrinsic value, and in the order of dates, without reference to special events. He trusts they will be received, as they are offered, as a contribution to the history of that glorious Revolution of which every memorial is dear to South Carolina and her sister States."

In 1842, he pub., in Amer. Jour. of Med. Sciences, an article on Pneumonia, which revolutionized its treatment, by opposing the use of the lancet. It has been incorporated in Watson's Practice of Medicine.

Gibbings, Richard. Roman Forgeries, &c., Lon., 1842, '49, 8vo.

Gibbon. Serm. on Justification, &c., 1676.

Gibbon, Alex. Past and Present Delusions in the Polit. Econ. of the United Kingdom, Lon., 1850, 8vo.

Gibbon, Charles, pub. The Remedie of Reason, 1589, 4to; A Work worth the Reading, &c., 1590–1604, all 4to.

Gibbon, Edward, April 27, 1737—Jan. 16, 1794, one of the most eminent of modern historians, was descended from an ancient family of Kent. His grandfather, Edward Gibbon, was one of the Commissioners of Customs during the last four years of Queen Anne; and his father, also Edward Gibbon, sat in Parliament in 1734 for Petersfield, and in 1741 for Southampton. The subject of this notice, born at Putney, in Surrey,—the eldest of five brothers and a sister, all of whom died in their infancy,—was admitted at Westminster school in 1749, and, three years later, in 1752, was matriculated as a gentleman-commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford. Not having received that preparatory training which could alone have qualified him for deriving much advantage from his collegiate course, we need not marvel that the fourteen months which he spent at this famous seat of learning were "idle and unprofitable." He tells us, indeed, that he brought to Oxford "a stock of erudition that might have puzzled a doctor, and a degree of ignorance of which a schoolboy would have been ashamed;" but the latter statement will be accepted with more readiness than the former. At the early age of sixteen he was led, by the perusal of the works of Bossuet and Parsons, to entertain doubts of the soundness of the principles of the Reformation, and in 1753 we find him solemnly abjuring these errors at the feet of a Roman Catholic priest in London. His father, anxious both for his mental improvement and spiritual benefit, sent him to Lausanne, in Switzerland, charging his instructor, the Rev. Mr. Pavilliard, a Calvinist minister, to persuade him, if possible, of the unsoundness of the tenets which he had so lately embraced. Young Gibbon was not impregnable, and on Christmas day, 1754, only eighteen months after his conversion to Romanism, after "a full conviction," he received the sacrament in the church at Lausanne.

Having now none of the temptations to gay company which had robbed him of many of his college hours, he applied himself to study with a praiseworthy anxiety to store his mind with useful knowledge, and speedily acquired a creditable acquaintance with the Greek, Latin, and French languages, Jurisprudence, and Belles-Lettres. His hours of application were relieved by the society of a young lady of great beauty and many accomplishments, Mademoiselle Susan Curchod, to whom the attentions of the English student were not disagreeable. But the father of the object of his affections discouraging a matrimonial alliance, the young people bore their disappointment in a most philosophical manner. Gibbon tells us that his wound was insensibly healed by time, and that the lady was not unhappy: he returned to the classics, and Mlle. Curchod became the wife of the celebrated Mr. Necker, and the mother of Mme. de Stael. But the youthful lover did not seek consolation in the marriage state; he lived and died a bachelor. "Since the failure of my first wishes," he remarks, when over fifty, "I have never entertained any serious thoughts of a matrimonial connection."

In 1758 he returned to England, after an absence of nearly five years, and, through his acquaintance with David Mallett, gained admittance into a class of society which enabled him to display his own acquirements, and gather that general knowledge of current English literature in which he felt himself to be not so well versed as in more abstruse researches. Finding that Swift, Addison, Robertson, and Hume, were praised for various graces of style, or strength and perspicuity of diction, he read them with great care, and ardently longed to gain some measure of that distinction which had rewarded their efforts to instruct or please the world.

In 1761 Gibbon confided to Dr. Maty the secret that he had in a matured state an Essai sur l'étude de la Littérature, composed in French, and requested his opinion of its merits. His counsellor urged its publication, and when the young author hesitated to trust himself into the hands of critics, his father, ever anxious for his advancement, insisted upon its being given to the world. Accordingly, it made its appearance in 1761, in a 12mo vol. The foreign critics commended it, but at home it was scarcely noticed, and made no impression at all upon the public mind. Some years later it was sought for with avidity:

"The publication of my History, fifteen years afterwards, revived the memory of my first production, and the Essay was eagerly sought for in the shops; but I refused the permission of reprinting it, and when a copy has been discovered at a sale, the primitive value of 2*s.* 6*d.* has risen to the fanciful price of 20 or 30 shillings."—*Autobiography.*

About the time of the publication of this Essay he was appointed Captain of the South battalion of the Hampshire militia, and for two years and a half endured "a wandering life of military servitude." He discharged his duties with zeal and fidelity, but was not sorry to return to the ease of civil life, upon the disbanding of his regiment on the restoration of peace in 1762–63. At a later period he resumed his military duties, and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and commandant of his regiment. In 1763 he again visited the continent, furnished with letters to persons of distinction in France from Horace Walpole, the Duke de Nivernois, Lady Hervey, and David Mallett. In Paris he was pleased to find that his Essay had made his name familiar to the leaders of fashion and letters, and he soon mingled on easy terms with D'Alembert, Diderot, Helvetius, Count de Caylus, the Abbé de Bleterie, Barthelemy, Raynal, Arnaud, and others of more or less note.

Those who appear surprised at the deep-seated infidelity and easy effrontery in indecency which are so painfully manifest in the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, lay too little stress on the fact that a moral ruin in the better nature of the author had preceded the political decadence which he has so eloquently described. We have here, of course, no reference to habits of life or the economy of social duties. We go further: we speak of the "heart, out of which are the issues of life," and we affirm that, when the desire of the approbation and fear of the judgments of God have been banished, then the glory has departed from the temple, and the palace, however beautiful, can claim but the chilling grandeur of the tomb.

In May, 1763, Gibbon revisited Lausanne, where he had resided for nearly a year, and in 1764 we find him, with all that devotion which he had once cherished for Christianity transferred to the worship of classical antiquity, a pilgrim at the gates of the Eternal City.

He had long anxiously revolved in his mind many prominent eras in the history of the world, in the hope of acquiring by their happy treatment that fame which Robertson and Hume considered as an ample reward for their "days and nights" of patient research and wearisome toil.

The mind of Gibbon was therefore in a state peculiarly alive to the influence of strong emotion, and this visit to Rome decided the theme which should carry his name to posterity, gathering in its progress, we may add, the mingled admiration and reproach of successive generations to the end of time. That biographer will do the historian injustice who shall relate for him what he has so eloquently told himself—the inception and completion of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

"It was at Rome," he tells us, "on the 15th of October, 1764, as I sat musing amidst the ruins of the Capitol, while the bare-footed friars were singing vespers in the temple of Jupiter, that the idea of writing the decline and fall of the city first started to my mind. But my original plan was circumscribed to the decay of the city rather than of the empire; and, though my reading and reflections began to point towards that object, some years elapsed, and several avocations intervened, before I was seriously engaged in the execution of that laborious work."—*Autobiography.*

In 1767, Mr. Deyverdun, a Swiss gentleman, then in England, to whom Gibbon was warmly attached, united with him in the publication of a literary Journal, entitled Memoires Littéraires de la Grande Brétagne, of which only two vols. appeared, (1767–68.)

"It is not my wish to deny how deeply I was interested in these Memoirs, of which I need not be ashamed. . . . I will presume to say that their merit was superior to their reputation; but it is not less true that they were productions of more reputation than emolument."—*Autobiography.*

We may remark that the version of part of Anstey's New Bath Guide, in the Memoirs, has been declared equal to the celebrated Towneley Hudibras: the Review of Walpole's Historic Doubts was written by David Hume. These two (12mo) vols. are now rare. Hanrott's copy sold for £6 16*s*. 6*d*. Gibbon's next publication—an anonymous one, in 1770—was Critical Observations on the Sixth Book of the Æneid. This was an attack upon Bishop Warburton's celebrated hypothesis in the Divine Legation of Moses, respecting the descent of Æneas to hell.

> "According to Bishop Warburton the descent to hell is not a false but a mimic scene; which represents the initiation of Æneas, in the character of a lawgiver, to the Eleusinian mysteries. This hypothesis, a singular character in the divine legation of Moses, had been admitted by many as true: it was praised by all as ingenious, nor had it been exposed, in a space of thirty years, to a fair and critical discussion. . . . As the Bishop of Gloucester and his party maintained discreet silence, my critical disquisition was soon lost among the pamphlets of the day; but the public coldness was overbalanced to my feelings by the weighty approbation of the last and best editor of Virgil, Professor Heyne, of Gottingen; who acquiesces in my confutation, and styles the unknown author 'doctus . . . et elegantissimus Britannus.' . . . In the fifteen years between my Essay on the Study of Literature and the first volume of the Decline and Fall, (1761–1776,) this criticism on Warburton, and some articles in the journal, were my sole publications."—*Autobiography.*

From the year 1768, Gibbon devoted himself with zealous industry to the preparation of his great work, "the labour of six quartos and twenty years," and in 1776 gave the first volume to the world. Its success was immediate and complete.

> "I am at a loss how to describe the success of the work, without betraying the vanity of the writer. The first impression was exhausted in a few days; a second and third edition were scarcely adequate to the demand; and the bookseller's property was twice invaded by the pirates of Dublin. My book was upon every table, and almost on every toilette; the historian was crowned by the taste or fashion of the day."

But though the "historian" was warmly and justly commended, the assailant of Christianity did not escape strong and deserved rebuke. A list of the principal strictures elicited by the famous 15th and 16th chapters will be found in Chalmers's Biog. Dict., to which we refer the reader. Some of these works we have already had occasion to notice, and others will come under our consideration in future portions of this volume. Among those particularly noticed by Gibbon in his Autobiography are those of Davis, Watson, Apthorpe, Taylor, Priestley, Dalrymple, and White. Bishop Watson's work—An Apology for Christianity, in a Series of Letters to Edward Gibbon—is now the best-known of these vindications. It is not at all necessary that we should enlarge upon a theme which has received such ample consideration from so many who are well qualified to judge in the premises. That Gibbon was successful in deceiving even himself by his sophistry we do not at all believe; and that any candid inquirer can attach much weight to objections so specious it is still more difficult to credit. The aversion with which the mind of the historian contemplated the subject of Christianity can be no marvel when we remember the impenitent remorse which must have mingled with his assumption of philosophical skepticism. That he strove to be an infidel we have ample evidence; that he ever rested satisfied in the exchange which he had made for the faith of his early days we cannot concede. He speaks of Christianity as we may imagine the ingrate to speak of that friend whose kindness he had rewarded by an attempt to ruin his peace, betray his confidence, and blast his reputation. To use the admirable language of Mr. Milman,

> "Christianity alone receives no embellishment from the magic of Gibbon's language; his imagination is dead to its moral dignity; it is kept down by a general tone of jealous disparagement, or neutralised by a painfully elaborate exposition of its darker and degenerate periods. There are occasions, indeed, when its pure and exalted humanity, when its manifestly beneficial influence, can compel even him, as it were, to fairness, and kindle his unguarded eloquence to its usual fervour; but in general he soon relapses into a frigid apathy; affects an ostentatiously severe impartiality; notes all the faults of Christians in every age with bitter and almost malignant sarcasm; reluctantly, and with exception and reservation, admits their claim to admiration. . . . The glories of Christianity, in short, touch on no cord in the heart of the writer; his imagination remains unkindled; his words, though they maintain their stately and measured march, have become cool, argumentative, and inanimate."

In 1774 Mr. Gibbon entered the House of Commons, in which he sat for eight years a silent supporter of Lord North's administration. His claims were not overlooked, and a seat at the Board of Trade, with an income of £700 to £800, which he enjoyed for three years, was an agreeable addition to the revenue derived from his paternal acres.

In 1781 appeared the 2d and 3d vols. of the Decline and Fall. The author complains of "the coldness and even prejudice of the town," but we are assured by contemporaneous authority that they were received with "eagerness and approbation." In September, 1783, the historian put into execution a plan long cherished and ardently anticipated,—a permanent establishment at Lausanne.

> "From my early acquaintance with Lausanne, I had always cherished a secret wish that the school of my youth might become the retreat of my declining age. A moderate fortune would secure the blessings of ease, leisure, and independence: the country, the people, the manners, the language, were congenial to my taste; and I might indulge the hope of passing some years in the domestic society of a friend. After travelling with several English, Mr. Deyverdun was now settled at home, in a pleasant habitation, the gift of his deceased aunt: we had long been separated, we had long been silent; yet in my first letter I exposed, with the most perfect confidence, my situation, my sentiments, and my designs. His immediate answer was a warm and joyful acceptance: the picture of our future life provoked my impatience; and the terms of arrangement were short and simple, as he possessed the property, and I undertook the expense of our common house."—*Autobiography.*

In this delightful retreat, the charms of which the recluse has drawn with so exquisite a pencil, the concluding chapters of the Decline and Fall moved rapidly on to completion, and, in 1787, vols. iv., v., and vi., were ready for the press. Bearing in remembrance what we have remarked in a preceding page, we give the account of the author's feelings on concluding a work so grand, so truly great, in his own language:

> "It was on the day, or rather night, of the 27th of June, 1787, between the hours of eleven and twelve, that I wrote the last lines of the last page, in a summer-house in my garden. After laying down my pen, I took several turns in a berceau, or covered walk of acacias, which commands a prospect of the country, the lake, and the mountains. The air was temperate, the sky was serene, the silver orb of the moon was reflected from the waters, and all nature was silent. I will not dissemble the first emotions of joy on the recovery of my freedom, and, perhaps, the establishment of my fame. But my pride was soon humbled, and a sober melancholy was spread over my mind, by the idea that I had taken an everlasting leave of an old and agreeable companion, and that whatsoever might be the future date of my history, the life of the historian must be short and precarious."

Alas for that prospect which is bounded by the tomb! Had the hope of the Christian animated the breast of the scholar, the anticipation of a "life short and precarious," instead of being a cause of grief, would have been productive of joy. But the thought of the Morning of the Resurrection, if at all entertained by the skeptic, could have been a source of nothing but horror, surely not of desire. Thus did not Boerhaave, thus did not Grotius, nor Newton, nor Burke, regard the coming on of "that night when no man can work." The historian proceeds to remark:

> "I will add two facts, which have seldom occurred in the composition of six, or even of five, quartos. 1. My first rough manuscript, without any intermediate copy, has been sent to the press. 2. Not a sheet has been seen by any human eyes excepting those of the author and the printer; the faults and the merits are exclusively my own."—*Autobiography.*

Gibbon now visited England, to superintend the publication of the conclusion of his work, for which he received a large sum from the publisher, Mr. Cadell. When the sheets were all printed, the day of publication was delayed, that it might coincide with the author's fifty-first anniversary of his birthday:

> "The double festival was celebrated by a cheerful literary dinner at Mr. Cadell's house; and I seemed to blush while they read an elegant compliment from Mr. Hayley, whose poetical talents had more than once been employed in the praises of his friend."

The sale of the last vols. was rapid; and, to supply the demand, an edition of the whole work, in 12 vols. 8vo, was pub., 1788–90. Gibbon's profit on the whole is stated to have been £6000, whilst the booksellers netted the handsome sum of £60,000.

Mr. Gibbon returned to Lausanne, July 30, 1788, and in about a year from this time met with an irreparable loss in the death of his friend Deyverdun. He was now thrown more upon his own resources for amusement, and occupied himself in writing his own Memoirs,—to which we have been largely indebted in this sketch,—projecting a series of biographical portraits of eminent Englishmen from the time of Henry VIII., (never prepared,) and some other literary labours.

The events which followed the first excesses of the French Revolution threatened the peace of Switzerland, and the blast of war startled the recluse in his library. With reluctant steps he left the charming retreat, endeared to him alike by the remembrances of boyhood and the tranquil satisfactions of mature years, and bent his way to the great metropolis of his native land. He arrived at London in June, 1793, spent some time in the city with his friend Lord Sheffield, and subsequently accompanied him to Sheffield Place, where they passed the summer. In October he paid a visit to Mrs. Gibbon, the widow of his father, and to Lord Spencer at Althorp, and then returned to London, where he expired, after a few hours' illness, January 15, 1794, from the effects of a rupture (resulting in hydrocele) of more than thirty years' standing.

"The *valet-de-chambre* observed, that Mr. Gibbon did not, at any time, shew the least sign of alarm, or apprehension of death; and it does not appear that he ever thought himself in danger, unless his desire to speak to Mr. Darrell may be considered in that light."—*Lord Sheffield's Memoirs.*

His lordship informs us that, "twenty hours before his death, Mr. Gibbon happened to fall into a conversation not uncommon with him on the probable duration of his life. He said that he thought himself good for ten, twelve, or perhaps twenty years."

In 1799, Lord Sheffield, for many years his attached friend, pub. The Miscellaneous Works of Edward Gibbon, Esq., with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, composed by himself: illustrated from his Letters, with occasional Notes and Narrative, 2 vols. 4to. A 3d vol. was added in 1815; and a new ed. of the whole, with addits., in 5 vols. 8vo, was issued in the same year; also pub. in r. 8vo. New ed., in one large 8vo vol., pp. 848, 1837. The Antiquities of the House of Brunswick was printed (privately) separately in 1814. The forty-fourth chapter of the Decline and Fall, under the title of A Survey of the Civil Law, &c., has been printed separately several times at home and abroad.

There are several French edits., one corrected and enlarged by Professor Warnkoënig, Liège, 1821, 8vo. See also A Survey of the Civil Law, with Notes by Professor Hugo; trans. from the German by W. Gardiner, Edin., 1824, 12mo. The value of this Survey it would be difficult to exaggerate.

"Perhaps the most masterly and elaborate account of the Civil Law which is extant is to be found in the forty-fourth chapter of Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. Lord Mansfield characterised it as 'beautiful and spirited.'"—*Warren's Law Studies.*

"We have no hesitation in strongly recommending this chapter to the attentive perusal of the student, as containing a succinct and masterly historical view of the Roman Law. As a summary it certainly stands unrivalled, and as a mere outline only is it to be read. . . . This chapter, for what it professes to be, is luminous, learned, succinct, and satisfactory.

"But the high estimation in which Mr. Gibbon's outline is held on the continent, where the Roman Law has for so many centuries been thoroughly studied, and elaborately written on, will be regarded as strong evidence of its high merit."—*Hoffman's Legal Study.*

Professor Hoffman censures the depreciating remarks upon Gibbon's Survey thrown out by the editor of Sir Wm. Jones's Treatise on Bailments. For other opinions upon the Survey, see 1 Brown's Civil Law, Pref., 2; Irving's Civil Law, 188.

We have already noticed two edits. of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, viz.:—1. 1776–88, 5 vols. 4to; 2. 1788–90, 12 vols. 8vo. We proceed to notice, 3. 1802, 12 vols. 8vo; 4. Abridgt., by the Rev. Charles Hereford, 1789, 2 vols. 8vo; 5. Edin., 1811, 12 vols. 8vo; 6. Lon., 1815, 12 vols. 8vo; 7. Expurgated ed., by Thomas Bowdler, 1826, 5 vols. 8vo.

"The indecent expressions, and all allusions of an improper tendency, have been erased."

8. Corrected ed., particularly in the Greek Notes, Oxf., 1828, 8 vols. 8vo; 9. Pub. by H. Bohn, imp. 8vo; 10. By Chalmers, pub. by Longman, 8vo; 11. By Guizot, pub. by A. Hall, 2 vols. r. 8vo; 12. Pub. by Pickering, 8 vols. 8vo, and large paper; 13. By Westley and Davis, 1837, 1 vol. r. 8vo; 14. With the Notes of Guizot, Wenck, and the Editor, by the Rev. H. N. Milman, pub. by Murray, 1838, 12 vols. 8vo. (See Nos. 15 and 18.) 15. Second ed. of the preceding, with addits., 1846, 6 vols. 8vo; 16. Pub. by Virtue, illustrated, 1850, 2 vols., sup. r. 8vo; 17. With variorum Notes, including those of Guizot, Wenck, Niebuhr, Hugo, Neander, and other foreign scholars, edited by an English Churchman, pub. in Bohn's Brit. Classics, vols. i.–v., 1853–54; 18. Third ed. of Milman's ed., with additional Notes by Dr. Wm. Smith, portrait and maps, pub. by Murray, 1854–55, 8 vols. 8vo.

This edition includes the Autobiography of Gibbon, and is distinguished by careful revision of the text, verification of all the references to ancient writers, and notes incorporating the results of the researches of modern scholars and the discoveries of recent travellers.

The Life and Corresp. of Gibbon, edited by Mr. Milman, were pub. in 1839, 8vo; and an edit. of the Autobiography was pub. by Whittaker in 2 vols., 12mo and 18mo.

"The Life of Gibbon is a valuable and necessary companion to the *Decline and Fall.* No one who desires to be informed in the most engaging and dignified manner of the most important eras in the world's annals can allow himself to remain unacquainted with the life and correspondence of its very remarkable author."—*Lon. Monthly Rev.*

"It is perhaps the best specimen of autobiography in the English language. Descending from the lofty level of his history, and relaxing the stately march which he maintains throughout that work, into a more natural and easy pace, this enchanting writer, with an ease, a spirit, and a vigour peculiar to himself, conducts his readers through a sickly childhood, a neglected and desultory education, and a youth wasted in the unpromising and unscholar like occupation of a militia officer, to the period when he resolutely applied the energies of his genius to a severe course of voluntary study, which, in the space of a few years, rendered him a consummate master of Roman antiquity, and lastly produced the history of the decline and fall of the mighty empire."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xii. 368–391, *q. v.*

"The *autobiography* of GIBBON, attached to his Posthumous Works, edited by Lord Sheffield, has been perhaps the most popular production of its kind, of modern times. It is winning in an unusual degree. The periods flow with a sort of liquid cadence. The facts are beautifully brought together and ingeniously argued upon; and the life of a studious Recluse has something about it of the air of a romantic Adventurer. This is attributable to the charm, the polish, the harmony of the style. But the Autobiography of Gibbon is, in fact, the consummation of ART; and never were pages more determinedly and more elaborately written for the admiration of posterity. How different is the Autobiography of HUME! But both these great writers were the *same*—in their own memoirs and their histories: the former, like Johnson's description of Gray, had generally 'a kind of strutting dignity, and was tall by walking on tip-toe;' the latter, all simplicity and perspicuity, would rather be courted by, than court, the Graces: and his style was grace itself."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

As regards the various edits. of the Decline and Fall, Dean Milman's (see No. 18, above) has no rival. For family reading, where it is not pleasant to be obliged to keep the eyes always a little in advance of the voice, if reading aloud, or where you hesitate to trust infidelity and indecency uncorrected to your children, Bowdler's edit. is to be preferred; and we should be glad to see a new edition, say in 3 vols. 8vo, price not over £2. Of course the scholar can by no means dispense with Milman's excellent edition, which contains the unmutilated text of Gibbon, carefully revised, particularly in the quotations; and illustrated with notes, to correct the errors of Gibbon, and especially to put the unwary reader on his guard against his misstatements regarding Christianity.

The chief works from which Mr. Milman derived his materials are:—I. The French translation, with Notes, by M. Guizot. II. The German translation, with Notes of Wenck. III. The new edition of Le Beau's Histoire du Bas Empire, both with Notes by M. St. Martin and M. Brosset. IV. Such works as have come to light since the appearance of Gibbon's History.

"There can be no question that this edition of Gibbon is the only one extant to which parents and guardians, and academical authorities, ought to give any measure of countenance. The editor's illustrations on subjects of secular and literary interest are in every respect such as might have been anticipated from his character, as one of the most accomplished scholars and writers of his age."—REV. J. J. BLUNT, *in Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxii. 360–385, *q. v.*

"Gibbon's History, especially as edited by Mr. Milman, is a work for all time and for all classes. It never before was a work which could be safely put into the hands of the young, or of those whose opportunities and means for detecting its perversions were few. Now, however, the errors of this luminous and imposing history have been skilfully and convincingly noted. The poison, if not extracted, has been made palpable."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"The name of Gibbon will occur to the student as a splendid, but in some respects dangerous guide, down to the close of the sixteenth century. We say he is a dangerous guide, in respect of his gross and malignant misrepresentations concerning the Christian religion; and we recommend the student to procure the Rev. H. Milman's edition of Gibbon, in which that great writer's errors and misrepresentations will be found exposed with candour, freedom, and learning."—*Warren's Law Studies.*

See also Lon. Quar. Rev., l. 273–307, for a review of Guizot's trans. of the Decline and Fall into French, Paris, 1828; a review of Gibbon's Life in the Lon. Eclectic Rev., 4th series, vi. 142; and articles in Fraser's Mag., xliii. 291; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1846, Pt. 1, 230, 587; Bost. Chris. Rev., xiii. 34; N. York Democrat. Rev., xx. 521; N. York Lit. and Theolog. Rev., ii. 38; Phila. Museum, xxiv. 526; Phila. Analectic Mag., vi. 89. The student must also peruse Porson's severe strictures, in the preface to his Letters on Travis, on the indecency of portions of the Decline and Fall, especially vols. v. and vi.; and the notices of Gibbon in W. H. Prescott's Biog. and Crit. Miscellanies, and in the other authorities from which we shall proceed to quote.

We confess to so ardent an admiration of this truly great author, that it is with pain we are obliged to advert to his grave errors, for which genius, however exalted, learning, however profound, and diction, however splendid, can make no adequate atonement. Not for the genius of Homer, the wealth of the Indies, nor "all the learning of the Egyptians," would we be willing to write one line calculated to disturb the faith of the humblest Christian in that inspired record which "hath God for its Author, Truth for its substance, and Salvation for its end!" In a world of trial, sorrow, and temptation, let no impious hand presume to assail that Ark of Refuge and Consolation which Divine mercy has provided for the guilt and misery of humanity.

We conclude our notice of this distinguished writer with some quotations from eminent authorities:

"After a first rapid perusal, which allowed me to feel nothing but the interest of a narrative always animated, and, notwithstanding its extent and the variety of objects which it makes to pass before the view, always perspicuous, I entered upon a minute examination of the details of which it was composed, and the opinion which I then formed was, I confess, singularly severe. I discovered, in certain chapters, errors which appeared to me sufficiently important and numerous to make me believe that they had been written with extreme negligence; in others, I was struck with a certain tinge of partiality and prejudice, which imparted to the exposition of the facts that want of truth and justice which the English express by their happy term *misrepresentation*. Some imperfect (tronquées) quotations, some passages omitted unintentionally or designedly, have cast suspicion on the honesty (bonne foi) of the author; and his violation of the first law of history—increased to my eyes by the prolonged attention with which I occupied myself with every phrase, every note, every reflection—caused me to form on the whole a judgment far too rigorous. After having finished my labours, I allowed some time to elapse before I reviewed the whole. A second attentive and regular perusal of the entire work, of the notes of the author, and of those which I had thought it right to subjoin, showed me how much I had exaggerated the importance of the reproaches which Gibbon really deserved. I was struck with the same errors, the same partiality on certain subjects: but I had been far from doing adequate justice to the immensity of his researches, the variety of his knowledge, and, above all, to that truly philosophical discrimination (justesse d'esprit) which judges the past as it would judge the present; which does not permit itself to be blinded by the clouds which time gathers around the dead, and which prevents us from seeing that under the toga as under the modern dress, in the senate as in our councils, men were what they still are, and that events took place eighteen centuries ago as they take place in our days. I then felt that his book, in spite of its faults, will always be a noble work; and that we may correct his errors, and combat his prejudices, without ceasing to admit that few men have combined, if we are not to say in so high a degree, at least in a manner so complete and so well regulated, the necessary qualifications for a writer of history."—GUIZOT. See Lon. Quar. Rev., l. 290.

"Gibbon was not, like Hume, a self-thinking, deep-fathoming man, who searched into the nature of things, existence and thought, but was in these respects like the French, or like the Scotchman Brougham, who has also attained this Franco-Genevese capacity of quickly making other people's thoughts and investigations his own, and propounding them in an admirable manner. Like the great French writers, he can take a quick and comprehensive view of various departments of knowledge, and we can therefore learn most readily through his instrumentality the results of the learned labours of the great collectors of materials upon the theology, philosophy, and jurisprudence of the times of declining antiquity, and of the rising middle ages. Because his eloquence and his great skill in representation give a charm and splendour to the thoughts which he wishes to disseminate, he has the full right of all men who are great in politics and literature to claim that nobody should ask whether he was really in earnest, or how his language and his conduct harmonized."—*Schlosser's Hist. of the Eighteenth Cent. &c.*; trans. by D. Davidson.

As Schlosser has introduced the name of Lord Brougham in his review of the characteristics of Gibbon, it will not be inappropriate to quote some comments of the former upon the style of the great historian of the Roman Empire.

"He will not condescend to be plain; he forgets that the very business of the historian is to relate the history of events as they happened. He must always shine; but, labouring for effect, he wholly omits the obvious consideration that relief is absolutely necessary to produce it; and forgets that a strong, unbroken light may dazzle without pleasing, or may shine rather than illuminate, and that a broad glare may be as confused and uninteresting as darkness itself. The main fault of his style is the perpetual effort which it discloses. Hume may have concealed his art better than Robertson, yet the latter is ever at his entire ease, while Gibbon is ever in the attitudes of the Academy; he is almost agonistic. He can tell you nothing in plain terms, unadorned with figure, unseasoned with epigram and point."—*Lord Brougham's Men of Letters and Science, second series.*

The remarks of Mr. Prescott in this connexion—himself a historian of the very first rank—are worthy of consideration:

"The first two octavo volumes of Gibbon's History were written in a comparatively modest and unaffected manner, for he was then uncertain of public favour. And, indeed, his style was exceedingly commended by the most competent critics of that day, as Hume, Joseph Warton, and others, as is abundantly shown in their correspondence. But when he had tasted the sweets of popular applause, and had been crowned as the historian of the day, his increased consequence becomes at once visible in the assumed stateliness and magnificence of his learning. But even after this period, whenever the subject is suited to his style, and when his phlegmatic temper is warmed by those generous emotions of which, as we have said, it was sometimes susceptible, he exhibits his ideas in the most splendid and imposing forms of which the English language is capable."—*Biog. and Crit. Miscellanies.*

It will now be interesting to see what was the author's own opinion of the comparative merits of his different volumes:

"The style of the first volume, in my opinion, is somewhat crude and elaborate; in the second and third it is ripened into ease, correctness and numbers; but in the three last I may have been seduced by the facility of my pen, and the constant habit of speaking one language and writing another may have infused some mixture of Gallic idioms."—*Autobiography.*

The tribute of the historian of Modern Europe to his great predecessor is truly eloquent:

"Gibbon, the architect of a bridge over the dark gulf which separates ancient from modern times, whose vivid genius has tinged with brilliant colours the greatest historical work in existence."—ALISON.

A brief extract from the able critique of Professor Smyth is all for which we can find space:

"If his work be not always history, it is often something more than history, and above it: it is philosophy, it is theology, it is wit and eloquence, it is criticism the most masterly upon every subject with which literature can be connected. If the style be so constantly elevated as to be often obscure, to be often monotonous, to be sometimes even ludicrously disproportioned to the subject, it must at the same time be allowed, that, whenever an opportunity presents itself, it is the striking and adequate representation of comprehensive thought and weighty remark. It may be necessary no doubt to warn the student against the imitation of a mode of writing so little easy and natural. But the very necessity of the caution implies the attraction that is to be resisted, and it must be confessed that the chapters of the Decline and Fall are replete with paragraphs of such melody and grandeur as would be the fittest to convey to a youth of genius the full charm of literary composition; and such as, when once heard, however unattainable to the immaturity of his own mind, he would alone consent to admire, or hope to emulate. . . . When such is the work, it is placed beyond the justice or the injustice of criticism; the Christian may have, but too often, very just reason to complain, the moralist to reprove, the man of taste to censure,—even the historical inquirer may be fatigued and irritated by the unseasonable and obscure splendour through which he is to discover the objects of his research. But the whole is, notwithstanding, such an assemblage of merits, so various, so interesting, and so rare, that the History of the Decline and Fall must always be considered as one of the most extraordinary monuments that have appeared of the literary powers of a single mind, and its fame can perish only with the civilization of the world."—*Lect. on Mod. Hist.*

"Gibbon is a writer full of thoughts; his language is in general powerful and exquisite, but it has, to a great excess, the faults of elaborateness, pompousness, and monotony. His style is full of Latin and French words and phrases. . . . The work of Gibbon, however instructive and fascinating it may be, is nevertheless at bottom an offensive one, on account of his deficiency in feeling, and his propensity to the infidel opinions and impious mockeries of Voltaire. These are things extremely unworthy of a historian, and in the periodic and somewhat cumbrous style of Gibbon they appear set off to far less advantage than in the light and airy compositions of his master. He never seems to be naturally a wit, but impresses us with the idea that he would very fain be one if he could."—*Frederick Schlegel's Lect. on the Hist. of Literature.*

"Gibbon's manner, which many have censured, I think, in general, well suited to the work. In the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, there is too much to sadden and disgust; a smile in such a narrative on some occasions is far from unacceptable: if it should be succeeded by a sneer, it is not the sneer of bitterness, which falls not on debility; nor of triumph, which accords not with contempt. The colours, it is true, are gorgeous, like those of the setting sun; and such were wanted. The style is much swayed by the sentiment. Would that which is proper for the historian of Fabius and Scipio, of Hannibal and Pyrrhus, be proper, too, for Augustulus and the Popes?"—WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

"*Gibbon* I detect a frequent poacher in the Philosophical Essays of *Bolingbroke:* as in his representation of the unsocial character of the Jewish religion; and in his insinuation of the suspicions cast by succeeding miracles, acknowledged to be false, on prior ones contended to be true. Indeed it seems not unlikely that he caught the first hint of his theological chapters from this work."—*Green's Diary of a Lover of Literature.*

We extract a part of the quotation which Gibbon himself quotes, with no little complacency, from the Bibliotheca of Meuselius:

"Summis ævi nostri historicis Gibbonus sine dubio adnumerandus est. Inter capitolii ruinas stans primum hujus operi scribendi consilium cepit. Florentissimos vitæ annos colligendo et laborando eidem impendit. Enatum inde monumentum ære perennius, licet passim appareant sinistré dicta, minus perfecta, veritati non satis consentanea."

Gibbon, J. Day Fatality; or, some Observ. upon Days lucky and unlucky, &c., 1679, fol. Reprinted in Aubrey's Miscellanies, and in the Harleian Miscellany.

Gibbon, John, 1629–1719? an ancestor of the historian, educated at Jesus Coll., Camb., after leading for some time a soldier's life in France, the Netherlands, and Virginia, obtained the appointment of Blue Mantle by the patronage of Sir Wm. Dugdale, then Norroy. He pub. several works, the best-known of which is Introductio ad Latinam Blasoniam, Lon., 1682, 8vo.

"An original attempt, which Camden had desiderated, to define, in a Roman idiom, the terms and attributes of a Gothic institution. . . . His manner is quaint and affected; his order is confused: but he displays some wit, more reading, and still more enthusiasm, and if an enthusiast be often absurd, he is never lan guid. An English text is perpetually interspersed with Latin sentences in prose and verse; but in his own poetry he claims an exemption from the laws of prosody."—*Edward Gibbon's Autobiography.*

Gibbon, Thomas. Account of the Cromwell Family, 1773, 8vo.

Gibbon, Wm. Serms., 1743, '47, 4to.

Gibbons, Christopher, Mus. Doc., son of Orlando Gibbons, was also a composer of music.

Gibbons, D. 1. Lex Temporis, Lon., 1835, 12mo. 2. Law of Fixtures, 1836, 12mo. 3. Law of Dilapidations and Nuisances, 1839, '49, 8vo. 4. Metropol. Building Act, 1844, fp. 8vo.

Gibbons, Ellis, son of Orlando Gibbons, was also a composer of music.

Gibbons, Orlando, 1583–1625, a celebrated composer of music. Madrigals and Mottets for Viols and Voyces, Lon., 1612. This vol. is Tenor. He composed the tunes for George Wither's trans. of Hymns and Songs of the Church, and many pieces of music.

Gibbons, Richard, 1549–1632, a learned Jesuit, born at Winchester, pub. F. Riberæ Com. in duodecim Prophetas minores, Doway, 1612, and several other works. See Alegambe; Dodd's Ch. Hist.

Gibbons, Thomas, D.D., 1720–1785, a Calvinist dissenting divine, a native of Reak, minister of the Independent congregation at Haberdashers' Hall, London, 1743–85. He pub. many serms., theolog. treatises, poems, memoirs, a collection of hymns, &c., 1743–87. Among his best-known works are, 1. The Christian Minister; in three Poetical Epistles to Philander, &c., Lon., 1772, 8vo.

"Here you have a thousand hints respecting the reading of the best authors, the composing of sermons, &c."—*Cotton Mather.*

2. Rhetoric, 1767, 8vo. 3. Memoirs of eminently pious Women, 1777, 2 vols. 8vo. New ed., enlarged, by Rev. George Jerment and Rev. Saml. Burder, 1815, 3 vols. 8vo. 4. Memoirs of Dr. Isaac Watts, 1780, 8vo. 5. Serms. on Evangel. and Prac. Subjects, 1787, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Directed to a practical purpose, and tend to form the heart to piety and goodness. The style is plain and properly adapted to the pulpit."—*Lon. Monthly Rev.*

See Davies, Rev. Samuel.

Gibbons, Thomas, M.D. Medical Cases and Remarks, Sudbury, 1799, 8vo; 2d ed., Lon., 1801, 8vo. Con. to Ann. of Med., 1796.

Gibbons, Wm. Iron Trade, &c., Lon., 1785, 8vo.

Gibbs, Dr. Cures of King's Evil, Lon., 1712, 8vo.

Gibbs, George. 1. The Judicial Chronicle, Camb., 1834, 8vo. 2. Memoirs of the Administrations of Washington and John Adams. Edited from the papers of Oliver Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury, N. York, 1846, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Of inestimable value for its authentic materials."—President King.

"Mr. Gibbs [the grandson of Oliver Wolcott] has performed his task extremely well."—*North American.*

Gibbs, Dr. James. 1. Poem, Lon., 1700, fol. 2. The first 15 Psalms of David trans. into lyric verse, 1701, 4to.

Gibbs, James, 1674?–1754, an eminent architect, a native of Aberdeen. 1. Book of Architecture, Lon., 1728, fol. 2. Rules, &c. rel. to Architecture, 1732, '38, fol. 3. Bibliotheca Radcliviana, 1747, fol. 4. Trans. of Osorio's Latin Hist. of the Portugese, 1752, 2 vols. 8vo.

Osorius has, from the purity of his language and taste, been called the Cicero of Portugal.

Gibbs, John. Serms., 1698.

Gibbs, John. English Gothic Architecture, Lon., 1855, imp. 4to.

"Mr. Gibbs's designs evince a great amount of professional skill and good taste, and will bear comparison with the best works of a similar nature of Mr. Pugin."—*Oxford Chronicle.*

Gibbs, Josiah Willard, Prof. of Sacred Literature in Yale College since 1824. A Hebrew and Eng. Lexicon to the Old Test., including the Biblical Chaldee, from the German Works of Prof. W. Gesenius, Andover, 1824, r. 8vo; Lon., 1827, 8vo; 2d ed., 1832, 8vo. Of this excellent work, which may be called a *new* Hebrew and English Lexicon, an ed. for schools was pub. in Andover, 1828, 8vo; 2d ed., N. Haven, 1832, 8vo; Lon., 1833, 8vo. An account of these works will be found in Horne's Bibl. Bib., Lon. Evangel. Mag., &c. Philological Studies, with English Illustrations, N. Haven, 1857, 12mo. A New Latin Analyst, 1859.

Gibbs, Philip. Hist. acct. of Compendious and Swift Writing, &c., Lon., 1736, 8vo.

"The historical account displays extensive reading, impartial judgment, and much knowledge of the theory of the art, but the system is singularly obscure and confused."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.* See Dr Birch's Ded. to the Life of Archbishop Tillotson.

Gibbs, Philip. Theolcg. treatises, 1737–40.

Gibbs, Richard. The new Disorders of Love; a Novel, 1687, 8vo.

Gibbs, Samuel. Common Recoveries, Lon., 1821, 8vo.

Gibbs, T. M. Trans. into English of M. le Royde Gomberville's Doctrine of Morality, Lon., 1721, fol.

Gibbs, Sir Vicary, 1752–1820, Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, 1813–20. 1. Speech in Defence of T. Hardy, 1795, 8vo. 2. Speech in Defence of John Horne Tooke, 1795, 8vo.

Gibbs, W. Handbook of Architectural Ornament, Lon., 1851, 8vo.

Gibbs, Wm. Funl. Serm., 1699, 4to.

Giblett, Paul. Calumnies of G. Harrower, 1815.

Gibney, John, M.D. 1. Sea Bathing, 1813, 8vo. 2. Vapour Bath, 8vo.

"The work is both instructive and amusing; and though obviously written for the public, is not without its value to the profession."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Gibson. Funl. Serm., Lon., 1692, 4to.

Gibson. Memoirs of Queen Anne; being a Supp. to the Hist. of her Reign, 1729, 8vo.

Gibson, Abraham. Serms., 1613, '19, 8vo.

Gibson, Sir Alexander, of Durie. Decisions of the Lords of Council and Session, 1621–42, Edin., 1690, fol.

Gibson, Antony. A Woman's Woorth defended against all the Men in the World, proving them to be more perfect, excellent, and absolute in all virtuous Actions than any Man of what Qualitie soever. Written by one that has heard much, seene much, but knowes a great deal more, Lon., 1599, 8vo. Antony Gibson was the editor of this work, which is supposed to be a trans. from the Champion des Femmes of the Chevalier de l'Escale. The hearty gallantry of the title is very observable, and his positions perhaps not far out of the way.

Gibson, Art. 1. Club Serms., Lon., 1844, 12mo; 3d ed., 1854. 2. Serms. on various subjects, 1853, 12mo.

Gibson, Benj. 1. Artificial Pupil of the Eye, Lon., 1811, 8vo. 2. Con. to Nichol. Jour., 1806.

Gibson, Edmund, D.D., 1669–1748, a native of Bampton, Westmoreland, entered Queen's Coll., Oxf., 1686; Rector of Lambeth, 1703; Archdeacon of Surrey, 1710; Bishop of Lincoln, 1715; trans. to London, 1723. He was a learned theologian and antiquary, and pub. a number of works, among which are the following: 1. Chronicon Saxonicum, trans. into Latin with the Saxon original, and Gibson's Notes, Oxf., 1692, 4to.

"Allowed by the learned to be the best remains extant of Saxon antiquity."

2. Trans. of Camden's Britannia into English, with additions, 1722, 2 vols. fol.; 1753, '72. See Camden, William. 3. Reliquiæ Spelmanniæ, with Life of the author, &c., 1698, fol. 4. Synodus Anglicana, 1702, 8vo. 5. The Holy Sacrament Explained, 1705, 8vo. Anon. Often Reprinted. 6. Family Devotion, 1705, 8vo. Anon. 7. Codex Juris Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, Lon., 1713, 2 vols. fol.; 2d ed., enlarged and corrected, Oxf., 1761, 2 vols. fol. A splendid work from the Clarendon press.

"This is by much the most valuable work we have on this subject; it may be proper, however, to read along with it a pamphlet said to have been written by Judge Foster, entitled An Examination of the Scheme of Church Power laid down in the Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani, Third edition, Lon., 1736."—Bishop Watson.

8. Pastoral Lett. on Infidelity, Lon., 1728, '29, 8vo. This was occasioned by Woolston's Discourses on Miracles.

"An excellent pastoral letter, written, as all his are, with great clearness and strength."—*Leland's Deistical Writers.*

Three Pastoral Letters, 1732, 8vo. Five, 1760, 12mo; and Four are reprinted in Bishop Randolph's Enchiridion Theologicum.

"Gibson's Pastoral Letters contain a clear and excellent summary of the arguments in defence of Gospel revelation, as well as a powerful preservative against the writings that favour the cause of Infidelity."—*Owen's Directions.*

"Some useful remarks—of Tillotson's School."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

10. A Collect. of the principal Treatises against Popery 1738, 3 vols. fol. New ed., edited and revised for Brit Reform Soc., by John Cumming, D.D., 1848–49, 18 vols 8vo. Supp., 1850, 8 vols. 8vo.

"A valuable collection of tracts against popery, chiefly on rational and argumentative grounds. It embodies several valuable Protestant pamphlets, and though wanting in the evangelical spirit of the Reformation, as far as just argument and just reasoning go, it furnishes an armoury of weapons against popery."—Bickersteth.

"An impregnable barrier against the usurpations and superstitions of the Church of Rome."—Jeremy Bentham.

The theological student should also procure **Lud. Le** Blanc's Theses Theologicæ, 1683, fol.

"This work may very properly accompany Gibson's Preservative against Popery, as it is written with great learning and candour, upon the principal subjects of controversy between the Roman and the Reformed Churches."—Bishop Watson.

"Highly worthy of an attentive perusal."—Mosheim.

Bishop Gibson also pub. several occasional serms., tracts, &c.

> "In private life he possessed the social virtues in an eminent degree, and his beneficence was very extensive."

See Biog. Brit.; Whiston's Life; Coxe's Life of Walpole; Censura Literaria.

Gibson, Francis. 1. Streamshall Abbey; a Play, 1800, 8vo. 2. Mem. of the Bastile, 1802, 8vo. 3. Con. to Archæol., 1792.

Gibson, Henry. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1770.

Gibson, James. Jour. of the Siege of Cape Breton, 1745, 8vo.

Gibson, James. Theolog. treatises, &c., 1830, &c.

Gibson, John. His Catechisme, Lon., 1579, 8vo.

Gibson, John, D.D. Serm., 1719, 8vo.

Gibson, John. Serm., 1727, 8vo.

Gibson, John. Serm., Edin., 1762, 8vo.

Gibson, John. Serm., Edin., 1768, 8vo.

Gibson, John, M.D. 1. The Fruit Gardener, Lon., 1768, 8vo. Anon. Doubtful. 2. Fevers, 1769, 8vo. 3. The Principal Elements; or, Primary Particles of Bodies inquired into, &c., 1772, 8vo. 4. Bilious Diseases, &c., 1799, 8vo.

Gibson, John. Midwifery, Colches., 1773, 12mo.

Gibson, John. Odes and other Poems, 1818, 8vo.

Gibson, John. Serms., &c., 1837, &c.

Gibson, Joseph. Con. to Ed. Med. Ess., 1731.

Gibson, Joseph. Hist. of Glasgow, Glasg., 1777, 8vo.

Gibson, Rev. Kennet. Comment. upon part of the 5th Jour. of Antoninus through Britain, Lon., 1800, 4to. Posth.; ed. and enlarged by Richard Gough.

Gibson, Leonard. Tower of Trustinesse, Lon., 16mo. *Sine anno.* In verse and prose.

Gibson, Matthew. Churches of Door, Hume-Lacy, and Hempsted, Lon., 1727, 4to.

Gibson, Robert. Land Surveying, Lon., 1767, 8vo. New ed. by M. Trotter, 1850, 8vo.

Gibson, Samuel. Serms., 1645, 1709.

Gibson, T., of St. Matthew's, Bethnal Green. Lects. on the Hist. of Joseph, Lon., 1853, 8vo.

> "Useful information, pleasing description, and faithful teaching are combined in these Lectures."—*Jour. of Sacred Lit., Oct.* 1853.

Gibson, T. A. Educational works, Lon., 1840, &c.

Gibson, Thomas, d. 1562, a learned printer and physician, wrote several medical and theolog. works. He was a warm friend to the Reformation. See Tanner; Bale; Athen. Oxon.; Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Med.

Gibson, Thomas. Serms., 1584, 1618.

Gibson, Thomas. Syntaxis Mathematica, 1655.

Gibson, Thomas, M.D. Anatomy of Human Bodies Epitomized, Lon., 1682, '84, '88, '97, 1703, 8vo.

Gibson, Thomas. An Ode, Lon., 1755, 4to.

Gibson, W. Tythes, 1673, 4to.

Gibson, W. S., has pub. several works on Geology, Topography, Literary History, &c., Lon., 1840–54. His work On the Mediæval Writers of English History was pub. in 1848, 8vo.

Gibson, Capt. Walter M. The Prison of Weltevreden; or, a Glance at the East Indian Archipelago. Capt. G. here gives an account of his adventures and his imprisonment by the Dutch. See Putnam's Mag., Dec. 1855, p. 651.

Gibson, Westby. Forest and Fireside Hours; Original Poems, 3d ed., Lon., 1855.

> "Worthy of distinguished notice."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Gibson, Wm. Works on farriery, Lon., 1720–55.

Gibson, Wm. Poetical works, Lon., 1772–81.

Gibson, Wm. 1. Elidure and Ella; a Cambrian Tale, &c., Lon., 1805. 2. Stone Cross; in Archæol., 1803.

Gidde, or **Gedde, Walter.** 1. Draughts for Gardeners, Glasiers, and Plaisterers, Lon., 1615, 4to. New ed., with addits., 117 Plates, edited by H. Shaw, 1848, 8vo. 2. The Manner how to Anneile, or Paint in Glass, 1616, 4to.

Giddings, Joshua R., for twenty years a Representative of the State of Ohio in the Congress of the U.S. The Exiles of Florida, Columbus, Ohio, 1858, 12mo. Reviewed by Josiah Quincy, in Atlantic Monthly.

Giddy, Davies. See Gilbert, Davies.

Giesecke, Prof. Mineral System, Dubl., 1815, 8vo.

Giffard, Dr., a native of Ireland, editor of the St. James's Chronicle, 1819–27; of the London Standard, 1827, to the present time, (1855.) Dr. G. is a warm supporter of Protestant interests in Ireland.

Giffard, B. Serms. in (vol. ii. 153) Catholick Serms., Lon., 1741, 2 vols. 8vo.

Giffard, Edward. 1. A visit to the Ionian Islands, Athens, and the Morea, Lon., 1837, p. 8vo.

> "Mr. Giffard's work is very creditable to its author."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

2. Deeds of Naval Daring, 1852, fp. 8vo; 2d Series, 1854.

Giffard, Francis. Serms., 1681, 4to.

Giffard, George. See Gyffard.

Giffard, Hardinge. Ode for Oct. 25, 18[illegible], 12mo.

Giffard, John. Family Religion, Lon., 1[illegible], '15.

Giffard, John. See Gifford.

Giffard, Wm. 1. 325 Cases in Midwifery; revised and pub. by Edward Hody, M.D., Lon., 1734, 4to. 2. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1726, '30.

Gifford. Dissert. on the Song of Solomon and a poet. version, Lon., 1751, 8vo. Anon.

> "The writer considers the poem as a pastoral, composed by Solomon for the amusement of his lighter hours, shortly after his nuptials with Pharaoh's daughter."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Gifford, Andrew, D.D., 1700–1784, a Baptist minister and noted antiquary. 1. Serm., 1733, 8vo. 2. Tables of Eng. Silver and Gold Coins, Lon., 1763, 2 vols. 4to; 1772, 4to. See Folkes, Martin. 3. Serm., 1784. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. liv.

Gifford, Archer, of Newark, N. Jersey. 1. N. Jersey Statutory Constructions, Newark, 1852, r. 8vo. 2. N. Jersey Statutory Index, 1852, r. 8vo. 3. Unison of the Liturgy: vol. i., 1856, 12mo; vol. ii. is ready for the press, (1858.)

Gifford, Bonaventura, D.D. Serm., 1687, 4to.

Gifford, C. H. Hist. of the Wars occasioned by the French Revolution, Lon., 1816, 4to. A good subject. See Clifford, Rob.

> "In little estimation."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Gifford, E. Castleton. France and England; or, Scenes in each, Lon., 1815, 2 vols. 12mo.

Gifford, George. Mystery of Providence, 1695.

Gifford, Humfrey. A Posie of Gilloflowers, eche differing from other in Colour and Odour, yet all sweete, Lon., 1580, 4to.

> "The only known copy of this book is in the royal library."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*
>
> "This very same volume contains prose translations from the Italian and French, and a collection of poems, devotional, moral, and narrative. Gifford wrote with great facility, as will appear from the following specimens."—*Ellis's Specimens.*

Gifford, James. 1. Unity of God, 5th ed., Lon., 1815, 8vo. 2. Remonstrance of a Unitarian, 1818, 8vo.

Gifford, John. De Ratione Alendi Ministros Evangelicus, et Querela et Mystarum Calamitatibus, Hamb., 1619, 8vo.

Gifford, John, 1758–1818, whose real name was John Richards Green, assisted in the establishment of the British Critic, 1793, and the Anti-Jacobin Review, 1798, and pub. a number of historical and political works, among which are, 1. Hist. of France, trans. from several French authors, Lon., 1791–94, 5 vols. 4to. 2. Reign of Louis XVI., and Hist. of the French Revolution, 1794, '96, 4to. 3. Narrative of the Transac. rel. to Louis XVI., 1795, 4to. 4. Residence in France in 1792–95, in Letters from an English Lady, 1797, 2 vols. 8vo; 3 eds. pub. Not written, but pub., by Gifford.

> "It is only justice to say, that the style is as polished as the matter is interesting and important; nor have we any doubt that the book will remain a permanent monument of the taste and talents of the writer."—*British Critic, April,* 1797.

5. Hist. of the Polit. Life of the Rt. Hon. Wm. Pitt, 1809, 3 vols. r. 4to, and also in 6 vols. 8vo. For his defence of the government, Gifford was made a police magistrate and rewarded with a pension. See an account of Gifford and his works, several of which were trans. from the French, in the Lon. Gent. Mag., March and May, 1818.

> "Mr. Gifford's great erudition has elevated him to the first rank of modern authors, and several of the productions of his pen are standard works, and very justly considered of sterling worth, being published on a great variety of political subjects."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., March,* 1818.

Gifford, John. English Lawyer; or, Every Man his own Lawyer, Lon., 1827, 8vo.

Gifford, Richard, d. 1807, aged 82, Rector of North Okendon, Essex, 1772, wrote Remarks on Kennicott's Dissert. on the Tree of Life in Paradise; Contemplation, a Poem; Outlines of an Answer to Dr. Priestley's Disquisitions on Matter and Spirit.

Gifford, William. De Turco-Papismo contra Reginaldi et Giffordi Calvino-Turcismum, Lon., 1599, fol.

Gifford, William, 1756–1826, an eminent critic, a native of Ashburton, Devon, was the son of poor parents, who left him an orphan before he had attained his 13th year. The youth tried the sea for a short time in a coasting-vessel, and was subsequently bound to a shoemaker, with whom he remained until he had almost reached the age of twenty, when he was sent to Oxford by the kind offices of Mr. Cookesley, a surgeon of the town. After leaving college, he travelled in Europe as companion to Lord Belgrave, and on his return settled in London and devoted his attention to literature.

In 1794 he pub. the Baviad, a poetical satire, in imitation of the first satire of Persius,—elicited by the effusions of Mrs. Piozzi, Bertie Greatheae, Robert Merry, William Parsons, &c. The history of the literary party at Florence is familiar to many of our readers. In 1795 appeared his Mæviad, an imitation of Horace, which was aimed at the low state of dramatic authorship then prevailing. These satires were so greatly admired that the 6th ed. of the two was pub. in 1800, in a 12mo vol. In 1797 he became editor of the Anti-Jacobin, a weekly paper, established by Mr. Canning and other gentlemen. During the twelvemonth of the existence of this paper, a difficulty with Dr. Wolcot elicited from Gifford a poetical Epistle to Peter Pindar. In 1802, 4to, he pub. a trans. of Juvenal, and in the next year issued an Examination of the Strictures of the Critical Reviewers on this trans.; a Supp. to the Examination was pub. in 1804. In 1805, 4 vols. 8vo, appeared his excellent ed. of Massinger, and in 1816 he gave to the world an ed. of Ben Jonson, 9 vols. 8vo. His eds. of Ford and Shirley, completed by other hands, were pub. after his death, the first in 1827, 2 vols. 8vo, and the latter in 1833, 6 vols. 8vo.

But it was as editor of the Quarterly Review, from its commencement in 1809 until 1824, that Mr. Gifford is best known to the world. Many interesting particulars connected with the editor, and this famous periodical, will be found in Lockhart's Life of Scott, Southey's Life and Correspondence, and other literary memoirs connected with the earlier years of the present century. He pub., with his trans. of Juvenal, 1802, an autobiographical narrative, which is well worth perusal as an indication of what can be accomplished by persevering industry. A list of the authors of many of the contributions to the Quarterly occurs in the Gent. Mag.:

1844, Pt. 1, 137–141, Writers in Vol. i.–xix.
1844, " 577–580, " " xxi.–xxxix.
1845, " 599–602, " " xli.–lix.
1847, Pt. 2, 34– 37, " " lxi.–lxxviii.

See also a paper on the originators of the Quarterly, in Gent. Mag., 1844, Pt. 1, p. 246.

Gifford's trans. of Juvenal has been pronounced to be the "best poetical version of a classic in the English language," whilst Mr. Hazlitt declares it to be "the baldest, and, in parts, the most offensive of all others."

It is well known that the reviewer displayed but little mercy to unfortunate authors whose works failed to secure his approbation.

"He was a man with whom I had no literary sympathies; perhaps there was nothing upon which we agreed except great political questions. . . . He had a heart full of kindness for all living creatures except authors; *them* he regarded as a fishmonger regards eels, or as Isaac Walton did slugs, worms, and frogs. I always protested against the indulgence of that temper in his Review."—*Southey's Life and Corresp.*

"Mr. Gifford was originally bred to some handicraft; he afterwards contrived to learn Latin, and was for some time an usher in a school, till he became a tutor in a nobleman's family. The low-bred, self-taught man, the pedant, and the dependant on the great, contribute to form the editor of the Quarterly Review. . . . Mr. Gifford, as a satirist, is violent and abrupt. He takes obvious or physical defects, and dwells upon them with much labour and harshness of invective, but with very little wit or spirit. He expresses a great deal of anger and contempt, but you cannot tell very well why—except that he seems to be sore and out of humour. His satire is mere peevishness and spleen, or something worse—personal antipathy and rancour. We are in quite as much pain for the writer, as for the object of his resentment. . . . As an editor of old authors, Mr. Gifford is entitled to considerable praise for the pains he has taken in revising the text, and for some improvements he has introduced into it. He had better have spared the notes, in which, though he has detected the blunders of previous commentators, he has exposed his own ill-temper and narrowness of feeling more. As a critic, he has thrown no light on the character and spirit of his authors. He has shown no strking power of analysis, nor of original illustration, though he has chosen to exercise his pen on writers most congenial to his own turn of mind from their dry and caustic wit: Massinger and Ben Jonson. What he will make of Marlowe, it is difficult to guess. He has none of 'the fiery quality' of the poet."—*Hazlitt's Spirit of the Age.*

"He was a man of extensive knowledge; was well acquainted with classic and old English lore; so learned, that he considered all other people ignorant; so wise, that he was seldom pleased with any thing; and, as he had not risen to much eminence in the world, he thought no one else was worthy to rise. He almost rivalled Jeffrey in wit, and he surpassed him in scorching sarcasm and crucifying irony. Jeffrey wrote with a sort of levity which induced men to doubt if he were sincere in his strictures: Gifford wrote with an earnest fierceness which showed the delight which he took in his calling."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the last Fifty Years.*

"He was a man of rare attainments and many excellent qualities. His Juvenal is one of the best versions ever made of a classical author, and his satire of the Baviad and Mæviad squabashed at one blow a set of coxcombs, who might have humbugged the world long enough. As a commentator he was capital, could he but have suppressed his rancours against those who had preceded him in the task; but a misconstruction or misinterpretation, nay, the misplacing of a comma, was in Gifford's eyes a crime worthy of the most severe animadversion. The same fault of extreme severity went through his critical labours, and in general he flagellated with so little pity, that people lost their sense of the criminal's guilt in dislike of the savage pleasure which the executioner seemed to take in inflicting the punishment. This lack of temper probably arose from indifferent health, for he was very valetudinary, and realized two verses, wherein he says Fortune assigned him

"'One eye not over good,
Two sides that to their cost have stood
A ten years' hectic cough,
Aches, stitches, all the various ills
That swell the devilish doctor's bills,
And sweep poor mortals off.'

"But he might also justly claim, as his gift, the moral qualities expressed in the next fine stanza—

"'A soul
That spurns the crowd's malign control,
A firm contempt of wrong;
Spirits above affection's power,
And skill to soothe the lingering hour
With no inglorious song.'

"He was a little man, dumpled up together, and so ill-made as to seem almost deformed, but with a singular expression of talent in his countenance."—*Sir Walter Scott's Diary, January* 17, 1827.

"William Gifford, the editor of the Quarterly Review, seems to have united in himself all the bad qualities of the criticism of his time. He was fierce, dogmatic, bigoted, libellous, and unsympathizing. Whatever may have been his talents, they were exquisitely unfitted for his position—his literary judgments being contemptible, where any sense of beauty was required, and principally distinguished for malice and word-picking. The bitter and snarling spirit with which he commented on excellence he could not appreciate; the extreme narrowness and shallowness of his taste; the laboured blackguardism in which he was wont to indulge, under the impression that it was satire; his detestable habit of carrying his political hatreds into literary criticism; his gross personal attacks on Hunt, Hazlitt, and others, who might happen to profess less illiberal principles than his own; made him a dangerous and disagreeable adversary, and one of the worst critics of modern times. Through his position as the editor of an influential journal, his enmity acquired an importance neither due to his talents nor his character."—E. P. WHIPPLE: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lxi. 489–490; *and in his Essays and Reviews.*

Gifforde, George. See GYFFARD.

Gihon, John H., M.D., **John Soule,** and **James Nisbet.** Annals of San Francisco, N. York, 1855, 8vo.

"This noble volume contains by far the most satisfactory history, not only of San Francisco, but of California, that we have met with."

Gil. See GILL.

Gilbank, Joseph, Jr. Serm., 1779, 4to.

Gilbank, W. Serms., poem, &c., 1773–1804.

Gilbart, James William, General Manager of the London and Westminster Bank. 1. A Practical Treatise on Banking, Lon., 1827, 8vo; 5th ed., 1849, 2 vols. 8vo. The 6th ed., in 2 vols. 12mo, is now (Nov. 1855) in the press. Reprinted, edited by J. Smith Homans of Boston, N. York, 1851, 8vo; Phila., 1854, 8vo.

"The work in its present form [5th ed.] is far more comprehensive than any of the previous editions, and embraces a great variety of topics of great interest to bankers."—*Lon. Banker's Mag.*; and see N. Amer. Rev., lxxiii. 270.

2. Hist. and Principles of Banking, Lon., 1834, 8vo; 2d ed., 1835. 3. Banking in Ireland, 1836, 8vo. 4. Banking in America, 1837, 8vo. 5. Causes of Pressure on the Money Market, 1840, 8vo. 6. Lect. on the Hist. and Principles of Ancient Commerce, 1847, p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1853. 7. The Elements of Banking, 1852, 12mo; 2d ed., 1854, 12mo. 8. Logic for the Million, 4th ed., 1854, 12mo.

"Mr. Gilbart's works on Banking have attained a just celebrity"—*Lon. Economist.*

Also highly commended by the Spectator, Atlas, &c. Mr. McCulloch objects to Gilbart's partiality for joint-stock banks, &c., but acknowledges—what indeed it would be folly to dispute—that his publications

"Contain much useful information, presented in a clear, compendious form."—*Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, *q. v.*

No American banker—no banker of any country, indeed—should fail to carefully peruse and reperuse the works of this intelligent member of the profession.

Gilbart, Thomas. Lectures on the Holy Bible, with Notes, Dubl., 1820, 8vo.

"A man of rare genius and profound learning"—*Congreg. Mag.*

Gilbart, Thomas. See GILBERT.

Gilbee, Earle, D.D. See WILKS, MATTHEW.

Gilbert, Mrs. Anne. 1. Hymns for Infant Minds. 2. Seven Blessings for Little Children.

"It would really constitute a perfect blessing, if little children were early imbued with the sentiments so beautifully expressed in this little work. It is worthy of the gifted authoress, whose avocation of writing for little children we reckon to be one of the highest and noblest."—*Scottish Congregational Magazine.*

3. The Convalescent, in 12 Letters, 1839, fp. 8vo. New ed., 1840.

> "This is a beautiful book, which displays tenderness and holy wisdom in its matter, taste and elegance in its manner, and which could scarcely be spoken of with too much commendation."—DR. J. PYE SMITH, *in his Preface to " Wreath for the Tomb."*

Gilbert, C. S. Hist., Topog., and Herald. Survey of the County of Cornwall, Plymouth, 1820, 3 vols. r. 4to.

Gilbert, Claude. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1657–83.

Gilbert, Davies, originally named Giddy, 1767–1839, an eminent antiquary, and President of the Royal Society, pub. A Plain Statement of the Bullion Question (answered by Banfill and Rutherford) and edited Wm. Jordan's (trans. by John Keigwin) Creation of the World, and some other Cornish productions. He contributed some papers on Cornish topography, &c., to the Antiquarian Society, and essays to the transactions of other bodies, &c.

> "Davies Giddy, whose face ought to be perpetuated in marble for the honour of mathematics. Such a forehead I never saw."—*Southey's Life and Corresp.* See an interesting memoir of Davies, and an account of his literary labours, in Lon. Gent. Mag., Feb. 1840.

Gilbert, Eleazer. News from Poland of the Cruel Practice of the Popish Clergy against the Protestants, Lon., 1641, 8vo.

Gilbert. E. W. Bills of Costs, &c. in Cts. of Q. B., C. P., and Ex. of Pleas, &c., 2d ed., Lon., 1839, 8vo.

Gilbert, Foliot. See FOLIOT, GILBERT.

Gilbert, Sir Geoffrey or **Jeffray,** 1674–1726, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, 1715 or 1716, and in England, 1725, left many valuable MSS., most of which were subsequently published. 1. Rep. Cases in Equity, 2d ed., Lon., 1742, fol. 2. Forum Romanum, 2 vols. in 18mo, Dub., 1756; Lon., 1758. 3. Hist. and Prac. of Chancery, 1758. 4. Of the Exchequer, 1758, '59, 8vo. 5. Rents, 1758, 8vo. 6. Cases in Law and Equity, 1760, 8vo 7. Executions, 1763, 8vo. 8. Devises, &c., 3d ed., 1763, 8vo. 9. Civil Actions in C. Pleas, 3d ed., 1779, 8vo. 10. Ejectments, 2d ed., with addits. by C. Runnington, 1781, 8vo. 11. Evidence, &c., 5th ed., by Lofft, 1791–96, 4 vols. 8vo. In addit. to the treatise on Evidence, this ed. contains Gilbert's abstract of Locke on the Understanding, and also (pub. Lon., 1752, 8vo) an argument on Homicide, and an account of the author; 6th ed. of the treatise on Evidence, by J. Sedgwick, 1801, 8vo; Phila., 1805, 8vo. 12. Uses and Trusts, 3d ed., by E. B. Sugden, Lon., 1811, 8vo. 13. Distress and Replevin, 4th ed., by W. J. Impey, 1823, 8vo. 14. Tenures, 4th ed., by C. Watkins, 1796; 5th ed., with C. W.'s last corrects. and addits., by R. S. Vidal, 1824, 8vo. For opinions on the works of this great law writer, we must refer to Black's Com.; Bart. Conv.; Kent's Com.; Butler and Hargrave's Co. Lit.; Viner's Abridgt.; Clarke's Bib. Leg., *passim.*

> "It was the hard fate of his excellent writings to lose their author before they had received his last corrections and improvements, and in that unfinished state to be thrust into the world without even the common care of an ordinary edition."—GWILLIM. See Judge Story's Digests of the Common Law; Miscell. Writings, 379; or N. Amer. Rev., xxiii. 1.

See Bibl. Brit. for dates of various eds. of Jeffray's treatises. It is known that Bacon's Abridgment, as originally pub., was principally founded on Baron Gilbert's MSS.

Gilbert, Sir Humphrey, 1539–1583, a half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh, a soldier and an enterprising navigator, was lost at sea on his return from Newfoundland, of which, in 1583, he took possession in the name of Queen Elizabeth. A Discourse of a Discouerie for a new Passage to Cathaia and the East Indies, Lon., 1576, 4to. Reprinted in Hakluyt's Voyages.

> "At the end of this he mentions another and large *Discourse* on the same subject, as well as a *Discourse* of *Navigation,* both of which are now probably lost."—*Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.*, i. 496, *q. v.*

See also Biog. Brit., Bibl. Brit., and Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

Gilbert, James, is well known as the author of a number of valuable works on Geography, Geology, Political Economy, &c., pub. Lon., 1838–51.

Gilbert, John. Theolog. treatises, 1686–1706.

Gilbert, John, Canon of St. Peter's, Exon. 1. Serms. on 2 Sam. xxi. 1. 2. On Rom. xii. 7, 1699, 4to. 3. Prac. Disc., 1724, 8vo.

Gilbert, John, d. 1761, Bishop of Llandaff, 1740; trans. to Salisbury, 1748; Archbishop of York, 1757; Occas. Serms., 1724, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46.

Gilbert, John. Serms., 1744, '46, 8vo.

Gilbert, John. Chronological Pictures of English History, Lon., in parts.

> "Most capitally-executed drawings. The spirit given to the sketches, and the striking impression which this graphic painting produces upon all minds, but especially the young, need not be indicated."—*Ch. of Eng. Quar. Rev., Oct.* 1842.

Gilbert, Joseph, d. 1852, aged 74, a Congregational minister of Nottingham, England, pub. some serms., &c., and a work on the Christian Atonement, (Third Series of the Congregational Lectures,) Lon., 8vo, 1836, '52, '54, which has been highly commended. See British Critic, xxi. 450; and also a Biographical Sketch of Mr. Gilbert, by his widow, 1853, 12mo.

Gilbert, Nathaniel. Serm., Lon., 1805, 8vo.

Gilbert, Robert. Serms., Lon., 1756, '59.

Gilbert, Samuel. 1. Fons Sanitatis, Lon., 1676, 8vo. 2. Florist's Vade-mecum, 1682, '83, 1702, '13, 8vo.

Gilbert, or **Gilbart, Thomas.** Death of John Lewes, a Hereticke, Lon., 1583, broadside.

Gilbert, Capt. Thomas. 1. The Poor, Lon., 1775, 8vo. 2. Employ. of the Poor, 1781, 8vo. 3. Voyage from N. South Wales to Canton in 1788, '89, 4to. See an account of this voyage in Governor Phillip's Voyage to N. South Wales.

Gilbert, Thomas, or **Wm.,** 1613–1694, ejected from the parish of Edgemond, Shropshire, for Nonconformity, in 1662. England's Passing Bell, 1675? 4to. This is a religious poem.

> "A rough and harsh piece of poetry, replenished with phanaticism and philosophical terms."—*Athen. Oxon.*, where see an account of this divine, and other publications of his. Wood calls him Thomas Gilbert.

Gilbert, W. Courts-Martial, Lon., 1788, 8vo.

Gilbert, or **Gilberd, Wm.,** M.D., 1540–1603, gained great reputation at home and abroad by his discovery of some of the properties of the loadstone. 1. De Magnete Magneticisque Corporibus, et de Magno Magnete Tellure Physiologia Nova, Lon., 1600, fol. Very rare. New eds., Sedin., 1628, '33, 4to. 2. De Mundo Nostro Sublunari Philosophia, Nova Amst., 1651, 4to. Posth.; pub. from his MSS. by Sir Wm. Boswell. For an account of this celebrated philosopher and his writings, see Biog. Brit.; Brucker; Athen. Oxon.; Morant's Hist. of Essex. His work on the magnet

> "Contains the history of all that had been written on that subject before his time, and is the first regular system on this curious subject; and may not unjustly be styled the parent of all the improvements that have been made therein since."
>
> "Dr. Gilbert hath written in Latine a large and learned Discourse of the properties of this Stone."—*Dr. Hakewill's Apologie of the Power and Providence of God.*
>
> "A painful and experimental work."—*Lord Bacon's Advancement of Learning.*
>
> "An admirable searcher into the nature of the Loadstone."—*Sir Kenelm Digby's Treatise of Bodies.*
>
> "Famed for his learning, depth in philosophy, and admirable skill in chymistry."—*Athen. Oxon.*

And see Barrow's Opuscula, and other authorities cited in Biog. Brit.

Gilbert, Wm. 1. The Angler's Delight, Lon., 1676, 12mo; 2d ed., *sine anno,* and a fac-simile of 2d ed. about 1780. 2. Young Angler's Companion, 1682.

Gilbert, Wm. See GILBERT, THOMAS.

Gilbert, Wm. The Hurricane; a Theosophical and Western Eclogue, &c., Lon., 1797, 12mo; 1798, 8vo.

> "It bears evident marks of having been written under the influence of partial insanity, while, at the same time, it contains passages of a high order of beauty."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev.*, x. 160–172, 1824.

Gilbertus Anglicus, or **Gilbertus Legleus,** flourished in 1210, is the earliest practical English writer on medicine. He is best known by his compendium of the medical doctrines prevailing in his time, entitled Compendium Medicinæ tam Morborum Universalium quam Particularium. It was corrected by Michael Cupella, and printed at Lyons, ap. V. de Portonariis, 1510, 4to. It subsequently appeared under the title of Laurea Anglicana; seu Compendium totus Mediciniæ, Genev., 1608, 4to. Some other works are ascribed to him. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.; Leland; Bale; Pits; Tanner, in art. Leglæus; Rees's Cyc.; Freind's Hist. of Physic.

> "His writings are principally compiled from those of the Arabian physicians, like the works of his contemporaries in other nations; sometimes, indeed, he transcribes whole chapters word for word, especially from Rhazes. He is represented as the first English physician who ventured to expose the absurd practices of the superstitious monks, who at the time engrossed much of the treatment of diseases, and is said to have contrasted with them the methods recommended by the ancients."

Gilby, Gylebie, or **Gylby, Anthony,** pub. a Comment. on Micah, 1551, paraphrases on the Psalms from Beza, 1581, '90, a serm., 1581, and treats. on election, &c., 1547–58.

Gilby, Goddred. See GYLBY.

Gilby, W. H. Papers on Geology; Phil. Mag., 1814, '15; Thom. Ann. Philos., 1817.

Gilby, Wm., M.D. 1. Electricity in Paralysis; in Medical Facts, &c., 1792. 2. Nitrous Acid in Diabetes in Med. and Phys. Jour., 1800.

Gilchrist, Alexander, of the Inner Temple Life of William Etty, R.A., Lon., 1855, 2 vols.

"A book which will claim the interest of English readers long beyond the mere season and occasion of its appearance."—*Westm. Rev., Oct.* 1855.

Gilchrist, Ebenezer, M.D., 1707–1774, an eminent physician of Dumfries, Scotland. 1. On the Use of Sea Voyages in Medicine, Lon., 1756, 8vo. Reprinted, 1771.

"The chief object of this work is to recommend sea voyages in cases of consumption."—Dr. Watt: *Bibl. Brit.*

2. Nervous Fever; Ed. Med. Ess., vols. iv. and v. He recommends wine and opium. 3. Con. to Ess. Phys. and Lit., vols. ii. and iii.

"Few physicians of the last century have been more successful in the exercise of their profession, or have contributed more to the improvement of the healing art." See Encyc. Brit.

Gilchrist, James. 1. Serm., Lon., 1812, 8vo. 2. Language, &c., 1814, 8vo. 3. Rational Philosophy, 1815, 8vo. 4. Philosophic Etymology; or, Rational Grammar, 1816.

Gilchrist, James P. The Origin and History of Ordeals, with Chronological Register of the principal Duels since 1760, Lon., 1821, 8vo. See Sabine, Lorenzo.

Gilchrist, John. A Collection of ancient and modern Scottish Ballads, Tales, and Songs; with Explan. Notes and Observations, Edin., 1815, 2 vols. 12mo.

"A sensible and judicious selection."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Gilchrist, John Borthwick, LL.D., 1759–1841, pub. many valuable works on the Hindostanee language, &c., for a list of which see Bibl. Brit., and Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

Gilchrist, Octavius, 1779–1823, a native of Twickenham, educated at Magdalen Coll., Oxf. 1. Exam. of the charges of Ben Jonson's enmity towards Shakspeare, 1808, 8vo. See Lon. Gent. Mag., lxxix. 53. 2. The Poems of Richard Corbet, Bishop of Norwich, with Notes and Life, 1808, 8vo. See Lon. Gent. Mag., lxxviii. 1169. 3. Letter to W. Gifford on a late ed. of Ford's Plays, 1811, 8vo. See our article on Ford, John. Mr. Gilchrist projected (in 1814) a Select Collection of Old Plays, in 15 vols. 8vo, but was deterred from publication by the appearance of the periodical series entitled Old Plays. An article of Gilchrist's in the London Magazine elicited a warm controversy respecting the Life and Writings of Alexander Pope. See Lon. Gent. Mag., xci. 291, 533; xciii. 278.

Gilchrist, Paul. Letter to Mr. Saunders on the Revolution in Russia, &c., Lon., 1762, 8vo.

Gilchrist, Peter. On the Hair, Lon., 1770, '87, 8vo.

Gildas, or **Gildus,** surnamed the Wise, commences the catalogue of Anglo-Saxon writers. He is said to have flourished in the 6th century, but every thing concerning him, and even the existence of such a person, is involved in doubt and obscurity. We must refer the curious reader to Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., and the authorities there cited. The work attributed to him with the most confidence is the Epistola de excidio Britanniæ, et castigatio ordinis ecclesiastica; first ed., Lon., 1525, 8vo, and several eds. since. See authorities cited above. New ed., by Joseph Stevenson, pub. by the Historical Society, Lon., 1838, 8vo. Also pub. a new trans. with the works of Nennius, by J. A. Giles, LL.D., 1841, 8vo.

"Gildas's work gives a superficial sketch of British history under the Romans, and during the wars between the Britons and the Picts and Scots, and the Saxon invasions; and also an account of the vices of the kings, clergy, and laity of the time. This work is supposed to have been written about A.D. 581.

"The book contains little information, even if it be authentic. It is written in an inflated style, not much unlike that of Aldhelm. . . . There is no independent authority now existing which will enable us to test the historical truth of this tract, and we have no information relating to its writer which merits the slightest degree of credit." See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.

Gilderdale, John. 1. Nat. Religion, Lon., 1837, 8vo. 2. Hist. and Chronol., 4to. 3. Family Prayers, 1838, 12mo.

Gilding, Elizabeth. Poems and Essays, 1776.

Gildon, Charles, 1665–1723, a native of Gillingham, Dorsetshire, gained but little reputation as an author, and still less as an actor, but Pope has embalmed him in the Dunciad. In 1693 he pub., with an introduction, Charles Blount's Oracles of Reason, and subsequently, in 1705, to atone for this publication, he gave to the world The Deist's Manual. For an account of these works see Leland's Deistical Writers, and article Blount, Charles, in this volume. He also pub. Miscell. Letters and Essays, 1694, 8vo; the Complete Art of Poetry, 1718, 2 vols. 12mo;—see Halliwell's Shaksperiana, p. 20, Nos. 3, 5, and 6;—five unsuccessful plays, 1697–1703; a Comparison between the two Stages, 1702, 8vo; a Life of Betterton, 1710; a New Rehearsal, 1714, 8vo; some other publications.

"A person of great literature, but a mean genius; who, having attempted several kinds of writing, never gained much reputation in any."—*Boyer's Political State*, xxvii. 102.

"Of those disciples [of Charles Blount] the most noted was a bad writer named Gildon, who lived to pester another generation with doggrel and slander, and whose memory is still preserved, not by his own voluminous works, but by two or three lines in which his stupidity and venality have been contemptuously mentioned by Pope."—*Macaulay's Hist. of Eng.*, vol. iv., 1856.

Mr. Macaulay ably exposes the true character of Blount's Oracles of Reason.

Giles. Med. con. to Phil. Trans., 1697.

Giles, Henry, b. Nov. 1, 1819, near Gorey, co. of Wexford, Ireland, one of the most popular of the many literary lecturers who draw crowded audiences in the United States. 1. Lectures and Essays, Boston, 1850, 2 vols. 16mo.

"Those persons who have listened to the greater part of the contents of these two volumes in the various lecture-rooms throughout the country, will probably be even more anxious to read them than many who have only heard the name of the author. They will revive in the reader the delightful wit, the clear mental attraction, and the high pleasure which they uniformly excited in their delivery."

These lectures are also highly commended by Miss Mitford: see her Recollections of a Literary Life. 2. Christian Thought on Life; in a series of Discourses, 2d ed., 1851, 16mo. 3. Illustrations of Genius in some of its relations to culture and society, 1854, 16mo.

Giles, Rev. J. A., LL.D., nuper Socius C. C. C., Oxon., has written and edited many valuable works, some of which we notice. 1. English-Greek and Greek-English Lexicon, new ed., 1846, 8vo.

"This is a worthy companion to Riddle's Latin Dictionary, containing all the information necessary to a student—and, what is of equal importance, no more. The author is generally successful in developing the structure and composition of the Greek language; avoiding the quibbling derivations which disfigured the older Lexicons, and especially that of Schrevelius: he points out the genuine radicals so far as they can be discovered with certainty."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

2. Scriptores Græci Minores, 1840, 12mo. 3. Patres Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, now first collected into one series, 35 vols. 8vo, £9 9*s.*; and a sup. vol., 10*s.* 4. Hist. of the Ancient Britons, 1847, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A valuable addition to every historian's library."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

"This is the most valuable work that has appeared of late years on the History of the Ancient Britons. Nowhere else has the subject been treated so fully with strict regard to real history, and in exclusion of all fabulous legends. Vol. II. consists of the original Histories, from which this work has been compiled, viz.: Excerpta ex Scriptoribus Gr. et Lat.; Gildas; Nennius; Excerpta ex Beda; Ricardus Cicestrensis de Situ Britanniæ; Vita Gildæ, auctore Caradoco; Vita Gildæ, auctore Anonymo; Inscriptiones ex Nummis, Inscriptiones ex Lapidibus."

5. The Entire Works of the Venerable Bede, 1843–44, 12 vols. 8vo. See our article on Bede.

"We trust that Dr. Giles will be encouraged to continue his exertions in thus diffusing a sound knowledge of mediæval divinity and ecclesiastical history."—*Lon. Quarterly Review, Oct.* 1844.

6. Hist. of the Town and Parish of Bampton, 2d ed., 1848, 8vo. 7. Lives of the Abbots of Weremouth and Jarrow, &c., 1845, 8vo. 8. Life and Letters of Thomas à Beckett, 1846, 2 vols. 8vo. We are also indebted to Dr. Giles for his new ed. of Thompson's Geoffrey of Monmouth, (see our article on Geoffrey,) his labours on Zeunius's Terence, his manuals of Latin and English Grammar, English History, &c.; nor must we omit to make special mention of one of the most valuable of his publications—The Life and Times of Alfred the Great, 2d ed., 1854, 8vo.

"The most valuable and authentic Life of Alfred the Great. Included are Alfred's Will, in Saxon, with translation; the Treaty between Alfred and Guthrum, in Saxon; Fulke's Letter to Alfred; Alfred's Preface to Gregory's Pastoral Care, in Saxon, with a translation; a Chronological Summary of Anglo-Saxon History, &c."

"Dr. Giles is in thorough possession of his materials and of his intention, which produces the clearness that arises from mastery and he exhibits the same general *bonhommie* and chronicler disposition for minute and picturesque narrative which we noted in his Life of Becket, with more of a critical spirit."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Giles, John. The Pine Apple, Lon., 1767, 8vo.

Giles, Joseph. Poems, revised and corrected, by Wm. Shenstone, Lon., 1771, 8vo.

Giles, Mascall. Against Superstitious Jesu Worship, Lon., 1642, 4to.

Giles, Wm. Defence of Dr. Sherlock's Preservative against Popery, Lon., 1688, 4to.

Giles, Wm. 1. On Marriage, Lon., 1771. 2. Poems, 1775, 8vo.

Giles, Wm. Branch, d. 1830, Governor of Virginia, 1826–29, was for many years a member of the Congress of the United States. He pub. Political Letters to the People of Virginia, occasional letters, a speech, &c., 1808–25.

Gilfillan, Rev. George, born 1813, at Comrie, Perthshire, Scotland, was educated at Glasgow Coll., and at the United Secession Hall of the United Presbyterian Church. In 1835 he was licensed to preach, and in the next year was ordained to the Schoolwynd congregation, Dundee where he still remains. About 1842 he was encouraged by Mr. T. Aird, editor of the Dumfries Herald, to write sketches of the principal characters of the day. These off-hand portraits were well received, and in 1845 they were published, with some others, as The Gallery of Literary Portraits, 2d ed., 1851. In 1849 Mr. G. pub. his Second Gallery of Literary Portraits; 2d ed., 1852; and in 1855 appeared the Third Series. In 1854 was pub., in 1 vol. p. 8vo, a new ed. of the 1st and 2d series; and vol. i. of the last ed. of the work appeared in 1857. In 1850 he gave to the world The Bards of the Bible, 4th ed., 1856; in 1851 he pub. The Book of British Poesy, Ancient and Modern; in 1852, The Martyrs, Heroes, and Bards of the Scottish Covenant, 2d ed., 1854; in 1854, The Grand Discovery, 2d ed., 1856; in 1856, History of a Man; and in 1857, Christianity and our Era. He has also pub. a Discourse on Hades, Five Discourses on the Abuse of Talent, &c., and edited Wm. C. Bryant's Poems, with Notes and an Introductory Essay, &c. He is now engaged in editing a new and splendid Library Edition of the Popular Poets and Poetry of Britain, with Biographical and Critical Notes. The issue for the first year comprised—

1, 2. Milton's Poetical Works. 3. Thomson's Seasons and other Poems. 4. George Herbert's Poetical Works. 5. Young's Poetical Works. 6. The Poetical Works of Goldsmith, Collins, &c. The issue for 1854 comprised, 7, 8. Cowper's Poetical Works. 9, 10. Butler's Poetical Works. 11. Shenstone's Poetical Works. 12. Beattie, Blair, and Falconer's Poetical Works. This is by far the handsomest edition of the British poets ever published, and we see not how it can be surpassed. A vol. is pub. every alternate month, forming in the year 6 vols. averaging 350 pp. each; annual subscription one guinea, or in French morocco, gilt top, £1 11*s*. 6*d*. The series is intended to include the following authors:

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Smollett.
Spenser.
Swift.
Tannahill.
James Thomson.
Waller.
Thomas Warton.
Watts.
Kirke White.
Edward Young.
Etc.

As a critic Mr. Gilfillan has been warmly praised, and not slightly censured. He possesses one of the most dangerous of arts for any one who would achieve solid and lasting reputation,—that of great verbal facility, approaching to conversational familiarity. He is sometimes happy in his metaphors and apt in his allusions, but is more likely to be extravagant in the one and grotesque in the other; reminding us forcibly of the bombast and egotism so generally observable in the prevailing style of second-rate American writers.

Mr. Gilfillan is by no means devoid of talent; and it is well worth his while, by a course of wholesome discipline of his natural abilities, to correct the errors of a critical pen which sometimes displays more passion than judgment and more vigour of language than depth of thought.

A critic in the Dublin University Magazine, in a review of Mr. Gilfillan's First Gallery of Literary Portraits, referring to the author's fondness for overstrained metaphor and ambitious style, justly remarks that

"In all such habitual use of strong language a writer is throwing away his wealth, and making his style in reality poor and meagre. Words are lavished with profusion when they absolutely represent nothing, and none but the man who has read through a volume of words with the wish really to ascertain the amount of instruction it gives, can judge of the unutterable weariness produced by this careless habit of stating every thing in a temper of exaggeration. Simplicity of style is, however, seldom the distinguishing grace of a young writer's compositions."

We are happy to be able to add from the same article,—for it is more pleasant to quote praise than censure,—

"Mr. Gilfillan's effort to make his readers acquainted with the greatest men whom he has met on the highway of literature is no doubt an ambitious one, and has on the whole been successfully executed."—xxvii. 652-664.

The Bards of the Bible has elicited much rapturous commendation—in which we were never able to coincide—and severe censure, the justice of which we do not feel able to disprove.

His piety warms our heart, but his style shocks our taste. One of the most learned Orientalists of modern times, recently deceased, makes graver objections to the work than mere want of literary taste:

"A pompous and gaudy style is exceedingly out of place when it appears in books that treat of sacred things. We feel that the subject is degraded. It is as if a painter were to attempt sketches of Isaiah, and Paul, and John, and should put on them the costume of a Bond street or Broadway exquisite. We enter a solemn protest against all such doings. God, Christ, eternity, heaven, hell, and man's immortal spirit and welfare are things beyond rhapsody. . . . The inconceivable majesty of such subjects should awe the mind that contemplates them into the most grave, and sober, and humble attitude. . . . There are some passages in it, and many single expressions, which convey vivid ideas, and present pleasing images. We concede to him fancy, imagination, and a very considerable acquaintance with the sources of poetical imagery. But these are not the only qualifications that are needed to write instructively on Hebrew poetry. His book reminds us very strongly of a passage in another poet and critic, somewhat different from the author of the Bards of the Bible. It runs thus:

"'Inceptis gravibus plerumque et magna professis,
Purpureus, late qui splendeat, unus et alter
Assuitur pannus.
Amphora cœpit
Institui; currente rotâ, cur urceus exit?
Denique, sit quodvis, *simplex* duntaxat et unum.'

"Yes, this precious *simplex!* Of all the books on earth, the Bible exhibits it most. A comment on it, of any kind, which is spotted throughout with 'purpurei panni qui late splendeant' seems to us one of the greatest of all incongruities."—MOSES STUART, *late Prof. of Sacred Literature in the Theolog. Seminary of Andover*. See N. Amer. Rev., lxxiii. 238-267.

Whatever other charges Mr. Gilfillan's critics may bring against him, he certainly cannot be accused of indolence, as, in addition to his professional duties, he contributes to no less than five or six periodicals. It is no slight commendation—but one to which he may justly lay claim—that a high moral purpose, a kindly spirit, and a hearty appreciation of the good, the right, and the true, are prominent characteristics of his writings. It will be seen, from a glance at the accompanying tables of contents of the Galleries of Literary Portraits, that Mr. Gilfillan has been by no means partial in his selection of subjects, but has employed his pencil upon representatives of almost all classes of opinion, both in church and state:

FIRST GALLERY OF LITERARY PORTRAITS.

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Lord Jeffrey.
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Professor Wilson.
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Carlyle and Sterling.
Emerson.
Neale and Bunyan.
Edmund Burke.
Edgar A. Poe.
Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer.
Benjamin Disraeli.
Professor Wilson.
Henry Rogers.
Æschylus; Prometheus Bound and Unbound.
Shakspeare—A Lecture.

Gilfillan, Robert, a native of Dunfermline, a modern poet of considerable reputation. For an account of this bard, we must refer the reader to the Memoir attached to the 4th ed. of his Poems and Songs, pub. in Edinburgh, 1851, 12mo. Reprinted, 1853. See his Exile's Song, and In the Days Langsyne, in Chambers's Cyc. of Eng. Lit.

"The songs of Mr. Gilfillan are marked by gentle and kindly feelings, and a smooth flow of versification, which makes them eminently suitable for being expressed in music."—*Ubi supra.*

Gilfillan, Rev. Samuel. 1. Discourses on the Holy Spirit, Edin., 12mo. 2. Essay on the Sanctification of the Lord's Day, 8th ed., 183–, 18mo.

Gilkie, James. Every Man his Own Procurator; or, the Country Gentleman's *Vade-Mecum*, Edin., 1778, 12mo.

Gilks, Morton. Petrifactions; Phil. Trans., 1740.

Gill. Selections from the Court Reports, originally pub. in the Boston M. Post, 1834–37, Bost., 1837, 12mo.

"It contains some graphic illustrations of the administration and effect of the law, that may be perused with advantage."—*Marvin's Leg. Bibl.*

Gill, Rev. Alexander, 1564–1635, a native of Lincolnshire, educated at Corpus Christi Coll., Oxf., head master of St. Paul's School, 1608. 1. The Trinity, 1601, 8vo. 2. Logonomia Anglica Grammaticalis, 1619, '21, 4to.

"This work contains as singular a proposition for a vernacular orthography as Tho. Campion's (Observations on the Art of English Poesie) for poetry. The work is quoted by Dr. Johnson."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

3. Sacred Philos. of Holy Scrip.; or, a Comment. on the Creed, 1635, fol. The treatise on the Trinity is repub. at the end of this work.

"Esteemed by most persons to be a learned man, a noted Latinist, critic, and divine, and also to have such an excellent way of training up youth, that none in his time went beyond him. Whence 'twas, that many noted persons in church and state did esteem it the greatest of their happiness that they had been educated under him."—*Athen. Oxon.*

See also Knight's Life of Colet.

Gill, Alexander, D.D., 1597–1642, son and successor of the preceding, educated at Trin. Coll., Oxf., became head master of St. Paul's School in 1635. Whilst usher of St. Paul's he had charge of the education of John Milton, who was his favourite scholar, and by whom he was greatly beloved. Three of the great poet's familiar letters to him in Latin, still extant, are "replete with the strongest testimonies of esteem and friendship. Milton also pays him high compliments on the excellence of his Latin poetry."

Most of his Latin poetry was pub. in a vol. entitled Poetici Conatus, 1632, 12mo, and Wood enumerates some other productions of his, printed, and in MS. He was for some time usher under the famous Thomas Farnaby. See Athen. Oxon.; Knight's Life of Colet; Warton's Milton; Letters by Eminent Persons, 1813, 3 vols. 8vo.

Gill, Jeremiah. Reform in H. Commons, 1785.

Gill, John, D.D., 1697–1771, a Baptist divine of great learning, a native of Kettering, Northamptonshire, received his early education at the Grammar School of his native town, but may be said to be self-educated, as he left school whilst yet very young. He was a preacher, first at Higham-Ferrers, then at Kettering, and in 1719 became pastor of the Baptist congregation at Horselydown, Southwark, where he continued for fifty-one years. Whilst yet a mere boy, he was so fond of frequenting the bookstores that it became a current expression, "Such a thing is as sure as John Gill is in the bookseller's shop." We need not therefore be surprised that he became an excellent Latinist, Grecian, and Orientalist. He wrote many works, some of the principal of which we proceed to notice.

1. Exposition of Solomon's Song, 1728, fol.; 1751, '68, 4to; 1805, 2 vols. 8vo. In the later eds. the Targum is left out. This exposition, which differs from the one contained in his Comment. on the Bible, comprises the substance of 122 discourses delivered from the pulpit.

"A minute detail on the allegorical sense, and a spiritual improvement."—Dr. E. Williams.

"It is highly allegorical in its interpretation."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

2. Prophecies resp. the Messiah, fulfilled in Jesus, 1728. In answer to Collins's Scheme of Literal Prophecy considered. 3. The Cause of God and Truth, being an Examination of the several Passages of Scripture made use of by the Arminians. In four parts, 1735–38, 4 vols. 8vo; 1755, 4 vols. 8vo; 1772, '75, 4to; 1816, 2 vols. 8vo; 1838, 8vo. This is an answer to Dr. Whitby's Discourse on the Five Points.

"If you read Whitby on the Five Points, read Dr. Gill's reply. . . . It is the fullest answer to Whitby. . . . In Part IV. of this Work, Dr. Gill goes through the testimonies of the Fathers before Augustine, to give passages that support Calvinistic views."—Bickersteth.

"It is an elaborate work, and may be considered a very able defence of Calvinism."—*Wilson's Dissenting Churches.*

4. Exposition of the New Testament, 1746–47–48, 3 vols. fol. 5. Exposition of the Old Testament, 1748–63, 6 vols. New ed. of both Testaments, with a Memoir by Dr. Rippon, and a portrait, 1816, 9 vols. 4to. Pub. at £12 12*s.*; large paper, £16 16*s.* Still worth about £12 to £13, in good binding. Vol. i. of a new ed. of the Expos. of the O. and N. Tests. was pub. by Aylott of London in 1852, r. 8vo, and a new ed. of his Exposition of the Old Test. was pub. by Collingridge in 1854, 6 vols. r. 8vo, £3 18*s.*

"The author always keeps sight of his creed. . . . He was a very learned and good man; but has often spiritualized his text to absurdity."—Dr. Adam Clarke.

"It abounds with rabbinical and theological information; but, though upon the whole a very valuable work, it is often prolix and tautological, and sometimes injudicious."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

"It is prized as an invaluable mine of knowledge by judicious Christians of every denomination."—Wilson.

"He moves through his exposition like a man in lead, and overwhelms the inspired writer with dull lucubrations and rabbinical lumber. He is an ultra-Calvinist in his doctrinal sentiments. . . . If the reader be inclined for a trial of his strength and patience, he may procure the burden of Dr. Gill. He was, after all, a man of undoubted learning, and of prodigious labour."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"In rabbinical literature Dr. Gill had no equal, and he has thence been enabled to illustrate many important passages of Scripture. . . . An occasional reference to this learned work is all, perhaps, that can be recommended."—*Horne's Bibl. Brit.*

"Valuable for rabbinical learning; a variety of meanings suggested: Calvinistic in sentiment."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

6. Dissert. on the Antiq. of the Hebrew Language, Letters, Vowel-points, and Accents, 1767, 8vo.

"This is also a laboured exposition and defence of the doctrines of the Massorets."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

7. A Body of Doctrinal and Practical Divinity, 1769–70, 3 vols. 4to. Several eds. New ed., 1839, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Gill was a very learned and pious man; but his notions of moral obligations were not correct; which led him to some peculiarities of sentiment respecting grace being the obliging as well as the efficient cause of evangelical duty, and which disposed him, in arguing with Arminians, too often to cut the knot of difficulty, instead of solving it, and to deal in round assertions with slender arguments."—*Williams's C. P.*

8. Serms. and Tracts, several of which were never before printed. To which are prefixed Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Character of the Author, 1773, 2 vols. 4to.

"If any man can be supposed to have trod the whole circle of human learning, it was Dr. Gill. While true religion and sound learning have a single friend in the British empire, the works and name of Gill will be precious and revered. . . . With a solidity of judgment and with an acuteness of discernment peculiar to few, he exhausted, as it were, the very soul and substance of most arguments he undertook."—Toplady.

Gill pub. several treatises upon Baptism, and many occasional serms. See the Life prefixed to his Serms. and Tracts, No. 7 above, and Stennet's Funeral Serm. A new ed. of his Expos. of Solomon's Song was pub. in 1854, r. 8vo; a new ed. of his sermons, in 3 vols. 8vo, has appeared, and Rippon's Memoirs of his Life and Writings has been pub. separately in 12mo.

Gill, Joseph. Law, &c. rel. to Insolvents, Lon., 1836.

Gill, R. W., and J. Johnson. Cases in Ct. of Appeals of Maryland, 1829–41, Balt., 1829–45, 12 vols. 8vo.

Gill, Thomas. Con. to Med. Com., 1787.

Gill, Thomas. Trial of George Manners for Libels, in the Satirist, on the Character of Wm. Hallett, 1812, 8vo.

Gillan, R. Abridg. of the Acts Genl. Assembly of Ch. of Scot., Edin., 1821, 8vo.

Gillane, John, d. 1735, consecrated a bishop in the Episcopal Ch. of Scot., 1727; Bishop of Dunblane, 1731. 1. Remarks upon Sir Jas. Dalrymple's Hist. Collec., Edin., 1714, 8vo. See Dalrymple, Sir James. 2. Life of Rev. John Sage, 1714, 8vo.

Gillespie. Narrative of the most remarkable Events of the Life of K. William III. Also a revised History of the Siege of Londonderry, Derry, 1823, 8vo. See Mr. Macaulay's graphic account of the horrors of this siege, in his History of England, vol. iii., just pub., (1856.)

Gillespie, Major Alex. 1. Hist. Review of the Royal Marine Corps, Lon., 1803, 4to. 2. Gleanings, &c. at Buenos Ayres, 1818, 8vo. A memoir of Maj. Gillespie has been pub.

Gillespie, George, d. 1648, one of the four Commissioners from the Ch. of Scot. to the Westminster Assembly in 1643. 1. Dispute against the English Popish Ceremonies obtruded upon the Ch. of Scot., 1637, '60, 4to. 2. Dialogue between a Civilian and a Divine conc. the Ch. of Eng., 1644, 4to. Anon. 3. Recrimination charged upon Mr. Goodwin, 1644, 4to. Anon. 4. Serm., 1644, 4to. 5. True Resolution, &c., 1645, 4to. 6. Mr. Colman's Piece, &c., 1645, 4to. 7. Serm., 1645, 4to. 8. Wholesome Severity, &c., 1645, 4to. Anon. 9. Aaron's Rod Blossoming, 1646, 4to. New ed., 1843, 8vo.

"One of the chief works on the government of the Church of Scotland."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

10. Male Audis., 1646, 4to. 11. Treat. of Miscell. Questions, 1649, 4to.

"This is a practical and controversial book, but contains a considerable portion of learned discussion respecting the meaning of the Scriptures."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

12. The Ark of the Testament Opened, 2 vols. 4to: vol. i., 1661; vol. ii., 1677. 13. Notes of Debates and Proceedings of the Westminster Assembly, &c., with Life by Rev. Dr. Hetherington, 1846, r. 8vo. Gillespie's treatises have

recently been repub.; a collective ed. of his Theolog. Works, 1844–46, 2 vols. r. 8vo; Serms., &c., 1844, r. 8vo. The Dispute against English Popish Ceremonies obtruded on the Ch. of Scot. can be had separately. For an account of his Life, we refer the reader to Dr. Hetherington's Memoir, noticed above.

"A man of very considerable talents, who supported the character of his country, and the cause of presbytery, with great ability and zeal, during the stormy period of the civil wars."—Orme: *ubi supra.*

Gillespie, James, D.D., Principal of St. Mary's Coll., Univ. of Aberdeen. Serms. from the Author's MSS., pub. by George Hill, D.D., Lon., 1796, 8vo.

"Such of us as saw the vigour of his days, remember the delight with which we hung upon his lips; the grace of his elocution; the interesting, devotional, pathetic style of his discourses."—Dr. George Hill.

Gillespie, Leonard, M.D. Profess. publications, Lon., 1798, 1800, 8vo.

Gillespie, Rev. Thomas, of the Presbytery of "Relief," d. 1774. Treat. on Temptation, Edin., 1774, 12mo. New ed.

Gillespie, Thomas. The Seasons Contemplated in the Spirit of the Gospel, Lon., 1822, 12mo.

Gillespie, W. 1. The Necessary Existence of God. New ed., Edin., 1854, 8vo. 2. China and the Chinese Missions, with Hist. of Revolution, Lon., 1854, 12mo.

Gillespie, Rev. William. 1. The Progress of Refinement, and other Poems, Edin., 1805, '07, fp. 8vo. 2. Consolation; with other Poems, Lon. and Edin., 1815, 8vo.

Gillespie, William Mitchell, LL.D., b. 1818, in N. York, grad. at Columbia Coll., 1834; Prof. of Civil Engineering in Union Coll. since 1845. 1. Rome as seen by a New Yorker, 1843–44, N. York, 1845, 12mo, pp. 216.

"A good title to a good book. The endeavour to convey Rome only by those impressions which would naturally be made upon an American, gives the work a certain air of originality;—the rarest of all qualities in descriptions of the Eternal City. The style is pure and sparkling, although occasionally flippant and diletantesque. The tone of remark is much in the usual way—*selon les regles*—never very exceptionable, and never very profound."—*Edgar A. Poe's Literati.*

2. Roads and Railroads; a Manual for Road-making, 1845; 7th ed., 1854, 8vo, pp. 372.

"If the well-established principles of Road-making which are so plainly set forth in Professor Gillespie's valuable work, and so well illustrated, could be at once put into general use in this country, every traveller would bear testimony to the fact that the author is a great public benefactor."—*Silliman's Amer. Jour. of Science.*

"It is, in all respects, the best work on this subject with which I am acquainted; being from its arrangement, comprehensiveness, and clearness, equally adapted to the wants of Students of Civil Engineering, and the purposes of persons in any way engaged in the construction or supervision of roads."—Professor Mahan, *of the Military Academy.*

3. Philosophy of Mathematics, from the French of Auguste Comte, 1851, 8vo, pp. 260.

"The classification given of the Sciences at large, and their regular order of development, is unquestionably a master-piece of scientific thinking, as ample as it is comprehensive."—*Morell's Speculative Philosophy of Europe.*

4. The Principles and Practice of Land Surveying, 1855, 8vo, pp. 420; 6th ed., 1858.

"This really capital work is worth more than all the purely theoretical works upon the same subject that were ever published."—*Southern Literary Review.*

"What Monge did for descriptive geometry, Gillespie has done for surveying: he has reduced and consolidated into an harmonious and systematic whole the heterogeneous details of a *principle-less* practice."

Gillespy, Rev. E. Criminal Laws, Lon., 1793, 8vo.

Gillet, R. 1. The Pleasures of Reason; or, the Hundred Thoughts of a Sensible Young Lady. In English and French, Lon., 1796, sm. 12mo. 2. Moral Philos., 1799, 12mo.

Gillett, J. T. His Trial and his Address to the Public, Lon., 1796, 8vo.

Gillette, Abram Dunn, b. 1809, Cambridge, N. York, Pastor of Calvary Church, N. Y. City. 1. History of the Eleventh Baptist Church, Philadelphia. 2. Memoir of Rev. Daniel Holbrook Gillette. 3. Pastor's Last Gift. Edited Social Hymns, and Minutes of Philadelphia Baptist Association from 1707 to 1807. He has contributed largely to various journals.

Gillies, John, D.D., 1712–1796, minister of the New College Church, Glasgow, 1742–96. 1. Historical Collections of the Success of the Gospel, &c., Glasg., 1754, 2 vols. 8vo. Supp., 1761, 12mo. A Second Supp. was pub. by Dr. Erskine in 1796. New ed. of the whole, with a Pref. and Continuation by the Rev. H. Bonar, Kelso, 1845, r. 8vo.

"A very interesting book, and well deserving of attention from the lover of Christianity and of Church history."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"A very profitable book for a minister."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

2. Devotional Exercises on the New Test., Lon., 1796, 8vo; 2d ed., with a Memoir of the Author by W. Nicol, D.D., 1810, 2 vols. 8vo. The first ed. has not the text.

"The work corresponds most faithfully with its title, and seems to reflect in every page the piety and high devotional spirit of the author. Such a work may be a very important companion to many of the dry and more critical volumes recommended in this Bibliotheca."—*Orme's Bibl. Brit.*

"Beautiful and striking, though undesigned, pictures of his pious and benevolent heart."—Dr. Erskine.

"Much calculated to raise the heart to communion with God, through the word."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"A most valuable book for those who read family devotion, every important fact, doctrine, or precept, being made the ground and matter of prayer; and that in such a style as to be an excellent model of devotion."—*Lon. Evan. Mag.*

3. Life of Rev. Geo. Whitefield, &c., 1772, 8vo; 1813. His Life is the 7th vol. of Whitefield's Works, in 7 vols., 1771, 8vo. 4. Essay on the Prophecies relating to the Messiah, Edin., 1773, 8vo. 5. Milton's Paradise Lost, illustrated with texts of Scripture, Lon., 1788, 12mo.

Gillies, John, LL.D., 1747–1836, a native of Brechin, Forfar, Scotland, educated at the University of Glasgow, was for some time a travelling tutor to the sons of the Earl of Hopetoun, and, upon the death of Dr. Robertson, was appointed historiographer to the King of Scotland.

1. Trans. of the Orations of Isocrates, and those of Lysias, &c., Lon., 1778, 8vo. 2. Hist. of Ancient Greece, its Colonies, and Conquests, 1786, 2 vols. 4to; Dubl., 1786, 3 vols. 8vo; Lon., 1787, 4 vols. 8vo; Basil, 1790, 5 vols. 8vo; 1792, 4 vols. 8vo; Lon., 1809, 4 vols. 8vo; 1820, 8 vols. 8vo.

"This work enters less into critical and recondite details than that of Mr. Mitford, though sufficiently accurate and comprehensive for all historical purposes; and is, in style of composition, decidedly superior to it. It has been translated into the German and French languages."—Samuel Warren.

Another authority thus compares the histories of Gillies and Mitford:

"These are works of considerable merit; the former is the most learned, the latter the most popular; the former is abrupt in the style, the latter is more fluent; by the perusal of the one the reader is more amused than instructed, by the study of the other he is more instructed than amused."—Dr. Carpenter.

3. Trans. of Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, comprising his Practical Philosophy, &c., 1786–97, 2 vols. 4to; 2d ed., 1804, 2 vols. 8vo. Supp. to the Analysis of Aristotle's Spec. Works, 1804, 4to; 3d ed., 1813, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Aristotle's treatise on politics is the most valuable work on that branch of philosophy that has descended to us from antiquity. The version given of it in this work is sufficiently close to make the reader acquainted with all that is really valuable in the original."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

"It was the earliest effort of antiquity to establish a system of political philosophy. His politics displayed his profound sagacity, and it is admitted that Cicero, Machiavel, Montesquieu, Bacon, and other statesmen, were largely indebted to Aristotle for the most solid of their speculations."—Chancellor Kent.

4. A view of the Reign of Frederic II. of Prussia, &c., 1789, 8vo.

"The work of Dr. Gillies I can in no respect admire. There appear some good observations about the king's military genius, and there are some incidents mentioned of a general nature, which I do not observe in other English works. On the whole, I can recommend it to the student only when he wishes to learn what can be said in the praise or defence of Frederic. Gillies appears to me only a warm panegyrist, and on this occasion neither a historian nor a philosopher."—*Prof. Smyth's Lect. on Mod. Hist.*

5. The Hist. of the World from the Reign of Alexander to Augustus, 1807–10, 2 vols. 4to.

"It does not appear to present such a luminous and masterly view of the very interesting period which it embraces, as would have been given by Mr. Gibbon or Dr. Robertson; but it exhibits proofs of learned research, and may, upon the whole, we think, be read with pleasure and advantage. It deserves no praise on the score of style, which is commonly diffuse and overcharged; and often vulgar and slovenly."—*Edin. Rev.*, xi. 40–61.

6. Trans. of Aristotle's Rhetoric, 1823, 8vo. The historical works of Dr. Gillies may still be consulted by the student with advantage, but should be followed by a careful perusal of the results of more recent investigations.

Gillies, Robert Pierce, one of Blackwood's early contributors, the "Kemperhausen" of the Noctes Ambrosianæ, the originator and first editor of the Foreign Quarterly Review, the author of Varia, Childe Alarique, (Poems:) Recollections of Sir Walter Scott, 1827; Sir Henry Longueville, (a Novel,) &c.; and translator of German literature, has told his own story in the Memoirs of a Literary Veteran, Lon., 1851, 3 vols. p. 8vo, to which we refer the reader.

"Mr. Gillies has this advantage over many collectors of similar reminiscences, that he was not only an author among authors, but that his social position in early life gave him access to the best circles. Scott, Wordsworth, Campbell, the Ettrick Shepherd, Rogers, Galt, Maginn, Haydon, and many more names of interest, figure frequently in his pages."

"Mr. Robert Pierce Gillies is a gentleman of the Scotch bar, favourably known by translations from the German."—Wm. H. Prescott: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xlvi. 434, *April*, 1838.

Gilliland, Thomas. 1. Dramatic Synopsis, Lon., 1804, 8vo. 2. Elbow Room, 1804, 8vo. 3. Dramatic Mirror; containing the Hist. of the Stage from the earliest period to the present time; including a Biog. and Crit. account of all the Dramatic Writers from 1665 to the present time; and also a Hist. of the Country Theatres in England, Ireland, and Scotland, Lon., 1807, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "This history of the stage and account of dramatic writers is of little value."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Gilling, Isaac. Serms., 1704, '08, '19, all 8vo.

Gillingwater, Edmund. 1. Parish Workhouses, Lon., 1786, 8vo. 2. Hist. Acct. of Lowestoft, 1790, 4to. 3. Hist. and Descrip. Acct. of St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk, St. Edm., 1804, 12mo; 1811, 8vo.

Gilliss, Lieut. J. M., U. S. Navy, distinguished for his scientific acquirements, and especially for astronomical erudition. The U. S. Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere during the years 1849, '50, '51, '52. Lieut. J. M. Gilliss, Superintendent; Lieut. Archibald Macrae, Acting Master S. L. Phelps, Capt.'s Clerk E. R. Smith, Assistants. Vol. I. Chile: its Geography, Climate, Earthquakes, Government, Social Condition, Mineral and Agricultural Resources, Commerce, etc. etc. Vol. II. The Andes, Minerals, Animals, Plants, and Fossils; Phila., 1856, 2 vols. 4to, pp. 566 and 300. Deeply interesting, and most valuable contributions to our knowledge of this portion of the American Continent.

Gillman, James. Dissert. on the Bite of a Rabid Animal, Lon., 1812, 8vo. This essay received a prize from the Roy. Coll. of Surg.

Gillman, John, D.D. Serm., 1721, 8vo.

Gillman, Webster. Poll for Kent, &c., 1796, 1802, 8vo.

Gillmor, C., Vicar of Dartford. 1. Reply to Mr. Baptist W. Noel's Essay against the Union of Church and State, 1849, 18mo; 2 eds.

> "The reply should everywhere tread upon the heels of the Essay."—*Nonconformist.*
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> "It is a most able and dispassionate refutation of the many reasons brought forward by Mr. Noel."—*Bath Herald.*

2. Israel in the Ascendant, 2d ed., 1853, 8vo.

Gillon, Joseph. 1. Erskine's (John) Institute of the Law of Scotland, 1805, fol. 2. Erskine's (John) Principles of the Law of Scotland, 1809, 8vo.

Gillon, Thomas. Catholic Principles of Allegiance illustrated, Lon., 1807, 8vo.

Gillray, James, d. 1815, a celebrated caricaturist, exerted no small influence on the politics of his day. Sets of his original plates, all engraved by himself between 1799 and 1810, had become extremely rare—indeed a complete set could not be procured at any price—when Mr. Henry Bohn, in 1849, repub. an ed. in one large atlas fol., for the trifling price of £8 8s. To this vol. should be added the descriptive vol. of letter-press, by Thomas Wright and R. H. Evans, 1850, 8vo. Some years before the appearance of Bohn's ed., Mr. Maclean pub. one at the price of twenty-five guineas, in two thin vols. This ed. is now rare. Its contents, with additional subjects, will be found in Mr. Bohn's ed.

Gillson, Edward. 1. Lectures on the Second Advent, Lon., 1845, 12mo; 1847.

> "Four excellent discourses. . . . The subject is handled throughout in a practical way."—*Achill Miss. Herald.*

2. The Relapsed Demoniac. 3. Parting Token: Ten concluding Serms., 1854, fp. 8vo.

Gillum, R., M.D. Letter to Dr. Mill, 1803.

Gillum, Wm., d. 1797. 1. Miscell. Poems, and a Farce called What will the World say? Lon., 1787, 8vo. 2. The present War with France, 1794, 8vo.

Gilly, Sarah. Receipts, Lon., 1662, 8vo.

> "With a portrait of S. Gilly, by W. Faithorne, (after Lely.) This portrait was afterwards altered to Hannah Wooley."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Gilly, W. O. S. Shipwrecks of the Royal Navy, 1793–1819, Lon., 1850, p. 8vo; 1851.

Gilly, Wm. Stephen, D.D., Canon of Durham, and Vicar of Norham, d. 1855. 1. The Spirit of the Gospel, 1818, 8vo.

> "This volume is a valuable addition to the divinity treasury: its language and comments are matured; but it rarely has *ipse dixit* opinions."—*Anti-Jacobin Rev.*, No. 245.

2. Excursions to the Mountains of Piedmont, and Researches among the Vaudois, 1824, 4to; 1825, 8vo; 1826, 8vo.

> "One of the most interesting volumes that has lately appeared."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxxiii. 134–176.

All who are interested in the Waldenses should read both this and the following volumes—Nos. 3, 5, and 7—and the review from which we have just quoted.

3. Second Visit; or, Waldensian Researches, 1831, 8vo.

> "Exceedingly interesting, and the more so as all the details are given from actual observation."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

4. Horæ Catecheticæ, 1828, 8vo.

> "An esteemed work."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

5. Valdenses, Valdo, and Vigilantius; being the articles under these heads in the Seventh Ed. Encyc. Brit., 1841, p. 8vo.

> "An eloquent account, from personal observation, of that small community of Protestants, who, in the secluded valleys of the Cottian Alps, have for many centuries maintained the purity of their faith and worship, and kept up the vestal fire of their mountain church, in the midst of privations and persecutions not yet extinguished."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

6. The Peasantry of the Border; an Appeal in their Behalf, 1842, 8vo.

> "Give them good cottages, and help them to educate their children."

Of this excellent work a second ed., enlarged, has appeared, with plans, estimates, &c.

7. Vigilantius and his Times, 1844, 8vo.

> "The history of this reformer and his controversy with Jerome have been recently subjected to an elaborate examination by the Rev. Dr. Gilly in his learned and instructive work, Vigilantius and his Times, which the student ought by all means to consult in order to obtain a clear idea of the deplorable state of religion in the early part of this (the 5th) century."—Dr. J. Seaton Reid, *Editor of Mosheim.*

8. Romaunt Version of the Gospel according to St. John, 1848, 8vo.

Gilman, Mrs. Caroline, a daughter of the late Samuel Howard of Boston, was born in that city, October 8, 1794. At the early age of 16, she wrote a poem entitled Jephthah's Rash Vow, which was succeeded by another poetical effusion, Jairus's Daughter, which was pub. in The North American Review. In 1819 she was married to Samuel Gilman, D.D., who, shortly after this event, became pastor of the Unitarian Church in Charleston, South Carolina, which office he retained until his death, in 1858. In 1832 Mrs. Gilman commenced editing The Rosebud, a hebdomadal, perhaps the first juvenile newspaper pub. in the United States.

> "From this periodical I have reprinted, at various times, the following volumes:—Recollections of a New England Housekeeper; Recollections of a Southern Matron; Ruth Raymond; or, Love's Progress; Poetry of Travelling in the United States; Tales and Ballads; Verses of a Life-Time; Letters of Eliza Wilkinson during the Invasion of Charleston. Also several volumes for youth, now collected in one, and recently published as Mrs. Gilman's Gift-Book." See Mrs. Hale's Records of Women, N. Y., 1853, r. 8vo.

To this list must be added Oracles for Youth, 1854; Oracles from the Poets; and Sibyl; or, New Oracles from the Poets, 1854.

Mrs. Gilman is best known by the Recollections of a New England Housekeeper, and Recollections of a Southern Matron, of both of which there have been many editions.

> "Her works will long be valued for the spirit and fidelity with which she has painted rural and domestic life in the northern and in the southern states. Her Recollections of a New England Housekeeper and Recollections of a Southern Matron are equally happy, and both show habits of minute observation, skill in character-writing, and an artist-like power of grouping. They are also pervaded by a genial tone, and a true love of nature and good sense. . . . The poems of Mrs. Gilman abound in expressions of wise, womanly feeling, and are frequently marked by a graceful elegance of manner."—*Griswold's Female Poets of America.*

See Glover, Mrs. Caroline H.

Gilman, Charles. Decisions Sup. Cts. of Indiana and Illinois, and Cir. Ct. U. S. for 7th Cir., Columbus, 1844, 8vo.

Gilman, Samuel, D.D., b. 1791, in Gloucester, Massachusetts; entered Harvard College in 1807, in the same class with N. L. Frothingham and Edward Everett. He graduated in 1811, and was, from 1817 to 1819, tutor in his college. In 1819 he was married to Miss Caroline Howard, (see Gilman, Mrs. Caroline,) and removed to Charleston, South Carolina, where he remained until his death in 1858, as pastor of the Unitarian Church of that city. Dr. Gilman contributed many valuable papers to the North American Review on the Lectures of Dr. Thomas Brown, a trans. of several of the satires of Boileau, &c., and pub. other essays upon various subjects in the Boston Christian Examiner, the London Monthly Repository, &c., together with discourses, biographies, essays, and translations, which exhibit a wide range of knowledge and are "all executed with taste and scholarship." His Memoirs of a New England Choir, of which there have been three eds., has been greatly admired for the tone of humorous vivacity and graphic descriptiveness which distinguishes it. He pub., in 1852, the Pleasures and Pains of a Student's Life, and, in 1856, a vol. entitled Contributions to Literature, Critical, Humorous, Biographical, Philosophical, and Poetical. Noticed in N. Amer. Rev., July, 1856, 271, by A. P. Peabody, D.D. Of his poems, The History of the Ray of Light, and his Poem read before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College, are among the best-known.

A review of some of Dr. Gilman's sermons will be found in the Boston Christian Disciple, iv. 33. See an interesting biographical sketch of Dr. Gilman in the Monthly Religious Magazine, Boston, April, 1858. Also Dr. Burnap's Funeral Discourse.

Gilmer, W. Cases Decided in Ct. Appeals of Virginia, 1820 to 1821, Richmond, 1821, 8vo.

Gilmour, Sir John, of Craigmillar. Decisions of the Lords of Council and Session from July, 1661, to July, 1666, Edin., 1701, 4to.

Gilmour, Capt. Robt. 1. Lothaire; a Romance, 1815, 8vo. 2. The Battle of Waterloo; a Poem, 1816, 8vo.

Gilpin, Bernard, 1517–1583, the "Apostle of the North," a native of Westmoreland, educated at and Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxf., became Vicar of Norton, Durham, 1552, and subsequently Rector of Houghton-le-Spring. He refused the bishopric of Carlisle and the provostship of Queen's College. He embraced the principles of the Reformation with great ardour, and no man of his day was more famous for abundant labours, unquenchable zeal, and holiness of life. 1. A Godly Serm., 1581. Also, *sine anno.* 2. Serm., 1630, 4to. His Life was written by Bishop Carleton, 1628, &c.,—see Wordsworth's Eccl. Biog., iv. 367; an article by Southey in the Quar. Rev., xxxix. 375; and his Life by his descendant, Rev. Wm. Gilpin, 1753. New ed., with Introduc. Essay by the Rev. Edward Irving, 1824, 12mo; 1830, 12mo; 1854, 8vo.

"Thus died Bernard Gilpin, who, for his exemplary piety, laborious virtue, and unbounded benevolence, deserves to have his name transmitted to posterity with respect and reverence, and who obtained—and most deservedly—among his contemporaries the title of the Northern Apostle."

Gilpin, Bernard, Rector of Warmington, Warwickshire. Accession Serm. on Judges xvii. 6, 1717, 8vo.

Gilpin, Bernard, Rector of St. Andrew, Hertford. Anthologia Sacra, Lon., 1832, 8vo.

Gilpin, Edw. Skialetheia; or, A Shadow of Truth in Certain Epigrams and Satyres, Lon., 1598, 16mo.

Gilpin, George, brother of Bernard, Privy-Counsellor of Queen Elizabeth, and her ambassador at the Hague, negotiated Treaty of 1596, between her, Henry IV. of France, and the Dutch Republic; trans. from the Dutch Aldegambe's satire against Popery, entitled The Bee Hiue of the Romishe Churche, Lon., 1580, '98, 16mo.

Gilpin, George, Secretary of the Royal Society. Con. on Nat. Philos. to Phil. Trans., 1794, 1806, and Nic. Jour., 1807.

Gilpin, Gilbert. Con. on Machines to Nic. Jour., 1806, '08.

Gilpin, Henry. Massacre of the Bards, and other Poems, Lon., 1839, 12mo.

Gilpin, Henry D., a lawyer of Philadelphia, noted for his attainments in the Greek and Latin classics, b. in 1801; graduated in the University of Pennsylvania, 1819; Attorney of the U.S. for Pennsylvania, 1832; Solicitor of the Treasury of the United States, 1837; Attorney-General of the United States, 1840; now President of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, Vice-President of the Historical Society, and Director of Girard College. 1. Reports of Cases Dist. Ct. U.S. for East. Dist. Penna. 1828–36, Phila., 1837, 8vo.

"Judge Hopkinson's decisions occupy the greater part of the volume, and are very able and excellent expositions of Admiralty Law. The Reporter has given clear and concise statements of the facts in each case, and the book enjoys, in all respects, a high reputation."—*Marvin's Leg. Bibl.* See 18 Amer. Jur., 521.

2. Opinions of the Attorneys-General of the U.S. from the beginning of the Govt. to 1841; taken from Official Documents transmitted to Congress, Wash., 1841, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The work is an interesting one, and every way a fitting monument to the reputation of the distinguished men who have successively filled the Attorney-Generalship of the United States."—1 *Pa. Law J.*, 264.

To Mr. Gilpin we are also indebted for the supervision of the publication, by authority of Congress, of The Papers of James Madison, vols. i., ii., iii., pp. 580, xxii.; 662; 382, ccxlvi., 1840, 8vo. These papers were purchased from Mrs. Madison by the Govt. of the United States for thirty thousand dollars. See a review of their character, by Charles Francis Adams, in N. Amer. Rev., liii. 41.

Mr. Gilpin edited and wrote many articles in prose and verse in the Atlantic Souvenir, the first literary annual pub. in America, Phila., 1826–32. He is also the author of many articles, literary and political, in the American Quarterly Review and the Democratic Review, and some in the North American Review. A large number of the Biographies of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence were written by him; and the second edition of that collection was entirely revised, enlarged with much fresh original matter, and edited by him. He has published biographical notices of Livingston, Wright, Forsyth, Poinsett, and other statesmen, now deceased, with whom he was associated. Numerous addresses and speeches of his have been printed, delivered on public occasions or before societies connected with literature, science, and the Fine Arts.

Gilpin, Jeremiah. Serm., Lon., 1787, 8vo.

Gilpin, John, of Kendal, Eng. The Quakers Shaken, Lon., 1653, 4to.

Gilpin, Joseph. Epidemic Fever at Gibraltar in the years 1804, '10, '13; Medico-Chirurg. Trans., v. 333, 1814.

Gilpin, Joshua, Vicar of Wrockwardine. Sermons and Theol. Treat., 1785–1817. Life of St. Paul, 1806. Monument of Parental Affection, 1812.

Gilpin, Joshua, Phila. Memoir on a Canal from the Chesapeake to the Delaware, 1821, 8vo. Verses written at the Fountain of Vaucluse, 1799, 8vo. Farm of Virgil, and other Poems, 1839, 12mo.

Gilpin, Rand. Liturgica Sacra, Carmine, 1657, 8vo.

Gilpin, Richard, 1625–1699, graduated M.D. at Leyden; studied divinity, and was Rector of Graystock, in Cumb.; resigned it from non-compliance with the Act of Uniformity. Disputatio Medica de Hysterica Passione. The Temple Rebuilt, Lon., 1658. Sermons, Lon., 1700. Demonologia Sacra; or, A Treatise of Satan's Temptations. In three parts, Lon., 1677, 4to.

"If ever there was a man that was clearly acquainted with the cabinet councils of hell, this author is the man."—*Ryland's Cotton Mather.*

"An excellent work; shows the snares of our great enemy, and is full of Christian experience."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Gilpin, Richard. Serm., Lon., 1700, 4to.

Gilpin, Rev. Thomas. The Odes of Anacreon, in English Prose, Lon., 1807, 12mo; 1808.

Gilpin, Thomas, Phila., original member of the Amer. Phil. Society, 1769. Con. to its Transactions, vol. i. 339, ii. 236.

Gilpin, Thomas. Exiles in Virginia: Observations and Official Documents rel. to Friends during the American Revolution, 1848, 8vo. On Representation of Minorities, 1844, 8vo. On Organic Remains Connected with an Ancient Tropical Region, 1843, 8vo.

Gilpin, William, 1724–1804, Vicar of Boldre, in the New Forest, and Preb. of Salisbury, was the author of many valuable theological and other works, some of which we notice. He left the profits of his publications for the endowment of a school or schools at Boldre. He was an accomplished artist, as his illustrations to his vols. abundantly prove. His brother Sawrey, a professional artist, contributed etchings of cattle to William's picturesque works. 1. Life of Bernard Gilpin, Lon., 1753, 8vo. 2 Of Latimer, 1755, 8vo. 3. Of Wickliff, &c., 1765, 8vo. 4. Of Cranmer, 1784, 8vo. 5. Of the Reformers, 1809, 2 vols. 8vo. 6. Lect. on the Catechism of the Ch. of Eng., 1779, 2 vols. 12mo.

"This book greatly merits the attention of young persons."—Bishop Watson.

7. Expos. of the N. Test., 1790, 4to; 2d ed., 1793, 2 vols. 8vo. Other eds.

"A justly-admired and ably-executed work."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.* See Brit. Crit., O. S., iv. 122.

8. Dialogues on the Amusements of the Clergy, 1797, 12mo.

"Written under the assumed name of Dr. Frampton, but really, as I believe, by the late Rev. William Gilpin, Vicar of Boldre, in the New Forest. A clergyman may derive from it, I am persuaded, many valuable hints with respect to his amusements, and he will be amply repaid for the perusal by the neatness and entertaining character of the composition, as well as by the general correctness of its sentiments."—*Bp. Mant's Clergyman's Obligations*, p. 338.

"Sound arguments against many that are indefensible, and a pleading for those less objectionable."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

9. Serms. preached to a Country Congregation. Vol. i., 1799; 3d ed., 1802; vol. ii., 2d ed., 1801; vol. iii., 1803; vol. iv., 1805.

"We strongly recommend these discourses to the frequent perusal and the careful imitation of the young clergy, especially those who reside in the country."—*Dr. Aikin's Annual Review.*

10. We class under one head a series of Mr. G.'s works generally sold together, the first issued of which, Forest Scenery, was pub. (first ed.) in 1791, 2 vols. 8vo. Works on the Picturesque in Landscape Scenery and Gardening, comprising Observations and Artistical Remarks on the Picturesque Beauty of various Parts of England, Wales, and Scotland, in a Series of Tours and Essays, 1808, &c. 1. Northern Tour, 2 vols. 2. Southern Tour, 1 vol. 3. Western Tour, 1 vol. 4. Eastern Tour, 1 vol. 5. Scottish Tour, 2 vols. 6. River Wye, &c., 1 vol. 7. Forest Scenery, &c., 2 vols. 8. Five Essays: on Picturesque Beauty, Travel, Landscape, Drawings, 1 vol. 9. Prints

and Early Engravers, 1 vol. Together, 12 vols. 8vo, 1808, &c., with 187 aquatinta engravings. Pub. at £10 10*s.* Now (1856) worth about £3 10*s.* to £4 10*s.*, according to condition.

"A gentleman by whose pen and whose pencil I have been almost equally delighted, and who, with an originality that always accompanies true genius, may be considered as having opened a new source of enjoyment in surveying the works of nature."—*Green's Diary of a Lover of Literature.*

"All these works [Gilpin's Tours] display a deep and sincere judgment, and are written in a style appropriate to the subject and worthy of the matter."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

"Gilpin has described, in several justly-esteemed tours, the Picturesque Beauties of Great Britain. All his volumes are accompanied by engravings in aquatint, executed by himself with the taste and feelings of a painter. He has in some measure created a new kind of tour, which has found bad imitators everywhere. All his works abound with ingenious reflections, proper to enrich the theory of the arts and to guide the practice of them."—*Biographie Universelle.*

Gilpin, William, d. 1848, Rector of Pulverbatch, 1806, son of the preceding, and his successor as master of the school at Cheam, Surrey. Serms., illustrative and practical, Lon., 1820, 8vo.

Gilpin, William Sawrey, d. 1843, aged 81, landscape-gardener, son of Sawrey Gilpin, artist of the Royal Academy, and cousin to the subject of the preceding notice. Practical Hints upon Landscape Gardening, Lon., 1832, r. 8vo; 1835.

"A very interesting work. Mr. Gilpin's well-known labours, and their effect in advancing and refining the portion of our home enjoyments connected with the garden, render it unnecessary for us to say more than that this volume contains graphic embellishments which at once adorn the work and illustrate its instructions."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Gilpin's terms were five guineas a day and travelling expenses paid.

Gilroy, C. G. Art of Weaving by Hand and by Power; 2d ed., Manches., 1853, r. 8vo.

"We have seldom or never seen a more elaborate work upon any department of the art. It is a curious and extraordinary book."—*Belfast Times.*

Gilson, David, Curate of St. Saviour's, Southwark. 1. Serms. on Prac. Subjects, Lon., 1788, 8vo. 2, 3, 4. Occas. Serms., 1793, '94, 1800. 5. Serms. on Prac. Subjects, with Memoir.

"Contains many beautiful and impressive passages, much solid argument, and a great deal of useful and edifying instruction."—*Vide* Life.

Gipps, George. Serm., Lon., 1645, 4to.

Gipps, Henry, Vicar of St. Peter's, Hereford. 1. Treat. on the First Resurrection, &c., Lon., 1831, 12mo.

"An elaborate work, written against the millenarian view of Scripture."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

2. Serms. and Sketches of Serms., with Remarks upon his Pulpit Ministry, by the Rev. J. H. Latrobe, 1833, 8vo.

"These sermons of the Evangelical school are composed in a plain and homely, but sometimes energetic style, and with an earnest sincerity, sometimes harshness, of tone."—*Brit. Crit.*, 1834.

"A volume of evangelical sermons, by one of the most eminent and devoted ministers of the Establishment."—*London Congregational Magazine.*

Gipps, Thomas. Serm., &c., 1683, '99.

Giraldus Cambrensis. See BARRY, GIRALD.

Girdler, J. S. 1. Forestalling, Regrating, and Ingrossing, &c., Lon., 1800, 8vo. 2. High Price of Provisions, 1800.

Girdleston, Rev. J. L. 1. New Version of Pindar, Lon. and Norw., 1810, 4to. 2. Facts tending to prove that General Lee was Junius, Lon., 1813, 8vo. See JUNIUS.

Girdlestone, Charles, Rural Dean, Rector of Kingswinford, Staffordshire. 1. New Test., with a Comment., Lon., 1832–35, 4 pts. 8vo; 2 vols. New ed., 1850, 2 vols. 8vo.

"These labours are an honour to Mr. Girdlestone, and a service to the Christian world."—*Brit. Critic.*

2. Old Test., with a Comment., 1836–38, pts. 1 to 3, 8vo. New ed., 1850, 4 vols. 8vo.

"Two most valuable practical expositions of the Old and New Testaments."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

We cite also the following commendation of Mr. Girdlestone's Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments:

"All controversial doctrines, all abstruse theories, and all learned discussions are carefully avoided, while the capacities and wants of an ordinary domestic circle are kept steadily in view."—*Lon. Chris. Remem.*

Mr. G. has also pub. several series of serms., &c., and edited, in conjunction with the Rev. Wm. A. Osborne, an expurgated and annotated edition of the Greek and Latin classics, adapted to the use of young persons; pub. by Messrs. Longman & Co., of London.

Girdlestone, Thomas, M.D., 1758–1822, a native of Holt, Norfolk, practised for 36 years at Yarmouth. 1. Diabetes, Yarm., 1799, 8vo. 2. Odes of Anacreon, in English verse, Lon., 1803, cr. 8vo; 3d ed., 1806.

Girdlestone, Rev. Wm. Observ. on Daniel and on part of the Revelations of St. John, with an Append. on the 24th chap. of St. Matt., &c., Oxf., 1820, 8vo.

Girle, S. Serms., 1790, 1803, '05, all 8vo.

Girrard, J. Lect. on Education, Exon., 1757, 12mo.

Girtin, James. Seventy-five Portraits of Celebrated Painters, from authentic Originals, Lon., 1817, 4to.

Girtin, Thomas. Views in Paris, Lon., 1803, oblong fol.

Girton, Daniel. The Complete Pigeon-Fancier, Lon., 1779, 12mo.

"A very judicious compilation."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Girvan, Alex. Reginald Selwyn; or, Lights and Shades of Literary Life, 1825, 8vo.

"We can recommend this book to the perusal of all who can appreciate lifelike portraiture."—*Lon. M. Herald.*

Girvin, John, 1734–1804. Exportation of Rock Salt, &c., Lon., 1800, 8vo.

Gisborne, John. The Vales of Wever; a loco-descriptive Poem, Lon., 1797, 4to; 2d ed., 1851, 12mo. A Memoir of J. G., with Extracts from his Diary, was pub. in 1852, p. 8vo.

Gisborne, L. The Isthmus of Darien in 1852: Journal of Expedition of Inquiry, Lon., 1853, p. 8vo.

Gisborne, Thomas, 1758–1846, a native of Derby, entered Harrow School, 1773; St. John's Coll., Camb., 1776; ordained deacon, 1781; priest, 1782; Perpetual Curate of Barton-under-Needwood, Staffordshire, 1783; resided at Yoxhall Lodge, near Barton, 1783–1846; Preb. of Durham, 1826. A biographical notice of Mr. G., with a list of his works, will be found in Lon. Gent. Mag. for June, 1846. His principal works are—1. Principles of Moral Philosophy, Lon., 1789, 8vo; 4th ed., with Remarks rel. to Slave Trade, (pub. 1792,) 1798.

"A well-written work, containing many judicious observations."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

2. An Enquiry into the Duties of Men in the Higher Rank and Middle Classes of Society in G. Brit., 1794, 4to; 1795, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Walks in a Forest; or, Poems, &c., 1794, 4to; 1797, 8vo; 7th ed., 12mo.

"Gisborne's Poems have a title to particular note, as possessing just claims to original description. That entitled Walks in a Forest is a peculiarly attractive work, not deficient in pathetic incident or digressional decoration."—DR. DRAKE.

4. Duties of the Female Sex, 1797, 8vo; 14th ed., 1847, 24mo. 5. Familiar Survey of the Chris. Relig. and Hist., 1797, 8vo; 8th ed., 1840, fp. 8vo.

"It is a plain but judicious and useful work. The first division gives the history of the Old and New Testament; the second explains the leading doctrines of our religion; and the third conveys the history of Christianity from its origin to the present time."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

6. Poems, 1798, 8vo; 3d ed., 12mo. 7. Serms., vol. i., 5th ed., 1809; vol. ii., 4th ed., 1806. On Christian Morality, 2d ed., 1810, 8vo. (He also pub. several occasional serms.) His serms. are considered "a model for young students of divinity."

"The heart must be cold which is not moved by them, nor should we admire the head which was impenetrable to their arguments."—*Brit. Critic.*

"We have read these sermons with so much satisfaction, that were it in our power to aid their circulation by any testimony of our approbation, we should be almost at a loss for terms sufficiently strong and emphatic."—REV. ROBERT HALL.

"Mr. Gisborne's style is clear and nervous, his piety dignified and elevated, and his zeal tempered with mildness and candour. These excellencies render his sermons a model for young students of divinity, especially those who may have to address congregations of the higher class."—*Lon. Chris. Observer.*

8. Serms. (8) on St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians, 1816, 12mo.

"A practical exposition of an important epistle. It embodies an evangelical spirit, and affords some excellent illustrations both of the doctrine and general influence of the gospel."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"A very useful little work."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

See an analysis of it in the Lon. Chris. Observer for 1816, vol. xv., pp. 525–534.

9. The Testimony of Natural Theology to Christianity, 1818, 12mo.

"Some additional illustrations to Paley."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

10. Considerations on the modern theories of Geology, and their consistency or inconsistency with the Scriptures, 1837, 8vo.

11. An Enquiry respecting Love as one of the Divine Attributes, 1838, fp. 8vo.

"A series of writings on moral and theological subjects, calm, rational, intelligent, and impressive, contribute to place Gisborne in the number of the best Christians, if not of the best writers, of the age."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"All valuable. They are characterized throughout by sound principles, an elegant diction, a benevolent and devout spirit."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

"The moral writings of Mr. Gisborne are well known, and have been long highly prized."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Gisborne, Thomas, of Yoxhall Lodge, Staffordshire. 1. Letter to Rev. H. Phillpots, D.D., Lon., 1827, 8vo. 2. Essays on Agriculture: I. Cattle and Sheep. II. Agricultural Drainage. III. Ancient Agricultural Literature. IV. High Farming. Lon., 1853, p. 8vo. These essays appeared originally in the Lon. Quar. Rev.

> "These essays are very creditable, and show the author to have taken much more than an amateur view of the subjects, and to have gathered a knowledge very far beyond the station of life which he occupied. . . . The subjects are well understood and very sensibly discussed."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Gisborne, Wm., D.D. Inquiry into the Principles of National Order, &c., 1798, 1800, 8vo. Prefixed are two tracts written by Edward, Earl of Clarendon, on War and Peace.

Gittins, or **Gittings, Dan.** 1. Serm., 1744, 8vo. 2. Serm., Lon., 1755, 8vo. 3. Remarks on the Tenets and Principles of the Quakers as contained in the Theses Theologicæ of Robert Barclay, 1758, 8vo.

Gladstone, J. Letter to the Earl of Clancarty on the Importation of Wool from the U. States, Lon., 1814.

Gladstone, Rt. Hon. Wm. Ewart, b. at Liverpool, Dec. 29, 1809, the youngest son of Sir John Gladstone, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxf.; entered Parliament as member for Newark, 1832; represented Oxford University since 1847; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1851. Mr. G. has also held several other important public stations. 1. The State in its Relations with the Church, Lon., 1838, 8vo; 4th ed., 1841, 2 vols.

> "If Mr. Gladstone were an ordinary character, we should be inclined to speak strongly of the singular vigour, depth of thought, and eloquence, which he has displayed in his essay. But he is evidently not an ordinary character; though it is to be hoped that many others are now forming themselves in the same school with him to act hereafter on the same principles."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxv. 97–153.

> "We certainly cannot wish that Mr. Gladstone's doctrines may become fashionable with public men. But we heartily wish that his laudable desire to penetrate beneath the surface of questions, and to arrive, by long and intense meditation, at the knowledge of great general laws, were much more fashionable than we at all expect it to become."—T. B. MACAULAY: *Edin. Rev.*, lxix. 231–280. Also see Brit. Critic, xxvi. 355.

2. Church Principles considered in their Results, 1840, 12mo.

Of the two preceding works Mr. Bickersteth remarks:

> "Useful thoughts, but with Tractarian tendencies."—*Christian Student.*

3. Inaugural Address at the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool, 1843, 8vo. 4. Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation, 1845, 8vo. 5. Manual of Family Prayers from the Liturgy, 1845, 12mo. 6. Two Letters to the Earl of Aberdeen on the state prosecutions of the Neapolitan Government, 11th ed., 1851, 12mo, pp. 48. 7. An Examination of the Official Reply of the Neapolitan Government, 1852, 8vo, pp. 52. Copies of Mr. Gladstone's celebrated Letters—a protest against the cruelties of the Government of Naples, founded upon the writer's personal visits to the prisons, &c. of that country—have been sent by the British Government to the court of every European state. Those who have been interested in Mr. Gladstone's correspondence upon ecclesiastical matters with the Chevalier Bunsen, should read the work of the latter, entitled Constitution of the Church of the Future: a Practical Explanation of the Corresp. with the Rt. Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone on the German Church, Episcopacy, and Jerusalem. With a Preface, Notes, and the Complete Correspondence Trans., 1847, p. 8vo. See COTTRELL, C. H.

> "A volume which is destined to produce a very strong sensation in the religious world. The King of Prussia has just given his kingdom an important constitutional change; but it can bear no comparison with the more extensive and momentous views entertained by his Minister in regard to the Church and the future of Christianity."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.* See MURE, COL. WILLIAM, M.P.

Gladwin, Francis. Ayeen Akery; or, the Institutes of the Emperor Akbar. From the Persian, Lon., 1777, 4to; Calcut., 1783–86, 3 vols. 4to. Best ed. Reprinted, Lon., 1800, 2 vols. 4to. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

> "A description of the whole Indian Empire."

> "Perhaps no book in the Republic of Letters contains so much information in so small a space."—CLARKE.

Gladwin also pub. a Hist. of Hindostan, Calcut., 1788, 4to, translations from the Persian, and works upon the philology of this language, &c., 1788–1800.

Glandore, Earl of. Speech, Dubl., 1799, 8vo.

Glanius. 1. Voy. to Bengala, Lon., 1682, 8vo. 2. New Voy. to the E. Indies.

Glanvil, Bartholomew. See BARTHOLOMÆUS ANGLICUS.

Glanvil, Sir John, d. 1661, King's Sergeant, and Speaker of Parliament, a son of John Glanvil of Tavistock. Reports of Cases of Controverted Elections. Pub. by John Topham, Lon., 1775, 8vo. This volume contains much valuable information on the troublesome question of controverted elections. See Prince's Worthies of Devon; Athen. Oxon.; Lloyd's Memoirs.

Glanvil, John, 1664–1735, grandson of the preceding, a native of Broad Hinton. Poems, Lon., 1725, 8vo. He made the first English trans. of Fontenelle's Plurality of Worlds.

Glanvil, or **Glanvill, Joseph,** 1636–1680, a native of Plymouth, entered Exeter Coll., Oxf., 1652; Rector of the Abbey-church, Bath, 1666; Preb. of Worcester, 1678. He was a man of learning and genius, a zealous member of the Royal Society, a warm opponent of the Aristoteleian philosophy, and a firm believer in witchcraft. He pub. a number of serms., philosophical treatises, &c., of which the following are the principal:—1. The Vanity of Dogmatizing, Lon., 1661, 8vo and 12mo; 1662, 8vo. With addits., and entitled Scepsis Scientifica; or, Confest Ignorance the way to Science, 1665, 4to.

> "The whole work is strongly marked with the features of an acute, an original, and, in matters of science, a somewhat sceptical genius; and, when compared with the treatise on witchcraft [see Nos. 3 and 10] by the same author, adds another proof to those already mentioned of the possible union of the highest intellectual gifts with the most degrading intellectual weakness."—DUGALD STEWART: *Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.*

Could Glanvil read this complimentary reflection, doubtless he would have considered that it "added another proof to those already mentioned" of the Vanity of Dogmatizing.

2. Lux Orientalis, Lon., 1662, 8vo. With Annot. by Dr. H. More, 1682, 8vo. 3. Blow at Modern Sadducism; on Witches and Witchcraft, &c., 1666, 4to; 1667, fol.; 1688, 8vo. 4. Plus ultra; or, the Progress of Knowl. since Aristotle, 1668, 8vo.

> "The scarcest and most estimable of his works."—GRANGER.

5, 6. Two tracts ags. H. Stubbe, 1671, 8vo. 7. Philosophia Pia, 1671, 8vo. 8. Essays, 1676, 4to. 9. Essay on Preaching, 1678, 8vo; 1703, 12mo.

> "A plain and sensible treatise."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

10. Sadducismus Triumphans; or, A full and plain Evidence conc. Witches and Apparitions; with some Acct. of the Author's Life and Writings, by Dr. Henry More, 1681, 8vo. With addits., 1682, 1726, 8vo. See an interesting essay on witchcraft, prefaced with a catalogue of works upon the subject, in the Lon. Retrosp. Review, v. 86–136, 1822. 11. Some Discourses, Serms., and Remains. Pub. by Dr. Henry Horneck, 1681, 4to.

> "The Author of these discourses, as his wit lay out of the common road, so this genuine offspring of his fertile brain soars above the common level of ecclesiastical orations."—DR. HORNECK.

> "He was a person of more than ordinary parts, of a quick, warm, spruce, and gay fancy, and was more lucky, at least in his own judgment, in his first hints and thoughts of things, than in his after-notions, examined and digested by longer and more mature deliberation."—*Athen. Oxon.*

See Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.; Prince's Worthies of Devon.

Glanvil, Glanvill, or **Glanville, Ranulph de,** Chief-Justiciary of all England, accompanied King Richard in the Crusades, and fell at the siege of Acre, at an advanced age. The following work is generally ascribed to him:—Tractatus de Legibus consuetudinibus Regni Angliæ, tempore Regis Henrici Secundi, Lon., 1554, '57? '80, 1604, '73, 12mo. Best ed. by John Wilmot, 1780, 12mo. Trans. into English by John Beames, 1812, 8vo. This trans., the only one in English, is accurate, and the text is enriched with learned notes. It is by no means certain that this work was written by Glanvil. It has been ascribed to E. de Narbrough, and also to King Henry II. It resembles so closely the Regiam Majestatem, that no doubt one was copied from the other; and it seems most probable that the De Legibus is the elder work.

> "But as on the one side, I dare not be confident that it is Glanvill's, so I make little question that it is as antient as his time, if not his work."—JOHN SELDEN.

Glanvil is relied upon as authority by Coke, Spelman, Selden, Hale, Blackstone, &c.

> "Whom I cite many times in these Reports for the fruit which I confess myself to have reaped out of the fair fields of his labours."—LORD COKE.

Reeves incorporated the principal part of Glanvil's Tractatus in his Hist. of the Common Law.

An eminent authority, well known for his partiality to old English law-writers, several of whom he had reprinted with his own annotations, thus compares Glanvil and Littleton:

> "Voici l'opinion que j'ai concue du recueil de Glanville. Il indique la méthode la plus sure pour faire exécuter la loi; et Littleton nous instruit des causes et du but de cette méthode. Celui-ci propose toutes les maximes; et la compilation de Glanville comprend toutes les Procédures propres à mettre ces maximes en

section. Ces deux ouvrages réunis suffisent pour instruire à fond des coutumes et de l'ordre judicaire observés chez les anciens Normands."—M. HOUARD.

See the above authorities cited, and others referred to, in Marvin's Leg. Bibl. The Mirror declares that Glanvil was the inventor of the famous writ of Assize or De Novel Disseisin: but other authorities affirm this to be more ancient. Of the works referred to above, Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib. must be specially consulted.

Glanville, John. Articuli Fidei Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, carmine expressi, Oxon., 1613, 4to.

Glapthorn, or **Glapthorne, Henry,** a dramatic author *temp.* Charles I. 1. Albertus Wallenstein, Tr., Lon., 1634, 4to. 2. Argalus and Parthenia, Tr. Com., 1639, 4to. 3. The Ladies' Privilege, 1640, 4to. 4. The Hollander, C., 1640, 4to. 5. Wit in a Constable, 1640, 4to. 6. The Paraside, N. P. 7. The Vestal, N. P. 8. The Noble Tryal, Tr. C., N. P. 9. The Dutchess of Fernandina, Tr., N. P. 10. Poems, to Lucinda, &c., 1639, 4to.

"Plays which I presume in those days past with good Approbation at the Globe and Cock-pit Playhouses; tho' I cannot agree with Mr. Winstanley, [English Poets, page 115.] *That he was one of the chiefest Dramatic Poets of this Age."—Langbaine's Dram. Poets.*

"Though his plays are now entirely laid aside, yet. at the time they were written, they met with considerable approbation and success."—*Biog. Dramat.*

"Glapthorne is certainly a better writer than a dramatist, more eloquent than impassioned, more poetical than pathetic, infinitely better qualified to describe than to feel, and to describe outward and visible things, than

> "'To paint the finest features of the mind;
> And to most subtle and mysterious things
> Give colour, strength, and motion.'"

Lon. Retrosp. Rev., x. 122–160, 1824.

Glas, Adam. Serm., 1712, 8vo.

Glas, or **Glass, George.** Hist. of the Canary Islands; from the Spanish, Lon., 1764, 4to. Also in Pinkerton's Collec. of Voy. and Trav., vol. xvi.

"The affinity of the Aborigines of these Islands to the American Tribes is one of the most interesting questions of ethnological science."

Glas, or **Glass, John,** 1635–1773, a Scotch divine, a native of Dundee, was the founder of the Glassites, afterwards called, from his son-in-law, Robert Sandeman, Sandemanians. See an account of their tenets, in Wilson's Hist. of Dissent. Churches; Encyc. Brit.; and their own exposition, pub. in 1766. 1. The Testimony of the King of Martyrs, 1727. New ed. See FERRIER, ROBERT.

"Mr. Glas was a minister of the Established Church in Scotland; but, for maintaining that the kingdom of Christ is not of this world, was expelled by a Synod. His sentiments are explained in his Testimony of the King of Martyrs, first published in 1729."—*Evans's Sketch.*

"His tract, The Testimony of the King of Martyrs, though its leading argument may be disputed by many, contains some beautiful illustrations of the Bible."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

2. Works, Edin., 1762, 4 vols. 8vo; Perth, 1782, 5 vols. 8vo.

"These works are chiefly controversial; but they contain frequent critical discussions of the meaning of Scripture which are worthy of attention. . . . The volume of Notes on Scripture texts shows that he possessed no inconsiderable portion of learning and critical sagacity. Glas's works also contain, what I do not know is to be found elsewhere, an English translation of the Discourse of Celsus."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Glas, or **Glass, John,** 1725–1765, a surgeon, and afterwards ship-master, son of the preceding, was murdered, with his family, by part of the crew of a vessel, in which he was sailing from the Brazils to London. A Description of Teneriffe; with the Manners and Customs of the Portuguese who are settled there.

Glascock, Capt. W. N., R. N. 1. Tales of a Tar, Lon., p. 8vo. 2. Naval Service, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 3. Naval Sketch-Book, 1826, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"By far the greater part of these volumes must be utterly unintelligible to all but naval men: to them it will afford a considerable treat; and as we were at sea ourselves, long ago, in our youth. we also can taste its humour perfectly. . . . Every word smells of pitch and tar; and really some parts of it are so well done, that. like the Panorama of Leith Roads, they are apt to make one a little qualmish."—*Lon. Monthly Rev.*. cix. 200–212.

4. Naval Sketch-Book, 2d Series, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 5. Sailors and Saints, 1829, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1831. 6. Land Sharks and Sea Gulls, new ed., 1838, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 7. Naval Officer's Manual, 2d ed., 1848, p. 8vo. New ed., 1854.

Glascocke, T. Serm., 1702, 4to.

Glascott, Cradock. Fast Serm., Lon., 1777, 8vo.

Glasier, Hugh. Serm. at Paules Crosse, 1555.

Glass, Francis, educated in Philadelphia, taught school for some time in the interior of Pennsylvania, and in 1817 or '18 removed to Miami county, Ohio, where he performed the duties of a schoolmaster in different localities. An account of Mr. Glass will be found in Mr. Reynolds's preface to the following work by the former:

Georgii Washingtonii, Americæ Septentrionalis Civitatum Fœderatarum Præsidis primi, Vita, Francisco Glass, A.M. Ohioensi, Literis Latinis conscripta. Neo-Eboraco-poli, 1835, 12mo. Typis Fratrum Harperorum. A review of this work, by J. L. Kingsley, appeared in the N. Amer. Rev., xliii. 37–42. This elicited some animadversions in the Knickerbocker Mag., viii. 473, which were replied to by Mr. K. in the N. Amer. Rev., xliv, 270–272. A notice of Glass's work will also be found in the South. Lit. Mess., ii. 52. Mr. Kingsley admits that Glass

"Is often happy in the choice of words and phrases, and passages occur of terseness and strength; nor does the author seem to have been wanting in any thing to make this work a worthy companion of the modern histories in the same language but a freer access to books and the advantages of a more correct and thorough criticism."

But he thinks it his duty to add:

"We doubt, however, whether this Life of Washington can be used to advantage in schools; certainly not without constant attention on the part of the instructor to point out its errors and defects."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, xliii. 43.

The fairest advice which we can offer to the intelligent reader is that he should read the articles *pro* and *con.* and then examine the work for himself.

Glass, G. H. See GLASSE.

Glass, H. Servant's Directory, Lon., 1760, 8vo.

Glass, Samuel. Dropsy: Phil. Trans., 1746.

Glass, Thomas, M.D. Med. treatises, 1742–75.

Glasse, Capt. Hints for Officers, 1812, 8vo.

Glasse, Dr. Magistrate's Assist., 1784, &c.; 4th ed., *s. a.*

Glasse, Henry George, d. 1809; presented to the living of Hanwell, Middlesex, 1785. He trans. Mason's Caractacus, 1781, '83, and Milton's Samson Agonistes, 1788, into Greek verse; pub. Contemplations from the Sacred History, altered from the Works of Bishop Hall, 1793, 4 vols. 12mo; and Serms. &c., 1787–1805.

Glasse, John. Poems, Lon., 1763, 4to.

Glasse, Samuel, D.D., Rector of Wanstead, Essex, pub. a number of occasional serms., 1773–1803; an Expos. of the 10 Commandments, 1801, 12mo; Six Lects. on the Ch. Catechism, 1801, 12mo; and Lectures on the Holy Festivals, 2d ed., 1802, 8vo.

"These most excellent sermons on the Festivals convey very sound and pleasing instruction, and in every instance give you the most authentic account of the person who is the subject of the day's celebration."—*British Critic.*

Glassford, James, of Dougalston, Advocate. 1. Scot. Courts of Law, Edin., 1812, 8vo. 2. Evidence, 1820, 8vo. 3. Enigmas, &c., 12mo. 4. Three Tours in Ireland, 1824–26, 12mo. 5. Trans. of Lord Bacon's Latin Pieces, 18mo. 6. Covetousness brought to the Bar of Scripture, 1837, p. 8vo.

"The subject is placed before us in so strong and impressive an aspect, and yet so entirely freed from all exaggeration of statement, that we sincerely hope the treatise will meet with that extensive circulation which the excellent talents and Christian worth of the author so eminently deserve."—*Edin. Presb. Review.*

7. Metrical Versions and Illus. of Scripture. 8. Popular Education with ref. to Ireland, 1838, 12mo. 9. Lyrical Compositions from the Italian Poets, with translations, 1846, 12mo. The 2d ed. is greatly enlarged. The former edition was thus noticed in the Edinburgh Review:

"We have been greatly pleased with this little volume, as much from its general character, as from the grace and polish of its execution. It is evidently the production of one possessing a quick natural sensibility to natural beauty, improved by art and study, and no inattentive observer of the poetry of our times."

Glazebrook, James, 1744–1803, a native of Madeley, Shropshire, Vicar of Belton, Leicestershire, and minister of St. James's, Latchford, Warrington. Serms. and Life, Warring., 1805, 8vo.

Glazier, Wm. Belcher, b. 1827, at Hallowell, Maine. Poems, Hallowell, 1853, 12mo. Mr. G. has contributed to several periodicals.

Gleig, Rt. Rev. George, LL.D., one of the Bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland; coadjutor to the Bishop of Brechin, 1808; preferred to the sole charge, 1810; Primus, 1816. 1. Supp. to the 3d ed. of Encyc. Brit., Edin., 1801, 2 vols. 4to. 2. Occasional Serms., 1803, 8vo. 3. A Charge, 1809, 4to. 4. Two Serms., Lon., 1814, 8vo. 5. Stackhouse's Hist. of the Bible, corrected and improved, 1817, 3 vols. 4to.

"With important corrections, and several valuable dissertations, which tended greatly to increase its utility."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

See STACKHOUSE, THOMAS.

6. Directions for the study of Theology, in a series of Letters from a Bishop to his son on his admission to holy orders, 1827, 8vo.

"A learned and sensible guide, which appears to divide itself into three parts: 1. Of Natural Religion; 2. Of the Foundation of Morals, viewed in reference both to their object and their authority; and 3. Of the Doctrines which are peculiar to Christianity."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

Bishop Gleig contributed a number of articles to the Anti-Jacobin Review and to the British Critic.

Gleig, George Robert, born in 1795, a son of the preceding, is one of the most voluminous writers of the day. He was educated at Oxford, which he left to join the army, then marching through the city for Lisbon; served in the Peninsula, (see the Subaltern,) and subsequently in the campaign of Washington, where he was severely wounded; took holy orders; presented to the living of Ivy Church, Kent, 1822; Chaplain of Chelsea Hospital, 1844; Chaplain-General to the Forces, 1846; devised a scheme for the education of soldiers, and appointed Inspector-General of Military Schools. 1. The Subaltern, 1825, 12mo. 2. Allan Breck, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 3. Chelsea Pensioners, 1829, '40, 3 vols. p. 8vo; also in 1 vol. 12mo. 4. Serms., Doct. and Pract., 1830, 12mo. 5. Hist. of the Bible, 1830, '31, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 6. Brit. Milt. Commanders, 1831, '32, 3 vols. fp. 8vo. 7. Hist. of Brit. India, 1831–33, '48, 4 vols. 18mo. 8. Country Curate, 1834, '49, 2 vols. p. 8vo; also in 1 vol. 12mo. 9. Soldier's Help to Divine Truth, 1835, 12mo. 10. Chronicles of Waltham, 1835, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 11. Guide to the Lord's Supper, 1835, 12mo. 12. Family Hist. of Eng., 1836, '54, 3 vols. 12mo. 13. The Hussar, 1837, 2 vols. p. 8vo; also in 1 vol. 12mo. 14. Traditions of Chelsea College, 1838, '48, 3 vols. p. 8vo; also in 1 vol. 12mo. 15. Visit in 1837 to Germany, Bohemia, and Hungary, 1839, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 16. The Only Daughter, 1839, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 17. Life of Sir Thos. Munro, 3 vols. 8vo, 2 vols. 8vo, and new ed., 1849, 1 vol. p. 8vo. 18. Hist. of Eng. for Schools, 3d ed., 1850, 12mo. 19. Veterans of Chelsea Hospital, 1841, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 20. Things, Old and New, r. 8vo. 21. Memoirs of Warren Hastings, 1841, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 22. Serms. for Advent, Christmas, and the Epiphany, 1844, 12mo. 23. The Light Dragoon, 1844, '48, '50, '54, 2 vols. p. 8vo; also in 1 vol. 12mo. 24. Milt. Hist. of G. Brit., 1845, 12mo. 25. Sale's Brigade in Afghanistan, 1846, p. 8vo. 26. Campaigns of the Brit. Army at Washington and N. Orleans, 1814–15, 1847, p. 8vo. 27. Story of the Battle of Waterloo, 1847, p. 8vo. The reader should also peruse the Story of the Peninsular War. 28. Life of Lord Clive, 1848, 12mo. 29. School Series, 1850, &c., in 18 vols. This series, composed of works by Mr. Gleig and other writers, comprises many valuable contributions to the interests of education. It is still (1854) in course of publication by Longman. 30. Leipsic Campaign, 1852, 12mo. It is unnecessary, after such a long catalogue of works, following each other in rapid succession, to say that Mr. Gleig is a very popular writer. Without entering into any detailed examination of his merits or demerits, we cannot avoid entering a protest against his zealous advocacy of one of the most unscrupulous, cruel, and remorseless wretches who ever disgraced humanity in general, and the British name in particular—Warren Hastings. Mr. Gleig's Life of Hastings forms a proper companion to Abbott's Life of Napoleon. We can say nothing more condemnatory of both. To prove that we "do well to be angry" with the Chaplain-General's remarkable production, entitled The Memoirs of Warren Hastings, we shall fortify our position by a brief extract from an eminent critic, who adds to his multifarious erudition an intimate acquaintance with East India Affairs:

"This book seems to have been manufactured in pursuance of a contract, by which the representatives of Warren Hastings, on the one part, bound themselves to furnish papers, and Mr. Gleig, on the other part, bound himself to furnish praise. It is but just to say that the covenants on both sides have been most faithfully kept; and the result is before us in the form of three big bad volumes, full of undigested correspondence and undiscerning panegyric. If it were worth while to examine this performance in detail, we could easily make a long article, by merely pointing out inaccurate statements, inelegant expressions, and immoral doctrines. But it would be idle to waste criticism on a bookmaker; and, whatever credit Mr. Gleig may have justly earned by former works, it is as a bookmaker, and nothing more, that he now comes before us. More eminent men than Mr. Gleig have written nearly as ill as he, when they have stooped to similar drudgery. It would be unjust to estimate Goldsmith by the History of Greece, or Scott by the Life of Napoleon. Mr. Gleig is neither a Goldsmith nor a Scott; but it would be unjust to deny that he is capable of something better than these memoirs. It would also, we hope and believe, be unjust to charge any Christian minister with the guilt of deliberately maintaining some propositions which we find in this work. It is not too much to say, that Mr. Gleig has written several passages, which bear the same relation to the Prince of Machiavelli that the Prince of Machiavelli bears to the Whole Duty of Man, and which would excite amazement in a den of robbers, or on board of a schooner of pirates. But we are willing to attribute these offences to haste, to thoughtlessness, and to that disease of the understanding which may be called the *Furor Biographicus*, and which is to writers of lives what the goitre is to an Alpine shepherd, or dirt-eating to a Negro slave."—T. B. MACAULAY: *Edin. Rev., Oct.* 1841; *and in his Miscellanies, under the title of Warren Hastings.*

We have already referred to Mr. Gleig's Memoir in our article on EDMUND BURKE, pp. 292, 293, and perhaps in other parts of this volume. Mr. Gleig's sermons have been highly commended. Essays, Biographical, Historical, and Miscellaneous, contributed chiefly to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, 1858, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. A notice of Mr. G., with a portrait, will be found in Fraser's Magazine, x. 282.

Glemham, Charles. Prayers, Lon., 1569, 8vo.

Glen, A. Assize Serm., 1781, 8vo.

Glen, John, Minister of the Chapel in Portobello. A Treatise on the Sabbath, Edin., 1822, 12mo.

"A very excellent work on a most important subject."—*Chris. Recorder.*

"This is a history of the institution of the Sabbath, and of the change as to the time of its being kept. It is written with becoming earnestness, and in its historical account is sufficiently interesting."—*Lon. New Monthly Magazine.* No. 18.

Glen, John King. Poems, Lon., 1752, 8vo.

Glen, Wm. Treat. on the Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, and Letters of Credit in Scotland, Edin., 1807, 8vo; 2d ed., 1824.

"The references in the first edition are almost wholly to Scotch decisions, but in this to both Scotch and English."—MARVIN.

Glen, Wm. C. Legal publications, Lon., 1846–58.

Glenbervie, Lord. See DOUGLAS, SYLVESTER.

Glencairn, Isabella. A Representation of the Case of the Countess of Glencairn, 1812.

Glenie, James, 1750–1817, a Scotch mathematician, and a lieut. in the artillery, paid much attention to fortifications, and pub. The Hist. of Gunnery, Edin., 1776, and a number of mathemat. and other works. He also contributed mathemat. &c. papers to Phil. Trans., 1776, '77, and to Trans. Soc., Edin., 1796, 1812, '15.

Glenorchy, Willielma, Viscountess, 1741–1786. Her Life, with extracts from her Diary and Corresp., by T. S. Jones, D.D., minister of her chapel, Edinburgh, Edin., 1822, 8vo.

Glenton, Fred. Widows, &c. of Medical Men, 1792.

Gliddon, George R., d. at Panama, Nov. 16, 1857, aged 50, U. S. Consul for Cairo, in Egypt, and twenty-three years a resident of the Valley of the Nile, was a son of the late John Gliddon, U. S. Consul for Egypt. 1. Ancient Egypt: her Monuments, Hieroglyphics, History, and Archæology, and other Subjects connected with Hieroglyphic Literature; 12th ed., Lon. and Phila., 1850, 4to; new ed., Lon., 1853, imp. 8vo. This work has elicited commendation from many quarters. 18,000 copies were circulated in America in less than three years. Mr. Gliddon's Lectures upon the subjects discussed in this work have been attended by large audiences in various parts of the United States. A notice of Gliddon's Egypt, by Rev. A. B. Chapin, will be found in the Amer. Bib. Rep., 2d S., x. 134. 2. Appeal to the Antiquaries of Europe on the Destruction of the Monuments of Egypt, 1841, 8vo.

"Mr. Gliddon, in this cleverly-written publication, brings forward matter of very great importance to all who admire antiquity, or who are interested in history. He appeals to the Antiquaries of Europe on behalf of the Monuments of Egypt. If they do not step forward for the preservation of Egyptian Monuments, in a very few years travellers may save themselves the trouble of a journey beyond the precincts of the British and Continental Museums. We heartily recommend his work to the public."—*Lon. City Chronicle.*

3. Discourses on Egyptian Archæology, Lon., 8vo. 4. A Memoir on the Cotton of Egypt, 1841, 8vo.

"This Memoir was drawn up at the suggestion of the Hon. Levi Woodbury, late Secretary to the Treasury of the United States, at Cairo. Here are, in a very few pages, a complete treatise on the History and Manufacture of Cotton in Egypt, and of the dreadful system under which the wretched Fellàh is compelled to produce it. They who feel alarmed at the apparition of a blue-book, and its crowded folio of details, will find a useful analysis, as well as an original essay of great value, in Mr. Gliddon's Memoir."—*Lon. Atlas.*

5. Otia Egyptiaca, 1849, 8vo. Mr. Gliddon also trans. Henry Venel's Chronos, and pub., Phila., 1854, 4to, in conjunction with J. C. Nott, M.D., of Mobile, The Types of Mankind; or, Ethnological Researches, &c., consisting in part of inedited papers of Saml. George Morton, M.D., and contributions from Prof. L. Agassiz, LL.D., W. Usher, M.D., and Prof. H. S. Patterson, M.D. The remainder of the work is by Dr. Nott and Mr. Gliddon.

"Whether this monument will turn out to be 'ære perennius,' or whether it will crumble to pieces under the somewhat severe weathering which it will most assuredly receive from European Ethnologists, is more than we will venture to prophesy. In any case, the Types of Mankind appears to us to be by far the most elaborate efficient brief which has yet been drawn up for the use of those who plead on the side of the original diversity of human races. Its writers are, at any rate, thorough-paced, and shrink before none of the consequences of their own logic."—*Westminster Review, July*, 1854, 131–134.

A Notice of the Types of Mankind, by John Bachman, D.D., of Charleston, S. C., was pub. in that city, in 1854–55; and the work has been reviewed in several other quarters.

"It [Dr. Bachman's Notice] is in tone dignified, gentlemanly, and at the same time excoriating. . . . The shallowness and positive ignorance of Nott, and the empty pretence of Gliddon, are shown up, and these men are left without much to boast of. Agassiz does not, with his hasty and crude conclusions, figure to much advantage, and we are sorry to say, that by an inevitable necessity, the reputation of Morton is damaged. . . . Where are the 'Types of Mankind' now? Sinking lower and lower. . . . The Presbyterian Quarterly Review for September [1854] contains an able and searching review of the 'Types of Mankind,' recently ushered to the world by Messrs. Gliddon and Nott. It is at once instructive and amusing to see these gentlemen under the dissecting-knife of a scholar, who not only exposes the malignity of their shallow science, but their utter unfitness in point of scholarship to dabble in the original languages of the Scriptures. Mr. Gliddon, especially, pretends to a critical acquaintance with the Hebrew text, and his pretension might have passed current had he not ventured on proofs of his critical acumen; but alas for him! he has written a book which has enabled his learned readers to detect his miserable shallowness. . . . Our own estimate of the 'Types of Mankind' has already been laid before our readers. A further examination of the book has only tended to confirm our first impressions. As a work of science it is worthless; full of pretension, and yet full of ignorance and contradiction."—LYMAN COLEMAN, D.D.: *Phila. Presbyterian.*

"It did not take long to satisfy ourselves that Mr. Gliddon's exposition of Genesis xi., being a compilation without completeness, arrangement, or any philosophical method whatever, has no claim to be regarded as a literary work. It is not to our taste or inclination to rest content with condemning Mr. Gliddon's lucubrations in general terms. To express our sense of their character, we can find no epithets which have not lost their force from his profuse misapplication of them. Our duty requires us to enter into particulars to refute his arguments, if such his assertions may be called, from A to Z, as he is mistaken all through. It is a humiliating task, to be sure, to refute a work, which, to every Hebraist, carries its own refutation on the face of every page."—*Boston Chris. Examiner.*

Rt. Rev. Dr. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of the Episcopal Church in the diocese of Pennsylvania, remarks, with reference to the flippant sneers which some controversialists obtrude into discussions upon the truth of the Scriptures:

"We must confess, however, that we have never, in the whole extent of our reading, met any thing which, in this respect, is so offensive to good taste and to the first principles of Inductive Philosophy, as the elaborate work recently given to the world under the title of *Types of Mankind.* Written under the influence of avowed prejudices against certain races of men, and descending to the use of caricature in order to bring them into disrepute, it stops at hardly any thing which can cast reproach on Scripture. No jests are too coarse, no revilings too bitter or contemptuous, no special pleading too perverse. It is mournful to find that such names as those of Morton and Agassiz are destined to go down to posterity associated with such unseemly exhibitions of spite and intolerance. A cenotaph to Morton, one of the calmest and most dignified philosophers that any age or country has seen, should be stained by no scurrility, defamed by no violence. It is an insult to his memory to suppose that he could have desired his unpublished writings to be given to the world, in close connection with an attack on the Bible the malevolence of which is only equalled by its impotence."—*Introduction to Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, delivered in Phila.,* 1853–54, Phila., 1855, 8vo.

See Historical Magazine, (New York,) Jan. 1858, 32.

Glingall, Richard Butler, Earl of, 1794–1858, an Irish peer, author of the Irish Tutor, a Farce; The Follies of Fashion, a Comedy; and other dramatic works of some merit. At one time, he wrote largely for the Age and other Conservative London journals.

Glisson, Francis, M.D., 1597–1677, President of the London College of Physicians, was in great repute for professional learning. 1. Tractatus de Rachitide seu Morbo Puerili Rickets Dicto, &c., Lon., 1650, '60, 8vo. In English, by Philip Armin, 1651, 8vo. By Culpepper, 1668, 12mo. See BATE, GEORGE, M.D.

2. Anatomia Hepatis, &c., 1654, 8vo; Amst., 1659, 8vo; 1669, fol.; Hague, 1681, 12mo; Genev., 1685. Also in the Collec. of Mongeters. 3. De Naturæ Substantia Energetica, &c., Lon., 1672, 4to. 4. Tractatus de Ventriculo et Intestinis, &c., 1676, 4to; Amst., 1677, 12mo; Genev., 1685, fol.; Lugd. Bat., 1691, 12mo. Opera Medica Anatomica, 1691, 3 vols. 12mo.

"This worthy doctor, to whose learned lucubrations and deep disquisitions in physic not only Great Britain, but remoter kingdoms, owe a particular respect and veneration."—*Wood's Fasti Oxon.*

See Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Med.; Birch's Hist. Roy. Soc.

Glisson, Wm., and **Gulston, Ant.** The Common Law Epitomized, &c., Lon., 1679, 8vo.

"This was formerly called common law epitomized, &c., *without a name,* 1661, and it was first entitled Survey of the Law, &c., 1659 [8vo]."—*Clarke's Bibl. Leg.*

Glossy, Saml., M.D. Diseases, Lon., 1763, 8vo.

Gloster, Arch., M.D., of St. John's, Antigua. Cure of Tetanus and Lock Jaw, by amazing quantities of Opium. Trans. Amer. Soc., i. 379.

Gloucester, Robert of. See ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER.

Glover. Tracts on Trade, Lon., 1774, '75, 8vo.

Glover, Mrs. Caroline H., a daughter of Rev. Dr. Saml. and Mrs. Caroline Gilman, was born in Charleston, 1823; married in 1840. She was left a widow in 1846, and has since that period resided with her parents. She is known as the author of many contributions to periodicals, consisting of juvenile literature, &c., under the signature of Caroline Howard, Vernon Grove, N. York, 1858.

Glover, Fred. Serm., Lon., 1841, 8vo.

Glover, Henry. Serms., 1663, '64, 4to.

Glover, Phillips. Theolog. Lett. to Rev. Dr. Waterland, 1734, 8vo.

Glover, Richard, 1712–1785, a native of London, and a merchant of that city, was one of the best Greek scholars and most famous poets of his day. He was educated at the school of Cheam, in Surrey, and whilst there wrote, in his 16th year, his poem to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, appended by Dr. Henry Pemberton, in 1728, to his View of Newton's Philosophy. In 1760 Glover became a member of Parliament, and for many years enjoyed considerable political influence. 1. Leonidas; a Poem, Lon., 1737, 4to; 1738, 8vo. It passed through 4 eds. in 1737–38. 5th ed., extended from 9 to 12 books, 1770, 2 vols. 12mo. With plates, 1798, 2 vols. 8vo. New ed., 24mo. This poem—now almost entirely neglected—which celebrates the defence of Thermopylæ, was enthusiastically applauded, both for its poetry and politics:

"The whole plan and purpose of it being to show the superiority of freedom over slavery; and how much virtue, public spirit, and the love of liberty are preferable, both in their nature and effects, to riches, luxury, and the insolence of power."—LORD LYTTELTON: *in Common Sense.*

2. London, or the Progress of Commerce; a Poem, Lon., 1739, 4to. 3. Hosier's Ghost, 1739. This poem, written to excite the nation against the Spaniards, became very popular. It was composed whilst Glover was a visitor at Stowe; and there is an amusing anecdote connected with its composition, in which Lady Temple's tulips bear a prominent part. 4. Application to Parl. rel. to Trade, 1751, 8vo. 5. Boadicea; a Tragedy, 1758, 8vo. This piece was performed for nine nights, but seems to have disappointed Glover's friends. 6. Medea; a Tragedy, 1761, 4to.

"Written on the Greek model, and therefore unfit for the modern stage."

7. Jason; a Tragedy, 1799, 8vo. Never acted, and, the Biog. Dramat. says, never pub.

"As it required scenery of the most expensive kind, it never was exhibited."—*Biog. Dramat.*

8. The Atheniad; a Poem, 1787, 3 vols. 12mo. This is a continuation of Leonidas.

"The *Atheniad* ought always to accompany the *Leonidas.* Mr. Chalmers censures it, because, he says, the events of history are so closely followed as to give the whole the air of a poetical chronicle. To this opinion we may oppose the fact of having ourselves repeatedly perused it in early youth, for the interest which the story continually excited. Glover endeavoured to imitate the ancients, but wanted strength to support the severe style which he had chosen. He has, however, many and great merits; this especially among others, that instead of treading in the sheep-track wherein the writers of modern epics, till his time, *servum pecus,* had gone one after the other, he framed the stories of both his poems according to their subject, without reference to any model, or any rule but that of propriety and good sense."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.,* xi. 498, 499.

"His *Leonidas* acquired extraordinary popularity in its day, and appears, like the pseudo-Ossian, to have obtained a higher, or, at least, a more lasting, reputation on the continent, than in its own country; where, however, it still retains its rank as an English classic. . . . The *Atheniad* was intended as a sequel to *Leonidas,* and embraces the remainder of the Persian war, from the death of Leonidas to the battle of Platea. It was the work of the author's old age, and its defects are, in part, attributable to the circumstance of its not having received his finishing hand. In this latter performance, accordingly, the abilities of the author shew themselves more matured, and his peculiar properties more fully developed."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev.,* ii. 105–133, 1820.

In 1813, 8vo, was pub., from a Diary or part of a Diary, written by Glover, Memoirs of a distinguished Lit. and Polit. Character, from 1742–57, &c.; and in 1815 appeared an Inquiry, &c. rel. to these Memoirs, designed to prove that Glover was the author of the Letters of Junius. To these publications we shall refer in our article on JUNIUS.

A writer in the Edin. Rev. remarks:

"The sole value of the Memoirs of this vulgar, bustling, self-important politician, consists in the particulars he has given of some private deliberations of opposition to which he was admitted."

But see this same periodical, xxii. 475–484.

"A portion of this history has lately been made public, and it is as interesting as any thing can be which relates to the politics of such unimportant times. . . . We should rejoice if this inquiry [see *ante*] should bring forth more of his remains, and lead to a collected edition of the works of an author who, though too highly extolled in his own day, must ever hold a respectable rank among the English poets."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xi. 498, 499.

See Johnson and Chalmers's Eng. Poets, 1810; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; art. in Lon. Gent. Mag., by Dr. Brocklesby.

Glover, Robert, 1543–1588, a native of Ashford, Kent, was first made Portcullis Pursuivant, and in 1571 Somerset Herald. 1. De Nobilitate politica vel civili. Pub. by his nephew, Thos. Milles, Lon., 1608, fol. 2. A Catalogue of Honour, 1610, fol. This refers to the English nobility. It was also pub. by T. Milles.

"Being the first work in that kind, he therein traced untrodden paths; and therefore no wonder if such who since succeeded him in that subject have found a nearer way, and exceed him in accurateness therein."—*Fuller's Worthies of Kent.*

Edmondson's Complete Body of Heraldry (vol. i.) contains Glover's Ordinary of Arms, augmented and improved. He wrote an answer, never pub., to the Bishop of Ross's book, asserting Mary Queen of Scots' claim to the crown, assisted Camden in his pedigrees for the Britannia, and engaged in other literary labours. See Noble's Coll. of Arms; Gent. Mag., lxiii. 311; Fuller's Worthies.

Glover, Thomas, Surgeon. Acct. of Virginia; Phil. Trans., 1676. Mr. G. gives an account of "a most prodigious creature," half fish and half man, which appeared to him in the water of the Rappahannock. Whether this occurred before or after dinner, we are unable to state.

Glover, Serjt. W. Practical Treat. on the Law of Municipal Corporations, Lon., 1841, 8vo. This treatise is preceded by a Historical Summary of the ancient and modern Corporate System, &c.

Glover, Wm. Serm. on James iv. 1.

Glyn, Thomas C., and **Robert S. Jameson.** Rep. Cases in Bankruptcy, 1820–28, Lon., 1824–28, 2 vols. r. 8vo.

Glynn, John. Proceedings on the King's Commission of the Peace, &c., Lon., 1775, 4to.

Glynn, Robert, M.D., d. 1800, a native of Cambridge, Fellow of Queen's Coll. The Day of Judgment, a Poetical Essay, Lon., 1757, 4to. This obtained the Seatonian prize in 1757.

"Tho' the Author, in his *Exordium*, modestly disclaims any poetical power, many parts of the sequel, and, indeed, the poem taken altogether, will dispose his Readers to dissent agreeably from his self-diffidence."—*Lon. Month. Rev., Nov.* 1757.

Goad, Christopher, Fellow of King's Coll., Camb. Refreshing Drops and Scorching Vials, Lon., 1653, 4to. New ed., 1827, 12mo.

"When on his Sermons we but cast our eye
And in so plain a dress such beauty spy,
A native splendour, which not tinctured is
With skill or art, we can experience this:
That treasures in an earthen vessel lie,
And we a burning, shining light descry
In camel's hair attired."

Goad, John, 1615–1689, an eminent classical teacher and divine, a native of London, Vicar of St. Giles, Oxf., 1643; of Yarnton, 1646; head-master of Merchant Taylors' school for nearly twenty years. 1. Serm., 1663, 4to. 2. Serm., 1664, 4to. 3. Genealogicon Latinum, 2d ed., 1676, 8vo. 4. Astro-Meteorologia, 1686, fol. Founded on thirty years' experience. 5. Auto-didactica, 1690, 8vo. 6. Astro-Meteorologia sana, 1690, 4to.

"A learned and religious person."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"Goodness inspire me, while I write of one,
Who was all goodness; but alas! he's gone."
JAMES WRIGHT, *ubi supra.*

Goad, Thomas, D.D., d. 1638. God's Decrees, 1661.

Goadby, Henry, M.D. A Text-Book of Vegetable and Animal Physiology, N.Y., 1858, 8vo. See N. Amer. Rev., Oct. 1858, (by A. P. Peabody, D.D.)

Goadby, J. Observ. on the Art of War, 1809.

Goadby, Robert, d. 1778, a printer of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, was author of The Universe Displayed, The Life of Bamfylde Moore Carew, The King of the Beggars, &c., and edited An Illustration of the Holy Scriptures, by Notes and Explications, &c., Sherborne, 1759–64, 3 vols. fol.; frequently reprinted. 10th ed. of the N. Test., *s. a., sed circa* 1800, fol.

"It contains many judicious notes; . . . but, while it seems to be orthodox, is written entirely on the Arian hypothesis."—DR. A. CLARKE.

"The false and erroneous interpretations contained in this work were forcibly and ably exposed by the Rev. Walter Sellon, in his Remarks upon certain passages in a work entitled an Illustration of the Holy Scriptures, London, 1765, 12mo."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Gobat, Rt. Rev. Samuel, D.D., Bishop of the Church of England in Jerusalem. Jour. of a Three Years' Residence in Abyssinia; with a brief Hist. of the Ch. in Abyss., by the Rev. Saml. Lee, D.D., 2d ed., Lon., 1847, 8vo.

God, John. A Discourse of the great Crueltie of a Widow, &c., set forth in English Verse, 16mo

Godbold, N. Consumption, 1784, '87, 8vo.

Godbolt, John, Justice. Rep. Cases in the Cts. of Record, 1575–1638. Ed. by Wm. Hughes, Lon., 1652, 4to

"Godbolt, Goldsborough, and March, mean reporters, but not to be rejected."—*North's Stu. Law*, 24.

Goddam, or **Voddam, Adam,** an Englishman. Super iv. libros Sententiarum, Par., ap. J. Barbier, 1512, fol.

Goddard, Austin Parke, Knight of the Military Order of St. Stephen. The Hist. of Italy, 1490–1532. In 20 books. From the Italian of Guicciardini, Lon., 1755–59, 10 vols. 8vo. See FENTON, SIR GEOFFREY. For an account of the edits. of Guicciardini's Hist. of Italy, see Disraeli's Curiosities of Lit.; Roscoe's Leo the Tenth Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Brunet's Man., &c. This is supposed to be one of the works studied by Shakspeare. Guicciardini is high authority:

"The historical writings of Guicciardini have not only entitled their author to the indisputable precedence of all the historians of Italy, but have placed him at least on a level with those of any age or of any country."—*Roscoe's Life of Leo the Tenth.*

"We have finished the twentieth and last book of Guicciardini's history; the most authentick I believe (may I add, I fear) that ever was composed. I believe it, because the historian was an actor in his terrible drama, and personally knew the principal performers in it; and I fear it, because it exhibits the woful picture of society in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries."—SIR WM. JONES.

"This work is unquestionably, in respect to the importance and authenticity of its matter, the most valuable part of the annals of Italy that has ever been written."—MILLS.

"I should not scruple to prefer Guicciardini to Thucydides in every respect."—LORD BOLINGBROKE.

"This historian represents man in his darkest colours. Their drama is terrific. The actors are monsters of perfidy, of inhumanity, and inventors of crimes which seem to want a name. They were all princes of darkness, and that age seemed to afford a triumph to Manicheism. The worst passions were called in by all parties."—DISRAELI.

"The predominating love of narrative, more especially when the exploits of a favourite nation were the subject, rendered this book very popular; and it came recommended to the public by a title-page which promised almost the entertainment of a romance."—WARTON.

Goddard, Charles, D.D., Archdeacon and Preb. of Lincoln. 1. Serm., Lon., 1822, 8vo. 2. Eight Serms. at Bampton Lect., 1823, Oxf., 1824, 8vo. 3. Serms. and Charges, 1838, sm. 4to.

Goddard, James. Case between the Managers of the Royal Family Privateers, &c., Lon., 1756.

Goddard, Jonathan, M.D., 1617–1674, a physician, chemist, botanist, and promoter of the Royal Society. 1. Observ. conc. a Tree, Lon., 1664, fol. 2. The Fruit Trees' Secrets, 1664, 4to. 3. Discourse on Physic, 1669, '70, '78, 4to. 4. Chemical, &c. con. to Phil. Trans., 1676. His recipes, Arcana Goddardiana, were pub. at the end of the Pharmacopœia Bateana, 1691. His memory was long preserved among doctors and patients by the Goddard Drops. Bishop Ward says that Goddard was the first Englishman who made the telescope. The following note will please the bibliomaniac:

"He was master of a most curious library of books, well and richly bound."—*Athen. Oxon.*

See Biog. Brit.; Ward's Gresham Prof.; Birch's Hist. of the Roy. Soc.

Goddard, Paul B., M.D., an eminent physician of Philadelphia, b. Jan. 26, 1811, in Baltimore. 1. On the Arteries, 12 plates, Phila., 4to. 2. On the Nerves, 12 plates, 4to. 3. The Anatomy, Physiology, and Pathology of the Human Teeth, with the most approved Methods of Treatment. Aided in the practical part by Joseph E. Parker, Dentist; 30 plates, 1844, 4to; 1849; N. York, 1854, 4to. 4. A System of Human Anatomy, General and Special, by Erasmus Wilson, M.D. Edited by P. B. G. 4th Amer. from the last Lon. ed., 8vo; nearly 600 pp., with 250 illust. 5. The Dissector; or, Prac. and Surg. Anatomy, by Erasmus Wilson, M.D. Modified and rearranged by P. B. G.; 2d ed., improved, large 12mo, pp. 440, with over 100 woodcuts. 6. Practical Treatise on Midwifery, by F. J. Moreau. Ed. by P. B. G.; 80 plates, Phila., 1844, 8vo. 7. Illustrations of Syphilitic Disease, by Philip Ricord, 50 plates. Ed. by P. B. G., 1851, 8vo. 8. The Iconographic portion of Rayer on the Skin, 1845. 9. Ashwell on Diseases of Females. Ed. by P. B. G., 1850, 8vo.

Goddard, Peter Stephen, D.D., d. 1781, Preb. of Peterborough, and of St. Paul's; Fellow of Clare Hall, Camb., 1727; Master, 1762. His popularity as a preacher was so great that he was known as "The Young Tillotson." 1. Serm., 1746, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1759, 8vo. 3. Serm., 1759. 4. Serm., 1759. 5. Serm., 1769, 4to. 6. Serms., 1781, 8vo.

Goddard, Philip, of Beneham. Serm., 1714, 8vo.

Goddard, Thomas. Miscellanea, Lon., 1661, 4to.

Goddard, Thomas. Plato's Demon, Lon., 1684, 8vo. This is an answer to Plato's Redivivus.

Goddard, Thomas, Canon of Windsor. 1–4. Occas. Serms., 1703–10. 5. Six Serms., 1715. 6, 7. Letters, 1710, &c.

Goddard, Thomas, Rector of Swell, Somersetshire. Reformation of the Liturgy; a Serm. on Jno. xvii. 3, 1772, 8vo.

Goddard, Wm. 1. A Neaste of Waspes, Dort, 1615, 4to. 2. Dogs from the Antipodes, in 41 Satyrs, 4to. 3. A Mastif-Whelp. This consists of 126 Satyrs. Boswell, 975, £9 9s. 4. A Satyricall Dialogue; or, a sharplye inuectiue Conference betweene Alexander the great and that trulye Woman-hater Diogynes. Imprinted in the Lowe Countryes for all such Gentlewomen as are not altogether idle nor yet well occupyed, 4to. In this work the ungallant author has the temerity to attack the gentler sex. It is not unlikely that he was a captious old bachelor, who deserved to remain so.

Goddard, Wm., d. 1817, at Providence, R. I., in his 78th year, was connected with the newspaper press in various parts of the United States. In 1762 he commenced the Providence, R. Island, Gazette; in 1767 he established the Pennsylvania Chronicle, Phila.; in 1773 he commenced the Maryland Journal at Baltimore, which he relinquished in 1792, and subsequently resided in Rhode Island. He was at one time connected with the publication of Parker's Journal in New York. An interesting account of Goddard will be found in Thomas's Hist. of Printing. His claim to a place in our volume is founded on the fact of his having pub. a Hist. of the Penn. Chronicle, 1770. He married a Miss Angell, of Providence, and the name of the lady suggested to a friend of the groom the *bon mot* that Goddard had "taken an angel for his wife." It would appear, therefore, that wit is not entirely a recent invention. Whether Mr. Goddard's facetious friend deserved the commendation of Barrow—

> "It seemeth to argue a rare quickness of parts, that one can fetch in *remote conceits* applicable; a notable skill, that he can *dexterously accommodate* them to the purpose before him"—

we shall not stop to inquire.

Goddard, Wm. Giles, d. at Providence, R. I., 1846, aged 52, son of the preceding, was in 1825 appointed Prof. of Moral Philos. and Metaphysics in Brown University; the title of the Professorship was in 1834 changed to that of Belles-Lettres. Prof. G. resigned his post, in consequence of ill health, in 1842. He pub. an Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University, on The Value of Liberal Studies; a Sketch of the first president, Manning; an Address on the death of Wm. Henry Harrison, Pres. U. States; and a Discourse on the Change of the Civil Govt. of R. Island in 1843. From 1814 to 1825 he was proprietor and editor of The Rhode Island American, a paper pub. at Providence.

Goddard, Wm. Stanley, D.D., 1757–1845, Rector of Repton, Derby. 1. Serm. on the Visit. of the Bishop, Winches., 1811, 8vo. 2. Serm. at the Consec. of Bp. Howley, Lon., 1814, 4to.

Godden, Thos., D.D., Preb.-in-Ordinary to her Majesty. 1. Serms., 1686. 2. Serms., 1686, 4to. See Cath. Serms., 1741.

Godet, Gylles. Genealogie of the Kinges of England, 1560–62, fol. Kings from Brute to Elizabeth.

> "Of this very rare and curious book no other copy is known, but that at Althorp."—*Bibl. Grenvill., q. v.*

See also Herbert's Ames, 1314, and Dibdin's Ædes Althorpianæ, i. 180–184.

Godfrey of Winchester, d. 1107, prior of St. Swithin's at Winchester, was the author of a number of Epistles, epigrams, verses, &c. The two last-named, all that are known to exist, are preserved in a MS. in the Cottonian Library, and in two MSS. in the Bodleian Library. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., and authorities there cited.

> "Godfrey of Winchester was the first and best of the Anglo-Norman writers of Latin verse; in such of his works as are now extant, he rises more successfully than any other poet of his own or the succeeding age above the barbarisms of medieval style, and in some of his epigrams he approaches nearly to the purity of Martial, who was his model."—*Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Godfrey, Amb. and John. Elements of Water, Lon., 1747, 4to.

Godfrey, Boyly. 1. Fires, 1724. 2. Experiments, 1757.

Godfrey, C. B. Treat. on V. Disease, 1797, 8vo.

Godfrey, Capt. John. Back-sword, 1747, 4to.

Godfrey, Michael, d. 1695. A Short Account of the intended Bank of England, Lon., 1694, 4to.

> "This tract was written by Michael Godfrey, Esq., first Deputy-Governor of the Bank, and one of the most active coadjutors of Paterson in its formation."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

An interesting account of the manner in which Godfrey came to his death—at the siege of Namur, in 1695, whilst on an official visit to King William—will be found in T. B. Macaulay's Hist. of England, vol. iv., just pub. The unfortunate Deputy-Governor was a brother of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey,

> "Whose sad mysterious death had, fifteen years before, produced a terrible outbreak of popular feeling. Michael was one of the ablest, most upright, and most opulent of the merchant princes of London. He was, as might have been expected from his near connection with the martyr of the Protestant faith, a zealous Whig. Some of his writings are still extant, and prove him to have had a strong and clear mind."—Macaulay, *ubi supra.*

Godfrey, Robert. Physic, Lon., 1673, '74, 8vo.

Godfrey, Robert. Serm. on Acts ii. 47.

Godfrey, Samuel. Bills of Exchange, 1791, 8vo.

Godfrey, Thomas. A Rich Storehouse; or, Treasury for the Sicke full of Christian Counsailes and Godly Meditation, 1758, 8vo.

Godfrey, Thomas, 1736–1763, a son of the inventor of "Hadley's Quadrant," was a native of Philadelphia, where for some time he was apprentice to a watchmaker. In 1758 he was made lieutenant in the Pennsylvania troops raised for the expedition against Fort Du Quesne. He was subsequently employed as a factor in North Carolina, and also as a supercargo in a voyage to the island of New Providence. His tragedy of The Prince of Parthia, which was offered to a company performing in Phila. in 1759, is supposed to be the first dramatic work written in America. The Court of Fancy, a Poem, Phila., 1763, 4to, was evidently written with an eye to Chaucer's House of Fame. A vol. of his Poems—many of which had already appeared in the American Mag.—was pub. by Godfrey's friend, N. Evans, in 1767, 4to, pp. 224.

Godfridus. 1. The Book of Knowledge of Things Unknown, 8vo. 2. The same, with the Husbandman's Practice and the Shepherd's Prognostication, 1688, 8vo.

> "The prognostications of the weather from astrological observations do not now attract any notice, and this book does not contain any practical matter."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Godkin, James, formerly a R. Catholic. 1. Apostolic Christianity; or, Antidote against Romanism and Puseyism, Lon., 1842, 8vo. 2. Touchstone of Orthodoxy, 1842, 12mo. 3. Guide to the Church of Christ; 3d ed., 1846, 8vo.

Godley, John Robert. Letters from Canada and the United States, Lon., 1844, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

> "The production of a sensible and enlightened traveller, who is evidently concerned to do justice to the people whom he describes, and to furnish useful information."—*Lon. Eclectic Rev.*
>
> "For the impartiality which he everywhere exhibits, he deserves all the credit that he claims. Here, then, is at least one English book of which the Americans cannot reasonably complain."—*Lon. Athenæum.*
>
> "The farming or emigration prospects and practicabilities of Canada are what most deeply interest English readers; and they will find here a good deal of information that bears every mark of being well considered and judicious."—*Tait's Edin. Mag.*

Godman, John D., 1794–1830, a native of Annapolis, Maryland, was in his youth employed first as a printer, and subsequently as a sailor in the navy. In 1815 he commenced the study of medicine, and attained a high rank in his profession, especially in the department of anatomy. He was also distinguished for his knowledge of natural history and the ancient and modern languages. After receiving his medical degree, he practised for some time in Philadelphia and other places, and in 1821 was appointed Prof. of Anatomy in the Medical College of Cincinnati. In 1822 he removed to Phila., and four years later accepted a call to the Professorship of Anatomy in Rutgers Medical College, New York. Obliged by failing health to embark on a voyage to the West Indies, where he remained for a winter, he settled, on his return, at Germantown, Penna., where he died of consumption, April 17, 1830.

In addition to his work on American Natural History, Dr. Godman's principal works are—Anatomical Investigations; American Natural History, commenced in 1823 and completed in 1828, pub. in 3 vols. 8vo; Acct. of some Irregularities of Structure and Morbid Anatomy; Rambles of a Naturalist; an edit. of Bell's Anatomy, with Notes; Trans. of Levasseur's Acct. of La Fayette's Progress through the United States. He pub. many Addresses, delivered on various public occasions, contributed a number of articles to the American Quarterly Review and other periodicals, and wrote the articles in the Encyc. Americana to end of the letter C. He established the Western Quarterly Reporter, projected by Dr. Drake, and for some time assisted in Dr. Chapman's Medical Journal, pub. in Philadelphia.

For further particulars we must refer the reader to the

Memoir of Dr. Godman, by Thos. Sewall, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology in the Columbian College, Washington, D. C., 1830; and a Review, by Dr. Lindsley, of this Memoir, in the N. Amer. Rev., xl. 87–99. Of Godman's American Natural History the reviewer remarks:

"We do not intend to claim for this work *very great* merit. In such an enterprise, not to have failed is sufficient glory—especially when undertaken amidst such a multiplicity of other engagements. . . . But notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which Dr. Godman laboured—notwithstanding the paucity of materials at his command from which to select, and the limited period he allotted to himself to prepare and arrange such as he could procure, he has produced a work which will confer honour on his industry, judgment and talents, and which is undoubtedly superior to any previous publication on the same subject. . . . We consider Dr. Godman, in some respects, among the most extraordinary men that have adorned the medical profession of our country."

Dr. Sewall's Memoir of Dr. Godman has been pub. as a tract by the American Tract Society, and has also been appended to the Amer. ed. of Newman Hall's Narrative of the Closing Scenes of the Life of Dr. Wm. Gordon. See GORDON, WM., M.D. Both of these distinguished physicians were zealous professors of the Christian faith, and died rejoicing in its consolations.

Godman, Wm. Serm. on Eccles. x. 17, 1660, 4to.

Godolphin, John, 1617–1678, an eminent civilian, a native of Godolphin, in the island of Scilly, was educated at Gloucester Hall, Oxf.; was constituted Judge of the Admiralty in 1653, and after the Restoration made King's Advocate. 1. The Holy Limbec, 1650, fol. 2. The Holy Harbour; a Body of Divinity, 1651, fol. From these treatises he is ranked among the Puritan writers. 3. Admiralty Jurisdiction, 1661, 8vo; 2d ed., with addits., 1685. The same, under the title of Laws, Ordinances, &c. of the Admiralty, 1766–67, 2 vols. 8vo. See 3 Mason's Rep. 245. 4. The Orphan's Legacy; a Testamentary Abridgt., Lon., 1674, '77, '85, 1701, 4to. 5. Repertorium Canonicum; or, An Abridgt. of the Eccles. Laws, 1678, '80, '87, 4to.

"Esteemed a learned man, and as well read in divinity as in his own faculty, as may be seen in the books following of his writing, [see Nos. 1 and 2.]"—*Athen. Oxon.*

Godolphin, Sydney, 1610–1643, a poet, a native of Cornwall, educated at Exeter Coll., Oxf., fought in the King's army during the Rebellion, and was slain at Chagford, Devonshire. He wrote several original poems, and trans. the Lives of Dido and Æneas from Virgil, 1358, 8vo.

"I have known clearness of judgment and largeness of fancy, strength of reason and graceful elocution; a courage for the war, and a fear for the laws; and all eminently in one man; and that was my most noble and honour'd friend Mr. Sydn. Godolphin," &c. —*Hobbes's Leviathan.*

"Sydn. Godolphin, who deserved all elogy that he gives of him," &c.—EARL OF CLARENDON: *Brief View and Survey of Hobbes's Leviathan.*

"Thou'rt dead. Godolphin, who lov'dst reason true,
Justice and peace; soldier belov'd, adieu!"—HOBBES.

See an interesting account of Godolphin in Athen. Oxon.

Godschall, Wm. M. Plan of Police, Lon., 1787, 8vo.

Godskall, James. Medicine, Lon., 1604, 8vo.

Godson, Richard, M.P. Law of Patents for Inventions and of Copyright, 2d ed., Lon., 1840, 8vo. Supp., 1844. New supp., by Peter Burke, 1851, 8vo.

"The author was the first English writer to publish a methodical treatise upon this comparatively new department of the law. He has given a general and accurate analysis of the Cases, and presented the whole learning upon a subject no less difficult than important, in a very attractive manner."—*Marvin's Leg. Bibl.* See Pref. Phil. Pat.

"A clear, comprehensive and useful work."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

Godson, Robert. Astrologia Reformata; or, A Reform. of the Prognostical part of Astrol., Lon.,1696, '97, 8vo.

Godwin, Edward. Serms., 1721–29, all 8vo.

Godwin, Francis, D.D., 1561–1633, a native of Havington, Northamptonshire, was a son of Thos. Godwin, Bishop of Bath and Wells. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxf., and became Rector of Samford, Orcaius, Preb. of Wilts and Sub-dean of Exeter; Bishop of Llandaff, 1601; trans. to Hereford, 1617. 1. Concio Lat. in Luc. v. 3, 1601, 4to. 2. Cat. of the Bishops of England; from the first, with their lives and actions, Lon., 1601, 4to. With addits., 1615, 4to. In Latin, 1616, 4to, entitled De Præsulibus Angliæ Commentarius, &c.; Appendix, &c. 2, sheets in 4to, 1621–22. With a Contin. by Dr. Richardson, 1743, fol.

"For the writing of which Q. Elizabeth immediately preferr'd him to the bishoprick of Llandaff."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Wood refers to Godwin's first ed., 1601, 4to. See Athen. Oxon. for an account of the subsequent improvements, and for titles and particulars, of Godwin's other works. It is a curious fact that the first ed. of his catalogue caused Queen Elizabeth to give him the bishopric of Llandaff, and the last was rewarded by King James with the bishopric of Hereford. 3. Annales Rerum Anglicarum Henrico VIII., Edward VI., et Maria Regnantibus, 1616, fol.; 1628, 4to. Trans. by his son, Morgan Godwin, and pub. as Annals of England, &c., 1630, '76, fol. 4. Nuncius Inanimatus, (or the Inanimate Messenger,) 1629, 8vo; 1657. Trans. by Dr. Thos. Smith, and pub. with The Man in the Moon. This is supposed to have given rise to Bp. Wilkins's Mercury, or Secret and Swift Messenger. Godwin hints at an art by which messages may be conveyed many miles with incredible swiftness. 5. Value of the Roman Sesterce, and Attic Talent, 1630. 6. The Man in the Moon; or, a Discourse of a Voyage thither by Domingo Gonzales, written between 1599 and 1603, [see No. 4,] Perth, 1638, 8vo. Several eds.

"It was translated in French, and became the model of Cyrano de Bergerac, as he was of Swift. Godwin himself had no prototype, as far as I know, but Lucian. He resembles those writers in the natural and veracious tone of his lies. The fiction is rather ingenious and amusing throughout; but the most remarkable part is the happy conjectures, if we must say no more, of his philosophy. Not only does the writer declare positively for the Copernican system, which was uncommon at that time, but he has surprisingly understood the principle of gravitation, it being distinctly supposed that the earth's attraction diminishes with the distance."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

7. Life and Reign of Q. Mary of England. See Kennet's Collections, vol. ii. 329, 1706.

"A person also he was so celebrated by many in his time, whether at home or beyond the seas, that his memory cannot otherwise but be precious in succeeding ages, for his indefatigable pains and travel in collecting the succession of all the bishops of England and Wales, since the first planting of the gospel among the Christians not pretermitting such of the British church, or any that have been remembered by the care and diligence of preceding writers, or had been kept in memory in any old monument or record."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"The church of Llandaff was much beholding to him; yea, the whole church of England; yea, the whole church militant; yea, many now in the church triumphant had had their memories utterly lost on earth, if not preserved by his painful endeavours in his Catalogue of English Bishops."—*Fuller's Worthies of Northamptonshire.*

Godwin, George. Facts and Fancies; a Collection of Tales and Sketches, Lon., 1844, p. 8vo.

"A pleasant volume of light reading. Those who are weary of every-day facts and the conventional fictions of real life, may find relief and amusement in the Facts and Fancies of Mr. Godwin."—*Westminster Review.*

Other works.

Godwin, Mary Wollstonecraft, 1759–1797, a native of London or its vicinity, was the daughter of a person who was alternately a tradesman and a farmer, without much profit from either occupation. There seems to have been an entire absence of all proper discipline in the household of this vacillating individual, and to this fact is doubtless to be imputed the beginning of many faults exhibited in Mary's wayward career. After residing for some time as a companion to a lady at Bath, in 1783, assisted by her two sisters and a friend, she established a day-school at Islington; but in a few months removed her seminary to Newington Green.

A trip to Lisbon interrupted her professional duties, and on her return she abandoned the school, and accepted the situation of a governess in the family of Lord Kingsborough, where she remained until 1787. In 1786 she pub. Thoughts on the Education of Daughters, which was followed by Mary, a fiction; Original Stories from Real Life; the Female Reader; trans. and abridgments of Salzman's Elements of Morality, Lavater's Physiognomy, &c.; and some articles in the Analytical Review. In 1791 she acquired considerable notoriety by the publication of her Answer to Burke's Reflections on the French Revolution, and her Vindication of the Rights of Women. She now mixed a good deal in literary society, and, unaccustomed to restrain any feeling which happened to be uppermost, cherished an attachment for Fuseli, the artist, who was already married and very properly discouraged the advances of his enthusiastic admirer. Disgusted with the world, and perhaps with herself, Miss Wollstonecraft left England, and in 1792 we find her in France, where she formed an alliance—not of the most irreproachable character—with Mr. Imlay, an American. She was now perfectly satisfied, or professed to be so; but Mr. Imlay was not: he abandoned her to loneliness, and in her despair she made two attempts upon her own life. An acquaintance with Mr. William Godwin, soon to be noticed in our work, restored her to her former equanimity; and this acquaintance—in accordance with the lady's ideas of the Rights of Women—soon ripened into relations of the most intimate character, but without the usual formalities of legal sanction and priestly benediction. After residing together for about six months, the two friends were united by marriage. Mrs. Godwin died in September, 1797, leaving an infant daughter, who became the wife of Percy Bysshe Shelley.

In addition to the works noticed above, Mrs. Godwin pub. A Moral and Historical Relation of the French Revolution—one vol. only appeared;—Letters from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, 1796; Young Grandison; a trans. of Necker on the Importance of Religious Opinions. After her death Mr. Godwin pub. her Miscellanies, Letters, and an unfinished novel, with a Life of the author, 1798, 4 vols. 12mo, and 1 vol. 8vo.

"Mr. Godwin wrote and published the Memoirs of Mary Wollstonecraft, a work disreputable to his name, as well as that of his wife; she appears to have been grossly irreligious, indelicate, and dissolute."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., June*, 1836.

Lawrence's Empire of the Nairs; or, the Rights of Woman; an Utopian Romance, 1813, 4 vols. 12mo, adopts the anti-marriage theory of Mrs. Godwin. Such speculations would provoke ridicule, were they not too mischievous to be laughed at.

"No woman (with the exception of the greatest woman, Madame de Staël) has made any impression on the public mind during the last fifty years, to be compared with Mrs. Godwin. This was perhaps more especially true in the provinces, where her new and startling doctrines were seized with avidity, and acted upon in some particulars to considerable extent, particularly by married women. . . . She was, I have been told by an intimate friend, very pretty and feminine in manners and person; much attached to those very observances she decries in her works; so that if any gentleman did not fly to open the door as she approached it, or take up the handkerchief she dropped, she showered on him the full weight of reproach and displeasure; an inconsistency she would have doubtless despised in a disciple. I have heard the late Miss Jewsbury express an intention of so remodelling the Rights of Women, that it would not fail to become attractive, and she thought useful."—*Communication in Mrs. Elwood's Literary Ladies of Eng.*

"He [Coleridge] asked me if I had ever seen Mary Wollstonecraft, and I said, I had once for a few moments, and that she seemed to me to turn off Godwin's objection to something she advanced with quite a playful, easy air. He replied that 'this was only one instance of the ascendency which people of imagination exercised over those of mere intellect.' He did not rate Godwin high, (this was caprice, or prejudice real or affected,) but he had a great idea of Mrs. Wollstonecraft's powers of conversation; none at all of her talent for book-making."—HAZLITT: *My First Acquaintance with Poets.*

Godwin, Morgan, d. 1645, Archdeacon of Shropshire, a son of Francis Godwin, D.D., trans., as we have noticed, his father's Annales. He was ejected by the Parliamentary Commissioners, and his family reduced to distress.

Godwin, Morgan, son of the preceding, became a minister of Virginia under the administration of Sir Wm. Berkeley. 1. The Negroes' and Indians' Advocate suing for their admission to the Church, Lon., 1680, 8vo. 2. Supplet., 1681, 8vo. 3. Serm. rel. to the Plantations; on Jer. ii. 34, 1685, 4to.

Godwin, Parke, b. February 25, 1816, at Paterson, New Jersey, is a son of General Godwin, an officer of the war of 1812, and a grandson of a soldier of the American Revolution. After graduating at Princeton College in 1834, Mr. G. studied law and was admitted to practice, but found a stronger charm in the cultivation of letters. From 1837 to 1853 he assisted his celebrated father-in-law, William C. Bryant, in the editorial duties connected with the New York Evening Post. In Feb. 1843, he commenced the publication of a weekly periodical, entitled The Pathfinder. The title proved to be a misnomer, for, although admitted to be admirably conducted, it failed to find the path to public favour, and, after a brief existence of three months and fifteen numbers, it expired. Mr. G. has pub. Goethe's Autobiography, trans. and edited; Zschokke's Tales, trans.; a Popular View of the Doctrines of Fourier; Vala, a Mythological Tale; Hand-Book of Universal Biography, compiled from Maunder and other authorities; pub. as one of the vols. of Putnam's Home Cyclopædia; Constructive Democracy; articles in the Democratic Review: on Shelley; Democracy; Edward Livingston; Jeremy Bentham; Goethe; Free Trade; William Leggett; Political Economy; Washington Irving; Downing's Landscape Gardening; Carlyle's Chartism; England and China; Journalism; The Loggerheads; Bryant's Poems; American Poetry, &c.; also articles in Putnam's Monthly Mag.: on American Authors; The Works of American Statesmen; Our New President; Parties and Politics; Annexation; What impression do we make abroad? The Pacific Railroad; The Know Nothings; How they manage in Europe; Comte's Philosophy; A Few Days in Vienna; From Venice to Vienna; A Day on the Danube; French Almanacs; A Letter to John Bull; The Eastern Question, &c.; and most of the editorial notes.

Mr. Godwin has in preparation (we are glad to state) a work on The History of France, to which he has devoted many years, one on the Nineteenth Century, with its Leading Men and Movements, and a book of Travels, to be entitled A Winter Harvest, giving an account of interviews with a number of French and English political reformers.

Godwin, Richard. Religious Zeal, Lon., 1780.

Godwin, Thomas, 1587–1643, a native of Somersetshire, entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxf., 1602; chief master of the Free School at Abingdon, 1609; became Rector of Brightwell, Berkshire, and resigned his school. 1. Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia; an Eng. Expos. of the Roman Antiquities, Oxf., 1613, '23, '25, '33, 4to; Lon., 1658, '68, '85; 16th ed., 1686, 4to; 1668, '86, 8vo. A valuable work in its day. 2. Moses and Aaron, or the Civil and Ecclesiastical Rites used among the Ancient Hebrews observed and at large opened for the clearing of many obscure Texts throughout the whole Scripture, Lon., 1614, 4to; Oxf., 1616, '22, '25, '28, 4to; Lon., 1655, '62, '68, '72; 12th ed., 1685, 4to; in Latin, Ultraj., 1690, '98, 8vo; Franeker, 1710, 12mo; Francf., 1716, 12mo; Lugd. Bat., 1723, '24, 8vo.

"It was also translated into Latin by Reiz, and published with his notes in 1679. It was edited in 1694, by the celebrated Witsius, who added two dissertations, one on the theocracy of Israel, and another on the Rechabites. Hottinger published it with considerable additions and improvements in 1710. Carpzov's Apparatus of Hebrew Antiquities ['The most elaborate system of Jewish antiquities, perhaps, that is extant.—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*'] is a learned commentary on it; and Jenning's work on Jewish Antiquities is of the same nature. It is, on the whole, a valuable and accurate work. There is often bound up with it a work on Roman Antiquities, by the same writer, and another on Grecian Antiquities, by Francis Rous, the four last chapters of which were written by the learned Zachary Bogan. The whole form a useful and not expensive body of antiquities."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Moses and Aaron is recommended by the celebrated Witsius.

3. Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum, in iii. lib., Oxon., 1616, 4to. 4. Florilegium Phrasicon; or, A Survey of the Latin Tongue, for the use of his School. 5. Three Arguments to prove Election upon Foresight by Faith. This occasioned a controversy with Dr. Wm. Twisse, of Newbury, Berkshire, in which Godwin is thought to have been confuted.

"The presbyterian writers [Geo. Kendal and Dr. Saml. Clarke] say that tho' Dr. Godwin was a very learned man in the antiquities of the Hebrews, Greeks, and Latins, yet he was fitter to instruct Grammarians than deal with logicians, and had more power as master of a school at Abingdon than as a doctor of divinity. They further add, also, that Twisse did, by his writings and disputes, whip this old schoolmaster, and wrested that ferula out of his hands which he had enough used with pride, and expos'd him to be derided by boys."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Godwin, Thomas. 1. Catholics no Idolaters; against Dr. Stillingfleet's charge of idolatry against the Ch. of Rome, Lon., 1672, 8vo. 2. Discharge to Dr. Stillingfleet's charge of Idolatry against the Ch. of Rome, Paris, 1677, 8vo.

Godwin, Timothy, Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh. 1. Serms. on Ps. xcviii. 1. 2. Serms. on Ezek. xvii. 19, 1716, 4to. 3. Serms. on Heb. xiii. 16, 1724, 4to.

Godwin, William, 1756–1836, a native of Wisebeach, Cambridgeshire, where his father was a dissenting minister, was educated at the Dissenting College, Hoxton, where he remained for above five years, under the tuition of Doctors Rees and Kippis. In 1778 Godwin became minister to a dissenting congregation near London, and soon afterwards took charge of a meeting-house at Stowmarket, Suffolk. In 1782 he determined to relinquish the ministry and seek a livelihood by the use of his pen, and accordingly he removed to London as a permanent residence. For the particulars of his social life, we must refer the reader to the detailed account pub. in the London Gent. Mag. for June, 1836, shortly after his decease. This account is principally derived from a sketch, biographical and critical, prefixed to the novel of Caleb Williams, pub. in Bentley's Standard Novels. We need only remark, here, that in 1797 he became the husband of a woman of notoriously bad character—Mary Wollstonecraft (see *ante*)—with whom he had previously lived on disreputable terms, and after her death was again married. He was once principal conductor of the New Annual Register, for a time a bookseller, frequently a member of distinguished literary circles, and always a lover of letters. His few last years were rendered independent by an appointment to the sinecure office of Yeoman Usher of the Exchequer. He had considerable abilities, little judgment, and less wisdom; and in his efforts for reform lacked that foundation without which all such attempts are hopeless—a recognition of man's moral depravity, and the necessity of maintaining a constant sense of strict accountability to his Maker. We proceed to notice his publications:

1. Sketches of History, in Six Serms., Lon., 1784, 12mo. 2. An Enquiry concerning Political Justice, and its Influence on General Virtue and Happiness, 1793, 2 vols. 4to; 3d ed., 1797, 2 vols. 8vo. For this work he received £700. It at once attracted the public attention, but has long been neglected.

"No work in our time gave such a blow to the philosophical mind of the country as the celebrated *Enquiry concerning Political Justice.* Tom Paine was considered for the time as a Tom Fool to him; Paley an old woman; Edmund Burke a flashy sophist. Truth, moral truth, it was supposed, had here taken up its abode; and these were the oracles of thought. 'Throw aside your books of Chemistry,' said Wordsworth to a young man, a student in the Temple, 'and read Godwin on Necessity.'"—*Hazlitt's Spirit of the Age.*

"This was a bold and astounding piece of writing, a very master-stroke of levelization, pardonable only as having been conceived in the madness of a distracting period in the history and affairs of Europe. We are told it became so popular, that the poorest mechanics were known to club subscriptions for its purchase, and thus was it directed to mine and eat away contentment from a nation's roots. In a very short time the author himself saw he had transgressed the bounds of prudence, and in what was called a second edition recanted many of the most erroneous and alarming doctrines of the first."—*Biog. Notice in Lon. Gent. Mag., June,* 1836, 666–670.

"You supped upon Godwin and oysters with Carlisle. Have you, then, read Godwin with attention? Give me your thoughts of his book; for, faulty as it is in many parts, there is a mass of truth in it that must make every man think. Godwin, as a man, is very contemptible. I am afraid that most public characters will ill endure examination in their private lives. . . . Do not despise Godwin too much. . . . He will do good by defending Atheism in print, because when the arguments are known they may be easily and satisfactorily answered."—*Robert Southey to G. C. Bedford,* 1795–96. In another place Southey calls Godwin "the Goliath of the philosophical Canaanites."

"His Political Justice, with all the extravagance of its first edition, or with all the inconsistencies of its last, is a noble work, replete with lofty principle and thought, and often leading to the most striking results by a process of the severest reasoning."—Sir T. N. Talfourd: *Lon. New Month. Mag., and in his Crit. and Miscell. Writings.*

"I cannot but consider the author of Political Justice as a philosophical reasoner of no ordinary stamp or pretensions. That work, whatever its defects may be, is distinguished by the most acute and severe logic, and by the utmost boldness of thinking, founded on a love and conviction of truth."—*Hazlitt on the English Novelists.*

"Whatever may be its mistakes, which we shall be the last to underrate, it is certain that works in which errors equally dangerous are maintained with far less ingenuity, have obtained for their authors a conspicuous place in the philosophical history of the eighteenth century."—Sir James Mackintosh: *Edin. Rev.,* 488, *and in his Misc. Works.*

"Seldom has so bold, powerful and collected a thinker investigated questions of this nature. His Inquiry is scarcely tinged with the atmosphere of ordinary life. He takes up the subject like a new-comer to our planet, unswayed either by habit or association. His work may be described as the application of intellect to life. The result was, that he proved that reason is not the only guide, and, in doing this, he fulfilled a vast though negative service; besides incidentally contributing new impulse and information to the cause of individual culture and social progress."—H. T. Tuckerman: *Characteristics of Literature: The Reformer: Godwin.*

"The influence of the work I can myself remember. In any ordinary state of the world it must have fallen lifeless from the press: highly metaphysical, continually running into general abstractions, into disquisitions, never ending still beginning, nothing was ever less fitted to attract a reader than this repulsive Inquiry concerning Political Justice; and if the state had not been out of joint, most assuredly scarce a reader would have been found. Some years after, when the success of the work had been established, Mr. Burke was asked whether he had seen it. 'Why, yes, I have seen it,' was the answer, 'and a mighty stupid-looking book it is.' No two words could better have described it. The late excellent Sir Samuel Romilly, who had then leisure to read every thing, told a friend who had never heard of it, that there had just appeared a book, by far the most absurd that had ever come within his knowledge, (this was the work of Godwin;) and Mrs. Barbauld, who at length, by the progress of its doctrines, was compelled to look at it, declared, that what was good in the book was chiefly taken from Hume; and that it was 'borrowed sense, and original nonsense.' . . . It is no longer possible, I think, to read the book: the world is now in a more settled state, and people no longer make 'inquiries concerning political justice, and its influence on morals and happiness,' according to the title of his book. I will therefore endeavour to give you some general notion of the leading principles of the work, in the most concise manner I am able.

"This sentence was written many years ago, like the rest of the lectures I am now delivering; but, as I mentioned in my introductory lecture to this course, I have lived to see all the doctrines of Godwin revived. They are the same as those which now infest the world and disgrace the human understanding, delivered by Mr. Owen, by the Chartists, the St. Simonians, &c. &c., and by many other political theorists, in these kingdoms, in France, on the continent, and the 'Workees,' as they call themselves, in America. . . . Books like Mr. Godwin's (and I have therefore called your attention to his work, merely as a specimen of all other revolutionary works and reasonings) have a fatal tendency to animate and exasperate men of sanguine and benevolent minds with false ideas of the perfectibility of human nature, and erroneous estimates of the evils they see existing; they create in them a hasty, unreasonable impatience and scorn for the more humble and unassuming principles upon which those who would meliorate the condition of their fellow-creatures *must* proceed; they prepare the way for the appearance and success of daring and bad men; of revolutionists of the worst description; and while they profess to further the great cause of liberty, and the improvement of mankind, they bring into suspicion and contempt some of the noblest and best virtues of the human character; they make patriotism useless, and benevolence ridiculous."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on the Hist. of the French Revolution.* See Green's Examination of Godwin's Political Justice, &c., Lon., 1798, 8vo.

Sir Walter Scott, who had the same difficulty in "sparing or passing by a jest," when writing, that Lord Bacon had when speaking, thus pleasantly rallies Godwin upon the maxims of property contained in his Political Justice. The remark occurs in Scott's review of Godwin's Life of Chaucer, and refers to the biographer's complaint that the owners of libraries refused to lend him the books which he required for consultation:

"We cannot help remarking that the principles of a modern philosopher continue to charm the public after the good man himself has abandoned them; just as the very truest tale will sometimes be distrusted from the habitual falsehood of the narrator. We fear this may have incommoded Mr. Godwin in his antiquarian researches, more than he seems to be aware of. When he complains that private collectors decline 'to part with their treasures for a short time out of their own hands,' did it never occur to Mr Godwin that the maxims concerning property, contained in his Political Justice, were not altogether calculated to conciliate confidence in the author?"—*Edin. Rev.,* iii. 437–452.

3. Things as they are, or the Adventures of Caleb Williams; a Novel, 1794, 3 vols. 12mo; 1796, 3 vols. 12mo; 1816, 3 vols. 12mo; 1832, 12mo; 1849, 12mo; 1854, fp. 8vo. This work has also a political tendency:

"A general review of the modes of domestic despotism, by which man becomes the destroyer of man."

The author received for it the small sum of £84.

"A master-piece, both as to invention and execution. The romantic and chivalrous principle of the love of personal fame is embodied in the finest possible manner in the character of Falkland; as in Caleb Williams, (who is not the first, but the second character in the piece,) we see the very demon of curiosity personified. Perhaps the art with which these two characters are contrived to relieve and set off each other has never been surpassed in any work of fiction, with the exception of the immortal satire of Cervantes."—*Hazlitt's Spirit of the Age.*

"There is not a moment's pause in the action or sentiment; the breath is suspended, the faculties are wound up to the highest pitch as we read. Page after page is greedily devoured. There is no laying down the book till we come to the end, and even then the words still ring in our ears, nor do the mental apparitions ever pass away from the eye of memory."—*Edin. Rev.*

"Caleb Williams, the earliest, is also the most popular, of our author's romances, not because his latter works have been less rich in sentiment and passion, but because they are, for the most part, confined to the development of single characters; while in this there is the opposition and death-grapple of two beings, each endowed with poignant sensibilities and quenchless energy. There is no work of fiction which more rivets the attention—no tragedy which exhibits a struggle more sublime or sufferings more intense than this; yet to produce the effect, no complicated machinery is employed, but the springs of action are few and simple. The motives are at once common and elevated, and are purely intellectual, without appearing for an instant inadequate to their mighty issues."—Sir T. N. Talfourd: *New Month. Mag., and in his Crit. and Miscell. Writings.*

Mr. Gilfillan also commends Caleb Williams in the most eulogistic terms, and is taken to task for his enthusiasm by Mr. De Quincey, who remarks:

"It happens, however, that other men of talent have raised Caleb Williams to a station in the first rank of novels: whilst many more, amongst whom I am compelled to class myself, can see in it no merit of any kind."

Read this article, which is sufficiently amusing, in De Quincey's Essays on the Poets and other English Writers.

"Few there are who do not enter into and understand the workings of the mind of Caleb Williams, where the demon of curiosity, finding a youth of an active and speculative disposition, without guide to advise, or business to occupy him, engages his thoughts and his time upon the task of prying into a mystery which noway concerned him, and which from the beginning he had a well-founded conviction might prove fatal to him should he ever penetrate it. The chivalrous frenzy of Falkland, in the same piece, though perhaps awkwardly united with the character of an assassin, that love of fame to which he sacrifices honour and virtue, is another instance of a *humour*, or turn of mind, which, like stained glass, colours with its own peculiar tinge every object beheld by the party."—Sir Walter Scott: *Blackwood's Mag.,* xx. 53.

"Caleb Williams is the cream of his mind, the rest are the skimmed milk; yet in that wondrous novel all must be offended with the unnatural and improbable character of Falkland: the most accomplished, the most heroical and lofty-minded of men murders one who had affronted him, allows others to hang for the deed, and persecutes to the brink of ruin a man whose sole sin was a desire to penetrate through the mystery in which this prodigy of vice and virtue had wrapped himself. Williams suffers merely because it was necessary for the story that he should; a single word would have set all right and saved him from much unnatural terror. In short, the fault is, that the actions which the *dramatis personæ* perform are not in keeping with their characters."—Allan Cunningham: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the last Fifty Years.* See No. 18.

"Caleb Williams is probably the finest novel produced by a man,—at least since the Vicar of Wakefield. The sentiments, if not the opinions, from which it arose, were transient. Local usages and institutions were the subjects of its satire, exaggerated beyond the usual privilege of that species of writing. Yet it has been translated into most languages, and it has appeared in various forms on the theatres not only of England, but of France and Germany. There is scarcely a Continental circulating library in which it is not one of the books which most quickly require to be replaced. . . . There is scarcely a fiction in any language which it is so difficult to lay down. . . . The passages which betray the metaphysician more than the novelist ought to be weeded out with more than ordinary care."—Sir James Mackintosh: *Edin. Rev.*, xxv. 485–486, *and in his Miscell. Writings.*

4. Cursory Strictures on the Charge delivered by Lord Chief-Justice Eyre to the Grand Jury, Oct. 2, 1794, 8vo. This refers to the trial of Holcroft, Thelwall, and other would-be political reformers, who were tried for high treason. Godwin's pamphlet is thought to have secured their acquittal. See No. 11. 5. The Enquirer: Reflections on Education, Manners and Literature, in a series of Essays, 1797, 8vo; 1823, 12mo. 6. Memoirs of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, 1798, 8vo. 7. Her Posthumous Works, 1798, 4 vols. 12mo. See our article on this person, and see No. 11 in this biography. 8. St. Leon; a Tale of the 16th century, 1799, 4 vols. 12mo; 1832, 12mo; 1849, 12mo. This title was much ridiculed, and a humorous counterpart to St. Leon was pub. under the name of St. Godwin: a Tale of the 16th, 17th, and 18th century, by Count Reginald de St. Leon, 1800, 12mo. But Mr. Godwin had the laugh on his side, for he received 400 guineas for his copyright.

"In St. Leon Mr. Godwin has sought the stores of the supernatural;—but the 'metaphysical aid' which he has condescended to accept, is not adapted to carry him farther from nature, but to ensure a more intimate and wide communion with its mysteries. His hero does not acquire the philosopher's stone and the elixir of immortality to furnish out for himself a dainty solitude, where he may dwell, soothed with the music of his own undying thoughts, and rejoicing in his severance from his frail and transitory fellows."—Sir T. N. Talfourd: *New Month. Mag., and in his Crit. and Miscell. Writings.*

"After Caleb Williams, it would be injustice to Mr. Godwin to mention St. Leon, where the marvellous is employed too frequently to excite wonder, and the terrible is introduced till we have become familiar with terror. The description of Bethlem Gabor, however, recalled to our mind the author of Caleb Williams; nor, upon the whole, was the romance such as could have been written by quite an ordinary pen."—*Edin. Rev.*, vi. 182. See No. 18.

9. Antonio, or The Soldier's Return; a Tragedy, Lon., 1801, 8vo.

"A miracle of dulness."—Sir T. N. Talfourd.

And so the audience thought; for, after being bored beyond endurance, human nature gave way, and they hooted the actors from the stage, in the presence of the unhappy author. Talfourd gives an amusing account of the equanimity displayed by Godwin on this trying occasion. 10. Thoughts on Dr. Parr's Spital Serm., 1802, 8vo.

"A clever though disordered composition."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., June*, 1836.

11. The Life of Geoffrey Chaucer, &c., 1803, 2 vols. 4to; 2d ed., 1804, 4 vols. 8vo. We have already referred to this work, both in the present article and in our life of Chaucer, but cannot let it pass without adding a few lines.

"In his Life of Mary Wollstonecraft he has written little and said much; and in his account of Chaucer, he has written much and said little. . . . It has been said that a spoonful of truth will colour an ocean of fiction; and so it is seen in Godwin's Life of Chaucer: he heaps conjecture upon conjecture—dream upon dream—theory upon theory; scatters learning all around, and shows everywhere a deep sense of the merits of the poet; yet all that he has related might have been told in a twentieth part of the space which he has taken."—Allan Cunningham: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

"The perusal of this title excited no small surprise in our critical fraternity. The authenticated passages of Chaucer's life may be comprised in half a dozen pages; and behold two voluminous quartos! . . . We have said that Mr. Godwin had two modes of wire-drawing and prolonging his narrative. The first is, as we have seen, by hooking in the description and history of every thing that existed upon earth at the same time with Chaucer. In this kind of composition, we usually lose sight entirely of the proposed subject of Mr. Godwin's lucubrations, travelling to Rome or Palestine with as little remorse as if poor Chaucer had never been mentioned in the title-page. The second mode is considerably more ingenious, and consists in making old Geoffrey accompany the author upon these striking excursions. For example, Mr. Godwin has a fancy to describe a judicial trial. Nothing can be more easily introduced; for Chaucer certainly studied at the Temple, and is supposed to have been bred to the bar."—Sir Walter Scott: *Edin. Rev.*, iii. 437–452.

Read the whole of this amusing review, which is redolent of that exquisite humour in which the great magician was certainly never surpassed.

"His Life of Chaucer would have given celebrity to any man of letters possessed of three thousand a year, with leisure to write quartos: as the legal acuteness in his *Remarks on Judge Eyre's Charge to the Jury* would have raised any briefless barrister to the height of his profession."—*Hazlitt's Spirit of the Age.*

The Life of Chaucer should by no means be neglected on account of its bulk, which perhaps the enthusiastic student of early English history would not have curtailed by a single page. This kind of desultory gossip is no ignoble treat for a long winter's evening.

12. Fleetwood, or the New Man of Feeling; a Novel, 1805, 3 vols. 12mo; 1849, 12mo.

"There is, perhaps, little general sympathy with the over-strained delicacies of Fleetwood, who, like Falkland in the School for Scandal, is too extravagant in his peculiarities to deserve the reader's pity."—Sir Walter Scott: *Blackwood's Mag.*, xx. 53.

"In short, the New Man of Feeling, in his calm moments a determined egotist, is, in his state of irritation, a frantic madman, who plays on a barrel-organ at a puppet-show, till he and the wooden *dramatis personæ* are all possessed by the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet, who presides over *mopping* and *mowing*."—*Edin. Rev.*, vi. 182–193.

"Fleetwood has less of our author's characteristic energy than any other of his works."—Sir T. N. Talfourd: *New Month. Mag., and Crit. and Miscell. Writings.*

13. Faulkner; a Tragedy, 1807, '08, 8vo. This met with the same fate as Antonio had experienced; see No. 9. 14. An Essay on Sepulchres; or, a Proposal for erecting some Memorials of the Illustrious Dead in all ages, on the spot where their remains have been interred, 1809, cr. 8vo.

"Of all Mr. Godwin's writings the choicest in point of style is a little essay on Sepulchres. Here his philosophic thought, subdued and sweetened by the contemplation of mortality, is breathed forth in the gentlest tone."—Sir T. N. Talfourd: *New Month Mag., and in his Crit. and Miscell. Writings.*

15. The Life of the Earl of Chatham. See an amusing anecdote connected with this volume in Hazlitt's Spirit of the Age, article William Godwin. 16. The Lives of Edward and John Phillips, nephews and pupils of John Milton, &c., 1815, 4to.

"This work is written in a pleasing style, and is a valuable accession to literary history."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., June*, 1836.

"It cannot be denied that great acuteness is shown in assembling and weighing all the very minute circumstances from which their history must often be rather conjectured than inferred. It may appear singular that we, in this speculative part of the island, should consider the digressions from biography, and the passages of general speculation, as the part of the work which might, with the greatest advantage, be retrenched. But they are certainly episodes too large for the action, and have sometimes the air of openings of chapters in an intended history of England. These two faults, of digressions too expanded, and details too minute, are the principal defects of the volume; which must be considered hereafter as a necessary part of all collections respecting the biography of Milton."—Sir James Mackintosh: *Edin. Rev.*, xxv. 485–501, *and in his Miscell. Works.*

17. Letters of Verax to the Morning Chronicle, on the assumed grounds of the present War, 1815. 18. Mandeville; a Tale of the 17th century, Edin., 1817, 3 vols. 12mo. This work was written in accordance with a contract made with Constable, the bookseller, in 1816, when Godwin paid a visit to Edinburgh.

"Mandeville has all the power of its author's earliest writings, but its main subject—the development of an engrossing and maddening hatred—is not one which can excite human sympathy. There is, however, a bright relief to the gloom of the picture, in the angelic disposition of Clifford, and the sparkling loveliness of Henrietta, who appears 'full of life, and splendour, and joy."—Sir T. N. Talfourd: *New Month. Mag., and Crit. and Miscell. Writings.*

"His St. Leon and his Mandeville are ten degrees darker than his Falkland: in the latter, there are many ties to connect us with truth and nature, and we go on—as the sailors keep by a sinking vessel—in the hope that all must be righted soon. Mandeville is one of those unhappy persons whose minds are never so free from the storms of passion as to be fully rational, and yet cannot, save in fits of fury, be considered wholly mad."—Allan Cunningham: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

"This is, in our opinion, a very dull novel and a very clever book. . . . We are therefore obliged to pronounce this work intolerably tedious and disgusting, though its author has proved himself intimately skilled in the perversity of the human mind, and in all the blackest and most horrible passions of the human breast."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xviii. 176–177.

"The language of Mandeville is throughout nervous and manly. It has indeed many affectations; but these, as has always been the case in the writings of Godwin, vanish whenever he grapples with violent emotions. He is at home in the very whirlwind of terrors, and seems to breathe with the greatest freedom in the most tempestuous atmosphere."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, ii. 268–279.

"Like his other novels, it contains an important lesson, forcibly inculcated—it shows the forlornness and misery of a jealous, sullen, aspiring mind, that makes great claims on the world, without proper efforts to justify or enforce them."—W. Phillips: *N. Amer. Rev.*, vii. 92–105.

"The announcement of a new work of fiction by the author of Caleb Williams was enough to send the reading world distraught, but Mandeville did not answer its expectations, and is much inferior to his former efforts."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., June*, 1836.

19. On Population; being an Enquiry concerning the Power of Increase in the Numbers of Mankind, Lon., 1820, 8vo. This was in answer to the celebrated theory of population propounded by Malthus. See this work

noticed, and dissertations on the respective theories of Godwin and Malthus, in the Lon. Quar. Rev., xxvi. 148; Edin. Rev., xxxv. 362. See also notices of Godwin's work in the Edin. Month. Rev., v. 535; Lon. Month. Rev., xciv. 113. 20. History of the Commonwealth of England from the Commencement to the Restoration of Charles II., 1824, '25, '26, '27, '28, 4 vols. 8vo.

> "During the progress of this history the author has derived an invaluable accession of authorities from the records of the proceedings of the Long Parliament, which, owing to the researches of Mr. Lemon, have been recently discovered in the State Paper Office. These documents, and the collection of Commonwealth Tracts given by George III. to the British Museum, have enabled Mr. Godwin to throw much new light upon the general history of the time, and especially to clear up certain mysterious and controverted points connected with the early transactions of the regicides."—*Official advertisement at the time of publication.*

> "We cannot take leave of Mr. Godwin without expressing our gratitude to him for the new and correct lights he has thrown upon a page of history hitherto too much blotted by malice, and blurred and garbled by hostility. We rise from such a work with thoughts and feelings instructed and refined—instructed by its correct views and laborious research, and refined by the proofs it exhibits of the suavity and temperance, as well as unbending justice and principle, of the writer."—*Lon. Critical Gazette.*

So much for one side of the picture: now for the other:

> "The pains and extensive research evidently bestowed in the construction of these volumes, might have placed Godwin's name high as an historian of his country, had they not been tinged with a partial and democratic colouring, which must ever detract from the character and value of his work."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., June*, 1836.

We are almost inclined to suspect some difference of politics between the two last quoted authorities.

But, whatever may be thought of Mr. Godwin's politics, his research and excellence of arrangement have elicited the following commendation from one of the most eminent of living critics:

> "In the original ordinance the members of both houses were excluded during the war; but in the second, which was carried, the measure was not made prospective. This, which most historians have overlooked, is well pointed out by Mr. Godwin."—*Hallam's Constitutional Hist. of Eng.*, 7th ed., 1854, p. 181, n.

> "Mr. Godwin's History of the Commonwealth, a work in which great attention has been paid to the order of time."—*Ibid.*, p. 196, n.

> "Mr. Godwin has published a work which must be considered as the defence of the Republican party. . . . It should by all means be read; it is always interesting, and sometimes contains anecdotes and passages that are curious and striking;—Godwin is always a powerful writer;—and, above all, it is the statement of the case of the Republicans. But, on the whole, in these volumes of Godwin there is no sufficient instruction given of the religious hypocrisy and cant of the Presbyterians first, or of the Independents and Cromwell afterwards. The history is an effort in favour of the Republicans of those times, founded on the paramount merit of a republic at all times. It is also very nearly a panegyric of Cromwell—certainly so as far as regard for the Republicans admitted."—*Prof. Smyth's Lectures on Mod. Hist.*

> "It is a political counterpart of that of Lord Clarendon; for the writer was of the radical school of politics, and of the atheistic school of philosophy."—CHANCELLOR KENT.

> "This work is a solid proof of great endowments and abilities, and throws new light upon a most interesting period of our national annals."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

21. Cloudesley; a Novel, 1830, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

> "Cloudesley is better written than Caleb Williams. The expression is everywhere terse, vigorous, and elegant—a polished mirror without a wrinkle."—*Edin. Rev.*

> "A dull though clever novel."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, 1836.

> "The new novel of Cloudesley, by this celebrated writer, is admitted to be worthy of his genius."—*Lon. Chronicle.*

> "A work of genius, which will be read by all who possess genius, or respect it in others."—*Scotsman.*

22. Thoughts on Man; his Nature, Productions, and Discoveries. Interspersed with some Particulars respecting the Author, 1831, 8vo.

> "The results of the thirty years' meditations of the Author of the Inquiry into Political Justice are well entitled to consideration. Sound reason and humane principles form the essence of this excellent volume: which, being the production of a thinking man, will be a fountain for thoughts in all his readers."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

> "A series of essays in the style and manner of his earlier works—full as irreverent and almost equally as noxious; like the serpent, venomous, but enticing."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., June*, 1836.

23. Lives of the Necromancers, 1834, 8vo.

> "With every disposition to speak favourably of this production, we must acknowledge that an authentic history of Necromancy, and a faithful biography of its votaries, still remain a desideratum in our literature. A writer of patient research, and possessed of a competent knowledge of physics and chemistry, is alone capable of doing justice to the subject. . . . On the first perusal of Mr. Godwin's volume, we were disposed to quarrel with him on account of its irreligious character. It is enough, however, to have guarded our young readers against the snare which is laid for them. Religion is founded on too secure a basis to be thus shaken; and we might as well assail the truths of modern science by charging some of its votaries with the follies of Animal Magnetism, as attempt to discredit Christianity because some of its professors believed in sorcery and practised magic."—*Edin. Rev.*, lx. 37–54.

The Lives of the Necromancers was Mr. Godwin's last production. In addition to the twenty-three works which have come under our notice, he also wrote a number of minor educational and other juvenile works, when a bookseller,—about 1804, and the few following years,—under the assumed name of Edward Baldwin. Mr. Godwin was, indeed, a voluminous author, and it is a sad reflection, that of one so capable of benefiting the world by his talents, the condemnatory verdict should be recorded that,

> "In weighing well his merits with his moral imperfections, it is melancholy to discover how far the latter preponderated, and we are led to the very painful though certain conclusion, that it might have been better for mankind had he never existed. . . . Eccentric notions are alluring, and the wildest theories are too often mistaken for the grandest and the deepest. The opinions maintained by Mr. Godwin, on the existing state of society and actions of mankind, are sour and unhealthy. Pride was the basis and the root of his philosophy. . . . As a novelist Mr. Godwin is to all intents original; he has taken no model, but has been himself a model to the million. He heads that voluminous class of writers whose chief, nay whose only, aim is to excite the painful sensibilities by displaying, in a rigid depth of colouring, the darkest and the blackest passions which corrupt mankind. But his novels have not the moral effect of Hogarth's pictures, which reform vice by holding it to view; they rather contaminate the young and eager, by familiarising them with scenes and characters which it would be better that they never knew even in works of fiction, however artfully glossed over."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., June*, 1836.

Godwin, William, Jr., d. of cholera in 1832, only child of the preceding by his second wife, was a parliamentary reporter, and contributed a number of papers to the periodicals of the day. He left in MS. a novel pub. by his father in 3 vols. p. 8vo, entitled Transfusion.

> "It partakes of the family wildness and irregularity of genius."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., June*, 1836.

Goering, Jacob, Lutheran minister at York, Pa. Besiegter Wiedertäufer, 1783, 8vo. Answer to a Methodist's Remonstrance, York. Der Verkappte Priester Aaron, (über die Siebentäger;) pub. about 1790.

Goff, Goffe, or **Gough, Thomas,** 1592?–1629, a native of Essex, educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxf., preferred to the living of East Clandon, Surrey, 1629. 1, 2. Latin Orations, 1622, '27. Serm., 1627, 4to. 3. Raging Turk; a Trag., 1656, 8vo. 4. Courageous Turk, 1656, 8vo. 5. Tragedie of Orestes, 1656, 8vo. 6. Careless Shepherdess; a Tragi-Com., with an alphabetical cat. of all such Plays that were ever printed, 1656, 4to. This cat. is incorrect. 7. Cupid's Whirligig; a Com. Ascribed to him, without much probability of truth, by Phillips and Winstanley. It has been supposed that he trans. The Bastard, a Tragedy; and Wood and Langbaine both give him Selimus, which was printed when Goff was but two years old.

> "Goff's tragedies are full of ridiculous bombast; his comedies are not without merit."—GIFFORD.

His melancholy fate is a warning to all bachelors:

> "Taking to wife a meer Xantippe, the widow of his predecessor, notwithstanding he had always before professed himself an enemy to the female sex, and was esteemed by many another Joseph Swetnam, he was so much overtop'd by her and her children which she had by her former husband, that, his life being much shortened thereby, he died at length in a manner heart-broken."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Joseph Swetnam, who was distinguished by the not very amiable title of the Woman-hater, will claim a place in another part of our volume.

Golborne, John. See BRINDLEY, JAMES.

Golburne, John. 1. Trans. of Voyon's Cat. of Doctors of God's Church, Lon., 1598, 16mo. 2. Trans. of Two Theolog. Treatises by Valera, 1600, 4to. 3. Trans. of an Act of Dispute, &c., 1602, fol.

Gold, F. 1. Trans. of Romand's Travels in the Pyrenees, Lon., 1813, 8vo. 2. Trans. of Bichat's Recherches Physiologiques, 1815, 8vo.

Golden, Wm. Poems, 1791, 1802.

Goldesborough, Goldsborough, or **Gouldsborough, John.** Reports in all the Courts of Westminster, 1586–1602; with Notes by W. S., 1653, '75, '82, 4to.

> "For thy further satisfaction know, that thou hast here not a spurious deformed brat, falsely fathered upon the name of a dead man, too usuall a trick, played by the subtile gamesters of this serpentine age; but thou hast presented to thee, though I cannot say the issue of learned Gouldsborough's own brain, yet, I dare say, the work of his own hand; and that which, were he living, he would not blush to own."—*Preface.*

> "Godbolt, Goldsborough and March; mean reporters; but not to be rejected."—*North's Stu. Law*, 24.

Brownlow's Reports contains a number of Cases reported by J. Goldesborough, but the entire collection of cases will be found in the above work. See BROWNLOW, RICHARD.

Goldicult, John. 1. Antiq. of Sicily, from Drawings by J. C., 1819, fol. 2. Decorations from Pompeii, 1826, imp. 8vo and 4to.

Goldie, George, 1748–1804, a minister of the Ch. of Scotland, had charge of the Church of Athelstaneford for twenty-six years. Serms.; with Life, Edin., 1805, 8vo.

Goldie, John. 1. Gospel Recovered, 1779–84, 6 vols.

8vo. 2. Evidences of a Deity, 1809. Upon the publication of these Essays, Burns, the poet, addressed an Epistle to the author.

Golding, Arthur, a poet and translator, of the 16th century, a native of London, was patronized by Sir Philip Sidney, secretary to Lord Cobham and other leading characters of the day. He completed a trans. of Mornay's Trewnesse of the Christian Religion, commenced by Sir Philip Sidney; and made translations from Calvin, Chytræus, Beza, Marlorat, Hemingius, Justin, Cæsar, &c. His best-known trans. is that of Ovid's Metamorphoses; The fyrst fower bookes, 1565; The XV. Bookes, 1575, '87, 1603, '12; all in black letter, 4to.

"His style is poetical and spirited, and his versification clear; his manner ornamented and diffuse, yet with a sufficient observance of the original. On the whole, I think him a better poet than Phaier. . . . Ovid's Metamorphoses, just translated by Golding, to instance no further, disclosed a new world of fiction, even to the illiterate. . . . I think his only original work is an account of an Earthquake in 1580, [pub. 1580, 8vo.] Of his original poetry I recollect nothing more than an encomiastic copy of verses prefixed to Baret's Alveare, published in 1580. It may be regretted that he gave so much time to translations."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.*

His trans. of Beza's drama of Abraham's Sacrifice, 1577, 18mo, has given him a place in the Biog. Dramat.

"Golding's Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses is a good one, considering the time when it was written. It is in Alexandrine verse, as well as Phaer's Virgil."—ALEXANDER POPE: *Spence's Anecdotes.*

An ancient critic ranks Richard Edwards with Phaer, Haywood, Nevile, Googe, and our author, Golding:—

"With him also, as seemeth me,
Our Edwards may compare;
Who nothying gyuing place to him
Doth syt in egall chayre."

T. B.'s Recommendatory Poem, prefixed to John Studley's English version of Seneca's Agamemnon, printed in 1566. See Warton's Eng. Poet.; Phillips's Theat. Poet.; Bibl. Brit.

Puttenham, in his Arte of English Poesie, in his criticisms on contemporary English poets, commends

"Phaer and Golding for a learned and well-connected verse, specially in translation, clear, and very faithfully answering their author's intent."

"The translations of ancient poets by Phaer, Golding, Stanyhurst, and several more, do not challenge our attention; most of them, in fact, being very wretched performances."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

Golding thus feelingly complains of the innovations which were changing the character of the English tongue in his day:

"Our English tongue is driven almost out of kind,
Dismember'd, hack'd, maim'd, rent, and torn,
Defaced, patch'd, marr'd, and made in scorn."

Golding, P. Sleydane's Epitome of Froissard, Lon., 1603, '08, 4to.

"In no estimation."—NICOLSON.

It is, however, well to have it in a Shaksperian collection.

Golding, Widdows. Con. to Med. Facts, 1797.

Goldingham, B. See next article, and references there cited.

Goldingham, Henry. 1. Queen Elizabeth's Progress to Norwich; a Masque, Lon., 1578, 4to. 2. Garden Plot; an Allegorical Poem, and a reprint of his Masque. 39 copies printed for the Roxburghe Club, 1825, 4to. See this work; also Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry; Ritson's Bibl. Poet.; Steevens's Shaksp.

Goldisborough, John. Almanack, Lon., 1662, 8vo.

Goldney, Edward, Sr. 1. Friendly Epist. to the Jews, 1761, 8vo. 2. Epistle to the Deists, 1761, 8vo.

Goldsborough, Charles W. United States Naval Chronicle, Washington, 1824, vol. i., pp. 395.

"A valuable repository of historical facts and official statements."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, xxi. 1-19.

Goldsmid, Anna M. 1. Trans. from the German of Dr. G. Salomon's 12 serms. delivered in the New Temple of the Israelites at Hamburg, &c., Lon., 1839, 8vo.

"Many of them will be found available for persons of every religious denomination and sect."—*Translator's Preface.*

2. Trans. from the German of Dr. Ludwig Philippsohn's Development of the Religious Idea in Judaism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism: Considered in 12 Lects. on the Hist. and Purport of Judaism, Lon., 1855, 8vo, pp. 278. These lectures were delivered at Magdeburg in 1847. The translator has added explanatory notes, which the reader will find very useful.

Goldsmith, or **Gouldsmith, Francis,** *temp.* Charles I. Hugo Grotius, his Sophompaneas, or Joseph; a Tragedy. With Annotations, Lon., *sine anno, sed* 1652, 8vo.

Goldsmith, G. 1. Equity, Lon., 1838; 4th ed., 1849. 2. English Bar, 1843, fp. 8vo; 2d ed., 1849.

Goldsmith, Rev. J. Geography, &c., 1803-15. Of Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography there have been new eds., 1844-51, by Hughes, Kenny, and Wright.

Goldsmith, Lewis, b. 1763, a Jew, a native of England, gained considerable notoriety by pub.—1. The Crimes of Cabinets, Lon., 1801, 8vo; and subsequently gave to the world—2. The Conduct of France towards America, 1809, 8vo; N. York, 1810, 8vo. 3. The Secret Hist. of the Cabinet of Bonaparte, Lon., 1811, 8vo; 1814, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Manifestos, &c. of Bonaparte, &c., 1811, 8vo; 1813, 4 vols. 8vo. 5. Secret Hist. of Bonaparte's Diplomacy, 1812, 8vo. 6. Memorial of M. Carnot, &c., 1814, 8vo. 7. An appeal to the Sovereigns of Europe on the Necessity of bringing Napoleon Bonaparte to public Trial, 1815. At one time he edited the Paris Argus, and interested himself in French politics.

Goldsmith, Miss Mary. 1. Casualties; a Novel, Lon., 1784, 2 vols. 12mo.

"Learn, ye mantua-makers all, from this instructive lesson, to mind your needles and earn a 'virtuous bit of bread.' As a composition, this novel boasts no high merit."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, xlvii. 208.

2. She lives; a Comedy, 1803. 3. Angelina; a Comic Opera, 1804, N. P.

Goldsmith, Oliver, November 10, 1728-April 4, 1774, one of the most distinguished ornaments of English literature, was a native of the village of Pallas, Pallice, or Pallasmore, in Leinster, Ireland, county of Longford, 1½ miles S. E. of Ballymahon. The character of his excellent father—the Rev. Charles Goldsmith, a clergyman of the Established Church, holding the living of Kilkenny West—has been so well described by his son in the characters of The Man in Black in The Citizen of the World, The Preacher in the Deserted Village, and Doctor Primrose in the Vicar of Wakefield, that no other portraiture can be needed nor should be tolerated. The good man lived to see five sons and two daughters surrounding the family board before he was called to his rest, which event occurred in the year 1740. His son Henry followed his calling, and his example and his virtues have been commemorated, in lines which the world will never "let die," by the same pen which depicted the amiable characteristics of the "Village Preacher." He who can peruse without emotion the impassioned burst of fervent gratitude and tender remembrance with which the houseless wanderer celebrates his brother's kindness and his brother's peaceful home has but little claim to the better feelings of our nature:

"Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow,
Or by the lazy Scheldt, or wandering Po;
Or onward, where the rude Carinthian boor
Against the houseless stranger shuts the door;
Or where Campania's plain forsaken lies,
A weary waste expanding to the skies;
Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart, untravell'd, fondly turns to thee.
Still to my brother turns with ceaseless pain,
And drags at each remove a length'ning chain.
Eternal blessings crown my earliest friend,
And round his dwelling guardian saints attend!
Blest be that spot where cheerful guests retire
To pause from toil, and trim the ev'ning fire;
Blest that abode, where want and pain repair,
And ev'ry stranger finds a ready chair;
Blest be those feasts, with simple plenty crown'd,
Where all the ruddy family around
Laugh at the jests or pranks that never fail,
Or sigh with pity at some mournful tale;
Or press the bashful stranger to his food,
And learn the luxury of doing good.
But me, not destin'd such delights to share,
My prime of life in wand'ring spent and care,
Impell'd with steps unceasing to pursue
Some fleeting good, that mocks me with the view;
That, like the circle bounding earth and skies,
Allures from far, yet, as I follow, flies;
My fortune leads to traverse realms alone,
And find no spot of all the world my own."

The Traveller.

If we have somewhat anticipated our story by the quotation of the beautiful lines just cited, we shall be readily forgiven. Perhaps there could be no better introduction to a biography of Oliver Goldsmith. The warmth of his affections, the tenderness of his heart, his roving propensities and vacillation of mind, are all here presented to the reader in the poet's happiest and most graphic style.

At the age of six years Oliver was placed under charge of the village schoolmaster, Thomas Byrne, a retired quartermaster of an Irish regiment, who seems to have expended many of the hours which should have been devoted to instruction, in recitals of military adventures, in which the narrator himself had borne no obscure and unhonoured share. We do not find, however, that his youthful auditors—the future village Cromwells of the school—ever seriously complained of this want of faithfulness upon the part of their military preceptor. With a keenness of perception and politic wisdom which would not have disgraced practised courtiers, the subjects of this despotic ruler seem to have carefully studied his character and adapted their deportment to his changing mood:

> "Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
> The day's disasters in his morning face;
> Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee
> At all his jokes. for many a joke had he;
> Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
> Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd."

Little Oliver was interrupted in his studies under Mr. Byrne by an attack of the small-pox, the signature of which he bore legibly inscribed on his face for the rest of his life. Upon his recovery, he was placed at school, first at Elphin, in Roscommon, then at Athlone, and subsequently at Edgeworthstown. It was whilst attending the seminary at Elphin, boarding meanwhile at his uncle's, John Goldsmith, that he displayed his juvenile wit by a celebrated epigram, which has been carefully preserved by all the poet's biographers. During an evening party at his uncle's, when the guests were engaged in the mazes of the dance, Oliver,—then only nine years old,—disposed to contribute his share to the amusements of the evening, undertook the execution of a hornpipe, which was probably performed with more zeal than elegance. The musician of the party, who was more forcibly impressed with the awkward form and pitted face of the juvenile Athlete than with his Terpsichorean proficiency, raised a laugh at his expense by calling him his little Æsop. But Oliver soon turned the laugh upon his assailant by the retort:

> "Our herald hath proclaimed this saying,
> See Æsop dancing, and his monkey playing."

A large portion of the expenses of Oliver's early education was defrayed by his kind-hearted uncle, the Rev. Thomas Contarine, who was at all times one of his most devoted and generous friends.

On the 11th of June, 1745, Oliver entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a sizar, under the tutorship of the Rev. Theaker Wilder, from whose petty tyranny the youth suffered so acutely that at times his life was an almost intolerable burden. In our life of Edmund Burke we have noticed the fact that he was a contemporary at college with the subject of the present article. The poor sizar did not display either that genius or that application which gains collegiate distinctions, but he was so fortunate on one occasion as to secure one of the minor prizes, the value in money of which was about thirty shillings.

> "This turn of success and sudden influx of wealth proved too much for the head of our poor student. He forthwith gave a supper and dance at his chamber to a number of young persons of both sexes from the city, in direct violation of college rules. The unwonted sound of the fiddle reached the ears of the implacable Wilder. He rushed to the scene of unhallowed festivity, inflicted corporal chastisement on the 'father of the feast,' and turned his astonished guests neck and heels out of doors."—*Irving's Life of Goldsmith.*

Mortified beyond measure at this inglorious termination to the evening's festivities, and ashamed to meet either the companions of his studies or of his feasts, Goldsmith left college the next day in a state of high disgust, determined to seek his fortunes in some land "beyond the flood," where he might hope to prosper by the exercise of his industry or of his wits. He lingered in Dublin until all his money was spent save a solitary shilling, and, when that was gone, several of his garments followed, until, at last, hungry and half-naked, he was saved from starvation, when on his way to Cork, by a handful of gray peas given him by a country-girl at a wake. He never forgot his humble benefactor. Poor fellow! he had fasted for twenty-four hours when this seasonable relief was accorded to him; and long afterwards, when applauded in the world of fashion and an honoured guest at great men's feasts, he declared to Sir Joshua Reynolds that of all the exquisite meats he had ever tasted that handful of gray peas was the most delicious.

By the kind offices of his brother Henry, he was again placed at college, where he remained for nearly two years longer. Feb. 27, 1749, he was made Bachelor of Arts, and turned his back upon his Alma Mater without the loss of many tears. It was now incumbent on him to select a profession, and he was induced by his kind but injudicious uncle Contarine to become an applicant for holy orders. The two years of probation were passed in a desultory manner, often in amusements not altogether of the most clerical character; and when, at the age of twenty-three, the candidate passed in review under the scrutinizing eye of the Bishop of Elphin, he was promptly rejected:

> "He was intended for the church. and went to the Bishop of Elphin to be examined for orders. but, appearing in a *pair of scarlet breeches*, he was rejected."—*Dr. A. Strean's Letter.*

But other reasons are urged for the prelate's rejection of the application. His sister tells us that the bishop thought him too young; another version is that his habits were known to be unsuited to the gravity of the profession to which he sought admittance. Certain it is that the church lost nothing by the bishop's refusal. It is possible to weaken an army by increasing its numbers; and such a clergyman as Goldsmith would in all probability have proved would have done little to advance the cause which he professed to espouse. The candidate was not heart-broken by the bishop's decision:

> "For the clerical profession," says his sister, Mrs. Hodson, "he had no liking."

Good old Uncle Contarine was sadly disappointed, but relaxed nothing in his efforts to serve his wayward nephew. He soon procured him employment as a tutor in the family of Mr. Flinn; but this situation was lost in consequence of a quarrel between the preceptor and one of the family over a game of cards. Oliver left Mr. Flinn's with what seemed to him an almost fabulous amount of money—no less than thirty pounds; but even this amount, vast as it was, was not proof against the repeated demands to which the owner subjected it, and in six weeks he returned to his mother's house at Ballymahon without a shilling in his pocket, and on the back of a steed of much humbler appearance than the one which shortly before carried in triumph the happy owner of thirty pounds sterling. Part of this sum, indeed, had been expended in the purchase of a passage to America; but, as the passenger was on an excursion in the country when the wind served in the harbour of Cork, the captain "never inquired after him, but set sail with as much indifference as if he had been on board."

How much depended upon that country excursion! What would have been the history of the author of the Vicar of Wakefield and the Deserted Village had he landed, a friendless stranger, on the shores of America? In all probability the world would never have seen these immortal productions; and Oliver Goldsmith, a Revolutionary leader, might have shed his blood at Bunker Hill, or a Western planter, in the enjoyment of a hale old age, have nursed on his knee his children of the third generation.

We have often thought that a most interesting narrative might be compiled of the real and supposed lives of the afterwards great men who at one time or other intended settling in America. As a colonist, Cromwell, "guiltless of his country's blood," would have passed his days in the useful pursuits of agriculture or commerce; and Edmund Burke would have contributed to the legislative sagacity and oratorical splendour which so proudly distinguished the first American Congress. John Hampden would not have been stigmatized by the great Clarendon as the modern Cinna; and the ruthless ambition of a Bonaparte would have been resisted by a spirit mightier than his own. But these are speculations: let us return to facts. What should be done now for the improvident youth who had already so sadly disappointed those who had striven beyond their means to advance his fortunes?

To be discouraged in his efforts for poor Oliver belonged not to the kind-hearted Contarine. If Oliver would be neither a clergyman nor a tutor, the law was still open, and here his abilities would at once command success. To plan and to do was the same with the good man; and he soon had nearly the sum of fifty pounds,—a large sum for his circumstances,—which he placed in Oliver's hands and dismissed him with his benediction. With this capital the young man must manage until he had secured a footing which should place him in a position to earn his own bread. But, alas! the attractions of a gaming-table were too strong for his virtue; he was persuaded to risk his whole capital, with the encouragement that it would be doubled; but, as might have been anticipated, his money, with the exception of a few shillings, passed into the possession of his dangerous acquaintances, and he was again a ruined man.

Goldsmith's mental agony was now indeed great. How unworthy had he proved himself of the kindness of his friends, especially of that uncle and brother who had strengthened him with words of good cheer when all others had lost faith in his resolutions and his promises! But offences repeated "seventy times seven" would not have exhausted the fount of tenderness which yearned in the heart of that good uncle towards the repentant prodigal. "When he was yet a great way off," he was ready to run forth to meet him, to "fall on his neck," and again "kill for him the fatted calf." He took him in his own house, made him exhibit his talents in the long winter evenings by literary discussions, and, when his duties called him away, was delighted to see his daughter turn entertainer to the poor outcast, and join the music of her harpsichord to the notes of his flute. Not satisfied with this, he again anxiously considered how he could best promote his advancement in the world; and a hint which fell from the great man of the family—Dean Goldsmith, of Cloyne, then on a visit to the worthy pastor—was sufficient to cause him again to tax his narrow purse for further supplies for Oliver.

If neither the Church, the tutor's chair, nor the bar, were to afford a field for the exercise of his nephew's abilities, he should be a doctor of medicine! Many had attained a large and profitable practice who had started as late in life as Oliver: why could not Oliver do the same? At least, the experiment should be tried. Behold, then, our adventurer again starting, in the autumn of 1752, to try his fortune in the world.

Arrived in Edinburgh, he soon became famous in the social circles of that city as a teller of good stories and singer of Irish songs. But his eighteen months of residence here were not thrown away. He was too apt a scholar to be unprofited by the excellent lectures to which he listened and the chemical experiments in which he took a part.

He now determined to visit the continent, that he might enjoy opportunities of completing his medical studies and gratify a taste for travelling, which was one of his strongest propensities. Uncle Contarine's purse was always ready, and to it the student again had recourse. Yet it is to be recorded, to his credit, that his economy was stringent, that his applications might be as few and as moderate as it was possible to make them. His gratitude, too, to his generous benefactor was deep and unfeigned:

"Let me acknowledge," he writes to him, when advising him of intended absence, "the humility of the station in which you found me; let me tell you how I was despised by most and hateful to myself. Poverty, hopeless poverty, was my lot, and Melancholy was beginning to make me her own. When you . . . "

"Thou best of men," he exclaims in another letter, written from Leyden, "may Heaven guard and preserve you and those you love!"

With this benediction, so richly deserved, we may take our leave of good Uncle Contarine, who breathed his last before his nephew, whom he had so dearly loved and for whom he had done so much, had attained that celebrity and prosperous fortune which no one would have rejoiced in more than himself. May the memory of that good man ever be fresh in the world's history!

Arrived at Leyden, Goldsmith seems to have devoted some attention to the pursuit of knowledge, gaining, meanwhile, a precarious subsistence by acting as tutor, and sometimes winning, but generally losing, by the gaming-table. In February, 1755, he left Leyden for the purpose of travelling on foot through Europe. His wardrobe, furniture, and finances, amounted exactly to "a guinea in his pocket, a shirt on his back, and a flute in his hand."

The manner in which he "disputed his way through Europe" by accepting university challenges, and gained many a night's lodging by the notes of his flute, are too well known, and have been too beautifully described by himself, to justify us in dwelling upon them here:

"Whenever I approached a peasant's house towards nightfall, I played one of my most merry tunes, and that procured me not only a lodging, but subsistence for the next day."—*Vicar of Wakefield.*

"Gay, sprightly land of mirth and social ease,
Pleas'd with thyself, whom all the world can please,
How often have I led thy sportive choir
With tuneless pipe beside the murmuring Loire!
Where shading elms along the margin grew,
And, freshen'd from the wave, the zephyr flew;
And haply, though my harsh touch, falt'ring still,
But mock'd all tune, and marr'd the dancers' skill,
Yet would the village praise my wondrous power,
And dance, forgetful of the noon-tide hour."—*The Traveller.*

Whilst abroad, either at Padua or at Louvain, he took his degree of Bachelor of Medicine. On the 1st of February, 1756, Goldsmith landed at Dover, wiser in experience, but more destitute in pocket, than at any former period of his life. He made his way to London; and here starvation stared him in the face. In vain he begged for a situation as a compounder of prescriptions or as an errand-boy among the London apothecaries; no one would employ an assistant who could give no references. At last he obtained a situation as shop-tender with a chemist of the name of Jacob, where he remained until, by the aid of an old fellow-student,—Dr. Sleigh,—he was enabled to set up, in an humble way, as a physician among the poorer classes. Prosperity did not smile upon his new vocation, but incidentally it opened the way to a better business.

He had a patient—a printer's workman—who had perception enough to discern that the doctor was himself the victim of a terrible malady—nothing less than consuming, soul-corroding poverty. The poor man had learned benevolence of his employer. He told Goldsmith that his master had a kind heart, and before this had relieved distress;—would he not let him speak a word for him? The kind offices of his humble patient were not in vain; and behold the quondam physician installed as reader and corrector of the press to Samuel Richardson, the author of "Clarissa."

About the beginning of 1757, (unless we adopt the earlier date assigned by Mr. Allport,) he obtained a situation as usher in the academy of Dr. Milner, at Peckham, and was still in this humble employment—the mortification of which he has so well described in the person of George Primrose—when he was engaged by Griffiths as a stated contributor to The Monthly Review. An agreement was made for one year, and Goldsmith moved his scanty wardrobe to the house of Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths. It is not without reason that we mention the latter: she was quite as much master of the house as her husband was, and ruled the poor contributor with so despotic a sway that at the end of five months he was glad to cancel his engagement.

From this time until the appearance of his first work of any pretensions, with the exception of another trial at ushership in Dr. Milner's school, Goldsmith earned a scanty subsistence as a hack-writer, with a ready pen always at the disposal of those who were able to pay a few shillings or a few pounds, as it might be, for the desired article. A Life of Voltaire and an unfinished tragedy are among the labours of this period. The disappointment of his hopes of a lucrative medical post at Coromandel, and his rejection by the College of Surgeons, added to the bitterness of his melancholy lot.

The Inquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe was pub. by Dodsley in April, 1759, 12mo. It appeared without the writer's name, but the authorship was no secret. Kenrick's savage attack upon the new work was worthy of the base character of the man. The Inquiry was not without merit, though perhaps not entitled to the unqualified commendation of the learned. To quote the language of one of the author's late biographers:—

"In the present day, when the whole field of contemporary literature is so widely surveyed and amply discussed, and when the current productions of every country are constantly collated and ably criticised, a treatise like that of Goldsmith would be considered as extremely limited and unsatisfactory; but at that time it possessed novelty in its views and wideness in its scope, and, being indued with the peculiar charm of style inseparable from the author, it commanded public attention and a profitable sale."—*Irving's Life of Goldsmith.*

Goldsmith's next literary undertaking was The Bee, a weekly periodical, pub. on Saturdays, the first number of which appeared on the 6th of October, 1759, and the eighth and last on the 29th of November. It possessed excellence of no ordinary character, but failed to command support.

On the 12th of January, 1760, Mr. Newbery, the famous publisher of children's books, commenced the publication of The Public Ledger, and Goldsmith contributed to it his celebrated Chinese Letters, which were collected and repub. by Newbery, at the close of 1760, in 2 vols. 12mo, under the title of The Citizen of the World; or, Letters from a Chinese Philosopher residing in London, to his friends in the East. They were commended by the British Magazine as "light, agreeable summer reading;" and even Kenrick was forced by Griffiths to make an awkward apology for his brutal attack on the "Inquiry" and its author, and commended the Chinese Letters in high terms. Some opinions upon the merits of this work will be found on a later page. The reputation of his new work caused publishers to seek the aid of the author in various undertakings, and the editorship of The Lady's Magazine, contributions to The British Magazine, prefaces to a number of works, a revision of a History of Mecklenburg, Newbery's Art of Poetry, Compendium of Biography, and a Life of Beau Nash, were among the literary labours that replenished the exhausted coffers of The Citizen of the World. On the 31st of May, 1761, an event of no ordinary interest occurred to the now rising author. This was his introduction to Dr. Johnson, "The Great Cham of Literature," through the good offices of Dr. Percy, afterwards Bishop of Dromore. The strong attachment which the lexicographer at once formed for

Goldsmith, notwithstanding his faults and foibles, and the friendly aid which he afforded him by the disposal of The Vicar of Wakefield, are pleasing incidents in the lives of these two truly great men. The *noctes ambrosianæ* of the Literary Club were now partaken of by Goldsmith, and he found himself the associate of men whom heretofore he had long worshipped at a distance. Still busily employed with his pen, we find him engaged on a revision of a Description of Millernium Hall and of Dr. Brookes's System of Natural History, additions to the Wonders of Nature and Art, contributions to The Martial Review or General History of the late War, to the Critical and Monthly Magazines, prefaces to Universal History and several other works, and a compilation entitled A History of England, in a series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son. This has passed through many edits. in English, been trans. into French, and was confidently attributed to Lord Chesterfield, Lord Orrery, and especially to Lord Lyttelton. Among his many literary projects which were never executed may be mentioned one, the title of which interests us not a little: A Chronological History of the Lives of Eminent Persons in Great Britain and Ireland. This book would doubtless have been one of the most charming in style and inaccurate in statement, one of the most delightful companions and unsafe guides, in the language. It was to be comprised in two octavo vols. of thirty-five sheets each, to be paid for at the rate of three guineas a sheet, and to be furnished in two years. But—for Dodsley well knew the habits of authors—the publisher stipulated that he should be subjected to no advance until the work was completed. This was enough to seal its fate with Goldsmith.

He sent a proposition to Tonson to prepare for him a new edition of the works of Pope. Tonson—not always the most amiable of mortals—returned an impertinent answer, and the disappointed author vented his indignation by immediately inflicting a caning upon Tonson's unhappy messenger.

It was in 1764 that the well-known incident just referred to occurred,—an incident so graphically described by Dr. Johnson himself, that we cannot do better than quote his own language:

"I received one morning a message from poor Goldsmith that he was in great distress, and, as it was not in his power to come to me, begging that I would come to him as soon as possible. I sent him a guinea, and promised to come to him directly. I accordingly went as soon as I was dressed, and found that his landlady had arrested him for his rent, at which he was in a violent passion. I perceived that he had already changed my guinea, and had got a bottle of madeira and a glass before him. I put the cork into the bottle, desired he would be calm, and began to talk to him of the means by which he might be extricated. He then told me he had a novel ready for the press, which he produced to me. I looked into it, and saw its merit; told the landlady I should soon return; and, having gone to a bookseller, sold it for sixty pounds. I brought Goldsmith the money, and he discharged his rent, not without rating his landlady in a high tone for having used him so ill."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

On the day of the sale of The Vicar of Wakefield, the Traveller received the last touches of the author. Johnson had greater hopes of the success of the poem than of the novel; he read the proof-sheets, substituted here and there a line of his own, (only nine verses in all,) and immediately prepared for it a warm reception, through the medium of the Critical Review, in a notice of his own composition.

It was published—the first production which bore his name—December 19, 1764, and dedicated to his brother Henry, to whom eighty of the last lines in it had been despatched in a letter many years before, when the author was a "houseless stranger" in a foreign land. The lines inserted by Johnson were the one which now stands 420th in the poem, and, omitting the last couplet but one, the eight concluding lines.

The success of The Traveller was decided and immediate among the wits, but some time elapsed before it became a favourite with the public at large. Johnson pronounced it "a poem to which it would not be easy to find any thing equal since the days of Pope." The lexicographer read it aloud to Miss Reynolds, and the lady—who had recently toasted Goldsmith as the ugliest man of her acquaintance—declared that she should never again think him ugly.

"'There is not a bad line in that poem of The Traveller,' said Langton, as they sat talking at Reynolds's four years after the poet's death; 'not one of Dryden's careless verses.' 'I was glad,' interposed Reynolds, 'to hear Charles Fox say it was one of the first poems in the English language.' 'Why was you glad?' rejoined Langton; 'you surely had no doubt of this before?' 'No,' exclaimed Johnson, decisively, 'the merit of The Traveller is so well established, that Mr. Fox's praise cannot augment it, nor his censure diminish it.'"

Two months after its publication, the St. James's Chronicle, the leading literary paper of the time, remarked:

"The beauties of this poem are so great and various, that we cannot but be surprised they have not been able to recommend it to more general notice."

A month after this notice, a second edition appeared; the third soon followed, a fourth was issued in August, and the ninth appeared in the year of the author's death.

We have no evidence that Goldsmith received more than twenty guineas from the publisher, the elder Newbery. But the author felt that his reputation was on the ascendant, and he ventured to leave his own quarters in Wine-Office Court and removed to chambers on the library staircase of the Temple. Johnson paid him a visit shortly afterwards, and inspected the new apartments rather closely; which induced Goldsmith to exclaim, "I shall soon be in better chambers, sir, than these." "Nay, nay, sir," responded Johnson; "never mind that: *Nil te extra quæsiveris extra.*" Poor Goldsmith! did he remember then the miseries of Green Arbour Court, which have been so graphically described by Washington Irving in his Tales of a Traveller? We shall reserve for a later page some commendatory notices of this beautiful poem. In 1765, a number of his contributions to periodicals were pub. under the title of Essays by Mr. Goldsmith. Many of them had long been favourites with the public, (though their authorship was not generally known,) had been reprinted many times, and claimed by several who had no title to them. This volume paid the author a profit of twenty guineas only; it however extended his reputation, was trans. into French, and is still a favourite with the public.

It was at this period, also, that he wrote the beautiful ballad of Edwin and Angelina.

"Without informing any of us [at the Club] he wrote and addressed to the Countess, afterwards Duchess of Northumberland, one of the first poems of the lyric kind that our language has to boast of."—Sir John Hawkins.

Whether Goldsmith was really the author of a famous biography which appeared in this year, of less pretensions, but equal notoriety, with The Hermit,—the story of Goody Two Shoes,—we shall not pause to discuss.

Towards the close of this year he received from Newbery the respectable sum—judging by his former receipts—of sixty guineas for A Survey of Experimental Philosophy considered in its Present State of Improvement. He was engaged in the completion of this work in the year of his death, and it was pub. in 1776, 2 vols. 8vo. It should not be forgotten that at this period he essayed for a brief season to resume the practice of physic; but the experiment proved both unprofitable and unpalatable, and was soon abandoned. At last appeared, March 27, 1766, eighteen months after its memorable sale to Newbery the younger, the novel of The Vicar of Wakefield. The wits and critics were this time behind the public in their acclamations. In about two months a second edition was demanded; three months later the third appeared, and the sixth was pub. in the year of the author's death. This charming tale will be noticed more at large on a subsequent page. We have now reached a point in the literary history of Goldsmith when we may be permitted to take a rapid survey of the labours which employed his pen from the time of the publication of the Vicar of Wakefield until his death. For detailed information concerning these publications and their author, we must refer the reader to the sources to which every biographer of Goldsmith must acknowledge his obligations—the biographies of Percy, Brydges, Mitford, Scott, Prior, Forster, and Irving.

1766: Poems for Young Ladies, 12mo.

"A respectable selection of pieces, chiefly from Parnell, Pope, Thomson, Addison, and Collins, with additions of less importance from less eminent hands, and some of the occasional verses of his friend Robert Nugent."

For this compilation he received ten guineas; and for writing a "Short English Grammar" had but half that sum.

1767: Beauties of English Poesy, 2 vols. 12mo.

In this selection, for which he received fifty pounds, appeared two pieces,—The Ladle and Hans Carvel,—which were not of a character to promote the general circulation of the work.

1768: The Good-Natured Man; a Comedy, 8vo. This was not successful on the stage, but sold so well that the whole of the first edition was taken on the second day. The author's profits on the stage and by its sale amounted to about £500.

"His two admirable Comedies of 'The Good-Natured Man' and 'She Stoops to Conquer' are the greenest spots in the Dramatic waste of the period of which we are speaking. They are worthy of the author of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' and to praise them more highly is impossible. Wit without licentiousness; Humour without extravagance; brilliant and elegant dialogue; and forcible but natural delineation of character, are the excellences with which his pages are prodigally strewn."—*Henry Neele's Lects. on Eng Dramat. Poet.*

"The best, as we think, of his dramatic efforts."—Prof. Butler: *Gallery of Illust. Irishmen: Dubl. Univ. Mag.*, vii. 38.

1769: Roman History, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Sir, it is the great excellence of a writer to put into his book as much as his book will hold. Goldsmith has done this in his history. . . . Goldsmith's abridgment is better than that of Lucius Floras or Eutropius; and I will venture to say, that if you compare him with Vertot, in the same places of the Roman History, you will find that he excels Vertot. Sir, he has the art of compiling and of saying every thing he has to say in a pleasing manner."—Dr. Johnson: *Boswell's Life.*

"Goldsmith's *Abridgements of the History of Rome and England* may here be noticed. They are eminently well calculated to introduce youth to the knowledge of their studies; for they exhibit the most interesting and striking events, without entering into controversy or dry detail."—*Sir Walter Scott's Life of Goldsmith.*

"Goldsmith's brief and enchanting epitome of Roman History."—Chancellor Kent.

"Though a work written for bread, not fame, such is its ease, perspicuity, good sense, and the delightful simplicity of its style, that it was well received by the critics, commanded a prompt and extensive sale, and has ever since remained in the hands of young and old."—*Irving's Life of Goldsmith.*

"Intended for the perusal of the young, and certainly written in an interesting manner, but almost always superficial and frequently inaccurate."—*N. Amer. Rev.*

Of the author's abridgment of his History of Rome there have been edits. edited by Coxe, Davis, Dymock, Pinnock, Simpson, &c. It was in this year that he contracted with Griffin for his Natural History, or the History of the Earth and Animated Nature. See years 1772 and 1774.

1770: Life of Dr. Parnell, prefixed to an edit. of his poems pub. in this year, 8vo.

"Goldsmith's Life of Parnell is poor; not that it is poorly written, but that he had poor materials; for nobody can write the life of a man but those who have eat and drunk and lived in social intercourse with him."—Dr. Johnson: *Boswell's Life.*

Life of Lord Bolingbroke, originally prefixed to his Dissert. on Parties, repub. in this year, 8vo; afterwards to Bolingbroke's Works. It was in this year that Goldsmith accompanied Mrs. Horneck and her two beautiful daughters—Little Comedy and the Jessamy Bride—to France. He was now in the height of his reputation,—for two months before he left London the town was thrown into raptures by the publication of The Deserted Village, a Poem, 4to. The 1st edit., pub. May 6, was immediately exhausted, and by the 16th of August the 5th edit. was pub. Previous to its publication the author received from the publisher a note for the price agreed upon,—one hundred guineas. A friend remarked to Goldsmith that it was a great price (five shillings a couplet) for so small a poem:

"In truth," said Goldsmith, "I think so too; it is much more than the honest man can afford, or the piece is worth. I have not been easy since I received it."

He therefore returned the note to the publisher, and desired him to pay him when it should be ascertained what the poem was worth.

We shall reserve the citation of opinions upon this poem—criticism is hardly a proper word for (with one exception) unmixed and enthusiastic eulogy—for a later page.

But we must here refer the reader to Prior's Life of Goldsmith and Howitt's Homes and Haunts of Eminent British Poets for graphic descriptions of The Deserted Village—Lissoy—and to the article from a London periodical, on the same attractive theme, quoted in Irving's Life of Goldsmith. In the London Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1838, pp. 592, 593, will be found an ingenious argument, by Mr. John Cunningham, in which it is asserted that Springfield, near Chelmsford, England, (and not Lissoy, in Ireland,) is entitled to the honours which pertain to the far-famed Deserted Village of Goldsmith.

We must not fail to commend that beautiful volume, The Deserted Village, illustrated by 80 designs by the Etching Club, Lon., 1841, imp. 8vo, £5 5*s.*; colombier 4to, £5 5*s.*; portfolio; colombier fol., £10 10*s.*; proofs, £13 13*s.* This is generally considered the *chef-d'œuvre* of the Etching Club. It is the united production of some of the most eminent artists of the day, including Webster, Redgrave, Creswick, Cope, J. Bell, Horsley, F. Tayler, Townsend, and C. Stonehouse.

"No poem in the language perhaps holds out so many opportunities to the artist. The exquisite little gems with which it is so thickly studded are all wrought out in a spirit of graceful poetry worthy of the genius of Goldsmith, and, by the beauty and delicacy of their execution, carry us back to the 'olden time,' when the greatest luminaries of Painting were also the first among the Etchers."

1771: The Haunch of Venison; a Poem, 8vo. This was a poetical epistle, acknowledging the receipt of a Haunch of Venison from Lord Clare, with whom Goldsmith spent some time in the country.

"Written with no higher aim than mere pleasantry; a more delightful piece of humour, or a more finished piece of style, has probably been seldom written."—Forster: *Life of Goldsmith.*

"Some of the lines pleasantly set forth the embarrassment caused by the appearance of such an aristocratic delicacy in the humble kitchen of a poet, accustomed to look up to mutton as a treat:

"'Thanks, my lord, for your venison, for finer or fatter
Never rang'd in a forest, or smok'd in a platter.'"
Washington Irving: *Life of Goldsmith.*

History of England from the earliest times to the Death of George II., 1771, 4 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1774, 4 vols. 8vo. Abridgt., 1774, 8vo. This is an acknowledged compilation from Rapin, Carte, Smollett, and Hume,—

"Each of whom," says Goldsmith, in the preface, "have their admirers, in proportion as the reader is studious of political antiquities, fond of minute anecdote, a warm partisan, or a deliberate reasoner."

The Whigs of course detected a smack of Tory doctrine in the new History, and charged the compiler with betraying the liberties of the people. Goldsmith's defence against the attack is very characteristic of the man,—may we not say characteristic of an author?

"I had no thought for or against liberty in my head; my whole aim being to make up a book of a decent size, and which, as 'Squire Richard says, would do harm to nobody."—*Goldsmith's Letter to Langton.*

"The history on the whole, however, was well received; some of the critics declared that English History had never before been so usefully, so elegantly and agreeably epitomized; 'and, like his other historical writings,' it has kept its ground in English literature."—Washington Irving: *Life of Goldsmith.*

"As a historian Goldsmith accomplishes all at which he aims. He does not promise much, but he does more than he promises. He takes, it is true, facts which had been already collected, but he shapes them with an art that is all his own."—Henry Giles: *Lectures and Essays.*

See Boswell's Life of Johnson for the lexicographer's comparison between Robertson and Goldsmith as historians. For this work Davies paid Goldsmith £500. Of this history there have been numerous eds. and abridgts., edited by Coote, Lynam, Morell, Rose, Wright, Bigland, Coxe, Davis, Dymock, Kenny, Pinnock, Simpson, Stewart, &c.

1772: In this year he was employed upon his History of the Earth and Animated Nature, (Natural History, as it is sometimes called,) for which he had contracted with Griffin in 1769,—8 vols. at 100 guineas per vol. The work was commenced in 1769, but not prosecuted systematically. It was not finished and pub. until 1774. It was in this year also that he wrote the latest of the Essays in the collection which now bears that title; and at this period he abridged his Roman History, and wrote portions of a tale for Newbery but rejected by him, intended to be of the same character as The Vicar of Wakefield. For an account of the announcement in Paris of Histoire de François Wills, see the biographies of Goldsmith.

1773: She Stoops to Conquer; or, The Mistakes of a Night, 8vo. The plot of this play and the incident upon which it is founded are so well known that we shall not repeat them. And who can forget Richard Cumberland's graphic account of the first performance and that laughing Adam Drummond, who had almost ruined the whole affair?

Cumberland must tell his own story, which, whether exaggerated or true to nature, is told with admirable effect:

"We were not over-sanguine of success, but perfectly determined to struggle hard for our author. We accordingly assembled our strength at the Shakspeare Tavern, in a considerable body, for an early dinner, where Samuel Johnson took the chair at the head of a long table, and was the life and soul of the corps. The poet took post silently by his side, with the Burkes, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Fitzherbert, Caleb Whiteford, and a phalanx of North British, predetermined applauders, under the banner of Major Mills, all good men and true. Our illustrious president was in inimitable glee; and poor Goldsmith that day took all his raillery as patiently and complacently as my friend Boswell would have done any day or every day of his life. In the mean time, we did not forget our duty; and though we had a better comedy going, in which Johnson was chief actor, we betook ourselves in good time to our separate and allotted posts, and waited the awful drawing up of the curtain. As our stations were preconcerted, so were our signals for plaudits arranged and determined upon in a manner that gave every one his cue where to look for them and how to follow them up.

"We had among us a very worthy and efficient member, long since lost to his friends and the world at large, Adam Drummond, of amiable memory, who was gifted by nature with the most sonorous and at the same time the most contagious laugh that ever echoed from the human lungs. The neighing of the horse of the son of Hystaspes was a whisper to it; the whole thunder of the theatre could not drown it. This kind and ingenuous friend fairly forewarned us that he knew no more when to give his fire than the cannon did that was planted on a battery. He desired, therefore, to have a flapper at his elbow, and I had the honour to be deputed to that office. I planted him in an upper box, pretty nearly over the stage, in full view of the pit and gal series, and perfectly well situated to give the echo all its play through the hollows and recesses of the theatre. The success of our manœuvre was complete. All eyes were upon Johnson, who sat in a front row of a side box; and when he laughed, everybody thought themselves warranted to roar. In the mean time, my friend followed signals with a rattle so irresistibly comic, that when he had repeated it several times, the attention of the spectators was so engrossed by his person and performances, that the progress of the play seemed likely to become a secondary object, and I found it prudent to insinuate to him that he might halt his music without any prejudice to the author. But alas! it was now too late to rein him in; he had laughed upon my signal where he found no joke, and now, unluckily, he fancied that he found a joke in almost every thing that was said; so that nothing in nature could be more mal-apropos than some of his bursts every now and then were. These were dangerous moments, for the pit began to take umbrage; but we carried our point through, and triumphed not only over Colman's judgment, but our own."

The illustrious president of this band of Goldsmith's friends—Samuel Johnson—thus records his judgment on She Stoops to Conquer:

"I know of no comedy for many years that has so much exhilarated an audience; that has answered so much the great end of comedy, making an audience merry."

Davies remarks that the success of this piece

"Revived fancy, wit, gayety, humour, incident and character, in the place of sentiment and moral preachment."

Davies is too honest to pretend that "the theatre is the school of morals," as is often foolishly asserted. Undoubtedly the modern stage is most emphatically the school of vice, and we see not how it can consistently be countenanced by those who pretend to a regard for morals, or even ordinary decency. But upon this theme we have already discoursed at large in our life of Jeremy Collier, *q. v.*

But we had almost forgotten to cite an extract referring to this comedy from a letter of Dr. Johnson to the late Bishop White, for many years the venerable diocesan of the Episcopal Church in the State of Pennsylvania:

"Dr. Goldsmith has a new comedy in rehearsal at Covent Garden, to which the manager [Colman] predicts ill success. I hope he will be mistaken. I think it deserves a kind reception."—*To the Rev. Mr. White, [at Philadelphia,] March* 4, 1773.

And this extract very naturally reminds us of Bishop (the Rev. Mr.) White's visit to Goldsmith in 1770. Many a fellow-citizen of our own will thank us for the good Bishop's account of this memorable visit; and we shall not withhold it:

"We lodged, for some time, near to one another, in Brick Court, of the Temple. I had it intimated to him, by an acquaintance of both, that I wished for the pleasure of making him a visit. It ensued; and in our conversation it took a turn which excited in me a painful sensation, from the circumstance that a man of such a genius should write for bread. His 'Deserted Village' came under notice; and some remarks were made by us on the principle of it—the decay of the peasantry. He said, that were he to write a pamphlet on the subject, he could prove the point incontrovertibly. On his being asked why he did not set his mind to this, his answer was: 'It is not worth my while. A good poem will bring me one hundred guineas; but the pamphlet would bring me nothing.' This was a short time before my leaving of England, and I saw the Doctor no more."

We need hardly say that the Bishop's reminiscences of Johnson are also exceedingly interesting.

But our readers will fear that we have entirely lost sight of She Stoops to Conquer:

"The dramatic powers of Goldsmith—for a restricted space warns us to leave a too seductive topic—were not perhaps of the very highest order. Yet his plays are a valuable accession to our stage literature. They do not fall below Cumberland or Cibber in plot or character, while they surpass the former in liveliness of humour, and the latter in preservation of decorum."—PROF. BUTLER: *Gallery of Illust. Irishmen, Dubl. Univ. Mag.*, vii. 47.

"The plot turns on what may be termed a farcical incident—two parties mistaking a gentleman's house for an inn. But the excellent discrimination of character, and the humour and vivacity of the dialogue throughout the play, render this piece one of the richest contributions which have been made to modern comedy. The native pleasantry and originality of Goldsmith were never more happily displayed."

"As a dramatist, Goldsmith is amusing; and if to excite laughter be, as Johnson asserts it is, the chief end of comedy, Goldsmith attains it. His plots, however, are extravagant, and his personages are oddities rather than characters. Goldsmith's plays want the contrivance which belongs to highest art; but they have all those ingenious accidents that are notable for stage effect. They are, in fact, deficient in that insight which pertains only to great dramatic genius. . . . Both of them [The Good-Natured Man and She Stoops to Conquer] abound in drollery and strong touches of nature; but they do not give the author an exalted position among dramatists, and they do not promise that he could have reached it."—HENRY GILES: *Lectures and Essays*.

See also the criticisms under the head of The Good-Natured Man, year 1768. She Stoops to Conquer produced to the happy author a clear profit of no less than £800. In this year he projected the compilation of a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, which was never executed. Cradock tells us that Goldsmith's Introduction to it was excellent.

1774: Grecian History, from the earliest State to the Death of Alexander the Great, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A most desirable abridgment, and may be put most safely into young persons' hands; combining beauty and ability, and so attractive as to hold children from their play."

"This work, although elegantly written, and highly calculated to attract and interest young readers, enters into no critical discussion of disputed points, and is superficial and inaccurate."

"It would be unjust to estimate Goldsmith by the History of Greece."—T. B. MACAULAY: see GLEIG, GEORGE ROBERT.

This work has been abridged, and many edits. have appeared, edited by Coxe, Dymock, Pinnock, Prince, Simpson, &c.

Retaliation; a Poem: including Epitaphs on the most distinguished Wits of the Metropolis, with explanatory Observations, 4to. Reprinted with other pieces of the author, 1777, 4to. A number of mock epitaphs had been composed on Goldsmith, and Garrick's is preserved:

"Here lies poor Goldsmith, for shortness called Noll,
Who wrote like an angel but talk'd like Poor Poll."

Goldsmith was called on for Retaliation, and he took it.

"Retaliation had the effect of placing the author on a more equal footing with his society than he had ever before assumed."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The portraits of Garrick and Reynolds in this poem have excited especial admiration.

History of the Earth and Animated Nature, 8 vols. 8vo.

"It is to science what his abridgements are to history; a book which indicates no depth of research or accuracy of information, but which presents to the ordinary reader a general and interesting view of the subject, couched in the clearest and most beautiful language, and abounding with excellent reflections and illustrations. It was of this work that Johnson threw out the remark which he afterwards interwove in his friend's epitaph,—'He is now writing a Natural History, and will make it as agreeable as a Persian tale.'"—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

"I remember him, when, in his chamber in the Temple, he showed the beginning of his Animated Nature, it was with a sigh, such as genius draws when hard necessity diverts it from its bent to drudge for bread, and talk of birds and beasts and creeping things, which Piddock's showman would have done as well. Poor fellow! he hardly knew an ass from a mule, nor a turkey from a goose, but when he saw it on the table. But publishers hate poetry, and Paternoster Row is not Parnassus."—*Richard Cumberland's Memoirs.*

"The descriptions and definitions are often loose and inaccurate, and the chief defect of the work arises from its being a mere compilation from books. It has therefore none of the freshness of personal observation; nothing which awakens the curiosity and inspires the confidence of the reader, as in the delightful pages of White, Montague, or Rennie."—JOHN MITFORD: *Life of Goldsmith.*

Yet Mr. Mitford commends the work highly for the beauty of its style and justness of the occasional reflections with which its pages are interspersed. Another biographer, whilst freely admitting the defects of this work, remarks:

"There are yet many passages of exquisite *country* observation in it; and not a few in which the grace of diction, the choice of perfect and finely-finished imagery, and an elegant clearness and beauty in the tone of reflection, may compare with his best original compositions, in poetry or prose."—JOHN FORSTER: *Life of Goldsmith.*

"Goldsmith composed this work out of Buffon and others, in a manner both amusing and instructive, although the scientific acquirements of the author were not sufficient to guard him against numerous errors."

"He died in the midst of a triumphant course. Every year that he lived would have added to his reputation. There is assuredly no symptom of decadence in the picturesque pages of his last work, the History of Animated Nature: a book which, not possessing indeed the character of authority only to be granted to faithful reports of personal observation, is yet unequalled for clearness of expression, and all the charms of a most graceful style. Northcote tell us that he had just begun a novel before his death; and a second Vicar of Wakefield may have been buried in the tomb of Goldsmith."—PROF. BUTLER: *Gallery of Illust. Irishmen: Goldsmith: Dubl. Univ. Mag.*, vii. 53.

Of the Animated Nature, the 2d edit. was pub. in 1779, 8 vols. 8vo. New edit., 1791, 8 vols. 12mo; 1804, 4 vols. 8vo; 1806, 6 vols. 8vo. With corrects. and addits. by W. Turton, M.D., 1816, 6 vols. 8vo. Natural History of Birds and Beasts abridged, 1807, 12mo; 1807, 8vo; 1838, 4 vols. 24mo; 1850, 2 vols. r. 8vo; 1850, 18mo. Other eds.

The last quotation will have prepared the reader for the closing scenes of Goldsmith's life. He was at the Edgeware Cottage when he put the last touches to his Animated Nature; and here also he was completing the Grecian History, making another Abridgment of English History for schools, translating Scarron's Comic Romance, revising for James Dodsley (for the sum of five guineas) a new edit. of his Inquiry into Polite Learning, finishing his Survey of Experimental Philosophy, and writing his poem of Retaliation.

In the middle of March he arrived in London, labouring under severe indisposition produced by sedentary habits, and "continual vexation of mind, arising from his involved circumstances." On the afternoon of the 25th he took to his bed; but, instead of following judicious counsel, persisted, against the advice of his physician, in swallowing large doses of James's Powders, which greatly aggravated his disorder. "Towards the last it occurred to Doctor Turton to put a very pregnant question to his patient. 'Your pulse,' he said, 'is in greater disorder than it should be, from the degree of fever which you have. Is your mind at ease?' 'No, it is not,' was Goldsmith's melancholy answer. They are the last words we are to hear him utter in this world."

And now that death had forever removed from his familiar haunts this simple-hearted, affectionate man,—now that those who had rudely sported with his harmless eccentricities, and often made him the "butt of their clumsy ridicule," felt that they should see his face no more forever,—there was unaffected grief, and hearty, perchance profitable, contrition. Nor did such alone mourn him: the glory of his age and of the English nation, the most illustrious statesman and orator of his day, burst into tears when he heard the sad news. The messenger of death found Sir Joshua Reynolds in that studio from whence had emanated so many exquisite conceptions of the painter's genius:—but the mournful tidings took his heart from his work; he felt that his "hand had lost its cunning," laid by his pencil—"which in times of great family distress" he had not been known to do—and left the room for the day.

And there were mourners, too, of a different rank of life indeed, but those whose lamentations were as sincere, and their grief as heartfelt; those in whose sorrow for their departed benefactor there is in our eyes a value of no ordinary worth, as in their prayers for the living there is a peculiar benediction. When the poor and the needy, the outcast and the forsaken, the "ruined spendthrift" and the "aged beggar," heard that he who had out of his own poverty ministered to their necessities should greet them no more with the voice of kindness and the word and deed of consolation and relief, they forgot the awful distance which ordinarily excluded them from the presence of the great, and crowded their way to his humble lodgings, regardless of the presence of fashionable friends who had come to take their "last look at poor Goldsmith."

"On the stairs of his apartment there was the lamentation of the old and infirm, and the sobbing of women; poor objects of his charity, to whom he had never turned a deaf ear, even when struggling himself with poverty. . . . Mourners without a home, without domesticity of any kind, with no friend but him they had come to weep for; outcasts of that great, solitary, wicked city, to whom he had never forgotten to be kind and charitable."

And the beautiful Jessamy Bride, whom perhaps poor Goldsmith loved more than he ever loved any other woman,—whose image was associated with his happiest days on earth,—she was not absent at this hour; the coffin was opened at her request; and she bore away a lock of his hair, which "she treasured to her dying day."

"'I was abroad at the time of his death,' writes Dr. McDonnell, a youth whom when in distress he had employed as an amanuensis, 'and I wept bitterly when the intelligence first reached me. A blank came over my heart as if I had lost one of my nearest relatives, and was followed for some days by a feeling of despondency.'"

"'Of poor dear Goldsmith,' writes Johnson, three months after the event, 'there is little to be told more than the papers have made public. He died of a fever, made, I am afraid, more violent by uneasiness of mind. His debts began to be heavy, and all his resources were exhausted. Sir Joshua is of opinion that he owed not less than two thousand pounds. Was ever poet so trusted before?'"

The unhappy state of his affairs, thus alluded to, prevented that pompous funeral with which his friends proposed to testify their admiration of his genius and regret for his loss.

He was privately interred in the burial-ground of the Temple Church; but his monument in Westminster Abbey, dignified by the celebrated epitaph of Johnson, and not unworthy of the pen of the disciple of Sir Thomas Browne, arrests the steps of the contemplative stranger as he lingers in the aisles of the departed great. To that epitaph who would not be willing to add the emphatic testimony of its author to the genius of its subject?—"Let not his faults be remembered: he was a very great man."

And now, in the calm review of the chequered life of the author of the Traveller and the Deserted Village, his happy childhood, his youth of suffering, his manhood of alternate triumphs and mortifications, his last days of embarrassment and trial, and his lonely death among strangers, unattended by one friend of his early years, who can refuse the tribute of a tear to the touching lines in which the stranger and pilgrim on the earth had breathed out his earnest desire to die amidst the scenes of his childhood?

"In all my wand'rings round this world of care,
In all my griefs—and God has giv'n my share—
I still had hopes my latest hours to crown,
Amidst these humble bow'rs to lay me down;
To husband out life's taper at the close,
And keep the flame from wasting, by repose:
I still had hopes, for pride attends us still,
Amidst the swains to show my book-learn'd skill,
Around my fire an ev'ning group to draw,
And tell of all I felt, and all I saw;
And, as a hare whom hounds and horns pursue
Pants to the place from whence at first she flew,
I still had hopes, my long vexations past,
Here to return—and die at home at last!"

We still have much to tell of Goldsmith,—many illustrations of his eccentricities, many anecdotes of his simplicity; many evidences of his benevolence of heart; but we have already extended his biography until, like Robin in the churchyard, we are afraid to look behind us, and compute the space. But let those who would find fault with us for dwelling so long on Oliver Goldsmith turn at once to the political economy, the commerce, the metaphysics, of our volume. They are not at home here: to quote Dr. Johnson's character of his Lichfield friend, their "talk is of bullocks." And, now that we have banished from our little company those who cannot sympathize with the enthusiasm of which we are not ashamed and for which therefore we offer no excuse, let us return to the contemplation of a character which we cannot but warmly love, even whilst unable at all times to commend.

The faults of Goldsmith, like the faults of other men, are neither to be denied nor excused. His improvidence, his fondness for games of chance, and his want of high moral and religious tone, are deeply to be deplored; but that genuine and ever-flowing benevolence of heart which few have equalled, and perhaps none excelled, calls for our unmixed admiration and hearty esteem. Of this amiable trait we could produce many instances;—taking the blankets from his own bed to cover a poor woman and her helpless children; leaving a gay party in the midst of his amusements, or his bed in the dead of night to relieve a poor creature in the street; pouring out his hard-earned profits like water to supply destitute authors with the comforts of life; spending the wages of an usher's servitude in gingerbread for the children and alms for those who lacked bread;—but we must be content with the touching narrative of one scene, which George Colman has himself told so well that we shall not attempt to tell it for him:

"I was only five years old when Goldsmith took me on his knee, while he was drinking coffee, one evening, with my father, and began to play with me; which amiable act I returned with the ingratitude of a peevish brat, by giving him a very smart slap on the face: it must have been a tingler, for it left the marks of my little spiteful paw upon his cheek. This infantile outrage was followed by summary justice, and I was locked up by my indignant father in an adjoining room, to undergo solitary imprisonment in the dark. Here I began to howl and scream most abominably; which was no bad step towards liberation, since those who were not inclined to pity me might be likely to set me free, for the purpose of abating a nuisance.

"At length a generous friend appeared to extricate me from jeopardy, and that generous friend was no other than the man I had so wantonly molested by assault and battery,—it was the tender-hearted doctor himself, with a lighted candle in his hand, and a smile upon his countenance, which was still partially red from the effects of my petulance. I sulked and sobbed. and he fondled and soothed, till I began to brighten. Goldsmith, who in regard to children was like the Village Preacher he has so beautifully described,—for

'Their welfare pleased him, and their cares distressed,'—

seized the propitious moment of returning good-humour; so he put down the candle and began to conjure. He placed three hats, which happened to be in the room, upon the carpet, and a shilling under each: the shillings, he told me, were England, France, and Spain. 'Hey, presto, cockolorum!' cried the doctor, and, lo! on uncovering the shillings which had been dispersed, each beneath a separate hat, they were all found congregated under one. I was no politician at five years old, and, therefore, might not have wondered at the sudden revolution which brought England, France, and Spain, all under one crown; but, as I was also no conjurer, it amazed me beyond measure. Astonishment might have amounted to awe for one who appeared to me gifted with the power of performing miracles, if the good-nature of the man had not obviated my dread of the magician; but, from that time whenever the doctor came to visit my father,

'I pluck'd his gown to share the good man's smile;'

a game at romps constantly ensued, and we were always cordial friends and merry playfellows. Our unequal companionship varied somewhat in point of sports as I grew older, but it did not last long; my senior playmate died, alas! in his forty-fifth year, some months after I had attained my eleventh. His death, it has been thought, was hastened by 'mental inquietude.' If this supposition be true, never did the turmoils of life subdue a mind more warm with sympathy for the misfortunes of our fellow-creatures. But his character is familiar to every one who reads: in all the numerous accounts of his virtues and foibles, his genius and absurdities, his knowledge of nature and his ignorance of the world, his 'compassion for another's woe' was always predominant; and my trivial story of his humouring a froward child weighs but a feather in the recorded scale of his benevolence."

We should hardly feel that our duty as a biographer was entirely fulfilled did we omit to allude rather more fully than we have yet done to poor Goldsmith's ineffectual efforts to shine as a star of the first magnitude in that brilliant galaxy of conversationists which could at the same moment boast of a Johnson, a Burke, a Reynolds, a Beauclerc, and a Langton. Many amusing anecdotes of Goldsmith's colloquial essays—not always unrewarded with success—will be found in Boswell's Life of Johnson, and in other works which shall be cited before we conclude our notice.

"Of our friend Goldsmith he [Johnson] said, 'Sir, he is so much afraid of being unnoticed, that he often talks merely lest you should forget that he is in the company.' Boswell: 'Yes, he stands forward.' Johnson: 'True, sir, but if a man is to stand forward, he should wish to do it not in an awkward posture, not in rags, not so as that he shall be exposed to ridicule.' Boswell: 'For my part, I like very well to hear honest Goldsmith talk away carelessly.' Johnson: 'Why, yes, sir, but he should not like to hear himself. The misfortune of Goldsmith's conversation is this: he goes on without knowing how he is to get off. His genius is great, but his knowledge is small. As they say of a generous man, it is a pity he is not rich, we may say of Goldsmith, it is a pity he is not knowing. He would not keep his knowledge to himself. . . . Sir, he knows nothing, he has made up his mind about nothing. . . . No man was more foolish when he had not a pen in his hand, or more wise when he had. . . . Goldsmith should not be forever attempting to shine in conversation: he has not temper for it, he is so much mortified when he fails. Sir, a game of jokes is composed partly of skill, partly of chance, as a man may be beat at times by one who has not the tenth part of his wit. Now Goldsmith's putting himself against another, is like a man laying a hundred to one who cannot spare the hundred. It is not worth a man's while.'"

Boswell gives us a characteristic illustration of the candid manner in which Goldsmith would let the company know what was passing in his mind:

"Goldsmith, in his diverting simplicity, complained one day, in a mixed company, of Lord Camden:—'I met him,' said he, 'at Lord Clare's house in the country, and he took no more notice of me than if I had been an ordinary man.'"

The laugh which Burke raised at his expense on the occasion of the visit of some foreign ladies to London is another proof that the popular poet, the charming novelist, the successful dramatist, and the witty essayist, was not disposed to underrate his claims to public admiration.

It is natural to wish to know something of the personal appearance and social manners of those in whose works or character we take an interest:

"In person," says Judge Day, "he was short, about five feet five or six inches; strong, but not heavy, in make; rather fair in complexion, with brown hair; such, at least, as could be distinguished from his wig. His features were plain, but not repulsive,—certainly not so when lighted up by conversation. His manners were simple, natural, and perhaps on the whole, we may say, not polished; at least without the refinement and good breeding which the exquisite polish of his compositions would lead us to expect. He was always cheerful and animated, often, indeed, boisterous in his mirth; entered with spirit into convivial society; contributed largely to its enjoyments by solidity of information, and the naïveté and originality of his character; talked often without premeditation, and laughed loudly without restraint."

But we promised to gratify the reader with the citations of some opinions, in addition to the many which we have already recorded, respecting the merits of several of Goldsmith's most admired works, and his general characteristics as a writer. This promise it now becomes us to fulfil.

The Vicar of Wakefield:

"Now Herder came, and together with his great knowledge brought many other aids, and the later publications besides. Among these he announced to us the 'Vicar of Wakefield' as an excellent work, with the German translation of which he would make us acquainted by reading it aloud to us himself. . . . The delineation of this character [that of the 'excellent Wakefield'] on his course of life through joys and sorrows, the ever-increasing interest of the story, by the combination of the entirely natural with the strange and the singular, make this novel one of the best which has ever been written. . . . I may suppose that my readers know this work, and have it in memory; whoever hears it named for the first time here, as well as he who is induced to read it again, will thank me."—Goethe: *Truth and Poetry; from My Own Life, English trans.*

The great German dwells at length upon the merits of the work, but we must be content with our brief quotation. He

"Declared in his eighty-first year that it was his delight at the age of twenty, that it had in a manner formed a part of his education, influencing his taste and feelings throughout life, and that he had recently read it again from beginning to end, with renewed delight, and with a grateful sense of the early benefit derived from it."

This testimony will remind the reader of the eloquent tribute of the Great Magician of the North:

"The admirable ease and grace of the narrative, as well as the pleasing truth with which the principal characters are designed, make the *Vicar of Wakefield* one of the most delicious morsels of fictitious composition on which the human mind was ever employed. . . . We read the *Vicar of Wakefield* in youth and in age; we return to it again and again, and bless the memory of an author who contrives so well to reconcile us to human nature."—Sir Walter Scott: *Life of Goldsmith.*

"The humanity of the Vicar of Wakefield is less deep than that of Roderick Random, but sweeter tinges of fancy are cast over it. The sphere in which Goldsmith's power moved was never very extensive, but within it he discovered all that was good, and shed on it the tenderest lights of his sympathizing genius. No one ever excelled so much as he in depicting amiable follies and endearing weaknesses. His satire makes us at once smile at and love all that he so tenderly ridicules. The good Vicar's trust in Monogamy, his son's purchase of the spectacles, his own sale of his horse to his solemn admirer at the fair, the blameless vanities of his daughters, and his resignation under his accumulated sorrows, are among the best treasures of memory. The pastoral scenes in this exquisite tale are the sweetest in the world. The scents of the hay-field and of the blossoming hedge-rows seem to come freshly to our senses. The whole romance is a tenderly-coloured picture, in little, of human nature's most genial qualities."—Sir T. N. Talfourd: *Miscell. Writings.*

"It is needless to expatiate upon the qualities of a work which has thus passed from country to country, and language to language, until it is now known throughout the whole reading world, and is become a household book in every land. The secret of its universal and enduring popularity is undoubtedly its truth to nature, but to nature of the most amiable kind; to nature such as Goldsmith saw it. . . . Rogers, the Nestor of British literature, whose refined purity of taste and exquisite mental organization rendered him eminently calculated to appreciate a work of the kind, declared that of all the books, which, through the fitful changes of three generations he had seen rise and fall, the charm of the Vicar of Wakefield had alone continued as at first; and could he revisit the world after an interval of many more generations, he should as surely look to find it undiminished."—Washington Irving: *Life of Goldsmith.*

We give some opinions from other biographers and admirers of Goldsmith:

"Fortunately he had just finished his delightful history of the Vicar of Wakefield; a tale which, if I may without presumption speak my own opinion, I should for sweetness and simplicity of style, truth of circumstance, adherence to nature, easy change of incident, bright and clear delineation of character, apart from all violent exaggeration, and command at once of the humourous and pathetic, place among the very foremost productions of fiction. It has the truth of Richardson without his minuteness, and the humour of Fielding without his grossness: if it yields to Le Sage in the diversified variety of his views of life, it far excels him in the description of the domestic virtues, and the pleasing moral of the tale."—Rev. John Mitford: *Life of Goldsmith.*

"With its ease of style, its turns of thought so whimsical yet wise, and the humour and wit which sparkle freshly through its narrative, we have all of us profitably amused the idle or the vacant hour; from year to year we have had its tender or mirthful incidents, its forms so homely in their beauty, its pathos and its comedy, given back to us from the canvas of our Wilkes, Newtons, and Stothards, our Leslies, Maclises, and Mulreadys; but not in those graces of style, or even in that home cherished gallery of familiar faces, can the secret of its extraordinary fascination be said to consist. It lies nearer the heart. A something which has found its way *there;* which, while it amused, has made us happier; which, gently inweaving itself with our habits of thought, has increased our good-humour and charity; which, insensibly it may be, has corrected wilful impatiences of temper, and made the world's daily accidents easier and kinder to us all: somewhat thus should be expressed, I think, the charm of the *Vicar of Wakefield.*"—John Forster: *Life of Goldsmith*

"His Vicar of Wakefield has charmed all Europe. What reader is there in the civilized world who is not the better for the story of the washes which the worthy Dr. Primrose demolished so deliberately with the poker—for the knowledge of the guinea which the Miss Primroses kept unchanged in their pockets,—the adventure of the picture of the Vicar's family, which could not be got into the house,—and that of the Flamborough family, all painted with oranges in their hands,—or for the story of the case of shagreen spectacles and the cosmogony?"—Hazlitt: *Lectures on the English Poets.*

"Look ye now, for one moment, at the deep and delicate humour of Goldsmith. How at his touch the venial infirmities and vanity of this good Vicar of Wakefield live lovingly before the mind's eye! How we sympathize with poor Moses in that deep trade of his for the green spectacles! How all our good wishes for aspiring rusticity thrill for the showman who would let his bear dance only to the genteelest tunes!"—Whipple: *Lectures; Wit and Humour.*

The Traveller; a Poem:

"We talked of Goldsmith's Traveller, of which Dr. Johnson spoke highly; and while I was helping him on with his great-coat, he repeated from it the character of the British nation, which he did with such energy that the tear started into his eye:

"'Stern o'er each bosom reason holds her state,
With daring aims irregularly great,
Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,
I see the lords of human kind pass by,
Intent on high designs, a thoughtful band,
By forms unfashion'd, fresh from nature's hand;
Fierce in their native hardiness of soul,
True to imagined right, above controul,
While even the peasant boasts these rights to scan,
And learns to venerate himself as man.'"

Boswell's Life of Johnson.

Here we have epigrammatic terseness indeed; but the character of a nation of a very different complexion is even still more concisely expressed:

"There is, perhaps, no couplet in English rhyme more perspicuously condensed than these two lines of The Traveller, in which the author describes the at once flattering, vain, and happy character of the French.

> [‘They please, are pleased, they give to get esteem,
> Till, seeming blest, they grow to what they seem.’]”

THOMAS CAMPBELL.

“The Traveller is indeed a very finished and a very noble poem. The sentiments are always interesting, generally just, and often new; the imagery is elegant, picturesque, and occasionally sublime; the language is nervous, highly finished, and full of harmony.”—SIR S. EGERTON BRYDGES: *Life of Goldsmith in Censura Literaria.*

“In The Traveller Goldsmith has expressed, in verse of unequalled grace, the philosophy of man and of society which in other forms pervades his entire writings. The doctrine he discloses in this poetical survey is the basis of all that strain of universal tolerance and moderation which constituted the whole extent of his political and moral views. And doubtless it is no bad philosophy. . . . However the philosophy of The Traveller may be praised or censured, there is, we presume, little dispute about the poetry. There has seldom been so much lively and varied description comprised in so small a space, and ornamented with moral associations so touching and true.”—PROF. BUTLER: *Gallery of Illust. Irishmen: Dubl. Univ. Mag.*, vii. 51, 52.

“The Traveller has the most ambitious aim of Goldsmith’s poetical compositions. The author, placed on a height of the Alps, muses and moralizes on the countries around him. His object, it appears, is to show the equality of happiness which consists with diversities of circumstances and situations. The poem is, therefore, mainly didactic. Description and reflection are subservient to an ethical purpose, and this purpose is never left out of sight. The descriptive passages are all vivid, but some of them are imperfect. Italy, for instance, in its prominent aspects, is boldly sketched. We are transported to the midst of its mountains, woods, and temples; we are under its sunny skies, we are embosomed in its fruits and flowers, we breathe its fragrant air, and we are charmed by its matchless landscapes; but we miss the influence of its arts, and the solemn impression of its former grandeur. We are made to survey a nation in degeneracy and decay; but we are not relieved by the glow of Raffael, or excited by the might of the Coliseum.”—HENRY GILES: *Lectures and Essays: Oliver Goldsmith.*

The Deserted Village; a Poem:

“The Deserted Village has an endearing locality, and introduces us to beings with whom the imagination contracts an intimate friendship. Fiction in poetry is not the reverse of truth, but her soft and enchanted resemblance; and this ideal beauty of nature has been seldom united with so much sober fidelity as in the groups and scenery of the Deserted Village.”—THOMAS CAMPBELL.

“The Deserted Village is a poem far inferior to The Traveller, though it contains many beautiful passages. I do not enter into its pretensions to skill in political-economy, though, in that respect, it contains a strange mixture of important truths. My business is with the poetry. Its inferiority to its predecessor [The Traveller] arises from its comparative want of compression, as well as of force and novelty of imagery. Its tone of melancholy is more sickly, and some of the descriptions which have been most praised are marked by all the poverty and flatness, and indeed are peopled with the sort of comic and grotesque figures, of a Flemish landscape.”—SIR S. EGERTON BRYDGES: *Life of Goldsmith in Censura Literaria.*

Read this remarkable piece of criticism,—that on The Deserted Village,—with which we imagine few readers will concur.

“Goethe tells the transport with which the circle he now lived in hailed it, when they found themselves once more as in another beloved Wakefield; and with what zeal he at once set to work to translate it into German. One tribute he did not hear, and was never conscious of; yet from truer heart or finer genius he had none, and none that should have given him greater pride. Gray was passing the summer at Malvern (the last summer of his life) with his friend Nicholls, when the poem came out; and he desired Nicholls to read it aloud to him. He listened to it with fixed attention from the beginning to the end, and then exclaimed, ‘*That man is a poet.*’ . . . All the characteristics of the first poem [The Traveller] seem to me developed in the second; with as chaste simplicity, with as choice selectness of natural expression, in verse of as musical cadence; but with yet greater earnestness of purpose, and a far more human interest. . . . Within the circle of its claims and pretensions, a more entirely satisfactory delightful poem than the Deserted Village was probably never written. It lingers in the memory where once it has entered; and such is the softening influence (on the heart even more than the understanding) of the mild, tender, yet clear light which makes its images so distinct and lovely, that there are few who have not wished to rate it higher than poetry of yet higher genius. ‘What true and pretty pastoral images,’ exclaimed Burke, years after the poet’s death, ‘has Goldsmith in his Deserted Village! They beat all: Pope and Phillips, *and Spenser too*, in my opinion.’”—JOHN FORSTER: *Life of Goldsmith.*

“As we do not pretend in this summary memoir to go into a criticism or analysis of any of Goldsmith’s writings, we shall not dwell upon the peculiar merits of this poem; we cannot help noticing, however, how truly it is a mirror of the author’s heart, and of all the fond pictures of early friends and early life forever present there. It seems to us as if the very last accounts received from home, of his ‘shattered family,’ and the desolation that seemed to have settled upon the haunts of his childhood, had cut to the roots one fondly-cherished hope, and produced the following exquisitely tender and mournful lines:

> “‘In all my wand’rings round this world of care,
> In all my griefs—and God has giv’n my share’—

[Quotation continued to and including the line “Here to return and die at home at last.”]

“How touchingly expressive are the succeeding lines, wrung from a heart which all the trials and temptations and buffetings of the world could not render worldly; which, amid a thousand follies and errors of the head, still retained its childlike innocence; and which, doomed to struggle on to the last amidst the din and turmoil of the metropolis, had ever been cheating itself with a dream of rural quiet and seclusion:

> “‘Oh bless’d retirement! friend to life’s decline,
> Retreats from care *that never must be mine.*’”

[Quotation continued to and including the line “His heaven commences ere the world be past.”]

WASHINGTON IRVING: *Life of Goldsmith.*

“Yet even the Traveller had not shewn the perfection which Goldsmith’s genius was capable of attaining. It remained for him still to present to his countrymen a poem which contains a more accurate portraiture of nature in one of its sweetest phases, a more profound pathos, and a more exquisite selection of affecting images than any production of its class in this or in any other language.”—PROF. BUTLER: *Gallery of Illust. Irishmen: Goldsmith: Dubl. Univ. Mag.*, vii. 52.

The Citizen of the World; or, Letters of a Chinese Philosopher.

“Goldsmith’s Citizen of the World, like all his works, bears the stamp of the author’s mind. It does not ‘go about to cozen reputation without the stamp of merit.’ He is more observing, more original, more natural and picturesque than Johnson. His work is written on the model of the Persian Letters, and contrives to give an abstracted and somewhat perplexing view of things, by opposing foreign prepossessions to our own, and thus stripping objects of their customary disguises. Whether truth is elicited in this collision of contrary absurdities, I do not know; but I confess the process is too ambiguous and full of intricacy to be very amusing to my plain understanding. For light summer reading it is like walking through a garden full of traps and pitfalls. . . . Beau Tibbs, a prominent character in this little work, is the best comic sketch since the time of Addison; unrivalled in his fancy, his vanity, and his poverty.”—HAZLITT: *On the Periodical Essayists.*

“If in any of his writings Goldsmith could be truly said to have echoed the measured tone of Johnson, it was probably in his most varied and agreeable Citizen of the World, a work written at a period when his genius was scarcely yet independent enough to allow of abjuring allegiance to the reigning powers of literature. Yet even here an imitation is but sometimes perceptible, and whenever it occurred was, perhaps, only the involuntary work of the ear taking up the rich and elaborate harmony which it was most accustomed to hear, and which, in those days, was seldom heard unaccompanied by unqualified manifestations of almost rapturous applause. . . . Of that gay and sparkling facetiousness which he himself was wont to admire so highly in other writers, the instances in this collection are innumerable.”—PROF. BUTLER: *Gallery of Illust. Irishmen: Goldsmith: Dubl. Univ. Mag.*, vii. 44, 45.

Having thus given copious quotations from eminent authorities respecting the best-known of the productions of Goldsmith, we imagine that the reader will not be displeased if we enlarge our article by citing opinions on the general characteristics of an author so justly distinguished and so general a favourite.

“A man of such variety of powers, and such felicity of performance, that he always seemed to do best that which he was doing; a man who had the art of being minute without tediousness, and general without confusion; whose language was copious without exuberance, exact without constraint, and easy without weakness.”—DR. JOHNSON: *Life of Dr. Parnell.*

“Whether, indeed, we take him as a poet, as a comic writer, or as a historian, he stands in the first class. . . . He deserved a place in Westminster Abbey; and every year he lived would have deserved it better.”—DR. JOHNSON: *Life by Boswell.*

On another occasion, when Goldsmith’s character was attacked by some who were dining at Sir Joshua Reynolds’s, Johnson exclaimed with warmth, “Is there a man, sir, now, who can pen an essay with such ease and elegance as Dr. Goldsmith?”

“The wreath of Goldsmith is unsullied; he wrote to exalt virtue and expose vice; and he accomplished his task in a manner which raises him to the highest rank among British authors. We close his volume with a sigh that such an author should have written so little from the stores of his own genius, and that he should have been so prematurely removed from the sphere of literature which he so highly adorned.”—SIR WALTER SCOTT: *Life of Goldsmith.*

“Goldsmith, both in verse and prose, was one of the most delightful writers in the language. His verse flows like a limpid stream. His ease is quite unconscious. Every thing in him is spontaneous, unstudied, unaffected; yet elegant, harmonious, graceful, and nearly faultless. . . . As a poet, he is the most flowing and elegant of our versifiers since Pope, with traits of artless nature which Pope had not, and with a peculiar felicity in his turns upon words, which he constantly repeated with delightful effect.”—HAZLITT.

“As for Goldsmith and Churchill, whatever they have appeared to owe to Pope, they are remembered and admired for what they possessed independent of him, each having wealth enough of his own to be a freeholder of Parnassus, after paying off any mortgage on his little estate due to that enormous capitalist.”—JAS. MONTGOMERY: *Lect. on Mod. Eng. Lit.*

“Goldsmith I have already had occasion to mention several times in the course of these Lectures, as the various classes of English Poetry in which he has written have come under our review. He now appears before us in the character of a Didactic Poet; and what can I say of him better than by repeating the true and eloquent eulogium in his Epitaph?

‘Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit.’

The ‘Traveller’ and ‘The Deserted Village’ scarcely claim any notice from me. They are in every one’s hands; they live in every one’s memory; they are felt in every one’s heart; they are daily the delight of millions.”—HENRY NEELE: *Lects. on Eng. Poet.*

"There is something in Goldsmith's prose that to my ear is uncommonly sweet and harmonious; it is clear, simple, easy to be understood; we never want to read his periods twice over, except for the pleasure it bestows; obscurity never calls us back to a repetition of it. That he was a poet there is no doubt; but the paucity of his verse does not allow us to rank him in that high station where his genius might have carried him. There must be bulk, variety, and grandeur of design to constitute a first-rate poet."—RICHARD CUMBERLAND: *Memoirs.*

Prof. Butler criticizes Cumberland's comments—the whole of which we have not quoted, and the reader, we think, will be gratified with the professor's comments: see Gallery of Illust. Irishmen; Goldsmith; Dub. Univ. Mag., vii. 52, 53. See also Sir S. Egerton Brydges's criticism on Cumberland's comments; Censura Literaria.

"Goldsmith, Cowper, Burns, are all original, and all unequalled in their way. Falconer is another whose works will last forever."—ROBERT SOUTHEY: *Life and Corresp.; Letter to G. C. Bedford, April* 13, 1805.

"Where is the poetry of which *one-half* is good? Is it the *Æneid?* is it *Milton's?* is it *Dryden's?* is it any one's except *Pope's* and Goldsmith's, of which *all* is good?"—*Lord Byron to Murray, April* 23, 1820.

"His pictures may be small, may be far from historical pieces, amazing or confounding us; may be even, if severest criticism will have it so, mere happy *tableaux de genre* hanging up against our walls: but their colours are exquisite and unfading; they have that familiar sweetness of household expression which wins their welcome alike where the rich inhabit, and in huts where poor men lie; and there, improving and gladdening all, they are likely to hang for ever."—JOHN FORSTER: *Life of Goldsmith.*

Washington Irving—the very sight or sound of whose beloved name never fails to excite pleasing emotions in thousands of bosoms at home and abroad—in the preface to his Life of Goldsmith pays the following beautiful tribute to his author:

"For my own part, I can only regret my shortcomings in what to me is a labor of love; for it is a tribute of gratitude to the memory of an author whose writings were the delight of my childhood and have been a source of enjoyment to me throughout life; and to whom, of all others, I may address the beautiful apostrophe of Dante to Virgil:

> "'Tu se' lo mio maestro, e 'l mio autore:
> Tu se' solo colui da cu' io tolsi
> Lo bello stile, che m' ha fatto onore.'"

"The prose of Goldsmith is the model of perfection, and the standard of our language; to equal which the efforts of most would be vain, and to exceed it, every expectation folly."—HEADLEY.

"Goldsmith is one of the most various and most pleasing of English writers. He touched upon every kind of excellence, and that with such inimitable grace, that where he failed of originality most he had ever a freshness and a charm."—MRS. S. C. HALL.

"But none of us probably ever think of weighing his political opinions, or his claims to the title of a great philosophical poet. His fame and influence depend on neither. We are not grateful to him because he possesses extraordinary poetical power. There is so much of genuine feeling, just thought, true description, and sound moral distinction, in these poems, [The Traveller and The Deserted Village,] the language is so clear, the strain so liquid, the general style not quite magnificent, but yet of such an easy, natural elevation and dignity, that they glide into our affections and memory in youth, and are never displaced, we apprehend, by the more exciting pleasures, the more subtile and complicated conceptions, which we owe in later years to poetry of a far higher and infinitely more varied character."—E. T. CHANNING: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xlv. 91–116.

It would not be difficult to greatly extend our quotations,—indeed the difficulty is to refrain from quoting, with so many authorities yet unnoticed at our elbow; but there must be an end to the longest article, and this is already sufficiently extended. Of the three principal biographies of our author we have already discoursed at some length in our notice of John Forster, to which the reader is referred.

Of edits. of Goldsmith's histories, the Vicar of Wakefield, the Deserted Village, and The Traveller, the name is legion. His Poet. and Dramat. Works were first collected and pub. in 1780, Lon., 2 vols. 12mo; 1786, 8vo; 1791, 2 vols. 12mo; 1808, 8vo; 1816. Miscell. Works, with Life and Essays, Perth, 1792, 7 vols. 12mo. With Life and Writings, Lon., 1801, 4 vols. 8vo; 1806, 5 vols. 12mo; 1807, 4 vols. 8vo; 1812, 4 vols. 8vo; 1820, 4 vols. 8vo. But these and all preceding edits. were thrown into the shade in 1836 by the publication of Prior's edit. of Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works, with Life of the Author, 6 vols. 8vo. Contents: Vol. I. The Bee; Essays; Present State of Polite Learning, &c.; Prefaces and Introduction. II. Citizen of the World; Introduction to the Study of Natural History. III. Vicar of Wakefield; Biographies of Voltaire, Nash, Parnell, and Bolingbroke; Miscellaneous Criticism. IV. Poems; The Good-Natured Man; She Stoops to Conquer; The Grumbler; Criticism relating to Poetry and the Belles-Lettres. V., VI. Prior's Life of Goldsmith.

"This is the only complete edition containing additions made to previous collections of Goldsmith, which perhaps it would be safe to say constitute nearly one-half of the collection in the present edition. This edition is the only one having any just claim to a place, as embodying the full performances of Goldsmith, and as the fair exponent of his genius."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

The same eminent authority commends the letters of Goldsmith, collected by Mr. Prior's indefatigable industry, in researches extending from 1826 to 1836:

"No poet's letters in the world, not even those of Cowper, appear to us more interesting for the light they throw on the habits and feelings of the man that wrote them; and we think it will also be acknowledged that the simple gracefulness of their language is quite worthy of the author of the Vicar of Wakefield. We may differ from many of our readers as to all the rest, but we are confident that if Mr. Prior had done, and should do, nothing else, the services he has rendered to literature by recovering and recording these beautifully characteristic effusions would be enough to secure honour to his memory. And who will not be rejoiced to hear that in one instance at least the best secondary monument of a great Irish genius has also been erected by an Irish hand?"

Mr. Prior doubtless richly deserves all that can be said in praise of his labours; but even his excellent edition of the Works of Goldsmith has been superseded within the last year or two by Peter Cunningham's edition, 1854, 4 vols. 8vo, forming the first issue of Murray's British Classics. For an account of this edition, see CUNNINGHAM, PETER.

Of the many beautiful editions of The Vicar of Wakefield, we must especially note the one embellished with thirty-two Illustrations by Wm. Mulready, Lon., 1843, cr. 8vo.

"It is the nearest to perfection of any volume that has hitherto issued from the British press."—*Lon. Art. Union Jour., Jan.* 1843.

"One of the most beautiful editions of any standard author that has appeared for many years, and decidedly the best which has ever been published of this deservedly popular English classic."—*United Service Gazette, Jan.* 7, 1843.

"Briefly, we have no hesitation in asserting the superiority of these designs as works of art illustrative of family life over every thing that has been done in recent times either in France or Germany, or our own country."—*Lon. Athenæum, Jan.* 21, 1843.

The reader must also procure the editions of the Vicar of Wakefield, illustrated respectively by Westall, Richter, Thomas, and Absolon. We must also notice, as a valuable companion to the modern editions of Goldsmith's Works, an edition of his Poetical Works, with Remarks attempting to ascertain from local observation the actual scene of the Deserted Village, embellished with seven illustrative engravings, by Mr. Aitkin, from drawings taken on the spot. By the Rev. R. H. Newell, B.D., 1811, 4to. Nor must the collector of a Goldsmith Library consider that he has done justice to his design until he can number among his treasures—a fit companion for the Deserted Village, illustrated by the Etching Club, before noticed—the beautiful edition of The Poetical Works of our great author, illustrated by Wood Engravings from the designs of G. W. Cope, A.R.A.; Thomas Creswick, A.R.A.; J. C. Horsley; R. Redgrave, A.R.A.; and Fred. Taylor, members of the Etching Club; with a biographical Memoir, and Notes on the Poems. Edited by Bolton Corney, 1845, 8vo. This beautiful volume has been already noticed. See CORNEY, BOLTON.

We have referred to that happy individual of good taste and excellent judgment,—perhaps *you* claim the appellation, gentle reader,—the collector of a "Goldsmith Library." He will thank us for indicating sources of information, in addition to any little aid our humble labours may have afforded him, respecting his favourite author.

Let him then consult—Life prefixed to Goldsmith's Works, Lon., 1801, also 1807, 4 vols. 8vo, principally written by Bishop Percy; Johnson's and Chalmers's English Poets, 1810; Life by Sir S. Egerton Brydges, in the Censura Literaria, vol. vii., 2d ed., 1815; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Life by Rev. John Mitford; Life by James Prior; Life by John Forster; Life by Washington Irving; Northcote's Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds; Cradock's Memoirs; Davies's Life of Garrick; Boswell's Life of Johnson; Miss Hawkins's Anecdotes; Colman's Random Records; Cumberland's Memoirs; Northcote's Conversations; Hawkins's Life of Johnson; Prof. Butler's Gallery of Illust. Irishmen, in Dubl. Univ. Mag., vii. 26–54; De Quincey's Essays on the Poets, &c.; various authorities quoted from or referred to in preceding pages; also the following articles:—in Edin. Rev., lxv. 108, lxxxviii. 102; Lon. Quar. Rev., lvii. 149; N. Brit. Rev., ix. 100; N. Amer. Rev., (by E. T. Channing,) xlv. 91, lxx. 265; Blackwood's Mag., lxvii. 137, 297, liii. 771; Fraser's Mag., xv. 387; South. Lit. Messenger, (by H. T. Tuckerman,) vi. 267.

Goldson, Wm. Catechism, Lon., 1595, 8vo.

Goldson, Wm. Medical Treatises, Lon., 1787, 1804, '05. Observ. on the Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific, Portsm., 1793, 4to. Prefixed is a historical abridgment of discoveries in the north of America.

Goldwell, Charles. Reason's Metamorphosis and Restoration, &c., 1641.

Goldwell, Henry. A Briefe Declaration of the Shews, Devices, &c. before the Queene's Majestie and the French Ambassadors in Whitsun weeke, 1581.

"Only one copy known."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Sold at different times at £6 6s to £8 18s 6d. It is reprinted in Nichols's Progresses of Q. Elizabeth.

Goldwin, Wm. Serms., 1707–81. Poet. Descrip. of Bristol, 1751, 8vo. Revised by T. Smart.

Golledge, John. 1. Adam's Death, Lon., 1789, '90, 8vo. 2. Alex. Crombie's Phil. Necess., 1799, 12mo.

Golovin, Ivan, b. 1816, in Russia, educated at Berlin and Heidelberg; was exiled by the Czar in 1843, and became a naturalized Englishman in 1846. 1. Political Science to teach Sovereigns how to Govern. 2. Russia under Nicholas, 1845. This work attracted considerable attention throughout Europe, and was translated into several languages. 3. The Russian Political Catechism. 4. Memoirs of a Russian Priest. 5. The Caucasus and the Nations of Russia and Turkey, 1853. He visited the U.S. in 1855, and pub. a series of Letters in the N.Y. Tribune, and the Nat. Intelligencer, at Washington. On his return to England, he issued a volume entitled (6) Stars and Stripes; or, American Impressions.

Golt. Divine Hist. of the Genesis of the World, 1670, 4to.

Golty, Richard. Serm., Lon., 1688, 4to.

Gomersal, or **Gomersall, Robert,** 1600–1646, a native of London, educated at Christ Church, Oxf., became Vicar of Thorncombe, Devonshire. 1. The Levite's Revenge, containing Poetical Meditations on Judges, chaps. xix. and xx., Lon., 1628, '33, 8vo. 2. Lodowick Sforza, Duke of Milan; a Tragedy, 1628, '32, 12mo. With No. 1, &c., 1633, '38, 12mo.

"He was esteemed excellent for dramatic poetry."—*Athen. Oxon.*

3. Serms. on 1 Pet. ii. 13–16, Camb., 1634, 4to.

"A very florid preacher." See Bliss's ed. of Athen. Oxon., where will be found a specimen of Gomersall's poetry.

Gomersall, Mrs. A. 1. Eleanora; a Nov., Lon., 1789, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. The Citizen; a Nov., 1790, '91, 2 vols. 12mo. 3. The Disappointed Heir, 1796, 2 vols. 12mo.

Gomm, James. Narrative of Events in St. Marcou, Lon., 1801, '07, 8vo.

Gomm, John. Hist. Inquiry resp. the performance on the Harp in the Highlands of Scotland, 1807, 4to.

Gompertz, Benj. Mathematics, 1817, &c.

Gompertz, John. 1. Time, or Light and Shade; a Poem, 4to. 2. The Modern Antique, or The Muse in the Costume of Queen Anne; a Poem, 8vo. See Anti-Jac. Rev., Nov. 1818. 3. Devon; a Poem, 8vo.

Gonson, Sir John. Charges to Juries, 1728, '29, &c.

Gonzales, Manoel. Voyage to Great Britain. This will be found in vol. i. of Osborne's Voyages, and in vol. ii. of Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels. It was written by an Englishman—perhaps by Daniel Defoe.

Gooch, Benjamin, D.D., an eminent surgeon. Surgery, Lon., 1758, 8vo. Enlarged, Norw., 1767, 2 vols. 8vo. Appendix, Lon., 1773, 8vo. Profess. con. to Phil. Trans., 1769, '75.

Gooch, Bernard. The Whole Art of Husbandrie, Lon., 1614, 4to. We find this in the Bibl. Brit., but doubtless it is Barnaby Googe's Foure Bookes of Husbandrie, 4th ed.

Gooch, Eliza S. V. R. Novels, &c., 1788–1804.

Gooch, Robert, M.D., 1784–1830, a native of Yarmouth, practised in Croydon, and subsequently in London, (from 1811,) with great reputation and success. 1. Diseases peculiar to Women, Lon., 1829, 8vo. 3 eds. have appeared in America.

"Distinguished in a very uncommon degree for originality, precision, and vigour of thought."—Dr. Fergusson: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xli. 163–183. Read this interesting essay on insanity, &c.

"The most valuable work on that subject in any language; the chapters on puerperal fever and puerperal madness are probably the most important additions to practical medicine of the present age."—*Lives of British Physicians.*

2. Women and Children, 8vo. 3. Compendium of Midwifery, prepared by George Skinner, 12mo. 4 eds. in America.

"Among these great masters [of medical science] Robert Gooch will always stand pre-eminent."—*Amer. Jour. Med. Science.*

"Never was a man more desirous of doing all in his power towards diminishing the sum of human misery."—Robert Southey: *Life and Corresp., q. v.*

Gooch was a contributor to the Lon. Quar. Rev., and pub. in that periodical some valuable papers on the Plague, Anatomy, &c. See Lives of Brit. Physicians, No. 14 of Murray's Family Library.

Gooch, Sir Thomas, Bart., d. 1754; Bishop of Bristol, 1737; trans. to Norwich, 1738; to Ely, 1748. 1. Serm., 1711, 4to. 2. Funl. Serm., 1713, 8vo and 4to. 3. Fast Serm., 1740, 4to.

Gooch, Rev. W. General View of the Agricult. of Cambridgeshire, Lon., 1811, 8vo.

"The work is very neatly performed, and in a superior manner. The author shows a very liberal spirit on agricultural policy, and much sound knowledge on practical subjects."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Good, B. Hanover Treaty, Lon., 1727, 8vo.

Good, J. E. Serm. on the Mount, 1829, 8vo.

"These lectures are very perspicuous, resembling windows of clear rather than painted glass; they are of very convenient length, and much like a pious and benevolent companion, who, if he travels with you but a short way, gives you much and good information."—*Lon. Baptist Mag.*

Good, John. Works on Dialling, Lon., 1711, '30, 8vo.

Good, John Mason, M.D., 1764–1827, one of the most profoundly learned Englishmen of modern days, was a native of Epping, Essex, and the son of a dissenting minister. At fifteen he was placed apprentice with a surgeon at Gosport, and in 1784 commenced practice at Sudbury. In 1793 he removed to London, where he practised as a surgeon and apothecary, and in 1820, having received a diploma from the University of Aberdeen, became a physician. An interesting biographical sketch of Dr. G. will be found in the Lon. Gent. Mag. for March, 1827; and a Memoir of his Life was pub. by his friend Dr. Olinthus Gregory, Lon., 1828, 8vo. 1. Maria; an Elegiac Ode, Lon., 1786, 4to. 2. Diseases of Prisons and Poor-Houses, 1795, 12mo. 3. Hist. of Medicine as far as it relates to the profession of an Apothecary, 1795, 12mo. 4. Parish Workhouses, 1798, 1805, 8vo. 5. Address to the Corp. of Surgeons, 1800, 8vo. 6. Song of Songs, or Sacred Idyls. Trans. from the Hebrew, with notes crit. and explan., 1803, 8vo.

"Dr. Good considers the Song of Solomon neither a continued epithalamium nor a regular drama, but a collection of idyls on a common subject,—the loves of the Hebrew monarch and his fair bride. Into the mystical design of the poem (though, with Lowth and Horner, he believed it to have one) he enters little; so that the spirituality of the Bible nowhere appears in the version or the notes. Admitting his hypothesis to be correct, and considering the Song of Songs merely as an oriental collection of love-songs, Dr. Good's version cannot be denied the praise of elegance and general accuracy. He first gives a kind of literal prose translation, and then, on the opposite page, a metrical version. The notes follow at the end, and display a great profusion of ancient and modern learning. As far as religion is concerned, however, the reader may as well consult the odes of Horace or the pastorals of Virgil."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"So much elegant learning and successful illustration we have seldom seen within so small a compass as the present volume."—*Brit. Crit., O. S.*, xxvi. 454, 455. See also Lon. Month. Rev., N. S., xlvii. 302–312.

7. Triumph of Britain; an Ode, 1803. 8. Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Alex. Geddes, LL.D., 1803, 8vo. See Geddes, Alexander, LL.D. 9. The Nature of Things; a Didactic Poem, trans. from the Latin of Titus Lucretius Carus, with the original text and Notes philolog. and explan., 1805–07, 2 vols. 4to.

"A noble translation; the notes contain a vast variety of miscellaneous literature."—Dr. Clarke.

"These vast volumes are more like the work of a learned German professor, than of an ungraduated Englishman. They display extensive erudition, considerable judgment, and some taste; yet, upon the whole, they are extremely heavy and uninteresting, and the leading emotion they excite in the reader is that of sympathy with the fatigue the author must have undergone in the compilation. . . . The truth is, that Mr. Good, though very intelligent, is very indiscriminate in the selection of his information; and though, for the most part, sufficiently candid and judicious in his remarks, is at the same time intolerably dull and tedious. He has no vivacity; no delicacy of taste or fancy; very little originality; and a gift of extreme prolixity. His prose is better than his poetry; his reasonings are more to be trusted to than his criticism; and his statements and explanations are of more value than his argument."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Rev.*, x. 217–234.

"Almost every polished language, Asiatic as well as European, is laid under contribution; and the versions which uniformly accompany the numerous parallelisms and quotations are, for the most part, executed in a masterly style."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, xcvii. 277.

10. Oration on the Structure and Physiology of Plants, 1808, 8vo. 11. Essay on Medical Technology, 1810, 8vo. This essay gained the Fothergillian Medal. 12. The Book of Job literally trans. from the Hebrew and restored to its natural arrangement; with Notes crit. and illust., and an Introduct. Dissert., 1812, 8vo. A critique on this version appeared in the Eclectic Rev. for Feb. 1816; to this Dr. Good replied, and a rejoinder followed in the number for Dec. 1816.

"No work of criticism in the language affords such a display of acquaintance with ancient and modern languages. . . . Dr. Good is a firm believer in the antiquity of the book, contends that Moses was the writer of it, and that it contains the great principles of the patriarchal faith. . . . His translation is the most valuable work on Job in the English language, and must materially assist any indi vidual in the interpretation of that difficult book."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"On the whole, we regard this work as a valuable accession to our stock of sacred literature; and we can recommend it with confidence to the biblical student, as containing a great mass of useful information and valuable criticism."—*Lon. Christian Observer*, xii. 306.

13. New ed. of Mason's Self-knowledge; with a Life of the Author and Notes, 1812, 8vo. Dr. Good's mother was Miss Peyto, the favourite niece of John Mason. 14. A Physiological System of Nosology, 1817, 8vo.

"It bids fair to supersede every attempt which has hitherto been made in the difficult provinces of medical technology and systematic arrangement."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*. xcvii. 277.

15. Sketch of the Revolution in 1688. 16. In conjunction with Olinthus Gregory, LL.D., editor, and Newton Bosworth, Pantalogia; or Encyclopædia, comprising a General Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature, pub. periodically, completed in 1813, 12 vols., with nearly 400 engravings, r. 8vo, £20. 17. The Study of Medicine, 1822, 4 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1832, 5 vols. 8vo, £3 15*s.*; edited by Samuel Cooper, M.D., F.R.S., Prof. of Surgery in the Univ. of London, &c.

"If the general tenor of his book .... (what seems to me to be the fact) .... be so excellent that no other modern system is, on the whole, half so valuable as the Study of Medicine, its imperfections will be indulgently regarded by every liberal critic, and its genuine merit warmly admired."—DR. COOPER, *the editor*.

"The additions to the text and notes by Mr. Cooper, as may have been expected, are numerous and valuable, and the entire work merits our most unqualified recommendation. The surgeon whose library contains Good's Study of Medicine, and Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, need look around him for little more that is either scientific, useful, or practical, in any branch of his profession."—*Lon. Lancet*, No. 304.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing the work, beyond all comparison, the best of its kind in the English language."—*Lon. Medico-Chirurg. Rev.*

"As a work of reference, at once systematic and comprehensive, it has no rival in medical literature."—*Lon. Med. Gaz.*

American ed. pub. by Harpers, N. York, 2 vols. 8vo, with Notes by A. S. Doane, M.D., &c. 18. The Book of Nature, 1826, 3 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., corrected, 3 vols. fp. 8vo.

CONTENTS.—Vol. I. Nature of the Material World, and the Scale of Unorganized and Organized Tribes that issue from it. On Matter and a Material World; on Geology; on Organized Bodies, and the Structure of Plants compared with that of Animals; on the Principle of Life; on the Bones, &c.; on the Digestive Functions; on the Circulation of the Blood; on the Processes of Nutrition; on the External Senses of Animals. Vol. II. Nature of the Animate World; its Peculiar Powers and External Relations; Means of Communicating Ideas; Formation of Society. Vol. III. Nature of the Mind; its General Faculties and Furniture.

"This volume is designed to take a systematic, but popular, survey of the most interesting features of the general *science of nature*, for the purpose of elucidating what has been found obscure, controverting and correcting what has been felt erroneous, and developing, by means of original views and hypotheses, much of what yet remains to be more satisfactorily explained."—*Preface.*

"The work is certainly the best Philosophical digest of the kind which we have seen."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

19. Thoughts on Select Texts of Scripture, 12mo. 20. Historical Outline of the Book of Psalms, by Neale, 8vo; by Henderson, 1854, 8vo. Dr. Good contributed many papers to the periodicals of the day, and was for some time editor of the Analytical and Critical Review, and, we believe, of the New Annual Register, and the Gallery of Nature and Art. His review of the Junius controversy—see our article on JUNIUS—is one of the finest pieces of criticism of modern times. There are few names that cast greater lustre upon the archives of British Medical Science and philological learning than that of John Mason Good.

Good, Rev. Joseph. Poems, Lon., 1792, 8vo.

Good, Thomas, D.D., Master of Baliol Coll., Oxf. Fermianus et Dubitantius; or, Dialogues concerning Atheism, Infidelity, and Popery, Oxf., 1674, 8vo.

Good, Thomas, Rector of Ashley, Worcestershire. Thanksgiving Serm. on Matt. v. 9, 1715, 4to.

Good, Thomas. Speech in H. of Commons, 1800, 8vo.

Good, Wm. Measurers and Tradesman's Assistant, Edin., 1775, 8vo.

Goodacre, Robert. Educational,&c.works,1803–12.

Goodal, or **Goodall, Walter,** 1706–1766, a Scotch antiquary, a native of Banffshire, educated at King's Coll., Aberdeen, became librarian of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and assisted Thomas Ruddiman in compiling the catalogue of that library upon the plan of the Bibliotheca Cardinalis Imperialis; it was pub. in 1742, fol. 1. An Exam. of the Letters said to be written by Mary Queen of Scots to James, Earl of Bothwell, shewing by intrinsic evidence that they are forgeries. Also an Enquiry into the Murder of King Henry, Edin., 1754, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. An edit. with Emendatory Notes of Sir John Scott's Staggering State of Scots Statesmen, 1754. 3. An Introduc. to the Hist. and Antiq. of Scotland, Lon., 1769, 8vo; Edin., 1773, 12mo. Originally written in Latin, and prefixed to his edit. of Fordun's Scotichronicon: see FORDUN, JOHN DE.

"His edition of Fordun was not executed with judgment."

He contributed also a Pref. and Life to Sir James Balfour's Practicks, and some articles to Keith's New Catalogue of Scotch Bishops.

Goodall, Baptist, merchant. The Tryall of Trauell; or, 1. The Wonders in Trauell. 2. The Worthes of Trauell. 3. The Way to Trauell. In three bookes Epitomized, Lon., 1630, 4to. A poetical work of 40 leaves. Sir M. M. Sykes, Pt. 1, 1329, £5. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 314, £12 12*s.*

Goodall, Charles, M.D. 1. The College of Physicians vindicated against the Corner Stone, &c., Lon., 1674, '76, 8vo. 2. Hist. of the Roy. Coll. of Physicians, &c., 1684, 4to. 3. Hist. Acct. of the Coll.'s proceedings against Empyrics, &c., 1684, 4to.

Goodall, Charles. Poems and Translations, Lon., 1689, 8vo. Anon.

Goodall, Henry, D.D., Archdeacon of Suffolk and Preb. of Norwich. Serms., 1741, '51, '60.

Goodall, John. Liberty of the Clergy by the Laws of the Realm. Printed *temp.* Hen. VIII. by R. Weir.

Goodcole, Rev. Henry. 1. Fras. Robinson, Lon., 1618, 4to. 2. The Prodigal's Tears, 1620, 8vo. 3. Prayers, &c., 1620, 8vo. 4. London's Cry, 1620, 4to. 5. Eliz. Sawyer, 1621, 4to.

Goode, Francis. 1. The Better Covenant, 5th ed., Lon., 1848, fp. 8vo. Highly commended. 2. Serms. on Doctrine, Practice, and Experience, 1838, 8vo. 3. Serm. before the Ch. Miss. Soc., 1838, 8vo. 4. Watch-Words of Gospel Truth, 12mo. 5. Posthumous Serms., 8vo.

Goode, Wm. 1. Serm., Lon., 1645, 4to. 2. Serm., 1646, 4to.

Goode, Wm., 1762–1816, a native of Buckingham, entered of Magdalen Hall, Oxf., 1780; succeeded Mr. Romaine as Rector of St. Ann's, Blackfriars, London, 1795. 1. A New Version of the Book of Psalms, Lon., 1811, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A useful help to the devotional understanding of the Psalms, which are here translated into English verse, and in various metres."—*Horne's Bibl. Brit.*

"The poetical execution of Goode's version never rises above mediocrity."—*Lon. Eclectic Rev.*

2. Essays on all the Scriptural Names and Titles of Christ, 1822, 6 vols. 8vo.

"A most valuable elucidation of all the Scriptural Titles of the Redeemer."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

"A valuable work for ministers;—a mine for composition of sermons."

3. Eight Serms., separately pub., 1795, &c. See a memoir of Mr. Goode by W. Goode, 8vo.

Goode, Wm., Rector of Allhallows the Great and Less, London, has pub. several treatises against the doctrines of the Oxford Tracts, and on other subjects, Lon., 1834–52. Among the best-known of his works are—1. The Extraordinary Gifts of the Spirit, 1834, 8vo. 2. The Established Church, 1834, 8vo. 3. Tracts on Church Rates, 1840, 8vo. 4. The Divine Rule of Faith and Practice, 1842, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1853, 3 vols. 8vo.

"This very able work is a defence of the great Protestant principle of the sufficiency of holy scripture, in opposition to the doctrine of Dr. Pusey and his party, who claim for tradition a coordinate authority with the written word of God. It is one of the able publications of the day."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

5. Two Treatises on the Church, by Drs. Jackson and Sanderson, and a Letter of Bp. Cosin. With Introduc. Remarks, 1843, sm. 8vo.

"Seasonable truth against Tractarians."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

6. Tract XC. historically refuted, 1845, 8vo. 7. Doctrine of the Ch. of Eng. as to the effects of Baptism in the case of Infants, 1849, 8vo. 8. Aids for determining some Disputed Points in the Ceremonial of the Ch. of Eng.; 2d ed., 1851, 8vo. 9. A Vindication of the Doctrine of the Ch. of Eng. on the Validity of the Orders of the Scotch and Foreign Non-Episcopal Churches, in three pamphlets: I. A General Review of the Subject; II. A Reply to Churton and Harrington, &c., 2d ed.; III. Reply to Bp. of Exeter, &c.; 3d ed., 1852, 8vo. 10. Letter to Sir W. P. Wood, Q.C., M.P., rel. to the Prayer Book; 2d ed., with the Answer of Sir W. P. Wood and the Author's Reply, 1852, 8vo.

Goodenough, Samuel, LL.D., 1743–1827, educated at Christ Church, Oxf.; Canon of Windsor, 1798; Dean of Rochester, 1802; Bishop of Carlisle, 1808.

'He is but *just* promoted, to the satisfaction of all who know him, and to the shame of those who so long neglected him.

"Quis gremio Enceladi doctique PALÆMONIS affert QUANTUM GRAMMATICUS MERUIT LABOR?"—*Pursuits of Literature*, ed. 1808, p. 332.

1. Serm., 1809, 4to. 2. Serm., 1812. 3. Con. in Nat. Hist. to Trans. Linn. Soc., 1792, '95, '98. See a Biog. Sketch of Bp. G. in Lon. Gent. Mag., xcvii. 366, 367.

Goodenow, John M. Amer. Jurisp. in Contrast with the Doct. of Eng. Com. Law, Steuben., Ohio, 1819, 8vo.

"The professed object of the author is to prove that the Courts in Ohio were not possessed of Common Law Jurisdiction, and more especially in the case of crimes and offences at Common Law. The book is exceedingly scarce, less than one hundred copies having been printed."—*Marvin's Leg. Bibl.*; *Griffith's Law Reg.*, 388; 12 *Amer. Jur.*, 334.

Goodfellow, J. Universal Directory; or, Complete P. Assistant for Masters of Ships, &c., Lon., 1779, 8vo.

Goodhugh, Wm., a learned bookseller of London, d. 1842, aged 43. 1. Crit. Exam. of Bellamy's Trans. of the Bible, 1822. 2. Gate to the French, Italian, and Spanish Languages unlocked. 3. Gate to the Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac unlocked by a new and easy method of learning the Accidents, 1827, 8vo. 4. The English Gentleman's Library Manual; or, A Guide to the Formation of a Library of Select Literature, accompanied with original Notices, Biographical and Critical, of Authors and Books, 1827, 8vo. This volume does not exhibit a very comprehensive catalogue of books, but contains some good criticism and several interesting items of literary history. 5. A Course of XII. Lectures on the Study of Biblical Literature, Lon., 1838, 8vo. Re-issued under the title of Lectures on Biblical Literature.

"An admirable manual of topics connected with the history and interpretation of the Scriptures. The author not only discovers a laudable enthusiasm for his subject, but he treats it like a master."—*Lon. Congreg. Mag.*

"It is with much pleasure we again meet a gentleman to whom the theological world is under great obligations for the very masterly manner in which he exposed the incompetency of John Bellamy to the task of improving the received version of the Bible. . . . We warmly recommend this work [the Lectures] to the attention of all who would render themselves familiar with the literature of the Bible."—*Lon. Evangel. Mag.*, 1838, 595.

6. The Bible Cyclopedia. Mr. G. only lived to prepare this work to the letter R. It was pub. in 2 vols., fol. He had been engaged in its compilation for the three years preceding his death. In 1840 he issued proposals for a society to be called the Dugdale Society, for the elucidation of British Family Antiquity. But the project was not encouraged.

Goodinge, Thos. Law ag. B'krupts, 1719, '29, '41, 8vo.

Goodison, Wm. An Hist. and Topog. Essay upon the Islands of Corfu, Leucadia, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Zante, Lon., 1822, 8vo, pp. 267, with Maps and Sketches.

"An interesting little volume, containing much curious matter not unworthy the attention of the scholar and the antiquary."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Goodlad, Wm. Absorbent System, Lon., 1814, 8vo.

Goodman, Christopher, 1520?–1601? a Puritan divine, educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxf., was a prominent advocate of the Reformation in Scotland. 1. How far Superior Powers ought to be obeyed of their Subjects, Geneua, 1558, 16mo.

"An absurd and factious pamphlet against Queen Mary." See Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry.

"Christopher Goodman almost filled up every chapter in this book with railing speeches against the Queen, [Mary of England,] and stirr'd up the people to rebel against her."—*Heylin's Hist. of the Reformation.*

2. A Commentary upon Amos. Wood erroneously ascribes to Goodman John Knox's book, entitled The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women. For accounts of Goodman, see KNOX, JOHN; Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Strype's Life of Parker; Scott's Lives of the Scotch Reformers; Peck's Desiderata, vol. i.

"The truth is, Goodman was a most violent nonconformist, and for rigidness he went beyond his friend Calvin, who remembers and mentions him in his epistles, 1561."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Goodman, Godfrey, 1583–1655, an English prelate, "and the only one who forsook the Church of England for that of Rome since the Reformation," was a native of Ruthvyn, Denbighshire, and educated at Westminster School and Trin. Coll., Camb.; Dean of Rochester, 1620; Bishop of Gloucester, 1625; suspended by Archbishop Laud, 1639: soon after his suspension he became a member of the Church of Rome. He pub. a treatise on the Fall of Man, 1624, 4to; Animad. on Hakewill on Providence, &c.; but is best known to modern readers by his Hist. of his Own Times, comprising Memoirs of the Courts of Elizabeth and James I.; edited from the original MSS. by John S. Brewer, Lon., 1839, 2 vols. 8vo.

"An amusing and useful publication, abounding in anecdotes illustrative of the public characters of the latter end of Elizabeth's reign, and during the reign of James I. The bishop was a shrewd observer, and relates his facts and observations in a sensible, lively, and unaffected style."—*Lon. Times.*

Goodman, James. Serm. on Ps. lxxvi. 4.

Goodman, John, D.D., Rector of Hadham, Herts, and Archdeacon of Middlesex, pub. a Discourse on Auricular Confession, (see Gibson's Preservative, i. 10;) The Penitent Pardoned, 1679, 4to, often reprinted; some serms. and other theolog. treatises, 1674–97.

Goodman, Tobias, a Jewish Rabbi. Trans. of Rabbi Judias's Investigation of Causes, &c.; containing theolog. sentences, Lon., 1808, 12mo.

Goodrich, Rev. Charles A., of Hartford, Conn. 1. Lives of the Signers to the Declaration of Independence, Hartford, 1829, 8vo, pp. 460; Lon. and N. York, 1836, 8vo. 2. Hist. of the U. States of America. New ed., Boston, 1852, 12mo, pp. 425. The last ed. of this excellent work brings down the history to July 15, 1850. 3. Family Sabbath Day Miscellany, Phila., 1855, 12mo. 4. A Geography of the Chief Places mentioned in the Bible, and the Principal Events connected with them, New York, 18mo, pp. 195. Other works.

Goodrich, Charles B. Lowell Lectures: The Science of Government, as exhibited in the Institutions of the United States of America, Boston, 1853, 8vo. The value of expositions of this character—when ability, accuracy of statement, and popularity of style, are combined—cannot be too highly estimated; and in Mr. Goodrich's work

"The powers of the general government and the relations of the Federal and State authorities and laws are very carefully and thoroughly stated and explained. It makes an admirable book of reference, and is not encumbered with legal technicalities or the repulsive show of dry learning."

Goodrich, Charles R., of Flushing, Long Island, d. 1855, studied medicine, but never practised.

"His attainments as chemist and naturalist were extensive and accurate."

1. The World of Science, Art, and Industry, Illustrated with 500 drawings from the New York (1853) Exhibition. Edited by Prof. B. Silliman, Jr., and C. R. Goodrich, N. York, 1854, 4to.

"An exceedingly handsome work, got up with much taste and spirit."—*Lon. Art Journal.*

2. Practical Science and Mechanism Illustrated. Edited by C. R. Goodrich, aided by Professors Hall, Silliman, Jr., &c., 1854, 4to. This work professes to be

"A careful and laborious analysis of the present state of Science and the Arts throughout the world, with important statistical facts posted up to the present time, [1854.]"

The statistics of Coal and Minerals presented are of great value to the practical reader.

Goodrich, Chauncey A., D.D., b. Oct. 23, 1790, at New Haven, Conn., graduated at Yale College in 1810. In 1812 he became a tutor in that institution, and, at the request of President Dwight, prepared a Greek Grammar, which was extensively used in the schools and colleges of New England. This was followed by Greek Lessons, and Latin Lessons, designed to lead the pupil by regular stages into a knowledge of the ancient languages, on a plan afterwards applied to modern languages by Ollendorff. After two years spent in the ministry, he was appointed in 1817 Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Yale College, the duties of which office, in part, he still performs, in connection with those of the professorship of Pastoral Theology, to which post he was appointed in 1839. In 1820 he was elected President of Williams College, Massachusetts, but declined the office. Soon after the publication of Dr. Noah Webster's (father-in-law to Dr. Goodrich) American Dictionary in 1828, he superintended an abridgment of the work, pub. in r. 8vo, for general use; and, with the author's consent, conformed the orthography, in most respects, to that which has been commonly received in the United States. In 1847 he pub. a revision of both the 4to and 8vo dictionaries, with large additions, the result of many years of labour, in which he was aided by his colleagues, Messrs. Silliman, Olmsted, &c. See N. Amer. Rev., lxvi. 256, 257. For a number of years Prof. G. discharged the duties connected with the editorship of the Quarterly Christian Spectator. But perhaps the most important contribution made by him to the literature of the age is his vol. entitled Select British Eloquence, embracing the Best Speeches Entire of the most eminent Orators of Great Britain for the last two Centuries, with Sketches of their Lives, an Estimate of their Genius, and Notes Critical and Explanatory, N. York, 1852, 8vo, pp. 947.

"This bulky volume performs more than it promises. It is not only a collection, made with excellent taste and judgment, of the best specimens of English eloquence, whether parliamentary, forensic or popular, but the biographical and illustrative matter annexed is copious enough to form a tolerably complete political history of England from Queen Anne's time to the present day. At any rate, a full acquaintance with the contents of this volume, taking the speeches and the commentary together, would be a very useful appendage to that knowledge of the political events of the period which may be derived from works professedly historical or biographical in their character."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, lxxvi. 253–255.

Having perused this volume with care as well as delight, we are able to fully endorse the preceding commendation. No student of history, biography, political, forensic, or sacred eloquence, should be without this work. Those who have not seen it will be surprised to learn that Prof. G. gives us in this one volume one-sixth more of matter than is contained in Chapman's Select Speeches, or Williston's American Eloquence, in 5 vols. 8vo each. It comprises the substance of Prof. G.'s lectures on the great English orators.

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We trust the "distinct volume" will be published, and also the author's lectures on Demosthenes' Oration for the Crown. Such contributions to the cause of public education are beyond price.

In 1856, he edited a r. 8vo ed. of Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language, exhibiting the Origin, Orthography, Pronunciation, and Definition of Words. To which are added a Synopsis of Words differently pronounced by different Orthoepists; and Walker's Key to the Classical Pronunciation of Greek, Latin, and Scripture Proper Names, revised and enlarged. With the Addition of a Vocabulary of Modern Geographical Names, with their Pronunciation; containing all the words in the Quarto Edition, and also an arrangement of Synonyms under the leading Words,—a new and important feature, and not to be found in any other work, and particularly useful to young writers. It embraces more than six hundred articles of this kind, being a larger number than is contained in any similar work in our language, with the exception of Crabbe. In the same year he pub. (Webster's University Dictionary) A Pronouncing and Defining Dictionary of the English Language; abridged from Webster's American Dictionary, 8vo, pp. 610.

Goodrich, Frank Boott, b. 1826, in Boston, son of S. G. Goodrich, (Peter Parley.) For several years he was the Paris correspondent of the N.Y. Times over the signature of Dick Tinto. 1. Tri-Colored Sketches of Paris, N. Y., 1854, 12mo. 2. Court of Napoleon; or, Society under the First Empire, with Portraits of its Beauties, Wits, and Heroines, N.Y., 1857, r. 4to. An elegant volume. 3. Man upon the Sea; or, History of Maritime Adventure, Exploration, and Discovery, Phila., 1858, 8vo. 4. Women of Beauty and Heroism, N.Y., 1859, r. 4to. This is a companion-volume to No. 2.

Goodrich, Samuel Griswold, *alias* **Peter Parley,** was born Aug. 19, 1793, at Ridgefield, Connecticut. Shortly after attaining his majority, he commenced the business of a publisher in Hartford, and devoted himself to this branch of trade for some years. In 1823–24, he visited England, France, Germany, and Holland, and not long after his return home commenced the publication of the famous Peter Parley volumes.

In 1828 Mr. Goodrich commenced the publication of The Token, an original annual, which he edited for fourteen years. In this series appeared many of his poems,—for Peter Parley is a poet of no mean rank,—afterwards pub., together with prose pieces, also contributed to The Token, &c. under the title of Sketches from a Student's Window, 1841. The Outcast and other Poems had preceded this vol. by four years, being pub. in 1837. In 1851 appeared a beautiful edit. of his Poems, (including The Outcast,) with Pictorial Illustrations. The designs (about forty) are mostly by Mr. Billings, the engravings by Bobbett & Edmonds, Lossing & Barrett, Hartwell, and others, and the printing by Mr. John F. Trow.

Mr. Goodrich has had an eye to intelligent legislation as well as juvenile instruction; and his valuable parents' assistant, entitled "Fireside Education," (1838, 12mo,) was composed in sixty days, while the author was occupied with the important duties devolving upon him as a member of the Massachusetts Senate. How greatly parents have been aided and encouraged—as well as children instructed and delighted—through the earlier volumes of Parley's Magazine, Merry's Museum, Parley's Cabinet Library, and his numberless volumes of many kinds, who shall estimate?

In 1851, the President of the United States—his Excellency Millard Fillmore—conferred a deserved compliment upon Mr. Goodrich by appointing him Consul to Paris. In 1855 Mr. G. returned to the United States, and is now (1858) residing in New York.

We have spoken of the volumes of this popular author as "numberless;" but here we are a little extravagant,—for the author has been obliged to "number" them in self-defence. See Recollections of a Lifetime; or, Men and Things I have Seen, by S. G. Goodrich, N. York, 1858, 2 vols. 12mo.

"*List of Works of which S. G. Goodrich is the Editor or Author.*

"My experience, as an author, has been not a little singular, in one respect. While on the other side of the Atlantic my name has been largely used, as a passport to the public, for books I never wrote, attempts have been made in this country to deprive me of the authorship of at least a hundred volumes which I did write. It requires some patience to reflect upon this with equanimity; to see myself, falsely, saddled with the paternity of things which are either stupid, or vulgar, or immoral,—or perhaps all together; and then to be deprived, also by falsehood, of the means of effectually throwing them off by appealing to genuine works—which have obtained general favor—through a suspicion cast into the public mind that I am a mere pretender, and that the real authorship of these works belongs to another person.

"This, however, has been, and perhaps is, my position, at least with some portion of the public. I have thought it worth while, therefore, to print a catalogue of my genuine works, and also a list of the false ones issued under my name, with such notes as seem necessary to set the whole matter clearly before the public.

"The following comprise all my works, to the best of my recollection:

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Date of publication.	No vols.
The Token—A New Year's and Christmas Present.........	1828...	14
[The first volume was issued in 1828, and it was continued, yearly, till 1842—15 years. 18mo and 12mo. Edited by me, except that in 1829 it was edited by N. P. Willis. Among the contributors to this work were, E. Everett, Bishop Doane, A. H. Everett, J. Q. Adams, H. W. Longfellow, I. McLellan, Jr., N. Hawthorne, Miss Sedgwick, Mrs. Sigourney, Willis Gaylord Clark, N. P. Willis, J. Neale, Grenville Mellen, Geo. Lunt, John Pierpont, Caleb Cushing, H. Pickering, Miss Leslie, T. H. Gallaudet, Mrs. Child, F. W. P. Greenwood, Rev. T. Flint, H. F. Gould, W. L. Stone, H. T. Tuckerman, Madame Calderon de la Barca, O. W. Holmes, Mrs. Seba Smith, Mrs. Osgood, Mrs. Lee, J. Inman, Horace Greeley, I. C. Pray, Orville Dewey, O. W. B. Peabody, James Hall, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Hofland, J. T. Fields, Miss M. A. Browne, R. C. Waterston, Nath. Greene, H. H. Weld, G. C. Verplanck, T. S. Fay, J. O. Rockwell, C. Sprague, etc.]		
A History of All Nations, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time—In which the History of every Nation, Ancient and Modern, is separately given. Large 8vo, 1200 pp..........	1849...	1
[In the compilation of this work I had the assistance of Rev. Royal Robbins, of Berlin, Conn., Rev. W. S. Jenks, and Mr. S. Kettell, of Boston, and F. B. Goodrich, of New York.]		
A Pictorial Geography of the World. Large 8vo, 1000 pp.	1840...	1
[The first edition of this work was published in 1831, but, being found imperfect, was revised and remodeled at this date. In the original work I had the assistance of J. O. Sargent and S. P. Holbrook, Esqs., and Mr. S. Kettell: the new edition was mainly prepared by T. S. Bradford, Esq.]		
Sow Well and Reap Well, or Fireside Education. 12mo.	1838...	1
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[In the compilation of the preceding six volumes, excluding North America, I had large assistance from Mr. S. Kettell.]		

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A Comprehensive Geography and History, Ancient and Modern. 4to	1849	1
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[In the preparation of the preceding five volumes, I had assistance from Dr. Alcott, Mr. J. Lowell, &c. I was largely assisted in the preparation of Rome by Mr. S. Kettell.]

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[This work was remodelled and reproduced in 1844, under the name of "Parley's Geography for Beginners, at Home and School." Two millions of copies of it were sold: the publisher paid me three hundred dollars for the copy-right, and made his fortune by it.]

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Parley's Wanderers by Sea and Land. 12mo	1854	1
Parley's Fagots for the Fireside. 12mo	1854	1
Parley's Balloon Travels of Robert Merry and his Young Friends in various parts of Europe. 12mo	1856	1
Parley's Adventures of Gilbert Goahead. 12mo	1856	1
Parley's Adventures of Billy Bump, all the way from Sundown to California. (In press.)	1857	1
Parley's Balloon Travels of Robert Merry and his Young Friends in the Holy Land and other parts of Asia. 12mo. (In press.)	1857	1

PARLEY'S HISTORICAL COMPENDS.

Peter Parley's Universal History on the basis of Geography. Large square 16mo	1837	2
Peter Parley's Common School History. 12mo	1837	1
The First Book of History for Children and Youth. Large square 12mo	1831	1
The Second Book of History—Designed as a Sequel to the First Book of History. Large square 12mo	1832	1
The Third Book of History—Designed as a Sequel to the First and Second Books of History. Square 12mo	1833	1

[The two preceding volumes were compiled under my direction, and were then remodelled by me, but were not published, nor were they intended to appear, as by Peter Parley; they have, however, passed under that name for several years.]

	Date of publication.	No. vols.
Parley's Tales about Ancient Rome, with some account of Modern Italy. Square 16mo	1832	1
Parley's Tales about Ancient and Modern Greece. Square 16mo	1833	1
Histoire des États Unis d'Amérique. Published in Paris and the United States. 12mo	1853	1
Petite Histoire Universelle. Published in Paris and the United States. 12mo	1853	1

[In the preparation of some of these, I had the aid of N. Hawthorne and J. O. Sargent, Esqs., &c.]

PARLEY'S MISCELLANIES.

PARLEY'S CABINET LIBRARY: 20 vols. small 12mo, as follows:

BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Lives of Famous Men of Modern Times	1844–5	1
2. Lives of Famous Men of Ancient Times	"	1
3. Curiosities of Human Nature	"	1
4. Lives of Benefactors	"	1
5. Lives of Famous American Indians	"	1
6. Lives of Celebrated Women	"	1

HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT.

7. Lights and Shadows of American History	"	1
8. Lights and Shadows of European History	"	1
9. Lights and Shadows of Asiatic History	"	1
10. Lights and Shadows of African History	"	1
11. History of the American Indians	"	1
12. Manners, Customs, and Antiquities of the American Indians	"	1

MISCELLANEOUS.

13. A Glance at the Sciences	"	1
14. Wonders of Geology	"	1
15. Anecdotes of the Animal Kingdom	"	1
16. A Glance at Philosophy	"	1
17. Book of Literature, with Specimens	"	1
18. Enterprise, Industry, and Art of Man	"	1
19. Manners and Customs of Nations	"	1
20. The World and its Inhabitants	"	1

Parley's Panorama; or, The Curiosities of Nature and Art, History and Biography. Large 8vo, double columns	1849	1
Parley's Geography for Beginners. Square 16mo	1844	1

[This is a reproduction and remodelling of "Parley's Method of Telling about Geography for Children."]

Parley's Farewell. Large square 16mo. (Out of print.)	1836	1
Parley's Arithmetic. Square 16mo	1833	1
Parley's Spelling-Book. (Out of print.)	1833	1
Parley's Book of the United States. Square 16mo	1833	1
Géographie Elémentaire. 8vo	1854	1

[Published at Paris.]

Elementary Geography. 8vo. With Maps	1834	1

[Published in London.]

Parley's Present. Small 24mo. (Out of print.)	1836	1
Parley's Dictionaries—Of Botany, of Astronomy, of the Bible, of Bible Geography, of History, of Commerce. Six vols. large square 16mo	1834	6
Three Months at Sea, (an English book, with additions and modifications.) Square 16mo	1832	1
The Captive of Nootka Sound. Square 16mo	1832	1
The Story of Capt. Riley. do.	1832	1
The Story of La Perouse. do.	1832	1
The Story of Alexander Selkirk. do.	1833	1
Bible Stories, (a London book, with additions.) Square 16mo	1833	1
Parley's Magazine. Began 1832. Large square 12mo	1833	1

[This work was planned and established by me: but after about a year I was obliged to relinquish it, from ill health and an affection of my eyes. It was conducted, without any interest or participation on my part, for about twelve years, when it ceased.]

Merry's Museum and Parley's Magazine. Large square 12mo. Commenced 1841	1841	28

[This work was begun and established by me, under the title of Merry's Museum, but after the discontinuance of Parley's Magazine the latter title was added. The work continued under my exclusive editorship until I left for Europe in 1850; from that time, while I had a general charge of the work, Rev. S. T. Allen was the home editor. At the close of the fourteenth year, (the twenty-eighth semi-annual volume, 1854,) my connection with the work entirely ceased.]

"Remarks.

"I thus stand before the public as the author and editor of about one hundred and seventy volumes—one hundred and sixteen bearing the name of Peter Parley. Of all these, about seven millions of volumes have been sold: about three hundred thousand volumes are now sold annually.

"A recent writer in the Boston Courier has said that the late Mr. S. Kettell was the '*Veritable Peter Parley*'—thereby asserting, in effect, and conveying the impression, that, he being the author of the Parley Books, I, who have claimed them, am an impostor. He has, moreover, claimed for him, in precise terms, the actual authorship of various works which have appeared under my own proper name. For reasons which will appear hereafter, I deem it necessary to expose this impudent attempt at imposture—absurd and preposterous as it appears upon its very face.

"First, as to the Parley Books:—it will probably be sufficient for me to make the following statement. In respect to the thirty-six volumes of *Parley's Tales*, in the preceding list, the earlier numbers of which began and gave currency to the entire Parley series, *no person except myself ever wrote a single sentence.*

"As to *Parley's Historical Compends*—some nine or ten volumes—I had the assistance of N. Hawthorne and J. O. Sargent, Esqs., and others; *but Mr. Kettell never wrote a line of any one of them!*

"As to *Parley's Miscellanies*—about fifty volumes—I had some assistance from several persons in about a dozen of them. Mr. Kettell wrote a few sketches for five or six volumes of the Cabinet Library, which I adapted to my purpose, and inserted: *this is the whole extent of his participation in the entire Parley series—one hundred and sixteen volumes!*

"☞ *He never wrote, planned, conceived, or pretended to be the author of a single volume bearing Parley's name. The pretence thus set up for him, since his death, is as preposterous as it is impudent and false. It would be, indeed, about as reasonable to claim for him the authorship of Don Quixote, or Gil Blas, or Pilgrim's Progress, as thus to give him the title of the 'Veritable Peter Parley.'*

"The writer above noticed also claims for Mr. Kettell the chief authorship of *Merry's Museum*, extending to about thirty volumes large octavo. This claim is disposed of by the following letter from Rev. S. T. ALLEN—better qualified than any other person to be a witness in the case:—

"*New York*, *Jan.* 28, 1856.

"S. G. GOODRICH, ESQ.:

"*Dear Sir:*—I have read the several articles in the Boston Courier, signed 'Veritas,' claiming for the late Mr. Kettell the authorship of *Peter Parley's Tales*, *Merry's Museum*, &c. As you request from me a statement as to my knowledge on the subject, I cheerfully give it, which you can publish if you please.

"I purchased, with an associate, the entire Merry's Museum in 1848 or 1849, from the beginning in 1841, and have been its publisher until October last; that is, over six years. I have nearly, from that time to the present, been its editor, wholly or in part. During this period, Mr. Kettell has never written any thing for the work. It is within my knowledge that he wrote some articles in the earlier volumes. probably in all not exceeding one hundred and eighty to two hundred pages. His principal articles were the 'Travels of Thomas Trotter' and 'Michael Kastoff;' these possessed no particular merit, and did not aid or advance the reputation of the work.

"The articles by you, extending through fifteen volumes, nearly all of which have since been separately published as Peter Parley's Tales, gave life, circulation, and character to the work. I have had large opportunity to judge of this matter, as I have been, for more than six years, in constant communication with the subscribers, (ten or twelve thousand in number,) and I say, unhesitatingly, that your articles in the Museum have fully sustained your reputation as the ablest, best-known, and most popular writer for youth in this country.

"I may say, furthermore, that I have lately been in Europe. and it is within my knowledge that Parley's works have been published there in various languages, and are highly esteemed.

"I further state that I have read your reply to the Boston Courier and 'Veritas' of January 13, and so far as my knowledge extends, and especially in respect to Merry's Museum, it is strictly correct.

"I need hardly say, in conclusion, therefore, that I consider these claims of the Boston Courier and 'Veritas,' in favour of Mr. Kettell, as wholly without foundation. *All that can properly be said is, that, out of five or six thousand pages of Merry's Museum, he contributed about two hundred pages, marked with no particular excellence.* The only qualification that need be made is, that I have understood that Mr. Kettell had some general superintendence of the work for about six months, while you were absent in Europe; that is, from September, 1847, to March, 1848. Even during this period, Mr. Kettell's labors seem to have been confined to writing a few small articles and reading the proofs.

"Yours respectfully, STEPHEN T. ALLEN.

"☞ *Here, then, are eight-and-twenty volumes of Merry's Museum, in addition to eighty-eight volumes of Parley's works, rescued from the claims of this wholesale literary burglar.*

"Another claim in behalf of Mr. Kettell is, that he was the author of various valuable and important school-books, such as the Pictorial History of the United States. a Pictorial History of Greece, &c. &c. &c. The subjoined letter from Mr. George Savage, of the late firm of Huntington & Savage, and now associated with Mr. J. H. Colton & Co., Map and Geography Publishers in New York, will settle this claim also.

"*New York*, Jan. 31, 1856.

"MR. GOODRICH:

"*Dear Sir:*—I have looked over the several attacks made upon you in the Boston Courier by 'Veritas,' claiming that Mr. Kettell was the author of several books which bear your name. I am acquainted with the history of several of these works; and, so far as my knowledge extends, the statements of 'Veritas' are entirely destitute of foundation. I can speak positively as to four of the books—the Geographies—'Parley's,' the 'Primer,' the 'National,' and the 'Comprehensive,' for I am, and have been for some years, their proprietor and publisher. I have also been interested in them from the beginning, and it is within my knowledge that you wrote them wholly and entirely. The statements of 'Veritas' as to Mr. Kettell's authorship of the Pictorial History of Greece and the United States are equally untrue.

"'Veritas' quotes a contract between you and Mr. Kettell of May 26, 1846, to show that Mr. Kettell had written some of the 'Parley's Compends of History.' If he will look at the books referred to in this contract, he will see that your name is given as the author, and not Parley's.

"I speak of these works, because I have been engaged in publishing them, or most of them. It is evident that the articles in the Courier are written, throughout, with great rashness; and, though I do not impugn the motives of the writer, I feel free to say that, so far as they depend upon him, they seem to me entirely unworthy of confidence.

"I have seen your replies, and, having had a large knowledge of your operations, I think your statements have been exact, reasonable, and just, and have no doubt the public will think so.

"Yours, truly, GEORGE SAVAGE.

"Another claim, in behalf of Mr. Kettell, made by this adventurous writer, is, that the *History of All Nations*—a work of 1200 pages, royal 8vo, which appears under my name—was published, with the exception of a few dry pages, '*as it came from Mr. Kettell's graceful and flowing pen!*' In reply, I offer the following letter, to which I invite the special attention of the reader, inasmuch as it not only refutes this audacious pretence, but it explains the nature of my connection with Mr. Kettell, the reason why I employed him, and the nature and extent of the services he rendered me:

"*New York*, Feb. 3, 1856.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOSTON COURIER:

"*Sir:*—I have read the controversy which has been progressing for some weeks in your journal, as to the alleged claims of Mr. Kettell to the authorship of several works which have appeared under my father's name.

"These claims, urged after Mr. Kettell's death, and by a person totally irresponsible, seem hardly to merit serious consideration; but as they have been pressed in a spirit of evident hostility and malice, it may be well for me to state what I know upon the subject.

"For the last ten years I have been familiar with my father's literary labours. I have seen the greater part of the manuscripts sent to the printing-office, and have read the greater part of the proofs returned, and can bear witness to the accuracy of the statements made in this connection, in my father's letter, published in the New York Times of the 31st December. Having suffered severely from weak eyes for the past twenty-five years, he has been obliged to use the services of others in consulting authorities, and sometimes in blocking out work to be afterwards systematized and reduced to order by him. In this, Mr. Kettell was his principal assistant. He wrote always, as I understood it, as an assistant, and in no sense as an author. *His manuscripts were never finished so as to be fit for the press. Their publication, as they were, would have been fatal to the reputation of any man who should have taken the responsibility of them.* It was my father's task, after having planned these works, to read and remodel the rough drafts of Mr. Kettell, to suit them to his own views, and to prepare them for the public eye. This was, in some cases, a more serious and fatiguing labor than it would have been to write the work from the beginning. I may add that at one period Mr. Kettell's manuscripts were referred to me for examination, and that I was empowered to accept or reject them. Somewhat later I had, for a time, occasion to remodel, adapt, and partly to re-write such portions as were accepted.

"I have, naturally, no wish to detract from the merits of Mr. Kettell. But in regard to the *History of All Nations*, a work attributed by 'Veritas' to the 'graceful and flowing pen of Mr. Kettell,' I must state that five persons (Mr. Kettell, Rev. Mr. Robbins, of Berlin, Conn., Rev. Mr. Jenks, of Boston, myself, and my father) were engaged upon it; the heaviest share—the plan, the fitting, the refining, the systematizing, and the general views—falling upon the latter. Perhaps 'Veritas' will pardon me if I claim for myself the entire authorship of seventy-five pages, so confidently attributed by him to the 'graceful and flowing pen of Mr. Kettell.'

"*Take notice, Mr. Editor, that I append my real name to this communication. In controversies of this kind, where honor, truth, and the maintenance of a good name are involved, anonymous correspondence is held by the community to argue in its author meanness, treachery, and cowardice.* I think Mr. Kettell, were he living, would be the first to disavow this eager service in his behalf by his irresponsible advocate. I am yours, respectfully,

"F. B. GOODRICH.

"I believe I may now leave this matter to the judgment of the public, with a few brief observations:

"The enormous claims in behalf of Mr. Kettell, set up by the Boston Courier and its anonymous correspondent 'Veritas,' have been disposed of as follows:

"1. Mr. Kettell never wrote a line of the thirty-six volumes of *Parley's Tales*; never a line of the ten volumes of *Parley's Historical Compends*, expressly and repeatedly claimed for him; and of the fifty volumes of *Parley's Miscellanies* he only wrote a few sketches in half a dozen of them. To pretend, therefore, that he is the '*Veritable Peter Parley*,' is as gross an imposture as to call him the '*Veritable Author*' of Pickwick, or Guy Mannering, or the Spectator.

"2. The claim for Mr. Kettell of the authorship of *Merry's Museum*—thirty volumes—is reduced to the writing of about two hundred pages of indifferent matter, as a correspondent.

"3. His claim to the authorship of the *History of Greece*, *History of the United States*, *Parley's Geography*, the *Primer of Geography*, *National Geography*, *Comprehensive Geography and History*,—positively asserted by 'Veritas,'—is shown to be false in the beginning, the middle, and the end.

"4. The audacious claim of the entire authorship of the *History of All Nations* comes to this: that Mr. Kettell was one of four persons who assisted me in the compilation of that work.

"5. It appears, inasmuch as my eyes were weak for a series of twenty-five years, rendering it sometimes impossible for me to consult books, that I employed Mr. Kettell to block out several works, according to plans minutely and carefully prescribed by me; and that the materials thus furnished were reduced to method, style, and manner, by me, so as to suit my own taste; and that the works were published as thus remodeled, and not as they were written by him. It appears, furthermore, that all this was done with Mr. Kettell's full consent, upon written and explicit agreements, and that he never did plan, devise, contrive, or finally prepare, any book published under my name, nor was he, nor did he ever claim to be, the author of any book thus published.

"6. It is material to state, distinctly, that while 'Veritas' claims for Mr. Kettell the entire authorship of over one hundred and twenty volumes of my works, he (Mr. Kettell) never assisted me, in any way or in any degree, in more than twenty volumes, and these only in the manner above indicated; that is, in blocking out works, mostly historical, under my direction, and to be finished by me.

"7. I do not mean by this to depreciate Mr. Kettell's abilities; but, inasmuch as these audacious claims in his behalf have been pertinaciously and impudently urged, it is proper for me, in this formal manner, to reduce them to their true dimensions.

"8. While I thus acknowledge the assistance rendered me by Mr. Kettell in my historical compilations, it is proper to state that I had the aid of other persons—some of them of higher name and fame than he. Among my assistants were N. Hawthorne, E. Sargent, J. O. Sargent, S. P. Holbrook, Esqs., Rev. Royal Robbins, Rev. E. G. Smith, Rev. W. S. Jenks, and others. The claims of 'Veritas,' if admitted, would not only rob me of the authorship of a hundred volumes, which I wrote, but would transfer to Mr. Kettell about twenty volumes, to which several other authors contributed with greater ability than he.

"9. I think it may be safely assumed that in the history of literature there is not a more impudent attempt at imposture than this, which originated in the Boston Courier. It is easy to comprehend why the author has not dared to give his name to the public but has continued to make his attacks behind the mask of an anonymous title. That I deem myself called upon to notice him arises from the fact that he derived a certain color of authority from the Editor of the Courier, and from publishing papers and documents belonging to Mr. Kettell's heirs—though these contributed in no degree either to refute the statement here made or to substantiate any portion of the claims here referred to.

"10. Literary history is full of instances in which littleness, allied to malignity, has signalized itself by seeking to deprive authors of their just claims; and, while thus doing wrong to their literary labors, attempting also to degrade them in the eyes of the world as guilty of appropriating to themselves honors which do not belong to them. It is also a vice of base minds to believe imputations of this sort without evidence, or even against evidence, when once they have been suggested. I do not think it best, therefore, to leave my name to be thus dealt with by future pretenders, who may desire to emulate this Boston adventurer.

SPURIOUS PARLEY BOOKS.

AMERICAN COUNTERFEITS AND IMPOSITIONS.

"In the United States the name of Parley has been applied to several works of which I am not the author, though for the most part from mistake and not from fraudulent designs. The following are among the number:

	Date of publication.	No. vols.
Parley's Washington. 18mo	1832	1
Parley's Columbus. do.	1832	1
Parley's Franklin. do.	1832	1

[The name of Parley is not in the title-page of any of these works, but is put upon the back, and they are sold as Parley books, but without authority, though at the outset, as I believe, with no improper design.]

	Date of publication.	No. vols.
Parley's Miscellanies. 18mo	——	1
Parley's Consul's Daughter, and other Tales. 18mo	——	1
Parley's Tales of Humor. 18mo	——	1
Parley's Tales of Terror. do.	——	1
Parley's Tales for the Times. do.	——	1
Parley's Tales of Adventure. do.	——	1

[The publication of this series, under the name of Parley, is, I believe, abandoned, as I remonstrated with the publishers against it, as a fraud upon the public.]

	Date of publication.	No. vols.
Parley's Picture-Books—12 kinds	——	12

[These I have not seen: they are, however, impositions.]

	Date of publication.	No. vols.
The Rose, by Peter Parley	——	1
The Bud, by Peter Parley	——	1
The Mines of different Countries, by Peter Parley	——	1
The Garden, by Peter Parley	——	1
The Gift, by Peter Parley	——	1
The Flower-Basket, by Peter Parley	——	1
Fairy Tales, by Peter Parley	——	1

[The preceding seven volumes I have not seen, but I find them in some of the American catalogues. They are all spurious.]

	Date of publication.	No. vols.
Parley's Book of Books. Square 16mo	——	1

[This book, I believe, consists of extracts from Parley's Magazine. Its publication in this form, so far as it may convey the idea that it is written by me, is deceptive.]

	Date of publication.	No. vols.
Parley's Pictorial—A book for Home Education and Family Entertainment. 8vo	——	1
Parley's Household Library. 8vo	——	1

[These two works are from old altered plates of Parley's Magazine, and are designed to deceive the public by making it believe that they are original works, and by the author of Parley's Tales. They are a gross and shameful imposition.]

ENGLISH COUNTERFEITS AND IMPOSITIONS.

[The London publishers and authors have made a large business of preparing and publishing Parley books. Some of these are republications, without change, from the genuine American editions, to which I make no objection; some are the genuine works, more or less altered; and many others are counterfeits, every means being used to pass them off upon the public as by the original author of Parley's Tales. Among the most notorious of these are the following:

	Date of publication.	No. vols.
Peter Parley's Annual. A Christmas and New Year's Present. Published by *Darton & Co*	1841	14

[This is a large 16mo, with colored engravings, and has been continued from 1841 to 1855—14 volumes.]

			Date of publication.	No. vols.
Peter Parley's Royal Victoria Game of the Kings and Queens of England. 18mo.		*Darton & Co*	1834	1
Parley's Book of Gymnastics.	Sq. 16mo.	*Darton & Co.*	1840	1
Parley's Parting Gift.	do.	do.	1846	1
Parley's Book of Industry.	do.	do.	1855	1
Parley's Book of Poetry.	do.	do.	1843	1
Parley's Ireland.	do.	do.	1843	1
Parley's Wonders of Earth, Sea, and Sky. Square 16mo.		do.	1853	1
Parley's Odds and Ends.	Square 16mo.	do.	1840	1
Parley's Peeps at Paris	do.	do.	1848	1
Parley's Prize Book.	do.	do.	1848	1
Parley's School Atlas.	do.	do.	1842	1
Parley's Canada.	do.	do.	1839	1
Parley's China and the Chinese.	do.	do.	1844	1
Parley's Child's Own Atlas.	Square.	do.	1853	1
Parley's Life and Journey of St. Paul.	Square 16mo.	*Simpkins*	1845	1
Peter Parley's Lives of the Twelve Apostles.	Sq. 16mo.	*Bogue*	1844	1
Peter Parley's Visit to London during the Coronation.	Sq. 16mo.	*Bogue*	1838	1
Peter Parley's Tales of England, Scotland, and Ireland.	Sq. 16mo.	*Tegg*	1842	1
Peter Parley's Mythology of Greece and Rome.	Sq. 16mo.	*Tegg*	1841	1
Peter Parley's Tales of Greece, Ancient and Modern.	Square 16mo.	*Tegg*	1842	1
Peter Parley's Tales of Ancient Rome and Modern Italy.	Sq. 16mo.	*Tegg*	1840	1
Peter Parley's Tales about Christmas.	Sq. 16mo.	*Tegg.*	1839	1
Peter Parley's Shipwrecks.	do.	do.	1846	1
Parley's Plants.	do.	do.	1839	1
Parley's Modern Geography	do.	do.	1837	1
Parley's Bible Geography.	Sq. 16mo.	*J. S. Hodson*	1839	1
Parley's Child's First Step.	Sq. 16mo.	*Clements*	1839	1

[There are still other counterfeits of Parley's works, issued by various parties in London. The utter disregard of truth, honor, and decency, on the part of respectable British authors and publishers in this wholesale system of imposition and injustice, is all the more remarkable when we consider that the British public, and especially the British authors and booksellers, are denouncing us in America as pirates, for refusing international copyright.

The conduct of all these parties places them, morally, on a footing with other counterfeiters and forgers: public opinion, in the United States, would consign persons conducting in this manner to the same degree of reprobation. Can it be that, in England, a man who utters a counterfeit five-pound note is sent to Newgate, while another may issue thousands of counterfeit volumes and not destroy his reputation?"]

The above list certainly presents a tolerable proof that Mr. Goodrich has been no idler in the Republic of Letters. And his works are not among those which clog the bookseller's shelves and excite his periodical indignation on the annual review of his stock in trade. They may be emphatically called "Live Stock,"—for of some of them more than fifty thousand copies are circulated every year, and of all of them, as before stated, the aggregate sale amounts to about three hundred thousand volumes annually:—in all about seven millions of volumes have been sold! And here we must remark that it would be a great error to suppose that PETER PARLEY confines his energies to his personal aggrandizement only:

"Mr. Goodrich has been a liberal patron of American authors and artists; and it is questionable whether any other person has done as much to improve the style of the book manufacture, or to promote the arts of engraving. It is believed that he has put in circulation more than two [seven] millions of volumes of his own productions; all of which inculcate pure morality and cheerful views of life. His style is simple and unaffected; the flow of his verse melodious; and his subjects generally such as he is capable of treating most successfully."—*Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America.*

Can an author desire higher commendation than that which follows?

"For twenty years he has preserved the confidence of parents and teachers of every variety of condition and opinion, by an indefectible morality and strong practical sense, which are universally understood and approved."—*International Magazine*, ii. 154.

"Mr. Parley has too much reputation as a popular instructor of the young, to need any very urgent recommendation on our part."—*Lon. Monthly Repository.*

"The honoured name of Peter Parley (S. G. Goodrich) when pronounced calls to mind many of the pleasantest incidents of our youth. For more than twenty years his delightful compositions have instructed and edified children in both hemispheres; and it is to be regretted that unprincipled usurpers have invaded the field of his well-earned fame, even under his own banner."—*Trübner's Bibliographical Guide to Amer. Lit.*

Goodrich, Simon. Clocks; Nic. Jour. 1799.

Goodrich, Thomas, d. 1554, Bishop of Ely, 1534, aided in the revision of the trans. of the New Testament, 1540, in the compilation of the Common Prayer Book of 1548, and in The Institution of a Christian Man; or, the Bishop's Book. See Burnet's Reformation; Strype's Cranmer; Strype's Parker; Master's Hist. of C. C. C., C.; Bentham's Hist. of Ely.

Goodrick, John, Bishop of Norwich. A thanksgiving Serm. for Victory over the Rebels, on Ps. xlvi. 10, 11, 1685, 4to.

Goodricke, Henry. 1. Observ. on Dr. Price's Civil Liberty, &c., Lon., 1776, 8vo. 2. A Speech, 1779, 8vo.

Goodricke, John. Astronom. con. to Phil. Trans., 1783, '85, '86.

Goodridge, John. The Phœnix; or, Reasons for believing that the Comet is the real Phœnix of the Ancients, Lon., 1781, 8vo.

Goodsir, John. Con. to Annals of Med., 1801, '02.

Goodwin. Transubstantiation, Lon., 1688, fol.

Goodwin, Christopher. See Goodwyn.

Goodwin, E. S., of Sandwich, Mass., d. 1833, aged 46. Serms.

Goodwin, Francis, an eminent architect, d. 1835. Domestic Architecture. New ed., Lon., 1835, r. 4to; 96 plates. New ed., including the supplement, 1850, 2 vols. 4to. This eminent architect designed many of the handsome buildings which arrest the eye of the traveller in the midland counties of England, and in parts of Ireland. Lissadell Court is one of his works, and in the vols. noticed above will be found the details connected with the erection of this pile. Perhaps the Manchester Town-Hall is his *chef-d'œuvre*. At the time of his death he was preparing plans for the erection of the new Houses of Parliament. His intense application to this duty brought on a fit of apoplexy, which proved fatal.

Goodwin, George. Melissa Religionis Pontificæ ejusdemque apostrope X. Elegiis, Lon., 1620, 4to. The same in English, by John Vicars, Lon., 1624, 4to.

Goodwin, Harvey, late Fellow and Mathemat. Lecturer of Gonville and Caius College. 1. Elementary Course of Mathematics; 5th ed., 1857, 8vo. 2. Problems to above, 1847, 8vo. 3. Parish Serms., 1847, 12mo. 4. Second Series of do., 1851, 12mo. 5. Four Serms., 1853, 12mo. 6. Short Serms. at Celeb. of Lord's Supper, 1853, 12mo. 7. Comment. on the Gospel of St. Matthew, 1857, p. 8vo.

Goodwin, Isaac. 1. The Town Officer; or, Laws of Mass. rel. to the Duties of Municipal Officers, &c., Worcester, 1825, 12mo.

"Mr. Goodwin has adopted the plan of Dickinson's Town Officer, or rather, we should say, the plan of every author of Digests and Abridgments, from Brooke to Bigelow, and has done his work more thoroughly than any of his predecessors."—4 *U. S. Lit. Gaz.*, 31.

2. The New England Sheriff, Worcester, 1830, 8vo.

"To every Sheriff, Coroner and Constable, it will be an indispensable manual."—5 *Amer. Jur.*, 208.

Goodwin, John, 1593–1665, an independent divine, was a zealous republican, and promoted the condemnation of Charles I., and afterwards endeavoured to justify his course by writing a pamphlet called The Obstructors of Justice, 1649, 4to. This, together with Milton's Eiconoclastes, and Defensio pro Populo Anglicano, were, on the Restoration, burnt by the common hangman, Aug. 27, 1660. He was educated at Queen's Coll., Camb.; presented to the living of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, London, 1633; dismissed for refusing to baptize the children of his parishioners promiscuously, and to administer the Lord's Supper to his whole parish. He became a warm Arminian, and was a zealous supporter of his opinions. He pub. a number of theolog. and political works, of which the following are the best known. 1. Treatise of Justification, Lon., 1642, fol. New ed., by Wesley, 12mo.

"John Goodwin, not yet turned Arminian, preached and wrote with great diligence about justification, against the rigid sense of imputation; who being answered by Mr. Walker and Mr. Roborough, with far inferior strength, his book had the greater success for such answerers."—Baxter.

2. The Divine Authority of Scripture Asserted, 1648, 4to.

"Possessed of very considerable merit. It contains more originality and ingenious biblical interpretation than most books of the period known to me; and throughout it breathes a spirit of the purest piety towards God, and of good will towards men."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"It has ever been considered a masterpiece of polemical theology."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

"A work of great value; full of sound theology and original views of the Bible."—*Lon. Chris. Instructor.*

3. Right and Might well met: or a briefe and impartiall Enquiry into the Proceedings of the Army under Lord Fairfax, &c., 1648, 4to.

"This was considered, at the time of its publication, one of the most powerful and successful pamphlets, written on religious principles, in favour of the Republican army."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

4. Redemption Redeemed, 1651, fol. New ed., 1840, 8vo.

"The ablest defence of general redemption that ever appeared in an English dress, and may be fairly considered as exhibiting the strength of that cause."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

"Though assailed by Twisse and others, Goodwin's work has never been successfully refuted."

"Redemption Redeemed is perhaps as powerful a plea for Arminian views as has been published. If you read it, read also Kendall's and Owen's able Replies."—Bickersteth.

Thos. Lamb and Richard Resbury were also among the answerers to this work.

5. An Exposition of the Ninth Chap. of the Epist. of St. Paul to the Romans. New ed., with a Pref. by Thomas Jackson, 1835, 8vo.

"An able and earnest defence of the important tenet of justification by faith."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

"The public owes some gratitude to Mr. Jackson (the eminent Wesleyan) for the publication, in so very handsome a form, of this standard work of Goodwin's, in which the Arminian doctrine is most ably advocated. Goodwin's ironical preface to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, as a theological council, is first-rate in its way."—*British Magazine.*

6. Christian Theology, selected and systematically arranged from his Writings, with Life, by Saml. Dunn, 1836. 7. Life by Jackson, 8vo.

"An able defence of this celebrated Arminian."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Stu.*

"Contains many curious particulars about the author and his times."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Goodwin's violence as a politician has prejudiced many against him, not without cause, we think; but as a theologian few have been more highly commended.

"A person whom his worth, pains, diligence, and opinions, and the contests wherein on their account he hath publicly engaged, have delivered him from being the object of any ordinary thoughts or expressions. Nothing not great, not considerable, not some way eminent, is by any spoken of him, either consenting with him, or dissenting from him."—Dr. Owen.

"He had a clear head, a fluent tongue, a penetrating spirit, and a marvellous faculty in descanting on Scripture."—Dr. Calamy.

"His great learning, good sense, and extraordinary style for that day, render his works worth reading."—John Orton.

"He possessed no ordinary portion of strength and originality of mind, a large measure of disinterested zeal, and a capacity for usefulness which was exceeded by few of his contemporaries."—Orme.

See Neal's Puritans; Calamy; Barton's Remains, p. 122.

Goodwin, John, Rector of Clapham, Surrey. Serm. on Prov. xix. 2, 1738, 4to.

Goodwin, Nath. Serms., 1705, &c., 4to.

Goodwin, P. A. Memoirs of Andrew Jackson, Hartford, 12mo.

Goodwin, Peter. Serms., 1732, '37, '40, 8vo.

Goodwin, Philip, d. 1699? Vicar of Watford, pub. a work on the Lord's Supper, one on Dreams, and other treatises, 1649–58.

Goodwin, Simon. The Messiah; a Poem, Lon., 1772, 4to.

Goodwin, T. The Loyal Shepherd, or the Rustic Heroine; a Dram. Past. Poem., Lon., 1779, 8vo.

Goodwin, Thomas, D.D., 1600–1697, a high-Calvinist Independent divine, a native of Rolesby, Norfolk, was educated at Christ Church and Catherine Hall, (of which he became Fellow,) Camb.; Lecturer of Trinity Church, Camb., 1628; Vicar, 1632; relinquished his preferments, 1634, and became pastor of an Independent congregation at Arnheim, Holland; returned to London, and became a member of the Assembly of Divines; President of Magdalen Coll., Oxf., 1649; ejected at the Restoration; preached in London until his death in 1697. After his death a number of his works—valuable theological treatises—were pub. in 5 vols. fol., 1681, '83, '92, '97, 1704, but some pub. in his lifetime (1647, 4to) were not included,—viz.: Certain Select Cases Resolved; A Child of Light walking in Darkness; The Returne of Prayers; The Tryall of a Christian's Growth, &c.; Aggravation of Sinne, &c.; Vanitie of Thoughts; Christ set Forth; The Heart of Christ; Encouragements to Faith; and also—in the collective ed. of his works—Christ the Universal Peace-Maker. Some other treatises and separate series were also pub. before his death. See Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Darling's Cyc. Bibl., and authorities below.

"Goodwin's pieces published in his lifetime are the most valuable. . . . Many accurate and valuable remarks on Scripture. The Child of Light walking in Darkness is very useful for afflicted consciences." See Dr. E. Williams's C. P.

Bickersteth styles Goodwin's Exposition of the 1st and part of the 2d chapter of Ephesians

"A remarkable display of the riches of the Scriptures, and full of evangelical matter."—*Christian Student.*

"His Works, besides many discourses, include an exposition of part of the Epistle to the Ephesians, part of the book of Revelation, and some other portions of Scripture; but, from their extent and prolixity, they are not likely to be much consulted. Dr. Goodwin was a learned man, said to be rather high in his Calvinistic sentiments, (though I have not observed much of this,) but excelled in expounding the Scriptures. He delighted to search into abstruse and difficult texts. The least particle of speech came under his notice, and in numerous instances he has made it appear how much depends upon the connecting particles in Scripture, which are generally overlooked."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Dr. Goodwin, with sentiments truly evangelical, and a most happy talent at opening, sifting, and displaying the hidden riches of Scripture."—HERVEY.

Anthony à Wood considered Owen and Goodwin the two Atlases and Patriarchs of Independency.

"Dr. Goodwin's Works are numerous, and, in point of sentiment, valuable. . . . He was a good scholar, and an eminent divine and textuary. His style is involved and obscure."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

"A Puritan Divine of very superior powers, whose writings cast much light on the Scriptures on which he treats. He enters very fully into the peculiar mode of expression in the sacred writings, is very evangelical, and full of useful matter."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Goodwin's treatises—original edits.—had become very scarce and dear; but the new edits., 1840–51, pub. by Mr. Shaw, Seeleys, and the London Religious Tract Society, have reduced the value of the former. See Athen. Oxon.; Calamy; Neal's Puritans.

Goodwin, Thomas, son of the preceding, and pastor of a Dissenting congregation at Pinner, Middlesex. A Discourse of the True Nature of the Gospel. In answer to the Rev. Mr. Thos. Lorimer's Apology, Lon., 1695, 4to.

Goodwin, Thomas. Hist. of the Reign of Henry V., King of England, &c., Lon., 1704, fol.

"Compiled from good authorities." See Bp. Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.

Goodwin, or **Goodwyn, Thomas,** surgeon. Hampstead Waters and Bathing, Lon., 1804, 12mo.

Goodwin, Wm. Serm. Oxon., 1614, 4to.

Goodwyn, or **Goodwin, Christopher.** 1. The Chaũce of the Dolorous Louer, Lon., 1520, 4to.

"Mr. Heber's richly-furnished library may boast of a copy of it." *Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

"A lamentable story without pathos."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.*

But not without passion: for thus the "Dolorous Louer" apostrophizes his Ladie Faire:

"O rubycunde ruby and perle most argent,
O gyloffer gentyll and swete flowre delyce,
O daynte dyamounde and moost resplendent,
O doulcet blossome of a full grete pryce."

Could the lady resist an appeal so impassioned?

2. The Mayden's Dreme, compyled and made, 1542, *sine anno*, 4to.

"A vision without imagination."—WARTON: *ubi supra.*

Goodwyn, Edmund, M.D. Med. treatise, 1786, '88, 8vo.

Goodwyn, H. Interest Table; Nic. Jour., 1801.

Goodwyn, John. Gauging, Lon., 1594, 16mo.

Goodwyn, Thomas. See GOODWIN.

Goodyear, Aaron. Serpent's Bite, Phil. Trans., 1698.

Goodyeare, Wm., merchant. Trans. of John Carthemy's Wandering Knight, Lon., 1584; again, *sine anno*, 4to. We have already noticed this allegorical work; see BUNYAN, JOHN; Lon. Retrosp. Rev., i. 250, 1820.

Googe, Barnaby, b. 1538? a poet and translator, of whom but little is known, was educated at Christ's Coll., Cambridge, whence he removed to Staples Inn. See authorities cited below. 1. Trans. of the Firste Three Bokes of Palingenius's Zodiake of Lyfe, Lon., 1560. The trans. of the Firste Syxe Bokes was pub. in 1561, 12mo. The whole in 1565, 16mo, 8vo, and 4to; 1588, 4to. These edits. are rare; Bibl. Anglo-Poet., edit. of 1561, £5 5*s.*; of 1565, £9 9*s.*; of 1588, £6 6*s.*

"Googe's Zodiac of Palingenius was a favourite performance, and is constantly classed with the poetical translations of the period by cotemporary critics. The work itself was written by G. A. Manzolius, and contains sarcasms against the Pope, the Cardinals, and the Church of Rome."—ELLIS.

But see Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.

"This poem is a general satire on life, yet without peevishness or malevolence; and with more of the solemnity of the censor than the petulance of the satirist."—WARTON: *ubi supra.*

"Copious extracts from this wretchedly dull book are given in Cens. Lit.;—but why are they given?"—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

2. Eglogs, Epitaphes, and Sonnettes, 1563, 8vo; 1570, 4to.

"Mr. Steevens, of which library this book formed No. 876, (sold for £10 15*s.* 6*d.*,) said there was no scarcer book in the English language than this. It now belongs to Mr. Heber."—*Cens. Lit.*

There is another copy in the Library of Trin. Coll., Camb. 3. Trans. of T. Naogeorgius's Popish Kingdom, 1570, 4to. 4. Trans. of Foure Bookes of Husbandrie from Heresbachius, enlarged, 1577, '86, 4to. By Gervase Markham, with Notes and Illustrations, 1614, 4to. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog. 5. Trans. of The Proverbes of Sir James Lopes de Mendoza, 1579, 16mo. Googe also pub. trans. of Aristotle's Categories and Virgil's Georgics. See FLEMING, ABRAHAM; GOOCH, BERNARD, in this vol.; and the following works, in addit. to those cited above: Turberville's Sonnets; Tanner; Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet.; Churton's Life of Nowel; Strype's Parker; Restituta; Ellis's Specimens.

Gookin, Daniel, d. 1687, aged 75, a native of Kent, England, emigrated to Virginia, 1621; settled in Cambridge, Mass., 1644; visited England, 1656; Major-General of Mass., 1681–86. He was Superintendent of the Indians who had submitted to the governor of Massachusetts, from 1656 until his death, and zealously co-operated with Eliot in his efforts for their spiritual instruction. Historical Collections of the Indians in New England. This was written in 1674, and remained in MS. until 1792, when it was pub. by the Mass. Hist. Soc. He also wrote history of N. England. See Mass. Hist. Coll., i. 226, 228; vii. 23; Holmes's Hist. of Camb.; Hutchinson; Mather's Magnalia; Johnson's Wond.-Work. Prov., 109, 192; Stith, 205; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.

Gookin, Nathaniel, d. 1734, aged 46, grandson of the preceding, and minister of Hampton, N. H., graduated at Harvard Coll., 1703; succeeded John Cotton, 1710. He pub. three serms. occasioned by the earthquake in Oct. 1727, to which is added an account of the earthquake, &c. See Mass. Hist. Coll., vii. 55; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.

Gookin, Vincent. Transplanting the Irish into Connaught, &c.; in answer to Rich. Laurence, Lon., 1695, 4to.

Goold, Rev. Wm. H. See OWEN, JOHN, D.D.

Goolden, Samuel. Gangrene; Ed. Med. Ess., 1734.

Gordon, a layman. Serm., 1733, 8vo.

Gordon. 1. Comedies of Terence in Eng. Verse, Lon., 1752, 12mo. 2. Powers of Ecclesiastics, 1776, 8vo.

Gordon of Lochinvar. Encouragements for such as shall have Intention to bee Undertakers in the new Plantation of Cape Briton, now New Galloway, in America, by mee, Lochinvar, Edin., 1620, 4to; Gordounston, 1073, £3.

Gordon, Lt.-Col. To the Volunteer Corps, Lon., 1805.

Gordon, Abraham. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1755.

Gordon, Sir Adam, Rector of West Tilbury, Essex, Preb. of Bristol. His best-known works are—1. Serms., Lon., 1790, 2 vols. 2. Discourses, &c.; the substance of the Homilies in a modern style, 1795, 2 vols. 8vo; 1817, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Very necessary for every clergyman to possess, who wishes properly to discharge his pastoral duties."—BP. TOMLINE.

But see Bickersteth's Chris. Stu., 4th ed., p. 325.

3. Serms., 1796, 8vo. 4. Fifty-two Lectures on the Catechism of the Ch. of Eng. with three Discourses, 1817, 3 vols. 8vo. He pub. a number of occasional serms: see Bibl. Brit.

Gordon, Alexander. Tyrocinium Linguæ Latinæ, Lon., 1664, 8vo.

Gordon, Alexander. Theatre of the Scottish Kings, 1709, 4to.

Gordon, Alexander, d. 1750, a Scotch antiquary, resided for many years on the continent, and also visited Carolina in 1741, and died there. He was a good Greek scholar, and an excellent draughtsman. 1. Itinerarium Septentrionale; or, a Journey through most of the Counties of Scotland, and those in the North of England. In two Parts, Lon., 1726, fol. 2. Supplement to above, 1732, fol. A Latin edit. of Nos. 1 and 2 was pub. in Holland, 1731. 3. The Lives of Pope Alex. VI. and his son Cæsar Borgia, &c., Lon., 1729, fol. 4. Trans. of Maffei's Hist. of the Ancient Amphitheatres, 1730, 8vo; 2d ed. enlarged, 625 Plates of Mummies, about 1739, fol. 5. Essays resp. Mummies, 1737, fol. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Gordon, Alexander, of Achintoul, several years Major-General in the Czar's service. 1. Hist. of Peter the Great, Aberdeen, 1755, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. The Prussiad; an Heroic Poem, &c., Lon., 1759, 4to.

Gordon, Alexander, M.D. 1. Puerperal Fever of Aberdeen, Lon., 1795, 8vo. 2. In conjunction with Rev. Dr. Colin Milne, Indigenous Botany, vol. i., 1793, 8vo. 3. Con. to Med. Com., 1793.

Gordon, Sir Alexander Duff, Bart. 1. Trans. of Sketches of German Life, Lon., 1847, p. 8vo.

"This is a selection deserving of more than ordinary attention.

Though the writer [Von Ense] does not take a high rank among the authors of modern Germany, in right either of original talent or any peculiar charm of style as a narrator, he is easy, circumstantial, and trustworthy. He has lived, too, among distinguished people and in stirring times."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

2. Trans. of A. Weill's Village Tales from Alsatia. New ed., 1847, sq. 3. In conjunction with Lady Duff Gordon, Trans. of Leopold Ranke's Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg and Hist. of Prussia, 1849, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Professor Ranke has devoted some eight or ten years to the examination of materials especially relating to the period embraced by this history; he was, moreover, one of the Commission appointed to superintend the preparation of the new edition of the Great Frederick's works now in course of publication at Berlin, and has thus been enabled to gain a fresh insight into several portions of that monarch's life, and to throw a new light upon several of his actions."—*Translators' Preface.*

"The translation transfers the whole value of the original work into our language, and, whatever may be its merits as an historical composition, they now belong as much to English as German literature."—*Lon. Economist.*

"The translation is well done, on a somewhat free principle; not free as to the sense, for the translators have completely penetrated their author's meaning; but free with respect to the choice of words and the structure of opinion."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Gordon, Alexander George, M.D. The Complete English Physician; or, a Univ. Lib. of Family Med., Lon., 1778, 8vo.

Gordon, Andrew, 1712–1751, Prof. of Philos. in the Scots Monastery of the Benedictines at Erfurt. His principal works are—1. Progr. de studii philosophici dignitate et utilitate, Erfurt, 1737, 4to. 2. De Concordandis mensuris, 1742, 4to. 3. Phænomena electricitatis exposita, 1744, 8vo. 4. Physica experimentalis elementa, 1751–52, 2 vols. 8vo, with plates. Dr. Priestley says that Gordon was the first person who used a cylinder instead of a globe in the electrical apparatus. See Hirsching's Manual of Eminent Persons who died in the 18th Century.

Gordon, Anthony. Science of Defence, Lon., 1805, 4to.

Gordon, Bernard, a native of Gordon, in Rouvergne, France, is improperly called a Scotsman by Watt. For an account of him and his medical works, see Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la faculté de Montpellier, par Astruc; Biog. Univ.

Gordon, C. A. A Concise Hist. of the antient and illust. House of Gordon, Aberd., 1754, 12mo. Privately printed, Jadis, 84, 17*s.*

Gordon, Charles Alexander, M.D. 1. The Principal Diseases of India briefly described, Lon., 1847, 12mo. Hand-Book for Medical Officers of Her Majesty's Service in India, 1852, 12mo.

Gordon, D. Pharmacopinax, Aberd., 1625, 4to. Gordonstoun, 1021, £5 17*s.* 6*d.*

Gordon, Duncan, M.D. Letter to John Hunter, Lon., 1786, 4to.

Gordon, Francis. Predestination, &c., Edin., 1712, 4to.

Gordon, George. 1. Newtonian Philos., Lon., 1719, 12mo. 2. Longitude, 1724, 8vo. 3. Astronomy, &c., 1726, 8vo.

Gordon, George. Annals of Europe, Lon., 1739–43, 6 vols. 8vo.

Gordon, George. De Natura Rerum, Quæstiones Philosophicæ, Glasg., 1758, 8vo.

Gordon, George. Serms., Lon., 1794, 1805, 4to.

Gordon, George Campbell. Serm., Luke xxii. 19: The Holy Communion, Lon., 1850, r. 12mo.

Gordon, J. Memoirs concerning Popery, Lon., 1733, 8vo.

Gordon, James, D.D., 1543–1620, surnamed **Huntlæus,** from his connection with the noble family of Gordon: a Scotch Jesuit, was for nearly fifty years professor of Hebrew and divinity in several parts of Europe, and for some time a missionary in Scotland and England; and his zeal in making converts caused him to be twice imprisoned.

1. Controversarium Fidei Epitome, &c.; 1st tom., Aug. Pict., 1612; 2d tom., Paris; 3d tom., Cologne, 1620, all 8vo.

"This work is entitled to a place here, were it only because it partly led to the publication of the Philologia Sacra of Glassuis. In one of the tracts which it contains, De Verbo Dei, he [Gordon] attacks with great vigour and acuteness the present Hebrew text, and extols exceedingly the Latin Vulgate."—*Orme's Bibl. Brit., q.v.*

2. Summaries of the Controversies, &c. betweene Catholickes and Protestants, 1618, 8vo. 3. Traditions, 1614, 8vo.

Gordon, James, D.D., 1553–1641, surnamed **Lesmoræus,** from his connection with the family of Lesmore; a Scotch Jesuit, was born at or near Aberdeen. He was Rector of the Colleges of Toulouse and Bordeaux, and confessor to Louis XIII. 1. Opus Chronologicum, Col. Agr., 1614, fol.

"It is not, I believe, a work of great value."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

2. Chronologia ab Orbe condita ad annum Christi, 1617, Aug. Rot., 1617, fol. 3. Catholica veritate, diatriba, Burdig, 1623, 12mo. 4. Biblia Sacra: cum Commentariis, &c., Paris, 1636, 3 vols. fol.

"These volumes, according to Walch, contain many things which may be read with profit."—Orme: *ubi supra.*

5. Theologia Moralis, tomus prior, Paris, 1634. 6. Opuscula Chronologicum, Historicum, Geographicum, Col. Agr., 1636, 8vo.

Gordon, James, Bishop of Aberdeen. 1. The Reformed Bishop, Lon., 1679, 8vo. Anon. 2. To R. Catholics, 1687, 4to. 3. Fables of Esop, as commented on by Sir Roger L'Estrange, Edin., 1700, fol. 4. A Generous Prince, Lon., 1703, 8vo.

Gordon, James. An Ordination Serm., 1735

Gordon, James, Parson of Rothiemay. 1. Hist. of Scots Affairs, 1637–41, Aberd., 1840–42, 3 vols. 4to, Spalding Club, vols. i., iii., v. Only 250 copies printed.

"This valuable work is printed from a unique MS. in the library of the King's College at Aberdeen, and forms a work of great authority, and the principal writers of this period have all referred to it, even while locked up in manuscript."

2. Description of bothe Towns of Aberdeene, edit. by C. Innes, 1842, 4to, Spalding Club, vol. iv.

Gordon, James, Vicar of Barragh, Rector of Killegny, &c., Ireland. 1. Terraquea; or, a New System of Geography and Modern Hist., Lon., 1790–93, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Hist. of the Rebell. in Ireland in 1798, &c., 1801, '03, 8vo. 3. Hist. of Ireland from the earliest accounts to the Union in 1801, 2 vols. 8vo, 1806. In French, by P. La Montague, Paris, 1808, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The author has not derogated from the reputation which he derived from his prior publication, since we discover in it the same clear discernment, the same sound judgment, the same strong good sense, the same manly sentiments, and the same fearless integrity and devotion to truth."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

"A party work abounding in misrepresentation."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

4. Hist. of the Brit. Islands, Great Brit., and the Islands that with it compose a geographical group, from the earliest accounts to 1807, 4 vols. 8vo., 1815.

Gordon, Rev. James Bentley. An Hist. and Geographical Memoir of the N. Amer. Continent: its Nations and Tribes; with a summary Acct. of his Life, Writings, and Opinions. Edited by Thos. Jones, Dubl., 1820, 4to.

Gordon, John, Gentleman of the Chamber to the King of France. Panegyrique de Congratulation pour la Concorde des Royaumes de la Grande Bretagne en Vnité de Religion et Vnique Royauté, Paris, 1603, sm. 8vo; Rochelle, 1603, 8vo. In English, Lon., 1603, 4to. Liber rarissimus. This work is ascribed by Lowndes to Dr. Gordon, Dean of Sarum.

Gordon, John, D.D., Dean of Sarum, pub. Assertionis pro vera veræ Ecclesiæ Nota, 1603, 8vo; Anti-Torto-Bellarminus, &c., 1610, 4to; and other theolog. treatises. See Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

Gordon, John. Serm. on the Union, Lon., 1604, 4to.

Gordon, John, of Glencat. Autobiog., Lon., 1733, 8vo.

Gordon, John, of Buthlaw. De Nuptijs Roberti Senescalli Scotiæ atque Elizabethæ Moræ Dissertatio, Edin., 1749. For a trans. of this work—highly commended—see Scotia Rediviva, vol. i., Edin., 1826, 8vo.

Gordon, John. Specimen Animadversionum Criticarum in priscam Evangeliorum Gothicam; item novæ ejusdem versionis interpretationis Latinæ, Edin., 1760, 8vo.

Gordon, John. The Famous Bull, or Constitution Unigenitus, &c.; related in the Memoirs of John Gordon, who was thirteen years in the Scots College at Paris; 2d ed., Lon., 12mo, *sine anno.*

Gordon, John, D.D., Archdeacon of Lincoln, d. 1793, aged 68. 1. Serm., Camb., 1767, 4to. 2. Serm., Lon., 1771, 4to.

Gordon, John. Poems, Lon., 1807, '12, 12mo.

Gordon, John, M.D. Lect. on Anat. and Physiol., Edin. 1. Structure of the Brain, comprising an estimate of the claims of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, Edin., 1807, 8vo. 2. A System of Anatomy, 1815, 8vo; engravings (22) to do., 1817, 8vo.

"A much-esteemed work."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

3 Lect. on Human Physiology, 1817, 8vo. 4. Caloric; Thom. Ann. Philos., 1814.

Gordon, John. Eng. Spelling, Lon., 1814, 18mo.

Gordon, Prof. Lewis, of Glasgow. 1. Lect. on Civil Engineering and Mechanics, Edin., r. 8vo. 2. Trans. of Prof. Julius Weisbach's Principles of the Mechanics of Machinery and Engineering, 1847–48, 2 vols. 8vo. First Amer. ed., with addits. by Prof. Walter R. Johnson, Phila., 1849, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The most valuable contribution to practical science that has yet appeared in this country."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"In every way worthy of being recommended to our readers."—*Franklin Institute Jour.*

Gordon, Rev. Loudon Harcourt. An Apology for the Conduct of the Gordons, &c. rel. to Mrs. Lee, Lon., 1804, 8vo.

Gordon, Lady Lucie Duff, wife of Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, is a daughter of Mrs. Sarah Austin; see *ante.* 1. Trans. of Niebuhr's Greek Legends. 2. Trans. from the German of The Amber Witch: the most interesting Trial for Witchcraft yet known, Lon., 1844, p. 8vo. A new English ed. was pub. in 1849, 18mo.

"If this work be genuine, it is, undoubtedly, as it announces itself, the most interesting of all those strange trials for witchcraft, so absorbing and sometimes so inexplicable, which occur at a certain period in almost every country in Europe; if it be a fiction, it is worthy—we can give no higher praise—of Defoe. The editor professes to have found the manuscript in a manner by no means improbable, yet rather too like that which the author of Waverley, as well as many others of inferior name, have been so fond of playing off upon us. It was brought to him by his sexton out of a niche or closet in the church, where it had long lain hid among a heap of old hymn-books and useless parish-accounts. We have read nothing for a long time, in fiction or in history, which has so completely riveted and absorbed our attention."—*Lon. Quar. Rev., June,* 1844.

But hear the conclusion of the story:

"The *Amber Witch* is one of the 'Curiosities of Literature,' for in the last German edition the author is obliged to prove that it is entirely a work of imagination, and not, as almost all the German critics believed it to be when it appeared, the reprint of an old chronicle. It was, in fact, written as a trap for the disciples of Strauss and his school, who had pronounced the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, from historical research, assisted by 'internal evidence,' to be a collection of legends. Meinhold did not spare them when they fell into the snare, and made merry with the historical knowledge and critical acumen that could not detect the contemporary romancer under the mask of the chronicler of two centuries ago, while they decided so positively as to the authority of the most ancient writings in the world."—*Lon. Times, July,* 1850.

3. Trans. of Lt. Lamping's [a young Oldenburg soldier] work entitled, The French in Algiers, 1844, p. 8vo.

"The events are described in a pleasing style of easy epistolary narrative. The glimpses which they afford of the barbarities of the French African war fully confirm the worst opinions which we had formed on the subject."—*Northern Whig.*

4. Trans. from the German of Ritter Von Feuerbach's Remarkable Crimes and Trials, 1846, 8vo.

"The reader is taken into a new world, in which all is grotesque and horrible. . . . The secrets of the prison-house are opened to him."—*Edin. Rev.*

"The translation is excellent, and a judicious compression of the original has added much to the effect."—*Lon. Examiner.*

"Lady Gordon possesses in a high degree the rare faculty of translation, to which she has a hereditary right. She has skilfully pruned the luxuriant details of some of the cases, and omitted the disquisitions on evidence and other legal topics, which, however valuable in themselves, would be uninteresting to general readers. The present collection of criminal cases forms, as far as we are aware, the most interesting specimen existing in our language."—4 *Law Mag.*, N. S., 310; and see 4 Law Rev.

The legal student should add to this volume Dumas's Celebrated Crimes.

"Dumas's book is very striking. The tragedy of Truth—the serious side of what is called the Romance of Real Life—had never such startling illustration as this remarkable book affords. What a story is that of the Marchioness de Ganges!"—*Lon. Examiner.*

5. Trans. of Stella and Vanessa; a Novel, by Léon de Wailly. 6. Trans. of Ferdinand and Maximilian, by Ranke. 7. Trans. of the Village Doctor, by the late Comtesse d'Arbouville. 8. Trans. of Moltke's Russian Campaigns of 1828–29 on the Danube; pub. in 1854. 9. In conjunction with Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Trans. of Ranke's Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg, and Hist. of Prussia, 1849, 3 vols. 8vo.

Gordon, N. M. Alleghan; a Poem in Nine Books, Cin., 1855, 12mo. In blank verse. The theme of the poem is the spread of the Gospel.

Gordon, Patrick. 1. Neptunus Britannicus Corydonis, Lon., 1613, 4to. 2. Historie of Penardo and Laissa, &c., in heroik Verse, Dort, 1615, 12mo. 3. The famous Historie of Robt. Bruce, &c., Dort, 1615, 4to; Edin., 1718, 12mo.

Gordon, Patrick. Geography, &c., 1693, &c.

Gordon, Patrick, Lt.-Gov. of Penna. Two Indian Treaties at Conestogoe, 1728; Phila., 1728, fol.

Gordon, Pryse Lockhart. Personal Memoirs; or, Reminiscences of Men and Manners at Home and Abroad during the last Half-Century, with occasional sketches of the Author's Life, Lon., 1830, 2 vols. 8vo.

"With many pleasant anecdotes of men and things, we have in these volumes an abundance of commonplace and almost puerile narrative, which necessarily must take the lead in fixing a character on this book."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

"The best collection of real anecdotes and adventures that we have seen for many a day."—*Lon. Spectator.*

"We know not any species of work so calculated to give a real view of life in its infinite varieties."—*Court Journal.*

Gordon, Robert, of Stralogh, Scotland, d. about 1650, wrote a topographical work entitled Theatrum Scotiæ, illustrated with maps, and dedicated to Cromwell. It was printed at Amsterdam.

"On y trouve une description complète de l'Écosse, avec des cartes particulières de chaque comté. On y ajoute le livre de Buchanan, *De Jure regni apud Scotos.*"—*Biog. Univers.*

Gordon, Robert. Deafness; Med. Com., 1775.

Gordon, Sir Robert, of Gordonstoun, Bart., Gentleman of the Bedchamber to K. James I. and K. Charles I., &c. A Genealogical Hist. of the Earldom of Sutherland, Edin., 1813, fol. Bindley, Pt. 1, 2046, £1 13*s.* Largest paper, Brockett, 1329, £1 19*s.* One copy was struck off on vellum for the Marquis of Stafford. This splendid volume, edited by Henry Weber, was pub. under the auspices and at the charge of the Marchioness of Stafford, (in her own right Countess of Sutherland.)

"The paper, printing, and style of getting up are worthy of the intrinsic value of the volumes. Such works are sometimes not only highly curious and interesting, but are absolutely necessary to the Historian and Antiquary for the satisfactory completion of their historical labours. In this work we have materials which equally appertain to English and Scottish history."—*Dibdin's Bibl. Spenseriana.*

The bibliographer must not fail to procure if he can—which is greatly to be questioned—A Catalogue of the Singular and Curious Library, originally formed between 1610 and 1650, by Sir Robert Gordon, of Gordounstoun, &c., with some addits. by his successors, comprising an extraordinary number of rarities in the literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Sold by auction, London, in March and April, 1816.

Gordon, Robert, D.D., minister of the Free High Church, Edin. 22 Evangelical Serms., Edin., 1825, '26, '33, 8vo.

"These are orations, these are arguments, worthy of a high and permanent place in our theological literature. They display a vigour and originality of thought which it is truly refreshing to meet with in printed sermons, and are, at the same time, boldly explicit in the enunciation of the Gospel system."—*Lon. Eclectic Rev.*

In The Mourner's Companion, 1825, 12mo, containing treatises by Flavel, Cecil, and Shaw, will be found an Essay by Dr. Gordon.

"This volume is well fitted to be a companion to the afflicted; nor can the Christian rise from the perusal of the treatises without some salutary impressions, calculated to soothe him under present suffering, or fit him for meeting future trials with devout acquiescence in the divine appointment."

Gordon, T. Trans. of Menzel's Hist. of German Literature, with Notes, Oxf., 1840, 4 vols. p. 8vo.

"There is no higher name in the living literature of his country than Menzel; he is eloquent and popular at the same time."—*Blackwood's Mag.*

Gordon, Thomas, 1684?–1750, a native of Kirkcudbright, Galloway, settled in London, and became a noted political and religious writer. 1. Tacitus, trans. into English, &c., Lon., 1728–31, 2 vols. fol. 2. The Independent Whig; or, a Defence of Primitive Christianity, 1732, 2 vols. 12mo. 3. Sallust, trans. into English, 1744, 4to. 4. Review of a pamph. by Chas. Yorke, 1746, 8vo. 5. In conjunction with John Trenchard, Cato's Letters, 1724, '37, '48, '55, 4 vols. 12mo. 6, 7. Two Collec. of Tracts: I. A Cordial for Low Spirits, 1750, 3 vols. 12mo; 3d ed., by Richard Baron, 1763, 3 vols. 12mo. II. The Pillars of Priestcraft and Orthodoxy Shaken, 1750, 2 vols. 12mo. New ed., by Richard Baron, 1768, 4 vols. 12mo.

Gordon, Thomas. 1. Naval Architecture, Lon., 1784, 8vo. 2. British Fisheries, 1785, 8vo.

Gordon, Thomas, of Aberdeenshire, General of a Division of the Greek Army. Hist. of the Greek Revolution, Lon., 1832, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., Lon., 1842.

"It is utterly impossible for us to do any thing like justice to the merits of these important volumes; but we have seen more than enough to justify us in declaring that they must at once take their rank among our standard histories."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"Hundreds of books have been written about the Greek Revolution, but its history is now truly written for the first time."—*Lon. Examiner.*

Gordon, Thomas F. 1. Digest of the Laws of the United States, Phila., 1827, 8vo; 4th ed., 1851.

"An exceedingly useful work, very carefully prepared."—*Marvin's Leg. Bibl.*, 342; 18 *Amer. Jur.*, 229; 19, 257; 1 *Leg. Exam.*, 263.

2. Hist. of Pennsylvania from its Discovery to 1776, 1823, '29, 8vo. 3. Hist. of New Jersey from its Discovery to 1789, Trenton, 1831, 8vo. 4. The Hist. of America, Phila., 1831, 2 vols. 12mo. The first two vols. of the Cabinet of American History. Two more were pub. in 1832: see No. 5. 5. The Hist. of Ancient Mexico, 2 vols.

12mo. See No. 4. 6. Gazetteer of New Jersey, Trenton, 1834, 8vo. 7. Gazetteer of New York, 1836, 8vo.

Gordon, Wm. 1. Serm., 1710, 4to. 2. Do., 1717, 8vo.

Gordon, Wm. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1718, '19, 8vo.

Gordon, Wm. Hist. of the Ancient Noble and Illust. Family of the Gordons to 1690, Edin., 1726, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Collected from Scots and foreign historical manuscripts, records, and registers of the nation."

Gordon, Wm. Serm., 1746, 8vo.

Gordon, Wm. 1. The Universal Accountant and Complete Merchant, 1763, '65, '74, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A work of this kind adapted to the present state of science and commerce is a desideratum"—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

Mr. McCulloch heads the department devoted to Book-keeping and Mercantile Accounts in the valuable work from which we have just quoted, with the following apt citation from an eminent authority:

"The counting-house of an accomplished merchant is a school of method, where the great science may be learned of ranging particulars under generals, of bringing the different parts of a transaction together, and of showing at one view a long series of dealing and exchange. Let no man venture into large business while he is ignorant of the method of regulating books; never let him imagine that any degree of natural abilities will enable him to supply this deficiency or preserve multiplicity of affairs from inextricable confusion."—DR. JOHNSON: *Preface to Rolt's Dictionary of Trade and Commerce.*

2. Arithmetic, 1779, 12mo. 3. Livy, in English, 1813, 12mo.

Gordon, Wm. Thanksg. Serm., Lon., 1776, 8vo.

Gordon, Wm., D.D., 1729–1807, a native of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England, was pastor of an Independent church at Ipswich, and was subsequently successor to Dr. David Jennings in the church at Old Gravel Lane, Wapping. In 1770 he removed to America, and became minister of the Third Church, Roxbury, Mass. In 1786 he returned to England, and preached both at St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, and at Ipswich. He died in the latter place Oct. 19, 1807. He pub. serms., &c., 1772, '75, '77, '83; an Abridgt. of Jonathan Edwards's Treatise on the Religious Affections, and a History of the Rise, Progress, and Establishment of the Independency of the U. States of America, &c., Lon., 1788, 4 vols. 8vo; N. York, 1789, 3 vols. 8vo; 1794, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The language of this work deserves little encomium, but the merit of fidelity is the first qualification in an historian; and to that claim we believe the present dispassionate writer is fully entitled."—*Lon. Month. Rev., May*, 1789, 441, 442.

"The History of Gordon, in four thick octavo volumes, will, in like manner, be consulted with best effect when other accounts have been perused. The author appears to have access to good sources of information; and the work is an immense assemblage of facts, presented to the reader with little or no comment, and with great impartiality."—*Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.*

But *audi alteram partem:*

"This however is rather a collection of facts than a regular history, for the writing of which, indeed, the author had no talent; his style is vulgar and confused, and his reflections commonplace. The best parts of it occur where he made most use of Dodsley's Annual Register. The colouring he attempts to give, as may be expected, is entirely unfavourable to the English, nor does he endeavour to disguise his partialities."—*Supp. vol. to the Dict. Hist.*, 1812.

"There arises some suspicion that Dr. Gordon actually wrote under the influence of American prejudice."—*Lon. Critical Rev.*

Gordon, Wm., M.D., 1801–1849, was educated at Ripon, England, in the vicinity of which city he was born. After some years' experience as a general practitioner, in 1841 he took the degree of M.D., and settled as a physician in Hull. 1. Academical Examinations on the Practice of Surgery, 1828. 2. Critical Inquiry concerning a new Membrane of the Eye, 1832. 3. Contributions to Medical Journals. See The Christian Philosopher triumphing over Death; a narrative of the Closing Scenes of the Life of the late Wm. Gordon, M.D., F.L.S., of Kingston-upon-Hull, by Newman Hall, Lon., 1849, 12mo; 5th ed., 1854. We have referred to this work in our life of GODMAN, JOHN D.

Gore, Mrs. Catherine Grace, a celebrated English novelist, the widow of Mr. Charles Gore, has perhaps done more to familiarize the public mind with the tone of fashionable manners and conversation than any other writer of the day. The following alphabetical list of her writings presents the best illustration of her literary industry. From the date of her first work, (about 1823,)—Theresa Marchmont; or, The Maid of Honour,—Mrs. Gore has been in constant communication with the public. 1. Agathonia, 1844, 12mo. 2. Ambassador's Wife, 1842, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 3. Banker's Wife, 1843, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 4. Birthright, and other Tales, 1843, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 5. Bond; a Dramatic Poem, 8vo. 6. Cabinet Minister, 1839, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 7. Castles in the Air, 1847, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 8. Cecil; or, Adventures of a Coxcomb, 1845, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1849, 12mo. 9. Courtier of the Days of Charles the Second, and other Tales, 1839, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 10. Dacre of the South, or the Olden Time; a Tragedy, 1840, 8vo. 11. Débutante, 2d ed., 1846, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 12. Dean's Daughter; or, The Days We Live In, 1853, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 13. Diamond and the Pearl, 1848, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 14. Diary of a Desennuyée, 1836, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 15. Dowager; or, Modern School of Scandal, 1840, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1854, 12mo. 16. Fair of May Fair, 1832, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 17. Fascination, and other Tales, (edited by Mrs. Gore,) 1842, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 18. Greville; or, A Season in Paris, 1841, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 19. Hamiltons, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1850, 12mo. 20. Heir of Selwood, 1838, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 21. Historical Traveller, 1831, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 22. Hungarian Tales, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 23. Inundation; a Christmas Story, 1843, '50, 12mo. 24. Lady Leighton. 25. Lettre de Cachet; The Reign of Terror; two tales, 1827, p. 8vo. 26. Lost Son. New ed., 1854, 12mo. 27. Mammon; or, the Hardships of an Heiress, 1855, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 28. Man of Fortune, and other Tales, 1841, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 29. Manners of the Day; or, Women as they are, 1830, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 30. Mary Raymond, and other Tales, 1837, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 31. Memoirs of a Peeress; edited by Lady Charlotte Bury, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 32. Men of Capital; Two Stories, 1846, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 33. Modern Chivalry, 1843, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 34. Money-Lender, 1843, 3 vols. cr. 8vo; 1854, 12mo. 35. Mothers and Daughters, 1831, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1834, '49, 12mo. 36. Mrs. Armytage; or, Female Domination, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1848, 12mo. 37. New Year's Day, 1846, '50, 12mo. 38. Opera; a Story of the Beau Monde, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 39. Ormington, or Cecil a Peer: a sequel to Cecil a Coxcomb, 1842, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 40. Paris, Picturesque and Romantic; letter-press by Mrs. Gore, with 21 illustrations by Mr. T. Allom, 1842, r. 8vo. 41. Peers and Parvenus, 1846, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 42. Pin-Money, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 43. Polish Tales, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 44. Popular Member, and other Tales, 1844, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 45. Preferment; or, my Uncle the Earl, 1839, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 46. Progress and Prejudice, 1854, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 47. Queen of Denmark, 1845, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 48. Quid Pro Quo; a Comedy, 8vo. 49. Romances of Real Life, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 50. Rose-Fancier's Manual, a trans. from the French, 1838, p. 8vo. 51. Self, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 52. Sketch-Book of Fashion, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 53. Sketches of English Character, 1846, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1852, 12mo. 54. Snow-Storm; a Christmas Story, 1845, '50, '54, 12mo. 55. Soldier of Lyons, 1841, '49, 12mo. 56. Stokeshill Place; or, The Man of Business, 1837, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 57. Story of a Royal Favourite, 1845, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 58. Temptation and Atonement, 1847, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 59. The Lover and the Husband, (a free trans. of M. Bertrand's Gerfault;) The Woman of a Certain Age, &c., 1841, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 60. The Peeress. 61. Theresa Marchmont; or, the Maid of Honour, about 1823, 18mo. 62. Tuileries, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 63. Two Broken Hearts; a Poem, 8vo. 64. Woman of Business. 65. Woman of the World, 1838, 3 vols. p. 8vo. This list might be lengthened by the addition of The Maid of Croissy, The Sledge-Driver,—dramas from the French,—The School for Coquettes, a Comedy; Life's Lesson, 1856; The Two Aristocracies, 1857, and a number of works pub. without the author's name. Mrs. Gore is said to have in preparation for the press, Memoirs of the Present Century, Social, Literary, and Political, (1858.)

The success of this popular novelist in her sketches of the prevailing tone of fashionable society is admitted by the ablest critics:

"The more respectable of Mrs. Gore's personages are affecters of an excessive prudery concerning the decencies of life,—nay, occasionally of an exalted and mystical religious feeling. Whatever, therefore, they do, is a fair and absolute measure of the prevailing opinions of the class, and may be regarded as not derogatory to their position in the eyes of their equals. But the low average standard of morality thus depicted, with its conventional distinctions, cannot be invented. It forms the atmosphere in which the parties live; and were it a fictitious compound, fabricated at the author's pleasure, the beings who breathe it could not but be universally acknowledged as fantastical, and as mere monstrosities; they would, indeed, be incapable of acting in harmony and consistence with the known laws and usages of civil life. If the situations and dialogues of Mrs. Gore's novels be compared with these usages and laws, and with any of the records of the actual sayings and doings of high life,—such as a series of parliamentary reports, county meetings, race-course transactions, &c., they will be found, with a reasonable allowance for artistic colouring, to reflect accurately enough the notions current among the upper classes respecting religion, politics, domestic morals, the social affections, and that coarse aggregate of dealing with our neighbours which is embraced by the term common honesty.

"It is this average morality of the aristocratic classes that chiefly concerns society at large. The specific overt acts of high life are as much out of the reach of imitation by inferiors as its deportment and carriage."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1839, 888, 889. Read the whole of this paper.

"Many of Mrs. Gore's novels are works in which the present state of society and manners is more or less clearly impressed: they are pictures of the time, and no more."—Allan Cunningham: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

"Among the novelists of the day, Mrs. Gore is entitled to a high place."—*Edin. Rev.*

"Mrs. Gore's style is always animated, light, and playful. It is sustained by originality of thought, and sparkles with satirical allusions."

"All the productions of Mrs. Gore afford evidence of great aptitude, cleverness, and talent."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

"Mrs. Gore is certainly foremost among the female novelists of the day, for wit, acuteness of observation, for originality of remark, and generally for her graphic powers."—*Lon. Observer.*

"The novel of conventional and artificial life belongs to no one so much as to Mrs. Gore. Who does not know the ring of her regular sentences?—the dialogue which chimes in exactly the same measure, whether the speakers speak in a club, or in the dowager-duchess's sombre and pious boudoir?"

The critic proceeds to notice the sameness of this lady's scenes and characters in her different works, and then continues:

"Nevertheless, Mrs. Gore's novels have a host of readers, and Mrs. Gore's readers are interested. People will be interested, we suspect, till the end of the world, in the old, old story how Edwin and Angelina fell in love with each other; how they were separated, persecuted, and tempted; and how their virtue and constancy triumphed over all their misfortunes. And there is much vivacity and liveliness, and a good deal of shrewd observation, in these books. They are amusing, pleasant beguilers of a stray hour; and, after all our grand pretensions, how valuable a property is this in the genus novel, which proclaims itself an ephemeron in its very name!"—*Modern Novelists, Great and Small: Blackwood's Mag., May,* 1855.

Gore, Charles. A work on ships, Lon., 1799, 4to.

Gore, Christopher, 1758–1827; Governor of Massachusetts, 1809; U. States Senator, 1814–17; pub. a Masonic Oration, 1783. See Amer. Ann. Reg., 1826–27, p. 339–341. Gov. Gore left to Harvard College a bequest amounting to nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

Gore, Henry. Elements of S. Geometry, 1733, 8vo.

Gore, John. Serm., Phil. iv. 11, Lon., 1634, 4to.

Gore, Montagu. Some Remarks on the Foreign Relations of England at the present Crisis, Lon., 1838, 8vo. Reviewed by Lord Brougham in the Edin. Rev., lxviii. 495–537; and in his Contrib. to the Edin. Rev., vol. ii. 132–184, 1856.

Gore, R. T., of the Roy. Coll. of Surgeons, London. Trans. of J. F. Blumenbach's Elements of Natural History. From the 10th German ed. New ed., Lon., 1826, 8vo.

"It is, indeed, remarkable for its clear arrangement, and for the immense quantity of interesting and valuable information it contains, condensed into a small compass. It is altogether the best Elementary Book on Natural History, in any language."—*Lawrence's Lectures.*

A trans. of Blumenbach's System of Comparative Anatomy, with addits. by W. Lawrence, was pub. in 1807, 8vo.

Gore, Thomas, 1631–1684, a heraldic writer, a native of Alderton, Wiltshire, was educated at Magdalen Coll., Oxf., and was subsequently for a short time an inmate of Lincoln's Inn. 1. A Table showing how to Blazon a Coat ten several ways, 1655; a single folio sheet, copied from Sir John Ferne, *q. v.* 2. Nomenclator Geographicus, &c., Oxon., 1667, 8vo. 3. Series Alphabetica, Latino-Anglica, Nomina Gentilitiorum, sive Cognominum plurimarum Familiarum, quæ multos per Annos in Angliâ floruere, &c., 1667, 8vo. 4. Catalogus in certa Capita, seu Classes, alphabetico ordine concinnatus, plerorumque omnium Authorum (tam antiquorum quam recentiorum) qui de re Heraldica, Latine, Gallice, Ital., Hispan., Germ., Anglice, scripserunt: &c., 1668, 4to. With enlargements, 1674, 4to. In this *catalogue raisonnée*—for such it is—we have simply the names of the authors, and brief titles of their productions.

"This work displayed much talent, and the books were classed in a scientific method; but the list was confined entirely to an enumeration of the names of authors, and brief titles of their works. The tract has become so exceedingly scarce, that it is now to be found in very few libraries, and its purchase is only to be obtained at a price considerably above its intrinsic value."—*Moule's Bibl. Heraldica, (Pref.) q. v.*

5. Loyalty Displayed and Falsehood Unmasked, Lon., 1681, 4to. See Athen. Oxon.; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lxii.

Goree, Father. A New Island; Phil. Trans., 1711.

Gorges, Sir Arthur. Transcript, &c. rel. to an office called the Public Register for General Commerce, Lon., 1611, '12, 4to.

Gorges, Sir Ferdinando, d. 1647, Proprietor of the Province of Maine, was the Governor of Plymouth, and an early member of the Plymouth Company in England. He expended £20,000 in his American enterprises. A narrative of his proceedings relative to the settlement of New England will be found in his grandson Ferdinando Gorges's America Painted to the Life. See Belknap's Biog. of Gorges; Bancroft's Hist. of America.

Gorges, Ferdinando, grandson of the preceding and inheritor of his interests in New England, pub. a description of New England, entitled America Painted to the Life, Lon., 1659, 4to; pub. at £1 1*s*. It is seldom found complete: see collation in Lowndes's Bibl. Man. Johnson's Wonder-Working Providence is annexed to some copies, and the History of the Spaniards' Proceedings, &c., is sometimes found separate.

Gorham, George Cornelius, Vicar of Brampford-Speke, Devon. 1. Public Worship, Lon., 1809. 2. Proceedings rel. to 2d Anniv. Camb. Bible Society, 1814. 3. Hist. and Antiq. of Eynesbury and St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire, and of St. Neot's in County of Cornwall, Lon., 1820, 8vo. 3. A Statement submitted to the Members of the Brit. and For. Bible Soc. on the impropriety of circulating the Apocryphal Books indiscriminately intermingled with the inspired writings, 1825, 8vo.

"Deserving of a place in the student's library, on account of the various and interesting information which it contains relative to the literary History of the Apocrypha. The second edition is the best."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

It elicited two Letters from L. Von Ess, D.D., which were pub., with Mr. Gorham's Reply, 1826, 8vo. See Horne, *ubi supra.* But the name of Gorham is suggestive of another controversy—with the Bishop of Exeter and his advocates, on the efficacy of Infant Baptism—which has excited great interest both at home and abroad. Respecting this matter, we refer the reader to the Examination of Mr. Gorham before the Bishop of Exeter, 1848, 8vo; The Gorham Case Complete, 5th ed., 1850, 12mo; The Gorham Case, by E. F. Moore, 1852, r. 18mo; The Judicial Com. of the Privy Council, and petition for a Church Tribunal in lieu of it, 1850, 8vo; and an elaborate review of The Gorham Controversy in Edin. Rev., xcii. 263–292.

Gorham, John, M.D., of Boston, Mass., d. 1829, aged 46, adjunct Prof. of Chemistry and Materia Medica at Cambridge, 1809; of Chemistry and Mineralogy, 1816. 1. Inaug. Address, 1817. 2. Elements of Chemical Science, 1819, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Con. on Sugar to Thom. Ann. Philos., 1817.

Gorham, Wm. Dividing the Land of Israel, &c., Lon., 1688. This is by some supposed to be the production of Thos. Rannew.

Goring, C. Thoughts on Revelations, &c., Lon., 1807, 8vo.

"Shewing the unity of the prophecies of Daniel and Esdras with the Apocalypse; and their clear explanation of the events which are now acting in Christendom."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Goring, Col. His Declaration rel. to the late Conspiracy, &c., 1641, 4to.

Gorrie, Rev. P. Douglass, b. 1813, at Glasgow, Scotland, emigrated to the U. States, 1820. 1. Essay on Episcopal Succession. 2. Lives of Eminent Methodist Ministers in Europe and America, pp. 400. 3. Black River Conference Memorial, pp. 350. 4. The Churches and Sects in the U. States, N. York, 1850, 12mo. 5. Episcopal Methodism as it was and is, Auburn, 1852, 12mo.

Gorton, John. 1. 500 Ques. on Goldsmith's Hist. of Eng., Lon., 1815, 18mo. 2. Populat. Returns of G. Brit. for 1831, 8vo. 3. A General Biographical Dictionary, 1828–30, 2 vols. 8vo. Pub. in numbers. Enlarged, 1833, 3 vols. 8vo; 1841, 3 vols. 8vo. New ed., with a Supp. to 1850, edited by Cyrus Redding, 1851, 4 vols. 8vo.

Notices of first ed.:

"This Dictionary is peculiarly valuable as a work of reference for the general reader, on account of information respecting prominent characters that have figured on the stage of life being more its object than an alphabetical list of individuals of various note and merit; and upon this ground particularly it has a claim to distinguished notice. Impartiality is another recommendation; and, as far as we have observed, this spirit is very creditably maintained throughout."—*Lon. New Month. Mag.*

"Mr. Gorton's publication is altogether one of great excellence, calculated to be useful to a large number of students, and deserving extensive popularity. We may also mention that it is sufficiently large to contain every thing necessary, but not too extensive for the ordinary purposes of study; filling, in this respect, an open space in the fields of biographical literature."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

4. A New Topographical Dictionary of G. Brit. and Ireland, with maps by Sidney Hall, 1830–33, 3 vols. 8vo and 1 vol. 4to. Pub. in numbers. See Lon. Month. Rev., June, 1830, 305.

Gorton, Samuel, d. 1677, at an advanced age, a native of Gorton, England, emigrated to New England in 1636, and excited great opposition by the theological opinions which he preached. For particulars respecting his career and writings, the reader is referred to his biography, by John M. Mackie, in Sparks's Amer. Biog., 2d series, v. 317–411. 1. Simplicitie's Defence against Seven-Headed Policy, Lon., 1640, sm. 4to; 2d ed. 1647. It was answered by Governor Edward Winslow, 1646. Winslow also pub. A Narrative of Disturbances made in New England by Samuel Gorton and his accomplices, 1649, 4to. Simplicitie's Defence was repub. in vol. ii. Trans. R. Island Hist. Soc. 2. An Incorruptible Key, composed of the CX. Psalme, &c., sm. 4to. 3. Saltmarsh returned from the Dead, &c., 1655, sm. 4to. 4. An Antidote against the Common Plague of the World, &c., 1657. 5. Certain Copies of Letters, &c. He also left some works in manuscript.

Gosdan, Bookbinder, St. Martin's Lane. Songs of the Chase, Racing, &c.; 2d ed., 1813, 8vo.

Gosling, Mrs. Jane. 1. Moral Essays and Reflections, Sheffield, 1789, 8vo. 2. Ashdale Village; a Moral Work of Fancy, 1794, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "The writer appears to possess very just ideas concerning the female character, and, through the medium of her fictitious tale, which is chiefly domestic, conveys useful hints to parents and children on the important subject of female education."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, xv. 109.

Gosling, Robert. Trans. of Desault's Parisian Chirurg. Jour., Lon., 1794, 2 vols. 8vo.

Gosnell, Thomas K. Book-keeping, Lon., 1796, 4to.

Goswold, Paul. Serm., Oxon., 1644, 4to.

Goss, Prothesia S. 1. The Philanthropist, Lon., 12mo. 2. Spirit of Sectarianism. 3. The Piedmontese Envoy; or, The Men, Manners, and Religion of the Commonwealth, 1844, 12mo.

> "An agreeably-written picture of the times of the Commonwealth."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Gosse, Philip Henry, b. 1810, at Worcester, England, was removed in infancy to Poole, in Dorsetshire. He resided eight years in Newfoundland, three years in Lower Canada, and one year in Alabama. 1. The Canadian Naturalist, Lon., 1840, p. 8vo; 44 illust.

> "This work contains the observations of the author when wandering, throughout the seasons of several years, in the woods and fields of Lower Canada."—*Advertisement.*
>
> "An elegant volume, comprising much information, the result of local knowledge."—*Asiatic Journal.*
>
> "Replete with interesting observation and good feeling. The wood-cuts are real ornaments to a text which could well afford to stand without embellishment."—*Colonial Magazine.*
>
> "A more delightful and instructive book for readers of all ages can scarcely be conceived."—*United Service Gazette.*

2. Birds of Jamaica, 1847, p. 8vo. Illust. to do., imp. 8vo.

> "A very attractive and original volume, valuable to the naturalist for its information, and acceptable to the general reader for its lifelike descriptions of the habits of the birds and the landscapes in which they are found, as well as for incidental glimpses of colonial manners and habits."—*Lon. Spectator.*

3. Nat. Hist. of Birds, Mammals, Reptiles, and Fishes, 1848–51, 4 vols. fp. 8vo. 4. Ocean Described. New ed., 1849, 12mo. 5. British Ornithology; 70 col'd illust., 1849, sq. New ed. 1853.

> "This was a book much wanted, and will prove a boon of no common value, containing, as it does, the names, descriptions, and habits of all the British birds, handsomely got up."—*Lon. Mirror.*

6. Rivers of the Bible, illustrated, 1850, p. 8vo; 2d ed. 1854. 7. Hist. of the Jews, 1851, p. 8vo. 8. A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica, 1851, p. 8vo. 9. Text-Book of Zoology for Schools, 1851, 12mo. 10. Assyria, 1852, p. 8vo. 11. A Naturalist's Rambles on the Devonshire Coast, 1853, p. 8vo. 12. The Aquarium; an Unveiling of the Wonders of the Deep, 1854, 8vo.

> "If it once gets a lodgment in drawing-room or school-room, we may safely trust to every boy and girl of spirit that there will be very little peace in that devoted household till it has made an attempt at an Aquarium."—*Blackwood's Mag., Aug.* 1855. See

13. A Hand-Book of the Marine Aquarium, 1855, 12mo. 14. Manual of Marine Zoology, 1855–56. 15. Tenby; a Sea-Side Holiday, 1856. 16. Introduc. to Zoology, 1856, 2 vols. 17. Omphalos: an Attempt to Untie the Geological Knot, 1857. 18. Hist. of Brit. Sea-Anemones, &c., 1858, 8vo.

Gosson, Stephen, 1554–1623, a divine and poet, a native of Kent, educated at Christ Church, Oxf., became Rector of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate Street, London, which post he retained until his death. It is much to his credit that he was distinguished for his opposition to the dramatic entertainments of the day. 1. The Schoole of Abuse, conteining a plesaunt invective against Poetes, Pipers, Players, Jesters, and such like Caterpillars of a Commonwealth, Lon., 1579, 16mo; 1585, '87, 4to. One of the earliest treatises against the stage. Reprinted in vol. iii. of the Somers Collection of Tracts. 2. The Ephemerides of Phialo, deuided into three books, 1579, 16mo; 1585 or 1586, 16mo. 3. Plays confuted in fiue Actions, prouing that they are not to be suffred in a Christian Commonweale, 1580, 8vo. 4. The Trumpet of Warre; a Serm. on 2 Chron. xx. 20, 1598, 8vo. Gosson also wrote, besides minor poetical pieces, the three following dramas, which were not printed: 5. Catiline's Conspiracies. 6. The Comedie of Captain Mario. 7. Praise at Parting;—Morality.

> "He was noted for his admirable penning of pastorals, being so excellent therein that he was ranked (by Meres in his Wit's Treasurie, 1598) with Sir Ph. Sidney, Tho. Chaloner, Edm. Spencer, Abrah. Fraunce, and Rich. Bernfield, noted poets of their time."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Gostelo, Walter. 1. Letter to the Lord Protector, Lon., 1654, fol. 2. Charles Stewart and Oliver Cromwell united, 1655, 8vo. 3. The Coming of God in Mercy, in Vengeance; beginning with Fire, to convert or consume, at this so sinful City London: oh! London, London, 1658, 8vo.

> "The medical term *hallucination*, as defined by Dr. Ferrar in his scientific and rational Theory of Apparitions, may be well applied to describe the state of the author's mind when he wrote this singular book."—*Restituta*, iii. 100–120, where see copious extracts.

Gostling, Wm., 1705–1777, Vicar of Stone, in the Island of Oxney, and minor canon of the cathedral of Canterbury. 1. A Walk in and about the City of Canterbury, Lon., 1774, 8vo. Enlarged, Canterb., 1777, 8vo. 2. On a Fire Ball, &c., Phil. Trans., 1741.

Gostwyke, Roger. Trans. of Polanus's treat. on Predestination, Camb., 1599, 8vo.

Gostwyke, Wm. Serms., 1685, '92, '96, all 4to.

Goswell, John. Discourses, 1715, 8vo.

Gosynhyll, Edward. The Prayse of all Women, called Mulerū Pean. Very fruytfull and delectable vnto all the reders.

"Loke and rede who that can,
This booke is prayse to eche woman."

Lon., *sine anno*, (1544?) 4to, pp. 40. Black-letter. Very rare. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 917, £31 10*s*; resold at Saunders's, in 1818, £22 1*s*. Hibbert, 3482, £11 11*s*. The poet was not ashamed of his performance, for he concludes with—

"Yf question be moved who is thyne authour,
Be not addrad to utter his name,
Say Edwarde Gosynhyll toke the labour," &c.

Gotch, F. W. On the word ΒΑΠΤΙΖΩ, &c., Lon., 8vo, *s. a.*

Gother, John, d. 1704, a native of Southampton, a member of the Church of England, became a Roman Catholic priest, resided chiefly in London, and wrote a number of controversial works. His style is commended by Dryden as a masterpiece. His principal work, A Papist Misrepresented and Represented, 1665, 4to, which was answered by Sherlock, Stillingfleet, &c., we have already noticed, (see Challoner, Richard, D.D.,) and refer the reader to Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 1087, 1088. His Nubes Testium, 1686, 4to, also excited some controversy. See Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 1089. A new ed. of his Sincere Christian's Guide in the Choice of Religion was pub. in 1804, 18mo. A new ed. of his Lessons on the Feasts was put forth by Husenbeth, 1846, 2 vols. 12mo. A new ed. of his Sinner's Complaint to God was pub. by Mr. Dolman, bookseller, London, 1839, 12mo. There have been various eds. of separate treatises of Gother's; and a collective ed. of his Spiritual Works, consisting of his Moral and Devotional Writings, appeared in 1790, 16 vols. 12mo, Newcastle. To his literary merits we have the following testimony by an eminent authority:

> "The reader of Gother's works will, perhaps, think with the present writer, that no composition in the English language approaches nearer to the severe and nervous simplicity of the best writings of the Dean of St. Patrick's."—Charles Butler.

Gotselin, d. 1098, a Frenchman, a monk of the monastery of St. Bertin, was brought to England by Hereman in 1058, and became a monk of Canterbury. His principal work was a series of lives and miracles of Saints more especially connected with Canterbury. For an account of Gotselin, his works, and edits. of them, we refer the reader to Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.

> "We find little original matter of any importance in Gotselin's biographies. They consist chiefly of inflated versions of the simpler style of the older writers; on which account Fabricius compares him to the Greek hagiographer Simeon Metaphrastes."—*Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

Gott, Samuel. An Essay of the True Happiness of Man, Lon., 1650, 8vo.

Gouge, Thomas, 1605–1681, a native of Bow, justly celebrated for his zeal in good works, was the son of William Gouge, D.D. He was educated at Eton School and King's Coll., Camb., of which he became Fellow. In 1638 he was presented to St. Sepulchre's, and laboured there zealously in the discharge of his ministerial duties until 1662, when the Act of Uniformity silenced his preaching. He now devoted himself to the propagation of religion, especially in Wales, where his schools soon numbered in time between 300 and 400, all of which he visited at least once every year. He had printed 8000 copies of the Bible in Welsh, and had trans. into the same language The Practice of Piety, The Whole Duty of Man, The Church Catechism, &c. He used to say that he had "two livings which he would not exchange for two of the greatest in England." He referred to Wales and to Christ's Hospital, London, where he instructed the children in the principles of religion. But time—and surely our space—would fail to tell the tenth part of this good man's efforts for the glory of God and the salvation of man. When at last called, at the ripe age of seventy-seven, to rest from his labours, his death was regarded as a public loss. The great Dr. Tillotson, who preached a most affecting sermon in honour of his memory, declared that,

> "All things considered, there have not since the primitive times of Christianity been many among the Sons of Men to whom that glorious Character of the Son of God might be better applied—that *he went about doing good.* And Wales may as worthily boast of this truly Apostolical Man as of their famous St. David."

We have other testimonies to the same effect:

> "But Mr. Gouge's most eminent distinction was his unwearied diligence in doing good, in which he had a most singular sagacity and prudence in contriving the most effectual means for it."—Dr. Thomas Birch: *Life of Archbishop Tillotson.*

> "I never heard any one person, of whatever rank, sort, or sect soever, speak one word to his dishonour, or name any fault that they charged on his life and doctrine."—Richard Baxter: *Narrative of his own Life and Times.*

> "The excellent Gouge! . . . My honoured Gouge! . . . It is lamentable to see the ignorance and wickedness yet remaining even in many parts of the British dominions in Wales, in the Highlands, and in Ireland. Are the Gouges all dead?"—Cotton Mather: *Essays to do Good.*

This excellent man pub. a biography of his father, prefixed to the works of the latter, 1665. Several serms., 1663, '73, '77, '79. The Principles of the Christian Religion Explained, 1679. The Young Man's Guide to Heaven, Christian Directions, and A Word to Sinners and a Word to Saints, 1681. An accession serm. was pub. after his death, 1717; and a collective ed. of his works, with Dr. Tillotson's Funeral Serm., was pub. in 1706, 8vo.

> "Gouge's Works are, like their venerable author, full of piety, charity, humility, and moderation; in a word, full of practical wisdom, accompanied with zeal for the glory of God and the salvation of souls."—*Williams's C. P.*

Of The Surest and Safest Way of Thriving, viz., by Charity to the Poor; a Serm. on Matt. x. 41, 42, 1673, 4to. A new ed. was issued in 1852, 18mo; and another in the present month, May, 1856, fp. 8vo, with Prefatory Remarks by Baxter, and Drs. Owen, Manton, Bates, and T. Binney, and a Sketch of the Author's Life by the latter. The Young Man's Guide to Heaven has also been republished. The practice of this good man in the matter of "giving," accorded with his precept: for when his annual income was reduced to £150, he gave away the £100 and lived on the £50.

Gouge, William, D.D., 1575–1653, a native of Bow, father of the preceding, was educated at Eton School and King's Coll., Camb.; Rector of St. Ann, Blackfriars, London, 1608–53; one of the Assembly of Divines, 1643. He was one of those who protested against the murder of Charles I. 1. The World's Great Restoration, (written by H. Finch,) Lon., 1621, 4to. 2. Explan. of the Lord's Prayer, 1626, 4to. 3. Domestical Duties, 1626, fol. 4. The Whole Armour of God, 1627, fol. 5. Works, in 4 parts, 1627, fol. 6. God's Three Arrows, 1631, 4to. 7. Comment. on Ps. cxvi., 1632, 4to. 8. Serm., 1642, 4to. 9. Serm., 1646, 4to. 10. Comment. on the Hebrews, with Life of Thomas Gouge, 1655, 2 vols. fol. This excellent work contains the substance of nearly one thousand sermons delivered on lectures on Wednesday for thirty years!

> "A very full, evangelical, and practical commentary."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

> "Gouge was a learned and pious divine, and a good textman: he was counted (whilst he lived) the father of the London ministers."—Leigh.

> "For forty-five years he was the laborious, the exemplary, and the much-loved minister of St. Anne's, Blackfriars, where none ever thought or spoke ill of him but such as were inclined to think or speak ill of religion itself."—Granger.

Gouge, William M., b. Nov. 10, 1796, at Philadelphia, was for many years engaged in the preparation of the Documents in the Treasury Department of the U. S. 1. A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the U. S., including An Inquiry into the Principles of the System, with considerations of its effects on Morals and Happiness, Philada., 1833, 12mo, pp. 396; 2d ed., Philad., 1842. This work has attracted considerable attention throughout Europe and America. A mutilated edition of the first part was republished in England by Wm. Cobbett, under the title of "The Curse of Paper Money." An abridgment of the work appeared in La Revue Universelle, Brussels. See McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ. 2. An Inquiry into the Expediency of dispensing with Bank Agency and with Bank Paper in the Fiscal Concerns of the U. States, 1837, pp. 56. 3. History of the American Banking System, 12mo, N. Y., 1835. 4. The Fiscal History of Texas, 8vo, pp. 327, Philad., 1852. Mr. Gouge has edited several journals, and has contributed for the last thirty years many valuable articles on banks and banking to various journals of the Union.

Gough, C. J. Serm., Lon., 1794, 4to.

Gough, J. The Strange Discovery; a Tragi-Comedy, Lon., 1640, 4to.

Gough, J. Discourse, &c., 1789, '91, both 8vo.

Gough, John. 1. Godly Boke, Lon., 1561, 16mo. 2. Answer to Freeman, 1570, 8vo.

Gough, John. Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Threnodia. In qua perturbatissimus Regni et Ecclesiæ Status sub Anabaptistica Tyrannida lugetur, Londini, 1661, 8vo.

Gough, John. Hist. of the Quakers, from their first Rise to the present time; compiled from authentic Records and from the Writings of that People, Dubl., 1789–90, 4 vols. 8vo.

Gough, John. 1. Positions of Sonorous Bodies, 1807. 2. Con. to Nicholson's Jour., 1798–1813. See Bibl. Brit.

Gough, John B., a celebrated temperance lecturer, b. 1817, at Sandgate, in Kent, England, removed to the United States at the age of twelve years, has pub. his Autobiography, Lon., 1846, '53, 18mo, and his Orations, 1854, 18mo. A Sketch of his Life, by Rev. W. Reid, was pub. in 1854, sq.

Mr. Gough has accomplished an incalculable amount of good by his advocacy of the only remedy for nine-tenths of the crime and pauperism which afflict Great Britain and the United States. See Beecher, Lyman, D.D.

Gough, Richard, 1735–1809, "The Camden of the 18th century," has been already noticed in our article on the illustrious antiquary just named; but a detailed account of Mr. Gough and his labours—principally from his own pen—will be found in Nichols's Lit. Anec., vi. 262–343; and see other vols. of that excellent work. He was a native of London, educated at Bene't Coll., Camb.; and, being the inheritor of a large fortune, devoted his life to the zealous prosecution of antiquarian research. Among his principal works, in addition to his edit. of the Britannia, already particularly noticed by us, are, 1. Anecdotes of British Topography, Lon., 1768, 4to. Enlarged, 1780, 2 vols. 4to. This last impression was corrected with a view to a third ed., and presented to the author's friend, John Nichols:

> "Who will readily relinquish his right if the respectable Curators of the Oxford Press think proper to undertake a new Edition." *Nichols's Lit. Anec.,* vi. 273.

Respecting this subject, see Preface, p. 2, to Mr. Upcott's Bibliographical Account of the Principal Works relating to English Topography, Lon., 1818, 3 vols. 8vo. 2. Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain, applied to illustrate the History of Families, Manners, Habits, and Arts at the different periods from the Norman Conquest to the 17th century. Vol. i., containing the first four centuries from the Conquest, 1786, fol. Vol. ii., containing the 15th century, 1796, fol. Introduction to vol. ii., 1799. Vol. ii. consists of three Parts, and the whole work is generally described as in 3 vols. fol., bound in 5. Many copies of this work, particularly of the 3d vol., were destroyed by fire, and the whole work is seldom found free from stains. A perfect set is worth from £55 to £62, according to binding and condition. See collation in Lowndes's Bibl. Man. Mr. Gough had made extensive preparations for a new edit., and the drawings, &c. collected with this design form part of his bequest to the Bodleian Library. Its appearance elicited enthusiastic commendations, of which we quote some specimens:

> "I found here your most magnificent present of the Second Volume of Sepulchral Monuments, the most splendid work I ever saw, and which I congratulate myself on having lived long enough to see. Indeed, I congratulate my country on its appearance exactly at so illustrious a moment," &c.—Horace Walpole.

> "This truly magnificent work would alone have been sufficient to perpetuate his fame, and the credit of the Arts in England; where few works of superior splendour have before or since appeared. The independent master of an ample fortune, he was in all respects pre-eminently qualified for the labours of an Antiquary; the pain of whose researches can but rarely meet an adequate remuneration. This magnificent work must long ago have convinced the world that he possessed not only the most indefatigable perseverance, but an ardour which no expense could possibly deter."—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.: ubi supra.*

A minor work (1794, 4to) of Mr. Gough—but one of great interest to the bibliographer—is the Account of the Bedford Missal, presented by Henry VI. to the Duchess of Bedford; purchased by Mr. Edwards at the Duchess of Portland's sale. Mr. Edwards gave for this splendid MS., in 1786, £213. He was twice or thrice offered 500 guineas for it. It was purchased at his sale in 1815, by the Marquis of Blandford—the purchaser of the Valdarfer Boccaccio for £2240!—for £687 15*s*. Mr. Gough pronounces it the finest example of the art of that period (opening of the 15th century) he had ever seen. Refer to Gough's Account, Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, and Edwards's Sale Catalogue, 1815. Mr. Gough's library, prints, antiquities, &c. were sold in 1810, and produced £4069 9*s*. 6*d*. The bibliographer must possess this catalogue, and also the Catalogue of his Books relating to Topography, &c. bequeathed to the Bodleian Library, Oxf., 1814, 4to. The character of this eminent antiquary has been thus eloquently sketched by Dr. Dibdin:

> "While the greater number of his associates might have been emulous of distinguishing themselves in the gaieties of the table or the chace, it was the peculiar feeling and master passion of young Gough's mind to be constantly looking upon every artificial object without as food for meditation and record. The mouldering turret and the crumbling arch, the moss-covered stone and the obliterated inscription, served to excite, in his mind, the most ardent sensations, and to kindle that fire of antiquarian research, which afterwards never knew decay: which burnt with undiminished lustre at the close of his existence, and which prompted him, when in the full enjoyment of his bodily faculties, to explore long-deserted castles and mansions, to tread long-neglected by-ways, and to snatch from impending oblivion many a precious relick, and many a venerable ancestry. He is the CAMDEN of modern times. He spared no labour, no toil, no expence, to obtain the best information; and to give it publicity, when obtained, in a manner the most liberal and effective."—*Nichols's Typograph. Antiq. of G. Brit.*

As an evidence of Gough's early love of letters, we may cite his trans. from the French of the History of the Bible (160 folio sheets) performed between the ages of 11 and 12½ years; and a trans. from the French of Claude Fleury's Custom of the Israelites, performed when in his sixteenth year.

Gough, Strickland. Serms., 1709, '13, '14, all 8vo.

Gough, Strickland. Serms., &c., 1733–75, all 8vo.

Gough, Wm. Londinum Triumphans; or, an Hist. Acct. of the grand Influence the Actions of the City of London have had upon the Affairs of the Nation for many Ages past, Lon., 1682, 8vo.

Gough, Wm. Discourses, 1695, 12mo.

Goughe, Alex. The Queen; or, the Excellency of her Sex, Lon, 1653, 4to.

Goughe, Hugh. House of Ottomano, &c., Lon., *s. a.*, 8vo.

Goulburn, Edward. 1. The Blueviad; a Satirical Poem, 1805, 8vo. 2. The Pursuits of Fashion; a Satirical Poem, 1812. 3. Edward de Montfort; a Nov., 1812, 3 vols.

Goulburn, Edward Meyrick, D.D., Master of Rugby School. 1. Serm., 1 Sam. xix. 20, Lon., 1849, 8vo. 2. The Doctrine of the Resurrection of the same Body, as taught in Holy Scripture; Eight Serms.: Bampton Lectures, 1850, Oxf., 1850, 8vo. 3. Devotional Forms, Lon., 1851, 12mo. 4. Treat. on Grammar, 1852, 12mo. 5. Parochial and other Serms., Oxf., 1853, 8vo.

Gould, Augustus Addison, M.D., b. April 23, 1805, at New Ipswich, N. Hampshire, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Harvard, 1825, and of Doctor of Medicine, 1830. 1. Lamarck's Genera of Shells, with a List of Species; translated from the French, Bost., 1833, 12mo. 2. A System of Natural History; containing Scientific and Popular Descriptions of Various Animals, &c., 1833, r. 8vo. Of this valuable work many editions have been issued. 3. Report on the Invertebrata of Massachusetts, Camb., 1841, 8vo. 4. Principles of Zoology, by Louis Agassiz and Augustus A. Gould, Bost., 1848, 12mo; 2d ed., revised and enlarged, 1851. This work was republished in Bohn's Scientific Library, Lon., 1851. Trans. into German by Prof. Bronn; pub. at Stuttgard, 1851.

> "The design of this work is to furnish an epitome of the leading principles of the science of zoology as deduced from the present state of knowledge, so illustrated as to be intelligible to the beginning student. No similar treatise exists; and, indeed, some of the topics have not been touched upon before, unless in a strictly technical form and in scattered articles."—*Extract from the Preface.*
>
> "A work emanating from so high a source hardly requires commendation to give it currency. The volume is prepared for the student in zoological science; it is simple and elementary in its style, full in its illustrations, comprehensive in its range, yet well condensed, and brought into the narrow compass requisite for the purpose intended."—*Silliman's Journal.*
>
> "This work places us in possession of information half a century in advance of all our elementary works on this subject. . . . No work of the same dimensions has ever appeared in the English language containing so much new and valuable information on the subject of which it treats."—PROF. JAMES HALL, *of Albany.*

5. The Terrestrial Air-breathing Mollusks of the United States and the Adjacent Territories of North America; described and illustrated by Amos Binney, 2 vols. 8vo; text and 1 vol. plates, Boston, 1851–55. A Posthumous work, edited and completed by A. A. Gould. Dr. Gould has prefixed to this splendid work a biographical Memoir of its distinguished author. 6. Mollusca and Shells; being vol. xii. of the United States Exploring Expedition, 1852, 4to, with an atlas of plates, and fol. 7. History of New Ipswich, N. Hampshire, from its First Grant in 1736 to 1852, by A. A. Gould and Frederic Kidder, Bost., 1852, 8vo. Dr. Gould has edited and contributed many valuable articles to various scientific and medical journals.

Gould, Benjamin Apthorp, Jr., b. Sept. 27, 1824, in Boston; grad. at Harvard Coll., 1844, and at Gottingen, 1848; Associate Royal Astronomical Soc., 1854; appointed Director of the Dudley Observatory, Albany, N.Y., 1856. Dr. Gould established in 1849 the Astronomical Journal, which he edits with great ability. It now (1858) makes four large quarto vols. The Solar Parallax, (U.S. Naval Astron. Exp.,) Washington, 1857, pp. 230, 4to. He has contrib. to the U.S. Coast Survey Reports, 1852–57, Astronomische Nachrichten, 1847–56, Amer. Jour. of Sci., Proc. Amer. Assoc. for Adv. of Science, N. Amer. Rev., Christian Examiner, New York Quarterly, &c.

Mr. Everett, in his Discourse on the Uses of Astronomy, delivered at Albany on the 28th of August, 1856, on occasion of the inauguration of the Dudley Observatory, notices among the happy auspices under which the Observatory commenced its history that it was

> "committed to the immediate supervision of an astronomer (Dr. B. A. Gould, Jr.) to whose distinguished talent has been added the advantage of a thorough scientific education in the most renowned universities of Europe, and who, as the editor of the American Astronomical Journal, has shown himself to be fully qualified for the high trust."—p. 15.

Gould, Edward S., b. 1808, Litchfield, Conn., a merchant of N. York, is a son of the late Judge James Gould of Connecticut, author of a celebrated Treatise on the Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions; see *post.* 1. Travels in Egypt; translated from Dumas, 1838. 2. Democracy in France; trans. from Dumas, 1839. 3. Eugenie Grandet; trans. from Balzac, 1841. 4. Father Goriot; trans. from Balzac, 1842. 5. The Sleep-Rider; a burlesque tale, 1842. 6. Abridgment of Alison's Hist. of Europe, 1843. 7. The Very Age; a Comedy, 1850. Also a contributor to many literary and theological journals, and the author of several translations from Victor Hugo and A. Royer, in addition to those above noted.

Gould, Hannah Flagg, a native of Lancaster, Vermont, removed in early life to Newburyport, Massachusetts, where she has since resided. In 1832 she pub. a vol. of poems, which had originally appeared in the periodicals of the day. In 1835 a second, and in 1841 a third, vol. were given to the world. The number of edits. of these productions is the best proof of the extensive popularity of the author. Encouraged by such success, in 1846 she pub. a collection of her prose articles, under the title of Gathered Leaves, or Miscellaneous Papers, and in 1850 favoured the reading public with a volume of New Poems. In the same year appeared The Diosma: a perennial—a vol. of poems selected and original;—and The Youth's Coronal, a book of poems for little people. She has since pub.—in 1853—The Mother's Dream, and other poems.

> "In truth, the great power of her poetry is its *moral* application. This hallows every object she looks upon, and ennobles every incident she celebrates. She takes lowly and homely themes, but she turns them to the light of heaven, and they are beautiful and refined and elevated."—*Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record.*

See also Griswold's Female Poets of America.

Gould, Judge James, 1770–1838, educated at Yale College, became widely known as Professor in the Law School at Litchfield, Connecticut. In 1816 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court and Supreme Court of Errors in Connecticut. A memoir of this distinguished ornament of the legal profession will be found in G. H. Hollister's Hist. of Connecticut, vol. ii. A Treatise on the Principles of Pleading in Civil Actions, 1832, 8vo; 2d ed., N. York, 1836, 8vo; 3d ed., Burlington, 1849, 8vo. This work is compiled from the lectures delivered by Judge Gould in the course of his duties at Litchfield.

> "We should be pleased to find Judge Gould's production in the hands of every student, alongside of Mr. Stephen's."—*Hoffman's Leg. Stu.*, xxxviii. 1.
>
> "The work does not enter much into details, but as a concise and accurate collection and statement of the principles of Pleading it is not equalled by any similar production except Serjeant Ste-

phen's. Gould's Pleading is a legal classic of the highest order, and has placed its author among the very best legal writers of the age." See Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 342; 8 A. J., 74; 15, 495; 1 L. R., 53.

Gould, John, an eminent naturalist, b. at Lyme, Dorsetshire, England, Sept. 14, 1804, displayed in early life a taste for those pursuits the successful prosecution of which has gained him such merited distinction. 1. A Century of Birds from the Himalaya Mountains, Lon., 1831–32, imp. fol., £14 14*s*. 2. Birds of Europe, 1832–37, 5 vols. imp. fol., £76 8*s*. 6*d*. 3. Monograph of the Ramphastidæ; or, Family of Toucans, 1834, imp. fol., £7. 4. Icones Avium, 1837–38, Pts. 1 and 2, imp. fol., 35*s*. each. 5. Monograph of the Trogonidæ; or, Family of Trogons, 1838, imp. fol., £8. In 1838 Mr. Gould visited Australia with the laudable design of studying the natural productions of that country. As the result of this visit, we have the following splendid work: 6. The Birds of Australia, 1842–51, 7 vols. imp. fol., £115. A Synopsis of this work has been pub., imp. 8vo, at 25*s*. each Pt. 7. Monograph of the Macropodidæ; or, Family of Kangaroos, 1841–42, imp. fol., Pts. 1 and 2, each £3 3*s*. 8. Monograph of the Odontophorinæ; or, Partridges of America, 1844–46, imp. fol., £8 8*s*. 9. Mammals of Australia, 1845, Pts. 1 and 2, imp. fol., each £3 3*s*. 10. Trochilidæ; or, Family of Humming Birds, 1850, Pt. 1, imp. fol., £3 3*s*. To Mr. Gould's knowledge and taste the public is indebted for the collection of Humming Birds now exhibited in the Gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, London. This collection should be examined, after an attentive perusal of W. C. L. Martin's General History of the Trochilidæ, with especial reference to the Collection of J. Gould, F.R.S., &c. This volume ranges with Jardine's Naturalist's Library, and completes the Humming Birds in that series. We should not omit to give Mr. Gould credit for his labours in aiding to prepare the department of "Birds" in the Zoology of the Voyage of H. M. S. Beagle. In this vol. will be found a notice of their habits and ranges by Charles Darwin, *q. v.*

Gould, John W., 1814–1838, a native of Litchfield, Conn., a brother of Edward S. Gould, and son of Judge James Gould, contributed a number of articles to the New York Mirror, and the Knickerbocker Magazine, in the years 1834–35. These were collected after his death and privately printed by his brothers in 1839, 8vo. The Tales and Sketches of the vol. entitled Forecastle Yarns were pub. by the New World Press in 1843, and a new ed. by Stringer and Townsend, N. York, 1854. See Duyckinks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

Gould, Lucius D., b. 1814, in N. Jersey, America. House-Carpenter's and Joiner's Assistant, N. York, 4to.

Gould, M. T. The Stenographic Reporter; a monthly Journal, Washington, 1840–41, 2 vols. 8vo.

Gould, Nathaniel D., of Boston, Mass. 1. Companion to the Psalmist. 2. National Church Harmony. 3. Sabbath School Harmony. 4. Social Harmony. 5. Sacred Minstrel. 6. Beauties of Writing. 7. Writing Master's Assistant. 8. Progressive Penmanship. 9. Hist. of Church Music in America.

Gould, Robert. 1. Ludus Scacchia; a Satyr, with other Poems, Lon., 1675, 8vo. 2. Poems, chiefly consisting of Satyrs and Satyrical Pieces, 1689, 8vo. 3. The Corruption of the Times by Money; a Satyr, 1693, fol.

Gould, W. T. Address Introduc. to the 2d Course of Lectures in the Law School at Augusta, Augusta, 1835, 8vo.

Gould, Wm. Serm., Lon., 1676, 4to.

Gould, Wm. Con. on nat. philos., &c. to Phil. Trans., 1684.

Gould, Wm. English Ants, Lon., 1747, 8vo.

Gould, Wm. Serm., 1774, 4to.

Gould, Wm. Trans. of A Short Discourse of the Sacrament, by Maurus Rabanus, Aberd., 1624, 12mo.

Gould, Wm. M. Zephyrs from Italy and Sicily, N. York, 1852, 16mo. Highly commended.

Goulde, Wm. Serms., 1672, '74, '76, '82, all 4to.

Goulding, Rev. F. R., of Kingston, Georgia. Robert and Harold; or, The Young Marooners on the Florida Coast, Phila., 1852, 18mo.

"I have read the Young Marooners in MS. with exceeding interest, and think it one of the most attractive books for the young I have ever seen. My group of children, to whom I read it, with unanimous acclaim pronounced the book to be *equal to Robinson Crusoe*. A child's verdict cannot give higher praise."—Rev. John S. C. Abbott.

"We do not hesitate to say that it is a remarkable little book; and will undoubtedly become a great favourite with the young, as it well deserves the confidence and favour of parents."—*Phila. Biblical Repertory.*

Gouldman, Francis. Lat. and Eng. Dict'y, Lon., 1664, 4to; Camb., 1674, 4to. With ad lits. by Dr. Scattergood, 1678, fol.

Gouldsborough, John. See Goldesborough, John.

Goulston, Goulson, or **Gulson, Theodore,** M.D., d. 1632, a native of Northamptonshire, founder of the Lectureship of Pathology which bears his name, was educated at, and Fellow of, Merton Coll., Oxf. He enjoyed an extensive practice in London, and was distinguished as a Latin and Greek scholar. 1. Versio Latina et Paraphrasis in Aristotelis Rhetoricam, Lon., 1619, '23, 4to. 2. Aristotelis de Poeticâ Liber Latinè conversus, et Analytica Methodo illustratus, 1623, 4to. Cum Notis Sylburgi Heinsii, Camb., 1696, 8vo. 3. Versio Variæ Lectiones et Annotationes Criticæ in Opuscula varia Galeni, Lon., 1640, 4to Edited by his friend, the Rev. Thomas Gataker, of Rotherhithe.

Gourdon. Request to R. Catholics, Lon., 1687, 4to.

Gourdon, Sir Robert. Receipt to Cure Mad Dogs or their bite; Phil. Trans., 1687.

Gourlay, John. Art of War, 1809, 8vo.

Gourlay, Robert. 1. Reform, 1809, 8vo. 2. Lett. to Earl of Kellie, 1809, 8vo. 3. Upper Canada, 1822, 3 vols. 8vo.

Gourlay, Wm., M.D. 1. Diseases of Jamaica, 1783–1808, Lon., 1811, 8vo. 2. Con. to Med. Com., 1785, '91.

Gove, Rev. Richard. Theolog. treatises, 1650–54.

Goveanus, Thomas. 1. Ars Sciendi, Lon., 1682, 8vo. 2. Logica Elenatica, Dubl., 1683, 12mo.

Govett, R. Theolog. works, Lon., 1841–53.

Govett, R., Jr. Expos. of Isaiah, Lon., 1841, 8vo.

"Some valuable remarks on the prophecies, but too little regarding their past fulfilment."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Other theological works.

Gow, Neil. 1. Reports N. P. Ct., C. P., and Oxf. Cir., M. T., 1818, to E. T., 1820, Lon., 1828, 8vo. 2. Prac. Treat. on Law of Partnership, 3d ed., with addits., 1841, r. 8vo. 2d Amer. ed., with Notes and ref. to Amer. Cases, Phila., and Append. to 1844, Phila., 1837–45, 8vo. 3d Amer. ed.

"Mr. Ingraham has enriched this work by a series of learned notes, in which the American cases are diligently collected, and the force and application of them ably considered."—*Kent's Com.*

Gowar, F. R. Chem. con. to Nic. Jour., 1811.

Gower. Patriotic Songster, &c., Lon., 1793, 12mo.

Gower, Foote, M.D. 1. Sketch of the Materials for a new Hist. of Cheshire, &c., Lon., 1771, 4to; 2d ed., Chester, 1772, 4to; 3d ed., by Wm. Latham, 1800, who pub. an Address to the Public on the subject, as did also (1772, 4to) Dr. Foote.

Gower, Humphrey, D.D., Master of St. John's Coll., Camb. 1. Two Funl. Serms., 1685, 4to. 2. Serm., 1685.

Gower, John, 1325?–1402, the contemporary and friend of Chaucer, is entitled to some share of the honours which principally pertain to the latter as the Father of English Poetry. The personal history of Gower—Sir John Gower, so some, Judge Gower, so others—is involved in great obscurity. All that can be considered settled is that he was a student of law in the Inner Temple, learned in his profession, a man of substance, and in high esteem with his contemporaries, and lost his sight about three years before his death. His monument, which retains "a considerable portion of ancient magnificence," is still to be seen in St. Saviour's Church.

"It is of the Gothic style, covered with three arches, the roof within springing into many angles, under which lies the statue of the deceased, in a long purple gown; on his head a coronet of roses, resting on three volumes entitled *Vox Clamantis*, *Speculum Meditantis* and *Confessio Amantis*. His dress has given rise to some of those conjectures respecting his history which cannot now be determined, as his being a knight, a judge, etc."

His principal work consists of three parts, only the third of which—finished in 1393—has been printed: I. Speculum Meditantis, or the Mirrour of Meditation; in French rhymes, ten books: it treats of the nature of virtue and vice; conjugal fidelity; the duty and mode of repentance. II. Vox Clamantis, or the Voice of one crying in the Wilderness, contains in seven books of Latin elegiacs a metrical chronicle of the insurrection of the Commons in the reign of Richard the Second. III. The Confessio Amantis, or the Lover's Confession, is an English poem in eight books, (said to contain 30,000 verses,) written by command of Richard the Second, who, "meeting our poet Gower rowing on the Thames near London, invited him into the royal barge, and after much conversation requested him to 'book some new thing.'"

"It is on the last of these pieces—the Confessio Amantis—that Gower's character and reputation as a poet are almost entirely founded. This poem, which bears no immediate reference to the other two divisions, is a dialogue between a lover and his confessor, who is a priest of Venus, and, like the mystagogue in the Picture of Cebes, is called Genius. Here, as if it had been impossible for a lover not to be a good Catholic, the ritual of religion is applied to the tender passion, and Ovid's Art of Love is blended with the breviary. In the course of the confession, every evil affection of the human heart which may tend to impede the progress or counteract the success of love, is scientifically subdivided, and its fatal effects exemplified by a variety of apposite stories, extracted from classics and chronicles. The poet often introduces or recapitulates his matter in a few couplets of Latin long and short verses. This was in imitation of Boethius."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

The reader must carefully peruse Warton's elaborate criticism on Gower's productions. For the biographical detail of the little that is known, and that which is surmised, respecting the author, he must refer to Dr. Campbell's Life of Gower, in the Biog. Brit., from which we shall quote some ancient opinions respecting Gower's merits as a poet. Even in the lighter strains of his muse he sought to be the instructor of the dark age in which his lot was cast. He is well entitled to the honourable appellation, conferred upon him by the most illustrious English poet of the times, of Moral Gower:

"O moral Gower! this boke I directe
To the, and to the philosophicall strode,
To vouchsafe there nede is for to correcte
Of your benignities and zelis gode."
Conclusion of Troilus and Cresside.

It is not perhaps altogether irrelevant to show that Gower was not insensible to the merits of his fellow-poet and literary disciple. In the Confessio Amantis he makes Venus pay the following tribute to Chaucer:

"And grete wel Chaucer, when ye mete,
As my disciple and my poéte:
For in the flowers of his youth
In sundry wise, as he well couthe,
Of ditees and of songés glade
The which he for my sake made," &c.

Gower subsequently omitted these verses, and it is supposed that the friendship which subsisted between these eminent scholars and poets suffered some interruption in the latter part of their lives; but this presumption is not beyond doubt, nor is it a theme upon which we care to linger.

Berthelette, in dedicating Gower's Confessio Amantis to K. Henry VIII., is enthusiastic in its commendation:

"And who so ever in redynge of this worke doth consider it well, shall fynde that it is plentifully stuffed and fournished with manifolde eloquent reasons, sharpe and quicke argumentes, and examples of great aucthoritie, perswadynge unto vertue, not only taken out of the poets, oratours, historie-writers, and philosophers, but also out of the holy scripture. There is to my dome no man but that he maie by readinge of this worke get righte great knowledge, as well for the understandynge of many and divers auctours, whose reasons, sayenges, and histories, are translated in to this worke, as for the pleintie of English words and vulgars, beside the furtherance of the life to vertue."

Putltenham, treating of the parents of English poetry, remarks:

"I will not reach above the time of King Edward the third and Richard the second, for any that wrote in English metre; because, before their times, by reason of the late Norman Conquest, which had brought into this realm much alteration both of our language and lawes, and therewithall a certain martial barbarousnes, whereby the study of all good learning was so much decayed, as long after no man, or very few, intended to write on any laudable science; so as beyond that time there is little or nothing worth commendation to be founde written in this arte. And those of the first age were Chaucer and Gower, both of them, as I suppose, Knightes. After whom followed John Lidgate, the Monke of Bury, and that nameless, who wrote the Satyre called Piers Plowman."—*Art of English Poesie.*

"In the Italian language the first that made it to aspire to be a Treasure-House of Science were the poets Dante, Boccace, and Petrarch. So in our English were Gower and Chaucer, after whom, encouraged and delighted with their excellent foregoing. others have followed to beautifie our mother tongue, as well in the same kind as other arts."—*Sir Philip Sidney's Defence of Poesie.*

"Gower being very gracious with King Henrie the fourth, in his time carried the name of the only poet; but his verses, to say truth, were poor and plaine, yet full of good and grave moralitie, but while he affected altogether the French phrase and words, made himself too obscure to his reader, beside his invention cometh far short of the promise of his titles."—PEACHAM: *The Compleat Gentleman.*

But Dr. Warton defends Gower and others, who share in the censure, against those critics who blame these writers for not adhering more closely to their own tongue:

"I close this section with an apology for Chaucer. Gower, and Occleve, who are supposed, by the severer etymologists, to have corrupted the purity of the English language by affecting to introduce so many foreign words and phrases. But if we attend only to the politics of the times, we shall find these poets, as also some of their successors, much less blameable in this respect than the critics imagine."

Read this satisfactory vindication—Hist. of Eng. Poet., Section xx., and see Section xix. for an account of Gower's works still in MS.

Mr. Hallam's opinion of Gower's merits as a poet seems to coincide very nearly with that of Peacham:

"A vast interval must be made between Chaucer and any other English poet; yet Gower, his contemporary, though not, like him, a poet of nature's growth, had some effect in rendering the language less rude and exciting a taste for verse; if he never rises, he never sinks low; he is always sensible, polished, perspicuous, and not prosaic in the worst sense of the word."—*Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

We have referred to Warton's account of Gower's works in manuscript. In the History of English Poetry will be found copious extracts from the Cinquante Balades, or Fifty French Sonnets, which compose the "most curious and valuable part of Lord Gower's manuscript." In 1818, 4to, the entire contents of the MS., with the exception of the poem "De Pacis Commendatione," was printed by Lord Gower, subsequently Duke of Sutherland, for the Members of the Roxburghe Club. Sir M. M. Sykes, 1628, £5 5*s.* Boswell, 3045, £5 5*s.* Dent, Pt. 2, 1206, £4 10*s.* Of the Confessio Amantis, the Confessyon of the Louer, the first ed. was printed by Caxton in 1493, (misprinted 1483,) fol.:

"The Roxburghe copy of this book produced the enormous sum of 336*l.*, purchased by the Duke of Devonshire. The Merly copy was purchased for 315*l.* by the Duke of Marlborough; and, at the sale of the Duke's books, brought the sum of 205*l.* 16*s.* The purchaser was Mr. George Watson Taylor: at the sale of whose library again in 1823. it was found to be imperfect, and sold for 57*l.* 15*s.*"—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

In Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. of G. Brit., i. 177–185, will be found a full account of the Caxtonian ed. of the Confessio Amantis.

Thomas Berthelette printed a second ed. in 1532, fol., and a third in 1554, fol. These have sold at prices ranging from £2 to £8 18*s.* 6*d.* each, according to condition, state of the bibliomania, &c. In addition to the authorities already cited, the reader must consult Todd's Illustrations of Gower and Chaucer, which has been noticed in our life of Chaucer; Ellis's Specimens of Early Eng. Poet.; Chalmers's British Poets; Brydges's ed. of Phillips's Theat. Poet. See an interesting anecdote respecting the Confessio Amantis, K. Charles I., and the Marquess of Worcester, in Mrs. Thomson's Recollections of Literary Characters and Celebrated Places, ii. 299–301. We may be excused for devoting so much space to an author who is almost unknown to the modern reader, when we have the high authority of Dr. Warton to justify us in the assertion that if Chaucer

"had not existed, the compositions of Gower would have been sufficient to rescue the reigns of Edward the Third and Richard the Second from the imputation of barbarism."

Gower, John. Serm., 1772, 4to.

Gower, Nathaniel. Serm., 1709, 4to.

Gower, Richard. Children's Diseases, Lon., 1682, 8vo.

Gower, Richard Hall. 1. Seamanship, Lon., 1793, '96, 1808, 8vo. 2. Supp. to do., 1807, '10, 8vo. 3. Convoys, 1811, 8vo. 4. Naval Architecture, 1811, 8vo.

Gower, Stanley. Serm., Lon., 1644, 4to.

Grace, Henry. His History of his Life and Sufferings, Reading, Eng., 1764, 8vo, pp. 56.

"The author's recital of the various hardships he underwent affords that painful entertainment we usually find in historical details of distress, especially when they have any thing of *adventure* in them, as is the case with the present artless but affecting narrative."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Grace, Job. Serm., 2 Cor. xix. 6, 1710, 4to.

Grace, Sheffield. 1. A Survey of Tullaroan, or Grace's Parish, Dubl., 1819, 8vo. 2. Memoirs of the Family of Grace, Lon., 1823, 8vo. Both privately printed. For an account of these records of the Grace Family, and a notice of the Grace Mausoleum, Dubl., 1819, 8vo, see Martin's Bibl. Cat. of Books Privately Printed.

Gracin, M. Horticult. con. to Phil. Trans., 1730.

Grady, S. G. 1. Regis. of Voters Act, &c., Lon., 1843, 12mo. 2. Law of Fixtures, 1845, 12mo. 3. In conjunction with C. H. Scotland, Law and Practice, Crown side, Ct. of Q. B., 1844, 12mo.

Græm, C. Montis, R. Pietas in Patrem e vita decedentem, Edin., 1609, 4to.

Græme, John, 1748–1772, a native of Carnwarth, Lanarkshire, Scotland, composed a number of poems which were collected and pub. at Edin. in 1773, 8vo.

"There are few of them entitled to superior praise, and certainly none that can justify the length to which the detail of his life and opinions has been extended." See Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Anderson's Poets; Park's Poets; Brit. Crit., vol. vii.

Græme, Wm., M.D. 1. Knowl. in Physic, Lon., 1729, 8vo. 2. Historia Morbi Tho. Herdman, 1730, 8vo. In English, by Isaac Massay, 1730, 8vo.

Grafton, Augustus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of, 1736–1811, reprinted an ed. of Griesbach's Greek Test. at his own expense. 1. Hints to the Clergy, Nobility, and Gentry. 2. Apeleutherus. This treats of theolog. subjects.

Grafton, H. D., Capt. U. States Artillery. Treatise on the Camp and March, &c., Bost., 1854, 12mo.

Grafton, Mary. 1. Spiritual Gleanings, Lon., 1808, 8vo. 2. Pleasures of Religion, 1814, 8vo.

Grafton, Richard, an English printer to Edward VI., of the 16th century, is best known to posterity by the Chronicles which bear his name. In the time of Henry VIII. he was imprisoned six weeks in the Fleet for printing Matthew's Bible and the Great Bible without notes; and he was subsequently deprived of his patent for printing the proclamation of Lady Jane Grey, Queene of England, &c., 1563, fol. He pub. in 1562, 16mo, An Abridgment of the Chronicles of England,

> "Reprinted the two succeeding years, and in 1572. And as Stowe had published his Summarie of the Englyshe Chronicles in 1565, Grafton sent out as a rival, an abridgement of his abridgement, which he entitled 'A Manuell of the Chronicles of England'; and Stowe, not to be behind with him, published in the same year his 'Summarie of Chronicles Abridged.' This rivalship was accompanied by harsh reflections on each other in their respective prefaces. In 1569 Grafton published his 'Chronicle at large, and meere History of the Affayres of Englande,' ['and Kinges of the same,' 2 vols. folio,] some part of which seems to have been unjustly censured by Buchanan."

See Ames and Herbert's Typ. Antiq. of G. Brit., and Dibdin's edit. thereof, for an account of Grafton's publications. Grafton's Chronicle was repub., Lon., 1809, 2 vols. 4to, with his Table of Bailiffs, Sheriffs, and Mayors of London, 1189–1558, corrections, and copious index. Yet the edit. of 1569, 2 vols. fol., sometimes bound in one vol., is not to be had when perfect, save at a high price. The collector must observe that the copy which he buys has the original wood-engraved frontispiece, containing portraits of the Kings of England, also a portrait of Q. Elizabeth, and the table or index to the second vol., consisting of five leaves, on the last page of which is Grafton's woodcut device—a Tun. Such a copy, well bound, will hardly be sold at less than £10 to £12. As an authority, Grafton does not occupy the first rank. Bishop Nicolson speaks with but little respect of Hall's Chronicles, and with still less of our author's:

> "A great borrower from this Hall was Richard Grafton, who, as Buchanan rightly observes, was a very heedless and unskilful writer; and yet he has the honour done him to be sometimes quoted by Stowe and others."—*Eng. Hist. Lib.*, ed. 1777, p. 58.

But it is not to be forgotten on Grafton's behalf that he assures us that he himself wrote the completion of Hall's continuation of his Chronicle; and if Bishop Nicolson alludes to the continuation, he seems to do Grafton injustice. In 1543, 4to, Grafton pub. Harding's Chronicle, with a continuation of his own, in prose, to the thirty-fourth year of Henry VIII.

Graglia, C. 1. Italian Exercises, Lon., 12mo. 2. Grammar, 12mo. 3. Letters, 12mo. 4. Ital. and Eng. Dictionary, new ed., 1851, 18mo.

Graglia, G. A. 1. Dictionary of Ital. and Eng., Lon., 1786, sm. 4to; 1795, 12mo; 1815, 12mo. 2. Guide to Italian, 1803, 12mo.

Graham. See GRÆME.

Graham. Wallace; a Tragedy, Edin., 1799, 8vo. Only six copies printed.

Graham, Dr. Con. to Med. Com., 1787.

Graham, Catherine. See MACAULAY.

Graham, David, Jr., of the New York Bar. 1. Cts. of Law and Equity in N. York, N. York, 1839, 8vo. 2. New Trials, 1834, 8vo. New ed., greatly enlarged, by D. Graham, Jr., and Thos. W. Waterman, 1856, 3 vols. 8vo. 3. Prac. of the Supreme Ct. of N. York, 2d ed., 1836, 8vo; 3d. ed., vol. i., 1847, 8vo. Vol. ii. in preparation.

Graham, Dougal. Hist. of the Rebellion in Brit. in 1745–46; 5th ed., Glasg., 1787, 12mo; 9th ed., Falkirk, 1812, 8vo.

Graham, George, 1675–1751, an astronomical instrument maker, a native of Cumberland, contributed astronom. and other papers to Phil. Trans., 1721–48.

Graham, George. Telemachus; a Mask, Lon., 1762, 4to.

Graham, George Farquhar. 1. Essay on Musical Composition, Edin., 1838, 4to. 2. Art of English Composition, 1840, 12mo; 4th ed., 1858. 3. First Steps to Latin Writing; 2d ed., 1844, 12mo. 4. Chart of English Sovereigns, 1843, 8vo. 5. Helps to English Grammar, 1843, 12mo. 6. English Synonymes, 1846, 12mo; edited by Henry Reed, LL.D., N. York, 1847, 12mo; 3d Lon. ed., 1858. 7. English Spelling-Book, 1847, 12mo. 8. Studies from the English Poets, 1852, 12mo; 2d ed., 1858. 9. Songs of Scotland, 1856, r. 8vo. 10. English Style, 1857, 12mo. Also articles Music, Organ, &c. in Encyc. Brit., 8th ed., 1853–60.

Graham, Isabella, 1742–1814, a native of Lanark, Scotland, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, in 1789 selected New York as a permanent residence, and lived in that city until her death. She was devoted to good works; and several useful institutions of the city are her best monuments. Her grandson, the Rev. George W. Bethune, D.D., of Brooklyn, New York, inherits both her literary talents and moral virtues. Dr. Mason pub. Memoirs of Mrs. Graham; and of her Life and Writings, (first pub. 1816, 8vo) more than 50,000 copies have been sold in America, and many in England and Scotland. New ed., Lon., 1838, 8vo. Letters and Correspondence, selected by her daughter, Mrs. Bethune, N. York, 1838, 8vo. Edited by the Rev. J. Marshall, Lon., 1839, 8vo. Memoir of, N. York, 12mo: also by the Amer. Tract Soc.

Graham, James, Marquis of Montrose, 1612–1650, one of the most illustrious characters of modern history, murdered in the most brutal manner by his political enemies, was the author of a number of poems, &c. See Watson's Collection; Pinkerton's Scottish Ballads; Ritson's Scottish Songs. It is rather doubtful what pieces may be certainly ascribed to him; but

> "To the Verses on Charles the First he has an unquestionable right; and they are conceived with the vigour and dignity of a soldier."—*Headley's Select Beauties of Anc. Eng. Poet.*

> "He was not without vanity, but his virtues were much superior, and he well deserved to have his memory preserved and celebrated among the most illustrious persons of the age in which he lived."—LORD CLARENDON.

See Lloyd's Memoirs; De Rebus præclare ab eo gestis, 1647, 8vo; Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors, and authorities there cited.

Graham, James. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1755.

Graham, James, M.D. Med. works, 1779–90.

Graham, James. Population, 1816, 8vo.

Graham, James, of New Orleans, has now (1856) in preparation, promised in the present year, The Life of Col. Daniel Morgan, of the Continental Army, from his unpub. letters and papers. Mr. G. is a grandson of Col. Morgan. No life of the hero of Cowpens has yet appeared, and the only biographical sketch which has been published is not thought by Mr. Graham to do justice to its subject.

Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir James Robert George, b. June, 1792, has occupied many important positions under the British Government. Coin and Currency: an Address to the Land-owners, Lon., 1827, 8vo.

> "An exceedingly well-written, able pamphlet."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., q. v.*

Graham, John, 1694–1773, minister in Woodbury, Connect. 1. Ballad against the Ch. of Eng. in Connec., 1732. 2. Tract on the same subject. 3. Rejoinder to Johnson's Answer. See Chandler's Life of Saml. Johnson, D.D.

Graham, John. Serms., &c., 1800, '06, '10.

Graham, John. Serms., 1835, '38.

Graham, Rev. John. 1. Hist. of Ireland, 1689–91, Lon., 1839, 12mo. 2. Siege of Londonderry; new ed., 1841, 12mo.

Graham, John A., LL.D. Sketch of Vermont, Lon., 1797, 8vo. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova.

Graham, John Lorimer, born in Vermont, pub. Letters from Vermont, Junius Identified, &c.

Graham, Maria. See CALLCOTT, LADY MARIA; Lon. Gent. Mag., Jan. 1843, 98–99.

Graham, Mary Jane, 1803–1830, a native of London, removed a few years before her death to Stoke-Fleming, where she died. She trans. the Vicar of Wakefield into French, Latin, and Spanish, and commenced an Italian version. None of these translations were pub. She was also acquainted with Greek, and skilled in mathematics; upon this science she left an original MS. Some of her addresses and questions written for the children of her parish, and other remains, have been pub. She is best known by The Test of Truth, the 7th ed. of which appeared in 1852, sq.

An interesting Memoir of Miss Graham was pub. by the Rev. Charles Bridges, Vicar of Old Newton, Suffolk, 1st ed., 1832; 2d ed., 1833. New ed., 1853, fp. 8vo.

> "The writer is glad to find that the large extent of quotation [from the Test of Truth] with which he has indulged himself has in some means been effectual to introduce Miss Graham's work from the comparative obscurity of an anonymous publication into that more general acceptance which in his own, and, he presumes he may add, in his reader's, judgment it well deserves."—REV. CHARLES BRIDGES: *Memoir of M. J. Graham.*

Graham, Patrick, D.D. 1. Scenery of Perthshire, Edin., 1806, '10, '12, 12mo. 2. Authenticity of Ossian, 1807, 8vo; Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Graham, Rich. Latitude; Phil. Trans., 1734.

Graham, Robert. Lett. to Wm. Pitt, Lon., 1788, 8vo.

raham, Robert, M.D. 1. Fever, Glasg, 1818, 8vo. 2. Obstructed Aorta; Medico-Chirurg. Trans., 1814.

Graham, Robert Hay, M.D. Water Cure as practised at Graefenberg, Lon., 1844, 8vo.

"During the two months Dr. Graham passed at or near Graefenberg, he had ample opportunities of investigating the nature of the treatment pursued by Preissnitz, the class of persons who constitute his patients, and the results which are obtained; and of these opportunities he availed himself to the utmost. His book is certainly the most scientific and most impartial, and yet the most merciless, *exposé* of the Graefenberg fraud, that we have met with; the most complete history that has appeared, not only of hydropathy as practised by the followers of Preissnitz, but as practised by Floyer, Baynard, Currie, &c."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Graham, Thomas, D.C.L., b. 1805, at Glasgow; Master of the Mint; Prof. of Chemistry in University Coll., London. 1. Elements of Botany, Lon., 1842, 12mo. 2. For Schools, 1848, p. 8vo. 3. Elements of Chemistry, 1848, 8vo. Amer. ed., with Notes and Addits. by Robert Bridges, M.D., Phila., 1852, 8vo; new ed., Pt. 1, Lon., 1856; Pt. 2, 1858, 8vo,—forming 2 vols. A work of great value.

Graham, Thomas J. 1. The Cold-Water System; an Essay exhibiting the merits and most safe and effectual employment of this excellent System in Debility, Indigestion, &c., 2d ed., Lon., 1843, 8vo. 2. Modern Domestic Medicine, 11th ed., 1853, 8vo.

"We shall preserve it as the advice of an invaluable friend, to which we can refer in the hour of need, without any doubt of being benefited by its wisdom."—*Lon. Literary Chronicle.*

Other medical, &c. works.

Graham, Rev. W. The Jordan and the Rhine; or, the East and the West, Lon., 1854, 8vo.

"Particularly rich in notes of modern Eastern habits, customs, and peculiarities, as illustrative of Scripture; and in regard to these communicating a mass of information often of a singularly curious and suggestive kind."—*Lon. Advertiser.*

Graham, Walter, M.D. Water in Cystisis adhering to the Peritonæum; Phil. Trans., 1741.

Graham, Wm. Serms., &c., 1759, '71, '72, Lon., all 8vo.

Graham, Wm., Rector of Stapleton. The Eclogues of Virgil, trans. into English Verse, Lon., 1786, 8vo.

Graham, Rev. Wm., of Newcastle. 1. Review of Eccles. Establish. in Europe, Glasg., 1792; Lon., 1812, 8vo. 2. Missionary Societies, 1797, 8vo.

Grahame, James, 1765–1811, a native of Glasgow, and educated at the University of that city, after devoting some years to legal pursuits, took holy orders, and became successively Curate of Shipton, in Gloucestershire, and of Sedgefield, in the county of Durham. He wrote a number of poems, the principal of which are in blank verse. 1. Mary Stewart, Queen of Scots, Edin., 1801, 8vo.

"His drama of Mary Stuart wants that passionate and happy vigour which the stage requires."—*Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the last Fifty Years.*

"A subject naturally attractive to a young Scottish poet. But his genius was utterly undramatic, and although it possesses some fine passages it failed in commanding attention."—D. M. Moir: *Sketches of the Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*

2. The Sabbath; a Poem. Anon., 1804, 8vo; 2d ed., with Sabbath Walks, 1805, 12mo. 3 eds. same year.

"The greater part of it is written in a heavy and inelegant manner. . . . It contains a good deal of doctrine and argumentation, indeed, both in the text and in the notes; but nothing that is not either very trite or very shallow and extravagant. . . . The whole publication, indeed, though not entitled to stand in the first rank of poetical excellence, is respectably executed, and may be considered as very creditable, either to a beginner, or to one who does not look upon poetry as his primary vocation."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Rev.*, v. 437–442.

"While the criticasters of his own country were pronouncing sentence of condemnation upon it, for its pious dulness and inanity, the Sabbath had found its way from one end of Great Britain to the other."—Robert Southey: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, iii. 456–461.

"The poem of the Sabbath will long endear the name of James Grahame to all who love the due observance of Sunday and are acquainted with the devout thoughts and poetic feeling which it inspires."—Allan Cunningham: *ubi supra.*

3. Biblical Pictures. Lord Byron styles this and the preceding work "two volumes of cant, by sepulchral Grahame." The world would not have been the loser if his lordship had favoured us with some of the same kind of "cant" in lieu of his Don Juan and productions of a similar character.

4. Birds of Scotland, and other Poems, 1806, cr. 8vo and 12mo.

"Grahame's Birds of Scotland is a delightful poem; yet its best passages are not superior to some of Clare's about the same charming creatures—and they are both ornithologists after Audubon's and our own heart."—Prof. John Wilson: *Recreations of Christopher North: An Hour's Talk about Poetry.*

"The Birds of Scotland is a fine series of pictures, giving the form, the plumage, the haunts and habits of each individual bird, with a graphic fidelity rivalling the labours of Wilson."—Allan Cunningham: *ubi supra.*

"The work by which Mr. Grahame is already known to the public [The Sabbath] is distinguished by the abundance of faithful delineation of natural objects, and the interest thrown over them by the strong expression of characteristic sentiments; and the same truth and force of description, with the same interest arising from the development of the writer's mind, will be found in the Birds of Scotland."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

"We need not add that the perusal of this volume has afforded us a very uncommon degree of pleasure. The sensibility, without any affectation, which the author on all occasions displays, cannot fail to interest every reader: he plainly feels every charm of nature he describes."—*Lon. Literary Journal.*

5. Poems, Lon., 1807, 2 vols. 8vo.

"His Sabbath Walks, Biblical Pictures, and Rural Calendar, are all alike remarkable for accuracy of description, and an original turn of thought."—Allan Cunningham: *ubi supra.*

6. British Georgics, 1809, 4to.

"In The British Georgics, the last and most ambitious of Grahame's productions, we have disappointment, less from the falling off in power than from the unhappy selection of subject. . . . At all events, we know that the British agriculturist neglects James Grahame's Georgics for Henry Stephens's Book of the Farm."—D. M. Moir: *Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*

"No practical farmer, he may depend upon it, will ever submit to be schooled in blank verse, however near it may approach to prose, or will ever condescend to look into the British Georgics for instruction; while the lovers of poetry must be very generally disgusted by the tediousness of those discourses on practical husbandry, which break in every now and then, so ungracefully, on the loftier strains of the poet. They who do read on, however, will be rewarded, we think, by many very pleasing and beautiful passages; and even those whose natures are too ungentle to admire this kind of poetry must love the character from which it proceeds, and which it has so strong a tendency to form."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Rev.*, xvi. 213–223.

"It does not exhibit any particular system of husbandry; it amuses rather than instructs, and recommends the study of the science rather than teaching of it. The work embraces a mixed description, and is lavish on rural modes and manners; the poetry is both lame and tame, and never rises beyond a feebleness of conception, and a descriptive halt. The portion of practical knowledge is very minute, with incidental notices of new introductions."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

"If the poet has failed in his present attempt, the fault lies chiefly in the subject. There are the same marks of a pious mind, of amiable feelings, and of accurate observation of natural objects, as in his former works; but unhappily he has bound himself not merely to describe the operations of agriculture throughout the year, from January to December, but to give directions for them; for drying manure and lime, preparing compost, spreading manure, ploughing, paring, and burning, &c. What can be done with such subjects?"—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, iii. 456–461.

7. Poems on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, with engravings from pictures by Smirke, 1810, 4to.

Few poets have been more highly commended by eminent authorities than the author of the Sabbath:

"The genius of Grahame . . . is characterized by that cheerfulness which seeks and sees beauty in all the aspects of creation, and finds delight in whatever is high, 'holy, pure, and of good report.' This must be felt by every one capable of dissociating fanaticism from true religion and of believing that Christianity and gloom, instead of being synonymous terms, are utterly irreconcilable and separated."—D. M. Moir: *ubi supra.*

"There is a quiet natural ease about all his descriptions; a light and shade both of landscape and character in all his pictures, and a truth and beauty which prove that he copied from his own emotions, and painted with the aid of his own eyes, without looking, as Dryden said, through the spectacles of books."—Allan Cunningham: *ubi supra.*

"His taste was singular, and his manner correspondent. The general tenour of his style is homely, and frequently so prosaic that its peculiar graces appear in their full lustre from the contrast of meanness that surrounds them. His readers may be few; but whoever does read him will probably be oftener *surprised* into admiration than in the perusal of any one of his contemporaries. The most lively, the most lovely sketches of natural scenery, of minute imagery, and of exquisite incident, unexpectedly developed, occur in his compositions, with ever-varying yet ever-assimilating features."—James Montgomery: *Lects. on Genl. Lit., Poet., &c.*

"Such glory, Grahame! thine: Thou didst despise
To win the ear of this degenerate age
By gorgeous epithets, all idly heap'd
On theme of earthly state, or, idler still,
By tinkling measures and unchasten'd lays,
Warbled to pleasure and her siren-train,
Profaning the best name of poesy.
With loftier aspirations, and an aim
More worthy man's immortal nature, Thou
That holiest spirit that still loves to dwell
In the upright heart and pure, at noon of night
Didst fervently invoke, and, led by her
Above the Aonian mount, send from the stars
Of heaven such soul-subduing melody
As Bethlehem shepherds heard when Christ was born

John Wilson.

Grahame, James. A Defence of the Usury Laws against the Arguments of Mr. Bentham and the Edinburgh Reviewers, Edin., 1817, 8vo.

Grahame, James, pub. An Inquiry into the Principles of Population, Edin., 1816, 8vo; Who is to Blame? or, Cursory Review of the American Apology for American Accession to Negro Slavery, Lon., 1842, 8vo; and some Poems on the Abolition of Slavery; but is best known by The History of the Rise and Progress of the

United States of North America till the British Revolution in 1688, Lon., 1827, 2 vols. 8vo. New ed, with a Continuation, bringing the history down to the year 1776, 1836, 4 vols. 8vo. Repub. in Phila., 1845, 4 vols. 8vo; 1846, 2 vols. 8vo; 1848, 2 vols. 8vo. The 2d Amer. ed. contains a Memoir by President Quincy, to which we refer the reader. See also The Memory of the late James Grahame, the Historian of the United States, Vindicated from the Charges of Mr. Bancroft, by Josiah Quincy, Bost., 1846, 8vo.

"There can be no doubt that his researches after materials for his purpose have been extensive, and that his use of authorities has been laborious and careful. And his style, though susceptible of improvement, is in general clear, simple, and therefore agreeable. Its chief deficiency is in force: but it requires only a little more cultivation and revision to ensure for it the praise of perfect correctness and even elegance. The few marks of bad taste and defective judgment which Mr. Grahame has betrayed call rather for friendly admonition than severe censure."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, cxii. 407–419, 1827.

"A valuable acquisition to the History of the World. In these volumes Mr. Grahame has philosophically investigated the origin and progress of one of the most extraordinary revolutions that have ever occupied the attention of mankind."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"With an apparent desire to be above prejudice, with industry equal to a thorough investigation of facts, and with a spirit able to appreciate the value of his subject, Mr. Grahame has published what we conceive to be the best book that has anywhere appeared upon the early history of the United States. He has corrected, with a proper boldness, the mistakes, whether of ignorance or malignity, which his predecessors in the same labors had committed."—C. F. ADAMS: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxxii. 174–195, 1831.

"The most thorough work, and incomparably the best on the subject previous to the appearance of Mr. Bancroft's, is the well-known history by Mr. Grahame, a truly valuable book, in which the author, though a foreigner, has shown himself capable of appreciating the motives and comprehending the institutions of our Puritan ancestors. He has spared no pains in the investigation of such original sources as were at his command; and has conducted his inquiries with much candor, manifesting throughout the spirit of a scholar and a gentleman."—WM. H. PRESCOTT: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lii. 83–84, 1841. See also Ferdinand and Isabella, 11th ed., vol. ii. 497, n.

"It is written with great gravity and dignity, moderation and justice."—CHANCELLOR KENT.

Yet this excellent work was suffered to lie on the booksellers' shelves in London: the reasons for which are satisfactorily stated by Mr. Adams and Mr. Prescott. We must not omit to call the attention of the reader to Mr. Grahame's amusing lamentations over the humour of the illustrious Chronicler of Knickerbocker:

"If this writer had confined his ridicule to the wars, or rather bloodless buffetings and squabbles, of the Dutch and the Swedes, his readers would have derived more unreproved enjoyment from his performance. Probably my discernment of the unsuitableness of Mr. Irving's mirth is quickened by a sense of personal wrong, as I cannot help feeling that he has by anticipation ridiculed my topic and parodied my narrative. If Sancho Panza had been a real governor, misrepresented by the wit of Cervantes, his future historian would have found it no easy matter to bespeak a grave attention to the annals of his administration."

Grahame, Simeon. 1. The Passionate Sparke of a Relenting Minde, Lon., 1604, 4to. This is a collection of poems. Lloyd, 527, £9 12*s.* 2. The Anatomie of Humours, Edin., 1609, 4to. Gordonstoun, 1058, £4 14*s.* 6*d.* Reed, 2170, £2 7*s.* Bindley, pt. 2, 1448, £7 17*s.* 6*d.* This consists of prose intermixed with verse. It is thought that it suggested to Burton the first idea of his Anatomie of Melancholie.

Graile, Edmund. Little Timothy's Lesson; or, The Hist. of the Bible in metre, Lon., 1611, 8vo.

Graile, John. 1. Doctrine of Conditions in the Covenant of Grace against W. Eyre. With Preface by Count Jessop in vindic. of Dr. Twisse, Lon., 1665, 4to. 2. Sacra Privata, 2 pts., 1699, 8vo.

Graile, John, of Blickling. Serms., 1685, 1720.

Grainger, Edward. Med. and Surg. Remarks, &c., Lon., 1815, 8vo.

Grainger, James, M.D., 1723?–1767, a native of Dunse, served for some time as a surgeon in the army in Scotland and Germany; afterwards practised as a physician, first in London, and subsequently at St. Christopher's, in the West Indies. He died in the latter place in 1767. 1. Historia Febris Anomalæ Batavæ, annorum 1746–47–48, &c., Edin., 1753, 8vo. 2. Poet. Trans. of the Elegies of Tibullus and of the Poems of Sulpicia, Lon., 1758, 2 vols. 12mo. Severely criticized by Smollett in the Critical Review. This criticism elicited—3. A Letter to Smollett, 1759, 8vo. 4. The Sugar-Cane; a Poem in 10 Books, with Notes, 1764, 4to. This subject was not the best that could have been selected for poetical treatment, and the language is not always of the most elevated description:

"In the West Indies this poem might have charms, if readers could be found; but what poetical fancy can dwell on the economy of canes and copper-boilers, or find interest in the transactions of planters and sugar-brokers? His invocations to his muse are so frequent and abrupt, that 'the assembled wits at Sir Joshua Reynolds's might have found many passages as ludicrous as that which excited their mirth.'"

The "ludicrous passage" referred to is quoted in the following anecdote, which we find in Boswell's Life of Johnson:

"Having talked of Grainger's Sugar-Cane, I mentioned to him Mr. Langton's having told me that this poem, when read in manuscript at Sir Joshua Reynolds's, had made all the assembled wits burst into a laugh when, after much blank verse pomp, the poet began a new paragraph thus:

'Now, Muse, let's sing of *rats*.'

And what increased the ridicule was, that one of the company, who slyly overlooked the reader, perceived that the word had been originally *mice*, and had been altered to *rats*, as more dignified."

But this story requires an explanation, for which the reader is referred to Boswell. Miss Reynolds gives rather a different version, and tells us that when Johnson heard the poem read, and the author came to the line

"Say, shall I sing of rats?"

"No!" cried Dr. Johnson, with great vehemency.

Boswell remarks:

"Dr. Johnson said to me, 'Percy, Sir, was angry with me for laughing at the Sugar-Cane: for he had a mind to make a great thing of Grainger's rats.'"

The objectionable line was altered. Dr. Johnson certainly liked the poem, on the whole, and sent a favourable review of it to the London Chronicle of July 5, 1764. We quote some other opinions:

"The novelty of West Indian scenery inspired him with the unpromising subject of the Sugar-cane, in which he very poetically dignifies the poor negroes with the name of '*swains*.'"—*Campbell's Essay on English Poetry.*

"If Grainger has invoked the muse to sing of rats, and metamorphosed in Arcadian phrase negro slaves into swains, the fault is in the writer, not in the lyric. The arguments which he has prefixed are indeed ludicrously flat and formal."—ROBERT SOUTHEY: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xi. 489, *q. v.*

And see also Johnson and Chalmers's Poets, 1810; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

The Great Cham of Literature was also greatly delighted with Grainger's Ode on Solitude, which appeared in Dodsley's Collection:

"When repeating to me one day Grainger's Ode on Solitude, I shall never forget the concordance of the sound of his voice with the grandeur of these images; nor, indeed, the Gothic dignity of his aspect, his look and manner, when repeating sublime passages."—MISS REYNOLDS.

"He praised Grainger's Ode on Solitude in Dodsley's Collection, and repeated, with great energy, the exordium, . . . observing, 'This, Sir, is very noble.'"—BOSWELL.

"In it (the Ode) are assembled some of the sublimest images in nature."—BISHOP PERCY.

5. West India Diseases, 1764, 8vo. 6. Dysentery; in Ess. Phys. and Lit., 1756. Dr. Grainger was also the author of many contributions to the Monthly Review and the Grand Magazine, and of other productions, for an account of which, and for an interesting biography of the author, we must refer the reader to Nichols's Illustrations of Literary History, vol. vii. In this vol. will also be found the correspondence of Grainger with his friend Bishop Percy, who commends him in no measured terms:

"He was not only a man of genius and learning, but had many excellent virtues, being one of the most generous, friendly, and benevolent men I ever knew."

Grainger, T. B. See KENNEDY, L.

Granan, Edward. Trans. into English verse of Vida's Christiad, Lon., 1772, 8vo.

Grand, Wm. A Letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. of Cambridge, 1798.

Grandi, S. Method of preparing pannels for Painters; Nic. Jour., 1807.

Grange, Lady. Epistle to Edward D., Lon., 1798, 4to.

Grange, John. The Golden Aphroditis: whereunto be annexed his garden, Lon., 1577, 4to. Again, *sine anno*, 4to. Part verse, part prose.

"Of John Grange I have not met with any biographical intimation: but as a poetical writer he is placed by Webbe with Whetstone, Munday, &c., and not without propriety."—*Censura Literaria*, ed. 1815, i. 378–386, where see copious extracts; see also Webbe's Discourse of English Poetrie, 1586; Ritson's Bibl. Poet., 223, 224.

Granger, Gideon, 1767–1822, a native of Suffield, Connec., a member of the Senate of New York, and Postmaster-General of the U. States 1801–14, pub. some essays, under the signature of Senectus, on the school-fund; and a number of papers in 1809 (signed Algernon Sidney) and in 1820 (signed Epaminondas) in favour of the administrations respectively of President Jefferson and of Governor Clinton of New York.

Granger, James, d. 1776, aged about 60, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and became Vicar of Shiplake, in Oxfordshire. He pub. two serms., 1772, '73, but is best known by his Biographical Hist. of England, from Egbert the Great to the Revolution, consisting of Characters dispersed in different Classes, and adapted to a Methodical Catalogue of Engraved British Heads. Intended as an Essay towards reducing our Biography to system, and a help to the knowledge of Portraits; with a variety of Anecdotes and Memoirs of a great number of persons, not to be found in any other Biographical Work. With a Preface, showing the utility of a collection of Engraved Portraits to supply the defect, and answer the various purposes of Medals, Lon., 1769, 2 vols. 4to. Supplet., consisting of Corrections, large Additions, &c., 1774, 4to; 2d ed., with addits. and improvements, 1775, 4 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 4 vols. 8vo; 4th ed., 1804, 4 vols. 8vo; 5th ed. with upwards of 400 addit. Lives, 1824, 6 vols. 8vo. The impressions of Granger's Hist., pub. by Baynes, are in 6 vols. 8vo, £3 3*s.*; with Plates, £8 8*s.*; 6 vols. r. 8vo, £4 10*s.*; with Plates, £12 12*s.*; 3 vols. fol., £18; with Plates, India, £31 10*s.* To Granger's History the collector must add—I. Rev. Mark Noble's continuation of Granger's History:—from the Revolution to the end of George I.'s Reign. The Materials being supplied by the Manuscripts left by Mr. Granger and the Collections of the Editor, 1806, 3 vols. 8vo. II. A Collection of English Portraits, (310 in number,) engraved from rare Prints or Original Pictures, 8vo, pub. by Richardson. The late impressions are inferior. Bindley, Pt. 3, 1572, 72 Nos., £6 16*s.* 6*d.* III. Copies of Rare Granger Portraits, including some to Noble's Supplement, 1820–22, 8vo, pub. by T. & H. Rodd, in Nos. at 6*s.* each. Large paper, 4to, 7*s.* 6*d.* each. Proofs in India paper, 12*s.* each. If he have an illustrated copy, he will not need the two preceding works. IV. Letters between the Rev. James Granger and many of the most eminent literary men of his Time, &c., 1805, 8vo.

As Granger's passion for portraits has been but little understood by some readers, it is but just to quote his own words in his vindication:

"In every age and nation distinguished for arts and learning, the inclination of transmitting the memory and even the features of illustrious persons to posterity has uniformly prevailed. The greatest poets, orators, and historians were contemporaries with the most celebrated painters, statuaries, and engravers of gems and medals; and the desire to be acquainted with a man's aspect has ever risen in proportion to the known excellence of his character and the admiration of his writings."

The publication of Granger's work excited an eager competition for portraits, and unfortunately many of his disciples carried their zeal to the highly-censurable extreme of mutilating valuable works for the sake of the portraits which they contained:

"Previously to the publication of the first edition of this work in 1769, five shillings was considered a liberal price by collectors for any English portrait; and the late Lord Oxford, Sir William Musgrave, and Richard Bull, Esq., have declared to several persons still living, that the most valuable prints in their Collections were purchased by them at, or under, that sum. But on the appearance of Mr. Granger's work, the rage to illustrate it with portraits was so prevalent, that scarcely a copy of a book ornamented with portraits could be found in an unmutilated state; and books of this description rose in price to five times their original value. Holland's 'Herologia,' Anderson's 'Genealogical History of the House of Yvery,' Dugdale's 'Origines Juridicales,' Birch's 'Lives of Illustrious Persons,' Collins's 'History of the Noble Houses of Vere and Cavendish,' Rapin's and Larrey's 'History of England,' Smith's 'History of Virginia,' Clarke's and Lupton's 'Lives of Eminent Divines,' Knight's 'Lives of Erasmus and Dean Colet,' and all works of a similar description, have been freely plundered for the sake of their attractive embellishments."—*Pref. to 5th ed. of Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.*

Rowe Mores, in his criticism upon Ames's Catalogue of English Heads, is loud in his complaint of these mutilators—often depredators:

"If this *gout* for prints and thieving continues, let private owners and public libraries look well to their books, for there will not remain a valuable book ungarbled by their connoisseuring villany; for neither honesty nor oaths restrain them."

This is a tempting subject, but we must fly from it. We have touched upon a branch of this illustrating mania in our article on Bagford, John. The literary merit of Granger's History is of a high order:

"Granger's Biographical History is full of curious anecdotes, but might have been better done; the dog is a Whig."—Dr. Johnson.

"I have, since I saw you, read every word of Granger's Biographical History. It has entertained me exceedingly. and I do not think him the *Whig* that you supposed."—*Boswell to Dr. Johnson, Aug.* 30, 1776.

It is a curious fact that this remark, to "exceedingly," is generally quoted as Johnson's instead of Boswell's. Even Wright, one of Boswell's commentators, commits this serious error.

"I have no hesitation in designating it as a delightful and instructive book; but whoever republishes it should *add* the portraits of the different characters which were unknown to the author. Considering that Granger may be said to have first walked the field alone, it is surprising what he has done. His catalogue of engraved heads is immense. His style is always clear, pointed, and lively: and if he talked and preached as he *wrote* in his biographical history, it would have been difficult to have withdrawn attention from so intelligent a quarter."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

See Noble's Continuation of Granger's Hist.; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict., and authorities there cited. Respecting Illustrated Copies of books, see Dibdin's Bibliomania, ed. 1842, 500–511.

In our article on Dibdin, Thomas Frognall, we have noticed a number of illustrated copies of several of his works. Among the most splendid examples of illustrated works are—1. The Shakspeare, containing more than 2300 prints, bound in 20 vols., sold at Hanrott's sale for £556 10*s.* 2. The Shakspeare in the possession of Earl Spencer, illustrated by Lady Lucan; the labour of sixteen years. See Dibdin's Bibliomania, ed. 1842, p. 498. 3. The Bowyer Bible, in 45 folio vols., with more than 6000 prints, valued at 3000 guineas; put up to raffle among 4000 subscribers at a guinea each, and sold by the winner at auction to Mr. Willis, of Covent Garden, for £405. It subsequently became the property of Mr. John Albinson, of Bolton, and was sold at the sale of his library, March, 1856, to Mr. Robert Heywood, of Bolton, for £550. 4. The copy of Clarendon's Rebellion, illustrated by Alexander Hendras Sutherland, at an expense of nearly £10,000. To add to the wealth of this copy, Mrs. Sutherland paid eighty guineas for one plate, containing the portraits of James I. and his Queen, Anne of Denmark, by Renold Elstrake. 5. The copy of Lefevre's edit. of Voltaire's works, 1829–34, 90 vols. 8vo; sold in Paris, in 1856, for £223; estimated worth, £800. The illustration of the works of this mischievous writer and bad man cost the labour of twenty years; 12,000 engravings, of which 10,000 are portraits, are inserted. Of Granger's own work, we observe that Mr. Joseph Lilly and Mr. George Willis, of London, have each on hand at this moment (1856) a magnificent illustrated copy. Mr. Lilly's copy (which includes Noble's continuation) is illustrated by more than 1300 portraits, bound in 27 vols. imp. 4to, price £42. Mr. Willis's copy contains more than 3000 portraits, bound in 19 vols. fol., price £38 10*s.* It cost the former owner nearly £200. But we cannot regard a volume of this character without pain, not that we love portraits less, but books more: and how many noble tomes have been pillaged to add to the ill-gotten gains of "Illustrated Copies!"

Granger, Joseph. Agricult. of the County of Durham, &c., Lon., 1794, 4to, pp. 74.

"At the time of its publication reckoned a good performance. Mr. Granger wrote very truly on the subject."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Granger, T. C. 1. Collec. of Statutes: see Evans, Wm. David. 2. Sir T. E. Tomlin's Law Dictionary, 4th ed., 1835, 2 vols. 4to. 3. H. Roscoe's Law of Evid. in Crim. Cases, 3d ed., 1846, r. 12mo. 4. In conjunction with J. Manning, Cases in Ct. of C. Pleas, 1840–44, 7 vols. r. 8vo, 1841–46. In conjunction with J. Manning and J. Scott, Common Bench Reports, 1845–51, 8 vols. r. 8vo. Regularly continued.

Granger, Thomas. 1. Expos. of the Ten Commandments, Lon., 1616, 8vo. 2. Divine Logick, 1620, 4to. 3. Serm., 1620, 8vo. 4. Expos. on Comment. on Ecclesiastes, 1621, 4to.

Grant. Serms., 1780, 6 vols. 12mo.

Grant, Mrs., of Croydon. 1. Sketches of Life and Manners, 12mo. 2. Tales founded on Facts, 12mo.

"There are Four Tales in this little volume—viz. Ellen—Glencoe—the Captive—and the Author. They are naturally and pleasingly written, without much effort at style; and what we might find to censure on the score of carelessness in some parts is amply compensated by the sound moral of the whole, which recommends the book as exceedingly proper for youth."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Grant, A. Modern Attorney; 2d ed., Lon., 1795, 8vo.

Grant, Alex. Use of Opium, Lon., 1785.

Grant, Alex., D.D. Serms., Dundee, 1800–05, 3 vols. 8vo; 1806, 3 vols. 8vo.

Grant, Sir Alexander. The Ethics of Aristotle, Lon., 1857–58, 2 vols. 8vo.

Grant, Andrew, M.D. Hist. of Brazil, Lon., 1809–10, 8vo.

Grant, Mrs. Anne, 1755–1838, known as Mrs. Grant of Laggan, was a native of Glasgow, and the daughter of Duncan MacVicar, an officer in the British army. The latter was ordered to America in 1757, and was followed by his wife and child in the next year. When about eight years of age she became acquainted with "Madame Schuyler," of Albany, the widow of Colonel Philip Schuyler, and aunt to the distinguished general of that name, and enjoyed the advantages of her society for the remaining four years which she spent in America. The gratitude of the child has been vividly recorded in the portrait of Mrs. Schuyler, entitled Memoirs of an American Lady, pub. in 1808.

In 1768, at the age of 13, Anne returned with her parents to Scotland, and in 1779 was married to the Rev. James Grant, minister of the parish of Laggan, Invernesshire, who in 1801 left her a widow with eight children. After the death of her husband she resided for some time on a small farm near Laggan, subsequently in the vicinity of Stirling, and in 1810 removed to Edinburgh, where she remained until her death in 1838, at the age of 83. She enjoyed the friendship of Bishop Porteus, Sir Walter Farquhar, Sir William Grant, and Sir Walter Scott, by whose hand the memorial was drawn up which procured her a pension of £100 from the year 1826 until her death.

1. The Highlanders, and other Poems, Edin., 1803, 8vo. 3000 copies subscribed for. Repub., 1804, 8vo.

> "Her Poetry is really not very good; and the most tedious, and certainly the least poetical, volume which she has produced, is that which contains her verses. The longest piece,—which she has entitled The Highlanders,—is heavy and uninteresting; and there is a want of compression and finish—a sort of loose, rambling, and indigested air—in most of the others. Yet the whole collection is enlivened with the sparklings of a prolific fancy, and displays great command of language and facility of versification. When we write our article upon unsuccessful poetry, we shall endeavour to explain how these qualities may fail of success:—but in the mean time, we think there is an elegy upon an humble friend, and an address from a fountain, and two or three little pieces, which very fully deserve it;—and are written with great beauty, tenderness, and delicacy."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Rev.*, xviii. 481–482.

> "Mrs. Grant in her Highlanders and other Poems respectably assisted in sustaining the honours of the Scottish muse."—D. M. Moir: *Sketches of the Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*

2. Letters from the Mountains; being her Corresp. with her Friends, 1773–1803, Lon., 1806; 6th ed., edited, with Notes and Additions, by her son, J. P. Grant, 1845, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1845, 2 vols. 24mo; 7th ed., 1853, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

> "No person, I believe, was so astonished at their success as myself."—Mrs. Grant.

> "Her Letters from the Mountains, notwithstanding the repulsive affectation of the title, are among the most interesting collections of real letters that have lately been given to the public; and, being indebted for no part of their interest to the celebrity of the names they contain or the importance of the events they narrate, afford, in their success, a more honourable testimony of the talents of the author. The great charm of the correspondence, indeed, is its perfect independence on artificial helps, and the air of fearlessness and originality which it has consequently assumed."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Rev.*, xviii. 480.

> "The engaging volatility of youth apparent in the early part of the correspondence, and the good sense of more ripened years, are here equally pleasing. The sentiments of the author when occupying the various relative situations of a daughter, wife, mother, and protégée, are truly praiseworthy; while the display of a warm and lively imagination, correct and animated language, and strokes of real genius, with which the letters abound, present still further title to our approbation."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

It is not surprising that Mrs. Grant is sometimes inaccurate in her statements, and we observe in a work just published the following criticism upon her account of the Massacre of Glencoe:

> "I quote Mrs. Grant's authority only for what she herself heard and saw. Her account of the massacre was written apparently without the assistance of books, and is grossly incorrect. Indeed she makes a mistake of two years as to the date."—*T. B. Macaulay's Hist. of Eng.*, vol. iv., 1856.

3. Memoirs of an American Lady; with Sketches of Manners and Scenery in America, as they existed previous to the Revolution, 1808, 2 vols. 12mo; 2d ed., 1809; N. York, 1809. The "American Lady" is Mrs. Schuyler, (see *ante*;) but we have also the autobiography of the author's American life, and much other interesting matter.

> "The Memoirs of an American Lady contains a very animated picture of that sort of simple, tranquil, patriarchal life, which was common enough within these hundred years in the central parts of England; but of which we are rather inclined to think there is no specimen left in the world;—and which is rendered more interesting in the present striking memorial, by the contrast of its sober and regulated tenor with the wildness of a settlement in the desert, and its combination with some peculiarities in the structure of society derived from the adopted usages of Switzerland and Germany."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Rev.*, xviii. 482.

> "The character of the Lady, her way of keeping house on a large scale, the state of the domestic slaves, the customs of the young men of Albany, their practice of robbing one another in joke, &c., are novel and curious."

> "Exceedingly instructive concerning the manners and customs which prevailed in New York Colony at the close of the Eighteenth Century."—Wm. H. Seward, *(late Governor of New York:) Preface to Nat. Hist. of New York.*

> "A faithful narrative of the manner and modes of life of the anti-revolutionary residents of Albany chiefly."—Pres. Charles King

> "On the basis of her very youthful recollections, affected, without doubt, by the imaginations and prejudices of after-years, she constructed this work at the age of fifty-two. It is not without interest, as may appear by the references which we have made to it; but no one will suppose that it can make much pretension to accuracy."—Andrews Norton: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lx. 146; where see an account of Miss Lowell's remonstrances with Mrs. Grant respecting the injustice charged upon the Memoirs of the latter.

4. Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlanders of Scotland. To which are added Translations from the Gaelic, and Letters connected with those formerly published, 1811, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "She has very great powers of description, both of character and scenery—much force of conception, acuteness, and reach of mind in reasoning—great occasional brightness, and perpetual activity of fancy,—and a fine enthusiasm for virtue, simplicity,—and the Highlands. . . . Though it be difficult, however, to keep pace with her enthusiasm in behalf of this singular race, we agree perfectly in her censure of the incurious indifference with which they have been hitherto regarded by the very same philosophers who think themselves well employed in collecting uncertain notices of far less interesting and less accessible nations. . . . The Letters annexed to these Essays are, like all Mrs. Grant's letters, lively, impressive, and original; though sometimes in bad taste, and generally verbose. For the benefit of those who have not seen her former collection, we annex a few specimens. . . . This, to be sure, is not exactly the style of Madame du Deffand;—and yet there are very many people who will like it quite as well. And even those who would be most scandalized at the comparison must confess, that it indicates a far loftier, a far purer, and a far happier character, than that of the witty lady with whose it may be contrasted."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Rev.*, xviii. 482–483, 507, 510.

5. Eighteen Hundred and Thirteen; a Poem, 1814, 8vo. 6. Memoir and Correspondence of Mrs. Grant of Laggan, 1844, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1845, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 3d ed., 1853, 2 vols. p. 8vo. These vols. consist of a sketch of Mrs. Grant's life, drawn up by herself, (in 1825, &c.,) to the year 1806, and continued by her son, and of her letters between 1803—when she left Laggan for Woodend—and within a few months of her death in 1838. The following commendations of these vols.—from authorities of widely different character—are all for which we can find room:

> "Most of Mrs. Grant's letters are rich in moral sentiment, and all are pre-eminent in refined social feeling. Her style of writing is so pure, and her modes of thinking and expressing herself upon every subject so true to nature, that no one of correct taste can rise from the perusal of her letters without a consciousness of real delight."—*Lon. Evangelical Magazine.*

> "Abounds in anecdotes of many celebrated persons, well told, novel, and full of interest. Mrs. Grant discovers an astounding acuteness of intellect, a sagacity of discrimination, and, what is better still, a fervour of religious feeling, rarely met with in any collection of letters in the whole range of English literature."—*Court Journal.*

This estimable lady was as great a favourite in the social circle as she was with those who only knew her through her enchanting volumes. Dr. Munro gives a graphic account of the pleasure which he experienced in her company at an evening party in Edinburgh:

> "Mrs. Grant is really a woman of great talents and acquirements, and might, without offence to any one, talk upon any subject she pleases. But I assure you any person who hopes to meet with a *blue stocking*, in the ordinary sense of this term, in this lady, will feel sadly disappointed. . . . The sound and rational enjoyment I derived from my conversation with this excellent person would indeed atone for much more than all the *blue stocking* sisterhood have ever been able to inflict upon my patience."

Mr. De Quincey accidentally encountered Mrs. Grant and her beautiful daughter in a stage-coach, in 1808. The charms of the daughter of course were not lost upon the enthusiastic temperament of the Opium-Eater; but the conversation of the mother seems to have impressed him more deeply. In a review of his life, written many years later, he tells us, with much feeling:

> "Her kindness to me was particularly flattering; and to this day I retain the impression of the benignity which she—an established wit. and just then receiving incense from all quarters—showed in her manners to me—a person utterly unknown."—*Literary Reminiscences.*

Undoubtedly the writings of Mrs. Grant did much to awaken that taste for Scotland and its scenery, its traditions and its superstitions, which was at once stimulated and gratified by the poems, the novels, and the histories, of the author of Waverley. Than his there can be no higher commendation; and we are glad to be able to add it to the many tributes which have been offered to the eminent merits of Anne Grant of Laggan:

> "Her writings, deservedly popular in her own country, derive their success from the happy manner in which, addressing themselves to the national pride of the Scottish people, they breathe a spirit at once of patriotism and of that candour which renders patriotism unselfish and liberal. We have no hesitation in asserting our belief that Mrs. Grant's writings have produced a strong and salutary effect upon her countrymen, who not only found recorded in them much of national history and antiquities which would otherwise have been forgotten, but found them combined with the soundest and the best lessons of virtue and morality."

Such is a brief extract from the application to King

George IV. for a pension to Mrs. Grant, written by Sir Walter Scott, and signed by himself, Lord Jeffrey, Henry Mackenzie, and other gentlemen. We have seen that it was successful. In addition to the Memoirs above referred to, the reader will find much of interest relating to this excellent and accomplished woman in Mrs. Elwood's Literary Ladies of England, and in a biographical article in N. Amer. Rev., lx. 126–156, by Andrews Norton. See also Lon. Gent. Mag.; Fraser's Mag.; the Eclectic Review; and Lockhart's Life of Scott.

Grant, Anthony, D.C.L., Archdeacon of St. Alban's. The Past and Prospective Extension of the Gospel by Missions to the Heathen, considered in Eight Lects., at the Bampton Lecture, Lon., 1844, 8vo.

Grant, Asahel, M.D., late Missionary to the Amer. Board of For. Missions. The Nestorians; or, The Lost Tribes: containing evidence of their identity, illustrations of Scripture, Prophecy, &c., Lon., 1841, 8vo; 3d ed., 1844.

"Curious information."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"An important accession to our stores of geographical knowledge; and we hope it will receive, what it richly deserves, an extensive circulation and an attentive perusal."—*Ch. of Eng. Quar. Rev.*

"Much curious and interesting information."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Also highly commended by the Church and State Gazette, The British Quarterly, and other leading reviews. The reader must also procure Rev. A. C. Lathrop's Memoir of Dr. Grant, pub. in N. York, and Rev. Thos. Laurie's (surviving associate of the Mission) account of Dr. Grant and the Mountain Nestorians, Bost., 1853, 12mo; 3d ed., revised, 1856, 12mo. The map in this work of the Nestorian country we presume to be the most correct in existence.

Grant, Charles. Serm., Lon., 1795, 4to.

Grant, Charles, Viscount de Vaux. 1. Memoires de la Maison de Grant, Lon., 1796, 8vo. 2. The Hist. of Mauritius, or the Isle of France, 1801, 4to.

"This work is drawn principally from the memoirs of Baron Grant, by his son. The Baron resided nearly twenty years in the island: hence, and from his acquaintance with most of the scientific and nautical men who visited the island, he has been enabled to collect much information connected with its physical state, its harbours, climate, soil, productions, and the manners of its inhabitants."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

Other publications.

Grant, Charles. A Poem on the Restoration of Learning in the East, Camb., 1805, 4to. This obtained Mr. Buchanan's prize.

Grant, Charles, 1746–1823, an East Indian proprietor and director, noted for his zeal in the furtherance of Christianity and education in India. Observations on the State of Society among the Asiatic subjects of Great Britain. Printed by the House of Commons in 1813.

Grant, D. Serms., &c., Lon., 1771–86.

Grant, David, M.D. Med. &c. works, 1801, '05, '07, all 8vo.

Grant, David. Beauties of Modern English Poetry; 3d ed., Lon., 1848, 12mo; 5th ed., enlarged.

"A book of much utility."—*Moore's Life of Byron.*

Grant, Duncan, minister of Forbes. The Duty of the Young to Love and Seek Christ, Edin., 32mo. Highly commended.

Grant, or **Graunt, Edward,** D.D., d. 1601, eminent for his learning, was educated at Westminster School and at Christ Church, or at Broadgates Hall, Oxf.; Master of Westminster School, 1572–91; Preb. of Ely, 1589. 1. Græca Linguæ Spicilegium, Lon., 1575, 4to. Epitomized by his usher and successor, William Camden, under the title of Institutio Græca Grammatices Compendiara, in usum Regiæ Scholæ Westmonasteriensis, 1597, 8vo. See Camden, William.

"Reprinted about one hundred times since." See Biog. Brit., 2254.

2. Letters and Poems of Roger Ascham, with Oratio, &c.,—a piece of his own,—1577, 8vo. 3. Lexicon Græco-Latinum, Jo. Crispini Opera, &c., opera et studio, E. G., (Edward Graham,) 1581, fol. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

"The most noted Latinist and Grecian of his time. . . . Esteemed a most noted Latin poet, as several of his copies of verses, printed in various books, shew, and was well skill'd in all kind of humane literature."—*Athen. Oxon., q. v.* See also Biog. Brit.; Tanner; Bentham's Ely.

Grant, Francis, Lord Cullen, b. about 1660, d. 1726, an eminent Scotch lawyer and judge under Queen Anne. 1. The Loyalist's Reasons, &c., Edin., 1689, 8vo. 2. Law, Religion, and Education considered, in three Essays, 1715, 8vo. 3. A Key to the Plot, by Reflections on the Rebellion of 1715, 1716, 8vo.

Grant, Harding. 1. Advice to Trustees, Lon., 1830, 8vo.

"A useful little work, mainly designed for unprofessional readers." See 2 Leg. Obs., 198.

2. Practice in Chancery; 5th ed., 1845, 2 vols. 12mo.

"A very useful manual to the Equity practitioner."—*Warren's Law Stu.*, 928.

3. Ques. and Answers on above, 1839, 12mo.

Grant, J., M.D. Yellow Fever, Lon., 1805, 8vo.

Grant, James. Serms., 1775, '77, both 8vo.

Grant, James, of Corrimony. 1. Essays on the Origin of Society, Language, &c., Lon., 1785, 4to. 2. Thoughts on the Origin and Descent of the Gael, 1813, 8vo. Edin., 1814, 8vo.

Grant, James. An Enquiry into the Nature of Zemindary Tenures in the Landed Property of Bengal, &c., Lon., 1790, '91, 4to.

"Against the proprietary rights of the Zemindars."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

Grant, James, R. N. Voyage in the Lady Nelson, Lon., 1803, 4to. Prefixed is an Account of the Origin of Sliding Keels and their advantages.

Grant, James, editor of the London Morning Advertiser, b. in Scotland about 1806, has pub. a number of instructive and popular works, of which the following are among the best known:—1. Random Recollec. of the House of Lords, 1830–36, Lon., 1836, p. 8vo. 2. Of the House of Commons, 1836, p. 8vo. 3. The British Senate in 1838; a 2d Series of Nos. 1 and 2, 1838, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"The extraordinary success of the Random Recollections of the Lords and Commons has naturally enough led to this publication, which is executed with equal ability."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

4. The Great Metropolis, 1836, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"There is a coarseness and vulgarity in its style which is repulsive. No strength; no dignity; no grace; no refinement. In a word, the book has very bad manners."—H. W. Longfellow: *N. A. Rev.*, xliv. 461–484, *q. v.*

5. The Great Metropolis; 2d Series, 1837, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"The author displays so much shrewdness, natural humour, and such a vein of good-natured caricature, that we hope soon to meet with him again."—*Edin. Rev.*

6. The Bench and the Bar, 1837, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"In these volumes, as in a mirror, the reader may obtain a glance at the leading legal luminaries of the day."—*Lon. Sun.*

7. Travels in Town, 1839, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 8. Sketches in London, 1838, 8vo.

"Many people wonder at the love of London.—Why so? It is certainly the best *summer* residence—none other is so cool. The best abode in *winter*—for none other is so warm. The rich prefer it for containing every luxury; and the poor—where can money be made to go so far?"—Sir F. B. Head.

9. The Metropolitan Pulpit; or, Sketches of the most Popular Preachers in London, 1839, 2 vols. p. 8vo. The following are the principal preachers noticed in these agreeable volumes:—The late Rev. Dr. Waugh, the late Rev. Matthew Wilks, the late Rev. Wm. Howels, the late Rev. Rowland Hill, the late Rev. Edward Irving, the Rev. Thomas Snow, the Rev. John T. Robinson, the Rev. Dr. Croly, the Rev. J. F. Denham, the Rev. Hobart M. Seymour, the Rev. Watts Wilkinson, the Rev. Sanderson Robins, the Rev. Dr. Dillon, the Rev. H. Beamish, the Rev. Henry Melville, the Rev. J. T. Judkin, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, the Rev. Thomas Mortimer, the Rev. J. Hambleton, the Rev. Dr. Brown, the Rev. Jno. Cumming, the Rev. Dr. Crombie, the Rev. R. Redpath, the Rev. Thomas Archer, the Rev. John Young, the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, the Rev. Dr. Leifchild, the Rev. Dr. Collyer, the Rev. John Burnet, the Rev. Caleb Morris, the Rev. James Sherman, the Rev. Dr. Bennett, the Rev. Jno. Clayton, the Rev. Thomas Binney, the Rev. Jno. Blackburn, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Reed, the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, the Rev. Jno. Stevens, the Rev. C. Coomb, the Rev. Wm. Overbury, the Rev. J. Harrington Evans, the Rev. Edw. Steane, the Rev. C. Stovel, the Rev. J. Howard Hinton, the Rev. Dr. F. A. Cox, the Rev. Dr. Jabez Bunting, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, the Rev. Robt. Aitkin, the Rev. J. Abrahams, and the Rev. J. Dorman.

"We think that Mr. Grant has surpassed any of his former efforts, as respects his style, care, and industry, in the getting up of these sketches. There is everywhere manifested the most sincere desire to be accurate and just; or, if there be a leaning, it is never but to the favourable side. Above all, the reader cannot fail to perceive and fall in with the earnest sentiments of the author and the strain of piety which pervades the entire work."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Grant, James, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Law of Corporations in General, Lon., 1850, r. 8vo.

"The best treatise on Corporation Law."—*Lon. Law Rev.*

"We think the arrangement happy. Another feature in Mr. Grant's book is the honesty with which it has been compiled."—*Lon. Law Mag.*

"Vast research and diligence are displayed in the execution."—*Lon. Times.*

Grant, James, R. A., b. 1822, at Edinburgh, a son of Capt. John Grant, has gained considerable celebrity by a number of popular works. 1. The Romance of War, or Highlanders in Spain, vols. i., ii., iii., p. 8vo, 1846;

vol. iv., 1847, p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1848, 4 vols. in 2. 2. Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp, 1848, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 3. Memoirs of Sir Wm. Kirkaldy of Grange, 1849, p. 8vo.

"It is very seldom indeed that we find history so written,—in a style at once vigorous, perspicuous, and picturesque."—*Blackwood's Mag.*

4. Walter Fenton; or, The Scottish Cavalier, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 5. Memorials of Edinburgh Castle; illustrated, 1850, p. 8vo.

"Mr. Grant's very interesting history of the Castle of Edinburgh,—a work equally distinguished by research, accuracy, and pictorial interest."—*Sir Archibald Alison's Essays.*

6. Bothwell; or, the Days of Mary Queen of Scots, 1851, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 7. Memoirs of Sir John Hepburn, 1851, p. 8vo. 8. Jane Seton, 1853, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 9. Philip Rollo, 1854, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Cheap eds. of several of these works have been pub. Of that of Bothwell, 10,000 copies were sold in a month. Mr. G. has been a contributor to the Dublin Univ. Mag. and to Tait's Mag. See Men of the Time, Lon., 1856.

Grant, James M., of Lincoln's Inn. Custom's Fallacy; a Dram. Sketch, 1805, 8vo.

Grant, Jeremiah. His Peregrinations, Lon., 1763, 12mo.

Grant, John, Preb. of Roches. Serms., Lon., 1707, 4to.

Grant, John. Institutes of Latin Grammar, Lon., 1808, 8vo.

"These Institutes display considerable ability, great diligence, and philosophical insight into the structure of language."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Mr. G. also pub. an Eng. Gram., Serms., &c., 1811–15.

Grant, John. Sierra Leone, 1810, 8vo.

Grant, John Peter. 1. Ct. of Session in Scot., Lon., 1807, 8vo. 2. Wealth and Currency, 1812, 8vo. 3. Speech, 1817. 4. Law rel. to New Trials, 1817, 8vo.

Grant, Johnson, 1773–1845, a native of Edinburgh; Rector of Binbrook, 1818; Minister of Kentish Town Chapel, 1822. He pub. several theolog. and poetical works, among which are—1. A Summary of the Hist. of the Eng. Church, and the Sects which have departed from her communion, with answers to each dissenting body, &c., Lon., 1811, '14, '20, '25, 4 vols. 8vo. 2. Arabia; a Poem, with Notes, Leeds, 1815, 2 vols. 12mo. 3. XXXIV. Serms., 1835, 8vo.

"These sermons are well suited to the closet, and are good specimens of composition."—*Lon. Chris. Rememb.*

4. The Joshuad; a Poem, Lon., 1837, 8vo. Anon.; not pub. 5. Sketches in Divinity, 1840, 8vo.

Grant, Klein, M.D. 1. Hooper's Medical Dictionary, 8th ed. revised, corrected, and improved by K. G., Lon., 1839, 8vo; 1848, 8vo.

"Compared with the early editions, it may, from the great increase of matter, be regarded as a new work. Dr. Grant has succeeded in preserving the plan of the late Dr. Hooper, and at the same time in giving to his labours that extension of detail which the recent progress of medicine had rendered necessary. . . . This edition will be found more extensively useful than any of those which preceded it."—*Lon. Med. Gazette.*

2. Memoirs of the late James Hope, M.D., by Mrs. Hope. With addit. matter by Dr. Hope and Dr. Burder; the whole edited by K. G.; 3d ed., 1844, p. 8vo; 4th ed., p. 8vo.

"We warmly recommend this volume to the reading public."—*Brit. and For. Med. Rev.*

Grant, Louisa Kerr. Ninfa; a Tale, Lon., 1855, p. 8vo.

"The great merit of the book consists in bringing one idea forward and filling the reader irresistibly with it; and this is the unnatural union of two different characters and countries, and the natural penalty that must ensue."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Grant, P. Con. to Med. Com., 1786.

Grant, Patrick, 1698–1762, Lord Prestongrange, a Scotch Judge, wrote some pieces against the Rebellion of 1745.

Grant, Patrick. Annotations on Lord Stair's Institutions of the Law of Scot., Edin., 1824, 4to.

Grant, Raymond James. Life of Thos. Dermody, with Orig. Poetry, Lon., 1806, 2 vols. 8vo.

Grant, Robert. 1. Hist. of the E. India Comp. to 1773, Lon., 1813, 8vo. 2. Trade, &c. of India, 1813, 8vo.

Grant, Robert, Vicar of Bradford-Abbas, &c. Six Lects. on the Parable of the Prodigal Son, Lon., 1830, 12mo.

Grant, Robert, b. 1814, at Grantoun, Scotland. 1. History of Physical Astronomy, Lon., 1852, 8vo.

"Mr. Grant's book takes its place among standard works from its first appearance, by common consent."—*Lon. Philosophical Mag.*

"Seldom have we been called on to review a book more complete than this. The amount of research displayed is evidence of the most unwearying industry. The work will stand as one of the great records of human progress; for most satisfactorily is every phase of man's advance in the knowledge of 'the stars in their courses' therein recorded."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

2. With Admiral W. H. Smyth, D.C.L., a trans. of Arago's Popular Astronomy: vol. i., 1855. 3. With Admiral Smyth and Rev. B. Powell, trans. of Arago's Eminent Men, 1857

Grant, Robert Edmund, M.D., b. at Edinburgh, 1793. Outlines of Comparative Anatomy, 1835, 8vo. Not completed. Other profess. works. See Eng. Cyc., Biog., vol. iii., 1856.

Grant, Roger. Cure of a Man born Blind, 1709, 8vo.

Grant, Wm. Essay on the Balance of Europe. From the French of Fénélon, Lon., 1720, 8vo.

Grant, Wm., M.D. Med. works, 1771–82.

Grantham, Henry. Trans. into English of S. Lentulo's Ital. Gram., written in Latin, Lon., 1575, 8vo; 1587, 16mo.

Grantham, Thomas. Marriage Serm., Lon., 1641, '56, 4to; 1751, 8vo.

Grantham, Sir Thomas. 1. The Prisoner against the Prelate, (1650,) 8vo. 2. Christianismus Primitivus, Lon., 1678, fol. Other theolog. works, 1644–80.

Grantham, Thomas. 1. Serm., 1674, 4to. 2. Five Discourses on Conjugal Duty, 1681, 4to; 1709, 8vo.

Granville, Cardinal. Letters contayning sundry Devises touching the state of Flanders and Portugal, Lon., 1582, 8vo.

Granville, A. B., M.D., has gained considerable reputation by his medical works and accounts of tours on the continent. The following excellent production was received with enthusiastic commendations: St. Petersburgh; a Journal of Travels to and from that Capital, 2d ed., Lon., 1829, 2 vols. 8vo.

"We do not hesitate to say that his Picture of Petersburgh contains the most copious and detailed description of the gigantic edifices of this extraordinary city which has hitherto been laid before the public."—J. Wilson Croker: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxxix. 1–41, *q. v.*

We have many favourable notices before us of our author's Spas of England and Germany, treatise on Sudden Death, &c., but lack space for their insertion.

Granville, Charles. Synopsis of the Troubles of England during the last 1800 Years, 1747, 12mo.

Granville, Dennis. See Greenville.

Granville, Greenville, or **Grenville, George,** Viscount Lansdowne, 1667–1735, a son of Bernard Granville, was educated at Trin. Coll., Camb., where he displayed such extraordinary merit that he was created M.A. at the age of thirteen. He subsequently wrote a number of poems, dramatic pieces, some essays, and minor historical treatises. 1. The Gallants, C., 1696, 4to. 2. Heroic Love, T., 1698, 4to. 3. The Jew of Venice, C., 1701, 4to. 4. Peleus and Thetis, M., 1701, 4to. 5. The British Enchantress, D. P., 1706, 4to. 6. Once a Lover and always a Lover, C., 1736, 12mo. 7. Poems on Several Occasions, 1712, 8vo. 8. A Letter from a Nobleman abroad to his Friends in England, 1722. In Lord Somers's Collection. 9. Genuine Works, in verse and prose, 1732, 2 vols. 4to. 10. Letter to the Author of Reflections Historical and Political, occasioned by a Treatise in vindication of General Monk and Sir Richard Greenville, 1732, 4to.

"His works do not show him to have had much comprehension from nature or illumination from learning. He seems to have had no ambition above the imitation of Waller, of whom he has copied the faults, and very little more."—Dr. Saml. Johnson: *Life of Granville.*

"He imitated Waller; but, as that poet has been much excelled since, a faint copy of a faint master must strike still less."—Horace Walpole: *R. & N. Authors.*

Yet it seems that his lordship had poetry enough for a nobleman, for great authorities thus laud his muse:

"Auspicious poet, wert thou not my friend,
How could I envy what I must commend;
But since 'tis Nature's law in love and wit,
That youth should reign, and withering age submit,
With less regret these laurels I resign,
Which, dying on my brows, revive on thine."

Dryden to Lord Lansdowne on his "excellent tragedy," Heroic Love.

"'Tis yours, my lord, to bless our soft retreats,
And call the Muses to their ancient seats;
To paint anew the flow'ry sylvan scenes,
To crown the forests with immortal greens;
Make Windsor's hills in lofty numbers rise,
And lift her turrets nearer to the skies;
To sing those honours you deserve to wear,
And add new lustre to her silver star."

Pope's Dedication of Windsor Forest to "Granville the Polite."

Dr. Joseph Warton cites several of his lordship's treatises to prove that his prose style was far better than that of his early contemporaries. See Biog. Brit.; Johnson's and Chalmers's Poets, 1810; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Parke's Walpole's R. & N. Authors.

Granville, Sir Richard. See Grenville.

Grascome, Samuel. Theolog. treatises, 1691–1707

Grassineau, James. A Musical Dictionary, Lon., 1769.

Grattan, Rt. Hon. Henry, M.P., 1750–1820, a native of Dublin, educated at Trinity College, in that city, entered the Irish Parliament in 1775, and distinguished himself by his eloquent advocacy of the rights of his country. For his services in procuring the repeal of the act which declared the legislative authority of the British Parliament over Ireland, he was voted £50,000 (reduced at his own request from £100,000) by the Irish legislature. After the Union he represented Malton, and subsequently the city of Dublin, in the Imperial Parliament. 1. Speeches in the Irish and in the Imperial Parliament. Edited by his son, Henry Grattan, Lon., 1822, 4 vols. 8vo. 2. Miscellaneous Works, 8vo. 3. Speeches; with a Commentary on his Career and Character, by D. O. Madden, Dubl., 1845, 8vo. 4. Memoirs of his Life and Times, by his son, Lon., 1839–45, 5 vols. 8vo.

"This truly valuable work will unquestionably form one of the most important and interesting additions to our biographical and historical literature that our own day has produced. It offers us a complete history of Ireland during the period of Grattan's life—and the only efficient one which has yet been placed on record."—*Lon. Naval and Military Gazette.*

"The splendid success which has imprinted his name to all ages upon the annals of his country, and the extraordinary merit by which that distinction was gained and his life still further illustrated in after-years, are by no means his highest praise. To him may be applied, with perhaps but one exception, the affectionate and beautiful words of Cicero respecting his son-in-law Piso:

"'Vereor, ne amore videar plura, quam fuerint in illo, dicere: quod non ita est; alia enim de illo majora dici possunt: nam nec continentia, nec pietate, nec ullo genere virtutis quendam ejusdem ætatis cum illo conferendum puto.'"—*Edin. Rev.*, xxxviii. 48–84, *q. v.*

See also articles on Grattan in Blackwood's Mag., xlvi. 392, 529; Dubl. Univ. Mag., vii. 229; a review of his Miscellaneous Works in Lon. Month. Rev., xcix. 359; of his Speeches in Lon. Month. Rev., xcviii. 113; a biographical and critical notice, and some of his speeches, in C. A. Goodrich's Select British Eloquence.

"Mr. Grattan was the sole person in modern oratory of whom it could be said that he had attained the first class of eloquence in two parliaments, differing from each other in their tastes, habits, and prejudices as much, probably, as any two assemblies of different nations. The purity of his life was the brightness of his glory. . . . If I were to describe his character briefly, I should say, with the ancient historian, that he was 'Vita innocentissimus, ingenio florentissimus, proposito sanctissimus.'"—Sir James Mackintosh.

"He was a man of singular candour and of great moderation; and, from his entrance into public life to the close of his illustrious career, gave signal proofs of his moderation, of his extreme forbearance, nay, of his gentleness."—Lord Brougham: *Speech in House of Commons. June* 26, 1823. See also his lordship's character of Grattan, in his Lives of Statesmen of the Times of George III. New ed., Lon. and Glasg., i. 335–342, 1855.

Grattan, Henry. See preceding article.

Grattan, P. R. Cases decided in the Supreme Ct. of Appeals and the Genl. Ct. of Virginia, 1844–45, Richmond, 1845, 8vo.

Grattan, Thomas Colley, an Irish novelist, b. in Dublin, in 1796, whose works have obtained considerable celebrity, has spent much time on the continent of Europe, and was from 1839 to 1853 British Consul at Boston, where he wrote two of his most popular works. 1. Philibert; a Poetical Romance, Bordeaux, 1819, r. 8vo; Lon., 8vo. This tale is founded on the History of the false Martin Guerre, reported in the *Causes Célèbres.* 2. High-Ways and By-Ways; or, Tales of the Road-Side, picked up in the French Provinces, by a Walking Gentleman, 1823, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 2d series, 1824, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 3d series, 1827, 3 vols. p. 8vo. New eds. have been pub.

"Having thus amply allowed the author and his book to speak for themselves, we have only to observe that the style is throughout sustained with equal vigour as in the above specimens; and we may safely pronounce this work to be executed in a manner worthy of the patriotic motive which the author proposed to himself in its composition—the eradication of national prejudices."—*Edin. Rev.*, xxxviii. 454–467; *notice of* 1st *series.* See Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of Lit. of the last Fifty Years.

3. Traits of Travel, 1829, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 4. The Heiress of Bruges; a Tale of the year Sixteen Hundred, 1830, 4 vols. New eds. in 1834, '49, in 3 vols. p. 8vo; and also in 12mo.

"The general style is manly, animated, and characteristic, and calculated to attract the attention of the literary readers of the continent, where the author has been long residing, as well as those of his native land."—*Court Journal.*

See also Westminster Rev., xiv. 146.

5. Hist. of the Netherlands to the Belgian Revolution in 1830, (Lardner's Cyc., vol. x.,) 1830, 12mo. 6. Hist. of Switzerland, 12mo. 7. Men and Cities; or, Tales of Travel, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"Mr. Grattan has brought the imagination of the novelist to the materials of the traveller;—he has sat down by the hearth—he knows the home—the habits—of the people he describes."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

8. Jacqueline of Holland, 1842, '49, 12mo. 9. The Master Passion, and other Tales, 1845, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 10. Chance Medley of Light Matter, 1845, 12mo. 11. Agnes de Mansfelt, 1847, '49, 12mo. 12. Legends of the Rhine, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1849, 12mo. Mr. Grattan was also the author of a pamphlet on the Northeastern Boundary Question (1842) between Great Britain and the United States.

Grattan, William, R. A., late Lieut. Connaught Rangers, a cousin of the preceding, was present at nearly all of the battles on the Peninsula. Adventures of the Connaught Rangers, Lon., 1847, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 2d series, 1852, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"In this second series of the adventures of this famous regiment, the author extends his narrative from the first formation of the gallant 88th up to the occupation of Paris. All the battles, sieges, and skirmishes in which the regiment took part are described. . . . The work bears all the characteristics of a soldier's straightforward and entertaining narrative."

Graunt, Edward. See Grant.

Graunt, John, 1620–1674, a haberdasher of London, of intelligence and research, gained great distinction by his Natural and Political Observations upon the Bills of Mortality, chiefly with reference to the Government, Religion, Trade, Growth, Air, Diseases, &c. of the City of London, Lon., 1662, 4to; 6th ed., 1676, 8vo. Again, 1759, 4to. Edited by T. Birch.

"Sir William Petty . . . . was the chief director and author of a piece published some time before by one John Graunt," &c. *Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.*

"He (Sir William Petty) is author of the ingenious deductions from the bills of mortality which go under the name of Mr. Graunt."—*Evelyn's Memoirs.*

"This work is not only one of the earliest, but also one of the best, of its class. It is said by Evelyn in his Memoirs, (i. 475, 4to ed.,) and by Dr. Halley in his paper referred to below, that Sir William Petty was the real author of the Observations. But, notwithstanding the deference due to their authority, it may be doubted whether there be any good ground for this statement."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, where see this question discussed.

Wood says that the Observations were done upon certain hints and advice of Sir Will. Petty.

See Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.; Dodd's Church Hist.; Pepys's Life and Diary. There is also ascribed to Graunt, Reflections on the Bills of Mortality relative to the Plague, 1665, 8vo; and he left some pieces in MS.

Graunt, John. Truth's Victory against Heresy, Lon., 4to.

Grave, Christian. Morals and Politics, 1794, 8vo.

Grave, or **Graves, George Ann.** Memoirs of Joan of Arc; from Du Fresnoy, &c., Lon., 1812, 8vo.

Grave, John de. Gate of Tongues, Lon., 1633, 8vo.

Gravenor, Benjamin. See Grosvenor.

Gravere, Julius de. A Treasury of Choice Medicines, Lon., 1662, 4to.

Graves, Mrs. A. J. 1. Women in America: their Moral and Intellectual Condition, N. York, 1842, 18mo. 2. Girlhood and Womanhood; or, Sketches of my Schoolmates, Boston, 1844, 12mo.

Graves, George. 1 British Ornithology, Lon., 1811–13, 2 vols. r. 8vo; 96 col'd plates. 2d ed., 1821, 3 vols. 8vo; 144 col'd plates. 2. Naturalists', &c. Pocket Guide; col'd plates, 1815, 8vo. 3. Ovarium Britannicum, 1815, r. 8vo. 4. Hortus Medicus, 4to.

Graves, Rev. John. Hist. and Antiq. of Cleveland in the North Riding of Yorkshire, Carlisle, 1808, 4to.

Graves, John. Bahama Islands, Lon., 1789, 4to. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, i. 356.

Graves, R., and **Ashton J.** Whole Art of Tachygraphy; or, Short-Hand Writing, York, 1775, 12mo.

Graves, Richard, 1715–1804, a native of Gloucestershire, Rector of Claverton, near Bath, and of Kilmersdon, was author of a number of popular works, now generally forgotten. Among the best-known are The Festoon, or Collection of Epigrams; Lucubrations in Prose and Verse, pub. under the name of Peter Pomfret; The Spiritual Quixote; Eugenius, or Anecdotes of the Golden Bull; Columella, or the Distressed Anchoret; Plexippus, or the Aspiring Plebeian; political pieces, under the name of Euphrosyne; Sermons on various subjects; Recollections of Shenstone; translations from Antoninus, Herodian, Xenophon, &c. His last publication was The Invalid, with the obvious means of enjoying Life by a Nonagenarian. His most popular work, often reprinted, was The Spiritual Quixote; which was intended as a satire on the itinerant and illiterate preachers among the Methodists. The subject was hardly a suitable one for a divine; nor, indeed, for any one else.

Graves, Richard, D.D., 1763–1829, a native of Kilfinane, Limerick, was educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, of which he became Fellow in 1786; Dean of Ardagh, 1813; and Regius Prof. of Divinity in the University. He pub. a number of sermons and theological works, of which we particularly notice—1. Essay on the Character of the Apostles and Evangelists; designed to prove that they were not Enthusiasts, Lon., 1799, 8vo.

"A book which deserves to be consulted."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

2. Lects. on the 4 last Books of the Pentateuch. These Lects. were delivered at the Donellan Lecture, 1797–1801. They were originally pub. in 2 vols. 8vo, 1807. Three Lectures were added to the second and subsequent edits. Last ed., 1846, 8vo. Few works of the kind are more highly esteemed.

"This is a work of learning and merit. Dr. Graves examines very minutely the authenticity and truth of the Mosaic history, and the theological and moral principles of the Jewish law; and replies, at great length, to the most plausible objections. With Dr. Geddes. in particular, he maintains a very determined conflict, and exposes, very successfully, the infidel reasonings of that arrogant writer. He also frequently combats Le Clerc and Warburton." —*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

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"The work of Dr. Graves is truly invaluable, and we cannot but strongly advise every student in divinity to get it up (as it is called) in preparing for his ordination."—*British Critic.*

"The late excellent Bishop Lloyd, in his latter years, made it one of the text-books of his private divinity lectures."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

"Much important information; deficient in evangelical truth." —*Bickersteth's Chris. Stu.*

An Epitome of this work will be found in Dr. J. B. Smith's Compendium of Rudiments in Theology, Lon., 1836, 12mo.

3. XXV. Serms. on Prac. Subjects, 1830, 8vo.

"The parent may read them with profit to his children, the scholar may peruse them with delight in his study. They are spirit-stirring appeals, which the sinner will find it difficult to resist, and the saint impossible to condemn."—*Lon. Chris. Remembrancer.*

4. Select Scriptural Proofs of the Trinity, 1840, 8vo. 5. Whole Works, now first collected; with life by his son, Richard Hastings Graves, D.D., Rector of Brigown, Diocese of Cloyne, 1840, 4 vols. 8vo.

"The duty has been undertaken by his son, and executed in a manner creditable to his hereditary talents and piety."—*Dubl. Univ. Mag.*, xvii. 634–645, *q. v.*; and see Fraser's Mag., xxiv. 76.

Graves, Capt. Richard, R.N. Case of the Author rel. to his non-promotion in 1801, 1812, 8vo.

Graves, Robert, M.D. Med. works, Lon., 1792–97.

Graves, Robert J., M.D., Prof. of the Institutes of Med. in the School of Physic, Trin. Coll., Dublin. Clinical Lectures on the Practice of Medicine. Edited by Dr. Neligan, Dubl., 1843, 8vo; 2d ed., 1848, 2 vols. 8vo. Third Amer. ed., by W. W. Gerhard, M.D., Lect. on Clin. Med. in the Univ. of Penna., Phila., 8vo.

"No practitioner of medicine should be without it, since there is scarcely a disease to which the human frame is liable which does not receive in it some illustration, direct or incidental; and as a guide to practice, especially when difficulties arise, it will be found a most useful work for reference."—*Brit. and For. Med. Rev.*

"By his death the Irish school has lost one of its brightest ornaments; one whose labours had made his name familiar in every European and American school."—*Dubl. Times and Gazette.*

Graves, Samuel. Political treatises, 1814, &c.

Gravius, *anglicè*, Greaves.

Gray, Alexander, M.D. Con. to Med. Com., 1787.

Gray, Alonzo, b. 1808, at Townshend, Vermont, formerly Prof. of Chemistry and Natural Philos. in Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. 1. Elements of Chemistry, Andover, 1841, 12mo; 40th ed., newly revised and greatly enlarged, N. York, 1853, 12mo.

"An exceedingly judicious arrangement of the facts of Chemistry. Its consecutive order is lucid and logical. It indicates a mind accustomed to teach as well as to study. It seems to me to hold a happy medium between the brevity which only obscures the subject, and the copious details of works too elaborate and minute for the general student."—*The late Dr. Griscom, of Burlington, N. J.*

2. Elements of Scientific and Practical Agriculture, Andover, 1842, 12mo. 3. Elements of Natural Philos., N. York, 12mo.

"Extremely well adapted to the purposes of elementary instruction."—Prof. Elias Loomis, *New York University.*

"Well suited to win the confidence of the public and to sustain the reputation of the author."—Rev. Lyman Coleman, D.D.

4. In conjunction with C. B. Adams, Elements of Geology, 1852, 12mo.

"It presents the Outlines of European and American Geology in a concise form."—*National Era.*

Gray, Andrew, a Puritan divine of Glasgow. 1. XI. Communion Serms., and a Letter to Lord W., Edin., 1616, 8vo, Lon., 1679, 8vo. 2. Whole Works, Glasg., 1762, 8vo; Falkirk, 1789, 8vo.

Gray, Andrew, D.D., of Abernethy. 1. Delineation of the Parables, &c., Edin., 1777, 1814, 8vo.

"This is a very sensible work on the Parables. It is free from that fanciful and licentious mode of treating the allegorical parts of Scripture in which many writers, with a show of piety, have most improperly indulged."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"This Delineation will be of great use to the reader in the study of the parables of Jesus, and will enable him to comprehend their full force and meaning. The author has explained and illustrated them with perspicuity, and pointed out the several important instructions that may fairly be deduced from them."—*Lon. Month. Rev., O. S.*, lvii. 196.

2. Serm., 1763, 8vo. 3. Serm., 1768, 8vo.

Gray, Andrew. 1. The Experienced Millwright, Edin., 1804, '06, 4to. 2. Plough-Wright's Assist., 1808, 8vo. 3. Spinning Machinery, 1819, 8vo.

"The author much excelled in the construction of ploughs of the swing kind, to be drawn by two horses."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Gray, Ann Thomson. The Twin Pupils; or, Education at Home, Lon., 1852, fp. 8vo.

"More sound principles and useful practical remarks we have not lately met in any work on the much-treated subject of education."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

"A volume of excellent tendency, which may be put with safety and advantage into the hands of well-educated young people."—*Lon. Evangel. Mag.*

Gray, Asa, M.D., Fisher Prof. of Natural History at the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts, b. at Paris, Oneida county, New York, Nov. 18, 1810; took the degree of M.D. at Fairfield College, 1831, but relinquished the medical profession for the purpose of prosecuting the study of botany; appointed botanist to the U. States Exploring Expedition, 1834, but, in consequence of the delay of that enterprise, resigned his post in 1837; elected Prof. of Botany in the University of Michigan, and, before that institution went into operation, elected to his present situation in 1842. In addition to his lectures at the University, he has delivered three courses of Lowell Lectures in Boston. In the prosecution of his botanical studies, he visited Europe, 1838–39 and in 1850–51. See Men of the Time, N. York, 1852. The reputation of this distinguished gentleman is too widely extended to render any commendation upon our part at all necessary.

1. Elements of Botany, 1836. 2. Botanical Text-Book, N. York, 1842, 12mo; 4th ed., 1853, sm. 8vo; 5th ed., 1858: see No. 6.

"We congratulate the friends of natural science upon the election of a person of so much zeal and ability as this book discovers to the chair of botany in the University of Cambridge."—G. B. Emerson: *review of 1st ed. in N. Amer. Rev.*, lvi. 192–207, *q. v.*

And see a review of 2d ed. (1845, 12mo) in N. Amer. Rev., lxi. 254–258, lxvii. 174–193. See also Amer. Jour. of Sci., 2d Ser., v. 377.

"The most compendious and satisfactory view of the vegetable kingdom which has yet been obtained in an elementary treatise. Remarkable for its correctness and perspicuity."—*Silliman's Jour.*

This excellent work has been a text-book in the University of Edinburgh, and is so used in Harvard University and other American colleges.

3. Genera of Plants of the U. States; illustrated by Isaac Sprague, N.Y., 1848–49, 2 vols. r. 8vo. A valuable work.

"The design of this work is to illustrate the botany of the United States by figures, with full analyses of one or more species of each genus, accompanied by descriptive generic characters and critical observations. The figures are in all cases drawn directly from nature."—*Preface.*

4. Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States, Bost., 1848, 12mo; 2d ed., N. York, 1856, sm. 8vo. 5. Botany of the U. States Pacific Exploring Expedition under Captain Wilkes, 1854, 4to, with atlas of 100 plates, 1857, imp. fol. A separate edition of 150 copies printed for sale. 6. The following six works constitute Dr. Gray's School Series, revised, rearranged, and pub. in 1858. I. How Plants Grow: Botany for Young People, sm. 4to. II. Lessons in Botany, with Drawings from Nature. III. Manual of Botany, for Analysis and Classification. IV. Manual and Lessons, in 1 vol. V. Manual, with Mosses, &c. VI. Structural and Systematic Botany; a revised ed. of Botanical Text-Book, 1300 drawings. 7. In conjunction with John Torrey, M.D., A Flora of North America. This work, the first portion of which was issued in 1838, is pub. in numbers. It will form 3 vols. 8vo. For an interesting sketch of Dr. Gray's labours, comprising a notice of Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 7, recorded above, we refer the reader to an article by Mr. J. Carey, in the N. Amer. Rev., lxvii. 174–193; also see N. Amer. Rev., Oct. 1858. In addition to his published vols., Dr. Gray has contrib. many valuable papers to the Amer. Jour. of Science and Arts; Annals of the Lyceum of Nat. Hist., N. York; Memoirs of the Amer. Acad. of Arts and Sciences, Boston; Jour. of the Boston Society of Natural History; Sir W. J. Hooker's Jour. of

Botany, London; Journal of the Linnæan Soc., London; Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge; N. Amer. Rev.

The intelligent, self-denying, and persevering labours of Dr. Gray have imposed upon his countrymen obligations of no ordinary character. It is by such works that credit is acquired abroad and education extended at home.

Gray, Charles, Capt., R. N. 1. Poems and Songs, Lon., 1811, cr. 8vo; 2d ed., 1815, 12mo. 2. Lays and Lyrics, 1842, fp. 8vo.

> "Captain Gray strikes the Scottish harp with a bold and skilful hand, producing tones in accordance with the universal song of Nature which will not readily be forgotten."—*Caledonian Mercury.*

Gray, Chris. Cat. of Trees and Shrubs, Lon, 1740, 8vo.

Gray, Dionis. His Storehouse of Breuitie in Woorkes of Arithmetick, Lon., 1586, 8vo and 16mo.

Gray, Edward Whitaker, M.D., 1748–1807, Secretary to the Royal Society, and keeper of the departments of Natural Hist. and Antiq. in the Brit. Museum. Con. on nat. hist. and nat. philos. to Phil. Trans., 1788, '89, '95, '96.

Gray, Francis Calley, LL.D., 1790–1856, b. in Salem, Mass., a member of the Bar, distinguished for extensive literary attainments, a son of Lt.-Gov. William Gray, and a native of Salem, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1809, and was subsequently private secretary to John Quincy Adams in his mission to Russia. He resided in Boston until his decease, and filled several important public positions, having been a representative, a senator, and a member of the governor's council.

Mr. Gray's publications are as follows:

1. Address to the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society at their annual meeting, Oct. 10, 1817. 2. Discourse at Plymouth, Mass., on the 199th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, Dec. 22, 1819. 3. Report of the Committee of Merchants and others of Boston on the Tariff, Oct. 2, 1820. The Resolutions appended were drawn by Mr. Webster. 4. Letter to Gov. Lincoln on Harvard University, April 16, 1831. 5. Oration before the Legislature of Mass., on the 100th Anniversary of the birth of Washington, Feb. 22, 1832. 6. Discourse before the American Institute, Aug. 23, 1832. 7. Speech in the House of Representatives of Mass., on the bill to abolish capital punishment, March 19, 1836. 8. Poem before Φ B K Society at Cambridge, Aug. 27, 1840.

> "The spirit of the composition is thoroughly patriotic and American, and this we rejoice to see; for Mr. Gray is deeply read in the literature of Europe, and knows, by personal observation, what there is attractive in foreign associations and foreign modes of life. His mind is richly stored with various and accurate knowledge, gathered by study and travel; and he can judge, if any man can, what sources of poetical inspiration are to be found in American history and scenery as compared with Europe. The glowing strain that patriotic feeling dictates to so enlightened a mind as Mr. Gray's cannot fail to make a strong impression."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, lii. 262–265.

9. Oration before the Φ B K Society of Providence, R. I., Sept. 7, 1842. 10. Remarks on Early Laws of Mass., with the "Body of Liberties" of 1641, not before printed, Mass. Hist. Collections, 3d series, vol. viii. 191, Dec. 22, 1842. The MS. from which this was printed was discovered by Mr. Gray. 11. Prison Discipline in America, Bost., 1847, 8vo.

Articles in the North American Review:

1. Translation of Sadolet's Laocoon, vol. ii., p. 199, Jan. 1816. 2. Address before the Φ B K, vol. iii., p. 289, Sept. 1816. 3. Imitation of Goethe, "Know'st thou the land," vol. iv., p. 201, Jan. 1817. 4. Giustiniani's account of an ancient cemetery in Naples, vol. v., p. 119, May, 1817. 5. Visit to the Elizabeth Islands, vol. v., p. 313, Sept. 1817. 6. Time and Pleasure, vol. v., p. 341, Sept. 1817. 7. Review of Macchiavelli, vol. v., p. 344, Sept. 1817. 8. Cuvier's Theory of the Earth and Dana's Mineralogy: Systems of Geology, vol. viii., p. 396. 9. Novanglus and Massachusettensis: Beginning of American Revolution, vol. ix., p. 376, Sept. 1819. 10. Addresses of Phila. Society: Foreign Commerce and Domestic Industry, vol. x., p. 316, April, 1820. 11. Constitution of Massachusetts, vol. xi., p. 359, Oct. 1820. 12. Raymond's Political Economy, vol. xii., p. 443, April, 1821. 13. Botta's American Revolution, vol. xiii., p. 169, July, 1821. 14. Europe, by a Citizen of the U. S., vol. xv., p. 177, July, 1822. 15. Jay's Treaty—Free ships, free goods—Rule of 1756, vol. xvii., p. 142, July, 1823. 16. America, by the author of Europe, vol. xxv., p. 169, July, 1827.

Translations in Longfellow's Poetry of Europe:—From Dante—Beatrice, p. 524: "flowers," 6th line from end, a misprint;—should be "spirits." From Boccaccio—Sonnet on Dante, p. 534. From Manzoni—Il Cinque Maggio, p. 614, On the Death of Napoleon.

Mr. Gray's defence of the Congregate System elicited auxiliary articles in the North American Review for January, 1848, and the Christian Examiner for the following month. Mr. Gray's volume, and the subject generally, were ably reviewed in a work entitled An Inquiry into the alleged tendency of separation of Convicts one from the other to produce Disease and Derangement. By a Citizen of Pennsylvania, Phila., 1849, 8vo. The author of this work is Mr. Frederick A. Packard, formerly a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, for many years past a resident of Philadelphia. A notice of a work upon the subject of prison-discipline—in which many good men now take a warm interest—will be found in our article on Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell.

Gray, George Robert, Senior Assist. in the Zoological Department, Brit. Museum. 1. A List of the Genera of Birds; 2d ed., Lon., 1841. 2. The Genera of Birds, comprising their Generic Characters. Illustrated with Figures by D. W. Mitchell, Lon., 1837–49, 3 vols. imp. 4to, £31 10s. This work contains 371 plates, (186 plain and 185 col'd.) The only similar work which has ever been pub. is Vieillot's Galérie des Oiseaux, in 1825, which is now so far behind the improved state of the science that it is valuable only as a collection of figures. Gray's and Mitchell's splendid work has elicited enthusiastic commendation:

> "Among the great works, G. R. Gray's Genera of Birds takes undeniably the first place."—Sundeval: *Report to the Academy of Stockholm.*

> "This is a work which no library ought to be without: no zoologist who wishes to keep up his knowledge of the present state of Ornithology can dispense with its possession."—*Wiegm. Archiv für Naturg*, 1844.

> "We have a work before us which ranks among the most distinguished in Ornithology; which, in scientific importance and practical usefulness, leaves all similar works far behind."—Hartlaub: *Isis*, 1846, p. 903.

> "The working naturalist will hail with gratitude the work, which supplies him with a ready index to the whole subject of Ornithology. . . . This beautiful and elaborate work will tend greatly to advance our knowledge of Ornithology: no public and private museum can be scientifically arranged without its aid."—*Jardine's Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist.*

Mr. Gray was a contributor to the English ed. of Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, and is the author of several entomological publications, etc.

Gray, Mrs. Hamilton, is the author of several popular works, of which the best-known are—1. A Tour to the Sepulchres of Etruria in 1839, Lon., 1840, p. 8vo; 3d ed., 1843.

> "Mrs. Gray's sepulchral picture-gallery has no intervals of daub or vacancy. She has won an honourable place in the large assembly of modern female writers."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

> "As a more particular illustration of what is the highest pride of modern English civilization—the union of genuine learning and genuine refinement—we may once more name Mrs. Hamilton Gray's Sepulchres of Etruria."—Miss Rigby: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxvi. 105.

See Dennis, George.

2. The History of Etruria, 1843–44, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

> "The reading world will peruse Mrs. Gray's works, which are open to all, in their native elegance, with the deepest interest."—*For. and Col. Quar. Rev.*

> "A work which we strongly recommend as certain to afford pleasure and profit to every reader."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

3. Hist. of Rome for Young Persons, 1847, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "A very ingenious attempt to bring the recent discoveries of the critical school into working competition with the miserable Goldsmiths and Pinnocks of our youth."—*Lon. Chris. Remembrancer.*

> "Even as a mere reading-book, very interesting and authentic."—*Lon. Guardian.*

> "Here we have any thing but a dry detail of names, dates and facts, such as is too often to be met with in brief compilations."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

4. Emperors of Rome, from Augustus to Constantine. Being a Continuation of the Hist. of Rome for Young Persons, 1850, 12mo.

> "It may be recommended as a clear, rapid, and well-arranged summary of facts, pointed by frequent but brief reflections."—*Lon. Spectator.*

> "A striking characteristic of the book is the impartiality of its political tone and its high moral feeling."—*Lon. Examiner.*

Gray, Henry, Lect. on Anat. at St. George's Hospital. 1. Structure and Use of the Spleen, Lon., 1854, p. 8vo. 2. Anatomy, Descript. and Surgical, 1858, r. 8vo, pp. 782.

Gray, Horace, Jr. Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Supreme Judicial Ct. of Massachusetts, 1854; Bost., 1855–56, 2 vols. 8vo. Mr. Gray is the successor, as reporter, to Judge Cushing. 2. Supp. to Revised Statutes of Mass., 1855, vol. ii., 1855, r. 8vo. See Cushing, Luther Stearns.

Gray, Hugh. Letters from Canada, 1806–08, Lon., 1809, '14, 8vo.

Gray, J. T. 1. Exercises in Logic, designed for the use of Students in Colleges, Lon., 1845, 12mo.

> "Admirably adapted to be used as a class-book, accompanied by

the instructions of an able teacher. The examples are numerous and well chosen. We think such a work as this was much wanted. The plan and general execution are excellent."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

2. Immortality: its Real and Alleged Evidences; 2d ed., 1848, 8vo.

"We read this work before; we have re-perused it now with a high sense of its ability."—*Lon. Evangelical Christendom.*

Gray, James. Measures of Scotland compared with those of England; Ess. Phys. and Lit., 1754.

Gray, James. Selecta Latine, Edin., 12mo.

"We consider this to be a most useful and valuable compilation, and have no hesitation in recommending it very highly to Teachers."—*Lit. and Statistical Mag.*

Gray, James. Introduction to Arithmetic; 58th ed., Lon., 1850, 8vo.

Gray, James A., Rector of Dibden, Hants. The Earth's Antiquity in Harmony with the Mosaic Record of Creation, Lon., 1849, '51, sm. 8vo.

Gray, Mrs. James. See Browne, Mary Anne.

Gray, Mrs. Jane L., b. about 1800, is a daughter of Wm. Lewers, Esq., of Castle Blayney, Ireland, (of which town Mrs. G. is a native,) and the wife of the Rev. John Gray, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Easton, Pennsylvania. Her poems, entitled Sabbath Reminiscences, Two Hundred Years Ago, and Morn—in imitation of Night, by James Montgomery—are among the best specimens of modern poetical composition. See Griswold's Female Poets of America.

Gray, John. 1. Gunnery, Lon., 1731, 8vo. 2. Peruvian or Jesuits' Bark; Phil. Trans., 1737.

Gray, John. 1. Land Measuring, Glasg., 1757, '59, 8vo. 2. Inland Navigations, Lon., 1768, 8vo.

Gray, John. 1. Poems, Lon., 1770, 8vo. 2. Poems, trans. and original, Dundee, 1778, 8vo.

Gray, John. Dr. Price on Civil Liberty, Lon., 1777, 8vo.

"While we allow his merit as a politician, we must condemn his asperity."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Gray, John, LL.D. Political treatises, Lon., 1800, '02.

Gray, John. Preservation of the Teeth, Lon., 1842, 18mo.

"Interesting and useful to every medical practitioner, the heads of families, and those who have the care of children."

Gray, John. 1. The Social System; a Treat. on the Principle of Exchange, Lon., 8vo. 2. Lects. on the Nature and Use of Money, 1848, 8vo.

"With the view of endeavouring to stimulate, in however slight a degree, the existing spirit of inquiry into the validity of the Monetary System of this Country, the Author of these Lectures will give a Premium of one hundred guineas to whomsoever shall be able to produce the Best Reply to, and before a Competent and Impartial Tribunal to Refute, his Arguments."—*Advertisement.*

Here is a rare opportunity for political economists: we believe that the prize is still open for competition.

Gray, John. 1. Country Attorney's Practice, &c.; 6th ed., Lon., 1845, 12mo. 2. Country Solicitor's Practice; 4th ed., 1845, 12mo. 1 Jurist, 314; 3 Leg. Obs., 501.

Gray, John C. An Oration pronounced before the Society of Phi Beta Kappa at Cambridge, August 30, 1821. Subject—The Present Condition and Prospects of American Literature. See N. Amer. Rev., xiii. 478–490, 1821.

Gray, John Edward, Ph. D., head of the Nat. Hist. department of the Brit. Museum. 2d ed. of Turton's Land and Fresh-Water Shells of the Brit. Islands, Lon., 1849, p. 8vo. Mr. G. was associate editor (with John Richardson, M.D.) of the Zoology of the Voyage of H.M. Ships Erebus and Terror, 1839–43, 1844, r. 4to, and wrote Pt. 1 of the Zoology of H.M. Ship Sulphur, 1843–45, r. 4to. For a list of his scientific papers, memoirs, &c.,—about 500 in number,—we refer to the Bibliog. of Zoology and Geology. See also Eng. Cyc., Biog., vol. iii., 1856, 175.

Gray, John H. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1842, &c.

Gray, Jonathan. Hist. of the York Lunatic Asylum, York, 1814, 8vo.

Gray, Nicholas. See Grey.

Gray, Robert, D.D., 1762–1834, a native of London, educated at Eton and St. Mary Hall, Oxford, became Vicar of Farringdon, Berkshire; Rector of Craike, Yorkshire, 1802; removed by Bishop Barrington to the living of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham; Preb. of Durham, 1804; Bishop of Bristol, 1827. His principal works are the following: 1. Key to the Old Test. and the Apocrypha, Lon., 1790, 8vo; 9th ed., Lon., 1829, 8vo. Much enlarged and improved. 10th ed., with Percy's Key to the N. Test., 1841, 8vo. Pub. by Rivington, Lon. This is a correct edition. There is an ed. in print without the author's last additions.

"This is a very convenient and useful book, combining a large portion of valuable information and discriminative learning. It was designed as a companion to Percy's Key to the New Testament but is much fuller than that work. Both are likely to be superseded by the more extensive work of Mr. Hartwell Horne."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.* See Horne, Thomas Hartwell, D.D.

"Dr. Gray has diligently consulted and brought together a great mass of information from the writings of the fathers, the antient ecclesiastical historians, and original authorities which are not accessible to the generality of students. Bp. Mant and Dr. D'Oyley have liberally availed themselves of Dr. G.'s researches in their commentary on the Holy Scriptures."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

See Bishop Marsh's Lectures on Divinity.

2. Letters written during a Tour through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy in 1791–92, 1794, 8vo. 3. Ten Discourses on Various Subjects, illustrative of the Evidence, Influence, and Doctrines of Christianity, 1793, 8vo.

"Some of the subjects here selected by the author are among those which appear to him to have been less frequently considered, under this form, than their importance merits."—*Preface.*

"Mr. Gray has well supported the previous fame acquired by his Key to the Old Testament, and has ably elucidated some difficult points, particularly the much-controverted doctrine of the Millennium."—*British Critic.*

4. Connexion between the Sacred Writings and the Literature of the Jewish and Heathen Authors, &c., 1816, '19, 8vo.

"This is a work of a much higher order than the former, discovering profound and elegant learning, and considerable talents for elucidating the minute and obscure allusions both of sacred and profane literature."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Indispensably necessary to the biblical student who cannot command access to *all* the classic authors."—*Horne's Bibl. Brit.*

An Analysis of the Connexion will be found in the British Critic, N. S., xiii. 316.

5. Josiah and Cyrus the two great objects of Divine Notice in the Scheme of Revelation, 1833, 12mo.

Gray, S. The Happiness of States; or, An Inquiry concerning Population, &c., 1815, 4to. Other works.

Gray, Samuel Frederick. 1. Arrangement of Brit. Plants, 1821, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Elements of Pharmacy and Materia Medica, 8vo. 3. Operative Chemist, 1823, 8vo. 4. Supplement to the Pharmacopœia, by Redwood, 1847, 8vo; 2d ed., 1848.

"This is a work of great and general utility. To the practitioner and retail druggist it must prove extremely useful; indeed, to them it is almost indispensable."—*Lon. Med. Repository.*

Gray, Stephen. Con. on Astronomy and Nat. Philos. to Phil. Trans., 1696, '99, 1701, '03, '20, '31, '32, '35.

Gray, Thomas. See Grey.

Gray, Thomas, Dec. 26, 1716–July 30, 1771, the celebrated author of the Elegy written in a Country Church-yard, was a native of Cornhill, London, in which city his father followed the occupation of a money-scrivener. The latter was a man of violent passions and brutal manners, and it was to his excellent mother that the future poet was indebted for those opportunities of education which he enjoyed, first at Eton School, and subsequently (1734–38) at Peter-house, Cambridge. In 1738 he returned to London, with the intention of pursuing the study of the law. He was soon discouraged, however, by the difficulties of the preliminary branches, and not unwilling to accede to his friend Horace Walpole's request to accompany him on a tour on the continent. "In the study of the law," says Gray in a letter to West, "the labour is long, and the elements dry and uninteresting; nor was there ever anybody (*especially those that afterwards made a figure in it*) amused, or even not disgusted, at the beginning." In such a frame of mind, the invitation to visit the classic land of Italy, in company with the lively Horace, must have been received with no little delight.

In the spring of 1739 the travellers left London, and continued together until 1741, when they parted at Reggio, after many unhappy disputes, for which Walpole, according to his own confession, was most to blame. At a later period of life their friendly relations were renewed in consequence of Walpole's amicable overtures, which were received in a proper spirit by the poet.

In September, 1741, Gray returned to London, and in 1742 took his degree at Cambridge of Bachelor of Civil Law. His father was now dead, and he resolved to settle permanently at Cambridge; and, with the exception of occasional trips to Wales, Scotland, and the Lakes of Westmoreland, and a three years' residence in London, for convenience of access to the British Museum, he resided in this place for the balance of his life. In 1756, in consequence of the annoyance which he experienced from the "rudeness and boisterous practical jokes of some riotous young men in the same college building," he removed from Peter-house, which was endeared by the acquaintance of more than twenty years, to Pembroke-hall, where now resided some of his intimate friends. In 1757 he declined the office of Poet Laureate, vacated by the death of Cibber. In 1762 he made an unsuccessful application for the professorship of Modern History at Cambridge, worth £400 per annum; but this post was conferred upon him by the Duke of Grafton in 1768. For this act of kindness his Grace was rewarded by Gray's Ode on the Installation of the Duke of Grafton to the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge, to which he was elected in 1769. The duties of his professorship were practically neglected by the new incumbent, although he taught the languages by proxy, and contemplated the delivery of a course of lectures, the preparation of which was cut short by his death. On the 24th of July, 1771, while at dinner in the college-hall, he was seized with gout in the stomach, which proved fatal on the evening of the 30th of the same month.

A detailed account of the literary life and literary dreams of this ripe scholar and estimable man—his warm friendships, his embarrassing sensitiveness, and the magnificent visions of immortal labours which haunted his mind but never saw the light—will not be expected in the narrow limits to which we are confined. In the biographies of Johnson, Mathias, Chalmers, Mason, Mitford, and of Henry Reed,—prefixed to his edit. of the Poems of Gray pub. by Henry C. Baird, Phila., 1850, 12mo,—and in the letters, &c. of Walpole, Nicholls, Forbes, Boswell, Bowles, Beattie, and other notices of the men of the times in which the poet lived, will be found sufficient to gratify the curiosity and delight of the most enthusiastic of his admirers.

It now becomes our duty to lay before the reader the opinions of a number of eminent critics upon the merits of the principal productions of an author who must always occupy an exalted rank among the greater poets of England.

1. Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College. Written in 1742; pub. in 1747, fol.

> "The Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College is more mechanical and commonplace [than the Elegy in a Country Church-yard]; but it touches on certain strings about the heart, that vibrate in unison with it to our latest breath. No one ever passes by Windsor's 'stately heights,' or sees the distant spires of Eton College below, without thinking of Gray. He deserves that we should think of him; for he thought of others, and turned a trembling, ever-watchful ear to 'the still sad music of humanity.'"—*Hazlitt's Lectures on the Eng. Poets.*

Of Dr. Johnson's comments on this Ode it is enough to quote the first six lines as a specimen of the hypercriticism in which this great writer sometimes unwarrantably indulges:

> "The Prospect of Eton College suggests nothing to Gray which every other beholder does not equally think and feel. His supplication to Father Thames, to tell him who drives the hoop or tosses the ball, is useless and puerile. Father Thames has no better means of knowing than himself."—*Life of Gray.*

This undignified sneer has been well rebuked by Mr. Mitford:

> "Are we by this rule of criticism to judge the following passage in the twentieth chapter of Rasselas? 'As they were sitting together, the princess cast her eyes on the river that flowed before her: "Answer," said she, "great Father of Waters, thou that rollest thy floods through eighty nations, to the invocation of the daughter of thy native king. Tell me, if thou waterest, through all thy course, a single habitation from which thou dost not hear the murmurs of complaint?"'"

This is an admirable specimen of the *argumentum ad hominem*. But, if Dr. Johnson has unduly appreciated this Ode, a later authority, of no contemptible rank, has perhaps greatly overrated it:

> "Gray has, in his ode on Eton College, whether we consider the sweetness of the versification or its delicious train of plaintive tenderness, rivalled every lyric effort of ancient or modern times."—Dr Drake: *Literary Hours.*

2. Ode on Spring. Written in 1742.

> "His ode On Spring has something poetical, both in the language and the thought; but the language is too luxuriant, and the thoughts have nothing new."—Dr. Johnson: *Life of Gray.*

3. Hymn to Adversity. Written in 1742.

> "The hint was at first taken from 'O Diva, gratum quæ regis Antium;' but Gray has excelled his original by the variety of his sentiments, and by their moral application. Of this piece, at once poetical and rational, I will not, by slight objections, violate the dignity."—Dr. Johnson: *Life of Gray.*

4. Elegy written in a Country Church-yard. Commenced in 1742, revised from time to time, and completed in 1749; pub. by Dodsley in Feb. 1751. There is a tradition that the Elegy was composed in the "precincts of the Church of Granchester, about two miles from Cambridge; and the curfew is supposed to have been the great bell of St. Mary's."

The popularity of this exquisite composition was immediate and extensive. Gray himself tells the story in a note on the margin of a manuscript copy of the Elegy preserved at Cambridge among the poet's papers:

> "Published in Feb. 1751, by Dodsley, and went thro' four editions in two months; and afterwards a 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th; printed also in 1753 with Mr. Bentley's Designs, of which there is a 2d edition, and again by Dodsley in his Miscellany, vol. iv., and in a Scotch collection call'd *the Union*, translated into Latin by Chr. Anstey, Esq., and the Rev. Mr. Roberts, and publish'd in 1762; and again in the same year by Rob. Lloyd, M.A."

The reader is, of course, an ardent admirer of the Elegy, and therefore will not be displeased to read the enthusiastic encomiums which have been lavished upon it by critics who have earned a right to be heard with respect:

> "It is a poem which is universally understood and admired; not only for its poetical beauties, but also, and perhaps chiefly, for its expressing sentiments in which every man thinks himself interested, and which at certain times are familiar to all men."—Dr. Beattie.

> "Had Gray written nothing but his Elegy, high as he stands, I am not sure that he would not stand higher; it is the corner-stone of his glory. . . . Gray's Elegy pleased instantly and eternally."—Lord Byron.

The eulogy of General Wolfe is almost too well known to bear repetition. The night before the attack on Quebec, in which he lost his life, he declared to his fellow-soldiers—"Now, gentlemen, I would rather be the author of that poem than take Quebec."

> "I know not what there is of spell in the following simple line:
>
> 'The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep;'
>
> but no frequency of repetition can exhaust its touching charm. This fine poem overcame even the spiteful enmity of Johnson, and forced him to acknowledge its excellence."—Sir S. Egerton Brydges: *Imaginative Biography.*

The remark—"spiteful enmity of Johnson"—is in very bad taste, and moreover very unjust; but Sir Egerton was not the most amiable of mortals. Johnson's commendation of the Elegy is hearty, enthusiastic, and gladly accorded:

> "In the character of his Elegy I rejoice to concur with the common reader; for by the common sense of readers, uncorrupted with literary prejudices, after all the refinements of subtility and the dogmatism of learning, must be finally decided all claim to poetical honours. The Church-yard abounds with images which find a mirror in every mind, and with sentiments to which every bosom returns an echo. The four stanzas beginning 'yet even these bones,' are to me original: I have never seen the notions in any other place; yet he that reads them here persuades himself that he has always felt them. Had Gray written often thus, it had been vain to blame and useless to praise him."—*Life of Gray.*

Yet there is much truth in the remark of a modern critic, that the Elegy owes its popularity not altogether to "the strain of thought:"

> "There is a charm in metre, as there is in music; it is of the same kind, though the relation may be remote; and it differs less in degree, perhaps, than one who has not an ear for poetry can believe. . . . Gray's Elegy owes much of its popularity to its strain of verse; the strain of thought alone, natural and touching as it is, would never have impressed it upon the hearts of thousands and tens of thousands, unless the diction and metre in which it was embodied had been perfectly in unison with it. Beattie ascribed its general reception to both causes, [see above.] . . . Neither cause would have sufficed for producing so general and extensive and permanent an effect, unless the poem had been, in the full import of the word, harmonious."—*Southey's Life of Cowper.*

> "Gray's Pindaric Odes are, I believe, generally given up at present, [not so;] they are stately and pedantic; a kind of methodical borrowed phrensy. But I cannot so easily give up, nor will the world be in any haste to part with, his Elegy in a Country Church-yard; it is one of the most classical productions that ever was penned by a refined and thoughtful mind moralizing on human life. Mr. Coleridge (in his Literary Life) says that his friend Mr. Wordsworth had undertaken to show that the language of the Elegy is unintelligible: it has, however, been understood!"—*Hazlitt's Lectures on the English Poets.*

> "Of smaller poems, the Elegy of Gray may be considered as the most exquisite and finished example in the world of the effect resulting from the intermixture of evening scenery and pathetic reflection."—*Drake's Literary Hours.*

This is a specimen of the censurable extravagance of which enthusiasm is so often guilty. Had Mr. Drake read all the poetry of this species "in the world?" and, if so, (of course an impossibility,) did his memory retain it with such faithfulness as to enable him to make the comparison with the results of which he favours us?

In a similar strain of hyperbole, Mr. Mathias assures us that, as a poet, Gray is "second to none."

Such exaggeration is in very bad taste. We shall see, before we have done with our examination of Gray's poetry, that this is not the only instance in which Mr. Mathias's enthusiasm has caused the critic to degenerate into the rhapsodist.

An interesting subject connected with the Elegy is the number of translations of it which have been made in various languages. And here we cannot do better than quote an extract from the biography of Gray—already referred to—by our valued and lamented friend, the late Professor Henry Reed:

> "One peculiar and remarkable tribute to the merit of The Elegy is to be noticed in the great number of translations which have been made of it into various languages, both of ancient and modern Europe. It is the same kind of tribute which has been rendered to 'Robinson Crusoe' and to 'The Pilgrim's Progress,'

and is proof of the same universality of interest, transcending the limits of language and of race. To no poem in the English language has the same kind of homage been paid so abundantly. Of what other poem is there a polyglott edition? Italy and England have competed with their polyglott editions of 'The Elegy:' Torri's, bearing the title, 'Elegia di Tomasso Gray sopra un Cimitero di Campagna, tradotta dell Inglese in più lingue. Verona, 1817; Livorno, 1843;' and Van Voorst's London edition.

> "The following list of the translations will perhaps best illustrate this unwonted tribute to a poet's genius:
>
> "*Hebrew*, by G. Venturi, an eminent Italian Oriental scholar, who in his version limited himself to use of words, and, as far as possible, phrases, found in the Old Testament.
>
> "*Greek*, by Professor Cooke, Cambridge, 1775; Dr. Norbury, Eton, 1793; Bishop Sparke, London, 1794; Dr. Coote, London, 1794; Stephen Weston, London, 1794; Edward Tew, London, 1795; and the Epitaph alone, by J. Plumtree, 1795; and the Elegy by Cyprianio.
>
> "*Latin*, by Robert Lloyd, 1762; W. H. Roberts, Cambridge. 1762, and London, 1778; Signor Gio. Costa, Padua, 1772; Gilbert Wakefield, Cambridge, 1776; Christopher Anstey, London, 1778; Anonymous, Cambridge; S. N. E., London, 1824; W. Hilyard; J. H. Macauley, in the 'Arundines Cami;' G. F. Barbieri; Ben del Bene; G. Venturi.
>
> "*Italian*, by M. Cesarotti, Padua, 1772; G. Gennari, Padua, 1772; Dr. Giannini, London, 1782; G. Torelli, Verona, 1776; D. Trant. (prose;) M. Lastri; A. Buttura; P. Baraldi; M. Castellazi; Elisabetta Sesler Bonò, (prose;) M. Leoni; L. Mancini; Cavazzoca D. Gregori, Rome, 1821.
>
> "*Portuguese*, by Boulard.
>
> "*French*, by De Berchère, Hookham, 1778; L. D. Chatham, 1806; Anonymous, (prose,) Paris, 'an vi.;' Le Tourneur, Dubois, Cabanis, Chénier, Fayolle, Kérivalant, Grénus, Charrin, Le Mièrre, Villeneuve, Fontanes, Chateaubriand.
>
> "*German*, by Gotter, Gotha, 1788; Seume, Riga, 1801; Kosegarten, 1798; Mason; Müller; Ruphrecht.
>
> "This list is compiled from several authorities, but chiefly from an article selected from a German miscellany for 'The Literary World,' New York, Oct. 1849; and from several communications to that novel and useful periodical, 'Notes and Queries,' London, 1850."

An interesting account of the sale of the Library of Gray (27th Nov., 1845) will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for January, 1846, 29–33. From another authority we quote a graphic description of the sale of the original manuscript of the Elegy:

> "The original manuscript of Gray's Elegy was lately sold at auction in London. There was really 'a scene' in the auction-room. Imagine a stranger entering in the midst of a sale of some rusty-looking old books. The auctioneer produces *two small half-sheets of paper*, written over, torn, and mutilated. He calls it 'a most interesting article,' and apologizes for its condition. Pickering bids ten pounds! Rodd, Foss, Thorpe, Bohn, Holloway, and some few amateurs quietly remark, twelve, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and so on, till there is a pause at *sixty-three pounds!* The hammer strikes. 'Hold!' says Mr. Foss. 'It is mine,' says the amateur. 'No, I bid sixty-five in time.' 'Then I bid seventy.' 'Seventy-five,' says Mr. Foss; and fives are repeated again, until the two bits of paper are knocked down, amidst a general cheer, to Payne & Foss, for *one hundred pounds sterling!* On these bits of paper are written the first drafts of the Elegy in a Country Churchyard, by Thomas Gray, including five verses which were omitted in publication, and with the poet's interlinear corrections and alterations,—certainly an 'interesting article;' several persons supposed it would call for a ten-pound note, perhaps even twenty. A single volume, with 'W. Shakspeare' in the fly-leaf, produced, sixty years ago, a hundred guineas; but probably, with that exception, no mere autograph, and no single sheet of paper, ever produced the sum of *five hundred dollars!*"

The purchaser of this precious MS. was Mr. Penn, of Stoke Pogis, who also purchased the MS. of The Long Story, for £45. The MS. of the Elegy was sold in August, 1854, to Mr. Wrightson, of Birmingham, for £131. See Gent. Mag. for Sept. 1854, 272. At this sale the entire collection of Gray MSS. sold for £418 7*s*. See also the London Athenæum, 1854, 941, 696.

5. The Alliance of Education and Government: an unfinished ethical poem of 107 lines; commenced in 1748. The first fifty-seven lines of this poem were transmitted by Gray to Dr. Wharton:

> "I fill my paper with the beginning of an essay; what name to give it I know not; but the subject is the Alliance of Education and Government: I mean to show that they must both concur to produce great and useful men."

Of this poem Dr. Johnson remarks

> "The fragments which remain have many excellent lines."—*Life of Gray*.

But these "excellent lines" elicited a warmer commendation from the historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire:

> "Instead of compiling tables of chronology and natural history, why did not Mr. Gray apply the powers of his genius to finish the philosophic poem of which he has left such an exquisite specimen?"

Mr. Nicholls put the same question to Gray himself, and the poet gave a prompt and frank response to the query: see Nicholls's Reminiscences of Gray.

6. Ode to Vicissitude. The fragment to which this title was given was written in 1754.

> "Sir Egerton Brydges, through whose multifarious works there is scattered much fine appreciation of both the strength and the weakness of Gray's character, has spoken of this poem as the 'sublime lyrical fragment on Vicissitude,' 'in which' (he adds) 'I do not hesitate to pronounce the following stanza among the most perfect specimens which the poetry of any country can produce:
>
> 'Yesterday the sullen year
> Saw the snowy whirlwind fly;
> Mute was the music of the air;
> The herd stood drooping by:
> Their raptures now that wildly flow,
> No yesterday nor morrow know;
> 'Tis man alone that joy descries
> With forward and reverted eyes.'"
>
> HENRY REED: *Memoir of Gray*

7. The Progress of Poesy; a Pindaric Ode. Completed in 1755. 8. The Bard; a Pindaric Ode. Commenced in 1755. Both 7 and 8 were printed at the Strawberry-Hill Press, by Horace Walpole, in 1757, 4to.

> "I found Gray in town last week. He brought his two odes to be printed. I snatched them out of Dodsley's hands, and they are to be the first-fruits of my press."—WALPOLE.

The Pindaric Odes were not popular: they were neglected by the public and laughed at by the wits,—nay, openly burlesqued by George Colman the elder, and Robert Lloyd, in the odes To Obscurity and To Oblivion,—the first intended for Gray and the second for Mason:

> "Little did the two wits think how small, in comparison with Gray, they would appear in the eyes of posterity; and that The Bard, which was then neglected by the public, would. in the course of the next generation, become the most popular ode in the English language."—SOUTHEY: *Life of Cowper*.

But Colman, in his Miscellaneous Works, pub. in 1787, amply vindicates Lloyd and himself against the charge of ill-nature.

The best proof of their want of adaptation to the public comprehension and taste is the fact of their general neglect. Dr. Johnson describes them as

> "Two compositions at which the readers of poetry were at first content to gaze in mute amazement. Some that tried them confessed their inability to understand them, though Warburton said that they were understood as well as the works of Milton and Shakspeare, which it is the fashion to admire. Garrick wrote a few lines in their praise. Some hardy champions undertook to rescue them from neglect; and in a short time many were content to be shown beauties which they could not see."—*Life of Gray*.

Read the whole of this critique.

Walpole admired the Odes greatly, but admitted their unpopularity:

> "'You are very particular,' he remarks to Montague, 'in liking Gray's *Odes*; but you must remember the age likes Akenside and did like Thompson! Can the same people like both?'"

Mr. Forster thinks that Walpole's admiration was rather extravagant:

> "Two noble productions, it must surely be admitted, whatever of cavil can be urged against them: though not to be admired as Walpole admired."—*Life of Goldsmith.*

Gray himself draws an amusing picture of the public distaste:

> "Even my friends tell me they (the Odes) do not *succeed*, and write me moving topics of consolation on that head. In short, I have heard of nobody but an actor [Garrick] and a doctor of divinity [Warburton] that profess their esteem for them. Oh yes! a lady of quality, (a friend of Mason's,) who is a great reader. She knew there was a compliment to Dryden, but never suspected there was any thing said about Shakspeare or Milton, till it was explained to her, and wishes that there had been titles prefixed to tell what they were about."—*Letter to Mr. Hurd, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.*

Forster remarks that Gray might have added to the admirers of the Odes "the poor monthly critic of The Dunciad."

The "poor monthly critic" thus referred to was no less a person than Oliver Goldsmith, then a hack-writer for Griffith. See our life of GOLDSMITH, in this volume.

The original review lies before us now, and we would fain quote from it copiously, to show both the merits of the reviewer and his hearty and intelligent appreciation of his author. As for us, we never read six lines of Goldsmith—either his poetry or his prose—without finding our rather familiar fondness for the man awed into admiring respect for the writer. Where, excepting in the epigrammatic conciseness which distinguishes some of his descriptions of national characteristics in his poem of The Traveller, shall we find so exquisite and faithful a miniature of a whole people as in the following lines?

> "He speaks to a people not easily impressed with new ideas, extremely tenacious of the old; with difficulty warmed, and as slowly cooling again. How unsuited then to our national character is that species of poetry which rises upon us with unexpected flights! where we must hastily catch the thought, or it flies from us; and, in short, where the Reader must largely partake of the Poet's enthusiasm in order to taste of his beauties."—*Review of Odes by Mr. Gray, Lon. Month. Rev.*, xvii. 239–243; *Sept.* 1757.

The critic proceeds to declare that certain passages of The Bard, which he cites,

> "Will give as much pleasure to those who relish this species of

composition as any thing that has hitherto appeared in our language, the odes of Dryden himself not excepted."

"His Odes did not, nor yet do they, please like his Elegy."—Lord Byron.

We have already quoted with dissent a disparaging comment on the Odes, by Hazlitt, and promised to quote a eulogy, from the extravagance of which we also dissent, by Mr. Mathias:

"There is not another ode in the English language which is constructed like these two compositions; with such power, such majesty, and such sweetness, with such proportioned pauses and just cadences, with such regulated measures of the verse, with such master-principles of lyrical art displayed and exemplified, and, at the same time, with such a concealment of the difficulty, which is lost in the softness and uninterrupted flowing of the lines in each stanza, with such a musical magic that every verse in it in succession dwells on the ear and harmonizes with that which has gone before."

Much of the above, considered as description, is undoubtedly true; perhaps all of it is true: but this lavish use of superlatives which has, unfortunately for the interests of legitimate criticism, become so common—this "best in the language,"—"the best in any language,"—"unrivalled,"—"unsurpassed"—is our special aversion. It is generally ignorance and vulgarity, always arrogance and bad taste. No writer is "the best," no woman "the handsomest," no man "the wittiest," no gallant "the most polite:" or, if so in fact, it can never be established by demonstration.

9. Ode on the Installation of the Duke of Grafton to the Chancellorship of the University of Cambridge. Written in 1769. Pub. 1769, 4to.

"I thought myself bound in gratitude to his grace, unasked, to take upon me the task of writing these verses, which are usually set to music, on this occasion. I do not think them worth sending you, because they are by nature doomed to live but a single day; or, if their existence is prolonged beyond that date, it is only by means of newspaper parodies and witless criticisms. This sort of abuse I had reason to expect, but did not think it worth while to avoid."—*Gray to Beattie.*

This Ode has also been rewarded by the praises of critics of no ordinary authority. Mr. Hallam dwells with pleasure upon

"That beautiful stanza where he has made the founders of Cambridge to pass before our eyes like shadows over a magic glass."—*Constit. Hist. of Eng.*

"I think there is something very majestic in Gray's Installation Ode."—Coleridge.

10. Letters of Gray, written at various times to West, Walpole, Wharton, Mason, Nicholls, and Bonstetten. These comprise all of his letters, with the exception of about twenty. They are his chief prose compositions, and certainly support the theory that the best poets are also the best writers of prose.

"I once thought Swift's letters the best that could be written, but I like Gray's better. His humour, or his wit, or whatever it is to be called, is never ill-natured or offensive, and yet, I think, equally poignant with the Dean's."—Cowper.

"He that reads his epistolary narration wishes that to travel and to tell his travels had been more of his employment; but it is by studying at home that we must obtain the ability of traveling with intelligence and improvement."—Dr. Johnson: *Life of Gray.*

"I am acquainted with many parts of your excursion through the north of England, and very glad that you had my old friend Mr. Gray's Letters with you, which are indeed so well written that I have no scruple to pronounce them the best letters that have been printed in our language. Lady Montagu's are not without merit, but are too artificial and affected to be confided in as true, and Lord Chesterfield's have much greater faults,—indeed, some of the greatest that letters can have: but Gray's letters are always sensible, and of classical conciseness and perspicuity. They very much resemble what his conversation was."—Dr. Beattie: *Letter to a Friend.*

"His letters are inimitably fine. If his poems are sometimes finical and pedantic, his prose is quite free from affectation. He pours his thoughts out upon paper as they arise in his mind; and they arise in his mind without pretence or constraint, from the pure impulse of learned leisure and contemplative indolence. He is not here on stilts or on buckram, but smiles in his easy-chair as he moralizes through the loopholes of his retreat on the bustle and raree-show of the world, or 'those reverend bedlams—colleges and schools.' He had nothing to do but to read and think, and to tell his friends what he read and thought. His life was a luxurious, thoughtful dream."—Hazlitt: *Lectures on the English Poets.*

When there is so much to be done in this world, so much ignorance to be instructed, error to be rectified, vice to be reformed, and impiety to be extirpated and misery to be consoled, we envy not that man who has no better record to meet him on the Great Day than that "his life was a luxurious, thoughtful dream."

But to continue our quotations respecting Gray's Letters:

"Delightful indeed are these Letters: evincing the taste of a virtuoso, the attainments of a scholar, and the gaiety of a classical wit."—Dibdin: *Lib. Comp.*

"Read Gray's Letters on his Tour to the Lakes. He saw little, and that little hastily; but what he did see he sketched with the pen inimitably. The touches with which he occasionally gives life and spirit to the delineation are exquisite. Yet in Gray's prose, as in his verse, there is something affected; and his wit, though very refined and pure, has the air of being forced. The description of the *sunrise* (Let. 6) is incomparably fine."—Green: *Diary of a Lover of Lit.*

Having thus noticed the principal productions of Gray, we presume that the reader will be gratified by some quotations respecting the general characteristics of an author so justly distinguished in the Republic of Letters.

"Perhaps he was the most learned man in Europe. He was equally acquainted with the elegant and profound parts of science, and that not superficially, but thoroughly. He knew every branch of history, both natural and civil; had read all the original historians of England, France, and Italy; and was a great antiquarian. Criticism, metaphysics, morals, politics, made a principal part of his study; voyages and travels of all sorts were his favourite amusements; and he had a fine taste in painting, prints, architecture, and gardening."—Rev. Wm. Temple: *Letter to James Boswell.*

The grandiloquent phrase—"the most learned man in Europe"—is very observable. What were Mr. Temple's opportunities and capacity for gauging all the learning of all Europe? But upon this fault of exaggeration we have already descanted at length, here and elsewhere, in the present volume.

Gray undoubtedly possessed some knowledge of architecture. In our article on **Edward Bentham** we have taken occasion to correct an error respecting Gray's supposed share in the History of Ely Cathedral.

"I am sorry you did not see Mr. Gray on his return. You would have been much pleased with him. Setting aside his merit as a poet, which, however, in my opinion, is greater than any of his contemporaries can boast, in this or any other nation, I found him possessed of the most exact taste, the soundest judgment, and most extensive learning."—Dr. Beattie: *Letter to a Friend.*

"What has occurred to me from the slight inspection of his Letters in which my undertaking has engaged me is, that his mind had a large grasp; that his curiosity was unlimited and his judgment cultivated; that he was a man likely to love much where he loved at all, but that he was fastidious and hard to please. His contempt, however, is often employed, where I hope it will be approved, upon scepticism and infidelity. . . . He has a kind of strutting dignity, and is tall by walking on tiptoe. His art and his struggle are too visible, and there is too little appearance of ease and nature.

"To say that he has no beauties would be unjust: a man like him, of great learning and great industry, could not but produce something valuable. When he pleases least, it can only be said that a good design was ill directed. His translations of Northern and Welsh Poetry deserve praise; the imagery is preserved, perhaps often improved; but the language is unlike the language of other poets."—Dr. Johnson: *Life of Gray.*

The "fastidiousness" and effeminacy of the poet would appear to have formed prominent points in his character:

"There is no character without some speck, some imperfection; and I think the greatest defect in his was an affectation in delicacy, or rather effeminacy, and a visible fastidiousness, or contempt and disdain of his inferiors in science."—Rev. William Temple: *Letter to James Boswell.*

"His faculties were endowed with uncommon strength; he thought with a manly nervousness; and he penetrated forcibly into every subject which engaged his attention. But his petty manners were disagreeably effeminate and fastidious; his habits wanted courage and hardiness; and his temper and spirits were a prey to feebleness, indolence, and trivial derangements. His heart was pure; and his conduct, I firmly believe, stained with no crime. He loved virtue for its own sake, and felt a just and never-slackened indignation at vice. But the little irritations of his daily temper were too much affected by trifles; he loved to assume the character of *the fine gentleman,*—a mean and odious ambition in any one, but scarcely to be forgiven in a man of genius! He would shrug his shoulders and distort his voice into fastidious tones, and take upon himself the airs of what folly is pleased to call *high company.*"—Sir S. Egerton Brydges: *Traits in the Literary Character of Gray the Poet: Cens. Lit.*, ed. 1815, viii. 216–221, *q. v.*

But Mason remarks in Gray's defence that his effeminacy was affected most

"Before those whom he did not wish to please; and that he is unjustly charged with making knowledge his sole reason of preference, as he paid his esteem to none whom he did not likewise believe to be good."

"There has always appeared to me an effort and elaboration in Gray's compositions very remote from the general spirit of poetical effusion. They are exquisite pieces of mosaic, curiously wrought, of the rarest precious gems; but in which we vainly look for the bold design, free handling, and glowing excellencies of a great painter."—Green: *Diary of a Lover of Lit.*

As regards the success of Gray in his efforts to imitate the poetry of the classical age, there can be but little room for debate: that this success has been unduly exaggerated is no matter of surprise. Indiscriminate eulogy is treason to the object of our adoration; and had Gray's friends been less fervid Dr. Johnson had been less frigid.

Mason could not well have said more when he announced, as a *dictum* of undoubted truth,

"No more the Grecian Muse unrivall'd reigns;
To Britain let the nations homage pay:
She boasts a Homer's fire in Milton's strains,
A Pindar's rapture in the Lyre of Gray.'

Perhaps there will be thought to be something of exag geration in the glowing eulogy of an eminent authority of our own day:

"Gray, whose burning thoughts had been condensed in words of more than classic beauty."—Sir Archibald Alison: *Hist. of Europe.*

Probably some modern Akenside, devoted to the worship of the ancients, would write on the margin of this *dictum*, *dele "more than."*

Certain it is that, notwithstanding the vehement protests of Gray's modern admirers, the reputation of their favourite's Pindaric Odes received a fatal blow on the day when Johnson's Lives of the English Poets were given to the world. To quote the words of a modern critic of great taste and refinement,

"The Lyrical crown of Gray was swept away at one fell swoop by the ruthless arm of Dr. Johnson. That the Doctor's celebrated critique was unduly severe must be admitted; but the stern censor had truth on his side, nevertheless. There is more of Art than Nature in Gray; more of recollection than invention; more of acquirement than genius. If I may use a colloquial illustration, I should say that the marks of the tool are too evident on all that he does."—*Neele's Lectures on English Poetry.*

Lord Jeffrey, in a review of Weber's edition of Ford's Works,—see our biography of Ford,—remarks:

"After Young there was a plentiful lack of poetical talent, down to a period comparatively recent. Akenside and Gray, indeed, in the interval, discovered a new way of imitating the antients; and Collins and Goldsmith produced some small specimens of exquisite and original poetry."—*Edin. Rev.*, xviii. 282.

But it was not alone the poets of classical antiquity which engaged the studious attention of Gray. Philosophy, also, had its claims acknowledged by him. His comments on Plato elicited the ardent admiration of no less a scholar than Dr. Parr:

"When I read the poet Gray's observations on Plato, published by Mr. Mathias, my first impulse was to exclaim, 'Why did not I write this?' Gray alone possesses the merit of avoiding the errors into which other commentators have fallen; there are no fine-spun observations—no metaphysical absurdities—in Gray."—*Field's Life of Parr.*

But we must not further lengthen a long article. It is time that we had noticed some of the editions of an author who has now—not unpleasantly, we trust—so long engaged the attention of our reader.

1. Ode to Eton College, Lon., 1747, fol. 2. Elegy written in a Country Church-yard, 1751. The translations of this Elegy into other languages have already been considered at length. Of the many beautiful illustrated edits. we may be permitted to notice that of Van Voorst, of London, with 33 Illustrations, 1839, 8vo; (Mr. Van V. has also pub.—in 1837, 8vo—an edit. of The Bard, with Illustrations from drawings by the Hon. Mrs. J. Talbot;) the edit. illustrated by the London Etching Club, 1847, fol.; the one illuminated by Owen Jones, 1846, r. 8vo; and the edit. illustrated by Birket Foster and others, 1853, cr. 8vo; 2d ed., 1854. 3. Poems, with designs by R. Bentley, 1753, r. 4to. These designs were executed at the suggestion of Horace Walpole, by his friend Richard Bentley: see the name in this Dictionary. Gray repaid the compliment by his Stanzas to Mr. Bentley. 4. Odes. Printed at Strawberry Hill, 1757, 4to. 1000 copies. 5. Poems, Lon., 1768, 12mo. 6. Ode at the Installation of the Duke of Grafton, Cambridge, 1769, 4to. 7. Poems, Dubl., 1771, 4to. This beautiful edit. was

"Published to remove the reproaches which Ireland has long laboured under for bad printing."—*Thomas Ewing's (the printer) dedication to the Rt. Hon. Sam. Oliver, Esq.*

8. Poems, with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, by W. Mason, York, 1775, 4to; 1778, 4 vols. cr. 8vo; Lon., 1789, 4to. Also pub. in 2 vols. 8vo, 2 vols. p. 8vo, and 1807, 2 vols. 12mo.

"Reluctant indeed should I be to dismiss these pages to the world without not only the mention, but the strong recommendation, of Mason's Life of Gray, 1775, 4to, with a portrait of that eminent poet prefixed. I should rather perhaps call this book Gray's Memoir of Himself, as the biography is composed chiefly of the poet's own letters. . . . The neatest and best edition of Mason is that printed in 1778, at York, in 4 vols. crown 8vo, worth about 24*s.*; but of all the portraits of Gray, I consider *that* prefixed to the quarto as decidedly the *best.*"—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

"The taste, the zeal, the congenial spirit of Mr. Mason certainly produced, though with some faults, arising principally from want of erudition, one of the most elegant and classical volumes in the English language."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xi. 304.

9. Poems, 1775, fol. 10. Latin Odes in English Verse, &c., 1776, 4to. 11. Poetical Works, with Notes by Gilbert Wakefield, 1786, 8vo.

"Looked through Wakefield's Notes on Gray's Poems. His style is wonderfully luxuriant, and he seems perfectly to enter into and feel the spirit of the poet whom he criticises. The fertility too with which he discovers similitudes is marvellous; but if Johnson is penurious in his praise of Gray, Gilbert Wakefield, I think, is lavish. . . . Against Johnson, Wakefield is severe, even to virulence; and there is a sentiment at the close of the annotations on the Bard, at which I revolt with disgust: 'If at any time we feel ourselves dazzled by Dr. Johnson's bright and diffusive powers of understanding, we may turn for relief to his criticisms on Gray, his Prayers, and Meditations.'"—*Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit.*

12. Poetical Works, Glasg., 1787, fol. 13. The Traveller's Companion in a Tour through England and Wales, Lon., 1787, 12mo. Supp., 1787, 12mo. New ed., 1799, 12mo. This catalogue was originally written by Gray on the blank leaves of Kitchin's English Atlas. 14. Poems, Parma, 1793, 4to. Printed by Bodini. 200 copies. Large paper, 100 copies. 15. Poems, 1800, 8vo. 16. English and Latin Poems, with Critical Notes and a Life of the Author, &c. by the Rev. John Mitford, Lon., 1814, 8vo; 1816, 2 vols. 4to. Also pub. in 2 vols. 8vo.

"From the Advertisement, p. 40, the reader is informed of the chief causes which render this edition so desirable to a genuine lover of Gray's high intellectual character: the great importance however which the editor attaches to this volume is, that it enables the public for the *first time* to read the genuine and uncorrupted correspondence of Gray, exactly in his own language and printed from his own Manuscripts."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

Of Mitford's edit., and edits. with Mitford's Life, there have been several issues, 1816, 2 vols. 4to; also pub. in 2 vols. 8vo; illustrated and edited, with introductory stanzas, by John Moultrie, Eton, 1845, 8vo; 2d ed., 1847, 8vo; 3d ed., 1851, 8vo; 4th ed., 1853, 8vo. Pickering's edit., 1835–43, 5 vols. fp. 8vo. A list of contents will be found at the end of this article. 17. Works, with Extracts, Philological, Poetical, and Critical, by T. J. Mathias, 1814, 2 vols. r. 4to. This edit. contains the Poems, Letters, and the Memoirs by Wm. Mason.

"A magnificent edition of Gray's Works, which derives so large a share of its value from the taste, learning, sagacity, and moral principles of an editor peculiarly qualified to do justice to the merits of such a scholar and such a poet as Mr. Gray."—*Dr. Parr's Will.*

"Of the qualifications which pointed out Mr. Mathias as the editor of the present Extracts, Philological, Poetical, and Critical, it is impossible to think or speak otherwise than with sincere respect. His spirit is congenial with that of his author, his admiration, though he professes 'nunquam vidisse Virgilium,' not inferior to that of personal friendship."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xi. 304–318, *q. v.*

"As a poet, the warmest of Mr. Gray's admirers may safely trust him with Fate; viewing him as an amiable and irreproachable private character, we may be contented to take his portrait sketched by the hand of friendship in Mr. Mason's account of him; but, for a delineation of him with all the mastery of talent, not only as a prodigy of learning but as that most exalted character, a Platonist made perfect by Revelation, the world is indebted to Mr. Mathias." *Lon. Month. Rev.*, lxxviii. 384–387, *q. v.*

Dr. Dibdin does not speak so enthusiastically of this edition:

"The more recent edition of the works of Gray, by *Mr. Mathias*, in two widely-spread quartos, (concerning which read the *Quarterly Review*, vol. xi., p. 304,) sunk with the weight of lead upon the market. Huge as is the ordinary size of these tomes—and little calculated as were the works of Gray for such a ponderous superstructure—there are yet LARGE PAPER COPIES!! at a price which at first appalled the timid, and startled the rich, [£12 12*s.*: the copies of 'the ordinary size' were pub. at £7 7*s.*] The prices, however, both of the small and large paper, are materially abated [in 1824–25] . . . and I prophesy . . . but—'hence,' Μάντι χαχων!—methinks I hear one of the Syndics of the *Cambridge University* Press exclaim. Yet, note well: An edition of the *Pursuits of Literature* was struck off, on paper of the same size, in both forms; as if Thomas James Mathias had been the principal author of this latter work! What will be the verdict of posterity?"—*Lib. Comp.*

The "verdict of posterity" is no secret. 18. Letters, edited by Rev. J. Mitford, 8vo. 19. Criticisms on Gray's Elegy, 8vo. 20. Life of Gray, by Mason, 24mo. 21. Poems, 32mo. 22. Poems, with Memoir by Mitford, 24mo. 23. Poems, with Westall's Designs, 16mo. 24. Addit. Notes to the Corresp. of Gray and Mann, 1855, 8vo. The edit. of Gray's Poems pub. by Mr. H. C. Baird, Phila., 1850, sm. 8vo, already referred to, and that pub. by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1854, 18mo, deserve warm commendation. We promised to give a list of the contents of Pickering's edit. of Gray's Works, edited by Mitford, Lon., 1835, '43, fp. 8vo. Vol. I. Life by Mitford; Poems. II. Essay on the Poetry of Gray; Letters. III. Letters. IV. Letters; Journal of Tour in Italy. V. Mathias's Letter on the death of Nicholls; Reminiscences of Gray, by Nicholls; Correspondence of Gray with Nicholls; Correspondence of Brown and Nicholls relative to Gray; Letters of Nicholls; Notes by Mitford; Gray's Notes on Walpole's Lives of the Painters; Extracts from a poem on the letters of the alphabet; Observations on English Metre, Pseudo-Rhythm, Use of Rhyme, and on the Poems of Lydgate.

Gray, Walter. Almanacke, Lon., 1587, 8vo.

Gray, Walter. Expedition to Scheldt, 1810.

Gray, Rev. Wm. On Confirmation, Lon., 1848, 12mo.

Gray, Wm. Survey of Newcastle, &c., Lon., 1649, 4to.

Gray, Wm. Sketch of the Original English Prose Literature, Oxf., 1835, 8vo.

Gray, Wm., and **Dochard.** Voyage of Discovery in Africa, 1818–21, Lon., 8vo.

Graydon, Alexander, 1752–1818, a native of Bristol, Pennsylvania, a soldier in the Revolutionary War, was the author of Memoirs of a Life chiefly passed in Pennsylvania, within the last Sixty Years; with Occasional Remarks upon the General Occurrences, Character, and Spirit of that Eventful Period, Harrisburg, 1811. Reprinted in London. This vol. was repub. in Edinburgh, 1822, by John Galt, with a dedication to Richard Rush, Esq., American Minister at London. Mr. Galt remarks in his dedication that

"It is remarkable that a production so rich in the various excellencies of style, description, and impartiality, should not have been known in this country, especially as it is perhaps the best personal narrative which has yet appeared relative to the history of that great conflict which terminated in establishing the independence of the United States."

The London Quarterly Review gives an amusing review of this work, and, referring to Mr. Galt's eulogy, remarks:

"He now appears as the editor and eulogist of these *Memoirs*, which—notwithstanding his high and solemn praise, both of their matter and manner—we venture to pronounce to be in matter almost worthless, and in manner wholly contemptible. . . . We scarcely remember to have met with an emptier pretender to literature, or a grosser apostate in politics. . . . We can honestly assure Mr. Galt—without overrating his talents and taste in the least—that he is himself capable of *adding* a thousand times more *lustre to the English language* than the author of such an absurd farrago as he has here thought proper to reprint."—xxvi. 364–374.

A new ed. of this work, rearranged, with biographical and historical notes, and an index, was pub. by Mr. John Stockton Littell, of Germantown, in 1846, Phila., 8vo. pp. 504.

Mr. Graydon was a contributor to the literary and political journals of the day. A number of his essays, very popular at the time, will be found in the Phila. Portfolio, under the title of Notes of a Desultory Reader. In these papers he communicates to the public his opinions respecting his favourite authors.

Graydon, Rev. George. Fish; Trans. Irish Acad., 1794.

Graydon, Wm., of Pennsylvania. 1. Digest of the Laws of the U. States, &c., Harrisburg, 1803, 8vo; Lon., 1803, 8vo; Appendix, Harrisburg, 1813, 8vo. 2. Justice and Constable's Assist., Phila., 1820, 8vo. 3. Forms of Conveyancing, and of Practice in the various Courts and Public Offices. New ed., by Robert E. Wright, 1845, 8vo. Fourth ed.

"The previous editions have been for the last forty years the ready and constant guide-book of the professional man as well as of the citizen, in all cases in which a safe and convenient Form-Book was needed; and it is only necessary to remark that the labours of Mr. Wright, in bringing it down to the present period, have been faithfully and judiciously executed."—Fred. C. Brightly.

"We are glad to see this favourite book in a new and much improved edition."—*Amer. Law Reg., Jan.* 1853.

Grayhurst, Thomas, supposed to be a fictitious name. Remarks rel. to the Trial of Lord Grosvenor, Lon., 1770, 8vo.

Grayson, E. Standish the Puritan, N. York, 1850, 12mo. 2. Overing; or, the Heir of Wycherly, 1852, 12mo.

Grayson, P. W. Vice Unmasked, an Essay; being a consideration of the Influence of Law upon the Moral Essence of Man, &c., N. York, 1830, 8vo.

Grayson, Wm. J., b. 1788, in Beaufort, S. Carolina, has been a member of the U. States Congress, and held many important public posts. 1. Letter to Governor Seabrook. This is against disunion of the U. States. 2. The Hireling and the Slave; a didactic poem, 1854. In this poem we find a comparison drawn between the condition of the negro slave and the pauper labourer of Europe. Mr. G. displays poetical powers of no ordinary stamp.

Graystands, Robert de. See Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 689.

Greated, Timothy. Essay on Friendship, Lon., 1726, 8vo.

Greathead, Henry. Invention, &c. of the Life-Boat, Lon., 1804, 8vo.

Greatheed, Bertie, d. 1804, an amateur artist, was one of the contributors to the Florence Miscellany ridiculed by Wm. Gifford (*q. v.*) in his Baviad. Gifford styles Greatheed the "deep-mouthed Theban." 1. Essay on the Right of Conquest, Florence, 1783, 4to. 2. The Regent; a Tragedy, Lon., 1788, 8vo.

Greatheed, Samuel. Serms, 1800, '08, both 8vo.

Greatorex, Thomas, 1758–1831, a musical composer, contributed a paper on measuring mountains by the barometer, to Phil. Trans., pub. a composition on Psalm Tunes, &c., and left some MS. papers on chemistry and botany. See Lon. Gent. Mag., Sept. 1831.

Greatrakes, Valentine, b. 1628, a noted empiric, pub. Account of his great and strange Cures, in a Letter from himself to the Hon. Robt. Boyle, Esq., Lon., 1666, 4to. See Biog. Brit., in art. Stubbe; Harris's Ware's Hist. of Ireland; Account, &c., 1666.

Greaves, Sir Edward, M.D., d. 1680, a native of Surrey, physician-in-ordinary to K. Charles II., was a brother of John Greaves. 1. Morbus Epidemicus ann. 1643, Oxf., 1643, 4to. 2. Oratio, &c., Lon., 1667, 4to.

Greaves, John, 1602–1652, brother to the preceding, an eminent mathematician and antiquary, a native of Colmore, near Alresford, in Hampshire, educated at Balliol Coll., Oxf., became Geometry Lecturer in Gresham Coll., and subsequently Savilian Prof. of Astronomy at Oxford. His best-known works are—1. Pyramidologia; or, a Description of the Pyramids of Egypt, Lon., 1646, 8vo. In French, 1663, fol.; and see Churchill's Voyages, ii. 689, 1708. 2. A Discourse on the Roman Fort and Denarius, Lon., 1647, 8vo; and see Churchill's Voyages, ii. 737, 1708. 3. Elementa Linguæ Persicæ, 1649, 4to. 4. Miscellaneous Works: with Hist. and Crit. Account of his Life and Writings, 1737, 2 vols. 8vo.

"He was a person in great value, and much respected by learned men, particularly by Selden, who, had our author lived, would have left to him part of his wealth."—*Athen. Oxon.*

See Smith's Vita quorundam erudit. virorum; Athen. Oxon.; Gen. Dict.; Biog. Brit.; Usher's Life and Letters; Life by Dr. Birch; Ward's Gresham Professors.

Greaves, John. Essays for Sabbath Reading. New ed., Lon., 1848, 12mo.

"Cannot easily be read without profit at any time."—*Lon. Wesley Method. Mag.*

Greaves, Jonathan. Philosophic Mouse: Philos. Subjects for the young, Lon., 1815, 8vo.

Greaves, Thomas. Songs of Sundrie Kindes, 1604.

Greaves, Thomas, D.D., d. 1676, brother to John Greaves, Preb. of Peterborough, and Rector of Benefield. 1. De Linguæ Arabicæ, &c., Oxf., 1637, 4to. 2. Observationes in Persicam Pentateuchi Versionem, &c. Vide Bib. Polyglot., tom. vi. Also trans. into Latin by Samuel Clarke.

"He was a man of great learning."—*Athen. Oxon.*

See references appended to Greaves, John.

Greaves, Thomas. Serms., Lon., 1763, '64.

Greaves, Rev. Thomas Berkeley. The Wilderness; or, Prolusions in Verse, 1811, 12mo.

Greaves, Wm. Treatise on Natural and Practical Agriculture, Lon., 1804, 8vo.

"Many remarks are sensible and correct, but added nothing to the already-existing practice."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Grebner, Ezek. Visions and Prophecies concerning Scotland, England, and Ireland, Lon., 1660, '61, 12mo.

Grece, Charles F. 1. Essays on Husbandry, addressed to the Canadian Farmers. 2. Facts, &c. resp. Canada and the U. States, Lon., 1819, 8vo.

"Evidently the production of a plain, sensible, practical man."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

But see Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 108.

Greeley, Horace, b. Feb. 3, 1811, at Amherst, New Hampshire, commenced life as a printer, and was employed in this capacity in several New York establishments. As a journalist his name has been connected with "The Constitution," "The New Yorker," "The Jeffersonian," "The Log Cabin," and (commenced in 1841) "The Tribune." In 1848 he was elected to the United States Congress. For particulars of his life, see The Life of Horace Greeley, by James Parton, N. York, 1855, 12mo.

"This book is singularly well written; and its mingling of private incidents with public history is so managed that its popularity will not be transient. . . . Recommending the Life of Mr. Greeley to general attention, we have to speak in particular commendation of the admirable style in which the author has collected his materials and wrought them up. The book did not reveal to us the power of Horace Greeley. We knew that before. But we did not know the power in research, in mastery of the English language, and in strong good sense, of Mr. Parton, who is its author."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, lxxx. 545–548, *q. v.*

But a critic in Blackw. Mag. for March, 1856, does not appear to admire either Mr. Greeley or the labours of his biographer, and declares, with respect to the latter, that

"Any man would accept his chance against a Kentucky rifle sooner than a biography at the hands of Mr. J. Parton."—*Biography gone Mad; ubi supra.*

1. Hints towards Reforms, N. York, 1851, 12mo. This vol. consists of addresses, &c. 2. Glances at Europe from Great Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland, &c. during the Summer of 1851. Originally pub. in the Tri-

June. 3. Art and Industry as represented in the Exhibition of the Crystal Palace, New York, 1853–54. Edited by H. G., 1853, 12mo. Originally pub. in the Tribune. 4. Association Discussed by H. Greeley and H. J. Raymond, 1847, 8vo. 5. History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension or Restriction in the U.S. from 1787 to 1856, N.Y., 1856, 8vo; several edits.

"With a shrewd, clear intellect, an astonishingly vigorous style, and a heart easily wrought up to that degree of passion necessary to the production of the best kind of writing. he fears not the quill of any man living."—*Life of Horace Greeley, in Modern Agitators, by D. W. Bartlett, N. York*, 1855, 12mo, *q. v.*

"His writings embrace every variety of style—classic beauty, exquisite poetry, graphic description, vapid commonplace, the full semblage of originality, the moon in the mist, and the *ignis fatuus* light of whimsical nonsense. . . . His widely-circulated journal contains good specimens of acute wit, critical reasoning, solid argument, brilliant invective, profound philosophy, beautiful poetry, and moving eloquence, mixed with the opposite of these. . . . He is the great recording secretary of this Continent, employed by the masses to take notes and print them."—*Life of Horace Greeley, in Off-Hand Takings, by G. W. Bungay, N. York*, 1854, 12mo, *q. v.*

See also Putnam's Mag. for July, 1855.

Green. See also GREENE.

Green. General Collection of Voyages and Travels, Lon., 1745, 4 vols. 4to.

Green. Examination of Godwin's Political Justice, &c., Lon., 1798, 8vo.

Green, Andrew. 1. Essay on the State of the Jews, 1800. 2. Impolicy of the Laws of Usury, 1812, 8vo.

Green, Ashbel, V.D.M., 1762–1848, a native of Hanover, New Jersey, served for some time in the Revolutionary army, and afterwards taught school; graduated at Princeton College in 1783; Prof. of Mathematics and natural philosophy in the college, 1785–87; ordained in 1787; chaplain to Congress, 1782–1800; President of Princeton College, 1812–22. For particulars respecting the ministerial and official career of this excellent man, the reader is referred to the Life of Ashbel Green, V.D.M. Begun to be written by himself in his eighty-second year, and continued to his eighty-fourth. Prepared for the Press, at the Author's request, by Joseph H. Jones, Pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. N. York, 1849, 8vo, pp. 628. Dr. Green pub. ten occasional Sermons, 1790–1836; six Addresses, Reports, &c., 1793–1836; Hist. of Presbyterian Missions, 1 vol.; Lectures on the Shorter Catechism, 2 vols. 12mo; Discourses on the College of New Jersey, together with a History of the College, 1822; a large proportion of the contents of The Christian Advocate, 12 vols., Phila., 1822–34.

"The character of his mind is impressed on his writings. His lectures on the Shorter Catechism, the sermon on the union of science and religion, which he prepared and published while President of the College of New Jersey, and the Christian Advocate, a religious periodical, which he for a number of years conducted with so much ability and usefulness, will long remain clear proofs that he possessed a mind of high order."—REV. J. J. JANEWAY, D.D.

"On the whole, I esteem him as among the ripest scholars, the most able divines, the most useful men, which our country has produced. His name will be more closely connected with the history and progress of the Presbyterian Church, one hundred years hence, than that of any of his predecessors. He well deserves a name and a place among 'The Lights of the American Pulpit.'—REV. N. MURRAY, D.D. See conclusion of this article.

"We always read his writings with approbation of the just sentiments and the vigorous thinking which they indicate; but sometimes feeling as if the writer would have attained a still more spirited and nervous style if he had been less painfully scrupulous in weighing every sentence which he penned in the scales of the strictest historical verity."—REV. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D.

"As a writer, his style is not unlike that of his model, Dr. Witherspoon, remarkably perspicuous, showing a clear perception of his subject; it is chaste, wholly free from all that is quaint, affected, foreign and barbarous. The grand quality of Dr. Green's style may be said to have been strength; by means of which, even when the thought was familiar, it was carried to the mind with unusual condensation and force. . . . His Lectures on the Shorter Catechism are probably the most useful and generally popular of all his instructive works."—REV. JOSEPH H. JONES, D.D.: *Life of Dr. Green*, to which we are indebted for the preceding extracts.

Green, B. Examples in Drawing, 1796.

Green, Charles. Astronomical Observations; Phil. Trans., 1771.

Green, Edward. 1. The Spirit of the Bankrupt Laws, 4th ed., with Precedents, Lon., 1780, 8vo. 2. Observations on the Drama, 1803, 8vo.

Green, or Greene, Edward Barnaby, d. 1788, trans. Anacreon, Apollonius Rhodius, and portions of Pindar; paraphrased Persius; pub. two odes, and Strictures relative to the Rowley Poems, Critical Essays, and Poetical Essays, 1770–84.

Green, Frances Harriet, formerly Miss Whipple, a native of Smithfield, Rhode Island, commenced her literary career by poetical contributions (1830–35) to the periodicals of the day. Her first vol. was Memoirs of Eleanor Elbridge, a coloured woman, of which more than 30,000 copies were sold. She has since pub. The Mechanic, 1841; Might and Right, an account of the Dorr Insurrection, 1844; Nanuntenoo, a Legend of the Narragansetts, in six cantos, of which the first three were pub. in Phila. in 1848; Analytical Class-Book of Botany, 1855. She has also contributed largely to "Reform periodicals," and for some time (in 1842) edited The Wampanoag and (in 1848) The Young People's Journal of Science, Literature, and Art. See Griswold's Female Poets of America.

Green, Francis, of Boston, Mass., d. 1809, aged 67, pub. a dissertation on the art of imparting speech to the deaf and dumb, (1783;) essays on the same subject in the newspapers; and trans. the letters of the Abbé l'Epée.

Green, G. Dissertatio de Regno Magnæ Britanniæ, Witteb., 1667, 4to.

Green, Henry W., LL.D., Chief-Justice of New Jersey. Reports of Cases in Ct. of Chancery of N. Jersey, Elizabethtown, 1842–46, 2 vols. 8vo.

Green, Horace, M.D., LL.D., b. Dec. 24, 1802, in Rutland county, Vermont; President of the Faculty and Emeritus Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the N. York Med. Coll.; Corresp. Mem. Lon. Med. Society, &c. 1. Treatise on Diseases of the Air-Passages, N. York, 1846, 8vo. This excellent work has reached the 3d edit.

"The author has made a most valuable addition to practical medicine. . . . We have adopted the mode of treatment recommended by him, and corroborate his statements as to its great value."—*Brit. and. For. Med. Rev.*

2. Pathology and Treatment of the Croup, 1849, 12mo. 3. On the Surgical Treatment of the Polypi of the Larynx, and the Œdema of the Glottis.

"Dr. Green has won very marked distinction in the profession, by his bold, novel, and highly-successful treatment of diseases of the air-tubes, which had very generally been deemed incurable; and his skill and experience in this particular department of surgery probably qualifies him to treat the subject with more knowledge and confidence than any other writer on this side the Atlantic."

4. In 1856, Dr. Green pub. a Report, with a Statistical Table, of 106 Cases of Pulmonary Diseases treated by Injections into the Bronchial Tubes with a Solution of Nitrate of Silver.

"I have only to say that I have confirmed the statements made by Dr. Horace Green: I have introduced the catheter publicly in the clinical wards of the Royal Infirmary, in seven patients. I think it important that these facts should be known to the profession, as a homage justly due to the talents of a distinguished transatlantic physician, and with a view of recommending a practice which, if judiciously employed, may form a new era in the treatment of pulmonary disease."—PROF. J. H. BENNETT: *Edin. Med. Jour.*

5. Selections from the Favorite Prescriptions of Living American Practitioners, N.Y., 1858.

Dr. G. has contributed a number of papers to the London Lancet, the American Medical Monthly, Silliman's Journal, and the New York Journal of Medicine.

Green, J. A Refutation of the Apology for Actors, Lon., 1615.

Green, J. Privileges of the Lord Mayor, &c., 1709, '22.

Green, J. 1. Spelling Book, Lon., 1721, 12mo. 2. A Chart of N. and S. America, &c., 1753, fol. 3. Remarks in support of the above Chart, 1753, 4to.

Green, James. Golden Numbers; rel. to Easter, Lon., 1755, 8vo.

Green, James, Lieut., R.N. 1. Critical Essays, Lon., 1770, 8vo. 2. Hist. Essay on Govts., Edin., 1793, 8vo. 3. British Constitution.

Green, James S. Reports of Cases Supreme Ct. N. Jersey, 1831–36, Trenton, 1833–38, 3 vols. 8vo.

Green, J. H., the Reformed Gambler. 1. Gambling Exposed, Phila., 12mo. 2. The Gambler's Life. 3. Secret Band of Brothers. 4. The Reformed Gambler; an Autobiography; new eds., 1858.

Green, John, Curate of Thurnscoe, Yorkshire. 1. Nine Discourses, 1711, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1711, 8vo. 3. Grace and Truth, &c., 1752–62, 8vo. 4. Serm., 1763, 8vo.

Green, John. 1. Journey from Aleppo to Damascus in 1725, Lon., 1736, 8vo. 2. Collec. of Voyages and Travels, 1745–47, 4 vols. 4to. A collection of great value, and the original of the Abbé Prevost's Collection. See Cens. Lit., 411, 412; 2d ed., 1815.

Green, John. A con. on nat. philos. to Phil. Trans., 1739.

Green, John, D.D., 1706–1779, a native of Beverley, Yorkshire, was a sizar, and became (in 1730) a Fellow, of St. John's Coll., Camb.; Regius Prof. of Divinity, 1748; Master of Bene't Coll., 1750; Dean of Lincoln, 1756; Bishop of Lincoln, 1761; Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's,

1771. He pub. ten occasional serms., 1749–73: The Academic, 1750; and was one of the authors of the Athenian Letters, pub. by Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke: best ed., 1798, 2 vols. 4to. See Chalmers's Biog. Dict., and authorities there cited.

Green, John, Curate of St. Saviour's, Southwark. 1. Serm., Lon., 1757, 4to. 2. Nine Serms., 1758, 8vo. 3. Eight Serms., 1758, 8vo. 4. Serm., 1759.

Green, John. Serm., 1764, 4to.

Green, John Richards, *i. e.* **John Gifford,** *q. v.*

Green, Joseph, 1706–1780, a native of Boston, Mass., graduated at Harvard in 1726, and subsequently became a distiller. He was a man of great wit, and wrote a number of satirical poems, &c., among the best-known of which are Entertainment for A Winter's Evening; a burlesque on a Psalm of Mather Byles; The Land-Bank; Account of the celebration of St. John; and A Mournful Lamentation for the Death of Old Mr. Tenor. His political pieces were in favour of the principles of freedom. An interesting account of Green will be found in Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

Green, Mrs. Mary Anne Everett. 1. Letters of Royal and Illust. Ladies of G. Britain, now first pub., with Hist. Notices, Lon., 1846, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 2. Lives of the Princesses of England, 1849–55, 6 vols. p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1857.

"In closing this last review of the work, we cannot finally part from Mrs. Green without again bearing our testimony to the careful research and diligent examination of authorities which each volume displays. Along the line of six hundred years much incidental light has been thrown, not only on English but on Continental history; and as a valuable contribution towards both we recommend these volumes."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1855, 549–551.

"As a companion to Miss Strickland's Memoirs of the English Queens, this work may claim a similarly wide audience, and help to popularize historical tastes."—*Lon. Examiner.*

3. Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria, 1857, p. 8vo. 4. Calendar of State Papers, 4 vols., 1858–59. See Lon. Athen., 1858, Pt. 1, 457, Pt. 2, 386; LEMON, ROBERT. Mrs. Green has in preparation The Queens of the House of Brunswick.

Green, Matthew, 1697–1737, an officer in the London Custom-House, was noted for his wit and poetical abilities. 1. The Grotto, 1732, privately printed, afterwards inserted in Dodsley's Collection, vol. v. 2. The Spleen; a Poem, 1737, 8vo. Published by Glover, the author of Leonidas, who had urged the author to its completion as it now stands. It was subsequently pub. in Dodsley's Collection, and also in the 2d ed. of Dr. Johnson's Poets. In 1796, 8vo, Cadell and Davies pub. The Spleen and other Poems, with a Pref. Essay by Dr. Aikin. Green's Poetical Works were pub. in 1854, by the Rev. R. A. Willmot, in the same vol. with those of Gray, Parnell, Collins, and J. Warton. See Lon. Athenæum, 1854: 1840; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1849, Pt. 2, 468. Pope remarks that there is a great deal of originality in The Spleen; and Gray, in his correspondence with Horace Walpole, observes of Green's poems, then pub. in Dodsley's Collection:

"There is a profusion of wit everywhere; reading would have formed his judgment and harmonized his verse, for even his wood-notes often break out into strains of real poetry and music." See Johnson and Chalmers's Poets, 1810.

Green, Ralph. Porter-Brewer, &c., Lon., 1765, fol.

Green, Richard, D.D. Serm., 1745, 4to.

Green, Richard, D.D. Serm., 1756, 4to.

Green, Richard W. 1. Gradations in Algebra, Phil., 12mo. 2. Key to do., 12mo. 3. Little Reckoner, 18mo. 4. Arithmetical Guide, 18mo.

Green, Robert. See GREENE.

Green, Robert. Hand-Drill for sowing Peas, Beans, &c.; Nic. Jour., 1804.

Green, Robert. On Under Draining Wet and Cold Lands, Lon., 1842, 8vo.

"This book has been very little noticed, though written on a most important subject, as the title comprehends all the lands that require to be drained."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Green, Rupert. The Secret Plot; a Tragedy, 1777, 12mo.

"Produced before he was nine years old."—*Biog. Dramat.*

Green, S. Romances, history, &c., 1806–12.

Green, Samuel. Serms., Lon., 1786, 8vo.

Green, Thomas. Serms., &c., 1750, '54, '58, all 12mo.

Green, or **Greene, Thomas,** 1658–1738, a native of Norwich; Fellow of Bene't Coll., 1680; Vicar of Minster, Thanet, 1695; Master of Bene't Coll., 1698; Archdeacon of Canterbury, 1708; Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the Fields, Westminster, 1716; Bishop of Norwich, 1721; trans. to Ely 1723. Serms. and theolog. treatises, 1710, '15, '16, '21, '23, '24, '26, '27, '34. His principal works are upon the Lord's Supper, 1710; The Principles of Religion, 1726; and the Four Last Things, 1734.

Green, Thomas. On Enthusiasm, Lon., 1755, 8vo.

Green, or **Greene, Thomas,** D.D., Dean of Sarum. Serm. on 1 Chron. xxix. 14, Lon., 1767, 8vo.

Green, Thomas. An Ancient Urn; Trans. Irish Acad., 1787.

Green, Thomas, Jr., of Liverpool. Miscell. Poetry, Lon., 1809, 12mo.

Green, Thomas, 1769–1825, a native of Ipswich, entered the Middle Temple, but devoted his time to travel and literary research. He pub. a work on the theory of Morals, and Extracts from the Diary of a Lover of Literature, Ipswich, 1810, 4to. After Mr. G.'s decease, further extracts from the original MS. from which the above work was printed were pub. in The Gentleman's Magazine, Jan. 1834, &c. Prefixed to the first extract will be found a biographical account of the author. It is to be regretted that the whole of the Diary was not given to the world.

Green, Valentine. 1. Polite Arts in France, Lon., 1732, '83, 4to. 2. Survey of Worcester, Worces., 1764, 8vo. New ed., 1796, 2 vols. 4to. 3. Discovery of the Body of K. John, Lon., 1797, 4to. 4. Cat. of Callot's Works, 1804.

Green, W. Abyssus Mali; or, Corruption of Man's Nature, 1676, 8vo.

"Very excellent."—*Palmer's Nonconf.*, vol. ii.

Green, W., and **Penn, John.** Moral and Religious Essays, Lon., 1776, 2 vols. 12mo.

Green, Wm., d. 1794, Fellow of Clare Hall, Camb.; Rector of Hardingham, Norfolk. 1. The Song of Deborah, reduced to metre; with a new trans. and comment., with Notes, Lon., 1753, 4to. 2. New Trans. of the Prayer of Habakkuk, the Prayer of Moses, and the CXXXIX. Ps., with a Comment., &c., Camb., 1755, 4to. 3. New Trans. of the Psalms from the Hebrew, with Notes, &c., Lon., 1763, 8vo.

"Many of the Psalms are considerably improved in this version, but as a whole, it is inferior to the next work of the author, [Poetical Parts, &c.]"—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Some judicious alterations in the version, and valuable criticisms in the notes. . . . The language of the translation, though correct, hath neither that force nor harmony which we find in the common version of our Bibles."—*Lon. Month. Rev., O. S.*, xxviii. 267.

4. Poetical Parts of the O. Test., trans. from the Hebrew, with Notes, Camb., 1781, 4to. In German, by J. F. Roos, Gessæ, 1784.

"These translations are, in general, very accurate and elegant specimens of biblical interpretation. The notes are not numerous or extensive, but discover much good taste and sound criticism."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.* And see the Lon. Month. Rev., O. S., lviii. 1–8.

Green also made trans. from Isaiah, 1776; Horace, 1777, '83; Virgil, 1783; and Ovid, 1783.

Green, Wm. 1. Views on the Lakes, 1808–09, atlas fol. 2. 78 Studies from Nature, Lon., 1809, '18, fol.; 60 do., 1810, 12mo. 3. Tourist's New Guide, Kendal, 1819, 2 vols. 8vo. The result of eighteen years' observations in Ambleside, Keswick, &c.

"It has been the business of his life to study nature; and to that business he brought great talents, intense perseverance, and passionate enthusiasm. . . . In short, the great outline of the land of the Lakes and Mountains is filled up with a precision, a fulness, and an accuracy, no less wonderful than delightful."—PROFESSOR JOHN WILSON.

Green, Wm. A Companion to the Countess of Huntingdon's Hymns, Lon., 1809, 8vo.

Greenaway, Rev. Stephen, 1713–1795, a clergyman of the Ch. of Eng. A New Trans. of Ecclesiastes, &c., in 3 parts, Lon., 1787, 8vo.

"A London bookseller, of whom I purchased this book in 1819, assured me, that although he was one of the publishers, it was the only complete copy he had ever seen."—*Cotton's edit. of the Bible, q.v.*

"The author was no great Hebrew scholar, and a great adversary to conjectural criticism; but the work deserves to be consulted, both on Ecclesiastes and on a considerable number of other passages of Scripture on which the writer offers remarks. He speaks respectfully of Lowth and Kennicott, but is very much displeased with Father Houbigant."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Greene. See also GREEN.

Greene, Albert G., b. in Providence, Rhode Island, Feb. 10, 1802, was educated at Brown University, and on leaving college became a member of the bar. Since 1834 he has occupied a post under the city government of his native place. He has contributed a number of poetical pieces to periodicals, but never published a volume. Among his best-known compositions are The Baron's Last Banquet, Oh! Think not that the Bosom's Light, and Old Grimes. Mr. G. has a valuable collection of American poetry, and it is hoped that he will give the results of his researches in this department to the public.

Greene, Alexander. The Politician Cheated; a Comedy, Lon., 1663, 4to.

"Whether it was ever acted does not appear."—*Biog. Dramat.*

Greene, Asa, d. 1837, a New England physician, became a bookseller in New York, and for some time edited The New York Evening Transcript. 1. The Life and Adventures of Dr. Dodimus Duckworth, A.N.Q.; to which is added the History of a Steam Doctor, N. York, 1833, 12mo. 2. The Perils of Pearl Street, 1834, 2 vols. 12mo. 3. The travels of Ex-Barber Fribbleton in America, 1835. 4. A Yankee among the Nullifiers, 1835. 5. A Glance at New York, 1837. 6. Debtor's Prison, 1837, 18mo. Mr. Greene possessed great humour, and descriptive powers of no ordinary character.

Greene, Bartholomew. His Admonition to Repentance and Amendment of Life, *s. a.*, 8vo.

Greene, or **Green, George.** 1. Lower Normandy, 1789, 1800, &c., Lon., 1802–05, 8vo. 2. Journey from London to St. Petersburg, 1813, 12mo.

Greene, George Washington, b. April 8, 1811, at East Greenwich, Kent county, Rhode Island, is a son of N. R. Greene, the son of the celebrated General Nathanael Greene of the Revolutionary Army. The subject of this notice was educated at Brown University, in which institution he subsequently became Instructor in Modern Languages. For many years he resided in Europe, chiefly in Italy, and was from 1837 to '45 United States Consul to Rome. Since 1852 he has resided in the city of New York.

1. Life of General Greene, in Sparks's Amer. Biog., 2d Series, x. 3, Bost., 1846. 2. Primary Lessons in French, N. York, 1849, 18mo. 3. New ed. of Putz and Arnold's Ancient Geography and Hist., 1849, 12mo. 4. Companion to Ollendorff's French Grammar, 1850, 16mo. 5. Primary Lessons in Italian, 18mo. 6. Historical Studies, composed of Hist. and Crit. Essays, chiefly on Italian Subjects, 1850, 12mo. 7. Hist. and Geography of the Middle Ages, 1851, 12mo; with an atlas, 8vo.

"As an introduction to the study of the Middle Ages, it is all that can be desired; and as a manual of reference for advanced students in history, and even for those who have traversed the whole ground in detail, it cannot be otherwise than a most useful book. For readers of every class, the usefulness of the book is greatly increased by the felicitous and scholar-like manner in which it is written."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, lxxiii. 271–273, *q. v.*

8. Addison's Complete Works,—the first complete edition ever published,—including all of Bishop Hurd's edition, with numerous pieces now first collected, and copious notes, by Prof. G. W. Greene. A new issue, in 6 vols. 12mo, with Vignettes, &c., New York, 1854. See ADDISON, JOSEPH.

Mr. G. devoted several years while in Europe to the history of Italy; but his studies were interrupted on his return home, and he has never resumed it. He is now engaged in editing the papers of his grandfather, Gen. Greene, with a new and elaborate life.

In addition to the works above enumerated, he has contributed many papers on historical and critical subjects to The North American Review, The Christian Review, The Knickerbocker Magazine, Harper's Magazine, and Putnam's Magazine.

Greene, John. Serms., 1644, '47, both 4to.

Greene, John. Serm., 1713, 8vo.

Greene, John. Serm., &c., 1723–28, all 8vo.

Greene, John. Serm., 1737, 8vo.

Greene, John. Beauty; a Poem, Lon., 1755, 4to.

Greene, John. Theolog. and Med. Treatises, Lon., 1755, '66, '72.

Greene, Joshua. Index to Cases in Admiralty, &c., Lon., 1818, 8vo.

Greene, Maurice, d. 1755, a composer of English cathedral music, made collections with a view to publication of cathedral music. These were used by Dr. William Boyce in the splendid work already noticed by us.

Greene, Max. The Kansas Region, N. York, 1856. Contains a large amount of information.

Greene, Nathaniel, b. at Boscawen, New Hampshire, May 20, 1797, has been connected at different times with The New Hampshire Patriot, The Concord Gazette, The New Hampshire Gazette, The Haverbill Gazette, The Essex Patriot, and The Boston Statesman. In 1829 he became postmaster of Boston. He has pub. a number of translations from the Italian, German, and French. 1. Storia d'Italia, di G. Sforzosi, Italia, 1830. This work was trans. by Mr. Greene for Harper's Family Library.

"Some praise is due to Sforzosi, who has condensed into one volume the whole history of Italy, ancient and modern. His work has been happily translated into English by a competent scholar in this country. It however had no higher aim than to be an elementary work, and is only to be recommended in that character."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, xlviii. 350.

2. Tales from the German. Trans. by N. Greene, Bost., 1837, 2 vols. 12mo.

"Mr. Greene has been favourably known by his previous translation of Sforzosi's Italian History, for Messrs. Harper's Edition of the Family Library. We hope he will find leisure to continue his literary pursuits, and that, since he has the power, he will also have the inclination, to enrich his native literature by transplanting such beautiful exotics into it as the Tales from the German."—WM. H. PRESCOTT: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xlvi. 156–161, *q. v.*

Greene, R. A. and **J. W. Lumpkin.** The Georgia Justice, Milledg., 1835, 8vo.

"This work is a mere compilation of the statutes of Georgia relating to the duties of Justices of the Peace."

Greene, R. W. The King *v.* O'Grady, Dubl., 1816, '18, 8vo.

Greene, Richard. Artificial Cheltenham Water, Nichol. Jour., 1809.

Greene, Robert, 1560?–1592, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, noted alike for his good advice and bad example, was a native of Ipswich, and educated at St. John's Coll., Camb. After leaving college he travelled on the continent, and upon his return home is supposed to have taken orders and received the living of Tollesbury in Essex, June 19, 1584. He was a boon companion with the dissipated wits of the day, deserted a lovely wife, lived a profligate life, occasionally chequered with partial repentance, and died of a surfeit of pickled herrings and Rhenish wine. In his Groat's Worth of Wit bought with a Million of Repentance, written not long before his death, and other pieces of a similar character, he laments his profligate career and exhorts his former companions to forsake their evil ways. His works, which consist of plays, poems, fictions, and tracts upon the manners of the day, are very numerous. Mr. Haslewood, in the Censura Literaria, x. 288–300, gives a list of forty-five, to which he adds five which have been ascribed to him; and Mr. Octavius Gilchrist increases the catalogue (Cens. Lit., x. 380) by the names of three more. Further information respecting his works will be found in the authorities cited below. The following is a list of the contents of the edit. of Greene's Works pub. in 1831, 2 vols. cr. 8vo, by the Rev. A. Dyce:

Vol. I. Account of Greene and his Writings; Orlando Furioso; A Looking-Glass for London and England; Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay; Specimen of the famous Historie of Fryer Bacon. II. Alphonsus, King of Arragon; James the Fourth; George-a-Greene, the Pinner of Wakefield; History of George-a-Greene; Ballad of the Jolly Pinder of Wakefield, with Robin Hood, Scarlet, and John; Poems; Addenda, and Index to the Notes.

Of the manner in which Mr. Dyce has discharged his editorial duties we have already had occasion to speak: see DYCE, REV. ALEXANDER. As an author, Greene's merits are undoubtedly considerable; and it is greatly to be regretted that he was not always in the moral vein which presents so striking a contrast to his loose habits. Wood does not speak of his productions with much respect:

"He was a pastoral sonnet-maker, and author of several things which were pleasing to men and women of his time. They made much sport, and were valued among scholars; but since, they have been mostly sold on ballad-mongers' stalls."—*Fasti Oxon.*

We quote some more recent opinions:

"Those I have perused display a rich and glowing fancy, much originality and universal command of language, combined with an extensive knowledge of the world. His crowded similes are in unison with those of the period when he wrote, and prove him a disciple of the then fashionable *Euphean* sect; they are in general well selected, appositely applied, and quaintly amuse while his moral instructs. He possessed considerable, if not first-rate, abilities, and it is inconsistent to measure either poetry or prose by any standard of criticism erected two centuries after the decease of the author."—HASLEWOOD: *Censura Literaria*, ii. 288–300, *q. v.*

"He had great vivacity of intellect, a very inventive imagination, extensive reading, and his works abound with frequent and successful allusions to the Classics. It is surprising to see how polished and how finished some of his pieces are when it is considered that he wrote most of them to supply his immediate necessities, and in quick succession one to another."—BELOE: *Anec. of Lib. and Scarce Books.*

"It must be confessed that many of the prose tracts of Greene are licentious and indecent; but there are many also whose object is useful and whose moral is pure. They are written with great vivacity, several are remarkable for the most poignant raillery, all exhibit a glowing warmth of imagination, and many are interspersed with beautiful and highly-polished specimens of his poetical powers. On those which are employed in exposing the machinations of his infamous associates, he seems to place a high value, justly considering their detection as an essential service due to his country; and he fervently thanks his God for enabling him so successfully to lay open the 'most horrible Coosenages of the common Cony-Catchers, Cooseners, and Crosse-Biters,' names which in those days designated the perpetrators of every species of deception and knavery. . . . Though most of the productions of Greene were written to supply the wants of the passing hour, yet the poetical effusions scattered through his works betray few marks of haste or slovenliness, and many of them, indeed, may be classed among the most polished and elegant of their day. To much warmth and fertility of fancy they add a noble strain of feeling and enthusiasm, together with many exquisite touches of the pathetic, and so many impressive lessons of morality, as, in a great measure, to atone for the licentiousness of several of his prose tracts."—DR. DRAKE: *Shakspeare and his Times*, i. 494, 627.

"As a writer of novels and pamphlets, he is full of affectation, but generally elegant, and sometimes eloquent: it is a misfortune which runs through his works, that he often imitated the popular but puerile allusions of Lily. His invention is poor from the want of a vigorous imagination, but his fancy is generally lively and graceful. In facility of expression, and in the flow of his blank verse, he is not to be placed below his contemporary Peele. His usual fault (more discoverable in his plays than in his poems) is an absence of simplicity; but his pedantic classical references, frequently without either taste or discretion, he had in common with the other scribbling scholars of the time. It was Shakspeare's good fortune to be in a great degree without the knowledge, and therefore, if on no other account, without the defect."—J. PAYNE COLLIER: *Hist. of Eng. Dram. Poet.*, iii. 153–154.

"Professor Tieck, in the Preface to his Shakspeare's Vorschule, says that Greene had 'a happy talent, a clear spirit, and a lively imagination,' which, he adds, 'characterize all his writings.' I can by no means concur in this praise to its full extent," &c.—*Ibid.*, iii. 148.

"Greene succeeds pretty well in that florid and gay style, a little redundant in images, which Shakspeare frequently gives to his princes and courtiers, and which renders some unimpassioned scenes in his historic plays effective and brilliant. There is great talent shown, though upon a very strange canvas, in Greene's Looking-Glass for London and England."—HALLAM: *Lit. Hist. of Europe*, ii. 173.

Mr. Hallam speaks of Greene's novels as "deplorable specimens," and cites the Dorastus and Fawnia as an example of

"Quaint, affected, and empty Euphuism."—*Ibid.*, ii. 218.

"Greene's style is in truth most whimsical and grotesque. He lived before there was a good model of familiar prose; and his wit, like a stream that is too weak to force a channel for itself, is lost in rhapsody and diffuseness."—THOMAS CAMPBELL: *Lives of the Eng. Poets.*

But this was not the judgment of his contemporaries.

"She does observe as pure a phrase, and use as choice figures in her ordinary conversation, as any be i' th' Arcadia.

"*Carlo.*—Or rather in Greene's works, where she may steal with more security."

And Oldys does not hesitate to style Greene

"One of the greatest pamphleteers and refiners of our language in his time."

"He was obliged to have recourse to his pen for a maintenance; and indeed we think he is the first English poet that we have on record as writing for bread."—*Biog. Dramat.*

But this is a position which cannot be demonstrated, though it has frequently been adopted as true by those who blindly follow authorities. In addition to the many authorities cited above, we also refer the reader to Winstanley's Eng. Poets; Langbaine's Dram. Poets; Whalley's ed. of Ben Jonson; British Bibliographer; Restituta; Collier's Poet. Decam.; Ritson's Bibl. Poet.; Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.; Cibber's Lives of the Poets; Dodsley's Collec. of Old Plays, edited by Collier; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Retrosp. Rev.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Dibdin's Lib. Comp.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Dunlap's Hist. of Fiction. A specimen of Greene's poetical powers will be no unwelcome conclusion to this long article:

"Sweete are the thoughts that savour of content,
The quiet mind is richer than a crowne:
Sweete are the nights in carelesse slumber spent,
The poore estate scornes fortune's angry frowne:
Such sweete content, such mindes, such sleepe, such bliss,
Beggers injoy, when Princes oft doe miss."

From Greene's Farewell to Follie sent to Courtiers and Scholers, as a president to warne them from the vaine delights that drawe Youth on to repentance, 1617, 4to.

Greene, Robert, D.D. Works on divinity and natural philos., 1711, '12, '27.

Greene, Robert Berkeley. Geneal. of Christ, as given by Matt. and Luke, Lon., 1822, 8vo.

"This Table is ingeniously constructed; the notes exhibit, in a small compass, the result of much laborious research."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Greene, Samuel S., Prof. in the Normal Department Brown University, and Supt. of Public Schools, Providence. 1. Analysis of Eng. Gram., Phila. 2. Elements of do. 3. First Lessons in do.

Greene, Thomas. See GREEPE, THOMAS.

Greene, Thomas. A Poet's Vision and a Prince's Glorie, Lon., 1603, 4to. A poem dedicated to K. James. See Brydges's Restituta, iv. 1–5. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., £10 10*s.* Nassau, Pt. 1, 1737, £16 5*s.* 6*d.* Greene was an eminent comedian, and is supposed by Malone to have been a relation of Shakspeare's and the medium of his introduction to the theatre. He is the hero of Greene's Tu Quoque: see COOK, or COOKE, JOHN.

"As for Maister Greene, all that I will speak of him (and that without flattery) is this: if I were worthy to censure, there was not an actor of his nature, in his time, of better ability in performance of what he undertook, more applauded by the audience, of greater grace at the court, or of more general love in the city."—THOMAS HEYWOOD, *editor of Cook's Tu Quoque.*

Greene, Thomas. Poems, Lon., 1780, 12mo.

Greene, Wm. The Sound of a Voice uttered forth from the Mountaine of the Lord of Hosts, Lon., 1663, 4to.

Greene, Wm. Annals of George III., from his Accession to the Victory of Trafalgar, 1807, 2 vols. 12mo.

Greene, Wm. B., of Massachusetts. 1. The Doctrine of Life. 2. A Hypothetical Biography, &c.

Greenfield, Nath. Serm., 1615, '60, 8vo.

Greenfield, Thomas. Epistles and Miscell. Poems, Lon., 1815, 8vo.

Greenfield, Wm. Algebra; Trans. Soc., Edin., 1788.

Greenfield, Wm. 1. Comprehensive Bible, &c., Lon., 1827, cr. 4to, demy 4to, r. 4to, and imp. 4to.

"It has deservedly received a large measure of public approbation."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*, *q. v.*

2. Novum Testamentum, &c., 1829, 48mo.

"The work does the highest honour to the editor's fidelity, competent learning, and sound judgment."—*Lon. Eclectic Rev.*, *Feb.* 1832, vii. 160. See also Horne's Bib. Bib., 29.

3. Polymicrian Lexicon to the N. Test., 1829, 48mo. This is a companion to No. 2. 4. Book of Genesis, in English, Hebrew, &c., 2d ed.

"It should be in the hands of all self-taught students."—REV. R. W. JELF: *Suggestions respecting the Neglect of the Hebrew Language as a Qualification for Holy Orders.*

5. Book of the New Covenant, trans. from the Greek into Hebrew, 1831, fp. 8vo, and 32mo.

"Greenfield's philological labours are extraordinary; his translation displays profound scholarship."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

A memoir of this profound scholar and excellent man will be found in the London Imperial Mag. for Jan. and Feb. 1834.

Greenham, Richard, 1531–1591, a Puritan divine, Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Camb., Rector of Dry-Drayton. 1. Comfort, &c., with two Letters, Lon., 1595, 24mo. 2. Two Serms., 1595, 8vo. 3. Afflicted Conscience, and two Serms., 1598. 4. Collected Works, by Henry Holland, 1599, 4to; 2d ed., same year; 1601, fol.; with addits., 1605, '12, '81, fol.

"Christian Reader! thou hast here all Maister Greenham's Works, as they have been heretofore gathered and published by the industrie of that worthy and painefull Preacher, Maister Henry Holland."

"Greenham on Psalm cxix., in his works, is admirable, for the time in which it was written, both for method and style; and, like all the productions of this author, is full of spiritual unction."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

"Greenham excelled in experimental divinity, and knew how to stay a weak conscience—how to raise a fallen—how to strike a remorseless one."—BISHOP HALL.

"ON MR. GREENHAM'S BOOK OF THE SABBATH.

"While Greenham writeth on the Sabbath's rest,
His Soul enjoys not what his pen exprest:
His work enjoys not what itself doth say,
For it shall never find one resting day.
A thousand hands shall toss each page and line,
Which shall be scanned by a thousand eyne.
This Sabbath's rest, or that Sabbath's unrest,
'Tis hard to say which is the happiest."—BISHOP HALL.

See Clarke's Lives, at the end of his Martyrology; Brook's Lives of the Puritans.

Greenhill, Joseph. 1. The Prophecies, Lon., 1755, 8vo. 2. Occas. Serms., 1755, '56, '57, '68, '71, '73, '74. 3. Occas. Letters, 1780, 8vo.

Greenhill, Thomas. 1. The Art of Embalming, &c., Lon., 1705, 4to. 2. Med. con. to Phil. Trans., 1700, '05. Greenhill was one of thirty-nine children by one father and mother.

Greenhill, Wm., d. 1677? one of the Westminster Assembly of Divines; Rector of Stepney, 1656; ejected at the Restoration. 1. Serm., Lon., 1643, 4to. 2. Expos. of Ezekiel, 1645–62, 5 vols. 4to. First ed. seldom found complete. A second ed. of vol. i. appeared in 1649. New ed., revised and corrected by James Sherman, 1837, imp. 8vo.

"Like all the productions of the Puritans, it is evangelical, and stored with the knowledge of the Scriptures; but, like the most of them, it is distinguished by its sound doctrinal and practical views, rather than by the elegance of the composition or the critical acumen of the reasonings and illustrations."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Very full of doctrine and use."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"The London reprint is very neatly executed."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

3. Several Serms., 1671, 8vo. 4. Serm., 1677, 4to.

Greenhow, Robert, M.D., 1800–1854, a native of Richmond, Virginia, was for some time translator to the Department of State at Washington, D. C., and subsequently Associate Law Agent to the United States Commission for the determination of California claims, sitting at San Francisco. 1. Memoir on the Northwest Coast of North America, N. York, 1840, 8vo. 2. Hist. of Oregon and California, 1846, 8vo. This is an enlarged ed. of No. 1. It is a work of high authority.

Greening, Henry. 1. Forms of Declarations, &c., Lon., 1837, 12mo. 2d ed., 1853, 12mo: see 1 Jurist. 545.

14 Leg. Obs., 219. 2. Selections of Leading Statutes, 1842–45, 8vo: see 6 Jurist, 51. 3. Common Law Rules of Hilary Term, 1853, 12mo.

Greenlaw, A. Serm., Lon., 1794, 4to.

Greenleaf, Benjamin, b. 1786, at Haverhill, Mass.; grad. Dartmouth Coll., 1813. The National, The Introduction or Common School, and Mental, Arithmetics, Boston, 1840. Algebra, 1852. Practical Surveying.

Greenleaf, F. Abridgt. of Burn's Justice,, Bost., 1773.

Greenleaf, Rev. Jona. Sketches of Eccles. Hist. of Maine, 1821, 12mo.

Greenleaf, Moses, d. 1834, aged 55, at Williamsburg, Maine. 1. A Statistical View of the District of Maine, Bost., 1816, 8vo. Reviewed by B. Rand in N. Amer. Rev., iii. 362–425. 2. A Survey of the State of Maine, Portland, 1829, 8vo, and Atlas.

Greenleaf, Simon, LL.D., 1783–1853, a native of Newburyport, Mass., was the son of a captain in the Revolutionary Army, and a connection on the mother's side of the family of the late Chief-Justice Parsons; commenced the practice of the law in Standish, Maine, 1806, and in the same year removed to Gray, where he remained for twelve years; removed to Portland, 1818; appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court of Maine, 1820–32; succeeded Prof. Ashmun as Royall Prof. of Law in the Dane Law School, 1833; transferred to the Dane Professorship, vacant by the death of Judge Story, 1846; resigned this post in consequence of failing health, 1848. Mr. Greenleaf left a widow, to whom he was married in 1806, and two sons and two daughters, the only remaining members of a large family of children. Professor Greenleaf's principal works are—1. A Full Collection of Cases, Overruled, Denied, Doubted, or Limited in their application, taken from American and English Reports, Portland, 1821; 3d ed., by E. Hammond, N. York, 1840. Mr. Greenleaf was induced to prepare this work in consequence of having relied upon a decision which was proved to have been overruled.

"Mr. Greenleaf will have rendered to his profession a most eminent service if, by presenting so many examples of corrected error, he shall induce his brethren to examine decisions without fear, and the courts to revise them without reluctance."—T. METCALF: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xv. 65–72, *q. v.*: also vol. xxii. 30.

"I am glad to hear that your Overruled Cases are printed. I want to get a copy, and interleave it, so as to provide gradually for a new edition. . . . I send you an additional list of late overruled cases, which you can use when you have occasion. I mean to enlarge it from time to time, as I read and write."—JUDGE STORY, Dec. 11, 1821: *Story's Life and Letters*, i. 404.

"The second edition purported to be by Professor Greenleaf, but he had nothing to do with either the second or third; and all additions, since the first, are by other hands."—*Marvin's Leg. Bibl.*, 348.

See also Bentham's Legislation, by Neal, 61; MS. note in Overruled Cases in Dane Law Library.

2. Reports of Cases in the Supreme Ct. of Maine, 1820–31. Hallowell and Portland, 1822–35, 9 vols. 8vo. New ed., with Notes and References to later Decisions, by E. H. Bennett, Bost., 1852, 9 vols. in 8, 8vo. The Digest of 1st ed. was pub. in 9th vol., and also separately, Portland, 1835, 8vo.

"You must not feel too anxious about your Reports. A young author is apt to be unduly sensitive as to the fate of his productions. I have no doubt as to the success of yours; and I am sure that the profession will join heartily in your favour."—JUDGE STORY, Dec. 11, 1821: *Story's Life and Letters*, i. 404.

"Mr. Greenleaf is of the order of compendious reporters. He is lucid and direct in his statement of cases; his arguments of course are arranged with logical exactness and a well-conceived brevity, which give us their outline well, and yet without any sinuosities. He is happy in his discrimination of the *onus* of the reasoning and his consequent exposition of it. Mr. Greenleaf is always concise, while throughout he never fails to be just; and this is no small praise, when the longest or most important case in the volume will be found to allow not above two pages to the argument of counsel."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, xxii. 27–34; notice of vol. ii. See 4 Amer. Jur., 133; xiv. 238; 2 U. S. Lit. Gaz., 463; 1 U. S. Rev. and Lit. Gaz., 150.

3. A Treatise on the Law of Evidence, vol. i., 1842, ii., 1846, iii., 1853. Vol. i. has reached the 7th ed.; vol. ii. the 4th ed.; vol. iii. the 2d ed. Before the appearance of this work, the American Bar was dependent upon the manuals of Starkie and Phillips. Mr. Greenleaf's treatise took at once, and has ever since maintained, the highest rank.

"I am glad to hear that you are going on with your work on Evidence, which I shall look to with deep interest as a noble contribution to the common stock of the school."—JUDGE STORY, Feb. 6, 1840: *Story's Life and Letters*, ii. 328.

"It is no mean honour to America that her schools of jurisprudence have produced two of the first writers and best-esteemed legal authorities of this century; the great and good man [Judge Story] who has just been taken from us, and his worthy and eminent associate, Professor Greenleaf. Upon the existing Law of Contracts, and the Law of Evidence, more light has shone from the New World than from all the lawyers who adorn the courts of Europe."—*Lon. Law Mag.*

And see Warren's Law Stu., 2d ed., 755, 756; 27 Amer. Jur., 237, 379; 5 Law Rev., 49; vi. 521; ix. 90; 1 Pa. L. J., 158; Duer on Insur., 170, n.; Joy on Confessions, App. B.

4. Examination of the Testimony of the Four Evangelists, by the Rules of Evidence administered in Courts of Justice. With an Account of the Trial of Jesus, &c., 1846, 8vo; Lon., 1847, 8vo.

"Our grateful acknowledgments are respectfully tendered to Professor Greenleaf for these his labours. We the more value them because they regard *matters of fact*, which they treat of naturally and appositely, just as such topics ought to be handled."—*Christian Reformer.*

"The work is inscribed to the members of the legal profession; but it will be found equally interesting to clergymen, and to all others who may be disposed to examine the subject."—*Advert.*

"He [Judge Story] had studied the evidences of Christianity with professional closeness and care, and had given to them the testimony of his full assent; and he has often been heard to declare, that, *in his judgment, the great facts of the gospel history were attested by a mass of evidence which, in any court of law, would be perfectly satisfactory and conclusive.*"—*Prof. Greenleaf's Discourse commemorative of the Life and Character of the Hon. Joseph Story, LL.D.*

5. Cruise's Digest, &c.: see CRUISE, WM. We also notice—6. A Discourse pronounced at the Inauguration of the author as Royall Professor of Law in Harvard Univ., Aug. 26, 1834, Bost., 1834, 8vo. 7. A Discourse commemorative of the Life and Character of the Hon. Joseph Story, LL.D., &c., 1845, 8vo. This is an eloquent tribute to the merits of a truly great man, between whom and his eulogist there existed ties of the closest intimacy and of the most endearing character. Associated intimately for thirteen years in the Dane Law School, the friendship and attachment with which they had entered upon the joint discharge of their duties invigorated and enlivened their arduous efforts for the benefit of the institution whose prosperity they had so much at heart. It was at the instance of Judge Story that his friend was called to supply the place; but we shall do injustice to the subject by using any other language than that which has already been eloquently employed upon this theme:

"Our connection has been to me, indeed, a source of inexpressible pleasure and satisfaction. I recollect, with pride, that when Professor Ashmun died my thoughts turned upon you as the man of all others best fitted to supply his place; and the corporation, with an unanimity and promptitude which deserve the highest commendation, seconded the choice. . . . But for you the School would never have attained its present rank. Your learning, your devotion to its interests, your untiring industry, your steadfast integrity of purpose and action, have imparted to all our efforts a vigour and ability, without which, I am free to say, that I should have utterly despaired of success. Nay, more: but for your constant co-operation and encouragement in the common task I should have drooped and lingered by the wayside. But what I dwell on with peculiar delight, is the consciousness that we have never been rivals, but in working together have gone hand in hand throughout; that not a cloud has ever passed over our mutual intercourse, and that we have lived as brothers should live; and, I trust in God, we shall die such. . . . Most truly and affectionately,

"Your faithful friend,
"JOSEPH STORY.

"Cambridge, January 6, 1842."

Story's Life and Letters, ii., 409–411.

Many of the facts recorded in Prof. Greenleaf's Discourse on the Life and Character of Judge Story (see No. 7, *ante*) will be found in his biographical sketch of this eminent jurist in The National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans. Of this sketch Judge Story remarks, in a letter to the author, dated April 15, 1835,

"I think it one of the most finished and elegant compositions I ever read, and I am only too conscious that the main attractions of the picture you have drawn are due to the skill and touching kindness of the artist."—*Story's Life and Letters*, ii. 197.

Greenleaf, Thomas. Laws of New York, 1777–97, N. York, 1797, 3 vols. 8vo.

Greenly, Lady Coffin. Prac. Serms. for every Sunday in the Year, 5th ed., Lon., 1843, 2 vols. 12mo.

These admirable sermons have hitherto been published without the writer's name, and many thousand copies have been sold.

"They were constantly read in the families of Dr. Huntingford, late Bishop of Hereford, and of Dr. Van Mildert, late Bishop of Durham, the latter of whom often regretted he could not discover the author, that he might distinguish *him* by preferment in the Church, concluding the sermons to have been written by a clergyman of no common ability."—*Preface to the 5th Edition.*

Greenough, G. B. Geology, Lon., 1819, 8vo.

Greenough, Horatio, 1806–1852, an eminent American sculptor, was a native of Boston, Mass. For the particulars of his career as an artist, and a specimen of his merits as an author, we refer the reader to A Memorial of Horatio Greenough, consisting of a Memoir, and Selections from his Writings,—Essays on Art, &c.—by Henry T. Tuckerman, N. York, 1853, 12mo.

Greensted, Francis. Fugitive Pieces, 1797, 8vo.

Greenup, J. Human Liberty, Lon., 1731, 8vo.

Greenville, Granville, or **Grenville, Denis,** D.D., d. at Paris, 1703, a son of Bevil Greenville, and brother of Sir John Greenville, was installed Dean of Durham in 1684, and deprived of his preferments in 1690, in consequence of his refusal to acknowledge William and Mary. He pub. several theolog. treatises, serms., &c., 1684–89.

> "In bigotry for restoration of James II. he probably excelled all his contemporaries."

> "You had an uncle whose memory I shall ever revere: make him your example. Sanctity sate so easy, so unaffected, and so graceful upon him, that in him we beheld the very beauty of holiness."—LORD LANSDOWNE: *in a Letter to Dean Greenville's nephew.*

See Gen. Dict.; Biog. Brit.; Athen. Oxon.; Hutchinson's Durham; Comber's Life of Comber.

Greenville, George. See GRANVILLE.

Greenway, Dr. James, of Dinwiddie county, Virginia. Agricult., &c. con. to Trans. Amer. Soc., iii. 226, 231–234.

Greenwood. Young Artist's Guide to the Use of the Black-Lead Pencil, Lon., ob. 8vo.

> "In this work the author has sought to exhibit freedom of pencilling in preference to a style of finished neatness."—*Dedication to Sir M. A. Shee.*

Greenwood, Abr. Address to Young People, Lon., 1796, 12mo.

Greenwood, Rev. Charles, b. 1821, at Greenwood, N. Hampshire. The Child and the Man; or, Children, the Sabbath School, and the World. With an Introduc. by Rev. E. N. Kirk, Bost., 1855, 12mo.

> "It cannot be read without quickening Christian activities, and should be widely circulated."—*National Mag.*

Greenwood, Daniel. Serms., 1672, '80.

Greenwood, Francis William Pitt, D.D., 1797–1843, a native of Boston, educated at Harvard, became pastor of the New South Church, Boston, travelled in Europe, and subsequently settled in Baltimore, and in 1824 was made associate minister of King's Chapel, Boston. 1. Chapel Liturgy, Bost., 1827, 12mo. 2. Psalms and Hymns, 1830. 3. Hist. of King's Chapel, Boston, 1833, 12mo. 4. Serms. to Children. 5. Lives of the Twelve Apostles, 1838, '46. 6. Serms. of Consolation, 1842, '47: see Christian Examiner; Christian Register. 7. Serms. on various subjects, 2 vols. 8vo. 8. Miscellaneous Writings edited by his son, 1846, 12mo. Dr. G. was at one time editor of The Unitarian Miscellany, and in 1837 and 1838 was an associate editor of The Christian Examiner, to which he was a frequent contributor for many years.

Greenwood, Col. George. 1. Hints on Horsemanship, Lon., 16mo. 2. Cavalry Sword Exercise, 1840, 12mo. 3. The Tree-Lifter; or, a New Method of Transplanting Forest Trees, 1844, 8vo.

> "An ingenious treatise, explanatory of a simple, but, as we should suppose, an efficient, machine for raising trees of large size, with a considerable bole of earth round them, so that their roots may not receive injury."—*Britannia.*

Greenwood, Grace. See LIPPINCOTT, SARA JANE.

Greenwood, Henry. 1. Day of Judgment, &c., Lon., 1614, 8vo. 2. Seven Tracts or Serms., 1628, 8vo. 3. Serm., 1634, 8vo. 4. Works, 13th ed., 1650, 12mo.

Greenwood, Isaac, Prof. of Mathematics at Cambridge, New England. Astronom., &c. con. to Phil. Trans., 1728.

Greenwood, J. B. Collec. of Statutes and Parts of Statutes, &c., Lon., 1830, 12mo.

Greenwood, James. 1. London Vocabulary and Eng. Gram., Lon., 1711, '29, 12mo. Praised by Bickerstaff in the Tatler. 2. The Virgin Muse, 1717, '22, 12mo.

Greenwood, James. A Rhapsody, Lon., 1776, 4to.

Greenwood, John, a Puritan, executed at Tyburn, with Hen. Barrow, April 6, 1593, pub. some theolog. treatises. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Greenwood, Nic. Astronomia Anglicana; containing an absolute and entire Piece of Astronomy in three books, Lon., 1689, fol.

Greenwood, Thomas. Theolog. works, Lon., 1832, &c.

Greenwood, Will. A Description of the Passion of Love, &c., Lon., 1657, 8vo. The author has

> "Unmercifully stolen matter without any acknowledgment from Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy."—ANTHONY WOOD.

Greenwood, Wm. 1. Curia Comitatus Rediviva, Lon., 1657, 12mo. 2. County Judicatures, 1664, '75, 8vo; 8th ed., 1680, 12mo. 3. County Courts, &c., 1668, '75, 1722, 8vo; 9th ed., 1730, 8vo.

Greenwood, Wm., D.D. Harmony of the Evangelists, Lon., 1766, 12mo. Other works.

Greepe, Thomas. Exploytes of Syr Frauncis Drake, Lon., 1587, 4to. White Knights, 1909, £10.

Greer, Mrs. J. R. 1. Quakerism; or, The Story of my Life, Lon., 1851, '52, p. 8vo. 2. The Society of Friends; a Domestic Narrative, 1852, '54, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Greffyn, W. See GRIFFITH.

Greg, John, or **William.** See GRIGG.

Greg, or **Gregg, Rev. John Anthony.** 1. The Solitary Frenchman; a Poem, trans. 1784, '94, 8vo. 2. Hierogamy, 1801, 8vo.

Greg, Thomas. 1. Letter rel. to Ploughing heavy and wet Land, Lon., 1809, 8vo. 2. Report of his System of Farming, 1810, 8vo. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Greg, W. Rathbone. The Creed of Christendom, Lon., 1851, 8vo. Commended by the Westminster Review, Prospective Review, Economist, &c.

Gregg, F. 1. Law, &c. of B'kruptcy, Lon., 1826, '38, 8vo. 2. New B'krupt Act, 1826, 8vo. 3. Law, &c. of B'kruptcy as regards Meetings, &c., 1838, 12mo. 4. Costs in B'kruptcy, 2d ed., 1838, 12mo.

Gregg, Josiah. Scenes and Incidents in the Western Prairies. New ed., Phila., 1856.

Gregg, T. D., Chaplain of St. Nicholas Within, Dublin. 1. Discuss. with T. Maguire, Dubl., 1839, 8vo. 2. Protestant Ascendency Vindicated, Dubl., 1840, 12mo. 3. Serms., 1846, 8vo. 4. Free Thoughts on Protestant Matters, 2d ed., 1847, p. 8vo.

Gregor, Francis, M.P. for Cornwall, d. 1815, aged 55, pub. three polit. pamph., 1810–12.

Gregor, Rev. Wm., pub. two serms., 1805, '09, and con. geological papers to Phil. Trans., &c., 1805–15.

Gregory, Arthur. 1. L'Abridgt. des Cases, &c., Lon., 1599, 12mo. 2. The Moot-Book, &c., trans. into Eng., and enlarged by W. Hughes, 1663, 4to.

Gregory, David, 1661–1708, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, a nephew of James Gregory, Prof. of Mathematics in the Univ. of St. Andrew's, succeeded his uncle at the early age of twenty-three, and in 1691 was elected Savilian Prof. of Astronomy at Oxford. He pub. works on Geometry, Astronomy, &c., in Latin, 1684–1703, and contributed a number of papers to Phil. Trans., 1694–1704. 1. Astronomiæ, Physicæ, et Geometriæ Elementa, Oxon., 1702, fol. In Eng., with addits. by E. Stone, 1713, '26, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Euclidus Opera omnia, Gr. et Lat., Oxf., 1703, fol. See Biog. Brit.; Hutton's Dict.; Encyc. Brit.; Letters by Eminent Persons. We shall have occasion to notice several of the members of this distinguished family, the most illustrious in the annals of British science. For two centuries the name of Gregory has accumulated fresh honours with each succeeding generation, and sixteen of the family have held British professorships. Whilst the subject of this memoir was Professor of Mathematics at Oxford, his brother James occupied the same post at Edinburgh, and another brother, Charles, discharged similar duties at St. Andrew's. Here is nobility, indeed, far outshining

> "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
> And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave!"

Gregory, Duncan Farquharson, d. 1844, aged 30, Fellow and Sub-Lecturer of Trin. Coll., Camb., a distinguished mathematician, was a descendant of James Gregory, (1639–1675,) the celebrated author of the Reflecting Telescope, the son of James Gregory, M.D., (1753–1821,) Prof. of Medicine in the Univ. of Edinburgh, and the brother of William Gregory, M.D., until his death Prof. of Chemistry in Univ. of Edinburgh. He pub. a work of great merit on The Differential and Integral Calculus, Lon., 1841, 8vo; 2d ed., by W. Walton, 1846, 8vo; and left unfinished a work, afterwards completed and pub. by W. Walton, on the Application of Analysis to Solid Geometry, 1846, 8vo; 2d ed., 1853, 8vo. Mr. Gregory was one of the chief projectors of the Cambridge Mathematical Journal,—a work of European reputation,—and its principal contributor until the time of his decease.

Gregory, Edmond. An Historical Anatomy of Christian Melancholy, with a Meditation on John ix. 4, Lon., 1646, 12mo.

Gregory, F. The Human Soul, 1704, 4to.

Gregory, Francis, D.D., Rector of Hambledon, Bucks, pub. several serms., a Greek school-book, &c., 1660–98.

Gregory, George, D.D., 1754–1808, son of an Irish clergyman, became Curate of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, in 1782, and in 1804 was presented to the living of

West Ham, Essex. He pub. several theolog. and literary works, among the principal of which are the following: 1. Trans. of Lowth's Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews, Lon., 1787, 1816, 2 vols. 8vo. New ed., 1847, cr. 8vo. See Lowth, Robert, D.D. 2. Serms., 1787, '89, 8vo.

> "A pleasing specimen of that kind of manly eloquence which compasses its end without loss of words."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

3. Life of T. Chatterton, 1789, 8vo. Also in Biog. Brit. 4. Hist. of the Christian Church to 1788–90, 2 vols. 12mo; 1794–95, 2 vols. 8vo. Grant, in his Hist. of the Christian Church, calls this work an excellent abridgment of Mosheim. 5. Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 1806, 2 vols. 4to. 6. Lectures on Exper. Philos., Astron., and Chem., 1809, 2 vols. 12mo. 7. Letters on Literature, Taste, and Composition, 1810, 2 vols. 12mo. Dr. G. was for many years editor of the New Annual Register.

Gregory, George. Arithmetic, &c., Lon., 1814, '15.

Gregory, George, M.D., d. 1853, Lecturer of St. Thomas's Hospital, London. 1. Elements of the Theory and Prac. of Physic, 2d ed., improved, Lon., 1825, 2 vols. 8vo; 6th ed., 1846, 8vo. 2. Lects. on Eruptive Fevers, 1843, 8vo.

Gregory, James, 1639–1675, the first of the long line of great men of an illustrious family, (see Gregory, David,) was a native of Aberdeen, and educated at the grammar school of that place and at Marischal College. In 1663 he pub. his Optima promota, in which he gave an account of his discovery of the reflecting telescope. He subsequently gave to the world Vera Circuli et Hyperbolæ Quadratura, Patav., 1667, 4to; Excercitationes Geometricæ, Lon., 1668, '78, 4to; and some other publications. In 1668 he was elected Prof. of Mathematics in the Univ. of St. Andrew's, and in 1674 was called to the same chair in the Univ. of Edinburgh. He was a friend of Sir Isaac Newton, who highly valued his remarkable genius. See Biog. Brit.; Hutton's Dict.; Martin's Biog. Philos.; Pref. to Dr. John Gregory's Works, edit. 1788, 4 vols. 12mo.

Gregory, James, M.D., 1753–1821, a native of Aberdeen, Prof. of the Prac. of Medicine in the Univ. of Edinburgh, was a descendant of the preceding, and the father of the late Duncan F. Gregory, of Trin. Coll., Camb., who displayed, even at the early age at which he died, the remarkable mathematical genius which distinguished his great ancestor, and many of his successors for the last two centuries. See Gregory, David. 1. Dissertatio Medica, &c., Edin., 1774, 8vo. 2. Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ in usum Academicum, 1780–82, 2 vols. 8vo. There have been several new edits.—1836, '37, '38, '50—with addits. by Steggall and Venables. This, with the First Four Books of Celsus, comprise the entire Latin Classics required for Examination at Apothecaries' Hall, London. 3. Philos. and Literary Essays, 1793, 8vo. 4. Memorial, 1800, 4to; 1803, 8vo. 5. Cullen's First Lines of the Practice of Physic, with Notes, 7th ed., 2 vols. 8vo. See Cullen, Wm. 6. Theory of the Moods of Verbs; Trans. Soc., Edin., 1790.

Gregory, John, 1607–1646, a learned divine, a native of Buckinghamshire, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; Chaplain to Bishop Duppa, 1638; Preb. of Salisbury, 1641; deprived at the Rebellion. 1. Notes and Observ. on some Passages of Scripture, Oxf., 1646, 4to; Lon., 1660, '65, '71, '83. This work is the first part of the Posthuma. It was trans. into Latin, and remitted into the Critica Sacra. 2. Gregorii Posthuma, with Life, pub. by John Gurgany, 1649, '50, '61, '65, '71, '83, '84, 4to. Part 1 is composed of the Notes, &c. above; Part 2 consist of eight pieces: two discourses, one serm., two theolog. treatises, a tract upon Time, one upon the Assyrian Monarchy, and one upon the Terrestrial Globe.

> "This volume contains things learned, curious, and fanciful. The author possessed a considerable portion of learning, but was very eccentric in his flights. Some of the notes are important, and contain a good deal of rabbinical lore. The Dissertation and plates, on the Boy-bishop and the Monk-fish, are curious, and exhibit some of the follies of former times. His discussions on the Song of the Bow, the Golden Mice, the Silver Shrines, and Cain's *Thau*, or mark, show how much erudition may be needlessly expended on very trifling subjects. The book is still worth having, but at no great expense."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

In 1634 he pub. a 2d ed. in 4to, with Notes, of Sir Thomas Ridley's View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law. He also wrote a tract, entitled Alkiblay, "in which he endeavoured to vindicate the antiquity of worshipping towards the east;" and left three pieces in MS., trans. by him from Greek into Latin, which were pub. by Edward Bysshe in his own name, *q. v.* Gregory also left, in MS., Observationes, &c. Johannis Malelæ Chronographia; and he intended to have pub. a Latin trans. of that author, with annotations.

> "The miracle of his age for critical and curious learning."—*Athen. Oxon, q. v.*
>
> "He attained to be an exquisite linguist and general scholar; his modesty setting the greater lustre on his learning."—*Fuller's Worthies, q. v.*

See also Life prefixed to Gregorii Posthuma; Gen. Dict; Biog. Brit.; Lloyd's Memoirs; Fuller's Worthies.

Gregory, John, Archdeacon of Gloucester. Discourse of the Morality of the Sabbath, Lon., 1681, 8vo.

Gregory, John, 1724–1773, M.D., a native of Aberdeen, grand-nephew of James Gregory, the inventor of the reflecting telescope, studied medicine at Edinburgh, Leyden, and Paris, and on his return from the continent was appointed Prof. of Philosophy in King's Coll., Aberdeen; Prof. of Physic in the same institution, 1756–66; Prof. of Physic in the Univ. of Edinburgh, 1766–73. 1. Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man with those of the Animal World, Lon., 1765, '76, 12mo; 1766, 8vo; 1774, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. Observ. on the Duties, Offices, and Qualifications of a Physician, &c., 1770, '72, 8vo. 3. Elements of the Prac. of Physic, Edin., 1772, 8vo. Left imperfect. The part relating to Febrile Diseases was repub., Lon., 1774, 8vo. 4. A Father's Legacy to his Daughters, 1774, 12mo. New ed., 1813. Trans. into French and Italian by John Sivrac, 1794, 12mo.

> "These letters were written by a tender father in a declining state of health for the instruction of his daughters. They contain a rich treasure of admonition and advice."—*Editor's Preface.*

5. Whole Works, with Life by Mr. Tytler, (since Lord Woodhouselee,) Edin., 1788, 4 vols. cr. 8vo. Another account of Dr. Gregory's Life was written by Wm. Smellie, and pub. with his Lives of Kames, Hume, and Smith, 1800, 8vo.

Gregory, John Mark. 1. Geography and Hist. of Moses, Edin., 1702, 4to. 2. Sepulchres of the Ancients and their Monuments, Lon., 1712.

Gregory, Joseph. Hist. Discourses, Lon., 1792, 8vo.

Gregory, Olinthus Gilbert, LL.D., 1774–1841, a native of Yaxley, Huntingdonshire, became mathematical master of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich in 1802, and subsequently attained the Professor's chair, which he resigned in 1838 in consequence of failing health. His first work, pub. at the age of nineteen, was entitled (1) Lessons, Astronomical and Philosophical, for the Amusement and Instruction of British Youth, Lon., 1793, '97, 12mo; 4th ed., 1813.

> "An excellent little book, worthy of all the popularity it has acquired."—*Goodhugh's Lib. Man.*

Among his other works are—2. Astronomy, 1802, 8vo. 3. Mechanics, 1806, '07, '15, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Trans. of Hauy's Nat. Philos., 1807, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. Letters to a Friend on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties of the Christian Religion, 1815, 2 vols. 12mo; 9th ed., 1851, 12mo. By the Lon. Rel. Tract Soc., 1853, 18mo.

> "He has united with extraordinary attainments in the severer sciences the art of recommending his sentiments with impressive effect; and he exhibits, in an eminent degree, the most important ingredients of good writing. . . . We are acquainted with no book in the circle of English literature which is equally calculated to give young persons just views of the evidence, the nature, and the importance of revealed religion."—Robert Hall: *Lon. Eclectic Rev.*; and see Hall's collected writings, ed. 1853, vol. iv. 144.

6. Elements of Plane and Spher. Trigonometry, 1816, 12mo. 7. Mathemat. for Prac. Men, 1825, 8vo; 3d ed., 1848, 8vo. 8. Memoirs, &c. of J. M. Good, M.D., 1828, 8vo.

> "It is truly refreshing to turn from the drivelling autobiographies of the day to this interesting volume."—*Spirit and Manners of the Age, March,* 1828.

9. Hutton's Mathemat. Tables, with 7 addit. Tables, 1830, 8vo. 10. Hutton's Course of Mathemat., by O. Gregory and T. S. Davies, 12th ed., 1840, 2 vols. 8vo. 11. Hints to the Teachers of Mathemat., 1840, 12mo. Dr. G. was the editor of Pantalogia, (see Good, John Mason, M.D.,) and from 1817 had the superintendence of the almanacs pub. by the Stationers' Company of London, a duty in which he succeeded Dr. Hutton. A biographical sketch of Dr. Gregory will be found in Lon. Gent. Mag. for April, 1841.

Gregory, Thomas. Serms., &c., 1694, '96, 1708, all 8vo.

Gregory, Wm. Surgical con. to Phil. Trans., 1738.

Gregory, Wm. Journal of a Captured Missionary, &c., Lon., 1800, 8vo.

Gregory, Wm., M.D., d. 1858, Prof. of Chemistry in the Univ. of Edinburgh, one of the most distinguished chemists of his age, was a descendant of James Gregory, (1639–1675,) the distinguished inventor of the reflecting telescope. See Gregory, David; Gregory, Duncan Farquharson; Gregory, James. Outlines of Chemistry: Pt. 1, Inorganic Chemistry; Part 2, Organic Chemistry; 3d ed., 1848, 8vo. Amer. ed., enlarged by J. M. Sanders, M.D., LL.D

Prof. of Chemistry in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, 1851, 8vo.

"This is beyond comparison the best introduction to Chemistry which has yet appeared."—*Lon. Lancet.*

2. Hand-book of Organic Chemistry, 1852, 8vo. 3. Handbook of Inorganic Chemistry, 3d ed., 1853, 12mo. 4. Liebig's Animal Chemistry; edited by Dr. G.; 3d ed., 1842, 8vo. 5. Liebig's Instruc. for the Chemical Analysis of Organic Bodies; trans. by Dr. G. 6. Liebig's Researches on the Chemistry of Food; edited by Dr. G., 1847, 8vo. 7. Liebig's Researches on the Motion of the Juices in the Animal Body; edited by Dr. G., 1848, 8vo. 8. Letters to a Candid Enquirer on Animal Magnetism. New ed. in course of preparation in 1853.

"A volume destined, we believe, to excite considerable attention, both from the nature of its subject and the position of the writer."—*Lon. Notes and Queries.*

9. Baron Von Reichenbach's Researches on Magnetism, &c.; trans. by Dr. G., 8vo.

"The merits of this remarkable volume are great."—*North Brit. Rev.*

10. Liebig's Chemistry in its Application to Agricult. and Physiology; edited by Dr. G. and Dr. Lyon Playfair; 4th ed., 1847, 8vo.

"Its acceptance as a standard is unavoidable; for, following closely in the straight path of inductive philosophy, the conclusions which are drawn from its data are incontrovertible."—*Silliman's Journal.*

11. Elements of Chemistry, by the late Dr. Turner; 8th ed., 1847, 8vo.

"The present is, in short, the most complete and the most luminous system of Chemistry in the English language: and we know not one in France or Germany that comes near it."—*Edin. Med. and Surg. Jour., Jan.* 1, 1847.

Gregson, H. Suggestions for Improving the Condition of the Industrious Classes by establishing Friendly Societies and Savings Banks, Lon., 1830, 8vo.

Gregson, Joseph. 1. Fashionable Furniture, 1812, 12mo. 2. Fires of London, 1812, 8vo.

Gregson, Matthew. Fragments rel. to the Hist. and Antiq. of Lancaster, 1817, fol.

Gregson, Moses. Serm., 1760, '70, both 8vo.

Greig, George. Serm., 1809, '12, both 8vo.

Greig, John. Arithmet., Astronom., and other works, 1798–1810.

Greig, Wm. Road Police, Dubl., 1818, 8vo.

Greisley, Sir Roger,—Gresley is the family name, but Sir Roger was an antiquary, and inserted another letter,—1801–1837, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. 1. Sir Philip Gasteneys, a Minor; a Tale, 1829, 12mo. 2. The Life and Pontificate of Gregory VII., 1832, 8vo.

"He had, during his travels in Italy, imbibed a thorough abhorrence of the abominations and usurpations of the Roman See, and this was the offspring of it."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., Dec.* 1837, *q. v.*

Grellier, J. J. 1. Loans of the last 50 Years, Lon., 1799, 8vo. 2. Hist. of the National Debt, 1810, 8vo. A work of authority.

Grenewly, Richard. The Annales of Cornelius Tacitus. The Description of Germanie, Lon., 1598, fol.

Grenfell, John. Bank-Notes, Lon., 1814, 8vo.

Grenfell, Pascoe, 1762–1838, M.P., a British merchant, and warm supporter of Wilberforce in his efforts for the abolition of the slave trade. Speech in the H. of C., Lon., 1816, 8vo. Such men are to be "held in all honour."

Grenfield, E. W. Serm., Lon., 1811.

Grenfield, Henry. Poems, Lon., 1686, 8vo.

Grenville, Denis. See Greenville.

Grenville, George. See Granville.

Grenville, George Nugent, Lord. 1. Portugal; a Poem, 2d ed., Lon., 1812, 4to.

"Twice, with the most patient attention, have we read every line of this poem, and twice have we risen from the perusal 'perplexed in the extreme.' Lord George Nugent Grenville has, it is certain, published a poem under the title of Portugal; but, though the stream of verse is sufficiently smooth, it is so prodigiously deep that our plummets have in very few places indeed been able to find the bottom."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, vii. 151–158, *q. v.*

2. Oxford and Locke, 1829. Relates to the expulsion of Locke from the Univ. of Oxford, and defends the University against the censures of Dugald Stewart.

Grenville, George, 1702–1770, M.P., filled the offices of Treasurer of the Navy, First Lord of the Admiralty, First Lord of the Treasury, and (1765) Chancellor of the Exchequer. 1. Considerations on the Commerce and Finances of England. 2. The Present State of the Nation, 1769, 8vo. This was ascribed to Mr. Grenville, and also to his former secretary, Mr. Knox. It was answered by Edmund Burke in Observations on a late Publication entitled The Present State of the Nation, 1769, 8vo.

"It is not going too far to say that there is scarcely one of Mr. Grenville's positions, except the last, which Mr. Burke has not completely overthrown. His tract is indeed one of the very best specimens of a review that has ever been published, displaying all his deep thinking, with much of his eloquence and sarcasm."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., q. v.* And see Burke, Edmund.

Mr. Grenville noticed Mr. Burke's strictures in An Appendix to The Present State of the Nation, &c., 1769, 8vo. Mr. Grenville and his brother Richard—Earl Temple—were actively engaged in the politics of the day; and much valuable information will be found in their correspondence, entitled The Grenville Papers, from the Original MSS., preserved at Stowe. Edited by W. J. Smith, (late librarian at Stowe,) 4 vols. 8vo, 1852–53. In the third vol. will be found some matter offered as evidence to prove that Lord Temple was author of The Letters of Junius. See Junius.

Grenville, or Greenvil, Sir Richard. 1. Fight about the Isles of Azoras, Lon., 1591, 4to. 2. Expeditions to Cadiz and Rhee, 1724, 8vo. See Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion.

Grenville, William Wyndham, Lord, 1759–1834, Chancellor of the Univ. of Oxford, and a statesman of great abilities, was the third son of George Grenville; (see *ante.*) 1. Speech, Lon., 1789, '91, 8vo. 2. Speech, 1798, 8vo. 3. Speech, 1803, 8vo. 4. Letters of the Earl of Chatham to Thomas Pitt, 1804, 8vo. 5. New Plan of Finance, 1806, 8vo. 6. Letter to the Earl of Fingal, 1810. 7. Nugæ Metricæ, 1824, 4to. Copies of this work are of rare occurrence, having been bought up by the family. It has been said that these Poems and the "Primitiæ et Reliquiæ" of the Marquis of Wellesley are the most classical Latin compositions of the present century. 8. State Papers between him and Chauvelin, 1793, 8vo.

Gresham, James. The Story of Cinyras and Myrrha, Lon., 1626, 12mo.

Gresley, Richard N. Law of Evidence in the Cts. of Equity, Lon., 1836, 8vo; Phila., 1837, 8vo; 2d ed., by C. A. Calvert, 1847, r. 8vo; Phila., 1848, 8vo.

"A complete and highly satisfactory work."—*Marvin's Leg. Bibl.*

"This new edition of a very useful work displays erudition and skill of no common character."—*Lon. Law Mag.*

The lawyer should add to this excellent work E. R. Daniell's Chancery Practice, R. G. Welford's Equity Pleadings, &c. Judge Story's great work on Equity Pleadings will of course claim many of "his days and nights."

Gresley, Sir Roger. See Greisley.

Gresley, W., Preb. of Lincoln, a very popular writer, has given to the world (pub. 1835–51) the following works: 1. Anglo-Catholicism. 2. Bernard Leslie. 3. Charles Lever. 4. Church Clavering. 5. Clement Walton. 6. Colton Green. 7. Coniston Hall. 8. Ecclesiastes Anglicanus. 9. Evangelical Truth and Apostolical Order. 10. Forest of Arden. 11. Frank's First Trip to the Continent. 12. Help to Prayer. 13. Henri de Clermont. 14. Holiday Tales. 15. Ordinance of Confession. 16. Portrait of an English Churchman. 17. Real Danger of the Ch. of Eng.; 1st statement. 18. Second statement. 19. Third statement. 20. Serms. on the Duties of a Christian. 21. Ditto at Oxford. 22. Do. Parochial. 23. Do. Practical. 24. Siege of Lichfield. 25. Short Treatise on the English Church. 26. Suggestions on the New Statute to be proposed in the Univ. of Oxford.

"Among the writers who of late have sought to revive the practical teaching of the English Church in a popular form, few have been more successful than the author of Bernard Leslie."

Gressop, Thomas. Pope's Primacie, Lon., 1560, 8vo. This is a trans. from Nilus, Archbp. of Thessalonica.

Greswell, Edward, Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll., Oxf., a son of the Rev. William Parr Greswell, (see *post.*) 1. An Expos. of the Parables and other parts of the Gospels, Lon., 1834–35, 5 vols. 8vo. An elaborate review of this "great and learned work" will be found in the Brit. Crit. for Oct. 1835. 2. Harmonia Evangelica, Oxon., 1830, 8vo; 4th ed., 1845, 8vo. Part 6 was first added in 3d ed., 1840, 8vo. R. Mimpriss's English Harmony should accompany Greswell's work. 3. Dissertations upon the Principles and Arrangement of a Harmony of the Gospels, 1830, 3 vols. 8vo; Supp. Dissert., 1834, 8vo; 2d ed., 1837, 4 vols. in 5, 8vo. In the 2d ed. the Supp. Disserts. have been incorporated and much new matter added.

"His Harmony forms but a portion of the valuable critical apparatus which he has constructed for the benefit of the critical student; and, taken together with the Dissertations, it will enable the reader to make himself master of the whole range of inquiry relating to the chronology of the New Testament and the structure and composition of the Gospels."—*Lon. Eclectic Rev., June,* 1838.

4. Fasti Temporis Catholici, et Origenes Kalendariæ, 1852, 5 vols. 8vo; and General Tables, 4to.

Greswell, Wm. 1. Comment. on the Burial Service, Oxf., 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Popular View of the Corresp. between the Mosaic Ritual and the Facts and Doctrines of the Christian Religion, 1834, 8vo.

> "A valuable accession to the tracts which have already been written thereon. Mr. Greswell has clearly proved and confirmed the doctrine of the Apostle, that the law was merely a shadow of good things to come."—*Lon. Chris. Remembrancer.*

Greswell, William Parr, Incumbent of Denton, parish of Manchester, father of the Rev. Edward Greswell, (see *ante*,) d. 1854, aged 89. 1. Memoirs of Angelus Politianus, &c., Manches., 1801, '05, 8vo.

> "An elegantly-written and highly-interesting work."—HORNE.

2. Annals of Parisian Typography, 1818, 8vo. 3. A View of the Early Parisian Greek Press. Edited by his son, Edward Greswell, Oxf., 1833, 2 vols. 8vo. Brunet remarks of these two works:

> "Ces deux ouvrages sont des compilations qui ne renferment presque aucun fait nouveau, et où nous avons remarqué bien des inexactitudes. Néanmoins, ils se font lire avec intérêt."—*Manuel du Libraire, &c.*

> "Those who love to peruse such (bibliographical) researches will find a rich treat in these volumes."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

> "It displays great learning and research."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

4. A Sequel to No. 3. This was suppressed. 5. The Monastery of St. Werburg; a Poem, with Notes, 1823, 8vo.

Gretton, George, D.D. A Charge, Lon., 1812.

Gretton, Phillips, D.D. Serms.,&c.,1725–32, all 8vo.

Greville. Brit. India Analyzed, Lon., 1793, 3 vols. 8vo.

Greville, Rt. Hon. Charles. Con. on Nat. Philos. to Phil. Trans., 1798, 1803, and Nich. Jour., 1799, 1803.

Greville, Mrs. Frances, was a daughter of James Macartney, the wife of Fulke Greville, and the mother of the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Crewe, and of Capt. William Fulke Greville. She wrote, about 1753, a short poem, entitled Prayer for Indifference, which obtained wide popularity, and elicited several responses, of which the best-known is that by the Countess of C——, presumed to be Isabella, Countess of Carlisle, who died in 1793.

Greville, Fulke, Fulk, or **Foulk,** Lord Brooke, 1554–1628, was son to Sir Fulke Grevill, of Beauchamp Court, in Warwickshire. He was entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, and subsequently completed his studies at Oxford. After attaining distinction at court and being honoured by a seat at the Privy Council, he was assassinated by one of his domestics, named Ralph Heywood. He was so much attached to an illustrious contemporary poet that he styled himself on his tombstone "THE FRIEND OF SIR PHILIP SIDNEY:" and he wrote—1. The Life of the renowned Sir Philip Sidney, pub. in 1652, 12mo. Reprinted by Sir Egerton Brydges at the private press of Lee Priory, Kent, 1816, 2 vols. r. 8vo. 2. A Letter to an Hon. Lady. 3. A Letter of Travell. 4. Cælica; a collection of 109 Songs. 5. A Treatise of Human Learning, in 15 stanzas. 6. An Inquisition upon Fame and Honour, in 86 stanzas. 7. A Treatise of Warres, in 68 stanzas. 8. Alaham; a Tragedy. 9. Mustapha; a Tragedy. These tragedies, with a Letter to a Lady and the Poems mentioned above, were pub. in a "squab folio," Lon., 1633, under the title of Certaine Learned and Elegant Workes of the Right Honourable Fulke, Lord Brooke, written in his Youth, and Familiar Exercise with Sir Philip Sidney. Some of the smaller pieces had appeared in England's Helicon, 1600. 10. A Speech in Parliament, recorded by Lord Bacon. 11. Remains; being Poems on Morality and Religion, 1670, 8vo. The two following have been ascribed to him, but are disputed:—12. Five Yeares of King James, 1643, '51, 4to. 13. M. Tullius Cicero; a Tragedy. Lord Brooke's works, whatever their merits, are certainly not of that character which can command attention beyond their own age.

> "A man of much note in his time, but one of those admired wits who have lost much of their reputation in the eyes of posterity. A thousand accidents of birth, court-favour, or popularity, concur sometimes to gild a slender proportion of merit."—*Walpole's R. & N. Authors.*

> "Notwithstanding Lord Orford's detracting estimate of this nobleman, he appears to have had a taste for all kinds of polite learning, though his inclination as well as his genius led him particularly to poetry and history; and Phillips or Milton [Theatrum Poetarum] remarks, that in all his poems is observable a close, mysterious, and sententious way of writing, but without much regard to elegancy of style or smoothness of verse."—PARK.

> "The author has been so careful [in Mustapha] in observing the Rules of Aristotle and Horace, that whereas Horace says,
>
> 'Neo quarta loqui persona laboret,'
>
> he has in no scene throughout introduced above two Speakers, except in the Chorus between each Act: and even there he observes all the Rules laid down by that great Master in the Art of Poetry."—*Langbaine's Dramatick Poets.*

Bolton, in his Hypercritica, styles this tragedy the "Matchless Mustapha;" and Davies of Hereford inscribed fourteen lines "to the immortal memory and deserved honour of the writer of the tragedy of Mustapha." Sir Philip Sidney thus welcomes his two "worthy friends and fellow-poets, Sir Edward Dyer and Mr. Fulke Grevill."

> "Welcome my two to me!
> The number best beloved,
> Within my heart you be
> In friendship unremoved.
> Joyne hands and hearts, so let it be,
> Make but one minde in bodies three."
>
> *Other stanzas; vide Davidson's Poeticall Rhapsody,* 1602.

Bishop Corbet thought his lordship's accomplishments worthy of commemoration:

> "The phrase and welcome of the knight did make
> The seat more elegant; every word he spake
> Was wine and music."
>
> *Visit to Lord Brook, in his Iter Boreale.*

Baxter, the celebrated Nonconformist, thus refers to his Poems of Monarchy and Religion:

> "Sir Fulk Grevill, Lord Brook, a man of great note in his age, hath a poem lately printed (1670) for subject's liberty, which I greatly wonder this age could bear."—*Prefatory Address to Baxter's Poetical Fragments,* 1681.

> "These two Tragedies of Lord Brooke [Alaham and Mustapha] might with more propriety have been termed political treatises than plays. Their author has strangely contrived to make passion, character, and interest, of the highest order, subservient to the expression of state dogmas and mysteries. . . . Whether we look into his plays, or his most passionate love-poems, we shall find all frozen and made rigid with intellect."—CHARLES LAMB.

> "The titles of Lord Brooke's poems, A Treatise of Human Learning, A Treatise of Monarchy, A Treatise of Religion, An Inquisition upon Fame and Honour, lead us to anticipate more of sense than fancy. In this we are not deceived; his mind was pregnant with deep reflection upon multifarious learning, but he struggles to give utterance to thoughts which he had not fully endowed with words, and amidst the shackles of rhyme and metre which he had not learned to manage. Hence, of all our poets he may be reckoned the most obscure; in aiming at condensation he becomes elliptical beyond the bounds of the language, and his rhymes, being forced for the sake of sound, leave all meaning behind. Lord Brooke's poetry is chiefly worth notice as an indication of that thinking spirit upon political science which was to produce the riper speculations of Hobbes, and Harrington, and Locke."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

> "As to Fulke Greville, he is like nothing but one of his own 'Prologues spoken by the ghost of an old king of Ormus,' a truly formidable and inviting personage: his style is apocalyptical, cabalistical, a knot worthy of such an apparition to untie; and for the unravelling a passage or two, I would stand the brunt of an encounter with so portentous a commentator."—*Hazlitt's Table Talk: Of Persons One Would Wish to Have Seen.*

Greville, Fulke, grandson of the fifth Lord Brooke, and husband of Mrs. Frances Greville. 1. Maxims, Characters, and Reflections, Lon. 1757, '68, 8vo.

> "A work of considerable reputation."—*Lon. Month. Rev., Nov.* 1790.

2. Reflection; a Poem, 1790, 4to. 3. Letter to the Monthly Reviewers, 1790, 8vo. See Lon. Month. Rev., *ubi supra.*

Greville, Henry F. Polit.,&c.works,1804–11, all 8vo.

Greville, Robert, Lord Brooke, slain in the Parliamentary army at Lichfield in 1643, in his thirty-fifth year, was the adopted heir and successor to his cousin Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke. 1. The Nature of Truth, Lon., 1641, 8vo. 2. A Discourse opening the Nature of that Episcopie which is Exercised in England, 1641, 4to.

> "Assisted therein by some puritanical minister, and printed when the press was open to receive all books against the prerogative and bishops."—*Athen. Oxon.*

> "Dedicated to the parliament by him who, both for his life and for his death, deserves that what advice he left should not lie by without perusal."—JOHN MILTON: *Prose Works, q. v.*

3. Two Speeches at Guildhall, 1642, 4to. 4. Answer to the Speech of Philip, Earl of Pembroke, &c., 1642, 4to. Not the production of Greville, but drawn up by the Earl of Clarendon as containing Greville's sentiments. 5. Speech at Election, 1643, 4to.

Lord Clarendon considered that Greville's death was a judgment of Providence:

> "It is observable that the same man who was by one party looked upon as a monument of divine vengeance was by the other reverenced as a saint. Baxter has placed Lord Brooke in heaven together with White, Pym, and Hampden."—*Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.*

> "A person who for the nobleness of his extraction, and many personal endowments, deserved a better fate; at least to have fallen in a better cause; and who, had he lived, (it is believed by his friends,) would soon have seen through the pretences of a faction."—*Sir Wm. Dugdale's Baronage.*

But this supposition elicits the violent indignation of Horace Walpole:

> "There is not the least reason to suppose that this Lord Brooke would have abandoned his principles."—*R. and N. Authors, q. v.*

See also Biog. Brit.; Lloyd's State Worthies; Lord Clarendon's Life and Hist.; Lodge's Illust.

Greville, Robert Kaye. 1. The Scottish Cryptogamic Flora, Edin., 1822–28, 6 vols. r. 8vo, 360 plates, col'd, £16 16*s.*; uncol'd, £10 10*s.* This should accompany the 36 vols. of Sowerby's English Botany, which work does not comprehend Cryptogamous Plants. Greville's work is of the highest authority:

"A truly admirable work, whether we consider the importance of its critical discussions, the accuracy of the drawings, or the minuteness of the analyses."—*Loudon's Garden. Mag.*

2. Flora Edinensis; Plants of Edinburgh, 1824, 8vo. 3. Algæ Britannicæ, 8vo. 4. R. K. G. and Sir Wm. J. Hooker. Icones Filicum; or, Figures and Descrip. of Ferns, &c., 1829–31, 2 vols. fol., 240 plates; col'd, £25 4*s.*; uncol'd, £12 12*s.* This is Sir Wm. J. Hooker's greatest work, *v. n.*

Grew, J., M.D. Yellow Fever at Gibraltar, &c.

Grew, Nehemiah, M.D., 1628?–1711, an eminent vegetable anatomist and physiologist, was a son of the Rev. Dr. Obadiah Grew, (see *post.*) He was a man of great learning and piety, and in his writings endeavoured to lead his readers

"From Nature up to Nature's God."

1. The Anatomy of Vegetables, Lon., 1672, 8vo. 2. Anatomy of Plants, 1672, 8vo. 3. Idea of a Phytological Hist. of Plants, &c., 1673, '75, '77, 8vo. 4. Anatomy of Plants, &c., 1682, fol.

"The first book of his Anatomy of Plants, which is the title given to three separate works, when published collectively in 1682, contains the whole of his physiological theory, which is developed at length in those that follow. The nature of vegetation and its processes seem to have been unknown when he began, save that common observation and the more accurate experience of gardeners and others must have collected the obvious truths of vegetable anatomy."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, q. v.*

For an account of Grew and his other works, see Biog. Brit.; Ward's Gresham; Rees's Cyc.; Funl. Serm., by Shower. Grew tells us that his Cosmologia Sacra was written chiefly to demonstrate the truth and excellency of the Bible.

Grew, Obadiah, D.D., 1607–1698, father of the preceding, minister of St. Michael's, Coventry, was ejected at the Restoration, for nonconformity. 1. Serm., 1663, 4to. 2. Serm., 1670, 8vo. 3. Meditations upon the Parable of the Prodigal Son, 1678, 4to.

Grey. The Essential Principles of the Wealth of Nations; Illustrated in opposition to some False Doctrines of Dr. Adam Smith and others, 1797, 8vo.

Grey, Earl. The Colonial Policy of Lord J. Russell's Administration, Lon., 1853, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., with addits., 1855, 2 vols. 8vo.

Grey, Mrs. Colonel, has fairly earned a title to be ranked as one of the most popular novelists of the day. Among her works (pub. 1839–58) are—1. Alice Seymour. 2. Aline. 3. Belle of the Family. 4. Bosom Friend. 5. Daughters. 6. Duke and the Cousin. 7. Gambler's Wife. 8. Hyacinthe. 9. Little Wife, and The Baronet's Daughters. 10. Mary Seaham. 11. Old Country House. 12. Old Dower House. 13. Rectory Guest. 14. Sibyl Leonard. 15. Young Prima Donna. 16. Young Husband. 17. Two Hearts.

Grey, Arthur, Lord. Services of Wm., Lord Grey of Wilton. Edit. by Sir P. de Malpas G. Egerton, Camden Soc., Lon., 1847, 4to.

Grey, Auchitell, thirty years M.P. for the county of Derby. Debates of the House of Commons, 1667–94, Lon., 1763, 10 vols. 8vo.

Grey, Ford Lord. 1–5. Pamphlets, 1738–50; see Lowndes's Bibl. Man. 6. The Secret Hist. of the Rye-House Plot and of Monmouth's Rebellion, 1754, 8vo.

Grey, Capt. Sir George, K.C.B., 1848; Lieut.-Gov. S. Australia, 1841; Gov. of New Zealand, 1846; Gov., &c. of the Cape of Good Hope, 1854. 1. Journals of Two Expeditions in N.W. and Western Australia in 1837–39, Lon., 1841, 2 vols. 8vo.

"We have rarely seen a more interesting book."—*Lon. Examiner.*

2. Vocabulary of the Dialect of S.W. Australia, 1841, 18mo. 3. Polynesian Mythology, and Ancient Traditional Hist. of the New Zealand Race, 1855, p. 8vo. "Valuable as presenting many points of affinity between the Polynesian and other mythologies." See a Letter to Sir George, by Sir T. Tancred, (on Criminals,) and another by R. B. Sanderson, Jun., (on Apprenticeship,) both 1857, 8vo.

Grey, Lady Jane, 1537–1554, a descendant of Edward IV. and Henry VII., and still more illustrious for her virtues and accomplishments, has already largely claimed our notice in our Life of Roger Ascham. Her Literary Remains—which consist of Latin Epistles and Verses, English Letters, devout treatises, &c.—were pub. in 1 vol. p. 8vo, 1825, by Sir N. H. Nicolas. In addition to the histories of England, see Biog. Brit.; Fox's Martyrs; Ballard's Memoirs; Strype's Memoirs; Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Nichols's Leicestershire under Broadgate Park; and see conclusion of this article. Although only between sixteen and seventeen years of age at the time of her death, Lady Jane was one of the best scholars England has produced. Edward VI. was considered a prodigy of learning, but Lady Jane far excelled him. Indeed, the fame of this learned child was sounded throughout Europe, and was the pride of the great Latinists and Grecians at home:

"The French, Italian, Latin, and Greek, especially, were as natural to her as her own; for she not only understood them perfectly, but spoke and wrote them with the greatest freedom; and this not in the opinion of superficial judges, but of Mr. Ascham and Dr. Aylmer, men who in point of veracity are as much above suspicion as in respect to their abilities they were incapable of being deceived: men who for their learning were the wonder of their own times and of ours; the former famous for Roman accuracy, the latter one of the severest criticks in those learned times. She was versed likewise in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic, and all this while a perfect child."—*Biog. Brit.*

"Aristotle's praise of women is perfected in her. She possesses good manners, prudence, and a love of labour. She possesses every talent without the least weakness of her sex. She speaks French and Italian as well as she does English. She writes readily and with propriety. She has more than once spoken Greek to me."—Roger Ascham.

"She had the innocency of childhood, the beauty of youth, the solidity of middle, the gravity of old, age; . . . the birth of a princess, the learning of a clerk, the life of a saint, yet the death of a martyr for her parents' offences."—*Fuller's Holy State.*

The following work contains some letters, &c. of Lady Jane's, and interesting details respecting her history and that of the time:—Historia de la Vita e de la Morte de Illustriss. Signora Giovanna Graia gia Regina eletta e publicata d'Inghilterra, &c., por Michel-angelo Florio. Appresso Richardo Pittore, 1607, sm. 8vo.

Grey, Lt.-Col. John. Polit. Tracts, Lon., 1810, both 8vo.

Grey, Maria G., and her sister **Emily Shirreff.** Thoughts on Self-Culture, addressed to Women, Lon., 1850, '54, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"We have never perused a work addressed to women more full of practical common sense."—*Ladies' (Amer.) National Mag.*

Grey, Nicholas, 1590–1660, a native of London, Master of the Charterhouse School, 1614; of Merchant Taylors' School, 1624; of Eton, 1631; ejected during the Rebellion, and restored at the Restoration. 1. Luculenta e Sacra Scriptura, &c., Lon., 1647, '66, 8vo. 2. A Dictionary in Lat.-Eng. and Eng.-Lat. 3. Parabolæ Evangelicæ, &c., 8vo.

"Noted for a pure Latinist and Grecian."—*Athen. Oxon., q. v.*; and see Wilson's Hist. of Merchant Taylors' School; Harwood's Alumni Etonenses.

Grey, Richard, D.D., 1694–1771, a native of Newcastle, entered of Lincoln Coll., Oxf., 1712; Rector of Hinton, Northamptonshire, 1721; became Rector of Kincote, Leicestershire, and Preb. of St. Paul's. His principal works are:—1. Memoria Technica, Lon., 1730, '32, '75, '92. Last ed., 1851, 12mo. Abridged by J. H. Todd, 1840, 18mo. 2. Eng. Eccles. Law, 1730, '32, '36, '43, 8vo. The last is the best ed. 3. Hebrew without Points, 1738, 8vo. 4. Liber Jobi, in Versiculos Metrice Divisus, &c., 1742, 8vo.

"A learned and valuable work."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Grey's Liber Jobi was criticized by Mr.—afterwards Bishop—Warburton, and Gray responded in (5) An Answer to Mr. Warburton's Remarks, &c., 1744, 8vo.

"Dr. Grey was a disciple of Schultens and Hare. In his Job he adopts the translation of the former and the metrical arrangement of the latter."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

6. The Last Words of David, divided according to the Metre, with Notes Crit. and Explan., 1749, 4to.

"Ingenious and elegant, and was intended as a specimen of a translation of the poetical passages of the Old Testament, but which I believe was never published."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Dr. Grey pub. a number of sermons, &c.

Grey, Robert Hyde. 1. Scotch Farming in the Lothians, Lon., 1842, 8vo. 2. Scotch Farming in England, 1842, 8vo. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Grey, Thomas. Serm., 1685, 4to.

Grey, Thomas, Earl of Stamford. Speech at the Quarter Sessions, Leicester, Lon., 1692, 4to.

Grey, Thomas. Serm., 1715, 12mo.

Grey, Thomas de. 1. The Compleat Horseman and Expert Farrier, 1651, '56, '70, 4to. 2. Expert Farrier, 1752, 8vo.

Grey, Wm. Chorographia; or, a Survey of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newcast., 1649, sm. 4to; 1813, sm. fol. Reprinted in Harleian Miscell., vol. iii.

Grey, Sir Wm. de. The Gout, Lon., 1772, 8vo.

Grey, Zachary, LL.D., 1687–1766, educated at Jesus Coll., Camb., became Rector of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire, and Vicar of St. Peter's and St. Giles's, Cambridge. His best-known work—the edit. of Hudibras—

has been already noticed in our life of SAMUEL BUTLER. Among his other publications are An Examination of the 2d, 3d, and 4th books, &c. of Neal's Hist. of the Puritans, (pub. by Grey, 1736, '37, '39, '44,) many pieces against the Dissenters, and several pamphlets against Bishop Warburton, Oldmixon, &c. Grey was a contributor to Peck's Desiderata, and assisted Whalley in his ed. of Shakspeare. For a detailed account of his literary labours consult Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Cole's MS. Athenæ in Brit. Museum; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Warburton's attack on Grey's Hudibras was not considered especially complimentary. In his Preface to Shakspeare he does not hesitate to say that he

> "Hardly thinks there ever appeared in any learned language so execrable a heap of nonsense under the name of Commentaries as hath lately been given us on this satiric poet."

Fielding refers to our author as

> "The laborious, much-read Dr. Zachary Grey, of whose abundant notes to Hudibras I shall only say that it is, I am confident, the single book extant in which above 500 authors are quoted not one of which could be found in the collection of the late Dr. Mead."—*Preface to Voyage to Lisbon.*

Yet Dr. Warton remarks that

> "If Butler is worth reading he is worth explaining; and the researches used for so valuable and elegant a purpose merit the thanks of genius and candour, not the satire of prejudice and ignorance."

Greyson, T. Obs. on the V. Disease, 1796, 8vo.

Grice, Charles Valentine Le. See LE GRICE.

Grice, Thomas. Short Vindic. of the Constit. of the Ch. of Eng., Lon., 1689, 4to.

Gridley, Jeremiah, d. 1767, Attorney-General of the Province of Massachusetts, a distinguished lawyer, wrote many articles of great merit in The Weekly Rehearsal, pub. in Boston, 1731, &c., of which he was editor. See Thomas's Hist. of Printing; Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 1st series, iii. 301, v. 212; Bost. Postboy, Sept. 14, 1767; Minot, i. 88–90; Gordon, i. 141; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.

Grier, Rev. Richard. 1. Answer to Ward's Errata of the Prot. Bible, Lon., 1812, 4to. 2. Epit. of the General Councils of the Church, 325–1563, &c., Dubl., 1828, 8vo.

> "A very useful compendium, particularly to those who have not the opportunity of consulting the great collections."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Grier, Wm. 1. Mechanics' Pocket Dictionary, Edin., 12mo. 2. Mechanics' Calculator, 12mo.

> "We do not know a more useful companion than this work would prove to all persons going out to new or thinly-peopled countries."—*Metropol. Mag.*

Grierson, Constantia, d. 1733, aged 27, a native of Kilkenny, born in an humble sphere of life, attained celebrity by her learning and piety. Her husband, George Grierson, was a printer in Dublin, and Lord Carteret gave the family the lucrative patent office of King's Printer in Ireland. The patent expired in 1846. 1. An ed. of Tacitus, Dubl., 1730, 3 vols. 8vo. Dedicated to Lord Carteret.

> "Dr. Harwood esteems her Tacitus one of the best-edited books ever published."

2. An ed. of Terence. Dedicated to Lord Carteret's son, to whom she also wrote a Greek epigram. See Ballard's Memoirs; Cibber's Lives; Pref. to Mrs. Barber's Poems; Boswell's Life of Johnson.

Grierson, James, M.D. 1. Delineation of St. Andrew's, 1807, 12mo. 2. Mineralogical con. to Thom. Ann. Philos., 1813, '14, '17.

Grierson, Rev. James. Treatise on the Lord's Supper, Edin., 1839, fp. 8vo.

> "The addresses are very scriptural."—*Edin. Chris. Instruc.*

Grieve, James, M.D. 1. Trans. of Celsus, Of Medicine, Lon., 1756, 8vo. 2. Hist. of Kamtschatka, &c., from the Russian of Kraskeninicoff, 1763, 4to. Glouces., 1764, 4to. Also pub. at St. Petersburg.

Grieve, John, M.D. 1. Dropsy; Med. Com., 1785. 2. Koumiss Wine; Trans. Soc., Edin., 1788.

Grieve, Wm. Con. to Med. Com., 1785.

Griffies, Thomas. The Journey to Brighton; an Heroic-Comic Poem, Lon., 1788, 4to.

Griffin, Rev. Mr. Future State, Lon., 1755, 8vo.

Griffin, Anthony. Astrolog. Judgment, 1655, 8vo.

Griffin, B. Fidessa more Chaste than Kinde, 1596, 16mo; Chiswick, 1815. 100 copies printed, with an advertisement by Mr. Singer. This is a collection of amatory sonnets.

Griffin, Rev. Edmund Dorr, 1804–1830, a native of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, was the son of George Griffin, LL.D., a member of the New York Bar, and the author of a volume pub. in 1850, entitled The Gospel Its Own Advocate, N. York, 12mo. The subject of this notice entered Columbia Coll., N. York, 1819; graduated, 1823; ordained deacon in the Episcopal Church, 1826. On his return from a trip to Europe in 1830, taken with the hope of benefiting his health, he delivered a course of lectures in Columbia College on Roman, Italian, and English Literature, which gave great satisfaction. Literary remains, edited by his brother, F. Griffin, with a Memoir by Rev. John McVickar, D.D., N. York, 1831, 2 vols. 8vo. These vols. contain poems, journals from his tour in Europe, and extracts from his lectures.

> "We cannot doubt for a moment that thousands of British hearts will be touched with affection and esteem for the delightful character of their American brother."—*Blackwood's Mag.*

An interesting notice of Griffin, and a review of his Literary Remains, by Wm. Cullen Bryant, will be found in the N. Amer. Rev., xxxiv. 119–144. See also a paper by Rev. N. L. Frothingham, in Chris. Exam., xi. 270, and one by R. Palmer, in Chris. Quar. Rev., iii. 651.

Griffin, Edward Dorr, D.D., 1770–1837, President of Williams College, Mass., 1821–36, had previously to his election been Prof. of Pulpit Eloquence in the Theolog. Sem. at Andover, and was settled as a minister both at Newark and Boston. Sixty Serms. on Prac. Subjects, N.Y., 8vo.

> "One of the most popular pulpit orators America has produced. He had taste, and feeling, and enthusiasm, and his powers of description were unrivalled."—*English notice.* See the Life of Dr. Griffin, by Rev. W. B. Sprague, pub. in N. York.

Griffin, Edward Loggin. Original instruments rel. to the diocese of Gloucester, Cirenc., 1720, 8vo.

Griffin, Eliz. Juvenile Tales, &c., 1799, &c.

Griffin, Frederick. Junius Discovered, Bost., 1854, 12mo. See JUNIUS.

Griffin, George, LL.D. The Gospel its own Advocate, N. York, 1850, 12mo. See GRIFFIN, REV. EDMUND D.

Griffin, Gerald, 1803–1840, a novelist of some note, was a native of Limerick, emigrated to London in his twentieth year, and became first a reporter for the daily press, and subsequently an author. In 1838 he joined the Christian Brotherhood (R. Catholic) of Cork, and two years later was cut off by a fever. His first publication—Holland-Tide, or Munster Popular Tales—appeared in 1827; and their reception was so encouraging that he was induced to give to the world, in the same year, his Tales of the Munster Festivals. The contents of the collective ed. of his works, pub. in 8 vols. fp. 8vo, 1842–43, and again in 1846, are as follows: Vol. I. Life, by his Brother. II. Collegians. III. Card-Drawing; The Half Sir; Suil-Dhuv. IV. The Rivals; Tracy's Ambition. V. Holland-Tide. VI. Duke of Monmouth. VII. Tales of the Jury-Room. VIII. Poetry. To the first vol. of above series, and to Miss Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life, we must refer the reader for further information respecting Griffin and his literary labours. See also Dublin Univ. Mag., xxiii. 157–170.

> "The author of the Collegians must live; and as an able delineator of our national feelings—as an expounder of that subtlest of problems, the Irish heart—he cannot be forgotten; but with Carleton, and Banim, and Miss Edgeworth, and one or two more, he will take his place in our Irish firmament, and form a portion of that galaxy to which we are wont to look with wonder and pride."—*Dublin Univ. Mag., ubi supra.*

> "The book that, above any other, speaks to me of the trials, the sufferings, the broken heart of a man of genius, is that Life of Gerald Griffin, written by a brother worthy of him, which precedes the only edition of his collected works."—MISS MITFORD: *ubi supra.*

Griffin, Gregory. The Microcosm; a Periodical Work, by G. G., 2d ed., 1786, 8vo; 1787, 8vo; Windsor, 1788, 8vo; 1790, 2 vols. 12mo. Written by four Etonians, John Smith, George Canning, Robert Smith, and John Frere, with occasional assistance from other Etonians.

Griffin, John, 1769–1834, minister of an Independent congregation at Portsea, wrote some theolog. treatises, &c. Memoirs and Remains of, by his sons, Lon., 1840, 8vo.

> "It may be fairly placed with the lives of Matthew and Philip Henry, and Thomas Scott, and works of that profitable character"—*Lon. Evangel. Mag.*

Griffin, John J. The Radical Theory of Chemistry, cr. 8vo.

Griffin, Robert. Interest Tables, Lon., 1775, 8vo.

Griffin, W. Culture of the Pine-Apple, 1810, 8vo.

Griffinhoof, Arthur. The Maskers of Moorfields; a Vision, 1815.

Griffith, Capt. Military Law, Proceed. of Courts-Martial, &c., Lon., 1841, 12mo.

Griffith, Alex. Strena Vavasoriensis; an account of the doctrine, &c. of Vavasor Powell, &c., Lon., 1654, 4to. Other theolog. works.

Griffith, Amyas. Tythes, Lon., 1787, 8vo.

Griffith, C., M.D. Walcheren Fever, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Griffith, Edward. 1. Vertebrated and Carnivorous Animals, Lon., 1821, 2 vols. r. 8vo. 2. Cuvier's Animal Kingdom; trans. by E. G. and others. 16 vols. in demy 8vo, £26 8*s.*; in r. 8vo, col'd, £51 12*s.*; in demy 4to, India proof, £52 16*s*, pp. 9000, 814 engravings.

Griffith, Edward. 1. Ancient Records, &c., Lon., 1827, 8vo. 2. Exemp. from Poor Rates, 1830, 8vo.

Griffith, Mrs. Elizabeth, d. 1793, a lady of Welsh descent, acquired some eminence as a novelist. She wrote, in conjunction with her husband, Richard Griffith, The Letters of Henry and Frances, and two novels, Delicate Dishes and The Gordian Knot. Mrs. G. also wrote a number of other works, among which are Lady Barton; Juliana Harley; some dramas; The Morality of Shakspeare's Dramas Illustrated, &c. See Lon. Gent. Mag., xl. 264; lxiii. 104; Victor's Works; Miss Seward's Letters; Biog. Dramat.

Griffith, Evan. Serm. at the Funl. of Sir Matt. Hale, on Isa. lvii. 1, Lon., 1677, 4to.

Griffith, George, Bishop of St. Asaph. Discourses on the Lord's Supper; edit. by A. Allam, Oxon., 1684, 8vo.

Griffith, George, D.D. Guedder Arglwydd Wedi ei Hegluro; mewn amryw ymadroddion, neu Bregetheu Byrrion, Rhydychen, 1685, 8vo.

Griffith, Major, and Mrs. George Darby. A Journey from India across the Desert, Lon., 1844, 2 vols. 8vo.

"We cordially commend this work."—*Lon. Globe.*

Griffith, Guyon. Con. to Archæol., 1770, '74, '76.

Griffith, Henry, d. 1788, was the author of several novels.

Griffith, J. W., M.D. 1. Urinary Deposits, Lon., 1843, 12mo. 2. Manual on the Blood, 1846, 12mo. 3. By J. W. Griffith and Arthur Henfrey, Micrographic Dictionary, 1854–56, sm. 4to. A work of great value.

Griffith, John. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1655, '81.

Griffith, John. Serms. and Discourses, 1701–07.

Griffith, John, a preacher in the Society of Friends, came to America in 1726, and travelled through N. Jersey, Penna., &c. 1. Brief Remarks, Lon., 1764, 8vo. 2. A Journal of his Life, Travels, and Labours in the Work of the Ministry, 1779, 8vo.

Griffith, John, M.D. 1. French Monuments, 1803, 8vo. 2. Travels in Europe, Asia Minor, and Arabia, Lon., 1805, 4to. These travels have been trans. into French. 3. Worm-Shells; Phil. Trans., 1806.

Griffith, John. Serms., Lon., 1823, all 4to.

Griffith, Julia. Autographs for Freedom, edited by J. G., N. York, 12mo.

Griffith, Matthew, D.D. Serms., &c., Lon., 1632–65, all 4to.

Griffith, Mattie. Poems, now first collected, N. York, 1852, 12mo.

Griffith, Michael. See Alford.

Griffith, Moses, M.D. Fevers, 1776, '95, 8vo.

Griffith, Owen. Funl. Serm., 1681, 8vo.

Griffith, Richard. A-la-mode Phlebotomy no good Fashion, Lon., 1681, 8vo.

Griffith, Richard, an Irishman, the husband of Elizabeth Griffith, *q. v.* The Triumvirate, 1764, 2 vols. 12mo. A disreputable novel. He pub. some other works in conjunction with his wife.

Griffith, Richard. Med. treatises, Lon., 1792, 8vo.

Griffith, Richard. Inland Navigation, 1795.

Griffith, Richard, Jr. Geolog. and Mining Surveys, Dubl., 1814–18, 2 vols. 8vo.

Griffith, Robert. Serms., &c., 1711–21.

Griffith, Robert Egglesfield, M.D., of Philadelphia. 1. Medical Botany, Phila., 1847, 8vo. 2. Universal Formulary, 2d ed., pub. after the decease of the author; edited by Robert P. Thomas, M.D., 1856, 8vo. Dr. Griffith, in addition to other professional literary labours, edited medical works of Muller, Taylor, Christison, Garrad, Payne, &c.

Griffith, Roger. River Thames, Lon., 1746, 8vo.

Griffith, Sophia. She Would be a Heroine, Lon., 1816, 3 vols. 12mo.

Griffith, Thomas. Serms., 1757–73.

Griffith, Thomas, minister of Ram's Chapel, Homerton. 1. Lects. on Confirmation and the Lord's Supper, Lon., 1835, 12mo. 2. Serms., 1838, 12mo. Much esteemed. Other works.

Griffith, W. P. 1. Temples of Greece, 1843, r. 8vo; 3d ed., 1847, r. 4to. 2. Natural System of Architecture, Lon., 1845, r. 4to. 3. Ancient Gothic Churches, 1847, r. 4to. 4. Architectural Botany, 1852, 4to.

Griffith, W. See Gryffith.

Griffith, Wm. Legal treatises, &c.

Griffiths, Charles, M.D. Hepatitis, 1816, 8vo.

Griffiths, John, M.D. See Griffith.

Griffiths, John Willis, b. Oct. 6, 1809, in the city of New York, senior editor of the Nautical Magazine. 1. Treatise on Marine and Naval Architecture; or, Theory and Practice blended in Ship-Building, N. York, 1850, large 4to, pp. 420, 50 plates; 4th ed., 1854, 2 vols. sm. 4to.

"Not only valuable, but almost indispensable, to the modern ship-builder."—*Trübner's Bibl. Guide to Amer. Lit.*

Also highly commended by Bell, Westervelt, Smith & Dimon, McKay, Hart, and Skiddy, eminent ship-builders in America, and by Mr. Aug. Normand, of Havre. 2. Ship-Builder's Manual and Nautical Referee, 1853, 2 vols. sm. 4to, pp. 400.

Griffiths, Joshua. Ordination serm., Lon., 1754, 8vo.

Griffiths, Lemuel. Fast serm., 1760, 8vo.

Griffiths, Ralph, LL.D., d. 1803, the editor and proprietor of the Monthly Review, established this work in 1749, and continued his supervision until his death. The Review lived almost a century—expiring in 1842. Much interesting information relating to Griffiths and his Review will be found in Prior's Life of Goldsmith, and other records of the literature of the time; and we may be permitted to refer to an article by the present writer, entitled A Review of Reviews, No. II., in Putnam's (N. York) Monthly Magazine for March, 1853.

Griffiths, Roger. See Griffith.

Griffiths, Thomas, Prof. of Chemistry in the Med. Coll. of St. Bart. Hospital, London. 1. Recreations in Chemistry, Lon., 1841, fp. 8vo; 1850, 12mo. 2. Chemistry of the Four Ancient Elements, 1842, fp. 8vo; 1851, 12mo. 3. Chemistry of the Four Seasons, 1846, p. 8vo; 1853, 12mo.

"This volume illustrates in a simple, popular, and amusing manner the chemical physiology of plants."—*Brit. and For. Med. Rev.*

4. The Writing-Desk and its Contents, 1844, fp. 8vo. 5. Chemistry of the Crystal Palace, 1851, 12mo. 6. Outlines of Chemistry, 18mo.

Griffiths, Wm. Farriery, Wrexham, 1784, '87, 8vo.

Griffitts, Samuel Powel, M.D., 1759–1826, a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, and a native of that city, a man of great learning, piety, and usefulness, was one of the editors of the (Medical) Eclectic Repertory. An interesting biography of Dr. Griffitts will be found in Thacher's Amer. Med. Biog.

Griffyth, John. Serm., Lon., 1698, 4to.

Griffyth, or **Griffith, W.** Villare Hibernicum 1690, 4to.

Grigby, George. Heights and Distances, &c., 1807, 4to.

Grigg, or **Greg, John** or **Wm.** Medical advice to the Female Sex, Bath, 1789, '93, 8vo.

Grigman, Stephen. Serm., 1728, 4to.

Griggs, Messrs. General View of the Agricult. of the County of Essex, Lon., 1794, 4to.

"The information seems to be sufficiently correct, and the remarks are judicious."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Grigor, Alexander. 1. Game Laws of Scotland, Edin., 8vo. 2. Reports of the Genl. Assembly of Ch. of Scot. for 1834, 1834, 8vo.

Grigsby, Hugh Blair, b. in Norfolk, Virginia, 1806, son of the Rev. Benjamin Grigsby, was a member of the Virginia Convention of 1829–30, respecting which body he wrote a Discourse in 1853, which was delivered before the Historical Society of Virginia. He also wrote a Discourse on the Virginia Convention of 1776, which was delivered before the College of William and Mary in Virginia, on the 3d of July, 1855; pub. in the same year.

"It treats in a clear, concise style, which frequently rises to the level of high oratory, and which is throughout well sustained and deeply attractive, the entire history of the Convention in question, embracing admirable biographies of its members. Among the many glimpses which we have had of late months of Revolutionary History—thanks to the patriotism and zeal of our Historical Societies—we can recall none more deserving of commendation than this, as set forth in the volume before us. We commend it with the assurance that every one interested in American history will add it to his library."

Mr. Grigsby has contributed a number of articles to the Southern Literary Messenger; among which is an interesting paper on the Randolph Library.

Grim, C. F. Register of Deeds, N. York, 1822, 8vo.

Grimald, Nicholas. See Grimbold.

Grimaldi, Stacey. Origines Genealogicæ; or, the Sources whence English Genealogies may be traced from the Conquest to the Present Time, 1828, 4to.

"Mr. Grimaldi must ensure to himself the respect of antiquaries and the gratitude of his profession."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev., N. S.,* i. 520; 1827.

Grimbald, Nicholas. See Grimbold.

Grimblot, Paul. Letters of William III. and Louis XIV., and of their Ministers, Lon., 1848, 2 vols. 8vo. This important work illustrates the domestic and foreign politics of England from the Peace of Ryswick to the Accession of Philip V. of Spain, 1697–1700.

"The Letters of William III. are both the most authentic and the most satisfactory explanation of his policy during the three momentous years that closed the seventeenth century."—HALLAM.

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"Before closing these volumes, we must bear more particular testimony to the great care bestowed upon them by the editor."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"A valuable collection of official papers, illustrative of a particular period."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Grimbold, Grimald, Grimbald, or **Grimoald, Nicholas,** d. about 1563, an English poet, educated at Cambridge and Oxford, opened a rhetorical lecture in the refectory of Christ Church, Oxford, wrote verses, and a Latin tragedy, and made translations from the Greek and Latin poets. His Latin tragedy of John the Baptist was pub. in 1548; trans. from Cicero, 1553, '56, '58, '68, '74, '96; from Virgil, 1591; Oratio, 1583; and his Songes ("written by N. G.") will be found annexed to the Songes and Sonnettes of uncertain Auctours, printed by Tottell. For further particulars, see authorities cited below.

"He is the second English poet after Lord Surrey who wrote in blank verse. Nor is it his only praise that he was the first who followed in this new path of versification. To the style of blank verse exhibited by Surrey, he added new strength, elegance, and modulation. . . . Grimoald, as a writer of verses in rhyme, yields to none of his cotemporaries for a masterly choice of chaste expression, and the concise elegancies of didactic versification. Some of the couplets, in his poem IN PRAISE OF MODERATION, have all the smartness which marks the modern style of sententious poetry, and would have done honour to Pope's ethic Epistles."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.*

"Nor was this polish of language peculiar to Surrey and his friend, [Wyatt.] In the short poems of Lord Vaux, and of others about the same time, even in those of Nicholas Grimoald, a lecturer at Oxford, who was no courtier, but had acquired a classical taste, we find a rejection of obsolete and trivial phrases, and the beginning of what we now call the style of our older poetry."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

"In the disposition and conduct of his cadences he often approaches to the legitimate structure of the improved blank verse, though not entirely free from those dissonances and asperities which still adhered to the general character of our diction."—*Ellis's Spec. of the Early Eng. Poets.*

See also Bale; Tanner; Strype's Cranmer; Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.

Grimes, Thomas. The Farrier, Lon., 1636, 12mo.

Grimestone, or **Grimstone, Edward,** trans. the Hist. of Ostend, of the Netherlands, of Spain, and other works, Lon., 1604–35. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Grimeston, Elizabeth. See GRYMESTON.

Grimeston, William, Lord Viscount. See GRIMSTON.

Grimké, Frederick, a brother of Thomas Smith Grimké, (see *post.*) The Nature and Tendency of Free Institutions, Cincin., 1848, 8vo.

Grimké, John F., d. 1819, Judge of the Supreme Ct. of S. Carolina, and a colonel in the war of the Revolution. 1. Law of Executors for S. Carolina, 8vo. 2. Public Law of S. Carolina, Phila., 1790, 4to. 3. Justice of the Peace, 2d ed., 1796, 8vo.

Grimké, Thomas Smith, 1786–1834, a native of Charleston, S. Carolina, educated at Yale College, became an eminent lawyer and politician in his native State. He was the author of a number of orations, &c. on legal, educational, and other topics, and in 1831 pub. a vol. of Addresses on Science, Education, and Literature, New Haven, 12mo.

Grimoald, Nicholas. See GRIMBOLD.

Grimshaw, A. H. See GRIMSHAW, WM.

Grimshaw, Wm., 1708–1763, Perpetual Curate of Haworth, Yorkshire. Principles of True Christianity Vindicated, Lon., 12mo. See Memoirs of the Life of W. S., by Rev. John Newton, 1799, 12mo.

Grimshaw, Wm., 1782–1852, a native of Greencastle, Ireland, emigrated to America in 1815, and lived for many years in Philadelphia and its vicinity. 1. Hist. of England; 2. of France; 3. of Greece; 4. of the U. States; 5. of Rome; 6. of S. America and Mexico. 7. Life of Napoleon. 8. Etymological Dictionary. 9. Gentleman's Lexicon. 10. Ladies' Lexicon. 11. Merchant's Law Book. 12. Form Book. 13. American Chesterfield. Mr. G. also pub. Questions and Keys to his histories, revised eds. of Goldsmith's Rome, Greece, &c., of Ramsay's Life of Washington, and of Baine's Hist. of the Wars growing out of the French Revolution. Since his decease a revised ed. of his Hist. of the U. States has been pub. by A. H. Grimshaw.

Grimshawe, Rev. T. S. 1. Memoir of Legh Richmond, Lon., 1828, 8vo; 11th ed., 1846, 12mo. 2. Cowper's Works and Life, 1835, 8 vols. 12mo. Last ed., 1847, 8 vols. 12mo. Of this ed. 70,000 had been issued up to 1853, when the 8 vols. were repub., in 1 vol. r. 8vo, by Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, Mass. We have already noticed Grimshawe's ed. of Cowper, *q. v.* 3. On the Future Restoration and Conversion of the Jews, 1843, 12mo.

Grimston. Argument conc. Bishops, Lon., 1641, 4to.

Grimston, Hon. Miss. Arrangement of the Common Prayer Book and Lessons, Lon., 1840, 2 vols. 12mo, 18mo, and 32mo. The entire Morning Service is contained in 1 vol., and the entire Evening Service in another vol. Printed in large type.

Grimston, Edward. See GRIMESTON.

Grimston, Elizabeth. See GRYMESTON.

Grimston, Sir Harbottle, M.P., 1594?–1683, an eminent lawyer, Speaker of the House of Commons, Master of the Rolls, 1660–83, was a warm yet moderate supporter of the popular side during the Civil Wars *temp.* Charles I. He was a son-in-law of Sir George Croke, and pub. his reports, *v. n.* 1. Speech rel. to Archbp. Laud, Lon., 1641, 4to. 2. Strena Christiana, 1644, 24mo. In English, Camb., 1644, 8vo. 3. Sir George Croke's Reports.

Grimston, Henry. 1. A Short Account of various Charitable Institutions in G. Brit. for the Benefit of the Poor and Infirm, Lon., 1794, 8vo. 2. Perkins's Metallic Tractors, 1804, 12mo; 2d ed., 1805.

Grimston, William, Lord Viscount, 1692?–1756. The Lawyer's Fortune; or, Love in a Hollow Tree, Lon., 1705, 4to; 1736, 8vo and 12mo. *Sine anno,* 4to. Rotterdam, 1728, 12mo. This comedy was written when the author was only thirteen years of age. He subsequently bought up all the copies he could find. When he was a candidate for the borough of St. Alban's, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, repub. his lordship's juvenile effusion, (1736, 12mo,) and had it circulated among the electors. His lordship, who was really a most worthy man, was ridiculed both by Pope and Swift. The former, referring to the peer's residence at Gorhambury, near St. Alban's, exclaims:

"Shades that to Bacon did retreat afford
Are now the portion of a *booby* Lord."

And Swift says:

"The leaden crown devolv'd to thee,
Great poet of the *Hollow Tree.*"

This is all very absurd when considered as levelled against the effusions of a bard of thirteen years of age. See Whincop's List of Dramat. Poets; Biog. Dramat.

Grindal, or **Gryndall, Edmund,** D.D., 1519–1583, a native of Hinsingham, Cumberland, educated at Magdalen Coll., Christ's Coll., and Pembroke Hall, Camb.; Fellow of Pembroke Hall, 1538; President, 1549; Preb. of Westminster, 1552; fled to Strasbourg on the accession of Mary in 1553; returned home on the accession of Elizabeth, 1558, and assisted in compiling the new liturgy; Bishop of London, 1559; Archbishop of York, 1570; trans. to Canterbury, 1575. He was an eloquent preacher, and so zealous for the advancement of religion that he refused to obey Elizabeth when she ordered him to substitute the reading of homilies for pulpit ministrations—to "abridge the number of preachers and put down the religious exercises." This firmness led to his being sequestered for a time by her majesty. 1. Profitable and Necessarye Doctrine, &c., Lon., 1555, 4to. 2. A Serm., 1564, 4to and 8vo. The same in Latin, by John Fox, 1564, 4to. 3. Remains, edit. for the Parker Society by the Rev. Wm. Nicholson, Rector of St. Maurice, Winchester, Camb., 1843, 8vo. He assisted Fox in his Acts and Monuments.

"Queen Elizabeth highly favouring him for his learning, piety and modesty, and single life, till at last he lost her love by the mischievous practices of his enemies. His fault was for keeping others from breaking two of God's commandments."—*Fuller's Worthies of Cumberland.*

See Strype's Life of Grindal, Lon., 1710, fol.; Oxf., 1821, 8vo; A Brief and True Account of Edm. Grindal, 1710, 8vo; Memorials resp. his Suspension, &c., 1710, 8vo; Biog. Brit.; Harrington's Brief View of the State of the Ch. of Eng.; Le Neve's Lives of the Bishops; Hutchinson's Cumberland, vol. xi.

Grindal, Wm. See GRYNDALL.

Grindall, Richard. Surg. con. to Phil. Trans., 1757.

Grindlay, Capt. Robert Melville. 1. Views in India, Lon., 1826, '30, atlas 4to, 36 plates, £8 8*s.*; col'd, £12 12*s.*

"CHRISTOPHER NORTH. 'A beautiful and splendid work.'

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2. Sculptures in the Cave-Temples of Ellora, 1830, r. fol.; 8 plates. 3. Map of India, 1837. 4. Hints for Travellers to India, detailing the Several Routes, 1847, 12mo.

Grinfield, Rev. Edward William. 1. Novum Testamentum Græcum, Editio Hellenistica, 2 vols. Scholia in N. T. instruxit atque ornavit E. Grinfield, 2 vols.; Lon., 1843–48, 4 vols. 8vo. Designed to show the close connexion of the Greek Testament with the Septuagint. It contains upwards of 30,000 doctrinal and grammatical illustrations, which are arranged respectively under each verse for the convenience of the Student and Divine. We need hardly say that the labours of the editor have been great indeed: to quote from his Preface:

> "Per decem annos in hæc Editione conficiendâ operam studiumque impensè elocavi."

He intended to have increased his labours by the addition of a threefold collation of the Hebrew, LXX., and New Testament. For an account of this truly great work we must refer to Horne's Bibl. Bibl., and the London Chris. Rememb. for April, 1848.

2. Apology for the Septuagint, in which its Claims to Biblical and Canonical Authority are stated and vindicated, 1850, 8vo.

> "This Apology may be regarded as a natural sequel to my Hellenistic Edition of the Greek Testament."—*Extract from the Preface.*

By a recent statute of the Senate at Oxford, the study of the Septuagint is, for the first time, made indispensable to all who stand for honours. Mr. Grinfield has pub. a number of serms. and theolog. and other treatises.

Grinfield, Thomas. Poems, Serm., &c., 1815–22.

Grinvile. See GRENVILLE.

Grisaunt, Wm., a physician, astronomer, and mathematician of the 14th century, studied at Merton Coll., Oxf., and subsequently removed, first to Montpellier and then to Marseilles, where he practised with great reputation. Bale and Pits give lists of his works, none of which are known to be extant. See Bale; Pits; Aikin's Mem. of Med.

Griscom, John, Prof. of Chemistry and Natural Philos. in the N. York Institution. A Year in Europe, 1818–19, N. York, 1823, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "We hardly know a work of equal size that contains so many practical details and statements respecting those European establishments which may now be rendered useful in our own practical country. . . . It is a book which, in all respects, does credit to its author as a member of the Society of Friends, and can therefore hardly fail of being interesting and useful to the public."—GEORGE TICKNOR: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xviii. 178–192; 1824, *q. v.*

Grisdale, Browne, D.D. Serm., Lon., 1789, 4to.

Grisenthwaite, Wm. 1. Sleep; a Poem, &c., Lon., 1812, 12mo. 2. New Theory of Agricult., 1820, 12mo.

> "The pity is that any notice of agriculture should be concealed; for, though little or no substantial good may accrue from such essays as the above work, yet it is pleasant to read the nibblings of any imagination at objects that are beyond its reach, and probably too big for its capacity. Such attempts have sometimes caught the subject in the true light, and hence amply repaid all former exertions."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Griswold, Alexander Viets, D.D., of the Episcopal Church, Bishop of the Eastern Diocese, d. in Boston, Mass., 1843, aged 76. For particulars connected with the career of this excellent prelate we refer the reader to his Memoirs by John S. Stone, D.D., Phila., 8vo; Northampton, 8vo. 1. On the Reformation and the Apostolic Office, Bost. 2. Serms., Phila., 1830, 8vo. 3. Prayers, N. York. 4. Remarks on Social Prayer-Meetings, Bost., 1858, 12mo. See a Memoir by S. K. Lothrop, in the Chris. Exam., xxxix. 248, and one by S. W. S. Dutton, in the N. Englander, iii. 227.

Griswold, C. D. The Isthmus of Panama, and What I Saw There, N. York, 1852, 12mo.

Griswold, Hiram. Reports of Cases in Sup. Ct. of Ohio, in Banc, Columbus, 1846, 8vo. This is lettered Vol. XIV. of Ohio Reports.

Griswold, Rufus Wilmot, D.D., 1815–1857, a native of Benson, Rutland county, Vermont, is a descendant in the ninth generation from George Griswold, of Kenilworth, England, and on the mother's side is descended in the eighth degree from Thomas Mayhew, the first Governor of Martha's Vineyard. The subject of this notice seems to have divided the earlier years of his life between his duties as a minister in the Baptist Church and the literary management of a number of journals in several of the principal cities of the Union. Among these may be mentioned The New Yorker, The Brother Jonathan, and the New World. In 1842–43 he was the editor of Graham's Magazine; and from August, 1850, to April, 1852, conducted The International Magazine, the plan of which was projected by himself. Dr. Griswold was a voluminous author, and had achieved an amount of labour at an early period of life—for the productions upon which his reputation is chiefly founded have been before the public for a number of years—highly creditable to his literary industry. In addition to the works which we are about to notice, he gave to the world from time to time, without his name, partly or entirely written by himself, six or eight works on history and biography, a novel, seven discourses on historical and philosophical subjects, and contributions to magazines and newspapers sufficient to fill a dozen octavo volumes.

1. Poems, N. York, 1841, 12mo. Anon. 2. Sermons, 1841, 12mo.

> "His acquirements in theology are very extensive. . . . In theology he is all bone and muscle. His sermons are his finest compositions, and he delivers them from the pulpit with taste and eloquence."—E. P. WHIPPLE.

3. The Biographical Annual for 1842, 12mo. An excellent plan, and one which it would be well to revive.

4. The Curiosities of American Literature. This was pub. as an appendix to an American ed. of Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature. 5. The Poets and Poetry of America, Phila., 1842, 8vo; 16th ed., continued to the present time, 1855. This work was a great advance upon all attempts of a similar character which had preceded it; and in this volume and the two works which followed it—The Prose Writers of America and the Female Poets of America—we had presented for the first time A Survey of the Literature of the United States. From the many notices before us of these invaluable volumes—to which the present work has been greatly indebted—we regret that our quotations must be so few in number and so brief in extent.

From Baron Frederick Von Raumer, of Prussia:

> "It is performing a valuable service when a man of taste and information makes a suitable, well-assorted selection, and guides the friend of Poetry in his rambles through those groves from which he might otherwise be deterred by their immensity. Such service has been rendered by Mr. Griswold in his Poets and Poetry of America."

From the London Examiner:

> "We must not forget to thank Mr. Griswold for his good taste and good feeling. It would be difficult to overpraise either."

From Thomas Campbell, author of The Pleasures of Hope:

> "Mr. Griswold's work is honourable to the character and genius of the American people."

From Bishop Potter's Hand-Book for Readers:

> "The critical and biographical notes are brief but discriminative and elegant."

From the North American Review, lviii. 1–39, Jan. 1844, by E. P. Whipple:

> "Although we deem Mr. Griswold deserving of a little gentle correction for his literary beneficence, we are not insensible to his merits. The work before us must have demanded the labour of years. . . . We think therefore that Mr. Griswold has succeeded as well in his task as the nature of the case admitted; that his patient research and general correctness of taste are worthy of praise; that his difficulties and temptations would have extenuated far graver errors than he has committed, and that his volume well deserves the approbation it has received."

From Edgar A. Poe's Literati:

> "We know no one in America who could or *who would* have performed the task here undertaken, at once so well in accordance with the judgment of the critical, and so much to the satisfaction of the public. The labours, the embarrassments, the great difficulties of the achievement are not easily estimated by those before the scenes."

Sixteenth edition. From the Knickerbocker Magazine for October, 1855:

> "We can ask no better attestation of the value of a book so pretentious and expensive as this, than the simple words *sixteenth edition* upon the title-page. The successive editions of The Poets and Poetry of America have all been, more or less, improvements upon their predecessors; but the present one is so much and in all cases changed for the better. as to have the appearance of a new work. . . . Printed separately as a series of critical biographies, Dr. Griswold's Lives of the American Poets would constitute a work of remarkable elegance and of signal historical value."

From the North American Review for Jan. 1856, by the editor, Rev. Dr. Peabody:

> "In these sketches we find reason to admire the author's impartiality and kindness. We have been unable to find a single instance in which he has suffered any of the usual grounds of prejudice to warp his judgment or to scant his eulogy; and where it has been his duty to refer to obliquities of temper and conduct, he has done so with singular delicacy and gentleness."

6. The Prose Writers of America, 1846, 8vo; 4th ed., 1852.

From Wm. H. Prescott, author of Ferdinand and Isabella:

> "It will be an important and interesting contribution to our national literature. The range of authors is very wide; the biographical notices full and interesting. I am surprised that the author has been able to collect so many particulars in this way. The selections appear to me to be made with discrimination, and

the criticism shows a sound taste and a correct appreciation of the qualities of the writers, as well as I can judge."

From Wm. C. Bryant:

"We are glad to possess, in this form, portions of many authors whose entire works we should never own, and, if we did, should probably never find time to read. We confess our obligations to the author also for the personal information concerning them which he has collected in the memoirs prefixed to their writings. These are written in a manner creditable to the research, ability, and kindness of the author."

From Literary Criticisms, by Horace Binney Wallace:

"He has done a useful work, and he has done it well. The book now before us is more than respectable; it is executed ably, and in many parts brilliantly. In some respects it is an extraordinary work; such as few men in America, perhaps, besides its author, could have produced, and he only after years of sedulous investigation, and under many advantages of circumstance or accident. He has long shown himself to be of Cicero's mind: '*Mihi quidem nulli satis eruditio videntur, quibus nostra ignota sunt.*' The distribution of the various writers into their classes, and the selection of representatives of each class or type, exhibit much skill. Many passages present fine specimens of acute, original, and just criticism, eloquently delivered. We differ from Mr. Griswold sometimes, but never without feeling that we owe it to the public in all cases to give a reason why we do not assent to the conclusions of so candid and discriminating a judge."

From the Knickerbocker Magazine:

"We commend The Prose Writers of America to a wide national acceptance; with the especial advice to the reader not to overlook the excellent introductory Essay on the Intellectual History, Condition, and Prospects of the Country, which contains many noteworthy suggestions and much valuable information."

From Henry T. Tuckerman's Sketch of American Literature, appended to the Amer. ed. of Shaw's Outlines of Literature:

"For the chief critical and biographical history of literature in the United States, we are indebted to Rufus W. Griswold, whose two copious and interesting volumes, [Nos. 5 and 6,] so popular at home and abroad, give an elaborate account of what has been done by American writers from the foundation of the country to the present hour. These works are the fruit of great research and an enthusiasm for native literature as rare as it is patriotic."

From Edgar A. Poe's Literati:

"The best of the series [Nos. 5, 6 and 7] is, beyond all question, The Prose Authors of America. This is a book of which any critic in the country might well be proud, without reference to the mere industry and research manifested in its compilation. These are truly remarkable; but the vigour of comment and force of style are not less so; while more independence and self-reliance are manifested than in any other of the series. There is not a weak paper in the book; and some of the articles are able in all respects."

See also South. Lit. Messenger, xiii. 209, 381; South. Quar. Review, xxi. 114.

7. The Female Poets of America, 1848, 8vo; 5th ed., continued to 1856, pub. Philadelphia, 1857. 8. The Prose Works of John Milton, with a Critical Memoir, 1845, 2 vols. 8vo. First Amer. ed. 9. Washington and the Generals of the American Revolution, 1847, 2 vols. This work was edited and partly written by Dr. Griswold: he was assisted in it by W. G. Simms, E. D. Ingraham, and others. 10. Napoleon and the Marshals of the Empire, (in conjunction with the late H. B. Wallace,) 1847, 2 vols. 11. Scenes in the Life of the Saviour, by the Poets and Painters, 8vo and 12mo, (edited.) 12. The Sacred Poets of England and America, (edited,) 1849. 13. The Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century; 2d ed., 1845, 8vo; 4th ed., 1854.

From the American Review, by E. P. Whipple:

"No one can glance at Mr. Griswold's volume without being impressed with the fertility of the present century in original poetry. There is one view in which the author of a work like the present may be considered fortunate. Through his diligent labours large bodies of the people, who cannot or will not read extensively, are enabled to obtain an image of the imaginative literature of a great age. And what a world of thought and feeling does its contemplation reveal to us!"

14. The Works of Edgar A. Poe; Poems, Tales and Miscellanies; with a Memoir by R. W. Griswold, and Notices of his Life and Genius, by N. P. Willis and J. R. Lowell, N. York, 1850, 3 vols. 12mo; 1856, 1 vol. 12mo. It is considered by many critics that Dr. Griswold has not done justice to Poe's memory in this volume. 15. The Republican Court; or, American Society in the Days of Washington, with 21 portraits of Distinguished Women, engraved from original pictures by Wollaston, Copley, Gainsborough, Stuart, Trumbull, Malbone, and other Contemporary Painters, N. York, 1854, 4to. New ed., enlarged, with additional portraits, issued 1856, &c. In this sumptuously-printed and richly-illustrated work, a view of American society in the days of the Father of the Republic is presented, for the most part from original materials, consisting of private correspondence, &c.

From the North American Review, lxxxi. 26–50, July, 1855, by H. T. Tuckerman:

"The Republican Court is the most beautiful specimen in this department that has yet appeared, and has the peculiar merit of a national subject. It consists of a fluent narrative, intended to convey an authentic and picturesque idea of social life in this country in the days of Washington. . . . In the preparation of this elegant quarto, the memoirs and correspondence of the period have been searched, the diaries of leading members of society gleaned, the reminiscences of survivors drawn upon, and such works as Sullivan's Letters on Public Characters, Duer's Recollections of New York, the autobiographies of French officers engaged in the war, the letters of Mrs. Adams, and Graydon's Memoirs, carefully examined."

From the Christian Examiner, No. CXC., July, 1855, by the Rev. Samuel Osgood:

"This elegant volume was received by acclamation on its first appearance. We are quite certain that the sober second judgment of the public will confirm the first opinion, and in some respects magnify its approbation. . . . Its solid literary merits are yet to be fully appreciated. We do not know where else one-half so much information respecting our early American history can be found. . . . Dr. Griswold has evidently been much favored in the use of private family memorials, and he has worked up his material with much artistic taste in the grouping and great spirit in the narrative. The volume stands among our important historical monuments."

From an interesting account, by Mr. Fletcher, of the interest manifested by the Emperor of Brazil in an exhibition of American products, collected (in 1855) by the enterprise of the former, we extract some remarks by his majesty, not without interest in this connexion:

"After spending a long time in the exhibition, he exclaimed to his suite: 'That which I find the most desirable is the perfection of typography and binding, (alluding to the *Republican Court*, which he held in his hand,) the beautiful specimens of steel engravings and chromo-lithography, and the clearness of the photographic portraits.' Now, it is just in those departments that the Brazilians had believed us deficient; for almost every thing of this kind comes from England, France, and Germany."

"He was a plodding, industrious, and careful writer, extremely well informed on American literature, but by no means an elegant, nor even a correct, though very ambitious, writer. He was inclined to be metaphysical and transcendental, but would get out of his depth and become unintelligible. Though he had no genius whatever, Dr. Griswold has done some service to literature. He will be remembered by his compilations."—Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie.

The reader who desires to learn more respecting Dr. Griswold's characteristics as an author is referred to The Knickerbocker Magazine, xxxvi. 162, xlvi. 398, and to Literary Criticisms and Literary Portraits, by Horace Binney Wallace. From the last-named authority we make a brief extract, which may appropriately conclude this article.

"The literary abilities displayed in the original portion of these works [see Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 13] are entitled to very high rank, and are undoubtedly the sufficient cause of their popularity and permanence. Dr. Griswold's style is fresh, brilliant, delicate, perhaps over-delicate, but never feeble, and rarely morbid. With unerring accuracy he always indicates the strong points of his subject; yet he indicates rather than seizes them. The outlines of truth are always traced with nicety and precision; yet they are traced rather than channelled. His coloring is refined, soft, suggestive; dealing in half-tints or mixed hues more usually than in simple and contrasted colors. His perceptions are keenly intelligent, and full of vitality and vividness; but they are too mercurial, fugitive, and hasty: they want fixity, persistency, and prolongation. He touches some rich element of truth or beauty, but he does not linger upon it to develop and unfold its deep and full resources."—p. 239.

Grocyn, Wm., 1442–1519, a native of Bristol, England, a man of great learning, was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. In 1479 he was made Rector of Newton-Longville, Buckinghamshire, and in 1485 Preb. of Lincoln. He also filled the place of divinity-reader in Magdalen College, Oxford. Being enthusiastically devoted to the study of the Greek language, probably from the influence of Vitelli, he visited Italy for the sake of perfecting his knowledge of this tongue, and studied for some time under Demetrius, Chalcondyles, and Politian. In 1491 he settled at Exeter College, Oxford, and publicly taught the Greek language, advocating a new pronunciation, which encountered violent opposition. The University divided itself into two factions, the Greeks and the Trojans, who, not content with philological polemics, and forgetting that *inter arma leges silent*, resorted finally to open hostilities. Of Grocyn's earnest devotion to Greek literature we have ample evidence on record:

"Recens tunc ex Italiâ venerat Grocinus qui primus eâ ætate Græcas literas in Angliam invexerat, Oxoniique publicè professus fuerat à cujus sodali Thoma Lynacre (Morus) Græcas literas Oxonii didicit."—Stapleton: *In lib. cui tit. De Tribus Thomis, in Tho. More, cap.* i.

"Grocinus, qui prima Græcæ et Latinæ linguæ rudimenta in Britannia hausit, mox solidiorem iisdem operam sub Demetric Chalcondyle et Politiano præceptoribus in Italia hausit."—Lilly. *Elogia virorum doctorum; in Knight's Life of Colet*, p. 24.

"Ipse Grocinus, cujus exemplum affers, nonne primum in Anglia Græcæ linguæ rudimenta didicit? Post in Italiam profectus audivit summos viros, sed interim lucro fuit illa prius a qualibuscunque didicisse."—Erasmus: *Epist.* CCCLXIII.

A Latin epistle of Grocyn's to Aldus Manutius is prefixed to Linacre's trans. of Proclus de Sphæra, printed at Venice, 1449, fol.

> "There is nothing extant of his but this epistle: indeed, a very elaborate and acute one, and written in good Latin. . . . He was of so nice a taste that he had rather write nothing than write ill." —ERASMUS.

Erasmus was the friend, perhaps the pupil, of Grocyn, and may therefore be supposed to have been well informed; but Bale, Tanner, and Leland ascribe some other works to Grocyn. See these authorities; also Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Wood's Annals; Jortin and Knight's Lives of Erasmus; Knight's Life of Colet; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.

Groom, John Hinden. Serm., 1809.

Groombridge, Stephen. 1. Atmospherical Refraction, Phil. Trans., 1814. 2. Fixed Stars, Trans. Soc., Edin., 1815.

Groombridge, Wm. Sonnets, Lon., 1789, 8vo.

Groome, John. The Historical Collection, Lon., 1710, 8vo. This work sets forth the good works, books, &c. of the English clergy.

Groome, Nicholas. Purgatories Knell, Lon., 1615, 4to.

Gros, C. French educational works, Lon., 1811–18.

Gros, Charles Henry. Funl. Oration, 1807, fol.

Gros, Rev. John Daniel, Prof. of Moral Philos. in Columbia Coll., N. York, was a native of Germany. Natural Principles of Rectitude, &c.: a Systematic Treatise on Moral Philosophy, 1795, 8vo.

Grose, Robert. See GROSSE.

Grose, Francis, 1731–1791, a native of Greenford, Middlesex, held a place in the Heralds' College, which he resigned in 1763. He was adjutant and paymaster of the Surrey militia, but devoted much of his time to travelling through England, Scotland, and Wales, sketching views and gathering the materials of the valuable works which he subsequently gave to the world. 1. Antiq. of England and Wales, Lon., 1773–76, 4 vols. sup. r. 4to. Supp., 1786–87, 2 vols. sup. r. 4to. The best ed. A collec. of Plans to the above; 33 plates, 1776, r. 4to. 2d ed. of the Antiq. of England and Wales, 1783, 8 vols. imp. 8vo. The eds. in 4to pub. by Stockdale are not valued. 2. The Antiq. of Scotland, 1789–91, 2 vols. imp. 8vo. Large paper, sup. r. 4to, with proof-plates. 3. The Antiq. of Ireland, 1791–95, 2 vols. imp. 8vo. Large paper, sup. r. 4to, with proof-plates. The historical and descriptive parts were written by Dr. Ledwich; and his Antiq. of Ireland, best ed., 1804, 4to, should accompany this work. 4. Treatise on Ancient Armour and Weapons, 1785–86, 4to. Supp., 1789, 4to. This work is annexed to the 2d ed. of the Military Antiq. 5. Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue, 1785, '88, '96, 1811, 8vo. New ed., by Pierce Egan, 1823, 8vo. 6. Military Antiq. resp. a Hist. of the English Army from the Conquest to the Present Time, 1786–88, 4to; 1801, 2 vols. 4to. Best ed. 7. A Provincial Glossary, 1787, '90, 8vo. With Pegge's Supp., (1814,) 1838, 8vo. Pegge's Supp. contains above 1000 additional words. It was appended to Pegge's Anecdotes of the English Language, 1814, 8vo; 3d ed., 1844, 8vo. 8. Rules for drawing Caricatures, 1788, '91, 1810, 8vo. Reprinted in vol. i. of the new ed. of The Antiq. Repertory, 1807, &c. 9. The Grumbler: 16 Essays, 1791, 12mo. Originally pub. in The English Chronicle. An improved ed. was pub. in The Olio. 10. The Olio, 1793, 8vo. By Grose and others. 11. A Guide to Health, Beauty, Riches, and Honour, 1783, 8vo; 1785. 12. An Ancient Fortification; Archæol., 1779. 13. Ancient Spurs; Archæol., 1787. Grose was one of the conductors of The Antiquarian Repertory, 1775–84, 4 vols. 4to; 2d ed., 1807–09, 4 vols. 4to; pub. Rev. Wm. Darell's Hist. of Dover Castle, 1786, imp. 8vo; large paper, 1797, imp. 4to; and to him has been ascribed Geoffrey Gambado's Academy for Grown Horsemen, 1787, '91, fol. But this is also attributed to Henry Bunbury. Grose's habits, especially in early life, were of too convivial a character for either his purse or reputation; and many a jolly circle of "good fellows" could answer promptly in the affirmative the query of Burns the poet,

"Ken ye aught of Captain Grose?"

Noble's sketch of his figure and peculiarities is truly graphic. See European Mag., 1791; Gent. Mag., 1791; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Grose, John. 1. Ethics, Lon., 1782, 8vo. 2. Occas. Serms., 1782–97. 3. Serms., 6 vols., 1800–16.

Grose, John Henry. Voyage to the E. Indies, 1750–64, Lon., 1766, 8vo; 1772, 2 vols. 8vo. In French, Paris, 1758, 12mo.

Grose, Sir Nash, d. 1814, aged 74. Substance of a Charge to the Grand Jury, &c., Lon., 1796, 8vo.

Gross, Baron. Duties of an Officer in the Field, Lon., 1801, 8vo.

Gross, Samuel D., M.D., b. near Easton, Penna., 8th July, 1805, Prof. of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, Phila., and formerly in the University of Louisville, Ky. 1. General Anatomy, Phila., 1828, 8vo. 2. Anat. and Diseases of the Bones and Joints, 1830. 3. Operative Surgery, 1829. 4. Obstetrics. 5. Wounds of the Intestines. 6. Patholog. Anatomy. 7. Foreign Bodies in the Air-Passages, 1850, 8vo.

> "It is a complete summary of the whole subject, and will be a useful book of reference."—*Brit. and For. Med.-Chir. Rev.*

8. Diseases of the Urinary Bladder, &c., 1851–56, 8vo.

> "A work worthy of his high reputation."—*West. Jour. of Med. and Surg.*

9. Results of Surgical Operations in Malignant Diseases, 1853, 8vo. 10. Discourse on the Life, Character, and Services of Daniel Drake, M.D., 1853, 8vo. 11. Report on the Causes which Retard the Progress of American Medical Literature, 1856, 8vo. 12. North American Medico-Chir. Review, edited by himself and Dr. T. G. Richardson. 13. A System of Surgery, now in course of preparation. Prof. Gross has been for some time engaged on an American Medical Biography, which we doubt not will prove a most acceptable addition to the professional and general library.

In June, 1856, he accepted the appointment of Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College of Phila., where he now resides.

Grosse, or **Gross, Alexander,** d. 1654, Vicar of Ashburton. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1632–63.

Grosse, Robert. Royalty and Loyalty, Lon., 1647, 4to.

Grosse, Robert le. See LE GROSSE.

Grosse, Wm. Medical treatises, Lon., 1708, both 8vo.

Grosseteste, Grostête, or **Grosthead, Robert,** 1175?–1253, a native of Stradbrooke, Suffolk, was educated at Oxford and Paris; Archdeacon of Leicester, 1222; Bishop of Lincoln, 1234. His name has no less than twelve different modes of spelling. He was a man of great learning, and an undaunted opposer of the usurpations of the See of Rome. For an account of his life and works—theological, philosophical, poetical, &c.—we refer to S. Pegge's biography of him, 1793, 4to; to Milner's Church Hist.; and to Archæol., vol. xiii. Pegge's list of his works occupies 25 pp. 4to; but few of them have been pub. Among these are Opuscula Varia; Compendium Sphæra Mundi; Commentarius in Lib. poster. Aristotelis; Discourses; Letters.

> "By a knowledge of Greek, when we find it asserted of some mediæval theologian like Grostête, we are not to understand an acquaintance with the great classical authors, who were latent in eastern monasteries. but the power of reading some petty treatise of the fathers, or, as in this instance, [Grostête's trans. of the Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs from Greek into Latin,] an apocryphal legend, or at best, perhaps, some of the later commentators on Aristotle. Grostête was a man of considerable merit, but has had his share of applause."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

Grosvenor, Lord. Leaves from my Journal, Lon., 1854, 12mo.

Grosvenor, or **Grovenor, Benjamin,** D.D., 1675–1758, a native of London, pastor of an Independent congregation, and one of the Lecturers at Salter's Hall, London, pub. a number of occasional serms., and some theolog. treatises, of which The Mourner, and The Essay on Health, are the best-known. Serms., now first collected, with Memoir by J. Davies, and Pref. by Dr. Bogue, 1808, 8vo.

> "A most popular preacher; in whose compositions there is a strange mixture of familiar and pathetic; many strong figures of speech, especially the prosopopœia and dialogism, beyond any other writer of his age."—DR. DODDRIDGE.
>
> "His language is always pure, his sentences well formed, and his ideas embellished with the most appropriate decorations."—*Wilson's Dissenters.*

The vol. of Eastcheap Lectures, new ed., 1810, 2 vols. 12mo, contains 24 serms. by Grosvenor, Bradford, Earle, Harris, Newman, and Reynolds.

> "To recommend such a work it is only necessary to state its subjects, [on Singing, Prayer, Hearing and Reading the Scriptures,] and to name the distinguished preachers by whom they were discussed. Incitements, cautions, illustrations, improvements, are all judiciously blended. . . . The excellence of the volumes speaks their own praise, and secures their reputation. They cannot fail to prove an acceptable present to the religious world."—REV. W. B. COLLYER, D.D.

Grosvenor, Countess H., now Marchioness of Westminster. Yacht Voyage in the Mediterranean, Lon., 1842, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

> "It is simply a sensible, healthy, and well-written work, utterly free from all affectations, and especially from that which apes humility, and betraying the woman of rank chiefly in the total absence of all attempt to display it."—MISS RIGBY: *Lady Travellers, Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxxvi. 98–137.

Grote, George, M.P., the historian of Greece, b. 1794, at Clay Hall, near Berkenham, Kent, England, is a son of Mr. Grote, of the well-known banking-house established by Mr. George Prescott, and the grandfather of the subject of this notice. Mr. Grote was for some time a clerk in the banking-house, and at a later period of life divided his attention between literature and politics, but for some time past has devoted his hours exclusively to the former. In addition to the great work by which he is best known and will be honoured to the latest period of time, he is the author of a pamphlet (pub. anonymously in 1821) in reply to Sir James Mackintosh's Essay on Parliamentary Reform, in the Edinburgh Review; a work on the Essentials of Parliamentary Reform; an article on Mitford, in the Westminster Review, and one on Niebuhr's Heroic Legends of Greece, in the London and Westminster Review. The name of Niebuhr appropriately introduces the expression of his warm interest in Mr. Grote's History of Greece, which was commenced 1823:

> "Endeavour to become acquainted with Mr. Grote, who is engaged on a Greek History; he, too, will receive you well if you take him my regards. If you become better acquainted with him, it is worth your while to obtain the proof-sheets of his work, in order to translate it. I expect a great deal from this production, and I will get you a publisher here."—*Niebuhr, the Historian, to Professor Lieber, in* 1827.

The publication of the vols. of Mr. Grote's History was as follows:—Vols. I., II., 1846; III., IV., 1847; V., VI., 1849; VII., VIII., 1850; IX., X., 1852; XI., 1853; XII., 1855. Of Vol. XII., 1200 copies were sold in one week. 2d ed. of Vols. I., II., III., and IV., 1849; 3d ed., 1851. 2d ed. of Vols. V. and VI., 1851. In commendation of this truly great production, critics who seldom agree are glad to unite their suffrages. The London Quarterly declares that the author has

> "Incontestably won for himself the title not merely of *a* historian, but of *the* historian, of Greece."—xcix. 384.

The Edinburgh Review assures us that

> "He will be remembered not only as the first who has seriously undertaken a philosophical history of Greece, but as one who will have made great steps towards accomplishing it."—lxxxiv. 345.—*Notice of* vols. i. *and* ii. The succeeding volumes are noticed in the same laudatory terms.

The Athenæum styles the history

> "A great literary undertaking, equally notable whether we regard it as an accession of standard value in our language, or as an honourable monument of what English scholarship can do."

The Spectator remarks that

> "His familiarity with the great highways and the obscure bypaths of Grecian literature and antiquity has seldom been equalled, and not often approached to, in unlearned England; while those Germans who have rivalled it have seldom possessed the quality which eminently characterizes Mr. Grote, of keeping historical imagination severely under the restraints of evidence."

The Examiner is not less enthusiastic in the expression of its admiration:

> "If there existed any doubt of Mr. Grote's qualifications for this weighty undertaking, it was, whether he would bring to it the amount of imaginative feeling necessary to sustain and inform his scholarship. We confess that these volumes are a surprise to us in that respect. The acute intelligence, the discipline, faculty of intellect, and the excellent erudition, every one would look for from Mr. Grote; but they will here also find the element which harmonizes these, and without which, on such a theme, an orderly and solid work could not have been written. Poetry and Philosophy attend the historian on either hand, and do not impede or misguide his steps."

The eulogy of the distinguished historian of modern Europe is no insignificant reward for even such protracted and laborious researches as have tested the patience, the learning, and the fidelity of the historian of Greece:

> "A decided liberal, perhaps even a republican, in politics, Mr. Grote has laboured to counteract the influence of Mitford in Grecian history, and construct a history of Greece from authentic materials, which should illustrate the animating influence of democratic freedom upon the exertions of the human mind. In the prosecution of this attempt he has displayed an extent of learning, a variety of research, a power of combination, which are worthy of the very highest praise, and have secured for him a lasting place among the historians of modern Europe."—Sir Archibald Alison: *Hist. of Europe from the Fall of Napoleon, in* 1815, *to the Accession of Louis Napoleon, in* 1852.

We could easily multiply commendations, but must be content to refer the reader to the articles—which no historical student should neglect—on Mr. Grote's History, in the Westminster Rev., xlvi. 381; Blackwood's Mag., lxii. 129; Dubl. Univ. Mag., xxviii. 201; xxxv. 753; Eclectic Rev., 4th S., xx. 257; xxii. 289; Christian Rev., xvi. 481; Christian Exam., xlviii. 292; N. Amer. Rev., lxxviii. 150. See also The London Quarterly, vols. lxxxvi. and lxxxviii.; Edin. Rev., vols. lxxxiv., xci., and xciv.

Grove, Hon. Mrs. C. Calendar of Nature; or, The Seasons of England, edited with Pref. by Lord John Russell: 24 large plates, containing several hundred col'd figures of Birds, Fruits, &c., Lon., Pts. 1 to 4, fol., 1849–50.

Grove, Edward. Serm., 1702, 4to.

Grove, Henry, 1683–1738, a Dissenting divine, a native of Taunton, Somersetshire, was one of the Masters of the academy at Taunton, where he had been educated, and preached to two congregations in the neighbourhood. He was the author of Nos. 581, 601, 626, and 635, of The Spectator. He pub. a number of discourses and theolog. treatises, among which those on Prayer, the Lord's Supper, Faith, a Future State, the Soul's Immortality, and Christ's Resurrection, are best known. The collective edits. of his works comprise 12 vols., viz.: 1. Serms. and Tracts, being his Posthumous Works, 3d ed., Lon., 1745, 4 vols. 8vo. 2. Serms., being two addit. vols. of the Posth. Works, 1742, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Works, containing all the Serms., Discourses, and Tracts pub. in his lifetime, 1747, 4 vols. 8vo. 4. A System of Moral Philosophy, edited by Dr. T. Amory, with a Memoir of his Life and Writings, 2d ed., 1749, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Resembles Watts, but more nervous. His sermons are written with an elegance of diction rarely to be met with. He has many judicious and new thoughts, disposed in a method quite peculiar, and expressed with force and elegance. Every paragraph he wrote is worthy of attentive perusal."—Dr. Doddridge.
>
> "This eminent Nonconformist was one of the most beautiful writers of his age. He excels in elegant diction and sweetness of temper."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*
>
> "If every grace that e'er the good adorn'd,
> If every science that the wisest learn'd,
> Could merit thy regard and ask thy love,
> Behold them join'd, and weep them lost in Grove."

See Biog. Brit.; Life by Amory, prefixed to his Posth. Works; Drake's Biog. and Crit. Essays, Illust. of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian, iii. 200–215.

Grove, Joseph, an attorney of Richmond, England, d. 1764, wrote The Life and Times of Cardinal Wolsey, Lon., 1742–44, 4 vols. 8vo; The Lives of the Earls and Dukes of Devonshire, descended from Sir Wm. Cavendish, 1764, 8vo; and some political and other works.

Grove, Matthew. The Most Famous and Tragicall Historie of Pelops and Hippodamia, &c., Lon., 1587, 4to. A poetical work.

> "I never saw, or heard of, another copy of this book: neither is it mentioned by Ames or Herbert."—*MS. note in a fly-leaf of a copy of this book by Ritson.*

Another copy has since been found, and was—perhaps still is—in the library collected by the Marquis of Stafford. A copy marked, in the Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 315, £30, was resold at Saunders's in 1818 for £25 4*s*. See Bibl. Anglo-Poet., pp. 133, 134.

Grove, Robert, d. 1696, Bishop of Chichester, 1691, pub. seven tracts against Romanism, 1676–89, and two Serms., 1690, '95. One of his tracts will be found in vol. i. of Collection of Cases, &c., 3d ed., 1718, 3 vols. 8vo, and two in Gibson's Preservative, iv. 96, vi. 1.

Grove, W. R. The Correlation of Physical Forces, Lon., 1846, '51, '55, 8vo.

Grovenor, Benjamin. See Grosvenor.

Grover, H. M., Rector of Hitcham, Bucks. Theolog., dramat., and other works, Lon., 1828–47.

Groves, Rev. John. 1. A Greek and Eng. Lexicon, 3d ed., Glasg., 1829, 8vo; 7th ed., Lon., 1839; 10th ed., 1849; 11th ed., 1853. All the inflections in the N. Test., and many of the more difficult ones that occur in other Greek writings, will be found in this work. 2. Rudiments of the Greek Gram., 1845, 12mo.

Groves, W. Revelations, &c.; also Hebrew, German, and Eng. Gram. and Lexicon, Lon., 1838, 12mo.

Groves, Webber, b. 1697, d. in America, 1793. Treat. on the Commercial Intercourse between G. Brit. and America.

Gruchy, Martin. Serm., 1728, 8vo.

Grueber, Rev. C. S. Holy Baptism, Lon., 1850, 8vo.

Gruggen, F. J. On Oaths, Camb., 1845, 8vo.

Grund, Francis J., a native of Germany, for many years a resident of the U. States of America. 1. The Americans in their Moral, Social, and Political Relations, Lon., 1837, 2 vols. 8vo; Bost., 1837, 1 vol. 12mo.

> "In approaching the consideration of its merits, we are struck with the singular correctness, force, and often eloquence, of the style in which it is written. The style would do high credit to any native, and to the manner born; in a foreigner it seems wonderful. . . . The idiom of our language, which is often so subtle, and eludes the grasp of the severest study, Mr. Grund uses with great and almost unfailing accuracy. An English critic has said that he has scarcely ever offended in this particular, except when he attempts poetical versions from Schiller or Goethe. . . . To a foreigner who is interested in the country Mr. Grund's work will be of great value, from the amount of information which it conveys. No other work, within our knowledge, presents a view so complete of our resources in every department of life. . . . Mr

Grund is a thorough democrat. He upholds the cause of the many against the few, and takes every opportunity to enforce the importance of religious and political freedom. The latter he estimates as the two most prominent moral causes which promoted the trade of Holland and the United States."—CHARLES SUMNER: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xlvi. 106–126, *q. v.*

And see a review of this work by S. Gilman in The Christian Examiner, xxiv. 296, and another in the Eclectic Rev., 4th S., ii. 51.

2. Aristocracy in America. (From the Sketch-Book of a German Nobleman.) Edited by Francis Grund, Lon., 1839, 2 vols. 8vo.

"We assume this work to be written by Mr. Grund, though he is professedly only the editor. He has given two whole volumes of sketches of manners; but the vast majority are caricatures, without point, hint, or even vraisemblance."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1839, 947.

See also The Museum, (Phila.,) xxxvii. 349–354.

Grundy, John. Serms., 1808, '10, '12, all 8vo. See Dr. E. Williams's Christian Preacher.

Gruner, Louis. 1. Decorations of the garden Pavilion at Buckingham Palace, Lon., 1846, sm. fol., 15 plates, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*; col'd, £5 5*s.* 2. The Mosaics of the Cupola in Capella Chigiana at Rome, 1850, fol., £1 11*s.* 6*d.* 3. Specimens of Ornamental Art, 1850, fol., 87 plates, £12 12*s.* 4. Fresco Decorations and Stuccoes in Italy, 1854, imp. fol., 56 plates.

Grymeston, Grimeston, or **Grimston, Elizabeth.** Miscellanea. Meditations. Memoratiues. Lon., 1604, 4to. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 304, £6 6*s.* Another ed., *sine anno*, 12mo.

"The poetry of this rare work is indifferent enough, but it contains some judicious maxims."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

Gryndall, or **Grindal, Will.** Hawking, Hunting, Fouling and Fishing, Lon., 1596, 4to.

Gubbins, Martin R. Mutinies in Oudh, Lon., 1858, 8vo.

Gude, R. Prac. Cr. Side Ct. K. Bench, 1828, 2 vols.

Guernsey, Miss Lucy Ellen. 1. Alice and Bessie. 2. Irish Amy. 3. Comfort Allison. 4. Kitty Maynard. 5. Jenny and the Insects. 6. Upward and Onward. 7. The Orphan Nieces. 8. The Naughty Kitten.

Guest, Lady Charlotte, a native of Wales, has gained great reputation by the publication of The Mabinogion, from the Llyfr Coch o Hergest and other Ancient Welsh Manuscripts, with English Translation and Notes, 7 Pts., forming 3 vols. r. 8vo, 1838–49, Lon., Longman & Co.; Llandovery, W. Rees.

"I may surely venture to say, that if the Elzevirs, and Bodonis, and Didots, must hide their diminished heads before our Llandovery Printer, we may challenge comparison with all the learned ladies who have adorned the literature of Europe, for her whose works his labours have contributed to embellish."—DR. THIRLWELL: *Bishop of St. David's.*

Guest, Edward. Hist. of English Rhythms, from the 5th Cent. downwards, Lon., 1838, 2 vols. 8vo.

Guidot, or **Guidott, Thomas,** M.D., pub. a number of works upon the waters of Bath, Islington, &c., 1669–1705. Collection of Treatises concerning the City and Waters of Bath, 1725, 8vo.

Guild, Reuben A., Librarian of Brown University, Providence, R.I., b. 1822, in West Dedham, Mass., grad. Brown Univ., 1847. The Librarian's Manual: A Treatise on Bibliography, comprising a Select and Descriptive List of Bibliographical Works; to which are added Sketches of Public Libraries, Illustrated with Engravings, N. York, Charles B. Norton, Agent for Libraries, MDCCCLVIII., sm. 4to, pp. 304. Beautifully printed in Old English character. The First Part consists of a descriptive list of 495 separate works, comprising 1967 volumes of such bibliographical works as are considered to be of the first importance for a library apparatus. The Second Part contains historical sketches of fourteen of the largest public libraries in Europe and America. We recommend Mr. Guild's volume to all who take an interest—and every lover of books should take an interest—in the important subject of which it expressly treats.

Guild, Wm., D.D., 1586–1657, a native of Aberdeen, educated at Marischal Coll., became minister of the parish of King Edward, and in 1631 one of the ministers of Aberdeen; Principal of King's Coll., Aberdeen, 1640; deposed for his attachment to the royal cause, 1651. He was a man of learning, ability, and great benevolence of character. In addition to the following works, he pub. a number of tracts against popery, and upon other subjects. 1. The Harmony of all the Prophets conc. Christ's Coming, &c., Lon., 1619, 8vo; 1658, 12mo. 2. Moses Unveiled; or, The Types of Christ in Moses explained, 1620, 8vo. Often reprinted. New ed., with The Harmony, &c., Edin., 1839, r. 8vo.

"Not remarkable for its depth and judiciousness."—*Orme's Bibl Bib.*

3. Explic. of Book of Revelations, Aberd., 1656, 16mo.

"Very spiritual."—*Bickersteth.*

4. Explic. of the Song of Solomon, Lon., 1658, 8vo. 5. The Throne of David; or, an Expos. of the 2d Book of Samuel, Oxf., 1659, 4to. Posth.; pub. by Dr. John Owen. See Life of Dr. Guild, by Dr. Shirreffs, 2d ed., Aberd., 1799, 8vo. Pref. to his Expos. of Samuel.

"Dr. William Guild possessed not only the talents of a man truly great, but the still more amiable qualities of one eminently good."—DR. SHIRREFFS.

Guildford, Charles. His Memoirs, Lon., 1761, 2 vols.

Guilford. See NORTH.

Guilhermin, Mary. Letters, Lon., 1766, 8vo.

Guillim, John, 1565?–1621, Rouge-Croix Pursuivant of Arms, 1617–21, was the publisher of John of Barcham's Display of Heraldry, best ed., (the 6th,) Lon., 1724, fol., and has already been noticed in our life of Barcham. Guillim made some additions to Barcham's MS.; but the latter is entitled to the reputation which Guillim has acquired. A collation of the Display of Heraldry will be found in Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

Guiscard or **Guichard de Beaulieu,** *temp.* Stephen, was the author of a poem entitled 'The Sermon of Guiscard' de Beaulieu, of which MSS. are in the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris. From the latter MS., M. Achille Jubinal pub. the poem (pour la première fois) in 1834, Paris, 8vo.

"The style bears marks of much greater poetical talent than is observed in the poems of Everard and Samson de Nanteuil, and frequently exhibits considerable elegance and energy of expression."—*Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*, *q. v.*

Guise, Samuel. Serm., 1724, 8vo.

Guise, Samuel. Catalogue of a Collection of MSS. collected in Hindostan, Lon., 1800, 4to.

Guise, Wm., 1653–1684, a learned English divine, trans. into English, and illustrated with a commentary, Dr. Bernard's Misnæ pars ordinis primi Teraim Tituli septem, 1690, 4to, and a tract, De Victimis humanis, 8vo, and had partly prepared an edit. of Abulfeda's Geography.

"A person of great learning, and the immortal ornament of the University of Oxford."—*Ed. Acta Eruditorum.*

"Vir longe eruditissimus."—T. SMITH.

See Athen. Oxon.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Guisy, J. Learning French, Lon., 1801, 12mo.

Gull, Wm. W., M.D., and **Baly, Wm.,** M.D. Reports on Epidemic Cholera, Lon., 1854, 8vo.

"In taking leave of these Reports, we can conscientiously say that we do not think the College of Physicians could have made a more fortunate selection than the two gentlemen to whose labours we owe so much valuable instruction. We believe that their Work will be in future years constantly referred to, and when so referred to we are confident it will always be with pleasure and profit."—*Brit. and For. Med.-Chir. Rev.*

Dr. Baly pub., in conjunction with Dr. W. S. Kirkes, Advances in Physiology of Motion, 1848, 8vo.

Gullet, Chris. On Eleter, as a preservative of plants from insects and flies, Phil. Trans., 1772.

Gullifer, Joseph Wm. Philos. of Medicine, 1809, 8vo.

Gulliver, Lemuel. See SWIFT, JONATHAN, D.D.

Gulliver, Lemuel, Jun. Modern Gulliver's Travels, Lon., 1796, 12mo.

Gully, James M., M.D. 1. Neuropathy and Nervousness, 2d ed., Lon., 1841, 8vo. 2. Simple Treatment of Disease, 1842, 12mo. 3. Water-Cure in Chronic Diseases, 1841, p. 8vo; 3d ed., 1849, 12mo; 4th ed., 1851, 12mo.

"Dr. Gully's book is evidently written by a well-educated medical man. This work is by far the most scientific that we have seen on hydropathy."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Gully, Robert, and **Capt. Denham.** Journals of a Captivity in China in 1842, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

"These simple unadorned Narratives, with the Letters written by the deceased Mr. Gully during his captivity, are well worthy of perusal, depicting, as they do vividly, the curious incidents arising during detention, and stirring the indignation of the reader by the detail of cruelty and murder inflicted by the cowardly officials of this semi-barbarous people."—*Lon. Times.*

Gulson, Theodore. See GOULSTON.

Gulston, Ant. See GLISSON, WM.

Gulston, Edward. Earthquake; Phil. Trans., 1763.

Gumble, Thomas, D.D., chaplain to General Monck. The Life of General Monck, Duke of Albemarle, Lon., 1671, 8vo. In French, 1672, 12mo.

"Curious as a specimen of the Tory or Royalist mode of writing history which prevailed during the period immediately following the Restoration."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev.*, xiii. 265–297; xiv. 158–179. *q. v.*

Gumbleden, John. Serm., 1628, 4to.

Gumley, J. Law, &c. of Elec. in Ireland, Dubl., 1832, 8vo.

Gummere, John, 1784–1845, a native of Willow

Grove, Penn., for more than forty years an esteemed and successful teacher of youth, discharged the duties of tuition successively at Horsham, Rancocus, West Town, Burlington, and Haverford. Upon his retirement from the Friends' Coll. at Haverford, he resumed his Boarding-School at Burlington, (previously conducted by him from 1814 to 1833,) in connection with his eldest son, Samuel J. Gummere, "who is his worthy successor, both in scientific attainments and in the happy art of imparting instruction." His celebrated treatise on Surveying was first pub. in 1814, has run through 14 edits., and is now stereotyped. Of his Elementary Treatise on Theoretical and Practical Astronomy, the 1st ed. was pub. in 1822, and the last (the 6th) in 1854. The excellence of this work elicited the warm commendations of Dr. Bowditch, Prof. Bache, and other competent judges. An interesting biographical sketch, entitled Memorials of the Life and Character of John Gummere, was privately printed by Wm. J. Allinson, of Burlington. It is a well-merited tribute to the learning and virtues of a ripe scholar and an excellent man. James I., when in the plenitude of his glory as the master of three kingdoms, acknowledged that he never even then saw his stern old schoolmaster, Buchanan, without an emotion of fear. It may be truly said—we speak from our own experience—that the former disciples of John Gummere never in after-life approached their old master without sentiments of affection and esteem.

Gummere, Samuel R., brother of the preceding, b. in 1789, at Willow Grove, Penn., was from 1821 to 1837 the head of a popular boarding-school for girls, at Burlington, N. Jersey. He is the author of a Treatise on Geography, which was first pub. in 1817, and has passed through six or eight edits.; and he revised the Progressive Spelling-Book in 1831. Compendium of Elocution 1857.

Gunhill, D. D. Serm., 1661, 4to.

Gunn, Alexander, D.D., d. 1829, minister of the Reformed Dutch Church at Bloomingdale, New York. Memoirs of Rev. John H. Livingston, D.D., N. York, 1829.

Gunn, Mrs. Anne, late **Miss Young.** 1. The Mother and Daughter; a Tale, 1803, 2 vols. 2. An Introduction to Music, 1803, 8vo.

Gunn, J. C. Domestic Medicine, New York, 1851, 8vo: many editions.

Gunn, John. Hist. Inquiry respecting the Performance of the Harp in the Highlands of Scotland, Lon., 1807, 4to. Prepared for the Highland Society. Other works.

Gunn, Rev. W. M. 1. Religion in Connexion with a National System of Instruction, Lon., 1840, 12mo.

"Mr. Gunn's book is one that deserves and will receive much attention."—*Ch. of Eng. Quar. Rev.*

2. Rudiments of the Latin Language, 1848, 18mo.

Gunn, Rev. Wm. 1. Historia Britonum of Nennius, with an Eng. version and notes, Lon., 1819, 8vo.

"Many diffuse and unnecessary notes."—*Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit.*

See NENNIUS.

2. Gothic Architecture, 1819, 8vo.

"Displaying very considerable erudition."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

3. Cartonensia; Hist. of the Tapestries in the Vatican.

Gunn, Wm. A., Curate of St. Mary, Woolnoth, London. Serms. and Letters, with a Memoir by J. Saunders, Lon., 1807, '12, 8vo. Mr. G. was curate to the Rev. John Newton.

"He was 'a burning and a shining light.' Wonderful was his eloquence. Serious, zealous, impassioned, he communicated his own agitation to the souls of others."—ONESIMUS.

Gunning, Mrs., wife of General Gunning, d. 1800, pub. several novels, a poem, &c., Lon., 1791–1803.

Gunning, Miss. See PLUNKETT, MRS.

Gunning, Fred. Law of Tolls, Lon., 1833, 8vo.

Gunning, H. Reminiscences of the Town and County of Cambridge, Lon., 1854, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., same year, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Gunning, Peter, D.D., 1613–1684, a native of Hoo, in Kent, educated at, Fellow and Tutor of, Clare Hall, Camb., deprived for refusing to take the Covenant; restored, 1660; Preb. of Canterbury; Master successively of Corpus Christi and St. John's Coll., Camb.; and Regius and Lady Margaret Prof. of Divinity; Bishop of Chichester, 1670; trans. to Ely, 1674. 1. A Contention for Truth, Lon., 1658, 4to. 2. Schism Unmasked, &c., Paris, 1658, 8vo. 3. The Paschal or Lent Fast Apostolical and Perpetual; a Serm. on Luke v. 35–38, Lon., 1662, 4to. New ed., Oxf., 1845, 8vo, in Lib. of Anglo-Cath. Theol.

"He was a man of great reading, and noted for a special subtilty of arguing."—*Bishop Burnet's Own Times.*

"He was admired by great scholars, as well abroad as at home, for his profound divinity; was noted much also in England for his diffusive charity."—*Athen. Oxon.*

See these authorities; also Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C.; Bentham's Hist. of Ely; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, Pt. 2, 142; Calamy; Salmon's Lives of the Bishops; Lon. Gent. Mag., lxiii. 15.

Gunning, Richard. Small-Pox, Lon., 1804, 12mo.

Gunnison, Capt. J. W., d. 1853, U.S. Corps Topographical Engineers. Hist. of the Mormons of Utah: their Domestic Polity and Theology, Phila., 1852, 12mo. This valuable Report was pub. by order of the U.S. Congress.

Gunter, Rev. Edmund, 1581–1626, an eminent mathematician, the inventor of the famous Rule of Proportion, or Line of Numbers, which has made his name a synonym for accuracy, was a native of Hereford, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1619 he was elected Prof. of Astronomy at Gresham Coll., London. He was the author of several mathemat. treatises,—Canon Triangulorum, The Sector and Cross Staff, &c.,—of which collective edits. have been several times pub. Works, 5th and best ed., corrected, &c. by Will. Leybourne, 1673, 4to. Some copies bear the date of 1680, and are called 6th ed. See Biog. Brit.; Hutton's Dict.; Ward's Gresham Professors.

Gunter, Peter. Serm., Lon., 1615, 4to.

Gunton, Symon. 1. God's House, Lon., 1657, 8vo. 2. Hist. of the Church of Peterburgh, pub. by Symon Patrick, D.D., 1686, fol. Epitome of do., 11th ed., Peterb., 1807, 8vo.

Guppy, Mrs. Dialogues for Children, 1800, 2 vols. 12mo.

Guppy, R. Municipal Corp. Act, Lon., 1835, 12mo.

Gurdon, Brampton. 1. 16 Serms. at Boyle's Lect., Lon., 1721, '22, '32, 8vo; 1739, fol. 2. Serm., 1723, 4to. 3. Prophecy, 1728, 8vo.

Gurdon, Philip. Christian Character, 1778, 12mo.

Gurdon, Thornhagh. Hist. of the High Ct. of Parliament, Lon., 1731, 2 vols. 8vo.

Gurdon, W. Statutes rel. to Game, Lon., 1839, 12mo.

Gurnall, Wm., 1617–1679, educated at Emanuel Coll., Camb.; minister at Lavenham for 35 years; appointed Rector in 1644; and episcopally ordained at the Restoration. A man of great excellence of character. 1. Serm., 1660, 4to. 2. The Christian in Complete Armour, 1656–58–62, 3 vols. 4to. New ed., 1844, 8vo.

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3. Funl. Serm., 1672, 8vo.

Gurnay, Rev. Edmund. 1. Vindic. of the 2d Command., Camb., 1639, 8vo. 2. Appendix to do., Lon., 1660, 12mo.

Gurney, Rev. Archer. 1. Love's Legend, &c., Poems, Lon., 1845, fp. 8vo. 2. K. Charles the First; a Dram. Poem, 1847, '52, fp. 8vo. 3. Poems, 1853, p. 8vo. 4. The Transcendentalists, 1853, p. 8vo. 5. Songs of the Present, 1854, 12mo. 6. Iphigenia at Delphi, 1855, 8vo.

Gurney, Arthur. Providence and Free Will, 1581.

Gurney, Auber. Faust; Part Second; from the German of Goethe, Lon., 1843, p. 8vo.

"Executed with much taste and great ability."—*Berlin. Mag. for Foreign Lit., April* 28, 1843.

"In one word, this English version is more agreeable, more flowing, more fresh, more clear, than many of the enigmatical passages of the original."—*Leipsic Literary Gazette, June* 6 *and* 7, 1843.

Gurney, Daniel. Supplement to the Record of the House of Gournay, Lon., 1858. Privately printed.

Gurney, Rev. Edmund. See GURNAY.

Gurney, Hudson, M.P. 1. The Golden Ass of Apuleius; in English verse, entitled Cupid and Psyche, Lon., 1799, 4to and 8vo; 3d ed., 1801. An excellent trans. 2. Bayeux Tapestry, 1817, 4to.

Gurney, Rev. John Hampden. 1. Three Serms., Lon., 1845, fp. 8vo. 2. Historical Sketches, 1400–1546, 1852, 12mo; 2d ed., 1858. 3. Second Series, 1855, fp. 8vo. 4. The Grand Romish Fallacy, 1854, fp. 8vo. 5. Grave Thoughts, &c., 1855. 6. Serms., 1856. 7. Serms., 1857. 8. Four Serms., 1857. 9. Historical Sketches, 3d Ser., 1858.

Gurney, Joseph, and **Gurney, William Brodie,** short-hand writers. Joseph pub. Brachygraphy, Lon., 1751, 12mo; 15th ed., improved by Thomas Gurney, 1825, 12mo.

Gurney, Joseph John, 1788–1847, an eminent philanthropist, and a distinguished minister of the Society of Friends, was a native of Earlham, near Norwich, where the family have possessed great influence for the last two centuries. Mr. Gurney was the brother of the excellent Elizabeth Fry, and a zealous co-labourer with her in many enterprises of Christian benevolence. After passing through a course of preparatory study, the subject of this notice resided for some time at Oxford, under the charge of a private tutor, and attended the lectures of the University without becoming a member and without subscribing to the Thirty-Nine Articles. Upon the completion of his education Mr. Gurney became a member of the eminent banking-house established by his father, and henceforth devoted much of his time to secular business, but was also actively engaged in many philanthropic researches, and in the zealous discharge of his duties as a minister (recognised in 1818) of the religious society to which he was attached. In addition to missionary tours among the prisons of Scotland, England, and Ireland, Mr. Gurney paid three visits to the Continent in 1841–43, and passed three years (1837–40) in travelling in America. For the particulars connected with the life of this truly excellent man, we refer the reader to his Memoirs, by J. B. Braithwaite, Norwich, 1854, 2 vols. 8vo; Phila., 1854, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1855, 2 vols. 8vo. See also his Memoirs, by J. Alexander, Lon., 1847, 12mo; London Christian Observer for February and March, 1847; Lon. Gent. Mag. for March, 1847; Memorial of J. J. Gurney, a Poem, by B. Barton, 1847, 4to; An Examination of the Memoirs and Writings of J. J. Gurney, by Wm. Hodgson, Jr., Phila., 1856.

Mr. Gurney was the author of numerous works which gained him a highly respectable rank in the Republic of Letters, of which the following are the principal:—1. Notes on Prisons and Prison Discipline, Lon., 1819, 12mo. Reviewed by Rev. Sydney Smith, in Edin. Rev., xxxv. 286–302. 2. Letter to a Friend on Christianity, 3d ed., 1824, 12mo. 3. Observations on the Religious Peculiarities of the Society of Friends, 1824, 12mo and 8vo. It passed through seven eds. in the lifetime of the author.

"The best defence of the Quakers; it was ably met in the British Review."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

4. Essays on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Practical Operations of Christianity, 1827, 8vo. Trans. into German and Spanish.

"A very valuable summary and defence of evangelical views."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"Mr. J. J. Gurney, if he had been a clergyman instead of a Quaker, would have deserved a bishopric for his book upon the Evidences of Christianity."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

5. Biblical Notes to confirm the Deity of Christ, 1830, 8vo.

"An able, solid, and profitable critical illustration of texts on the subject."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

6. Brief Remarks on the History, Authority, and Use of the Sabbath, 1831, 18mo.

"Like every thing which proceeds from this author's pen, it displays solid erudition and acute reasoning, united to true simplicity of mind and fervent piety."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

7. Portable Evid. of Chris'y, 2d ed., 1832, 18mo. New ed., 1841, 18mo. 8. Four Lects. on the Evid. of Chris'y, 1834, 18mo. 9. Treatise on the Habitual Exercise of Love to God considered as a Preparative for Heaven, 18mo and 8vo; 7th ed., 1848, 18mo. 10. Letter to a Clerical Friend on the Accordance of Geological Discovery with Natural and Revealed Religion, 1835, 12mo.

"We greatly mistake if this tract, from the pen of our excellent friend, Mr. Gurney, will not be found eminently serviceable to the interests of revealed religion."—*Lon. Evangel. Mag.*

11. Sabbatical Verses, 1837, 8vo.

"We do not consider that he was a poet of a very high order; but we might select from that volume, and from others of his verses, some effusions which evince taste and feeling, attuning devout ideas to the voice of melody."—*Lon. Christian Observer.*

12. Familiar Sketch of Wm. Wilberforce, 1840, 18mo. 13. A Winter in the West Indies, described in Familiar Letters to Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 1840, 8vo; 4th ed., 1841, 18mo. 14. Terms. of Union in the Bible Society. 15. Puseyism traced to its Root, 2d ed., 1845, 8vo. 16. Thoughts on Habit and Discipline, 12mo and 8vo; 2d ed., 1844, 12mo; 6th ed., 1852, 12mo.

"Its tone is decidedly religious, but its method is philosophical, while its style is popular."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Mr. Gurney also pub. Treatises on the Right Application of Knowledge, and on other subjects. His Minor Works have been pub. by Gilpin, of London, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Mr. Gurney was thrice married: first, to Jane Birbeck, who died in 1822; secondly, to Mary Fowler, who died in 1836; and, thirdly, to Eliza P. Kirkbride, who survives him. As a Christian, a philanthropist, and a man of extensive and accurate learning, Mr. Gurney was amply entitled to the extraordinary respect and veneration which was accorded to him by men of all ranks of life and all classes of opinion.

Gurney, Richard, Jr. Fables, Lon., 1809, 12mo.

Gurney, Thomas. System of Short-Hand, Lon., 1843, fp. 8vo.

Gurney, W. B. System of Short-Hand, 16th ed., Lon., 1843, 12mo.

Gurney, Wm. 1. Serm., 1808. 2. Serm., 1808.

Gurney, Rev. Wm. Pocket-Dictionary of the Holy Bible, Lon., 1826, 18mo; 1834, 24mo. From Calmet, Brown, and others.

Gurwood, Colonel John, R.N., C.B., and Deputy-Lieut. of the Tower of London, d. 1845, entered the army in 1808, and served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. He filled the post of private secretary to the Duke, and was therefore well calculated for the laborious duty of editing his Despatches and Orders, which he performed in a highly creditable manner. The mental toil and anxiety involved in this undertaking perhaps proved indirectly the cause of the colonel's death he committed suicide in a fit of insanity produced "by relaxation of his nervous system, in consequence of his great work, 'The Wellington Despatches,' being concluded,"—Lon. Gent. Mag., Feb. 1846; where will be found an interesting biography of this distinguished soldier. The Despatches of the Duke of Wellington, 1799–1818,—which may be entitled a history of British military operations for that period,—were pub. in 13 vols. 8vo, including the Index, 1835–38. New ed., 8 vols. r. 8vo, 1843–48; also in 1853, 8 vols. 8vo. Selections from, 1842, r. 8vo; also in 1850, r. 8vo. To the Despatches must be added The General Orders of the Duke, 1809–18,—also compiled by Colonel Gurwood;—1837, 8vo.

"Colonel Gurwood takes occasion, but much too seldom, to introduce short notes of his own, in order to eludidate circumstances which the text of the letters does not explain. We greatly wish that he had been less diffident on this score. . . . The Duke's high-spirited and able Editor."—Robert Southey: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lviii. 82–107.

"The most authentic and valuable of biographical productions. It is analogous to Sparks's Life and Writings of Washington."—Chancellor Kent.

Colonel Gurwood also arranged The Duke's Speeches in Parliament, pub. in 1853, 2 vols. 8vo. For a notice of The Despatches and Orders, and estimates of the literary character of the author, see Wellington, Arthur Wellesley, Duke of.

Gutch, J. W. G. Literary and Scientific Register, Lon., 32mo. Pub. annually, 1842–56.

Gutch, John, d. 1831, aged 86, Registrar of the Univ. of Oxford, Rector of St. Clement's, and Chaplain of All-Souls' College. 1. Collectanea Curiosa; or, Miscell. Tracts rel. to the Hist. and Antiq. of Eng. and Ireland, the Univ. of Oxford and Camb., &c., chiefly from the MSS. of Archbp. Sancroft, Oxf., 1781, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Hist. and Antiq. of the Univ. of Oxford; now first pub. in English, from the original MSS. of Ant. Wood, with a Continuation by the Editor, 1786, 4to. 3. Fasti Oxonienses, by Wood; with a Continuation, &c. by the Editor, 1790, 4to. 4. The Antiq. and Annals of the Univ. of Oxford, from the MS. of Wood, 1792–94–96, 3 vols. 4to. See Wood, Anthony. A biography of Mr. Gutch will be found in Lon. Gent. Mag., Sept. 1831.

Gutch, John Mathew, ed. of Farley's Journal, d. 1858. A Lytell Geste of Robin Hode, 1847, 2 vols. 8vo.

"These handsome volumes, both in richness of matter and correctness of text, exceed the precious labours of even Ritson himself."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

"If any one wants to know bold Robin Hood as he was, let him straightway possess himself of those two delightful volumes for which we are indebted to Mr. Gutch. We have here not only the consecutive series of ballads known as The Lytell Geste of Robin Hode, but every ballad, tale, and song, relating to the famous outlaw; and the whole are beautifully illustrated. Mr. Gutch thoroughly understands the duty of an editor, and has applied himself heart and soul to the task; in consequence, he has given us by far the best collection of English ballads which for years has issued from the press."—*Blackwood's Mag.*

The graphic lines of the poet will occur to many of our readers:

"In this our spacious Isle, I think there is not one
But he of Robin Hood hath heard, and Little John,
And to the end of time the tales shall ne'er be done,
Of Scarlock, George à Green and Much the Miller's Son,
Of Tuck the merry Friar, which many a Sermon made
In praise of Robin Hood, his outlaws, and their trade."
Drayton.

Gutch, Rev. Robert. A Discourse, Lon., 1803, 8vo.

Guthrie, G. J., an eminent surgeon, has pub. a number of professional treatises of high reputation, 1815–53.

Guthrie, or **Guthry, Henry,** d. 1676? Bishop of Dunkeld, 1664. Memoirs, *temp.* Charles I., Lon., 1702, 8vo; 2d ed., Glasg., 1747, 12mo.

Guthrie, James. Considerations rel. to the Dangers to Religion and the Reform., Edin., 1660, 12mo.

Guthrie, James. Serm., 1732, 8vo; 1738, 12mo.

Guthrie, John. Laws of England, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

Guthrie, Mrs. Maria, wife of Dr. Matthew Guthrie, and Acting Directress of the Imperial Convent for the education of the Female Nobility of Russia. A Tour in 1795–96 through the Taurica or Crimea, Lon., 1802, 4to.

"This work contains a lovely description of the various tribes that inhabit the Crimea; their manners, institutions, natural history, and remarks on the migrations of the Asiatic tribes. That part of the work which relates to antiquities was written by her husband, Dr. Guthrie."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

Guthrie, Matthew, M.D., husband of the preceding, d. at St. Petersburgh in 1807. Dissert. sur les Antiquities de Russie, &c., Petersb., 1795, 8vo. He con. papers to Phil. Trans., 1778, '79; Trans. Edin. Soc., 1790; Nichol. Jour., 1798.

Guthrie, Thomas, D.D., b. 1800, minister of Free St. John's, Edinburgh, was born at Brechin, Forfarshire, Scotland. 1. A Sufficient Maintenance and an Efficient Ministry; a Serm., with Notes, Edin., 1852, 8vo.

"We earnestly recommend this discourse."—*Baptist Mag.*

2. The Gospel in Ezekiel, 1855, 12mo; 20th thousand.

"The most eloquent of the present range of Free Church preachers."

"In the excellent work before us, these lights of the glorious Gospel, as revealed to an ancient prophet, are collected, arranged, and illustrated, by the hand of a master."—*Chris. Observer.*

Dr. Guthrie has also pub. A Plea in behalf of Drunkards against Drunkenness, and edited a new ed. (Edin., 1856, fp. 8vo) of Berridge's Christian World Unmasked. He was one of the four leading men—the other three being Drs. Chalmers, Cunningham, and Candlish—connected with the disruption of the Established Church of Scotland and the institution of the Free Church of that country. To him also humanity is indebted for the establishment of the Edinburgh original Ragged or Industrial School, which has been productive of vast benefit to the poorer classes.

Guthrie, Wm., 1620–1665, minister of the parish church of Finwick, 1644–64. The Christian's Great Interest. New ed., Lon., 1705; Glasg., 1755, 8vo. With Memoirs of the Author, &c., Edin., 1797, 12mo; 4th ed., with Introduc. by T. Chalmers, D.D., Glasg., 1844, 12mo; 7th ed., 1850, 12mo. Trans. into French, High and Low Dutch, and (at the expense, it is said, of the Hon. Robert Boyle) into one of the Eastern languages.

Dr. John Owen called this book his Vade-Mecum, and added,

"I have wrote several folios, but there is more divinity in it than them all."

"An excellent work."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

A sermon of Guthrie's on Sympathy, and Memoirs of his Life by Rev. Wm. Dunlop, will be found in the Select Biographies edited for the Woodrow Society by Rev. W. K. Tweedie, Edin., 1845–47, 2 vols. 8vo.

Guthrie, Wm., 1708–1770, a native of Brechin, a schoolmaster in Aberdeen, and subsequently an author in London, pub. a number of works and trans. from Cicero and Quintilian. 1. Hist. of England to 1688, Lon., 1744–51, 3 vols. fol. Reprinted in 1771.

"A Tory history of England, by no means destitute of merit."

"Now [1824] rarely consulted."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

Ralph's Hist. of England may be read as a continuation of Guthrie's. 2. Hist. of the English Peerage, 1763, 4to. 3. General Hist. of the World, 1764–67, 12 vols. 8vo. 4. A General Hist. of Scotland to 1746, 1767, 10 vols. 8vo. 5. New System of Modern Geography, or a Geog., Hist., and Commercial Grammar, &c., 1770, 8vo. Many edits.; last, by Davenport, 1843, 18mo; last ed. of the Atlas, 1840, 8vo. It is asserted that the bookseller, and not Guthrie, was really the compiler of this popular work. 6. Chronological Table, 1744, 8vo. Guthrie was a contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine and to the Critical Review, and the author of many political pamphlets, &c. pub. without his name. See Lysons's Environs, vol. iii.; Nichols's Lit. Anecdotes; Boswell's Life of Johnson; Disraeli's Calamities of Authors.

"Sir, he [Guthrie] is a man of parts. He has no great regular fund of knowledge, but by reading so long and writing so long he has no doubt picked up a good deal."—*Dr. Johnson to Boswell.*

Guthrie, Wm., M.D., of St. Petersburgh. Con. to Med. Com., 1777, '94, '95.

Guthry, Henry. See GUTHRIE.

Gutzlaff, Rev. Charles, D.D., 1803–1851, a native of Pyritz, Pomerania, a missionary in Java, Singapore, Siam, and China, from 1826 until his death at Canton, was the author of many works—theolog., historical, philological, legal, critical. &c.—in Dutch, Latin, Siamese, Cochin-Chinese, and English. An interesting account of his life and labours will be found in the London Gent. Mag. for Dec. 1851. See also The International Mag., (N. York,) vol. i. 317–318; iv. 707. Three or four of Dr. G.'s works are well known to the English reader, viz.: 1. Chinese History, Lon., 1834, 2 vols. 8vo.

"We cordially recommend this exceedingly interesting account of this very interesting country."—*Lon. Review.*

"An authentic and interesting picture of China."—CHANCELLOR KENT.

2. China Opened; ed. by Rev. A. Reed, 1838, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"A superficial, yet, on the whole, pretty good, sketch of China and its inhabitants."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

"By far the most interesting, complete, and valuable account of the Chinese Empire that has yet been published."—*Lon. Sun.*

3. A Journal of Three Voyages along the Coast of China, 1831–33; 3d ed., 1839, p. 8vo.

"The work of a man who has done more to break down the barrier which prevents the entrance of Christian missionaries into China than any other human being."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

"Mr. Gutzlaff's voyages are replete with surpassing interest. He is a wonderful man, a heroic Christian, and a zealous philanthropist."—*Scottish Pilot.*

4. The Life of Taon Kwang, late Emperor of China, 1852, p. 8vo. Reviews of Mr. Gutzlaff's accounts of China will be found in the Amer. Quar. Rev., xvii. 100, ("a learned and masterly production."—CHANCELLOR KENT;) Lon. Quar. Rev., li. 468; by E. G. Smith, in Chris. Quar. Spec., v. 591; by B. B. Edwards, in Amer. Quar. Obs., i. 330. See also Lieber's Essays on Property and Labour, ed. 1854, p. 67.

Guy, J. Songs, Catches, &c., 1799.

Guy, Joseph, Prof. of Geography at the Royal Military College, Great Marlow, has pub. many educational works on Astronomy, Geography, History, Arithmetic, &c., which maintain a high reputation.

Guy, Joseph, Jr., of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, son of the preceding, was his father's assistant in some of the works just noticed, and has himself pub. a number of volumes on Grammar, Arithmetic, &c.

Guy, Melmoth. Cancerous Cases, &c., Lon., 1777, 8vo.

Guy, Richard. Works upon Cancers, &c., 1755–65.

Guy, Thomas, d. 1724, aged 80, the founder of Guy's Hospital. His Last Will, Lon., 1725, 8vo.

Guy, W. A. Principles of Forensic Medicine, Lon., 1844, fp. 8vo. Amer. ed., by C. A. Lee, N. York, 1845, 8vo.

Guy, Wm. Dislocation; Med. Facts, 1794.

Guybon, Francis. Empiricism, Lon., 1712, 8vo.

Guyse, John, D.D., 1680–1761, a Calvinistic Independent divine, settled at Hertford, and subsequently in New Broad Street, London, pub. a number of Serms., Discourses, &c., but is best known by The Practical Expositor; or, An Exposition of the N. Test. in the form of a Paraphrase, with Notes, &c., Lon., 1739–42, 3 vols. 4to; 1760, 3 vols. 4to: called the best ed. Other eds., in 6 vols. 8vo, Edin., 1775, 1808, '14.

"Dr. G. has shown his solid judgment and learning; and, without affectation and needless pomp of criticism, has given the reader as full a view of the sense of the best interpreters, and as comprehensive an insight into the scope and meaning of the New Testament, as is likely perhaps to be met with in the same compass of words."—MIDDLETON.

"A heavy work. In the paraphrase various and often discordant senses are brought together. The notes do not throw much light on the text. It is far inferior to the similar work of his friend and contemporary, Dr. Doddridge, [The Family Expositor.]"—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"If this work has not an air of elegant criticism and modern refinement, like the Family Expositor, [of Dr. Doddridge,] it is very sound and judicious, expressed in a style significant, perspicuous, and correct. though not ornamented."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

"Very useful to a minister, though too heavy for the general reader."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"His paraphrase has never been very popular."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"It displays sound judgment, an intimate acquaintance with the original, considerable critical acumen, with much seriousness and zeal for truth."—BOGUE AND BENNETT.

His work on the Holy Spirit (greatly admired) has been recently (Lon., 1840, r. 8vo) repub. His sermons, pub. separately and collectively, and at various dates, have been highly commended:

"His discourses the reader will find judicious, weighty, serious, evangelical, and instructive."—*Wilson's Dissenters.*

"Evangelical and practical."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Gwilliam, or Guillim, Sir Henry, Chief-Justice of the Isle of Ely. 1. Bacon's Abridgt.: see BACON, MATTHEW. 2. A Charge, 1799, 4to. 3. Acts, &c. rel. to Tithes, 1801, 4 vols. r. 8vo; 2d ed., by C. Ellis, 1825, 4 vols. r. 8vo.

Gwilliam, John. Poems, &c., Lon., 1813, &c.

Gwillim, John. See GUILLIM.

Gwilt, Joseph. Encyc. of Architecture, illus. by upwards of 1000 engravings on wood, Lon., 1842, 8vo; 3d ed., 1854, 8vo.

"This elaborate and learned work constitutes a complete body of architecture."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Mr. G. has pub. a number of other works on Architecture, &c.

Gwilym, David Ap, 1340–1400? the "Ovid of Wales," was a native of Brogynin, Cardiganshire. His Poems, in Welsh, pub. by Owen Jones and Wm. Owen, 1792, 8vo. Highly commended by the editors.

Gwinett, Ambrose. His Life, Lon., 8vo.

Gwinne, or **Gwynne, Matthew,** M.D., d. 1627, a native of London, Fellow of St. John's Coll., Oxford, first Prof. of Physic in Gresham Coll., London, 1596–1607. 1. Nero Tragœdia, Lon., 1603, 4to. 2. Vertumnus Comædia, 1607, 4to. 3. Chymicæ, 1611, 4to. Other publications. See Athen. Oxon.; Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors.

Gwinneth, or **Gwynneth, John,** Vicar of Luton, pub. a number of treatises against the writings of John Frith and the doctrines of the Reformation, Lon., 1536–57. See Athen. Oxon.

Gwyn, David. English verses. Lon., 16mo.

Gwyne, Lieut. Lawrence, R.N. Robertson's Navigation; 7th ed., 1805, r. 8vo.

Gwyne, Wm. Two Serms., 1780, 4to.

Gwynn, John. 1. Essay on Design, Lon., 1749, 8vo. 2. London and Westminster improved, 1766, 4to. Many of the improvements here suggested have been effected. The dedication to the King was written by Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Gwynne, John. Military Memoirs of the Great Civil War, &c., Edin., 1822, 4to. 500 copies printed. The introduction was written by Sir Walter Scott.

"Captain Gwynne was a retainer in the household of Charles I., whom he served in the war; afterwards he followed the banner of Charles II., served under Montrose, and joined James, Duke of York, on the Continent."

Gwynne, Matthew, M.D. See Gwinne.

Gwynne, T. Law rel. to Duties on Probate and Lett. of Adminis.; 3d ed., Lon., 1841, 12mo.

Gwynneth, John. See Gwinneth.

Gybson. A Description of Nortons in Yorkshire, 1569.

Gybson, Thomas. Concordance of the N. Test. Impr. by T. G., 1535? Probably the work of John Day, assisted by Gybson, the printer.

Gyer, Rev. Nicholas. Phlebotomy, Lon., 1592, 8vo.

Gyffard, Giffard, Gifford, or **Gyfford, George,** minister of Maldon, Essex, pub. 15 Serms. on the Song of Solomon, a number of occasional serms., and treatises against Romanists, Brownists, witchcraft, &c., 1573–1620.

"A very noted preacher, and one most admirably well vers'd in several sorts of learning which were rare and much in esteem in his time, but withal a great enemy to Popery."—*Athen. Oxon., q. v.*

Gyfford, E. Designs for Elegant Cottages and Small Villas, 1809, 4to.

Gyfford, George. See Gyffard.

Gyfford, R. Sacred Poems, Lon., 12mo.

Gylby, Goddred. 1. Trans. of an Epist. on the office of a Magistrate, &c., by Cicero and Quintus, Lon., 1561, 16mo. 2. Trans. of Calvin's Admonit. against Astrology Judiciall, &c., 16mo.

Gylebie, or **Gylby, Anthony.** See Gilby.

Gyles, J. F. 1. Authenticity of the N. Test., Lon., 1812, 8vo.

"A learned and satisfactory essay."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

2. New Hebrew Grammar, 1814, '16, 8vo.

"Characterized by simplicity of manner and clearness of illustration."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

3. The Truth of Christianity, 1832, 8vo.

"An attempt to state clearly and concisely the leading evidences for the truth of Christianity."

Gyles, Wm. A Defence of Dr. Sherlock's Preservative against Popery; in reply to a Jesuit's Answer, Lon., 1688, 4to.

H.

Haas, James D. 1. Gleanings from Germany, Lon., 1838, p. 8vo. 2. F. Kohlrausch's Hist. of Germany, trans. by J. D. H., 1845, 8vo. Highly commended. 3. Zschokke's Hours of Meditation, 1843, fp. 8vo; 1846, 12mo.

"On the Continent thousands have testified to the merits of this admirable author. The original has now reached its twenty-third edition. We are convinced that this portion of his writings has only to be known in this country to be equally appreciated."—*L n. Atlas.*

Habersham, A. W., U.S.N. My Last Cruise; being an Account of the U.S. North Pacific Exploring Expedition; 2d ed., Phila., 1857, 8vo. Highly commended.

Habershon, Matthew. 1. Prophetic Scriptures, Lon., 1834, '40, '42, 8vo. 2. A Guide to the Study of Chronological Prophecy, 1835, 12mo.

"It is written in a practical and Christian spirit, and well deserves attention for its truly pious and important remarks."—Bickersteth.

3. Revelation of St. John, 1841, 8vo; 1844, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Premillennial Hymns, 2d ed., 1841, 18mo.

Habington, Thomas, d. 1647, collected the materials which formed the basis of Treadway Nash's Hist. of Worcestershire, and was engaged in some other literary labours. He was implicated in Babington's and in Essex's conspiracies, and in the Gunpowder Plot. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.

Habington, William, 1605–1645, son of the preceding, was educated at the College of St. Omer, and intended for a Jesuit, but in preference he married Lucy, daughter of William Herbert, first Lord Powis, by Eleanor, daughter of Henry Percy, first Earl of Northumberland. This lady, first as the object of his courtship and secondly as his wife, he has celebrated in his poems under the title of Castara. Under this name also his poems were collected and pub. in 1634, Lon., 4to; 2d ed., 1635, 12mo; 3d ed., 1640, 12mo. New ed., with a Pref. and Notes by C. A. Elton, Bristol, 1814, 8vo. Also in Johnson and Chalmers's Eng. Poets, 1810.

"They possess much elegance, much poetical fancy; and are almost everywhere tinged with a deep moral cast, which ought to have made their fame permanent. Indeed I cannot easily account for the neglect of them."—Sir S. Egerton Brydges: *Cens. Lit.*, viii. 227–233; and see p. 387–396.

"Some of his pieces deserve being revived."—*Headley's Anc. Eng. Poet.*

"As an amatory poet he possesses more unaffected tenderness and delicacy of sentiment than either Carew or Waller, with an elegance of versification very seldom inferior to his more favoured contemporaries."—Thomas Park.

But *audi alteram partem:*

"He was a middling poet of the worst school of poetry, possessed the coldness without the smoothness and polish of Waller, and sacrificed grace and feeling to the utterance of clever or strange things: his amatory poetry is without passion, his funeral elegies without grief, and his paraphrases of scripture without the warmth or elevation of the original."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev.*, xii. 274–286: 1825.

"The poetry of Habington is that of a pure and amiable mind, turned to versification by the custom of the day, during a real passion for a lady of birth and virtue, the Castara whom he afterwards married; but it displays no great original power, nor is it by any means exempt from the ordinary blemishes of hyperbolical compliment and far-fetched imagery."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

2. The Queene of Aragon; a Tragi-Comedie, 1664, fol. And in Dodsley's Collec. of Old Plays.

"The play, indeed, possesses little that can be praised either in incident, character, or imagery."—*Retrosp. Rev., ubi supra.*

3. Hist. of Edward the IV., King of England, 1640, fol. Written and pub. at the desire of K. Charles I. It is reprinted in vol. i. of Kennett's Hist. of England. 4. Observations upon Historie, 1641, 8vo.

Wood observes that the Hist. of Edward IV. was

"By many esteemed to have a stile sufficiently florid, and better becoming a poetical than historical subject."—*Athen. Oxon., q. v.*; and also Biog. Dramat.; and Johnson and Chalmers's Eng. Poets, 1810.

Hack, Maria, a sister of Bernard Barton, has pub. English Stories of the Olden Time, Grecian Stories, Tales of Travellers for Winter Evenings, and other popular juvenile works.

Hacke, Capt. Wm. A Collection of Original Voyages, Lon., 1699, 8vo. This collection contains part of the original material for the History of the Bucaniers: Capt. Cowley's Voyage round the Globe, Capt. Sharp's Journey over the Isthmus of Darien and Expedition to the South Seas, Capt. Wood's Voyage to the Straits of Magellan, &c.

Hacket, Mrs. Poems, 1804, 8vo.

Hacket, John, D.D., 1592–1670, a native of London, educated at Trin. Coll., Camb.; Rector of Stoke-Hamon, 1618; of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, and of Cheam, Surrey, 1624; Archdeacon of Bedford, 1631; Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1661. As a theologian he was a zealous Protestant and a moderate Calvinist; as a man he was in great reputation for piety, hospitality, generosity, and benignity. 1. Comœdia Loila, data per Joh. Hacket Epis. Litchfield, Lon., 1648, 8vo. This Latin comedy was twice acted before James I. 2. Serm., 1660, 4to. 3. A Century of Serms., with the Author's Life, by Thos. Plume, D.D., 1675 fol.

> "Bishop Hacket and I go on well after supper. His are comical sermons: half Roman Catholic in their conceits, full of learning which would be utterly unprofitable if it did not sometimes call forth a shrewd remark, seasoned with piety, and having strong good sense mixed up with other ingredients, like plums in a pudding which has not too many of them."—*Southey's Life and Corresp.*

4. Scrinia Reserta: the Life of Archbishop Williams, 1693, fol. Abridged by Ambrose Philips, 1700, 8vo. Abridged by W. Stephens, 1715, 4to.

> "Full of curious matter."—DISRAELI.

> "What a delightful and instructive book Bishop Hacket's Life of Archbishop Williams is! You learn more from it of that which is valuable towards an insight into the times preceding the Civil Wars, than from all the ponderous histories and memoirs now composed about that period."—COLERIDGE.

Another critic remarks that this work,

> "Though full of elaborate and pedantic absurdity, insomuch that it was roundly declared by a great judge of style to be the worst-written book in the language, nevertheless abounds with new and curious matter."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

A new ed. of his Christian Consolations, with a Memoir, was pub. in 1840, fp. 8vo; and a treatise of his on Fasting will be found in Tracts of Angl. Fathers, iv. 163.

> "He abounded not only with great learning, acute wit, excellent judgment and memory, but with an incomparable integrity, prudence, justice, piety, charity, constancy to God and to his friend in adversity, and in his friendship was most industrious to fulfil it with good offices. His motto was, Serve God, and be chearfull."—DR. CAMPBELL: *Biog. Brit.*, *q. v.*; also Life by Dr. Plume, prefixed to his Sermons; Gen. Dict.; Athen. Oxon.; Gent. Mag., vol. lxvi.

Hacket, Lawrence. Serm., 1707, 4to.

Hackett, Horatio B., b. December 27, 1808, at Salisbury, Mass.; grad. at Amherst College, 1830; studied Theology at Andover, and afterwards at Halle, in Germany; Prof. Ancient Languages in Brown Univ. from 1835 to 1839. Since then Prof. of Hebrew and Biblical Interpretation in Newton Theological Institution.

1. Plutarch de sera Numinis Vindicta, with a body of Notes, Andover, 12mo. 2. Chaldee Grammar, translated with Additions from the German, 8vo. 3. Hebrew Exercises for the use of Theological Students. 4. A Commentary on the Original Text of the Acts of the Apostles, 1853, 8vo; 2d ed., 1858. 5. Illustrations of Scripture, suggested by a Tour in the Holy Land, Bost., 1855, 12mo, pp. 340.

Prof. Hackett has also contributed to various literary and theological reviews. See N. Amer. Rev., July, 1858, 235.

Hackett, James. Expedit. which sailed to S. America in 1817, 1818, 8vo.

Hackett, James Thomas, b. in Cork, Ireland, 1805, son of John Hackett, is the author of various pamphlets on railway statistics, building, and mathematics.

Hackett, John. Epitaphs, Lon., 1757, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "An excellent collection."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Hackett, Roger. 1. Serm., 1591. 2. Do., 1598, 1628.

Hackett, Thomas, D.D., Bishop of Down and Connor, 1672; deprived for simony, 1694. Serm., Lon., 1672, 4to.

Hackett, Capt. Wm. Cavalry, 1811, 8vo.

Hackewill, Wm. See HAKEWELL.

Hackitt, Thomas. 1. Voyage of Vezarianus, 1524. 2. Voyage of Ribault, in 1563. These are included in Hakluyt's Voyages, 1582, 4to, *q. v.*

Hackle, Palmer. Hints on Angling, Lon., 1846.

Hackley, Charles W., b. March 9, 1808, at Herkimer, N. Y.; entered Military Acad., West Point, as Cadet, in 1825; grad., 1829; Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point until 1832; studied law, and afterwards theology, and was ordained a clergyman in the Prot. Episcopal Church in 1835; Prof. Mathematics in the Univ. of New York till 1838; afterwards Pres. of Jefferson College, Mississippi; Rector of St. Peter's Epis. Church in Auburn, N. Y.; and Prof. of Mathematics and Astronomy in Columbia College, N. Y., (since 1843.) 1. Treatise on Algebra, N. Y., 1846, 8vo. This is considered one of the most full and complete single treatises on this subject in any language. 2. A School and College edition, abridged from the same, 8vo. 3. A treatise on Geometry, 1847, 12mo. 4. A treatise on Trigonometry and its applications to Navigation, Surveying, Nautical and Practical Astronomy, &c., and Geodesy, 1851, '54, 8vo. 5. Haslett's Mechanics', Machinists', and Engineers' Practical Book of Reference; and the Engineer's Field-Book; edited by C. W. H., 1856, 12mo.

Hackluyt, Richard. See HAKLUYT.

Hackman, Rev. James. His Letters: see Sir Herbert Croft's Love and Madness.

Haddington, Thomas Hamilton, first Earl of, d. 1637, left a number of legal MSS.—Practics, Decisions of the Ct. of Session, 1592–1624, &c.—for an account of which see Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

Haddington, Thomas Hamilton, sixth Earl of, d. 1785, was the author of Forty Select Poems, 1737, '61, '65, '83. Tales in Verse, and a Treatise on Forest Trees, 1761. See Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

Haddock, Charles B., D.D., b. 1796, late minister from the U. States to Portugal, is a native of Salisbury, (now Franklin,) N. Hampshire, and a nephew of the late Hon. Daniel Webster. An interesting biographical sketch of this eminent scholar and divine will be found in the International Magazine, ii. 1–3. Addresses and Miscellaneous Writings, Cambridge, 1846, 8vo. Dr. H. has been a contributor to The Biblical Repertory, The Bibliotheca Sacra, and other periodicals. He has now in preparation a work on Rhetoric.

Haddo, James. Baptism, Edin., 1704, 4to.

Haddon, Walter, 1516–1572, a native of Buckinghamshire, one of the revivers of the learned languages in England, Fellow of King's Coll., Camb., became President of Magdalen Coll., Oxf., and Prof. of Rhetoric and Oratory in the University. He was one of the authors of The Reformatio Legum Ecclesiasticarum. A collective edit. of his works, consisting of 10 Latin Orations, 14 letters, and some poems, was pub. in 1567, Lon., 4to, under the title of Lucubrationes, &c. His Poemata were pub., with his Life, in 1576, 16mo.

When Queen Elizabeth was asked whether she preferred Haddon or Buchanan in point of learning, she replied,

> "Buchananum omnibus antepono,
> Haddonum nemini postpono."

An eminent modern critic considers that Haddon's merits as a Latinist have been overrated:

> "Many of our own critics have extolled the Latinity of Walter Haddon. His Orations were published in 1567. They belong to the first years of this period. [1550 to 1600,] but they seem hardly to deserve any high praise. Haddon had certainly laboured at an imitation of Cicero, but without catching his manner or getting rid of the florid. semi-poetical tone of the fourth century."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

Haden, Charles Thomas. 1. Med. Guide for Families, Lon., 8vo. 2. Alcock's Diseases of Children, 8vo. 3. Formulary rel. to Morphine, &c.: see DUNGLISON, ROBLEY, M.D., LL.D.

Haden, Thomas. Case of Rupture, Trans. Med. and Chir., 1800. The patient recovered.

Hadfield, James. Gothic Architec. of Essex, Lon., 1848, fol. A work of great value to the antiquary as well as to the architect.

Hadfield, Thomas. 1. Serm., 1733, 8vo. 2. Do., 1737, 8vo.

Hadley, George. Trade Winds, Phil. Trans., 1735. 2. Meteorolog. Diaries, ib. 1735.

Hadley, Capt. George. Hist. of Kingston-upon-Hull, 1788, 4to. Capt. H. pub. some grammat. works upon the Persian language, &c., 1776–1809.

Hadley, John, d. 1744, whose name is connected with the invention of the quadrant and of a reflecting telescope, contributed a number of papers on astronomy, nat. philos., &c. to Phil. Trans., 1723–46. He was Vice-President of the Royal Society.

Hadley, John. Chem. Lects., Camb., 1758, 8vo.

Hadow, James. Antinomianism, Edin., 1721, 12mo.

Haggar, Henry. The Order of Causes, of God's Fore-Knowledge, &c., Lon., 1654, 4to.

Haggard, John, LL.D. 1. Reports in Consis. Ct. of London, Lon., 1822, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Rep. in H. Ct. Admiralty, 1822–38, 3 vols. 8vo; 1825–40. Continued by Dr. Wm. Robinson. 3. Rep. of the Judg. in Dew *v.* Clark and Clark, 1826, 8vo. 4. Rep. of the Judg. rel. to Grace, 1828, 8vo. 5. Rep. in Eccles. Cts., 1827–32, 4 vols. 8vo.

Haggerstone, George. Remarks on a Serm. preached by Rev. W. Graham, Lon., 1773, 8vo.

Haggerty, Francis, D.D. Serm., 1810.

Haggett, John. See HAGGITT.

Haggitt, Francis, D.D. Serm., &c., 1810, '13.

Haggitt, George. 1. The Sacrament, Lon., 1793, 8vo. 2. Serms., 1796, '97, 2 vols. 8vo; 1825, 8vo.

> "Plain and practical sermons; written in simple and unornamented language."

Haggitt, John. 1. Serm., Lon., 1800, 8vo. 2. Two Letts. on Gothic Architecture, Camb., 1813, r. 8vo.

Haghe, Louis, b. in Belgium, 1822, for many years a resident of England. Sketches in Belgium and Germany, 3 series, 1840, '45, '50, all imp. fol.

> "This work is an honour to the Artist and a credit to the country, as containing first-rate specimens of artistic skill."—*Lon. M. Post.*

Mr. H. has pub. several other works, "illustrating with masterly fidelity the archæological treasures of his native country." See Men of the Time, Lon., 1856.

Hagthorpe, John. Divine Meditations and Elegies, Lon., 1622, sm. 8vo. 2. Visiones Rerum, 1623, sm. 8vo.

3. England's Exchequer; or, A Discourse of the Sea and Navigation, 1625, 4to. Respecting the three preceding works, see Brydges's Brit. Bibliog., i. 236–240; Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 925, 926. A vol. entitled Hagthorpe Revived, printed entirely on India paper, was struck off at the Lee Priory Press, by Sir S. E. Brydges, for the members of the Roxburghe Club, 1817, 4to.

Hague, Thomas. Political tracts, 1808, '09, '10.

Hague, William, D.D., a native of New York, a Baptist minister, now (1856) settled at Albany, N. York. 1. The Baptist Church transplanted from the Old World to the New, N. York, 1846, 12mo. 2. Guide to Conversation on the Gospel of John, Boston. 3. Review of Drs. Fuller and Wayland on Slavery, 18mo. Answered by the Rev. Thos. Meredith, Raleigh, N. C. 4. Christianity and Statesmanship, N. York, 1855, 12mo. 5. Home Life: 12 Lects. on the Duties and Relations of the Family Circle. See Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli, i. 184.

Hahn, James, and **Placido** and **Justo Gener.** The Steam Engine for Practical Men, Lon., 1854, 8vo.

"A very useful guide to the Practical Engineer."—*Lon. Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal.*

Haig, Charles. Corp. Act of Ireland, Dubl., 1841, 12mo. See 1 Legal Reporter, 175.

Haig, James. Topog. and Hist. Account of Kelso and Roxburgh, &c., Edin., 1825, 8vo.

Haig, James. The Separation of Law and Equity, &c., Lon., 1841, 12mo. See 5 Jurist, 1026.

Haigh, J. Day Schools, 1816, 18mo.

Haigh, James. 1. The Dyer's Assist., Leeds, 1778, 12mo. 2. Hint to Dyers, &c., Lon., 1779, 8vo.

Haigh, Samuel. Sketches of Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru, Lon., 8vo.

"We recommend the book as an unpretending production, abounding in fair and impartial observations. in interesting facts, in description of manners faithful, while they are picturesque."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Haigh, Thomas. 1. Conjuga Latina, Lon., 1808, 12mo. 2. Diurnal Readings, 1814, 12mo.

Haight, Rev. Benjamin, Rector of All-Saints' Church, N. York. Address before the Philolexian Soc. of Columbia Coll., May 17, 1840, N. York, 1840, 8vo, pp. 31.

Haight, Mrs. Sarah Rogers, formerly **Miss Rogers,** wife of Mr. Richard K. Haight, of New York, has embodied the results of many years' foreign travel in two popular vols., entitled Letters from the Old World, N. York, 1840, 2 vols. 12mo.

"These are delightful volumes of familiar epistles from Egypt. Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, Turkey. and Greece; and the impressions they give us of those intensely-interesting regions are so vivid and lifelike. that we have more than once in reading them imagined ourselves with the gifted lady-author in 'the land of the east—the clime of the sun.'"

Haighton, John, M.D. Profess. con. to Med. Com., 1789; to Memoirs Med., 1789, '92; to Phil. Trans., 1795, '97.

Hailes, Lord. See Dalrymple, David.

Hailes, C. Reward of the Mercifull, Lon., 1595, 16mo.

Hailes, Wm. Serm., 1722, 8vo.

Hails, W. A. 1. Invention of the Life-Boat, 1806, 8vo. 2. Nugæ Poeticæ, 1806.

Hails, W. H. 1. Deity of the Messiah. 2. Socinianism Unscriptural, 1813.

Hailstone, John. 1. Lects. on Mineralogy, 1791, 8vo. 2. Geology of Cambridgeshire, Geol. Trans., 1816.

Hainam, Hanam, or **Hannam, Richard.** 1. His Life, Lon., 1656, 4to. 2. His Last Farewell to the World, 1656, 12mo. 3. His Speech and Confession, 1656, 4to. Hainam was a famous thief, and died under the gallows. There was pub. a work entitled The English Villain, or The Grand Thief; being a full Relation of the desperate life and death of Richard Hainam, Lon., pp. 14.

Haines, Charles G., d. 1825, aged 32, a native of Canterbury, New Hampshire, practised law in New York. Among his writings are—1. Considerations on the Erie Canal, 1818. 2. Memoir of T. A. Emmet, 1829.

Haines, Richard, pub. several treatises on Trade, Work-Houses, Alms-Houses, &c., Lon., 1670–84. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Haiward, John. The Strong Helper; teaching in all Troubles how to cast our Burden upon God, Lon., 1614, 8vo.

Hake, Edward, pub. some theolog., historical, and other treatises, Lon., 1574–1604. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

Hakewill, George, D.D., 1579–1649, a native of Exeter, educated at St. Alban's Hall, Oxf., became Archdeacon of Surrey, 1616. He pub. several theolog. treatises and serms., 1608–41, and the following work, by which he is best known: An Apologie or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World, Oxf., 1627, '30, '35, fol.

"There have been many great inquests," remarks Joshua Sylvester,

"To find the cause why bodies still grow less,
And daily nearer to the pigmies' size."

Hakewill, however, contends that the earth does not decay as it grows old, and that nature is not debilitated with age. He has treated his subject with much ability, and his work has been highly commended by Abp. Usher, Dr. Warton, Dugald Stewart, and others.

"Those who think the World is degenerated would do well to read it."—*Dr. J. Warton to Alex. Pope.*

"The production of an uncommonly liberal and enlightened mind, well stored with various and choice learning, collected both from ancient and modern authors."—Dugald Stewart.

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"A celebrated work, highly commended. The style of Johnson was much formed upon that of Hooker. Bacon, Sanderson, Hakewill, and others,—'Those Giants,' as a great personage calls them."

"The learning shown in this treatise is very extensive; but Hakewill has no taste, and cannot perceive any real superiority in the ancients."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

See Athen. Oxon.; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy; Lloyd's Memoirs; Usher's Life and Letters.

Hakewill, James, architect. 1. Cœlebs; a Novel, 1812, sm. 8vo. 2. Hist. of Windsor, &c., Lon., 1813, imp. 4to, and l. paper. 3. Picturesque Tour of Italy, 1816–17, 63 engravings from drawings, by J. M. W. Turner, 1820, 4to, and l. paper, fol.

"One of the most beautiful and really instructive works of its kind in this country."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

This should accompany Eustace's Tour, and Addison and Forsyth's Travels.

4. Tour in Jamaica, 1820–21, r. 4to, and l. paper, 1825 5. Elizabethan Architecture, 1847, 8vo.

Hakewill, Wm., M.P., an eminent lawyer, educated at Exeter Coll., Oxf., elder brother of George, pub. several political and other treatises, of which the following are the best-known:—1. Liberty of the Subject, Lon., 1641, 4to. 2. Modus tenedi Parliamentum, 1641, '71, 8vo; 1659, 12mo.

"He was a grave and judicious counsellor, had sate in divers parliaments, and out of his great and long conversation with antiquity did extract several remarkable observations concerning the liberty of the subject, and manner of holding of parliaments."—See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.

Hakluyt, Richard, 1553?–1616, Preb. of Bristol and of Westminster, and Rector of Wetheringset, Suffolk, was a native of London or its vicinity, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He took great interest in the voyages made by his countrymen and others; and it is to his industry and enterprise that we are indebted for the preservation of accounts which would otherwise, in all probability, have been entirely lost to the world. 1. Diuers Voyages touching the Discouerie of America and the Islands adjacent unto the same, &c., Lon., 1582, 4to. 2. Foure Voyages unto Florida, &c., by Capt. Loudonniere and others. Trans. from the French, by R. Hakluyt, 1587, 4to. The year preceding he had this work pub. at Paris, in French. He also had pub. at Paris, in 1587, an improved ed. of Peter Martyr's work, De Orbe Novo, 8vo; and at his suggestion this work was afterwards trans. into English, by M. Lok, and pub. under the title of The Historie of the West Indies. It is repub. in the Supp. Vol. to the reprint of Hakluyt's Voyages, 1809–12, 5 vols. 4to. See Lon. Retrosp. Rev., xi. 100–123: 1825. 3. The Principal Nauigations, Voyages, Traffiques, and Discoueries of the English Nation, made by sea or over land, to the most remote and farthest distant quarters of the Earth, at any time within the compasse of these 1500 years, 1589, fol. This is the first ed. of the celebrated collection to which Hakluyt principally owes his fame. It is exceedingly rare; and Jadis's copy, (see his cat., 339,) with a map referred to in the preface, (see next sentence,) and an account of Sir F. Drake's Voyage, 6 leaves, inserted between pp. 643–644, sold for £26 5*s.*

"But the best map of the sixteenth century is one of uncommon rarity, which is found in a very few copies of the first edition of Hakluyt's Voyages. This contains Davis's Straits, (Fretum Davis,) Virginia by name, and the lake Ontario. . . . It represents the utmost limit of geographical knowledge at the close of the sixteenth century, and far excels the maps in the edition of Ortelius at Antwerp in 1588."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, q. v.*

An enlarged ed., comprehending 1600 years, appeared 1598–99–1600, in 3 vols. fol., bound in 2. In some of the copies, the Voyage to Cadiz, forming pp. 607–619 of the 1st vol., is wanting, or supplied by a reprint. It was suppressed by the order of Q. Elizabeth, after the disgrace of the Earl of Essex. The scarcity of these vols. induced Mr. Evans to publish a new ed., edited by Mr. G. Woodfall.

1809-12, 5 vols. r. 4to, £15 15*s.*—250 copies printed; large paper, imp. 4to, £31 10*s.*—75 copies printed. This ed. contains an accurate reprint of the best folio ed., with the addition of those voyages which were pub. in the 1st ed. and omitted in the 2d. The above reprinted matters are included in vols. i., ii., and iii., and part of vol. iv., of the new ed. The latter part of vol. iv., and the whole of vol. v., are taken up with voyages printed by Hakluyt, or at his suggestion, subsequent to the publication of his Collection, and a tract from a MS. entitled The Omission of Cales Voyage stated and discussed by the Earl of Essex, and a MS. of Brocquière. This Supp. was also pub. in a separate vol., 1812, 4to. The contents are as follows—reprints:

1. Galvano's Discoveries of the World, 1601.
2. Davis. The World's Hydrographical Description, 1595.
3. Brocquière, Voyage d'Outremer. From a MS.
4. Eden, Navigation and Voyages of Lewis Vertomanus.
5. A Voyage made by certain ships of Holland to the East Indies, 1598.
6. The prosperous and speedy voyage to Java, performed by 8 ships of Amsterdam, in 1598–99, (1600.)
7. Newes from the East Indies; or, a Voyage to Bengalla, 1638.
8. The Fardle of Facions, 1555.
9. The Conquest of the grand Canaries, 1599.
10. The History of the West Indies. A trans. of P. Martyr's Decades.
11. Virginia richly valued, by the description of the maine land of Florida, 1609.
12. A Discovery of the Bermudas, set forth by Silvanus Jourdan, 1610.
13. A true copy of a discourse on the late voyage to Spain, 1589.
14. The omissions of Cales Voyage stated by the Earl of Essex. From a MS.

In the original edits. of Hakluyt's Collection—see No. 3—which are contained in vols. i., ii., iii., and part of vol. iv., of the reprint of 1809–12, will be found narratives of nearly 220 voyages, with many relative documents, consisting of patents, letters, instructions, &c. The first part of the Collection consists of Voyages to the North and the Northeast; the true state of Ireland; the defeat of the Spanish Armada; the expedition under the Earl of Essex to Cadiz, &c. The second part entertains us with voyages to the South and Southeast; and in the third portion our curiosity is gratified and our mind enriched by the account of expeditions to North America, the West Indies, and round the world. Of this invaluable storehouse of entertaining, amusing, and instructive matter, and of its collector, we shall have more to say presently. 4. Two Remembrances of things to be undiscovered in Turkey, touching our Cloathing and Dying, 1592. 5. A Trans. from the Portugese of Antonio Gulvare's Hist. of the Discoveries of the World, from the first Original to A.D. 1555, 1601, 4to. 6. A Trans. from the Portugese of Virginia, richly valued, &c., 1609, 4to. Reprinted in Supp. to new ed. of Hakluyt's Voyages, 1809–12, 5 vols. 4to. 7. Hist. of the Travailes, Discouery, and Conquest of Terra Florida, by Don Ferdinando de Soto, 1611, 4to. 8. Hakluyt's MSS. Remains, which would have formed another vol., fell into the hands of Samuel Purchas, and were dispersed by him throughout his Pilgrimes, (Hakluyt Posthumus,) 5 vols. fol., 1625–26. For further particulars respecting Hakluyt and his publications, see Biog. Brit.; Oldys's Librarian; Athen. Oxon.; Locke's Explan. Cat. of Voyages prefixed to Churchill's Collection of Voyages; Clarke's Progress of Maritime Discovery; Dibdin's Lib. Comp.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

As few—very few—bibliographers can ever hope to exult in the possession of a set of the Voyages of De Bry, it is no small consolation to be able to secure, at a trifling expense, the five goodly quartos, 1809–12, which compose the Hakluyt Collection.

"But what a bibliographical cord am I striking," says that amiable enthusiast, Dr. Dibdin, "in the mention of the Travels of De Bry! What a '*Peregrination*' does the possession of a copy of his labours imply! What toil, difficulty, perplexity, anxiety, and vexation attend the collector—be he young or old—who sets his heart upon a PERFECT DE BRY! How many have started forward in this pursuit with gay spirits and well-replenished purses, but have turned from it in despair, and abandoned it in utter hopelessness of achievement!"—*Library Companion.*

But what a tempting, yet what a hydra-headed, theme, have we almost unconsciously approached! But we cannot linger even over a dish so epicurean and highly flavoured. Let the veritable bibliographer, who longs for a rich repast, refer to the Bibliotheca Grenvilliana, 184–194. The grand series of vols. there described now reposes in the British Museum, and, with the addition of those which were already in the library, may claim to be one of the principal ornaments of that noble institution. But we are happy to add that the most complete set of DE BRY in existence is in the possession of an American gentleman, Mr. James Lenox, of New York, collected by the anxious toil of many of his agents in various parts of the world, and at an expense, it is asserted, of not less than £4000.

But to return to Hakluyt: it is amusing to observe the diffidence with which old Anthony à Wood ventures a timid vaticination respecting the future *status* of the wild country to which so many adventurers recorded by Hakluyt's industry steered their barques:

"Which work," says Anthony, referring to Hakluyt's Collection, "being by him performed with great care and industry, cannot but be an honour to the realm of England, because possibly many ports and islands in America, that are bare and barren, and only bear a name for the present, may prove rich places in future time."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Could Anthony now open his eyes upon the twenty-five millions of people in the United States, doubtless he would claim no small credit for his discernment. The author of the Explanatory Catalogue of Voyages prefixed to Churchill's Collection of Voyages, said to be the celebrated John Locke, characterizes Hakluyt's Collection as

"Valuable for the good there to be picked out:—but it might be wished that the author had been less voluminous, delivering what was really authentic and useful, and not stuffing his work with so many stories taken upon trust, so many trading voyages that have nothing new in them, so many warlike exploits not at all pertinent to his undertaking, and such a multitude of articles, charters, privileges, letters, relations, and other things little to the purpose of travels and discoveries."

But we think that this criticism is open to severe animadversion. Every item excepted against is a valuable portion of the great whole.

An eminent authority thus compares the respective merits of Hakluyt and Purchas as compilers of voyages:

"We have in our own language as good and as bad collections as ever were made; one instance of each may suffice. Mr. Hakluyt was an able. ingenious, diligent, accurate, and useful compiler; and his collections are as valuable as any thing in their kind; on the other hand, Purchas his Pilgrims are very voluminous, and for the most part a very trifling and insignificant collection: his manner, for I cannot call it method, is irregular and confused; his judgment weak and pedantic; his remarks often silly, and always little to the purpose. This shows how much depends upon the care and skill of the collector; who on the one hand is to provide what may entertain and please, and on the other is to be careful that knowledge and instruction be conveyed with pleasure and amusement."—*Dr. John Harris's Collec. of Voyages, Introduc.* See PURCHAS, SAMUEL.

An abstract of Hakluyt's labours will be found in Oldys's Brit. Lib., 136–158. The compiler declares that "this elaborate and excellent collection"

"Redounds as much to the Glory of the *English* Nation, as any Book that ever was published in it."

"Every reader conversant in the annals of our naval transactions will cheerfully acknowledge the merit of Richard Hakluyt, who devoted his studies to the investigation of those periods of English History which regard the improvement of navigation and commerce. . . . Thus animated and encouraged, [by Sir Francis Walsingham and Sir Philip Sidney.] he was enabled to leave to posterity the fruits of his unwearied labours—an invaluable treasure of nautical information preserved in volumes which even at this day affix to his name a brilliancy of reputation which a series of ages can never efface or obscure."—*Zouch's Life of Sir Philip Sidney.*

"Works like these [Hakluyt and Purchas] are very curious monuments of the nature of human enterprises, human testimony and credulity—of the nature of the human mind and of human affairs. Much more is, indeed, offered to a refined and philosophic observer, though buried amid this unwieldy and unsightly mass, than was ever supposed by its original readers, or even its first compilers."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.*

"Richard Hakluyt, the enlightened friend and able documentary historian of these commercial enterprises, [Voyages to New England,] a man whose fame should be vindicated and asserted in the land which he helped to colonize."—*Bancroft's History of the United States*, 15th ed., i. 113: 1854.

The collector must place on the same shelf with his Hakluyt's Collection the publications of the Society which bears the honoured name of the enthusiastic and laborious compiler. The Hakluyt Society was established in 1846, and its publications to 1854 are as follows:

Hakluyt Society's Publications:

1. Observations of Sir R. Hawkins in the South Sea, 1593, edited by C. R. D. Bethune; 1847.

2. Select Letters of Columbus, translated by R. H. Major; 1847.

3. Discovery of Guiana, &c. in 1595, by Sir W. Raleigh, edited by Sir R. H. Schomburgh; 1848.

4. Sir F. Drake's Voyage, 1595, edited by W. D. Cooley 1849.

5. Voyages towards the N. W. in search of a Passage to Cathay from 1496 to 1631, edited by T. Rundall; 1849.

6. Strachey's Historie of Travaile into Virginia Britannia, edited from an original MS. by R. H. Major; 1849.

7. Hakluyt. Divers Voyages touching the Discovery of America, edited by J. W. Jones; 1850.

8. Memorials of the Empire of Japan, edited by T. Rundall.

9. Discovery and Conquest of Florida by Don F. de Soto. Edited by W. B. Rye; 1851.

10. Remarks in many Voyages to Hudson's Bay, edited by John Barrow; 1852.

11. Notes upon Russia, being a Translation of the "Rerum Moscoviticarum Commentarii," by Baron Sigismund von Herberstein, Ambassador to the Grand Prince Vasiley Ivanovich, 1517–26; edited by R. H. Major, 2 vols.; 1851, '52.

12. Three Voyages by the North East by the Dutch in 1594–95 and '96. Written by Gerrit de Veer; edited by C. T. Beke; 1853.

13. Mendoza's History of the Great and Mighty Kingdom of China, 1588; edited by Sir G. Staunton, 2 vols.; 1853.

14. The World Encompassed, by Sir Francis Drake, 1577–80; 1854.

See an interesting article on the publications of the Hakluyt Society in the N. Brit. Rev., xviii. 229–242.

Halbrooke, W., M.D. Profess. con. to Phil. Trans., 1710.

Halcomb, J. 1. Causes of Rowe *v.* Grenfell, &c., Lon., 1826, 8vo. 2. Passing Private Bills, 1838, 8vo.

Halcombe, John, Jr. Peace; an Ode, 1814.

Haldane, Alexander. Memoirs of the Lives of Robert Haldane of Aithrey and of his brother James Alexander Haldane, Lon., 1852, 8vo; 2d ed., enlarged, same year. Reviewed in Lon. Quar. Rev., April, 1856.

"A book which will, in a future age, be considered as deserving a chief place in the biography of the first half of the nineteenth century."—*British Banner.*

Haldane, Lt.-Col. Henry. 1. Official Letters to the Earl of Chatham, Lon., 1804, 8vo. 2. Articles of War, 1810, 8vo. 3. Con. on nat. philos. to Nic. Jour., 1797, '98, 1800.

Haldane, James Alexander, 1768–1851, a native of Dundee, brother of Robert Haldane, entered as midshipman on board an East Indiaman, 1785; appointed Captain of the Melville Castle, 1793; quitted the naval service in 1794; became an Independent itinerant minister, 1797; acted as pastor at the Tabernacle, Leith Walk, Edinburgh, and laboured with great zeal and success until his death. 1. Social Worship, &c. of the First Christians, Edin., 1805, 12mo. 2. Forbearance. 3. Baptism. 4. Association of Believers. 5. Revelation, 2 vols. 8vo. 6. Self-Examination, 18mo. 7. Man's Responsibility, 1842, 12mo. 8. Inspiration of the Scriptures, 1845, 12mo. 9. The Atonement, 2d ed., 1847, fp. 8vo. 10. Expos. of the Epist. to the Galatians, 1848, fp. 8vo. For an interesting account of the life and labours of Mr. Haldane, see the Memoirs, &c. by Alexander Haldane, *ante.*

Haldane, Robert, 1764–1842, a brother of the preceding, entered the Royal Navy, 1780, but retired in 1783, and became an Independent itinerant minister. He laboured with great zeal for the propagation of the Gospel, both at home and on the Continent. He expended £30,000 in the erection of houses of worship, and educated 300 young men under Dr. Bogue and Mr. Ewing, as preachers to officiate in them and in other stations. For an account of his abundant labours, see the Memoirs, &c. of Alexander Haldane, *ante.* As a writer he gained considerable reputation by the following works:—1. The Evidence and Authority of Divine Revelation, Edin., 1816, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1839, 2 vols. fp. 8vo. In French, Montauban, 1817, 2 vols. 12mo.

"This is a very excellent book on the necessity, the evidences, and the subject of revelation. It is distinguished from most works of the kind by the excellent views of Christianity which it contains, and the decided manner in which it addresses men concerning the salvation of the gospel and the infinite importance of attending to their eternal interests."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

2. The Verbal Inspiration of the Scriptures maintained and established; the Books of the O. and N. T. proved to be Canonical, &c., Edin., 1830, 12mo; 6th ed., 1853, 12mo.

"Mr. Haldane's views of the subject deserve serious consideration."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"Distinguished for comprehensive and vigorous thinking."—*Lowndes's Brit Lib.*

"A standard work on the momentous subject of which it treats."—*Edin. Christian Instructor.*

3. Expos. of the Epistle to the Romans, with Remarks on the Commentaries of Macknight, Tholuck, and Stuart, Lon., 1835, 2 vols. 12mo; 1842, 3 vols. 12mo; 1852, 3 vols. 12mo.

"Calvin and Haldane stand alone—the possessors as expositors of this Epistle of nearly equal honours." See Edin. Presbyterian Review, May. 1836; Jan. and Nov. 1837.

"Calvinistic and evangelical; answering those who take opposite views in these points."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"As Mr. Haldane had commented rather severely on Dr. Tholuck, the translator of the professor's Exposition, [Rev. Robt. Menzies,] in 1838, published an Answer to Mr. Robert Haldane's Strictures, in 8vo. Tholuck rejects the *horribile decretum* of Calvin, which Mr. Haldane fully receives. Mr. Menzies has temperately replied to his strictures."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Haldeman, Professor S. S., b. in Lancaster county, Penna., 1812, a distinguished writer on natural science, philology, &c. 1. Freshwater Univalve Mollusca of the United States, Phila., 1840–44, 8vo.

"Very well done in a scientific point of view, and perfectly executed in regard to the plates and typography."—*Revue Zool.*, Paris, 1842.

2. Zoological Contributions, Phila., 1842–43. 3. Elements of Latin Pronunciation, Phila., 1851, 12mo.

"That philosophical talent and tact, so essential for investigations in natural science, which he is well known eminently to possess, he has here brought to bear on the elements of the Latin language with peculiar success."—*Mercersburg Review.* 1852.

"His procedure is eminently original, and is precisely the one to lead to results that may be relied on."—*Meth. Quar. Rev.*, Oct. 1851.

4. Taylor's Statistics of Coal, 2d ed., 1855, 8vo. 5. Zoological portion of Trego's Geography of Penna., 1843. 6. Zoological portion of Rupp's Hist. of Lancaster co., Penn., 1844. 7. Monographe du genre Leptoxis; in Chenu's Illustrations Conchyologiques, Paris, 1847. 8. Cryptocephalinarum Boreali Americæ Diagnoses cum speciebus novis; Trans. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1849. 9. On some points of Linguistic Ethnology, with Illust. chiefly from the aboriginal languages of America; Amer. Acad., Bost., 1849. 10. Zoology of the Invertebrate Animals, in the Iconographic Encyc., N. York, 1850. 11. Cons. to N. York Lit. World, 1852–53. 12. Cons., about 80 papers, of which a list is given in Agassiz's Bibliographia Zoologiæ, chiefly in natural sciences, in the publications of the Amer. Sci. Assoc.; Amer. Acad., Bost.; Amer. Phil. Soc.; Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila.; U. S. Agr. Soc.; Silliman's Jour.; Quar. Jour. of Agr., Albany; and Penna. Farm Jour., of which he edited vol. i.

Hale. Sin against the Holy Ghost, 1677, 8vo.

Hale, Mrs. Poetical Attempts, Lon., 1800, 8vo.

Hale, Benjamin, D.D., b. 1797, at Newburyport, Mass., grad. at Bowdoin Coll., 1818. 1. Introduc. to the Mechanical Principles of Carpentry, Bost., 1827, 8vo. 2. Scrip. Illust. of the Liturgy of the Prot. Epis. Church, 1835, 12mo.

Hale, Charles, b. 1831, in Boston, Mass., a son of Nathan Hale, LL.D., grad. at Harvard Coll., Cambridge, 1850, author of several pamphlets; contributor to the N. Amer. Rev., and the Amer. Almanac; in 1852 established and edited To-Day, a Boston Literary Journal, which was pub. for one year. Mr. H. is now junior editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, the oldest daily in Boston, having been pub. and edited by Mr. H.'s father (the senior editor) from March 1, 1814, to the present time, 1858.

Hale, David, 1791–1849, a native of Lisbon, Conn., editor of the New York Journal of Commerce from its commencement in 1827 until his death, was a vigorous writer, and a man of great excellence of character. See notices of his life and writings in the Christian Examiner, xlviii. 282, by A. P. Peabody; Liv. Age, xx. 373; N. Eng., viii. 129.

Hale, Edward Everett, a son of Nathan Hale, LL.D., b. 1822, in Boston, Mass., grad. at Harvard Coll., Camb., 1839; pastor of the Church of the Unity at Worcester, Mass., till 1856, and of the South Congregational Church, Boston, since that time. 1. The Rosary, Bost., 1848, 12mo, pp. 290. 2. Margaret Percival in America, 1850, 12mo, pp. 284. 3. Sketches of Christian History, 1850, 12mo, pp. 230. 4. Kansas and Nebraska, 1855, 12mo, pp. 256, and a map. Editor of the Boston ed. of Lingard's Hist. of England, of the Christian Examiner, author of many pamphlets on theolog. and polit. subjects, and contributor to many of the leading Reviews.

Hale, Enoch, M.D., b. 1790, took the degree of M.D. at Harvard University, 1813, and entered immediately upon the practice of medicine at Gardiner, Maine, which he continued at that place with distinguished success until the year 1816, and from that time to his death in Boston, Nov. 12, 1814. He was an active member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and during the active practice of his profession he contributed to the cause of medical science by several independent publications of high authority, and by frequent essays and papers in the medical journals.

Hale, Horatio, a son of Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, graduated at Harvard College in 1837, where he was so highly distinguished for his aptitude in the acquisition of languages, that whilst still an undergraduate he was selected to fill the post of philologist to the United States Exploring Expedition commanded by Captain Wilkes. The result of his learned investigations will be found in vol. vii.—Ethnography and Philology—of the series of works which compose the history of that noble enterprise. Mr. Hale's intelligent labours have elicited warm commendation from highly respectable authorities, both at home and abroad. The distinguished English philologist, Dr. Latham, in his recent work on the Natural History and Varieties of Man, remarks that Mr. Hale's work contains "the greatest mass of philological data ever accumulated by a single inquirer." The following lines give perhaps as good an account of this great work as could be conveyed in a brief description:

> "The first 225 pages are devoted to Ethnography, or an account of the customs, religion, civil polity, and origin of the nations of the several countries and islands visited by the Expedition. The remaining 440 pages comprise the Philology of the same regions. The various dialects of Polynesia are treated of under the general head of a comparative grammar of Polynesia, followed by a Polynesian lexicon. The languages of the Fejee Islands, the Kingsmills, Rotuma, Australia, and northwest coast of America, and some dialects of Patagonia and Southern Africa, come next under consideration. We feel assured that a glance at the work will excite surprise in all at the amount of information collected, and pleasure at the system and perspicuity with which the whole is presented."—*Amer. Jour. of Science.*

An interesting account of Mr. Hale and his work will be found in the North American Review for July, 1846, to which we must refer our reader. It is no slight praise to award an author that he has

> "Succeeded in giving a certain classical completeness to his work, which makes it a model for future labourers in the same or in similar fields of research. The style of this volume is marked by rare excellences, and those of the highest order. It is terse, compact, and business-like, to a remarkable degree. . . . It is a transparent medium of expression for a richly-informed, clear-thinking, straight forward mind; it presents the meaning of the writer strongly and directly to the mind of the reader, instructing while it gratifies."—*N. Amer. Rev.: ubi supra.*

After the completion of this work Mr. Hale visited Europe and other portions of the Eastern Continent, and on his return was admitted to the bar. He is now engaged in the duties of his profession, but occasionally steals an hour from his briefs to contribute a prize essay on his favourite theme to some periodical in this country or in Great Britain.

Hale, John. Surgical Case, Lon., 1787, 8vo.

Hale, Sir Matthew, 1609-1676, one of the most eminent of lawyers and excellent of men, was a native of Alderley, Gloucestershire, entered Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1626, and admitted of Lincoln's Inn, 1629. He refused to take any part in the political troubles of his time, though strongly opposed to the murder of Charles I. In 1652 he was one of those appointed to effect a reformation of the law, and in the next year was by writ made sergeant-at-law, and one of the judges of the Common Bench. Upon the Restoration, Charles II., in 1660, made him Chief-Baron of the Exchequer, and in 1671 he was promoted to the high dignity of Lord Chief-Justice of England. For the particulars respecting his life, and legal, theological, and scientific publications, we refer to authorities cited below, and also to a recent publication—Memoirs of the Life, Character, and Writings of Sir M. Hale, by J. B. Williams, Lon., 1835, 12mo.

> "A volume which clearly and agreeably presents the legal rise and progress of a great lawyer and worthy man. The book should of necessity occupy a place in the library-shelf devoted to British worthies."—*Lon. and Westminister Rev.*

A collective ed. of his Moral and Religious Works, now first Collected and Revised, edited by the Rev. T. Thirlwall, with the Life by Bishop Burnet, and an Appendix, etc., Lon., 1805, 2 vols. 8vo. A new ed. has been pub. Among his best-known miscellaneous works are his Contemplations, The Primitive Origination of Mankind, The Knowledge of Christ Crucified, (new ed., by the Rev. David Young, Glasg., 1828, 12mo,) and his Letters to his Children. Several of his minor works have been separately republished within the last few years. Of his law treatises—one only of which, London Liberty, was pub. in his lifetime—the following are the principal. 1. Jurisdiction of Parliaments, Lon., 1707, 8vo. 2. The Jurisdiction of the Lords' House of Parliament, by F. Hargrave, 1796, 4to. 3. Pleas of the Crown, 7th ed., 1773, 8vo. An incorrect summary, and not intended by the author for the press, but as a sketch or plan of the following work. 4. Historia Placitorum Coronæ; the Hist. of the Pleas of the Crown: first pub., from the author's MS., by S. Emlyn, 1736-39, 2 vols. fol.; 2d ed., by G. Wilson, 1778, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., by Thos. Dogherty, 1800, 2 vols. 8vo; 1st Amer. ed., by W. A. Stokes and E. Ingersoll, Phila., 1847, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "The following Treatise, being the genuine offspring of that truly learned and worthy Judge, Sir Matthew Hale, stands in need of no other recommendation than what that great and good name will always carry along with it. Whoever is in the least acquainted with the extensive learning, the solid judgment, the indefatigable labours, and, above all, the unshaken integrity, of the author, cannot but highly esteem whatever comes from so valuable a hand."—*From Emlyn's Preface.*

To the Pleas of the Crown should be added—And. Anos's Ruins of Time exemplified in Sir M. Hale's Hist. of the Pleas of the Crown, 1856, 8vo.

5. The Hist. of the Common Law of England, and an Analysis of the Civil Part of the Law; 6th ed., with a Life of the Author, by Chas. Runnington, 1820, 8vo. Serjeant Runnington's notes are of great value.

> "So authoritative an History of the Common Law of England, written by so learned an author, requires neither preface nor commendation. It has ever been justly held in the highest estimation, and, like the virtues of its author, been universally admired and venerated. Here the student will find a valuable guide, the barrister a learned assistant, the court an indisputable authority."—SERJEANT RUNNINGTON.

6. Sheriffs' Accounts, The Trial of Witches, and Provision for the Poor. These three tracts were separately pub. See Biog. Brit.; Granger's Biog. Hist.; Life by Burnet; Life by Runnington; Watt's Bibl. Brit; Life and Letters of Judge Story; Lowndes's Leg. Bibl., and the authorities there cited.

There are few more illustrious names on the roll of British history than that of Sir Matthew Hale:

> "Sir Samuel Sheperd mentioned him as the most learned man that ever adorned the bench; the most even man that ever blessed domestic life; the most eminent man that ever adorned the progress of science; and also one of the best and most purely religious men that ever lived. . . . Lord Northington pronounced him one of the ablest and most learned judges that ever adorned the profession. Mr. Justice Grose declared he was one of the most able lawyers that ever sat in Westminster; as correct, as learned, and as humane a judge as ever graced the bench of justice. Lord Kenyon said that the operations of his vast mind always called for the greatest attention to any work that bears his name; . . . . and mentioned him as one of the greatest and best men that ever sat in judgment."
>
> "With respect to Lord Hale, it is needless to remind those whom I am now addressing, of the general character for learning and legal knowledge, of that person, of whom it was said, that what was not known by him was not known by any other person who preceded or followed him; and that what he knew, he knew better than any other person who preceded or followed him."—CHIEF-JUSTICE DALLAS.
>
> "A luminous order in the distribution of subjects, an uncommonness of materials for curious records and manuscripts, a profoundness of remark, a command of perspicuous and forcible language, with a guarded reserve in offering opinions on great controverted points of law and the constitution, characterized the writings of Judge Hale."—*Hargrave's Tracts, Pref.*

Having offered the opinions of so many legal luminaries in evidence, we may now be permitted to adduce the testimony of two distinguished divines:

> "His writings have raised him a character equal to his greatest predecessors, and will always be esteemed as containing the best rationale of the grounds of the law of England. Nor was he an inconsiderable master of polite, philosophical, and especially theological, learning."—DR. BIRCH: *Life of Archbishop Tillotson.*
>
> "He was most precisely just; insomuch that I believe he would have lost all he had in the world rather than do an unjust act patient in hearing the most tedious speech which any man had to make for himself; the pillar of justice, the refuge of the subject who feared oppression, and one of the greatest honours of his majesty's government; for, with some other upright judges, he upheld the honour of the English nation, that it fell not into the reproach of arbitrariness, cruelty, and utter confusion. Every man that had a just cause was almost past fear if he could but bring it to the court or assize where he was judge; for the other judges seldom contradicted him. . . . I, who heard and read his serious expressions of the concernments of eternity, and saw his love to all good men, and the blamelessness of his life, thought better of his piety than my own."—RICHARD BAXTER.

This is indeed a noble tribute from a noble source. The glowing eulogium of Cowper must not be entirely unnoticed:

> "In whom
> Our British Themis gloried with just cause,
> Immortal Hale! for deep discernment praised,
> And sound integrity, not more than famed
> For sanctity of manners undefiled."
>
> *The Task*, book iii.

And here we might enlarge, did our space permit, upon the distinguishing traits of the piety of this truly excellent man:—his reverence for the Word of God; his strict observance of the day more especially set apart for the public worship of the Supreme Being; his conscientiousness in carrying out in every-day affairs the spirit of those Resolves, which he adopted as the Law of his Life;—but the secret spring of his piety is best told by himself in a few words of solid wisdom and certain truth, which we cannot too earnestly commend to the heart and conscience of the thoughtful reader:

> "Any man that sincerely and truly fears Almighty God, and calls and relies upon him for his direction, has it as really as a son has the counsel and direction of his father; and though the voice be not audible nor discernible by sense, yet it is equally as real as if a man heard a voice saying, 'This is the way, walk ye in it.'"

Hale, Nathan, LL.D., b. 1784, at Westhampton, Mass., grad. at Williams College, 1804; admitted to the Massachusetts Bar, 1810; editor of the Boston Weekly Messenger, 1811–14; editor and publisher of the Boston Daily Advertiser, (the first daily established in Boston,) 1814 to the present time, 1858; editor and publisher of the Monthly Chronicle, 1840–42. Mr. H.'s name is well known in connexion with his Map of New England, a standard geographical authority, first pub. in 1825, and reprinted from time to time with the necessary revisions. In 1816 Mr. Hale was married to Sarah Preston Everett, a daughter of Judge Oliver Everett, of Dorchester, Mass., and sister of Edward Everett, the distinguished American orator, scholar, and statesman. Mr. Hale was a contributor to many of the early numbers of the North American Review, and has for the last forty-two years contributed many valuable articles to the Boston Daily Advertiser on questions of politics, political economy, and internal improvements, &c. Nathan Hale was among the first to make known in this country the importance of the great railroad-improvement, and earnestly urged its immediate introduction into Massachusetts by effective legislative aid. He was the acting President of the Massachusetts Board of Internal Improvement, under whose superintendence the first surveys were made for a system of railroads for the State; and he was the first President of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, one of the pioneer works of that kind, in which office he took an active part in the original construction and extended improvements of that work and its branches, and in digesting its system of operations. As a member (repeatedly elected) of both branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, Mr. Hale has rendered important service to his constituents. He was also chairman of the Board of Commissioners by whose labours the people of Boston are supplied with pure water; and few men have contributed more largely to the physical wealth of Massachusetts, and to the improvement of the city which claims him as one of the most valuable of her adopted sons.

Hale, Nathan, Jr., son of the above, b. in Boston, 1818, grad. at Harvard University, 1838; admitted to practice in the courts of Mass., 1841; editor of Boston Miscellany of Literature, 1842; co-editor of Boston Daily Advertiser, 1842–53.

Hale, Philip, of Hatcham, Surrey. Serm., Lon., 1847, 8vo.

Hale, Richard, M.D. Profess. con. to Phil. Trans., 1701, '20.

Hale, Salma, Member of Congress for New Hampshire. 1. Hist. of the United States, Lon., 1826, 8vo. See Lon. Month. Rev., cix. 123. 2. Annals of the Town of Keene, N. H., 1736-90, Concord, 1826, 8vo. New ed., with a continuation to 1815, Keene, 1851, 8vo. 3. Hist. of the U. States for Schools, N. York, 1840, 2 vols. 24mo.

> "As far as we have observed, Mr. Hale has executed his task with fidelity and skill. The materials appear to be drawn from authentic sources, and the simple and lucid style places the book within the comprehension of all classes of readers. But the principle of arrangement is a faulty one; for the history of each colony stands by itself, being carried on without interruption from its origin to the war of 1756."—*N. Amer. Rev*, liii. 249.

Hale, Mrs. Sarah Josepha, formerly **Miss Buell,** of Newport, New Hampshire, is the widow of David Hale, a distinguished lawyer, who died at an early age in 1822. In 1828 Mrs. Hale became the editor of The Ladies' Magazine, pub. at Boston, and discharged the duties of this responsible position until 1837, when this periodical was united with the Lady's Book of Philadelphia. With this well-known and truly popular magazine Mrs. Hale has ever since been connected, and since 1838 she has been a resident of Phila. The following list of this lady's productions evinces an extraordinary amount of literary industry: 1. The Genius of Oblivion, and other Original Poems, Concord, 1823. 2. Northwood; a Novel, Bost., 1827, 2 vols. Repub. in London; also in N. York, in 1852, 12mo. 3. Sketches of American Character, Phila., 18mo. 4. Traits of American Life, 1835, 2 vols. 12mo. 5. Flora's Interpreter, Bost. Reprinted in London. 6. The Ladies' Wreath, Bost., 12mo. 7. The Way to Live Well and to be Well while we Live. 8. Grosvenor; a Tragedy, 1838. 9. Alice Ray; a Romance in Rhyme, 1846. 10. Harry Guy, the Widow's Son; in verse, Bost., 1848. 11. Three Hours; or, The Vigil of Love, and other Poems, Phila., 1848. 12. The Poet's Offering; edited by Mrs. Hale, Phila. 13. Miss Acton's Cookery; edited by Mrs. Hale. 14. Ladies' New Book of Cookery and Complete Housekeeper. New ed., N. York, 1852, 12mo. 15. A Complete Dictionary of Poetical Quotations, Phila., 1852, 8vo. 16. The Judge; a Drama of American Life. 17. New Household Receipt-Book, 1853, 12mo. 18. Woman's Record; or, Sketches of Distinguished Women from "the Beginning till A.D. 1850," N. York, 1853, 8vo. New ed., 1856. This work, by far the most important of Mrs. Hale's productions, though in some points open to criticism, may yet be justly commended as an invaluable manual for the library-shelf and the parlour-table. 19. Liberia, or Mr. Peyton's Experiments; edited by Mrs. Hale, 1853, 12mo. 20. The Bible Reading-Book, Phila., 1854, 12mo. 21. The Letters of Mme. de Sevigné to her Daughter and Friends, N. York, 1856, 12mo. The merits of this charming writer have elicited the enthusiastic commendations of the highest authorities:

> "Madame de Sevigné shines both in grief and gayety; every paragraph has novelty; her allusions, her applications, are the happiest possible. She has the art of making you acquainted with all *her* acquaintance, and attaches you even to the spots she inhabited. . . . Madame de Sevigné's language is correct, though unstudied; and when her mind is full of any great event, she interests you with the warmth of a dramatic writer, not with the chilling impartiality of an historian."—Horace Walpole.

> "She has so filled my heart with affectionate interest in her as a living friend, that I can scarcely bring myself to think of her as being a writer, or having a style; she has become a celebrated probably an immortal, writer, without expecting it."—Sir J. Mackintosh.

22. The Letters of Lady Mary W. Montagu, 1856, 12mo.

In addition to the labours here enumerated, Mrs. Hale has edited several Annuals,—The Opal, The Crocus, &c.,—prepared a number of books for the young, and contributed enough matter, in the way of tales, essays, and poems, to fill several large volumes. It is certainly high praise accorded to this lady, in a review of her poetry, by a critic of her own sex:

> "A religious spirit breathes through the whole. It is plain that Mrs. Hale's constant aim is to show the true source of strength and cheerfulness amid the trials of life. and to inspire the hope that looks beyond it."—Mrs. E. F. Ellet: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lxviii. 422.

For critical reviews of her productions we refer the reader to Griswold's Female Poets of America; Amer. Month. Rev., iv. 239; Phila. Lady's Book, 1850; an article by Mrs. E. F. Ellet, entitled Female Poets of America, in N. Amer. Rev., lxviii. 413–436. We append a short extract from the first of the above-named authorities:

> "Mrs. Hale has a ready command of pure and idiomatic English, and her style has frequently a masculine strength and energy. She has not much creative power, but she excels in the aggregation and artistical disposition of common and appropriate imagery. She has evidently been all her life a student; and there has been a perceptible and constant improvement in her writings ever since her first appearance as an author. . . . They are all indicative of sound principles. and of kindness, knowledge, and judgment."—*Griswold's Female Poets of America.*

Hale, Thomas. Shipbuilding, etc., Lon., 1691, 18mo.

Hale, Thomas. 1. A Compleat Body of Husbandry, Lon., 1756, fol. 2. Eden; or, Compleat Body of Gardening, 1757, fol.

Hale, Wm. Treatises on the Poor, Female Penitentiaries, &c., Lon., 1804, '09, 12mo.

Hale, Wm., Archdeacon of London. 1. Clerical Funds, Lon., 1826, 8vo. 2. Church Rates, 1841, r. 8vo. 3. Precedents in Eccles. Cts., 1847, r. 8vo. 4. Sick Man's Guide, 2d ed., 1846, 8vo. 5. In conjunction with Bp. Lonsdale, The Four Gospels, with Annotations, 1849, 4to.

Hales, Charles. Two treat. on the V. Disease, 1763, '70.

Hales, Charles. 1. The Bank Mirror, 1796, 8vo. 2. Finances of this Country, 1797, 8vo.

Hales, James. 24 Serms., 1766, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hales, or **Hayles, John,** an eminent scholar, d. 1572. 1. Trans. of Plutarche on Healthe, Lon., 1543, 16mo. 2. Introduc. ad Grammat. 3. High Way to Nobility, 4to. 4. Succession of the Crown of Eng., 1563, 4to. In favour of the House of Suffolk. It was answered by Bp. Lesley in A Treat. of the Honour of Marie, now Queene of Scotland, Leige, 1571, 8vo.

> "Yet so it was that he [Hales] having a happy memory, accompanied with incredible industry, became admirably well skill'd in the Lat., Greek, and Hebrew tongues, and at length in the municipal laws and antiquities."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Hales, John, The Ever-Memorable, 1584–1656, a famous scholar and divine, a native of Bath, was entered of Corpus Christi Coll., Oxf., 1597; elected Fellow of Merton College, 1606; Fellow of Eton College, 1613; attended the Synod of Dort in 1618, and there became a convert to Arminianism through the argument of Episcopius; Canon of Windsor, 1639; ejected in the Rebellion. His writings principally consist of sermons, theological tracts, paraphrases of portions of Scripture, and letters. He was so modest that during his lifetime he permitted nothing of his to be published save an oration delivered at the funeral of Sir Thomas Bodley, a treatise upon schism, and one or two sermons. Three years after his death a collective ed. of many of his pieces was pub., under the title of Golden Remaines, Lon., 1659, 8vo; 1673, 4to; 1688, 8vo. The 1st ed. contains nine sermons, letters and miscellanies. The 2d ed. was enlarged by the addition of four more sermons. In 1765 Lord Hailes pub. Hales's Whole Works, now first collected together, 3 vols. sm. 8vo. With a want of taste which we are at a loss to understand in so eminent an antiquary, Lord Hailes committed the gross error of modernizing his author's language. For this he is properly censured by Dr. Johnson:

"An author's language, Sir, is a characteristic part of his composition, and is also characteristic of the age in which he writes. Besides, Sir, when the language is changed, we are not sure that the sense is the same. No, Sir; I am sorry Lord Hailes has done this."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

We have already expressed our views upon this subject in our article on Chaucer: see p. 364. Respecting the works of Hales, an authority of eminence remarks:

"Their merits are unequal. The best seem to be his discourse on Schism, that on the abuse of hard places of Scripture, and his letters to Sir Dudley Carleton, from the Synod of Dort, in which he gives a good account of that far-famed convention. He was evidently a man superior to many of the prejudices of his age; but if the reader's expectations are raised very greatly by his high-sounding title and the testimonies referred to, he will probably be disappointed even by his Golden Remains."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

But surely it does not follow that all of a man's wisdom finds its way into his books. As regards the comprehensiveness and accuracy of his learning, we have the most abundant testimony. Lord Clarendon, Lord Say and Seal, Bishop Pearson, Dr. Heylin, Andrew Marvel, Anthony à Wood, Bishop Stillingfleet, and Bishop Hoadley,—"the testimonies" referred to by Orme,—were not men to err in a matter of this kind.

"A man of as great a sharpness, quickness, and subtility of wit, as ever this or perhaps any nation bred. His industry did strive, if it were possible, to equal the largeness of his capacity, whereby he became as great a master of polite, various, and universal learning, as ever yet conversed with books. . . . While he lived, none was ever more solicited and urged to write, and thereby truly teach the world, than he; but none was ever so resolved, pardon the expression, so obstinate, against it."—BISHOP PEARSON.

"Thro' the whole course of his bachelorship there was never any one in the then memory of man (so I have been informed by certain seniors of that coll. at my first coming thereunto) that ever went beyond him for subtle disputations in philosophy, for his eloquent declamations and orations, as also his exact knowledge in the Greek tongue, evidently demonstrated afterwards, not only when he read the Greek lecture in that coll., but also the public lecture of that tongue in the schools. . . . He was a man highly esteemed by learned men beyond and within the seas, from whom he seldom fail'd to receive letters every week, wherein his judgment was desir'd as to several points of learning."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"He had read more and carried more about him, in his excellent memory, than any man I ever knew; he was one of the least men in the kingdom, and one of the greatest scholars in Europe."—LORD CLARENDON.

His lordship tells us that "nothing troubled him more than the brawls which were grown from religion;" and Mr. Bickersteth supposes that he "would perhaps have given up too much for peace, having seen the evil of division."

In this surmise there is but little doubt that Mr. Bickersteth is correct, for a late eminent authority, referring to Hale's tract on Schism, remarks:

"The aim of Hales, as well as of Grotius, Calixtus, and Chillingworth, was to bring about a more comprehensive communion; but he went still farther; his language is rough and audacious; his theology in some of his other writings has a scent of Racow, and though these crept slowly to light, there was enough in the earliest to make us wonder at the high name, the epithet Ever-memorable, which he obtained in the English church."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

Notwithstanding the grave nature of his studies, the EVER-MEMORABLE sometimes wooed the Muses; and a critic of the day has given him a place (if he indeed refers to our Hales) in his curious and amusing portrait-gallery:

"Hales, set by himself, most gravely did smile
To see them about nothing keep such a coil;
Apollo had spied him, but, knowing his mind,
Past by, and called Falkland that sat just behind."
Sir John Suckling's Session of the Poets.

See Gen. Dict.; Biog. Brit.; Lett. by Eminent Persons; Account of the Life and Writings of John Hales, 1719, 8vo.

Hales, Stephen, D.D., 1677–1761, a natural philosopher of great eminence, a native of Beckesbourn, Kent, was educated at Bene't Coll., Oxf., took holy orders, and was advanced successively to the perpetual curacy of Teddington, and to the livings of Portlock and Farringdon. He was especially distinguished for his experiments on the physiology of plants. His principal works were—1. Vegetable Staticks, Lon., 1727, '31, 8vo. 2. Statical Essays: this consists of No. 1 (vol. i. of the Essays) and a vol. entitled Hæmastatics, pub. in 1733, &c., 1769, 2 vols. 8vo. Hales also pub. several serms., philosophical experiments, papers on Phil. Trans., &c. He is to be remembered with great respect as an early advocate of the great cause of TEMPERANCE. His Friendly Admonition to the Drinkers of Gin, first pub. in 1734, 8vo, has been frequently reprinted, and doubtless accomplished much good. See Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C.; Annual Register, 1764; Rees's Cyc.; Gent. Mag., vol. lxix.; Butler's Life of Hildesley, p. 362; Lysons's Environs.

Hales, Wm., D.D., Rector of Killesandra, Ireland, pub. a number of learned works on mathematics, nat. philos., and theology, 1778–1819, among which are—1. Prophecies resp. our Lord, 2d ed., Lon., 1808, 8vo. Highly commended. 2. A New Analysis of Chronology, 1809–14, 3 vols in 1, 4to, £8 8*s.*; 2d and best ed., 1830, 4 vols. 8vo, £3 3*s.*

"This is perhaps the most valuable chronological work that has ever been published. Possessed of the caution of Newton, and the learning of Usher, Dr. Hales proceeds on better data than either of these distinguished chronologists; and pours a flood of light on some of the darkest and most difficult points in sacred and profane history. . . . Dr. Adam Clarke, who makes a very liberal use of the work in his Commentary, bestows on it the highest commendation."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Not only is it the most elaborate system of chronology in our language, but there is scarcely a difficult text in the sacred writings which is not illustrated. . . . His New Analysis ought to have a place in the library of every biblical student who can procure it."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"Vast learning and research; though the system of Chronology adopted has been much questioned, and assumptions without proof are made."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Stu.*

3. The Holy Trinity, &c., 2d ed., 1818, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Primitive Brit. Church, 1819, 8vo. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Haley, John, Jr. Chronometers; Nic. Jour., 1804.

Haley, Wm. Serm., 1686, 4to.

Halford, Sir Henry, M.D., 1766–1844, whose family name was Vaughan, was physician to four successive sovereigns, viz.: Geo. III., Geo. IV., Wm. IV., and Victoria. He was Pres. of the Royal Coll. of Physicians from 1820 until his death. In 1831 he pub. a collective ed. of his (1) Essays and Orations, 8vo; 3d ed., 1842.

"A delightful compound of professional knowledge and literary taste. Handled with skill and feeling such as his, subjects of medical research have not only nothing dry or repulsive about them, but are of deep and universal interest and attraction."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"Though treating of subjects principally medical yet, they will be found for the most part acceptable to the general reader."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

2. Nugæ Metricæ: Latin Poems and Translations, 1842, 12mo. Some of Sir Henry's Latin compositions were contributed to the Gentleman's Magazine. See Pettigrew's Medical Portrait Gallery; Lon. Gent. Mag. for May, 1844.

Halfpenny, Joseph. 1. Gothic Ornaments in the Cathedral of York, 1795, imp. 4to. 2. Fragmenta Vetusta, 1807, imp. 4to.

Halfpenny, Wm. 1. Marrow of Architecture, 1722, '29, 4to. 2. Sound Building, Lon., 1725, fol.

Halhed, Nathaniel Brassey, M. P., 1751–1830, equally conspicuous as a profound Orientalist, and as the dupe of Richard Brothers, the pretended prophet, pub. 1. Narrative of Events in Bombay and Bengal, 1779, 8vo. 2. Imitations of Martial, 1793–94. 3. Several tracts in vindication of the claims of his teacher, R. Brothers, 1795; and the following works, which are of real value: 4. Grammar of the Bengal Language, 1778. 5. A Code of Gentoo Laws, trans. from the Persian, 1776.

"A curious and entertaining volume."—*Lon. Annual Register.*

"With the single exception of the Scriptures, this code of Gentoo Laws is the most valuable present which Europe ever received from Asia."—*Butler's Hor. Bib.*

A biography of Mr. Halhed will be found in Gent. Mag., May, 1830.

Haliburton. Observations upon the Importance of the N. Amer. Colonies to G. Brit., Halifax, 1825, 8vo. See Lon. Quar. Rev., xxiii. 410; Lon. Month. Rev., Aug. 1827, 564.

Haliburton, Thomas Chandler, long a Judge of Nova Scotia, popularly known as **Sam Slick,** contributed, in 1835, to a weekly paper of Nova Scotia, a series of letters professing to depict the peculiarities of Yankee character

These sketches were received with so much favour that in 1837 they were collected into a vol. entitled The Clockmaker; or, the Sayings and Doings of Samuel Slick of Slickville. A Second Series appeared in 1838, and a third in 1840. In 1842 the writer visited England as an *attaché* of the American Legation, and in the next year embodied the results of his observations on English Society in his amusing work, The Attaché; or, Sam Slick in England, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Second Series, 1844, 2 vols. p. 8vo. New ed., 1846, 4 vols. p. 8vo. Reprinted, 1849. Judge Haliburton has also given to the world An Hist. and Statist. Account of Nova Scotia, 1828, 2 vols. p. 8vo; repub. 1839; see N. Amer. Rev., xxx. 121; Bubbles of Canada, 1839, p. 8vo; The Old Judge, or, Life in a Colony; Letter-Bag of the Great Western, 1839, p. 8vo; Rule and Misrule of the English in America, 1851, 2 vols. p. 8vo; Yankee Stories, 1852, 12mo; Traits of American Humour, 1852, 3 vols. p. 8vo; Nature and Human Nature, 1855; new ed., 1858.

How far he has succeeded in the attempt at depicting Yankee manners and customs is a matter of debate. An eminent authority, well qualified to give an opinion upon the subject, decides against Slick's pretensions as a painter:

"On this point we speak with some confidence. We can distinguish the real from the counterfeit Yankee, at the first sound of the voice, and by the turn of a single sentence; and we have no hesitation in declaring that Sam Slick is not what he pretends to be; that there is no organic life in him; that he is an impostor, an impossibility, a nonentity. A writer of genius, even if he write from imperfect knowledge, will, as it were, breathe the breath of life into his creations. Sam Slick is an awkward and highly infelicitous attempt to make a character, by heaping together, without discrimination. selection, arrangement, or taste, every vulgarity that a vulgar imagination can conceive, and every knavery that a man blinded by national and political prejudice can charge upon neighbours whom he dislikes."—Prof. C. C. Felton: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lviii. 212.

"He deserves to be entered on our list of friends containing the names of Tristram Shandy, the Shepherd of the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, and other rhapsodical discoursers on time and change, who, besides the delights of their discourse, possess also the charm of individuality. Apart from all the worth of Sam. Slick's revelations, the man is precious to us as a queer creature—knowing, impudent, sensible. sagacious, vulgar, yet not without a certain tact: and overflowing with a humour as peculiar in its way as the humours of Andrew Fairservice or a Protestant Miss Miggs, (that impersonation of shrewish female service!)"—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"Original and pithy, it is always refreshing to fall in with this inimitable story-teller. His mixture of sound sense with genuine humour, his fund of information and peculiar way of putting it on record, his fun and his force,—the fun being part and portion of that force,—are at the same time qualities so entertaining and instructive. that we know not in the end whether to be better pleased with the intelligence we have acquired or the amusement we have received."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

See also Fraser's Mag., xxxv. 141, 308, 429; xxxvi. 76, 204, 324, 447, 576; and New Haven Church Review, iv. 523.

Halifax, Earl of. See Montague, Charles.

Halifax, Marquis of. See Savile, George.

Halifax, Charles. Constable's Guide, 1791, 8vo.

Halifax, Rev. Wm. 1. Answer to a Letter, Lon., 1701. 2. Account of Tadmor or Palmyra, in Syria, Phil. Trans., 1695.

Halifax. See Hallifax.

Halkerston, Peter. 1. Decisions of the Lords of Council, &c., Edin., 1820, fol. 2. Latin Maxims, &c., 1823, 8vo. 3. Law of Scot. rel. to Marriages, 1827, 8vo. 4. Act of Parl., 6 Geo. IV., cap. 120, 1827, 8vo. 5. Trans., &c. Terms, &c. in Erskine's Institute, 2d ed., 1829, 12mo. 6. Law and Sanctuary of Holyrood, 1831, 8vo.

Halket, Lady Anne, 1622–1699, a daughter of Robert Murray, was a native of London. She left 21 vols. in folio and quarto, principally on religious subjects. From these a vol. of Meditations was pub., Edin., 1702, 4to.

"She was a person of great knowledge, having searched for it as for hidden treasure, especially in these inexhaustible mines of the divine oracles, where the most excellent wisdom is found."—*Ballard's British Ladies.*

Halket, John. 1. Selkirk's Settlement at Kildonan, Lon., 1817, 8vo. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 88. 2. Indians of N. America, 1825, 8vo. See N. Amer. Rev., xxii. 108.

Hall and Sellers. Laws of Penna., Phila., 1775, fol.

Hall, Capt. Rattlesnake Poison, Phil. Trans., 1727.

Hall, Capt. 1. Hist. of the Civil War in America, vol. i., Lon., 1780, 8vo. 2. Songs, &c., 2d ed., 1815, 12mo.

Hall, Rev. Mr. Cardplaying, Lon., 1750, 8vo.

Hall, Miss A. 1. Literary Reader for High Schools and Academies, Bost., 1850. 2. Manual of Morals.

Hall, A. Oakey, of New York. 1. The Manhattaner in New Orleans; or, Phases of "Crescent City" Life, N. York, 1850, 12mo. 2. Old Whitey's Christmas Trot, 1857.

Hall, A. W. Female Confessions; a Nov., 1809, 2 vols.

Hall, Mrs. Anna Maria. See Hall, Mrs. Samuel Carter.

Hall, Anthony, D.D., 1679–1723, Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxf., and Rector of Hampton Poyle. 1. Leland de Scriptoribus, Oxf., 1709, 2 vols. 8vo. Very erroneously printed. 2. N. Triveti Annales, 1719, 8vo. He also completed and pub. Hudson's ed. of Josephus, and drew up the account of Berkshire from the Magna Britannia.

Hall, Archibald. Two Discourses, 1777, 8vo. 2. The Gospel Church, 1795, 8vo.

"Shows the arguments for Presbyterianism. Jamieson's Sum of Episcopal Controversy may be read on the same side. The arguments for Independency may be sufficiently seen in the works of Dr. Owen."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Hall, Arthur. A Letter rel. to a Quarrel, &c., Lon., 1579–80, 4to. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., p. 1.

Hall, Arthur, M.P. for Grantham. Ten Books of Homer's Illiades; trans. from a metrical French version into English, Lon., 1581, 4to. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Hall, or Hill, Arthur, in Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 954.

Hall, Rev. B. R., of New York, for twenty-eight years past an eminent instructor of youth. 1. The New Purchase; or, Life in the Far West, N. York, 1843, 12mo; new ed., 1855, 12mo. 2. Something for Every Body. 3. Teaching a Science; The Teacher an Artist, 1852. Highly commended. 4. Frank Freeman's Barber Shop, 1852.

Hall, Capt. Basil, R. N., 1788–1844, a native of Edinburgh, a son of Sir James Hall, fourth baronet of Dunglass, was a popular writer of books of voyages and travels. In 1802, in his fourteenth year, he entered the Royal Navy, and was subsequently in active service in many parts of the globe. For some time before his death he was deprived of the use of his reason, and he died in confinement. For further information respecting Capt. Hall we must refer the reader to his Fragments of Voyages and Travels, and to vol. v. of the new ed. (1855) of Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen. 1. Voyage to the West Coast of Corea and the Great Loo-Choo Island, Lon., 1818, 4to. Narrative part subsequently pub. separately, p. 8vo, and Loo-Choo, med. 8vo. This work includes a vocabulary of the Loo-Choo language, compiled by Lieut. Clifford.

"A work not less valuable for its maritime geography and science than for the pleasing interest which it excites on behalf of the natives of Loo-Choo, and the favourable impression it leaves of Captain Hall, his officers and seamen."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

Also favourably reviewed by Lord Jeffrey in the Edin. Rev., xxix. 475–497, and by Jared Sparks in the North Amer. Rev., xxvi. 514–538: see also Lon. Quar. Rev., xviii. 308; Lon. Month. Rev., cxxv. 59; cxxvii. 592; cxxxiv. 143; Fraser's Mag., viii. 593. 2. Occasional Poems and Miscellanies, 12mo. 3. Extracts from a Journal written on the Coasts of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, in 1820–22, 1824, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1848, r. 8vo. See Edin. Rev., xl. 31–43. 4. Travels in North America in 1827–28, 3 vols. p. 8vo, 1829.

"This work will do considerable mischief, not in America, but in England. It will furnish food to the appetite for detraction which reigns there towards this country. It will put a word in the mouths of those who vilify because they hate and hate because they fear us."—Edward Everett: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxix. 522–574.

The London Quarterly Reviewer is of quite a different opinion:

"His book may very probably do good in America; we hope it will—but we are quite sure it must do so here." See vol. xli. 417–447.

"Captain Hall's work, amidst much striking talent and many just and profound observations, is too much tinctured by his ardent and enthusiastic fancy to form a safe guide on the many debated subjects of national institutions."—*America, No. I.: Blackwood's Mag.*, xxxiv. 288.

See also Westm. Rev., xi. 416; Lon. Month. Rev., cxvii. 503. 5. Forty Etchings from Sketches made with the Camera Lucida in North America in 1827–28, r. 4to. 1829. 6. Fragments of Voyages and Travels, 1st series, 1831, 3 vols. 12mo; 2d series, 1832, 3 vols. 12mo; 3d series, new eds., 1840, '46, '50, all in r. 8vo. See Lon. Quar. Rev., xlvii. 133–169; Lon. Month. Rev., May, 1831, 59–79. 7. Schloss Hainfield; or, A Winter in Lower Styria, 1836, p. 8vo. 8. Spain and the Seat of War in Spain, 1837, p. 8vo. 9. In conjunction with Ellis and Pringle, Voyages and Travels, 1840, r. 8vo. 10. Travels in South America, 1841, r. 8vo. 11. Patchwork; Travels in Stories, &c., 1840, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1841, 3 vols. 18mo and in 1 vol. 12mo.

"Few writers lay themselves more open to quizzing: few can prose and bore more successfully than he now and then does; but the Captain's merit is real and great. . . . Captain Basil Hall imparts a freshness to whatever spot he touches. and carries the reader with untiring good-humour cheerily along with him. Turn where we will we have posies of variegated flowers presented to us,

> and we are sure to find in every one of them, whether sombre or gay, a sprig of Basil."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

> "Wit is not to be measured, like broadcloth, by the yard. Easy writing, as the adage says, and as we all know, is apt to be very hard reading. This brings to our recollection a conversation, in the presence of Captain Basil Hall, in which some allusion having been made to the astounding amount of Scott's daily composition, the literary argonaut remarked, 'There was nothing astonishing in all that, and that he did as much himself nearly every day before breakfast.' Some one of the company unkindly asked 'whether he thought the *quality* was the same.' It is the quality, undoubtedly, which makes the difference."—WM. H. PRESCOTT: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xlv. 11, and in his Miscellanies; and see Capt. Hall's own comparison between his rapidity of composition and that of Sir Walter, in Lockhart's Life of Scott.

Hall, Benjamin. History of Eastern Vermont from its Earliest Settlement to the Close of the Eighteenth Century, N. York, 1858, 8vo, pp. 799.

> "The author sustains himself throughout with unflagging spirit, and his book will be read with unwearying interest."—A. P. PEABODY, D.D.: *N. Amer. Rev.*, July, 1858, 281.

Hall, Charles. Serms., 1756, '60.

Hall, Charles, M.D. 1. Medical Family Instructor, Shrewsb., 1785, 8vo. 2. Effects of Civilization on the People in the European States, 1805, 8vo.

Hall, Charles. Con. to Med. Com., vi. 71.

Hall, Charles Henry. 1. Serms. at Bampton Lect., Lon., 1799, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1805, 4to.

Hall, Miss E. M. The American Lady's Practical Cookery and Domestic Economy, N.Y., 1856, 12mo.

Hall, Edmund. Serms., 1653, '64. Other works.

Hall, Edward, 1499?–1547, an English lawyer and judge in the Sheriff's Court, is known to posterity by his Chronicle, already noticed in our article on Richard Grafton. His work is entitled The Vnion of the two noble and illustrate Famelies of Lancastre and York, Lon., 1548, fol. This is supposed to be the first edition, but it is alleged there is one bearing date 1542. Respecting this question, see authorities referred to below. This work was continued only to 1532. Hall left the continuation in MS., and Grafton completed it and printed it in 1550, fol. In 1555 it was prohibited by proclamation. Reprinted, 1809, 2 vols. 4to. We have already referred to Bishop Nicolson's opinion of this work:

> "He wrote a large account of the fore-mentioned wars, which, in a very flattering epistle, he dedicated to Henry VIII. If the reader desires to know what sort of cloaths were worn in each king's reign, and how the fashions altered, this is an historian for his purpose; but in other matters his information is not very valuable."—*Eng. Hist. Lib.*

But Hearne disputes this:

> "All the copies I have yet seen or heard of are dedicated to Edw. VI., and the dedication is far from being flattering. The informations, too, are all along so very good, abating that the chronology is here and there wrong, that they have been, and will always be, highly valued by the most curious men. He declines giving any account of cloaths and fashion, excepting upon some solemn occasion in King Henry the Eighth's reign, and contents himself with what is truly momentous."—*Appen. to Hemingi Chart. Eccles. Wigor.*, ii. 673, &c.

Herbert supposes that Bishop Nicolson refers to the ed. of 1542(?) and Hearne to one of the other edits. But no such theory will reconcile statements so directly opposed to each other. Shakspeare and the other dramatists of his day drew largely from Hall's Chronicles for materials for their plots. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Cole's MS. Athenæ. Cantab., in Brit. Mus.; Harwood's Alumni Etonenses; Tanner and Pits; Peck's Desiderata; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. of G. Brit.; Hallam's Constit. Hist. of Eng.; Dibdin's Lib. Comp.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

Hall, Edward. Serms. and Prayers for the Young, Lon., 1789, 8vo.

Hall, Edward B., D.D. Memoir of Mary L. Ware, wife of Henry Ware, Jr., Bost., 1852, 12mo. Seven eds. of this Memoir have already (1856) appeared. Reviewed in N. Amer. Rev., lxxvii. 145.

Hall, Edwin, D.D. 1. The Puritans and their Principles, N. York, 8vo. 2. Law of Baptism, 3d ed., 12mo.

Hall, Everard. Index to the Virginia Reports, Washington to 2d Randolph, Rich., 1825, 8vo.

Hall, Francis. Explication of Dial in the King's Garden at London, Liege, 1673, 4to.

Hall, Lieut. Francis, 14th Light Dragoons, H.P., subsequently Hydrographer in the Service of Colombia. 1. Travels in Canada and the U. States in 1816–17; Lon., 1818, 8vo; Bost., 8vo.

> "Mr. Hall is a clever, lively man, very much above the common race of writers. . . . It is certainly somewhat rare to meet with an original thinker, an indulgent judge of manners, and a man tolerant of neglect and familiarity, in a youth covered with tags, feathers, and martial foolery."—REV. SYDNEY SMITH: *Edin. Rev.*, xxxi. 133, and in his Miscellanies.

> "He has good sense enough to think that a country is not to be judged by its tavern-keepers and hostlers, and too much good-humour to rail at a whole people because he meets with occasional instances of fraud and churlishness."—J. GALLISON: *N. Amer. Rev.*, ix. 135–155.

> "Hall's is a pleasant and lively work, unfolding many of the peculiarities of the manners, customs, &c. of Canada and the adjacent parts of the United States."—*Stevenson's Voyages.*

2. Travels in France in 1818; Lon., 1819, 8vo. 3. Account of Colombia in 1824, 8vo; 1825, '27.

Hall, Francis Russell. Regeneration, &c., 1832, 12mo.

Hall, Rev. Gordon, d. 1826, in India, aged about 36, a native of Berkshire, Mass., was the first American missionary at Bombay, where he laboured for thirteen years with great zeal. He had just revised the New Testament in the Mahratta tongue, when he was seized with cholera, of which he died in eight or nine hours. In conjunction with S. Newell, he wrote The Conversion of the World, &c., 2d ed., 1818, 8vo.

Hall, George, 1612–1668, son of the Bishop of Norwich, Fellow of Exeter Coll., Oxford, Preb. of Exeter, 1639; Archdeacon of Cornwall, 1641; Bishop of Chester, 1662. He pub. Serms., 1655, '66, both 4to, and The Triumphs of Rome over despised Protestancy, 1655, '67, 8vo.

> "Had the seeds of virtue sown in him very early by his said father."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Hall, Harrison, of Philadelphia, b. 1785, a brother of Judge James Hall and of John E. Hall, (see *post*,) wrote a work on Distillation, first pub. in 1815, which passed through two edits. in America (2d ed., 1818, 8vo) and one in England. This work elicited the commendation of Dr. Hare and of other scientific men of the day.

Hall, Henry. Serm., Lon., 1644, 4to.

Hall, Hiland, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont. History of Western Vermont, announced as in course of preparation, 1858.

Hall, Isaac, M.D. Tumour of the Thigh.

Hall, J. V. The Sinner's Friend, Maidstone, 8vo.

Hall, Rev. James. 1. Discoveries in Nat. Philos., Lon., 1805, 8vo. 2. Travels in Scotland, 1807, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Travels through Ireland, 1813, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Substitute for Hemp; Nich. Jour., 1811.

Hall, Sir James, 1761–1832, fourth Baronet of Dunglass, and father of Capt. Basil Hall, R.N. Origin, Principles, and Hist. of Gothic Architecture, Lon., 1813, imp. 4to.

> "The most popular and esteemed work on the subject of which it treats, both in the particular theory it espouses, and the interest of its details."—*Chambers & Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Scotsmen.*

He contributed papers on architecture, nat. philos., &c., to Trans. Soc. Edin., 1796, 1805, and to Nich. Jour., 1804, '06, '15, &c. The result of his experiments tended to confirm the truth of the Plutonian or Igneous theory of the origin of minerals. See Lon. Gent. Mag., Aug. 1832, pp. 178–179, and Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Chambers & Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen.

Hall, James. Serms., Lon., 1814, '15, both 8vo.

Hall, James, an eminent American writer and Judge, b. in Philadelphia, Aug. 19, 1793, after spending some time in the study of the law, entered the U. States Army, and distinguished himself in the battle of Lundy's Lane, at Niagara, the siege of Fort Erie, and on various other occasions during the last war with Great Britain. He resigned from the army in 1818, and in 1820 removed to Shawneetown, Illinois, where he edited the Illinois Gazette and practised at the Bar. Whilst living in this State, he was elected by the Legislature Judge of the Circuit Court, and for four years held the responsible post of State Treasurer. In 1833 he removed to Cincinnati, where he has since resided. Since 1836 he has been connected with monetary pursuits; was for some time the Cashier of the Commercial Bank, and has been since 1853 President of an institution of the same name. For further particulars respecting Judge Hall's useful and laborious life we refer the reader to Griswold's Prose-Writers of America, and to Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

1. Letters from the West. Originally pub. in the Phila. Port-Folio, edited by the author's brother, Mr. John E. Hall, (see *post.*) They appeared in London in a collective form in 1828, 8vo, without the author's concurrence. Reviewed in the London Quarterly, xxxix. 345–359.

2. Legends of the West, Phila., 1832, 12mo; 2d ed., 1833. 3. The Soldier's Bride, and other Tales, 1832. 4. The Harpe's Head; a Legend of Kentucky, 1833. 5. Sketches of the West, 1835, 2 vols. 12mo. See N. Amer. Rev., xliii. 1–28; xlv. 234–239; xlvii. 499–501; Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 292. 6. Tales of the Border, 1835, 12mo. 7. Statistics of the West at the Close of 1836; Cincin., 1836, 12mo. 8. Notes on the Western States, Phila., 1838, 12mo; 1839, cr. 8vo.

> "Though furnished with a new title, this work is but another

edition of Judge Hall's Statistics of the West, published in 1836." —*N. Amer. Rev.*, xlvii. 499–501.

"This is, in our opinion, a valuable book. It furnishes just what we want. . . . Mr. Hall understands his subject thoroughly; which no mere traveller, however well qualified, can be expected to do."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1839: 111–113, *q. v.*

9. Life of General William Henry Harrison, 1836, 18mo. 10. History of the Indian Tribes, by Thomas L. McKenney, late of the Indian Department at Washington, and James Hall. Embellished with 120 Portraits from the Indian Gallery at Washington. Phila. and Washington, 20 Nos. fol.; vol. i., 1838; ii., 1842; iii., 1844; $120 per copy for the set. Repub. in London. For an account of this splendid work, written entirely from authentic original materials collected with vast labour, see N. Amer. Rev., xlvii. 134–148; London For. Quar. Rev., xxxvii. 479; Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 300–307. The letter-press was written chiefly by Judge Hall:

"Colonel McKenney has an accomplished coadjutor in Judge Hall, of Cincinnati, who is associated with him in the literary part of the enterprise. Judge Hall's well-known grace and liveliness of style, and his knowledge of events in the West, and of the Indian character as unfolded in the wars of recent times, besides the advantages he derives from his proximity to the scenes he describes, enable him to make contributions which adorn and give additional value to the work."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, xlvii. 134–148, notice of vol. i.

11. The Wilderness and the War-Path, N. York, 1845, 12mo. 12. Anniversary Address before the Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati, April, 1846. 13. Life of Thomas Posey, Major-General and Governor of Indiana, in Sparks's American Biography, 2d Series, ix. 359–403.

A new and uniform edit. of Judge Hall's works, revised by the author, to be comprised in four vols., uniform with Putnam's edit. of Irving's Works, is now (1856) in course of publication. Vol i., Legends of the West, appeared in 1853; and vol. ii., The West, Historical, Descriptive and Statistical, is now ready for the press. In 1857 appeared Romance of Western History, Cin., 12mo. Judge Hall has been a contributor to The Amer. Quar. Rev., The Phila. Port-Folio, The Knickerbocker, The Boston Token, &c. He founded, published, edited, and contributed largely to, The Illinois Magazine, (monthly,) issued for three years at Vandalia, and then removed to Cincinnati, where its name was changed to The Western Monthly Magazine. Under this title it enjoyed a large circulation for three years, when it was discontinued. He also edited and contributed largely to The Western Souvenir for 1829, (pub. at Cincinnati,) the first annual attempted in the West. When we add to this long list of labours the editorial duties connected with several newspapers,—The Illinois Gazette, The Illinois Intelligencer, &c.—it will be readily admitted that few men have done so much for the cause of Western civilization and the intellectual improvement of the country at large. Such men should be "counted worthy of all honour."

Hall, James, an eminent geologist, b. at Hingham, Mass., 1811, Palæontologist of New York State Survey. 1. The Geology of New York, Fourth Geological District, 1843, 4to. 2. The Palæontology of New York; vol. i., 1847, 4to; ii., 1852, 4to; iii., in course of preparation. Mr. Hall has contributed a number of papers to various scientific publications.

Hall, John. A Poesie in Forme of a Vision, &c., 1563, 16mo. Probably written by the next-named John Hall. See Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet. Anglic., 78; Ritson's Bibl. Poet., 232, 233; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.

Hall, John, an early English poet, was a surgeon of Maidstone, in Kent. 1. The Prouerbes of Salomon, &c., 1550. 2. Trans. of Chirurgia Parua Lanfranci, Lon., 1565, 4to. 3. The Courte of Vertue, 1565, 16mo. See Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet. Anglic.; Ritson's Bibl. Poet., 232–233; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.

Hall, John, 1627–1656, a native of Durham, spent one year at St. John's Coll., Camb., and subsequently removed to Gray's Inn. 1. Horæ Vicivæ; or, Essays, &c., Lon., 1646, 12mo. 2. Poems, Camb., 1646, 12mo. See Nichols's Select Collection. 3. The Seconde Booke of Divine Poems, 1647. Now very rare. 4. Emblems, 1648, 16mo. 5. Motion to the Parliament, 1649, 4to. 6. Monarchy, 1651, 8vo. 7. The Height of Eloquence, 1652, 8vo. 8. Paradoxes, 1653, 12mo. This is the first English trans. of Longinus. 9. Hierocles on Pythagoras, 1657, 8vo. With an account of Hall, by John Davis. See Athen. Oxon.

Hall, John, of Richmond. Government, Lon., 1654, fol.

Hall, John. The True Chevalier, Lon., 1656, fol.

Hall, John. English Bodies; or, Cures in desperate Diseases. Englished by Jas. Cooke, Lon., 1657, 12mo. By H. Stubbs, 1679, '83, 8vo.

Hall, John. Jacob's Ladder, Lon., 1676, 8vo.

Hall, John. Refutation of Helmont, Oxf., 1694, 4to.

Hall, John. His Memoirs, Lon., 1708, '14, 8vo.

Hall, John. Speech at Tyburn, Lon., 1716.

Hall, John. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1784

Hall, John. Funl. Serm., Lon., 1798, 8vo.

Hall, John. Conveyancing, Lon., 1829, 8vo.

Hall, John E., 1783–1829, a son of Mrs. Sarah Hall, and brother of Judge James Hall and Harrison Hall, was admitted to the Bar in 1805, and commenced practice in Baltimore; he subsequently removed to Philadelphia. Whilst in Baltimore he was elected to the responsible post of Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in the University of Maryland. From 1808 to 1817 he pub. The American Law Journal, Phila., 6 vols. 8vo. In 1821 was pub. one vol. of The Journal of Jurisprudence, a new series of The American Law Journal, Phila., 8vo. Hall's Law Journal contains some Decisions of the Federal Courts not pub. in the regular reports. See 23 Amer. Jour., 135. In 1816 he became editor of The Port-Folio, and contributed to its pages from time to time a number of articles which excited considerable attention. He also wrote a life of Dr. John Shaw, prefixed to the poems of the latter, pub. at Baltimore in 1810; collected, arranged, and contributed to an edit. of The British Spy; edited the Philadelphia Souvenir in 1827; and in the same year pub. Memoirs of Eminent Persons, &c., written and in part selected by the Editor of The Port-Folio. In consequence of the failure of Mr. Hall's health, the Port-Folio was discontinued in 1827. See Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit. Mr. Hall also pub. The Practice and Jurisdiction of the Court of Admiralty, Balt., 1809, 8vo; an English edit. of Emerigon on Maritime Loans, with other matter, 1811, 8vo; and Tracts on Constitutional Law, containing Mr. Livingston's Answer to Mr. Jefferson, Phila., 1813, 8vo.

Hall, Jonathan Prescott. Reports of Cases in Superior Ct. City N. York, 1828–29, N. York, 1831–33, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hall, Joseph, D.D., 1574–1656, one of the most eminent of English divines and scholars, was a native of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and educated at Emanuel Coll., Cambridge, where for a short time he read the Rhetoric Lecture in the schools. He became Rector of Halsted, was subsequently presented by Lord Denny to Waltham Holy Cross, and next made a Prebendary of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton. In 1618 he was sent to the Synod of Dort, was made Bishop of Exeter in 1627, and trans. to Norwich in 1641. On the occurrence of the Rebellion, after suffering imprisonment and enduring various other hardships, he was sequestered and reduced to great poverty. He retired to Higham, near Norwich, where he spent the rest of his days on a straitened income, but in the active discharge of ministerial duty. As a man of profound learning, fervent piety, and practical philanthropy, his name should be "had in everlasting remembrance." He was distinguished both as a poet and as a prose writer, and wrote many sermons, controversial tracts against Romanism, and other theological treatises. For particulars of his life and writings, see Biog. Brit.; his Autobiography, in his Specialities; Johnson and Chalmers's Eng. Poets, 1810; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Wordsworth's Eccles. Biog.; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. A new edit. of his Works, now first collected, with his Autobiography, Notes, Index, &c., by Rev. Josiah Pratt, was pub., Lon., 1808, in 10 vols. 8vo, £4 4*s*. A still later edit., by his descendant, Rev. Peter Hall, was pub., Oxf., 1837–39, in 12 vols. 8vo, £5. This edit. the collector must secure. Its contents are as follows:

Vol. I. Biographical Pieces; Contemplations on the Old Testament, Books 1–17. II. Contemplations on the Old Testament, Books 18–21; Contemplations on the New Testament. III. Paraphrases on Hard Texts, Genesis to David. IV. Paraphrases on Hard Texts, Hosea to Revelation. V. Sermons. VI., VII. Practical Works. VIII. Devotional Works; Miscellaneous Theology. IX., X. Polemical Works. XI. Latin Theology, with Translations. XII. Mundus Alter et idem; Quo Vadis? A Censure of Travel; Poetical Works; Appendix; Indices. Of separate pieces, and selections from his writings, there have been many edits. The most comprehensive of these is Selections by the Rev. Josiah Pratt, 1808, 5 vols. 8vo, £2 2*s*. We proceed to quote a number of opinions by eminent authorities respecting the merits of a number of the works of this profound scholar and excellent man:

1. Satires: Virgidemiarum: pub. 1597–98. These were pub. at the early age of twenty-three. It is proper to quote in this connexion the remark of Dr. Drake:

"Poetry was the occupation merely of his youth; the vigour and decline of his days being employed in the composition of professional works, calculated, by their piety, eloquence, and originality, to promote, in the most powerful manner, the best interests of morality and religion."

"The first professed English satirist, to speak technically, is Bishop Joseph Hall. . . . These satires are marked with a classical precision, to which English poetry had yet rarely attained. They are replete with animation of style and sentiment. The indignation of the satirist is always the result of good sense. Nor are the thorns of severe invective unmixed with the flowers of pure poetry. The characters are delineated in strong and lively colouring, and their discriminations are touched with the masterly traces of genuine humour. The versification is equally energetic and elegant, and the fabric of the couplets approaches to the modern standard."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.*, ed. 1840, iii. 404–441. Read this "masterly piece of criticism."

"The best Poetry and the truest Satire in the English language. . . . I wish I had seen them sooner."—Alexander Pope.

"This powerful and truly original writer is the earliest professed Satirist among our Poets; and he has himself alluded to that fact with a proud and pardonable egotism:

'I first adventure; follow me who list,
And be the Second English Satirist.'

His Satires, besides their own intrinsic poetical excellences, are valuable to the Antiquary as presenting a most vivid and faithful picture of the manners of our ancestors; their fashions, follies, vices, and peculiarities. These Hall has touched with a powerful and unsparing hand. Scribblers, Lawyers, Parsons, Physicians, all those unfortunate classes of men, who have, from time immemorial, enjoyed the unenvied privilege of attracting the peculiar notice of the Satiric Muse, are by him laid bare and shrinking to the scorn and hatred of Mankind."—*Henry Neele's Lects. on English Poetry.*

"In many instances, Hall redeems the antiquity of his allusions by their ingenious adaptation to modern manners; and this is but a small part of his praise: for in the point, and volubility, and vigour of Hall's numbers, we might frequently imagine ourselves perusing Dryden."—*Thomas Campbell's Notices of the British Poets.*

But Mr. Hallam questions Hall's claim, asserted by himself and since generally allowed, to be considered the first English satirist:

"In a general sense of satire, we have seen that he had been anticipated by Gascoigne; but Hall has more of the direct Juvenalian invective, which he may have reckoned essential to that species of poetry."

He considers, also, that Hall's Satires have been "praised by Campbell, as well as by Warton, full as much in my opinion as they deserve," and remarks:

"Hall is in fact not only so harsh and rugged that he cannot be read with much pleasure, but so obscure in very many places, that he cannot be understood at all, his lines frequently bearing no visible connexion in sense or grammar with their neighbours."—*Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

2. Epistles: pub. 1608–11.

"An able inquirer into the literature of this period has affirmed that Hall's Epistles, written before the year 1613, are the first example of epistolary composition which England had seen. 'Bishop Hall,' he says, 'was not only our first satirist, but was the first who brought epistolary writing to the view of the public; which was common in that age to other parts of Europe, but not practised in England till he published his own Epistles.' And Hall himself in the Dedication of his Epistles to Prince Henry observes, 'Your grace shall herein perceiue a new fashion of discourse by Epistles, new to our language, vsuall to others: and, as nouelty is neuer without plea of vse, more free, more familiar.'"—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.*

But Warton assigns to Roger Ascham the first and to Howell the second place, in order of time, in this department of letters.

Campbell also falls into the error of denominating Bishop Hall "the first who gave our language an example of epistolary composition in prose." See his Notices of the British Poets.

3. Contemplations upon the Principal Passages of the Hist. of the New Testament: pub. 1612–15.

"Incomparably valuable for language, criticism and devotion."—Dr. Doddridge.

"The first and last terms are justly applied, but not the middle one; as there is very little criticism, in the proper meaning of the term, in any of the works of Hall. . . . There is a great variety of sentiment, and great richness of thought and expression, in these Contemplations. The historical passages are often very happily illustrated; and a pure and elevated devotion, combined with a fine imagination, pervades the whole."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Very devotional and useful."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Stu.*

"A vein of piety, and even an original cast of observation, runs through the greater part of his performances; and his Contemplations, in particular, breathe the fire of poetry as well as of devotion."—Dibdin: *Lib. Comp.*

"The Contemplations of Hall are among his most celebrated works. They are prolix, and without much of that vivacity or striking novelty we meet with in the devotional writings of his contemporary, [Jeremy Taylor,] but are perhaps more practical and generally edifying."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

4. The Old Religion; or, the Difference between the Reformed and the Romish Church: pub. 1628. A very able work.

"Quo ostenditur evangelicam religionem esse antiquam atque apostolicam; Romanam contra novam atque ab hominibus excogitatam."—Walch.

5. Explication of all the Hard Texts of the Whole Divine Scripture: pub. 1633–34.

"These expository notes are very valuable, especially for showing the spirit and force of many expressions that occur."—Dr. Doddridge.

"They do not, however, contain much learned criticism. Most of them, if not all, are inserted in the valuable Commentary of Bp. Mant and Dr. D'Oyly."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"This paraphrase includes many texts which are not hard; and on many hard texts it throws little light. Occasionally a critical remark occurs, and frequently the point and energy of a particular sentiment is happily noticed; but the reader who repairs to these volumes for the solution of many difficulties in the language or doctrine of the Bible will certainly be disappointed. He who undertakes too much must always fail to afford satisfaction. An explication of all the hard texts in the Bible was too vast an undertaking even for Bishop Hall, though his learning was greater than that of most of the men of his age, and his industry not inferior to any."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Very devotional and useful."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

6. Christian Meditations: pub. 1640.

"Next to his Contemplations are his Meditations, Letters, and Balm of Gilead."—Dr. Doddridge.

"Best of all in his Meditations."—*Fuller's Worthies of Leicestershire.*

"Bishop Hall's beautiful Meditations were not less suited to our day than to his."—Rev. Charles Bridges: *Memoir of M. J. Graham.*

7. Episcopacy by Divine Right asserted: pub. 1640.

"In this the good Bishop endeavours to fix Episcopacy upon the same basis of apostolical institution, and to demolish the system of the Puritans, by demonstrating that Presbyterianism had no existence for the first fifteen centuries of the Christian era, and that it owed its being to the inventive faculties of Calvin."—Bogue.

8. Mundus Alter et idem: sive Terra Australis ante hac semper incognita Authore Mercurio Britannico: pub. 1643. An English version was pub. by John Healey, under the title of Discovery of a New World, 8vo.

"I can only produce two books by English authors in this first part of the seventeenth century which fall properly under the class of novels or romances; and of these one is written in Latin. This is the Mundus Alter et Idem of Bishop Hall, an imitation of the latter and weaker volumes of Rabelais. A country in Terra Australis is divided into four regions, Crapulia, Viraginia, Moronea, and Lavernia. Maps of the whole land and of particular regions are given; and the nature of the satire, not much of which has any especial reference to England, may easily be collected."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

The other novel referred to by Mr. Hallam is Francis Godwin's Man in the Moon. It has been supposed that Swift borrowed the idea of Gulliver's Travels from Hall's Mundus Alter et Idem: but see our life of Francis Godwin. We conclude with some opinions respecting the general merits of this eminent divine as a scholar and an author:

"He was noted for a singular wit from his youth: a most acute rhetorician and an elegant poet. He understood many tongues; and in the rhetorick of his own he was second to none that lived in his time."—Rev. John Whitefoote: *Bishop Hall's Funeral Sermon.*

"He was commonly called our English Seneca, for the pureness, plainness, and fulness of his style. Not unhappy at controversies, more happy at comments, very good in his character, better in his sermons, best of all in his meditations. . . . A witty poet when young, a painful preacher and solid divine in his middle, a patient sufferer in his old, age."—Thomas Fuller.

"It is much to our present purpose to observe that the style of his prose is strongly tinctured with the manner of Seneca. The writer of the satires is perceptible in some of his gravest polemical or scriptural treatises, which are perpetually interspersed with excursive illustrations, familiar allusions and observations in life. Many of them were early translated into French."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.*

The obligations of the author of The Sentimental Journey to Bishop Hall have been exposed by an ingenious critic, whose merits we have already considered:

"There is a delicacy of thought and tenderness of expression in the good Bishop's compositions, from the transfusions of which Sterne looked for immortality."—Dr. Ferriar.

The next authority to be quoted is not noted for enthusiastic eulogy of the old English divines; but he can hardly say enough in favour of Bishop Hall:

"Imaginative and copious eloquence, terse and pointed sentences, full of piety and devotion. Few writers more likely to be useful to [Divinity] students. Let them thoroughly read and digest such a writer, and they will be furnished for most of the calls upon them."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Here we must conclude, not from paucity of matter, but narrowness of space. The similarity between Jeremy Taylor and Bishop Hall has not escaped the eye of criticism. A late eminent authority happily defines the points of likeness and contrast:

"A writer as distinguished in works of practical piety was Hall. His Art of Divine Meditation, his Contemplations, and indeed many of his writings, remind us frequently of Taylor. Both had equally pious and devotional tempers; both were full of learning, both fertile of illustration; both may be said to have strong imagination and poetical genius, though Taylor let his predominate a little more. Taylor is also rather more subtle and argumentative; his copiousness has more real variety. Hall keeps more closely to his subject, dilates upon it sometimes more tediously, but more appositely. In his sermons there is some excess of quotation and far-fetched illustration, but less than in those of Taylor. In some of their writings these two great divines resemble each other, on the whole, so much, that we might for a short time not discover which we were reading. I do not know that any third writer comes close to either."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

Hall, Joseph, pub. the posthumous Works of Rev. Jeremiah Seed, Lon., 1750, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hall, Mrs. Louisa Jane, a daughter of Dr. James Park, of Newburyport, Mass., was born in that city, Feb. 7, 1802. In 1840 she was married to the Rev. Edward B. Hall, a Unitarian minister of Providence, Rhode Island. Mrs. Hall has attained considerable reputation as the author of Miriam, a Dramatic Poem, illustrative of the early conflicts of the Christian Church. Although partly written in 1825, and completed not long after this date, it was not pub. till 1837. In 1828 she gave to the world Joanna of Naples, an Historical Tale, in prose; and has also pub. a Life of Elizabeth Carter, and contributed to the periodicals of the day. Few American poetical compositions have been more highly commended than Mrs. Hall's Miriam. See Griswold's Female Poets of America; Mrs. Hale's Records of Woman; Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.; Article by Mrs. E. F. Ellet on The Female Poets of America, in N. Amer. Rev., lxviii. 434, 435.

Hall, Marshall, M.D., d. 1857. Principles of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, Lon., 1837, 8vo. Amer. ed., by Drs. J. Bigelow and O. W. Holmes, Bost., 1839, 8vo. Also Lectures and Memoirs on the Nervous System, and other valuable professional works. He visited the United States in 1853 and '54, and pub. The Twofold Slavery of the United States.

Hall, Mrs. Matthew. Lives of the Queens of England before the Norman Conquest, Lon., 1854, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"We have no doubt that many innocent people will fill up one end of the shelves which contain their *Lives of the Queens* with this suppositious preface and introduction to them. But it is a pure delusion; and we beg to assure all well-intentioned persons that Sir E. B. Lytton's *Harold* contains a hundred fold more of real historical information about the early Saxon Princesses than they will find in the empty and pretentious pages of the *Queens before the Conquest;* where Edith the Good and Edith the Fair come in after all the Cartismanduas, Guenevers, and look as lifeless and as mythical as they."—*Blackwood's Mag., Oct.* 1855.

Hall, Rev. Newman. 1. Life of Wm. Gordon, M.D. See the name, and that of GODMAN, JOHN D., M.D. 2. Come to Jesus. New ed., Lon., 1854, 12mo. This little book has reached its fifty-fourth thousand. 3. Follow Jesus. New ed., 1854, 18mo. 4. It is I. 5. Italy, the Land of the Forum and the Vatican, 1853, fp. 8vo.

Hall, P. W. Revealed Law, &c., 1792, 8vo.

Hall, Peter, 1803–1849, Rector of Milston, Wilts, educated at Winchester Coll. and at Brasenose Coll., Oxford, edited the Works of his ancestor, Bishop Joseph Hall, and pub. a number of theological, topographical, and other works, for an account of which see London Gent. Mag., Nov. 1849. Among the most valuable of his works are Reliquiæ Liturgiæ, 1847, 5 vols. 18mo, and Fragmenta Liturgica, 1848, 7 vols. 18mo. At the time of his death he was engaged in the compilation of another collection of pieces of a liturgical character, to be entitled Monumenta Liturgica. Mr. Hall pub. in 1841, 8vo, a new English ed. of that valuable work, The Harmony of the Protestant Confessions. This work was first pub. in Latin, at Geneva, 1581, 4to; then in English, at Cambridge, 1586, 12mo; again, Lon., 1643, 4to. These edits. have become excessively rare, and Mr. Hall's reprint deserves great commendation.

"I recommend the Confession of Faith of the Church of Saxony, with the elucidations on particular points to be found in the works of P. Melancthon."—BISHOP HORSLEY.

Hall, R. G. 1. Law rel. to Trust Terms, &c., Lon., 1820, 8vo. 2. Rights of the Crown on the Sea-shores, 1830, 8vo.

Hall, Richard. A Library of Divinity; or, Select Extracts from Sundry Old and Eminent Divines, Lon.

Hall, Richard, D.D., d. 1604, R. Catholic professor at Douay, was educated at Christ College, Cambridge. He pub. some controversial tracts, but is best known as the author of The Life and Death of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, Lon., 1653, 8vo, which goes under the name of its editor, Thomas Bayly, subdean of Wells. Another ed. was pub. in 1739, 12mo, edited by Coxeter. Hall's life of Fisher is much esteemed; but we have a recent biography of this distinguished prelate by the Rev. John Lewis. See FISHER, JOHN. Respecting Dr. Richard Hall, see Dodd's Church Hist.; Cole's MS. Athenæ, in Brit. Museum.

Hall, Richard. Hist. of Barbadoes, 1643–1762, 1765.

Hall, Robert. See HEYLIN, PETER, D.D.

Hall, Robert. 1. Serm., 1713, 8vo. 2. Four Serms. 3. 12 Serms. on the Apostles' Creed.

Hall, Robert. The Old Quizzes; a Musical Farce, 1779, 12mo.

Hall, Robert, d. 1791, father of the celebrated Robert Hall, chosen pastor of a Baptist congregation at Arnsby, Leicestershire, 1753. Help to Zion's Travellers, Bristol, 1781, 18mo; 2d ed., Lon., 1807, 18mo.

"It well deserves the title."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

For an account of Mr. Hall see a biographical notice in the Works of his son, Robert Hall.

Hall, Robert, M.D., 1763–1824, an army and navy surgeon, subsequently resided at Jedburgh and in London. He pub. a trans. of Spallanzani's Experiments on the Circulation of the Blood, Lon., 1801, 8vo, and other profess. treatises. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Georgian Era, ii. 585.

Hall, Robert, 1764–1831, one of the most eminent of modern divines, a native of Arnsby, in Leicestershire, where his father was settled as pastor to a congregation of Baptists. At a very early age he gave evidence of uncommon genius, which will readily be admitted when we are assured upon undoubted authority that

"Before he was nine years of age he had perused and reperused, with intense interest, the treatises of that profound and extraordinary thinker, Jonathan Edwards, on the 'Affections' and on the 'Will.' About the same time he read, with a like interest, 'Butler's Analogy.' Before he was ten years old he had written many essays, principally on religious subjects, and often invited his brothers and sisters to hear him preach."—*Dr. Olinthus Gregory's Memoir.*

He was placed in the academy of Mr. John Ryland, of Northampton, and afterwards removed to the institution at Bristol connected with the Particular Baptists. In 1780, at the early age of sixteen, he was "set apart" by his father and some other members of the Baptist communion for "public employ" as a preacher of the word. In little more than a year after this ceremony Robert was sent to King's College, Aberdeen, where he formed a close intimacy with Mr.—afterwards Sir James—Mackintosh. Sir James said he became attached to Robert Hall "because he could not help it."

"They read together; they sat together at lecture, if possible; they walked together. In their joint studies they read much of Xenophon and Herodotus, and more of Plato; and so well was all this known, exciting admiration in some, in others envy, that it was not unusual, as they went along, for their class-fellows to point at them and say, 'There go Plato and Herodotus.' . . . There was scarcely an important position in Berkeley's Minute Philosopher, in Butler's Analogy, or in Edwards on the Will, over which they had not debated with the utmost intensity."

In 1783 Mr. Hall accepted an invitation from the church at Broadmead to associate himself with Dr. Caleb Evans as the assistant pastor. His first serm. had been preached, when only sixteen years of age, to a congregation of ministers, and we are told that in the elucidation of his text, "God is light, and in Him is no darkness at all," he treated "this mysterious and awful subject with such metaphysical acumen, and drew from it such an impressive application, as excited the deepest interest." We need not be surprised, therefore, that, after three years' intense application to metaphysics and studious perusal of the best pulpit models, he produced such an impression on his auditors as to "crowd the place of worship to excess." In 1791 Mr. Hall assumed the pastoral charge of the Baptist congregation at Cambridge, in which important post he succeeded the unhappy Mr. Robinson. Mr. Hall's devotion to study was carried to an excess which resulted in the most painful consequences.

"Often has he been known to sit close at his reading or yet more intensely engaged in abstract thought, for more than twelve hours in the day; so that, when one or two of his kind friends have called upon him, in the hope of drawing him from his solitude, they have found him in such a state of nervous excitement as led them to unite their efforts in persuading him to take some mild narcotic and retire to rest. The painful result may be anticipated. This noble mind lost its equilibrium; and he who had so long been the theme of universal admiration now became the subject of as extensive a sympathy. This event occurred in November, 1804. Mr. Hall was placed under the care of Dr. Arnold, of Leicester, whose attention, with the blessing of God, in about two months, restored him both to mental and bodily health."

But it is painful to add that, in about twelve months from this time, "sleepless nights, habitual exclusion from society, a complete self-absorption," and the incessant struggle between a sense of duty and a proper regard to his health, produced a recurrence of mental derangement. The judicious measures of Dr. Cox, with the Divine aid, soon restored the "complete balance of his mental powers." It was considered necessary, however, that he should resign the charge of his congregation at Cambridge, and for a year at least seek retirement and avoid all mental excitement. A connexion was thus terminated which had subsisted for fifteen years.

In about two years from this time he felt himself sufficiently re-established in health to take charge of a congregation in Harvey Lane, Leicester, where he was married in March, 1808.

"The people are a simple-hearted, affectionate, praying people, to whom I preach with more pleasure than to the more refined audience at Cambridge."—*Letter to Dr. Ryland.*

He little foresaw that he would be the successor of the friend to whom this letter was written; but such was the fact. Dr. Ryland "entered into rest" in 1825, and in the next year Mr. Hall resigned his post at Leicester, which he had occupied for nearly twenty years, and returned, after an interval of forty-five, to the scene of his first continuous labours, the church at Broadmead, Bristol.

"Some of the friends of his early life still survived to welcome his return among them; and many others, who had profited by his pulpit exertions on his periodical visits to Bristol, congratulated themselves that he to whom, under God, they owed so much, had become their pastor."

His separation from his flock at Leicester, among whom he had gone in and out for almost twenty years, was truly affecting.

"The day of separation—the last sacrament-Sabbath—was a day of anguish to him and them, of which I shall not attempt the description. Suffice it to say, that he went through the ordinary public duties of the day with tolerable composure; but at the sacramental service he strove in vain to conceal his emotion. In one of his addresses to the members of the church, on adverting to the pain of separation he was so much affected that he sat down, covered his face with his hands, and wept; they, sharing in his distress, gave unequivocal signs of the deepest feeling. Mr. Eustace Carey, who was present, continued the devotional part of the service until Mr. Hall was sufficiently recovered to proceed. At the close of the solemnity the weeping became again universal, and they parted, 'sorrowing most of all that they should see his face no more.'"—DR. GREGORY.

Mr. Hall continued actively engaged in the discharge of ministerial duty at Bristol until February 12, 1831, when he was attacked by a severe complaint in the chest, which terminated fatally on the 21st of the same month. He died "the death of the righteous," and was never greater than in that last scene, which so often evinces at the same time the weakness of human nature and the efficacy of that strength wherewith God endues the souls of his faithful children. "Over such the second death hath no power," and the pangs of the first are swallowed up in the foretaste of that exceeding glory which "God hath prepared for them who love him."

A friend remarked to the dying believer, "This God will be our God!" "Yes, He will," was the reply; "He will be our guide even unto death." Surely

"The chamber where the good man meets his fate
Is privileged beyond the common walks of life."

In the controversy excited by the French Revolution of 1789 Mr. Hall was induced to take a part. He afterwards regretted that he was so much under the influence of the general excitement as to be drawn aside from his higher obligations. To use his own words—

"The Christian ministry is in danger of losing something of its energy and sanctity by embarking on the stormy element of political debate."

The principal works of this eminent writer and orator were as follows:—1. Christianity consistent with a Love of Freedom; being an Answer to a Sermon by the Rev. John Clayton, Lon., 1791. Mr. Hall never would consent to the republication of this essay. The principles he considered correct, but he regretted the tone of animadversion as "severe, sarcastic, and unbecoming."

"It contains some powerful reasoning, as well as some splendid passages."

2. Apology for the Freedom of the Press, 1793.

"I went home to my lodgings and began to write immediately; sat up all night, and, wonderful for me, kept up the intellectual ferment for almost a month, and then the thing was done."

3. Modern Infidelity Considered, 1800. See an interesting account by Dr. Gregory of the history of this sermon.

"I mistake greatly if, after the perusal of this simple narrative, the reader will not turn to the sermon with additional relish, and meditate with augmented pleasure upon the peculiarities of this most valuable production and the singular character of its author's mind."

4. Reflections on War, 1802.

"Conscious that what is here advanced was meant neither to flatter nor offend any party, he is not very solicitous about those misconstructions or misinterpretations to which the purest intentions are exposed."—*Author's Preface.*

5. The Sentiments proper to the Present Crisis, Fast-day, 1803.

"From a due consideration of the temper of the times he thought it expedient to direct the attention to what appeared to him the chief source of public degeneracy, rather than insist at large on particular vices."—*Author's Preface to the second edition.*

6. The Discouragements and Supports of the Christian Ministry; a Discourse delivered to the Rev. James Robinson at his ordination. 7. On Terms of Communion; with a particular view to the case of the Baptists and the Pædobaptists, 1815. Mr. Hall was a warm advocate of "Mixed Communion," while Mr. Kinghorn was a zealous champion of exclusion. 8. The Essential Difference between Christian Baptism and the Baptism of John more fully stated and confirmed. 9. A Sermon occasioned by the death of her late Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales, 1817; 6th ed. pub. in 1818. Mr. Hall preached three sermons on this occasion, of which many of the auditors affirm the one published was by no means the best.

"It by universal acknowledgment bore the palm above all the numerous valuable sermons that were then published. . . . In felicity of diction, in delicacy and pathos, in the rich variety of most exquisite and instructive trains of thought, in their cogent application to truths of the utmost moment, in the masterly combination of what in eloquence, philosophy, and religion was best calculated to make a permanent and salutary impression, this sermon probably stands unrivalled."

So great was his reputation as a preacher, that some persons were in the habit of travelling two nights, coming and returning, for the pleasure of hearing him on Sunday. His friend, Dr. Gregory, gives us a graphic account of one of these occasions:

"From the commencement of his discourse, an almost breathless silence prevailed, deeply impressive and solemnizing from its singular intenseness. Not a sound was heard but that of the preacher's voice—scarcely an eye but was fixed upon him—not a countenance that he did not watch, and read, and interpret, as he surveyed them again and again with his rapid, ever-excursive glance. As he advanced and increased in animation, five or six of the auditors would be seen to rise and lean forward over the front of their pews, still keeping their eyes upon him. Some new or striking sentiment or expression would, in a few minutes, cause others to rise in like manner: shortly afterwards still more, and so on, until, long before the close of the sermon, it often happened that a considerable portion of the congregation were seen standing,—every eye directed to the preacher, yet now and then for a moment glancing from one to the other, thus transmitting and reciprocating thought and feeling:—Mr. Hall himself, though manifestly absorbed in his subject, conscious of the whole, receiving new animation from what he thus witnessed, reflecting it back upon those who were already alive to the inspiration, until all that were susceptible of thought and emotion seemed wound up to the utmost limit of elevation *on earth*,—when he would close, and they reluctantly resume their seats."

With this lifelike picture of preacher and congregation fresh in their minds, let our readers peruse the Sermon on the death of the Princess Charlotte, or that entitled "The Lamb of God," and imagine such a discourse *so* delivered, and they will not marvel when told that when Robert Hall preached "the place of worship was crowded to excess," and that men considered the hearing of one sermon cheaply purchased by the loss of two nights' rest. A writer in "The Pulpit," who enjoyed the privilege of hearing Mr. Hall's sermon on the "Power of God," thus describes it:

"It was, without exception, the most wonderful sermon I ever heard. Every quality which could have been called into exercise on such an occasion seemed concentrated in this one sermon. Profoundly metaphysical, without bewildering himself or his hearers, and elegant without the shadow of affectation—rapid in delivery, without confusion—energetic, without rant—devout, without enthusiasm—commanding, without austerity—affectionate, without cant—argumentative, without pedantry; the whole effect was beyond what it is possible to conceive of pulpit eloquence."

Another writer gives us a speaking picture of this great orator:

"His figure was not commanding; the general cast of his countenance was heavy; his voice was feeble and tremulous, and incapable, in itself, of expressing or conveying any deep emotion. About action or gesture he was perfectly indifferent; he usually began in so low a tone as to be scarcely audible; and preserved, to the last, one fixed, though unconstrained, position. As he was warmed with his subject, his countenance became animated, and his voice, still retaining its character of breezy softness, swelled into a volume of delightful melody. While he was preaching, such was the unassuming simplicity of his style and manner, and natural fervour with which he carried his hearers along, that they entirely lost sight of the man for the moment. As he approached the end of his discourse, he became peculiarly animated, though not declamatory,—his audience were interested, and, with a rapidity of utterance which fixed the reporter, like a statue, in admiration, and frequently defied all attempts at writing, he poured forth the various stores of his vast imagination, and produced an effect of which few can conceive who have not witnessed it themselves."

Mr. Bosworth tells us

"When he began, he was usually calm and collected; speaking in a low tone, and looking onward as he went, as if to survey afresh the region of thought he was about to traverse, but not often giving an indication of those torrents of eloquence that were soon to be poured from his lips. Sometimes, at the commencement, he hesitated, and seemed perplexed, as if dissatisfied with what he had intended to say; at others, when he was about to establish a truth or enforce a general principle, he would enter upon a course of clear and powerful reasoning, rendered equally attractive and astonishing by the delectable purity and beauty of his style. In this latter case, his sentences were finished with such exquisite care, that he appeared to have selected, not merely the most appropriate, but the only, words which served his purpose, and yet delivered with such freedom and ease, that they seemed the first which came into his mind. As he proceeded, he increased in animation and strength of utterance: in the application of the principles he had advanced, or the doctrine he had discussed, he grew more intense and ardent; and when he had risen to a certain pitch of holy excitement, his brow would expand, his countenance brighten, and, drawing back his majestic form in the pulpit, he would come forward again, charged with the fulness of his message to his hearers, and address them in tones and language which made every heart vibrate. But it was not with his lips only that he spoke—his eloquence was more intellectual and spiritual than audible sounds could make it. His speaking eye told volumes: whether beaming with benignity, or blazing with intense and hallowed feeling, that eye indicated sentiments and emotions which words were not made to express."

"The richness, variety, and extent of his knowledge are not so remarkable as his absolute mastery over it. He moves about in the loftiest sphere of contemplation, as though he were 'native and endued to its element.' He uses the finest classical allusions, the noblest images, and the most exquisite words, as though they were those which came first to his mind, and which formed his natural dialect. There is not the least appearance of straining after greatness in his most magnificent excursions, but he rises to the loftiest heights with a childlike ease. His style is one of the clearest and simplest—the least encumbered with its own beauty—of any which ever has been written."—*From a paper by Sir T. N. Talfourd, on Pulpit Oratory, in the London Magazine, February,* 1821, *and quoted in* "*The Georgian Era,*" i. 465, 466.

A clerical critic tells us that,

"Although Mr. Hall possessed considerable learning, he rarely displayed it; generally preferring the most simple phrases he could select, to express his meaning, to those of a less familiar or more ambitious class. On one occasion, being called upon to conclude a service with prayer, after a sermon by Dr. Chalmers, who had been even more than ordinarily brilliant, he clothed his address to the Deity with such affecting plainness of style, that the congregation, who had been wrought up to a painful pitch of admiration by the dazzling eloquence of the preacher, felt a delightful repose in the chaste, natural, tender simplicity of language in which Mr. Hall embodied his supplications."

The reader will no doubt be pleased to read more upon this theme:

"The bold diction, the majestic gait of the sentence, the vivid illustration, the rebuke which could scathe the offender, the burst of honest indignation at triumphant vice, the biting sarcasm, the fervid appeal to the heart, the sagacious development of principle, the broad field of moral vision—all these distinguish the compositions of Robert Hall; and we bear our most willing testimony to their worth."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

"His diction displays an unlimited command, and an exquisite choice, of language. His copious use of Scripture phrases bestows upon his style an awful sanctity. The same purity of taste which appears in his choice of words is equally apparent in the forms of expression into which they are combined. The turn of his phrases is gracefully idiomatic. In the construction of his periods, he is, perhaps, superior to any other writer. He seems to have employed every elegant and harmonious form of which the language admits; always gratifying, often ravishing, the ear, but never cloying it."

"The originality with which he views every subject, and the master-hand with which he grasps it, are altogether very remarkable. He follows in no track of other men: neither his thoughts nor his language are borrowed. A prodigious power of memory in the use of Scripture, an exquisite judgment in the disposition of his materials, are united with a boldness of conception, and a creative force of imagination, which stamp an impress of originality and independence on all his reasonings."—*A writer in the Lon. Christian Observer.*

"I cannot do better than refer the academic reader to the immortal works of Robert Hall. For moral grandeur, for Christian truth, and for sublimity, we may doubt whether they have their match in the sacred oratory of any age or country."—*Professor Sedgwick, in his Discourse on the Studies of the University.*

"The works of this great preacher are, in the highest sense of the term, imaginative; as distinguished not only from the didactic, but the fanciful. He possesses 'the vision and faculty divine' in as high a degree as any of our writers in prose. His noblest passages do but make truth visible in the form of beauty, and 'clothe upon' abstract ideas until they become palpable in exquisite shapes. The dullest writer would not convey the same meaning in so few words as he has done in the most sublime of his illustrations."—Sir T. N. Talfourd: *Pulpit Oratory, in Lon. Mag., Feb.* 1821.

The same critic remarks that, in the Discourse on the Prospect of an Invasion by Napoleon, Mr. Hall

"Blends the finest remembrance of the antique world—the dearest associations of British patriotism—and the pure spirit of the Gospel—in a strain as noble as could have been poured out by Tyrtæus."

"His mind is little to be envied, if from the perusal of Robert Hall he do not find himself a more accomplished, a wiser, and a better man."—*Church of England Quarterly Review.*

"The sermons and treatises which he committed to the press are worthy of his elevated character, and will ever rank among the choicest specimens of sacred literature. They show the strength and beauty of which the English language is capable."—*Dr. Williams's C. P.*

"The excellence of Mr. Hall does not consist in the predominance of any one of his powers, but in the exquisite proportion and harmony of all."—Sir T. N. Talfourd: see *ante.*

"Hall, the most distinguished ornament of the Calvinistic dissenters, has long been justly ranked with the highest of our classics. His sermons are admirable specimens of pulpit eloquence, not to be surpassed in the whole compass of British theology. Those which received the author's own *imprimatur* are vastly superior to any that are either taken from his MSS. or supplied from the notes of short-hand writers."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

We quote some comparisons instituted between Hall and other writers. On these expressed opinions we forbear to make any comment. Some of our readers will unhesitatingly concur with them; others will qualify, and not a few stoutly contest them.

"Hall's style is as purely English as Addison's, without its occasional inaccuracy and pervading fulness; as energetic as Warburton's, without his coarseness, and, we may add, as classical as Burke's, without his pomp and artificialness."—*Lon. Eclectic Rev. for* 1832.

"He is more massive than Addison, more easy and unconstrained than Johnson, more sober than Burke."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

Hear Dugald Stewart, in the same strain:

"Whoever wishes to see the English language in its perfection must read the writings of that great divine, Robert Hall. He combines the beauties of Johnson, Addison, and Burke, without their imperfections."

For Hall's opinion of Dugald Stewart, see Memoir by Dr. Gregory: we have not room for an extract here. If these criticisms savour of extravagance, we think the one subjoined hardly does Mr. Hall justice:

"Hall is, even in print, much of the orator; although his language, with all its richness, betrays, in his published writings, symptoms of anxious elaboration. Probably there could not be cited from him any thing equal in force or originality to some passages of Foster's, but it would still more certainly be impossible to detect him indulging in feeble commonplaces."—Spalding: *Hist. of Eng. Lit.*

An ardent admirer of Hall declares that

"He had the intellect of an angel, the piety of a saint, and the humility of a worm."

"One of the most able of modern writers, with a clear, argumentative, powerful, masculine mind, and a correct statement of evangelical truth; . . . of similar views in general doctrine to Scott and Fuller. . . . A powerful and faithful writer, excepting his political pamphlets, which are a beacon to warn ministers from such subjects. . . . A remarkable vigour of intellect and power of language distinguish his writings."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"In his higher flights, what he said of Burke might, with the slightest deduction, be applied to himself, 'that his imperial fancy laid all nature under tribute, and collected riches from every scene of the Creation and every walk of art;' [see Burke, in this volume,] and at the same time, that could be affirmed of Mr. Hall which could *not* be affirmed of Mr. Burke,—that he never fatigued and oppressed by gaudy and superfluous imagery. . . . His inexhaustible variety augmented the general effect. The same images, the same illustrations, scarcely ever recurred."—Dr. Gregory.

"It is to be observed that imagination had always been a subordinate faculty in his mental constitution. It was never of that prolific power which threw so vast profusion over the oratory of Jeremy Taylor or of Burke; or which could tempt him to revel, for the pure indulgence of the luxury, as they appear to have sometimes done, in the exuberance of imaginative genius. As a preacher, none of his contemporaries who have not seen him in the pulpit, or of his readers in another age, will be able to conceive an adequate idea of Mr. Hall. . . . He displayed in a most eminent degree the rare excellence of a perfect conception and expression of every thought, however rapid the succession."—John Foster.

"We know no one whose style is so strictly after the classic model. Like the ancient statuary, its high finish proves that it must have been elaborated; but all art is hidden."—*A contributor to the Church of Ireland Mag.*

"His published sermons will always be ranked amongst the finest specimens of pulpit eloquence ever given to the world. And yet the unanimous testimony of all who heard him is that his discourses when spoken in the fervid glow of imagination and when the mind was full of the subject, were far superior to what was afterwards recorded from his own memory or the notes of others."—Dr. Jamieson: *Cyc. of Mod. Rel. Biog.*

"In the eloquence of the pulpit, Robert Hall comes nearer Massillon than either Cicero or Æschines to Demosthenes."—Lord Brougham.

See also an essay on Pulpit Eloquence in Lord Brougham's contributions to the Edin. Review, i. 100. And see articles in the Eclec. Rev., iv. s. xv. 169; N. Brit. Rev., iv. 54; N. Amer. Rev., lxiv. 384. See also John Greene's Reminiscences of Robert Hall, and sketches of his Sermons preached at Cambridge prior to 1806, Lon., 1832, 8vo; also, Hall's Miscellaneous Works and Remains, 1846, sm. 8vo, and Gilfillan's 1st and 3d Galleries of Literary Portraits.

"Mr. Hall, like Bishop Taylor, has the eloquence of an orator, the fancy of a poet, the acuteness of a schoolman, the profoundness of a philosopher, and the piety of a saint."—*Dr. Parr's Spital Sermon.*

We conclude this imposing array of distinguished commendations by the testimony of Hall's attached friend and sincere mourner, Sir James Mackintosh. From this accomplished person a biography of Hall was expected, when—"what shadows we are!"—Sir James was gathered to his fathers, and became himself the theme of an epitaph and the subject of the biographer's pen!

> "His sermons are distinguished by solid and profound philosophy, and breathe a spirit of humility, piety, and charity, worthy of that pure and divine religion to the defence of which the author has consecrated his talents. His eloquence is of the highest order, the natural effusion of a fertile imagination and of an ardent mind, while his style is easy, various, and animated. On a review of all his various excellencies, we cannot but expect with confidence that the name of Robert Hall will be placed by posterity among the best writers of the age, as well as the most vigorous defenders of religious truth, and the brightest examples of Christian charity."

There have been several publications of portions of Hall's works, and a number of collective editions. Works, with a Memoir of the author by Dr. O. Gregory, and Observations on his character as a preacher, by John Foster, Lon., 1831–33, 6 vols. 8vo; 1839, 6 vols. 8vo; 1845, 6 vols. 8vo; 1846, 6 vols. fp. 8vo; 11th ed., 1853, 6 vols. 8vo. Contents: Vol. I. Sermons; Charges; Circular-Letters. II. Works on terms of Communion; Difference between Christian Baptism and the Baptism of John; Reply to Kinghorn, being a Further Vindication of Free Communion. III. Christianity Consistent with Love of Freedom; Apology for the Freedom of the Press; On the renewal of the Charter of the East India Company; Appeal in behalf of the Frame-work Knitters' Fund; Reply to Objections against this Society; Slavery in the West Indies; Fragments; Christian in opposition to Party Communion; Miscellaneous Pieces. IV. Articles from the Eclectic Review; Miscellaneous Pieces. V. Notes of Sermons; Letters. VI. Memoir by Gregory; Hall's Character, by Foster; Sermons; Index.

> "Are there any of you, my readers, who have not read the Life of Robert Hall? If so, 'when found, make a note of it.' Never mind your theological opinion, orthodox or heterodox—send for Robert Hall! It is the life of a man that it does good to manhood itself to contemplate."—*Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's Caxtons*, vol. ii. p. 121.

Hall, S. R., of the Seminary for Teachers, Andover. 1. The Instructor's Manual, Bost., 1851, 16mo. 2. Lects. on Education, Lon., 12mo. 3. Geography for Children, N. York, 18mo.

Hall, S. S., Counsellor-at-Law, N. Orleans. Bliss of Marriage; or, How to get a Rich Wife, N. Orleans, 1858, 12mo.

Hall, Samuel Carter, editor of the Art Journal, b. at Topsham, Devon, in 1800, has edited The Book of Gems, The Book of British Ballads, Royal Gems from the Galleries of Europe, Baronial Halls, &c., but is best known by his share in an illustrated work on Ireland, written in conjunction with his wife. See Hall, Mrs. Samuel Carter, No. 11.

> "We may say, on the whole, that the literary, legendary, and antiquarian portions of the work are compiled with laudable diligence; the illustrations are, for the most part, clear and interesting: and the statements and opinions are in general as sensible, candid, and trustworthy, as could be expected from writers who fairly confess their unwillingness to say any thing discreditable to the country and the majority of its people."—*Lon. Quar. Rev., Sept.* 1849.

Mr. Hall was formerly the editor of The Amulet, The New Monthly Magazine, and The British Magazine. He has assisted Mrs. Hall in several works, in addition to the one above noticed.

Hall, Mrs. Samuel Carter, formerly **Miss Ann Maria Fielding,** wife of the preceding, is a native of Wexford, Ireland, but removed to London at the early age of fifteen. As a graphic delineator of Irish peculiarities, and a skilful painter of those domestic experiences which are much alike among all nations, Mrs. Hall has acquired great reputation. The following are her principal works: 1. Sketches of Irish Character, 1829, r. 8vo; 1844, r. 8vo; 1846, r. 8vo; 1849, r. 8vo; 1854, 8vo. 2. Chronicles of a School-Room, 1830, 12mo. 3. Sketches of Irish Character: Series Second, 1831; see No. 1. 4. The Buccaneer; a Novel, 1832, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1849, fp. 8vo. 5. Tales of Woman's Trials, 1834, r. 8vo; 1846, r. 8vo; 1852, 8vo. 6. The Outlaw; a Novel, 1835, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1848, fp. 8vo. 7. Uncle Horace; a Novel, 1835, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 8. Lights and Shadows of Irish Life, 1838, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 9. Marian; or, A Young Maid's Fortunes, 1840, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1847, 12mo. 10. Tales of the Irish Peasantry, 1840, 8vo. 11. Ireland, its scenery, character, &c., 1841–43, 3 vols. imp. 8vo. See Hall, Samuel Carter. 12. The White Boy; a Novel, 1845, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 13. Midsummer Eve; a Tale of Love, 1847, 8vo. 14. Pilgrimages to English Shrines, 1850, 8vo. 15. Popular Tales and Sketches: 18 Tales, now first collected for the "Amusing Library," 1856. As stated in the preceding article, Mrs. Hall has published several works in conjunction with her husband. She has also written several minor dramas, of which the first—the French Refugee—was brought out with great success in London in 1837. Mrs. Hall has also been a large contributor to the periodicals of the day. We quote some opinions respecting the merits of this popular writer.

> "Mrs. Hall has already shown her fitness for the task by an intimate acquaintance with that class of Irish life which affords the animated portion of her descriptions. She paints the peasantry and working-classes of the country with fidelity, and her pen is powerfully assisted by the productions of the pencil which she has called to her aid."—*Lon. Athenæum: notice of Sketches of Irish Character.*

> "The Irish Sketches of this lady resemble considerably Miss Mitford's beautiful English sketches in Our Village; but they are more vigorous and picturesque, and bright with an animated and warm nationality, apologetic and defensive, which Miss Mitford, writing of one class of English to another, had no occasion to use."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, vol. lxxvii.

> "Mrs. Hall is really a charming writer; and her Irish stories more especially—not at all like Miss Edgeworth's Tales or Crofton Croker's Fairy Legends, both admirable in their way—are full of life and character, with that mixture of humour and pathos which seems the native temperament of the children of Erin."—*Lon. Eclectic Rev.*

> "In her Irish stories Mrs. Hall excels. Her rustic maidens are copied from the cottage; nothing can be more faithful and lively: nor are her hinds and husbandmen any thing inferior. We nowhere see the Irish character more justly or so pleasantly represented. She sees Nature in her proper dimensions; there is fancy, but no exaggeration, and life always."—Allan Cunningham: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

> "There is about them [Tales of Woman's Trials] a still, and a solemn, and a holy, beauty that is worthy of the sacred subject which they illustrate; and what subject is better fitted to appeal to every generous sympathy, to every tender emotion, of man's nature? What subject better fitted to be delineated by woman's pen?"—*Dubl. Univ. Mag.*, vii. 205–213.

> "Whatever expectations the name of Lights and Shadows of Irish Life may excite in the reader from its resemblance to the name of the exquisite volumes on Scottish Life which bear a similar title, it is not too much to say they will be satisfied."—*Ibid.*, xii. 218–225.

It is indeed high praise which has been awarded to this lady, that

> "There is, also, in every thing she has published, the still higher merit—and without which all other pretensions to praise are worse than indifferent—of belonging to the most unexceptionable school of morals. She never tries to enlist our sympathies on the side of vice."—*Dubl. Univ. Mag.*, xvi. 146–147.

See this notice of Mrs. Hall's writings, accompanied by her portrait; see also same periodical, vols. vii. 205–213; xii. 218–225; xiv. 477–479. And see a notice of Mrs. Hall, accompanied by a portrait, in Fraser's Mag., xv. 718; Lon. Month Rev. for May, 1831; Lon. Athenæum, 1842, p. 188.

Hall, Mrs. Sarah, 1761–1830, a lady of great virtues and accomplishments, a native of Philadelphia, was a daughter of the Rev. John Ewing, D.D., for many years Provost of the University of Pennsylvania and Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. In 1782 Miss Ewing was married to Mr. John Hall, of Maryland, and after this event resided alternately in the latter State and in Philadelphia, with the exception of four years passed in Lamberton, New Jersey. Mrs. Hall is best known as the author of Conversations on the Bible, of which four edits. were pub. in this country and one or two in London; 1st edit., 1818, 18mo. A 2d vol. was added and the whole issued in 1821, 2 vols. 18mo; 5th ed., 1837, 12mo, pp. 360. This volume has been highly commended:

> "This work is written with that ease and simplicity which belongs to true genius, and contains a fund of information which could only have been collected by diligent research and mature thought."—Professor John S. Hart, *of Philadelphia.*

Mrs. Hall was a contributor to the Portfolio, of which her son, John E. Hall, was for more than ten years the editor; and her essays and criticisms pub. in that periodical

> "May readily be distinguished, as well by their vivacity as the classic purity of their diction."—Mrs. S. J. Hale.

A small vol., containing selections from her miscellaneous writings, was pub. in Philadelphia in 1833, r. 18mo, by her son, Mr. Harrison Hall. This vol. contains a sketch of her life, to which we must refer the reader for further information respecting this accomplished woman, brilliant writer, and devout Christian. See also Hart's Female Prose Writers of America; Mrs. Hale's Records of Women; Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

Four of Mrs. Hall's sons form the subjects of notices in this Dictionary:—1. Harrison Hall. 2. Judge James Hall. 3. John E. Hall. 4. Thomas Mifflin Hall.

Hall, Sidney. 1. General Atlas, 53 maps. New ed., Lon., 1855, fol.

> "The best and most recent authorities are in all cases consulted, and the maps are engraved in a masterly manner."—*Lon. New Month. Mag.*

2. County Atlas. New ed., 1846. 3. Travelling County Atlas, 1851.

> "The best we have seen for neatness, portability, and clever engraving."—*Westminster Rev.*

4. First or Elementary Atlas, 1849, 4to. Mr. Hall en

graved the maps of E. Quin's Historical Atlas, 4th ed., 1853, r. 4to.

Hall, Thomas, 1610–1665, a native of Worcester, a Puritan divine, Curate of King's-Norton, pub. several theolog. works and translations, and strictures on the customs of the day, of which the following are among the best known:—1. The Loathsomeness of Long Hair; with an Appendix against Painting, Spots, Naked Backs and Breasts, &c., Lon., 1654, 8vo. 2. Vindiciæ Literarum, 1654, '55, 8vo. 3. Comment. on the 3d and 4th Chap. of the 2d Epist. of Timothy, 1658, fol.

"Elaborate and judicious: the sum of nigh thirty years' study."—Calamy.

4. Fvnebria Floriæ; or, The Downfall of May-Games, &c., 1660, '61, 4to. 5. Comment. on Hosea xiii. 12–16. 6. Comment. on Matt. v. 14, 1660, 4to.

Hall, Thomas. Serms., 1742–59.

Hall, Thomas. Poems, 1792, &c.

Hall, Thomas, M.D. Con. to Ann. of Med., 1799, 1800.

Hall, Thomas Mifflin, lost at sea in 1828, a son of Mrs. Sarah Hall, and a brother of Harrison, James, and John E. Hall, (see *ante*,) contributed a number of poetical and scientific pieces to The Port-Folio.

Hall, Timothy, d. 1690, consecrated Bishop of Oxford, 1688. 1. Serm., 1684, 4to. 2. Serm., 1689, 4to.

Hall, W. Serm., in Catholick Serms., ii. 183.

Hall, W. J. 1. Doctrine of Purgatory, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

"This is a work of much ability, erudition, and clear arrangement,—a most acute, able, and unsparing exposure of error."—*Lon. Churchman's Rev.*

2. Family Prayers, 1847, '48, 8vo.

Hall, Willard. Laws of Delaware to 1829, inclusive, Wilming., 1829, 8vo.

Hall, Wm. To find the Longitude, Lon., 1714, 8vo.

Hall, Wm. Halo of the Moon, Trans. Soc. Edin., 1796, and in Nich. Jour., 1799.

Hall, Wm. Costs at Law in Equity and Parl., Lon., 1828, 8vo.

Hall, Capt. Wm. H., R.N., and **W. D. Bernard.** The Nemesis in China, comprising a Hist. of the War in that country; 3d ed., Lon., 1848, p. 8vo.

"Captain Hall's narrative of the services of the *Nemesis* is full of interest, and will, we are sure, be valuable hereafter, as affording most curious materials for the history of steam navigation."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"This is the most important publication that has appeared respecting our late contest with China."—*Lon. Naval and Military Gazette.*

Hall, Wm. Henry, d. 1807, compiled an Encyclopædia, and was the author of several other works.

Hall, Wm. W., M.D., b. 1810, at Paris, Kentucky, grad. at Centre Coll., 1830; received the degree of M.D. at Transylvania Univ., 1836. 1. Treatise on Cholera, 8vo. 2. Bronchitis and Kindred Diseases, 8th ed., N. York, 1853, 8vo. Dr. Hall is the editor of the Journal of Health which bears his name.

Hallam, Arthur Henry, 1811–1833, a grandson of Sir Abraham Elton, and a son of the distinguished author of A View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, &c., was born in London, graduated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, 1832, entered the Middle Temple, and died in Germany in September, 1833. An interesting biographical sketch of this gifted young man, written by his father, is prefixed to The Remains, in Verse and Prose, of Arthur Henry Hallam, Lon., 1834. Privately printed. Mr. Hallam was betrothed to a sister of the poet Tennyson, and the *In Memoriam* of the latter is a dirge for the departed. See estimate of the literary character of young Hallam in the North British Review, xiv. 261; Lon. Gent. Mag., Oct. 1852: 353; Blackwood's Mag., xxxviii. 738. See also Lockhart's Life of Scott for a specimen of young Hallam's poetical powers.

Hallam, Henry, LL.D., one of the most distinguished of modern authors, was born about 1778, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. After leaving college he settled in London, which has ever since been his principal place of residence. He was a valued friend of Sir Walter Scott, and the two were engaged about the same time as contributors to the Edinburgh Review. As a zealous cooperator with William Wilberforce in the abolishment of the Slave Trade, Mr. Hallam gained great and deserved reputation. Mr. Hallam is a Foreign Associate of the Institute of France. In 1830 he received one of the two fifty-guinea gold medals instituted by George IV. for eminence in historical composition. The other was awarded to our celebrated countryman, Washington Irving. Mr. Hallam is the author of three great works, either of which is of sufficient merit to confer upon the author literary immortality.

1. View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, Lon., 1818, 2 vols. 4to; 10th ed., 1853, 3 vols. 8vo; 11th ed., 1855, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. In these edits. the Supplemental Notes pub. in an octavo vol. in 1848 have been incorporated with the original work, partly at the foot of the pages, partly at the close of each chapter.

"It is the object of the present work to exhibit, in a series of historical dissertations, a comprehensive survey of the chief circumstances that can interest a philosophical inquirer during the period usually denominated the Middle Ages. Such an undertaking must necessarily fall under the class of historical abridgments: yet there will perhaps be found enough to distinguish it from such as have already appeared." See Preface to First Edition.

Mr. Hallam's View comprises the period from the middle of the fifth to the end of the fifteenth century: from the establishment of Clovis in Gaul to the invasion of Italy by Charles the Eighth.

"It would be difficult to appreciate exactly the merits, and invidious to point out the defects, of the numerous precursors of Mr. Hallam in this branch of historical investigation. It is sufficient to remark that the plan of his work is more extensive than that of our countryman, Dr. Robertson, its arrangement more strictly historical, its views more comprehensive, and its information more copious and critical. Mr. Hallam appears to have bestowed much time and reflection on his subject. . . . To a familiar acquaintance with the early chronicles and original histories of the Barbarians, Mr. Hallam has added a diligent examination of their laws; and wherever records throw their steady and certain light on the progress of events, he has consulted them with care. But it is not the labour and industry employed by Mr. Hallam in the composition of this work, nor even the valuable and interesting information it contains, that constitute its chief or peculiar merit. It is written throughout with a spirit of freedom and liberality that do credit to the author. A firm but temperate love of liberty, an enlightened but cautious philosophy, form its distinguished excellence. We never find the author attempting to palliate injustice or excuse oppression: and whenever he treats of popular rights, or pronounces on the contentions of subjects with their sovereigns, we meet with a freedom and intrepidity of discussion that remind us of better times. But, though a decided enemy to the encroachments of arbitrary power, Mr. Hallam is no infatuated admirer of antient turbulence nor blind apologist of popular excesses. If, indeed, there is any quality of his work that merits our unqualified approbation, it is the spirit of fairness and impartiality that pervades the whole. We have sometimes found him careless, and have sometimes thought him in the wrong; but we have not met with an uncandid misrepresentation, an ungenerous sentiment, or a narrow-minded prejudice, in his book."—*Edin. Rev.*, xxx. 140–172.

"Mr. Hallam has not made his work so much a regular history as a characteristic portraiture of the times to which it refers. It has not the sterile dryness of an abridgment, though it does not possess the fertile copiousness of a circumstantial narrative: but it is instructive, luminous, and animated; and it may be perused with profit as well as amusement."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, lxxxvii. 1–14, 136–150.

"The most complete and highly-finished of his valuable works. It is a series of finely-drawn historical sketches."—*N. Amer. Rev.*

"An able and interesting performance, connected in a good measure with our earlier history. . . . His work is a sort of introduction to the earlier histories of the ensuing countries, [France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Germany,] and should be read with promptitude and diligence by every one interested in such studies. The notes are full of erudition."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825.

"The State of Europe during the Middle Ages is full of information for all who desire to be informed of the political and social condition of those kingdoms and states which arose out of the ruins and ashes of the empire of Rome. To show order emerging from confusion, the decisions of law taking place of those of violence and passion, and a line of defence raised to protect the weak and the peaceable against the strong and the tyrannous, was the task which Hallam assigned to himself; and he has accomplished all he undertook."—*Allan Cunningham's Crit. and Biog. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

"All the subjects that have been glanced at in these earlier lectures are there [in Hallam's work on the Middle Ages] thoroughly considered by this author with all the patience of an antiquarian and the spirit and sagacity of a philosopher: the French history,—the feudal system,—the history of Italy,—the history of Spain,—the history of Germany,—of the Greeks and Saracens,—the history of ecclesiastical power,—the constitutional history of England,—the Anglo-Saxon and the Anglo-Norman,—afterwards to the end of the civil wars between the Roses,—with a concluding dissertation on the state of society during the Middle Ages. I should have been saved many a moment of fatigue, some almost of despair, if these volumes had appeared before I began my Lectures."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.: Lect. VIII.*

"Mr. Hallam's View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages is *indispensable* to the historical student."—*Warren's Law Studies.*

"A work of profound research, and displaying a free and vigorous spirit of inquiry and criticism."—Chancellor Kent.

"The learned author, in his View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages, investigates, with great ability, the origin and progress of the English Constitution, commencing with the Anglo-Saxons, and carried down to the extinction of the House of Plantagenet. Vide vol. iii. chap. viii. His work entitled The Constitutional History of England from the accession of Henry VII. to the death of George II. is the sequel of that history through a much more important period; the whole of which forms a more thorough, learned, and impartial view of the subject than is elsewhere to be found. These two works ought to be in every lawyer's library, and merit to be *studied*, not merely read."—*Hoffman's Leg. Stu.*

"Notwithstanding the interesting character of the Aragonese Constitution, and the amplitude of materials for its history, the subject has been hitherto neglected, as far as I am aware, by continental writers. Robertson and Hallam, more especially the latter, have given such a view of its prominent features to the English reader, as must, I fear, deprive the sketch which I have attempted, in a great degree, of novelty."—WM. H. PRESCOTT: *Ferdinand and Isabella*, 11th ed.; Introduc. to vol. i. 124.

"Do you know Hallam? Of course, I need not ask you if you have read his Middle Ages? It is an admirable work, full of research, and does Hallam honour. I know no one capable of having written it, except him; for, admitting that a writer could be found who could bring to the task his knowledge and talents, it would be difficult to find one who united to these his research, patience, and perspicuity of style. The reflections of Hallam are at once just and profound, his language well chosen and impressive. I remember being struck with a passage, where, touching on the Venetians, he says, 'Too blind to avert danger, too cowardly to withstand it, the most ancient government of Europe made not an instant's resistance. The peasants of Underwald died upon their mountains; the nobles of Venice clung only to their lives.' This is the style in which history ought to be written, if it is wished to impress it on the memory."—LORD BYRON: *Lady Blessington's Conversations with Lord B.*

2. The Constitutional History of England, from the Accession of Henry VII. to the Death of George II., 1827, 2 vols. 4to; 7th ed., 1854, 3 vols. 8vo; 8th ed., 1855, 3 vols. cr. 8vo.

Lord Brougham falls into an error, in commenting on the principal theme discussed in this work, hardly to be expected from one who has devoted so much attention to its subject-matter. His lordship assigns as one of his principal reasons for entering at large, in his Political Philosophy, into the earlier stages of the British Constitution, Mr. Hallam's having commenced his work with the reign of Henry VII.:

"His treatise, and that of Lord John Russell, have one great defect in common:—they begin with the Tudors. Now, it is quite undeniable that the foundations of our constitution were laid many centuries before the fifteenth; nor can any one hope thoroughly to comprehend it who has not gone back to the earlier times. I have never been able to understand why those able and learned authors have both begun with Henry VII."

But had his lordship not forgotten Chapter VIII. of The Middle Ages? See Mr. Warren's correction of this grave error, Law Studies, 2d ed., 269, 270.

In his disquisitions into the theology, the politics, and the learning of the Middle Ages, Mr. Hallam was not likely to provoke any other criticism than that which was connected with the subjects discussed without reference to prejudice or party feeling. But he could not write The Constitutional History of England without soon proving to himself and to the world that he was walking upon ashes under which the fire was not extinguished:

"Incedens per ignes
Suppositos cineri doloso."—HOR.: *Od. II.*, i. 7.

Mr. Southey, in a review extending over no less than sixty-six pages, rated the historian in no gentle terms for his real or alleged offences against historic veracity. We have room for a brief extract only:

"The book is the production of a decided partisan; presenting not the history itself, but what is called the philosophy of history, and to be received with the more suspicion, because it deals in deductions and not in details. There are many ways in which history may be rendered insidious; but there is no other way by which an author can, with so much apparent good faith, mislead his readers. . . .

'Unto thee
Let thine own times like an old story be,'

is the advice which Donne gives to him who would derive wisdom from the course of passing events. A writer of contemporary history could take no better motto. Mr. Hallam has proceeded upon a system precisely the reverse of this; and carried into the history of the past, not merely the maxims of his own age, as infallible laws by which all former actions are to be tried, but the spirit and the feeling of the party to which he has attached himself, its acrimony and its arrogance, its injustice and its ill-temper."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxxvii. 194–260.

It is to this review that Wilberforce refers, when he says:

"Southey, a bitter critic, and works Hallam with great acuteness and force."

But *audi alteram partem.* The critique from which we have just quoted was published in January, 1828, and in the September following there appeared a paper of great brilliancy and power—with its political merits or demerits we have here no concern—in the Edinburgh Review, the production of one who has since himself gained a great name in the walks of History. It will be seen that his estimate of Mr. Hallam's honesty as a historian is very different from that recorded by Mr. Southey:

"Mr. Hallam is, on the whole, far better qualified than any other writer of our time for the office which he has undertaken. He has great industry and great acuteness. His knowledge is extensive, various, and profound. His mind is equally distinguished by the amplitude of its grasp, and by the delicacy of its tact. His speculations have none of that vagueness which is the common fault of political philosophy. On the contrary, they are strikingly practical. They teach us not only the general rule, but the mode of applying it to solve particular cases. In this respect they often remind us of the Discourses of Machiavelli. . . . His work is eminently judicial. Its whole spirit is that of the bench, not that of the bar. He sums up with a calm, steady, impartiality, turning neither to the right nor to the left, glossing over nothing, exaggerating nothing, while the advocates on both sides are alternately biting their lips to hear their conflicting mis-statements and sophisms exposed. On a general survey we do not scruple to pronounce the Constitutional History to be the most impartial book that we ever read."—T. B MACAULAY: *Edin. Rev.*, xlviii. 96–169.

The following testimony to the same effect, from a very eminent authority, should not be omitted in this connexion:

"Mr. Hallam's Constitutional History of England I must earnestly recommend, for it is a work of great research, great ability, great impartiality, often of very manly eloquence; the work of an enlightened lawyer, an accomplished scholar, and a steady assertor of the best interests of mankind. It is a source of great satisfaction to me that such a work exists, for every page is full of statements and opinions on every topic and character of consequence since the reign of Henry the Seventh; and these sentiments and opinions are so learned and well reasoned, that I am quite gratified to think that the student can now never want a guide and an instructor worthy to conduct and counsel him in his constitutional inquiries. Mr. Hallam is, indeed, a stern and severe critic, and the student may be allowed to love and honour many of our patriots, statesmen, and divines, in a more warm and unqualified manner than does Mr. Hallam; but the perfect calmness of Mr. Hallam's temperament makes his standard of moral and political virtue high, and the fitter on that account to be presented to youthful minds.

"There are objectionable passages, and even strange passages, more particularly in the notes; but they are of no consequence in a work of so vast a range, and of so much merit. And Mr. Hallam may have given offence, which could never have been his intention, to some good men, to whom their establishments are naturally so dear; but I see not how this was to be avoided, if he was to render equal justice to all persons and parties, all sects and churches, in their turn,—and if he was to do his duty, as he has nobly done, to the civil and religious liberties of his country."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.*, 1828.

A great historian of our own country pays the following high compliment to Mr. Hallam's treatment of one of the principal characters of his History:

"The unprejudiced reader may perhaps agree that the balance of this great queen's [Elizabeth] good and bad qualities is held with a more steady and impartial hand by Mr. Hallam than any preceding writer."—WM. H. PRESCOTT: *Ferdinand and Isabella*, 11th ed., iii. 201.

The value of Mr. Hallam's work to the legal student need hardly be enlarged upon; but here we shall adduce an authority which will be more valued than our own:

"No one can understand or appreciate this admirable work, who has not, before entering upon it, become familiar with at least the leading events of English history; and no one has made any sensible advances towards the enviable character of a sound constitutional lawyer, who is not *thoroughly familiar* with the work. Not that it is altogether free from error; but where is to be found any other political author exhibiting such a rare union of candour, learning, and sagacity, as characterizes this bold and independent writer?"—*Warren's Law Studies*, 2d ed., 268, 269.

See Allan Cunningham's Crit. and Biog. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.

3. Introduction to the Literature of Europe, in Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries, 1837–39, 4 vols. 8vo; 4th ed., 1854, 3 vols. 8vo; 5th ed., 1855–56, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. In the 4th ed. the text was revised, and such errors as the author discovered were removed. The few additional notes are distinguished by the dates of the publications of the different edits. in the years 1842, '47, and '53.

"The advantages of such a synoptical view of literature as displays its various departments in their simultaneous condition through an extensive period, and in their mutual dependency, seem to manifest to be disputed."—*Preface.*

Mr. Hallam then proceeds to give a rapid sketch of the bibliography of Literary History.

"The most important single volume that it has for some years been our duty to comment on. By this specimen [vol. i.] Mr. Hallam will confirm the solid and substantial reputation which he had already gained with all the sound and mature judges of literary excellence. By his completion of the work with the same care and in the same spirit, he will enable English literature to boast of the first full, impartial, and general view of the simultaneous progress of letters in every part of Europe."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lviii. 29–60; ascribed to Southey, but incorrectly.

Mr. Prescott, noticing the fact that the English have made but slender contributions to the history of foreign literature, remarks:

"The deficiency, indeed, is likely to be supplied, to a certain extent, by the work of Mr. Hallam, now in progress of publication; the first volume of which—the only one which has yet issued from the press—gives evidence of the same curious erudition, acuteness, honest impartiality, and energy of diction, which distinguish the other writings of this eminent scholar. But the extent of his work, limited to four volumes, precludes any thing more than a survey of the most prominent features of the vast subject which he has undertaken."—*Review of Chateaubriand's Eng. Lit., N. A. Rev., Oct.* 1839.

We quote a few notices of the whole work:

> "The most important contribution to literary history which English libraries have received for many years. . . . That his work will be popular we can hardly predict. . . . We have already suggested some defects, to our apprehension, which will materially impede its present success. To these must be added a dry and austere style, uniformly clear, indeed, and English, but sometimes chastised to a degree of tameness, sometimes, though not often, laboriously figurative, and loaded with rather heavy ornament. But most assuredly the reader who does not employ it merely to fill up the leisure of a few hours, but consults it for guidance, and refers to its authority, will never use it without an augmented sense of its value, and respect for its author. He will be struck with the modest simplicity with which its stores of very extensive erudition are displayed. He will be struck with an honesty, even in the mere conduct of the work, rarely found in publications pretending to any thing like the same amount of research."—*Edin. Rev.*, lxxii. 194–226.

> "The subject which he has now treated is one of more general interest than those discussed in his previous publications; and as the work was known to embody the labors of many years, it was received with curiosity and respect, and is likely to establish for him a wide and enduring reputation. . . . We close with the expression of gratitude to him for undertaking an important and difficult task, and of respect for the ability, learning, and taste with which it is executed."—FRANCIS BOWEN: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lvi. 41–89.

> "This is a production of the greatest value, and distinguished, like his other work, [on the Middle Ages,] for research, judgment, taste, and elegance."—CHANCELLOR KENT. See Blackwood's Mag., xli. 614; xlix. 150.

No writer can traverse so wide a field of inquiry without offending somebody; and Bishop Monk, the biographer of Bentley, to quote his own language, felt himself "aggrieved" by a criticism of Mr. Hallam's on his (the bishop's) notice of Le Clerc. The correspondence between his lordship and Mr. Hallam on this matter will be found in the London Gent. Mag., 1844, Pt. 2, 157–160. A vol. entitled Literary Essays and Characters; selected from an Introduction to the Literature of Modern Europe, was pub. in London, 1852, 12mo.

We have now quoted a number of testimonies to the value of Mr. Hallam's Literary History; but we should display a strange insensibility did we omit to add our hearty concurrence in the highest commendation which we have recorded. Undoubtedly many of the most brilliant gems of criticism of which our own gallery—the work now in the reader's hands—can boast, will be found credited to the distinguished scholar whose name stands at the head of this article. But, desirous of concluding, as we commenced and have continued, by offering higher tribute than our own to the merits of this eminent writer, and preserving the rule established in our Critical Court of citing the most competent testimony in each case which should be presented for judgment, we shall now adduce the evidence of the historian of Modern Europe, and that of the author of Ferdinand and Isabella, in favour of the annalist of the Middle Ages, the Literature of Europe, and the Constitutional History of England:

> "The cold academic style of Robertson may suit the comparative calmness of the eighteenth century, but the fervour and animation of its close communicated itself to the historical works of the next. HALLAM was the first historian whose style gave token of the coming change; his works mark the transition from one age and style of literature to another. In extent and variety of learning, and a deep acquaintance with antiquarian lore, the historian of the Middle Ages may deservedly take a place with the most eminent writers in that style that Europe has produced; but his style is more imaginative than those of his laborious predecessors, and a fervent eloquence or poetic expression often reveals the ardour which the heart-stirring events of his time had communicated to his disposition."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON: *Hist. of Europe*, 1815–52, chap. v.

> "The most eminent illustrations of the system of historical writing which we have been discussing that have appeared in England in the present century are the works of Mr. Hallam, in which the author, discarding most of the circumstances that go to make up mere narrative, endeavours to fix the attention of the reader on the more important features of constitutional policy, employing his wide range of materials in strict subordination to this purpose."—WM. H. PRESCOTT: *N. Amer. Rev.*, *October*, 1829.

The following little piece of pleasantry of Sydney Smith's can hardly fail to provoke a smile from the amiable reader:

> "In his voyage up the Rhine, Campbell met on the steamboat the historian of the Middle Ages. 'Hallam is a most excellent man,' said the poet, in one of his letters; 'of great acuteness, and of immense research in reading. I believe him to have neither gall nor bitterness; and yet he is a perfect boa-contradictor! . . . His powers of study are like those of the scholars of the Alexandrian Academy, whose viscera were alleged to be made of brass. He baits Sydney Smith himself with his provoking accuracy as to matters of fact. Smith once said to me, If Hallam were in the midst of a full assembly of scientific men, and if Euclid were to enter the room with his Elements under his arm, and were to say, Gentlemen, I suppose no one present doubts the truth of the Forty-fifth Proposition of my First Book of Elements, Mr. Hallam would say, Yes, I have my doubts.'"

Hallam, Robert A., D.D., Rector of St. James's Church, New London, Conn. Lects. on the Morning Prayer, Phila., 1856, 12mo. Highly commended.

Hallaran, Wm. S., M.D. Insanity, &c., Cork, 1810, 8vo.

Hallaway, John. Anatomy, Lon., 1565, 4to.

Halle, H. Fraser. Exact Philosophy, Lon., 1848, p. 8vo.

> "A valuable treatise on philosophic reasoning."

Halleck, Fitz-Greene, an eminent American poet, b. at Guilford, Connecticut, in August, 1795, entered a banking-house in New York in 1813, and resided in that city, engaged in mercantile and kindred pursuits, until 1849, when he returned to his native town in Connecticut, where he now resides. For many years he acted as confidential agent for John Jacob Astor. Mr. Halleck commenced contributing to the papers of the day at an early age, and, when settled in New York, soon became an associate of the wits of the town, comprising the "mob of gentlemen who wrote with ease." In 1819 he made the acquaintance of Joseph Rodman Drake, who was so much pleased with his new friend that he admitted him into partnership in the composition of the Croker Papers, pub. in the New York Evening Post, 1819. The history of these sprightly sallies has been already referred to in our notice of the senior partner of this literary firm. The death of his chosen friend and literary colleague was mourned by Halleck in those exquisitely beautiful lines

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my better days!" &c.

In 1821 Mr. Halleck pub. his longest poem,—Fanny,—a satire upon the literature and politics of the time, in the measure of Don Juan. In 1822 and '23 the author visited Europe; and it is to the reflections engendered by his travels that we are indebted for the poems on Burns and Alnwick Castle, which, with Marco Bozzaris and some other pieces, were pub. in a vol. in 1827. Another edit. of his poems appeared in 1836; a third, with illustrations, in 1847; and a fourth, with additions to the poem Connecticut, in 1852. The table of contents runs as follows: 1. Alnwick Castle. 2. Marco Bozzaris. 3. Burns. 4. Wyoming. 5. On the Death of Joseph Rodman Drake. 6. Twilight. 7. Psalm CXXXII. 8. To * * * *. 9. The Field of the Grounded Arms. 10. Red Jacket. 11. Love. 12. A Sketch. 13. Domestic Happiness. 14. Magdalen. 15. From the Italian. 16. Translations from the German of Goethe. 17. Woman. 18. A Poet's Daughter. 19. Connecticut. 20. Music. 21. On the Death of Lieut. Allen. 22. Fanny. 23. The Recorder.

Epistles, &c.: 1. To Walter Browne, Esq. 2. To * * * *. 3. A Fragment. 4. Song by Miss . . . . 5. Song for the Drama of the Spy. 6. Address at the Opening of a New Theatre. 7. The Rhyme of the Ancient Coaster. 8. Lines to her who can understand them. 9. Extracts from an Unpublished Poem. 10. Notes.

When we state that the thirty-two pieces above enumerated are all contained in a single 12mo vol., in large print, comprising but about 4000 lines, the point of the regret so often expressed, that one who can write so well should write so little, will be immediately understood. It is certainly not from want of public appreciation that Mr. Halleck so seldom strikes a lyre from which he evokes such "eloquent music," for few American poets have been so highly lauded by critics, few so often read and ardently admired in the social circles of the land. The narrowness of our limits is continually restricting the exercise of our inclination in the way of quotations; but we are not willing to pass by the name of this graceful and elegant yet at the same time animated and energetic poet, without a few lines of comment:

> "There is in his compositions an essential pervading grace, a natural brilliancy of wit, a freedom yet refinement of sentiment, a sparkling flow of fancy, and a power of personification combined with such high and careful finish, and such exquisite nicety of taste, that the larger part of them must be regarded as models almost faultless in the classes to which they belong."—*Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America.*

> "The poems of Fitz-Greene Halleck, although limited in quantity, are perhaps the best-known and most cherished, especially in the latitude of New York, of all American verses. . . . The schoolboy and the old Knickerbocker both know them by heart. In his serious poems, he belongs to the same school as Campbell; and in his lighter pieces reminds us of Beppo and the best parts of Don Juan. Fanny, conceived in the latter vein, has the point of a fine local satire gracefully executed. Burns, and the lines on the death of Drake, have the beautiful impressiveness of the highest elegiac verse. Marco Bozzaris is perhaps the best martial lyric in the language; Red Jacket the most effective Indian portrait; and Twilight an apt piece of contemplative verse; while Alnwick Castle combines his grave and gay style with inimitable art and admirable effect."—*Henry T. Tuckerman's Sketch of American Literature.*

An exquisite American poet, a most unexceptionable judge in the premises, ably justifies Mr. Halleck in those rhythmical inequalities which have sometimes been censured as inartistic and ungraceful. We give a brief extract:

> "He is familiar with those general rules and principles which are the basis of metrical harmony; and his own unerring taste has taught him the exceptions which a proper attention to variety demands. He understands that the rivulet is made musical by obstructions in its channel. In no poet can be found passages which flow with more sweet and liquid smoothness; but he knows very well that to make this smoothness perceived, and to prevent it from degenerating into monotony, occasional roughness must be interposed."—William Cullen Bryant.

> "It may be said of his compositions, as it can be affirmed of few American verses, that they have a real innate harmony, something not dependent on the number of syllables in each line, or capable of being dissected out into feet, but growing in them, as it were, and created by the fine ear of the writer. Their sentiments, too, are exalted and ennobling; eminently genial and honest, they stamp the author for a good man and true,—Nature's aristocracy."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

For further particulars respecting this delightful writer and his productions we must refer the reader to the works above cited; also to Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.; Poe's Literati; Miss Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life; Whipple's Essays and Reviews; H. B. Wallace's Literary Criticisms, 60–63; New Englander, i. 153; South. Lit. Messenger, ii. 326; viii. 242; Amer. Quar. Rev., xxi. 399; Knickerbocker, xxvi. 553; U. States Lit. Mess., vi. 8; International Mag., i. 166; iii. 433, 434.

The late Mr. Rogers was an ardent admirer of Mr. Halleck's poetry, and paid a glowing tribute to his genius in a letter to Washington Irving, read by the latter at a literary dinner in New York in 1837.

New and complete editions of Mr. Halleck's Poems were pub. in 1858, by Messrs. Appleton, of N.Y., in 1 vol. 12mo, and also 1 vol. 8vo, illustrated.

Halleck, Lt. H. W. Elements of Military Art and Science, N. York, 1846, 12mo.

Hallet, Dr. Aurora Borealis; Phil. Trans., 1726.

Hallet, Joseph, Jr., 1692–1744, an Arian divine, pub. answers to the deistical arguments of Chubb, Woolston, and Morgan,—see Leland's Deistical Writers,—and several other works, of which the best-known are 3 vols., 1729, '32, '36, on the Study of the Holy Scriptures, &c.

> "Whether the reader shall agree or differ with Hallet in many of the views which are stated and defended in these volumes, he will not deny their author the praise of deep learning, patient research, and originality of mind."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Hallett, Robert. Use of Tobacco-Water in preserving Fruit-Crops, by destroying Insects, &c.; Nic. Jour., 1808.

Halley, Edmund, LL.D., 1656–1742, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, a native of Haggerston, Shoreditch, London, was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Queen's College, Oxford. In 1703 he was appointed Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, and in 1719 succeeded Flamsteed as Astronomer Royal. In 1676 he pub. his first paper in the Phil. Trans. on the Orbits of the Primary Planets; in 1679 he pub. his Catalogue of the Southern Stars; and in 1683 he gave to the world, through the medium of the Phil. Trans., his Theory of the Variation of the Magnetical Compass. In the years 1698–1700 he sailed along the coasts of Africa, America, &c., in order to test the variation of the needle in different parts of the world. For a detailed account of his life and publications,—upon astronomy, mathematics, nat. philos., &c.—we must refer the reader to Biog. Brit.; Birch's Life of Tillotson; Whiston's Life; Athen. Oxon.; Thompson's Hist. of the Royal Society; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; an article by Sir David Brewster in Rich's Cyc. of Univ. Biog. The Rev. J. S. Rigaud pub., in 1844, A Defence of Edmund Halley against the Charge of Religious Infidelity: see Newton, Sir Isaac, p. 1418. Halley excelled in many departments of learning and scientific research:

> "While we thought the eulogium of an astronomer, a naturalist, a scholar, and a philosopher. comprehended our whole subject, we have been insensibly surprised with the history of an excellent mariner, an illustrious traveller, an able engineer, and almost a statesman."—M. Mairan: *Éloge upon Halley* 1742.

Halley, George. Serms., 1689, '91, '98, all 4to.

Halley, Robert, D.D. 1. Lects. on the Sacraments: I. Baptism, Lon., 1844, 8vo; II. The Lord's Supper, 1851, '53, 8vo.

> "To those who should wish to see Cardinal Wiseman's discourses on this subject refuted in a most masterly manner, we recommend Dr. Halley's volume."—*Lon. Watchman.*

2. Reply to the Rev. C. Stovel on Baptism, 1844, 8vo.

Halliday, Sir Andrew, M.D., d. 1840, pub. several professional and other works, for a list of which, and a biographical notice of the author, see Lon. Gent. Mag., January, 1840. See also Watt's Bibl. Brit. We notice the following: 1. Memoir of the Campaign of 1815, Paris, 1816, 8vo. 2. A Genealogical Hist. of the House of Guelph, Lon., 1820, 4to. A fragment upon this subject was found among the papers of Gibbon, the historian. 3. Annals of the House of Brunswick, 1826, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Annals of the House of Hanover, 1826, 2 vols. r. 8vo. 5. The West Indies, 1837, 8vo.

> "Of modest pretensions, but replete with interesting and instructive information."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1837: 242.

Halliday, John. Arithmetic, Lon., 1749, 8vo.

Hallifax, Dr. Euclid, Oxon., 1685, 8vo.

Hallifax, Charles. 1. Familiar Letters, 1753. 2. Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, 8vo.

Hallifax, James, Rector of Cheddington, Bucks, and Vicar of Ewell, Surrey. Serms., 1756–71.

Hallifax, Samuel, D.D., LL.D., 1733–1790, a native of Mansfield, Derbyshire; educated at Jesus Coll., Camb., and Trinity Hall; Rector of Cheddington, Bucks, 1765, Prof. of Arabic, Univ. Camb., 1768; Regius Prof. of Civil Law, 1770; Rector of Warsop, 1778; Bishop of Gloucester, 1781; trans. to St. Asaph, 1787. 1. Analysis of the Roman Civil Law, Lon., 1774, '75, 8vo; Camb., 1795, 8vo. New ed., by J. W. Geldart, 1836, 8vo. See Warren's Law Studies. 2. 12 Serms. on Prophecies, 1776, 8vo. See Brit. Crit., O. S., xxvii. 653. Bp. H. pub. a number of other serms.

Hallifax, Wm., D.D. Serm., 1701, 4to.

Hallifax. See Halifax.

Halliwell, James Orchard, an eminent English archæologist, b. 1821, author and editor of many valuable works, principally illustrative of past ages, and exhibiting extensive learning and laborious research. Many of Mr. Halliwell's volumes were privately printed, and in some cases only 10 to 25 copies were struck off. 1. Acct. of Popular Tracts in Capt. Cox's Library, Lon., 1849, 8vo. 2. Acct. of the MSS. in Chetham Library, 1842. 3. Acct. of the only known MS. of Shakespeare's Plays, 1843, 8vo. 4. Ancient Inventories of English Furniture, &c., 1854, 4to. 5. Ancient MSS. in the Public Library, Plymouth, 4to. 6. Ancient Systems of Notation, 1854, 4to. 7. A Neat Boke about Shakespeare, &c., 1851, 4to. 8. Archæologist: Journal of Antiquarian Science, 8vo. 9. Antiquities, &c. illustrating the Life and Works of Shakespeare, 4to. 10. Cat. of the Contents of the Codex Holbrookianus, 1840, 8vo. 11. Cat. of Proclamations, Broadsides, Ballads, and Poems, presented to the Chetham Library by J. O. Halliwell, 1851, 4to. 12. Character of Sir John Falstaff, 1841, 12mo. 13. Collection of Pieces in the Dialect of Zummerset, 1843, p. 8vo. 14. Contrib. to Early Eng. Lit., 4to. 15. Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words, 3d ed., 1855, 2 vols. 8vo. 16. Early Hist. of Free-Masonry in England, 2d ed., 1844, p. 8vo. 17. Foundation Document of Merton Coll., Oxf., by John Heywood, 1843, 8vo. 18. Garland of Shakespeariana recently added to the Library of J. O. H. 19. Grosteste's Castle of Love, 4to. 20. Hist. Coll. Jesu Cantab.; à J. Shermanno, &c., 8vo. 21. Hist. Sketch of the Provincial Dialects of England, 1847, 8vo. 22. Illustrations of the Hist. of Prices, 4to. 23. Introduc. to Shakespeare's Midsummer's Night Dream, 1842, 8vo. 24. Jokes of the Cambridge Coffee-Houses in the 17th Cent., 1842, 18mo. 25. Letters of the Kings of England, 2d ed., 1848, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 26. Letters on Scientific Subjects *temp.* Eliz. to Charles II., 8vo. 27. Life of William Shakespeare, 1848, 8vo. 28. Life of Sir Samuel Morland, 8vo. 29. Lit. of the 16th and 17th Cents. 30. Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham, 1840, p. 8vo. 31. Morte Arthure, from the Lincoln MS., 4to. 32. MS. Rarities in Cambridge Univ., 8vo. 33. Norfolk Anthology, 4to. 34. Nugæ Poeticæ: Select Pieces of Old English Poetry, 1844, 12mo. 35. Nursery Rhymes of England, 5th ed., 1854, p. 8vo. 36. Palatine Anthology, 4to. 37. Poetry of Witchcraft, 4to. 38. Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales, 1849, 12mo. 39. Rara Mathematica, 2d ed., 1839, 12mo. 40. Reliquiæ Antiquæ, 2 vols. 8vo; in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Wright. 41. Shakesperiana: Cat. of the early edits. of Shakespeare's Plays, &c., 1841, 8vo. 42. Shakespeare Forgeries at Bridgewater House, 4to. 43. Shakespeare Reliques in the possession of J. O. H., 4to. 44. Sir John Maundeville's Voiage and Travaile. 45. Sydneian Literature in the Library of J. O. H., 1854, 4to. 46. The Connexion of Wales with the Early Science of England, 8vo. 47. The First Sketches of the Second and Third Parts of K. Henry VI. 48. The Harrowing of Hell, 1840, 8vo. 49. Theolog. MSS. in the Library of J. O. H., 1854, 4to. 50. The Vernon MSS., 1848, 8vo. 51. Torrent of Portugal, 1842, p. 8vo. 52. Two Essays on Numerical Calculation, &c., 1839, 8vo. 53. Unique Ed. of Sir P. Sydney's Arcadia, 1854, 4to. 54. Yorkshire Anthology, 4to.

We have many testimonies before us to the merits of Mr. Halliwell's productions, but want of space compels us reluctantly to omit them.

The above list exhibits evidence of no ordinary literary industry; but the *magnum opus* of Mr. Halliwell remains to be mentioned. This is a grand edition of The Works of William Shakespeare, with a new collation of the early editions, all the original novels and tales on which the plays are founded; copious archæological illustrations to each play; and a life of the Poet. This magnificent work is to be completed in 20 folio vols., of which 5 have appeared, (1856,) at a cost of £63. It was at first settled that the cost would be £2 2*s.* each vol., or £42 in all, but it was subsequently advanced to £63. The edition is limited to 150 copies. The illustrations are to be by, and under the care of, Mr. F. W. Fairholt. This will be indeed the noblest monument to the memory of the illustrious bard. See Lon. Gent. Mag., April, 1855, 392; June, 1855, 554.

Hallock, Rev. Wm. A. Life and Labours of the Rev. Justin Edwards, D.D., N. York, 1856, 12mo.

Halloran, O'. See O'Halloran.

Halloway, Benjamin. Remarks on Dr. Sharp's pieces on the words Elohim and Berith, Lon., 8vo.

Halls, Robert, M.D. Con. to Med. Com., 1795.

Hallward, John. Serm., Lon., 1775, 8vo.

Hallywell, Henry, Vicar of Cowfold, pub. several theolog. works, of which the best-known is one on witches, entitled Melampronvea, &c., Lon., 1681, 8vo. See Lon. Retrosp. Rev., v. 87–136: 1822.

Halpin, Rev. John Nicholas, 1790–1851, was the author of some works on Shakspeare, Spenser, theological subjects, &c., 1811–50. See Lon. Gent. Mag., Aug. 1851.

Halstead, Robert, a fictitious name under which Henry, second Earl of Peterborough, pub. a work drawn up by himself and his chaplain, entitled Succinct Genealogies of the noble and ancient Houses of Alno, or De Alneto, Broc of Shephale, &c., Lon., 1685, fol. See full title and collation in Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 862. Only 24 copies were printed: a copy has been sold for £100.

Halsted, Caroline Amelia, d. 1851, an authoress of some distinction. 1. Life of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, Lon., 1839, '45, 8vo. 2. Obligations of Literature to Mothers of England, (Gresham Prize Essay,) 1840, p. 8vo. 3. Investigation, 3d ed., 1846, fp. 8vo. 4. Life of Richard III., 1844, 2 vols. 8vo.

"We consider Miss Halsted's work as one of the most interesting and able pieces of history which has ever been presented to the world. The research which it manifests is most extensive; the arrangement clear and lucid; the style always animated and picturesque. Many new lights are thrown on the career of Richard, many new facts elicited, and the injustice of four centuries vindicated by this intrepid and indefatigable champion of historical truth."—*Lon. Metropolitan Magazine.*

"Miss Halsted deserves great credit for her laborious attempt to vindicate Richard's character, and for the patient care with which she has sought out and marshalled her authorities."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

In this history Miss Halsted concurs with Sir George Buc, who, as Wood says,

"Doth make King Richard III. an admirable man, and not at all that man that other histories make him to be."—*Athen. Oxon.*

To these advocates for Richard's character must be added Horace Walpole and Sharon Turner.

Halsted, Peter. Two Serms., Lon., 1794, 8vo.

Halsted, Wm. 1. Rep. of Cases in Supreme Ct. of N. Jersey, 1821–32, Trenton, 1823–31, 7 vols. 8vo. 2. Index to the Decis. of the Superior Cts. of N. Jersey, 1843–44, 8vo.

Halsy, James. Serm., &c., Lon., 1676–78.

Halward, John. Serm., Lon., 1774, 8vo.

Haly, Capt. Aylmer, of the King's (own) Infantry. Military Observations, Lon., 1801, 8vo.

Haly, Wm. W. See Troubat, Francis J.

Halyburton, Thomas, 1674–1712, a divine of the Church of Scotland, a native of Duplin, near Perth; minister of the parish of Ceres, 1700; Prof. of Divinity in the Univ. of St. Andrew's, 1710. 1. Natural Religion Insufficient, &c., Edin., 1714, 4to; 1798, 8vo. An ed., with Introduc. by Rev. David Young, 12mo.

"It contains a very able examination of the writings of Lord Herbert, and demolishes to the ground the strongholds of the enemies of Revelation."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"A work of great solidity and worth."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

"This elaborate performance."—*Leland's Deistical Writers, q. v.*

2. Memoirs of his Life. Continued by James Watson, Edin., 1715, 8vo. With a Pref. by Dr. Isaac Watts, Lon., 1718, 8vo.

"Specially valuable for a minister."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

3. The Great Concern of Salvation, Edin., 1722, 8vo. Still highly esteemed. 4. Ten serms. on the Lord's Supper, 1722, 8vo. 5. His Works, with an Essay on his Life and Writings by Robert Burns, D.D., Lon., 1835, 8vo.

"No Christian's, and especially no Scottish clergyman's, library should be without a copy."—*Scottish Guardian.*

"He was a man of great piety, bright natural parts, studious learning, and uncommon penetration and judgment."—Dr Isaac Watts. See his Memoirs.

Halyburton, Wm. Georgics, Edin., 1782, 8vo.

Ham, Robert. Visit. Serm., Lon., 1713, 8vo.

Hambleton, John. Serms. on the 53d of Isaiah, The Beatitudes, &c., Lon. 1831, 8vo.

"Truly scriptural in their character."—*Lon. Chris. Observ.*

Other serms. and theolog. works.

Hamel, Felix John. The Laws of the Customs, Lon., 1854, r. 8vo.

"Mr. Hamel's work evinces a thorough intimacy with the learning of Revenue Law."—*Leg. Observer.*

Hamersley, Rich. Advice to Sunday Barbers against Trimming on the Lord's Day, Lon., 1706, 8vo.

Hamey, Baldwin. De Juramento Medicorum, Lon., 1693, 4to.

Hamilton, Marquis of. Declaration and Vindication of Himself, 1638, 4to.

Hamilton, Lady. Secret Hist. of the Court of England from the Accession of George III. to the Death of George IV., 1832, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The only genuine secret history of the period, written by the sister of the late Duke of Hamilton. It abounds in most interesting sketches of the notabilities of Carlton House and the Pavilion, and admits the reader at once behind the scenes relative to the transactions with Queen Caroline, the Countess of Jersey, Sir Sidney Smith, &c."

Hamilton, Mrs. Housekeeping-Book, Lon., 1853, '55, 8vo.

"Some very sensible advice to young housekeepers is prefixed."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Hamilton, A. Serms., Edin., 1696, 12mo.

Hamilton, Miss A. Novels, 1806–11.

Hamilton, A. G. New Key to unlock every Kingdom, State, and Province in the known world, 12mo.

"Any person possessing the matter that this small volume contains may pass through the world as a clever man."—*Edin. Rev.*

Hamilton, Captain Alexander. A New Account of the East Indies, Edin., 1727, 2 vols. 8vo; Lon., 1744, 2 vols. 8vo. Also in vol. viii. of Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels. Capt. H. gives the results of thirty years' observations in these parts.

"One of the best of the earlier accounts of India."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

Hamilton, Major-General Alexander, 1757–1804, one of the most distinguished of the soldiers and statesmen of the American Revolution, was born in the island of Nevis, of which his mother was a native, his father being a Scotchman. At the age of fifteen he was entered as a private student in King's (now Columbia) College. When only seventeen, he pub. a series of admirable essays on the Rights of the Colonies; before he was nineteen, he entered the Revolutionary army as a captain of artillery; in 1777 he became aide-de-camp to General Washington, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; in 1780 he was married to the second daughter of General Schuyler, who survived her husband half a century; in 1782 he was elected a member of Congress from the State of New York; in 1786 he was chosen a member of the Legislature of New York; in 1787 he was a delegate to the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States; in 1788 he pub., in conjunction with Madison and Jay, the celebrated essays entitled The Federalist; in the same year he was a member of the State Convention of New York, summoned to ratify the Constitution proposed for the United States; in 1789 he became Secretary of the Treasury; in 1795 he applied himself to the practice of the law in the city of New York; in 1798 he was, at Washington's request, appointed second in command of the provisional army, summoned to repel an apprehended invasion of the French; on the death of Washington, in 1799, he succeeded to the chief command of the army; on the disbanding of the army he returned to private life, and practised at the Bar until 1804, when, on the 12th of June, his life was terminated by a wound received the day preceding in a duel with Colonel Aaron Burr.

He was a man of extraordinary intellectual capacity, and of great firmness and energy of character; and to no one, with the exception of the illustrious Washington, are the people of the United States more deeply indebted for the republican freedom which they now enjoy. His political essays abound with choice specimens of argumentative rhetoric and logical precision. An edit. of his works, comprising Official Reports, The Federalist, &c., was pub. in 1810, 3 vols. sm. 8vo. His Official and other Papers, edited by Francis L. Hawks, D.D., appeared in 1842, 8vo; and in 1851 a carefully-prepared edit. of his Works, pub. from the original MSS. in the Department of State, and edited by his son, John C. Hamilton, was issued in 7 vols.

8vo. The edit. of 1810, 3 vols. sm. 8vo, must accompany this last edit., as the former contains matter not to be found in the latter. Memoirs of his Life were pub. by his son, John C. Hamilton, in 2 vols. 8vo, 1834–40; and Mr. Coleman pub. in 1804, 8vo, a Collection of the Facts and Documents relative to the death of Major-General Alexander Hamilton. In Mr. John C. Hamilton's History of the Republic, &c., vol. i., 1858, 8vo, will be found a sketch of Hamilton's career. This vol. has been severely criticized. The best-known of his works are the papers entitled The Federalist, a collection of Essays on the American Constitution, pub. in 1788, under the signature of "Publius," in the interval between the publication and the adoption of the Constitution, and designed to explain its merits to the people at large. There are eighty-five of these political essays, and their authorship is distributed as follows:

By Alexander Hamilton: Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 59, 60, 61, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85. Fifty-one Nos.

By James Madison: Nos. 10, 14, 18, 19, 20, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 62, 63. Twenty-nine Nos.

By John Jay: Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 64. Five Nos.

These celebrated essays have elicited enthusiastic commendation on both sides of the water; and indeed it would be difficult to exaggerate the merits of The Federalist:

> "It ought to be familiar to the statesmen of every nation."—DE TOCQUEVILLE.

> "A work which exhibits an extent and precision of information, a profundity of research, and an acuteness of understanding, which would have done honour to the most illustrious statesmen of antient or modern times."—*Edin. Rev.*, xii. 471: *Review of Hillhouse on Amendment of American Constitution.*

> "The whole of the letters combined present to us a masterly commentary on the American Constitution, which ought to be placed by the side of Blackstone in the library of every Englishman."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, cxii. 518: *Review of the Federalist.*

> "It is a work, altogether, which, for comprehensiveness of design, strength, clearness and simplicity, has no parallel—we do not even except or overlook those of Montesquieu and Aristotle—among the political writings of men."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, xvii. 56: *American Writers, No.* 4.

> "No constitution of government ever received a more masterly and successful vindication. I know not, indeed, of any work on the principles of free government that is to be compared, in instruction and intrinsic value, to this small and unpretending volume of the *Federalist;* not even if we resort to Aristotle, Cicero, Machiavel, Montesquieu, Milton, Locke, or Burke. It is equally admirable in the depth of its wisdom, the comprehensiveness of its views, the sagacity of its reflections, and the fearlessness, patriotism, candour, simplicity, and elegance, with which its truths are uttered and recommended. Mr. Justice Story acted wisely in making the Federalist the basis of his Commentary."—CHANCELLOR KENT: *Com. on Amer. Law*, ed. 1854, i. 256, 257.

We shall now proceed to quote some testimonies to the merits of Hamilton exclusively, although, indeed, by far the larger share of each of the eulogies cited above belongs by right to him:

> "It was from him that the Federalist derived the weight and the power which commanded the careful attention of the country, and carried conviction to the great body of intelligent men in all parts of the Union."—GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS: *Hist. of the Constit. of the U. States*, 1854, vol. i. 417. Read Mr. Curtis's observations on the edits. of the Federalist.

> "His are easily distinguished by their superior comprehensiveness, practicalness, originality, and condensed and polished diction."—R. W. GRISWOLD: *Life of Hamilton, in The Prose Writers of America.*

But to proceed with our promised quotations:

> "Hamilton must be classed among the men who have best known the vital principles and fundamental conditions of a government,—not of a government such as this, (France,) but of a government worthy of its mission and of its name. There is not in the constitution of the United States an element of order, of force, or of duration, which he has not powerfully contributed to introduce into it and caused to predominate."—*Guizot's Character and Influence of Washington.*

> "Of Hamilton, in an especial manner, I admire your warm and characteristic eulogy. I have always believed that his title to renown was as great as you have portrayed it. I never knew him; but I have deemed him a giant among his contemporaries, of whom it might truly be said, *toto vertice supra est.*"—*Judge Story to Chancellor Kent, Dec.* 22, 1836: *Life and Letters of Judge Story*, ii. 258.

> "The model of eloquence and the most fascinating of orators. With all his failings, he possessed a high and ennobled spirit, and acquired an influence from his overwhelming talents which death alone swept away."—JUDGE STORY: *Letter to Mrs. Story, Feb.* 7, 1810: *Life and Letters*, i. 196.

In the letter from which we have just quoted, Judge Story refers to an interview which he had with Mrs. Hamilton,—General Hamilton's widow,—in the city of Washington, and the melancholy feelings thereby excited. The death of Hamilton is indeed a sad theme, and nothing can be said in vindication of the fatal step which was the cause of his untimely removal from patriotic usefulness and unbounded honours. How long shall the "public opinion" of fools, bravoes, and cowards—for of these degraded classes nine-tenths of your duellists and their apologists are composed—have power to terrify such noble characters as Alexander Hamilton into open and impious defiance of the laws of God and man? Yet it is no small satisfaction to know that he deeply regretted his error, and sought reconciliation with his Maker with "unfeigned humiliation and a trembling hope." Immediately before participating in that solemn rite by which the Church reminds the departing believer of the effectual atonement once offered for the sins of men, he declared:

> "I have a tender reliance on the mercy of the Almighty through the merits of the Lord Jesus Christ."

He was a careful student of the oracles of Divine Revelation; and, as the author of this Dictionary was assured by his respected widow, his Bible still retains the pencilled indications of the interest excited in his mind by the perusal of particular passages of the Scriptures.

But we do not feel willing to leave the contemplation of his memory without some further quotations to the eminent abilities of this illustrious man:

> "The name of Hamilton would have honoured Greece in the age of Aristides. May Heaven, the guardian of our liberty, grant that our country may be fruitful of Hamiltons, and faithful to their glory. . . . Virtue so rare, so pure, so bold, by its very purity and excellence inspired suspicion as a prodigy. His enemies judged of him by themselves; so splendid and arduous were his services, they could not find it in their hearts to believe that they were disinterested."—FISHER AMES: *Sketch of the Character of Alexander Hamilton*, 1804.

In the following sentence Ames is thought to have admirably expressed the public virtues and social attractions of Hamilton:

> "It is not as Apollo, enchanting the shepherds with his lyre, that we deplore him; it is as Hercules, treacherously slain in the midst of his unfinished labours, leaving the world overrun with monsters."

> "Melancholy, most melancholy news for America—the premature death of her greatest man, Major-General Hamilton! . . . His most stupendous talents, which set him above rivalship, and his integrity, with which intrigue had not the hardihood to tamper, held him up as the nation's hope and as the terror of the unprincipled."—REV. DR. JOHN M. MASON: *Letter to a Friend in Scotland, Aug.* 11, 1804. And see his Eulogy on Hamilton before the Society of the Cincinnati, in New York.

> "Writing to a European correspondent who had taken some exceptions to portions of this Oration in honour of Hamilton, Dr. Mason remarks as follows in defence of the high position which he had ascribed to the soldier-statesman of the Revolution:

> "'It is very natural that readers on your side of the water should suspect the eulogism to be overcharged. So do some among ourselves; *but not one who knew him.* I knew him well, and I assure you that what I have said is sober, literal truth. Such a human being I never saw, and probably never shall see in this world.'

> "In another letter, soon after the calamity of Hamilton's death, he writes:

> "'The greatest statesman in the Western World, perhaps the greatest man of the age, has been cut off in the 48th year of his age by the murderous arm of Vice-President Burr. The death of Major-General Alexander Hamilton has created a waste in the sphere of intellect and probity which a century will hardly fill up. He has left none like him: no second, no third, nobody to put us in mind of him. You can have no conception of such a man unless you knew him.'

> "That the Eulogy of Hamilton as pronounced by Dr. Mason was not exaggerated in its admiring portraiture is the testimony of a judicial mind like that of John Marshall. In acknowledging the receipt of a copy of Dr. M.'s oration, that pure-minded jurist wrote as follows:

> "'I lament sincerely the loss of the great man whose character you have drawn so well. While I truly deplore his fate, I may be permitted to indulge a hope that it may have some tendency to cast odium on a practice which deserves every censure you have bestowed upon it.'"

Dr. Mason was engaged for a number of years in preparing materials for a life of Hamilton, but never completed his design. See Van Vechten's Life of Dr. Mason, N. York, 1856.

The marvellous effects of the genius of Hamilton, when applied to the disordered finances of the young American republic, exhibit one of the most remarkable evidences of his pre-eminent abilities:

> "At the time when our government was organized we were without funds, though not without resources. To call them into action and establish order in the finances, Washington sought for splendid talents, for extensive information, and, above all, he sought for sterling, incorruptible integrity. All these he found in Hamilton."—GOUVERNEUR MORRIS: *Funeral Oration by the dead body of Hamilton.*

> "He smote the rock of the national resources, and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of the Public Credit, and it sprung upon its feet. The fabled birth of Minerva from the brain of Jove was hardly more sudden or more perfect than the financial system of the United States as it burst forth from the conception of Alexander Hamilton."—DANIEL WEBSTER: *Speech at a Public Dinner in New York, Feb.* 1831.

The vital energy thus infused into the financial system of the United States by Hamilton did not expire with the source from which it drew its life. So far from this is the truth, that, to quote the language of Mr. Gallatin, Secretaries of the Treasury have since enjoyed a sinecure, the genius and labours of Hamilton having created and arranged every thing that was necessary for the perfect and easy discharge of their duties. Indeed, the rapidity with which Hamilton planned, digested, and executed his designs, was one of his most striking peculiarities:

"He was capable of intense and effectual application, as is abundantly proved by his public labours. But he had a rapidity and clearness of conception in which he may not have been equalled. One who knew his habits of study said of him, that when he had a serious object to accomplish his practice was to reflect on it previously; and, when he had gone through this labour, he retired to sleep, without regard to the hour of night, and, having slept six or seven hours, he rose, and, having taken strong coffee, seated himself at his table, where he would remain six, seven, or eight hours; and the product of his rapid pen required little correction for the press."—WILLIAM SULLIVAN: *Sketch of Hamilton, from the Familiar Letters.*

"Where, among all the speculative philosophers in political science whom the world has seen, shall we find a man of greater acuteness of intellect, or more capable of devising a scheme of government which should appear theoretically perfect? Yet Hamilton's unquestionable genius for political disquisition and construction was directed and restrained by a noble generosity, and an unerring perception of the practicable and the expedient, which enabled him to serve mankind without attempting to force them to his own plans, and without compelling them into his own views."—GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS: *Hist. of the Amer. Constit.*, 1854, vol. i. 387, 388.

"Among all the remarkable men of the Revolution, we know of no one who, for the attributes which usually mark genius, was more distinguished. He was endowed with a singularly comprehensive mind, which enabled him to originate forms of government and systems of administration, whilst he united with it an intrepidity and an energy equal to the task of putting them in execution."—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS: *N. Amer. Rev.*, liii. 70: *Review of the Madison Papers.*

"In Hamilton's death the Federalists and the country experienced a loss second only to that of Washington. Hamilton possessed the same rare and lofty qualities, the same just balance of soul, with less, indeed, of Washington's severe simplicity and awe-inspiring presence, but with more of warmth, variety, ornament, and grace If the Doric in architecture may be taken as the symbol of Washington's character, Hamilton's belonged to the same grand style as developed in the Corinthian,—if less impressive, more winning. If we add Jay for the Ionic, we have a trio not to be matched, in fact not to be approached, in our history, if indeed in any other. Of earth-born Titans, as terrible as great,—now angels, and now toads and serpents,—there are everywhere enough. Of the serene and benign sons of the celestial gods, how few at any time have walked the earth!"—RICHARD HILDRETH: *Hist. of the U. States.*

"Next to Washington stands the name of Hamilton on the roll of American fame and in its demands on the gratitude of his country. We, at least, have grown gray in that faith, and the events of every succeeding day serve but to confirm our early and unchanged creed. The working of the political institutions of our country, whether for good or evil, has never ceased to indicate a prophetic mind in Hamilton."—FRANCIS L. HAWKS, D.D.: *N. York Review*, viii. 121: *Review of John C. Hamilton's Life of Alexander Hamilton.*

Read this eloquent sketch of the public character of Hamilton. See also Amer. Quar. Rev., xv. 311; Walsh's Ann. Rev., i. 201; ii. 1; Dem. Rev., xi. 142; Chris. Exam., xxix. 243; McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.

The conjunction thus presented of the names of Washington and Hamilton affords us an opportunity of quoting the glowing tribute of the latter to the merits of his illustrious friend and compatriot:

"When the decease of the illustrious and beloved commander-in-chief in 1799 was officially announced to the army of the United States by General Hamilton, who of all his honoured and trusted associates stood highest, I think, in the affections and confidence of the chief, it was truly said by him in his general orders, that 'the voice of praise would in vain endeavour to exalt a name unrivalled in the lists of true glory.'"—EDWARD EVERETT: *Oration on Washington, delivered in many of the principal cities of the Union in* 1856.

But we have already far transcended the limits which we had assigned for the extent of this article. Yet we feel unwilling to conclude without gratifying the reader by quoting for his benefit the following letter from Mr. George Ticknor, of Boston, the distinguished author of the History of Spanish Literature, to Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, the author of the History of the Constitution of the United States:

"While these sheets are passing through the press. Mr. Ticknor writes to me as follows: 'One day in January, 1819, talking with Prince Talleyrand, in Paris, about his visit to America, he expressed the highest admiration of Mr. Hamilton, saying, among other things, that he had known nearly all the marked men of his time, but that he had never known one, on the whole, equal to him. I was much surprised and gratified with the remark; but still, feeling that, as an American, I was in some sort a party concerned by patriotism in the compliment, I answered, with a little reserve, that the great military commanders and the great statesmen of Europe had dealt with larger masses and wider interests than he had. "Mais, monsieur," the Prince instantly replied, "Hamilton avait *deviné* l'Europe."'"

Hamilton, Alexander, M.D., Prof. of Midwifery in the Univ. of Edin., pub. several works on Midwifery, Female Complaints, &c., 1775–92. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Hamilton, Andrew, Rector of Kilskerrie. Actions of the Iniskilling Men, 1688, &c., Lon., 1690, 4to.

Hamilton, Andrew. Taxation, 1790, '93, 4to.

Hamilton, Count Anthony, d. at St. Germain's, 1720, aged 74, a native of Ireland, of an ancient Scotch family, followed both Charles II. and James I. into exile. He was distinguished as a wit, a man of fashion, and an author. He wrote—1. Mémoires du Compte de Grammont, 1713, 12mo. 2. Le Bélier; Conte, 1749, 4to. 3. Les Quatres Facardins et Zénéide; Contes, 1749, 12mo. 4. Histoire de Fleur d'Épine; Conte, 1749, 12mo. There have been several edits. of the Memoirs of Grammont, and of the collected works of the author.

"The best edition of Hamilton's Works (of course including these Memoirs) is by Renouard, in 1812, 4 vols. 8vo."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp., q. v.;* and see also, for an account of edits., Lowndes's Bibl. Man., and Watt's Bibl. Brit.

The edit. of the Memoirs of Grammont, in English, pub. in 1811, 2 vols. 8vo, with 64 portraits, and notes by Sir Walter Scott, is highly valued. The Eastern Tales of Grammont were intended to ridicule the passion which prevailed at the time for marvellous fictions:

"It is possible that Count Anthony Hamilton may have written those tales which have made him famous before the end of the century, though they were published after. But these, with many admirable strokes of wit and invention, have too forced a tone in both these qualities; the labour is too evident, and, thrown away on such trifling, excites something like contempt; they are written for an exclusive coterie, not for the world; and the world in all such cases will sooner or later take its revenge. Yet Hamilton's Tales are incomparably superior to what followed."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

The Memoirs of Grammont are now much better known than the Tales.

"The Memoirs of Grammont, by Anthony Hamilton, scarcely challenge a place as historical, but we are now looking more at the style than the intrinsic importance of books. Every one is aware of the peculiar felicity and fascinating gaiety which they display."—HALLAM: *ubi supra.*

"The artist to which we owe the most highly-finished and vividly-coloured picture of the English Court in the days when the English Court was gayest."—T. B. MACAULAY: *Hist. of England*, vol. iv., 1856.

"A classic work, the delight of every man and woman of taste."—GIBBON.

Mr. Gibbon forgets to tell us what kind of taste he refers to: his own was not always unimpeachable. Dr. Dibdin's comment upon this volume should not be omitted in this connexion:

"One hardly knows wherefore, but the leaves of this book are turned over by hands and perused by eyes which are forbidden to be exercised on other books of comparatively less mischief. It may indeed be called, in too many instances, a privileged volume of systematic profligacy."—*Lib. Comp.*

A new ed. of the Memoirs was pub. in 1846, 12mo; and a new ed. of the Fairy Tales, in 1849, sq., (Bohn's Lib.;) trans. from the French by M. Lewis, H. T. Ryde, and C. Kenny.

"These tales appear to us cumbrous and entangled, their satire insipid, and their meaning rather unmeaning. Measured against Voltaire's philosophical stories, or Dean Swift's bitter caricatures, they are pigmies indeed; and their popularity with him who loved to quote them [Horace Walpole] is but another proof of the factitious value with which genius can invest that which is essentially mediocre—at once giving to trifles the importance and turning them to the use of treasures."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1849, p. 953: notice of the ed. of 1849.

Hamilton, Anthony, D.D. Serm., 1787, 4to.

Hamilton, Archibald. Theolog. treatises, Paris, 1577–81.

Hamilton, Lord Archibald. Answer to articles against him (Lon., 1717, 8vo) as Gov. of Jamaica, Lon., 1718, 8vo.

Hamilton, Archibald, M.D. Med. Con. to Ess. Phys. and Lit., 1756.

Hamilton, Lord Archibald, M.P. 1. Thoughts on the Administrations, Lon., 1804, 8vo. 2. Speech, 1819.

Hamilton, Hon. Charles. Descrip. of a Clepsydra or Water Clock; Phil. Trans., 1746.

Hamilton, Charles, Captain E. I Co., d. 1792. 1. The Patriot; a Trag., Lon., 1784, 8vo. 2. Hist. of the Rokilla Afghans, 1787, 8vo. 3. Trans. of the Hedaya, or Guide; a Comment. on the Mussulman Laws, 1791, 4 vols. 4to. A valuable work.

Hamilton, Charles. Transactions during the Reign of Q. Anne from the Union to her death, Edin., 1790, 8vo.

Hamilton, David. 1. Christianity, Lon., 1697, 8vo. 2. Revelation, 1701, 8vo.

Hamilton, Sir David. Military Fever; in Latin, Lon., 1710, 8vo; in English, 1730, 8vo.

Hamilton, Elizabeth, 1758–1816, a sister of Captain Charles Hamilton, gained considerable reputation as an authoress. The following are her principal works: 1. Letters of a Hindoo Rajah, Lon., 1796, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Memoirs of Modern Philosophers, Bath, 1800, 3 vols. 8vo. 3. Letters on Education, Lon., 1801–02, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Life of Agrippina, Bath, 1804, 3 vols. 8vo. 5. Letters on the Moral and Religious Principle, 1806, 2 vols. 8vo. 6. The Cottagers of Glenburnie, Edin., 1808, 8vo.

"A picture of the rural habits of Scotland, of striking and impressive fidelity."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

"We have not met with any thing nearly so good as this, since we read the Castle Rackrent and the Popular Tales of Miss Edgeworth. This contains as admirable a picture of the Scottish peasantry as those do of the Irish; and rivals them not only in the general truth of the delineations, and in the cheerfulness and practical good sense of the lessons they convey, but in the nice discrimination of national character, and the skill with which a dramatic representation of humble life is saved from caricature and absurdity."—LORD JEFFREY: *Edin. Rev.*, xii. 401–410.

This tale has had a most beneficial influence upon domestic economy in Scotland.

7. Rules of the Annuity Fund, 1808, 4to. 8. Exercises in Religious Knowledge, 1809, 12mo. 9. Popular Essays, 1813, 2 vols. 8vo. 10. Hints to the Patrons and Directors of Schools, 1815, 12mo. 11. The 46th No. of The Lounger, 1785. There have been new edits. of this lady's writings.

"Elizabeth Hamilton, like Madame D'Arblay, paints the passing events, the fleeting manners, and changing condition of social life; but then her pictures are taken from the shepherd's hut and the husbandman's hovel, and, amid much that is now past and gone, show not a little of a fixed and permanent nature."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

The Memoirs of Elizabeth Hamilton, with a Selection from her Correspondence and other unpublished writings, were pub. by Miss Benger in 1818, 2 vols. 8vo, and a biographical account of her will be found in Mrs. Elwood's Literary Ladies of England.

Hamilton, Miss Eliza Mary. Poems on several Occasions, Lon., 1838, 12mo.

"Such poetry as this will always be read as the faithful record of the moments in which it was conceived. It is tinged with the very hue of phantasy, and tells of feeling that never is felt but by the poet."—*Dubl. Univ. Mag.*, xii. 237.

Hamilton, Emma. Novels, 1810–13.

Hamilton, Franc. De Sanctorum Invocatione et imaginibus, Wirceb., 1596, 4to.

Hamilton, Francis. See BUCHANAN.

Hamilton, Gavin, an eminent painter, who died in 1797, at Rome, where he had resided nearly the whole of his life, was a native of Lanark. Schola Italica Picturæ: the Italian School of Painting: with 40 splendid plates, Lon., 1773, large fol.

"Done in an elegant and masterly style."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

See Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, vol. ii.; and see also Blackwood's Mag., ii. 313; xxiii. 673; xxv. 711.

Hamilton, George. A Voyage round the World, by Capt. Edwards, in 1780–82, Lon., 1793, 8vo; Berwick, 1793, 8vo.

Hamilton, George. Epistle from the Marquis de la Fayette to General Washington, Edin., 1800, 12mo.

Hamilton, George. Art of Drawing, 1812, 8vo.

Hamilton, George, Rector of Killermogh. 1. Introduc. to the Study of the Hebrew Scriptures, &c., 1813, 8vo; Dubl., 1814, 8vo.

"Contains much important and original information in a very condensed and perspicuous state."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Its general execution is highly creditable to the author's industry and judgment, and we cheerfully recommend it to that class of students for whose use it was chiefly designed."—*Lon. Eclectic Review, N. S.*, i. 503.

2. Codex Criticus of the Hebrew Bible, 1821, 8vo.

"Will partially supply the place of Kennicott and De Rossi, as the most valuable of the various readings in these extensive works are given."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"A desideratum in Sacred Literature which Mr. Hamilton's work is an able and successful attempt to supply."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

And see Lon. Eclec. Review, N. S., xviii. 319.

3. On the R. Catholic English Bible. 4. Ditto, both Dubl., 1826, 8vo. See Horne's Bibl. Bib.

Hamilton, Hans, D.D. Two Serms., Lon., 1818, 8vo.

Hamilton, Hugh, D.D., 1729–1805, an eminent mathematician, a native of the county of Dublin; Fellow of Trin. Coll., Dublin; Dean of Ardagh, 1768; Bishop of Clonfert, 1796; trans. to Ossory, 1799. He pub. some mathemat. and theolog. works, which were collected and pub. by his son Alexander, Lon., 1809, 2 vols. 8vo. He contributed a paper on Mechanic Powers to Phil. Trans., 1763, and one on Alkaline Salts, &c. to Trans. Irish Acad., 1792. See Life prefixed to his works.

Hamilton, J. A. Instructions for the Pianoforte, Lon.

"This, among the many musical introductions, is one of the most useful. Altogether, we have rarely seen a treatise of the kind which we can more heartily approve."—*Lon. Athen.*, Dec. 16, 1848

Other musical works.

Hamilton, Col. J. P. Travels through the Interior Provinces of Colombia, Lon., 1827, 2 vols. cr. 8vo.

"His style is the familiar, easy chit-chat of an old acquaintance; the gossip of a good-natured military man, who has seen enough of battle and turmoil to despise all meaner hardships."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Hamilton, James, Duke of, 1606–1649, a zealous supporter of Charles II., was beheaded by order of Cromwell. He was the author of various Letters, Conferences, Advices, Answers, &c. pub. in Burnet's Lives of the Dukes of Hamilton. He also wrote a Preface to a book on The Late Covenant, 1638, 4to. See Athen. Oxon.; Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

Hamilton, James, Earl of Abercorn, Lord Paisley. 1. Attractive Virtue of Loadstone, 1729, 8vo. 2. A Treatise on Harmony, 1731, 8vo.

Hamilton, James, M.D. On Purgative Medicines in several Diseases, Edin., 1805, '06, '09, '11, 8vo.

Hamilton, James, Jr., M.D., Prof. of Midwifery, Edin., pub. Works on Midwifery, &c., 1795–1809. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Hamilton, James, "author of the Hamiltonian system," excited much attention in the learned world by his publications (Lon., 1824, &c.) of interlinear English translations of books in various languages. The authority of Ascham, Cardinal Wolsey, Erasmus, Milton, and Locke, are adduced in support of the excellence of the theory:

"We do amiss to spend seven or eight years in scraping together so much miserable Latin and Greek as may be learned otherwise easily and delightfully in one year."—JOHN MILTON: *Letter to Hartlib.*

"When, by this way of interlining Latin and English one with another, he has got a moderate knowledge of the Latin tongue, he may then be advanced a little further. Nor let the objection that he will then know it only by rote frighten any one. This, when well considered, is not of any moment against, but plainly for, this way of learning a language. The languages are only to be learned by rote; and he that speaks them well has no other rule but that."—JOHN LOCKE: *Essay on a System of Classical Instruction.*

The Hamiltonian system is warmly defended, and we think very ably, by the Rev. Sydney Smith, in the Edin. Rev., xliv. 47–69; repub. in his Miscellanies. We quote the conclusion of this amusing and yet convincing essay:

"In fine, we are strongly persuaded that, the time being given, this system will make better scholars; and, the degree of scholarship being given, a much shorter time will be needed. If there is any truth in this, it will make Mr. Hamilton one of the most useful men of his age; for, if there is any thing which fills reflecting men with melancholy and regret, it is the waste of mortal time, parental money, and puerile happiness, in the present method of pursuing Latin and Greek."

See Levi Hart's Advertisement to Hart and Osborn's Virgil, with an Interlinear Translation, Baltimore, March 10, 1833; Amer. Jour. of Education, Dec. 1826; Westminster Rev., x. 284; N. York Eclec. Mag., vi. 229; also Lon. Quar. Rev. For a list of the works pub. on this system see the London Catalogue of Books.

Hamilton, James, D.D., minister of the English Presbyterian Church, Regent Square, London, b. in 1814, at Strathblane, Stirlingshire, is an eloquent preacher and popular writer. 1. The Harp on the Willows, Lon., 1843, 12mo. 2. Church in the House, and other Tracts, 1846, 18mo. 3. Life in Earnest: Letts. on Christian Activity, sixty-fifth thousand, 1852, 18mo. 4. Mount of Olives, &c., sixty-fifth thousand, 1853, 18mo. 5. The Lamp and the Lantern, 1853, 18mo. 6. Lives of Bunyan, Henry, and Hall, 1853. 7. The Royal Preacher: Lects. on Eccles. New ed., 1854, 16mo. 8. The Happy Home. New ed., 1855, 18mo. 9. Emblems from Eden, 1855, 18mo.

Let those who seek to animate thousands to zealous efforts for the promotion of truth distribute on every side Hamilton's Life in Earnest. See the Life of Amos Lawrence, by his son, Bost., 1855, 8vo.

Hamilton, James. Life of Paul Jones, Phila., 18mo.

Hamilton, James Archibald, D.D. Astronom., &c. contrib. to Trans. Irish Acad., 1786–1807.

Hamilton, James Edward. Polit. and theolog. publications, Lon., 1790–92.

Hamilton, John, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, hanged in the town of Stirling, 1570, by his political enemies, put forth a Catechisme, (Sanct Androus, 1552, 4to,) which was the last Popish Confession of Faith pub. by authority in Scotland prior to the Reformation. This work is now very rare, and a copy was sold at the White Knight's sale (920) for £35 14*s*.

"No divine at this day need be ashamed of such a work. It is a judicious Commentary upon the *Commands, Belief, Lord's Prayer, Magnificat,* and *Ave Maria*; and the author shows his wisdom and moderation in avoiding to enter upon the controverted points."—Bishop Keith: *Hist. of the Church and State of Scot.*

But Lord Hailes does not concur in this opinion: see his Hist. Mem. of the Provincial Councils of the Scots Clergy, 35–36. See also Keith's Cat. of the Scottish Bishops; Beloe's Anecdotes of Lit. and Scarce Books, ii. 308–311.

Hamilton, John, "Student in Theologie," &c. Ane Catholik and facile Traictise drauin out of the holie Scriptures, Paris, 1581, 16mo. Running title: Of y^e^ Lordis Supper. Another ed., with altered title, Lon., 1600, 16mo. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Lord Hailes's Sketch of the Life of John Hamilton, printed about 1784.

Hamilton, John. Stereography; or, a Complete Body of Perspective, Lon., 1738, 2 vols. fol.; 1749, 2 vols. fol.

Hamilton, John. Church of Scot., Edin., 1840, '41.

Hamilton, John. See Belhaven, Lord.

Hamilton, John Church, a son of Major-General Alexander Hamilton, b. 1792, in Philadelphia, served for some time in the army of the U. States, was aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Harrison, and resigned June, 1814. 1. Memoirs of the Life of Alexander Hamilton, N. York, 1834–40, 2 vols. 8vo. These vols. bring down Hamilton's Life to the date of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. Two more vols. were expected, but never made their appearance.

"If completed as it has been begun, with the same care, fidelity, and skill, this biography will be what it ought to be,—a national work."—Francis L. Hawks: *N. York Rev.*, viii. 121, *q. v.*

2. Works of Alexander Hamilton, 1851, 7 vols. 8vo. 3. History of the Republic, &c.: vol. i., 1858, 8vo. See Hamilton, Major-General Alexander.

Hamilton, Joseph. Guide through all the stages of a Quarrel, the Royal Code of Honour, Reflections upon Duelling, &c., Lon., 1829, 8vo. We should prefer the authority of the Code laid down in the Sermon on the Mount. See Sabine, Lorenzo; Hamilton, Maj.-Gen. Alexander.

Hamilton, Miss M. The Forest of St. Bernardo, Lon., 1806, 4 vols. 12mo.

Hamilton, Newburgh. 1. Doating Lovers; a Com., 1715, 12mo. 2. The Petticoat-Plotter; a Farce, Lon., 1720, 8vo. 3. Sampson; an Oratorio, 1743, 4to. See Biog. Dramat.

Hamilton, Patrick, 1503–1527, called the first Scotch Reformer, is said to have been of royal descent; but see Mackenzie's Scots Writers. He was burnt alive as a heretic. He went to Germany, and became Professor in the Univ. of Marburg; returned home, and was made Abbot of Ferme or Ferne, Ross-shire. Patrick's Places; or Common Places, a treatise on the Law and the Gospel. In Latin, trans. and pub. by John Frith. In Richmond's Fathers of the English Church, i. 475; also in Fox's Acts and Monuments. Highly commended. See Keith's Spottiswood's and Knox's Histories; Cook's Hist. of the Reform.

Hamilton, Richard Winter, D.D., LL.D., of Leeds, England. 1. The Little Sanctuary, Lon., 1838, 8vo. 2. Nugæ Literariæ, 1841, 8vo. 3. Serms.: 1st ser., 1837, 8vo; 2d ser., 1845, 8vo; 1850, 8vo. 4. Popular Education, 2d ed., 1846, sm. 8vo. 5. Missions, 2d ed., 1846, sm. 8vo. 6. Rewards and Punishments, new ed., 1847, 8vo. 7. Horæ et Vindiciæ Sabbaticæ, 1848, 12mo. See a Memoir of Dr. Hamilton, by W. H. Stowell, 1850, 8vo.

"The sermons of this gifted minister are eloquent, devout, and evangelical. . . . His Essay on Missions is also highly honourable to his talents and piety."—*Williams's C. P.*

"There was a rich and racy originality about him,—a bold independence of thinking, and an irregular gorgeousness of style. He was the Hazlitt of the pulpit."—*Gilfillan's Literary Portraits, 1st Gallery.*

See Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xi. 91, 271, 455.

Hamilton, Robert. Dissertatio de ærarii publici necessitate, ac plene Principium vectigalia imponendi jure, Lugd. Bat., 1671, 4to.

Hamilton, Robert, M.D., 1721–1793, a native of Edinburgh, practised at Lynn, in Norfolk. Profess. publications, 1782–1806. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Life of Dr. H., prefixed to his Remarks on the Leprosy, Lon., 1801, 8vo.

Hamilton, Robert, LL.D., 1742–1829, Rector of the Academy of Perth, 1769; Prof. in Marischal Coll., Aberdeen, 1779–1829,—namely, first, of Oriental Languages; secondly, of Nat. Philos., 1782–1817; thirdly, of Mathemat., 1817–29. 1. Introduc. to Merchandise, Edin., 1777–79, 2 vols. 8vo. Several eds.

"Of very considerable merit."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

2. Arithmetic and Book Keeping, Lon., 1788, 12mo. 3. National Debt of G. Brit., &c., 1813, 8vo; Edin., 1814, '18, 8vo. The 3d ed. is the best.

"This important work, which, as we have already seen, opened the eyes of the public to the delusive nature of the sinking fund."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., q. v.*; and see Gale, S., in this Dictionary.

4. The Progress of Society, 1830, 8vo.

"We cordially recommend the volume itself to those who are, as well as to those who are not, acquainted with the valuable science of which it treats, a science which is now justly looked upon as an essential branch of liberal education."—*Lon. Month. Rev., Dec.* 1830.

"Embraces a wide range of interesting topics; but it is feebly written, and might without injury to his fame or to the public interests have been allowed to continue in manuscript."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

Hamilton, Robert. Decisions of the Ct. of Session, Nov. 1769–Jan. 1772, Edin., 1803, fol.

Hamilton, Schuyler. Hist. of the National Flag of the U. States, Phila., 1853, cr. 8vo.

Hamilton, Smith. Engravings of the Ancient Costume of Eng., 9th to 16th cent., 1812.

Hamilton, Terrick. Trans. from the Arabic of Antar, a Bedoueen Romance, Lon., 1819–20, 4 vols. cr. 8vo.

"A faithful and elaborate version."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, xciv. 277–292, *q. v.*

"The curious romance of Antar, the most vivid and authentic picture of Arabian manners, was written under the early Abasside Caliphs."—Milman.

It is from this tale that story-tellers in the coffee-houses of Constantinople take their amusing fictions.

Hamilton, Thomas, Earl of Melros. State Papers and Miscellaneous Correspondence, 1837, 2 vols. 4to. Pub. by the Abbotsford Club.

Hamilton, Thomas. Con. to Med. Com., 1787.

Hamilton, Thomas, Captain 29th Regt., R. A., d. 1842, aged 53, after serving through the Peninsular and American campaigns, devoted his time to literary pursuits, and contributed largely to Blackwood's Magazine. 1. Annals of the Peninsular Campaign, new ed. by Fred. Hardman, Lon., 1849, 8vo.

"A work of great and peculiar merit, and cannot fail to be popular, even after the many other histories, completed or in progress, of the Peninsular War."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, xxvii. 508–538.

"Of the chief writers (on this subject) Captain Hamilton's work comes nearest to historical calmness and impartiality. . . . The value of Captain Hamilton's work is very greatly increased, in the present edition, by the labours of Mr. Hardman."—*Scotsman.*

2. The Youth and Manhood of Cyril Thornton, 1827. An admirable work.

"Though of no great value as a novel, it exhibits a good deal of literary ability"—A. H. Everett: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxxviii. 211; and see South. Rev., viii. 43.

"There is no novel-writer in our day, after the great Father of Romance, who has succeeded in transferring to his pages equally vivid pictures of the most animating events of life; the enthusiasm of youthful passion, the decision of military exploit, the ardour of devoted affection."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, xxxiv. 288.

3. Men and Manners in America, 1833, 2 vols. cr. 8vo; Bost., 1834, 2 vols. 12mo. New ed., with Letters written by the author during his Journey through the U. States, Lon., 1843, sm. 8vo.

"We cannot but congratulate our countryman on the appearance of his valuable work at the present crisis, when all the ancient institutions of our country are successively melting away under the powerful solvent of democratic fervour. . . . He neither views America with the jaundiced eye of a bigoted Tory, nor the frantic partiality of an enthusiastic Democrat. He appreciates things as they really are—nothing extenuating, setting down nought in malice."—*Blackwood's Mag.: America, No.* 1, xxxiv. 285–308. See also America, No. 2, 548–568; and vol. xxxv. 342.

"The more Captain Hamilton's book is studied, the stronger will be the reader's conviction of its merits as a clear and impartial description of the American people."—*Dubl. Univ. Mag.*, ii. 444–455; 558–569.

"Though many excellent volumes have since been published, not one has superseded it as a standard and safe authority. Other travellers have confirmed its accuracy, without adding much to its information."—*Britannia.*

"It is undoubtedly as we have said, in point of literary execution, one of the best that have yet appeared upon the United States. The style is not deficient in strength or spirit, and evinces at times a remarkable power of description, as in the passages on the Falls of Niagara and the river Mississippi. On the other hand, it is far from being uniformly so pure and correct as might be wished,—is often unpardonably coarse, and is pervaded throughout by an affected pertness and a silly air of pretension, which are offensive from the beginning, and finally become by repetition completely nauseous. . . . That a spirit of unjust depreciation is the one that predominates in his work, is—as we shall have occasion abundantly to show—very certain."—A. H. Everett: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxxviii. 210–270.

See also Chris. Exam., (by Samuel Eliot) xv. 219; Amer. Quar. Rev., xiv. 520; Selec. Jour. of For. Lit., iii. 81; Museum of For. Lit., xxiii. 468, 563, 564; xxiv. 81; Fraser's Mag., ix. 42.

Hamilton, W. J. Researches in Asia Minor, Pontus, and Armenia, &c., Lon., 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Mr. Hamilton's archæological researches, and his narrative in general, have our warmest commendations."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

After reading Mr. Hamilton's Researches, the reader must take up the works of Sir Charles Fellows, (*ante.*)

Hamilton, W. T., D.D. The Pentateuch and its Assailants; or, a Refutation of the Objections of Modern Scepticism to the Pentateuch, Lon., 1852, 8vo.

"We are not aware of any objections which have been raised against the Pentateuch as a whole, or any part of it, which are not here very satisfactorily met and refuted."—*Lon. Evangel. Mag.*

Hamilton, Walter. 1. The East India Gazetteer, Lon., 1814, 8vo; 1828, 2 vols. 8vo; 1855, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The writer has amassed and digested, with singular industry, a vast treasure of information, dispersed through an infinite variety of works."—*Edin. Rev.*, xxv. 220–226.

2. A Geograph., Statist., and Hist. Description of Hindostan and the adjacent Countries, 1820, 2 vols. 4to.

"An inestimable work, containing a more full, detailed, and faithful picture of India, than any former work on the subject."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"Who that has relatives in India ('Alas, I feel I am *no actor* here!') can rest satisfied without the possession, not only of his Gazetteer, but of his Geographical Description of Hindostan?"—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

"Mr. Hamilton's works, especially the last, [on Hindostan,] are compiled with great care and judgment, and are, indeed, of the highest authority."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

Hamilton, William. Reply to Dr. Pearson rel. to the Ch. of England, Lon., 1660, fol.

Hamilton, William. Country and River of the Amazones; from the French, Lon., 1661, 8vo.

Hamilton, William. Serms. &c., 1700–25.

Hamilton, William. The Hist. of Sir Wm. Wallace, Glasg., 1722, 8vo; Falkirk, 1785, 12mo; Ayr, 1793, 12mo. Often reprinted.

Hamilton, William. Serm., Edin., 1732, 8vo.

Hamilton, William, 1704–1754, an early Scotch poet, was a native of Ayrshire, and a man of fortune and family. In 1748, Glasgow, 8vo, an ed. of his poems was pub. without his consent, and subsequently reprinted. The first genuine ed. was pub. by his friends in 1760, Edin., sm. 8vo. The best-known composition of his is The Braes of Yarrow. This poem elicited Wordsworth's three pieces—Yarrow Unvisited, Yarrow Visited, and Yarrow Revisited.

"Hamilton's mind is pictured in his verses. They are the easy and careless effusions of an elegant fancy and a chastened taste; and the sentiments they convey are the genuine feelings of a tender and susceptible heart, which perpetually owned the dominion of some favourite mistress, but whose passion generally evaporated in song, and made no serious or permanent impression."—Lord Woodhouselee.

"The poems of Hamilton display regular design, just sentiments, fanciful invention, pleasing sensibility, elegant diction, and smooth versification. His genius was aided by taste, and his taste was improved by knowledge."—Prof. Richardson, *of Glasgow.*

"Johnson, upon repeated occasions, while I was at Ashbourne, talked slightingly of Hamilton. He said there was no power of thinking in his verses; nothing that strikes one; nothing better than what is generally found in magazines; and that the highest praise they deserved was, that they were very well for a gentleman to hand about among his friends."—Boswell: *Life of Johnson.*

See Anderson's Brit. Poets; Lord Woodhouselee's Life of Lord Kames; The Lounger; Transac. of Scot. Antiq., 111; Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen.

Hamilton, William, Rector of Fanet, Donegal, and a magistrate, was murdered by the rebels in 1797. 1. Letters conc. the Northern Coast of Antrim, Lon., 1786, 8vo.

"This is a valuable work respecting the mineralogy and geology [of Ireland], and especially the Giant's Causeway."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

2. Letters on the Principles of the French Democracy, Dubl., 1792, 8vo. 3. Con. on nat. philos. to Trans. Irish Acad., 1788. 4. To Nich. Jour., 1798.

Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Sir William, K.B., 1730–1803, a native of Scotland, an eminent antiquary and connoisseur, was ambassador at the court of Naples from 1764 to 1800. In 1782 he lost his first wife, and in 1791 married Emma Harte, the notorious female so disreputably connected with Lord Nelson. Sir William's collection of Grecian and Etruscan vases (now in the British Museum) has been described in several magnificent volumes, which still command a high price.

1. Antiquitez Etrusquez, Grecques & Romaines, tirées du Cabinet de M. Hamilton, (par le Sr. D'Hancarville,) en Anglais et en Français, Naples, 1766–67, 4 vols. r. fol., with upwards of 500 large plates, many of which are coloured. The two first vols. of this work were pub. by J. A. David, in Paris, 1785–88, 5 vols. 8vo; large paper in 4to; Florence, 1801–08, 4 vols. atlas fol. 2. Collection of Vases, mostly of pure Greek workmanship, &c., Naples, 1791–95, 3 vols imp. fol., with 240 plates; Florence, 1800–03, 4 vols. atlas fol.; Paris, 1803–10, 4 vols. atlas fol. 3. Outlines, &c. from the Figures and Compositions upon the Greek, Roman, and Etruscan Vases of the late Sir William Hamilton, Lon., 1804, 4to. 4. Observ. upon Mount Vesuvius, Etna, &c., Lon., 1772, '74, 8vo. See Raspe, Rudolph Eric, in Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1541. 5. Campi Phlegræi, Naples, 1766–67, 2 vols. atlas fol. Supp., 1779, fol. 6. Lettera sul Monte Volture, 1780, 8vo. 7. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1767–95. 8. To Archæol., 1777.

For biographical incidents connected with Sir William Hamilton, and descriptions of his works, &c., see Wood's Peerage; Baldwin's Lit. Jour., 1804; Biographie Contemporaine; Antiquitez Etrusquez, &c., par D'Hancarville; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; Blackwood's Mag., xxv. 178, 707.

Hamilton, William, M.D. Dyeing, Lon., 1791, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hamilton, William, M.D., d. 1808, aged 36. Digitalis Purpurea, Lon., 1807, 8vo.

Hamilton, William. Enchiridion Medicum, Lon., 1810, 12mo.

Hamilton, William. Remarks on several Parts of Turkey. Part 1, Ægyptiaca, Lon., 1810, r. 4to, with fol. plates.

"A solid, instructive, and most accurate performance."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

Hamilton, Sir William, Bart., of Preston, of the ancient Scottish family of this name, one of the most distinguished of modern metaphysicians, was born at Glasgow in 1788, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he obtained first-class honours. In 1813 he was called to the Scottish Bar, but never engaged in extensive practice. In 1820 he was an unsuccessful competitor with John Wilson for the chair of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh; but in 1821 he was appointed Professor of Universal History in that institution, and in 1836 was called to the chair of Logic and Metaphysics, which he still retains, (1856.) He is also Her Majesty's Solicitor for Teinds, in Scotland, a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, and an Associate of many learned bodies. See Men of the Time, Lon., 1856. A brief history of Sir William's contributions to Mental Philosophy will be found in Rich's Cyclopædia, Lon. and Glasg., 1854. In 1852 (Lon. and Edin., 8vo, pp. 758) there appeared Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, Education and University Reform, chiefly from the Edinburgh Review; Corrected, Vindicated, Enlarged in Notes and Appendices, 2d ed., 1853, 8vo. Repub., N. York, 1855, 8vo, with an Introductory Essay on the history of philosophical speculation, by Robert Turnbull, D.D.

His principal essays have been trans. into French by W. Peisse, and into Italian by S. Lo Gatto. Sir William pub. in 1846, Lon. and Edin., 8vo, pp. 914, the works of Thos. Reid, D.D., now fully collected, with Selections from his Unpublished Letters, Prefaces, Notes, and Supplementary Dissertations, 3d ed., 1852. He is now engaged in the preparation of the works of Dugald Stewart; Vol. VIII. was pub. in April, and Vol. IX. in May, 1856. (Sir William did not live to complete his editorial labours: see conclusion of this article, and see also Lon. Athenæum, May 10, 1856, and Lon. Gent. Mag., June, 1856.) A vol. entitled The Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, arranged and edited by O. W. Wight, was pub. in N. York in 1853, 8vo; 3d ed., 1855. This vol. is compiled from the Supp. Disserts. on Reid, some of the foot-notes to Reid, and a portion of the Philos. Discussions. Dr. James Walker, President of Harvard College, has pub. Reid's Essays on the Intellectual Powers; abridged, with Notes and Illustrations from Sir Wm. Hamilton and others, Bost., 12mo. It is a matter of regret that the limited space to which we are necessarily confined precludes us from quoting largely from the enthusiastic commendations before us of the distinguished abilities and profound erudition of this eminent philosopher. In an interesting paper by De Quincey, giving an account of his recollections of Sir William's early reputation for general knowledge, he remarks:

"The immensity of Sir William's attainments was best laid open by consulting him (or by hearing him consulted) upon intellectual difficulties, or upon schemes literary and philosophical. Such applications, come from what points of the compass they would, found him always prepared. Nor did it seem to make any difference whether 't were the erudition of words or things that was needed."—*Essays on Philosophical and other Men of Letters*, i. 35, *Bost.*, 1854.

"We regard Sir Wm. Hamilton as the profoundest analyst who has appeared since Aristotle; and his erudition, both in its extent and in its exactness, is perfectly provoking."—O. W. Wight: *Trans. of Cousin's Hist. of Mod. Philos.*, ii. 335, *N. York*, 1854.

> "Sir Wm., though metaphysically the most formidable man in Europe, is an humble Christian; though the most learned of men, he is ready to bow before the spirit that informed the mind of Paul."—O. W. WIGHT: *Introduc. to his edit. of the Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton*, p. 13, 1855.

> "It would be difficult to name any contributions to a review which display such a despotic command of all the resources of logic and metaphysics as his articles in the Edinburgh Review on Cousin, Dr. Brown, and Bishop Whately. Apart from their scientific value, they should be read as specimens of intellectual power. They evince more intense strength of understanding than any other writings of the age; and in the blended merits of their logic, rhetoric, and learning, they may challenge comparison with the best works of any British metaphysician. He seems to have read every writer, ancient and modern, on logic and metaphysics, and is conversant with every philosophical theory, from the lowest form of materialism to the most abstract development of idealism; and yet his learning is not so remarkable as the thorough manner in which he has digested it and the perfect command he has of all its stores. Every thing that he comprehends, no matter how abstruse, he comprehends with the utmost clearness and employs with consummate skill. He is altogether the best-trained reasoner on abstract subjects of his time."—E. P. WHIPPLE: *Essays and Reviews*, ii. 117–122, *Bost.*, 1851; *and in N. Amer. Rev.*, lxi. 485–489.

> "Sir William Hamilton has attained to the very highest distinction as a philosopher, and in some respects he is decidedly superior to any of his illustrious predecessors,—Reid, Stuart, or Brown. With a remarkable power of analysis and discrimination he combines great decision and elegance of style, and a degree of erudition that is almost without a parallel."—*Edinburgh Review.*

> "We know not any other writer who has proved in how great a degree books may stimulate the intellect into independent action, nor any recent philosopher who has interpreted the theories of the past and the present less biassed by an exaggerated opinion of the exclusive importance of history, or by preconceptions of the historic course of speculation in its manifold phases in each successive age."—*N. Brit. Rev.*, xviii. 191–213.

> "The slightest perusal of Sir William's philosophical writings will be sufficient to convince the reader that he is in intercourse with a mind of the most extraordinary comprehension and acuteness. He combines in a degree unequalled since the time of Aristotle (of whom, indeed, he is a devout, though not a blind and undiscriminating, worshipper) the power of analysis and generalization. . . . The degrees in which these two counter-powers of analysis and generalization exist in any mind, together with their relative proportion, determines a man's philosophical character."—*Brit. Quar. Rev.*, xvi. 479–511.

The remarkable erudition which has rendered the name of Sir William Hamilton so famous is brought into good service when engaged in the illustration and vindication of his philosophical tenets:

> "In the first of the citations with which some of his essays are overgrown, it would be difficult to point out one which is either inappropriate or superfluous, except that, the point being already established, it might be regarded as a needless accumulation of evidence."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, lxxvi. 55–103.

An authority entitled to be heard with respect does not hesitate to give the following verdict respecting Sir William's Dissertations, contained in his edit. of Reid's writings:

> "On the whole, we cannot but regard these dissertations as the most valuable contribution to the progress of a true philosophy, in our country, within the present century."—*Morell's Hist. of Mod. Philos.*

See also Wm. Archer Butler's Lects. on the Hist. of Ancient Philos., editor's notes, ii. 79, 97 : 1856; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, ii. 398, 478, 4th ed., 1854; N. Brit. Rev., x. 78; Princeton Rev., (article by Samuel Tyler, of Frederick, Md.,) Oct. 1855.

The author of the article in the British Quarterly Review from which we have given some quotations, refers to the great respect entertained on the Continent of Europe for the philosophical character of the subject of this notice, and cites in evidence the following passages:

> "Il n'est pas peut-être en Europe un homme qui possède une connaissance aussi complète et aussi minutieuse, une intelligence aussi profonde des livres, des systèmes et des philosophes d'Allemagne. . . . L'érudition de M. Hamilton n'est pas cette érudition morte qui s'occupe plus des livres que des idées, et qui étouffe l'esprit philosophe au lieu de le nourrir; c'est une érudition active, qui laisse à la pensée toute son independance; elle n'est pas à elle-même sa propre fin, mais seulement un instrument pour la recherche de la vérité. Quoique infiniment variée, car elle embrasse presque tout le champ des sciences morales et rationelles et de la littérature générale, elle est en même temps complète et profonde, principalement en philosophie ancienne et moderne et en matière d'instruction publique. Peu d'hommes en Europe sont aussi familiers avec la philosophie, et en particulier avec Aristotle."—M. PEISSE: *Pref. to Fragmens de Philosophie par Sir Wm. Hamilton;* pp. lxxxi., lxxxiii.

> "Le plus grand critique de notre siècle."—M. COUSIN: *Fragmens Philosophiques.*

> "Le grand maître du Peripatetisme."—M. BRANDIS.

When engaged in the preparation of the above article, but a few days since, we little thought that the illustrious philosopher to whom it is devoted would have ceased from his labours ere our tribute saw the light. It is, however, "so written:" Sir William Hamilton died of congestion of the brain, after ten days' illness, on the 6th day of May, 1856, at his residence, Great King Street, Edinburgh. We are glad to learn that his lectures on logic and metaphysics are in a state of preparation for the press. They are announced for 1859, Edin. and Boston, to be edited by Prof Mansel and Mr. Veitch. The death of this eminent scholar and profound philosopher painfully reminds us of the large number of those recorded in its pages who have exchanged time for eternity since we commenced this voluminous record of those who have sought to instruct or amuse their fellow-pilgrims in a world of trial and of temptation, of folly and of wisdom, of sorrow and of joy.

As summer and winter, seed-time and harvest, have still found us, year after year, engaged upon the present work, we have at times thought it not improbable that we also might be added to the long list, already chronicled, of those who left unfinished monuments of good intentions; whose devices were arrested by the "inexorable hour," and whose "purposes"—to use the affecting language of the patriarch —"were broken off" in the midst.

Hamilton, William. Report of the Trial of Judges Shippen, Yeates, and Smith, in 1805, Lancaster, 8vo.

Hamilton, William, D.D. 1. Second Advent of Christ, Lon., 1828, 12mo. Commended by Lowndes. 2. The Mourner in Zion Comforted, 12mo.

> "Many cases of a distressed conscience ably met."—BICKERSTETH.

Other works.

Hamilton, William Gerard, M.P., 1729–1796, a native of London, who held several important political posts, made in the House of Commons, Nov. 13, 1755, that splendid display of eloquence which has given him the name of SINGLE-SPEECH HAMILTON. But, indeed, he made a second great speech in the month of February. Hamilton was one of the many to whom without a shadow of probability the Letters of Junius were attributed. He was educated at Oxford, and when young wrote some poetry, which he printed—but never published—in a quarto volume, 1757, 4to. These were subsequently pub. by Mr. Malone. After his death there appeared, pub. from his MSS., Parliamentary Logick: to which are subjoined Two Speeches delivered in the H. of C. of Ireland, and other Pieces, &c., Lon., 1808, 8vo. This collection contains an Essay on the Corn Laws, by Dr. Saml. Johnson, never before printed. A review of this vol. by Lord Jeffrey will be found in the Edin. Rev., xv. 163–175. The reviewer considers it rather remarkable that a "short practical treatise in parliamentary oratory, by a man who was long popularly supposed to have rivalled the eloquence of Chatham, and to have guided the pen of Junius," should have made such a "feeble impression on the public." Our surprise, however, will be somewhat diminished when we observe the character which he gives of this production:

> "In addition to the other causes of repulsion to which we have alluded, the style of the work, we ought to observe, is extremely affected and peculiar. Sometimes the author mimics the pregnant brevity of Bacon, but without his force or felicity. At other times he emulates the obscurity and harsh technical brevity of Aristotle, but without his science or accuracy. On one occasion, he affects to give general and sweeping maxims: at another, he enters into the most minute details and suggestions. Now and then he is cunning and sagacious; and very frequently quite frivolous or stupid."

Dr. Francis Lieber, referring to this work in his treatise on Civil Liberty and Self-Government, remarks,

> "The copy which I own belonged to Dr. Thomas Cooper. That distinguished man has written the following remark on the fly-leaf: 'This book contains the theory of deception in parliamentary debate; how to get the better of your opponent, and how to make the worse appear the better reason. It is the well-written work of a hackney and politician. . . . The counterpart to it is the admirable tract of Mr. Jeremy Bentham on Parliamentary Logic, the book of *Fallacies*. No politician ought to be ignorant of the one book or the other. They are *well* worth (not perusing, but) studying.'—T. C."—Vol. ii., p. 208.

Dr. Johnson had a great esteem for Hamilton, and, says Boswell, paid his conversation this high compliment:

> "I am very unwilling to be left alone, sir, and therefore I go with my company down the first pair of stairs, in some hopes that they may, perhaps, return again; I go with you, sir, as far as the street-door."—*Life of Johnson.*

Hamilton, Sir William Rowan, b. Aug. 4, 1805, at Dublin, and educated at the University of that city, was appointed Andrews Professor of Astronomy to the University of Dublin, and Astronomer Royal for Ireland, in 1827, and President of the Royal Irish Academy in 1837. Lectures on Quaternions, in 1843, to the Royal Irish Academy, Dubl., 1853, 8vo. This eminent scholar has also pub. valuable papers in Trans. Roy. Irish Acad., Phil. Trans., London, Trans. Brit. Soc. for the Advancement of Science, Lon., Edin., and Dublin Philos. Mag., and Dublin Univ. Rev. See a biog. sketch of Sir William—Our Portrait-Gallery, No. XXVI.—in Dublin Univ. Mag., Jan. 1842, 94–110

Hamley, Edward. Poems, Lon., 1796, 8vo.

Hamley, Major Edward Bruce, R.A. 1. Lady Lee's Widowhood, Lon., 1854, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Originally pub. in Blackwood's Magazine.

"Captain Hamley writes with admirable ease and graphic vivacity. His humour is manly and refined; his fancy is fertile in comic tracery; and the mere rhetoric of his composition is spirited and graceful."—*Lon. Press.*

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Lady Lee's Widowhood the most promising début that has been made in fiction since Bulwer surprised the world with Pelham."—*Lon. Critic.*

"It is withal a bright, healthy book, with a dash of hearty humour in it."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

2. The Story of the Campaign. A complete Narrative of the War in Southern Russia, written in a Tent in the Crimea, 1855, p. 8vo. Originally pub. in Blackwood's Mag. A valuable work. 3. The Position on the Alma, sketched the Day after the Battle, 1855, oblong.

Hammer, Joseph. Ancient Alphabets, &c., Lon., 1806, sm. 4to. See M. Silvestre de Sacy's comments in Magas. Encycl., Nov. 1810: pp. 145–174.

Hammett, Samuel A., b. 1816, at Jewett City, Conn., a resident of N. York since 1848. 1. A Stray Yankee in Texas, by Philip Paxton, N. York, 1853, 12mo. 2. The Wonderful Adventures of Captain Priest, by Philip Paxton, 1855.

Hammon, George. Serms., &c., Lon., 1658, '90, '93.

Hammon, John. The Hist. of the Valerous Squire Alector, Lon., 1589, 4to.

Hammon, Wm. Answer to Dr. Priestley on the Existence of a God, Lon., 1833, 8vo.

Hammond, Anthony, M.P., 1668–1738, a commissioner of the Navy, and an associate of the men of letters of the day, edited in 1720 a New Miscellany of Original Poems, some of which were his own composition. He also wrote a work on Publick Credit, 1721, 8vo; Hints for Thinking, 1721, 8vo; and an Account of the Life and Writings of Walter Moyle, prefixed to the works of the latter, pub. 1727, 8vo.

Hammond, Anthony. 1. Law of Nisi Prius, Lon., 1816, 8vo; Exeter, N. H., 1823, 8vo. 2. Parties to Actions, &c., Lon., 1817, '27, 8vo; Exeter, N. H., 1822, 8vo. 3. Principles of Pleading, Lon., 1819, 8vo. 4. Reports in Equity, 1821, 2 vols. 8vo; N. York, 1822, 8vo. 5. Criminal Code Forgery, &c., 1823, 8vo. 6. Practice and Proceed. in Parl., &c., 1825, 8vo. 7. Index to Term Reports, &c., 1827, 2 vols. 8vo. 8. Criminal Code; Simple Larceny, &c., 1828–29, 2 vols. fol.

Hammond, Capt. Charles. The Old English Officer, Lon., 1679, 8vo.

Hammond, Charles. Rep. of Cases in Supreme Ct. of Ohio, 1821–39, Cin., 1833–40, 9 vols. 8vo.

Hammond, Charles D., b. 1818, at Boston, Mass. Medical Information for the Million, N. York, 1851, 12mo. Mr. H. is the author of many articles on Medical Reform.

Hammond, Elisha. 1. Law of Fire Insurance, &c., N. York, 1840, 8vo. 2. Principal and Agent, 1836, 8vo. See 2 Kent's Com., 646, n. 3. Justice of the Peace, Brookfield, 1841, 8vo. 4. Supp. to Petersdorff's Cases, N. York, 1835, 2 vols. 8vo. See 14 Amer. Jur., 231.

Hammond, or **Hamond, George.** Theolog. treatises, 1694, 1701, '02.

Hammond, Henry, D.D., 1605–1660, a native of Chertsey, Surrey, after preparatory studies at Eton, was sent to Magdalen Coll., Oxford, and was elected Fellow in 1625; Rector of Penshurst, Kent, 1633; Archdeacon of Chichester, 1643; Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, 1645, and Sub-dean, 1648. Being warmly attached to the royal cause, he was ejected by the Parliamentary Visitors. At the Restoration Charles II. intended to nominate him to the bishopric of Worcester, but he died whilst preparing for his journey to London. Charles I. declared that Hammond was the most natural orator he ever heard. His works—among which are a number in defence of the Church of England against Romanists and other Dissenters—were collected and pub. by his amanuensis, Wm. Fulman, in 4 vols. fol., 1674–84; a collection of his Letters (nineteen in number) was pub. by Mr. Peck, 1739, 8vo; his Life, by Bishop Fell, 1661, 12mo; reprinted in 1806, and in 1849;—also in Wordsworth's Eccles. Biog., iv. 313;—and a new ed. of his Miscellaneous Theological Works was pub. in the Lib. of Anglo-Cath. Theol., Oxf., 1847–51; 3 vols. in 4, 8vo. New ed. of his Paræenesis; or, Seasonable Exhortatory, edited by Manning, 1841, 8vo. The following are his best-known productions. 1. A Practical Catechism, Lon., 1644, '48, 4to. A vindication of the same, 1648, 4to; 1700, 8vo; 16th ed., in the new ed. of his Miscellaneous Works, 1847, vol. i.

"Hammond's Catechism is an excellent explanation of the duties of our religion."—Dr. Wotton.

"A book of great use; but not to be begun with as too many do. It does require a good deal of previous study before the force of his reasonings is apprehended; but when one is ready for it, it is a rare book, and states the grounds of morality and of our duty upon true principles."—Bishop Burnet. And see Walchii Bibl. Theolog. Selecta.

2. Serms., 1644, fol. See vol. iv. (1684) of his collected works, and vol. iii. (1847) of the new ed. of his Miscellaneous Works. 3. Paraphrases of the Old and Annotations upon the New Testament, 1653, '56, 8vo; 1659, '71, '75, '79, '81, 1702, fol. The last is the best of the old eds. New ed., 1845, 4 vols. 8vo. The Annotations form vol. iii. (1675) of his collected works. In 1698 (Amster., fol.) Le Clerc trans. it into Latin, with animadversions. Also pub. Franckf., 1714, 2 vols. fol. These were trans. into English, and pub. as a Supp. in 1699, 4to. A Defence of Hammond against Le Clerc appeared in 1699, to which Le Clerc replied. Both of these books should be added to the Annotations. Dr. Doddridge preferred Le Clerc's edit. of Hammond in Latin to the original. We give some opinions of the Annotations:

"Hammond was a man of very considerable learning and piety, alloyed with a portion of superstition. He often succeeds in illustrating the force and meaning of the Greek words and phrases of the New Testament. His stock of classical and rabbinical information was very respectable, and furnished him with some valuable illustrations. He was a moderate Arminian in doctrinal sentiment; a great stickler for the divine origin of episcopacy; and held some peculiar notions about the Gnostics, to whom he supposes there are many more allusions in the New Testament than any one else is likely to find."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

One of the most excellent of Biblical critics complains that Hammond

"Finds the Gnostics everywhere, which is his principal fault: many of Le Clerc's animadversions upon these places are very good; and his edition of his book in Latin I think much preferable to the original."—Dr. Doddridge.

Orme remarks that Le Clerc's Supplement, 1699, 4to,

"Is necessary to complete Hammond, and contains many things worth reading."

Mr. Bickersteth gives us his opinion of both:

"Valuable for criticism, but deficient in evangelical views. Le Clerc wrote many additions with Socinian tendencies."—*Christian Student.*

"Le Clerc has observed, that Hammond in his Annotations on the New Testament borrowed largely from Grotius and Episcopius, and Tillotson has been called a disciple of the latter."—Bishop Watson.

A late eminent modern authority remarks that Hammond's work is

"In great and growing reputation. There are many good criticisms, but many that are much mistaken."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Girdleston says that he

"Gives us the result of laborious study."

"Hammond excels in learned criticism to be read 'cum grano salis.'"—Dr. E. Williams.

"I would recommend Lowth and Patrick on the Old Testament, and Hammond on the New."—Dr. Samuel Johnson.

"He [Dr. Johnson] was extremely fond of Dr. Hammond's works, and sometimes gave them as a present to young men going into orders. He also bought them for the library at Streatham."—*Boswell's Johnson, MS. note by J. O. C.*

"The Paraphrase and Annotations of Hammond on the New Testament give a different colour to the Epistles of St. Paul from that which they display in the hands of Beza and the other theologians of the sixteenth century."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

4. Paraphrase and Annotations upon the Book of Psalms, 1659, '83, fol. This work is in vol. iv. (1684) of his collected works. New ed. by Brancker, 1850, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The notes are most learned, and embrace many things which are omitted by others, on which account Hammond is to be reckoned among the best interpreters of the Psalms."—Walch.

"I think his plan of interpretation is the right one: he endeavours first to give the literal sense, and thence deduces the mystical."—Bishop Lowth.

"The substance of the remarks on the New Testament is applicable to the Annotations on the Psalms. There is a great deal of very dry criticism, which does not interest the reader much in the subject of these sacred compositions. Hence this work is less known and respected than the former."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Dr. Hammond's notes are exceedingly valuable, and contain many learned observations that had escaped preceding commentators on the Book of Psalms."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"Of use chiefly for its critical hints."—*Williams's C. P.*

"A valuable critical exposition."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

5. A Pacific Discourse of God's Grace and Decrees, 1660, 8vo.

"Written in a good spirit on the Arminian side, endeavouring to shew that Bishop Sanderson accorded with him."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

6. Paraphrases and Annotations upon the X. first Chapters of the Proverbs, 1683, fol. This forms vol. iv. (1684) of his collected works.

"Great were his natural abilities, greater his acquired, and in the whole circle of arts he was most accurate. He was eloquent in the tongues, exact in antient and modern writers, was well vers'd in philosophy, and better in philology, most learn'd in school divinity, and a great master in church antiquity, made up of fathers, councils, ecclesiastical historians, and liturgies, as may be at large seen in his most elaborate works."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"His death was an unspeakable loss to the church; for, as he was a man of great learning, and of most eminent merit, he having been the person that during the bad times had maintained the cause of the church in a very singular manner, so he was a very moderate man in his temper, though with a high principle, and would probably have fallen into healing counsels. He was also much set on reforming abuses, and for raising the clergy to a due sense of the obligations they lay under."—BISHOP BURNET.

"He was the tutelar angel to keep many a poor royalist from famishing; it being verily believed that he yearly gave away more than two hundred pounds."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

"Dr. Hammond had extended learning and real piety, and is valuable for criticism and antiquity; but his views are far from the simplicity of the principles of the Reformation. He is not sound on justification by faith; righteousness by faith in Christ has ever been *a stone of stumbling and a rock of offence.* Rom. ix. 30–33.

"Yet one golden sentence of his deserves recording:

"'O what a glorious thing, how rich a prize for the expense of a man's whole life, were it to be the instrument of rescuing one soul from ruin.'"—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

See also Life by Bishop Fell; Biog. Brit.; Barwick's Life; Lloyd's Memoirs; Peck's Desiderata; Churton's Life of Nowell; Usher's Life and Letters.

Hammond, Humphrey. Serms., Lon., 1715, both 8vo.

Hammond, J., D.D. An Historical Narration of the whole Bible, Lon., 1723, 8vo.

Hammond, Jabez D. Political History of New York to Dec. 1840. Albany, 1843, 2 vols. 8vo; vol. iii., Syracuse, 8vo.

"The work is written with candour and unstudied accuracy."—GOVERNOR SEWARD.

"Pains-taking, but not always accurate."—PRESIDENT KING.

Hammond, James, M.P., 1710?–1742, second son of Anthony Hammond, M.P., cherished an unfortunate—because unavailing—passion for Miss Dashwood, which sought relief in his Love Elegies, pub. after his death with a recommendatory preface by Lord Chesterfield. But Dr. Beattie insists on it that Hammond was not in love when he wrote these elegies: they are, indeed, principally translations from Tibullus. Poetical Works, Glasg., 1787, 8vo. Reprinted in vol. xi. of Johnson's and Chalmer's Eng. Poets, and bound up in the same vol. with Collins's poems in Bell's pocket ed.

"Where there is fiction, there is no passion: he that describes himself as a shepherd, and his Neæra or Delia as a shepherdess, and talks of goats and lambs, feels no passion. He that courts his mistress with Roman imagery deserves to lose her; for she may with good reason suspect his sincerity."—*Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Eng. Poets.*

This is about as wise as are many other of the lexicographer's oracular decisions.

"Hammond was a young gentleman who appears to have fallen in love about the year 1740, and who translated Tibullus into English verse to let his mistress and the public know of it."—*Hazlitt's Lect. on the Eng. Poets.*

Hammond, James H., Ex-Governor of the State of S. Carolina, b. in 1807, in Newberry district in that state, has pub. some letters on slavery, and a number of papers upon politics, manufactures, &c.

Hammond, John. Leah and Rachel; or, the two fruitful Sisters, Virginia and Maryland; their present condition stated, Lon., 1656, 4to.

Hammond, John. The Practical Surveyor, Lon., 1762, 8vo. The same, pub. by S. Warner, 1780, 8vo.

Hammond, M. C. M., U. S. Army, a younger brother of Ex-Governor Hammond, was born in 1814, in Newberry district, South Carolina. He is the author of a number of papers on military affairs, pub. in the Southern Quarterly Review. He is said to be now engaged on a trans. of Jomini's treatise on the Art of War.

Hammond, Col. Robert, Governor of the Isle of Wight. Letters, &c. rel. to Charles I., Lon., 1764, 8vo.

Hammond, Samuel. Young English Scholar's Guide, Lon., 1744, 8vo.

Hammond, Samuel H., b. 1809, at Bath, N. York. 1. Hills, Lakes, and Forest Streams, N. York, 1854, 12mo. 2. Hunting Adventures in the Northern Wilds, 1855, 12mo. 3. In conjunction with L. W. Mansfield, Country Margins and Summer Rambles, 1855, 12mo.

Hammond, or **Hamond, Thomas.** Commotion of certaine Papists, &c., Lon., 1605, 4to.

Hammond, Thomas. Measurer, Lon., 1669, 8vo.

Hammond, William, of St. Alban's Court, in East Kent, the collateral ancestor of James Hammond; see *ante.* Poems, Lon., 1655, 8vo. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 342, £4 4*s.* Reprint, 1816, 4to. Sixty one copies printed, with a preface by Sir S. E. Brydges.

"One of the forgotten Poem-writers of the last age."—*Phillips's Theat. Poet. Anglic.*

Hammond, William. Serm., Lon., 1745, 12mo.

Hammond, William. Serm., Lon., 1776, 12mo.

Hammond, William Andrew. The Definitions of Faith and Canons, &c., Oxf., 1843, 8vo.

Hamond, George. See HAMMOND.

Hamond, Thomas. See HAMMOND.

Hamond, Walter. 1. Trans. of A. Parey on Gunshot, &c. Wounds, Lon., 1617, 4to. 2. Madagascar, 1640, 4to. 3. Madagascar the Richest Island, &c., 1643, 4to.

Hamor, Ralphe. A trve Discovrse of the present Estate of Virginia, Lon., 1615, 4to.

Hampden, John, 1594–1643, the resolute opposer of the king's alleged right to levy ship-money, was slain whilst fighting against Prince Rupert at Chalgrave Field. Speach in defense of Himself and others, 1641, 4to. See Biog. Brit.; the Histories of Eng.; Noble's Memoirs of Cromwell; Clarendon's Rebellion; Lord Nugent's Memorials of Hampden, 1852, 2 vols. 8vo. New ed., 1854, p. 8vo. The last-named work was reviewed by T. B. Macaulay in Edin. Rev., liv. 505–550; and by Robert Southey in the Lon. Quar. Rev., xlvii. 457–519.

Hampden, Renn Dickson, D.D., in 1810 was entered of Oriel College, Oxford, of which he subsequently became Fellow and Tutor; Public Examiner in Classics in 1829, and also in 1831; Bampton Lecturer, 1832; Principal of St. Mary's Hall, 1833; White's Prof. of Moral Philos., 1834; Regius Prof. of Divinity, 1836; Bishop of Hereford, 1847. His appointment to the two last-named offices excited violent opposition, based upon alleged unsoundness of doctrine exhibited in Dr. Hampden's Bampton Lectures—(1.) The Scholastic Philosophy considered in its relation to Christian Theology, preached 1832, Oxford, 1832, 8vo; 2d ed., Lon., 1837, 8vo; 3d ed., 1848, 8vo. Reviewed in the British Critic, xiv. 125. Dr. Hampden has also pub.—(2.) De Ephororum apud Lacedæmonias magistratu. Disputatio cancellarii præmiodonata, et in theatro Sheldoniano recitata die Jun. xxii., A. D. 1814, pp. 22, r. 8vo. 3. Philosophical Evidence of Christianity, &c., 1827, 8vo. This vol. has been declared to be "an appropriate and worthy companion to Butler's Analogy." 4. Religious Dissent, 1834, 8vo. See British Critic for Jan'y, 1835. 5. Lects. on Moral Philosophy, 8vo. 6. Inaugural Lect. before the Univ. of Oxford, 2d ed., 1836, 8vo. See Edin. Rev., lxiii. 225–239. 7. Parochial Serms. and four other Serms., 1836, 8vo. 8. On Tradition, 1839, 8vo; 4th ed., 1841, 8vo. 9. Serm., Jer. xxiii. 5, 6; 3d ed., 1840, 8vo. 10. Serm., John xvii. 17–21, 1844, 8vo. 11. The Work of Christ and the Spirit, 1847, 8vo. 12. Letter to Lord John Russell, 1847, 8vo. 13. Serms. before the Univ. of Oxford, 1836–47, 8vo, 1848. 14. Charge at his Primary Visitation, 1850, 8vo.

We must not forget to give Dr. Hampden credit for his able articles on Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, in the Encyclopædia Britannica, and the review of the writings of Thomas Aquinas and the scholastic philosophy in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. See a notice by Sir William Hamilton of the article on Aristotle's Philosophy in the Edinburgh Review for April, 1833; also pub. in Sir William's Discussions on Philosophy, &c. Sir William remarks that

"Dr. Whately's errors relative to Induction are, however, surpassed by those of another able writer, Mr. Hampden, in regard both to that process itself, and to the Aristotelian exposition of its nature."

The review of the writings of Aquinas and the scholastic philosophy has been highly commended by a very eminent authority:

"Dr. Hampden, in his Life of Thomas Aquinas and view of the scholastic philosophy, published in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, has the merit of having been the only Englishman, past or present, so far as I know, since the revival of letters, who has penetrated far into the wilderness of scholasticism."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, ed. 1854, vol. i. 14, n.; see also p. 8, n. 13.

As regards the celebrated controversy which has made the name of Dr. Hampden so famous over the ecclesiastical world, we of course have no right to express an opinion in these pages. Indeed, we do not profess to have made any attempt to master so hydra-headed a subject. But, for the benefit of those who have more curiosity or more leisure than ourselves, we append the following list of publications upon this *quæstio vexata.*

1. Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, by Jortin Redivivus, 3d ed., 1836, 8vo, pp. 40. 2. State of Parties in Oxford, 1836. 8vo, pp. 61. 3. Elucidations of Dr. Hampden's Theolog. Statements, 1836, 8vo, pp. 47. 4. Corresp. between Dr. Hampden and the Archbishop of Canterbury 2d ed., 1838, pp. 38. 5. Statements of Christian Doctrine

from the pub. Writings of Dr. Hampden, 1836, pp. 36. 6. Dr. Hampden's Theolog. Statements and the Thirty-Nine Articles Compared, 1836, pp. 62. 7. Dr. Hampden's Past and Present Statements Compared, 1836, pp. 22. 8. The Official and Legal Proceedings connected with the Appointment of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford; the numerous Extracts from the Canonists collated with the original authorities and translated, with Notes and an Appendix, 1848, 8vo. See also the following articles in periodicals: 9. Edin. Rev., lxiii. 225. 10. Brit. and For. Rev., xv. 169. 11. N. Brit. Rev., viii. 286. 12. Blackw. Mag., xxxix. 425, 428, 431, 468. 13. Fraser's Mag., xxxvii. 105. 14. Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xxiii. 2221. 15. N. Haven Church Rev., i. 246.

Dr. Southey partook of the indignation which was excited by the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the Regius Professorship, and thus expresses himself in a letter to Herbert Hill:

"James II.'s conduct in obtruding a Romish president upon Magdalen was not worse than that of the present ministry in appointing Dr. Hampden to the professorship of divinity. If they had given him any other preferment, even a bishopric, it would have been only one proof among many that it is part of their policy to promote men of loose opinions; but to place him in the office which he now holds was an intended insult to the University. In no way could the Whigs expect so materially to injure the Church as by planting Germanized professors in our schools of divinity. Thank God, there is too much sound learning in the land for them to succeed in this."—*Keswick, April* 2, 1836.

It is not a little curious, considered in connexion with the above, that the bishopric followed the professorship.

On the other hand,—for it is our wont to let each side speak for itself,—the Edinburgh Reviewer (*supra*) can hardly find terms strong enough to express his indignation at the persecution to which he alleges Dr. Hampden has been subjected:

"And for such persecution," he tells us, "the plea of conscience is not admissible; it can only be a conscience so blinded by wilful neglect of the highest truth, or so corrupted by the habitual indulgence of evil passions, that it rather aggravates than excuses the guilt of those whom it misleads."—*April*, 1836: 239.

Hampden, Rob. Trevor, Vice-com. de Britannia, Lathmon, Villa Bromhamensis, Poemata, nunc primum curante Filio Joan. Trevor edita, Parmæ, Typis Bodonianis, 1792, fol. 115 copies printed. Vellum paper, 15 copies printed. One copy on vellum sold at Junot's sale for £15 15*s*. Ordinary copies have been sold at £1 16*s*. to £6 6*s*. These poems are praised by Lords Hardwicke and Lyttelton.

Hampe, John Henry, M.D. 1. Metallurgy, Lon., 1778, fol. Posth. 2. Con. on nat. hist. to Phil. Trans., 1738, '70.

Hamper, Wm., 1776–1831, a native of Birmingham, England. The Life, Diary, and Corresp. of Sir Wm. Dugdale, Lon., 1837, r. 4to. This is one of the best commentaries on the events of the Great Rebellion.

"For numerous points of remarkable information, and for very many other great merits, we cordially commend this volume to every literary man and library in Great Britain."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

See also Lon. Gent. Mag.; Lon. Month. Rev., July, 1827; Dibdin's Lib. Comp., ed. 1825, p. 162; our life of Sir Wm. Dugdale, in this Dictionary.

Hampole, Hampoole, or **Hampull, Richard.** See Rolle.

Hampson, Sir G. F. Duties of Trustees, 2d ed., Lon., 1830, 8vo.

Hampson, John. 1. Calvinism, 1788, 8vo. 2. Mem. of John Wesley, &c., 1791, 3 vols. 12mo. 3. Poetics of Vida, &c., 1793, 8vo. 4. Serms., 1793, 8vo.

Hampson, R. T. 1. Dates, Charters, and Customs of the Middle Ages, Lon., 1841, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Origines Patriciæ; or, a Deduction of European Titles of Nobility and Dignified Officers from their Primitive Sources, 1846, 8vo and r. 8vo.

"None can be said to know things well, who do not know them in the beginning."—Sir Wm. Temple.

Hampson, Wm. 1. Duckingfield Lodge; a Poem, Lon., 1793, 4to. 2. Essay on the Management of Cows, 1796, 8vo.

Hampstead, Capt. J. 1. Naval Tactics, 1808, 4to. 2. Phenomena of Nature, 1811, 8vo.

Hampton. Existence of the Human Soul after Death proved, Lon., 1711, 8vo.

Hampton, George. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1785, &c.

Hampton, James N. Fall of Man, Lon., 1750, 8vo.

Hampton, Rev. James, d. 1778. 1. Trans. from the Greek of the General Hist. of Polybius, Lon., 1756, '72, 2 vols. 4to; 1772, 4 vols. 8vo. With a Preface by Dr. Johnson. 2. Two Extracts from the 6th Book of Polybius, 1764, 4to.

"Accuracy and probity shine in his writings. He was a scholar, a statesman, and a philosopher. In Polybius we meet with nothing but unadorned simplicity and plain reason. . . . The English translator has preserved the admirable sense and improved the coarse original."—Gibbon.

"I was very little acquainted with the merits of this work till they were pointed out by Jebb. The Preface was certainly revised and improved by Dr. Johnson."—Dr. Parr.

"Polybius's history is interwoven with sound political reflections."—Chancellor Kent.

Hampton, Wm. Serms., 1660, '67, both 4to.

Hamstead, J. Cause of Gravity, &c., 1811. Probably the same as Hamstead, Capt. J., above.

Hanam, Richard. See Hainam.

Hanburg, N. 1. Horologia Scoterica, &c., Lon., 1682, 4to. 2. Supp. Analyticum ad Equationes Cartesianis, Camb., 1691, 4to.

Hanbury, Barnard, and **Rev. George Waddington.** Journal of a Visit to some Parts of Ethiopia, Lon., 1822, 4to.

"Mr. Waddington, we understand, has the reputation of being a good classical scholar; we cannot however say much in favour of his English."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxvii. 215–239, *q. v.*

Hanbury, Benjamin. Hist. Memorials of the Congregationalists, Lon., 1839–44, 3 vols. 8vo. Reviewed in Lon. Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., vi. 335.

Hanbury, Rev. Wm., of Leicester, d. 1718, pub. A Complete Body of Planting and Gardening, Lon., 1770–73, 2 vols. fol., and some other works, 1758–67.

Hancock, Blith. 1. Eclipses, Norw., 1783, 8vo. 2. Astronomy of Comets, 1786, 8vo.

Hancock, John, D.D., Rector of St. Margaret's, Lothbury, London, Preb. of Canterbury, and Chaplain to the Duke of Bedford. Serms., &c., 1697–1739.

Hancock, John, 1670–1752, a minister of Lexington, Mass. Serms., 1722, '24, '26, '48.

Hancock, John, d. 1744, aged 41, a minister of Braintree, Mass., son of the preceding. Serms., &c., 1738, '39, '43, '48.

Hancock, John, LL.D., 1737?–1793, one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence, a son of John Hancock of Braintree, and a grandson of John Hancock of Lexington, was a native of Quincy, Mass.; grad. at Harvard Coll., 1754; Member of the House of Rep. for Boston, 1766; President of the Provincial Congress of Mass., 1774; President of the Continental Congress, 1775; Governor of Mass., 1780–84 and 1787–93. He pub. an Oration on the Boston Massacre, 1774. See Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence; National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans; the histories of the United States.

Hancock, John. On Quakers, Lon., 1802, '03, both 8vo.

Hancock, Robert. Serm., &c., Lon., 1680, '82, both 4to.

Hancock, Thomas, M.D., wrote a number of books in defence of the principles of the Quakers, (Lon., 1828, '35, &c.,) one of which was an answer to Crewsden's Beacon to the Society of Friends. See Lowndes's Brit. Lib., col. 1176–77.

"Dr. Hancock cleaves to the mysticism of Barclay, but advances some admirable sentiments."—*Ubi supra.*

Hancock, Wm., minister of St. Paul's Chapel, Kilburn. 1. Hear the Church, 4th ed., Lon., 1848, fp. 8vo. 2. Serm., 12mo. 3. Two Serms., 1841, 12mo. 4. Posth. Serms., 1845, p. 8vo.

Handasyd, Talbot Blayney. Antiquities near Bagshot; Archæol., 1785.

Handley, James. 1. Colloquia Chirurgica, Lon., 1705, 8vo. 2. Comp. of Anatomy, 1705, 8vo. 3. Animal Œconomy, &c., 1721, 8vo. 4. The Plague, 1721, 8vo.

Hands, Eliz. Death of Amnon; a Poem, Lon., 1789, 8vo.

Hands, Wm. 1. Rules in K. B., Lon., 1796, 8vo. 2. Solic. Prac. in K. B., 1803, 8vo. 3. Patents for Inventions, 1808, 8vo. 4. Solic. Assist. in Ct. of Chan., 1809, 8vo. 5. Election Petitions, 1812, 8vo. 6. Fines and Recov. in Ct. C. P., 4th ed., 1825, 8vo.

Handy, Washington R., M.D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology in Baltimore Coll. of Dental Surgery, b. 1812, in Somerset co., Maryland. A Text-Book of Anatomy, and Guide in Dissections, Phila., 1854, r. 8vo, pp. 810.

"It is adapted alike to Medical and Dental Students."—*South. Jour. of Med. and Phys. Sci.*

Dr. H. has contributed largely to the Amer. Jour. of Dental Science, and to the Brit. Med. and Surg. Jour.

Hanerfield, Thomas. Funl. Serm., 1811.

Hanford, C. J., editor of an English trans. from the Spanish of Balmez's Protestantism and Catholicity compared, &c., Lon., 1849, 8vo.

"This work has not undeservedly been translated into English

French, and Italian. Moderate in its tone, tolerant in its sentiments, and on the whole candid in its statements, it is one of the few works of religious controversy that maintain throughout a philosophic character and spirit."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Hanger, Col. George, afterwards **Lord Coleraine,** served in the American war, and gives an account of his residence in this country in his Life, Adventures, and Opinions, Lon., 1801, 2 vols. 8vo. He also pub. tracts on military subjects, 1789, '92, '95, 1804, and the Lives, Adventures, and Sharping Tricks of eminent Gamesters, 1804, 12mo.

Hanger, Philip. Men cast away at Sea, Lon., 1675, 4to.

Hanhart, M. and **N.** Narrative of the Cruise of the Yacht Maria among the Faroe Islands, in the Summer of 1854, Lon., 1855, r. 8vo.

Hankin, Christiana C. Life of Mary Anne Schimmelpenninck, Author of Select Memoirs of Port Royal, and other Works, edited by her Relation, C. C. H. See Lon. Athen., 1858, Pt. 2, 166, and Lon. Examiner.

Hankin, Rev. Edward, M.D. Polit. tracts, &c., 1786–1815.

Hankinson, Thomas E. Serms., &c., Lon., 1833–44.

Hanley, P., M.D. Med. con. to Phil. Trans., 1771.

Hanley, Sylvanus. 1. Young Conchologist's Book of Species, Lon., 1840, '42, p. 8vo. 2. Ipsa Linnæi Conchylia, 1855, 8vo.

"His Shells of Linnæus will rank as the standard by which all systematic conchologists must henceforth abide as respects the nomenclature of the Linnæan species."—*Westminster Rev.*, April, 1856, *q. v.*

3. Enlarged ed. of Wood's Index Testaceologicus, 1855, &c. 4. In conjunction with W. Wood, English ed. of Lamarck's Cat. of Recent Shells, 1844–50. 5. Catalogue of Bivalve Shells, 1856, 8vo.

Hanmer, J. W. Reports of Cases in K.B., &c., from the MSS. of Lord Kenyon, Lon., 1819–25, 2 vols. 8vo. See Wallace's Reporters; Marvin's Leg. Bibl.

Hanmer, Sir John, Bart. 1. Sonnets, Lon., 12mo. 2. Fra Cipolla, and other Poems, 1839, 8vo. Commended by Lon. Athen., 1839, 982.

Hanmer, Rev. Jonathan, d. 1687, wrote a work upon Confirmation, 1658, 8vo, one on Eccles. Antiq., and some other treatises.

Hanmer, Meredith, D.D., 1543–1604, Chaplain of Corpus Christi Coll., Oxf., and subsequently treasurer to the Church of the Holy Trinity, Dublin. 1. Chronicle of Ireland, by M. Hanmer, Edm. Campion, and Edm. Spenser. Pub. by Sir James Ware, Dubl., 1633, fol. 2. A Chronographie. This is annexed to his trans. of the Eccles. Histories of Eusebius, Socrates, and Evagrius, Lon., 1577, '85, 1650, fol. 3. The Jesuities Banner, 1581, 4to. 4. Confut. of M. Champion, 1581, 8vo. 5. The Baptizing of a Turke; a Serm., 1586, 16mo. Other works.

Hanmer, Sir Thomas, M.P., 1676?–1746, Speaker of the House of Commons and M.P. for nearly thirty years, devoted much time and labour to the preparation of an edit. of the Works of Shakspeare, which he presented to the Univ. of Oxford. It was pub., Oxford, 1744, 6 vols. 4to, with engravings by Gravelot. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1647; Dibdin's Lib. Comp., ed. 1825, 801. In 1838, 8vo, appeared Sir Thomas's Life and Corresp., which has been already noticed. See Bunbury, Sir Henry.

Hanna, William, LL.D. See Chalmers, Thomas, D.D., LL.D.

Hannam, John. Economy of Waste Manures, Lon., 1844, fp. 8vo.

"The treatise is valuable, and the author is known as the writer of several prize essays."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Mr. H.'s Prize Essays have been On the Use of Hand Tillages, On the Effects of Special Manures, &c.

"Mr Hannam's excellent treatise on Waste Manures points out the great loss of manure going on on almost every farm, and it gives directions which will be found extremely useful for the preservation of all kinds of manures in their most effective state."—*Address of the Council of the Yorkshire Agr. Soc. Trans.*, 1843, page 135.

Hannam, Richard. See Hainam.

Hannam, Rev. Thomas. 1. An Analyt. Comp.; or, Outlines of Serms., Lon., 1801–02, 2 vols. 18mo. 2. The Pulpit Assist.; or, Outlines of Serms., 1810, 4 vols. 18mo; 5th ed., revised by James Anderson, 1840, 18mo.

Hannay, David. Ned Allen; or, The Past Age, Lon., 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"We have read Mr. Hannay's lucubrations with much edification."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

Hannay, George K. 1. Concord. to the N. Test., Edin., 1835, 32mo. Commended by Lowndes's Brit. Lib. 2. Concord. to the O. and N. Tests., Lon., 1837, r. 18mo; new ed., 1839.

"Such a work is all that the Scripture student could desire."—*Scottish Guardian.*

Hannay, James, b. at Dumfries, Scotland, in 1827, served in the Royal Navy until 1845, since which he has devoted his time to literary pursuits. He has been a large contributor to Punch and other English periodicals. 1. Biscuits and Grog, 1838. 2. Claret-Cup, 1848. 3. Hearts are Trumps, 1848. 4. King Dobbs, 1849. 5. Singleton Fontenoy, 1850, 3 vols. 6. Sands and Shells, 1854. 7. Satire and Satirists: Six Lects. 8. Eustace Conyers, 1855, 3 vols. Mr. Hannay occupies a distinguished position as a writer of fiction. See Men of the Time, Lon., 1856.

Hannay, Patrick. 1. Two Elegies, Lon., 1619, 4to. 2. A Happy Husband, 1619, 8vo. 3. The Nightingale, Sheretine and Mariana, Songs and Sonets, and the two preceding works, all in one vol. 8vo, 1622. Sold at Bindley's sale for £35 14*s.*; Sykes's, £42; Perry's, £38 6*s.*

Hannay, R. Polit. publications, 1821–31.

Hannay, Robert. Proceed. of the Quakers, 1694.

Hannes, Edward. An Account of the Dissection of the Duke of Gloucester, 1700, 4to.

Hannes, Wm. Serms., 1717–25.

Hansard, George. Law rel. to Aliens, 1844–46, 8vo.

Hansard, George Agar. The Book of Archery, Lon., 1840, 8vo. With 15 illustrations.

"The pictorial embellishments are some of the most beautiful we have seen."—*Lon. Art-Union.*

Hansard, Hugh J. Letters and Thoughts rel. to Christian Knowledge and Justice, 1784, 8vo.

Hansard, John. Entries of Declarations, and other Pleadings, &c., Lon., 1685, fol.

Hansard, T. C. Parliamentary Debates from 1803 to 1856, and continued regularly. Cobbett's Parl. Debates were merged in Hansard's Debates. To these the legal and historical student should add Parliamentary History, from the earliest period (1072) to 1803, 36 vols., and Howell's State Trials, 34 vols. r. 8vo. And, if he can, let him also procure the Rolls of Parliament, 1278–1503, with the General Index, 7 vols. fol. Respecting the value of the Parliamentary History to the historical student, see Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist. and Lord Brougham's Political Philosophy. To Mr. Hansard we are also indebted for Typographia, 1825, r. 8vo, and for Treatises on Printing and Type-Founding, pub. in Encyc. Brit., and reprinted in a p. 8vo vol.; last ed., 1851.

"A Printer's manual, which every one in the trade will find it his interest to possess."—*Westminster Review.*

Hanselins, J. G. Medicina Brevis, 1714, 8vo.

Hanson, A. C. 1. Laws of Maryland, 1765–84, Annap., 1787, fol. 2. Rept. case Baptis Irvine, Balt., 1808, 8vo.

Hanson, Rev. J. H., d. 1857. The Lost Prince: Facts tending to prove the identity of Louis XVII. of France and the Rev. Eleazer Williams, Missionary to the Indians, N. York, 1854, 12mo. See Putnam's Mag., Feb., April, and July, 1853; Feb. 1854. In the Appendix to the Redeemed Captive Returning to Zion, being an account of the Rev. John Williams, (Northampton, Mass., 1853, 16mo,) the author professes to prove that the Rev. Eleazer Williams is a direct descendant of the Rev. John Williams, and therefore that he cannot be "The Lost Prince." Mr. Williams d. in 1858. See Knickerbocker Mag., Nov. 1858.

Hanson, Rev. J. W., b. 1823, at Boston, Mass. 1. Hist. of Danvers, Mass. 2. Hist. of Norridgewock, Maine. 3. Hist. of Gardiner, Maine. 4. Starry Oracles. 5. Ladies' Casket. 6. Flora's Dial. 7. Offering to Beauty. 8. Witnesses to the Truth, &c.

Hanson, Joseph. Petitions for Peace, 1808.

Hanson, Sir Levett. Hist. of Knighthood, Lon., 1802, 2 vols. 8vo. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1080.

Hanson, Martha. Sonnets, &c., 1809, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo.

Hanson, Raphe. Certain Nautical Questions.

Hanvil, John, a monk of St. Alban's, of the 12th cent., wrote a long Latin poem, in nine books, entit. Architrenius, Paris, 1517, 4to. There are two MSS. of it in the Bodleian Library, with some epistles, epigrams, and other poems, by the same author.

Hanway, James. Brit. Troops in America, 1760, 8vo.

Hanway, John. 1. Psalmi Davidis I., &c., Lon., 1723, fol.; 1726, 8vo. 2. Trans. and Poems, 1730, 8vo.

Hanway, Jonas, 1712–1786, a native of Portsmouth, England, resided for some years in Russia, engaged in mercantile business. On his return he pub. the work by which he is best known: An Hist. Account of the Brit. Trade over the Caspian Sea, with a Jour. of Travels from London through Russia into Persia, and back again through Russia, Germany, and Holland, Lon., 1753–54

4 vols. 4to This is a work of considerable value; but some years later Jonas gave to the world an account of a much less extensive tour, viz.: A Journal of Eight Days' Journey from Portsmouth to Kingston-upon-Thames, through Southampton, Wiltshire, &c. To which is added an Essay upon Tea and its pernicious consequences, 1756, 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Johnson's notice of these works deserves to be quoted:

> "Jonas," says he, "acquired some reputation by travelling abroad, but lost it all by travelling at home."—*Boswell's Johnson:*

Where see also the account of Johnson's defence of his favourite beverage against Jonas's onslaught upon it, and the good philanthropist's rejoinder.

Hanway took a lively interest in the promotion of religion and the welfare of the poorer classes, and pub. many treatises upon these subjects. See Pugh's Life of Hanway; Johnson's Works, by Hawkins; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Forster's Life of Goldsmith; McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lxv. Jonas deserves a kindly remembrance every rainy day, for to him the male sex are indebted for the use of the umbrella. The great Christian institution of the Sunday-School, which no Christian or patriot should neglect, found a zealous advocate in the excellent Hanway. He was also the principal founder of the Marine Society and the Magdalen Hospital.

Harbaugh, Henry, b. 1817, Franklin co., Penna., pastor of the First German Reformed Church, Lancaster, Penna. 1. Heaven; or, The Sainted Dead, Phila., 1848, 12mo. 2. Heavenly Recognition of Friends, 1851, 12mo. 3. Heavenly Home, 1853, 12mo. 4. Birds of the Bible, 1854, 4to. 5. Union with the Church, 1856, 18mo. 6. The Fathers of the German Reformed Church in Europe and America, 1857–58, 3 vols. 12mo. 7. The Life of the Rev. Michael Schlatter, 1857, 12mo. 8. The True Glory of Woman, 1858, 12mo. Mr. Harbaugh's works have been widely circulated and highly commended.

Harbert, Sir Wm., Knt. 1. Lett. to a Roman pretended Catholike, Lon., 1586, 4to. 2. Laudes of Sir P. Sidney, 1586, 4to. 3. Prophesie of Cadwallader, last King of the Britaines, 1606, 4to. Bindley, £7 10*s*.

Harbin, Rev. George. See Bedford, Hilkiah.

Harbin, Thomas. Traveller's Companion, Lon., 1702.

Harby, Isaac, 1788–1828, a native of Charleston, S. C., was the author of the Gordian Knot, a Play, 1807; Alberti, a Play; an Address before the Reformed Society of Israelites, 1825; and numerous essays in the periodicals of the day. In June, 1828, he removed to New York, where he contributed to the Evening Post, and other Journals. A selection from his Miscellaneous Writings was pub. 1829, Charleston, 8vo, by Henry L. Pinckney and Abraham Moise. See Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

Harby, Thomas. Passages of Scripture, 1678, fol.

Harcourt, James, D.D. Serms., 1721, '35, both 4to.

Harcourt, Leveson Vernon, Chancellor of the Cathedral, and Preb. of York. 1. The Doctrine of the Deluge, Lon., 1838, 2 vols. 8vo. A valuable work. 2. A Remonstrance to the Bp. of Exeter, &c., 1850, 8vo. 3. Lects. on the Four Gospels Harmonized, 1851, 3 vols. 8vo.

Harcourt, Robert. A Relation of a Voyage to Guiana, Lon., 1613, '26, 4to. La même, traduite en Hollandais, Leyden, 1707, 8vo. This will be also found entire in the Harleian Miscell., and a portion of it is in Purchas's Pilgrimes, vol. iv. Lowndes, by a misprint doubtless, makes it read Voyage to *Guinea!*

Hardcastle, David, Jr. 1. Letters on the Currency, Lon., 8vo. 2. Banks and Bankers, 2d ed., 1842, p. 8vo. The bankers of a country—the Hopes and Welles' and Barings of the Old World, and the Wards, the Drexels, the Clarks, and the Corcorans of the New—are powerful auxiliaries to the enterprise and energy developed in the walks of Commerce and the marts of Trade.

Hardcastle, Thomas. Christian Geography and Arithmetic, being a Survey of the World in several Serms., Lon., 1674, 8vo.

Hardcastle, Wm. 1. Genealog. Text-Book; Brit. Hist., Lon., 18mo. 2. Cat. of Astronomy, &c., 1845, 18mo.

Hardeby, Geoffrey, an Augustine monk, confessor to Henry II., and Prof. at Oxford, d. 1360, wrote Lects. on the O. and N. Tests., A Hist. of his Order, and a Tract on Evangelical Poverty.

Hardie, David. Taxation of Coals, Lon., 1792, 8vo.

Hardie, Thomas. Serms., Hawick, 1811.

Hardiman, J. Hist. of the Town and County of Galway, Dubl., 1820, 4to.

> "A valuable addition to Irish topography."

Hardin, Martin D., of Kentucky. Rep. of Cases in Court of Appeals, Kentucky, 1805-08, Frankfort, 1810, 8vo.

Harding. Farmers' Account-Book for 1816–17.

Harding, A. An Epitome of Universal History from the Earliest Period to 1848, Lon., 1848, 8vo.

> "Historical charts, and a copious chronological index to assist the memory, add to the usefulness of this epitome, which is otherwise well calculated for the purposes of instruction."—*Lon Lit. Gazette.*

Harding, J. D., b. 1797, an artist of London, has pub. a number of valuable works, among which are Lessons on Art, The Guide and Companion to the Lessons on Art, Lessons on Trees, Elementary Art, and the Principles of Art. Sketches at Home and Abroad: 60 tinted drawings, imp. fol.

> "A treasure-house of delight. Here Northern Italy yields up its architectural glories and its lake-scenery, Venice its palaces, the Tyrol its romantic valleys and villages, the Rhenish cities their picturesque beauty, and France and England their greenest spots of remembrance."—*Lon. Athen.*

See Men of the Time, Lon., 1856; Westm. Rev., April, 1855

Harding, J. W. Sketches in North Wales, Lon., 1810, fol.

Harding, or **Hardyng, John,** an old English chronicler, b. 1378, lived at least to the age of 87. He was employed in collecting documents for the purpose of ascertaining what fealty was due from the Scottish kings to the kings of England, and is said to have forged papers where he did not find what he looked for: but it is possible that Harding himself was deceived. Certain it is that he acquired a taste for such researches, and drew up a Metrical Chronicle of England from the earliest times to the reign of Henry IV. It was first printed by Grafton, with a continuation to the 34th year of Henry VIII., by the same, in prose, in 1543, sm. 4to. This edit. is very rare; the Roxburghe copy was sold for £13 13*s*., which we believe to have been the highest price ever paid for it. In 1812 a new ed. was pub. in r. 4to, with a biographical and literary preface by Sir Henry Ellis. To this preface, and to the authorities subjoined below, we refer the reader.

> "This work is almost beneath criticism, and fit only for the attention of an antiquary. Harding may be pronounced to be the most impotent of our metrical historians, especially where we recollect the great improvements which English poetry had now received. I will not even except Robert of Gloucester, who lived in the infancy of taste and versification. The chronicle of this authentic and laborious annalist has hardly those more modest graces which could properly recommend and adorn a detail of the British story in prose. He has left some pieces in prose; and Winstanley says, 'As his prose was very usefull, so was his poetry, as much delightfull.' I am of opinion that both his prose and poetry are equally useful and delightful. What can be more frigid and unanimated than these lines?
>
> "Kyng Arthure then in Avalon so died,' &c.?"
>
> *Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.*, ed. 1840; ii. 330.

Good old Thomas Fuller estimates Harding's poetry at a much higher rate:

> "In my judgment, he had drank as hearty a draught of Helicon as any in his age."—*Worthies of Yorkshire*, ed. 1840, iii. 428.

Mr. Hallam remarks that, whilst Lydgate and Bishop Pecock are not read with ease by the modern student, the Paston Letters, Sir John Fortescue's Discourse on Monarchy, and Harding's Chronicle, present scarcely any difficulty. See Literary Hist. of Europe, ed. 1854, i. 311–312. See also Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet. Anglic.; Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq.; and his Lib. Comp.

Harding, John, late Priest and Dominican Fryar. A Recantation Serm. on Ps. cxix. 71, Lon., 1620, 4to.

> "Wherein he hath declared his just motives which have moved him to leave the Church of Rome."

Harding, John, D.D., Bishop of Bombay, 1851; formerly Rector of St. Ann's, Blackfriars. 1. Serm., Lon., 1837, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1841, 12mo.

Harding, Nathaniel. Serms., Lon., 1714, '15, both 8vo.

Harding, S. and E. 1. Shakspeare illustrated by Portraits and Views, Lon., 1793, 8vo. 2. Biographical Mirrour, 1795–1810, 3 vols. 4to, £7 10*s*.

Harding, Samuel. Sicily and Naples, or the Fatall Union; a Tragædy, 1640, 4to.

Harding, Samuel. Coats of Arms of English Nobility, Lon., 1741, 4to.

Harding, or **Hardinge, Thomas,** D.D., 1512–1572, educated at and Fellow of New College, Oxford, Hebrew Prof. of the Univ. in 1542, became a zealous Roman Catholic, and wrote seven controversial tracts (1564–68) in opposition to Bishop Jewel.

> "Each writer, Jewel and Hardinge, was considered as the champion of his party, and each allowed by both parties to display great ability in the controversy."—Charles Butler.

Humphrey thus compares them:

"In multis pares sunt & ambo doctrinæ & eloquentiæ gloria præcellentes."—*Life of Jewel.*

See Jewel, John, and authorities there cited; Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Dodd's Ch. Hist.; Prince's Worthies of Devon; Strype's Cranmer; Tanner; Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 1038.

Harding, Thomas. Variation of the Needle; Trans. Irish Acad., 1791.

Harding, Rev. Thomas. Edit. of Henrie Bullinger's Fiftie Godlie and Learned Serms., in 5 Decades; Parker Society, Camb., 1849–51, &c., 4 vols. 8vo. See Strype's Annals of the Reform.; Saxii Onomasticon; Vita à Simlero; Melchior Adam in vitis Theolog.

Hardinge, C. S. Views in India, Lon., 1847, imp. fol. Pub. £5 5*s.*; £7 7*s.*; £10 10*s.*

Hardinge, George, 1744–1816, a son of Nicholas Hardinge, educated at Trin. Coll., Camb., was in 1787 made Senior Justice of the counties of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radmor, and in 1789 appointed Attorney-General to the Queen. He wrote Letters to Burke on the impeachment of Hastings; Chalmeriana,—an attack on George Chalmers's Supp. Apology for the Believers in the Shakspeare Papers, 1808, 8vo; the Essence of Malone,—an attack on Malone's Life of Dryden, 1800, 8vo, 2d ed. same year; Another Essence of Malone,—an attack on Malone's Shakspeare, 1801, 8vo; The Filial Tribute; Three Serms., by a Layman; An Essay on the Character of Jonathan; The Russian Chiefs, an Ode, 1814, 4to; 2d ed., same year; Memoirs of Dr. Sneyd Davies, 1817, 8vo. A speech of his, delivered at the Bar of the House of Lords, against Fox's East India Bill, was pub. in 1783, 8vo. His Miscellaneous Works in Prose and Verse, with the life of the author, were pub. by John Nichols in 1818, 3 vols. 8vo, *q. v.*; see also Nichols's Lit. Anec., and Hardinge, Nicholas.

Hardinge, Rev. H. Remarks on the 12th and 14th Chaps. of 1st Epist. to the Corinth., &c., Lon., 1836, 8vo.

"This tract elucidates certain words and difficult passages in the third and thirteenth chapters of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Hardinge, Nicholas, M.P., 1700–1758, father of G. Hardinge, educated at King's Coll., Camb., was chief clerk of the H. of Commons, 1731–52, and subsequently appointed joint Secretary of the Treasury. He was an excellent classical scholar and a learned antiquary. Poems, Latin, Greek, and English, with an Essay on Govt., Lon., 1818, 8vo. A former ed. for private distribution was printed in 1780. Collected and revised by George Hardinge. See Nichols's Select Collection of Poems, 1780, 8vo.

Hardisway, Peter, M.D. Med. con. to Phil. Trans., 1723, '27.

Hardman, Rev. Ed. Explan. and Prac. Comment. on the N. Test., Dubl., 1830–32, 2 vols. 8vo. New ed., by Dalton, 1839, 2 vols. 8vo.

"They contain several useful hints on prophetical passages, published before his views became warped by Irvingism."—Bickersteth.

Hardman, F. Trans. of Prof. Weiss's Hist. of the French Protestant Refugees, Lon., 1854, 8vo.

"We hail the appearance of M. Weiss's book with pleasure."—*Edin. Rev.*

Hardress, Sir Thomas, Knt. Rep. of Cases in Excheq., 1664–80, and to 21 Chas. II., Lon., 1693, fol.; 2d ed., Dubl., 1792, fol.

"This volume contains some of the most learnedly argued of the old Reports."—Green.

See Wallace's Reporters, 3d ed., 1855, 201.

Hardwick, Charles, Fellow of St. Catherine's Hall, and Whitehall Preacher. 1. An Hist. Inq. rel. to St. Catherine of Alexandria; Camb. Antiq. Soc. Pub. in vol. xv. 2. Hist. of the Thirty-Nine Articles, Camb., 1851, 8vo. 3. Twenty Serms. for Town Congregations, 1853, cr. 8vo. 4. Hist. of the Christian Church, 7th cent. to the Reformation, 1853, p. 8vo. Highly commended in the Brit. Quar., Nov. 1853; Clerical Jour., Sept. 22, 1853; Chris. Remem., Oct. 1853; Nonconformist, Nov. 30, 1853; Notes and Queries, Oct. 8, 1853; Spectator, Sept. 17, 1853; Guardian, April 12, 1854.

Hardwick, Humphrey. Serms., Lon., 1644.

Hardwick, Wm. Serm., Lon., 1638, 4to.

Hardwicke, Major-General, and **Mr. Gray.** Illustrations of Indian Zoology, Lon., 2 vols. fol., £21. See Archæol., 1785; Trans. Linn. Soc., 1804.

Hardwicke, Earls of. See Yorke.

Hardy. Duty of the Customs, 1803.

Hardy, Miss. Owen Glendower; an Historical Romance, Lon., 1849, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Hardy, Lieut. Sporting Adventures in the New World, Lon., 1855, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Hardy, Francis. Memoirs of the Polit. and Private Life of James Caulfield, Earl of Charlemont, Lon., 1810, 4to; 1812, 2 vols. 8vo.

"From what we have now said, the reader will conclude that we think very favourably of this book: and we do think it both entertaining and instructive. But—for there is always a *but* in a Reviewer's praises—it has also its faults and its imperfections; and these, alas! so great and so many, that it requires all the good-nature we can catch by sympathy from the author not to treat him now and then with a terrible and exemplary severity."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Rev.*, xix. 95–128; *and in his Miscellanies.*

"Not that these Memoirs of Lord Charlemont form a complete History of Ireland during the life of that nobleman: that is what they neither are nor pretend to be, but they afford a very liberal and entertaining contribution towards it; they supply a great deal of important matter which is not to be obtained from any other source."—Earl Dudley: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, vi. 124–147.

Mr. Hardy contributed a paper on the Agamemnon of Æschylus to Trans. Irish Acad., 1788.

Hardy, H. H. Analytical Researches in Spirit Magnetism, Lon., 1852, 8vo.

Hardy, Henry. A Vision from the Lord, 1792, 8vo.

Hardy, Horatio Charles. Register of Ships in E. I. Co.'s Service, 1760–1811, Lon., 1811. Revised and continued by his son.

Hardy, J. Memoirs of Lord Nelson, 1806.

Hardy, James. Arithmetic, Lon., 1760, 8vo.

Hardy, James, M.D. Colic, &c., 1788, '90, both 8vo.

Hardy, John. 1. Voyage to Bermudas, 1661, 4to. 2. Voyage to Barbadoes, 1671, 8vo.

Hardy, John Stockdale, Registrar of the Archdeaconry Courts of Leicester. 1. Hours of Thought, Lon., 1840, fp. 8vo. 2. Palace of Phantasy and other Poems, 1845, fp. 8vo. 3. Literary Remains, edited by John Gough Nichols, 1852, 8vo.

"A very pleasing work, which will suit Conservative politicians and antiquaries, whilst it affords matter interesting to the Ecclesiastical Lawyer."—*Lon. Law Magazine, May*, 1852.

Hardy, Jos. Tour in the Mts. of the Pyrenees, Lon., r. 8vo.

Hardy, Nathaniel, D.D., 1618–1670, entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1632; became minister of St. Dionis Back-Church and Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; Archdeacon of Lewes and Dean of Rochester, 1660. Serms., 1646–66. First Epist. General of John unfolded and applied, 1656, 4to. A Puritan exposition.

Hardy, Philip Dixon. 1. Wellington; a Poem, 1814, 4to. 2. Holy Wells of Ireland, 1841, 18mo. 3. Unitarianism Unmasked. 4. The Northern Tourist. 5. The Philosophy of Christianity; 2d ed., 1847, 12mo. 6. Popery in Ireland in 1846–47, 8vo; 1847. 7. Tourist through Ireland, 1858. Mr. Hardy's name is widely known in connexion with the Dublin Penny Journal and other literary enterprises.

Hardy, R. Spence, Wesleyan Missionary. 1. The British Government and the Idolatry of Ceylon, Lon., 1841, 8vo. 2. Eastern Monachism, Lon., 1850, 8vo.

"The volume deserves an European circulation."—*Lon. Christian Times.*

Hardy, Lieut. R. W. H. Travels in the Interior of Mexico in 1825–28, Lon., 1829, 8vo. Hardy was deputed to take charge of a Pearl Fishery in the Gulf of California. His book gives interesting accounts of Guaymas, Sonora, and Lower California. It is illustrated with maps, and a chart of the junction of the rivers Gila and Colorado, &c.

"This work is certainly one of the most curious and interesting that has ever appeared on the subject of this interesting country. It seems that the author travelled far into the interior, and explored many parts never before visited by a European."—*Court Journal.*

"An exceedingly interesting book, abounding in miscellaneous information and anecdote."—*United Service Jour.*

Hardy, Rev. Robert. Nature of Baptism.

Hardy, Samuel, 1720–1793, Rector of Blakenham Parva, Suffolk, pub. some astronom. and theolog. works, 1752–83, among which are:—1. Principal Prophecies of the O. and N. Tests., Lon., 1770, 8vo. 2. New Trans. of St. Paul's Epist. to the Hebrews, 1783, 8vo.

"The alterations of the common translation in the version of the Hebrews are not very numerous, yet they are sometimes rather free. The notes are short, and the doctrine orthodox."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

3. Novum Testamentum Græcum Scholiis Theologicus et Philologicus, 2 vols. 8vo; Londini, 1768; 2d ed., 1776; 3d ed., 1820.

"It was a very useful companion to every biblical student, and has gone through two editions, (the 2d in 1776,) the first of which is the best; but it must be acknowledged that the Greek text in both is inexcusably incorrect."—Dr. Clarke.

"The *third* edition of this work is the most correct: it is beautifully printed. The notes are chiefly extracted from Poole's Synopsis."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"Hardy does not assign them [the notes] to their respective authors, and the doctrines which they contain are not always very correct."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Hardy, Thomas, D.D. The Patriot, with Observ. on the writings of T. Paine, 2d ed., Edin., 1793, 8vo.

Hardy, T. Duffus, Assistant Keeper of the Public Records. 1. A Descrip. of the Close Rolls in the Tower of London, Lon., 1833, 8vo. Privately printed.

> "This volume contains Mr. Hardy's Introduction prefixed to the Close Rolls, printed by order of his Majesty's Commissioners for Public Records."—*Martin's Cat. of Privately Printed Books*, 2d ed., 1854, 442.

2. A Cat. of Lord-Chancellors, Keepers of the Great Seal, Masters of the Rolls, and Principal Officers of the High Ct. of Chancery, from the earliest period to the present time, 1843, 8vo. 250 copies printed.

3. Monumenta Historica Britannica, by H. Petrie, J. Sharpe, and T. D. Hardy, 1849, fol. 4. Memoirs of Rt. Hon. Lord Langdale, 1852, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. New ed. of Le Neve's Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, corrected and continued from 1715 to the present time, Oxf., 1854, 3 vols. 8vo. A most valuable work.

Hardy, Wm. Time-Keepers, 1806–08.

Hardyng, John. See HARDING.

Hare and Skinner. The Silk-Worm; Trans. Amer. Soc., ii. 347.

Hare, Mrs. Dilapidations of the Palace at Chichester impartially stated, Lon., 1742, 4to.

Hare, Augustus J. C. Epitaphs for Country Churchyards, Lon., 1856.

> "We commend Mr. Hare's little book very willingly—especially to the country clergy."—*Lon. Athenæum, May* 3, 1856.

Hare, Augustus William, late Fellow of New College, and Rector of Alton-Barnes since 1829, d. at Rome in 1834, aged 40. Serms. to a Country Congregation, Lon., 1837, 2 vols. 8vo; 7th ed., 1851, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "Very striking and useful."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Stu.*
>
> "They are, in truth, as it appears to us, on the whole, compositions of very rare merit in their kind."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lix. 33–48.
>
> "All may read them with profit; but to clergymen, if studied with discretion, they may prove serviceable in no common degree."—*Lon. Chris. Observer.*
>
> "These volumes present us with the workings of a pious and highly-gifted mind."—*British Mag.*
>
> "Of recent writers there is none with whom we are acquainted who, in point of *diction*, so well deserves to be a model, as the late Augustus William Hare."—*Edin. Rev.*, lxxii. 66–98.

Mr. Hare was one of the authors of Guesses at Truth by Two Brothers: see HARE, JULIUS CHARLES.

Hare, Rev. Edward Wesley. 1. Treat. on Justification, 2d ed., with a Pref. by Thos. Jackson, Lon., 1839, 12mo. Highly esteemed by the Wesleyan Methodists. 2. Preservative against the Errors of Socinianism, 8vo. Written in reply to Mr. Grundy of Manchester.

> "The author [Hare] was an acute reasoner, and very familiar with the holy scriptures."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

Hare, Francis, D.D., d. 1740, a native of London, admitted of King's Coll., Camb., where he subsequently became tutor, 1688; Dean of Worcester, 1708; Dean of St. Paul's, 1726; Bishop of St. Asaph, 1727; trans. to Chichester, 1731. To Dr. Hare as a classical critic and as a theologian we have already had occasion to allude in our lives of RICHARD BENTLEY, see p. 171; ANTHONY COLLINS, see p. 412; and THOMAS EDWARDS, see p. 548. We may readily believe that

> "Hare was excessively piqued at the utter annihilation of his Terence and Phædrus, the one soon after its birth, the other before its birth, by Bentley's edition of both together in 1726, who never once names Hare."

For further information respecting this learned critic—for such he certainly was, though no Bentley—consult authorities referred to below. He took a lively interest in the Bangorian Controversy, and pub. a number of pieces against Hoadly, which were included in the collective ed. of his Works, 1746, 4 vols. 8vo. Again, 1755, 4 vols. 8vo. The following works of his deserve a special notice:

1. Difficulties and Discouragements which attend the Study of the Scriptures in the Way of Private Judgment, 1714, '35, '45, 8vo.

> "With all the merit of this beautiful satire, I believe that had the author foreseen that the liberty which animates this fine-turned piece of raillery would have given scandal to any good man, he would have made abatement in the vigour of his wit and arguments."—BP. WARBURTON.

2. Psalmorum Liber in Versiculas Metricè divisus, etc., 1736, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "This work does more honour to the genius and industry of the author than to his judgment. That the Psalms are poetical is very obvious; but that they are constructed on similar principles with Greek and Latin verse the learned bishop has failed to prove. The true pronunciation of Hebrew is irrecoverably lost, and the discussions of Meibomius, Gomarus, and Le Clerc, have thrown little light on it. The hypothesis of Hare met with an able antagonist in Bishop Lowth, and a defender in Dr. Edwards."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Mr. Orme refers to Bishop Lowth's Metricæ Hareanæ brevis Confutatio, annexed to his Lectures, De Sacrâ Poesi Hebræorum. The Edwards whom he names is Thomas Edwards, in whose life we have already referred to this controversy. See Whiston's Life; Swift's Works; Cole's MS. Athenæ in Brit. Mus.; Gent. Mag.; Blackwood's Mag., xxviii. 653.

Hare, Henry, Lord Coleraine. A Scale of Devotions, musical and gradual; or, Descants on the 15 Psalms of Degrees, Lon., 1681, fol.

Hare, Henry, Lord Coleraine, 1693–1749, a profound scholar and learned antiquary, pub. a poem in the Academiæ Oxoniensis Comitia Philologica, 1713, and in the Musæ Anglicana, iii. 403, under the title of Musarum oblatio ad Reginam.

Hare, Hugh. 1. A Charge at Sessions. 2. The Conspiracy of Fieschi, trans. from the Italian of Mascardi, Lon., 1693, 8vo.

Hare, J. I. Clark, and **Wallace, Horace Binney.** 1. American Leading Cases in Law, Phila., 2 vols. 8vo, 1847; 3d ed., 1852. 2. Smith's (J. W.) Leading Cases in Law, 4th Amer. from the 3d Lon. ed., with addits., 1852, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. White (F. T.) and Tudor's (O. D.) Leading Cases in Equity, with addits., 2d Amer. ed., 1852, 3 vols. 8vo. 4. The New English Exchequer Reports, 35 vols. pub. to 1855.

> "I scarcely know of any volumes which I deem of more importance or value for a professional library."—JOSEPH STORY.

See WALLACE, HORACE BINNEY.

Hare, James, d. 1808. Serms., &c., 1797–1809.

Hare, John. St. John's Ghost; or, Anti-Normanisme, Lon., 1647, 4to. Reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany.

Hare, Julius Charles, Rector of Hurstmonceaux, Archdeacon of Lewis, a Canon of Chichester, Chaplain to the Queen, and late Fellow of Trinity Coll., Camb., d. 1855, aged 59. This learned gentleman pub. The Mission of the Comforter, The Victory of Faith, and other sermons, a number of theological and other works. He is best known to general readers as one of the authors—in conjunction with his brother, Augustus William Hare, and others—of Guesses at Truth, and as joint translator with Bishop Thirlwall of vols. i. and ii. of Niebuhr's History of Rome.

The 1st ed. of Guesses at Truth appeared in 1827, and the 3d in 1847: Series Second, 2d ed., 1848. Thirlwall and Hare's trans. from Niebuhr was first pub. in 1828–32, 2 vols. 8vo. A new ed. was issued in 1855. In 1848 Mr. Hare edited the Essays and Tales of John Sterling, with a Memoir of his Life, in 2 vols. 12mo. Mr. Carlyle evinced but little satisfaction with the labours of the editor. For further information respecting Archdeacon Hare and his literary labours, see Lon. Gent. Mag., April, 1855, 424–425; Sir Wm. Hamilton's Discussions; Hallam's Literary Hist. of Europe, 4th ed., i. 298–301, n.; Madden's Life of the Countess of Blessington; Edin. Rev., Jan. 1833; Lon. Quar. Rev., July, 1855; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xxv. 657; Blackw. Mag., xlii. 92; xliii. 287–288; Longman's Notes on Books, Aug. and Nov. 1855.

Hare, Robert, M.D., 1781–1858, an eminent chemist, Emeritus Prof. of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. He distinguished himself by a number of important scientific discoveries, among which the agency of the compound hydro-oxygen in obtaining a greater amount of heat than had ever before been developed is perhaps the best known. This discovery was made by Dr. Hare when he was but about twenty-one years of age. In 1810 he pub. a pamphlet entitled Brief View of the Policy and Resources of the United States, and he is the author of more than one hundred and fifty papers contributed to various periodicals. His last publication was Spiritualism Scientifically Demonstrated, N. York, 1855, 8vo.

Hare, Samuel. 1. Practical Observations on Curvatures of the Spine, 3d ed., Lon., 1849, 8vo.

> "We therefore unhesitatingly commend his work as a truthful and trustworthy statement of the power of scientific Surgery and Medicine over some of the most grievous hindrances to human activity and industry."—*Lon. Medical Gazette.*

2. Physical Education of Children, 1852, 8vo.

Hare, Thomas. Serms., 1747–48.

Hare, Thomas. Con. to Trans. Hort. Soc., 1817.

Hare, Thomas. 1. Discovery of Evidence, Lon., 1836, 8vo; N. York, 1836, 8vo. 2. Rep. in Chancery, 1841–52, 8 vols. 8vo. 3. In conjunction with H. J. Nicholl and J. M. Carrow, Cases rel. to Railways and Canals in Law and Equity, 1835–52, 6 vols. 8vo.

Harewood, Harry. Dict. of Sports, Lon., 12mo.

Harflete, Henry. 1. A Banquet of Essayes, &c., Lon., 1653, sm. 8vo. 2. Vox Cœlorum; Predictions Defended, 8vo.

Harford, Charles Joseph. Antiquities found in Somersetshire; Archæol., 1803.

Harford, John S. The Life of Thomas Burgess, D.D., late Lord-Bishop of Salisbury, 2d ed., Lon., 1841, fp. 8vo.

"One of the most pleasing, as well as instructive, volumes of Christian and ecclesiastical biography which of late years has issued from the press. The Christian reader will peruse it with delight and gratitude; and ecclesiastics of every rank may read it for their guidance and instruction."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"Written in the clear, simple, and unaffected style which becomes biography; and is interesting at once from its subject, and from the various letters and anecdotes it contains of literary and ecclesiastical contemporaries."—*British Critic.*

"A very interesting memoir."—*British Mag.*

See Burgess, Thomas, D.D.

Harford, Raph. A Gospel Engine; or, Streams of Love and Pity to quench and prevent new flames in England, Lon., 1649, fol.

Hargrave, A. Collegiate Physicians, Lon., 1676, 4to.

Hargrave, Ely. See Hargrove.

Hargrave, Francis, 1741–1821, an eminent law-writer, educated at the Univ. of Oxford, has been already noticed in our lives of Charles Butler, Sir Edward Coke, and Sir Matthew Hale. He removed to Lincoln's Inn in 1764, and in 1772 distinguished himself in the Habeas Corpus of James Somersett, a negro for whom he was counsel. In addition to his labours upon Coke on Littleton, his ed. of Hale's Jurisdiction of the Lords' House of Parliament, and the published report of the case of Somersett, his best-known works are—1. An Argument in Defence of Literary Property, 1774, cr. 8vo. 2. Collec. of State Trials, 1776, 11 vols. fol.; usually bound in 6. Howell's State Trials is the best collection: see the article State Trials in Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 660–661, and authorities there cited; and see Howell, T. B., in this Dictionary. 3. A Collection of Tracts rel. to the Law of England, from MSS. never before pub., 1787, 4to. See 3 Kent, 426; 4 Barn. & Cres., 505; 15 East, 304; 5 Barn. & Ald., 285; Hoff. Leg. Stu., 186; Brooke's Bib. Leg. Ang., 241; 80 Lon. Month. Rev., 484. 4. Collectanea Juridica; consisting of Tracts rel. to the Law and Constitution of England, Titles of Honour, and Constitutional Subjects, 1791–92, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. Judicial Arguments and Collections, 1797–99, 2 vols. 4to. 6. Juris Consult Excercitations; consisting of Tracts upon the Laws of England, Titles of Honour, and Constitutional Subjects, 1811–13, 3 vols. 4to. Mr. Hargrave was possessed of a vast fund of legal erudition.

"His legal power, and the extent of his knowledge, have rarely been equalled, and perhaps never surpassed."

"Mr. Hargrave, a gentleman of great and profound learning, than whom no man that ever lived was more conversant with the law of the country."—*Speech of Lord Lyndhurst on Life-Peerage in England, delivered in the House of Lords, Feb.* 7, 1856.

Mr. Hargrave's valuable Law Library was purchased by Government in 1813 for £8000, and was deposited in the British Museum.

Hargrave, J. F. Thelluson Act, Lon., 1842, 8vo.

"Mr. Hargrave has treated his very difficult subject with much learning and acuteness."—6 *Jurist*, 426.

Hargraves, Edmund Hammond, the Discoverer of the Gold-Fields in Australia. Australia and its Gold-Fields, Lon., 1855, p. 8vo. See Men of the Time, Lon., 1856.

Hargraves, James. Serms., 1723, '24, both 4to.

Hargreaves, James. Family Religion, 1811.

Hargreaves, James. Theolog. Essays, &c., Lon., 8vo.

Hargreaves, Robert. Serms., 1745, '46, both 8vo.

Hargreaves, Thomas. Colours for the Artist, Phil. Mag., 1814.

Hargrove, Ely. 1. Hist. of Knaresborough, &c., 1769, 12mo; 6th ed., 1809, 12mo. 2. Anecdotes of Archery, 1792, 12mo. 3. Yorkshire Gazetteer, 1806, sm. 8vo.

Hargrove, George, or **Hargroves, W.** Surgeon. Islands of Walcheren and South Beveland, Lon., 1812, 4to.

Hargrove, W. Hist. and Descrip. of the City of York. York, 1818, 3 vols. r. 8vo.

Harington, E. C., Preb. and Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of Exeter. 1. Notes on the Church of Scot. 1555–1842, Edin., 1843, 8vo. 2. Consecration of Churches, 1844, '47, 8vo. 3. Succession of Bishops in the Ch. of Eng. unbroken, 1846, '52, 8vo. 4. Serms. on Apostolical Succession, 1847, 8vo. 5. Reformers of Ang. Ch., and Macaulay's England, 8vo. 6. Reconsecration, &c. of the Churches, 1850, 8vo. 7. The Bull of Pius IX., 1850, 8vo. 8. Letter, &c. of the LV. Canon in 1851, 8vo. 9. A Few Words in Answer to the Rev. W. Goode's Reply to Archdeacon Churton and Chancellor Harington on the LV. Canon, etc., 1852, 8vo. 10. Serm., Acts xxiv. 4, 1852, 8vo.

Harington, Henry, M.D. See Harrington.

Harington, Rev. Henry. See Harrington.

Harington, John Herbert. See Harrington.

Hariot, Thomas. See Harriot.

Harkey, S. W., Lutheran Pastor, Frederick, Md. 1 Address before Phrenakosmian Society of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, 1837. 2. Lutheran Sunday-School Question-Book, Fredericktown, 1838. 3. The Visitor, editor, Frederick, 1840. 4. Translation of Starke's Prayer-Book. 5. The Church's Best State. 6. Sermon on the Death of Gen. Harrison. 7. Sermon on National Thanksgiving. 8. Prisons for Women.

Harkness, Albert. 1. Arnold's First Latin Book, N. York, 12mo. 2. Second Latin Book, 1853, 12mo. These manuals have been highly commended by distinguished professors in a number of colleges.

Harkness, J. Con. to Med. Chir. Trans., 1811.

Harkness, Rev. J. Messiah's Throne and Kingdom, N. York, 1853, 12mo.

Harlan, J., of Philadelphia. Memoir of India and Affghanistan, Phila., 1842, 12mo. See Lon. Athenæum, 1842, 779–781.

Harlan, Richard, M.D., of Philadelphia. 1. Fauna Americana, Phila., 1825, 8vo. 2. Medical and Physical Researches, 1835, 8vo. Various medical and other essays.

Harland, Marion. See Hawes, Miss Mary Virginia.

Harle, Jonathan, M.D. An Hist. Essay on the State of Physic in the O. and N. Test. and the Apocryphal Interval, Lon., 1729, 8vo.

Harley. Justification of the H. of Com., 1701, fol.

Harley, Sir Edward. An Essay towards the Settlement of Peace and Truth in the Church, Lon., 1681, 4to. We presume this work to be the production of the elder Edward Harley, father of Robert, Earl of Oxford, and of the succeeding.

Harley, Hon. Edward, brother to Robert, Earl of Oxford. 1. An Essay for composing a Harmony between the Psalms and other Parts of the Scripture, &c., Lon., 1724, r. 4to; 1732, 8vo. Anon.

"This is a book of piety rather than of learning."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

2. Harmony of the Four Gospels, 1733, 8vo. Anon.

"Both works are creditable to the author's acquaintance with the Scriptures."—Orme: *ubi supra.*

The two were pub. with Harley's Abstract of the Historical Part of the O. Test., &c., and Observ. thereupon, by the Bishop of Sodor and Man, in 1735, 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. ii. includes the two works first noticed.

Harley, George. Circumstances respecting the late Charles Montford, Esq., 1804, 8vo.

Harley, George Davies, a comedian, pub. a number of Poems, &c., 1787–1806.

Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, 1661–1724, eldest son of Sir Edward Harley, and a distinguished statesman, was an eminent patron of letters and a great collector of literary treasures. His library was perhaps the most extensive ever collected by a private individual, with the exception of that of Richard Heber. The Harleian Collection of MSS. was purchased by the government for £10,000, and is now deposited in the British Museum. An Index to the Harleian Collection of MSS. was pub. in 1759–63, 2 vols. fol. But a very complete one, compiled by Messrs. Wanley, Casley, Hocker, Nares, Shaw, and Douce, was pub. in 1808, 3 vols. fol. Another vol.—being Indices of Persons, Places, and Matters, by the Rev. Dr. T. Hartwell Horne—was pub. in 1808, fol. This catalogue was formerly sold at £8 8s. It is now (1856) worth £2 2s. Every historical and legal student should have it in his library.

"This Catalogue is a key to inexhaustible sources of information on almost every subject; but to those who are interested in historical, antiquarian, or biographical literature, it is indispensable, and, as well as the Cottonian and Lansdowne Catalogues, will well repay an attentive perusal; for so infinite is the variety of the subjects which occur, that the general Indexes furnish but an imperfect idea of the contents of these matchless collections."—Sir N. Harris Nicolas: see a Descrip. of the Contents, &c. of the various Works printed by Authority of the Record Commission, Lon., 1831, 8vo.

The Printed Books of the Harleian Library were purchased by Thomas Osborne, the bookseller. He gave only £13,000 for the collection; although Lord Oxford had expended £18,000 on the binding only of the least part of them! Osborne employed Dr. Johnson, Oldys, and Mattaire, to prepare a catalogue of this noble collection. It appeared in 1743–45, 5 vols. 8vo, under the title of Catalogus Bibliothecæ Harleianæ in Locos Communes distributus, cum Indice Auctorum. The Latin dedication to Lord Cartaret was written by Mattaire; vols. i. and ii., in Latin, were written by Dr. Johnson; vols. iii. and iv., which are a repetition in English of the two former, were prepared by Oldys. Vol. v. does not properly belong to the other four, as it is simply an enumeration of Osborne's old stock. The Preface, which was originally issued as a Prospectus to the work, was written by Johnson:

"His account of that celebrated collection of books, in which he displays the importance to literature of what the French call a *catalogue raisonnée*, when the subjects of it are extensive and various, and it is executed with ability, cannot fail to impress all his readers with admiration of his philological attainments."—Boswell: *Life of Dr. Johnson.*

"In my humble apprehension, the preface is unworthy of the doctor: it contains a few general philological reflections, expressed in a style sufficiently stately, but is divested of bibliographical anecdote and interesting intelligence."—Dr. Dibdin: *Bibliomania; q. v.* for an interesting analysis of the Harleian Library.

Having thus disposed of the MS. and Printed Books, we at length reach the pamphlets of the library; and here we are at once overwhelmed with the amplitude of the field, for Gough assures us that the number was computed to be 400,000! See Brit. Topog., v. i. 669. From this vast treasury the indefatigable Oldys extracted between 600 and 700, which were pub. in 8 vols. 4to, 1744–46. A new ed. was pub. by Malham in 1808–11, 12 vols. 8vo, £8 8*s.*; r. 8vo, £14 8*s.* Another ed., by Thomas Park, was issued in 1808–13, 10 vols. r. 4to, 2 vols. being composed of additional matter, £33 12*s.* A Selection from the Harleian Miscellany of Tracts which principally regard English History, of which many are referred to by Hume, was pub. in 1793, 4to. The value of this work is not to be measured by money nor expressed by words. It should always accompany The Somers Collection, Howell's State Trials, Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ, Evelyn's and Pepys's Diaries, and the standard histories of England.

"To the importance of this collection of Tracts and Papers for elucidating many historical occurrences no person who feels interested in the discovery of truth can be inattentive."—Editor.

"I hardly know of any one collection, or set of volumes, likely to be productive of more varied entertainment, especially if the reader have a philological turn."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

A Collection of Voyages and Travels, compiled from the curious and valuable Library of the Earl of Oxford, was pub. by Thomas Osborne in 1745, 2 vols. fol. This is called the Harleian Collection of Voyages. See Churchill, Ownsham and John. A Catalogue of his Lordship's Pictures, Coins, and Medals, was pub. in 1741, 4to. But, in our admiration of the Earl's literary treasures, we must not forget the only thing which enables us to introduce an account of his library, viz.: that he was himself an author. To him are ascribed (1.) A Scriptural and Rational Account of the Christian Religion, Lon., 1695, 8vo. 2. An Essay on Public Credit, 1710. Inserted in the Somers Collection. Reprinted, with short Hist. Notes, 1797, 8vo. 3. An Essay upon Loans. 4. A Vindic. of the Rights of the Commons of Eng.; signed Humphry Mackworth. 5. Answer to Articles against him, 1715. 6. The Secret Hist. of Arlus and Adolphus, 1720, 8vo. An Account of the conduct of Robert, Earl of Oxford, 1715, 8vo, is supposed by Park to be the composition of his lordship, on account of the favourable representation given of his character. But this is but doubtful evidence. For further particulars respecting the Earl of Oxford see Collins's Peerage, by Sir S. E. Brydges; Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors; Swift's Works; Spence's Anecdotes; Dibdin's Bibliomania, and his Bibl. Decam.; Coxe's Life of Walpole; histories of England;—especially note Macaulay's Hist. of England, vol. iv.

Harley, Wm., d. 1830. The Harleian Dairy System, &c., Lon., 1829, 8vo. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Harlowe, Pedæll. Detection of R. Breerly's Fraud in a Book entit. The Judgment of the Apostles, Lon., 1641, 4to.

Harlwick, Wm. Hist. of the Third Session of the Present Parl., &c., Lon., 1717, 8vo.

Harm, J. Infant Baptism, 1808.

Harman, Ephraim, (perhaps a fictitious name.) A Lett. to T. Randolph's Party Zeal Censured, 1752, 8vo.

Harman, Isaac. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1768, '73.

Harman, John, wrote two books against the Rev. Geo. Whitefield, 1761, '64, and a treatise on Comets, 1769.

Harman, Paul. Materia Medica.

Harman, Thomas, a magistrate *temp.* Elizabeth. 1. A Cauet for commen Cvrestors, vulgarely called Vagabones, newly augmented and imprinted, 1567, London, by Wylliam Gryffith, 4to. Very rare, and has been sold for £16. Another ed., London, by Henry Middleton, 1573, 4to. Reprint from this last ed., 1814, 4to; 100 copies struck off.

"The illustration of the manners and customs of a country, and particularly those of our own, is always interesting. In this point of view it is hoped that the present reprint will prove acceptable as descriptive of a class of society during the reign of Queen Elizabeth."—*Advertisement.*

This book is supposed to contain the earliest account of the "Canting Crew." 2. The Fraternity of Vagabones, Per Anonymum, 1575.

Harmand, T. Dictionary of French Homonymes. Glasg., 1817, 12mo.

Harmar, John, Warden of Winchester, d. 1613, was employed on the trans. of the Bible, and pub. some of Chrysostom's Homilies from MSS. in the Library of New College, Oxford, and trans. of serms. of Calvin and Beza. See authorities cited in next article, and see Watt's Bibl Brit.

Harmar, John, 1594?–1670, son of the preceding, and a schoolmaster and divine, pub. Praxis Grammatica, 1622; Janua Linguarum, 1626; Protomartyr Britannus, 1627; Lexicon Etymologicon Græcum, 1637; several orations, &c.; and translations from the Greek and Latin.

"He was a most excellent philologist, and a tolerable Latin poet; was happy in rend'ring Greek into Latin, or Latin into English, or English into Greek or Latin, whether in prose or verse; which we now call transversing and transposing."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"He was an honest, weak man."—Neal.

See Wood's Athen. Oxon., and his Annals and Life; Neal and Calamy; Biog. Brit., in art. Butler.

Harmer, Anthony. Under this fictitious name the Rev. Henry Wharton pub. his Specimen of some Errors and Defects in Bishop Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation, Lon., 1693, 8vo. See Wharton, Henry.

Harmer, James. Documents, etc. rel. to the trial of Holloway and Hagerty, 1807, 8vo.

Harmer, T. Fishes; Phil. Trans., 1707.

Harmer, Rev. Thomas, 1715–1788, a learned Dissenting divine, a native of Norwich, England, became minister of a congregation at Wattesfield, Suffolk. 1. Observations on various Passages of Scripture; placing them in a light altogether new, from Relations in Books of Voyages and Travels, Lon., 1764, 8vo. Enlarged ed., 1776, 2 vols. 8vo. Two addit. vols., 8vo, 1787; 4th ed., with addits. by Adam Clarke, LL.D.; 5th and best ed., by A. Clarke, with Life, 1816, 4 vols. 8vo. Bishop Lowth, on the pub. of the first two vols., was so pleased with this work, that he lent to the author the unpub. MSS. of the celebrated Chardin, from which Harmer obtained much new matter. This work should be in the library of every Biblical student and Oriental antiquary. A trans. of the 1st ed. was made into German by John Ernest Faber, and pub., with notes and addits. of his own and of Prof. Seybold, in 1772 and '75, 2 vols. 8vo. A third vol. appeared in German in 1776.

"This fact shows the estimation of the work abroad, which all classes at home have agreed to commend."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"The design of this work is very useful, and it has been executed with great ability."—Bishop Watson.

"In which he has cast much light on many difficult texts that relate to the customs and manners, religious and civil, of the Asiatic nations, by quotations from the works of ancient and modern travellers in different parts of the East, who have described those customs, &c. as still subsisting."—Dr. A. Clarke.

"In this work numerous passages of Scripture are placed in a light altogether new; the meanings of others, which are not discoverable by the methods commonly used by interpreters, are satisfactorily ascertained; and many probable conjectures are offered to the Biblical Student."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"Light is thrown on them from Eastern Customs."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

2. Outlines of a New Comment. on Solomon's Song, drawn by the help of instructions from the East, 1768, 8vo; 2d ed., 1775, 8vo.

"This is an uncommonly ingenious work, to which all subsequent interpreters of the Song have been much indebted. Harmer does not consider it as an epithalamium properly, but as relating to a royal marriage,—that of Solomon to the daughter of Pharaoh,—and this event as designedly symbolical of the rejection of the Jews and the calling of the Gentiles. This idea he supports with great ingenuity, and certainly throws much light on various parts of this beautiful but difficult portion of Scripture."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"In it very many difficult passages of Solomon's Song are happily elucidated, and hints are offered of which subsequent commentators have not failed to avail themselves. It bears a high price."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"Many good illustrations."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Respecting the different treatment of this part of Scripture by Harmer, and Dr. John Gill, and Wm. Romaine, see Williams's C. P., 5th ed., 1843, 289. 3. Observ. on the Round Towers of Ireland, Archæol., 1789. 4. Miscell. Works, cont'g his Letters, Serms., &c., by Youngman, 1823, 8vo.

Harmon, D. W. A Journal of Voyages and Travels in the Interior of North America, Andover, Vermont, 1820. Reviewed in the Lon. Quar. Rev., xxvi. 409–416.

Harness, John, M.D. Con. to Med. and Chir. Trans., 1800.

Harness, Wm., minister of Regent Square Chapel, London, 1826; now incumbent of All-Saints, Knightsbridge. Among his best-known works are—1. The Connexion of Christianity with Human Happiness; being the substance of the Boyle Lectures for 1821, Lon., 1823, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Mr. Harness has rendered a most important service in thus exhibiting a picture of the boasted liberty of these states of antiquity, [Greece and Rome,] their loose morals, and corrupt practices; whilst he satisfactorily proves that the religion of Jesus can alone produce true political wisdom, moderation, or patriotic exertion."—*Lon. Christian Rememb.*

2. Parochial Serms., 1838, 8vo.

> "Eloquent without art or affectation, and earnest without fanaticism."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

Harney, John M., M.D., 1789–1823, a native of Sussex county, Delaware, settled in Bardstown, Kentucky, and subsequently at Savannah, Georgia. He again removed to Bardstown, where he remained until his decease. In 1816 he pub. anonymously Crystalina; a Fairy-Tale, in Six Cantos, which was enthusiastically commended by John Neal, in the Portico, a monthly magazine of Baltimore, edited by him. After his decease some of his other productions were given to the world, among which the Fever Dream has perhaps been most admired. See Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America, 16th ed., Phila., 1855.

Harper. 1. Rep. of Cases in the Constit. Ct. of S. Carolina, Columb., 1824, 8vo. 2. Rep. of Equity Cases in the Ct. of Appeals of S. Carolina, 1825, 8vo.

Harper of Lincoln's Inn is said to be the author of the following work, although it was pub. under the name of Sir Michael Foster. Examination of Church-Power laid down in the Codex Juris Eccles. Ang., &c., Lon., 1735, 8vo; 3d ed. To which is subjoined Dr. Andrews's Answer, 1736, 8vo. See FOSTER, SIR MICHAEL.

Harper, Andrew. Med. treatises, Lon., 1789, 8vo.

Harper, John. Serm. on Musick, Lon., 1730, 8vo.

Harper, John. The Sea-Side and Aquarium, Lon., 1858, 12mo.

Harper, Robert Goodloe, 1765–1825, a native of Fredericksburg, Virginia, removed to S. Carolina, and became an eminent lawyer, and a member of the U. States Senate. A collective ed. of his Select Works, consisting of Speeches on Politics and Forensic Subjects, &c., was pub. in Baltimore in 1814, 8vo.

> "His writings are energetic, manly, profound, satisfactory. We hold him to be, altogether, one of the ablest men that North America has produced."—JOHN NEAL: *Blackw. Mag.*, xvii. 56.

Harper, S. Title-Deeds, 3d ed., Lon., 1829, 8vo.

Harper, Rev. T. Christian Teacher, 2d ed., Lon., 1806.

Harper, Thomas. Accomptant's Companion, 12mo.

Harper, Walter. Serms., 1789, '96, '97.

Harpley, T. 1. Poems, Lon., 1785, 8vo. Written in conjunction with W. Sancroft. 2. The Genius of Liverpool; a Drama, 1790, 8vo. 3. The Milliners; a Burletta, 1790, 8vo. 4. The Triumph of Fidelity; a Drama in rhyme, 1790, 8vo.

Harpsfield, John, d. 1578, Dean of Norwich, and chaplain to Bishop Bonner, partook largely of his persecuting spirit. 1. Concio ad Clerum, Lon., 1553, 8vo. 2. Homilies, 1554, '55, '56. Of Bonner's Homilies, nine were written by Harpsfield. 3. Serm., 1556, 16mo. 4. Supputatio Temporum à Diluvio ad A. D. 1559, '60. 5. Disputations and Epistles in Fox's Acts and Monuments.

> "A grand zealot for the Rom.Cath. Religion."—*Athen. Oxon., q.v.*

See also Dodd's Ch. Hist.; Fox's Acts and Monuments.

Harpsfield, Nicholas, d. 1583, Regius Prof. of Greek at Oxford, Preb. of St. Paul's, and Archdeacon of Canterbury, was a brother of the preceding. 1. Dialogi sex, &c., Antwerp, 1566, '73, 4to. Published under the name of ALAN COPE, *q. v.* in this Dictionary. 2. Historia Anglicana Ecclesiastica, Duaci, 1622, fol.

> "'Tis a book no less learnedly than painfully performed; and, abating his partiality to his own interest, he well deserves of all posterity."—*Athen. Oxon.*

3. Historia hæresis Wickleffanæ; pub. with the former. He left a number of MSS.

> "An eminent theologist, well skill'd in both the laws, and in Greek, history, and poetry."—*Athen. Oxon., q. v.*

See also Dodd's Ch. Hist.; Tanner and Pits; Strype.

Harpur, Joseph, LL.D. An Essay on Philos. Criticism as applied to Poetry, Lon., 1810, 4to.

Harral, Thomas. A novel, &c., 1798–1805.

Harraden, R. B. 1. Cantabrigia Depicta, Camb., 1809, 4to; 2d ed., entit. Hist. of the Univ. of Cambridge, &c., 1814, sup. r. 8vo. There were also pub. 8 Views and 24 Views illustrative of the Univ. of Camb. 2. 6 Views in the Isle of Wight and of Nelley Abbey, 1814.

Harrar, Thomas. The Foure Brothers; the qualities of whom are contayned in this old riddle:

> Foure Brethren were bred at once,
> Without flesh, bloud or bones;
> One with a beard, but two had none,
> The fourth had but half one.

1616, 4to.

Harrington. This name is often written **Harington.**

Harrington, E. B. 1. Michigan Chan. Rep., 1836–42, Detroit, 1845, 8vo. In conjunction with E. J. Roberts, Revised Statutes of Michigan, 1837–38, 8vo, 1838. 3. Amer. Equity Digest: see BARBOUR, OLIVER LORENZO, No. 1.

Harrington, Mrs. E. D., a sister of the late Mrs. Frances Sargent Osgood, has attained some reputation as a contributor to the periodicals of the day.

Harrington, Sir Edward, son of Henry Harrington, M. D., of Bath, d. 1807, aged 54. 1. A Schizzo on the Genius of Man, Lon., 1793, 8vo. 2. Travels through parts of France.

Harrington, Rev. Henry, of Bath, a descendant of Sir John Harrington, Knight, pub. the Nugæ Antiquæ of the latter, Lon., 1769–75–79, 3 vols. 12mo; 2d ed., 1792, 3 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., by Thos. Park, 1804, 2 vols. 8vo. See HARRINGTON, SIR JOHN.

Harrington, Henry, M.D., 1729–1816, an eminent physician, long resident at Bath, a son of the preceding, pub. An Ode to Harmony; An Ode to Discord; The Witch of Wokey, a ballad in the Old English Style; the Geometrical Analogy of the Doctrine of the Trinity, 1806, 4to.

Harrington, James, 1611–1677, a native of Northamptonshire, educated at Trin. Coll., Oxford, under Chillingworth, acquired great celebrity as a warm supporter of political freedom. He lived for some time on the continent, and doubtless imbibed whilst resident at Venice and the Hague those republican principles which distinguished him. His principal work is entit. Oceana, pub. in 1656, fol.:

> "A kind of political romance, in imitation of Plato's 'Atlantic Story,' where by Oceana Harrington means England; exhibiting a plan of republican government, which he would have erected here, in case these kingdoms had formed themselves into a genuine commonwealth. This work, however, pleased no party, and, as it reflected severely upon Oliver's usurpation, met with many difficulties in the publishing."

Harrington pub. also several other political treatises, 1658–60, an Essay upon Virgil, 1658, and a trans. of four books of the Æneid into English poetry, 1659. A collective ed. of his writings was pub. by Toland in 1700, fol.; a better ed. by Toland, Dubl., 1737, fol.; another ed., Lon., 1747, fol.; and the best one, by Thomas Brand Hollis, with the Life by Toland, in 1771, 4to. As an early supporter of political liberty in England, the name of Harrington will always be entitled to the respect of posterity, whatever may be thought of the practicability of some of his speculations.

> "Harrington's Oceana was well adapted to that age, when the plans of imaginary republics were the daily subjects of debate and conversation; and even in our time it is justly admired as a work of genius and invention. The idea, however, of a perfect and immortal commonwealth will always be found as chimerical as that of a perfect and immortal man. The style of this author wants ease and fluency; but the good matter which his work contains makes compensation."—*Hume's Hist. of Eng.*
>
> "The only valuable model of a commonwealth that has yet been offered to the public."—*Hume's Essays and Treatises.*
>
> "It is strange that Harrington, so little while ago, should be the first man to find out so evident and demonstrable a truth as that of property being the true basis of power. His *Oceana*, allowing for the different situation of things, (as the less number of Lords then, those Lords having no share in the Parliament, and the like,) is certainly one of the best-founded political pieces that ever was writ."—DEAN LOCKIER.
>
> "Harrington, whose *Oceana* is justly regarded as one of the boasts of English literature."—*Dugald Stewart's Prelim. Ess. to Encyc. Brit.*
>
> "In general it may be said of Harrington that he is prolix, dull, pedantic, and seldom profound, but sometimes redeems himself by just observations. Like most theoretical politicians of that age, he had an excessive admiration for the republic of Venice. His other political writings are in the same spirit as the *Oceana*, but still less interesting."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

See Biog. Brit.; Athen. Oxon.

Harrington, Sir James. Divine Meditations, 1682, fol.

Harrington, James, d. 1693, in his 29th year, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and subsequently entered the Inner Temple. He contributed some verses to the Musæ Anglicanæ, wrote the preface to the 1st vol. of Wood's Athenæ, and the introduction to vol. ii.; edited, with a Life and Preface, the works of Dr. George Stradling, and pub. a number of tracts respecting the University of Oxford.

"His death was much deplor'd by those that knew him, because, 1. That he was a prodigy, considering his age, in his knowledge of the common law; 2. That he was a person of excellent parts; and, 3. That he was very honest in his dealing, and of a good and generous nature."—*Athen. Oxon.* See Bliss's ed.; and Nichols's Alterbury.

Harrington, John, of Stepney, 1534–1582, father of Sir John Harrington, wrote some poetical pieces, &c., which were pub. in the Nugæ Antiquæ. See next article. His lines are thought to exhibit a polish not common in the writers of the day. The "Verses made on Isabella Markhame" have been greatly extolled:

"If the poem here selected be rightly attributed to him by the Harington papers, he cannot be denied the singular merit of having united an elegance of taste with an artifice of style which far exceeded his contemporaries."—*Ellis's Specimens.*

"But hardly any light poem of this early period is superior to some lines addressed to Isabella Markham by Sir John [John, not Sir John] Harington, bearing the date of 1564. If these are genuine, and I know not how to dispute it, they are as polished as any written at the close of the queen's reign. These are not in the Paradise of Dainty Devices."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

Harrington, Sir John, 1561–1612, son of the preceding, was a great favourite with his godmother, Queen Elizabeth, although temporarily banished from court for writing a witty work upon an objectionable theme, entitled The Metamorphosis of Ajax, Lon., 1596, 8vo. A license was refused for printing this work, yet it nevertheless went through three impressions. A new ed. of 100 copies was printed, Chiswick, 1814, 8vo. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man. and Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 316–325. Sir John also pub. (2.) Orlando Furioso, trans. into Heroical English Verse, Lon., 1591, 1607, fol.; 3d ed., including the Epigrams, (dated 1633, pp. 46,) 1634, fol. This is the first English version of Ariosto. The first fifty stanzas of Book xxxii. were trans. by Francis Harrington, Sir John's younger brother.

"Although executed without spirit or accuracy, unanimated and incorrect, it enriched our poetry by a communication of new stories of fiction and imagination, both of the romantic and comic species of Gothic machinery and familiar manners."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.*

"Much admired at the time, though now found to be inaccurate and feeble."—*Ellis's Specimens.*

Another eminent authority, comparing Harrington's Ariosto with Fairfax's Tasso, remarks:

"The translation of Ariosto by Sir John Harrington, in 1591, is much inferior."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

3. The most elegant and witty Epigrams of Sir J. H., 1615, 4to. This ed. contains only 115 Epigrams, and forms the 4th book of the entire collection, pub. 1618, sm. 8vo; 1625, sm. 8vo; 1634, fol.; with the Orlando, 1633, fol. The Orlando in this vol. is the 3d ed., and is dated 1634, although the Epigrams are dated 1633.

"Sir John Harrington, no less noted for his book of witty epigrams than his judicious translation of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso."—*Phillips's Theat. Poet.*

"Formed his most popular production."—*Ellis's Specimens.*

"The epigrams it must be confessed, although they appear to have once enjoyed some reputation, possess no poetical merit. They are flat, colloquial rhymes, of that low tone above which it seems to have been difficult for the genius of Harrington to rise."—*Censura Literaria.*

4. The Englishman's Doctor, or the School of Salerne, 1609, 8vo. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 323, £20, 1624, 8vo. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 324, £15. 5. The Hist. of Polindor and Flostella, with other Poems, 1651, 8vo. 6. Briefe View of the State of the Ch. of Eng., 1653, 12mo. This was intended as a continuation of Bp. Godwin's Catalogue of Bishops, who brought his list down to about 1601.

"Malicious remarks upon the bishops of his time."—*Bp. Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.*

7. Nugæ Antiquæ; being a Miscell. Collect. of Original Papers in Prose and Verse, *temp.* Henry VIII., Ed. VI., Mary, Eliz., and James, by Sir J. H., and by others who lived in those times, Lon., 1769–75–79, 3 vols. 12mo. Pub. by the Rev. Henry Harrington, of Bath; 2d ed., 1792, 3 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., newly arranged, with Illust. Notes by Thomas Park, 1804, 2 vols. 8vo. Prefixed is a life of the author.

"In reconducting this miscellany to the press, I have taken the liberty of rejecting several prose pieces which had appeared in preceding editions, and of inserting others that seemed to possess stronger claims for admission into a *mélange suranné*."—*Park's Advert.*

These vols. should be in the library of every historical student.

"Sir John Harrington appears to have been a gentleman of great pleasantry and humour; his fortune was easy, the court his element, and wit, not his business, but diversion."—*Cooper's Muses' Library*, p. 297.

In addition to authorities cited above, see Athen. Oxon.; Hutchinson's Cumberland; Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Harrington, John Herbert. 1. Saade's Works in Persian, Calcut., 1791–95, 2 vols. fol. 2. Laws for Brit. India, 1805, fol.

Harrington, Joseph, of San Francisco, California. Serms., with a Memoir of his Life by Wm. Whiting, Bost., 1855, 12mo.

Harrington, Robert, M.D., pub. a number of treatises upon subjects connected with nat. philos. and chemistry, 1781–1804. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Harrington, S. M., Chief-Justice of Delaware. Rep. in the Sup'r Ct., &c. of Delaware, Dover, 1837–44, 3 vols. 8vo.

Harrington, Thomas. Science Improved: Nat. and Experiment. Philos., Lon., 1774, 4to.

Harrington, Wm. The Cōmendation of Matrimony, 1528, 4to. See Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. of G. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

Harriot, John-Staples, Col. au 23e Régiment d'Infanterie au Bengale. Memoire sur les Kabïr Pantis, secte de déistes de l'Hindoustan, Par., 1832, 8vo.

Harriott, John. An Engine; Nic. Jour., 1803.

Harriott, John. Struggles through Life, Lon., 1807, 2 vols. 12mo; 1815, 3 vols. 12mo. This work contains an amusing account of the author's adventures in New England.

Harriott, or **Harriot, Thomas,** 1560–1621, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, of which city he was a native, resided in the family of Sir Walter Raleigh, by whom he was sent to Virginia, with Sir Richard Grenville, in 1585. Of this province he pub. an account, entit. A Briefe and True Report of the New Found Land of Virginia, &c., Lon., 1588, fol. This work was pub. in Latin by De Bry & Sons, Franc., 1590, fol.; also in French and German. The English version is the rarest of the De Bry set of voyages; a copy sold at the Nassau sale produced £100, and Lord Oxford paid the same sum for his. But we have already given more space than we can well afford to the Voyages of De Bry and Sons in our article RICHARD HAKLUYT, *q. v.*, and authorities there cited. Harriott's account of Virginia will be found in vol. iii. of Hakluyt's Voyages. After Harriott's death Walter Warner pub. from his MSS. his Artis Analyticæ Praxis ad Æquationes Algebraicas nova, expedita et generali Methodo resolvendas, Lon., 1631, fol.

"Harriott . . . . was destined to make the last great discovery in the pure science of algebra. . . . Harriott arrived at a complete theory of the genesis of equations, which Cardan and Vieta had but partially conceived."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.* See 4th ed., Lon., 1854; vol i. 454, 456; ii. 223; iii. 181, n. 189.

See also Biog. Brit.; Wallis's Hist. of Algebra; Encyc. Brit.; Hutton's Dict.; Letters by Eminent Persons.

Harris, Miss. Coloured Drawings of British Butterflies, from the Collection of Mr. W. E. Leach, with letter-press Descriptions, Exeter, imp. 4to. 4 Nos.

Harris, Miss. 1. From Oxford to Rome, and how it fared with some who lately made the journey, by a Companion Traveller, 2d ed., Lon., 1847, 8vo. See Lon. Quar. Rev., lxxxi. 131–166. 2. Rest in the Church, 1848, sm. 8vo.

Harris, Alexander. A Converted Atheist's Testimony to the Truth of Christianity, 4th ed., Lon., fp. 8vo.

"A very interesting account of the experience of an intelligent and sincere mind on the subject of religion. We can honestly recommend the book to the notice of our readers."—*Lon. Eclec. Rev.*

Harris, Barth. Lusus Serius in Petronii Arbitri, Matronam Ephesiam, Lon., 1665, 12mo.

"A curious little treatise."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

Harris, Catherine. Edwardina; a Nov., 2 vols.

Harris, Chapin A., M.D., b. 1806, at Pompey, Onondaga county, N. York, Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery in the Baltimore College, &c. This college, chartered in 1839–40, the first of its kind in the world, was originated by Dr. Harris. 1. Dissert. on the Diseases of the Maxillary Sinus, Phila., 1842, 8vo, pp. 160. 2. Characteristics of the Human Teeth, &c., Balt., 1841, 8vo, pp. 119. 3. Dictionary of Dental Science, 1849, 8vo, pp. 780; 2d ed., entit. Dictionary of Medicine, Dental Surgery, and the Collateral Sciences, 1854, r. 8vo, pp. 800. In this ed. the biographical and bibliographical matter has been omitted, but between 7000 and 8000 new words have been added, and other important improvements have been made.

"This is the only work of the kind in the world, it is presumed, and one is almost tempted to believe there will never be another, since whatever belongs to the subject is here brought into an elaborate alphabetical arrangement, as convenient as could be desired for reference. This dictionary is a valuable reference for the medical profession also. and may be resorted to with profit in regard to a variety of diseases for which they are consulted."—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.*

4. Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery, Balt., 1839, 8vo, pp. 384; 7th ed., Phila., 1858, 8vo, pp. 892.

"We feel warranted in saying that it embodies more practical information than any other work on the subject in the English language: we would consequently recommend its perusal in the most unqualified terms to the medical profession generally, and to the scientific Surgeon-Dentist in particular."—*Southern Medical and Surgical Journal.*

5. Fox's Natural Hist. and Diseases of the Human Teeth; edited, with addits., 1846, imp. 8vo, pp. 440; 2d ed., Phila., 1855, 8vo. 6. Trans. of Desirabode's Complete Elements of the Science and Art of the Dentist, Balt., 1847, 8vo, pp. 552; in the original French, about pp. 900. We are indebted to Dr. H. for two or three other translations from the same language. Dr. Harris has edited the Amer. Jour. of Dental Science from its commencement in 1839 to the present time, (1858,)—*i.e.* for nineteen years, —assisted at various times by Drs. E. Parmly, S. Brown, E. Maynard, A. Westcot, W. H. Dwinelle, A. A. Blandy, and A. Snowden Piggot. He has also been a contributor to the Maryland Jour. of Med. and Chir., Amer. Jour. of Med. Science, N. York Dental Recorder, and to one or two literary publications.

Harris, Daniel. Transit of Venus; Phil. Trans., 1769.

Harris, Edmund. Serms., 1588, '90.

Harris, G. P. Con. to Trans. Linn. Soc., 1807.

Harris, George, d. 1796, an English civilian, Chancellor of the dioceses of Durham, Hereford, and Llandaff, and Commissary of Essex, Herts, and Surrey, was the son of Dr. John Harris, Bp. of Llandaff. 1. Observ. upon the Eng. Language, 1752, 8vo. Anon. 2. D. Justiniani Institutionum, Libri Quatuor, with an Eng. trans. and notes, Lon., 1756, '61; Oxf., 1811, all 4to.

"A valuable work, worthy the perusal of any gentleman who would form a just notion of the civil policy of the Romans, and acquire, at the same time, a comparative view of the English."—Dr. Adam Clarke.

"Mr. Harris's translation is accurate, and furnished with some notes which elucidate obscure passages, and occasionally point out the analogy between the Common and the Civil Law."—*Marvin's Leg. Bibl.* See Cooper, Thomas, M.D.; Lyon, George.

Harris, George. 1. Life of Lord-Chancellor Hardwicke, Lon., 1847, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Vigorous, intelligent, and interesting."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

This work gives some important information respecting the Roman Catholics.

2. True Theory of Representation in a State, 1852.

Harris, George W. Reports of the Supreme Ct. of Penna., 1849–56, Phila., 12 vols.

Harris, Henrietta. Poems, 1806, 12mo.

Harris, Henry. On Priesthood, Oxf., 1849, 8vo.

Harris, Rev. J. Sufferings of Christ, 1809.

Harris, James, M.P., of Salisbury, 1709–1780, a nephew of Lord Shaftesbury, the celebrated author of the Characteristics, was educated at Wadham Coll., Oxf., and removed from thence to Lincoln's Inn. In 1761 he entered Parliament; in 1762 became a Lord of the Admiralty; in 1763 Lord of the Treasury; and in 1774 Secretary and Comptroller to the Queen. He was a man of great erudition, and especially skilled in the Greek and Latin classics. 1. Three Treatises: I. Art; II. Music, Painting, and Poetry; III. Happiness, Lon., 1744, 8vo. Other eds. in 1765, '71, '72. This is a valuable work. An eminent authority commends the treatise on Art, as

"The best specimen of the dividing or diæretic manner, as the ancients called it, that is to be found in any modern book with which I am acquainted."—Lord Monboddo.

2. Hermes; or, a Philosophical Inquiry concerning Language and Universal Grammar, Lon., 1750, '51, '71, '75, 1806, 8vo. The title of this learned work has sometimes occasioned its being purchased for a novel; but a pupil of the Minerva Press school would soon find himself beyond his depth. A celebrated philologist, in the Preface to his English Grammar, thus warmly commends Mr. Harris's treatise:

"Those who would enter more deeply into this subject will find it fully and accurately handled, with the greatest acuteness of investigation, perspicuity of application, and elegance of method, in a Treatise entitled Hermes, by J. Harris, Esq., the most beautiful and perfect example of analysis that has been exhibited since the days of Aristotle."—Bishop Lowth.

"On the means of acquiring just taste: written with the precision of Aristotle, and the elegance of Quintilian."—Coleridge.

"We ought not either to omit the mention of Mr. James Harris, the learned and accomplished author of one of the most beautiful specimens of metaphysical analysis on the theory of Language, which exist in our language; I mean the work entitled Hermes." —*Morell's Hist. of Mod. Philos.*

3. The Spring; a Pastoral, 1762, 4to. 4. Philosophical Arrangements, Edin. and Lon., 1775, 8vo. This is a portion of a larger work that he had meditated, but never finished, upon the logic of Aristotle. 5. Philological Inquiries, in 3 Parts, Lon., 1780, 2 vols. 8vo; Part 3, in French, Paris, 1789, 12mo. 6. Works, with Life, by his son, the Earl of Malmesbury, Lon., 1801, 2 vols. 4to and r. 4to; 1803, 5 vols. 8vo.

"His profound knowledge of Greek, which he applied more successfully, perhaps, than any modern writer has done, to the study and explanation of ancient philosophy, arose from an early and intimate acquaintance with the excellent poets and historians in that language."—Earl of Malmesbury: *Life of his father, q. v.*

"Mr. Harris had long left the University of Oxford before he began even to read Aristotle, or to inquire into the Greek philosophy; and he was led to the consideration of universal grammar by no *book* of the academical cycle, either then or since, but by the Minerva of Sanctius. That Mr. Harris was a tardy student of philosophy is shown, perhaps, in his want of self-reliance, in his prejudice in favour of authority—at least of ancient authority. But truth is not the property of the old or of the new; 'non dum occupata,'—it frequently belongs to neither."—Sir Wm. Hamilton: *Oxford as it might be: Append. to Discussions, &c.*, 2d ed., Lon., 1853, 8vo.

Mr. Harris's personal character was most estimable:

"The deep sense of moral and religious obligation which was habitual to him, and those benevolent feelings which were so great a happiness to his family and friends, had the same powerful influence over his public as his private life."—Earl of Malmesbury: *supra.*

"Mr. Harris's style is flat and heavy; and Dr. Johnson observed to Mrs. Piozzi, that in the fourteen lines of which the dedication of the Hermes consists, there were no less than six grammatical faults."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxxiv. 543; *Mrs. Piozzi: Anec.*, p. 6.

"At Lord Monboddo's, after the conversation upon the decrease of learning in England, his lordship mentioned Hermes, by Mr. Harris of Salisbury, as the work of a living author for whom he had a great respect. Dr. Johnson said nothing at the time; but when we were in our post-chaise, told me he thought Harris 'a coxcomb.'"—Boswell: *Life of Johnson.*

Harris, James, M.P., first Earl of Malmesbury, 1746–1820, son of the preceding, educated at Merton College, Oxford, and at the University of Leyden, was for many years ambassador from Great Britain to Spain, Prussia, Russia, the Hague, and France, respectively. In 1843–44 his grandson, the third Earl, pub., in 4 vols. 8vo, his grandfather's Diaries and Correspondence, 1767–1809.

"As to literary merit, the volumes have none at all. In his style, the son of the author of Hermes follows his father's example rather than his precepts. It is flat and ungrammatical; and, what is more surprising, vulgar 'to a *degree!*'—to use one of his own slip-slop phrases—and we do not know that we ever read so many letters in which there was so little of that occasional ornament and *relief* which literature and wit can impart even to the driest business."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxxiv. 508–544.

His lordship was the author of an Introduction to the Hist. of the Dutch Republic.

Harris, James. Algebraist's Assist., 1818.

Harris, John. The Divine Physician; prescribing Rules for the cure of diseases as well of the Body as the Soul, Lon., 1676, 8vo.

Harris, John, Rector of Winchelsea. Animalcules in Water; Phil. Trans., 1696.

Harris, John, D.D., 1667–1719, the first compiler of a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences in England, educated at St. John's Coll., Camb., became Rector of St. Mildred's, London, Perpetual Curate of Stroud, Preb. of Rochester, and Fellow-Secretary and Vice-President of the Royal Society. He died in great poverty. He pub. works on nat. hist., mathematics, and astronomy, serms., &c., 1697–1719, and the following compilations, by which he is best known: 1. Collection of Voyages and Travels, Lon., 1702, '05, 8vo. New ed., revised and continued by Dr. John Campbell, 1744–48, 2 vols. fol. Consisting of above six hundred of the most authentic writers from Columbus to Anson. This collection is compiled from Hakluyt, Purchas, Ramusio, Thévenot, De Bry, Herrera, &c.

"As to Harris's Collection, let any one inspect the curious contents only of the first volume, as exhibited by Mr. Harris in his valuable Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution, p. 260, and he will not hesitate a moment respecting the importance of the work."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

"It appears to have been got up in competition with Churchill's Collection, but differs entirely from that work, being a *history* of all the known voyages and travels, whereas Churchill's is a *collection* of some particular relations and histories."—*Rich's Bibl. Amer Nova.*

See Churchill, Ownsham and John; Campbell, John, LL.D.; Hakluyt, Richard; Osborne, Thomas; Pinkerton, John. 2. Lexicon Technicum; or, an Universal Dictionary of Arts and Sciences: explaining not only the Terms of Art, but the Arts themselves, 2 vols. fol., 1704, &c. 5 eds. appeared before 1741, when a Supp. was pub. This is the first of the respectable line of English Encyclopædias, of which the 8th edit. of the Encyclopædia Britannica, now (1858) in course of publication, is the last. See Bowyer's criticism on the terms Cyclopædia and

Encyclopædia, in our life of EPHRAIM CHAMBERS. 3. History of Kent; containing its Topography, Civil and Eccles. Hist., &c., 1719, 2 vols. fol. Posth. Left incomplete, and very inaccurate also, at his death. In 1698 Dr. Harris preached the course of Boyle Lectures: see Boyle Lectures, vol. i. 356–425, 1739.

Harris, John, Bishop of Llandaff, 1729, d. 1738. Serms., 1716, '25, '34.

Harris, John, M.D. Con. to Mem. Med., 1799.

Harris, John, D.D., a Dissenting divine, Principal of New College, St. John's Wood, London, was born at Ugborough, Devonshire, in 1804, and entered Hoxton College as a student of divinity in 1823. He preached for some time at Epsom, and in 1837 became Prof. of Theology in Cheshunt College. On the occasion of the amalgamation, in 1850, of the Independent colleges of Highbury, Homerton, and Coward, into New College, Dr. Harris became Principal of the Institute, and its Professor of Theology. Dr. Harris died December 21, 1856. As an author, Dr. Harris attained a wide celebrity both in Europe and America. 1. The Great Teacher, Lon., 1835, p. 8vo. 2. The Christian Citizen; a Serm., cr. 8vo. 3. The Witnessing Church; a Serm., 8vo. 4. Britannia; or, The Condition and Claims of Seamen, 1837, 8vo. New ed., 1853, p. 8vo. This obtained a prize of £50.

"This is an excellent and powerful appeal in aid of the objects of the *British and Foreign Sailors' Society*, and we congratulate the Society on having found so able an advocate as Mr. Harris proves himself to be."—*Lon. Nautical Mag.*

5. Covetousness the sin of the Christian Church, 1836, p. 8vo. New ed., 1851, p. 8vo. This essay obtained a prize of one hundred guineas. About 90,000 to 100,000 copies have been sold to the present time, (1856.) We have already alluded to the censure which it elicited: see ELLABY, JAMES, and A. S. THELWALL; Lon. Presbyterian Review, Aug. 1837. 6. Union; or, The Divided Church made One, 1836, p. 8vo. New ed., 1851, p. 8vo.

"We cordially recommend the Essay to our readers. It appears to us more than worth all the schemes of comprehension that have ever been propounded, or all the henoticons or concordats that have ever been imagined."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

"All the writings of Mr. Harris are excellent, and deservedly popular. It is very remarkable that they tend to elevate the tone of Christian principle, and to kindle and purify the zeal of God's professing people, more than those of any other living author. That this subject has been undertaken by Mr. Harris is to us matter of high gratification. It is one very worthy of his master-mind, and one, the claims of which he has rendered forcibly attractive, if not in every part absolutely irresistible."—*Lon. New Connexion Mag.*

"We desire to give it the most cordial recommendation, as a production which evinces a bright intellect, a pious disposition, and a catholic and loving spirit."—*Lon. Baptist Repository.*

7. The Great Commission, 1842, p. 8vo. New ed., 1852, p. 8vo. This essay on Christian Missions obtained a prize of two hundred guineas.

"The production, in all its departments, bears the impress of the hand of a consummate artist. The symmetry, the proportion of parts to parts, is all but perfect. The materials are skilfully selected; they are rich, varied, and appropriate. Nothing is wanting that knowledge, research, or invention, could supply. The work throughout bespeaks the Christian, the philosopher, the man of letters, and, rarest of all, the man of business."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

"It is a magnificent production. Comprehensive in plan; admirable in arrangement; elegant in diction; happy in illustration; cogent and conclusive in reasoning, and powerful in appeal. It is a volume which the church of Christ, if true to her interests and faithful to the responsibilities of her high vocation, never must, never can, 'willingly let die.' It is an honour to our country, a boon to our churches, a blessing to the world."—*Lon. Christian Examiner.*

8. The Pre-Adamite Earth, 1847, 8vo. New ed., 1850, 8vo. This is the first of a series of which three works have been pub. See also Nos. 9 and 10.

"The work exhibits great research and power of analysis, clear and profound reasoning and demonstrations. The attempt is made, and we think successfully, to show that there is a theology in nature which is ultimately one with the theology of the Bible."—*Lon. Biblical Repository.*

"We estimate highly Dr. Harris's book. In many respects it is the best book of the kind we have seen. . . . To those who will take the trouble to read it through, we feel assured that it will prove a source of instruction and elevating thought."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

9. Man Primeval, 1849, 8vo.

"His copious and beautiful illustrations of the successive laws of the Divine Manifestation have yielded us inexpressible delight."—*Lon. Eclectic Rev.*

"We do not believe that in any treatise in our language man's relation to the system and order of things to which he belongs has ever been so fully and satisfactorily developed."—*Lon. Evangel. Mag.*

10 Patriarchy; or, The Family, its Constitution, &c., 1855, 8vo. A collective ed. of the Works of Dr. Harris was pub. in 1838, Lon., 4 vols. r. 12mo. We have quoted but from a few of the commendations before us of the works of this distinguished divine. We feel unwilling to close without brief citations from two well-known authorities:

"Harris's Great Teacher, Mammon, The Great Commission, &c. have been received with extraordinary approbation by almost all classes of religious people; and are justly entitled to the applause which they have commanded. They are not more remarkable for the elegance of their diction than for the spirit of pure and fervent devotion by which they are pervaded."—*Dr. E. Williams's Christian Preacher.*

"His great power is the exhaustion and ingenious illustration of topics. His manner of writing has a quiet earnestness about it which is very impressive, and which characterizes his mode of public address. He deserves great praise for the lively graces of Mammon, for the manful and masterful execution of the Great Teacher, a book which contains the most successful full-length portraiture of the Divine Man we have read, and, since the first edition of this work appeared, for two very vigorous and original books on the Pre-Adamite Earth, and Man Primeval."—*Gilfillan's First Gallery of Literary Portraits*, 3d ed., Lon., 1851; 143–144.

See also Lon. Eclectic Review, 4th S., iv. 303; xxi. 137; xxvi. 612; Brit. Quar. Rev., v. 387; South. Quar. Rev., xxi. 48; Bost. Chris. Rev., vii. 379; by D. W. Phillips, xiv. 402; by A. P. Peabody, N. Amer. Rev., lxx. 391.

Most of Dr. Harris's works have been republished in neat style by Gould & Lincoln, of Boston.

Harris, Joseph. Dramas and poems, 1691–1702. See Biog. Dramat.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Harris, Joseph, Assay-Master of the Mint, d. 1764, pub. mathemat. and other treatises, 1730–75, of which the following is the best-known: An Essay upon Money and Coins; in Two Parts, Lon., 1757, 8vo.

"This is one of the very best treatises on money and coins that have ever been published."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., q. v.*

Harris, Joseph, Secretary to Vice-Admiral Milbanke, d. 1789, aged 31. Naval Characters, &c.

Harris, Moses. 1. The Aurelian; or, Nat. Hist. of English Moths and Butterflies, Lon., 1766, fol., 1776, '82, 4to. A copy on vellum, in Edwards's Catalogue for 1796, was marked £52 10*s*. See a learned paper upon this subject, with a review of this work, in the Lon. Retrosp. Rev., N. S., i. 230–245, 1827. A new ed. of the Aurelian, by J. O. Westwood, was pub. by H. G. Bohn in 1840, sm. fol., 44 plates, £4 4*s*. This is the only work which contains the English moths and butterflies of the full natural size, in all their changes of Caterpillar, Chrysalis, &c., with the plants on which they feed.

2. The English Lepidoptera; or, The Aurelian's Pocket-Companion, 1775, 8vo. 3. An Exposition of English Insects, in Eng. and French, Lon., 1776, '82, r. 4to, 50 plates. A work of great value.

"Moses Harris was the best painter and engraver of insects of his day, besides being a most accurate describer."—SWAINSON.

Harris, Rev. Raymond. Slave Trade, Liverp., 1788, 8vo.

Harris, Richard. Concordia Anglicana de primatur Eccl. Regio, &c., Lon., 1612, 8vo. In English, with addits., 1614, 4to.

Harris, Robert, D.D., 1578–1658, a Puritan divine, a native of Gloucestershire, educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, obtained the living of Hanwell, Oxfordshire; President of Trin. Coll., Oxford, 1648–58. He pub. a number of Serms. &c., 1618–42, and Two Letters in vindic. of himself, 1648, 4to. Works collected, 1635, fol.; with some addit. serms., 1654, fol. Bishop Wilkins classes him among the most eminent of English divines.

"A far-famed puritanical preacher of his time."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"A man of admirable prudence, profound judgment, eminent gifts and graces, and furnished with all qualifications which might render him a complete man, a wise governor, a popular Preacher, and a good Christian."—DURHAM.

See Athen. Oxon., and the Annals, Colleges, and Halls, and Wood's Life; Harris's Life, by Durham, 1660, 12mo; Warton's Life of Bathurst, 146, and of Sir Thomas Pope, 446.

Harris, S., D.D., Prof. of Mod. Hist. in the Univ. of Camb. A Comment on the 53d Chap. of Isaiah, Lon., 1739, 4to.

"This is a curious and learned book, which is commended by Dr. Doddridge."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Harris, T. Covent-Garden Theatre, 1768.

Harris, Thaddeus Mason, D.D., 1768–1842, a native of Charlestown, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in 1787, and was librarian of that institution from 1791 to 1793. In 1793 he became pastor of a Congregational church in Dorchester, and retained this post until his death. He pub. many Sermons and Addresses, and several valuable works. We notice:—1. Discourses in favour of Free-Masonry, Charlestown, 1801, 8vo. 2. The Minor Encyclopædia, 1803, 4 vols. 3. Journal of a Tour into the Territory northwest of the Alleghany Mountains in 1803, Bost., 1805, 8vo. 4. A Natural History of the Bible, 1821, 8vo. Other eds., some of which are entitled, A Dictionary of the Nat. Hist. of the Bible, Lon., 1824

8vo; 1825, 12mo. New ed., with addits. and corrections by Josiah Conder, 150 wood-cuts, 1833–34, 12mo. In German, at Leipsic, 1825, 8vo. We have already noticed this excellent work in our article on CARPENTER, WILLIAM, *q. v.*

> "We cheerfully recommend the work both to the learned and the unlearned reader, as containing all that can be known on the subjects which successively occur. Many of the articles will be read with great interest: and in those in which curiosity is most concerned, the author, in a form as much abridged as their nature would admit, has exhausted all the learning of naturalists and travellers; and, as we believe, has generally come to the right results."—S. WILLARD: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xix. 86–92.

This eulogistic notice is "cheerfully adopted" by the distinguished Biblical scholar, the Rev. T. Hartwell Horne, D.D.; see his Bibl. Bib. Mr. Bickersteth also commends Dr. Harris's work: see his Christian Student.

> "This is an excellent book, containing descriptions of all the animals, insects, and precious stones, which are mentioned in the Scriptures. They are alphabetically arranged; and thus, while the volume cannot fail to be valuable and interesting to the young reader, it is well adapted to the more mature and experienced."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

5. Memorials of the First Church in Dorchester; in Two Discourses, Bost., 1830, 8vo. 6. Biographical Memoirs of James Oglethorpe, Founder of the Colony of Georgia in N. America, 1841, 8vo.

> "Considering the nature of his materials, the author's task was neither inviting nor easy; but it has been well executed, and he has rendered a just tribute to the memory of a distinguished benefactor of mankind, and a valuable service to the history of his country."—JARED SPARKS: *N. Amer. Rev.*, liii. 448–478.

A biographical notice of Dr. Harris, by Dr. Frothingham, will be found in the Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., 4th S., ii. 130.

> "A man of a good deal of learning in New England antiquities."—HON. EDWARD EVERETT: see conclusion of the next article.

Harris, Thaddeus William, M.D., grad. at Harvard College, 1815, d. 1856, son of the preceding, was a resident of Cambridge, Mass., and had been Librarian of Harvard College from 1831 to the time of his decease. Dr. Harris was a distinguished entomologist, and as an author was extensively known by A Report on the Insects of Massachusetts Injurious to Vegetation, Cambridge, 1841, 8vo.

> "We hardly know where to find a summary so condensed, and, at the same time, so complete. It removes all difficulty at the outset; and thus, while this Report is sufficiently scientific in its execution to meet the expectations of the learned, it answers the more important purpose of placing the means of knowledge in every man's hands."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, liv. 73–101.

A second impression of this Report, somewhat enlarged, was pub. by the author in 1842, 8vo, pp. 459, under the title of A Treatise on some of the Insects of New England which are Injurious to Vegetation. A new ed. of this valuable work, revised and enlarged by the addition of about fifty pages, was pub. (under the title just quoted) in 1852, 8vo. See a notice in N. Amer. Rev., lxxvi. 255–256. Dr. Harris's Report was drawn up by him in an official capacity; and we cannot confer a greater honour upon his memory than by quoting the following high testimony to his scientific erudition:

> "The late Dr. Thaddeus William Harris was one of the commissioners appointed for the Zoological and Botanical Survey of Massachusetts while I was Governor of the state, in 1837. The entomological department was entrusted to him; and in this country he had, at the time, no superior, if he had an equal, which I doubt."—HON. EDWARD EVERETT: *in a Letter to the Author of this Dictionary. May* 27, 1856.

Harris, Thom. The Excellency of the Handy Work of the Royal Hand, Lon., 1665, 4to.

Harris, Thomas. The Arminian Priests Last Petition, 1642, 4to. In verse.

Harris, Thomas. Crude Mercury, Lon., 1732, '34, '35, 8vo.

Harris, Thomas. Serms., 1733, '49, '55.

Harris, Thomas, M.D., Surgeon U. S. Navy. Life of Com. Wm. Bainbridge, Phila., 1837, 8vo.

Harris, Thomas, of Baltimore. 1. Modern Entries. New ed., by H. D. Evans, Balt., 1831–32, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. In conjunction with J. McHenry, Maryland Reports, 1700–99, N. York and Annap., 1809–18, 4 vols. 8vo. 3. In conjunction with R. Johnson, Maryland Reports, 1800–26, Annap., 1821–27, 7 vols. 8vo. 4. In conjunction with R. W. Gill, Maryland Reports, 1826–29, 2 vols. 8vo.

Harris, Thomas L. 1. An Epic of the Starry Heavens, N. York, 1854, 12mo. 2. Lyric of the Morning Land, 1854, 12mo. 3. A Lyric of the Golden Age, 1856, 12mo.

Harris, Tucker, M.D., 1747–1821, a native of Charleston, pub. some essays in the Medical Journal of Philadelphia. See Thacher's Medical Biography.

Harris, W., LL.D. Elements of the Chaldee Language, Lon., 1822, 8vo. Intended as a supplement to the Hebrew Grammar, and a general introduction to the Aramean dialects.

Harris, Sir W. S. 1. Effects of Lightning on Floating Bodies, Lon., 4to. 2. Nature of Thunder Storms, 1843, 8vo. 3. Rudiments of Electricity, 1849, '51, 12mo 4. Rudimentary Magnetism, 1850, 12mo. Part 3, 1852, 12mo. 5. Rudimentary Treatise on Galvanism, 1855, 12mo

Harris, or **Harries, Walter,** M.D., b. at Gloucester, England, about 1647, Physician to William III., pub a number of professional works, 1676–1727, among which is Dissertationes Medicæ et Chirurgicæ, &c., Lon., 1725, 8vo. See Athen. Oxon., and the work just named.

Harris, Walter. 1. Hist. of William Henry, Prince of Nassau and Orange, King of England, &c., Dubl., 1749, fol. 2. Fiction Unmasked, relative to the Irish Rebellion and Massacre, 1752, 8vo. 3. Hibernica; or, some Ancient Pieces relating to Ireland, 1757, fol.; 1770, 8vo. A work of great value. 4. Hist. and Antiq. of Dublin, 1766, 8vo. Harris edited Sir James Ware's Works on Ireland, viz.: The Whole Works of Sir James Ware concerning Ireland, revised and improved, 1739–45, 2 vols. fol. The Whole Works of Sir James Ware concerning Ireland, trans. into English, revised and improved, 1764, 2 vols. fol. See Dibdin's Lib. Comp., ed. 1825, 250, 252, 258; Lowndes's Bibl. Man, art. Ware, Sir James.

Harris, Wm., D.D., 1675?–1740, a Dissenting divine, pastor of a congregation in Crutched-Friars, London, for thirty years one of the preachers of a Friday Evening Lecture, and one of the continuators of Matthew Henry's Commentary on the Bible. He pub. a number of occasional serms., &c., 1704–37; The Life of Dr. Thos. Manton, 1725, 8vo, and in Manton's Works; Two Serms. against Woolaston, 1728, 8vo.; and the following series of Discourses, by which he is best known:—1. Practical Discourses on the Principal Representations of the Messiah, 1724, 8vo. 2. Funeral Discourses, 1736, 8vo. Dr. Harris

> "Was reckoned the greatest master of the English tongue among the Dissenters. His style is plain and easy, his thoughts substantial."—DR. DODDRIDGE.

> "Ranks among those who have embellished our language."—BOGUE AND BENNETT.

Harris, Wm., D.D., 1720–1770, a Dissenting divine, a native of Salisbury, pub. a number of valuable biographies, viz.: of Hugh Peters, 1751, 8vo; of James I., 1753, 8vo; of Charles I., 1758, 8vo; of Oliver Cromwell, 1762, 8vo; of Charles II., 1766, 2 vols. 8vo. New ed. of all, with a Life of the Author, 1814, 5 vols. 8vo. The "Regal Biographies" are after the manner of Bayle: *i. e.*, illustrated with copious notes. The historical reader should not fail to procure these invaluable vols. In his opinions Harris favoured republican sentiments:

> "His reasonings are strongly tinged with his early prejudices; but his facts are, in general, narrated with fidelity, and the evidence on both sides is given without mutilation."

> "Crabbed as may be the composition and combatable the opinions of the author, yet these volumes must have a place in a well-stored library. Harris is perhaps, with two exceptions, the most *note*-able writer in the English language. All his works are professed to be 'taken from Original Writings and State Papers.'"—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

Harris's faithfulness as an historian is endorsed by one of the most eminent of modern historical students, Prof. Smyth.

Notice of the Life of Charles the First:

> "A general summary of the particulars of this reign, not very favourable to the king, will be found in Harris's Life of Charles the First. Harris fortifies the positions in his text, like Bayle, by copious notes, which will, at least, bring the subject, and all the learning that belongs to it, in full review before the reader."

Notice of the Life of Oliver Cromwell:

> "There is a Life of Cromwell, by Harris, in the manner of his other historical treatises, and equally valuable."

Notice of the Life of Charles the Second:

> "After the perusal of Mr. Hume, we may turn to the Life of Charles the Second, by Harris. The notes are full of information, and of particulars which the reader may not have an opportunity of selecting from their original sources, or, indeed, of readily finding in any other manner."

The above notices are taken from the Lects. on Mod. Hist.

Harris contributed a paper on Roman antiquities in G. Brit. to the Archæol., 1770.

Harris, William, Librarian of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. A Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Institution, Methodically Arranged, with an Alphabetical List of Authors, Lon., 1809, 8vo; 1821, r. 8vo. No library, no bibliographer, should be without this excellent catalogue. It has already come under our notice. See BURNEY, CHARLES, JR., D.D.

> "If a lucid order, minute and correct description of the volumes of an admirably chosen library, accompanied with a copious and faithful alphabetical index, be recommendations with the biblio

grapher, the present volume will not be found wanting upon his shelf. It is the most useful book of its kind ever published in this country. Let the bibliomaniac hasten to seize one of the five remaining copies only (out of the *fifty* which were printed) upon LARGE PAPER."—*Dibdin's Bibliomania*, ed. 1842, 99. And see Dibdin's Lib. Comp., ed. 1825.

Harris, William A., M.D., U. S. Navy. A Practical Manual on Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels; trans. from the French, Phila.

"This is an excellent epitome of a large and important class of diseases. especially as to diagnosis."—*Med.-Chir. Rev.*

Harris, Sir William Cornwallis, Major H. E. I. B. C. Engineers. 1. Wild Sports in Southern Africa in 1836–37, 1839, 8vo; 4th ed., 1844, imp. 8vo; 5th ed., 1849, imp. 8vo.

"We must here take our leave of Captain Harris's most amusing narrative. The whole of it will be read with great pleasure and profit. . . . The Zoologist will find in this book many valuable accounts of the habits of animals of the greatest rarity; and the sportsman will read of scenes of the most stirring description, and of shots which leave nothing more to be wished from 'eye, hand, lead, and gunpowder.'"—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxiv. 188–232.

2. Game and Wild Animals of Africa, 1839, 8vo, £10 10*s.*; large paper, £21; 2d ed., 1844, imp. 8vo; 3d ed., 1849, imp. 8vo. 3. Highlands of Ethiopia, 2d ed., 1844, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The intelligent and animated volumes of which we have now given a bird's-eye view we regard as rivalling in interest and importance any book of travels of this century."—*Blackwood's Mag.*

"A work of extraordinary interest and value; a narrative which will take a permanent place in the library as the best authority ever yet given to the world on all the subjects to which it relates."—*Foreign and Colonial Rev.*

4. Illustrations of Ethiopia, 1845, r. 4to.

Harris, Sir William Snow. See HARRIS, SIR W. S.

Harrison, Dr. Threni Hibernici, &c., Lon., 1659, 4to.

Harrison, Amos. Serms., &c., Lon., 1724–43, all 8vo.

Harrison, Benjamin, Archdeacon of Maidstone, and Canon of Canterbury. 1. Interpret. of the Rubrics, Lon., 1845, 8vo. 2. Warburtonian Lects. (12) on the Prophecies, 1849, 8vo. 3. Serms. on the English Church, 1850, 8vo.

Harrison, D. J., Curate of St. Peter's, Walworth. Serm. on the Death of the Duke of Wellington, Lon., 1852, 12mo.

Harrison, Anthony. Poet. works, 1794, 1806.

Harrison, Capt. David. Distressful Voyage, &c. of C. H., of the Sloop Peggy, Lon., 1766, 8vo.

Harrison, Edward. Longitude, Lon., 1696, 8vo.

Harrison, Edward, M.D. Profess. treatises, Lon., 1782, 1810.

Harrison, George. Addresses on the Slave Trade, Education, &c., 1792–1810.

Harrison, George. Act rel. to Land Tax, 3d ed., 1802.

Harrison, Sir George. Fragments and Scraps of History, &c., Lon., 1834, 2 vols. r. 4to. Privately printed. Sir George was a diligent collector of historical materials.

Harrison, Sir George. An Expos. on the Laws, &c. of the Stannaries in Cornwall, Lon., 1835, 8vo.

Harrison, Gessner, M.D., Prof. of Ancient Languages in the Univ. of Virginia. 1. Exposition of Some of the Laws of the Latin Grammar, N. York, 1852, 12mo. Commended. 2. On the Greek Prepositions, Phila., 1858, 8vo.

Harrison, Gustavus. Agriculture Delineated; or, The Farmer's Complete Guide, Lon., 1775, 8vo.

Harrison, Rev. J. The Etymological Enchiridion, Preston, 1823, 12mo.

Harrison, J. B. Louisiana, &c. Reports, N. Orleans, 1839–40, 4 vols. 8vo. See Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 372.

Harrison, James, a bookseller, who was employed by Lady Hamilton in compiling the Genuine Memoirs of Lord Viscount Nelson, 1806, 2 vols. 8vo. He is also supposed to be the editor of the Correspondence between Lord Nelson and Lady Hamilton, 1813, 2 vols. 8vo. See a review of this work by Lord Brougham, in the Edin. Rev., xxiii. 398–410, and in his collected Contrib. to Edin. Rev., iii. 267–279.

Harrison, James. Biography of Eminent Persons, Lon., 2 vols. r. 8vo.

Harrison, John. Yet a Course at the Romish Foxe, Zurich, 1543, 16mo. Attributed to Bp. John Bale.

Harrison, John. The Messiah already Come, Amst., 1619, 4to Other works, 1619, '33, both 4to.

Harrison, John, of Cambridge, Mass. On a Small Species of Wasp; Phil. Trans., 1751.

Harrison, John, 1693–1776, an eminent mechanic, received from the English Government nearly £24,000 for his time-keepers, by which great accuracy was obtained in the calculations of longitude. The Principles of Mr. Harrison's Time-Keeper was pub., Lon., 1767, 4to. For a list of other publications on this subject, see Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Hutton's Dict.; Annual Register for 1777. As an author, Harrison's style was so uncouth as to be almost unintelligible.

Harrison, John, Surgeon. Med. treatises, Lon., 1785–92.

Harrison, John, M.D. Dissertatio de Pertuzi, Gottingæ, 1793, 4to.

Harrison, Joseph. 1. Prac. in Ct. of Chan., Lon., 1741, 2 vols. 8vo; 8th ed., by W. Parke, 1796, 2 vols. 8vo; 9th ed., by J. Newland, 1808, 2 vols. 8vo. Reprint., Phila., 1807, 8vo. 2. Prac. of Ct. of K. B. and C. P., 1761, 2 vols 8vo.

Harrison, Joseph. Floricultural Cabinet, 1832–52, 21 vols. 8vo. Mr. H. also publishes the Gardener's Record, the Garden Almanack, &c.

Harrison, Josiah. 1. Laws of N. Jersey, 1820–33, Camden, 1833, 8vo. 2. N. Jersey Supreme Ct. Reports, 1837–42, 4 vols. 8vo, 1839–43.

Harrison, Matthew, Rector of Church-Oakley, Basingstoke, Hants, and late Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxford. The Rise, Progress, and Present Structure of the English Language, Lon., 1848, p. 8vo; 2d ed., Phila., 1856

"This, both for philosophical astuteness and a critical insight into and exposition of our living tongue. is one of the most instructive and interesting volumes with which we have met in the long course of our grammatical and lingual labours."—*Lon. Literary Gaz.*

"Mr. Harrison's volume contains many instructive observations on the structure of the language, and a very copious and useful collection of illustrations on most points connected with English syntax and composition; but as regards the history of the language. and its relation to the other members of the Teutonic family, his work is far inferior to that of Dr. Latham, [The English Language.] The latter is in fact only too full and profound for young students."—*Edin. Rev.*, xcii. 338. See LATHAM, R. G.

Harrison, Michael. Serms., &c., Lon., 1691, all 8vo.

Harrison, Nicholas Bacon, Lieut. of the Marines. The Travellers; a Comedy, Lon., 1788, '89, 8vo.

Harrison, R. Catholic Protestant, York, 1780, 8vo.

Harrison, R. Serms., 1813, 8vo.

Harrison, R. Tarrant. 1. Digested Index to all the Decisions in Cts. of Law and Equity, Lon., 1837–56. Continued annually. See HARRISON, S. B.

Harrison, Ralph, a Unitarian minister. Serms., with his Life, &c. by J. Holland, Manchester, 1813, 8vo.

"The productions of no ordinary mind. . . . The style is perspicuous and neat, and sometimes elegant."—*Lon. Month. Repository.*

Harrison, Richard. Catechisms, 1583, 8vo.

Harrison, Richard. Serms., Lon., 1767–81.

Harrison, Robert. Serms., 1672, &c.

Harrison, Robert. Tempest at Oxford, Oxon., 1682, 4to.

Harrison, S. B. 1. Evidence, Lon., 1825, 12mo. 2. Analytical Digest of Cases in H. of Lords, &c., 1756–1843; 3d ed., by R. Tarrant Harrison, 1844, 4 vols. r. 8vo. Continued to 1852, 3 vols. r. 8vo. See Warren's Law Studies, 2d ed , 780; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 372. 3. Woodfall's Treat. on Landlord and Tenant, 6th ed., by F. L. Wollaston, 1849, r. 8vo; 7th ed., by Henry Horn, 1856, r. 8vo. 4. In conjunction with F. L. Wollaston, Reports in K. B., &c., 1836–37, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. In conjunction with F. Edwards, Nisi Prius, &c., 1838, 2 vols. 12mo.

Harrison, Stephen. The Seven Arches of Triumph erected in Honour of K. James I., &c., Lon., 1604, fol. Very rare. Woodhouse, £27 6*s.* Dent, with a duplicate series of the plates with variations, £31 10*s.* An analysis of this work will be found in Nichols's Progresses of James I.

Harrison, Susannah. Songs in the Night, 1788; 6th ed., 1800, 12mo.

Harrison, Thomas, D.D., Chaplain to the Governor of Virginia, subsequently, in 1650, minister of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, London, and afterwards a preacher in Dublin. Topica Sacra; or, Some Hints and Helps to Faith, Meditation, Prayer, &c., Lon., 1658, 8vo. With addits. by John Hunter, 1770, 12mo.

"Many striking thoughts: very evangelical."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Harrison, Thomas. Serms., &c., 1700–65, all 8vo.

Harrison, Thomas. Botany; Nic. Jour., 1805.

Harrison, Walter. A new and Universal Hist., Descrip., and Survey of London, Lon., 1775–76, fol. Pub. in numbers. Wanting in accuracy.

Harrison, William, d. 1592? Rector of Radwinter, Essex, and Canon of Windsor, wrote a Historical Descrip. of the Island of Britain, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicles, and a Chronology. The Descrip. of England is a valuable record of the state of the country and the manners and customs of the people in the 16th century. To Harrison, also, is ascribed The Descrip. of Scotland, mostly trans. from Hector Boece, prefixed to Holinshed's Hist. of Scotland.

Harrison, William. Certain Serms. upon the Parable of the Sower, Lon., 1614, 8vo.

Harrison, William. The Pilgrim, or the Happy Convert; a Pastoral Tragedy, 1709.

Harrison, William, d. 1712, Fellow of New College, Oxford, a great favourite with Swift, and secretary to Lord Raby, ambassador to the Hague, was the editor of the 5th vol. of the Tatler, and the author of some poetical pieces pub. in Dodsley's Collection, Nichols's Collection, and Duncombe's Horace.

"A little pretty fellow, with a great deal of wit, good sense, and good nature."—Dean Swift: see his Works; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Harrison, William. Speech in H. of C., Lon., 1814.

Harrison, William, Rector of Great-Birch, Essex. 1. Consecrated Thoughts, Lon., 1842, fp. 8vo; 1846, 12mo. 2. Serms. on the Commandments, 2d ed., 1846, fp. 8vo. 3. The Tongue of Time, 1848, 12mo.

"This is a spiritual little treatise, intended to improve practically and devotionally the twelve hours of the day to the edification of the soul."—*Churchman's Monthly Rev.*

4. The Shepherd and his Sheep, 2d ed., 1849, 12mo.

Harrison, General William Henry, 1773–1841, President of the United States at the time of his decease,—having been in office but one month,—was a native of Charles City county, Virginia, and the third son of Benjamin Harrison, Governor of Virginia, and one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence. A Discourse on the Aborigines of the Valley of the Ohio, Cin., 1838, 8vo, pp. 51.

"This pamphlet discusses several important topics in the history of the native tribes of our continent with spirit and ability."—Edward Everett: *N. Amer. Rev.*, li. 46–48, *q. v.*

For notices of biographical sketches of Harrison by Moses Dawson, James Hall, and others, see Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 162, 271, 339, 350. See also Niles's Reg., xiv. 185; Christ. Exam., xxx. 359.

Harritson, W. 1. The Fortunate Ploughman. 2. The Intendant Emigrants; a Scots Rural Comedy, Glasg., 1817, 12mo.

Harrod, Wm., d. 1819, an alderman of Stamford. 1. The Patriot; a Trag., Lon., 1769, 8vo.

"Possesses little or no merit."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

2. Hist. and Antiq. of Stamford and St. Martin's, Stamf., 1781, '85, 2 vols. 12mo. 3. Hist. of Mansfield and its Environs, 1801, sm. 4to. 4. Hist. of Market-Harborough, &c., 1808, 8vo. Mr. H. projected, in 1788, a repub. and continuation of Wright's Hist. and Antiq. of Rutland; but the plan was not encouraged, and only two numbers appeared. He also pub. a facetious political tract entitled Coke and Birch. See Miller's Fly-Leaves, 1st Ser., 130, Lon., 1854.

Harrop, Edward Atkins. Poems, Lon., 1796, 12mo.

Harrowby, Earl of. See Ryder, Dudley.

Harrup, Robert. Chem., &c. con. to Nic. Jour., 1801–13.

Harry, Blind. See Henry the Minstrel.

Harry, George Owen. Genealogy of James, King of Great Brittayne, &c., with his lineal Descent from Noah, &c., Lon., 1604, 4to.

Harrys, Wm. The Market or Fayre of Vserers; a new Pasquillus or Dialogue against Vsurye, &c., trans. from the High Almaigne, Lon., 1550, 8vo.

Harryson, James. Exhortacion to the Scottes, 1547. This is in favour of union with England.

Harsha, David A., b. 1827, in South Argyle, New York. 1. Thoughts on the Love of Christ, as manifested to a Lost World, 1851.

"It has a very strongly-marked experimental character, and is fitted to be at once a guide to the ignorant and inquiring, and a welcome auxiliary to the spirit that is struggling amidst the sorrows and conflicts of the Christian life."—Wm. B. Sprague, D.D.

2. Christ and Him Crucified the Sum and Substance of the Gospel, &c., Albany, 1852. 3. Immanuel's Land, 1852, 32mo. 4. Principles of Hydropathy, 1852. 5. Wanderings of a Pilgrim, &c., 1854. 6. The Most Eminent Orators and Statesmen of Anc. and Mod. Times, N.Y., 1855, 8vo.

"An interesting volume. The selections are characteristic and happy, and the critical and explanatory suggestions and commentary useful and just."—Rufus Choate.

7. The Heavenly Token, 12mo. 8. Life of Charles Sumner, 12mo. Ed. Classical Library of Sacred Authors, to be completed in 24 vols., N. York, 12mo.

Harsnet, Adam. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1630, 4to.

Harsnet, Samuel, 1561–1631, a native of Colchester, educated at King's Coll. and Pembroke Hall, Cambridge; Bishop of Chichester, 1609; trans. to Norwich, 1619; Archbishop of York, 1629. 1. Serm., 1584, Lon., 1656, 12mo. 2. A Discouery of the fraudulent Practices of John Darrel, Lon., 1599, 4to. 3. Declaration of Egregious Popish Impostures, &c. under the pretence of casting out Devils, 1603, 4to. From this work Shakspeare is supposed to have borrowed the fantastical names of spirits in his tragedy of Lear.

"By the use of this book in Lear, Shakspeare meant to ridicule Popery, from which he had been in danger."—*MS. Note in Mr Bright's copy.*

This is now a rare book. See Biog. Brit.; Le Neve's Lives of the Archbishops; Fuller's Ch. Hist., book xi.; Strype's Whitgift; Lysons's Environs.

Harston, Hall. The Countess of Salisbury; a Trag., Lon., 1767, 8vo.

"This Play, which is taken from a Romance, possesses considerable merit."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

Watt ascribes to Hall *Hartston*, Youth, a Poem, Lon., 1773, 4to; and we find him correct, according to the Lon. Month. Rev.: see xxxvii. 392, xlviii. 259. But we conclude that both of above were written by Hall *Harston*.

Hart, Colonel, American Consul at Santa Cruz, d. 1855, author of Marian Coffin, and other works.

Hart, Alexander. The Tragical Hist. of Alexto and Angelica, Lon., 1640, 12mo. In prose and verse.

Hart, Andrew, an early printer of Scotland. A trewe Descrip. of the Nobill Race of the Stewards, Amst., 1601, fol.

Hart, Cheney, M.D. Electricity; Phil. Trans., 1754, '55.

Hart, Edward H. The Bullwark Stormed; in Answer to Thomas de Laune's Plea for the Nonconformists, Lon., 1717, 8vo. See Delaune, Thomas.

Hart, or **Harte, Henry.** 1. A Godly newe short Treatyse, &c., Lon., 1548, 16mo. 2. A Godlie Exhortation, 1549, 8vo.

Hart, J. Burning Bush not Consumed, Lon., 1616, 8vo.

Hart, James, M.D. Profess. treatises, 1623, '25, '33.

Hart, John. 1. On Orthographie, Lon., 1659, 8vo. 2. Theolog. conference between J. H. and John Rainoldes, 1584, 8vo. See Rainolds, John, D.D.

Hart, John. Starch Factories, &c., Lon., 1795, 8vo.

Hart, John S., LL.D., b. January 28, 1810, at Stockbridge, Mass., was removed to Pennsylvania when only two years of age, educated at Princeton College, where he became Professor of Ancient Languages; in 1842 elected Principal of the Philadelphia High School, which position he resigned in 1858. 1. Essay on Spenser and the Fairy Queen, New York, 1847, 8vo, pp. 512. New ed., Phila., 1856. Highly commended. 2. Female Prose-Writers of America, 1851, 8vo, pp. 620. New ed., revised and enlarged, 1855.

"It has enlarged our knowledge and enhanced our favourable estimate of the female prose-writers of our country. It at the same time indicates the tale, story, or novel, as the form of composition towards which, with few exceptions, they tend, and in which they excel alike in the power of easy and fluent narration, and in the didactic aim, which is seldom obtrusive or awkwardly managed'—*N. Amer. Rev.*, lxxx. 261–262.

"Our numerous female Prose-Writers have found an intelligent and genial historian and critic in Professor Hart."—*Henry T. Tuckerman's Sketch of Amer. Lit.*

3. Class-Book of Poetry, 1844, 12mo. 4. Class-Book of Prose, 1844, 12mo. These works consist of Extracts preceded by introductory notices. 5. Exposition of the Constitution of the United States; for the use of Schools, 1845, 12mo, pp. 100. 6. English Grammar, 1845, 12mo, pp. 192. 7. Greek and Roman Mythology, 1853, 12mo, pp. 162. This is a Latin Reading-Book. Editor of Pennsylvania Common School Journal for 1844; Sartain's Magazine for 1849, '50, and the first six months of 1851; the Iris, a very splendid annual for 1850, '51, and '52; White's Universal History; and many other works, to which his name has not been given. Professor Hart has contributed many articles to the Princeton Review, Graham's Magazine, and other periodicals. His Annual Reports of the Philadelphia High School for the last fifteen years would fill several volumes.

Hart, Joseph, minister of the Grey Friars' Church, Edinburgh. 1. Trans. of Herodian's Hist. of his Own Times, 1749, 8vo. Privately printed. In the preface to his hymns, Hart expresses much regret for this publication. 2. Hymns, &c., with the Author's Experience, 1759, 12mo. There have been modern eds. of Hart's hymns. See Dr. Johnson's Diary, April 22, 1764, in Boswell's Life of Johnson.

Hart, Capt. L. W. Character and Costume of Affghaunistan, Lon., 1843, imp. fol. With 26 plates on stone, by Haghe. Pub. at £4 4s.

Hart, Levi, D.D., minister of Preston, Conn., d. 1808, aged 69. Serms., 1774, '86, '89, 1803.

Hart, Levi, and **V. R. Osborn.** The Works of P. Virgilius Maro, &c., with an Interlinear Translation, &c., Balt., 1833, 12mo. New ed., Phila., 1855, 12mo. See Hamilton, James.

Hart, Oliver, 1723–1795, a minister of Charleston, S.C., a native of Pennsylvania, pub. several serms. and tracts, 1789, &c.

Harr, Richard. The Importance of the Word of God; the substance of two Serms., Brist., 1767, 8vo.

Hart, Richard. Serm., 1804.

Hart, Richard, Vicar of Catton, in the Diocese of Norwich. 1. Medulla Conciliorum, &c., 446–1548, Norw., 1833, 8vo. 2. Materialism Refuted. 3. Eccles. Records of Eng., Ireland, and Scot., from the 5th Cent. to the Reform., 2d ed., Camb., 1846, 8vo.

"This work is a digest of the contents of Wilkins and Spelman's Concilia, arranged under various heads, and illustrated with notes exhibiting considerable research."—*English Review.*

Hart, Sir William, Lord Chief-Justice of Scotland. Examination, &c. of G. Sprot, Lon., 1608, 4to. This tract, relating to the Gowry Conspiracy, is reprinted in vol ix. of the Harleian Miscellany.

Hart, William, minister of Saybrook, Conn., pub. several theolog. treatises, 1759–72.

Hart, William. Alexis the Tyrant; a Tale, 1812, 12mo.

Hart, William Neville. The Goodness of God; a Poem, and Pious Meditations, Lon., 1808, 8vo.

Hartcliffe, John. Serms., &c., 1684–95.

Harte, George. Needfulnesse of Peace in Fraunce, &c., Lon., 1575, 8vo. Trans. from the French.

Harte, Walter, b. about 1700, d. 1774, was educated at Marlborough School, and at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, of which he became Vice-Principal; Canon of Windsor, 1751; subsequently Vicar of St. Austel and of St. Blazy, Cornwall. 1. Poems on Several Occasions, Lon., 1727, '39, 8vo. 2. Essay on Satire, particularly on the Dunciad, 1730, 8vo. 3. Essay on Reason, 1735, fol. To this essay Pope was a contributor. 4. The Union of Reason, Morality, and Revealed Religion; a Serm., 1737, 8vo. This passed through five eds. 5. A Fast Serm., 1740. 6. The Hist. of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, surnamed the Great, 1759, 2 vols. 4to; 1767, 2 vols. 8vo; 1807, 2 vols. r. 8vo. This work was trans. into German, with a Pref., Notes, and Corrections, by John Gottlieb Bohme.

"Johnson much commended him as a scholar, and a man of the most companionable talents he had ever known. He said the defects in his History proceeded not from imbecility, but from foppery. . . . It was unlucky in coming out on the same day as Robertson's History of Scotland. . . . Mr. Eliot said it was a very good book in the German translation."—*Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson.*

"A work strongly commended by Lord Chesterfield on the score of *matter*. The style is literally execrable."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

Robertson's Hist. of Scotland was pub. a month before this, but Hume's House of Tudor came out in the same week.

"George Hawkins, his bookseller, we are told, sometimes objected to his uncouth words or phrases, while the work was in the press; but Harte refused to change them, and used to add, with a complacent sneer, 'George, that's what we call writing!'"

"The life of this extraordinary man [Gustavus Adolphus] has been written by Mr. Harte with great activity of research, and a scrupulous examination of his materials, which are understood to be the best, though they are not sufficiently particularized. The book will disappoint the reader; Mr. Harte writes often with singularly bad taste, and never with any masterly display of his subject; but it may be compared with Coxe, and must be considered." —*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.*

7. Essays on Husbandry, 1764, 8vo; 1770, 8vo.

"His husbandry is good."—Dr. Johnson: *Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

"This is the book of a scholar and a gentleman; and is attractive from the variety and interest of the subjects treated of, its learning, and good taste."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

"With very few exceptions, distinguished for perspicuity of style, and far more elegance than that subject is generally supposed to admit."

"The essays have always been reckoned good; our own opinion can say nothing of them."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

8. The Amaranth, 1767. The poems in this vol. are illustrated by extracts from the Fathers. 9. Essay on Painting.

"So much knowledge of the art, and acquaintance with the works of the most eminent painters, argues a taste surprising at his early age."

See Chesterfield's Letters and Miscellanies; Boswell's Life of Johnson; Bowles's ed. of Pope; Johnson and Chalmers's English Poets, 1810, 21 vols.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Gent. Mag.

Harte, William Marshall, Examining Chaplain to Dr. Coleridge, Bishop of Barbadoes, and Rector of St. Lucy. 1. Practical Serms., Lon., 1839, 12mo. 2. Lects. on the Gospel of St. Matt., 1831–34, 2 vols. 12mo.

"These very useful lectures were originally preached to a congregation of Negroes; they are eminently characterized by simplicity of language, yet without debasing the importance of the subjects discussed by improper familiarity of expression."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Hartford, Frances, Countess of, afterwards Duchess of Somerset. Her Corresp. with Henrietta Louisa, Countess of Pomfret, 1738–41, Lon., 1805, 3 vols. 12mo.

Hartgill, or **Hartgyll, George.** 1. Generall Calendars; or, Astron. Tables, Lon., 1594, fol. 2. Astron. Tables, 4to.

Hartland. Intestate's Personal Estate, 1798.

Hartley, David, M.D., 1705–1757, a native of Armley, Yorkshire, was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow. He settled as a physician first at Newark, afterwards at Bury-St.-Edmund's, subsequently at London, and finally at Bath. He pub. some tracts upon Mrs. Stephens's famous medicine for the stone,—of which he was a victim,—and some other professional treatises, but is best known by his Observations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations, Lon., 1749, 2 vols. 8vo. Repub. by his son, 1791, 4to, with Notes and Additions, from the German of H. A. Pistorius, Rector of Poseritz, in the Island of Rugen, and a sketch of the Life and Character of Dr. Hartley. Again, with additions, by Dr. Joseph Priestley, 1801, 3 vols. 8vo.

"This is the most valuable edition of this excellent work."—Dr. Priestley.

In 1775, 8vo, appeared Hartley's Theory of the Human Mind, on the Principle of the Association of Ideas; with Essays relating to the Subjects of it, by Joseph Priestley, LL.D. Again, 1790, 8vo. Hartley's philosophical theory

"Regards the brain, the nerves, and the spinal marrow, as the direct instruments of sensation. External objects, he conceives, excite vibrations in these medullary cords, which vibrations, once communicated, are kept up by a certain elastic fluid called ether. After a sufficient repetition of these vibrations, the sensations leave behind them types and images of themselves. Frequent repetition excites association, and association in its turn imparts to any one idea the power of exciting all the related ideas,—a power which belongs likewise to the vibratiundes and their miniature images. Upon this principle and theory of association, he attempts to account for all the phenomena of the mental constitution of man.'

The hypothesis of vibrations, it is well known, has been completely overthrown by Haller's demonstration that there can be no such thing as vibrations in the nervous system. Priestley endeavours to prove that Hartley was a materialist like himself; but Hartley "dreaded nothing so much" as this imputation, though certainly he is to be read with caution, and cannot be proposed as a sound guide in theology. As regards his obligations as a philosopher to Newton, Locke, Gay, and even to Aristotle, and how far he concurs with Hobbes, can be ascertained by an examination of the authorities referred to below. As an expositor of the "Law of Association"—we use the term *Law* not without scruple—Hartley is certainly entitled to some credit, and he has been fully paid. We quote some opinions respecting his philosophical speculations as displayed in the Observations on Man:

"Something was done in this field of knowledge by Descartes, very much by Mr. Locke, but most of all by Dr. Hartley, who has thrown more useful light upon the theory of the mind, than Newton did upon the theory of the natural world."—Dr. Priestley: *Remarks on Reid, Beattie, and Oswald*, 1774.

"Johnson, one day, observing a friend of his packing up two volumes of Observations on Man, written by this good and great man, to take into the country, said, 'Sir, you do right to take Dr. Hartley with you; Priestley said of him, that he had learned more from Hartley than from any book he had ever read, except the Bible.'"—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

"Hartley has investigated the principle of Association more deeply, explained it more accurately, and applied it more usefully, than even his great and venerable predecessor, Mr. Locke."—Dr. Parr: *Serm. on Education*, 1774.

"The writer who has built most upon Hobbes, and may be reckoned, in a certain sense, the commentator, if he who fully explains and developes a system may deserve that name, was Hartley."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, q. v.*

"That there is great value to be attached to much which Hartley has drawn from the law of association, and that he has afforded an explanation of many phenomena, before very imperfectly understood, cannot be denied. The very ardour, however, with which he threw himself into his system, and the very closeness with which he analyzed the facts in the case, necessarily imparted a one-sidedness to his philosophy, and led to the neglect of some other facts equally important."—*Morell's Hist. of Mod Philos.*

"It is the first attempt to join the study of intellectual man to that of physical man."—*Cousin's Hist. of Mod. Philos., O. W. Wight's Trans.*

Cousin is a high authority,—but does he not forget philosophic caution when he styles Hartley's the "first attempt"? We offer no counter-statement, but we think it exceedingly hazardous to pretend to designate "the first attempt" in any branch of human speculation. We have ventured to hint some doubts respecting the extraordinary merit which has been claimed for Hartley's speculations; and, if we err here, we err with great examples:

"The capital fault of Hartley is that of a rash generalization, which may prove imperfect, and which is at least premature. All attempts to explain or instruct by this principle have hitherto been unavailing. Many of the most important processes of reasoning have not hitherto been accounted for by it."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH: *2d Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.*

"The intentions of both [Bonnet and Hartley] are allowed, by those who best knew them, to have been eminently pure and worthy; but it cannot be said of either, that his metaphysical writings have contributed much to the instruction or to the improvement of the public. On the contrary, they have been instrumental in spreading a set of speculative tenets very nearly allied to that sentimental and fantastical modification of Spinozism which for many years past has prevailed so much and produced such mischievous effects in some parts of Germany."—DUGALD STEWART: *1st Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.*

Bishop Watson reprinted in his Collection of Tracts one on the Truth of the Christian Religion, prefaced by the remark:

"This tract is printed from the second volume of Dr. Hartley's Observations on Man; it is written with singular closeness of thought, and to be well understood must be read with great attention."—BISHOP WATSON.

Consult authorities cited above; and see also Life by his son, prefixed to his Observations on Man, ed. 1791, 4to; Reid's Essays on the Intellectual Powers; Blakey's Hist. of Mod. Philos.; Dr. E. Williams's Christian Preacher, ed. 1843, p. 337; Watson's Hist. of Halifax; Cunningham's Biog. Hist. of England; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Hartley, David, M.P., d. at Bath, in 1813, aged 84, a son of the preceding, was one of the plenipotentiaries appointed to treat with Dr. Franklin, the American ambassador at Paris. Some of his letters will be found in Franklin's Correspondence. Hartley possessed some scientific knowledge, and was the author of several inventions. He pub. some political tracts, Letters on the American War, (to which he was opposed,) &c., 1776–94.

Hartley, J. Serms. addressed to Congregations on the Continent, Lon., 1840, 12mo.

"A volume from the elegant pen of that amiable and devoted minister of our Lord."—*Lon. Congreg. Mag.*

Hartley, James. Two Discourses, Lon., 1775, 8vo.

Hartley, John. Catalogus universalis Librorum in omni Facultate Linguaque insignium et rarissimorum, Lon., 1701, 8vo.

Hartley, John. Presbyterian Ordination, &c., 1714, '16.

Hartley, Ralph. Philos. Questions, Lon., 1799, 8vo.

Hartley, Thomas, 1707–1784, Rector of Winwick, Northamptonshire, pub. treatises on Enthusiasm, the Mystic Writers, some serms., &c., and trans. some of the writings of Swedenborg into English.

Hartlib, Samuel, the son of a Polish merchant, emigrated to London in the 17th century, and engaged in a mercantile agency. He was a man of great public spirit, much practical wisdom, and greatly esteemed by his contemporaries. Milton addressed to him his Tractate on Education, about 1646; Sir Wm. Petty inscribed to him Two Letters on the same subject, 1647, &c.; and there are other such evidences of the high respect in which he was held at home and abroad. He was the author of some theological and educational treatises, and several works on husbandry were pub. in his name. Those which we have numbered 1, 2, and 3, in the list which follows, were written by others.

1. The Discourse of Husbandry used in Brabant and Flanders, Lon., 1645, '50, 4to. 2. Legacy; an enlargement of the above, 1651, '52, '55, 4to. 3. The Reformed Husbandman, 1651, 4to. 4. Essay on the Advancement of Husbandry and Learning, &c., 1651, 4to. 5. The Complete Husbandman, 1659, 4to. He pub. two treatises—1653 and '54—on the Silk-Worm in Virginia. See Warton's Milton; Censura Literaria; Gent. Mag., lxxii. 12; Harte's Essays on Agriculture; Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Hartman, George. Medical works, 1682, '96, both 8vo. See DIGBY, SIR KENELM.

Hartop, Martin. Earthquake, &c.; Phil. Trans., 1693.

Hartshorn, C. W. N. Eng. Sheriff, 1844, 12mo.

Hartshorn, John. Commercial Tables, Bost., 1853, fol.

Hartshorn, Thomas C. Trans. of J. P. F. De Leuze's Prac. Instruc. in Animal Magnetism; with Notes and addits., N. York, 12mo.

Hartshorne, Caroline Ellen. For You Know Whom; or, Our School at Pineville, Bost., 1855, 18mo.

Hartshorne, Rev. Charles H. 1. Ancient Metrical Tales, Lon., p. 8vo. 2. The Book Rarities in the Univ. of Cambridge; illust. by Orig. Letters and Notes, Biog. Lit. and Antiq., 1829, 8vo.

"This interesting bibliographical book contains letters of Farmer, Steevens, &c., Capell's Shaksperiana complete, a list (the only one) of the paintings and drawings bequeathed to the University by Lord Fitzwilliam."

3. Salopia Antiqua, 1841, 8vo, and large paper. 4. Sepulchral Remains in Northamptonshire, 1841, 8vo. 5. Hist. Memorials of Northampton, 1848, 12mo. See Dibdin's Lib. Comp., ed. 1825, 672, 673, 690.

Hartshorne, Edward, M.D., b. 1818, in Philadelphia, a son of the distinguished physician of the same name. 1. Medical Jurisprudence, by Alfred S. Taylor, M.D.; 3d Amer. from the 4th Eng. ed., with Notes and References to Amer. Decisions, Phila., 1854, r. 8vo. 4th Amer. from the 5th Eng. ed., 1856, r. 8vo. These eds. embrace the notes of Dr. R. E. Griffith to the former Amer. ed., and some new matter.

"So well is this work known to the members both of the medical and legal professions, and so highly is it appreciated by them, that it cannot be necessary for us to say a word in its commendation; its having already reached a fourth edition being the best possible testimony in its favour. The author has obviously subjected the entire work to a very careful revision."—*Brit. and For. Med.-Chirurg. Rev.*

2. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, by T. Wharton Jones; 2d Amer. from the 2d Eng. ed., with addits., 1856, 12mo. 3. Contributions to the Amer. Jour. of the Medical Sciences, the Phila. Medical Examiner, and the Phila. Journal of Prison Discipline and Philanthropy. Four numbers (pub. in 1848–49) of the last-named periodical were edited by Dr. H., and several of the articles written by him. His contributions to the medical journals above noticed were written at various periods from 1840 to the present time.

Hartshorne, Henry, M.D., brother of above, b. 1823, in Phila. 1. Water *v.* Hydropathy,—Thesis on water in its true relations to medicine, Phila., 1847. 2. Contributions to Am. Jour. Med. Sci., and to Phila. Med. Exam. 3. Prize Essay on the Arterial Circulation; Transac. of Am. Med. Association, 1856.

Hartshorne, Joseph, M.D., father of above, b. 1779, in Alexandria, Va. 1. First Am. ed. of Boyer's Lectures On Diseases of the Bones; arranged by Richeraud and translated by Dr. Farrell, London; with an Appendix and additional plates by S. H., Phila., 1805. 2. Contributions to the Eclectic Repertory, and the Medical Recorder, both of Phila.

Hartston, Hall. Youth; a Poem, Lon., 1773, 4to. See HARSTON, HALL.

Hartstonge, Matthew W. Poet. works, 1813–16.

Hartwell, Abraham. Regina Literata, &c., Lon., 1565, 8vo. He also pub. some translations from history, travels, &c., 1595–1603, and was the author of some antiquarian papers on Mottos and Epitaphs, in Hearne's Collec., 1771, i. 208; ii. 375.

Hartwig, George, M.D. Sea Bathing and Sea Air, Lon., 1853, fp. 8vo.

"We recommend it to the attention of bathers of all descriptions."—*Lon. Med. Times.*

Harty, Wm., M.D. Dysentery, Lon., 1805, 8vo; 2d ed., 1847, 8vo.

Harty, Wm. Assumpsit, &c., Dubl., 1842, 8vo.

Harvest, George, d. 1776, Fellow of Magdalen Coll., Camb., and Rector of Drayton, Middlesex. 1. Serm., Lon., 1746, 4to. 2. Serms. at Lady Moyer's Lect. &c., 1763, 8vo.

"Among the few valuable performances which do honour to the age and bid fair for the approbation of posterity."—*Lon. Critical Rev.*

Harvest, Wm. Trans. of Fauchet's Discourse on the Liberty of France, Lon., 1789, 8vo.

Harvey, D. W. Public Amusements, 1805.

Harvey, Gabriel, LL.D., 1545?–1630? an excellent English and Latin poet, equally well known as the friend of Spenser and as the enemy of Nash, was educated at Christ's College and at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and in 1585 became Doctor of Laws. The following are his principal English publications:—1. Three proper and wittie Familiar Letters: lately passed betweene two Vniuersitie Men, Lon., 1580, 4to. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 344, £30. The University men were himself and Edmund Spenser. 2. Fovre Letters and certaine Sonnets, 1592, 4to. Bibl. Anglo-Poet, £25. Reprinted in the Archaica. This contains many literary notices of his contemporaries, and is therefore of great value to the antiquary. 3. Pierces Supererogation; or, a new Prayse of the Old Asse, 1593, 4to. 4. A New Letter of Notable Contents, 1593, 4to. The two last, bound in one vol., produced, at the Bindley's sale, £17 17*s.* The same vol. is now (1856) offered by Mr. Joseph Lilly, of London, for £8 18*s.* 5*d.*, exactly one-half. Harvey's poem of Hobbinol, prefixed to Spenser's Faerie Queene, has been highly praised. Harvey was fond of using the Latin versification in English poetry, and exerted his influence with his illustrious friend to induce him to follow his example:

> "I like your English Hexameters so well, that I also enure my pen sometimes in that kind."—EDMUND SPENSER: *in a letter to Harvey.*

Respecting Harvey, his publications and his literary quarrels, see Athen. Oxon.; Webbe's Discourse of Eng. Poets; Berkenhout's Biog. Lit.; Beloe's Anec. of Lit., &c.; Todd's Life of Spenser; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Drake's Shakspeare and his Times; Disraeli's Calamities of Authors; Brit. Bibliographer; Censura Literaria; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe; Archaica; Bibl. Anglo-Poet.; Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

> "His [Webbe's] taste is better shown in his praise of Spenser for the Shepherd's Kalendar, than of Gabriel Harvey for his reformation of our English verse; that is, by forcing it into uncouth Latin measures, which Webbe has himself most unhappily attempted."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

> "The literature and moral character of Harvey were highly respectable; but he was vain, credulous, affected, and pedantic." —*Drake's Shakspeare and his Times.*

Harvey, George. Ossian's Fingal rendered into English Verse, Lon., 1814, 8vo.

Harvey, George. Mathemat. con. to Thom. Ann. Philos., 1817.

Harvey, Gideon, M.D., d. 1700, Physician of the Tower of London for above fifty years, pub. a number of profess. works, 1665–99. He carried on an active war with the College of Physicians.

> "His Medical Treatises have never been in any esteem. Haller styles him ASPER HOMO; and certainly the general character of his Writings is asperity."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*, *q. v.*

Harvey, H., b. 1821, in England. Memoir of the Rev. Alfred Bennett, N. York, 1852, 12mo.

Harvey, James. Prognostical Signs of Acute Diseases, Lon., 1706, '20, 8vo.

Harvey, James. Orders, &c. for Justices of the Peace, Lon., 1733, '34, '51, 12mo.

Harvey, Jane. Novels, 1802–14.

Harvey, John, a younger brother of Gabriel and Richard Harvey, pub. some astrolog. treatises, Lon., 1584–88.

Harvey, John. 1. Hist. of Robert Bruce, Edin., 1729, 4to. 2. Poems and Letters, 1726, 12mo.

Harvey, Richard, a brother of Gabriel and John Harvey, pub. an astrolog. Discourse, Lon., 1583, 8vo, and some other treatises, 1583–93.

Harvey, Richard, Preb. of St. Paul's, Rural Dean and Rector of Hornsey, Middlesex. Serm., Mark ii. 27, 28. The Christian entitled to Legal Protection in the Observance of the Lord's Day. The sermon we never read, but the subject is an excellent one. When Sir John Barnard was chief-magistrate of London he "made the runagates continue in scarceness."

Harvey, T. Cyphering-Book, 1814, 4to.

Harvey, Thomas. Trans. of John Owen's Latine Epigrams, Lon., 1677, 12mo.

Harvey, Rev. Thomas. Appeal to Lord John Russell, M.P., against the proceedings of the Bp. of London, Lon., 1847, 8vo.

Harvey, W. C. Poems, 1818.

Harvey, William. Serms., 1657–1705.

Harvey, William, M.D., 1578–1657, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, a native of Folkestone, Kent, was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and subsequently studied anatomy at Padua under the celebrated Fabricius ab Aquapendente. In 1602 he returned to England; in 1615 was appointed Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Physicians; and about 1616 to 1619 publicly stated the great discovery which has conferred upon him such celebrity, but the announcement of which was received with unsparing ridicule and for more than twenty years provoked unrelenting persecution. His exposition of his theory was not pub. until 1628: it is entitled Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis Circulatione, Francf., 4to. His Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium was pub. in 1651, Lon., 4to. This valuable work would have been much more complete, had it not been for the loss of the author's papers, relating principally to the generation of insects. This loss, which occurred when his house was plundered during the Civil Wars, he feelingly deplores many years after the event. Harvey contributed to Phil. Trans. (1669) an Anatomical Account concerning Thomas Parr, who died at the age of 152 years and 9 months. In 1654, on the resignation of Dr. Prujean, Harvey was unanimously nominated as his successor in the Presidency of the College of Physicians; but his advanced age and bodily infirmities induced him to decline the proffered honour. An ed. of his works—Opera Omnia, &c.—was pub. in 1737, Lugd. Bat., 2 vols. 4to; but a better ed., with a Life of the Author, in Latin, by Dr. Lawrence, was issued by the College of Physicians in 1766, Lon., 2 vols. 4to. A new ed. of his works was pub. by the Syd. Soc., 1846–47, pp. 624. The Latin style of Dr. Harvey has been greatly admired for its perspicuity, fluency, and elegance. There were many attempts to deprive this great man of the credit of his discovery; but by modern writers (if we except Dr. Wm. Hunter, see his Two Introduc. Lects. to his Anat. Lects., 1784, 4to, and Dr. J. R. Coxe) his claim has been honourably allowed.

As regards the value of Harvey's discovery as contrasted with the results of previous investigations, the true state of the case is well summed up by an eminent modern authority, who has felt justified in treating this question at considerable length:

> "It may indeed be thought wonderful that Servetus, Columbus, or Cæsalpin should not have more distinctly apprehended the consequences of what they maintained, since it seems difficult to conceive the lesser circulation without the greater; but the defectiveness of their views is not to be alleged as a counter-balance to the more steady sagacity of Harvey."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, *q. v.*

If the student who desires to pursue this subject further inquire as to the best sources of information, we refer him to the authorities cited below, and especially to Harvey's own exposition, for—to quote the language of Dr. Freind—

> "As it was entirely owing to him, so he has explained it with all the clearness imaginable; and, though much has been written upon that subject since, I may venture to say, his own book is the shortest, the plainest, and the most convincing of any, as we may be satisfied, if we look into the many apologies written in defence of the circulation."

To this testimony we may add that of Mr. Hume:

> "Harvey is entitled to the glory of having made, by reasoning alone, without any mixture of accident, a capital discovery in one of the most important branches of science. He had also the happiness of establishing at once this theory on the most solid and convincing proofs; and posterity has added little to the arguments suggested by his industry and ingenuity."—*Hist. of England: The Restoration.*

See Life by Dr. Lawrence; Freind's Hist. of Med.; Aikin's Biog. Mem. of Med.; Lives of Brit. Physicians, in Murray's Family Library, vol. xiv.; The Gold-Headed Cane; Physic and Physicians; Aubrey's Letters of Eminent Persons, 1813, 3 vols. 8vo; Biog. Brit.; Rees's Cyc.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Hist. of Medicine to 19th cent., by P. V. Renouard.

Here we had intended to close; but we feel unwilling to omit Harvey's own account of the difficulties which encompassed his path when engaged in those laborious investigations which were crowned at last with such ample recompense. On a subject of such importance to the general interests of humanity, the doctors, we trust, will not be unwilling to forgive a little enthusiasm, even in a laic:

> "Devoting myself to discern the use and utility of the movements of the heart in animals, in a great number of vivisections, I found at first the subject so full of difficulties that I thought for a long time, with Fracastor, that the secret was known to God alone. I could distinguish neither in what manner the systole and diastole took place, nor at what moment the dilatation and constriction occurred, owing to the celerity of the movements of the heart, which in most animals is executed in the twinkling of an eye, or like the flash of lightning. I floated undecided, without knowing on what opinion to rest. Finally, from redoubled care and attention, by multiplying and varying my experiments, and by comparing the various results, I believed I had put my finger on the truth, and commenced unravelling the labyrinth. I believed I had seized the correct idea of the movement of the heart and arteries, as well as their true use. From that time I did not cease to communicate my views either to my friends, or to the public in my academical course."

Harvey, William. Hours of Loyalty; or, Allegorical Poetical Delineations in Rhyme, Lon., 1813, 8vo.

Harvey, William Henry, Prof. of Botany to the Royal Dublin Society, and Keeper of the Herbarium of the Univ. of Dublin. 1. Manual of the British Algæ, Lon., 1841, 8vo; 1850, 8vo. 2. Phycologia Britannica; or, a Hist. of Brit. Sea-Weeds, 1846–51, 3 vols. r. 8vo, arranged in the order of publication, £7 12*s.* 6*d.*; or, in 4 vols. r. 8vo, arranged systematically according to the Synopsis, £7 17*s.* 6*d.* A few copies on large paper. An entire plate is devoted to each species, the number of plates amounting to 360.

> "The History of British Sea-weeds we can most faithfully recommend for its scientific, its pictorial, and its popular value; the professed botanist will find it a work of the highest character, whilst those who desire merely to know the names and history of the lovely plants which they gather on the sea-shore will find

n it the faithful portraiture of every one of them."—*Annals and Magazine of Natural History.*

3. The Sea-Side Book, 3d ed., 1854, fp. 8vo. 4. Nereis Australis; or, Illust. of the Algæ of the Southern Ocean, 1848, &c., 4 Pts. imp. 8vo.

"Of this most important contribution to our knowledge of exotic Algæ, we know not if we can pay it a higher compliment than by saying it is worthy of the author."—*Lon. Journal of Botany.*

5. Nereis Boreali-Americana, r. 4to; Pt. 1, 1852; Pt. 2, 1853.

Harvie, John. Midwifery, Lon., 1767, 8vo.

Harward, Simon, of New College, Oxford, a preacher, schoolmaster, and physician, was the author of several theolog. and other treatises, pub. 1581–1623. See Athen. Oxon.

Harwood. Passing Bell, 1655, 8vo.

Harwood, Sir Busic, Kt., Prof. of Anat. in Univ. of Camb., b. at Newmarket, d. 1814. 1. Lects. on Anatomy and Physiol., Lon., 1797, 8vo. 2. Comparative Anat. and Physiol.; Fasciculus 1, 1796, 4to.

Harwood, Caroline. The Castle of Vivaldi; or, the Mysterious Injunction; a Novel, 1810, 4 vols.

Harwood, Charlotte. Lucubrations by a Lady, 1786, 12mo.

Harwood, Edward, D.D., 1729–1791, a learned Unitarian minister and schoolmaster, pastor of a congregation in Bristol from 1765 to '70, settled in London in or about the latter year, and subsisted by literary employment and classical tuition. He pub. a number of theological treatises, and the following works, by which he is best known. 1. A New Introduc. to the Study and Knowledge of the N. Test., Lon., vol. i. 1767; ii. 1771, both 8vo. A third vol. was promised, but never completed.

"Certainly to be recommended to the theological student."—*Bp. Marsh's Lects. on Divinity.*

"This work may be read with advantage, making allowance for the author's theological sentiments."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

"In this Introduction many of the topics usually treated of in such books are discussed with considerable ability."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"The value of Dr. H.'s Introduction would not have been diminished, if he had acknowledged his obligations to the preceding work of Pritius, to which he has been very considerably indebted."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

2. A Liberal Trans. of the New Test., 1767, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The preceding work was designed to introduce this new and liberal version. . . . As a translation, it is verbose, affected, and, in fact, more the New Testament of Dr. Harwood than of the apostles."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

3. The New Test., collated with the most approved MSS., with select notes in English, critical and explanatory, 1776, 2 vols. 12mo.

"This edition is certainly entitled to a place among the critical editions of the New Testament, though it is not accompanied with various readings: for, though Dr. Harwood has adopted the common text as the basis of his own, he has made critical corrections wherever the received reading appeared to him to be erroneous. The manuscripts which he has generally followed when he departs from the common text are the Cantabrigiensis, in the Gospel and Acts, and the Claromontanus in the Epistles of St. Paul."—*Bishop Marsh's Michaelis.*

"The appendix to vol. ii. contains a useful list of editions of the New Testament, and of critics and commentators on it."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"In the list of commentators and critics, those are most commended by Dr. Harwood who favour the Socinian scheme, to which he was strongly attached; and he therefore admitted or rejected a variety of readings, according as they favour or oppose the Socinian doctrine."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

4. A View of the various editions of the Greek and Roman Classics; with Remarks, Lon., 1775, 8vo; 2d ed., 1778; 3d ed., 1782, 12mo; 4th and best ed., 1790, 12mo.

"This is a valuable little book, no doubt far from being perfect, but that can scarcely be expected in a work of the kind. It has been translated into several foreign languages."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

The student must procure the later manuals of Dibdin and of Moss.

5. Biographia Classica: The Lives and Characters of the Greek and Roman Classics. New ed., 1778, 2 vols. 12mo. See Rees's Cyc.; Gent. Mag., vols. lxii., lxiii., lxiv.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Harwood, Edward. Populorum et Urbium selecta Numismata Græca, ex Ære descripta et Figuris illustrata, Lon., 1812, 4to.

Harwood, G. H. Hist. of Wesleyan Methodism. New ed., Lon., 1854, 18mo.

Harwood, James. Serms. and Discourses, Lon., 1661–62.

Harwood, John. The Cause why I deny the Authority of George Fox, Lon., 1663, 4to.

Harwood, John. Roman Sudatory; Phil. Trans., 1706.

Harwood, John. Advice to Members of Parl., 1812, 8vo.

Harwood, John Edmund, an actor, who came to Philadelphia with Wignell's company in 1793, pub. a vol of poems in N. York in 1809. See Dunlap's Hist. of the Amer. Stage.

Harwood, Richard. Serms., 1644, '45.

Harwood, Thomas. 1. The Death of Dion; a Trag., Oxf., 1787, 8vo. 2. Annot. on Genesis, Lon., 1789, 8vo. A compilation from various authors,

"Which, if not a brilliant, may in some degree be considered as a useful, performance."—*Lon. Month. Rev., N. S.*, iv. 106.

3. Alumni Etonenses, 1443–1797, 4to, 1797.

"Harwood's book is not reckoned of much authority beyond the mere records which he copied."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

4. Hist. of Christ, 1798, 12mo. 5. Grecian Antiquities, 1801, 8vo. 6. Geography, 1804, 12mo.

Harwood, Rev. Thomas. 1. Hist. and Antiq. of Lichfield, Gloucester, 1806, 4to. 2. Survey of Staffordshire, 8vo.

Harwood, Uriel. 1. Discourses from English Divines, 1813, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Additional do., 8vo.

Harwood, Wm., M.D. Curative Influence of the Southern Coast of England, Lon., sm. 8vo.

"An instructive and very useful work."—*Lon. New Times.*

Hascard, Gregory, D.D., d. 1708, Rector of St. Michael's, Queen-Hithe, London, 1669; Rector of St. Clement Danes, 1678; Dean of Windsor, 1700. Serms. and a Discourse, Lon., 1668–96. See Gibson's Preserv., ii. 82.

Haselden, Thomas. Method of Keeping a Journal at Sea; revised and corrected, with addits., by A. Smith, Glasg., 1788, 4to.

Haseldon, W. S. Sails for Windmills, 1807, 8vo.

Haskel, R. M. Memoir of Frances E. H. McLellan, with a selection from her Letters, N. York, 1856.

Haskey, Henricus. Disputatio inaug. de Ferro, ejusque in Morbis curandis, usu, Edin., 1777, 8vo.

Haskins, Mrs. Elizabeth, of Rhode Island, collected the Literary Remains of her brother, John Brown Ladd, which were pub., with a sketch of the author's life, by W. B. Chittenden in 1832, N. York, 12mo.

Haskins, John. The Battle of Waterloo; a Poem, Lon., 1816, 8vo.

Haslam, John, M.D., Apothecary to Bethlehem Hospital. 1. Observ. on Insanity, Lon., 1798, 8vo; 2d ed., enlarged and corrected, 1809; 8vo.

"Read Haslam on Insanity. This dreadful visitation he ascribes not to a false perception or morbid intensity, but to a wrong association, of ideas. There surely, however, must be more in it than this. I once asked a professional gentleman, who had particular opportunities of experience on the subject, whether he always found the brain of maniacs in a preternatural or disordered state. He said that he frequently, perhaps generally, did; but that in many cases where the faculties were most completely deranged, that organ had every appearance of being in a perfectly sound and healthy condition."—*Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit., June* 5, 1798.

2. Illustrations of Madness, 1810, 8vo. 3. Moral Management of Insane Persons, 1817. 4. Contributions on Sound Mind, 8vo. See BURROWS, G. MANN, M.D. 5. Medical Jurisprudence as it relates to Insanity, according to the Law of England, 1818. See FORSYTH, J. S., and authors there referred to. 6. Letter to the Governors of Bethlehem Hospital, containing an acct. of their Management of that Institution for the last twenty years, 1818, 8vo.

Haslam, Wm, Perpetual Curate of St. Michael's, Baldiu. 1. Perran-Zabuloe; or, The Lost Church. New ed., Lon., 1844, fp. 8vo. 2. The Cross and the Serpent, Oxf., 1849, 12mo.

Haslehurst, George. Penmaen Mawr, and Daybreak: Poems, Lon., 1849, p. 8vo.

Haslem, Wm. Saunders, M.D. Inquiry into the causes of the extraordinary addition to the number of the Insane, 1811, 8vo.

Haslerigg, Sir Arthur. 1. Speech in Parl., Lon., 1642, 4to. 2. Letter to a Member of the late Parl., 1659, 4to.

Hasleton, Richard. Strange and wonderful things happened to Rd. Hasleton, borne at Braintree, in Essex, in his ten yeares Trauailes in many forraine countries. Penned as he delivered it from his owne mouth, Lon., 1595, 4to.

Haslewood, Francis. Serms., Lon., 1720–21.

Haslewood, John, D.D. Serms., 1701–07, all 4to.

Haslewood, Joseph, 1769–1833, a native of and solicitor in London, was well known for many years to all thorough-paced bibliomaniacs, as an intelligent and zealous editor of reprints of the works of old English poets. Notices of these edits., and of periodicals to which Mr. H was a contributor, will be found scattered through our pages: see BERNERS, JULIANA; BALDWIN, WILLIAM; BRATHWAIT, RICHARD; BRYDGES, SIR SAMUEL EGERTON; and other names in this Dictionary. A list of works (twenty-five in number) with which Mr. Haslewood was connected, either as sole or joint author, and as contributor, will be found in a biographical notice of this gentleman in Gent. Mag., Nov. 1833, 467–468. See also Dibdin's Bibliomania, his Bibliographical Decameron, his Library Companion, and his Literary Reminiscences. Dr. Dibdin protests earnestly against the portrait of Haslewood, drawn in the London Athenæum, (1834, pp. 1, 28, 45, and 60,) in the four amusing papers entitled The Roxburghe Revels, MS.

Haslewood, Wm. Legal publications, Lon., 1814–29.

Hasloch, John. Serm., Lon., 1819, 8vo.

Hassall, Arthur Hill, M.D. 1. Hist. of British Fresh-Water Algæ, Lon., 1845, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1852, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Microscopic Anat. of the Human Body, 1849, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1852, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "We have rarely met with a work in which the debatable and scattered points of a new science have been more sensibly argued, or more judiciously combined into something nearly approaching to the perfection of a complete system."—*Lon. Med. Gazette.*
>
> "The plates are beautifully executed and coloured, and convey a perfect idea of the objects which they are intended to illustrate."—*Lon. Lancet.*

3. Microscopical Exam. of Water supplied to London, 1850, 8vo. 4. Food and its Adulterations, 1855, 8vo. See Longman's Notes on Books, May, 1855, 9–10.

> "We do not doubt or deny the good services which Dr. Hassall has rendered to the public; but we tremble either to eat or drink after his book has come into our hands. We look askance at the innocent grocer, the virtuous and respectable milkman. The wretches!—have they not been poisoning us secretly in their back-parlours?—mixing one knows not what abominations in our milk and in our tea? Yet the tea and the milk, where can we get substitutes for them,—we, who can neither freight Chinamen nor keep a dairy?"—*Blackwood's Mag., Aug.* 1855.

Hassall, Charles. General View of the Agricult. of the Co. of Carmarthen, Lon., 1794, 4to. 2. General View of the Agricult. of the Co. of Pembroke, 1794, 4to.

> "Present nothing of particular notice."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Hassel, Richard. Lath in a man's eye; Phil. Trans., 1748.

Hasselgrew, Nicholas. Swedish Pan. See Benjamin Stillingfleet's Tracts on Nat. Hist., &c., p. 339, 1762.

Hassell, J. 1. Tour of the Isle of Wight, Lon., 1790, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Guide to Bath, 1793, 8vo. 3. Beauties of Antiquity, 1806. 4. Life of Geo. Morland, 1806, r. 4to. He also pub. some works on drawing, 1809, '11.

Hasset-Blener, Thomas. See Blener-Hasset.

Hasolle, James, *i. e.* **Ashmole, Elias,** *q. v.*

Hasted, Edward, a native of Hawley, Kent, 1732–1812, was the author of the following valuable work: The Hist. and Topog. Survey of the County of Kent, Canterb., 1788–99, 4 vols. fol.

> "*Ex his omnibus, longe sunt humanissimi qui* Cantium incolunt,
> *Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis,*
> *Nec imbellem feroces progenerant.*'

Second ed., improved, corrected, and continued to the present time, 1797–1801, 12 vols. 8vo. This work is now scarce and high in price. It is the result of labour extending over a period of forty years.

> "The whole exhibits more research than taste, either in arranging the information, or in style; and it is very defective in notices of manners, arts, or biographical and literary history. Its highest praise is that of a faithful record of the property of the country, and of its genealogical history."

See Gough's Topog.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Gent. Mag., (written by Halsted himself,) vol. lxxxii.

Hasted contributed a paper Concerning Chestnut-Trees to Phil. Trans., 1771.

Hastings, Lady Flora, 1806–1839, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Duchess of Kent, was the eldest daughter of Francis, Marquis of Hastings. The melancholy circumstances connected with her untimely death have caused her name to be widely known and held in kindly remembrance both in Europe and America. She was an accomplished scholar, and the author of some poetical compositions of considerable merit. A vol. of her Poems, collected by herself, was pub. by her sister after her decease; new ed., Lon., 1841, fp. 8vo.

> "In Lady Flora's dramatic fragments especially, there is a true power, which, had it continued to be cultivated, might have produced great things; and many of her original lyrics, as The Rainbow, The Cross of Constantine, The Street of the Tombs, as well as her translations from the German and Italian, are replete with spirit and grace."—*Moir's Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.* See also Eclec. Rev., 4th S., ix. 572.

Hastings, Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, trans., at the request of his uncle-in-law, Cardinal Pole, Osorius de Nobilitate, and Osorius de Gloria. See Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

Hastings, Sir Francis, son of the preceding. 1. A Watchword to all religious and true-hearted Englishmen, Lon., 1598, 8vo. 2. Apologie for the preceding, 1600, 4to. Other works. See Athen. Oxon.; Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

Hastings, Francis Rawdon. See Moira, Earl.

Hastings, Henry James, Rector of Areley, King's. 1. Parochial Serms., Lon., 1845–46, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. The Whole Armour of God: in four Serms., 1848, fp. 8vo.

Hastings, John, M.D., Senior Physician to the Blenheim Street Free Dispensary. 1. Pulmonary Consumption healed with Naphtha, 2d ed., Lon., 1845, 8vo.

> "If experience proves the correctness of these statements, Dr. Hastings will be considered a benefactor to the human race."—*Dr. Johnson's Review.*

2. Diseases of the Larynx and Trachea, 1850, 8vo. 3. Special Treat. of Pulmon. Consumption and Hooping-Cough, 1854, p. 8vo.

Hastings, T. Vestiges of Antiquity; or, a Series of Etchings, &c. of Antiq. in Canterbury, 1813, imp. fo.

Hastings, Thomas. Poem, 1778, 4to.

Hastings, Thomas, an American author, has pub. several collections of music for churches, schools, &c., some of them in conjunction with Wm. B. Bradbury, and other works relating to Musical Taste, &c.

Hastings, Warren, 1733–1818, Governor of Bengal, a wicked and unscrupulous tyrant, has been already sufficiently noticed in these columns in our lives of Edmund Burke, and George Robert Gleig. He was the son of a clergyman; was educated at Westminster School; entered the East India Company as a writer in 1750; became Governor-General of Bengal in 1774; was arraigned for high crimes and misdemeanours (committed in his official capacity) in 1786; and, nine years after the commencement of proceedings, was acquitted in the House of Lords, in 1795. Those who desire to know more of his history must peruse his life by the Rev. G. R. Gleig; a review of this work by T. B. Macaulay in Edin. Rev., lxxiv. 160–255; the works of Edmund Burke; the account of the Trial pub. by Hastings himself, (Debates of the House of Lords, &c., 1797, 4to;) the periodicals, &c. of the day. Hastings was the author of several publications relating to the East India Company, fugitive poetry, essays, &c. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Blackwood's Mag., xii. 134; xvii. 7, 343; xx. 201, 208, 326, 329, 486; xxxiv. 319, *et seq.*; xxxvii. 857; xl. 71; xlix. 423, 638; Dubl. Univ. Mag., xviii. 619, 693.

Haswell, Charles H. 1. The Engineer's and Mechanic's Pocket Book, N. York, 1850. 2. Mechanics' Tables, 1856, 12mo. 3. Mensuration, N. York, 1858, 12mo.

Haswell, Susannah. Victoria, Lon., 1786, 2 vols. 12mo. Exhibits examples of filial piety.

Hasworth, H. H. The Lady of the Cave; a Novel, 1802, 3 vols.

Hatch, John. A word of Peace from the Prince of Peace to the sons of peace, Lon., 1646, sm. 8vo. With a Preface by Saltmarsh.

Hatchard, T. Goodwin, Rector of Havant. 1. The German Tree; a Moral, Lon., 1851, 18mo. 2. Food for my Flock: Serms. preached in Havant Church, 1854.

Hatchell, John. Taafe *v.* Downes, Dubl., 1815, fp. 8vo.

Hatchell, John P. Trial of E. Sheridan, 1812, 8vo.

Hatcher, Thomas, Fellow of Eton College, 1555, compiled Memoirs of the eminent persons educated in that institution to the year 1572, and pub. the Epistles and Orations of Walter Haddon, in a book entitled Lucubrations. Hatcher was physician to Queen Mary.

Hatchett, Charles, pub. many chemical papers in Phil. Trans. and Nic. Jour., 1796–1817.

Hatfield, Miss. Novels, &c., 1801–16.

Hatfield, J. F. Patriotism, Lon., 1804, 8vo.

Hathaway, W. S. Speeches of the Rt. Hon. Wm Pitt, in H. of C., 1806, 4 vols. 8vo; 1817, 3 vols. 8vo.

Hatley, Griffith, M.D. Petrifaction; Phil. Trans., 1683.

Hatherell, J. W., D.D. 1. Serm. on the Church Catechism, Lon., 1835, 8vo. 2. Nine Serms. at Malta, 1843, 12mo. 3. Lent Lects. on the Repentance of David, 1847, 12mo. To Dr. Hatherell we are indebted for the Life and Preface prefixed to the reprint of Archbishop Laud's Sermons, 1829, 8vo.

Hatsell, John, 1742–1820, Chief Clerk of the House of Commons until 1797. 1. Rules, &c. of the H. of C., 1774, '84, '89, 1809, 4to. 2. Cases of Privileges of Parliament to 1628, 4to, 1776. 3. Precedents of Proceedings in the H. of C., with Observ., 1781, 4to; 2d ed., 1785, 3 vols. 4to; 3d ed., 1794–96, 4 vols. 4to; 4th and best ed., 1818, 4 vols. 4to. This work is accepted as authority, save where changes have been introduced of late years. See May's Treat. upon Parliaments; Brooke's Bibl. Leg.

"Established forms of procedure respected by all from their impartiality are among the strongest securities for a free Constitution, and are barriers against over-hasty legislation, or the unhesitating tyranny of the majority."—Sir James Mackintosh.

Hatt, Andrew. Serm., Lon., 1805, 4to.

Hatt, Richard. Poetical Works, &c., 1810–18.

Hatt, Richard. Insolvent Debtors' Ct., Lon., 1821, 12mo.

Hattecliffe, Vinc. God or Nothing, Lon., 1659, 8vo.

Hatton, Sir Christopher, d. 1591, Lord-Chancellor of England, 1587, educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, has had ascribed to him A Treatise concerning Statutes or Acts of Parliament, and the Exposition thereof, Lon., 1677, 8vo, which it is asserted he did not write,—the fourth Act of the Tragedy of Tancred and Gismund—which Warton thinks he did write,—and some legal tracts, which he may or may not have written. See Athen. Oxon.; Lodge's Illustrations; Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors; Lloyd's State Worthies; Peck's Desiderata; Fuller's Worthies; Hume's, and other histories of Eng.; Lord Campbell's Lives of the Lord-Chancellors; Memoirs of the Life and Times of Sir Christopher Hatton, by Sir N. H. Nicolas, 1847, 8vo.

> "But what was the astonishment of courtiers, of lawyers, and of citizens, when on Saturday, the 29th of April, it was announced that Her Majesty had chosen for the Keeper of her conscience,—to preside in the Chancery and the Star-Chamber, and the House of Lords,—and to superintend the administrations of Justice throughout the realm,—a gay young cavalier never called to the bar, and chiefly famed for his handsome person, his taste in dress, and his skill in dancing.—Sir Christopher Hatton!"—Lord Campbell: *Lives of the Lord-Chancellors.*

The new Lord-Chancellor seems to have borne himself in his high office better than could have been generally anticipated: but Fuller thinks the queen not to have greatly erred in her judgment or fancy:

> "His parts were far above his learning, which mutually so assisted each other, that no manifest want did appear; and the queen at last preferred him Lord Chancellor of England."—*Worthies of Northamptonshire.*

Another authority also assures us that

> "He was a person that besides the graces of his person and dancing, had also the adjectiments of a strong and subtle capacity,—one that could soon learn the discipline and garb both of the times and the Court."—Naunton.

Lloyd cannot say enough in his praise:

> "His features set off his body, his gait his features, his carriage his gait, his parts his carriage, his prudence his parts, and his close patience his prudence."—*State Favourites.*

Oakland, in his character of Elizabeth's ministers, is not behind Lloyd in his eulogies:

"Splendidus Hatton,
Ille Satelitii regalis ductor, ovanti
Pectore, Mæcenas studiosis, maximus altor
Et fautor veræ virtutis, munificusque."

And a greater than all yet cited withheld not a noble tribute to the fortunate *saltator* who danced himself into the woolsack:

"To the R. H. Sir C. Hatton, *Lord High-Chancellor of England.*

"Those prudent heads, that with their counsels wise,
Whilom the pillars of th' earth did sustain;
And taught ambitious Rome to tyrannise,
And in the neck of all the world to reign,
Oft from those grave affairs were wont t' abstain,
With the sweet lady-muses for to play.
So Ennius, the elder Africain;
So Maro oft did Cæsar's cares allay;
So, you, great Lord! that with your counsel sway
The burden of this kingdom mightily;
With like delights sometimes may eke delay,
The rugged brow of careful policy;
And to these idle rhymes lend little space,
Which, *for their title's sake*, may find more grace."

Edmund Spenser: *presented to Sir Christopher Hatton with a copy of The Faery Queen.*

Hatton, Sir Christopher. The Psalter of David; with titles and Collects, Oxon., 1644, '46, 8vo.

Hatton, Edward. Works on Arithmetic, 1699–1728.

Hatton, Thomas. 1. Gold Coin, Lon., 1775, 8vo. 2. Watch and Clock Work, 1774, 8vo.

Hauffman. Colours for dyeing; Nic. Jour., 1805.

Haughton, Edward. Anti-Christ, Lon., 1652, 8vo.

Haughton, Sir Graves Champney, Knt., d. 1849, aged 62, Prof. at the East India College, Haileybury, 1817–27; knighted, 1833; Member of the Institute of France, and Member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, 1838. 1. Rudiments of Bengali Grammar, Lon., 1821, 4to. 2. Institutes of Menu, in the original Sanscrit. 3. Bengali, Sanscrit, and English Dictionary. 4. Inquiry into the Nature of Language, 1832, 4to. Privately printed. 5. Prodromus; or, An Inquiry into the First Principles of Reasoning, 1839, 8vo.

> "All men are as the vulgar in what they do not understand."—Burke.
>
> "It is a work which, if men will take the trouble to think, must make a powerful sensation. We trust that the attention of every philosophical inquirer, at home and abroad, will be directed to its earnest and mature examination."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

See a biographical notice in the Lon. Gent. Mag., Oct. 1849, 420.

Haughton, Mary Arnald. Emilia of Lindenau, or the Field of Leipsic; a Poem, Lon., 1815, 12mo.

Haughton, Rev. Samuel, Fellow and Tutor of Trin. Coll., and Prof. of Geology in the Univ. of Dublin. See Galbraith, Rev. Joseph A.; Longman's Notes on Books, Nov. 1855, 46.

Haughton, Wm., was the author of a number of dramatic pieces, of which the comedy of Englishmen for my Money, Lon., 1616, 4to, is one of the best known. The comedy of Patient Grissill, in which he was assisted by Chettle and Decker, sold for £9 at the Roxburghe sale. See Biog. Dramat., where twenty-two plays are ascribed to this author.

Haukin, Wm. Tres Eclogæ Virgilianæ Inflexæ, Lon., 1631, 4to.

Haukinius, *anglicé* **Hawkins.**

Hauksbee, Francis, Curator of Experiments to the Royal Society, distinguished for his experiments in electricity, wrote several works on electricity, &c., pub. 1709–31, and was the author of many papers in Phil. Trans., 1704–13, on subjects of nat. philos. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Haupt, Herman, b. 1817, at Philadelphia, grad. at West Point, 1835. 1. Hints on Bridge-Building, 1840. 2. General Theory of Bridge Construction, N. York, 2d ed., 1853, 8vo. This is a valuable work, "containing demonstrations of the principles of the art, and their application to practice."

Hausted, Peter, D.D., was Vicar of Gretton, 1639, and had several other preferments. 1. The Rival Friends; a Com., Lon., 1632, 4to. 2. Senile Odium; Com., Cantab., 1633, 12mo. 3. Ten Serms., Lon., 1636, 4to. 4. Ad Populum: a Lecture to the People, Oxon., 1644, 4to. 5. The Amorous War; a Tragi-Com., Lon., 1648, 4to. 6. Hymnus Tabaco; a Poem in honour of Tabaco, by Raphael Thorius; made English by P. H., 1651, sm. 8vo. The Hymn in praise of Tobacco, both Latin and English, will be found in Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., ii. 379. It is a theme in which, doubtless, many of our readers feel a lively interest.

> "Our Author seems to be much of the Humour of *Ben Johnson*, (whose greatest weakness was that he could not bear censure.")—*Langbaine's Dram. Poets.*, *q. v.*, and see also Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Dramat.

Hautenville, H. B. Customs and Excise, Dubl., 1804, fol.

Havard, Neast. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1778.

Havard, Wm., an actor, d. 1778, aged 68. 1. Scanderbeg; T., 1733, 8vo. 2. K. Charles the First; H. T., 1737, 8vo. 3. Regulus; T., 1744, 8vo. 4. The Elopement; F., 1768, N. P. See Biog. Dramat.

Haveloch, Capt. Henry. Narrative of the War in Affghanistan in 1838–39; 2d ed., Lon., 1840, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. See Blackwood's Mag., xlix. 298.

Haven, Mrs. Alice B., formerly **Miss Bradley,** a native of Hudson, New York, was married in 1846 to the late Joseph C. Neal, the popular author of the Charcoal Sketches. After his decease she superintended the Gazette which had long borne her husband's name, and contributed to it and to other periodicals many prose and poetical articles. Having been from a very early age a contributor to the literary journals of the day, she now found the advantage of the possession of a practised pen. In 1853 Mrs. Neal was married to Mr. Joshua L. Haven. In 1850 she gave to the world The Gossips of Rivertown, with Sketches in Prose and Verse,—a graphic description of every-day life in the country. But it is as a writer for the young that Mrs. Haven has acquired honours of the most substantial, truly valuable, and enduring character. The excellent "Cousin Alice" is a favoured guest in many a household circle,—the "Parents' Assistant" and "The Children's Friend."

The volumes entitled Helen Morton's Trial, No Such Word as Fail, Contentment Better than Wealth, Patient Waiting No Loss, All's Not Gold that Glitters, Pictures from the Bible, Watch and Pray, A Place for Everything and Everything in its Place, Nothing Venture Nothing Have, Out of Debt out of Danger, The Coopers, have doubtless improved the heart whilst gratifying the imagination, and instructed the conscience as well as pleased the taste.

Haven, Erastus O., D.D., b. 1820, in Boston, grad. Wesleyan University, 1842. The Young Man Advised, N. York, 1855, 12mo.

Haven, Jason, 1733–1803, grad. at Harvard College, 1754, minister of Dedham, Mass., pub. serms., &c., 1758–96.

Haven, Joseph, Prof. of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, Amherst Coll. Mental Philosophy; including the Intellect, the Sensibilities, and the Will, Bost., 1858, r. 12mo. Commended.

Haven, Nathan Appleton, 1790–1826, a member of the Bar, grad. at Harvard College in 1807, settled at Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, and was editor of the Portsmouth Journal from 1821 to 1825. A vol., containing his Remains, with a Memoir by George Ticknor, was pub. in 1827, 8vo, pp. 351. See N. Amer. Rev., xxvii. 154, (by W. B. O. Peabody;) and Chris. Exam., v. 70, (by H. Ware, Jr.)

Haven, Samuel, D.D., 1727–1806, minister of Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, grandfather of the preceding, grad. at Harvard College, 1749, pub. several serms., 1760–1800.

Haverfield, Thomas T., Rector of Goddington, Oxon. 1. Serm., Lon., 1811, 8vo. 2. Serms., 1835–38.

Havers, Clopton, M.D., an eminent English anatomist. Osteologia Nova, Lon., 1691, 1729, 8vo; Ulm, 1692, 8vo; Neust., 1731, 8vo. He edited Anatomy of Bodies of Man and Woman, from M. Spacher and J. Remmelin, Lon., 1702, fol., and contrib. med. papers to Phil. Trans., 1694, '99.

Havers, George, trans. from the French, Discourses on Philosophy, Lon., 1664, and P. De Valle's Travels, with Sir T. Roe's Voyages into the E. Indies, 1665, fol.

Haversham, M. Thomson, Lord. 1. Speech in H. of Peers, 1706–07, 4to. 2. Scotch Invasion, 1709, 4to.

Haviland, D., Rector of Northpederwin, Cornwall. First Peopling of the Island of Britain; Archæol., 1770.

Haviland, J., Prof. of Anatomy, Cambridge. Fever at Cambridge, 1815; Med. Trans., 1815.

Haviland, John, 1792–1852, Architect of the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia. Builder's Assistant, Balt., 3 vols. 8vo.

Haward, Capt. Lazarus. 1. Crown Revenue, &c., Lon., 1647, '60, 4to. 2. Occurrences from Ireland, 1642, 4to.

Haward, Nicholas. 1. Romaine Wele Publique, &c., Englished from Eutropius. 2. Line of Liberalitie, 1569, 16mo.

Hawarden, Dr. 1. True Church of Christ, Lon., 1714, 3 Pts. in 2 vols. 8vo. Highly esteemed by the R. Catholics. It is intended as an answer to Charles Leslie's Case Stated. 2. Wit against Reason, Brussels, 1735, 8vo. An eminent R. Catholic layman remarks that there is in Hawarden's polemic writings

"An union, seldom found, of brevity, accuracy, clearness, order, and close reasoning."—CHARLES BUTLER.

Haweis, John O. W. 1. Sketches of the Reformation and Elizabethan Age, Lon., 1844, 12mo. Originally pub. in the British Magazine. 2. Serms., 1848, 12mo.

Haweis, Thomas, 1734–1820, Rector of Aldwinckle, and chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon. His principal works are: 1. The Evangelical Expositor; or, a Comment on the Holy Bible, Lon., 1765–66, 2 vols. fol. New ed., Glasg., 3 vols. 4to.

"Not a work of much value."—*Orme's Bibl. Brit.*

2. Communicant's Spiritual Companion, Lon., 1763, 12mo. New ed., 1854, 32mo.

"An excellent devotional treatise."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

3. Improvement of the Church Catechism, 1775, 12mo. 4. Evangel. Principles and Practice, 1762, 8vo. New ed., Oxf., 1835, 12mo. 5. Trans. of the New Test. from the Greek, Lon., 1795, 8vo.

"His qualifications were not equal to the task, and his work has not attracted any attention."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

6. Hist. of the Church of Christ, 1800, 3 vols. 8vo. Severely criticized by Dean Isaac Milner, Camb., 1800, 8vo, &c. See an account of the controversy in Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 1288.

Hawes, Barbara. Tales of the North American Indians, 1620–1776, Lon., 1844, fp. 8vo.

"We cannot say any thing of this entertaining collection more descriptive or appropriate than that it forms an admirable introduction to Catlin's book. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance to this country of carefully instructing its youth in the history and character of the natives of its colonies and settlements."—*Lon. Atlas.*

Hawes, Benjamin, Jr., M.P. The Abolition of Arrest and Imprisonment for Debt considered, Lon., 1836, 8vo. See McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., 132.

Hawes, Edward. Trayterovs Percyes and Catesbyes Prosopopeia, Lon., 1606, 4to. This poetical tract of 12 leaves, written by a "youth of sixteen yeeres old," was sold at Sotheby's in 1821 for £16; Bibl. Anglo-Poet., £40.

Hawes, Joel, D.D., of Connecticut. 1. Lects. to Young Men, on Character and Reading, Hartford, 1848. Reviewed in Chris. Month. Spec., x 474; Spirit of the Pilgrims, ii. 47. 2. Religion of the East, with Impressions of Foreign Travel. 3. Letters on Universalism, N. York, 18mo. 4. A Tribute to the Memory of the Pilgrims, Hartford, 12mo. Reviewed in Chris. Exam., x. 297; Chris. Quar. Spec., (by J. Leavitt,) iii. 358.

Hawes, Miss Mary Virginia, a native of Richmond, Virginia, daughter of Samuel P. Hawes, late of Dorchester, Mass., has pub. three popular novels under the *nom de plume* of Marion Harland. 1. Alone; a Tale of Southern Life and Manners, Richmond, 1854, 12mo. Repub. in London in the same year. Noticed in the Lon. Athenæum, 1854, 1397. In America the 19th ed. was pub. in February, 1856. 2. The Hidden Path, N. York, 1855, 12mo.

"This is an improvement upon the author's last story of Alone, reviewed by us on its appearance. There is more pith and consistency in the plot, and very much less fine writing; fewer provincialisms, both of thought and expression. The incidents of ordinary life are still treated too grandly."—*Lon. Athen.*

3. Moss-Side, N. York, 1857, 12mo.

Hawes, Robert, and **Robert Loder.** Hist. of Framlingham, Woodbridge, 1798, 4to.

Hawes, Samuel. Missionary Poems, 1800.

Hawes, Stephen, an English poet, Groom of the Privy Chamber to Henry VII., is best known by his Temple of Glasse, 4to, The Conuersion of Swerers, 4to, and The Pass Tyme of Pleasure, 1517, 4to.

"If the poems of Rowlie are not genuine, the PASTIME OF PLEASURE is almost the only effort of imagination and invention which had appeared in our poetry since Chaucer."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.*

"Those who require the ardent words or the harmonious grace of poetical diction will not frequently be content with Hawes. Unlike many of our older versifiers, he would be judged more unfavourably by extracts than by a general view of his long work, [The Pass Tyme of Pleasure.] He is rude, obscure, full of pedantic Latinisms, and probably has been disfigured in the press; but learned and philosophical, reminding us frequently of the school of James I."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

"That he is greatly superior to many of his immediate predecessors and contemporaries, in harmonious versification and clear expression, will appear from the following stanza:

"'Besydes this gyaunt, upon every tree,'" &c.

Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.

See also Bliss's Wood's Athen Oxon.; Ellis's Specimens; Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet.; Censura Literaria; Ritson's Bibl. Poet.; Dibdin's Lib. Comp.

Hawes, William, M.D., 1736–1808, pub. a number of works on medicine, the Humane Society, and Bills of Mortality, Lon., 1774–95. He pub. An Account of the late Dr. Goldsmith's last Illness so far as relates to the Exhibition of James's Powders, 1774, 4to, 3 eds.

Hawes, William Post, b. 1821, in the city of New York, was a popular contributor to the New York Mirror, the American Monthly Magazine, The Spirit of the Times and Turf Register, and other periodicals. A collection of his writings was pub. in 1842, shortly after his death, entitled Sporting Scenes and Sundry Sketches, being the Miscellaneous Writings of J. Cypress, Jr. Edited, with a memoir, by Henry William Herbert.

Hawke, Hon. Annabella Eliza Cassandra. Babylon, and other Poems, Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Hawke, Hon. Martin Bladder, brother to the preceding. 1. The Ranger; a Collec. of Periodical Essays by M. Hawke and Sir R. Vincent, Bart., 1794, 8vo; 2d ed., 1795, 2 vols. 12mo.

Hawke, Michael. 1. The Right of Dominion, and Property of Liberty, whether National, Civil, or Religious, Lon., 1655. 2. Killing is Murder; against a Pamphlet of W. Allen, entit. Killing no Murder, 1657, 4to. 3. Grounds of the Laws of England, 1657, 4to.

Hawker, Capt. R. A. Journal of a Regimental Officer during the late Campaign in Portugal and Spain, 1810, 8vo.

Hawker, Essex. The Wedding; an Opera, Lon., 1729, 8vo.

Hawker, Lieut.-Col. P., R.A. Instructions to Young Sportsmen in all that relates to Guns and Shooting, 2d ed., Lon., 1816, 8vo; 9th ed., 1844, 8vo. Amer. ed. from the 9th Lon. ed., to which is added The Hunting and Shooting of N. America, edited by W. T. Porter, editor of the N. York Spirit of the Times, Phil., 1846, 8vo; 10th Lon. ed., 1854, 8vo.

"Colonel Hawker expounds the whole *rationale* of shooting with clearness, fulness, and vivacity."—*Edin. Rev.*

"Colonel Hawker is one of the best shots in England, and his Instructions to Sportsmen the very best book we have on the subject."—*Blackwood's Magazine*; see xxi. 111; xxviii. 311.

"Proves the writer to be the *great gun* in all matters which concern the sports of the field."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

Hawker, Robert, 1753–1827, a Calvinistic divine, a native of Exeter, Vicar of Charles-the-Martyr, Plymouth, for fifty years, pub. many serms. and theolog. works, among the best-known of which are The Commentary on the Old and N. Test., 1816, 9 vols., 40 Parts, 8vo; new ed., 1842, 3 vols. 4to; The Poor Man's Comment. on the N. Test., 1816, 4 vols. 12mo; The Poor Man's Comment. on the Old Test., 1822, 6 vols. 12mo; Concord. and Dict. to the Bible, new ed., 1846, 12mo; Zion's Pilgrim, 15th ed., 1854, 18mo; Poor Man's Morning and Evening Portion, new ed., 1855, 12mo. There are two vols. of selections from his Commentary on the Bible:—Spiritual Reflections on the Several Chapters of Holy Scripture, 1845, p. 8vo. A collective ed. of his Works, with a Memoir of his Life and Writings, by the Rev. John Williams, D.D., of Stroud, was pub. in 1831, in 10 vols. 8vo, £4 4*s.*; r. 8vo, £5 15*s.* 6*d.* His commentary is better suited for the closet than the library. Mr. Bickersteth describes it as

"Calvinistic and full of the Saviour, but wanting in just criticism."—*Christian Student.*

"It was said of the celebrated commentators Coccelus and Grotius, that the one found Christ everywhere, and the other nowhere. Dr. Hawker is of the former school, and Jesus is the name which he everywhere 'delighteth to honour.' He writes with great modesty: the general design is good, and its tendency excellent."—Dr. Williams.

The plan is as follows:—1. An introduction to every book, and a table of contents to each chapter. 2. References to other passages of Scripture, by way of illustration, with occasional elucidations and remarks. 3. Reflections at the close of each chapter, by way of improvement.

Hawkes, W. R. Gaul, King of Ragah; a Tragic Drama, 1813.

Hawkes, Wm. Serms., Liverp., 1823, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A man of deep reflection, and a very perspicuous and correct writer."—Dr. Saml. Parr.

Hawkesbury, Lord, Earl of Liverpool. 1. Speech in H. of C., Lon., 1800, 8vo. 2. Speech in H. of Lords, 1805.

Hawkesworth, Miss. Relics of Antiquity: forty-eight Plates, with descrip., 1811.

Hawkesworth, John, LL.D., 1715 or '19–1773, a native of London, is best known as the editor of The Adventurer, (pub. Nov. 7, 1752–March 9, 1754,) and the author of 70 or 72 of its 140 numbers. He was also a contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine; pub. some Tales,—Edgar and Emmeline, and Almoran and Hamet,—1761; edited Swift's Works and Letters, with his Life, 1765–66; pub. a trans. of Telemachus in 1768; wrote Zimri, an excellent oratorio, and other plays; and in 1773 (3 vols. 4to) gave to the world an Account of the Voyages of Byron, Wallis, Cartaret, and Cook. By this last publication, for which he was engaged by the Government, he gained £6000,—not unalloyed by severe censure for moral improprieties in his description of savage life, for alleged nautical errors and scientific defects. Vol. i. contains the voyages of Byron, Wallis, and Cartaret. Captain Cook's *first* voyage occupies vol. ii. and iii. They were trans. and pub. in German and French in the following year. See Cook, Captain James. He was an imitator of Dr. Johnson, and in his youth was one of the few pupils of which the doctor's school could boast. He was a zealous promoter of the interests of religion and morality, and, we have reason to believe, deeply regretted the faults for which his work on the Voyages of Byron, &c. was justly blamed.

As a writer he occupies the first rank among English classical essayists. Dr. Johnson, in his Lives of the English Poets, referring to Hawkesworth's Life of Swift, characterizes the author as one

"Capable of dignifying his narrations with elegance of language and force of sentiment."—*Life of Swift.*

The two biographies are thus contrasted by a diligent student of English literature:

"Read Hawkesworth's Life of Swift; of whose character and conduct but an imperfect idea is given by the narrative of Johnson. Hawkesworth is much more communicative and interesting; and the minuteness and simplicity with which he details the few but deplorable incidents of the last four years of Swift's life are highly affecting. The circumstance of his struggling to express himself, after a silence broken but once for more than a year, and, finding all his efforts ineffectual, heaving a deep sigh, quite cleaves the heart."—*Green's Diary of a Lover of Literature, Oct.* 11, 1796.

One of the ablest and most elegant critics in the language presents us with a most agreeable portrait of Dr. Hawkesworth, from which we give a brief extract:

"His imagination was fertile and brilliant, his diction pure, elegant, and unaffected; . . . . his manners were polished and affable, and his conversation has been described as uncommonly fascinating,—as combining instruction and entertainment with a flow of words which, though unstudied, was yet concisely and appropriately eloquent."—*Literary Life of Dr. Hawkesworth: Dr. Drake's Essays*, vol. v., *q. v.*

See also Sir John Hawkins's Life of Dr. Johnson, Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson; Disraeli's Calamities of Authors; Dibdin's Lib. Comp.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Gent. Mag.; Pref. to The Adventurer; W. H. Prescott's Miscellanies, ed. 1855, Bost., p. 529.

Hawkesworth, Richard, LL.D. Travels in South America, 1799–1804; trans. from the French of Humboldt and Bonpland, Lon., 1806, 8vo. M. de Bonpland died 1857, at the ripe age of 84. A letter of his, written to a member of the Geographical Society at Paris, was read at its meeting, May 5, 1856.

Hawkins, A. 1. Hist. of the Turkish Empire, 1300–1740, from the French of Mignot, Lon., 1788, 4 vols. 8vo. 2. The Works of Claudian, in English verse, 1817, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Claudian I recommend to your careful perusal, as properly the first of the moderns, or, at least, the transitional link between the Classic and the Gothic mode of thought."—Coleridge.

3. On some Exotics; Trans. Hortic. Soc., 1815.

Hawkins, Cæsar. Acct. of S. Lee, Lon., 1754, 8vo.

Hawkins, Sir Christopher. Observ. on the Tin Trade of the Ancients in Cornwall, 1811, r. 8vo.

Hawkins, Edward, D.D., Provost of Oriel College, Preb. of Rochester and Ireland Professor. 1. Unauthoritative Tradition, Oxf., 1819, 8vo. Reviewed in Lon. Quar. Rev., xxi. 352. 2. Discourses on the Historical Scriptures of the Old Test., 1833, 8vo. 3. Serm., 1 Thess. v. 21, 1838, 8vo. 4. Christian Truth; 8 Bampton Lects. for 1840, 1840, 8vo. 5. Serm., 2 Tim. i. 6, 7, 2d ed., Lon., 1842, 8vo. 6. Serms. on the Church, 1847, 8vo. 7. Inaug. Lect., 1848, 8vo. 8. Serms. on Scriptural Types, 1851, 8vo. 9. Psalms, Lessons, and Prayers, for every Morning and Evening in the Week, 2d ed., 1855, 12mo.

Hawkins, Edward, Keeper of the Coins in British Museum. Silver Coins of England, Lon., 1841, 8vo.

Hawkins, Ernest, Preb. of St. Paul's, and Sec. to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. 1. Hist. Notices of the C. of Eng. Missions to N. Amer. Colonies previous to the Independence of the U. States, Lon., 1845. This vol., which is of great historical interest, is composed of the MS. Letters, Reports, &c. of the missionaries in N. York, N. England, &c. to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, now in their archives. 2. Annals of the Colonial Church, 1847, fp. 8vo. 3. Annals of the Diocese of Quebec, 1849, fp. 8vo.

Hawkins, Francis. 1. Youths' Behaviour; from the French, Lon., 1646, 12mo; 1663, sm. 8vo; 9th impression, 1668, sm. 8vo. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 2000. 2. Confession of E. Fitz-Harris, 1681, 4to. 3. Discourse with do., 1681.

Hawkins, George. Female Education, Lon., 1781, 12mo.

Hawkins, Griffith. Arming Merchants' Vessels, 1812.

Hawkins, H. A Reform in Parliament the ruin of Parliament, 1813, 8vo.

Hawkins, Henry, and **Hawkins, Lætitia Matilda,** son and daughter of Sir John Hawkins, (1719–1789.) Sermonets, Lon., 1814, 8vo.

Hawkins, Henry. Warrants of Attorney, Lon., 1844, 12mo.

Hawkins, Isaac. Longitude at Sea, Lon., 1714, 8vo.

Hawkins, Sir John, M.P., 1520?–1595, an eminent naval commander, distinguished himself in the preparations made to confront the Spanish Armada, and made several voyages to Spain, Portugal, the Canaries, &c. A true Declaratiō of the Troublesome Voyage (the second) of Mr. John Hawkins to the partes of Guynea and the West Indies, 1567 and '68, Lon., 1569, 8vo. Also in the first vols. of the Collections of Purchas and Churchill.

"If the result of English Embassies, having for their object many things in common with those of the Portuguese, be at all a topic which weighs with the Collector of Travels, let him form an acquaintance with the text of Hawkins and Roe."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

Hawkins, John. His Serm. on Prov. i. 4, entitled A Sallade for the Simple, Lon., 1595, 8vo.

Hawkins, John. See Hawkins, William.

Hawkins, John, M.D. Discursus de Melancholia Hypochondriaca, Heid., 1633, 4to.

Hawkins, John. The Key of Commerce, Lon., 1689, 4to.

Hawkins, John. Two Serms., Lon., 1725, 8vo.

Hawkins, Sir John, 1719–1789, a descendant of the eminent naval commander of the same name, was designed for his father's trade,—house-building and surveying,—but preferred the study of the law, and became an attorney and solicitor. In 1749 he was admitted a member of a club which originated with Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Johnson, composed of nine members, and meeting on Tuesday evenings at the King's Head, in Ivy-lane, near St. Paul's. In 1753 he was married to Miss Sidney Storer; and, having thus come into the possession of a large fortune, he retired from business, and devoted himself to literary pursuits and magisterial duties. In 1760 he edited Walton's Complete Angler, with Notes, 1 vol. 8vo, and a Life; in 1761 he became Justice for the County of Middlesex; in 1763 he was elected one of the first members of The Literary Club; in 1772 he was knighted; in 1773 and '78 he contributed some notes to Johnson's and Steevens's edit. of Shakspeare; in 1776 he pub., in 5 vols. 4to, his General History of the Science and Practice of Music; and in 1787 pub., in 11 vols. 8vo, an edit. of The Life and Works of Dr. Johnson. He was highly valued by his distinguished friend, drew up his will at his request, and consented to serve as one of his executors. Of Sir John's principal work, to which he devoted the labour of sixteen years,—the History of Music,—we have already had occasion to speak at length in our life of CHARLES BURNEY, Mus. Doc., to which the reader is referred. Some interesting criticisms upon Sir John's History, impugning its accuracy and judgment, will be found in the London Athenæum, 1849, 284, 338; 1854, 436; and in Blackwood's Mag., 1830, 475–476. We have already stated—see p. 300—that in 1819 Dr. Busby pub. a General History of Music, abridged from the works of Burney and Hawkins, in 2 vols. 8vo. Since we wrote Burney's life, a new edit. of Sir John's work has appeared, with the author's Posthumous Notes, Lon., 1854. This reprint is thus noticed by an eminent authority:

"Sir John's book, if it is to be consulted as an authority in competition with Burney's, demands skilled and searching editorship, and such verification of every statement as few possess either sufficient time or knowledge to administer. No process of the kind, it is needless to say, has been attempted with regard to the present edition; and this makes the tone of panegyric or apology in the preface unadvisable, as provoking comparison and reply."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1854, 436.

As regards Sir John's Life and Works of Dr. Johnson, the reader of Boswell—and who is not?—must receive the censures of the latter on this publication *cum grano salis.* A competent judge remarks in one of the first of his many excellent annotations upon Boswell's Life of Johnson:

"I will here observe, once for all, that Mr. Boswell is habitually unjust to Sir J. Hawkins, whose Life of Johnson (published in 1787) is by no means so inaccurate or unsatisfactory as he represents it. He borrowed largely from it, and it contains a great deal of Johnsonian life which Mr. Boswell had not the opportunity of seeing."—JOHN WILSON CROKER.

In early life Sir John was a contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine, the Universal Spectator, and the Westminster Journal. In some of the essays thus contributed, the author favoured the public with specimens of his poetical abilities. In addition to the works already noticed, he pub. Observations on the Highways, in 1763, 8vo, a Charge to a Grand Jury, in 1770, 8vo, and another Charge to a General Jury, in 1780, 8vo, and a Dissertation on the Armorial Ensigns of Middlesex and Westminster, in 1780, 4to. For further information respecting Sir John Hawkins, who was really a very respectable character both in public and private life, we refer the reader to an interesting memoir in Chalmers's Biog. Dict., drawn up from materials furnished by the deceased knight. See also Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting; Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors; Gent. Mag., June, 1814, 551–553; July, 1814, 12.

Hawkins, John. The Quina-Quina of Peru; Trans. Linn. Soc., 1794.

Hawkins, John. Machine for cutting Paper and the Edges of Books; Nic. Jour., 1806.

Hawkins, John. On Daniel, chap. ii., Lon., 1815, 8vo.

Hawkins, John Sidney, d. 1842, aged 85, eldest son of Sir John Hawkins, and brother to Henry and Lætitia Matilda Hawkins. 1. Ruggles's Latin Comedy of Ignoramus, Lon., 1787, 8vo; best ed. 2. Rigaud's trans. of Da Vinci's Treatise on Painting, with a Life of Da Vinci by the editor, 1802, 8vo. 3. Observ. on Gothic Architecture, 1813, r. 8vo. 4. An Inquiry into the Nature and Principles of Thorough Bass, 1817, 8vo. 5. An Inquiry into the Nature and History of Greek and Latin Poetry, 1817, 8vo. 6, 7. Two tracts in vindication of himself against the charges of John Thomas Smith, 1807, 8vo, and 1808, 8vo. 8. Contrib. to Carter's Antient Sculpture and Painting. 9. Con. to Schnebbelie's Antiquaries' Museum, 1791. 10. Con. to Gent. Mag., 1809–25. See a biographical notice of Mr. Hawkins in Gent. Mag., 1842, Pt. 2, 662–664; see also Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors; Gent Mag., June, 1814, 551–553; July, 1814, 12–13.

Hawkins, Miss Lætitia Matilda, a daughter of Sir John Hawkins, (1719–89.) 1. Siegwart; a Tale, from the German, 1806, 3 vols. 12mo. 2. The Countess and Gertrude; a Nov., Lon., 1811, 4 vols. 8vo. 3. Rosanne, 1814, 3 vols. 8vo. 4. Sermonets: see HAWKINS, HENRY. 5. Anecdotes, 1823, 8vo. 6. Memoirs, Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, &c., 1824, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"An immense number of well-known personages are here brought under review. It contains humour enough to fill a dozen modern jest-books."

"This highly-amusing writer has observed no order of march, but has strung her pearls together as they came to hand, giving here an account of her father's neighbours in Twickenham, then of his musical friends, now of these who visited at his table, and then of those who were met at the houses of friends: in short, it exhibits a specimen of perfect gossiping."—*Goodhugh's Lib. Man.*

"The redeeming genius of that family—the genius which, like the figure of the antients, bears wings on its shoulders and a flame on its head—must be a female!"—ISAAC DISRAELI: *Gent Mag., July*, 1814, 12–13. See references at conclusion of the last article.

Hawkins, Sir Richard, d. 1622, a son of Sir John Hawkins, (1520?–1595,) like his father, distinguished himself in the preparations made to confront the Spanish Armada, and also made several voyages. 1. The Observations of Sir Richard Hawkins, Knight, in his Voyage to the South Sea, A.D. 1593, Lon., 1622, fol. See likewise Callander's Voyages, ii. 3, 1766. 2. Discourse of the Natural Excellence of England, 1658, 8vo. See Biog. Brit.; Prince's Worthies of Devon; Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., ii. 367–373.

Hawkins, Robert. Life of G. Lateby, 1707, 8vo.

Hawkins, Sir Thomas. 1. Trans. of Odes of Horace, Lon., 1631, 8vo. 2. Trans. from the French of the Hist. of Sejanus, and of Philippa, &c., 1639, 12mo.

Hawkins, Thomas. Origin of the English Drama illustrated in its various species, viz.: Mystery, Morality, Tragedy, and Comedy, by Specimens from our earliest Writers. With Explan. Notes, Oxf., 1773, 3 vols. 12mo. A catalogue of the contents of these vols. (also of Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays) will be found in Harris's Cat. of the Royal Institution.

Hawkins, Thomas. Comment. upon the I., II., and III. Epistles of St. John, Halifax and Lon., 1808, 8vo.

Hawkins, W. Life of Bishop Ken, Lon., 1713, 8vo.

Hawkins, W. B. The Whole Duty of Man; a new ed., revised and corrected, Lon., 1842, fp. 8vo. This ed. contains an Introduction, endeavouring to throw some light on the author, with notices of the various persons to whom the authorship has been attributed. Amongst others to whom this celebrated work has been ascribed are Archbishops Sancroft and Frewen, Bishops Fell, Chapel, and Atterbury, Lawrence Sterne, Abraham Woodhead, Wm. Fulman, Richard Allestree, and Lady Dorothy Pakington. The first ed. was pub., Lon., 1659, 12mo. In English there have been many eds., and it has been trans. into Latin, French, &c. A vol. entitled The Works of the Author of the Whole Duty of Man was pub. in 1682, 2 vols. 12mo; 1684, '87, '95, 1704, '26, fol. Respecting the *quæstio vexata* of authorship, we must refer the reader to Mr. Hawkins's Introduction, just noticed; Dr. Lort's essay in Nichols's Lit. Anec., ii. 597–604; Dr. Hickes's dedication of his Anglo-Saxon Grammar; Nash's Hist. of Worcestershire, i. 352; Lowndes's Brit. Lib. 620, 691; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1942; Miller's Fly-Leaves, 1st Ser., 1854, 89; and the Lives of ALLESTREE, RICHARD, D.D.; FELL, JOHN, D.D., in this Dictionary. For a table of the contents of the Works of the Author of the Whole Duty of Man, see Darling's Cyc. Bibl., 3194. The question, perhaps,—like the authorship of the ICON BASILIKE and of the LETTERS OF JUNIUS,—may still be considered an open one:

"The author still remains undiscovered. Millions of his books have been dispersed in the Christian world."—*Curiosities of Literature.*

Undoubtedly the merits—both theological and literary—of The Whole Duty of Man are very great, although as a divinity-treatise Mr. Bickersteth thinks it not unexceptionable:

"The Whole Duty of Man was a practical book to counteract the Antinomians, and contains an impressive introduction on the care of the soul; the devotional part is full and useful, and it has a good statement of relative duties, but it does not exhibit prominently the only principles and strength on which man can perform them."

"Happy is the man that can form his style upon that of Archbishop Tillotson, and in plain, practical preaching upon the rational, instructive, and familiar way of the Whole Duty of Man."—DEAN STANHOPE.

"The writer deserves to be numbered with Cowley as one of the earliest purifiers of English style from pedantry. After the lapse of one hundred and seventy years they contain scarcely a word or phrase which has become superannuated."—*Edin. Rev.*

Hawkins, William. 1. Apollo Shroving; a Comedy, Lon., 12mo. Acted Feb. 6, 1626. In the index to Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet., 1840, this is said to be by *John* Hawkins; but Lowndes correctly calls him *William:* see his Bibl. Man., 886. 2. Corolla varia cantab., 1634, 12mo. See Lowndes, *ubi supra.*

Hawkins, William, Sergeant-at-Law. 1. Abridgt. of Coke's 1st Institute, Lon., 1711, 8vo. Anon. 8th ed., by J. Rudall, 1822, 12mo. 2. Pleas of the Crown, 1716, 2 vols. fol.; 8th ed., by John Curwood, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Summary of the Crown Law, 1728, 2 vols. 8vo. This is an abridgt. of No. 2. 4. The Statutes at Large from Magna Charta to 7th Geo. II., 1734–58, 6 vols.; and 3 vols. of Supp., all fol. See 1 Cooper's Pub. Rec., 133; Bridg. Leg. Bibl., 324; Brooke's Bib. Leg. Ang., 171.

Hawkins, William, d. 1801, aged 79, Fellow of Pembroke Coll., Oxford, Poetry Professor in the Univ. of Oxford, 1751; subsequently Preb. of Wells, Rector of Casterton, Rutlandshire, and Vicar of White-Church, Dorset. 1. Serm., Oxon., 1752, 8vo. 2. Serm., Lon., 1755, 4to. 3. Serm., 1756, 8vo. 4. Tracts in Divinity, Oxf., 1758, 8vo. 5. Dramatic and other Poems, 1758, 8vo. 6. Prælectiones Poeticæ, 1758, 8vo. 7. The Æneid of Virgil in Eng. Blank Verse, Lon., 1764, 8vo. 8. Serm., Oxon., 1768, 8vo. 9. Two Serms., Lon., 1773, 8vo. 10. Discourse on Scripture Mysteries: 8 Serms. at Bampton Lect, 1787, Oxf., 1787, 8vo.

> "His erudition and labour demand our commendation. The annotations are useful to illustrate many passages which, from the nature of the composition, would not admit of particular extracts or more minute criticisms. They display much learning, and an intimate acquaintance with the subject."—*Lon. Critical Review.*

11. His Works, Lon., 3 vols. 8vo.

Hawkins, William. Poems, 1787, 8vo.

Hawkins, William. Serm., Lon., 1827, 8vo.

Hawkridge, John. Fevers, Lon., 1764, 8vo.

Hawks, Miss, now **Mrs. B. Gardel.** Conversations on Italy, in English and French, Phila.

Hawks, Francis Lister, D.D., LL.D., one of the most eminent of living pulpit orators, was born at Newbern, North Carolina, June 10, 1798. He graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1815, and commenced the practice of the law in 1819; was elected to the Legislature of his native State in 1821; ordained a minister of the Episcopal Church in 1827; became assistant minister of St. James's Church, Philadelphia, in 1829; Rector of St. Stephen's Church, New York, in 1830; Rector of St. Thomas's Church, New York, 1832–43; elected, by the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, Missionary Bishop of the South and Southwest in 1835, but declined the office; removed to Mississippi in 1843, and elected bishop of that diocese in 1844,—but not consecrated, in consequence of some intervening difficulties; Rector of Christ Church, New Orleans, 1844–49; Rector of Calvary Church, New York, 1849, to the present date, 1858. Since his last removal to New York, Dr. Hawks had declined (about 1853) the bishopric of Rhode Island.

1. Reports of Cases adjudged in the Supreme Ct. of N. Carolina, 1820–26, Raleigh, 1823–28, 4 vols. 8vo. The first 248 pages of vol. i. were reported by Thomas Ruffin. 2. Digest of all the Cases Decided and Reported in N. Carolina, 8vo. 3. Contrib. to the Ecclesiastical Hist. of the U. States: I. Hist. of the Prot. Epis. Church in Virginia, N. York, 1836, 8vo; II. Hist. of the Prot. Epis. Church in Maryland, 1839, 8vo; III. Commentary on the Constitution and Canons of the Prot. Epis. Church in the U. States, 1841, 8vo. 4. Egypt and its Monuments; or, Egypt a Witness for the Bible, 1849, 8vo and 12mo. The reader should add to this vol. Journal of a Voyage up the Nile in 1848–49, by an American. 5. Auricular Confession in the Prot. Epis. Church, 1850, 12mo. 6. Trans. from the Spanish of Rivero and Tschudi's Antiq. of Peru, 1854. 7. The Romance of Biography, illustrated in the Lives of Historic Personages; edited by F. L. Hawks. In 12mo vols.: I. Richard the Lion-Hearted, 1855; II. Oliver Cromwell, 1855. 8. The Cyclopædia of Biography, based upon Griffin's Cyclopædia of Biography, edited by Mr. Elihu Rich, and pub. by Griffin & Co., London and Glasgow, 1854. Amer. ed., edited by F. L. Hawks, N. York, 1856, r. 8vo. 9. Narrative of Commodore Perry's Expedition to the China Seas and Japan in 1852–54; compiled from Perry's original Notes and Journals, by F. L. Hawks, 1856, 4to and 8vo. See N. Amer. Rev., April, 1856, 559–562; July, 1856, 233–260. 10. A Physical Geography of the United States, announced for 1859. Dr. Hawks has edited severals vols. of natural history and American annals, pub. in Harper's Boys' and Girls' Library under the title of Uncle Philip's Conversations; has contributed to the Protestant Episcopalian of Philadelphia, 1830–31; to the New York Review, (established by him in 1837, and pub. until 1843;) to the Church Record, pub. 1840–42; to Arcturus, a Journal of Books and Opinions; and to Putnam's Monthly Magazine. He also edited the Official and other State Papers of the late Major-General Alexander Hamilton, 1842, 8vo. In the early political annals of the country Dr. Hawks is peculiarly at home, and perhaps some of his best compositions will be found in the historical articles contributed to the New York Review. We should not omit to add that this eloquent divine and lucid historian possesses also some claims to the bays of the poet. Dr. Hawks has been engaged for several years in the preparation of a work on the Monuments of Central and Western America, which will doubtless prove a valuable contribution to a most interesting department of antiquarian research. An occasional hour snatched from professional duties is devoted to the laborious task of a History of North Carolina,—a subject which has long engaged the anxious interest of the author. Vol. i., 1584–91, was pub. 1857, 8vo.

Hawkshead, James. On Wills, Lon., 1826, 8vo. See Hoffman's Leg. Stu., 274.

Hawkshaw, John. Reminiscences of South America, Lon., 1838, fp. 8vo.

Hawksley, John. Serm., 1813, 8vo.

Hawksmoor, Nicholas, 1666–1736, an eminent architect. An Hist. Account of London Bridge, Lon., 1736, '38, 4to. See Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Hawkyns, George. Serms., Lon., 1731, '44, both 4to.

Hawles, John, 1645–1716, an English lawyer, a native of Salisbury. 1. Grand Juryman's Oath and Office Explained, Lon., 1680, 4to. Anon. Pub. in 1770, 12mo, under the title of The Englishman's Right, &c. 2. Trial of E. Fitzharris, &c., 1689, fol. 3. Magistracy of England, &c., 1689, fol.

Hawley, Gideon, d. 1807, aged 80, many years a missionary to the Indians, stationed at Marshpee, Mass., pub. some interesting biographical and topographical matter in the Hist. Collec. of Mass.: see iii. 188–193; iv. 50–67.

Haworth, Adrian, of Cottenham, near Beverley, Yorkshire. 1. Observ. on the Genus Mesembryanthemum, Lon., 1794, 8vo, 2 Pts. 2. Lepidoptera Britannica, 1803–28, 8vo, 4 Pts. A work of great value, seldom found complete. 3. Synopsis Plantarum Succulentarum, 1812, 8vo; 1819, cr. 8vo. 4. Saxifragëarum Enumeratio, 1821, cr. 8vo. 5. Con. to Trans. Linn. Soc., 1799, 1801. 6. Con. to Trans. Hortic. Soc., 1815.

Haworth, Samuel, M.D. 1. Anatomy of Man's Soul and Body, Lon., 1680, 8vo. 2. Curing Consumptions, 1682, 12mo; 1683, 8vo. 3. A Descrip. of the Dukes Bagnio and Mineral Bath, and new Spaw, Lon., 1683, 12mo.

Haworth, Wm. Hartford Quakers, 1676, 4to.

Hawtayne, Wm., Rector of Datchworth, Herts. 1. Serm., 1714, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1716, 8vo.

Hawtayne, Wm., Rector of Ellstree, Herts. 1. XXI. Serms., 1792, 8vo.

> "The subjects are of an interesting and important nature. The style is, on the whole, easy and agreeable."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

2. XXXI. Serms., 1813, 2 vols. 12mo.

Hawthorn, John, Light Dragoon in the Inniskilling Regiment. Poems, Lon., 1779, 4to.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel, a popular American writer, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, about 1807, and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1825. His earliest volume was an anonymous romance, pub. in Boston in 1832. This work he has never thought proper to claim, though doubtless, if it could be identified by the public, it would be read with great interest and no little curiosity. In 1837 he pub. his Twice-Told Tales; and in 1842 he gave to the world a second series, and a new edit. of the first. A number of these sketches had originally made their appearance in The Token,—an annual edited by S. G. Goodrich,—and in other periodicals. The title Twice-Told Tales was therefore no misnomer. In 1845 he edited The Journal of an African Cruiser, from the MS. of Mr. Horatio Bridge, of the U. S. Navy. In 1846 he pub. a third collection of magazine-papers, under the title of Mosses from an Old Manse. In the Introduction to this work will be found some interesting autobiographical sketches, to which we must refer the reader for information which our narrow limits exclude. In 1843 he became an occupant of the Old Manse in Concord, where he resided for three years, passing his hours in literary leisure, and in the composition of some of his most charming sketches. In 1846 he received the appointment of Surveyor in the Custom-House at Salem, which post he retained for about a twelvemonth, when a change of administration—that grand evil of American politics—vacated a desk the duties of which had been as faithfully discharged as if the

> "Ingenious dreamer, in whose well-told tale
> Sweet fiction and sweet truth alike prevail,"

had been the most practical and every-day character ever venerated by a merchant or worshipped by a politician.

In 1850 he pub. The Scarlet Letter, a romance of intense interest, and exhibiting extraordinary powers of mental analysis and graphic description. This was succeeded in 1851 by The House of the Seven Gables, one of the most popular of his productions, and in 1852 by The Blithedale Romance, a novel founded upon his experience as a member of The Brook Farm Community. Mr. Hawthorne has also pub. another selection from his contributions to magazines and annuals, entitled The Snow Image, and other Twice-Told Tales, and several vols. for the Young:—Grandfather's Chair, True Stories from History and Biography, (1851,) The Wonder-Book, for Girls and Boys, (1851,) and Tanglewood Tales, for Girls and Boys, (1853.) A new ed. of Mosses from an Old Manse was issued in 1854, 2 vols. 12mo, and a new ed. of Twice-Told Tales in 1855, 2 vols. 16mo.

We should not omit to mention, among Mr. Hawthorne's literary labours, his Life of His Excellency Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, pub. in 1852, 16mo. In 1853 Mr. Hawthorne was appointed by President Pierce American Consul at Liverpool, which post he occupied untill 1857.

We have many reviews before us of Mr. Hawthorne's productions, but our limits oblige us to be brief in citations. The generous enthusiasm with which the advent of the rising star was hailed by a brother poet (we use the term advisedly) will be perused at this day—twenty years later—with no little interest:

"When a new star rises in the heavens, people gaze after it for a season with the naked eye, and with such telescopes as they may find. In the stream of thought which flows so peacefully deep and clear through the pages of this book, we see the bright reflection of a spiritual star after which men will be fain to gaze 'with the naked eye, and with the spy-glass of criticism.' This star is but newly risen; and ere long the observations of numerous star-gazers, perched up on arm-chairs and editors' tables, will inform the world of its magnitude and its place in the heaven of poetry,—whether it be in the paw of the Great Bear, or on the forehead of Pegasus, or on the strings of the Lyre, or in the wing of the Eagle. Our own observations are as follows:—To this little work we would say, 'Live ever, sweet, sweet book.' It comes from the hand of a man of genius. Every thing about it has the freshness of morning and of May. These flowers and green leaves of poetry have not the dust of the highway upon them. They have been gathered fresh from the secret places of a peaceful and gentle heart. There flow deep waters, silent, calm and cool; and the green leaves look into them and 'God's blue heaven.' The book, though in prose, is nevertheless written by a poet. He looks upon all things in the spirit of love, and with lively sympathies; for to him external form is but the representation of internal being, all things having a life, an end and aim."—Henry W. Longfellow: *Review of Twice-Told Tales*, 1837, 12mo, pp. 434, *in N. Amer. Rev., July*, 1837, xlv. 59–73.

Miss Mitford, after a hasty review of the writings of Irving, Cooper, Ware, and Dr. Bird, remarks:

"These excellent writers have been long before the public; but a new star has lately sprung into light in the Western horizon, who in a totally different manner—and nothing is more remarkable among all these American novelists than their utter difference from each other—will hardly fail to cast a bright illumination over both hemispheres. It is hardly two years since Mr. Hawthorne, until then known only by one or two of those little volumes which the sagacious hold as promises of future excellence, put forth that singular book, The Scarlet Letter, apropos to which, Dr. Holmes, who so well knows the value of words, uses this significant expression:

> "'I *snatch* the book, along whose burning leaves
> His scarlet web our wild romancer weaves.'

"And it is the very word. We do *snatch* the book; and, until we have got to the end, very few of us, I apprehend, have sufficient strength of will to lay it down. . . . Scarcely a twelvemonth has passed, and another New England story—The House with the Seven Gables—has come to redeem the pledge of excellence given by the first."—*Recollections of a Literary Life: American Prose Writers*, Lon., 1852.

Notices of THE SCARLET LETTER:

"With all the care in point of style and authenticity which mark his lighter sketches, this genuine and unique romance may be considered as an artistic exposition of Puritanism as modified by New England colonial life. In truth to costume, local manners, and scenic features, the Scarlet Letter is as reliable as the best of Scott's novels; in the anatomy of human passion and consciousness it resembles the most effective of Balzac's illustrations of Parisian or provincial life; while in developing bravely and justly the sentiment of the life it depicts, it is as true to humanity as Dickens."—Henry T. Tuckerman: *The Prose Poet; Nathaniel Hawthorne, in Mental Portraits*, Lon., 1853.

"The frivolous costume and brisk action of the story of fashionable life are easily depicted by the practised sketcher; but a work like The Scarlet Letter comes slowly upon the canvas, where passions are commingled and overlaid with the deliberate and masterly elaboration with which the grandest effects are produced in pictorial composition and coloring. It is a distinction of such works that, while they are acceptable to the many, they also surprise and delight the few who appreciate the nicest arrangement and the most high and careful finish. The Scarlet Letter will challenge consideration, in the name of Art, in the best audience which in any age receives Cervantes, Le Sage, or Scott."—Dr. Rufus W. Griswold: *International Mag., May*, 1851.

"No one who has taken up the Scarlet Letter will willingly lay it down till he has finished it; and he will do well not to pause, for he cannot resume the story where he left it. He should give himself up to the magic power of the style, without stopping to open wide the eyes of his good sense and judgment and shake off the spell; or half the weird beauty will disappear like a 'dissolving view.' To-be-sure, when he closes the book, he will feel very much like the giddy and bewildered patient who is just awaking from his first experiment of the effects of sulphuric ether. The soul has been floating or flying between earth and heaven, with dim ideas of pain and pleasure strangely mingled, and all things earthly swimming dizzily and dreamily, yet most beautiful, before the half-shut eye."—*N. Amer. Rev., July*, 1850, lxxi. 135–148.

"The Scarlet Letter glows with the fire of a suppressed, secret, feverish excitement: it is not the glow of natural life, but the hectic of disease, which burns upon the cheeks of its actors. . . . The whole sky and air are tropical; and, instead of the gentle monotony of ordinary existence, its long, wearing, languid sorrows, its vulgar meanness and sleep, we have a perpetual strain of excitement,—a fire that neither wanes nor lessens, but keeps at its original scorching heat for years."—*Modern Novelists, Great and Small, in Blackwood's Mag., May*, 1855.

"We are by no means satisfied that passions and tragedies like these are the legitimate subjects for fictions: we are satisfied that novels such as Adam Blair, and plays such as The Stranger, may be justly charged with attracting more persons than they warn by their excitement. But if Sin and Sorrow in their most fearful forms are to be presented in any work of art, they have rarely been treated with a loftier severity, purity, and sympathy, than in Mr. Hawthorne's Scarlet Letter. The touch of the fantastic befitting a period of society in which ignorant and excitable human creatures conceived each other and themselves to be under the direct 'rule and governance' of the Wicked One is most skilfully administered. The supernatural here never becomes grossly palpable: the thrill is all the deeper for its action being indefinite and its source vague and distant."—*Lon. Athenæum, June* 15, 1850, p. 634.

Notices of the HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES:

"The scenery, tone, and personages of the story are imbued with a local authenticity which is not for an instant impaired by the imaginative charm of romance. We seem to breathe, as we read, the air, and be surrounded by the familiar objects, of a New England town. . . . We may add that the same pure, even, unexaggerated, and perspicuous style of diction that we have recognised in his previous writing is maintained in this."—Henry T. Tuckerman: *The Prose Poet: Nathaniel Hawthorne, in Mental Portraits*, Lon., 1853.

"It is not less original, not less striking, not less powerful, than the Scarlet Letter. We doubt, indeed, whether he has elsewhere surpassed either of the three strongly-contrasted characters of the book. . . . The House of the Seven Gables is the purest piece of imagination in our prose literature."—Rufus W. Griswold: *International Mag., May*, 1851.

"The successive scenes of this bold and startling fiction are portrayed with a vividness and power unsurpassed, and rarely equalled. The terrible Nemesis that waits on the extortion of the ancestor, and pursues the wages of his iniquity till the injured family receives its own again, reminds one of the inexorable fate of the Greek tragedy; and, in describing the successive footfalls of the angel of retribution in that ill-starred mansion, the author rises into a fearful sublimity worthy of the theme. In other portions the narrative is sprightly, quaint and droll, the dialogues seldom otherwise than natural and well managed, (though the daguerreotypist talks more than anybody but Phœbe could care to hear,) and the *denouement* free, for the most part, from abruptness and improbability. To many readers the book has an additional charm from its truth in numberless minutiæ to life, speech, manners, and appearances, as they were in and about Salem thirty years ago. We should have recognised the locality under any disguise whatever of names or pretexts."—*N. Amer. Rev., Jan.* 1853, lxxvi. 227–237. Read also the review of The Blithedale Romance, in same article, pp. 237–248.

"It would be difficult to deny the gift of 'poetic insight' to this mixture of admirable detail with something at once higher and deeper. Balzac, the great novelist of modern France, known only to those among us who thoroughly possess his language, (for he is untranslated and untranslatable,) has in certain romances of provincial life the same perfection of Dutch painting and of homely tragedy. But Mr. Hawthorne is free from Balzac's scoff."—*Miss Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life: American Prose Writers*, Lon., 1852.

"The *House of Seven Gables* is not less remarkable nor less unwholesome than its predecessor. The affectation of extreme homeliness and commonplace in the external circumstances, and the mystery and secret of the family with which these circumstances are interwoven, is very effective in its way; and if it were not that its horrors and its wonders are protracted into tedious long-windedness, we would be disposed to admire the power with which these figures were posed and these situations made. . . . For it is no particular gratification for us to know how Mr. Hawthorne studies his subjects,—how he sets them in different lights, like a child with a new toy, and gets new glimpses of their character and capabilities: we want the result, and not the process; the story completed, but not the photographs from which it is to be made."—*Modern Novelists, Great and Small, in Blackwood's Mag., May*, 1855.

In this article will be found an extended notice of Mr. Hawthorne's characteristics as a writer of fiction, and particular notices of his principal works. The characteristics referred to are thus happily delineated by four of Mr. Hawthorne's countrymen, each of whom has earned a right to a respectful hearing in the discussion of a question of literary criticism:

> "It may safely be asserted that by virtue of his individuality every author and artist of genius creates a peculiar mood, differing somewhat according to the character of the recipients, yet essentially the same. If we were obliged to designate that of Hawthorne in a single word, we should call it metaphysical, or perhaps soulful. He always takes us below the surface and beyond the material; his most inartificial stories are eminently suggestive; he makes us breathe the air of contemplation, and turn our eyes inward. . . . His utterance, too, is singularly clear and simple; his style only rises above the colloquial in the sustained order of its flow; the terms are apt, natural, and fitly chosen. Indeed, a careless reader is liable continually to lose sight of his meaning and beauty, from the entire absence of pretension in his style."—HENRY T. TUCKERMAN: *Mental Portraits: Nathaniel Hawthorne*, Lon., 1853.

> "The characteristics of Hawthorne which first arrest the attention are imagination and reflection; and these are exhibited in remarkable power and activity in tales and essays of which the style is distinguished for great simplicity, purity, and tranquillity. . . . . His style is studded with the most poetical imagery, and marked in every part with the happiest graces of expression, while it is calm, chaste, and flowing, and transparent as water."—RUFUS W. GRISWOLD: *Prose Writers of America*, 4th ed., Phila., 1852.

> "And here, though we cannot do him justice, let us remember the name of Nathaniel Hawthorne, deserving a place second to none in that band of humorists whose beautiful depth of cheerful feeling is the very poetry of mirth. In ease, grace, delicate sharpness of satire,—in a felicity of touch which often surpasses the felicity of Addison, in a subtlety of insight which often reaches further than the subtlety of Steele,—the humor of Hawthorne presents traits so fine as to be almost too excellent for popularity, as, to every one who has attempted their criticism, they are too refined for statement. The brilliant atoms flit, hover, and glance before our minds, but the remote sources of their ethereal light lie beyond our analysis,
>
> 'And no speed of ours avails
> To hunt upon their shining trails.'"
>
> EDWIN P. WHIPPLE: *Lectures on Subjects connected with Literature and Life: The Ludicrous Side of Life*, 3d ed., Boston, 1852.

> "Another characteristic of this writer is the exceeding beauty of his style. It is clear as running waters are. Indeed, he uses words merely as stepping-stones, upon which, with a free and youthful bound, his spirit crosses and re-crosses the bright and rushing stream of thought. Some writers of the present day have introduced a kind of Gothic architecture into their style. All is fantastic, vast and wondrous in the outward form, and within is mysterious twilight, and the swelling sound of an organ, and a voice chanting hymns in Latin, which need a translation for many of the crowd. To this we do not object. Let the priest chant in what language he will, so long as he understands his own mass-book. But if he wishes the world to listen and be edified, he will do well to choose a language that is generally understood."—HENRY W. LONGFELLOW: *N. American Review*, xlv. 63–64.

Those who possess a set of the Democratic Review will find many of Hawthorne's Tales and Sketches scattered through its vols. See ii. 129, 360; iii. 18, 321; v. 51; xii. 146, 255, 360, 515, 604; xiii. 85, 186, 627; xiv. 78, 269, 605; xv. 33, 454, 545; xvi. 337; xviii. 31, 97, 360, 457.

An interesting biographical sketch of Hawthorne, by George William Curtis, accompanied with a representation of the 'Old Manse' in Concord, made so famous by Hawthorne's inhabitation, will be found in The Homes of American Authors. Mr. James T. Fields, of Boston, induced Mr. Hawthorne to give to the world The Scarlet Letter.

See also, respecting Hawthorne's characteristics as an author, Edgar A. Poe's Literati; Tuckerman's Sketch of American Literature; and the following critiques, in addition to the many already referred to: by C. W. Webber, Amer. Whig Review, iv. 296; by S. W. S. Dutton, New Englander, v. 56; by A. P. Peabody, Chris. Exam. xxv. 182; and see articles in Democratic Review, xvi. 376; Brownson's Quar. Rev., 2d S., iv. 528, vi. 561; Knickerbocker, xxxvii. 455; Church Review, iii. 489; Living Age, xxv. 203.

Hawtrey, Charles. Serms., Oxf., 1797, 8vo.

Hawtrey, Charles S. Serms. &c., Lon., 1792–1817.

Hawtrey, Montagu. Sponsors, Lon., 1840, sm. 8vo.

Hawys, John, M.D. Oratio Anniversaria in Theatro Coll. Reg. Med. Lond. habita, Lon., 1722, 4to.

Haxby, John, M.D. Con. to Annals of Med., 1799.

Hay, Alexander. Tyrocinium Pharmaceuticum, Edin., 1697, 12mo.

Hay, Alexander. Hist. of Chichester, 1805, 8vo.

Hay, Charles. Descrip. of a Roman Hypocaust near Brecknock; Archæol., 1785.

Hay, David Ramsay, b. 1798, in Edinburgh, Decorative Painter to the Queen, Edinburgh, an eminent authority upon the departments of art which have employed his pen, pencil, and brush. For an interesting sketch of Mr. Hay's life, see Knight's Eng. Cyc., Div. Biog., vol. iii. 1. Harmony of Form, Edin., 1842, r. 4to. 2. Proportion; or, the Geometric Principle of Beauty Analyzed, 1843, r. 4to. 3. Ornamental Design as applied to Decorative Art, 1845, ob. fol. 4. Laws of Harmonious Colouring, 6th ed., 1847, 12mo. 5. Nomenclature of Colours, Hues, Tints, and Shades, 3d ed., 1845, '46, '55, 8vo. 6. The Principles of Beauty in Colouring systematized, 1846, '53, p. 8vo. 7. First Principles of Symmetrical Beauty, 1846, p. 8vo. 8. Science of Proportions of the Human Head and Countenance, 1849, 4to. 9. Geometric Beauty of the Human Figure Defined, 1851, 4to. 10. Natural Principles of Beauty as developed in the Human Figure, 1852, r. 8vo. 11. The Orthographic Beauty of the Parthenon, 1853, r. 8vo. 12. The Harmonic Law of Nature Applied to Architectural Design, 1855. 13. The Science of Beauty, as Developed in Nature and Applied in Art, 1856. In the absence of space to quote commendations of Mr. Hay's works, we must be content to refer the reader to the Edin. Rev. for Oct. 1843; the Britannia, Dec. 6, 1845; the Lon. Spec., Dec. 6, 1845; the Lon. Athen., Jan. 17, 1846, April 19, 1856; and letters of Sir Wm. Hamilton, March 5, 1849, and Prof. John Goodsir, April 17, 1849.

Hay, Edward. 1. Hist. of the Insurrection of the County of Wexford in 1798, Dubl., 1803, 8vo. Of considerable value. 2. Speech of John Keagh, 1807, 8vo. 3. Debates in both H. of Parl., April, 1812, on the R. Catholic Question, 1813, 8vo.

Hay, George. The Confutation of the Abbote of Crosraguel's Masse, Edin., 1563, 4to.

> "On the back of the title-page is an Epistle by the Printer to the Reader, apologizing for his want of Greek characters, which he was obliged to supply by manuscript; so late was it before the Greek types were introduced at Edinburgh."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

Hay, Judge George, of Virginia, d. 1830, wrote a treatise on Expatriation, 1814, a treatise against the Usury Laws, the Life of John Thompson, and a number of political essays, signed Hortensius.

Hay, George, D.D. 1. The Devout Christian Instructed, 2 vols. 32mo. 2. The Sincere Christian Instructed, 2 vols. 32mo. 3. The Pious Christian Instructed, 12mo.

Hay, John. Theolog. treatises, 1580–1605.

Hay, John. Speach to Jas. I., Edin., 1617, 4to.

Hay, J. B. Lords-Rectors' Addresses in Glasgow College, Lon., 1839, sup. r. 8vo.

Hay, John H. Drummond. Morocco and the Moors: Western Barbary, its Wild Tribes, &c., Lon., 1844, 12mo.

> "Here is an original and very readable book of travels and adventures. Mr. Borrow's relish for the Gipsy slang was not greater than Mr. Hay's for the romantic Arab exaggeration."—*London Examiner.*

Hay, Mrs. H. H. The Rural Enthusiasts, and other Poems, Lon., 1808, 12mo.

Hay, Sir Leith, Major, R. A. Narrative of the Peninsular War, Edin. and Lon., 1831, 2 vols. 12mo. 4th ed., 1850, 8vo.

> "The only fault of Major Hay's narrative is that it has come out two or three years too late."—*Lon. Month. Rev., May*, 1831.

Hay, Peter. Theolog. and Polit. Treatises, 1616–27.

Hay, Richard. 1. Origin of the Royal Family of the Stuarts, Edin., 1722, 4to. 2. Vindication of Elizabeth Moore, 1723, 4to.

Hay, Richard Augustin, Prior of St. Pieremont, &c. Genealogie of the Hayes of Tweeddale, &c. Edited by J. Maidment, Lon., 1835, sm. 4to and 4to. 120 copies printed.

Hay, Romanus. 1. Astrum Inextinctum, 1636. 2. Aula Ecclesiastica, &c., Francf., 1648, 4to.

Hay, Thomas, D.D. Serms., Lon., 1793–99, all 4to.

Hay, Wm., 1700?–1755, M.P. for Seaford, 1734–55. 1. Civil Government, 1728. 2. Mount Caburn; a Poem, 1730. 3. Poor Laws, 1735, '51. 4. Religio Philosophi, 1753, '60, 8vo. 5. Essay on Deformity, 1754, 8vo.

> "Among 558 Gentlemen in the House of Commons, I am the only one that is deformed."—Page 13.

6. Trans. of Hawkins Browne's De Immortalitate Animæ into English verse, 1754, 4to. 7. Trans. of Epigrams of Martial, 1755. 8. Works, pub. by his daughter, with his Life, 1794, 2 vols. 4to. Hay was an author of considerable merit.

Hayden, Mrs. C. A., of Boston. Carrie Emerson; or, Life at Cliftonville, Bost., 1855, 12mo. Mrs. H. has pub. some prose and poetical essays which have been highly commended.

Hayden, Horace, M.D., an American author. Geological Essays, 1820, 8vo. See Blackwood's Mag., xii. 420; xvii. 56.

Hayden, John, Archdeacon of Surrey. Memoir of Rev. Alex. Ross, and a Selection of his Serms., Lon., 1853, 8vo.

Haydn, Joseph, d. 1856, at London. 1. Dictionary of Dates and Universal Reference, relating to all Ages and Nations; 6th ed., Lon., 1853, 8vo.

> "Of extraordinary value for well-arranged information upon almost every subject of inquiry. It is, indeed, a publication which cannot be too highly praised."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

2. Handbook of Dignities, being a new ed., improved and continued, of Beatson's Political Index, 1851, 8vo. See Beatson, Robt.

Haydocke, Richard, of New College, Oxford, and Student in Physic. Trans. from the Italian of 5 books of Lomazzo's Artes of Curious Paintinge, Caruinge and Buildinge, Oxon., 1598, fol. Respecting this book and the translator, see Granger's Biog. Hist. of England. This work is one of the first in the English language on Art.

Haydon, Benjamin Robert, 1786–1846, an eminent artist, a native of Plymouth, England, committed suicide in London, June 22. 1. Lects. on Fresco, Lon., 1842, 8vo. 2. Lects. on Painting and Design, 2 vols. 8vo.: I. 1844; II. 1846:

Contents:—1. Origin of the Art; 2. Anatomy the Basis of Drawing; 3. The Skeleton; 4. The Muscles of Man and Quadruped; 5. Standard Figure; 6. Composition; 7. Colour; 8. Ancients and Moderns; 9. Invention; 10. Fuseli; 11. Wilkie; 12. Effect of the Societies on Taste; 13. A Competent Tribunal; 14. On Fresco; 15. Elgin Marbles; 16. Beauty.

> "There are few sections of Mr. Haydon's work from which we might not extract some sound and effective passage. From some we might select subjects of friendly controversy; but, having fallen on nothing which appears to us deadly heresy or dangerous error, we prefer to commend his volume to all who take an interest in its subject, with the assurance that it will repay their study of it."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxxv. 91–92; notice of vol. i.

In 1838 there was reprinted from the seventh ed. of the Encyc. Brit., in a p. 8vo. vol., Painting and the Fine Arts, by B. R. Haydon and William Hazlitt. These essays are thus commended by the eminent authority just cited:

> "We have mentioned the gratification we have experienced from the perusal of Mr. Hazlitt's Essay: we must add similar testimony in favour of his fellow-labourer, Mr. Haydon. His Treatise seems to us the result of study and observation extensive and profound."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

For particulars of Haydon's life and notices of his paintings, see his Autobiography, edited by Tom Taylor, 1853, 3 vols. p. 8vo.; a biographical sketch by Ralph N. Wornum, in Rich's Cyc. of Biography, 1854; obituary notice in Gent. Mag., Aug. 1846; another in the London Spectator, (copied into the Boston Living Age, x. 277–280;) Southey's Life and Correspondence; Madden's Memoirs of the Countess of Blessington; articles in Fraser's Mag., ix. 792; xxxvi. 53; Blackwood's Mag., viii. 219, 526; x. 680; xi. 332; xiv. 11; xv. 566; xvi. 505; xl. 553, 664, 671; xli. 192, 344; xlvi. 305; xlix. 583.

"Genius immortal, industry untired,
The power and the capacity of thought
Sublime, to mighty aspirations wrought,
Are thine, by thirst of great achievement fired.
I need not tell thee, Haydon; thou hast felt,
The fears, the ecstasies of daring art,
The heavings and the sinkings of the heart,
At obstacles that oft like vapours melt,
And oft like rocks oppose us. It is thine,
After a warfare silent, but most deep,
To triumph and o'ercome: thy name shall shine
In fame's undying record,—like a river
That, having toil'd o'er rocks, is left to sleep
'Mid everlasting hills, and gleam forever."
D. M. Moir: *Blackwood's Mag.*, viii. 526.

Haydon, John. 1. Two Serms., Lon., 1770, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1772, 8vo.

Haye, Drummond George. Verses Social and Domestic, Edin., 1802, 12mo.

Hayes. Banker's Exchange, 1671, '76, fol.

Hayes, Charles, 1678–1760, pub. the following learned works, all of which, save the first, appeared without his name:—1. Of Fluxions and Conic Sections, Lon., 1704, fol. 2. Longitude, 1710, 4to. 3. The Moon; a Philosophic Dialogue, tending to show that the Moon is not an opaque body, but has light of her own, 1723. 4. Vindic. of the Septuagint from the Misrepresentations of Scaliger, Du Pin, Hody, Prideaux, and others, 1736, 8vo. 5. Crit. Exam. of Sts. Matthew and Luke, 1738, 8vo. 6. Chronol. of the Septuagint, 1741, 8vo; Supp., 1757.

> "These learned and ingenious performances were all published anonymously, and some of them have been, by mistake, ascribed to Sir Richard Ellis. They discover a very profound acquaintance with chronology, and a great veneration for the Scriptures."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

7. Chronographiæ Asiaticæ et Egyptiacæ Specimen, 1759, 8vo. See Gent. Mag., vol. xxxi; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Hutton's Dict.

Hayes, D. 1. An Epistle to Churchill, Lon., 1761, 4to. 2. The Authors; a Poem, 1766, 4to.

Hayes, E. 1. Irish Excheq. Reports, Dubl., 1837, 8vo. 2. Crim. Stat. Law of Ireland, 2d ed., 1842, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. In conjunction with T. Jones, Irish Excheq. Reports, 1840, 8vo.

Hayes, E. The Ballads of Ireland, Lon., 1855, 2 vols. 12mo.

Hayes, John. Arithmetic, 3d ed., 1813, 12mo.

Hayes, Richard. 1. Young Merchant's Assist., Lon., 1718, 8vo. 2. Negotiator's Magazine, 1719, '24, 8vo. 3. Annuities upon Lives, 1727, '28, '46, 4to.

Hayes, Samuel, pub. several poems, 1775–89, two separate serms., 1789, '92, and XVI. Serms., 1797, 8vo.

> "Rational and sensible; enforcing, with a proper spirit and in a pleasing manner, important and useful truths."—*Lon. Monthly Rev.*

Hayes, Samuel. Management of Woods and Coppices, Dubl., 1795, 8vo.

Hayes, Thomas. 1. Coughs and Colds; 3d ed., Lon., 1786, 8vo. 2. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1767; 3. to Mem. Med., 1789.

Hayes, Wm., 1708–1777, a composer of music. 1. Collec. of English Ballads, Shrewsbury. 2. Musical Expression. 3. Music Meetings rel. to Church Langton, Lon., 1768, 8vo.

Hayes, Wm. 1. Limitations to Heirs of the Body in Devises, Lon., 1824, 8vo. 2. Lett. to R. Peel, 1825, 8vo. 3. Real Estate to Ancestor, &c., 1829, 8vo. 4. Concise Conveyancer, 1830, 12mo. 5. Law of Real Property, 1831, 8vo. 6. Introduc. to Conveyancing, 5th ed., 1840, 2 vols. 8vo. See 1 Jurist, 186; ii. 129; iv. 836; 7 Leg. Obs. 404. 7. Conveyance of Estates, 1840, 8vo. 8. In conjunction with T. Jarman, Forms of Wills, 4th ed., 1849, 12mo.

Hayes, William. 1. Nat. Hist. of British Birds, Lon., 1775, imp. fol. 2. Portraits, &c. of Birds, 1794, 4to.

Haygarth, Henry William. Bush Life in Australia, Lon., 1848, 12mo.

> "It has neither the shape of a treatise nor that of a journal; but is something between them,—combining the compact information of the first with the readable interest of the second."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Haygarth, John, M.D., d. 1813, practised at Chester, subsequently at Bath. He wrote two works on the Small Pox, Lon., 1785, 8vo, and 1793, 2 vols. 8vo; one on Infectious Diseases, Bath, 1801, 8vo; and other profess. treatises, 1805–13.

Haygarth, William, son of the preceding. Greece; a Poem, Lon., 1814, 8vo.

Hayley, Thomas, D.D., Canon-Resident of Chichester, and Chaplain-in-ordinary. Serms., Lon., 1711–21.

Hayley, William, D.D., Dean of Chichester, Rector of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and Chaplain-in-ordinary. Serms., 1687–1702.

Hayley, William, 1745–1820, grandson of the preceding, and a native of Chichester, was educated at Eton, and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, and, on leaving the university, retired to his patrimonial estate of Eartham, at Sussex, and devoted his hours to literary pursuits. In 1792 he became acquainted with the poet Cowper, and as the biographer of his friend has already claimed our notice in the life of the latter. As the friend of Gibbon, also, his name occurs on p. 662 of this Dictionary. About the year 1800, Mr. Hayley's spirits were greatly depressed by the loss of his natural son, Thomas Alphonso Hayley, a sculptor of much promise; and he removed to Felpham, where he resided until his death in 1820. He pub. (1778–1811) many occasional works, both in prose and poetry, Epistles, Essays, Elegies, Dialogues, plays, biographies, translations from Milton's Latin and Italian Poems, &c.—almost all of which are now forgotten. A collective ed. of his Poems and Plays was pub. in 1785, 6 vols. sm. 8vo; 1788, 6 vols. cr. 8vo. The following are his principal productions. 1. Poetical Epistle to an eminent Painter, (George Romney,) 1778, 4to. 2. Essay on History, in 3 Epistles to Edward Gibbon, 1780, 4to. 3. The Triumphs of Temper; a Poem, in six cantos, 1781, 4to. 4. Essay on Epic Poetry; in 5 Epistles, 1782, 4to. 5. Essay on Old Maids, 1785, 3 vols. 12mo. 6. Dialogues. Anon. 7. Life and Poetical Works of John Milton, 1794–99, 3 vols. fol. 8. Life of Milton, 1796, 4to. Originally prefixed to Boydell's ed. of Milton, 1794–97, 3 vols. fol. 9. Essay on Sculpture; Epistles to Flaxman, 1800, 8vo. 10. Life, Works, and Letters of Cowper, 1803-04, 3 vols. 4to. Reviewed by Lord Jeffrey in Edin. Rev., ii. 64–86; iv. 273–284. 2d ed., 4 vols. 8vo. Supp. Pages, 1806, 4to. New ed. 1812, 4 vols. 8vo. See Cowper, Wil-

LIAM, in this Dictionary; Dibdin's Lib. Comp., ed. 1825, pp. 546–547; and Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years. 11. The Triumph of Music; a Poem, 1804, 4to. Reviewed in Edin. Rev., vi. 56–63. 12. Ballads founded upon Original and Curious Anecdotes relating to the Instinct and Sagacity of Animals, 1805, 8vo.

"Mediocrity, as all the world knows, is forbidden to poets and to punsters; but the punster has a privilege peculiar to himself,—the exceeding badness of his puns is imputed as a merit. This privilege may fairly be extended to Mr Hayley: his present volume is so incomparably absurd as that no merit within his reach could have amused us half so much."—ROBERT SOUTHEY: *Aikin's Annual Review*, iv. 675–676.

13. Latin and Italian Poems of Milton, trans. into English verse; .with a Fragment of a Comment. on Paradise Lost, by Cowper, 1808, 4to; 1810, 4 vols. 8vo. 14. Life of George Romney, Esq., 1809, 4to.

"Much of what he relates of Romney has been contradicted or questioned by his son; he takes higher ground, too, than the painter's genius can warrant."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

15. Three Plays, 1811, 8vo. 16. Memoirs of the Life and Writings of William Hayley, written by himself, &c. Edited by John Johnson, LL.D., 1823, 2 vols. 4to.

"Mr. Hayley received a very considerable annuity, during the last twelve years of his life, as the price of his own Memoirs, which he was to leave in a fit state for publication. . . . Hayley is, perhaps, the only person who ever dealt with his posthumous reputation as a post-obit, and converted it into a present income."—ROBERT SOUTHEY: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxxi. 263–311. Read this review, which displeased Gifford greatly; for Southey tells us:

"My paper upon Hayley was so offensive to Mr. Gifford, that after it was printed he withheld it for two successive numbers, and if he had not then ceased to be editor and had persisted in withholding it, I might have probably withdrawn from the Review. There neither was nor could be any reason for this, but that he could not bear to see Hayley spoken of with decent respect."

Vide Southey's Letter, in Sir S. E. Brydges's Autobiography; see also Southey's Life and Correspondence for other notices of Hayley.

Respecting Hayley's Memoirs, see also Lon. Month. Rev., ciii. 267; cv. 1; Blackwood's Mag., xiv. 184, 303; and see remarks on Southey's review of the Memoirs, Blackwood's Mag., xvii. 477.

It may be difficult for some of us to believe that Hayley was, "in his time," to quote Southey's words, "by popular election, king of the English poets;" but, as Mr. Moir truly observes,

"The popularity of Hayley in an age so artificial and so pragmatical as that wherein he flourished—an age of minuets, and hoops, and pomatum, and powdered queues, and purple velvet doublets, and flesh coloured silk stockings—is not much to be wondered at, when we consider the subjects on which he wrote, and the real graces of his style. Such poetry was relished, because it was called forth by the exigencies and adapted to the taste of the particular time at which it was written. It was a reflection of existing modes and habits of thought; and it must be allowed that his mastery over versification was of no common order. True it is that his mawkish or overstrained sentiment might at times expose him to ridicule; but the praise he received from Cowper is a strong proof of the influence which his writings at that time exercised over society. That power and that popularity have now utterly passed away, for he was deficient in truth and nature; his house was built on the sand; and, except the case of Churchill, it would be difficult to point out another whose reputation had assumed so much the aspect of a fixed star, and yet only proved 'the comet of a season.'"—*Sketches of the Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*

Doubtless much of his reputation was owing to his general popularity in polite society,—a popularity not undeserved; for, as Southey emphatically declares,

"Every thing about that man is good except his poetry."—*Letter to Samuel Taylor Coleridge, August* 4, 1802: *Southey's Life and Corresp.*

"He lived in days," says Allan Cunningham, "when polish held the place of vigour, and harmony that of feeling, and poetry was judged of as a song is now,—by the sweetness of its music. In all the externals of verse he was a master; as he moved in good society, his opinions spread and prevailed; and, though he penned cold quartos both in prose and verse, no one imagined that the weariness they felt in perusal could come from the accomplished author of The Triumphs of Temper."—*Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

But we should not forget, whilst making large deductions from the extravagant adulation of our fathers, to concede to this amiable, if not brilliant, writer, all the merit which he can justly claim. Perhaps this happy medium has been accurately stated by a critic of large comprehension and great refinement of taste:

"Hayley's Epistles on Painting, History, and Epic Poetry, written in smooth, correct, and flowing versification, but not unfrequently deficient in energy and compression, inculcate much elegant and judicious criticism, and diffuse much light over their respective subjects."—DR. DRAKE.

Hayman, Robert. Quodlibets, lately come over from New Britaniola, Newfoundland. Epigrams, and other small Parcels, both morall and divine, Lon., 1628, 4to. Bibl. Anglo Poet., 338, £12 12*s.*, *q. v.* The author favours us with the following verses upon the anagram of his own name,—"Harme I bare not,"—over a wood-cut of an animal of the lizard kind, or "West-Indian Guane."

"If some should meete this Beast upon the way,
Would not their heart's-blood thrill for great affray?
Yet the West-Indian, that best knows his nature,
Says, there is not any more harmlesse Creature.
So, though my lines haue much deformity,
Their end mine Anagram shall verifie."

Haynam. Ophthalmia; Mem. Med., 1799.

Hayne, Paul H., b. at Charleston, S.C., 1831, is a son of Lieut. Hayne, of the U.S. Navy, and a nephew of Col. Robert Y. Hayne, the eloquent senatorial antagonist of Daniel Webster. Mr. Hayne has contributed a number of articles to the Southern Literary Messenger and to other periodicals, has been editor of the Charleston Literary Gazette, and is now connected with the editorial department of the Charleston Evening News. In 1855 he pub. a vol. of Poems, Boston, 16mo, which possess extraordinary merit. The Temptation of Venus is the principal poem in this collection. See Graham's (Phila.) Magazine, Feb. 1855. We are authorized to expect much from Mr. Hayne in the future.

Hayne, Robert Y., 1791–1839, a native of the parish of St. Paul, South Carolina, was a grandnephew of Col. Isaac Hayne, a Revolutionary patriot, who was executed by the British in 1781. Robert Y. Hayne filled in succession the offices of member of the State legislature, Speaker of the House, Attorney-General of the State, United States Senator, and Governor of the State. His speech in the U.S. Senate, Jan. 25, 1830, which elicited Daniel Webster's celebrated rejoinder, has rarely been equalled, in all that constitutes true eloquence, in the American Congress. See the Life, Character, and Speeches of the late Robert Y. Hayne, 1845; Works of Daniel Webster, 8th ed., 1854, 6 vols. 8vo; Southern Review, (papers by R. Y. Hayne on improvement of the navy, and in vindication of the memory of his relative, Col. Hayne;) Review of his Life and Speeches, South. Quar. Review, viii. 496; his Letter on the Tariff, 1828, in Niles's Reg., xxxv. 184, 199; his Nullification Ordinance, in Niles's Reg., xliii. 219; his Nullification Proclamation, in Niles's Reg., xliii. 308; Speeches of his, in Niles's Reg., xxxvii. 415; xxxviii. 105, 376; xli. 396. Eloquent tributes to the memory of Hayne, by General Hamilton of S. Carolina, and the Hon. Daniel Webster, delivered at the Dinner of the New England Society, Charleston, May 8, 1847, will be found in Webster's Works, ii. 387–388.

Hayne, Samuel. Statutes rel. to Aliens, Lon., 1685, 4to.

Hayne, Thomas, 1581–1645, a learned schoolmaster and divine, a native of Leicestershire, educated at Leicester Coll., Oxford, an usher in 1604 of Merchant-Tailors' School, and subsequently of Christ's Hospital. 1. Grammatices Latinæ Compendium, 1637, '49, 8vo; with Appendices. 2. Linguarum Cognatio, 1639, 8vo. 3. Pax in Terra, 1639, 8vo. 4. The Equal Ways of God, 1639, 8vo. 5. General View of the Holy Scriptures, 1640, fol. 6. Life and Death of Dr. Martin Luther, 1641, 4to. 7. Four Letters to Joseph Mede. See the 4th book of Mede's Works.

"He was a noted critic, an excellent linguist, and a solid divine, beloved of learned men, and particularly respected by Selden."—*Athen. Oxon.*; see also Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. iii. Part 1.

Haynes, Miss C. D. The Foundling of Devonshire; or, Who is She? 1818, 5 vols.

Haynes, Christopher. Papers relating to the Trade and Commerce of G. Brit. and Ireland; pub. in Charles King's Collection, Lon., 1743, 3 vols. 8vo.

Haynes, D. F. Pierre and Adeline; or, The Romance of the Castle, Lon., 1814, 2 vols. 12mo.

Haynes, Hopton, 1672–1749, Assay-master of the Mint, a friend of Sir Isaac Newton, and a zealous Socinian. 1. Right of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, 1728, fol. 2. The Scripture Account of the Attributes and Worship of God, and of the Character and Offices of Jesus Christ. Posth.; pub. by his son, 1749, 8vo. Repub. by Rev. Theop. Lindsey, 1790, 8vo.

"The most zealous Unitarian I ever knew."—R. BARON.

"Mr. Haynes has left behind him a standing memorial of the fearless integrity and great success with which he studied the Bible, in his Scripture Account of the Attributes."—*Wallace's Antitrinitarian Biography.*

Haynes also pub. some tracts against Jacobitism, 1714, &c.

Haynes, J. Botanical Garden at Chelsea, Lon., 1751, fo

Haynes, James. 1. Conscience; or, The Bridal Night; a Tragedy, in Five Acts. This Tragedy was first performed about 1821. 2 Durazzo; a Tragedy, in Five Acts, 1823.

"This is a fine Tragedy; a finer we could hardly name. It abounds with 'thoughts that breathe and words that burn;' it is worthy the author of 'Conscience.'"—*Lon. Gent. Mag., Sept.* 1823.

3. Mary Stuart; a Tragedy, 1840, 8vo.

Haynes, John. Manufactories, &c., Lon., 1706, '15.

Haynes, John. Con. to Mem. Med., 1799.

Haynes, Joseph. The Fatal Mistake; a Tragedy, Lon., 1696, 4to. See his Life, by Thos. Brown, 1701, 8vo.

Haynes, Mifflin A. The South-Western Law Journal and Reporter, Nashville, 1844, 8vo.

Haynes, Richard. Prevention of Poverty, Lon., 1674, 8vo.

Haynes, Samuel, D.D., d. 1752, son of Hopton Haynes, and Rector of Clothal. Collec. of State Papers, Lon., 1740, fol. See CECIL, WILLIAM, Lord Burleigh.

Haynes, Thomas, of Oundle. 1. Nursery Gardening, Lon., 1811, r. 8vo. 2. Horticulture, 1811, r. 8vo. 3. The Strawberry, &c., 1812, 8vo. 4. Essay on Soils and Composts, 1817, 12mo.

Hays. Food, Animal and Vegetable, Lon., 1645, 8vo.

Hays, Edward. Hist. of the Irish Rebellion, N. York, 12mo.

Hays, Isaac, M.D, b. in Philadelphia in 1796, grad. in the Department of Arts of the Univ. of Penna. in 1816; in the Medical Department, 1820. Editor of Wilson's American Ornithology, Hall's ed., Phila., 1828, 8vo; Hoblyn's Dict. of Medical Terms, &c., 1846, 12mo; new ed. from the last London ed., (7th, 1855,) 1855, r. 12mo; Lawrence's Treatise on Diseases of the Eye, 1847, 8vo; Arnott's Elements of Physics, 1848, 8vo; The American Journal of Medical Sciences, from its commencement in 1827 to the present time, 1856; Phila. Journal of Med. and Phys., vol. iv.; contributed papers to these periodicals, and also to the Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.

Hays, Mrs. Mary, an English lady, pub. several novels, Letters, Essays, and juvenile works, 1796–1817, and the following work, by which she is best known: Female Biography, Lon., 1803, 6 vols. sm. 8vo.

Hayter. Perspective for Children, 1814, 8vo.

Hayter, Rev. John. Essay on 1 Cor. xi., Lon., 1791, 8vo.

Hayter, Rev. John, d. at Paris, 1818. 1. Observations on a Review of the Herculanensia, 4to. 2. Report upon the Herculaneum MSS., Lon., 1811, r. 8vo. Mr. H. resided for several years at Naples and at Palermo, for the purpose of unrolling and deciphering the Greek MSS. found at Herculaneum.

Hayter, Richard. Book of Revelation, Lon., 1675.

Hayter, Thomas, D.D., d. 1762, Bishop of Norwich, 1749; trans. to London, 1761. Occasional serms., and a charge, Lon., 1732–59.

Hayter, Thomas, d. 1799, aged 53. Serm., Lon., 1791, 8vo.

Hayus, John. See HAY.

Hayward, Abraham, Q.C. 1. Trans. of Savigny's Vocation of our Age for Legislation and Jurisprudence, Lon., 8vo. See Lieber's Hermeneutics, ed. 1839, p. 127. 2. Statutes founded on the C. Law Reports, 1832, 12mo. See 5 Leg. Obs. 189. 3. Law regarding Marriage with the Sister of a Deceased Wife; 3d ed., 1846, 8vo, pp. 28. 4. Trans. of Goethe's Faust, in English prose, Pt. 1, 1833, fp. 8vo; 4th ed., 1847, 18mo. 5. Juridical Tracts, 1856, p. 8vo. 6. Biographical and Critical Essays, 1858, 2 vols. 8vo. Commended. See Judge Story's Life and Letters, ii. 324, and the life of EDWARD EVERETT, in this Dictionary, p. 569.

Hayward, C. Serms., 1793, '99, both 8vo.

Hayward, Charles, Jr. Life of Sebastian Cabot, in Sparks's Amer. Biog., Series 1, ix. 91–162.

Hayward, Edward. Ships in R. Navy, &c., Lon., 1660, fol.

Hayward, George, M.D., President of the Mass. Medical Society, late Prof. of Surgery in Harvard University. Trans. Bichat's General Anatomy, Boston, 1818–22, 3 vols. 8vo. Trans. Becklard's additions to Bichat's Anatomy, Boston, 1823, 8vo. 1. Outlines of Physiology, Bost., 1834, 12mo. 2. Surgical Reports and Miscellaneous Papers on Medical Subjects, Bost., 1855, 12mo.

"Valuable alike to the non-professional reader, to the medical student, and to the veteran practitioner."—*N. Amer. Rev., July,* 1856. 167–182.

Hayward, or **Haywarde, Sir John,** d. 1627, an English historian, educated at Cambridge, was knighted in 1619. 1. The first part of the Life and Raigne of King Henrie the IIII., Lon., 1599, 4to. With Cotton's Henry III., 1642, 12mo. 2. An Answer to the First Part of a Conference concerning Succession, pub. not long since under the name of R. Doleman (Parsons), 1603, 4to. Again, under the title of The Right of Succession asserted, &c., 1683, 8vo. 3. Union of Eng. and Scot., 1604, 4to. 4. Lives of Wm. I., Wm. II., and Henry I., 1613, 4to. 5. The Sanctuarie of a Troubled Soul, 1616, 12mo. 2d Part, 1649, 12mo. Reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany. 6. David's Tears, 1622, 8vo; 1623, '25, 4to; 1636, 12mo. 7. Christ's Prayer, 1623, 8vo. 8. Supremacie in Affairs of Religion, 1624, 4to. 9. The Life and Raigne of Edward VI., 1630, 4to; 1636, 8vo; 1642, 12mo; 1730, 4to; and in Kennet's Collec., ii. 273, 1706. See Athen. Oxon.; Strype; Kennet; Bp. Nicolson's Hist. Lib.

Hayward dedicated his Raigne of King Henrie IIII. to the Earl of Essex, which together with some of the historian's remarks, displeased Queen Elizabeth, who ordered Lord Bacon to search the book for treasons. Bacon reported that there was no *treason*, but that there were many *felonies;* for the author "had stolen many of his sentences and conceits out of Cornelius Tacitus."

Hayward, John. 1. View of the U. States, N. York, 1833, 8vo. 2. Religious Creeds, &c. of the U. States and of the Brit. Provinces, Bost., 1837, 12mo. 3. N. England Gazetteer, 1839, 8vo. 4. Book of Religions, 1842, 12mo. 5. Gazetteer of the U. States, Portland, 1843, 8vo.; Phila., 1854, 8vo. 6. Gazetteer of Mass., N. Hamp., and Vermont, Bost., 1849.

Hayward, Joseph. 1. Science of Horticulture, 1818, 8vo. 2. Science of Agriculture, Lon., 1825, 8vo.

"Shows a very sound scientific judgment in all practical points."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

"Blends much practical information in confirmation of theory."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

3. Fruitfulness and Barrenness in Plants, &c., 1834, 12mo.

"The subject is extremely well handled, but in a practical view it merits no comment."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

4. Mode of Training Vines; Trans. Hortic. Soc., 1815.

Hayward, Roger, D.D. Serms., Lon., 1673, '76.

Hayward, Samuel. 1. Serm. to Sailors on Ps. cvii. 31, 1746, 8vo. 2. XVII. Serms., Lon., 1758, '92, 8vo.

"Composed in a truly evangelical style, and well adapted for usefulness."—WALTER WILSON.

3. Serm. to Youth on Prov. viii. 17, 1756, 8vo. 4. Religious Cases of Conscience. See PIKE, SAMUEL.

Hayward, Thomas. The British Muse; or, A Collection of Thoughts, Moral, Natural, and Sublime, of our English Poets who flourished in the 16th and 17th Centuries, Lon., 1738, 3 vols. 12mo; 1740, 3 vols. 12mo, under the title of The Quintessence of English Poetry, &c. Perhaps a new title-page only. The preface, containing an Historical and Critical Notice of all the Collections of this Kind that were ever published, was written by Wm. Oldys, under the supervision and with the corrections of Dr. Campbell.

"The most comprehensive and exact Commonplace of the Works of our most eminent poets throughout the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and afterwards."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.*, ed. 1840, iii. 234.

"A collection incomparably preferable to all preceding ones."—*Disraeli's Amenities of Literature, q. v.*

And see Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet. Anglic., Pref. lxvi.

"If the grain were separated from the chaff which fills the works of our National Poets, what is truly valuable would be to what is useless in the proportion of a molehill to a mountain."—BURKE.

Haywarde, Sir John. See HAYWARD.

Haywarde, Richard. Prismatics, N. York, 1853, 12mo. A collection of Prose and Poetry.

Haywarde, Wm. 1. Trans. from the French of Generall Pardon, Lon., 1571, 8vo. A theolog. treatise. 2. Bellum Grammaticale, 1576, 8vo.

Haywood. Secret Hist. of the Life of Mary, Queen of Scots, with the real cause of all her Misfortunes, 1725, 8vo.

Haywood, Eliza. See HEYWOOD.

Haywood, Capt. F. Memoir of, with Extracts from his Diary and Corresp., Lon., 1832, 8vo.

Haywood, F. Analysis of Kant's Critick of Pure Reason, Lon., 1844, 8vo.

Haywood, Henry, d. 1755, a minister of the Socinian Baptists in Charleston, S.C., trans. into English Dr. Whitby's treatise on Original Sin, and left a defence of Whitby against Gill, and a catechism, ready for the press.

Haywood, James. Letters to Farmers, Worksop, 1852, 12mo.

"Neat on every department of agriculture, and form a useful handbook to every farmer."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Haywood, Judge John. 1. N. Carolina Reports, 1789–1806; 2d ed., by W. H. Battle, Raleigh, 1832–43, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. N. Carolina Justice, 8vo. 3. Publick Acts of N. Carolina and Tennessee, 2d ed., Nashville, 1810, 4to. 4. Tennessee Reports, 1816–18; Knoxville and Nashville, 1818, 3 vols. 8vo. 5. In conjunction with Robert L. Cobbs, Statute Laws of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1831, 8vo.

Haywood, Thomas. 1. Londini Artium et Scientiarum Scaturigo; or, London Fountaine of Arts and Sciences, 1631, 4to. 2. Porta Pietatis, 1638, 4to.

Haywood, Wm., D.D. Serms., 1642, '48, '60, '63. See Petition and Articles exhibited against him in Parliament, 1641, 4to.

Hazard, Miss Ann. Emma Stanley; or, The Orphans, N. York.

Hazard, Ebenezer, d. 1817, aged 73, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., grad. at Princeton College in 1762; Postmaster-General of the U. States, 1782–89. Historical Collections; consisting of State Papers and other authentic Documents intended as materials for a Hist. of the U. States of America, Phila., 2 vols. 4to; i. 1792; ii. 1794.

"A valuable collection of documents relating to American History."—*Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova*, i. 375, *q. v.* And see Hazard's Remarks on a Report concerning the Western Indians, 2 Mass. Hist. Coll. iv.

Hazard, Joseph, of Lincoln College, Oxford. The Conquest of Quebec; a Poem, Lon., 1769, 4to.

Hazard, Rowland G., b. 1801, in South Kingston, Rhode Island, an extensive manufacturer at Peace Dale, Rhode Island. 1. Language: its Connexion with the present Constitution and future prospects of Man, by Heteroscian, Providence, 1836. This work is thus referred to by an eminent authority:

"Volumes have not only been read, but written, in flying journeys. I have known a man of vigorous intellect, who had enjoyed few advantages of early education, and whose mind was almost engrossed by the details of an extensive business, but who composed a book of much original thought, in steamboats and on horseback, while visiting distant customers."—Wm. Ellery Channing, D.D.: *Self-Culture*; in the collective ed. of his Works, 2d ed., ii. 104.

A review of Language, written by Miss Peabody, appeared soon after the publication of the latter. Mr. H. has also pub. several pamphlets, 1841–48, upon Public Schools, Railroads, &c.

Hazard, Samuel, a son of Ebenezer Hazard, (*ante*,) b. in 1784, in Philadelphia, Penn. 1. Register of Pennsylvania, Phila., 1828–36, 16 vols. large 8vo. This valuable work, containing a large mass of historical matter, is frequently cited by historians, and is received as authority in the courts of Pennsylvania. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 204. 2. United States Commercial and Statistical Register, 1839–42, 6 vols. 8vo. 3. Annals of Pennsylvania, from the Discovery of the Delaware, (1609,) to the year 1682, 1 vol. 8vo, pp. 800. This vol.—complete in itself—is intended as the first of a series designed to cover the period from 1609 to 1856. 4. Pennsylvania Archives, 1682–1790, printed by appointment of the Legislature, from the originals in the office of the Secretary of State. The whole series up to 1790 has appeared, in 12 vols. of about 800 pp. each; one vol. more, composed entirely of an Index to 16 vols. of Colonial Records, previously printed, and the 12 vols. of Archives, will complete the whole period authorized to be embraced in the work. It is to such indefatigable labourers as Mr. Hazard and his father that historians are indebted for much of the most valuable portions of their compilations.

Hazard, Thomas R., of "Vaucluse," Rhode Island, a brother of Rowland G. Hazard, was b. in 1784, in South Kingston, Rhode Island. 1. Facts for the Labouring Man, 1840. 2. Essay on Capital Punishment, 1850. 3. Report on the Poor and Insane of the State, 1850. 4. Handbook of the National American Party, 1856.

Hazeland, Wm. Serms., 1756–61, all 4to.

Hazelius, E. L., D.D., Lutheran Pastor, Prof. in Theolog. Seminary, Lexington, S.C. 1. Life of Luther, N.Y., 1813. 2. Life of Stilling, from the German, Gettysburg, 1831. 3. Augsburg Confession, with Annotations. 4. Evangelisches Magazin, ed. 1831. 5. Materials for Catechization on passages of Scripture, 1823. 6. Church History, 4 vols.—History of the Lutheran Church in America, 1846.

Hazen, E., of New York. 1. New Speller and Definer, Phila., 12mo. 2. Panorama of Trades, Manufactures, &c. 3. Speller and Definer, 12mo. 4. Popular Technology, N. York, 18mo. 5. Practical English Grammar. 6. Symbolical Spelling-Books; do. Pts. 1 and 2. Upwards of a million copies of Mr. Hazen's popular school-books have been pub.

Hazlitt, William, 1778–1830, the son of a Unitarian minister of Shropshire, after receiving his education at the Unitarian College at Hackley, began life as an artist, and executed a number of paintings, which pleased every taste but that of the too fastidious artist, who threw away the pencil in disgust, even amidst the commendations of his admiring friends. Removing to London, he secured a situation as Parliamentary reporter for some of the daily papers, and thus commenced a literary career of great diligence, which was prosecuted until his death in 1830. He contributed largely to various periodicals; and many of his most popular essays, afterwards collected into volumes, originally thus appeared as fugitive essays. He was one of the contributors to the Edinburgh Review, and also officiated as home editor of "The Liberal."

His first acknowledged production (pub. anonymously) was—1. An Essay on the Principles of Human Action, which has been commended as indicative of considerable metaphysical acuteness. This work was succeeded by the following publications:—2. The Eloquence of the British Senate, 1808, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. English Grammar for Schools, &c., 1810, 12mo. 4. The Round Table; a collection of Essays, 1817, 2 vols. 8vo. Written for the Examiner in connection with Leigh Hunt. 5. Character of Shakspeare's Plays, 1817, 8vo. 6. A View of the English Stage; containing a series of Dramatic Criticism, 1818, 8vo. 7 Lectures on English Poetry, delivered at the Surrey Institute in 1818, 8vo. 8. The Spirit of the Age, p. 8vo. 9. The Plain Speaker, 2 vols. 8vo. 10. Political Essays, with Sketches of Public Characters, 8vo. 11. Lectures on the English Comic Writers, 12mo. 12. Lects. on the Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth, 12mo. 13. Table-Talk: Original Essays, 1821, 2 vols. 12mo. 14. Liber Amoris; or, The New Pygmalion, 12mo. 15. Criticisms on Art, 2 vols. 12mo. 16. Sketches of the Principal Picture-Galleries, 12mo. 17. Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, 1828, 4 vols. 8vo. 18. A Letter to Wm. Gifford. 19. Journey through France and Italy, 8vo. 20. Essays and Characters; written at Winterslow, 12mo. 21. Conversations with James Northcote, p. 8vo. We might also include his treatise on the Fine Arts, contributed to the 7th ed. Encyc. Brit., (see Haydon, Benjamin Robert,) a volume of Characteristics, &c. After his decease, his son pub. his Literary Remains, with Life, by his son, and Thoughts on his Genius and Writings, by Sir E. L. Bulwer and Sir T. Noon Talfourd, 1836, 2 vols. 8vo. New ed., 1839, 2 vols. 8vo. This the reader must procure, and also the revised edits. of his best-known works, edited by his son, (1845, &c.) viz.: Table-Talk, 2 vols.; Plain Speaker, 2 vols.; Lects. on Dramatic Lit.; on the English Stage; on English Poets; on English Comic Writers; Characters of Shakspeare's Plays; Criticisms on Art, 2 series, 2 vols.; Winterslow Essays and Characters, &c. Messrs. Carey & Hart, Philadelphia, pub. in 1848, (in 5 vols. 12mo,) The Miscellaneous Works of William Hazlitt: Vols. I., II. Table-Talk; III. Lects. on the Dramatic Lit. of the Age of Elizabeth; Characters of Shakspeare's Plays; IV. Lects. on the English Comic Writers; Lects. on the English Poets; V. The Spirit of the Age. Mr. H. C. Baird, of Phila., has added to these 5 vols. a reprint of the Life of Napoleon, in 1 vol. 8vo. A 2d ed. of this work, revised by the author's son, was pub. Lon., 1852, 4 vols. 12mo. Hazlitt also edited An Abridgment of the Light of Nature, originally published in seven volumes, under the name of Edward Search, Esq., 1807, 8vo.

As an essayist, a critic, and a sketcher of literary portraits, both the merits and demerits of Hazlitt were undoubtedly great. In testimony of this assertion we could summon many witnesses, but our limits will admit of but brief citations:

"In critical disquisitions on the leading characters and works of the drama, he is not surpassed in the whole range of English literature; and what in an especial manner commands admiration in their perusal is the indication of refined taste and chastened reflection which they contain, and which are more perspicuous in detached passages than in any entire work. He appears greater when quoted than when read. Possibly, had his life been prolonged, it might have been otherwise, and some work emanated from his gifted pen which would have placed his fame on a durable foundation."—Sir Archibald Alison: *Hist. of Europe*, 1815–52.

"We are not apt to imbibe half opinions, or to express them by halves; we shall, therefore, say at once, that when Mr. Hazlitt's taste and judgment are left to themselves, we think him among the best, if not the very best, living critic on our national literature. . . . . As we have not scrupled to declare that we think Mr. Hazlitt is sometimes the very best living critic, we shall venture one step farther, and add, that we think he is sometimes the very worst. One would suppose that he had a personal quarrel with all living writers, good, bad, or indifferent. In fact. he seems to know little about them, and to care less. With him, to be alive is not only a fault in itself, but it includes all other possible faults. He seems to consider life as a disease, and death as your only doctor. He reverses the proverb, and thinks a dead ass is better than a living lion. In his eyes, death, like charity, 'covereth a multitude of sins.' In short, if you want his praise, you must die for it; and when such praise is deserved, and given *con amore*, it is almost worth dying for."—Professor John Wilson: *Blackwood's Mag.*, iii. 75; notice of Hazlitt's Lects. on English Poetry.

"When we reflect upon the manner in which he brings things before those who attended his lectures, some of his old acquaintance and their friends, we feel nothing but disgust at him, and doubt of the true refinement of an age in which a polite and well educated audience would allow of such gross personalities. If Mr

Hazlitt is blind to the beauties of the living poets, it is of little consequence to them or to us; but we are offended at the vulgarity of the attacks upon the characters of Wordsworth and Coleridge; nor does he rise in our estimation by seeking to make, out of the faults of Burns, a defence for licentiousness and a rude attack upon a well-principled man."—Richard Henry Dana: *N. Amer. Rev.*, viii. 27, vi. 322; review of Lects. on English Poetry.

Hazlitt indeed dwelt more with the dead than the living, and the enthusiasm he evinces when he has exchanged the drawing-room for the graveyard—especially when garnishing the sepulchre of the greatest of English poets—is well described by a late eminent critic:

"He seems pretty generally, indeed, in a state of happy intoxication—and has borrowed from his great original, not indeed the force and brilliancy of his fancy, but something of its playfulness, and a large share of his apparent joyousness and self-indulgence in its exercise. It is evidently a great pleasure to him to be fully possessed with the beauties of his author, and to follow the impulse of his unrestrained eagerness to impress them upon his readers."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Rev.*, xxviii. 472.

Mr. Tuckerman estimates Hazlitt's abilities very highly, and asserts that he

"Possessed, in a very eminent degree, what we are inclined to believe the most important requisite for true criticism,—a great natural relish for all the phases of intellectual life and action."

But he makes a large deduction from his praise when he admits that

"There is scarcely a page of Hazlitt which does not betray the influence of strong prejudice, a love of paradoxical views, and a tendency to sacrifice the exact truth of a question to an effective turn of expression."—*Characteristics of Literature, Second Series: The Critic; William Hazlitt.*

Certainly one of the best criticisms elicited by the writings of Hazlitt is the review, by Sir T. N. Talfourd, of the Lectures on the Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth, originally published in the Edinburgh Review, xxxiv. 438–449, and since reprinted in the author's Miscellaneous Writings. See also—in addition to the authorities already cited—1. De Quincey's Essays on the Poets and the English Writers, vol. x. of his Collected Works, Bost., 1853, 12mo. 2. Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of England for the last Fifty Years. 3. Dibdin's Library Companion. 4. Gilfillan's Galleries of Literary Portraits, i. and iii. 5. Southey's Life and Correspondence. 6. Whipple's Essays and Reviews, 2d ed., ii. 125–126, and in N. Amer. Rev., Oct. 1845; and the following articles: 7. Lon. Quar. Rev., xvii. 154; xviii. 458; xix. 424; xxii. 158; xxvi. 103. 8. Edin. Rev., lxiv. 395. 9. Lon. Month. Rev., xcii. 153; xciii. 59, 250; ci. 55; cvii. 1; cx. 113; cxxiii. 275. 10. Edin. Month. Rev., iii. 297. 11. Blackwood's Mag., ii. 556, 558, 560, 679, 681, 683; iii. 71, 72, 74, 303, 550, 587; xi. 333, 370; xii. 157, 701, 702; xiv. 219, 309, 313, 428; xvi. 71; xvii. 131, 361; xviii. 506; xx. 786; xxi. 474; xxiii. 386, 399; xxiv. 695; xxxiii. 136. 12. Dubl. Univ. Mag., viii. 406. 13. Fraser's Mag., xix. 278. 14. Eclec. Rev., vii. 288. 15. N. Amer. Rev., xliii. 543. 16. Amer. Quar. Rev., xx. 265. 17. Amer. Whig Rev., v. 98; xiv. 138. 18. Museum, ix. 154. 19. Living Age, (from Jerrold's Mag.,) iv. 459. 20. South. Quar. Lit. Mess., ii. 617. 21. Analec. Mag., xii. 201.

Hazlitt, William, Jr., of the Middle Temple, son of the preceding, and editor of his father's Works, is best known as an author by his translations of the Life of Luther, 1846, '48, 12mo; Michelet's Roman Republic, sm. 8vo; Guizot's Hist. of the English Revolution, 1846, 12mo; Guizot's Hist. of Civilization, pub. by Bogue, 1846, 3 vols. 12mo, again by Bohn, 1856, 3 vols. 12mo; Thierry's Hist. of the Conquest of England by the Normans, 1847, 2 vols. 12mo; Huc's Travels in Tartary, &c. in 1844–46, 2 vols. sq. 12mo, 1852. See also his ed. of Montaigne's Works, 1842, r. 8vo; of De Foe's Works, 1840, 3 vols. r. 8vo; and the Lives of the British Poets, (based upon and including Dr. Johnson's Lives,) 4 vols., 1854, &c. This last-named publication failed to elicit the enthusiastic commendation of the sharp-sighted and quick-witted critic of the London Athenæum: see the No. for Feb. 18, 1854, pp. 207–208.

Hazlitt, William Carew, son of the preceding. The History of the Origin and Rise of the Republic of Venice, Lon., 1858, 2 vols. 8vo. The history is brought down to the close of the thirteenth century.

"So far, it is a creditable contribution to literature, opening to the English eye fresh passages and characteristics of the romantic Venetian annals. . . . One result is to expose, even more signally than had previously been done, the comparative worthlessness of Daru,—the quarry whence most English compilations have of late been drawn."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1858, 41. See also N. Amer. Rev., Oct. 1858.

British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, 1858, fp. 8vo.

Head, Sir Edmund Walker, 8th Bart., son of the Rev. Sir John Head, 7th Bart., b. 1805, near Maidstone, Kent; Gov.-Gen. of Canada since 1854. 1. Handbook to the Spanish and French Schools of Painting, Lon., 1847, p. 8vo.

"Sir Edmund is logical and analytical, lucid in style, calm in temper, rejects all German transcendentalisms, and picks, with practical English sense, the kernel from the husks, ever sacrificing the second-class and trivial for the first-rate and emphatic."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, June, 1848.

"The review of these two schools (Spanish and French) is so clear and concise, that we can name no work which contains any abridged histories so comprehensive as we find in this Handbook, fully worthy, in every respect, of all those which have preceded it."—*Lon. Art-Union.*

See W. H. Prescott's Miscellanies, Bost., 1855, 642.

2. Kugler's Handbook of Painting: The German, Flemish, and Dutch Schools. Trans. by a Lady; edited, with Notes, by Sir E. H., 1843, p. 8vo.

"Translated by a lady, and edited, with notes, by Sir Edmund Head, aided by the advice of Mr. Eastlake, Mr. Gruner, and Mr. Ford, this volume presents us with a view of the German, Flemish, and Dutch schools of Painting. We recommend it as a very candid and excellent production."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Head, Erasmus, Preb. of Carlisle. 1, 2. Serms. Lon., 1746, '47, both 8vo. 3. Roman Antiq., 1773.

Head, Sir Francis Bond, brother of Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart., K.C.H., b. 1793, formerly a major in the Royal Army, and Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada 1835–38, now in the receipt of a good-service pension of £100 per annum. 1. Rough Notes taken during some Rapid Journeys across the Pampas and among the Andes, Lon., 1826, 8vo; 4th ed., 1847, p. 8vo. These rapid journeys obtained for the hurried traveller the sobriquet of "Galloping Head," from "the manner in which he scoured across the Pampas."

"The gay captain scampers across the Pampas plains at the rate of a hundred to a hundred and twenty miles a day. . . . His are mere sketches, it is true, but the outline is generally so well and clearly defined as to produce all the effect of a finished picture."—Robert Southey: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxxiv. 114–148.

"This book has all the interest of a novel."—*Lon. Eclec. Rev.*

"Every reader may draw entertainment and instruction from his book."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, xxiv. 295–321.

2. Reports relating to the Failure of the Rio Plata Mining Association, 1827, p. 8vo. 3. Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau, by an Old Man, 1833, p. 8vo, 6th ed., 1841, 16mo.

"Just suited for the pocket and for Rhine travellers."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

4. Narrative of his Administration in Upper Canada, 1839, 8vo; 3d ed., same year. Respecting the topics discussed in this work, see Men of the Time, London, 1856; Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 287, 316; Dubl. Univ. Mag., xiii. 501–519; Westminster Rev., xxxii. 426; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., v. 556.

"Sir Francis Head's Narrative is a very remarkable one, being one of the most clear, unreserved, and honest accounts ever rendered by a public servant, of the arts, the principles, and the policy of an unpopular administration. Few provincial governors could have to relate so interesting, so arduous, and so successful a struggle."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"A lively, pleasant, self-complacent piece of egoism, ... directly opposite in all its characteristics to the Report of Lord Durham; but this we say without reference to the principles advocated by either party."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1839, 169.

5. Life of Bruce, 1844, '48, 18mo. 6. The Emigrant; 3d ed., 1846; 6th ed., 1852, p. 8vo.

"From this the future Mahon will gather the means of enlivening the detail of our annals; from this the Macaulay of another day will draw the minute circumstances which preserve the very form and image of the past."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"The most minute and accurate autobiography could hardly have done more to explain Sir Francis Head's character and career than the little work before us. . . . We have now pretty well picked our crow, and we may safely dismiss the political history and theories of Sir Francis Head into the region of chimeras and confusion."—*Edin. Rev.*, lxxxv. 358–397.

7. Stokers and Pokers—Highways and Byways, 1850, p. 8vo. Originally pub. in the Lon. Quarterly; now enlarged and altered.

"It is a very clever, rapid, graphic, and effective series, descriptive of the difficulties attendant on the construction, maintenance, and working of a great railway, with illustrations from such scenes as may be witnessed daily on the line."—*Lon. Examiner.*

8. The Defenceless State of Great Britain, 1850, p. 8vo.

"A most timely and needful warning, which every one will do well to consider. . . . We venture to think that it will not be without some effect, however it may be assailed by vulgar abuse or depreciated by contemptible flippancy."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, *Dec.* 1850.

"It is calculated to rouse all the old women in the country. Such a fee-fa-fum of a book we never read. The Duke's letter to Sir John Burgoyne was nothing to it; and it beats even Lord Ellesmere hollow."—*Lon. Examiner.*

"To a large class of persons he will appear to have done more good than harm, even by the publication of a book so full of exaggeration that it is difficult to say whether it should be classed with our serious or with our imaginative literature."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1850, 1189.

"It is indeed our sense of the real danger, and our anxiety for a practical remedy, that have induced us to combat at such length Sir Francis Head's various propositions;—some of which, we think, are too slight to support his arguments, and others too vast and too vague to satisfy the common sense of the country."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxxxviii. 269–316.

9. A Fortnight in Ireland, 1852, 8vo.

"Having blown his 'bubbles' in Germany, and burnt up his French faggot,' the author seeks on Irish ground to amuse himself and his readers by comic sketches interspersed with general reflections made in his own peculiar style."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1852, 1201.

10. A Faggot of French Sticks; or, Paris in 1851, 2 vols. p. 8vo, 1852; 3d ed., 1855, 2 vols.

"He took with him to his task the kindly spirit and minute observation for which he is distinguished, and, on his return to England, cast his notes and reminiscences into volumes, summoning to his aid the easy cheerful style and sly humour which have long caused his name to sound harmoniously in the ears of all lovers of a genial and amusing book. We rejoice that this book is one we can honestly praise."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"Very curious, readable, and in some sense informing; but, perhaps, its most remarkable feature is, how much may be seen in Paris in a short time by a man who resolutely sets about it."—*Lon. Spectator.*

"If Sir Francis knew how much we admire his books, we almost think (though that is saying much) that his feelings towards the American Republic would become somewhat kinder and gentler. . . . . From the delightful Bubbles from the Brunnen, with its quaint, half-deprecatory motto,—'"Bubble," (bobbel, *Dutch*,) any thing that wants solidity and firmness: (Johnson's Dictionary)'—down to the Faggot, and including the more recent work on Ireland, we find everywhere the same freshness, the same vividness of narration, and the same good sense. The Bubbles are not altogether empty and fragile; the Faggot is not wholly composed of dry and crooked sticks."—*N. Amer. Rev.: Travellers in France*, lxxvi. 397–428.

See an article on Sir Francis's Works in the Westminster Review, xxxi. 461.

Head, Sir George, 1782–1855, brother of the preceding. 1. Forest Scenes and Incidents in the Wilds of N. America, Lon., 1829, 8vo; new ed., 1839, p. 8vo.

"The Rough Notes of Captain Head on his gallop across South America are not more unlike ordinary travels than this Diary of a winter's journey in British America, and a summer residence in the woods there."—Robert Southey: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xlii. 80–105.

2. A Home Tour through the Manufacturing Districts of England in 1835, 2d ed., 1836, 8vo. 3. A Home Tour, &c.; a continuation of the preceding, 1837, 8vo; 3d ed. of both, 1840, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Reviewed by Robert Southey in Lon. Quar. Rev., lix. 316–327.

4. Rome; a Tour of Many Days, 1849, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The present work is intended for the general public,—to furnish to the numerous readers at home and abroad a simple and distinct account of Rome and its Antiquities."—*Preface.*

"It is out of the question to convey by such means as are at our command any just idea of the mass of intelligence collected by Sir George Head. He seems to make us acquainted with every inch of Rome, and to leave nothing for future workmen to do in revealing its smallest features. The roads, the streets, the palaces, the churches, the relics of every kind, and the inhabitants also, are all set before us in the best possible order. In short, it is a standard work, to last like Rome."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

5. Trans. from the Italian of Cardinal Pacca's Hist. Memoirs of himself, with Notes, 1850, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"To those who are desirous of informing themselves minutely regarding Napoleon's relations with the Papacy from 1808 to 1814, this work will be extremely interesting."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

6. Trans. of Apuleius's Metamorphoses; or, the Golden Ass, 1851, p. 8vo. This is commended as an excellent translation.

"It may be read with interest and instruction as a most trustworthy description of the habits, manners, and customs prevailing in the Roman provinces in the second century of the Christian era."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Head, James Roper. Political tracts, 1796, '97.

Head, Rev. Sir John, Bart., of Hermitage, near Rochester. 1. Serm., 1803, 8vo. 2. Discourses, 1818, 8vo.

Head, Michael. Azora; a Metrical Romance, in four Cantos, 1814, 8vo.

Head, Richard, drowned in 1678, was the author of Hic et Ubique, or the Humours of Dublin; a Comedy, Lon., 1663, 4to; Parts 1 and 2 of the English Rogue, (Parts 3 and 4 were by Francis Kirkman;) and some other works. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 890; Biog. Dramat., iv. 321–322; Winstanley's Lives of the Eng. Poets.

Head, Mrs. Thomasen. The Pious Mother; or, Evidences for Heaven, Lon., 1839, 16mo. Written in 1650.

Headlam, John. Lett. to the Rt. Hon. Robert Peel on Prison Labour, Lon., 1823. Reviewed by Rev. Sydney Smith, in Edin. Rev., Jan. 1824.

Headlam, Thomas E., M.P., Q.C. 1. Trustee Act of 1850, &c., Lon., 1850, 8vo; 3d ed., 1855, 12mo. 2. Supp. to Daniell's Chancery Practice, bringing it down to 1851, 8vo, 1851. 3. New Chancery Acts, &c., 1852, 8vo.

"The eminent position of Mr. Headlam entitles his work on the New Chancery Acts to an early notice in our pages; and his opinions on the recent changes in Equity Jurisdiction and Practice deserve the most respectful consideration."—*Legal Observer, Jan.* 1, 1853.

Headlam, John. Serm., 1804, 8vo.

Headland, Frederick W. Essay on the Action of Medicines in the System, Lon., 1850, 8vo; 2d ed., 1855, 8vo.

"The very favourable opinion which we were amongst the first to pronounce upon this essay has been fully confirmed by the general voice of the profession; and Dr. Headland may now be congratulated upon having produced a treatise which has been weighed in the balance and found worthy of being ranked with our standard medical works."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Headley, Henry, 1766–1788, a native of Norwich, educated at Trin. Coll., Oxford, pub. a vol. of Poems and other Pieces in 1786, 8vo, contributed to the Gent. Mag. under the signature of C. T. O., wrote No. 16 of the Olla Podrida, (2d ed., Lon., 1788, 8vo,) pub. several papers in The Lucubrations of Abel Slug, and gave to the world, in 1787, Select Beauties of Ancient English Poets, with Remarks, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. A new ed. of this work appeared in 1810, 2 vols. cr. 8vo, with a Biographical Sketch of the author, by the Rev. Henry Kett, Fellow of Trin. Coll., Oxford. Headley designed and pub. two vols. similar to the preceding.

"He included, under the unostentatious and general term *Remarks*, a Preface, Introduction, Biographical Sketches, Notes, and a Supplement. . . . . His principles of criticism are sound, his remarks are pertinent, and they are often made with a degree of acuteness, force, and discrimination, that would have done credit even to a Johnson or a Walpole. . . . . The collection of the *twenty-nine* Biographical Sketches of the old English Poets may be considered as a rich cabinet of exquisite portraits, finished with all the truth and spirit of a Vandyke. They possess a peculiar delicacy of touch and fidelity of character. The colours are vivid; the features of each person are discriminated with the greatest precision; and we have only to regret that we have no more compositions of the kind from the same masterly hand. The following selections afford ample specimens of his diligence as well as of his talents and taste."—Rev. Henry Kett: *Biog. Sketch, ubi supra.*

See Sir S. E. Brydges's Pref. to his ed. of Phillips's Theat. Poet. Anglic., lxx., lxxi.; Blackwood's Mag., xxxviii. 677.

Headley, Rev. Joel Tyler, b. at Walton, Delaware county, New York, Dec. 3, 1814, graduated at Union College in 1839, and subsequently pursued his theological studies at the Auburn Theological Seminary. After being licensed in the city of New York, he removed to Stockbridge, Mass., and, for about two years and a half, officiated as pastor of a church in that place. Obliged from failure of his health to abandon his intention of devoting himself to the ministry, he determined to test the effects of foreign travel upon his constitution, and, in pursuance of this resolution, passed the years 1842–43 in Italy and other portions of the Continent. Upon his return home, in 1844, he gave to the world the results of his observations, in two vols., which met with a reception sufficiently favourable to make the tourist henceforth an author by profession. In May, 1850, Mr. Headley was married to Miss Anna A. Russel, a niece of Rev. Dr. Wm. Ellery Channing; and in 1851 he erected a villa on the banks of the Hudson, just above the Highlands, "commanding a view of surpassing beauty and grandeur." In 1854 he was elected a member of the Legislature of New York.

Mr. Headley's first American ancestor was the eldest son of an English baron, and of the same family as the present Sir Francis Headley. We subjoin a list of Mr. H.'s productions:

1. A translation from the German, 1844. Anon. 2. Letters from Italy, 1845, 12mo.

"A work upon which a man of taste will be gratified to linger. It possesses the unfatiguing charms of perfect simplicity and truth. . . . We meet everywhere the evidences of manly feeling, pure sympathies, and an honorable temper. In many of the passages there is a quiet and almost unconscious humour, which reminds us of the delicate raillery of the Spectator. The style is delightfully free from every thing bookish and commonplace. It is natural, familiar, and idiomatic. It approaches, as a work of that kind ought to do, the animation, variety, and ease of spoken language."—R. W. Griswold: *Prose Writers of America*, 4th ed., Phila., 1852.

See South. Rev., x. 85; Democratic Rev., (by H T. Tuckerman,) cxvii. 203; Lon. Athenæum, 1845, 957–60.

3. The Alps and the Rhine; a Series of Sketches, 1845, 12mo.

"In a former number of this journal (Ath., No. 936) we characterized Mr. Headley's Letters from Italy as 'teeming with egotism, somewhat meagre in detail, and ambitious in execution.' We find the Alps and the Rhine yet more open to such a criticism"—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1846, 291.

"That it is a pleasant miscellaneous tour is all that can be said about it."—*Lon. Literary Gazette*, 1846, 379.

4. Napoleon and his Marshals, 1846, 2 vols. 12mo.

"He has taken the subject up with ardour, but with little previous preparation: the work, therefore, indicates imperfect information, immature views of character, and unconsidered opinions. The style has the same melodramatic exaggeration which the whole design of the work exhibits. Yet unquestionably there is power manifested even in the faults of these brilliant sketches."—R. W. Griswold: *ubi supra.*

See reviews by W. B. O. Peabody, Chris. Exam., xlii. 174; by W. T. Bacon, New Englander, iv. 364; by G. H Colton, Amer. Whig Rev., iii. 537; iv. 86.

5. The Sacred Mountains, 1846, 8vo and 12mo. See Griswold's Prose Writers of America; Poe's Literati. 6. Washington and his Generals, 1847, 2 vols. 12mo. See South. Lit. Mess., xiii. 316; Amer. Whig Rev., (by G. H. Colton,) v. 517, 638. 7. Life of Oliver Cromwell, 1848, 12mo. See Democratic Rev., xxii. 333. 8. Sacred Scenes and Characters, 1849, 8vo and 12mo. 9. The Adirondack; or, Life in the Woods, 1849. In this work Mr. Headley relates his explorations in the Adirondack region of the State of New York. See Lon. Athenæum, 1849, 833–34. 10. Sketches and Rambles, 1850, 12mo. 11. Miscellanies, 1850, 12mo. The authorized edit. is pub. by Scribner. 12. The Old Guard of Napoleon, from Marengo to Waterloo, 1851, 12mo. This is based principally upon the history of Emile Marco de St. Hilaire. See Lon. Athenæum, 1852, 1117. 13. Lives of Winfield Scott and Andrew Jackson, 1852, 12mo. 14. Hist. of the Second War between England and the United States, 1853, 2 vols. 12mo. 15. The Sacred Plains of the Bible, 1855, 12mo. This work was written by J. H. Headley, an Englishman who died in Buffalo in 1858. 16. Life of General Washington, N. York, 1857. A uniform ed. of Mr. Headley's Works, in 12 vols., was pub. previously to the appearance of several of his later productions. So great has been the demand for his writings that the sale had reached 200,000 vols. up to 1853. In addition to the criticisms above noticed, the reader will find further remarks on Mr. Headley's writings in Amer. Whig Review, vol. ii.; Meth. Quar. Rev., viii. 84; and articles by E. O. Dunning, in New Englander, v. 402; vi. 482.

Headley, Rev. Phineas Camp, b. at Walton, Delaware county, New York, June 24, 1819, is a brother of the preceding. 1. Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the Women of the Bible, Auburn, 1850, 12mo. 2. Life of the Empress Josephine; new ed., N. York, 1850, 12mo. 3. Life of Lafayette; new ed., 1855, 12mo. 4. Life of Louis Kossuth, &c., Auburn, 1852, 12mo. 5. Life of Mary, Queen of Scots, 5th ed., 1856, 12mo. Mr. Headley has been a contributor to the Christian Parlor Magazine, the New York Observer, the New York Tribune, the Boston Traveller, and other periodicals.

Headrick, Rev. James. 1. Mineralogy, Agriculture, Manufactures, &c. of the Island of Arran, Edin., 1807, 8vo. 2. Agriculture of the County of Angus, or Forfarshire, Lon., 1807, (1813?) 8vo.

> "By far the most scientific of the reports of the Scotch committees."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Headrick, John. Chymical Secrets, Lon., 1697, 8vo.

Heald, W. M. Letter to Methodists, 1813.

Healde, Thomas, M.D. Profess. works, 1769–1805.

Heale, Wm. An Apologie for Women, &c., Oxf., 1609, 4to. This is an answer to Gager's ungallant position—"That it was lawfull for Husbands to beate their Wives." We have already visited the miserable Gager with deserved reprehension: see Gager, Wm.

Healey, John. Discovery of a New World, Teuterbelly, New Land, and Forliana, Lon., 8vo. This is a humorous version of Bishop Hall's Mundus Alter et Idem. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 890.

Heap, Henry. Serm., Luke xxiii. 42, 43, Lon., 1829, 12mo.

Heard, F. F. 1. Duty of Justices of the Peace in Criminal Prosecutions, by Daniel Davis; 3d ed., revised and greatly enlarged, Bost., 8vo. 2. In conjunction with Charles R. Train, Precedents of Indictments, Special Pleas, &c., adapted to Amer. Practice, with Notes, 1855, 8vo. A most valuable work. 3. In conjunction with Edmund Hastings Bennett, A Selection of Leading Cases in Criminal Law, with Notes, vol. i., 1856, 8vo, pp. 616. This work should accompany Smith's Leading Cases, and Hare and Wallace's American Leading Cases: see Hare, J. I. Clark, and Wallace, Horace Binney.

Heard, Wm. Sentimental Journey to Bath, &c.; a Descrip. Poem and Miscell. Pieces, Lon., 1778, 4to.

Hearn, Edward. On John xi. 48, Lon., 1844, sm. 8vo.

Hearn, Thomas, M.D. View of the Rise and Progress of Freedom in Modern Europe, &c., Lon., 1793, 8vo.

Hearn, Thomas. Garrison at Portsmouth, 1807.

Hearne, Erasmus. The Antiquarian School; or, The City Latin Electrified, Lon., 1761, fol.

Hearne or **Herne, Samuel.** Domus Carthusiana; an Account of the Charter-House, Lon., 1677, 8vo.

Hearne, Samuel, 1745–1792, a native of London, for some years a midshipman in the Royal Navy under Lord Hood, on the conclusion of the war entered into the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, which despatched him on an expedition to find out the North-West Passage. The results of his explorations will be found in the following work pub. after his decease:—Journey from the Prince of Wales's Fort, in Hudson's Bay, to the Northern Ocean; undertaken by order of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the Discovery of Copper-Mines, a North-West Passage, &c., in the years 1769, '70, '71, '72, Lon., 1795, 4to, pp. 458, with plates.

> "This valuable work contains the account of the first European who penetrated to the ocean north of America."—Pinkerton.
>
> "It is impossible to read it without feeling a deep interest, and without reflecting on and cherishing the inestimable blessings of civilized society."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Hearne, Thomas, 1678–1735, an eminent antiquary, a native of White-Waltham, Berkshire, educated at Edmund Hall, Oxford, Assistant Librarian of the Bodleian Library, compiled and edited forty-one works, which he enriched to a greater or less extent by his annotations. Among the best-known of his publications, which were principally pub. by subscription at Oxford, are—1. Ductor Historicus; or, a Short System of Universal History, 1704, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed. of vol. i., 1705, 8vo; 1714, 2 vols. 8vo; 1724, 2 vols. 8vo. Best ed. A good work in its day, but now superseded. 2. Reliquiæ Bodleianæ, 1703, 8vo. 3. Livy, 1708, 6 vols. 8vo. 4. Spelman's Life of Alfred the Great, 1709, 8vo. 5. Leland's Itinerary, 1710–12, 9 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1744–45, 9 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1768–70, 9 vols. 8vo. 6. Leland's Collectanea, 1715, 6 vols. 8vo. Editio altera, &c., 1770 vel 1774, 6 vols. 8vo. 7. Acta Apostolorum, 1715, 8vo. See Horne's Introduc. to the Scriptures. 8. Titi Livii Foro-Juliensis Vita Henrici Quinti, Regis Angliæ, 1716, 8vo. 9. Aluredi Bevarlacensis Annales, 1716, 8vo. 10. Gulielmi Roperi Vita D. Thomæ Mori Equitus Aurati, 1716, 8vo. 11. Gulielmi Camdeni Annales Rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum Regnante Elizabetha, 1717, 3 vols. 8vo. 12. Gulielmi Neubrigensis Historia, 1719, 3 vols. 8vo. 13. Thomæ Sprotti Chronica, 1719, 8vo. 14. A Collect. of Curious Discourses written by Eminent Antiquaries upon English Antiq., 1720, 8vo; 1765, 2 vols. 8vo; 1773, 2 vols. 8vo. This edition has all the Dissertations contained in the original work, with the addition of a complete collection of the discourses delivered by the founders of the Antiquarian Society. New ed., 1829, 2 vols. 8vo. This collection contains discourses on the Ancient Britons, Etymology, Duelling, Money, Epitaphs, &c. 15. Textus Roffensis, 1720, 8vo. 16. Roberti de Avesbury Historia de Mirabilibus Gestis Edwardi III., 1720, 8vo. 17. Johannis de Fordun Scotichronicon Genuinum, 1722, 5 vols. 8vo. 18. Hist. and Antiq. of Glastonbury, 1722, 8vo. 19. Hemingi Chartularium Ecclesiæ Wigormensis, 1723, 2 vols. 8vo. 20. Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, 1724, 2 vols. 8vo; 1810, 2 vols. 8vo. 21. Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, 1725, 2 vols. 8vo; 1810, 2 vols. 8vo. Mr. Bagster reprinted the two last-named works, and had intended to issue a uniform ed. of Hearne's publications; but the project lacked encouragement. 22. Liber Niger Scaccarii, 1728, 2 vols. 8vo; 1774, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "The Black Book of the Exchequer, a thing of great note and curiosity, and the most authentic on record of its kind that we have for our families, next to Domesday Book."—*Hearne to Richardson.*

23. Thomæ Caii Vindiciæ Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis, 1730, &c., 1730, 2 vols. 8vo. 24. A Vindic. of those who took the Oath of Allegiance to King William, 1731, 8vo.

Hearne afterwards became a Nonjuror, and this treatise was published by the opposite party in his lifetime. The preface contains a satirical biography of him. The address to the reader contains some interesting memorials of Hearne, and bibliographical notices of his works.

In 1737, r. fol., Mr. West had printed, for presents, 50 copies of Ectypa varia ad Historiam Britannicam illustrandum, ære olim insculpta studio et cura Thomæ Hearne. Bindley's copy of this work was sold for £11 11s. Many of Hearne's publications come under our notice in our accounts of their respective authors. For further information concerning this eminent antiquary, see Impartial Memorials of the Life and Writings of Thomas Hearne, M.A., by several Hands, Lon., 1736, 8vo; Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood, Oxf., 1772, 2 vols. r. 8vo; Biog. Brit.; Dibdin's bibliographical publications; Letters by Eminent Persons; Gough's Brit. Topog.; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Oldys's Brit. Lib.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Gent. Mag., lvii., lviii., lxix.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Bliss, Philip, D.D., D.C.L.

In some comments upon the investigations into ancient English historical treasures, Gibbon remarks:

> "The last who has dug deep into the mine was Thomas Hearne, a clerk of Oxford, poor in fortune, and, indeed, poor in understanding. His minute and obscure diligence, his voracious and undistinguishing appetite, and the coarse vulgarity of his taste and

style, have exposed him to the ridicule of idle wits. Yet it cannot be denied that Thomas Hearne has gathered many gleanings of the harvest; and, if his own prefaces are filled with crude and extraneous matter, his editions will always be recommended by their accuracy and use."—*An Address, etc.: Miscell. Works*, ed. 1837, 837.

Among the "idle wits" who made Hearne the "butt of their clumsy ridicule," the most famous is Pope, who honours Thomas with a place in the Dunciad:

"But who is he, in closet close ypent,
Of sober face, with learned dust besprent?
Right well mine eyes arede the myster wight,
On parchment scraps y-fed and Wormius hight."

See Dibdin's Bibliomania, ed. 1842, 326–336.

Hearne, Urban, M.D. Lake Wetter; Phil. Trans., 1705.

Heart, Major Jonathan. Observ. on the Ancient Works of Art, the Native Inhabitants, &c. of the Western Country; Trans. Amer. Soc., vol. iii. 214.

Heartwell, Henry. The Prisoner; a Comic Opera, from the French, Lon., 1799, 8vo. See Biog. Dramat.

Heasel, Anthony. Servants' Book, Lon., 1773, 8vo.

Heath, Benjamin, d. 1766, Recorder of Exeter. 1. Divine Existence, Unity, and Attributes, 1740. 2. Notæ sive Lectiones ad Tragicorum Græcorum veterum Æschyli, &c., 1752, '62, '64, 4to. The principal object of this esteemed work is to restore the metre of the Greek Tragic Poets. 3. Excise-Duty on Cyder and Perry, 1763, 4to. 4. A Revival of Shakespeare's Text, 1765, 8vo. 5. Heath and Stoddart's Shakespeare, 1807, 6 vols. 4to. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Heath, Charles. 1. Descrip. Accounts of Persfield and Chepstow, Monmouth, 1793, 8vo. 2. Tintern Abbey, 1793, 1806, 8vo. 3. Ragland Castle, 1801, '06, 8vo. 4. Hist. of Monmouth, 1804, 8vo. 5. Excursion down the Wye, 1808, 8vo.

Heath, Charles, d. 1848, gained great reputation by his Books of Beauty and other annuals, the Caricature Scrap-Book, Shakspeare Gallery, Waverley Gallery, and many series of splendid engravings. See Southey's Life and Correspondence; Lon. Athenæum, Nov. 25, 1848.

Heath, D. J., Vicar of Brading, Isle of Wight. 1. Scottish and Italian Missions to the Anglo-Saxons, Lon., 1845, r. 8vo. 2. The Future Human Kingdom of Christ, 1852–53, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Exodus Papyri, with Chronological Introduction by Miss F. Corbaux, 1855, 8vo.

Heath, Douglass D. See Ellis, R. Leslie.

Heath, Rev. George. Hist. of Bristol, 1797, 8vo.

Heath, J. Trans. of P. Du Moulin's troisièsme livre de l'Accomplissement des Prophéties, Oxon., 1613, 8vo.

Heath, James, 1629–1664, a native of London, educated at Christ Church, Oxford. 1. A Brief Chronicle of the late Intestine War in the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, Lon., 1661, 8vo. Afterwards enlarged and completed from 1637 to 1663. 4 Pts., 1633, in a thick 8vo vol. With a continuation from 1663 to 1675, by John Phillips, Milton's nephew, 1675, fol. Another ed., continued to 1691, fol. Heath's Chronicle is principally valued for its portraits, and copies have been sold at very high prices. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 898–899. The work gave great offence to the High Church party in England. Wood thus expresses his indignation:

"Some copies have in them the pictures of the most eminent soldiers in the said war, which makes the book valued the more by some novices. [Unkind cut at the Grangerites!] But this *Chronicle* being mostly compiled from lying pamphlets and all sorts of news-books, there are innumerable errors therein, especially as to name and time, things chiefly required in history."—*Athen. Oxon.*

"James Heath, whose wretchedly-printed, but by no means wholly useless, performance, seems to have been put forth rather as a vehicle for cuts of the sorriest possible description."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

2. Elegy upon Dr. Thomas Fuller, 1661. 3. Restoration of Charles II., 1662, 8vo. 4. Elegy on Dr. Sanderson, Bishop of Lincoln, 1662. 5. Flagellum; or, The Life and Death, Birth and Burial, of Oliver Cromwell, the late Usurper, 1663, 8vo; 3d ed., 1665, 8vo; 4th ed., 1669, 8vo. Also in 1672, 8vo, and in 1679, 8vo. 6. English Martyrs and Confessors, 1663, 12mo. 7. Survey of the United Netherlands, &c., 12mo.

"He was a good school-scholar, had a command of his Eng. and Lat. pen, but wanted a head for a chronologer, and was esteemed by some as a tolerable poet."—*Athen. Oxon.*

See also Letters by Eminent Persons, 1813, 3 vols. 8vo. 8. England's Chronicle; or, the Reigns of the Kings and Queens to the present Reign of King William and Queen Mary, 1691, 8vo.

Heath, John, Fellow of New Coll., Oxf., b. 1588, at Stalls, Somersetshire. Two Centuries of Epigrammes, Lon., 1610, 12mo. Sir M. M. Sykes, Pt. 1, 1426, £2 9*s.*; Bindley, Pt. 2, 450, £9 9*s.*

Heath, John. Trans. from the French of Bondeloque's System of Midwifery, Lon., 1790, 3 vols. 8vo.

Heath, Nicholas. Speech, when Lord-Chancellor in 1555, on account of the Supremacy, 1688, 8vo. See Lord Campbell's Lives of the Lord-Chancellors, &c.

Heath, Robert. Clarestella; together with Poems, occasional Elegies, Epigrams, Satyrs, Lon., 1650, 12mo. Bindley, Pt. 2, 449, £3 3*s.*; Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 351, £4.

"Nothing can be more low or ludicrous than the most of the occasions which Heath thought worthy of being celebrated in song, provided they happened to his mistress. Clarastella could not lose her black fan, get a cold, or get dust in her eye, but Mr. Heath was straight at her feet with a copy of verses in his hand."—*Retrospective Rev.*, 1820, ii. 227–238, *q. v.*

Heath, Sir Robert. Maxims and Rules of Pleading in Actions, Lon., 1694, 8vo. The best eds. are by Timothy Cunningham, 1771, '94, 4to.

Heath, Robert. 1. Account of the Islands of Scilly and Cornwall, Lon., 1749, 8vo. Reprinted in Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, vol. ii.

"An honest detail of facts, giving a fair view of the importance of these Islands to England."

2. Astronomia Accurata, 1760, 4to.

Heath, Thomas. Stenography, Lon., 1664, 8vo.

Heath, Thomas, of Exeter, brother of Benjamin Heath, (see *ante.*) An Essay towards a new English Version of the Book of Job, from the Hebrew, with a Comment., &c., Lon., 1756, 4to.

"This is one of the numerous productions caused or occasioned by the Warburton controversy. . . . It is, on the whole, a respectable performance, though the hypothesis respecting its [the Book of Job's] age and author, and some of the sentiments, will not be generally adopted."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*, *q. v.*

"It is but justice to this new Essay upon Job, to observe that the translation is in many places very different from that in common use; and that, in the notes, there are many observations entirely new,—all of them ingenious, and many of them true."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, O. S., xiv. 156.

Heath, William, 1737–1814, a native of Roxbury, Mass., was a major-general in the American Revolutionary army. Memoirs, containing Anecdotes, Details of Skirmishes, Battles, and other Military Events, during the American War, Bost., 1798, 8vo.

Heathcoat, Robert. Poems, 1813, 12mo.

Heathcot, Thomas, 1. Lunar Eclipse, Aug. 19, 1681; Phil. Trans., 1682. 2. Tide on the Coast of Guinea, &c.; Phil. Trans., 1684.

Heathcote. Letter to the Lord-Mayor, 1762, 8vo.

Heathcote, Charles. Corporation and Test Acts, 1794.

Heathcote, Ralph, D.D., 1721–1795, a native of Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicestershire, educated at Jesus Coll., Camb.; Vicar of Barkby, Leicestershire, 1748; Assistant Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, 1753; Vicar of Sileby, 1765; Rector of Sawtry-all-Saints, 1766; Preb. of Southwell, 1768. 1. Historia Astronomia, Camb., 1746, '47, 8vo. 2. Cursory Animadversions upon the Middletonian Controversy in General, 1752. 3. Remarks upon Dr. Chapman's Charge, 1752. 4. Letter to Rev. T. Fothergill, 1753. 5. Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's Philosophy, 1755, 8vo. 6. Reason in Religion, 1755, 8vo. 7. Defence of ditto, 1756, 8vo. 8. Serm., 1757, 8vo. 9. Concio Academica, 1759, 4to. 10. Discourse on the Being of God, against Atheists; in two Serms., 1763, 4to. Two eds. These two are all of Heathcote's 24 Boyle Serms. (1763–64) which he pub. 11. Lett. to Horace Walpole, 1767, 12mo. 12. Irenarch; or, Justice of the Peace's Manual, 1771, '74, '81, 8vo. 13. Election for Leicester, 1775. 14. In conjunction with John Nichols, A New Edition of the Biographical Dictionary, 1784, 12 vols. 8vo. He contributed some articles to this work, and some to the first ed. of the Biog. Dict.

Heathfield, Richard, pub. two tracts on the National Debt of Great Britain and Ireland, Lon., 1820, both 8vo; for an account of which see McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., 337; Blackwood's Mag., vi. 441.

Heaton, William. The Old Soldier, The Wandering Lover, and other Poems; together with a Sketch of the Author's Life, Lon., 1858. See Lon. Athen., 1858, Pt. 2, 226.

Hebbes, Thomas. Serms., Lon., 1802, 8vo. Posth.

Hebdon, Returne. Guide to the Godly, 1648, 12mo.

Heber, Reginald, 1728–1804, a native of Marton, Yorkshire, Fellow of Brasenose College, Rector of Hodnet. 1. An Elegy written among the Tombs in Westminster Abbey, 1762. Printed in Dodsley's Poems. 2. Verses to King George III. on his Accession. Among the Oxford Poems, 1761.

Heber, Reginald, D.D., April 21, 1783–April 3, 1826, son of the preceding, was a native of Malpas, Cheshire, and educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his Latin Poem, Carmen Secular, his English poem of Palestine, and a prose essay of great merit, entitled The Sense of Honour. After leaving college, he travelled for some time in Germany, Russia, the Crimea, &c., and, on his return, was in 1807 admitted to holy orders, and subsequently received the family living of Hodnet. In 1809 he was married to Amelia, daughter of Dr. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph. In 1822 he was elected to the office of Preacher to Lincoln's Inn, and in the next year he succeeded Dr. Middleton in the Bishopric of Calcutta. In this vast diocese he laboured with great zeal and success, until cut off by an apoplectic fit whilst bathing, April 3, 1826, in his 43d year. He was a man of extensive learning, great elegance of taste, untiring energy, and profound piety. As a poet, his Palestine, and his translations from Pindar, deservedly place him in a high rank; his Biblical attainments were evinced by his contemplated Bible Dictionary, many articles of which had been long prepared at the time of his death; his powers of description are admirably manifested in his Journal of a Tour in India; and his Life of Bishop Taylor, an excellent edition of his works, prove his qualifications as a biographer and an editor. 1. Palestine; a Poem: to which is added The Passage of the Red Sea; a Fragment, 1809, 4to. Frequently reprinted. Palestine gained an Oxford Prize in 1802, when the author was but nineteen years of age.

"Such a poem, composed at such an age, has indeed some, but not many, parallels in our language. Its copious diction, its perfect numbers, its images so well chosen, diversified so happily, and treated with so much discretion and good taste, and, above all, the ample knowledge of Scripture, and of writings illustrative of Scripture, displayed in it,—all these things might have seemed to bespeak the work of a man 'who had been long chusing and begun late,' rather than of a stripling of nineteen."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxxv. 451.

"It is the fashion to undervalue Oxford and Cambridge Prize Poems; but it is a stupid fashion. Many of them are most beautiful. Heber's Palestine! A flight, as upon Angel's wing, over the Holy Land! How fine the opening!

"'Reft of thy sons! amid thy foes forlorn,
Mourn, widow'd Queen! forgotten Zion, mourn.'"

CHRISTOPHER NORTH: *Noctes Ambros.*, No. 22.

"Fine as some of these [Oxford] prize poems have unquestionably been, more especially Porteus's Death, Glynn's Day of Judgment, Grant's Restoration of Learning, and Wrangham's Holy Land, still, it is doubtful whether Heber has been equalled either by any preceding or succeeding competitor. It is admirably sustained throughout; and indeed the passages relating to the building of the Temple, and to the scenes on Calvary, pass from the magnificent almost into the sublime."—D. M. MOIR: *Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*

On the other hand, Mr. Southey considers Palestine to have elicited more laudation than it can justly claim:

"As a poet he could not have supported the reputation which his Palestine obtained, for it was greatly above its deserts, and, the character of the poem, moreover, was not hopeful; it was too nicely fitted to the taste of the age. Poetry should have its lights and shades, like painting; like music, its sink and swell, its relief and its repose. So far as the piece was intended for success in a competition for a prize, and for effect in public recitation, it was certainly judiciously done to make every line tell upon the ear. But to all such poetry the motto under one of Quarles's Emblems may be applied:—'*Tinnit, inane est.*'"—*Letter to Henry Taylor, July* 10, 1830: *Southey's Life and Corresp.*

See an article in Amer. Quar. Rev., iv. 271.

2. Europe: Lines on the Present War, 1809, 8vo. Reprinted, with Palestine, The Passage of the Red Sea, translations from Pindar, and some miscellaneous verses, in 1812, sm. 8vo. Of Heber's Poetical Works there have been a number of eds., and several within the last few years; 5th ed., Lon., 1855, fp. 8vo.

"Although more vigorous and elaborate, it [Europe] wants the freshness and the salient points of his earlier one [Palestine]; and, although not derogatory to, did not enhance, his reputation."—D. M. MOIR: *ubi supra.*

3. The Personality and Office of the Christian Comforter asserted and explained: Serms. at the Bampton Lectures, 1815, 8vo, 1816; 2d ed., 1818, 8vo. Included are two Lectures on the Inspiration of the New Testament.

"Very learned, but not so experimental and devotional as might have been wished. There are beautiful views of the subject, combined with some speculative and fanciful notions."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Stu.*

"We venture to assure those readers who form their anticipations of the merit of this production from the established character of the author of Palestine, that they will not be disappointed in the actual perusal."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xvii. 333–347.

4. Hymns written and adapted to the Weekly Church Service of the Year, principally by Bishop Heber, 1827. Fifty-eight by the Bishop; several by the Rev. H. H. Milman; the others by Bishop Ken, Bishop Taylor, Watts, Pope, Cowper, Addison, Tate, Brady, Sir Walter Scott, &c.; 11th ed., 1842, 18mo.

"These Hymns have been by far the most popular of his productions, and deservedly so; for in purity and elevation of sentiment, in simple pathos, and in eloquent earnestness, it would be difficult to find any thing superior to them in the range of lyric poetry. They have the home truth of Watts, but rank much higher, as literary compositions, than the Moral and Divine Songs of that great benefactor of youth; and all the devotion of Wesley or Keble, without their languor and diffuse verbosity. Heber always writes like a Christian scholar, and never finds it necessary to lower his tone on account of his subject."—D. M. MOIR: *ubi supra.*

"The hymns thus given to the world will help to dissipate that delusion which hangs, like a cold spell, over many minds of much feeling and understanding,—that not much is to be expected from a poetical vein applied to religious subjects."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, xxii. 617–633.

See article entitled "Psalmody," in Lon. Quar. Rev., xxxviii. 16–53.

5. Sermons Preached in England, 1829, 8vo. 6. Sermons Preached in India, 1829, 8vo. 7. Parish Sermons: on the Lessons, the Gospel, or the Epistle, for every Sunday in the Year and for Week-day Festivals, preached in the Parish Church of Hodnet, Salop, 1837, 3 vols. 8vo; 5th ed., 1844, 2 vols. 8vo.

"I believe that these Sermons will add a new interest and lustre to the name of Reginald Heber, and will awaken a fresh regret for his loss."—*Sir Robert Inglis's Preface.*

"He was a man of great reading, and in his Bampton Lectures has treated a most important part of the Christian faith with great learning and ability. His other published sermons are such that I am not surprised my brother Henry should think him the most impressive preacher he ever heard."—*Robert Southey's Letter to Henry Taylor, July* 10, 1830: *Southey's Life and Corresp.*

See an article by F. W. P. Greenwood, in Chris. Exam., vii. 212; and one in Southern Rev., iv. 241.

8. A Journey through India, from Calcutta to Bombay, with Notes upon Ceylon, and a Journey to Madras and the Southern Provinces, 1828, 2 vols. 4to; 1828, 3 vols. 8vo; 1844, 2 vols. 12mo. Sold for Mrs. Heber by Sir Robert Inglis for £5000.

"This is another book for Englishmen to be proud of. . . . He surveys every thing with the vigilance and delight of a cultivated and most active intellect,—with the eye of an artist, an antiquary, and a naturalist,—the feelings and judgment of an English gentleman and scholar,—the sympathies of a most humane and generous man,—and the piety, charity, and humility of a Christian. Independently of its moral attraction, we are induced to think it, on the whole, the most instructive and important publication that has ever been given to the world on the actual state and condition of our Indian Empire."—LORD JEFFREY: *Edin. Rev.*, xlviii. 312–335.

"It forms a monument of talent, sufficient, single and alone, to establish its author in a very high rank of English literature. It is one of the most delightful books in the language; and will, we cannot doubt, command popularity as extensive and lasting as any book of travels that has been printed in our time. Certainly no work of its class that has appeared since Dr. Clarke's can be compared to it for variety of interesting matter, still less for elegance of execution. . . . He possessed the eye of a painter and the pen of a poet; a mind richly stored with the literature of Europe, both ancient and modern."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxxvii. 100–147.

"One of the most perfectly charming books of travel we ever read; gentle, tolerant, humane, and full of wisdom; a religious book in the best sense of the word, because full of charity. It is lively without effort, and abounds in valuable judgments of men and things, without one harsh, sarcastic or illiberal word. We envy those who have it now in their power to read for the first time Bishop Heber's Indian Journal."—*Lon. Examiner.*

"Delightful contributions, full of benevolent feeling, simple, beautiful delineations, and varied and gratifying details of official labours."—*Lon. Evangelical Mag.*

"Has all the charm of romance with the sterling value of truth. It is eminently the most Christian—because the most charitable and tolerant—work of the kind ever written. Residents in India have repeatedly borne testimony to the fidelity of its notices of men and things."—*Oxford Herald.*

"Bishop Heber's charming Indian Journal."—*Camb. Chronicle.*

See Blackwood's Mag., xxii. 789; xxxiii. 785; British Critic, iv. 200. The reader should add to Heber's Indian Journal, Letters from Madras in 1836, or First Impressions of Life and Manners in India, by a Lady, Lon., 1846, cr. 8vo.

9. The Whole Works of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, with a Life of the Author, and a Critical Examination of his Writings, 1822, 15 vols. 8vo; 1828, 15 vols. 8vo; 1839, 15 vols. 8vo. Revised by Charles Page Eden, 1847–54, 10 vols. 8vo. Heber's Life of Bishop Taylor has been separately pub., 1824, 2 vols. 8vo; 1828, 8vo.

"A charming and instructive piece of biography. . . . Written with all the glow of poetical feeling, and all the elegance of refined scholarship."—DR. DIBDIN: *Lib. Comp.* See Lon. Quar. Rev., xxxv. 455.

10. Bishop Heber's Life, by his Widow; with his Correspondence with Eminent Literary Characters, Miscellaneous Papers and Poems, and an Account of his Travels in Russia, Norway, &c., 1830, 2 vols. 4to. With this work must be perused The Last Days of Bishop Heber, by Thomas Robinson, A.M., Archdeacon of Madras, and late Domestic Chaplain to his Lordship, 1830, 8vo. The two works are reviewed in the Lon. Quar. Rev., xliii. 366–411; Edin. Rev., lii. 431–471; Lon. Month. Rev., cxxii. 517–529. See also British Critic, viii. 438; Fraser's Mag., ii 121; article by R. Robins in the Chris. Quar. Spec., iii. 227

Lon. Gent. Mag., Nov. 1826; Essays on the Lives of Cowper, Newton, and Heber; or, an Examination of the Course of Nature being interrupted by the Divine Government, 1830, 8vo; Jamieson's Cyc. of Religious Biography; Lives of Heber, by Bonner, by Taylor, and an abridgment of Mrs. Heber's Memoir by a clergyman, Bost., 1856, 8vo. A specimen — perhaps the earliest extant — of Heber's poetical powers, entitled The Whippiad, a Satirical Poem, will be found in Blackwood's Mag., July, 1843. Many extracts from Heber's MS. Journal while travelling in the Northern countries of Europe were incorporated by Dr. E. D. Clarke into his travels in Germany, Russia, &c. Nor should we omit to mention that Heber was one of the contributors to the London Quarterly Review. Heber designed writing a work on Scythia; but clerical duties prevented the completion of this project.

The character of this estimable man has been drawn in such eloquent language by a late eminent critic, that we cannot do better than quote his glowing tribute,—equally honourable to himself and to the subject of his eulogy:

"Learned, polished, and dignified, he was undoubtedly; yet far more conspicuously kind, humble, tolerant, and laborious;—zealous for his church too, and not forgetful of his station; but remembering it more for the duties than for the honours that were attached to it, and infinitely more zealous for the religious improvement, and for the happiness and spiritual and worldly good of his fellow-creatures of every tongue, faith and complexion;—indulgent to all errors and infirmities;—liberal, in the best and truest sense of the word;—humble, and conscientiously diffident of his own excellent judgment and never-failing charity;—looking on all men as the children of one God, on all Christians as the redeemed of one Saviour, and on all Christian teachers as fellow-labourers, bound to help and encourage each other in their arduous and anxious task."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Rev.*, xlviii. 314.

Heber, Richard, M.P., 1773–1833, half-brother to the preceding, who was by his father's second wife, was also educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he was distinguished for his classical attainments. No other evidence of this assertion is needed than his edition of Silius Italicus, (1792, 2 vols. 12mo,) pub. when he was a youth of nineteen, and his Claudiani Carmina, printed (but not pub.) in 1793, 2 vols. 12mo. The latter was not entirely completed by Heber; but the last five leaves of the second vol., with the title and address, were supplied by the late Rev. Henry Drury, and recently the work has been put in the market. Mr. Heber's original design was to issue edits. of such of the Latin poets as were not printed in Barbour's collection. The abatement of his classical zeal —so far at least as regards this congenial project—is not a little surprising. Mr. Heber also pub. an edit. of Brewster's trans. of Persius, with the Latin text, and superintended the publication of the 3d edit. of Ellis's specimens of the English Poets. From 1821 to 1826 he represented the University of Oxford in Parliament.

Here perhaps we might pass on to the next article without censure, so far as the general reader is concerned; but what Bibliomaniac would forgive us did we omit to pay a passing tribute to Richard Heber as the most voracious Helluo Librorum in the annals of bibliography? The passion of book-collecting first developed itself in Richard Heber when he was but a child, and it "grew with his growth and strengthened with his strength." As library after library was dispersed under the hammer, Heber added their choicest treasures to his own enormous collection, until he could call himself master of many of the coveted tomes which had once graced the shelves of Dr. Farmer, Isaac Reed, J. Brand, George Steevens, the Duke of Roxburghe, James Bindley, Benj. Heath, J. Perry, G. Wakefield, J. Kemble, E. Malone, R. Wilbraham, J. Dent, Dr. Gosset, Sir M. M. Sykes, and many others.

"On hearing of a curious book, he has been known to put himself into the mail-coach, and travel three, four, or five hundred miles to obtain it, fearful to entrust his commission to a letter."

Thus did the indefatigable Heber add book to book, and manuscript to manuscript, until, one day, Death—that remorseless disperser of libraries—summoned the owner of this vast collection of literary wealth; and Richard Heber fell "in the harness," still striving after "rare copies" and "early editions." The inventory of his treasures is thus briefly told:

"Some years ago he built a new library at his house at Hodnet, which is said to be full. His residence in Pimlico, where he died, is filled, like Magliabecchi's at Florence, with books from the top to the bottom:—every chair, every table, every passage containing piles of erudition. He had another house in York-street, leading to Great James-street, Westminster, laden from the ground-floor to the garret with curious books. He had a library in the High-street, Oxford, an immense library at Paris, another at Antwerp, another at Brussels, another at Ghent, and at other places in the Low Countries and in Germany. In short, there is neither end nor measure to his literary stores."—*Obituary notice in Gent. Mag., Jan.* 1834.

The cost of this immense stock of books and manuscripts may be estimated at about £180,000,—more than $800,000; and this without any estimate for the loss of interest on the investment. After Heber's death, the books in England were confided to the care of Messrs. Payne and Foss, and sold at auction by Sotheby and Son, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Wheatley. The net proceeds of the sale were about £55,000. If we suppose that the 3632 vols. brought from Holland and subsequently sold by Wheatley in London, the books in Paris, and elsewhere on the Continent, and the MSS., coins, and drawings sold in London, produced a net result of £10,000 additional, we have aggregate receipts of £65,000 against £180,000 expenditure, or a loss of about half a million of dollars, exclusive of interest!

Here indeed we have the development of the Bibliomania in its most furious type. What an amount of ignorance might have been enlightened, vice reformed, sorrow comforted, and misery gladdened, by the judicious application of this vast sum! The collecting of books to a certain extent is laudable, and to be encouraged; but such enormous private accumulations tend rather to lock up knowledge than to diffuse it.

Dr. Dibdin estimates Heber's collections in England to have contained about 105,000 vols.; but, not satisfied with a loose estimate, we—some years before we fell into this habit of writing Dictionaries—made a careful computation, and find the result to be as follows:

Books in collections in England, vols. about	113,195
Brought from Holland	3,632
Boulard's Library, purchased by Heber in Paris	30,000
	146,827

To this number is to be added a large quantity of pamphlets, bound and unbound. The number of the days consumed by the London sale was no less than 216. How many more books Mr. Heber possessed in various parts of Europe, at the time of his death, we have no means of knowing; but the volumes already enumerated exceed by about fifty per cent. the contents of the largest library in America.

Much more we might discourse of Richard Heber,—the famous Atticus of Dibdin's Bibliomania,—the beloved friend of Scott, who has immortalized him in the Introduction to Marmion,—the generous lender of scarce volumes to needy scholars and black-letter editors; but respecting these matters we must refer the reader to Dibdin's Decameron, Bibliomania, Library Companion, &c.; Gentleman's Magazine, January, 1834; Southey's Life and Correspondence; Lockhart's Life of Scott; and see Dibdin, Thomas Frognall, D.D.; Ferriar, John, M.D.

Heberden, Thomas, M.D., Physician at Madeira. Con. on nat. philos., astronomy, &c. to Phil. Trans., 1751, '65, '67, '70; on the Elephantinis, to Med. Trans., 1768.

Heberden, William, M.D., 1710–1801, an eminent English physician, a native of London, educated at St. John's Coll., Camb., practised first at Edinburgh, and subsequently, from 1746–1801, in London. In addition to his Essay on Mithridatium and Theriaca, (Lon., 1745, 8vo,) and profess. papers in Phil. Trans., Med. Transac., and Med. Obs. and Inq., (1750–85,) he left in MS. the following important work, pub. by his son: Commentarii de Morborum Historia et Curatione, Lon., 1802, 8vo. Also pub. in English, at the same time, Cura Soemmerring, Frank., 1804, 8vo. A new ed. has recently been pub. in Phila. This valuable work contains 102 articles in alphabetical order, the results of observations made at the bedsides of his patients. He was a man of profound piety, and greatly esteemed by all classes of men.

"Dr. Heberden was one of the best classical scholars of his time, and one of the most perfectly-instructed medical men England has ever possessed."—Dr. McConnechy.

Heberden, William, Jr., M.D., son of the preceding. 1. The Plague, &c., Lon., 1801, 8vo. An Examination of this work was pub. by Wm. Falconer, M.D., Bath, 1802, 8vo. 2. Morborum Puerilium Epitome, Lon., 1804, 8vo. In English, by J. Smith, M.D., 1806, 12mo. In English, by the author, 1807, 8vo. 3. Oratio Harveiana, 1809, 4to. 4. Con. to Med. Trans., 1813, '15.

Heck, Caspar John. Complete System of Harmony, Lon., 4to.

Heckwelder, Rev. John, 1743–1810, a Moravian missionary, a native of Bedford, England, laboured for many years with great zeal among the Delaware Indians. He was persuaded by Dr. Wistar to give the results of his observations to the world. The following appeared in Trans. of the Hist. and Literary Committee of the Amer. Phil. Soc., Phila., vol. i.:

1. An Account of the History, Manners, and Customs of the Indian Nations who once inhabited Pennsylvania and the neighbouring States, pp. 350. This was trans. into English by P. S. Duponceau, and pub. at Paris, 1822, 8vo, pp. 571. 2. Correspondence between Mr. Heckwelder and Mr. Duponceau on the Languages of the American Indians, pp. 100. 3. Words, Phrases, and Short Dialogues in the Language of the Lenni Lenape, pp. 16. Mr. Heckwelder also pub. (4.) A Narrative of the Mission of the United Brethren among the Delaware and Mohegan Indians, from 1740 to 1808, interspersed with Anecdotes, Historical Facts, Speeches of Indians, &c., 1820, 4to; some papers in Barton's Medical Journal; and several on natural history, in Trans. Amer. Soc., vols. iv., vi., and xii. His account of the Indians excited considerable attention, and was favourably received by Nathan Hale, in the North American Review, ix. 155–178, and by J. Pickering, in the same periodical, ix. 179–187; it was unfavourably noticed, with the admission of some merits, by General Lewis Cass, in the same journal, xxii. 64; xxvi. 357–403. It was also attacked by John Penington, an intelligent antiquary of Philadelphia, in a Review of Yates and Moulton's History of New York, pub. in the United States Review, January, 1834. There also appeared upon this subject A Vindication of the Rev. Mr. Heckwelder's History of the Indian Nations, by Wm. Rawle; read at a Meeting of the Council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Feb. 15, 1826. Pub. in the Memoirs of the Society, vol. i. Pt. 2. This paper is noticed by General Cass in his article in N. Amer. Rev., xxvi. 357–403. As a specimen of the decided difference of opinion respecting Heckwelder's History entertained by two of the eminent authorities above cited, two brief extracts will suffice:

> "The work abounds in facts and anecdotes, calculated not merely to entertain the reader, but to lay open, in the most authentic and satisfactory manner, the character and condition of this people. There is no other work extant, in which this design has been so extensively adopted, or in which the object is so fully accomplished. There is no work upon the North American Indians which can bear any comparison with it for the means of correct information possessed by the author, or for the copiousness of its details."—NATHAN HALE: *N. Amer. Rev.*, ix. 178.

But *audi alteram partem:*

> "His account is a pure unmixed panegyric. The most idle traditions of the Indians with him become sober history; their superstition is religion; their indolence, philosophical indifference or pious resignation; their astonishing improvidence, hospitality; and many other defects in their character are converted into the corresponding virtues. And Mr. Rawle is not the only respectable writer who has been deceived by these partial representations. No one can look upon the passing literature of the day without being sensible of the effect upon the public mind which has been produced by this worthy old missionary."—GENERAL LEWIS CASS: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxvi. 366–367.

See also Amer. Jour. of Science, xxxi. 60; and the Life of Heckwelder, by E. Rondthaler, Phila., 1847, 12mo.

Heckford, Wm. 1. Characters, or, Historical Anecdotes of all the Kings and Queens of England, Lon., 1789, 12mo. 2. Religions and Sects in the World, 1792.

Hedge, Frederick Henry, D.D., b. in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 5, 1805, is a son of the late Professor Levi Hedge, of Harvard University. From 1818 to 1823 he resided in Germany, engaged in his studies, graduated at Cambridge in 1825, and was ordained in 1829. In 1835 he assumed the pastoral charge of a church in Bangor, Maine. In 1850 he became pastor of the Westminster Church in Providence, Rhode Island, from whence in 1856 he removed to Brookline, near Boston. In 1858 he was made Professor of Ecclesiast. History in the Theological School connected with Harvard University. At the same time he assumed the editorship of the Christian Examiner, one of the oldest of American periodicals. Dr. Hedge is distinguished for his intimate knowledge of the various schools of philosophy, and has written many essays upon this attractive theme. He has pub. numerous articles in the Christian Examiner, &c., poetical and prose contributions to annuals, sermons, and discourses, and the following valuable work: Prose Writers of Germany, illustrated with Eight Portraits, Phila., 1848, r. 8vo, pp. 567. In this book Dr. Hedge gives us extracts from twenty-eight authors, from Martin Luther to Chamisso. The selections from each author are preceded by a sketch of his life, character, and writings. The value of this compilation may be judged of from the following commendation of an eminent authority:

> "There is no book accessible to the English or American reader which can furnish so comprehensive and symmetrical a view of German literature to the uninitiated; and those already conversant with some of the German classics will find here valuable and edifying extracts from works to which very few in this country can gain access."—A. P. PEABODY: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lxvii. 464–485.

See also a review of the work, by Rev. W. H. Furness, in Chris. Exam., and one by D. R. Jacques, in Hunt's Mer. Mag., xix. 41. A review of one of Dr. Hedge's Discourses, by George S. Hillard, will be found in Chris. Exam., xvii. 169.

Dr. Hedge has also given to the world A Christian Liturgy for the Use of the Church, Bost., 1856, 12mo.

Hedge, Levi, 1767–1843, a native of Warwick, Mass., father of the preceding, was from 1810 to 1827 Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Harvard University. A System of Logic, 1818, 18mo. This work has passed through several eds., and been trans. into German.

Hedgecock, Thomas. Longitude, 1815, fol.

Hedgeland, Mrs. Isabella, formerly **Mrs. Kelly,** pub. several novels and poems, 1795–1813; a Child's French Grammar, 1805; and Literary Information; consisting of Anecdotes, Explanations, and Derivations, 1811, 12mo.

Hedges, Sir Charles, LL.D., d. 1714. Admiralty Jurisdiction, &c., 1692, 4to. Anon.

Hedges, Rev. John. A Descrip. of the Storm, Aug. 1763, Lon., 1763, 4to.

Hedges, Phineas. Strictures on the Elementa Medicinæ of Brown, Goshen, 1795, 12mo.

Hedlamb, J. Expos. on the Romans, 1579, 8vo.

Hedley, Wm. Arithmetic, &c., 1779, 8vo.

Hedly, Thomas. The Banishment of Cupid. Trans. out of Italian into English, Lon., 1587, 8vo. Also *sine anno.*

Heely, Joseph. 1. Letters on the Beauties of Hagley, Envil, and the Leasowes, &c., Lon., 1777, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. Descrip. of Hagley Park, 1777, 8vo.

Hegge, Robert, 1599–1629, educated at Christ Church College, Oxford. 1. The Legend of St. Cuthbert, with the Antiq. of the Church of Durham; pub. by B. R., Esq., Lon., 1663, 8vo. This is not printed correctly from the MS. 2. In Aliquot Sacræ Paginæ Lectiones, 1647, 8vo. Pub. by John Hall, author of Horæ Vacivæ, &c. Hegge left some serms., verses, &c. in MS.

> "A prodigy of his time for forward and good natural parts."—*Athen. Oxon., q. v.*

Heighway, Osborn W. Trenery. 1. Leila Ada, the Jewish Convert; an Authentic Memoir, 2d ed., Lon., 1852, fp. 8vo. 2. Select Extracts from the Diary, Correspondence, &c. of Leila Ada, 1854. 3. Adeline; or, the Mysterious Romance and Realities of Jewish Life, 1854. See Lon. Athenæum, 1854, 652, 653. 4. The Relatives of Leila Ada, 1856. Resp. this author see Athen., 1857.

Heiland, Samuel. Aristotelis Ethica, Lat., Lon., 1581, 8vo; Lips., 1594, 8vo.

Heine, Wm. Graphic Scenes in the Japan Expedition, by W. Heine, artist of the Expedition, N. York, 1856. Illustrated.

Hele, Arthur, Master of the Free School in Basingstoke, Preb. of Wells, d. 1778. The IV. Gospels Harmonized, Reading, 1759, 8vo.

Hele, Richard, master of the school belonging to the Church of Sarum. Select Offices of Private Devotion, Lon., 1717, 8vo. New and improved ed., 1831, 8vo.

Hele, D'Hele, or **Hales, Thomas,** 1740–1780? a native of Gloucestershire, a soldier in the English army, after the peace of 1763 resided in France, and composed in the language of the country with great fluency and elegance. He wrote pieces for the Italian Comedy, chiefly in French, among which are: 1. Le Jugement de Midas; comédie, 1778. This refers to the contest between the admirers of French and of Italian music. It was much applauded. 2. L'Amant Jaloux, 1778. 3. Les Evènements imprévus, 1779.

> "Ses trois premières pièces, imprimées séparément, font partie du *Théâtre de l'Opéra Comique*, 1811-12, 8 vol. in 12. On trouve dans la *Correspondance de Grimm*, (t. iv. 2e partie,) un conte de d'Héle, *Le Roman de mon oncle.*"—*Biog. Univer., q. v.*

Hellier, Henry, D.D. Sermon on Oaths, Oxon., 1688, 4to.

Hellins, Rev. John, Curate of Constantine, Cornwall, and Vicar of Potters-Bury, Northamptonshire. 1. Mathematical Essays, Lon., 1788, 4to. 2. Analytical Institutions, trans. by C. Colson, Camb., 1802, 2 vols. 4to. 3. Mathemat. and astronom. papers in Phil. Trans., 1780–1802.

Hellowes or **Hellows, Edward,** Groom of the Leash. 1. Trans. of Guevara's Familiar Epistles, Lon., 1574, '77, '84, 4to. See FENTON, SIR GEOFFREY. 2. Trans. of Guevara's Chronicle; conteyning the Lives of tenne Emperours of Rome, &c., 1577.

Helme, Mrs. Elizabeth, pub. a number of novels, historical, educational, and other works, and trans. several histories into English, Lon., 1787–1816. See Watt's Bibl Brit.

Helme, J. Methodist Preaching, Lon., 1762, 8vo

Helme, Wm. Henry Stukely; a Nov., Lon., 1794, 3 vols. 12mo.

Helmore, Rev. Thomas. 1. A Manual of Plain Song, Lon., 1850, 12mo. 2. The Psalter Noted, 1850, fp. 8vo; adapted to the P. Epis. Church of the U. S. by Rev. F M. Pecke, N. York, 1856, 18mo. 3. Carols for Eastertide, Lon., 1855, 12mo.

Helmsworth, Richard. See HEMSWORTH.

Helmuth, Just. H., D.D., pastor of the Lutheran Church, Phila. 1. Taufe und Heilige Schrift, Germantown, 1793, 8vo. 2. Unterhaltungen mit Gott, 8vo, pp. 180. 3. Geistliche Lieder, 12mo. 4. Numerous works for children.

Helmuth, William T. Surgery, and its Adaptation to Homœopathic Practice, Phila., 1855, pp. 652.

Helper, Hinton Rowan, of North Carolina. The Impending Crisis of the South, N.Y., 1857, 12mo. This work was favourably reviewed in the N.Y. Tribune, in an article of over seven columns in length.

Helps, Rev. Arthur, of the University of Oxford, one of the most popular writers of the day. 1. Thoughts in the Cloister and the Crowd, Lon., 1835, 12mo. See Dubl. Univ. Mag., xxiii. 20. 2. Essays written in the Intervals of Business, 1841, 8vo; 7th ed., 1853, 12mo.

"These essays seem to be written for no definite purpose; they have the air of themes very carefully composed out of pure love, and for the practice, of composition. . . . Mr. Helps has written and thought in so much more effective manner since their publication, that he would probably now agree with us that many of them should have been treated as college exercises,—themes that we turn into Johnsonian English, or Ciceronian Latin, and there leave."—*Blackwood's Mag., Oct.* 1851.

3. King Henry II.; an Historical Drama, 1843, sm. 8vo; 2d ed., 1845, fp. 8vo. 4. Catherine Douglass; a Tragedy, 1843, sm. 8vo.

"The extracts which we have given from this poem afford evidence of very high talents, not alone, or even chiefly, for dramatic poetry. We remember no FIRST poem of equal powers. On our author himself altogether depends his ultimate success. No one effort, however brilliant, could secure this. Like success in most other pursuits, it requires many sacrifices,—nay, the devotion of a life."—*Dubl. Univ. Mag.*, xxiii. 19–36.

5. The Claims of Labour, 1844.

"This is a thoughtful, well-considered, and thoroughly earnest book. It probably will do much good, for we know no writer who so fastens on the thoughts of his readers a painful and oppressive sense of the responsibility under which—whether we act or forbear from acting—we find ourselves placed with respect to those in any relation of dependence of us."—*Dubl. Univ. Mag.*, xxv. 45–57.

See also Westminster Rev., vol. xliii.; Eclec. Mag., v. 491; Blackw. Mag., Oct. 1851.

6. Friends in Council; a Series of Readings and Discourses thereon, 1847, cr. 8vo; 6th ed., 1854, 2 vols. fp. 8vo.

"Has more of original matter than either of its predecessors; and the device adopted of interposing fictitious conversation with the essays gives relief and variety to the composition."—*Blackwood's Mag., Oct.* 1851.

"A more pleasant book we have seldom read. . . . Taken all in all, he is a subtle thinker and an accomplished writer; but, beyond his intellectual qualities, he gives you no glimpse of himself."—*Brit. Quar. Rev.*, vi. 134–155.

See Bentley's Miscell.; Fraser's Mag., xl. 636; and a highly commendatory notice in Ruskin's Stones of Venice.

7. Companions of my Solitude, 1851, 12mo; 4th ed., 1854, fp.

"It is altogether a thoughtful book, full of wisdom as well as of gentleness and beauty. There is scarcely a page in the volume from which we might not extract some truth, no matter how old it may be, made fresh by the manner in which it is presented. The play of fancy and of humour, too, that mingles everywhere with the deep philosophy and the moral fervour, is often exquisite."—*Eclec. Rev.*, 4th Ser., xxx. 284. Same article in Living Age, xxxi. 174.

"In our opinion the far most interesting of all Mr. Helps's essays. . . . We must now bid adieu to Mr. Helps, again expressing our hope that he will give us more of these thoughts, which we promise him shall be the 'Companions of *our* Solitude' as well as of his own."—*Blackwood's Mag., Oct.* 1851.

8. Conquerors of the New World and their Bondsmen, 2 vols. p. 8vo: i., 1848; ii., 1852. See Lon. Athenæum, Nos. 1088, 1289. 9. History of the Spanish Conquest of America, 1855, vols. i. and ii. 8vo. See Lon. Athenæum, No. 1447, vol. iii., 1857. As an essayist, Mr. Helps occupies a high rank; and the cordial eulogium of Mr. Ruskin will be heartily endorsed by many readers both at home and abroad:

"A true thinker, who has practical purpose in his thinking, and is sincere, as Plato, or Carlyle, or Helps, becomes in some sort a seer, and must be always of infinite use to his generation."—*Mod. Painters*, vol. iii. p. 268, Lon., 1856.

"There are things which I hope are said more clearly and simply than before, owing to the influence upon me of the beautiful quiet English of Helps."—*Modern Painters*, vol. iii., App.

Helsham, Henry. Con. to Med. Com., 1788.

Helsham, Richard, d. 1738, a friend of Swift, was Professor of Physic and Nat. Philos. in the Univ. of Dublin. After his death was pub. A Course of Lects. in Natural Philosophy, edited by Bryan Robinson, M.D., Lon., 1739, '43, 8vo. Frequently reprinted.

"Contains many useful observations, especially with regard to vision, &c."—DR. WATT: *Bibl. Brit.*

Helwys, Thomas. 1. God's Decree, 1611, 8vo. 2. New Fryelers, 1611, 8vo. 3. Congregations in the Low Countries, 1611, 8vo. 4. Mystery of Iniquity, 1612, 8vo.

Hely, Rev. James. Ogygia; or, a Chronological Account of Irish Events; from the Latin of Roderic O'Flagherty, Dubl., 1793, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hemans, Mrs. Felicia Dorothea, 1794–1835, a native of Liverpool, where her father was a merchant, may almost be said to have "lisped in numbers," and printed a volume of poems—"Early Blossoms"—before she was fifteen years of age. Doubtless the wild scenery of Grwych, in North Wales, where the youthful poetess resided from her ninth to her sixteenth year, had a stimulating effect upon that love of nature which was one of the strongest characteristics of her mind. A year after the publication of this book, unfortunately for her future happiness, she met with Captain Hemans, of the Fourth Regiment, to whom, after an attachment of three years, during which the captain was on duty in the Peninsula, she was married in 1812. Soldiers are proverbially susceptible to the charms of feminine beauty; and, when we read her sister's graphic description of the young poetess as she appeared when she first attracted the gaze of her warlike admirer, we are not surprised that he became at once a wooer:

"The mantling bloom of her cheeks was shaded by a profusion of natural ringlets, of a rich golden brown; and the ever-varying expression of her brilliant eyes gave a changeful play to her countenance, which would have made it impossible for a painter to do justice to it."—*Memoir of Mrs. Hemans, by her sister.*

Alas, that one so lovely, so loving, and so formed to be beloved, should have had occasion, for seventeen years—from the sixth year of her marriage until her death, in 1835, she never saw her husband's face—bitterly to "bewail that worship" which had been the brightest dream of her young and confiding heart! In 1818 Capt. Hemans removed to Italy, avowedly for the benefit of his health, leaving to his wife the responsibility connected with the education of their five sons, and—as we have seen—never returning to England to demand an account of her stewardship. Mrs. Hemans took up her residence with her mother and sister, Miss Mary Anne Browne, afterwards Mrs. Gray, and devoted such time as she could spare to the cultivation of her poetical talents. In 1828 she met with a severe affliction in the loss of her mother, and in consequence of this event removed to Wavertree, near Liverpool. In the next year she visited Scotland, where she met with a cordial greeting from Sir Walter Scott, Jeffrey, and the other literary stars of Edinburgh and its vicinity. In 1830 she paid a visit to the lakes of Westmoreland and the poet Wordsworth; and, on leaving this attractive spot, she determined to settle at Dublin, where her brother, Major Browne, resided. In this city she remained, the object of devoted affection in the social circle, until her death in 1835, after a painful and protracted indisposition.

Works:—1. Early Blossoms of Spring: Poems written between the age of 8 and 15 years, 1808. 2. England and Spain; or, Valour and Patriotism; a Poem, 1808. 3. The Domestic Affections, 1812. 4. Restoration of the Works of Art to Italy, 1817. 5. Modern Greece, 1817. 6. Meeting of Wallace and Bruce, 1819. 7. Tales and Historic Scenes. 8. Vespers of Palermo, 1823. 9. The Sceptic, 1820. 10. Dartmoor, 1821. 11. Welsh Melodies, 1822. 12. Siege of Valencia, and the Last Constantine, 1823. 13. The Forest Sanctuary, 1826. 14. Records of Woman, 1828. 15. Songs of the Affections, 1830. 16. National Lyrics, 1834. 17. Hymns for Childhood, 1834. 18. Scenes and Hymns of Life, 1834. 19. Poetical Remains, with Memoir, 1836.

Collective ed. of her Works, with a Memoir of her Life by her Sister, 1839, 7 vols. 12mo. Again, 1850, 6 vols. 12mo. Works, chronologically arranged, 1848, 1 vol. r. 8vo. In America Mrs. Hemans's poems are very popular, and many eds. of her works have been issued, with Memoirs and critical notices, by Mrs. Sigourney, Mr. Thatcher, Andrews Norton, H. T. Tuckerman, &c. For particulars respecting the life and works of this truly lovely woman and gifted writer, the reader must refer to the Memoir by her sister; Memorials of Mrs. Hemans, by H. F. Chorley, 1836, 2 vols. sm. 8vo; Mrs. Elwood's Literary Ladies of England; Howitt's Homes of the Poets; Miss Jewsbury's Three Histories, where Mrs. Hemans is delineated in the portrait of Egeria. Much excellent criticism on her writ ings will be found in several of the sources indicated below, from some of which we proceed to give brief citations:

"We think the poetry of Mrs. Hemans a fine exemplification of Female Poetry; and we think it has much of the perfection which we have ventured to ascribe to the happier productions of female genius.

"It may not be the best imaginable poetry, and may not indicate the very highest or most commanding genius; but it embraces a great deal of that which gives the very best poetry its chief power of pleasing; and would strike us, perhaps, as more impassioned and exalted, if it were not regulated and harmonized by the most beautiful taste. It is infinitely sweet, elegant, and tender,—touching, perhaps, and contemplative, rather than vehement and overpowering; and not only finished throughout with an exquisite delicacy and even serenity of execution, but informed with a purity and loftiness of feeling, and a certain sober and humble tone of indulgence and piety, which must satisfy those who are most afraid of the passionate exaggerations of poetry. The diction is always beautiful, harmonious, and free; and the themes, though of infinite variety, uniformly treated with a grace, originality, and judgment, which mark the master-hand. . . . We do not hesitate to say that she is, beyond all comparison, the most touching and accomplished writer of occasional verses that our literature has yet to boast of."—LORD JEFFREY: *Edin. Rev.*, l. 32–47.

"The genius of woman at this period produced a rival to Coleridge, if not in depth of thought, at least in tenderness of feeling and beauty of expression. Mrs. Hemans was imbued with the very soul of lyric poetry; she only required to have written a little less to have been one of the greatest in that branch that England ever produced. . . . Melancholy had marked her for its own; she was deeply impressed with the woes of life; and it is in the working up mournful reflections and images with the utmost tenderness and pathos that her great excellence consists. There she is, perhaps, unrivalled in the English language."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON: *Hist. of Europe*, 1815–52, chap. v.

"As a woman, I felt proud of the homage he [Lord Byron] paid to the genius of Mrs. Hemans, and as a passionate admirer of her poetry, I felt flattered at finding that Lord Byron fully sympathized with my admiration."—*Countess of Blessington's Conversations with Lord Byron.*

"Mrs. Sigourney, as her letters will show, was well aware of Lady Blessington's admiration for the writings of Mrs. Hemans. That lady was never spoken of by her except in terms of the highest praise; and her admiration of the poetry of Mrs. Hemans was no less enthusiastic than just and discriminating. In one of her works she says, 'The exquisite poems of Mrs. Hemans affect one like sacred music; they never fail to excite solemn feelings of an elevated and spiritual character, and sentiments of a pensive caste, of calm resignation and serenity.'"—*Madden's Life and Corresp. of the Countess of Blessington*, vol. ii.

There can be no more proper occasion than the present for the introduction of Mrs. Sigourney's beautiful tribute to Mrs. Hemans:

"Every unborn age
Shall mix thee with its household charities:
The hoary sire shall bow his deafened ear,
And greet thy sweet words with his benison;
The mother shrine thee as a vestal flame
In the lone temple of her sanctity;
And the young child who takes thee by the hand
Shall travel with a surer step to heaven."

The heart-felt offering of our friend, the Shepherd, must not be forgotten in our register of tributes:

"'It's no' in that woman's power, sir, to write ill; for, when a feeling heart and a fine genius forgather in the bosom o' a young matron, every line o' poetry is like a sad or cheerful smile frae her een, and every poem, whatever be the subject, in ae sense a picture o' hersell—sae that a' she writes has an affectin' and an endearin' mannerism and moralism about it, that inspires the thochtfu' reader to say in to himsell—That's Mrs. Hemans.'

"*North.*—From very infancy Felicia Dorothea was beloved by the Muses. I remember patting her fair head when she was a child of nine years and versified even then with a touching sweetness about sylphs and fairies.'"—*Noctes Ambrosianæ, Nov.* 1828.

"Felicia Hemans is the authoress of many a plaintive and mournful strain. She has shown high sentiment and heroic feelings occasionally, but her affections are with the gentle, the meek, and the wounded in spirit. . . . Her genius is of the domestic kind, and her best songs are rightly named of the Affections."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

"By far the most popular of our poetesses, alike at home and beyond the Atlantic; nor do I say undeservedly. . . . In her poetry, religious truth, moral purity, and intellectual beauty ever meet together; and assuredly it is not less calculated to refine the taste and exalt the imagination because it addresses itself almost exclusively to the better feelings of our nature. Over all her pictures of humanity are spread the glory and the grace reflected from virtuous purity, delicacy of perception and conception, sublimity of religious faith, home-bred delights, and the generous, expansive ardour of patriotism; while, turning from the dark and degraded, whether in subject or sentiment, she seeks out those verdant oases in the desert of human life on which the affections may most pleasantly rest. Her poetry is intensely and entirely feminine; and, in my estimation, this is the highest praise which, in one point of view, could be awarded it. It could have been written by a woman only. . . . Mrs. Hemans, above all female writers, was distinguished for her rich tones, the voice at once sweet and full, that carried them to the heart, awakening the feelings as well as the imagination."—D. M. MOIR: *Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*

"From the hour of Mrs. Hemans's acquaintance with the German literature, you perceive that she had discovered her own *forte*, and a new life of tenderness and feeling was manifest in all she wrote. She became an almost constant writer in Blackwood's and Colburn's Magazines. Schiller, Goethe, Körner, and Tieck—how sensibly is the influence of their spirit felt in The Forest Sanctuary! how different was the tone of this to all which had gone before! The cold, classical model was abandoned; the heart and the fancy spoke out in every line, warm, free, solemn, and tenderly thoughtful."—*Howitt's Homes and Haunts of the Most Eminent British Poets.*

"Many fragments of poems and plans of works never completed remain to attest the eagerness with which her mind was busying itself in the reproduction of the thoughts and images of beauty which she could not refrain from storing up."—HENRY F. CHORLEY: *The Authors of England.*

"Had her writings been merely harmless, we should not have entered into an analysis of them; but the moral charm which is spread over them is so peculiar, so full of nature and truth and deep feeling, that her productions claim at once the praise of exquisite purity and poetic excellence. She adds the dignity of her sex to a high sense of the duties of a poet; she writes with buoyancy, yet with earnestness; her poems bear the impress of a character worthy of admiration. In the pursuit of literary renown she never forgets what is due to feminine reserve. We perceive a mind endowed with powers to aspire, and are still further pleased to find no unsatisfied cravings, no passionate pursuit of remote objects, but high endowments, graced by contentment."—GEORGE BANCROFT, *the historian: N. Amer. Rev.*, xxiv. 443–463.

"Her inspiration always pauses at the feminine point. It never 'oversteps the modesty of nature' nor the dignity and decorum of womanhood. She is no sibyl tossed to and fro in the tempest of furious excitement, but ever the calm mistress of the highest and stormiest of her emotions. The finest compliment we can pay her, perhaps the finest compliment that it is possible to pay a woman as a moral being, is to compare her to 'one of Shakspere's women,' and to say, had Imogen or Isabella or Cornelia become an author, she had so written."—*Gilfillan's Second Gallery of Literary Portraits.*

"She seldom reached the sublime; but her thought was often profound, and her nice analysis of the best affections, her delicate perception of the minute circumstances that awaken and guide the sensibilities, the readiness with which she seized upon the noble, the picturesque, the graceful, and the tender, designate her above every English writer but ONE as the 'poet of the heart.'"—GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D.D.: *British Female Poets.*

Mrs. Grant of Laggan seems to have experienced the "embarras de richesses" in perusing the poetry of this popular author, for she tells a correspondent—

"I am quite of your opinion as to the too uniform splendour of Felicia Hemans. She keeps us hovering constantly on the wing, like birds of paradise, for want of a perch to repose upon."—*Mrs. Grant's Memoirs and Corresp.*, ed. 1844, vol. ii. 148.

Yet Mrs. Grant, when writing to Mrs. Hemans herself, remarks, when referring to Shenstone's lonely existence:

"How very different is your case! Praised by all that read you—loved by all that praise you—and known in some degree wherever our language is spoken."

But here we must conclude our quotations, not from lack of matter, but want of space. The reader, however, who desires to pursue the subject will find abundant materials for the purpose in the following articles: 1. Lon. Quar. Rev., xxiv. 130. 2. Lon. Month. Rev., cii 177. 3. Lon. Month. Rev., cii. 425. 4. Blackwood's Mag., i. 517. 5. Blackwood's Mag., lxiv. 641. 6. Edin. Month. Rev., iii. 373. 7. Dublin Univ. Mag., x. 122 8. Fraser's Mag., xxi. 127. 9. N. Amer. Rev., xliv 265. 10. By L. J. Park, Chris. Exam., iii. 403. 11. Chris. Exam., vi. 35. 12. By Andrews Norton, xix. 328. 13. By Andrews Norton, Chris. Exam., xxvii. 370. 14. Amer. Quar. Rev., i. 153. 15. Amer. Quar. Rev., xxi. 257. 16. Chris. Rev., ii. 356. 17. Chris. Rev., v. 23. 18. South. Lit. Mess., ii. 611. 19. South. Lit. Mess., ii. 722. 20. South. Lit. Mess., vii. 380. 21. N. York Rev., i. 199. 22. U. S. Lit. Gaz., v. 401. 23. Eclec. Mag., xi. 420.

Hemery and **Dumaresq.** Mode of Proceeding and Trial in Royal Ct. of Jersey, Jersey, 1789, 4to.

Heming, an English monk, flourished 1095. Vita Ulstani, in Wharton's Anglia Sacra, i. 467.

Heming, Edward. The New Lights, Lon., 1689, 4to.

Heming, or **Hemming, S.** 1. Themes of Admiration; a Poem, 1812, sm. 8vo. 2. Colonization of the Earth, and the Origin of Nations, Oxon., 1817, 8vo.

Heming, Thomas. Scripture Geography, with Maps, Lon., 1818, r. 4to. See Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 347.

Hemings, William, a son of John Hemings the actor. 1. Fatal Contract; a Trag., Lon., 1653, '61, 4to. 2. The Jew's Tragedy, 1662, 4to. 3. The Eunuch; a Trag., 1687, 4to. This is No. 2, with a new title. His first piece —The Hare; or, The Mad-Cap—was never printed. See Biog. Dramat.

Hemingus, or **Hemmingus, Monachus Wigorniensis.** Chartularium Ecclesiæ Wigorniensis: edente Tho. Hearne, Oxon., 1723, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hemmenway, Moses, D.D., d. 1811, aged about 75, a minister of Wells, Maine, pub. several serms., &c., 1767–95.

Hemming, John, M.D. Mineral Waters of Gloucester, Lon., 1789, 8vo.

Hemmingford, Walter de, Canon of Gisborough Abbey, Yorkshire, wrote a History of England from 1066 to 1308. Gale first pub. it in his Veteres Scriptores, ii. 453, 1687, and Hearne edited it under the title of Historia de Rebus gestis Edvardi I., Edvardi II., and Edvardi III., Oxon., 1731, 2 vols. 8vo; 150 copies printed at £1 1s. each: now rare and valuable. See GALE, *ubi supra;* Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.; Brit. Bibliographer, ii. 72.

"This work is written with great care and exactness, and in a style good enough considering the time."

Hempel, Charles Julius, M.D., a native of Prussia, studied for five years in Paris, emigrated to the U. States in 1835, and graduated at the University of N. York, and practised medicine in that city for several years; appointed to the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, (Philadelphia,) in 1857. 1. Grammar of the German Language, New York, 1842, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. Materia Medica Pura, by Dr. S. Hahnemann; trans. by C. J. H., 1846, 4 vols. 8vo. 3. Therapeutic Pocket-Book, by Dr. C. Von Bœnninghausen; edited by C. J. H., Bost., 1849, 8vo. 4. Organon of the Specific Healing Art of Homœopathy, by Dr. G. L. Rau; edited by C. J. H., N. York, 1849, 8vo. 5. New Manual of the Homœopathic Materia Medica, by Jahr and Possart; 4th ed., trans. and edited by C. J. H., 1849, cr. 8vo. 6. Treat. on the Use of Arnica, 1849, 8vo. 7. New Homœopathic Pharmacopœia and Nosology; compiled and trans. by C. J. H., 1850, 8vo. 8. Homœopathic Domestic Physician, 1850, 8vo. 9. Therapeutics; or, Successful Homœopathic Cures; trans. and edited by C. J. H., 1850, 8vo. 10. New Manual: originally published under the name of Symptomen-Codex, by Dr. G. H. G. Jahr; trans. with addits. by C. J. H., assisted by J. M. Quin, M.D., &c., 2 vols. 8vo. The third vol. is issued as a separate work, under the title of Complete Repertory of Homœopathic Materia Medica, by C. J. H., 1853, 8vo, pp. 1224. 11. Organon of Specific Homœopathy, Phila., 1854, 8vo. 12. Materia Medica, by Dr. B. Mure; trans. by C. J. H., 1854, cr. 8vo. 13. The Homœopathic Materia Medica, by A. Teste; trans. and edited by C. J. H., N. York, 1855, 8vo. 14. With Jacob Beakley, M.D., Manual of Homœop. Theory and Practice, 1858, 8vo.

Hempstead, Samuel H., Counsellor-at-Law, Little Rock, Arkansas. Arkans. Reports, 1820–56, Bost., 1856, 8vo.

Hemsworth, Richard, of the Middle Temple. A Key to the Law; or, An Introd. to Legal Knowledge, 1765, 8vo.

Henchman, Humphrey, Bishop of Salisbury, 1660; trans. to London, 1663. Diatriba Præliminaris H. Hammondi Tract. de Confirmatione præfixa, Oxon., 1661.

Henchman, Richard, D.D. Serms., 1661, both 4to.

Henck, John B., Civil Engineer, b. 1815, at Philadelphia, grad. at Harvard University, 1840. Field-Book for Rail-Road Engineers; containing formulæ for laying down curves, &c.

"A most judicious combination of theory and practice. The scientific treatise and the field-book are united without detriment to either."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, lxxix. 253–254.

Henderick, Rev. George. Address to the Abp of Canterbury on the Propriety of Sunday Evening Lectures, 1808, 4to.

Henderson, Mrs. 1. Scrip. Lessons on the Hist. of our Lord, Lon. 2. Scrip. Lessons on the Acts of the Apostles, 1847, 2 vols. 18mo; 1850, 1 vol. 8vo. Other works.

Henderson, Captain, R.A. 1. Account of Honduras, Lon., 1809, '11, 8vo. 2. Condition and Treatment of the Negro Slaves in the Brit. Colonies, 1816.

Henderson, Alexander, 1583–1646, a divine and leader in the Church of Scotland, had a controversy with Charles I. respecting Episcopacy. The papers which passed between them will be found in The Life and Times of Henderson, by John Aiton, D.D., Edin., 1836, 8vo. See also Dr. Thomas McCrie's Life of Henderson; Montrose's Memoirs; Voice of the Church; and British Critic, xix. 457. Henderson wrote some serms., pub. 1643–48.

Henderson, Alexander, M.D. 1. Trans. of Cabanis on Med. Science, Lon., 1806, 8vo. 2. Imposture of Ann Moore, 1813, 8vo. 3. Hist. of Anc. and Mod. Wines, 1824, 4to.

"He appears to have devoted several years to his undertaking, and has very laboriously gleaned from various sources whatever was of importance to his object."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxxii. 232–262.

See also Blackwood's Mag., xvi. 1–16. 4. The Atmosphere; Nic. Jour., 1804.

Henderson, Andrew. 1. Life of John, Earl of Stair, Lon., 1748, 12mo. 2. Trans. of Voltaire's Hist. of Charles XII., 8vo. 3. Arsinoe; a Trag., 8vo. 4. Hist. of the Rebellion 1745–46, 8vo, 1753. 5. Militia, 1760, 8vo. 6. Life of William the Conqueror, 1764, 12mo. 7. Life of the Duke of Cumberland, 1766, 8vo. 8. Letter to the Bp. of Chester, 1774, 8vo. 9, 10. Two Letters to Dr. Johnson on his Journey to the Western Isles, 1775, &c., both 8vo.

Henderson, Andrew. The Prac. Grazier, Edin., 1826, 8vo.

"The work is very creditable."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Henderson, Ebenezer, D.D., one of the most eminent of modern Biblical critics. 1. Trans. of Roos on the Prophecies of Daniel, Edin., 1811, 8vo.

"It is not a very interesting book. The details are too minute, and some of the views not likely to be received."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

2. Dissert. on Hans Mikkelsen's [Danish] Trans. of the N. Test., Copenhagen, 1813, 4to. 3. Iceland; or, The Journal of a Residence in that Island in 1814–15, Edin., 1818, 2 vols. 8vo; 1819, 8vo.

"The state of society, manners, domestic habits, and religion, are here treated of; but there is too much minuteness, and a tediousness and dryness of style and manner."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

"This interesting volume, we venture to say, will be found productive of a very high degree of instruction and amusement."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.* See Lowndes's Brit. Lib.

4. Biblical Researches and Trav. in Russia, Lon., 1826, 8vo.

"This very interesting volume of Travels has a claim to be noticed in this place, on account of the numerous and important details which Dr. Henderson has communicated respecting the antient and modern versions and editions of the Holy Scriptures, and to which we have been largely indebted. . . . Contains much valuable statistical information relative to the countries through which he travelled."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

5. Edit. of Moses Stuart's trans. of Ernesti's Elements of Interpretation, 1827, 12mo.

"Dr. Henderson has increased the utility of this little manual by adding some valuable observations, the result of his own reading."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

6. The Great Mystery of Godliness Incontrovertible, 1830, 8vo. This is an examination of 1 Tim. iii. 16.

"The genuineness of the controverted clause in 1 Tim. iii. 16 is established beyond doubt in this ably-executed and impartial treatise."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"A valuable specimen of critical ability successfully exerted in the investigation and discovery of truth."—ARCHBISHOP HOWLEY.

See Andover Biblical Repository, i. 777.

7. Edit. of Ægidii Gutbirii Lexicon Syriacum, 1836, 24mo. 8. Divine Inspiration, 1836, 8vo; 1847, fp. 8vo; 1850, 12mo; 1852, fp. 8vo.

"Particularly valuable."—DR. E. WILLIAMS.

"These discourses are written with great care, and display stores of information, both ancient and modern, which few theologians of the day could emulate, and very few, if any, could exceed."—*British Critic.* See also Lon. Chris. Rememb.

9. Trans. of Isaiah from the Hebrew, with Comment., 1840, 8vo.

"Much useful criticism."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"The translator's notes leave the reader nothing to desire for the explanation of Isaiah."—*Lon. Churchman.*

"It is not too much to say that this Commentary on Isaiah is the best, the most learned, and the most satisfactory illustration of the prophetic text that exists in our language."—*British Magazine.* See also Lon. Eclec. Rev.

"Henceforth no one that desires to understand the elevated views and grand productions of Isaiah will be able to dispense with the work of Dr. Henderson."—*Lon. Chris. Examiner.*

10. Trans. from the Hebrew of the Twelve Minor Prophets, with a Comment., 1845, 8vo. 11. Trans. from the Hebrew of Jeremiah and the Lamentations, with a Comment., 1851, 8vo. Other publications.

Henderson, George. View of the Administrations in the Government of America under Washington, &c., 1802.

Henderson, Capt. John. 1. Agricult. of Sutherland, Lon., 1812, 8vo. 2. Agricult. of Caithness, 1812, 8vo.

"The two works are very creditable."—*Donaldson's Ag. Biog.*

Henderson, John, 1747–1785, an eminent actor, a native of London. His Letters and Poems, with Anecdotes of his Life, by John Ireland, Lon., 1786, 8vo. See also Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Boswell's Johnson; Nichols's Anec.

Henderson, John. 1. Sal Indus Antiquorum, &c., Lon., 1803, 8vo. 2. Rheumic Acid; Thom. Ann. Philos.

Henderson, John, 1757–1788, a native of Ballagarance, England, educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, taught Latin at eight years of age and Greek at twelve. An account of him will be found in Rev. Wm. Agutter's Funeral Serm. on him, Nov. 1788. Some of Henderson's essays and poems have been published. See Boswell.

Henderson, Lawrence, of Maldon, Essex. Paraphrase on Job, Psalms, Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes, with Notes, Crit., Histor., and Pract., Lon., 1764, 4 vols. 8vo.

Henderson, Robert. See HENRYSON.

Henderson, Robert. Breeding of Swine and Curing of Bacon; with Hints on Agricult., &c., Leith, 1811, '14, 8vo.

"Imparts his knowledge in a plain and sensible manner."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Henderson, S. The Cottage Preacher; or, XV. Plain Sermons, Lon., 1837, 12mo.

"These Discourses are truly evangelical in their matter, familiar and intelligible in their style."—*Lon. Congreg. Mag.*

Henderson, Stewart, M.D. Profess. treatises, 1795–1808.

Henderson, T. Astronomical Observations at Edinburgh, 1834–43, vols. i. to ix., 1838–50.

Henderson, Thos., M.D., Assist. Surg. U.S. Navy. Hints on the Med. Exam. of Recruits; new ed., Phila., 1857.

Henderson, Wm., M.D. 1. Observ. on the Plague, Lon., 1789, 8vo. 2. Sir H. Davy on Chlorine; Thom. Ann. Philos., 1813.

Henderson, Wm., M.D. 1. Homœopathic Practice of Medicine, Lon., 1845, 8vo; N.Y., 1846, 18mo. 2. Homœopathy Fairly Represented, in Reply to Simpson's Homœopathy Misrepresented, Edin., 1853, p. 8vo; Phila., 1854, 8vo.

Hendley, Wm. Serms., 1715–18. For a Serm. on Rev. xix. 9 (1718, 8vo) the author was tried and convicted.

Hendley, Wm. Loimologia Sacra; or, The Plague Religiously Considered, Lon., 1721, 8vo.

Hendon, Edward. Perfect Conveyancer; or, Select Precedents, by E. Hendon, Wm. Noy, R. Rason, and H. Fleetwood, 1650, 4to; 2d ed., 1655, 4to.

Hendricks, Miss Rose Ellen. 1. The Astrologer's Daughter, Lon., 1845, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 2. The Idler Reformed, 1846, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 3. Political Fame; an Essay, 1847, fp. 8vo. 4. The Wild Rose, and other Poems, 1847, p. 8vo. 5. The Young Authoress, 1847, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 6. Jenny Lind; a Tale, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 7. Chit-Chat; a Poem, in 12 Cantos, 1849, p. 8vo. 8. King John and the Brigand's Bride, 1851, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

> "There is an earnestness and a good faith about all the writer does, which stamps an air of truth upon her productions."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Hendrie, Robert. 1. Two Letters on Pictorial Colour and Effect, Lon., 1842, 12mo. 2. Encyclopædia of the Arts of the Middle Ages, by the Monk Theophilus; trans., with Notes, by R. H., 8vo. Commended by Lon. Spec.

Hendry, Elizabeth Anne. 1. Crossingham Rectory, Lon., 12mo: commended by Lon. Lit. Gaz., and Educat. Mag. 2. Hist. of Greece, for Children; 4th ed., 1853, 18mo. 3. Hist. of Rome, for Children; 4th ed., revised by J. Corner, 1853, 18mo.

Hendry, Wm. Life-Annuities, &c., Lon., 1825, 8vo.

Hendy, James, M.D. Profess. treatises, 1774–90.

Heneage, Michael. 1. Antiq. of Arms in England, *anno* 1598; in Hearne's Collec., 1771. 2. Antiq. of the word "Sterlingorum;" in Hearne's Collec., 1771.

Henegan, Sir Richard D., R.A. Seven Years' Campaigning in the Peninsula, &c., Lon., 1846, 2 vols.

> "These volumes combine a world of diversified amusement, excitement, and interest. It is impossible to open them without encountering some touch of pathos or humour,—some trace of desperate valor or of heroic sacrifice."—*Naval and Military Gaz.*

Henfrey, Arthur, Prof. of Botany in King's College, London, 1854, late editor of the Botanical Magazine, has made several translations from the German, contributed papers to the Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist., Trans. Brit. Assoc., &c., and pub. the following works: 1. Anatomical Manipulation, Lon., 1844. 2. Outlines of Structural and Physiological Botany, 1847, 12mo. 3. Rudiments of Botany, 1849, 12mo. 4. The Vegetation of Europe: its Condition and Causes, 1852, 12mo. 5. An Elementary Course of Botany, Structural, Physiological, and Systematic, with a Brief Outline of the Geographical and Geological Distribution of Plants, 1857, p. 8vo. 6. Micrographic Dictionary: see GRIFFITH, J. W.

Hengham, Sir Ralph de, Chief-Justice in the Court of King's Bench *temp.* Edw. I. Summa magna et parva. Printed with Sir John Fortescue's De Laudibus Legum Angliæ: see p. 618 of this Dictionary; Bp. Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.; Brooke's Bib. Leg. Ang., 72; 2 Reeves's Eng. Law, 281; Selden's Pref. to the work; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 382.

Hening, Mrs. E. F. Hist. of the African Missions of the Prot. Epis. Church in the U.S., N.Y., 1850, 12mo.

Hening, William Waller, d. 1828, Clerk of the Chancery Ct. for the Richmond Dist., Va. 1. Statutes of Virginia, 1619–1792, Richmond, 13 vols. 8vo, 1809–23.

> "No other State in the Union possesses so excellent a work on its legislative history."—GEORGE BANCROFT: *Hist. U. States.*

2. The American Pleader and Lawyer's Guide, N. York, 1811, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Maxims; containing Noy, Francis, and Branch, &c., Richmond and Phila., 1824–45, 8vo: see BRANCH, THOMAS; FRANCIS, RICHARD. 4. New Virginia Justice; 4th ed., Richmond, 1825, 8vo. 5. In conjunction with William Munford, Reports of Cases in Supreme Ct. of Appeals of Va., and in the Supreme Ct. of Chancery for Richmond District, Flatbush and N. York, 1809–11, 4 vols. 8vo.

Henkel, C., Lutheran pastor, Somerset, Ohio. 1. Ueber die Kindersucht, 1822. 2. On the Reformation . a Synodical Discourse, 1838.

Henkel, D., Lutheran pastor, Lincoln, N.C. On Regeneration, Salisbury, 1822.

Henkle, Moses Montgomery, D.D., of the Methodist Epis. Church South, b. 1798, in Pendleton co., Va. 1. Masonic Addresses, 1849, 8vo. 2. Primary Platform; or, Methodism, Nashville, 1852, 12mo. 3. Analysis of Church Government, 1853, 12mo. 4. Life of Bishop Bascom, 1854, 12mo. 5. Primitive Episcopacy, 1857, 12mo.

Henley, Anthony, M.P., d. 1711, was a contributor to the Tatler, the Medley, and other periodicals, and wrote poetry for music. Garth eulogizes him in the preface to the Dispensary.

Henley, Rev. John, 1692–1756, known as **Orator Henley,** was a native of Melton-Mowbray, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. Disappointed in obtaining preferment in London, he commenced the delivery of his famous Lectures or Orations upon theology, politics, fashions, and matters in general. He continued these lectures for nearly thirty years, and was certainly one of the lions of London. Pope celebrates him in the Dunciad as the "zaney of his age," and Hogarth introduced him in his humorous delineations. He pub. many Sermons, Homilies, translations from Pliny and Montfaucon, Letters &c., and the following works, by which he is best known: 1. Complete Linguist; or, an Universal Grammar of all the considerable Tongues in Being, Lon., 1719–21, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Oratory Transactions: No. 1, 1728, 8vo; Nos. 2, 4, 5, 1729, 8vo. 3. Esther; a Poem. 4. The Hyp Doctor; a Weekly Paper. By this periodical he is said to have cleared £100 per annum. See Steevens's account of Henley, in Nichols's Biog. Anec. of Hogarth; Lon. Retrosp. Rev., xiv. 206–225, 1826.

Henley, Robert, Baron Henley and **Earl of Northington,** Lord-Chancellor of England, b. 1708, d. 1786. See EDEN, HON. ROBERT HENLEY; Henley's Life of Lord Northington; Lord Campbell's Lives of the Lord-Chancellors, and authorities there cited.

Henley, Hon. Robert Henley Eden, Lord. See EDEN.

Henley, Samuel, D.D., d. 1816, Prof. of Moral Philos. in the College of Williamsburg, Virginia, subsequently Rector of Rendlesham, Suffolk, and in 1805 Principal of the East India College at Hertford, pub. several serms., &c., 1771–1803; observations on Virgil, 1788; a trans. of the Elegies of Tibullus, 1792; and edited Beckford's Caleph Vathek, 1786.

Henley, Thomas. Case in Midwifery, Exon., 1715, 12mo.

Henley, Zach. Allnut. Navigation of the Thames from Richmond to Staines, Lon., 1805, 8vo.

Henley, Wm. Electricity; Phil. Trans., 1772–78.

Hennell, Charles. Forms of Affidavits, &c., 2d ed., Lon., 1837, 8vo. Adapted to the Irish Practice, with many new Precedents, &c., by W. Mockler, Dubl., 1844, 8vo.

Hennen, John. Military Surgery, Edin., 1818, 8vo.

Henniker, Sir Frederick, Bart. Notes during a Visit to Egypt, Nubia, the Oasis Bœris, &c., Lon., 1824, 8vo.

> "We have read Sir Frederick Henniker's Notes on Egypt, &c. with pleasure, and freely confess that the perusal frequently relaxed our gravity; it is in fact an amusing little volume, and will find a place by the side of the Diary of an Invalid."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

Henniker, Major John, Lord, M.P. 1. Letter to George, Earl of Leicester, 1788, 8vo. 2. Two Letters on the Origin, Antiq., and Hist. of Norman Titles, 1794, 8vo. 3. Bicknacre Priory, in Essex; Archæol., 1794.

Henning, George, M.D. Scrofulas, 1815, 8vo.

Henric, James. The Curtaine of Church Power and Authoritie in things called Indifferent, Lon., 1632, 4to.

Henricus, Huntindiensis. See HENRY OF HUNTINGDON.

Henry, Archdeacon of Huntingdon and Hertfordshire, b. about the end of the 11th century, d. after 1154, is best known as an author by a History of England, in eight books, from the earliest accounts to A.D. 1154. This was pub. by Sir Henry Savile among the Scriptores post Bedam, Lon., 1596, fol.; Francf., 1601, fol.; also in the Collec. of Historians edited by order of the Record Commission, vol. i. 689–763; also a translation, with the Acts of Stephen, by an unknown author; by Thomas Forester, Lon., 1853, sm. 8vo. Wharton, in his Anglia Sacra, ii. 694, publishes an Epistle of Henry's, ad Walterum de Mundi Contemptu, sive de Episcopis et viris illustribus sui temporis. See also D'Achery, Spicilegium, Parisiis, 1723, fol., tomus iii. 503–507, or, in first ed., tomus viii. 178.

Henry was also a poet of considerable merit. In his old age he collected his writings into one series, divided into twelve books. There are two MSS. of this book in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth. For a more particular account of this writer we refer the reader to Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., Anglo-Norman Period, 167–173.

> "A large portion of the earlier part of Henry's History is compiled and translated from the Saxon chronicle; he even translates the metrical parts, and in some instances incorrectly, which shows that so early as the reign of Stephen the language of Anglo-Saxon poetry was becoming obsolete. He gives us some valuable notices of Anglo-Saxon history, which appear to be taken from old songs and from tradition. . . . His dates are frequently confused. . . . One of his last writings was probably the letter already alluded to, addressed to his friend, Walter, *De Mundi Contemptu;* in it he recounts to his friend the number of rich and powerful and learned men whom they had seen sink successively into the grave. . . . Henry of Huntingdon's poetry is superior to the general standard of medieval Latin verse. It is somewhat miscellaneous, consisting of metrical treatises on herbs, gems, spices, &c., of hymns, of amatory poetry, and of epigrams. Leland quotes the following elegant lines from the invocation to his poem on herbs, which is founded on the older treatise of Macer:
>
> "'Vatum magne parens, herbarum Phœbe repertor,
> Vosque, quibus resonant Tempe jocosa, deæ,
> Si mihi serta prius hedera florente parastis,
> Ecce meos flores, serta parate, fero.'"
>
> WRIGHT: *ubi supra.*

Henry the Minstrel, or **Blind Harry,** a wandering Scotch poet of the 15th century, is celebrated as the author of The Actis and Deidis of the illuster and vailzeand Campioun, Schir William Wallace, Knicht of Ellerslie. This poem, which is in twelve books of ten-syllable lines, is supposed to have been written about 1475. Henry professes to found it on a Latin history of Wallace, now lost, by John Blair and Thomas Gray. The only MS. copy known of Henry's poem is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, dated 1488. It was first pub., Edin., 1570, 4to; 1601, 4to; 1611, 4to; 1620, 8vo; Aberdeen, 1630, 8vo; Edin., 1648, 8vo; 1661; Glasg., 1665, 8vo; Edin., 1673, 12mo; Glasg.; Edin., 1709, 12mo; Glasg., 1713, '22, 8vo; Edin., 1758, 4to. This ed. likewise contains Arnaldi Blair Relationes; with Notes, Dissertations, Illustrations, and a portrait of Wallace, Perth, 1790, 3 vols. 12mo. Since this date (*i. e.* in 1820, Edin., 4to) Dr. John Jamieson pub. it with the Bruce of Barbour. A paraphrase of Harry's poem, in modern Scotch, by William Hamilton of Gilbertfield, has long been popular with the Scottish peasantry, and had no little effect in eliciting the poetic talents of Robert Bruce. As a historian, recent discoveries have somewhat elevated the reputation of Blind Harry; as a poet, he has perhaps enjoyed the full benefit of the advantage which mystery confers upon the fame of the minstrel. Mr. Ellis does not hesitate to say

> "That a man *born* blind should excel in any science is sufficiently extraordinary, though by no means without example; but that he should become an excellent poet is almost miraculous; because the soul of poetry is description. Perhaps, therefore, it may be easily assumed that Henry was not inferior in point of genius either to Barbour or Chaucer, nor indeed to any poet of any age or country."—*Specimens of the Early English Poets.*

The absurdity of this remark is well exposed in Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, ed. 1855, iii. 16.

As regards the value of the historical statements of the poet, we have the following opinion of an eminent authority:

> "I am persuaded that Wallace is the work of an ignorant man, who was yet in possession of valuable and authentic materials. On what other supposition can we account for the fact that, whilst in one page we meet with errors which show a deplorable perversion of history, in the next we find circumstances unknown to other Scottish historians, yet corroborated by authentic documents, by contemporary English annalists, by national monuments, and records only published in modern times and to which the minstrel cannot be supposed to have had access? The work, therefore, cannot be treated as an entire romance."—P. F. TYTLER: *Lives of Scottish Worthies.*

Mr. Tytler proceeds to adduce a number of instances in which modern historical discoveries prove Henry to be correct. Major, who lived at the same time with the poet, tells us the little we know of the minstrel, and enables us to form some estimate of the value of his history:

> "Integrum librum Gulielmi Vallacei Henricus, a nativitate luminibus captus, meæ infantiæ tempore cudit; et quæ vulgo dicebantur, carmine vulgari, in quo peritus erat, conscripsit; (ego autem talibus scriptis solum in parte fidem impertior;) qui historiarum recitatione coram principibus victum et vestitum quo dignus erat nactus est."—*Hist. Lib.*. iv.. c. 15.

See Irving's Lives of Scot. Poets; Jamieson's edit. of Bruce and Wallace; Mackenzie's Scots Writers; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; authorities cited above.

Henry IV., King of England, surnamed **of Bolingbroke,** b. 1366, d. 1413, eldest son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, by the Lady Blanche, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster. Epistola ad Nicolaum de Cusa S.R.E. Cardinalem. See D'Achery, Spicil., iii. 803.

Henry VIII., King of England, b. 1491, d. 1547, second son of Henry VII., by his queen, Elizabeth of York, gained from Leo X. the title of Defender of the Faith, by a Latin treatise—Assertio VII. Sacramentorum adversus Lutherum, Lon., 1521, 4to; Romæ, 1521, 4to; Lon., other eds., for an account of which, and other writings connected with Henry and his reign, see Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 906-908, Watt's Bibl. Brit., and the histories of England. An English trans., by T. W., of the Assertion of the Seven Sacraments, was pub. in 1687, 4to.

> "Of Henry's intellectual ability we are not left to judge from the suspicious panegyrics of his contemporaries. His state papers and letters may be placed by the side of those of Wolsey or of Cromwell, and they lose nothing in the comparison. Though they are broadly different, the perception is equally clear, the expression equally powerful, and they breathe throughout an irresistible vigour of purpose."—*Froude's Hist. of Eng. from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth*, Lon., 1856.

Henry, Marquis and Earl of Worcester. Apothethegius, Lon., 1650, 8vo.

Henry, Alexander, 1739–1824, a native of New Jersey, extensively engaged in the Fur Trade, travelled for sixteen years in the northwestern parts of America, and gives us the result of his observations in his Travels and Adventures in Canada and the Indian Territories, 1760–76, N.York, 1809, 8vo. The Preface to this interesting work will be found in Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 42.

> "His enterprise, perils, and intrepidity, excite deep interest."—CHANCELLOR KENT.

Henry, Caleb Sprague, D.D., formerly a Congregational minister, but since 1835 a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is a native of Rutland, Mass., and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1825. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in Bristol College; removed to New York in 1837; and in that city established The New York Review, which he conducted until 1840, when Dr. J. G. Cogswell, who had been co-editor for the previous twelvemonth, assumed the entire duties connected with its supervision. Dr. Henry was chosen Professor of Philosophy, History, and Belles-Lettres, in the University of the city of New York, and discharged the engagements connected with this responsible post until his retirement in 1852. He was also, from 1847–50, rector of St. Clement's Church, New York. He now (1856) resides in the vicinity of New York, and is a frequent contributor to the Church Review, and other periodicals. See Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

1. Elements of Psychology; included in a Critical Examination of Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, by Victor Cousin; trans. from the French, with an Introduction and Notes, Hartford, 1834; N. York, 1839; 4th ed., revised, 1856, 12mo, pp. 568. 2. Compendium of Christian Antiquities, 1837, 8vo. 3. Moral and Philosophical Essays, N. York, 1839. 4. Guizot's General Hist. of Civilization, with Notes, 12mo. 5. Household Liturgy, 12mo. 6. Epitome of the Hist. of Philosophy; trans. from the French, with addits. and a Continuation from the time of Reid to the present day, 1845, 2 vols. 12mo. About one-fourth of this work was written by Dr. Henry. 7. A Manual of Ancient and Modern History, by W. C. Taylor, LL.D., &c.; with addits., 1845, 8vo, and each division in 1 vol. 8vo. See N. Amer. Rev., lxi. 245–248. Dr. Henry has also pub. a number of college addresses on university education, &c.

Henry, David, 1710–1792, for more than half a century connected with the Gentleman's Magazine, has already been noticed in our life of his brother-in-law, Edward Cave. In that article, (written in 1854,) referring to the length of time (nearly fourscore years) for which the Nicholses had been connected with the Magazine, we remarked, "May the Nicholses 'live a thousand years,' and issue the Gentleman's Magazine 'punctually on the 1st of every month!'" But—alas for our hopes!—the number of the Magazine for the present month, (June, 1856,) which lies before us, contains the following startling announcement:

> "NOTICE.—The July and following numbers of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE will be published by Messrs. J. H. and Jas. Parker, 377, Strand, to whom all communications and Books for review are to be sent."

We can only express the hope that the Parkers will prove worthy successors of their "illustrious predecessors."

David Henry gave to the world—1. Twenty Discourses abridged from Archbp. Tillotson, &c.; 2d ed., Lon., 1763, sm. 8vo; 4th ed., 1779. 2. The Complete English Farmer; or, a Practical System of Husbandry. 3. An Historical Account of all the Voyages round the World, performed by English Navigators, 1774, 4 vols. 8vo. To these he added 2 vols., including Capt. Cook's Voyages. Henry was a frequent contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine.

Henry, J. Eighteen Serms., 1816, 8vo.

Henry, J. R. Catalogus Medicamentorum., Franc., 1682, 4to.

Henry, John, an actor and manager of the Theatre in Philadelphia. A School for Soldiers, or The Deserter; a Dramatic Piece, Kingston, Jamaica, 1783, 8vo.

Henry, John. 1. Points in Manumission, &c., Lon., 1817, 8vo. 2. Crim. Law at Demerara, &c., 1821, 8vo. 3. Judgment of the Ct. of Demerara in Case of Odwin *v.* Forbes, 1823, 8vo.

Henry, John Joseph, 1758–1810? Presiding Judge of the Second District of Pennsylvania, entered the army at the age of 17, and accompanied Arnold through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec. His account of this expedition was pub. at Lancaster, 1812, 12mo.

Henry, Joseph, late Professor of Natural Philosophy in the College of New Jersey; Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, D.C., since its first organization in 1846; has pub. many valuable papers on electricity and magnetism in Amer. Philos. Trans., Silliman's Jour. of Amer. Science, Journal of the Franklin Institute, &c. Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism, Phila., 1839, 4to.

Henry, Matthew, 1662–1714, the second son of Philip Henry, was born at his father's residence, Broad Oak farm-house, in Flintshire, N. Wales. He was remarkable for the early development of his mind; and it is affirmed that at three years of age he read the Bible distinctly, and with a wonderful comprehension of its meaning. From his early years he evinced a decided inclination to the ministry. His excellent father made it a rule that his children should spend an hour together every Saturday afternoon in devotional exercises; and we are told that

> "On these occasions Matthew presided, and gave intimations of his subsequent delight in God's service, too distinct and too impressive to be either overlooked or forgotten. If at such times he thought his sisters improperly curtailed their prayers, he would gently expostulate; telling them that 'it was impossible, in so short a time, to include all the cases and persons they had to recommend to God.'"

His father being a Non-conformist, he was deprived of the privilege of entrance at either of the universities, and was placed under the charge of Mr. Thomas Doolittle, of Islington. For a short time subsequently he frequented Gray's Inn, and acquired some knowledge of the law. In 1686 he commenced preaching, and in the next year accepted the pastoral charge of a church at Chester. In 1712, after twice declining, he acceded to an urgent invitation to take charge of the church of the late Dr. Bates, of Hackney. One strong inducement to this change was the necessity of a London residence to the proper oversight of the publication of his Commentary on the Scriptures, then in the press. In his new field, as in his former location, he was indefatigable in his labours, which were greatly blessed. In May, 1714, he made a visit to his old friends in Cheshire, and upon his return home was taken ill at Nantwich. Anticipating a fatal issue, he said to Mr. Illidge:

> "You have been used to take notice of the sayings of dying men. This is mine: that a life spent in the service of God and communion with him is the most pleasant life that any one can live in this world."

His death occurred on June 22, 1714, in the fifty-second year of his age.

A more truly excellent man in all the relations of life we should be at a loss to find. That odd person, John Dunton, says of him,

> "All his actions appear to be perfectly devoted to God, strictly observing St. Paul's rule in the 4th of the Philippians, 'Whatsoever things are honest,' &c., which Mr. Henry does with that exactness and sincerity, the very Churchmen love him, and even Malice is angry she can find no cause to be angry with him."

A list of his works, according to Middleton's Evangelical Biography:—1. A Small Discourse concerning the Nature of Schism, 1689. 2. His Father's Life, 1696. 3. A Discourse about Meekness and Quietness of Spirit, on 1 Pet. iii. 4, to which is added, A Sermon preached at Mr. Howe's Meeting-house in London, 1698. 4. A Scripture Catechism, 1702. 5. Family Hymns; gathered most out of David's Psalms, and all out of the inspired writings, 1702. 6. A Plain Catechism for Children. 7. A Sermon concerning the right Management of friendly visits: preached at Mr. Howe's meeting in London, 1704. 8. A Church in the House: preached at Mr. Shower's meeting, and published at the request of the congregation, 1704. 9. The Communicant's Companion; or, Instructions and Helps for the right receiving of the Lord's Supper, 1704. 10. Four Discourses against Vice and Immorality, viz.: I. Against Drunkenness; II. Against Uncleanness; III. Against Sabbath-breaking; IV. Against Profane Speaking, 1705. 11. Great Britain's present Hopes and Joys opened, in two sermons; the former on the national thanksgiving-day, December 31, 1706, the latter the day following, being New-year's day, Psalm lxv. 11. 12. Two Funeral Sermons; one on Dr. Samuel Benyon, the other on the Rev. Mr. Francis Tallents, ministers of the gospel in Shrewsbury, with an account of their lives, 1709. 13. A Method for Prayer, with Scripture Expressions proper to be used under each head, 1710. 14. A Sermon concerning the Work and Success of the Ministry, 1710. 15. Disputes Reviewed; a sermon preached at the evening lecture on the Lord's day, from Mark ix. 33, 1710. 16. Faith in Christ inferred from Faith in God; a sermon preached on the Tuesday's lecture at Salters' Hall, from John xiv. 1, 1711. 17. A Sermon concerning the Forgiveness of Sin as a Debt, on Matt. vi. 12, 1711. 18. Hope and Fear balanced; in a lecture at Salters' Hall, July 24, 1711. 19. A Sermon preached at the Funeral of Mr. Samuel Lawrence, minister of the gospel at Nantwich in Cheshire, on Phil. ii. 27, 1712. 20. A Sermon preached at Salters' Hall, to the Societies for the Reformation of Manners, June 30, 1712. 21. A Sermon preached at Haberdashers' Hall, on the Occasion of the Death of the Reverend Mr. Richard Stretton, July 13, 1712. 22. Directions for Daily Communion with God: in three Sermons; shewing how to begin, how to spend, and how to close, every day with God, Sept. 8, 1712. 23. An Exhortation at the close of the Ordination of Mr. Samuel Clark at St. Alban's, Sept. 17, 1712. 24. Popery a Spiritual Tyranny; shewed in a Sermon preached on Nov. 5, 1712. 25. A Sermon preached at the ordination of Mr. Atkinson, Jan. 27, 1713. 26. A Sermon preached on occasion of the Funeral of the Rev. Mr. Daniel Burgess, Feb. 3, 1713. 27. Christ's Favour to little Children opened and improved; in a sermon preached at the public baptizing of a child in London, on Mark x. 16, March 6, 1713. 28. A Sermon concerning the Catechizing of Youth; preached to Mr. Harris's Catechumens, April 7, 1713. 29. Self-Consideration necessary to Self-Preservation; or, The Folly of despising our own Souls and our own Ways, opened in two sermons to young people, June 14, 1713. 30. Sober-mindedness pressed upon Young People; preached at the catechistical lecture at Mr. Wilcox's meeting-place, and printed at the desire of many of the Catechumens, most of them being ministers' sons, Sept. 2, 1713. 31. A Memorial of the Fire of the Lord, in a sermon preached Sept. 2, 1713, on Num. xi. 3, being the day of remembrance of the burning of London, at Mr. Reynold's meeting-house. 32. The Pleasantness of a religious life opened, proved, and recommended to the consideration of all, and particularly of young people, May 21, 1714. 33. His Expositions of the Bible; "in which he has gone through the Old Testament in four large volumes folio, and through the Evangelists and the Acts of the Apostles in a fifth; and was fully bent, if God had spared his life, to have finished the whole in another volume: but in that death has prevented him." 34. An Account of the Life and Death of Lieutenant Illidge, father to Mr. George Illidge, of Nantwich, Mr. Henry's very particular friend. 35. A Treatise on Baptism, abridged from the original MS. by Thomas Robins, 1783.

A number of sermons and papers have been recently pub. for the first time in the last collective eds. of his Miscellaneous Works.

There have been new eds. of many of Henry's works, and several collections of his Miscellaneous Writings. 1. Miscell. Works, with Life by Rev. Wm. Tong, Lon., 1726, fol. 2. 1811, 4to, pp. 876. 3. By Rev. C. Bradley, 1823, 12mo. 4. With Preface by Sir John B. Williams, and numerous serms. now first printed, and forty serms. by Philip Henry, 1830, imp. 8vo. 5. Selections, with Memoir, 2 vols. r. 8vo. 6. Miscell. Works, containing, in addit. to those hitherto pub., numerous Serms. and Papers now first printed; with Funeral Serms. of Tong, Reynolds, and Williams, and forty serms. by Philip Henry, 1855, 2 vols. r. 8vo, xxiv., 1419; with portrait. Pub. by Carter & Bros., N. York. A reprint of No. 4.

> "Very popular; his style short and pointed; many antitheses; a little fanciful: he makes his heads begin with the same letter, or some chiming words, yet oftentimes natural. Great seriousness; sprightly thoughts, digested in very good order. His style is formed on Scripture, and he has many beautiful allusions to it."—DR. DODDRIDGE.

> "The habit of sprightly and apt allusion to Scripture facts, and the use of Scripture language, which Mr. Henry diligently culti-

vated, has not only enriched, but unspeakably enlivened, his miscellaneous writings. . . . His diction, always expressive, is often felicitous; and, though it makes no pretension to elegance, is both nervous and forcible. . . . His allusion and imagery, in like manner, always please and always edify; the former, because they are generally scriptural; the latter, because, like the parables of our Lord, they are derived from the most common occurrences."—SIR J. B. WILLIAMS.

Of the Commentary on the Old and New Testament there have been many eds. 1. Lon., 1710, 5 vols. fol. First collective ed. 2. 1737, 5 vols. fol. 3. 1761–63, 5 vols. fol. 4. Edin., 1767, 6 vols. fol. 5. 1779, (6 vols. fol.?) 6. Lon., 1792, 6 vols. 4to. 7. Edin., 1797, 6 vols. 4to. 8. Revised ed., by Rev. Geo. Burder and Rev. Jos. Hughes, with a Life of the Author by Samuel Palmer, Lon. and Edin., 1811, 6 vols. 4to. 9. The same, with a Pref. by Archibald Alexander, D.D., Phila., 1833, 6 vols. r. 8vo. First Amer. ed. 10. Stratford, 3 vols. fol. 11. With Introductory Remarks by Rev. E. Bickersteth, Lon., 1827, 6 vols. 4to. 12. Ditto, 1827, 6 vols. 4to. 13. Ditto, 1832, 6 vols. 4to. 14. Ditto, 1846, 6 vols. 4to. 15. Ditto, 1849, 6 vols. 4to. 16. With Life of the author by Sir J. B. Williams, 1828, 3 vols. imp. 8vo. 17. Ditto, 1849, 3 vols. imp. 8vo. 18. Another ed., 1830. 19. Another ed., 1833. 20. Another ed., 1835. 21. Another ed., 1836. 22. With Life by Rev. H. Davis, 1844, 6 vols. 8vo. 23. Another ed., 1848–49, 3 vols. 4to. 24. New York, Carter & Bros., 6 vols. r. 8vo. 25. Again, by the same, 1855, 5 vols. 4to. There are also—an Abridgment, by Bloomfield, Lon., 2 vols. 4to. Exposition of the Book of Proverbs, 1840, r. 8vo; of the Book of Psalms, 1852, p. 8vo. The Beauties of Henry: a Selection of the most striking Passages in his Exposition of the Bible, by J. Geard, 1797, 12mo.

The London Religious Tract Society pub., in 1831–35, in 12mo form without the text, and in super-roy. 8vo with the text and marginal references, a Commentary on the Bible from Henry and Scott, with numerous Notes and observ. from other Authors. This work was received with such favour that more than 200,000 vols. were sold by the end of the year 1840. We have already noticed with commendation (p. 69) the Comprehensive Commentary (Phila., 6 vols. r. 8vo) which is based principally upon Henry's Exposition.

We now proceed to adduce some testimonies to the value of Henry's invaluable Commentary upon the Holy Scriptures. It will be remembered that the author only lived to complete his work to the end of the Acts of the Apostles. The remaining books were commented upon, with the assistance of Henry's MSS., by the following Dissenting divines:

1. Romans, John Evans. 2. 1st Corinthians, Simon Brown. 3. 2d Corinth. and 1st and 2d Thessal., Daniel Mayo. 4. Galatians, Joshua Bayes. 5. Ephesians, Samuel Roswell. 6. Philipp. and Coloss., Wm. Harris. 7. 1st and 2d Timothy, B. A. Atkinson. 8. Titus and Philemon, Jeremiah Smith. 9. Hebrews and Revelation, Wm. Tong. 10. James, Samuel Wright. 11. 1st Peter, Zechariah Marriot. 12. 2d Peter, Joseph Hill. 13. 1st, 2d, and 3d John, Thos. Reynolds. 14. Jude, John Billingsley.

"The continuators are not all equal to the original; which is easily accounted for, as they accommodated themselves to the manner of their predecessor, in which no man could excel but himself."—ORME: *Bibl. Bib.*

"Henry is, perhaps, the only commentator so large that deserves to be entirely and attentively read through. The remarkable passages should be marked. There is much to be learned in a speculative, and more in a practical, way."—DR. DODDRIDGE.

Having read Henry's Commentary "entirely and attentively through," we can heartily endorse Dr. Doddridge's commendation.

"There is no comment on the Bible, either ancient or modern, in all respects equal to Mr. Henry's."—REV. W. ROMAINE.

"The learned leisure of the universities, or the sanctioned names of dignitaries, may have produced works which rank higher in the esteem of scholars; but Matthew Henry stands without a rival as an expositor of Scripture for the edification of the Church of God."—*History of Dissenters.*

"Mr. Henry's admirable Commentary on the Scriptures, which hath been blessed to the instruction and edification of hundreds of ministers, and thousands of Christians, for more than a century, still maintains its reputation above most, if not all, other commentaries."—*Burnham's Pious Memorials.*

"As long as the Bible continues, in England, Mr. Henry's admirable Expositions will be prized by all serious Christians."—WILLIAM TONG.

Dr. Adam Clarke, referring to the many abridgments of various commentaries, remarks respecting those from Henry:

"Every one of which, while professing to lop off his redundancies and supply his deficiences, falls, by a semi-diameter of the immense orb of literature and religion, short of the author himself. . . . He is always orthodox, generally judicious, truly pious and practical."

"Nor is it feeble praise that the apostolic Whitefield, whose labours and virtues inspired even the pen of Cowper, was trained, as a Christian and a preacher, by Mr. Henry's Commentary; that he literally studied it on his knees, read it through four times, and, to the close of life, spoke of its author with profound veneration, ever calling him 'the great Mr. Henry.'"

Robert Hall declares:

"I discern new beauties in Henry every day."

We are told in his memoirs:

"For the last two years he read daily two chapters of Matthew Henry's Commentary. As he proceeded, he felt increasing interest and pleasure; admiring the copiousness, variety and pious ingenuity of the thoughts, the simplicity, strength, and pregnancy of the expressions. He earnestly recommended the Commentary to his daughters; and, on hearing the eldest reading for successive mornings to the second, he expressed the highest delight."

"'I have often read portions of Henry's Commentary, and consulted it; but I have now begun with the first chapter of Genesis, and I mean to read the work through regularly. I have set myself, sir, two chapters every morning, and I anticipate it as a feast. This is the way to read Matthew Henry, sir. I discover new beauties in him every day, that are not obvious when reading detached parts. I would advise you to adopt the same method, sir; you will be quite delighted with it. I have found that the most pious persons of my acquaintance, in the latter period of their lives, have been great readers of Henry. There must be something next to inspiration in him, sir; for as face answers to face, so does the heart of one Christian to another.' I asked his opinion of Scott's Commentary. 'Oh, it is a good work, sir, but it is not to be compared to Henry; there is not that unction of spirit that there is in Henry.'"—*Green's Reminiscences of Robert Hall.*

"It would be almost ill-judged partiality to maintain that he equals Dr. Owen in profound and continuous thinking, or Dr. Barrow in accuracy and elaboration, or Dr. Bates in affluent phraseology, or Jeremy Taylor and John Howe in noble daring and seraphic elevation. He belongs to a totally different school, —one less cumbrous, less obscure, less refined, less eloquent. It is praise sufficient to claim for him the fancy of Quarles, the affection of Flavel, the gentleness of Herbert, the good sense of Tillotson, and the terse sententiousness and antithetical point of Bishop Hall."—WILLIAMS.

"The Commentary of Matthew Henry has for above a century been highly prized by Christians of all denominations; nor has any subsequent one rendered it less valuable, or less desirable in every Christian library. With such views of the virtue and excellence of this work, views which the writer has long entertained, and some sense of the benefit which he trusts that he has personally derived from it for many years, he has great pleasure in making these introductory remarks. . . . Very practical and edifying, lively, sound and devotional."—REV. EDWARD BICKERSTETH.

"Mr. Henry's work has long enjoyed a high and deserved reputation. The work is distinguished, not for the depth of its learning or the originality of its views, but for the sound practical piety and large measure of good sense which it discovers. The author was well acquainted with the character and ways of God, and profoundly versant in the science of human nature; so that from his own experience he very often instructs and edifies his readers. He often leaves difficulties unremoved and even unnoticed; and there is a peculiar quaintness in the turn of many of his remarks, which renders his work somewhat repulsive to persons of fastidious taste; but few books of such extent on the Bible contain so much writing to the purpose, or are so well fitted to promote the general good of men."—ORME: *Bibl. Bib.*

"It is chiefly practical; yet, without any parade of learning, it frequently contains good explanations of difficult passages. The numerous editions through which it has passed sufficiently attest the great estimation in which it is held."—T. H. HORNE: *Bibl. Bib.*

"This work has now been before the Christian community for more than a hundred years, and has, from its first publication, been so well received, and is so generally approved, that all recommendation of the work seems now superfluous. . . . Many other valuable commentaries, it is true, have been given to the public since this work was first edited, and have deservedly gained for themselves a high estimation and extensive circulation. But it may be safely said that Henry's Exposition of the Bible has not been superseded by any of these publications, and, in those points in which its peculiar excellence consists, remains unrivalled. For some particular purposes, and in some particular respects, other commentaries may be preferable; but, taking it as a whole, and as adapted to every class of readers, this Commentary may be said to combine more excellences than any work of the kind which was ever written in any language. It may be more necessary for the unlearned to read such works as this, than for the learned; yet I am persuaded that there is no man living, however learned, but might derive much practical instruction from Henry's Exposition of the Bible; and if ministers of the gospel would spend much time in perusing this work, it would manifest itself by the richness and spirituality of their sermons and lectures."—ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D.D.: *Preface to Henry's Commentary.*

Henry, Patrick, 1736–1799, a native of Hanover county, Virginia, was a son of John Henry, of Aberdeen, Scotland, who was a cousin to David Henry, of the Gentleman's Magazine, and a nephew of the celebrated historian, Dr. Robertson. It will thus be seen that Patrick Henry was a cousin of the celebrated Lord Brougham. Henry was one of the first and most strenuous advocates of American Independence, and, having distinguished himself by great eloquence at the Bar, he was in 1765 elected a member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, as an opponent of the Stamp Act; in 1774 he was a delegate to the first Congress of the Colonies; in 1776 he was elected

Governor of Virginia; in 1786 he was a representative to the Convention held at Philadelphia for the purpose of revising the Federal Constitution; in 1794 he retired from public life, and died in 1799.

For further particulars respecting Patrick Henry and the extraordinary powers of eloquence for which he was so famous, we refer the reader to Wirt's Life of Henry, (first pub. in 1817;) Life, by Alexander H. Everett, in Sparks's Amer. Biog., Second Series, i. 207–398; Life, by G. S. Arnold, N. York, 1855, 16mo; Speeches of Henry, Ames, Pinckney, &c., Phila., 8vo; the histories of the period; art. in N. A. Review, vi. 293, by Jared Sparks; art. on American Orators and Statesmen, in Lon. Quar. Rev., lxvii. 1–53, by A. Hayward; in South. Lit. Mess., xiii. 505, by E. L. Magoon; in Meth. Quar. Rev., i. 122; in Analec. Mag., vi. 376, x. 441; Reminiscences of, by Dr. Archibald Alexander, in Princeton Mag., and in Liv. Age, xxvi. 205.

The meagre report of Henry's Speeches in our possession is of the most unsatisfactory character:

> "They fall, of course, far below his fame; and it is, after all, on the faith of mere tradition, attested, however, by facts too numerous and of too public a character to leave it in any way doubtful, that the present and future generations will acknowledge the justice of his claim to the proud title that has been given him of the greatest orator of the New World."—Alexander H. Everett: *Life of Henry*.

> "On the retrospect of so many years, I may be permitted to express my views of the extraordinary effects of Henry's eloquence. . . . The power of Henry's eloquence was due, first, to the greatness of his emotion and passion, accompanied with a versatility which enabled him to assume at once any emotion or passion which was suited to his ends. Not less indispensable, secondly, was a matchless perfection of the organs of expression, including the entire apparatus of voice, intonation, pause, gesture, attitude, and indescribable play of countenance."—Dr. Archibald Alexander: *Reminiscences of Henry*.

> "Every look, every motion, every pause, every start, was completely filled and dilated by the thought which he was uttering, and seemed indeed to form a part of the thought itself."—William Wirt: *Life of Henry*.

> "The times in which he lived were suited to his genius; in other times we doubt if his peculiar powers would have raised him to a higher distinction than that of an eloquent speaker at the bar. . . . The secret of his eloquence unquestionably rested in his power of touching the springs of passion and feeling. He had little to do with the understanding or judgment of his hearers."—Jared Sparks: *N. A. Rev.*, vi. 322; *March*, 1818.

> "The forest-born Demosthenes."—Lord Byron.

Henry, Philip, 1631–1696, father of Matthew Henry the commentator, and also a Non-conformist, was a native of Whitehall, London; educated at Christ Church, Oxford; ordained by the Presbytery in 1657, and became minister of Worthenbury; ejected at the Restoration, and lived in retirement until the Dissenters were allowed to preach, when he devoted himself with great zeal to the instruction of the thousands who thronged to him in various parts of the country near his residence at Broad Oak. His holy and useful life has been admirably described by his excellent son, the commentator: see Henry, Matthew. 1. 18 Serms., selected from his original MS., and 2 serms. preached at his death by F. Tallents and M. Henry; now first pub., with Notes by Sir J. B. Williams, Lon., 1816, 8vo.

> "The excellency of these discourses consists chiefly in the pertinent introduction and close application of Scripture."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

2. Skeletons of 100 Serms., 1834, 12mo. 3. Exposition of the first XI. Chapters of Genesis; pub. from an Original MS., 1838, 18mo.

> "A precious relic of Christian piety and wisdom."—Sir J. B. Williams.

4. Select Remains of Philip Henry and Matthew Henry, from unpub. MSS., by Sir J. B. Williams, sm. 8vo. New ed., 1849, 18mo. See Sir John B. Williams's ed. of Matthew Henry's Life of Philip Henry, with important addits., Notes, &c., 1825, 8vo.

> "The additions and illustrations sufficiently attest the merits of the editor's performance, and recommend the volume to the attention of our readers as a valuable accession to every library."—*Lon. Eclec. Rev., April*, 1826.

Also highly recommended by Robert Hall: see his Works, ed. 1853, Lon., v. 541. Forty-one Sermons, On What Christ is made to Believers, will be found appended to Sir J. B. Williams's ed. of Matthew Henry's Miscellaneous Works, 1830, imp. 8vo; N. York, 1855, 2 vols. r. 8vo.

> "His expounding and preaching was plain and pleasant, warm and savoury, full and overflowing, and such as few could reach, and greatly blessed by God."—F. Tallents.

Many of his extemporaneous comments on portions of Scripture read at family worship will be found recorded in his son's Exposition. A quaint writer, whom we frequently have occasion to quote, bears the following high testimony to the pulpit ministrations of Philip Henry:

> "Should Angels come from Heaven, ('tis my sense,)
> They'd not be heard with greater reverence;
> All Pulpits own his learned pieces raise
> A work to trouble Fame, astonish Praise
> His Comments are so full, and yet so trim,
> We praise all virtues in admiring him."
> John Dunton.

Henry, Robert, D.D., 1718–1790, a Scotch Presbyterian divine, a native of Muirtown, St. Ninian's, Stirlingshire, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and subsequently became master of the grammar-school of Annan. He was licensed to preach in 1746; officiated at Carlisle from 1748 to 1760, at Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1760 to 1763; minister of the Church of the New Grey-Friars, 1763–76; colleague-minister in the old church 1776–90; Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1774. As an author he is most favourably known by a History of Great Britain, pub. in 6 vols. 4to: vol. i., 1771; ii., 1774; iii., 1777; iv., 1781; v., 1785; vi., posth., edited by Laing, with the Life of Henry prefixed, 1793. The history embraces the period from the first invasion of the Romans under Julius Cæsar to the death of Henry VIII. A French trans. was pub. in 1789–96, by MM. Rowland and Cantwell. A Continuation, by James Petit Andrews, from the death of Henry VIII. to the Accession of James I., was pub. in 1794, 4to; 1796, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1806, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed. of Henry's Hist., 1788, 10 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1796, 10 vols. 8vo; 1800, 12 vols. 8vo; 4th and best ed., with a general index, 1805, 12 vols, 8vo; 5th ed., 1814, 12 vols. 8vo; 6th ed., 1823, 12 vols. 8vo; an indifferent ed.

We have already noticed the plan of Henry's History, the Continuation of Andrews, and the excellent History of England upon Henry's plan, somewhat modified, pub. by Charles Knight, in our life of J. Petit Andrews. Dr. Henry divides his work into periods, and treats of each in seven distinct points of view,—viz.: Chap. I. Civil and Military History. II. History of Religion. III. History of the Constitution, Government, Laws, and Courts of Justice. IV. History of Learning, of Learned Men, and of the chief Seminaries of Learning. V. History of Arts. VI. History of Commerce, Shipping, Money, &c. VII. History of Manners, Customs, &c.

To this great work Henry devoted the anxious labour of nearly thirty years; and he has certainly accumulated a vast store of useful information. But to write philosophically and entertainingly upon so many heterogeneous subjects exceeds man's might. Even when the scope is far less ambitious, the charm of style possessed by a Hume, a Robertson, a Macaulay, a Prescott, or a Bancroft, can alone interest the desultory reader in historical details. For all practical purposes, Henry's history has been superseded by the noble work pub. by Charles Knight, Lon., 11 vols. r. 8vo, (with Index vol.,) 1849–50, which we have already particularly described in our life of J. Petit Andrews. But Henry's history (with Andrew's Continuation, 14 vols. 8vo, 1805–06) is well worth the trifling sum of 35 to 40 shillings demanded by the booksellers.

> "Too much cannot be said of its arrangement, nor for the great store of valuable materials which it contains, which took the *author thirty years* in collecting from every book on record that related to the History of Great Britain, many of which few ever saw, and fewer would take the trouble to investigate."—*Lon. Retrospective Review.*

> "A work of no inconsiderable reputation, notwithstanding the nefarious malignity with which Gilbert Stuart endeavoured to blast the fruit of the author's labours, ruin him in his fortune, and break his heart."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

> "Considerable merit in the execution and complete originality in the plan of his history."—*Lord Cockburn's Memorials of his Time.*

> "The work of Dr. Henry is an ornament and an honour to his country."—*Dibdin's Bibliomania.*

> "But it is of Henry's History that I would speak in the warmest language of approbation."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

> "The history is compiled with great erudition and fidelity, and the plan has been highly extolled; but his style is not attractive, nor has the capricious taste of the public rescued the work from neglect."—Chancellor Kent.

> "Much of this sort of information, [respecting the early constitutional history of England,] and of every other historical information, may be found in the History of Dr. Henry; but the same facts, when collected and printed in a modern dress, properly arranged, and to be read without difficulty, as they are in the work of Dr. Henry, no longer excite the same reflection nor obtain the same possession of the memory which they do when seen in something like their native garb, in their proper place, and in all the simplicity, singularity, and quaintness which belong to them."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.*

So much as regards the collocation of records and embodiment of facts; but when the cumulative labours of the clerk should be succeeded by the analytical speculations of the philosopher, we have the opinion of an eminent authority of our own day, that Dr. Henry—and especially in the department referred to by Professor Smyth—sadly fails:

> "Those parts of Henry's history which profess to trace the progress of government are still more jejune than the rest of his volumes."—*Pref. to Hallam's View of Europe during the Middle Ages.*

The base conspiracy of Gilbert Stuart "to blast the fruit of Henry's labours, ruin him in his fortune, and break his heart," referred to by the Quarterly reviewer, in a preceding quotation, has been treated of at great length by Disraeli in his Calamities of Authors; and to that work we must send the reader for this sad story of fiendish malignity and petty spite. Stuart commenced his attack on Henry by a severe critique in his Edinburgh Magazine and Review, (established by him in 1773,) on a sermon of the latter preached before the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in 1773. As respects the History, Stuart remarks in one of his letters, dated Dec. 13, 1773:

> "David Hume wants to review Henry; but that task is so precious that I will undertake it myself. Moses, were he to ask it as a favour, should not have it; yea, not even the man after God's own heart."

The profanity of this language is a fair index to the character of the man and the *impartiality* of the prospective reviewer. In the London Monthly Review for January, 1774, appeared a review of Henry's History, and respecting this article Stuart remarks:

> "To the former (the Monthly Review) I suppose David Hume has transcribed the criticism he intended for us. It is precious, and would divert you. I keep a proof of it in my cabinet for the amusement of friends. This great philosopher begins to dote."—*4th March*, 1774.

To this letter Disraeli appends the following note:

> "The critique on Henry in the Monthly Review was written by Hume; and, because the philosopher was candid, he is here said to have doted."—*Calamities of Authors.*

But we agree, with Chambers and Thomson's Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, (see vol. iii. 31, ed. 1855,) that this was not the review which Hume penned. The article referred to by Stuart and Disraeli is now before us; and Hume would not have been likely to have remarked that

> "It is not every one who can rise to the ingenuity, the dignity, and the elegance, of a Hume and a Robertson."

The verdict of this reviewer—whoever he may be—and that of Stuart are indeed sufficiently unlike: the former admits that

> "Whatever farther defects might be pointed out in the present performance, it must be acknowledged that, upon the whole, it possesses considerable merit. The author, indeed, is not distinguished by elevation of genius, by philosophical penetration, or by a capacity of rising to the highest species of historical composition; but he possesses a great share of good sense, and his diligence and labour must have been uncommonly great. He refers always to his authorities. His style, if not elegant or remarkably nervous, is clear, and for the most part, though not universally, correct. As a collection of facts and materials, Dr. Henry's History of Great Britain cannot but be peculiarly useful. It is a work which every gentleman would wish to place in his library, that he may be able to consult it on proper occasions."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, l. 192–202.

But the implacable Stuart will allow Henry no merits whatever:

> "He neither furnishes entertainment nor instruction. Diffuse, vulgar, and ungrammatical, he strips history of all her ornaments. As an antiquary, he wants accuracy and knowledge; and, as an historian, he is destitute of fire, taste, and sentiment. His work is a gazette, in which we find actions and events without their causes, and in which we meet with the names, without the characters, of personages. He has amassed all the refuse and lumber of the times he would record. . . . The mind of his reader is affected with no agreeable emotions; it is awakened only to disgust and fatigue."—*Edin. Rev. and Mag.*, i. 266–270.

But in what striking contrast to this appears the candid judgment of one who had also, to some extent, gone over the same ground, and knew the difficulties of the path!

> "His historical narratives are as full as those remote times seem to demand, and, at the same time, his inquiries of the antiquarian kind omit nothing which can be an object of doubt or curiosity. The one as well as the other is delineated with great perspicuity, and no less propriety, which are the true ornaments of this kind of writing; all superfluous embellishments are avoided; and the reader will hardly find in our language any performance that unites together so perfectly the two great points of entertainment and instruction."—DAVID HUME: see Chambers and Thomson's Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, ed. 1855, iii. 31.

We have already hinted that Henry would have succeeded better had he attempted less; and in this connexion the following remarks are not out of place:

> "DR. JOHNSON.—'I have heard Henry's History of Great Britain well spoken of. I am told it is carried on in separate divisions, as the civil, the military, the religious history. I wish much to have one branch well done, and that is the history of the manners of common life.'
>
> "DR. ROBERTSON.—'Henry should have applied his attention to that alone, which is enough for any man; and he might have found a great deal scattered in various books had he read solely with that view. Henry erred in not selling his first volume at a moderate price to the booksellers, that they might have pushed him on till he had got reputation. I sold my History of Scotland at a moderate price, as a work by which the booksellers might either gain or not; and Cadell has told me that Millar and he have got six thousand pounds by it. I afterwards received a much higher price for my writings. An author should sell his first work for what the booksellers will give, till it shall appear whether he is an author of merit, or, which is the same thing as to purchase-money, an author who pleases the public.'"—*Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson.*

Henry pub. his vols. at his own risk, and no doubt would have profited more by them had he enjoyed the advantage of fair play; nevertheless, he cleared £3300 by his work, including the 1000 paid him by Cadell in 1786, and he was complimented by a pension of £100; and this was no contemptible sum in those times, even for thirty years of literary toil. In our own days, indeed, some eminent historians receive much more money for much less labour; but Robert Henry, with all his merits, (and these were neither few nor inconsiderable,) was, as we have already hinted, neither a Macaulay nor a Hallam, a Prescott nor a Bancroft.

Henry, Rev. Robert, LL.D., 1792–1856, a native of Charleston, S.C., Pres. of the College of S. Carolina, 1834–35, and 1840–43, filled in succession, in that institution, the Chairs of Logic and Moral Philosophy, of Metaphysics, Moral and Political Philosophy, Metaphysics and Belles-Lettres, and of the Greek Language and Literature. The last-named professorship is now (1856) held by Dr. Henry. He has pub. several serms., Eulogies on Prof. Smith, President Maxcy, and John C. Calhoun, and contributed several papers to the Southern Review.

Henry, Thomas, apothecary of Manchester, pub. a number of medical, chemical, and other works, 1773–83.

Henry, Thomas Charlton, D.D., 1790–1827, eldest son of Alexander Henry, of Philadelphia, (for many years President of the American Sunday-School Union,) graduated, in 1814, at Middlebury College, and, after a course of theological study at Princeton, was ordained to the ministry in 1816. In 1818 he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Columbia, S.C., where he laboured with great zeal and success for a period of five years. In Jan. 1824 he accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Charleston, S.C., and carried into this new field that spirit of earnest devotion which had marked his course from his first entrance into the ministry. In 1826 he was obliged by the failure of his health to seek the benefit of a foreign climate; and he accordingly spent six months in France and Great Britain, eliciting "golden opinions" on every side by his extensive scholarship, refined taste, and fervent piety. On the 1st of October, 1827, he was attacked by the yellow fever, then prevalent in Charleston, and died after an illness of four days.

Dr. Henry was the author of three valuable works, viz.:—1. An Inquiry into the Consistency of Popular Amusements with a Profession of Christianity, Charleston, 1825. 2. Moral Etchings from the Religious World, 1828, 8vo. 3. Letters to an Anxious Inquirer; designed to relieve the difficulties of a Friend under Serious Impressions, 1828, 12mo. Pub. in Lon., 1829, 12mo; with a Memoir of the Author by Rev. Thos. Lewis, and a Preface by John Pye Smith, D.D. This excellent work has passed through many eds. in England and America, and is undoubtedly one of the very best treatises that can be placed in the hands of an "anxious inquirer." We quote a brief extract from a highly eulogistic review by an eminent authority:

> "In the present age there has no work appeared, perhaps, of greater interest upon the subject of experimental religion, than the Letters which we now take leave to introduce to the attention of our readers. They are the production of a master-mind, deeply read in the Scriptures, in the knowledge of the human heart, and in the phenomena of Christian experience. . . . Dr. Smith's preface must tend to secure the attention of the public to a work which must very soon speak for itself in every Christian circle throughout the land."—*Lon. Evangelical Mag., April*, 1829.

Another authority remarks of this work:

> "It will be found a treasure to the Anxious Inquirer; and we hope many of our more advanced readers who watch over the first impressions of their younger friends will avail themselves of the powerful aid of this admirable treatise."—*Lon. Evangelical Register.*
>
> "A valuable work."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

Henry, Capt. W. S. Campaign Sketches of the War with Mexico, N. York, 12mo.

Henry, Walter, Surgeon R. A. Events of a Military Life in the Peninsula, &c.; 2d ed., 1843, 2 vols. cr. 8vo.

> "A perusal so amused us that we must invite our readers to a participation in the 'feast of reason.'"—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*
>
> "The storming of Badajoz has been frequently described by those present at that tremendous conflict; but we do not remember having heard any thing of it so powerfully affecting as Mr. Henry's account."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Henry, Wm., D.D., Rector of Urney, and Dean of Killaloe. Serms., &c., 1749–62.

Henry, Wm., of Lancaster, Pa. Descrip. of a Self-moving or Sentinel Register; Trans. Amer. Soc., i. 350.

Henry, Wm., M.D., 1775–1836, a son of Thomas Henry, of Manchester, (*ante.*) 1. General View of Chemistry, Lon., 1799, 12mo. 2. Epitome of Chemistry, 1800, 12mo; Edin., 1806, 8vo; 6th ed., entitled Elements of Experimental Chemistry, Lon., 1810, 2 vols. 8vo; 1815, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Dissert. Chemico-Medica, &c., Edin., 1807, 8vo. Dr. Henry pub. many profess. papers in Phil. Trans., Nic. Jour., Medico-Chirurg. Trans., and Thom. Ann. Philos., 1797–1813, and wrote sketches of Priestley, Davy, and Wollaston, which have been greatly admired.

Henryson, Edward. 1. Com. in Tit. x. lib. secundi Institutionum, Par., 1556, 8vo. 2. Pro Eguinardo Barone adversus Goveanum de Jurisdictione, libri duo, Par., 1655, 8vo.

Henryson, Edward, LL.D. The Actis and Constitutiouns of the Realme of Scotland, Edin., 1566, fol.

Henryson, or **Henderson, Robert,** a poet of the 15th century, chief-schoolmaster of Dunfermline, Scotland. 1. The Traitie of Orpheus Kyng, Edin., 1508. Printed by Chapman and Millar. 2. The Testament of Cressid, Edin., 1593, 4to. This poem is a sequel to Chaucer's Troilus and Creseide, and is printed in some eds. of that poet's works. 3. Fabils, 1621; thirteen in number. Printed by Andrew Hart. There were several earlier eds. Reprinted for the Bannatyne Club in 1832. One of the best of the fables is the Vpoulands Mouse and the Burgesse Mouse. But the most beautiful of all his productions is Robene and Makyne, alleged to be the earliest specimen of pastoral poetry in the Scottish language. This poem, with the Testament of Cressid, was printed (sixty-five copies) for the Bannatyne Club, by George Chalmers, in 1824, 4to, £3 13*s*. 6*d*. Specimens of Henryson's poetry will be found in the collections of Hailes, Pinkerton, Ramsay, Sibbald, Irving, and Ellis.

> "The various works of Henryson afford so excellent a specimen of the Scottish language and versification, that a complete collection, printed with due accuracy and accompanied with proper illustrations, could not fail to be highly acceptable to the lovers of our early literature."—DR. DAVID IRVING: see his Lives of the Scottish Poets, and his article on Henryson in the Encyc. Brit., and references there subjoined.

Henshall, Samuel, d. 1807, Rector of St. Mary, Stratford-Bow, Essex. 1. Specimens and Parts: Hist. of Kent, &c., Lon., 1793, '98, 4to. 2. Saxon and English Languages, 1798, 4to. 3. Domesday-Book; trans., with Introduc. Notes and Illust. of S. Henshall and John Wilkinson, 1799, 4to. To this should be added the recently-made Index.

> "This most ancient record in the kingdom is the register from which judgment was to be given upon the value, tenure, and services of the lands therein described, and was made from the survey ordered by William the Conqueror. 'IT IS STYLED BY HUME THE MOST VALUABLE PIECE OF ANTIQUITY POSSESSED BY ANY NATION.'"

Respecting Domesday-Book, see Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 271–273, and works there referred to. 4. Serm., 1805. 5. Etymological Organic Reasoner, &c., 1807, No. 1.

Henshaw, David, 1790–1852, a native of Leicester, Mass.; Collector of the Port of Boston, 1830–38; nominated Secretary of the Navy by President Tyler in 1843, but not confirmed by the Senate. He was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Boston Post, and to other periodicals.

Henshaw, J. Sidney, changed from **J. Henshaw Belcher,** by the Penn. Legislature, in 1845, b. Boston, 1814, descended from the Colonial Governor, Jonathan Belcher. 1. Philosophy of Human Progress, 1835. 2. Incitements to Moral and Intellectual Well-doing, 1836. 3. Round the World, 1840, 2 vols.; 2d ed., 1846. 4. Life of Father Mathew, 1847, 18mo. 5. U.S. Manual for Consuls, 1849, 18mo, &c.

Henshaw, John Prentis Kewley, D.D., d. 1852, a native of Middletown, Conn., for many years Rector of St. Peter's Church, Baltimore, was consecrated Bishop of Rhode Island in 1843. 1. On Confirmation, Balt. 2. Selection of Hymns. 3. Lects. on the Advent. 4. Theology for the People of Baltimore, 1840, 8vo.

> "Sound and practical."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

See a review of the Life and Character of Bishop Henshaw, in N. York Church Review, v. 397.

Henshaw, Joseph, D.D., d. 1678, Preb. of Peterborough, Dean of Chichester, 1660; Bishop of Peterborough, 1663. 1. Horæ Successivæ, Lon., 1631, 8vo; 2d and 3d eds., same year; 5th ed., 1640, 12mo; 7th ed., 1661, 12mo. New ed., by Wm. Turnbull, 1839, 18mo. 2. Dayly Thoughts; 3d ed., 1651, 8vo. New ed., with a third part by Bishop Kidder, 1841, 18mo.

Henshaw, Nathaniel, M.D. Aëro-Chalinos; or, A Register for the Air, Dubl., 1644; Lon., 1677, 12mo.

Henshaw, Thomas. May-Dew; Phil. Trans., 1665.

Henshon, Gravenor. The Civil, Political, and Mechanical Hist. of the Framework Knitters in Europe and America, Notting., 1831, 8vo; all pub.

> "This, though in several respects a shallow and prejudiced, is, on the whole, a curious and interesting, work; and it is to be regretted that it was not finished."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

Henslow, Rev. John Stevens, M.A., Prof. of Botany in the Univ. of Cambridge. 1. Principles of Descrip. and Physiog. Botany, Lon., 1835, fp. 8vo; 1841, fp. 8vo. 2. Letters to the Farmers of Suffolk, 1843, 8vo. 3. Books of Moses, adapted to Young Persons, 1848, 12mo. 4. Papers in Ann. of Philos., Trans. Brit. Assoc, &c. See a biographical sketch of Prof. H. in Knight's Eng. Cyc., Biog., vol. vi., Supp.

Henslowe, William Henry, Curate of West Tilbury, Essex. 1. Eight Serms., Lon., 1836, 8vo. 2. Phonarthron; or, Sounds of Speech, 1841, r. 8vo.

Hentz, Mrs. Caroline Lee, d. Feb. 11, 1856, at Marianna, Florida, was a native of Lancaster, Mass., a daughter of General John Whiting, and a sister of General Henry Whiting, U.S. Army. In 1825 Miss Whiting was married to Professor N. M. Hentz. Mrs. Hentz was a voluminous contributor, both of prose and poetry, to the periodicals of the day; and many of her tales have been collected into volumes, which proved so popular that 93,000 were sold in America in the course of three years. In addition to the works included in the following list, she has written De Lara, or the Moorish Bride, a Tragedy, which gained a prize of $500, (pub. in book form;) Lamorah, or The Western Wild, a Tragedy, (pub. in a newspaper at Columbus, Georgia;) Constance of Werdenberg, a Tragedy, (unpub.;) Human and Divine Philosophy, a poem; and other poetical pieces. 1. Aunt Patty's Scrap Bag, 1846. 2. The Mob Cap, and other Tales, 1848. 3. Linda; or, the Young Pilot of the Belle Creole, 1850. 4. Rena; or, the Snow Bird, 1851. 5. Marcus Warland; or, the Long Moss Spring, 1852. 6. Eoline; or, Magnolia Vale, 1852. 7. Wild Jack; or, The Stolen Child, 1853. 8. Helen and Arthur; or, Miss Thusa's Spinning Wheel, 1853. 9. Ugly Effie; or, The Neglected One and the Beauty, 1853. 10. The Planter's Northern Bride, 1854. 11. Love after Marriage; and other Stories. 12. The Banished Son; and other Stories. 13. The Victim of Excitement; the Parlour Serpent; and other Novelettes. 14. The Flowers of Elocution; a Class-Book, 1855. 15. Robert Graham; a sequel to Linda, 1856. 16. Ernest Linwood, 1856. An interesting sketch of Mrs. Hentz, by Madame Octavia Walton Le Vert, of Mobile, will be found in Professor Hart's Female Prose Writers of America.

Henville, Philip. Serms., &c., Lon., 1799, 1800.

Hepburn, George. Tarrugo Unmasked; or, An Answer to Apollo Mathematicus, Edin., 1698, 4to.

Hepburn, George Buchan. General View of the Agricult., &c. of Mid-Lothian, Lon., 1794, 4to.

> "Always reckoned one of the best of the many county views that were received by the Board of Agriculture."—*Donaldson's Ag. Biog.*

Hepburn, James Bonaventura, 1573–1620? a native of Hamstocks, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, was celebrated for his knowledge of tongues. It is declared that he was acquainted with *seventy-two* languages! He pub. a Hebrew and Chaldaic Dictionary, and an Arabic Grammar, Rome, 1591, 4to, and left some MS. trans. from the Hebrew. See Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, and authorities there quoted.

Hepburn, John. The American Defence of The Christian Golden Rule, 1715, 8vo.

Hepburn, Robert, a native of Scotland, b. 1690. 1. Demonstratio quod Deus sit, Edin., 1714, 8vo. 2. Dissert. de Scriptis Pitcarnianis, 1715, 8vo. In 1711 he began the publication of a periodical paper, of which 30 Nos. were pub., entitled The Tatler, by Donald Macstaff of the North. Lord Hailes styles Hepburn

> "Ingenii præcocis et præfervidi." See Tytler's Life of Lord Kames.

Hepwith, John. The Caledonian Forest, Lon., 1641, 4to. A poetical tract of 14 leaves on some political characters of the day.

Herapath, Edwin John Moore, b. 1822, a barrister, a son of John Herapath, is the editor of a work on Railway Law, and of Herapath's Journal.

Herapath, John, b. in Bristol, England, 1793, is author of a very valuable work on Mathematical Physics, Lon., 1847, 2 vols. 8vo, still (1856) in progress of publication; and of various treatises on physics and mathematics, experiments on Four and Six Wheel Locomotives, &c.;

also editor of the Railway Magazine, and of Herapath's Railway Journal from 1838 to the present time.

Herapath, Thornton John, b. in Bristol, England, 1830, a son of William Herapath Thornton, is author of numerous memoirs on chemical subjects.

Herapath, William, b. in Bristol, England, 1796, an eminent chemist and toxicologist, is author of several memoirs and reports on chemical subjects.

Herapath, William Bird, M.D., b. in Bristol, England, a son of William Herapath, is author of several memoirs on medical subjects.

Herard, Moses. His Pleadings in the Duke of Mazarin's Case, Lon., 1699, 8vo.

Heraud, J. A. 1. Stamp Tables, Lon., 1798, 4to. 2. Stamp Laws, 1801, 8vo. Supp., 1801, 8vo. 3. Stamp Laws and Duties, 1824, 8vo.

Heraud, John Abraham. 1. Descent into Hell; and other Poems, Lon., 12mo. 2. Judgment of the Flood; a Poem, imp. 8vo. 3. Legend of St. Loy; and other Poems, 8vo. 4. Voyages up the Mediterranean and other Seas, p. 8vo. See Church of Eng. Quar. Rev.; Lon. Naval and Military Gazette. 5. Salavera; a Tragedy. 6. The Two Brothers. 7. Videna; a Tragedy, 8vo. See Powell's Living Authors of England, N. York, 1849; Dr. Shelton Mackenzie's ed. of Noctes Ambrosianæ, 1855, iii. 459.

Herbert, Mr. The Spanish Outlaw; a Nov., 1807, 4 vols.

Herbert, Hon. Algernon, 1792–1855, sixth and youngest son of Henry, Earl of Carnarvon, and Elizabeth Alicia Maria, daughter of Charles, Earl of Egremont, was educated at Eton, at Christ Church, and at Exeter College, and in 1815 became Fellow of Merton College, Oxford. In 1815 he was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple. 1. Nimrod; a Discourse upon Certain Passages of History and Fable, Part 1, 1826, 8vo, pp. 650. Remodelled, 1828, 2 vols. 8vo; vol. iii., 1828, 8vo; vol. iv., Pt. 1, 1829; vol. iv. Pt. 2, 1830. A work of great learning. 2. Britannia after the Romans, 1836–41, 2 vols. 4to. 3. An Essay on the Neo-Druidic Heresy. 4. Nennius: the Irish Version of the Historia Britonum, with an Introduction and Notes, 1848, 4to. For the Irish Archæological Society. 5. Cyclops Christianus: an Argument to disprove the supposed Antiquity of Stonehenge, and other Megalithic erections in England and Britanny, 1849, 8vo.

"Mr. Herbert was a man of extraordinary learning and very acute understanding, and certainly the foremost writer in that line of research in which he was engaged."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., Dec.* 1855, where see a biographical sketch of this eminent scholar.

Herbert, Arthur, Earl of Torringdon. 1. A Plain Relation of the Action at Sea, between his Fleet and the French, from June 22 to July 5, Lon., 1690, 4to. 2. An Impartial Account of some remarkable Passages in his Life, 1691, 4to.

Herbert, Caroline. Human Life with variations; or, The Chapter of Accidents, 1818, 12mo.

Herbert, Charles. The Introduc. to the Dutch Jurisprudence of Hugo Grotius; now first rendered into English, Lon., 8vo.

Herbert, Lord Edward, of Cherbury, in Shropshire, 1581–1648, the descendant of a very ancient family, which even to the present time (1856) adorns the Republic of Letters, was born at Montgomery Castle, in Wales, educated at University College, London, and subsequently distinguished himself as a soldier on the continent, an ambassador in France, and an author abroad and at home.

1. De Veritate, prout distinguitur à Revelatione Verisimili, Possibili, et à Falso, Paris, 1624; Lon., 1633, 4to. Cui operi additi sunt duo alii tractatus: primus de causis errorum; alter de Religione Laici, Lon., 1645, 4to; 1656, 12mo. 2. De Religione Gentilium; Errorumque apud eos Causis, Amst., 1663, 4to; 1700, 8vo. In English, Lon., 1705, 8vo. In his De Veritate and De Religione Gentilium

"His lordship seems to have been one of the first that formed Deism into a system, and asserted the sufficiency, universality, and absolute perfection of natural religion, with a view to discard all extraordinary revelation as useless and needless. He seems to assume to himself the glory of having accomplished it with great labour and a diligent inspection into all religions, and applauds himself for it as happier than any Archimedes."—*Leland's Deistical Writers.*

"Lord Herbert of Cherbury, in his treatise De Veritate, and still more in that De Religione Gentilium, has been justly deemed inimical to every positive religion. He admits, indeed, the possibility of immediate revelation from heaven, but denies that any tradition from others can have sufficient certainty. Five fundamental truths of natural religion he holds to be such as all mankind are bound to acknowledge, and damns those heathens who do not receive them as summarily as any theologian."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

Yet it has been observed of De Veritate, that, although written to disprove the truth of the Scriptures, it is

"A book so strongly embued with the light of revelation relative to the moral virtues and a future life, that no man ignorant of the Scriptures or of the knowledge derived from them could have written it."—*Editor of 4th ed. of Lord Herbert's Life.*

It is certainly not a little curious that his lordship should have sought—and, according to his own account, have received—a revelation from heaven to encourage the publication of his work in disproof of Revelation! He "asked for a sign," and was answered—he assures us—by "a loud, though yet gentle, noise from the heavens."

"There is no stronger characteristic of human nature than its being open to the grossest contradictions. One of Lord Herbert's chief arguments against revealed religion is the improbability that heaven should reveal its will to only a portion of the earth, which he terms *particular religion.* How could a man (supposing the accident genuine) who doubted of partial, believe *individual, revelation?* What vanity, to think his book of such importance to the cause of truth, that it could extort a declaration of the Divine will, when the interests of half mankind could not."—HORACE WALPOLE: *R. and N. Authors.*

Lord Herbert's arguments against Revelation have been answered by Gassendi, Baxter, Locke, Leland, Halyburton, Bishop Van Mildert, Kortholt, &c. The work of the last-named is entitled De tribus Impostoribus magnis Liber, Kiloni, 1680, 8vo; Hamburg, 1701, 4to.

"In this treatise the principles of the three great deistical leaders, Herbert, Hobbes, and Spinosa, are thoroughly exposed; copious quotations are given from their writings; and the authors are exhibited in their true light as wilful deceivers."—BISHOP VAN MILDERT.

But see Leland's Deistical Writers.

3. History of the Life and Reign of Henry VIII. of England, Lon., 1649, '72, '82, fol. In Kennet's Collec., ii. p. 1, 1706. Also reprinted by Horace Walpole, 1770, 4to. An excellent work.

An eminent authority, after enumerating a number of works upon this period, remarks:

"Above all, Edward, Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, may be truly said to have written the life and reign of King Henry the Eighth; having acquitted himself with the like reputation as the Lord-Chancellor Bacon gained by that of Henry the Seventh. For, in the politic and martial part this honourable author has been admirably particular and exact, from the best records that were extant; though, as to the ecclesiastical, he seems to have looked upon it as a thing out of his province, and an undertaking more proper for men of another profession."—BISHOP NICOLSON: *Eng. Hist. Lib.*

"To this it may be added that he throws considerable light upon our legal history. . . . The chief error in this production is, that the noble historian is too favourably disposed towards his hero, and treats with too lenient and palliating a hand the cruelties and vices of that monarch. In other respects the Life of Henry VIII. is a highly valuable work, and contains much information which is not to be had elsewhere."—*Lon. Retrospec. Rev.*, vii. 329, 1823.

"His reign of Henry the Eighth is allowed to be a masterpiece of historic biography."—HORACE WALPOLE: *Advert. to the Life of Lord Herbert.*

"Has ever been esteemed one of the best histories in the English language; but there is not in it that perfect candour which one would wish, or expect to see, in so celebrated a historian. He has given us a much juster portrait of himself than he has of Henry. He appears to have laid open every foible or defect in his own character, but has cast the monstrous vices of that merciless tyrant into shade, and has displayed to great advantage his gallantry, magnificence, and generosity."—*Granger's Biog. Hist of Eng.*

"A book of good authority, relatively at least to any that preceded, and written in a manly and judicious spirit."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

"Lord Herbert's Henry the 8th well deserves reading; he was a free-thinker and a free writer, his information was good, and the era particularly interesting."—RICHARD FARMER, D.D.

4. Expeditio Buckinghami Ducis in Ream insulam, anno 1630, ed. Timoth. Baldwin, 1656, 8vo. 5. Occasional Verses, 1665, 8vo, pp. 104, pub. by his son, Henry Herbert, and dedicated to Edward, Lord Herbert, his (the author's) grandson. An extremely rare vol. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 376, £15. Sotheby's, in 1825, £5 5*s*. Bindley, Pt. 2, 658, £6 18*s*.

"His lordship's scarce volume of Occasional Poems consists chiefly of metaphysical love-verses; ingenious, but unnatural; platonic in sentiment, but frequently gross in expression; and marked by an eccentricity which pervaded the life and character of Lord Herbert. Two short effusions, however, may not be unacceptable."—*Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.*

The critic quotes—To A Young Pale Beauty, and To His Watch, When He Could Not Sleep.

"Like his brother, George Herbert, whose poems we noticed in a former volume, Lord Herbert is often both rugged and obscure in his verses. The sword was much better suited to his hand than the lyre; and we shall not, therefore, at present, favour the reader with any specimens of his verses."—*Lon. Retrospective Rev.*, vii. 330, 1823.

"Others of his poems are dispersed among the works of other authors, particularly in Joshua Sylvester's Lachrymæ Lachrymarum; or, The Spirit of Tears distilled for the untimely Death of Prince Henry, London, 1613, 4to."—HORACE WALPOLE: *R. and N. Authors.* And see Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., iii. 242.

6. The British Princes; an Heroic Poem, 1669, 8vo. 7. A Dialogue between a Tutor and his Pupil, 1768, 4to. 8. Life of Lord Herbert, written by himself. Printed by

Horace Walpole, Strawberry Hill, 1764, 4to. 200 copies printed, Lon., 1770, '78, '92, 4to. With a prefatory notice ascribed to Sir Walter Scott, 1809, 8vo. New ed., 1826, 8vo. Respecting eds., see Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., iii. 242; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 912–913; Retrosp. Rev., vii. 331, 1823; Horace Walpole's preface to Lord Herbert's Life; Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors, iii. 19–22. Cole styles his lordship's autobiography

> "A most romantic life. . . . He seems to be the vainest of all mortals. as also the most of a Quixote,—a character one would not expect in the author of *De Veritate*." See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., iii. 242.

> "The most extraordinary account that was ever given by a wise man of himself. Few have figured so conspicuously, in lights so various, as the famous Lord Herbert of Cherbury. As a soldier his valour made him a hero, and won for him the esteem of the great captains of the age, Montgomery and the Prince of Orange; as a knight, his chivalry was drawn from the purest founts of the Fairy Queen. . . . As a public minister, he supported the dignity of his country, even when its Prince disgraced it. . . . These busy scenes were mingled with, and terminated by, meditation and philosophic enquiries. Strip each period of its excesses and errors, and it will not be easy to trace out or dispose the life of a man of quality into a succession of employments which would better become him. Valour and military activity in youth; business of state in the middle age; contemplation and labours for the information of posterity in the calmer scenes of a closing life:—this was Lord Herbert."—HORACE WALPOLE: *Preface to Lord Herbert's Life.*

> "He was a person well studied in the arts and languages, a good philosopher and historian, and understood men as well as books, as it evidently appears in his writings."—WOOD: *Athen. Oxon., Bliss's ed.*, 1817, iii. 239.

> "Lord Herbert stands in the first rank of the public ministers, historians, and philosophers of his age. It is hard to say whether his person, his understanding. or his courage, was the most extraordinary; as the fair, the learned, and the brave, held him in equal admiration. But the same man was wise and capricious; redressed wrongs and quarrelled for punctilios; hated bigotry in religion, and was himself a bigot to philosophy. He exposed himself to such dangers as other men of courage would have carefully declined; and called in question the fundamentals of religion which none had the hardiness to dispute beside himself."—GRANGER: *Biog. Hist. of Eng.*, 5th ed., 1824, ii. 319.

Herbert, Sir Edward, Lord Chief-Justice of England. An Account of the Authorities in Law upon which Judgment was given in Sir Edward Hale's Case, Lon., 1688, 4to. See Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib., ed. 1776, 159; Sir J. Mackintosh's Works, ii. 64, 70, 76, 87.

Herbert, Evan. Serm., Lon., 1822, 8vo.

Herbert, George, 1593–1632, a descendant of the Earls of Pembroke, and a younger brother of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, was also born at Montgomery Castle, in Wales; was educated at Westminster School, and there elected to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was elected Fellow; University Orator, 1619; took holy orders, and was made Prebendary of Layton Ecclesia, in the diocese of Lincoln, by Archbishop Williams; and in 1630 was presented by King Charles I. to the living of Bemerton. For the details of the biography of this eminent character we must refer the reader to the charming narrative of Izaak Walton. As a divine, he was distinguished for fervent piety and exemplary zeal in the propagation of truth; as an author, he justly ranks, both in prose and poetry, among the best writers in the language. 1. Oratio qua Auspicatissimum Sereniss. Princ. Caroli reditum ex Hispaniis celebravit G. H. Acad. Cantab. Orator, Cantab., 1623, 4to. 2. A Trans. of Cornaro on Temperance. 3. The Temple; Sacred Poems and Private Ejaculations, 1633, 12mo, pp. 204. Within a few years after the first impression, 20,000 copies of this work were sold. 4. Jacula Prudentum; or, Outlandish Proverbs, Sentences, &c., 1640; 2d ed., enlarged, Lon., 1651, 12mo. 5. A Priest to the Temple; or, The Country Parson, his Character and Rule of Holy Life, 1652, 12mo. Many eds. 6. Remains, 1652, 12mo. 7. Poemata varii Argumenti, 1678, 12mo. Pub. by W. Dillingham. 8. Life, by Izaak Walton, with his Letters, and others to his Mother, written by Dr. Donne, 1670, 12mo. Walton's Life of Herbert is prefixed to some eds. of The Temple, and to his Works. There have been many modern eds. of The Temple, The Country Parson, &c. We notice—1. The Country Parson, 1840, '48, 32mo. 2. The Temple, and The Country Parson, 1847, r. 32mo; 1848, r. 32mo. 3. The Temple, 1850, sm. 8vo; 1853, 18mo. 4. The Temple, and Sacred Poems, 1854, 18mo. 5. Remains, 1848, 12mo. 6. Poems, 1840, 32mo; 1844, fp. 8vo; 1853, 32mo. 7. Poetical Works, with Life, Critical Dissertations, and Explanatory Notes, 1853, 8vo. By George Gilfillan, (Library of the British Poets.) 8. Poetical Works, 1855, 8vo. 9. Complete Works, 1854, 12mo. 10. Works in Prose and Verse, with Life by Izaak Walton, and Notes by S. T. Coleridge, 1846, 2 vols. 8vo; and in 2 vols. 12mo. 11. Works in Prose and Verse, with Remarks on his Writings and Sketch of his Life, by William Jerdan, 1853, sm. 8vo. 12. Works in Prose and Verse, edited by the Rev. Robert Aris Willmott, Incumbent of Bear Wood, 1854, fp.

> "I am not aware that any Edition of Herbert's Poetry or Prose has hitherto appeared with Notes or Illustrations. The present attempt to supply that want may, therefore, be received with some forbearance and favour."—*Willmott's Preface.* And see Willmott's Lives of the Sacred English Poets.

But Mr. Wilmott had certainly forgotten Mr. Pickering's ed., with Notes by S. T. Coleridge, 1846, 2 vols. Mr. Gilfillan's annotated ed. appeared in 1853. See Nos. 7 and 10, above. 13. Poems, illustrated by Birket Foster, Noel Humphreys, and John Clayton, 1856, cr. 8vo. The effect of the publication of The Temple, in a day of abounding literary licentiousness, was most decided and most salutary. Henry Vaughan, in his warm acknowledgments to the author, doubtless expressed the feelings of many:

> "The first that, with any effectual success, attempted a diversion of this foul and overflowing stream, was the blessed man, Mr. George Herbert, whose holy life and verse gained many pious converts,—of whom I am the least,—and gave the first check to a most flourishing and admired Wit of his time."—*Preface to Silex Scintillans; or, Sacred Poems and Priuate Ejaculations*, 1650.

The eulogy of the celebrated Baxter is equally honourable to our author. After enumerating the characteristics of a number of popular poets of his time, he remarks:

> "But I must confess, after all, that, next the Scripture Poems, there are none so savoury to me as Mr. George Herbert's and Mr. George Sandys'. I know that Cowley and others far exceed Herbert in wit and accurate composure; but as Seneca takes with me above all his contemporaries, because he speaketh things by words, feelingly and seriously, like a man that is past jest; so Herbert speaks to God like one that really believeth a God, and whose business in the world is most with God. Heart-work and Heaven-work make up his books."—*Prefatory Address to Baxter's Poetical Fragments*, 1681.

Baxter's reference to Cowley reminds us that Herbert is least esteemed by modern readers where he approaches the closest to that extravagance of conceit which made the author of the Davideis so great a favourite with his pedantic age.

The following criticisms would have been read with unfeigned amazement by the pupils of Cowley and their admirers:

> "A writer of the same class, though infinitely inferior to both Quarles and Crashaw. His poetry is a compound of enthusiasm without sublimity, and conceit without either ingenuity or imagination. . . . When a man is once reduced to the impartial test of time,—when partiality, friendship, fashion, and party, have withdrawn their influence,—our surprise is frequently excited by past subjects of admiration that now cease to strike. He who takes up the poems of Herbert would little suspect that he had been public orator of an university, and a favourite of his sovereign; that he had received flattery and praise from Donne and from Bacon; and that the biographers of the day had enrolled his name among the first names of his country."—*Headley's Select Beauties of Ancient English Poetry*, i., liv., lv., 1810.

Bacon's admiration of Herbert was evinced by his dedication to him of his translation of some of the Psalms,—"it being," as he says, his "manner for dedications to choose those that I hold most fit for the argument."

It is believed that Herbert reciprocated the civility of his friend by aiding him in the translation of several of his works from English into Latin.

Henry Neele partially coincides with Headley's judgment, but is disposed to place a more favourable estimate upon Herbert's natural poetical powers:

> "His beauties of thought and diction are so overloaded with far-fetched conceits and quaintnesses, low and vulgar and even indelicate imagery, and a pertinacious appropriation of Scripture language and figure, in situations where they make a most unseemly exhibition, that there is now very little probability of his ever regaining the popularity which he has lost. That there was much, however, of the real poetical temperament in the composition of his mind, the following lines, although not free from his characteristic blemishes, will abundantly prove:
>
> "'Sweet Day! so cool, so calm, so bright,'" &c.
>
> *Lects. on English Poetry.*

The many editions of Herbert's Poems now issuing from the press prove that the critic was mistaken in supposing that the popularity of the poet had departed, never to return.

The judgment of the critics next to be quoted, undoubtedly, is that of the modern admirers of Herbert's poetry:

> "For ourselves, we are greatly inclined to prefer Herbert's homelier poems to those on which he lavished so much ingenuity. Many of these latter have, indeed, fine passages; but the lofty thought too often is followed by one actually ludicrous, and the beautiful figure by another its very reverse."—*Review of the Works of George Herbert: Brit. Quar. Rev.*

> "We think that those who have a real relish for devotional poetry will find passages in Herbert that may refresh and delight them: at the same time, no reader of taste and rational views of religion but must lament and wonder at the strange and almost

incomprehensible turn of some of the poems."—*Herbert's Poems: Lon. Retrosp. Rev.*, iii. 215–222, 1821.

Mr. Hallam notices the same fault in Herbert's principal prose production:

"His Country Parson is, on the whole, a pleasing little book; but the precepts are sometimes so overstrained, according to our notions, as to give an air of affectation."—*Introduc. to the Lit. of Europe.*

Addison takes our poet to task for his exhibition of a species of "false wit," which "was revived by several poets of the last age, and in particular may be met with among Mr. Herbert's Poems."

For an explanation of the subject of Addison's censure, which is not necessarily connected with the faults complained of by the critics previously quoted, we must refer the reader to The Spectator, No. 58.

As regards the quaintness and conceits which so greatly offend the taste of the present age, Mr. Willmott shows us that they are not altogether indefensible, and that we are not to condemn with hasty vehemence, without a charitable degree of patience:

"Even the friendly taste of Mr. Keble was offended by the constant flutter of his fancy, forever hovering round and round the theme. But this was a peculiarity which the most gifted writers admired. Dryden openly avowed that nothing appeared more beautiful to him than the imagery in Cowley, which some readers condemned. It must, at least, be said, in praise of this creative playfulness, that it is a quality of the intellect singularly sprightly and buoyant; it ranges over a boundless landscape, pierces into every corner, and by the light of its own fire—to adopt a phrase of Temple—discovers a thousand little bodies or images in the world, unseen by common eyes, and only manifested by the rays of that poetic sun."—*Introduc. to Herbert's Works*, 1854; see No. 12, *ante.*

It would be well, therefore, for modern objectors to what they deem Herbert's faults, before they let the dust accumulate upon his Temple and his Country Parson, to ponder the above suggestions, and not to forget the following sagacious remarks of a critic entitled to great deference:

"Having mentioned the name of Herbert, that model of a man, a gentleman and a clergyman, let me add, that the quaintness of some of his thoughts—not of his diction, than which nothing can be more pure, manly, and unaffected—has blinded modern readers to the great general merits of his poems, which are for the most part exquisite in their kind."—S. T. COLERIDGE.

As for ourselves, had Herbert no other claim to our affection, it would be sufficient to insure our gratitude that in the dark days of the gentle Cowper, when he struggled for life with the "foul fiend Melancholy" and found no rest for his distracted and horror-stricken soul, the soothing strains of Herbert's muse subdued the evil spirit, and proved an effectual comforter in the time of trouble:

"I was struck, not long after my settlement in the Temple, with such a dejection of spirits as none but they who have felt the same can have the least conception of. Day and night I was on the rack; lying down in horror, and rising up in despair. I presently lost all relish for those studies to which I had before been closely attached. The classics had no longer any charms for me: I had need of something more salutary than amusement, but I had no one to direct me where to find it. At length I met with Herbert's Poems; and, Gothic and uncouth as they were, I yet found in them a strain of piety which I could not but admire. This was the only author I had any delight in reading. I pored over him all day long; and, though I found not here what I might have found,—a cure for my malady,—yet it never seemed so much alleviated as while I was reading *him.*"

Herbert, Henry, Earl of Pembroke. Military Equitation; or, a Method of breaking Horses, and teaching Soldiers to ride, 1761, 12mo; 1778, sm. 8vo; 4th ed., 1793, 4to.

Herbert, Henry John George, third Earl of Carnarvon, d. 1849. See CARNARVON, LORD, and Gent. Mag., Feb. 1850.

Herbert, Henry William, b. in London, April 7, 1807, son of the Hon. and Rev. William Herbert, Dean of Manchester, and the Hon. Letitia Emily Dorothea, daughter of Viscount Allen and descended in direct male line from the Earls of Pembroke and Percy, was educated at Eton, and graduated in 1828 at Caius College, Cambridge, of which he is a prizeman and scholar. Mr. Herbert emigrated to New York in 1831, and from this period until 1839 was engaged as principal Greek teacher in Mr. Huddart's classical academy. In the latter year he was married to Sarah, daughter of John Barker, of Bangor, Maine, by whom he has issue one son, William George. Since his marriage Mr. Herbert has devoted himself solely to authorship and the sports of the fields. He resides in a beautiful cottage ("The Cedars") on the banks of the Passaic, near Newark, New Jersey. Mr. Herbert has been a very voluminous author; and the following list of works exhibits sufficient evidence of great literary industry, inspired by a remarkable versatility of talent.

NOVELS AND NOVELETTES:—1. The Brothers. 2. Cromwell. 3. Marmaduke Wyvil. 4. The Roman Traitor. 5. The Miller of Martigny. 6. Guarica; or, The Carib Bride. 7. Sherwood Forest; or, Wager of Battle. 8. The Knights of England, France, and Scotland. 9. The Chevaliers of France. 10. The Cavaliers of England. 11. Dermot O'Brien. 12. Persons and Pictures in French and English History. 13. The Falls of the Wyalusing. 14. Pierre the Partisan.

HISTORY:—15. The Captains of the Greek Republics. 16. The Captains of the Roman Republic. 17. Henry VIII. and his Six Wives. 18. The Royal Maries of Mediæval History, (in MS. at the time of his death.)

TRANSLATIONS:—19. Matilda. 20. The Wandering Jew. 21. John Cavalier. 22. Atar Gull. 23. The Salamander; from Eugene Sue. 24, 25. Diana of Meridor and Acte of Corinth; from Alex. Dumas. 26. Weiss's Protestant Refugees. 27. The Prometheus and Agamemnon of Æschylus. 28. Poetry from French and Italian Authors.

POETRY:—Many fugitive pieces.

SPORTING WORKS, published under the name of FRANK FORESTER:—29. The Field Sports of the United States and the British Provinces in America, 1849, 2 vols. 8vo; last ed., 1858, 2 vols. 8vo. 30. The Fish and Fish-Book of do., 1849–50, 2 vols. 8vo. Both of these works are illustrated on wood by the author. 31. The Warwick Woodlands. 32. My Shooting-Box. 33. The Deer-Stalkers. These three were pub. together in London, 1849, 3 vols. p. 8vo, under the title of Frank Forester and his Friends; or, Woodland Adventures in the Middle States of North America. 34. The Quorndon Hounds. 35. Young Sportsman's Complete Manual of Fowling, Fishing, and Field Sports in general, illustrated from drawings made from nature by the author.

EDITOR OF—The Old Forest Ranger; Dinks and Mayhew On the Dog; Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour, &c.

To the above list might be added The Horse and Horsemanship in the United States and British Provinces of North America; American Game in its Seasons; an edit. of Goldsmith's Hist. of Greece, &c. Mr. Herbert was the originator, in 1833, of the American Monthly Magazine, and was its editor until 1835. He has also been a contributor of numerous articles to The Lady's Companion; Godey's Magazine; Graham's Magazine; Sartain's Magazine; Columbian Magazine; Southern Literary Gazette; Democratic Review; Turf Register; N. York Spirit of the Times; New York Courier and Inquirer; New World, &c.

Mr. Herbert's fugitive articles, if collected, would probably fill about forty duodecimo volumes. For a notice of this popular writer, we refer the reader to the (New York) Internat. Mag., iii. 289–291.

At the conclusion of our notice of the literary labours of Mr. Herbert's distinguished father—the Hon. and Very Rev. William Herbert—the reader will find a glowing tribute to that remarkable versatility of talent for which the Dean of Manchester was so eminently distinguished. We need hardly observe, after what has been already recorded, that the same power of mastery over subjects which have little or nothing in common is not less observable in the translator of Æschylus and the chronicler of the Woodland Adventures of Frank Forester and his associates in the sports of the field. We might, indeed, trace this characteristic versatility of the family as far back as Lord Herbert of Cherbury, but this is a portrait which we have wisely allowed Horace Walpole to paint in his own vivid colours. We shall display as much prudence in borrowing the pencil of another—himself one of the most eminent of American scholars—who has graphically depicted the prominent features of the subject of our notice:

"Mr. Herbert has long been known to the American reading world as a writer of great and versatile powers; a poet of vivid imagination and vigorous style; a successful novelist; an able and accomplished critic; and, to another class, whose reading is comparatively limited,—the Nimrods of the land,—as a consummate master of the mysteries of their craft, practically experienced in all the ways of shooting, fishing, and hunting, and skilled to illustrate, alike with pen and pencil, the scenes of forest, river, lake, and hill, amidst which his amusements and their serious pursuits chiefly lie. And now he comes before the world in another character,—that of translator of the most difficult of the Attic tragedians."—PROFESSOR C. C. FELTON: *Review of Herbert's Translations from Æschylus: N. Amer. Rev.*, lxix. 407–421.

We regret to add that, since the above was written, Mr. Herbert fell by his own hand, May 17, 1858.

Herbert, Mary, Countess of Pembroke. See SIDNEY.

Herbert, Sir Percy. Certaine Conceptions or Considerations upon the Strange Change of People's Dispositions and Actions of these latter Times, Lon., 1652, 4to. The fable of Parnell's Hermit is drawn from the story narrated on p. 220. See Beloe's Anecdotes, vi. 324.

Herbert, Philip, Earl of Pembroke. 1. Speech in th

H. of Peers, Lon., 1642, 4to. 2. Speech for an Accommodation, 1642, 4to.

Herbert, Samuel, D.D. Occasional Serms., 1804, 8vo.

Herbert, Stanley. John at Home; a Novel, Lon., 1853, 3 vols. 24mo. See N. Amer. Rev., Oct. 1854, 534.

Herbert, Sir Thomas, 1606?–1682, a native of York, of the Pembroke family, a distinguished traveller, was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge. 1. A Relation of some Yeares Travels into Africa, and the greater Asia, &c., Lon., 1634, '38, '65, fol.; 4th and best ed., with addits., 1677, fol. Trans. into French by Wiquefort, with addits., Paris, 1663, 4to. At the end of Herbert's work is a curious Discourse, intended to prove that Prince Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd discovered America about three hundred years before Columbus's first voyage. Herbert spent four years in Asia and Africa.

"He has hit off in a quaint and lively style the leading features of Persian society."—*Murray's Account of Travels in Asia.*

See the Catalogue in Churchill's Collection of Voyages and Travels.

2. Threnodia Carolina; an Acct. of the last Two Years of Charles I., 1678. Reprinted, 1702, 8vo. New ed., with addits., reprinted by Mr. Nicol, 1813, 8vo. An elegant and accurate edit. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., iv. 15–42; Censura Literaria, vol. iii.; Drake's Eboracum. Herbert trans. several books of John de Laet's India Occidentalis, and assisted Sir Wm. Dugdale in compiling the 3d vol. of his Monasticon Anglicanum.

Herbert, Thomas. 1. Secunda Vox Populi; or, The Commons' Gratitude to Philip, Earle of Pembroke and Montgomery, 1641, 4to. A poetical tract of four leaves, with a wood-cut of the earl, whole length, in full robes of office. 2. An Elegie upon the Death of Thomas, Earle of Strafford, 1641, pp. 7. 3. News newly discovered, 1641, 12mo. 4. Keep within Compasse Dick and Robin, &c., 1641, 12mo; Gordonstoun, 1195, £4. 5. Newes out of Islington, &c., 1641, 12mo; Gordonstoun, 1194, £4.

Herbert, Thomas, Earl of Pembroke. Numismata Antiqua et Recentiora omnis generis metalli, et moduli æri incisi, &c., Lon., 1746, 2 vols. in one, 4to, £7; 2 vols. in one, fol., £11 11*s*. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1426.

Herbert, W. 1. Beleefe and Confession of Faith, Lon., 1646, '48, 12mo. 2. Child-Bearing Woman, 1648, 12mo. 3. Catechism, 1648, 12mo. 4. Quadripartite Devotion, 1648, 12mo.

Herbert, William, third Earl of Pembroke, 1580–1630, a native of Wilton, Wiltshire, educated at New College, Oxford, succeeded to his father's honours and estate, 1601; Knight of the Garter, 1604; Governor of Portsmouth, 1610; Chancellor of the University of Oxford, 1626; and about the same time made Lord-Steward of the King's Household. The character of this nobleman—who is supposed to be the "W. H." of Shakspeare's Sonnets—has been admirably drawn by the Earl of Clarendon; and to his lordship's History of the Rebellion, Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., Wood's Annals, Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors, Collins's Peerage, and Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, we refer the reader. Poems, written by William, Earl of Pembroke, &c., many of which are answered, by way of repartee, by Sir Benjamin Rudyard, Lon., 1660, 8vo. With other Poems, written by them occasionally and apart, Lon., 1660, 8vo. Hallam supposes that there is an earlier edit. New ed., with a Preface by Sir S. E. Brydges, 1817. 100 copies printed. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1426.

"The poems, in general, are of little merit; some are grossly indecent; nor would they be mentioned here except for the interest recently attached to the author's name. But they throw no light whatever on the sonnets of Shakspeare."—Hallam: *ubi supra.*

Watt attributes to his lordship a work entitled, Of the Internal and External State of Man in Christ, 1654, 4to. Certainly the earl's tastes were any thing but theological; though, indeed, Ben Jonson's compliment implies an impartial eclecticism:

> "I do but name thee, Pembroke, and I find
> It is an epigram on all mankind."

Pembroke College was named in honour of our noble author, who, let it not be forgotten, gave to the Bodleian Library 242 Greek MSS., purchased by him in Italy, and formerly the property of Francis Barroccio.

Herbert, William, 1718–1795, an eminent typographical antiquary, has already claimed our notice in our life of Joseph Ames; and to that article, to Dibdin's Account of William Herbert, prefixed to vol. i. of the Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain, and the authorities subjoined, we refer the reader. 1. Second ed. of Atkyn's Hist. of Gloucestershire, Lon., 1768, fol. See Atkyns, Sir Robt., p. 80. 2. Typographical Antiq. of G. Brit. and Ireland, 3 vols. 4to: i. 1785; ii. 1786; iii. 1790. See (*ante*) also life of Dibdin, Thomas, Frognall, D.D., in this vol. The Typographical Antiquities is justly commended by an eminent authority as

"A very valuable and accurate work, and as honourable to the British nation as to the deep critical researches of the original compiler, Mr. Ames, and his continuator, Mr. Herbert."—Dr. Clarke

Herbert left an annotated copy of this work, with a view to a second ed., interleaved and bound in 6 vols., r. 4to. As a portion only of the first vol. was used by Dibdin, we hope that the balance will some day be appropriated by a judicious continuator of the Antiquities. The copy referred to was in 1848 in the possession of Mr. H. G. Bohn, London, and offered by him for the small sum of £12 12*s.*

3. In conjunction with Mr. Nicholson, New Directory for the East Indies, 4to. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Biography of Herbert, supposed to be written by Richard Gough, in Gent. Mag., lxv., Pt. 1, 261; and Gent. Mag., lxxii. 418.

Herbert, William. Antiq. of the Inns of Court and Chancery, Lon., 1804, r. 8vo; l. paper, 4to. He pub. Sir Reginalde, a Romance, &c., 1803, 12mo; and a Series of Views from the Palace of Lambeth, 1805; both in conjunction with Edward Wedlake Brayley: see both the names in Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Herbert, Hon. and Very Rev. William, D.C.L., 1778–1847, third son of Henry, Earl of Carnarvon, and Lady Elizabeth Alicia Maria Wyndham, eldest daughter of Charles, Earl of Egremont, was born at Highclere Castle, Bucks, and educated at Eton, and at Christ Church and Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A., 1802, B. and D.C.L., 1808, and became a Fellow of Merton College. After a successful practice as a member of Doctors' Commons, and a brilliant career in the House of Commons, he determined to take holy orders, and in 1814 was presented to the Rectory of Spofforth, and appointed Dean of Manchester in 1840. 1. Edited Musæ Etonenses; a Selection of Greek and Latin Poetry, by Etonians, 1795, 2 vols. 8vo. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1314. 2. Ossiani Darthula, Græcè reddita; Accedunt Miscellanea, 1801, 8vo. 3. Select Icelandic Poetry; trans. from the originals, with Notes; Translations from the German, Danish, &c.; to which is added Miscellaneous Poetry, 1814, 2 vols. 8vo. Reviewed by Sir Walter Scott, in Edin. Rev., ix. 211–223. A second part to each of these works was added in 1806. See Moir's Sketches of the Poetical Literature of the Past Half-Century. 4. Helga; a Poem, in 7 Cantos, with Notes, 1815, 8vo. See Edin. Rev., xxv. 146–168; Moir, *ubi supra.* 5. Hedin, or The Spectre of the Tomb; a Tale from the Danish History, 1820. 6. Serms., 1820, 12mo. 7. The Wizard Wanderer of Jutland, a Tragedy; and Julia Montalbin, a Tale, 1822. 8. The Guahiba; a Tale, 1822. 9. A Letter to the Chairman of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Game-Laws, 1823. See article by Rev. Sydney Smith, in Edin. Rev., xxxix. 43–54. 10. Iris; a Latin Ode, 1826. 11. Amaryllidaceæ, with a Treatise on Cross-bred Vegetables, 1837, r. 8vo. Mr. Herbert pub. several other works on botany and natural history, and a number of papers in horticultural and botanical periodicals. He was also one of the earliest contributors to the Edinburgh Review. 12. I. Attila, King of the Huns, or the Triumph of Christianity: an Epic Poem; II. Attila and his predecessors: a Historical Treatise, 1838, 8vo.

"A production displaying a union of acuteness and erudition with great poetical talents."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., 1854, iii. 39, n.

"A work conceived in a grand and simple spirit, and abounding in passages finely imagined and finely expressed. Few poems which have appeared within the last twenty years evince a more thorough preparation on the part of the writer, a deeper study of the subject, or a more just and masculine taste. It is not possible to take up a single book of the poem without being frequently reminded of Milton's best points,—his sublimity and his purity." —*Edin. Rev.*

"Attila was the last and most ambitious production of Herbert; his most laboured but not his most successful one. The fire of his youthful enthusiasm had been gradually burning out; and this he endeavoured, but vainly, to atone for by a strict adherence to Aristotelian rules, backed by the Gallican codicils of Boileau and Bossu."—Moir: *ubi supra.* See Gent. Mag., April, 1839.

13. Christian, a Poem; and Sylva Recentiores, 1846, 8vo. 14. Miscellaneous Works, excepting those on Botany and Natural History, with Addits. and Corrections by the Author. Contents: Horæ Scandicæ, or Works (Poetical) relating to Old Scandinavian Literature; Horæ Pieriæ, or Poetry on various subjects; Sylvarum Liber; Reviews, Sermons, &c., 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.

"It is not often that we meet with a writer whose attainments are so various, and at the same time so accurate and profound, as those of the one now before us; while it has been the lot of few to fill, at various periods, stations in society which are generally reserved for those professionally educated for them alone, and from

> which they seldom depart; but we have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Herbert as an orator in the House of Commons, we have heard him as an advocate at the Bar, and we have listened to him as a preacher in the pulpit. As an author, we have found him in walks of science and literature very remote from each other, not often trodden by the same person, yet always marking his progress by the light he has thrown on his subjects, and, as it appears to us, showing both diligence and accuracy in recording facts, and philosophical discretion in reasoning from them."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, 1843, Pt. 1, 115–133, *q. v.*; see also 1847, Pt. 2, 425–426.

Herbert, William, Librarian to the Corporation of London. The Hist. of the Twelve Great Livery Companies of London, Lon., 1837, 2 vols. 8vo. New ed., 1846, 8vo and r. 8vo.

> "We feel, in conclusion, fully justified in declaring that Mr. Herbert has by this publication proved himself worthy of the office of Archivist and Historiographer to the City of London."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., April*, 1834.

Also highly commended by the Athenæum, Spectator, Examiner, &c., and largely quoted in the Penny Magazine, Pictorial Hist. of England, &c.

Herbst, J., Lutheran pastor, Gettysburg. 1. Evangelisches Magazin, editor, 1830. 2. Inaugural Address of S. S. Schmucker, translated into German, 1826.

Herckeman, Elias. A Voyage to the Kingdom of Chili, in America. See Churchill's Voyages, p. 503, 1704.

Herd, David, 1732–1810, a native of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire, Scotland. Collection of Ancient and Modern Scottish Songs, Heroic Ballads, &c., 1769, 1 vol.; 1772, 2 vols. 12mo; 1776, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "The first classical collection [of Scottish Songs.]"—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

See Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; Scots' Mag., July, 1810.

Herdman, John, M.D. Profess. works, 1795–1809.

Herdman, Wm. Serm., Lon., 1794, 8vo.

Herdson, Hen. Ars Mnemonica, Lat. et Eng., Lon., 1651, '57, 12mo. See an account of this work in Feinagle's Art of Memory. It seems to have been pub. separately in Latin and in English, both Lon., 1651, 12mo. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 914.

Hereford, Bishop. Legacy; or, A Short Determination of all Controversies with the Papists, by God's Holy Word, 1677, 4to.

Hereford, Rev. Charles. 1. Hist. of France, 5 vols. 8vo. Anon. 2. Hist. of Rome, 3 vols. 8vo. Anon. 3. Abridgt. of Gibbon's Hist., 2 vols. 8vo. Anon. 4. Abridgt. of Hume's Hist., 2 vols. 8vo. Anon.

Hergest, Wm. 1. Christian Chastitie. 2. Expos. of the 7th Commandment, Lon., 1580, 4to.

Hering, Constantine, M.D., b. January 1, 1800, at Oschatz, in Saxony, studied in Zittau, Leipzig, Dresden, and Wuerzburg, obtained in 1826 the degree of Doct. of Med., Surgery, and Obstetrics; was sent under the protection of the government, for the purpose of making scientific researches, to Surinam, S. America; came to Phila., Jan. 1834, and has resided mostly there since as a practising physician and lecturer on homœopathy. He is a member of the Acad. of Nat. Sciences in Phila. since 1830, of several similar societies, and nearly all homœopathic academies and societies in the world. Has been a contributor to homœopathic journals, (Archives of Stapf, 1827–46; Gazette of Leipzig; Journal of Buchner; British Quarterly; and Clinical Gazette.) Co-editor of the Medical Correspondent, Allentown, 1835, '36; the Miscellanies on Homœopathy, Phila., 1839; N. Am. Homœopathic Quarterly, N. York, 1851, '52; and the Homœopathic News, a monthly, Phila., since 1854. Author of—1. Rise and Progress of Homœopathy, Phila., 1834; trans. into English by Matlack, 1834; into Dutch by Rosenstein, Rotterdam, 1836; into Swedish, 1853. 2. The Historical Necessity of Homœopathy, Allentown, 1835, (Germ.) 3. Homœopathic Hatchels, Jena, 1845. 4. Proposals to Kill Homœopathy, Leipzig, 1846, (a Satire.) 5. Suggestions for the Proving of Drugs on the Healthy, Phila., 1853. 6. The Effects of Snake-poison, Allentown and Leipzig, r. 8vo, 1837; with an Introduction on the study of Materia Medica; trans. into English, in British Quarterly, 1844. 7. Domestic Physician: since 1837, six eds. of the last, Phila., 1858; two in Great Britain; ten in Germany; trans. into the French, Italian, Spanish, and other languages, with a circulation of more than 50,000 copies.

> "Dr. Hering's Guide we have always considered the best and most original of the domestic works."—*Brit. Quar. Jour. of Hom.*, April, 1856.

8. American Drug Provings, Leipzig, Winter, 1853, vol. i.; vol. ii. in press. 9. One of the authors of the pamphlet The Voluntary System of Medical Education instituted by the Independent Medical School of Pa., 1854, Phila.

> "The most important of his toxicological researches are the proving, by a long series of experiments, that the poison of snakes has, when taken inwardly, likewise a decided influence on the human economy, contradictory to the assertions of all other authors; further, that heat, in a bearable degree, destroys its poisonous qualities, and is thus the best remedy after a bite, applied locally at a distance from the wound, much better than brandy taken inwardly, which, however, in some cases may be united with it. He found that alcohol extracts a salt from the snake-poison, which has in some cases of bites, and in a great many diseases, as apoplexy, paralysis, typhus, quinsy, etc., a curative influence. This discovery he applied to the saliva of the mad dog, and prevented hydrophobia by application of heat near the wound, which proved more effectual and certain than the process of burning it out, because the latter forms a scurf, which, as a non-conductor of heat, may protect the poison. From the same virus he found that alcohol also extracts a chemical compound, which has thus far seemed to be effectual as a remedy in preventing and curing hydrophobia. The same method has successfully been applied to small-pox and other contagious diseases of men and animals, according to the reports of numerous physicians. He was the first to propose sulphur as a preventive of Asiatic Cholera (1848) when applied as a powder between the stockings and the soles of the feet, it being absorbed, and, without disturbing the intestines, exhaled at the pores of the skin as sulphuretted hydrogen, (blackening bright silver even on the forehead.) This process protects against cholera, and may perform the same use in other miasmas."

Hering, Francis, M.D. See HERRING.

Heriot, George, Postmaster-General of British North America. 1. Descriptive Poem, written in the W. Indies, Lon., 1781, 4to. 2. Hist. of Canada, 1804, 8vo. 3. Travels through the Canadas, 1807, 4to.

Heriot, John, R.N., 1760–1833, brother of the preceding, was connected with the newspapers The Oracle, The World, The Sun, and The True Briton. 1. The Sorrows of the Heart; a Novel, 1787, 2 vols. 2. The Half-pay Officer; a Novel, 1788, 3 vols. 8vo. 3. Hist. Sketch of Gibraltar, Lon., 1792, 8vo. 4. The Battle of the Nile, 1792. See Lon. Gent. Mag., Aug. 1833.

Herissant, Dr. Experiments with the Poison of Lamas and of Ticunas; Phil. Trans., 1741.

Herle, Charles, 1598–1659, Rector of Winwick, Lancashire. Serms., &c., 1642, '43, '44, '46, '55.

Herman, an Anglo-Norman poet, *temp.* Henry II. and Richard II., has attributed to him a Life of Tobit, which is a poem of about 1400 lines, a poem entitled *Les Joies de Notre Dame*, and some other pieces. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., and authorities there cited.

Herman, Thomas. Critical Cat. of the Pictures of the British Institution, Lon., 1807, 8vo.

Herndon, Mrs. Mary E., of Kentucky. 1. Louisa Elton; a Nov., Phila., 1853. 2. Oswyn Dudley, Cin., 1855.

Herndon, Wm. L., Lieut., U.S. Navy, lost in the wreck of the Central America, 1857. Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon, with maps and plates, Washington, D.C., 1854, 8vo. Of this work 40,000 copies were pub. by order of the U.S. Government. Lieut. Gibbon, who was also an officer of the Expedition, pub. a continuation, of which as many copies were printed.

Herne, John. 1. Law of Conveyances, Lon., 1656, '58, '88, 8vo. 2. The Pleader, 1657, fol. 3. Assurancer, 1658, 8vo. 4. Sewers, 1659, 4to. 5. Charitable Uses, 1660, '63, 8vo.

Herne, Samuel. See HEARNE.

Herne, Thomas, d. 1722, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, a native of Suffolk, pub. several theological works, among which were an account of the Bangorian Controversy to the end of 1719, and an account of books, &c. on the Trinitarian Controversy from 1712–20. See Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C.

Hernon, G. D. Louisa; or, The Black Tower, 1803, 2 vols.

Heron, John. Custom Laws in Ireland, Dubl., 1818, 8vo

Heron, John. Fruitfull Dialogues treatyng upon the Baptisme of Chyldren, Worcest., 1551. It is believed that Heron is a misprint for John Sennonoys Veron, or Vernon.

Heron, M. The Conflict; a Nov., 1793, Lon., 2 vols. 12mo.

Heron, Rt. Hon. Sir Richard. 1. Table of the Families of Heron, 1797, fol. 2. Family of Heron of Newark-upon-Trent, Lon., 1803, 4to.

Heron, Robert, 1764–1807, a native of New Galloway, Scotland, a man of improvident habits and considerable talents, wrote and trans. a number of works, of which the best-known are:—1. Journey in the Western Counties of Scotland, 1793, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Hist. of Scotland, 1794–99, 6 vols. 8vo. 3. Universal Geography, 1798, 4 vols. 8vo. 4. The Comforts of Life, 1807. He was editor and contributor to several periodicals. See Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; Murray's Lit. Hist. of Galloway; Disraeli's Calamities of Authors; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Miller's Fly-Leaves, 1st Series, 36.

Heron, Robert. Letters of Literature, Lon., 1783, '84, '85, 8vo. This was a name assumed by John Pinkerton, subsequently a well-known writer.

Herport, Rev. Brian. Truths of Importance to the Happiness of Mankind, Legal Oaths, &c., Lon., 1768, 8vo.

Herreken, N. T. Confidence in God, &c., 1804.

Herrey, Robert F. Bible Concordances, Lon., 1578, 4to.

Herrick, Joseph, of Colchester. 1. Salvation possible to the Vilest Sinners, Lon., 1842, 18mo. 2. Salvation Certain and Complete, 1847, 32mo. 3. Greatness of God's Mercy, 1847, 18mo.

Herrick, Heyrick, Hearick, or **Hireck, Robert,** 1591–1662? a divine and a very eminent poet, descended from Eric, a Danish chief *temp.* Alfred the Great, was a native of Cheapside, London. He studied at Cambridge, was presented to the living of Dean Prior, Devonshire, in 1629; was deprived by Cromwell in 1648; and reinstated in his living by Charles II. in 1660. 1. Hesperides; or, The Works, both Humane and Divine, of Robert Herrick, Lon., 1648, 8vo. To this vol. was appended his "Noble Numbers; or, his Pieces wherein (among other things) he sings the Birth of Christ, and sighs for his Saviour's Sufferings on the Cross," 1647, pp. 79. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 340, £8 8s.

"These two books of poetry made him much admired in the time when they were published, especially by the generous and boon-loyalists among whom he was numbered as a sufferer."—*Athen. Oxon.*

2. Select Poems from the Hesperides, with Occasional Remarks by J. N(ott, D.D.)., Bristol, 1810, sm. 8vo, pp. 253. 3. The Works of Robert Herrick, Edin., 1823, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 4. Lon., 1825, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 5. Hesperides, and Selected Works, by C. Short, 1839, 12mo. 6. Hesperides, 1844, 2 vols. 24mo. 7. 1846, 2 vols. 12mo. 8. 1846, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 9. Selections for Translations into Latin Verse, 1848, 12mo. 10. Hesperides, 1850, 18mo. 11. 1852. 12. 1856, 2 vols. 12mo.

"Herrick's *Hesperides* is a vol. of equal rarity and merit. Several of his poems have been revived in modern collections: the best perhaps will be found in Drake's *Literary Hours;* those which more especially relate to himself and his family, in Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire, where also are several of his letters."—*Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.*, iii. 251.

Among the best-known of his pieces are Cherry Ripe, Gather the Rose-buds where ye may, To Blossoms, To Daffodils, The Kiss, To Corinna, Poems to and upon Julia, To Primroses filled with Morning Dew, To Find God, and A Thanksgiving for his House.

Herrick is a most exquisite poet, but, unfortunately, delighted in the wanderings of a libertine muse. To quote the language of Dr. Drake, in the work just referred to:

"So injudiciously are the contents of his volume disposed, and so totally divested of order and propriety, that it would almost seem the poet wished to pollute and bury his best effusions in a mass of nonsense and obscenity. Nine persons out of ten who should casually dip into the collection would, in all probability, after glancing over a few trifling epigrams, throw it down with indignation, little apprehending it contained many pieces of a truly moral and pathetic, and of an exquisitely rural and descriptive, strain. Such, however, is the case."—*Literary Hours*, 1820, i. 14: and see ii. 353–387.

We quote some other opinions respecting the characteristics of this favourite poet.

Phillips, rather coldly, allows him to have shown occasionally "a pretty flowery and pastoral gale of fancy," (Theatrum Poetarum;) but another contemporary critic assures us, with more vehemence than elegance, that

". . . . . Horace,
He was but a sour-ass,
And good for nothing but lyric;
There's but one to be found
In all English ground
Writes so well, who is hight Robert Herrick."
Naps upon Parnassus, (1658.)

But let us look a little into the verdict of modern criticism:

"He has much of the lively grace that distinguishes Anacreon and Catullus, and approaches also, with a less cloying monotony, to the Basia of Joannes Secundus. Herrick has as much variety as the poetry of kisses can well have; but his love is in a very slight degree that of sentiment, or even any intense passion; his mistresses have little to recommend them, even in his own eyes, save their beauties, and none of these are omitted in his catalogues. Yet he is abundant in the resources of verse: without the exuberant gaiety of Suckling, or, perhaps, the delicacy of Carew, he is sportive, fanciful, and generally of polished language."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

"More than any eminent writer of that day, Herrick's collection requires careful sifting; but there is so much fancy, so much delicacy, so much grace, that a good selection would well repay the publisher. Bits there are that are exquisite; as when, in enumerating the cates composing Oberon's Feast, in his Fairy-land, he includes, among a strange farrago of unimaginable dishes,

"'The broke heart of a nightingale
O'ercome in music.'

Some of his pieces, too, contain curious illustrations of the customs, manners, and prejudices of our ancestors. . . . . But his real delight was among flowers and bees, and nymphs and cupids; and certainly these graceful subjects were never handled more gracefully."—Mary Russell Mitford: *Recollec. of a Literary Life.*

"Herrick's vein of poetry is very irregular: but where the ore is pure it is of high value. . . . To his Hesperides, or Works Human and Divine, he added some pieces on religious subjects, where his volatile genius was not in her element."—*Campbell's Notices of the British Poets.*

"Herrick possessed a vigour of fancy, a warmth of feeling, a soundness of sense, and an ease of versification, sufficient to rank him very high in the scale of English minor poets."—*Lon. Quar Rev.*, iv. 167–174.

"He displays considerable facility of simple diction, and considerable variety of lyrical versification. He is successful in imitating the sprightliness of Anacreontic gaiety and the lucid neatness of the ancient anthologists."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, xlv. 782–794, *q. v.*: see also xxxiv. 123.

"Forgetting the impurities of our author, and estimating the chaste effusions of his felicitous genius, we do not hesitate to pronounce him the very best of English Lyric Poets. He is the most joyous and gladsome of bards; singing, like the grasshopper, as if he would never grow old. He is as fresh as the spring, as blithe as summer, and as ripe as autumn. We know of no English poet who is so *abandonné*, as the French term it, who so wholly gives himself up to his present feelings, who is so much heart and soul in what he writes, and this not on one subject only, but on all subjects alike. . . . His poems resemble a luxuriant meadow, full of king-cups and wild-flowers, or a July firmament sparkling with a myriad of stars."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev.*, v. 156–180, 1822.

See also Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, 4th ed., 1854, iii. 43; Gent. Mag., lxvi., Pt. 1, 384, 461, 463; Pt. 2, 645, 736; lxvii., Pt. 1, 102.

The Herricks of New England are descended from the ancient family which claims the poet; and A Genealogical Register of the name and family of Herrick was pub. by Jedediah Herrick, in 1846, at Bangor, Maine.

The poetry of Herrick had been wellnigh forgotten until about the commencement of the present century, when, by the exertions of Dr. Nott, Dr. Drake, Mr. Ellis, and a writer in the Gent. Mag. for 1796, (see *ante*,) he secured a popularity which seems likely to remain permanent among the disciples of the school of English Lyric Poetry. If we are deemed unnecessarily harsh in our condemnation of those licentious strains which disfigure the beauty of so many pages of Herrick's HESPERIDES, we need do no more than record the author's own mature verdict on these frequent transgressions against good taste and good morals:

"For these my unbaptized rhymes,
Writ in my wild unhallowed times,—
For every sentence, clause, and word,
That's not inlaid with thee, O Lord!—
Forgive me, God, and blot each line
Out of my book that is not thine:
But if 'mongst all thou findest one
Worthy thy benediction,
That one of all the rest shall be
The glory of my work and me."

It is well thus to repent of an offence: but far better would it have been never to have offended!

Herries, John. Elements of Speech, Lon., 1773, 8vo. This work has elicited high commendation.

Herries, John Charles. 1. Financial and Commercial Affairs, 1797, 8vo. 2. State of Europe, 1802, 8vo. 3. Instructions for Cavalry, 1804–05, 2 vols. 8vo.

Herring, or **Hering, Francis,** M.D., pub. a Latin poem, three works on the Plague, &c., Lon., 1603–65.

Herring, Richard. Paper and Paper-Making, Lon., 1855, 8vo. See Longman's Notes on Books, Nov. 30, 1855, p. 44.

Herring, Thomas, D.D., 1691–1757, a native of Walsoken, Norfolk, educated at Jesus College, Cambridge; Fellow of Corpus Christi College, 1716; Rector of Rettenden, Essex, and of Barclay, Hertfordshire, 1722; Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, 1726; Dean of Rochester, 1731; Bishop of Bangor, 1737; trans. to York, 1743, and to Canterbury, 1747. 1. Letter to the Bishops of his province, Lon., 1748, 8vo. 2. Serm. on Acts xxvi. 18, Oxon., 1756, 4to. 3. Seven Serms. on Public Occasions, with a Memoir by Wm. Duncombe, Lon., 1763, 8vo.

"Elegant, spirited, and masterly."—*Lon. Critical Rev.*

4. Letters to Wm. Duncombe, 1728–57, 12mo, 1777.

Herring, Thomas, Preb. of York, and Rector of Cullesden, Surrey. Serm., Lon., 1765, 4to.

Herringham, W. Serm., 1804.

Herriott, George. See HERIOT.

Herrman, T. C. Inhabitants of Russia; Thom. Ann. Philos., iii. 165, 438, 1814.

Herschel, Caroline Lucretia, 1750–1848, sister and assistant of the distinguished astronomer, Dr. William Herschel, was also a native of Hanover, where she resided until her twenty-second year, when she joined her brother

William, then a musician, at Bath, in England. On her brother's death, in 1822, she returned to Hanover, after a residence in England of more than half a century. She made a number of astronomical discoveries, (see Gent. Mag., April, 1848,) and gave to the world—1. A Catalogue of 561 stars observed by Flamsteed. 2. A General Index of Reference to every Observation of every Star inserted in the British Catalogue; with introductory and explanatory remarks to each of them, by Wm. Herschel, LL.D. These two works were pub. together in one vol. by the Royal Society, Lon., 1798, fol. Miss Herschel also completed the reduction and arrangement of a Zone-Catalogue of all the nebulæ and clusters of stars observed by her brother in his sweeps,—a work which was rewarded by the Gold Medal of the Astronomical Society of London, in 1828. Miss H. also pub. An Account of a New Comet, Phil. Trans., 1787; Discovery of a New Comet, Phil. Trans., 1796.

"A lady eminent for her scientific knowledge and unwavering perseverance in astronomical discovery."—*Hannah M. Bouvier's Familiar Astronomy, Phila.*, 1857, 8vo, p. 191; and see p. 235–236: see also Dr. J. P. Nichol's Architecture of the Heavens; Baily's Life of Flamsteed; Gent. Mag., April, 1848.

Miss Bouvier's Familiar Astronomy—just referred to—has elicited warm commendations from distinguished authorities; and it will be found an invaluable assistant and an agreeable companion in every family, school, or private library.

Herschel, Sir John Frederick William, D.C.L., Master of the Mint since 1850, an eminent astronomer, b. 1790, at Slough, near Windsor, England, is the only son of the distinguished astronomer, Sir William Herschel. After completing his studies at St. John's College, Cambridge, and attaining great distinction as a mathematician, he naturally turned his attention to the noble science which had already made his name immortal. His success in this brilliant field of investigation is too well known to call for much comment at our hands. In 1838 he was made a baronet; in 1839 created a D.C.L. of Oxford; and in 1842 elected Lord-Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen. In addition to many papers pub. in the Transactions of the Royal Society and of the Astronomical Society, a reconstruction (in conjunction with Peacock) of Lacroix's treatise on the Differential Calculus, editing Spence's Mathematical Essays, and contributing treatises on Sound, Light, and Physical Astronomy, to the Encyclopædia Metropolitana, and other essays to various journals, Sir John Herschel has given to the world the following valuable works: 1. A Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy, Lon., 1830, 12mo, pp. 372; vol. xiv. of Lardner's Cyc. New ed., 1851, 12mo.

"Without doing more than alluding to the delight with which this work has been several times perused by the writer of these pages, he can assure the reader that he has frequently heard the most eminent scientific men speak of it as a singularly beautiful, accurate, and masterly performance. Its author will be universally admitted to be consummately qualified for such an undertaking,—as far as the union of exact and profound science with elegant and varied accomplishments and refined taste can be considered as constituting such qualification. The style is severely chaste, and not obscured by technicalities."—*Warren's Law Studies*, 2d ed., 1845, 196–197.

An eminent modern authority, referring to Professor Playfair's abstract—in his Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.—of the second book of Bacon's Novum Organum, and the commentator's illustrations from modern science, remarks:

"Sir John Herschel, in his admirable Discourse on Natural Philosophy, has added a greater number from still more recent discoveries, and has also furnished such a luminous development of the difficulties of the Novum Organum as had been vainly hoped for in former times."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., 1854, vol. ii. 412; see also same vol., 411, n., 442, n.

"This discourse, as a collection of important facts interesting to every human being, is without a rival. The whole is a masterpiece, that reflects the highest honour on the author, not less as a philosopher than as a man."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

See Lon. Quar. Rev., lxxxviii. 374–407; lxxxv. 3.

"Sir John Herschel is eminently qualified for this task, being a distinguished example of a person possessing a profound and complete knowledge of almost every branch of physics."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

2. A Treatise on Astronomy, 1833, 12mo; vol. xliii. of Lardner's Cyc.

"We recommend it to the attention of everybody who wishes to become acquainted with the sublime truths of astronomy, without having his mind harassed by the technical details which render almost all other works of the kind repulsive to the general reader."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.* See Edin. Rev., lviii. 164–198.

3. A Treatise on Physical Astronomy, 4to. 4. Results of Astronomical Observations made during the years 1834, '35, '36, '37, '38, at the Cape of Good Hope; being the completion of a Telescopic Survey of the whole Surface of the Visible Heavens, commenced in 1825, 4to, 1847.

"The work whose title we have placed at the head of this article forms the record of the completion of the greatest astronomical enterprise that was ever undertaken by the members of one family. It was begun about seventy years ago, by Sir William Herschel, the father, assisted by his sister Caroline and his brother Alexander, and continued by him, with little or no interruption, almost down to the close of a very long life. . . . In 1825 it was resumed by his son."—*Edin. Rev.*, lxxxviii. 104–143.

Read this valuable paper; also articles in Lon. Quar. Rev., lxxxv. 1–31 · N. Brit. Rev., viii. 263, (same art. in Liv. Age, xvi. 577–596;) Amer. Jour. of Sci., 2d Ser., v. 86.

5. Outlines of Astronomy, 1849, 8vo. This may be considered an enlarged ed. of No. 2. 5th ed., thoroughly revised and corrected to the existing state of astronomical science, 1858, 8vo. See Lon. Quar. Rev., lxxxv. 3, 31; Church of Eng. Quar. Rev.; Lon. Evangel. Rev.; Lon. Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xxvi. 576; Bost. Chris. Exam., xlvii. 268; Lon. Athenæum, May 26, 1849; Lon. Examiner, May 19, 1849.

"We take our leave of this remarkable work, which we hold to be, beyond a doubt, the most remarkable of the works in which the laws of astronomy and the appearances of the heavens are described to those who are not mathematicians nor observers, and recalled to those who are. . . . It is the reward of men who can descend from the advancement of knowledge to care for its diffusion, that their works are essential to all.—that they become the manuals of the proficient as well as the text-books of the learner."—*Lon. Athenæum, ubi supra.*

6. A Manual of Scientific Enquiry, 1849, p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1851, p. 8vo. Edited by Sir John F. W. Herschel. Pub. by Authority of the Lords-Commissioners of the Admiralty. Prepared for the use of H. M. Navy, and for travellers in general. The treatises in this vol.—which are by the editor, Sir W. J. Hooker, Sir H. De La Beche, Lt.-Col. Sabine, Drs. Whewell, Pritchard, and Bryson, and Messrs. Airy, Beechey, Hamilton, Darwin, Mallet, Birt, Owen, and Porter—were drawn up at the request of the late Lord Auckland, in accordance with a memorandum by the Lords of the Admiralty. It may well be believed that such a volume is literally invaluable.

"The reader has the pith of the matter by the shortest cut, and pretty much as a professional pupil would be taught by a *practical* man. He is told to do the easiest things, and how to do them; and, what might not always be gotten from a practical man, indications are often given of the principles of the science, and the best elementary books are pointed out. A Manual of Scientific Enquiry will not only be found an admirable book for its express object, but may be used advantageously by all travellers, and perused with interest at home."—*Lon. Spectator.* See also Lon. M. Herald, 1849.

7. Essays from the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, with Addresses and other Pieces, 1857, 8vo.

Great as are the obligations of the world to Sir John Herschel, the public are not willing to abandon the hope of further illustrations of the noble science of which he is so erudite a professor. To adopt the language of an ardent admirer of his works,

"If his day of laborious observation be over, we trust that of thought and speculation will continue."—*Lon. Athen., ubi supra.*

Herschel, Sir William, LL.D., 1738–1822, one of the most illustrious of astronomers, was a native of Hanover, the son of a musician, who educated his five sons to the same profession. At the age of fourteen William was placed in the band of the Hanoverian Foot Guards; but, dissatisfied with this humble position, he determined to try his fortune in England, where he arrived about the end of 1757. Whilst busily employed as a teacher of music, he yet found leisure for the prosecution of his studies in mathematics, and especially in astronomy, for which science he entertained an enthusiastic attachment. Having succeeded, after many trials, in making a number of excellent telescopes, he commenced his observations in 1776, and continued them with unwearied zeal. At length, in 1781, he discovered what he at first thought a comet, but what proved to be a new planet,—the Georgium Sidus, now called Uranus, from its being next to Saturn. For a detailed account of the results of his observations—which were continued until within a few months of his death—we must refer the reader to the list of his papers in Phil. Trans., 1780–1820; contrib. to Nich. Jour. and to Trans. Astron. Soc.; Arago's account of Herschel in the Annuaire, 1842; Annual Biography, Lon., 1823; Gent. Mag., Sept. 1822; Chambers's Journal; For. Quar. Rev., xxxi. 438; Edin. Philos. Jour., April, 1823; Edin. Encyc., art. Astronomy; Edin. Rev., i. 426; Niles's (Balt.) Reg., ii. 154; N. Y. Eclec. Mus., ii. 556. See also HERSCHEL, CAROLINE LUCRETIA; HERSCHEL, SIR JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM.

In 1786 Herschel received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford; in 1816 he was knighted, and in 1820 elected the first President of the Astronomical Society.

"As an astronomer he was surpassed by no one of the present age; and the depth of his scientific research and extent of his observations rendered him perhaps second only to the immortal Newton."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, *ubi supra.*

But we must not forget to quote the eloquent tribute of the historian of modern Europe to the merits of the illustrious subject of our notice:

> "Herschel, by multiplying with incredible labour and skill the powers of the telescope, was enabled to look further into space than man had ever done before, discover a world hitherto unseen in the firmament, and, in the Georgium Sidus, add a 'new string to the lyre of heaven.'"—*Alison's Hist. of Europe*, 1815–52, chap. v.

Herschell, Philip. Strictures on the past Hist. of the Jews, and on the future Prospects of that People, Lon., 1831, 12mo.

Herschell, Ridley H. 1. Sketch of the Present State and Future Expectations of the Jews, 1833, Lon.; 4th ed., 1837, 18mo. See Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 1255. 2. Reasons why I, a Jew, have become a Catholic, and not a Roman Catholic, Lon., 1842, 8vo.

Herser, T. Poems, Rural and Domestic, 1812, 8vo.

Hertell, Thomas. The Demurrer; or, Proofs of Error in the Decisions of the Supreme Ct. of N. York, N. York, 8vo.

Hertford, Marquis of. See Seymour, William.

Hertslet, Lewis. Treaties, &c. between G. Brit. and Foreign Powers, Lon., 1820–51, 8 vols. 8vo. A work of great value, compiled from authentic documents.

Herty, Thomas. 1. Digest of the Laws of Maryland to Nov. 1797, Balt., 1799, 8vo. 2. Digest of the Laws of the U. States, 1789–99, 8vo, 1800.

Herve, Peter. 1. How to enjoy Paris, 1816, 2 vols. 2. The New Picture of Paris, Lon., 1829, 12mo.

Hervey, Mrs., of Aiton. 1. The Mourtray Family; a Nov., Lon., 1810; 3d ed., 1813, 4 vols. 2. Anabel, 1813, 4 vols. 12mo. 3. Auberry Stanhope, 1815, 3 vols.

Hervey, Lord Arthur, Rector of Ickworth, and Curate of Horringer. 1. Serms. for the Sundays and Principal Holydays throughout the Year, Lon., 1851, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "They are plain and unaffected productions, intended for rural congregations, and well adapted to them."—*Lon. Guardian.*

2. The Genealogies of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, Camb., 1853, 8vo.

> "The production of a thorough scholar."—*Brit. Quar. Rev.*
>
> "A valuable storehouse of information on this important subject."—*Jour. of Sacred Lit.*

3. The Inspiration of Holy Scripture: 5 Serms. preached before the University, Dec. 1855, 8vo, 1856.

Hervey, Christopher. Letters from Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Germany, in 1759–61, Lon., 1785, 3 vols. 8vo.

Hervey, Mrs. Eleonora Louisa. See Hervey, Mrs. Thomas Kibble.

Hervey, Frederic. 1. The Naval Hist. of G. Britain, Lon., 1779, 8vo. This work does not occupy a high rank. 2. Geography, 1785, fol.

Hervey, George Winfred. 1. The Principles of Courtesy, N. York, 1852, 12mo. 2. Rhetoric of Conversation, 1853, 12mo.

> "In this volume, by an American writer, will be found much sensible and entertaining counsel, and illustrations historical and biographical."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

See Lon. Athenæum, 1854, p. 405.

Hervey, J. The Castle of Tynemouth, 1806, 2 vols.

Hervey, James, 1713–14–1758, a profound scholar and exemplary divine, a native of Hardingstone, was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford; Curate of Dummer, Hampshire, about 1736; obtained the livings of Weston-Favel and Collingtree about 1752. Mr. Hervey pub. many occasional serms., and several works, of which the following are the best-known: 1. Meditations and Contemplations: vol. i., containing Meditations among the Tombs; Reflections on a Flower Garden; and a Descant on Creation, Lon., 1746, 8vo; vol. ii., containing Contemplations on the Night and Starry Heavens, and a Winter Piece, 1747, 8vo. Many eds. Generally bound together, and referred to as one work, under the title of Hervey's Meditations. Last ed., 1855, 12mo. In Blank Verse, by Thos. Newcomb, 1757, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Hervey's Meditations, with the Pilgrim's Progress, the Duty of Man, and the Bible, are commonly seen together on a shelf in the cottages in England."

The style of the Meditations is highly poetical, and abounds in imagery not always of the most classical description; but this floridity, which displeased the critics, enchanted the multitude. Southey remarks that the work is

> "Not more laudable in its purport than vicious in its style, and, therefore, one of the most popular that ever was written."

Another critic remarks:

> "I cannot help thinking that it reflects more honour on the religious turn and good dispositions of the present age, than on the public taste, that Mr. Hervey's Meditations have had so great currency. The pious and benevolent heart which is always displayed in them, and the lively fancy which, on some occasions, appears, justly merited applause; but the perpetual glitter of expression, the swoln imagery and strained description which abound in them, are ornaments of a false kind. I would, therefore, advise students of oratory to imitate Mr. Hervey's piety rather than his style; and, in all compositions of a serious kind, to turn their attention, as Mr. Pope says, 'from sounds to things, from fancy to the heart.'"—*Blair's Lects. on Rhet. and Belles-Lettres.*
>
> "Prosaic verse, everybody knows, is what anybody may write and nobody will endure; nor, in a polite age, can it, under any circumstances, be rendered attractive. But poetical prose, though the dullest, heaviest, clumsiest kind of literature, has, in some notorious instances, found more favour. . . . Some works of this description, however, have been extensively read in our refractory language; but their day is gone by. The pious sentiments of Hervey's Meditations recommended the fantastic style in which they were disguised to multitudes, who persuaded themselves that they were pleased because they supposed that, in such a case, they ought to be, with fine words and so many of them."—*Montgomery's Lects. on General Lit., Poetry, &c.*

And see extract from Williams's Christian Preacher, at conclusion of this article.

> "To attempt to describe all the beauties and perfections of his Contemplations and Dialogues would be as vain as to try to paint the beams of the sun in its meridian glory."—*Dr. Ryland's Cotton Mather.*

2. Remarks on Bolingbroke's Letters on History, 1753, 8vo. 3. Theron and Apasio; or, A Series of Dialogues and Letters on the most Important Subjects, Lon., 1753–55, 3 vols. 8vo. Many eds. New eds., 2 vols. 18mo; 2 vols. 8vo; 1 vol. 8vo; 1837, 1 vol. 8vo, pp. 690: see No. 6, *post.* This work advocates very strenuously the doctrine of the imputed righteousness of Christ, and in consequence thereof it was attacked by a number of writers. See Robert Sandeman's Letters on Theron and Aspasio, 4th ed., 1768, 2 vols. 8vo, where will be found an account of the progress of the controversy and of the principal pieces that were written against Theron and Aspasio; list of works on the subject in Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 760–761; authorities cited below.

4. VIII. Serms., Oxf., 1759, 12mo. 5. Hervey's Letters; with an Account of his Life and Death, 1760, Lon., 2 vols. 12mo; Berwick, 1770, 8vo. 6. XI. Letters to John Wesley, in answer to his Remarks on Theron and Aspasio; from the author's MS.; pub. by his brother, W. Hervey, Lon., 1764, 8vo. These Letters will be found in Tegg's ed. of Theron and Aspasio, 1837, 8vo, and perhaps in other eds.

> "In his letters to Wesley you have a most glorious and divine exposition of some striking passages."—Dr. Ryland.

7. Letters to Lady Shirley, 1782, 8vo, consists of 118 Letters, 1750–58. 8. Collected Works, ("genuine edition," containing the above works, and others,) Newcastle, 1806, 6 vols. 8vo. This ed. was pub. by Messrs. Rivington, whose predecessor pub. all of Hervey's works. Works, 1769, 6 vols. 8vo; 1790, 9 vols. cr. 8vo; 1797, 7 vols. 8vo. 9. Letters, Elegant, Interesting and Evangelical, Lon., 1811, 8vo. This may be considered as a 7th vol. of his Works. Hervey wrote a Preface for Burnham's Memorials of Pious Women, 1753, 8vo, (see p. 30 of this Dictionary,) and edited, with a Preface, an ed. of Jenks's Meditations, 1757. See Life of Hervey, prefixed to his Letters and to his Works; Beauties of Hervey, with his Life, 1782, 12mo; Dr. Ryland's Character and Letters of Hervey, 1791, 8vo; (very scarce, Dr. Ryland's son having bought all the copies he could procure, and destroyed them: copies have brought two guineas for libraries;) Life and Character of Hervey, by John Brown, 1822, 8vo; Herveiana, or graphic and literary Sketches of the Life and Writings of the Rev. James Hervey, Scarbro', 1822, 12mo; Bickersteth's Christian Student, 4th ed., Lon., 1844, fp. 8vo; Jamieson's Cyc. of Mod. Relig. Biog., 1853, p. 8vo.

> "In Hervey's works are displayed a firm faith in the divine testimony, and strong traits of benevolence, in a style too rich and ornamental: he, therefore, may be read to great profit, in order to strengthen our faith in the promises, to raise our affections towards heaven, and even to improve our style, when that verges to the contrary extreme of poverty, whether of expression, description, or figurative language; but a rich fancy without a critical judgment should beware of Hervey as a model."—*Williams's Christian Preacher.*

The reader will be pleased to have Hervey's own estimate of his abilities:

> "My friend," said he to Dr. Ryland, "I have not a strong mind; I have not powers fitted for arduous researches; but I think I have a power of writing in somewhat of a striking manner, so far as to please mankind and recommend my dear Redeemer."

He tells us that the first book which gave him "a clear light and understanding of the Gospel" was J. L. Zimmerman's Excellency of the Knowledge of Jesus Christ: "it is enriched with deep religious experience, and was his bosom companion." Trans. by Moses Browne, Lon., 1772, 12mo.

Hervey, John, Lord Hervey, of Ickworth, 1696–1743, indecently attacked, by the name of "Sporus," by Pope.

in the Prologue to the Satires, contributed to Middleton's Life of Cicero the translations from that author, wrote some of the best political pamphlets in defence of Sir Robert Walpole, a number of poetical pieces, and some miscellaneous compositions, for a list of which see Park's Walpole's R. & N. Authors. Also consult Brydges's Collin's Peerage; Bowles's Pope; Coxe's Memoirs of Walpole; Swift's Works. The Letters between Lord Hervey and Dr. Middleton concerning the Roman Senate were pub. from the original MSS., by Thomas Knowles, D.D., in 1778, 4to. The best of his lordship's poetical effusions are in Dodsley's Collection. There appeared in 1848, 2 vols. 8vo, edited by the Rt. Hon. J. W. Croker, from the family archives at Ickworth, Lord Hervey's Memoirs of the Court of George the Second and Queen Caroline. New ed., 1854, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "I know of no such near and intimate picture of the interior of a court. No other Memoirs that I have ever read bring us so immediately, so actually, into not merely the presence, but the company, of the personages of the royal circle.
>
> "Lord Hervey is, I may venture to say, almost the *Boswell* of George II. and Queen Caroline."—*Editor's Preface.*
>
> "These volumes are, in every sense of the word, the greatest accession to our English historical literature of a recent period made since the publication of PEPYS'S DIARY and WALPOLE'S MEMOIRS. The style, if we forgive a certain antithesis of manner, is good—the observations are from the fountain-head—the characters are remarkably well drawn—and the matter is curiously confirmatory of Walpole's Reminiscences, Letters, and Memoirs.
>
> "The Editor's notes are just what notes should be,—short, useful, generally accurate, and always to the point."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

See also Lon. Quar. Rev., lxxxii. 272; Edin. Rev., lxxxviii. 254; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xxiv. 184; Fraser's Mag., xxxvii. 665.

Hervey, Lady Mary, wife of the preceding, and daughter of Brigadier-General Nicholas Leppell, is often mentioned in Pope's and Horace Walpole's Works, and always with praise. Her Letters were pub., Lon., 1821, 8vo. They contain notices and anecdotes of Lords Chesterfield, Orford, Mulgrave, Stair, &c.; also of a number of ambassadors, divines, authors, &c. of the day.

Hervey, Hon. Thomas. 1. Letter to Sir T. Hanmer, Lon., 1741, 8vo. 2. Lett. to the Rev. Sir W. Bunbury, 1741, 8vo. 3. Lett. to Wm. Pitt, 1746, 8vo.

Hervey, Rev. Thomas. Elementa Christiana; the XXXIX. Articles proved to be agreeable to the Word of God, Kendall, 1791, 12mo.

> "An evangelical exposition of the Articles."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Hervey, Thomas Kibble, Editor of the Athenæum for about eight years, (prior to 1854,) b. in Manchester, England, 1804, has attained a considerable reputation for poetical and critical abilities. After receiving his education at Oxford and Cambridge, he devoted some time to legal studies, but soon abandoned Coke and Blackstone for the more congenial pursuit of letters. We may be permitted to express our surprise that one who has written with such success should have written so little.

1. Australia, and other Poems, Lon., 1824, 12mo.

> "Where almost every line is beautiful, selection is difficult; and were we to indulge our admiration, by selecting every part of this elegant poem which claims it, our extracts might subject us to the charge of piracy."—*British Critic, Aug.* 1824.

See also Metropolitan Review; Critical Gazette; New Monthly Mag.; Universal Review; Literary Chronicle; Literary Gazette; Somerset House Gazette.

2. The Poetical Sketch-Book, including a Third Edition of Australia, 1829, p. 8vo. Many of the poems in this collection were originally pub. in the Annuals of the day.

> "Floranthe, the most exquisite poem of its length almost ever written, opens the book. It is needless to make a selection from what is already so popular."—*Literary Gazette*, 1829, 360.

3. Illustrations of Modern Sculpture, with 18 Engravings, 1832, fol.

> "This charming work includes Baily's Eve at the Fountain, and Sleeping Nymph; Westmacott's Distressed Mother, and Happy Mother; Chantrey's Sleeping Children; Canova's Dancing Girl, Venus, and Beneficence; Flaxman's Michael and Satan, and Mercury and Pandora; Thorwaldsen's Hebe, &c."

4. The English Helicon, 1841, p. 8vo. 5. The Book of Christmas.

> "Every leaf of this book affords a feast worthy of the season."—*Dr. Hawks's (New York) Church Record.*

Mr. Hervey is also the author of a satirical poem entitled The Devil's Progress, and many popular pieces contributed to the pages of Friendship's Offering, (for some time edited by Mr. H.,) The Literary Souvenir, &c. See Blackwood's Magazine, xvii. 98–99, xix. 88–89; Men of the Time, Lon., 1856.

> "The genius of T. K. Hervey (for he has genius at once pathetic and refined) is not unallied to that of Pringle and Watts, but with a dash of Thomas Moore. He writes uniformly with taste and elaboration, polishing the careless and rejecting the crude; and, had he addressed himself more earnestly and unreservedly to the task of composition, I have little doubt, from several specimens he has occasionally exhibited, that he might have occupied a higher and more distinguished place in our poetical literature than he can be said to have attained. His Australia, and several of his lyrics, were juvenile pledges of future excellence which maturity can scarcely be said to have fully redeemed."—*Moir's Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*

Hervey, Mrs. Thomas Kibble, married in 1843 to the preceding, previously known as **Miss Eleonora Louisa Montagu,** was b. in 1811, at Liverpool, and is a daughter of George Conway Montagu, Esq., of Lackham, Wilts, a member of a collateral branch of the family of the Dukes of Manchester. Miss Montagu acquired celebrity at an early age by her poetical contributions to the Annuals and other periodicals. In 1839 she pub. The Landgrave, a Dramatic Poem, and since her marriage has given to the world—Margaret Russell, an Autobiography, 1849, fp. 8vo; The Double Claim, 1849, sq., 1853; The Pathway of the Fawn, 1851, sq., 1852; (see Athenæum, No. 1262;) Juvenile Calendar and Zodiac of Flowers; with twelve Illustrations of the Month, by Richard Doyle; new ed., 1855, 16mo.

> "One of the most charming gift-books for the young which we have ever met with."—*Non-conformist.*
>
> "Never has the graceful pencil of Mr. Doyle been more gracefully employed than in sketching the charming illustrations of this charming volume."—*London Sun.*

Heselrige, Sir Arthur, M.P., d. 1660, a Parliamentary commander. 1. Lett. concerning the Revolt and Recovery of Tinmouth Castle, Lon., 1648, 4to. 2. Lett. to W. Lenthal concerning a great Victory obtained by the Parliament Forces in Northumberland, fol., 1648.

Hesketh, Henry, D.D., Rector of Charlewood, Surrey. Serms., 1678–99.

Heskith, Thomas. Serms., 1699–1703.

Heskyns, Thomas, D.D. The Parliament of Chryste, &c. against M. Juell Brux, 1565, fol.; Antw., 1566, fol. This answer to Juell on the Eucharist was replied to by Dr. Fulke.

Heselden, W. S. Sails for Windmills, 1807, 8vo.

Heslop, Luke, D.D., Archdeacon of Bucks, and Rector of Bothal, Northumberland, pub. two Serms. and a Charge, 1807, 8vo, and some treatises on agriculture, &c., 1798–1805. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Hesse, E. Vocabulary of German, Lon., 1794, 12mo.

Hesse, Robert. Exhortation to the Sick, Lon., 1566, 8vo.

Hessel, John, 1814–1838, a Methodist minister. Memoirs of, from his Journal and Correspondence, by the Rev. Joshua Priestley, Lon., 1841, 12mo.

Hessey, James Augustus, D.C.L., Preacher to the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, and Head-Master of Merchant Taylors' School, has pub. Schema Rhetorica, Oxf., 1845, fol., a number of serms., &c. See Darling's Cyc. Bibl., vol. i. 1453.

Hester, John, Surgeon, London, pub. trans. of several medical works. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Heth, or **Hett, Thomas.** Confutation of an Astronomical Discourse, &c., Lon., 8vo. Written in answer to John Harvey.

Hetherington, William M., D.D., minister of Free St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, formerly minister of Torphichen. 1. Twelve Dramatic Sketches, p. 8vo.: see Blackwood's Mag., xxx. 250. 2. Roman History; reprinted from the 7th ed. Encyc. Brit., 1839, r. 12mo; with Topography and Statistics of Modern Rome, by Rev. J. Taylor. New ed., 1852, 12mo. Highly commended. 3. The Fulness of Time, 8vo.

> "Mr. Hetherington's very original and able treatise on the Fulness of Time."—*Southey's Doctor.*
>
> "The learned, argumentative, and eloquent work of the Rev W. M. Hetherington on the Fulness of Time."—DR. DUFF: *on India.*

See also The Christian Instructor, Presbyterian Review, Evangelical Mag.

4. Hist. of the Church of Scotland, 1841, 8vo; 3d ed. (1843, 8vo) carries the history to the period of the disruption, 1843; people's ed., 1848, r. 8vo. New ed., 1853, 2 vols. 8vo. See Bickersteth's C. S. 5. Hist. of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, 1843, fp. 8vo. See Bickersteth, *ubi supra.* 6. The Minister's Family; new ed., 1847, 12mo; 5th ed., 1851, 12mo. Highly commended by the Christian Ladies' Magazine, Edin. Advertiser, The Christian Instructor, Presbyterian Review.

We should not forget to acknowledge our obligations to Dr. Hetherington for his memoir of Wilson, the ornithologist, in Constable's Miscellany; see Blackwood's Mag., xxx. 250.

Hetley, Sir Thomas, Serjeant-at-Law. Reports in Common Pleas, 3 Car. I.–8 Car. I., 1627–32, Lon., 1657, fol. See Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 384, and authorities there cited; Wallace's Reporters, 3d ed., 1855, 196–197.

> "Sir Thomas Hetley's Reports are profitable for reading, he being one set apart for that purpose."

Hett, Thomas. See HETH.

Hett, Wm. Serms., &c., 1793–1818.

Heude, Lieut. Wm. A Voyage up the Persian Gulf, and a Journey from India to England, in 1817, Lon., 1819, 8vo.

Heugh, Hugh. 1. Serm., 1826, 8vo. 2. State of Religion in Geneva and Belgium, 1844, 12mo. 3. Life and Select Works, by Macgill, 1850, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1852, 2 vols. sm. 8vo.

Heurtley, Charles, Rector of Fenny-Compton, Warwickshire, and Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral. 1. Plain Words about Prayer; new ed., 1835, 8vo, pp. 52. 2. Serms. before the Univ. of Oxford, 1836–37, 8vo, 1837. 3. Four Serms. on Union, 1842, 8vo. Reviewed in British Critic, xxxi. 428. 4. Eight Serms. on Justification; Bampton Lects., 1845, 8vo, 1846. 5. Parochial Serms.: 1st Ser., 1849, 12mo, 2d ed., 1851, 12mo; 2d Ser., 1850, 12mo; 3d Ser., 1852, 12mo.

Hewardine, Wm. Hilaria; or, the Festive Board, 1798.

Hewat, Peter, one of the ministers of Edinburgh. Three Excellent Points of the Christian Doctrine, Edin., 1621, 4to.

Hewatt, Alexander, D.D. 1. Hist. Acct. of the Rise and Progress of the Colonies of S. Carolina and Georgia, Lon., 1779, 2 vols. 2. Serms., Lon., 1803–05, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hewerdine, Francis. Evil Courses, Lon., 1707, 12mo.

Hewerdine, Thomas, Rector of Abington. 1. Infant Baptism, Lon., 1699, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1711, 8vo. 3. The C. Prayer-Book no Mass-Book, 1718, 8vo.

Hewes, Rev. F. Trans. of the Satires of A. Persius Flaccus, 1809, 8vo.

Hewes, Lewes. Book of C. Prayer, 1640, 4to.

Hewetson, Capt. Wm. B., R.A. 1. The Blind Boy; a Melo-Drama, 1808, 8vo. 2. William Tell; from the French of Florian, 1809, 12mo. 3. The Fallen Minister, and other Tales; from the German of Spiess, 1809, 2 vols. 12mo.

Hewett, Thomas. Two Serms., 1816.

Hewgill, Edwin. The Field Engineer; from the German (4th ed.) of Tielke, Lon., 1789, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hewit, Alexander, D.D. See HEWATT.

Hewit, S. A. New Work of Animals; with 100 Plates, Lon., 1812, 4to, £6 6s.

Hewitson, Wm. C. 1. British Oology, 1837, 2 vols. r. 8vo; 1846, 2 vols. r. 8vo. Supp., r. 8vo. See Edin. Rev., April, 1843, 472. 2. Illustrations of the Eggs of British Birds, 2 vols. 8vo. New ed., 1853, &c. This work comprises a new ed. of the British Oology, with the Supp. 3. Illustrations of Exotic Butterflies, 1852–54, &c.

Hewitt, J. 1. A Guide for Constables, Birming., 1779, 8vo. 2. Memoirs of Lady Wilbrihammon, *alias* Mollineux, *alias* Irving, an Impostress, 4to.

Hewitt, John. Serms., Lon., 1655, 8vo.

Hewitt, John. 1. The Fair Rivals; a Trag., 1729, 8vo. 2. Fatal Falsehood; a Trag., 1734, 8vo. 3. A Tutor for the Beaus; a Com., 1737, 8vo. See Biog. Dramat.

Hewitt, John. Treatise upon Money, Coins, and Exchanges, Lon., 1775, 8vo.

Hewitt, John. 1. London Tower; its History, Armories, and Antiquities, Lon., 1841, 12mo. 2. A Chart of Ancient Armour, 11th to 17th Cent., 1847; in a large sheet.

> "A graphic outline of the subject of military costume during the period of the greatest interest to the English Antiquary."—*Lon. Archæological Jour.*

> "A very useful and excellent device for showing at one view the variety of fashion in the formation of armour from the 11th to the 17th centuries."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

3. Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe to end of 13th Cent., 1855, 8vo.

Hewitt, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth, formerly **Miss Jane L. Moore,** a native of Malden, Massachusetts, removed, about two years after her marriage to Mr. Hewitt, to New York, where she has since resided. Her earlier poems first appeared in the Knickerbocker and other periodicals under the signature of "Ione." In 1845 she pub. a vol. of selections from her contributions to magazines, under the title of Songs of our Land, and other Poems. In 1850 she edited a gift-book called The Gem of the Western World, and The Memorial, a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Frances S. Osgood. She has also contributed a number of tales and sketches to the Odd-Fellows' Offering, The Southern Literary Messenger, &c. At present she is engaged upon a prose volume entitled The Heroines of History. Mrs. Hewitt's poetical compositions have elicited warm commendation from the critics, in evidence of which we must refer the reader to Griswold's Female Poets of America; May's American Female Poets; Hart's Female Prose Writers of America; Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record; Poe's Literati, &c.; Tuckerman's Sketch of American Literature. We should not omit to state that Mrs. Hewitt was recently married to Mr. Stebbins, of New York. Since the above was written, the vol. entitled The Heroines of History has made its appearance, (1856.)

Hewlett, Ebenezer. Miracles Real Evidences of a Divine Revelation, Lon., 1741, 8vo. This is in answer to Chubb and Fleming.

Hewlett, Mrs. Esther. See COPLEY.

Hewlett, J. G., D.D. 1. Thought upon Thought for Young Men. New ed., 1851, 12mo.

> "We should rejoice to find it in the hands of every young man in the empire."—*Lon. Christian Examiner.*

2. The Oracles Interpreted; or, Scripture Difficulties Explained, 1852, 12mo. 3. Facts without Fiction, 1854, fp.

Hewlett, James P., Chaplain of Magdalen and New Colleges, and Curate of St. Aldate's, Oxford. Serms. adapted for Parochial and Domestic Use, Lon., 1821, 8vo.

> "We cordially recommend these sermons as evangelical, judicious, simple, and perspicuous, well calculated for village reading and the purposes of domestic instruction."—*Lon. Investigator.*

> "There is perhaps no character more truly valuable and respectable than that of a laborious and faithful Parish Priest, who, by his doctrine, precept, and example, 'allures to brighter worlds and leads the way.' Such was Mr. Hewlett."—*Lon. Evangelical Magazine.*

Hewlett, John, Morning Preacher at the Foundling Hospital, and Rector of Hilgay, pub. a number of occasional serms., educational works, &c. 1. Serms., Lon., 1786–91, 2 vols. 8vo; 5th and last ed., 1825, 3 vols. 8vo.

> "His sermons are composed carefully; he says nothing but what merits to be heard, but much, very much, that his hearers must be anxious to treasure up for their own service."—*Pulpit, by Onesimus.*

2. The Holy Bible, with the Apocrypha and Notes, 1812, 3 vols. 4to. In 1816, (5 vols. 8vo,) an ed. of the Notes was pub. without the text, entitled Commentaries and Disquisitions on the Holy Scriptures. See Horne's Bibl. Bib.; Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 126–127; Brit. Critic, New Ser., iii. pp. 339 *et seq.* 3. Hist. of the Jews, 1813, 12mo. 4. The Lord's Supper, 1815, 8vo. Highly commended and often reprinted.

Hewlings, A. Lett. to the Electors of Westminster, rel. to J. Horne Tooke's Calumnies, 1807, 8vo.

Hewnden, Anthony, Surgeon. Of a Tumour on the Neck, cured; Phil. Trans., 1706.

Hewson. 1. A Hymne to the gentle Craft; or, Hewson's Lamentation, 1659, fol. 2. Hewson reduc'd; or, the Shoemaker return'd to his trade, 1661, 4to.

Hewson, Addinell, M.D., Surgeon to Wills Hospital, Philadelphia. Amer. ed. of Dr. W. Mackenzie's Practical Treatise on Diseases and Injuries of the Eye, Phila., 1855, 8vo, pp. 1028, with Plates and Cuts. From the 4th enlarged and revised Lon. ed., 1854, 2 vols. 8vo. The value of this great work is well known to the profession.

Hewson, Thomas T., M.D., 1773–1848, son of the following, b. in London, for nearly fifty years an eminent physician in Philadelphia; translated F. Swediaur's Treat. on Syphilis, Phila., 1815, 8vo. See obituary notice by Franklin Bache, M.D., Phila., 1850, 8vo.

Hewson, William, M.D., 1739–1774, an eminent anatomist, a native of Hexham, died in consequence of receiving a wound whilst dissecting a morbid body. 1. Experimental Inquiries into the Properties of the Blood: in three Parts: 1. 1771, 12mo; (2d ed., 1772, 12mo;) 2. 1774, 8vo; 3. 1776, 8vo. See FALCONER, MAGNUS. His papers, which were afterwards collected, were pub. in the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 28th vols. of Phil. Trans., 1768–73. He also contrib. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1767; Med. Com., 1775.

Hewytt, John, D.D., Minister of St.-Gregory's-near-St.-Paul's, London, beheaded on Tower Hill, 1658, for a political conspiracy. 1. Nine Select Serms., Lon., 1658, sm. 8vo. 2. Repentance and Conversion the Fabrick of Salvation, &c.; being several Serms., 1658, 8vo.

Hexham, Henry. 1. A Tongue Combat betweene two English Souldiers, Lon., 1623, 4to.

> "In this singular work will be found many phrases current among the common people at the commencement of the 17th century."

2. Siege of the Busse, &c., Delph., 1630, 12mo. 3. Tak-

ing in of Venlo, &c., 1633, 4to. 4. Principles of the Art Military, 1637, fol.; Lon., 1640, fol.; Delf. and Rotterd., 1642, fol. 5. English and Netherduytch Dictionary, Rotter., 1648, 4to. Enlarged, &c. by Dan. Manley, 1675, '78, 4to.

Hey, J. V. D. Observations Politiques et Morales, Experimentés sur les Vrais Principes de la Finance, Lon., 1784, 8vo.

Hey, John, D.D., 1734–1815, educated at Catherine Hall, Cambridge; Fellow of Sidney College, 1758; became Rector of Passenham, Northamptonshire, and Calverton, Buckinghamshire, first Norrisian Professor of Divinity, 1780–95. He pub. a Seatonian Prize Poem, entitled An Essay on Redemption, 1763, 4to, Serms., 1773–1815, and the following works, by which he is best known: 1. Lects. in Divinity delivered in the Univ. of Cambridge, Camb., 1796, 4 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1822, 4 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., edited by Turton, 1841, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Cannot be sufficiently admired for the various and extended learning, the profound thought, the copious and correct diction, the calm discussion, for which they are distinguished."—*Brit. Critic.*

"His manner struck me as stiff and perplexed at first; but this wears off as I advance."—*Green's Diary of a Lover of Literature,* 1810, 199-206. See Horne's Bibl. Bib.

2. Discourses on the Malevolent Sentiments. Probably printed 1801, 8vo. Pub. 1815. On Hatred, Envy, Malice, and Resentment.

"It is entirely the result of a calm and Christian meditation, enriched by much observation of human nature in all its various workings, and aided by all the precision of mathematical reasoning."—*British Critic.*

3. General Observations on the Writings of St. Paul, Buckingham, 1811, 8vo.

"It contains many pleasing remarks on the style and writings of St. Paul."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Bp. Kaye calls Dr. Hey "one of the most acute, impartial, and judicious divines of modern times."

Hey, John. On Zion's Trumpet, &c., 1801, 8vo.

Hey, Richard, LL.D., Barrister-at-law, Fellow of Sidney, Sussex, and Magdalen Colleges, Cambridge, brother to Dr. John Hey, preceding, pub. The Captive Monarch, a Tragedy, 1794, 8vo, Edington, a Novel, 1796, 2 vols. 12mo, and some political and other treatises. 1. Civil Liberty and the Principles of Government, Lon., 1776, 8vo.

"Mr. Hey's observations are generally delivered in the candid, liberal style of a gentleman, and many of them deserve particular attention."—*Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova,* i. 235.

2. Three Disserts. on the Pernicious Effects of Gaming, Duelling, and on Suicide, 1812, 8vo. Pub. separately, 1783, '84, '85. 3. Happiness and Rights; in answer to Paine's Rights of Man, 1792, 8vo. Abridged, 1792, 12mo.

"Mr. Hey's professed object is, with Mr. Burke, to overturn the doctrine of natural rights."—Robert Hall, who reviews this work at large: see Hall's Works, ed. 1853, iii. 124–136.

Hey, W. Parish Registers, 1812.

Hey, William, Surgeon at Leeds, 1736–1819, pub. profess. treatises, 1779–1803, and Tracts and Essays, Moral and Theological, 1822, 8vo.

"The observations of a clear and vigorous mind on various important topics."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

See Life of Mr. Hey, by John Pearson, 1822, 8vo. New ed., 2 vols. p. 8vo. A new ed. of Hey's Observations on Surgery has been pub., (1 vol. 8vo,) and a collection of his Professional Writings, 1 vol. 8vo.

Hey, William, Jr. A Treatise on the Puerperal Fever, Lon., 1815, 8vo.

Hey, Mrs. William. 1. Moral of Flowers; new ed., 1849, sq. cr. 8vo.

"Full of exquisite poetry."—*Blackwood's Mag.*

2. Sylvan Musings; or, The Spirit of the Woods; new ed., Lon., 1849, sq. cr. 8vo.

"The two elegant volumes with which Mrs. William Hey has favoured the public are well fitted to lend grace and ornament to that which is solid and useful."—*Lon. Medical Gazette.*

Heyden. See Heydon.

Heydon, or Heyden, C., Jr. 1. Astrology Familiarized, Lon., 1786, 8vo. 2. The New Astrology, 1786, 8vo.

Heydon, or Heyden, Sir Christopher. 1. A Defence of Judicial Astrology; in answer to Mr. John Chamber, Camb., 1603, 4to.

"A work full of no common reading, and carried on with no mean argument."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Heydon's work was answered by Bishop Carleton; and Chamber wrote a rejoinder to Haydon, but did not live to publish it. See Carleton, George, D.D.; Chamber, John.

2. An Astrological Discourse in Justification of the Verity of Astrology, Lon., 1650, 8vo. See Athen. Oxon.

Heydon, or Heyden, John, M.D., pub. a number of Rosicrucian and medical works, 1647–65. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 92.

Heydon, John, D.D. Discourses, 1761, 2 vols. 4to.

Heylin, or Heylyn, John, D.D., d. about 1760, sometimes called **The Mystic Doctor,** was Preb. of Westminster, and Rector of St. Mary-le-Strand. 1. Serm., 1720, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1728, 8vo. 3. Theolog. Lects., with an Interp. of the N. Test., 1749–61, 2 vols. 4to. The first part treats of the four Gospels; the second part, of the Epistles.

"The whole contains evident marks of solid judgment, critical skill, and considerable learning."—*Lon. Month. Rev., O. S.,* xxv. 33.

4. XVII. Discourses, 1770, 12mo. 5. XL. Discourses, 1793, 2 vols. 8vo. See Blackwood's Mag., xxv. 595.

Heylin, or Heylyn, Peter, D.D., 1600–1662, a native of Burford, Oxfordshire, was educated at Hart Hall, and elected Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; Rector of Hemmingford, Huntingdonshire, and Preb. of Westminster, Oct. 1631, and shortly afterwards Rector of Houghton; deprived during the Rebellion, but reinstated in all his ecclesiastical honours at the Restoration. Heylin pub. at least thirty-seven works,—theological, political, educational, historical, &c.—the most of which are now almost entirely forgotten. Among the principal are—1. Microcosmus; or, Description of the World, Oxon., 1622, 4to; 7th ed., improved, &c. by Edmund Bohun, 1703, fol. 2. A Help to English History, Lon., 1641, 4to. First pub. under the name of Rob. Hall, Gent. After several eds. had appeared, it was pub., brought down to 1773, by P. Wright, 1773, 8vo. 3. Hist. of the Sabbath, 1636, 4to. 4. Hist. of Episcopie, 1642, '57, 4to. First pub. under the name of Theop. Churchman. 5. Hist. of the Reformation of the Church of Scotland, 1644, '60, fol.

"A party writer, to be read with caution. He perverts and misrepresents."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

6. Cyprianus Anglicus; or, The Life and Death of Archbishop Laud, 1644, '68, '71, fol.; Dubl., 1719, fol. 7. Relation of Two Journies, the one into France, the other into some of the adjacent Islands, Lon., 1656, 4to. 8. France painted to the Life, 1657, 8vo. Anon. Falsely attributed to Heylin: see Athen. Oxon. 9. Examen Historicum, 1658, '59, 8vo. This is an attack upon histories by Thomas Fuller and Wm. Sanderson: see Fuller, Thomas, p. 644. 10. Discovery and Removal of the Stumbling-Block of Disobedience and Rebellion, cunningly laid down in the Subject's Way by Calvin, 1658, 4to. 11. Certamen Epistolare, 1659, 8vo. 12. Declaration of the Judgment of the Western Churches in five Controverted Points, reproached in these late times by the name of Arminianism, 1660, 4to; 1673, 8vo. This involved the author in a controversy with some able writers. 13. Ecclesia Restaurata; or, The Hist. of the Reformation of the Church of England, 1661, '70, '74, fol. New ed., with Life of the Author by John Barnard, D.D. Edited for the Eccles. Hist. Society by James C. Robertson, Camb., 1819, 2 vols. 8vo. 14. Aerius Redivivus; or, The Hist. of the Presbyterians from 1536 to 1647, Oxf., 1670, fol.; Lon., 1672, fol.

"Heylin, in his history of the Puritans and the Presbyterians, blackens them for political devils. He is the Spagnolet of history, delighting himself with horrors at which the painter himself must have started. He tells of their oppositions to monarchical and episcopal government, their innovations in the church, and their embroilments of the kingdom. The sword rages in their hands; treason, sacrilege, plunder; while 'more of the blood of Englishmen had poured like water within the space of four years, than had been shed in the civil wars of York and Lancaster in four centuries.'"—*Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature.*

15. The Voyage of France; or, A Complete Journey through France, [in 1625,] 1673, 8vo, 1679.

"This volume, however, we assure our readers, is of a most amusing description, and indicative of great reading and acquirements for the age at which it was written. It is full of the effervescence of young life and animal spirits. The air of France seems to have actually converted the author into a Frenchman, whose vivacity, point, and *badinage*, he seems to have imbibed. The very moment he touched the Gallic soil he cast away his canonicals, and became the most facetious and joyous of good fellows, the most lively of tourists."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev.,* iii. 22–31, 1821.

16. Historical and Miscellaneous Tracts; collected by the Rev. George Vernon, with an Account of the Author's Life, 1681, fol. A New Life of Heylin, by his son-in-law, John Barnard, D.D., 1682, 12mo. See Barnard, John, p. 124; and for a particular account of the controversy between Barnard and Vernon, see Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature, article The Rival Biographers of Heylin. To these Lives of Heylin, Blount's Censura Celebriorum, to Athen. Oxon., and to Gent. Mag., vol. lxxiv. 723, we refer the reader for further particulars connected with our author and his works.

"He was a person endowed with singular gifts, of a sharp and pregnant wit, solid and clear judgment. In his younger years he was accounted an excellent poet, but very conceited and pragmatical; in his elder, a better historian, a noted preacher, and a ready or extemporanean speaker."—*Athen. Oxon.*

As a politician, he had,

"According to the current opinion of the age he lived in, too high notions of regal power; led by the common mistake of the term supreme magistrate, and not rightly distinguishing between the legislature and the administration."—SWIFT.

Heyne, Benjamin, M.D. 1. Tracts, Historical and Statistical, on India, an Acct. of Sumatra, &c., Lon., 1814, 4to.

"A work not so well known as from its information, particularly statistical, it deserves to be."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

2. Con. to Trans. Linn. Soc., and Thom. Ann. Philos., 1813.

Heynes, John. Serm., Lon., 1699, 4to.

Heynes, Matthew. Serms., 1701, both 4to.

Heynes, Samuel. Trigonometry, Lon., 1701, 8vo; 1716, 12mo.

Heyrick, John, Lieut., R.A., d. 1797, aged 35. First Flights; pieces in Verse, Lon., 1797, 4to.

Heyrick, Samuel. Visitation Serm., 1805, 8vo.

Heyrick, Thomas. Miscellany Poems, Camb., 1691, 4to. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 370, £1 5*s*.

Heyricke, Richard. Serms., 1641, '46.

Heyricke, Thomas. Serms., 1685, '97

Heysham, John, M.D., of Carlisle. Profess. treatises, 1776–82.

Heythuren, J. Van. The Equity Draftsman, 1817, 8vo.

Heyward. Answer to Doleman's Conference concerning Succession, 1603, 4to.

Heywood, or **Haywood, Mrs. Eliza,** 1693?–1756, daughter of a London tradesman named Fowler, pub. a number of loose novels, which gave her a place in the Dunciad. Her late publications were of a less exceptionable character. Among the best-known of these mischievous productions are The Secret History of the present Intrigues of the Court of Caramania, 2d ed., Lon., 1727, 8vo; and The New Utopia. Her latter writings are—1. The Female Spectator, 4 vols. 2. Epistles for the Ladies, 2 vols. 3. Fortunate Foundling, 1 vol. 4. Adventures of Nature, 1 vol. 5. History of Betty Thoughtless, 4 vols. 6. Jenny and Jemmy Jessamy, 3 vols. 7. Invisible Spy, 2 vols. 8. Husband and Wife, 2 vols. 9. A Present for a Servant Maid, pamphlet. The above are all 12mo. She wrote several other works, and some plays. See Biog. Dramat.; The Tatler, with Notes; Bowles's ed. of Pope; Drake's Essays, vol. iv.

Heywood, Ellis, d. about 1572, a son of John Heywood, the dramatic poet, (*post*,) was elected Fellow of All-Souls College in 1547, and subsequently became a Jesuit, and died at Louvain. He wrote a book in Italian, entitled Il Moro, Florence, 1556, 8vo.

"Contains a discourse, fancied to be in the house of Sir Tho. More, sometime L. Chan. of England, and in consultation with him."—*Athen. Oxon., q. v.*

Wood thinks that he wrote some other works.

Heywood, James. Serm., Lon., 1756, 8vo.

Heywood, Jasper, 1535?–1598, Fellow of Merton College, a son of John Heywood, the dramatic poet, (*post*,) trans. into English three tragedies of Seneca,—Thyestes, 1560, 12mo; Troas, 1560, 16mo, 1581, 4to; Hercules Furens, 1561, '81, 4to,—and various Poems and Devices, some of which are printed in The Paradise of Dainty Devices, 1573, 4to. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Heywood, John, d. 1565, Court Jester, and one of the earliest dramatic writers, a native of North Mims, near St. Alban's, educated at Oxford, was a great favourite with Henry VIII., and Queen Mary, his successor, on account of "the mirth and quickness of his conceits." On the death of Mary, fearing that his principles as a Roman Catholic would invite persecution, he retired to Mechlin, in Brabant, where he resided until his death. A collection of his works was pub. in 1562, 4to; also in 1556, '66, '76, '87, 98, all 4to. His longest production is a poem entitled The Spider and the Flie, 1556, 4to. This allegorical work—containing ninety-eight chapters in the octave stanza—is intended to vindicate the Roman Catholic administration, of which the author was an admirer. Queen Mary is represented by the maid with her broom, (the civil sword,) executing the commands of her master, (Christ,) and her mistress, (the Church.) The *Flies* are the Roman Catholics, and the *Spiders* are the Protestants. The author has not made his illustrations very clear; for Harrison declares

"One hath made a booke of the SPIDER AND THE FLIE, wherein he dealeth so profoundlie, and beyond all measure of skill, that neither he himselfe that made it, neither anie one that readeth it, can reach unto the meaning thereof."—*Description of Britaine; prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle.*

As a poet Heywood does not seem to have been more successful than as a theologian:

"Perhaps there never was so dull, so tedious and trifling an apologue: without fancy, meaning, or moral."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry.*

This vol. is very rare, and has been sold at high prices. Of Heywood's poetical Dialogue, containing the number in effect of all the Proverbs in the English language, (1547, 8vo,) and his three quarto pamphlets, containing 600 epigrams, there were numerous editions before the year 1598, in which year appeared the last ed. of his Works, 4to. None of his dramatic works, which are six in number, extend beyond the limits of an interlude. Their titles are: 1. A Play between Johan the husband, Tyb the wife, and Sir Johan the priest, 1593, 4to. 2. A merry Play between the Pardoner and the Friar, the Curate and Neighbour Prat, 1593, 4to. 3. The Play called The Four P. P.; a newe and a very merry Interlude of a Palmer, a Pardoner, a Potycary, and a Pedlar, N. D. D. C., 4to. 4. A Play of Genteelness and Nobility, N. D., Int., 4to. 5. A Play of Love, Int., 1533, 4to. 6. A Play of the Weather, Int., 1553, 4to.

For particulars respecting Heywood and his works, see Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Cibber's Lives; Phillips's Theat. Poet.; Biog. Dramat.; Ellis's Specimens; Censura Lit., vols. iii., ix.; Brit. Bibliog., vol. iii.; Dodd's Ch. Hist., vol. ii.; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Disraeli's Amenities of Lit.

"His comedies, most of which appeared before the year 1534, are destitute of plot, humour, or character, and give us no very high opinion of the festivity of this agreeable companion. They consist of low incident and the language of ribaldry. But perfection must not be expected before its time. He is called our first writer of comedies. But those who say this speak without determinate ideas, and confound comedies with moralities and interludes. We will allow that he is among the first of our dramatists who drove the Bible from the stage and introduced representations of familiar life and popular manners. . . . His *Epigrams*, six hundred in number, are probably some of his jokes versified, and perhaps were often extemporaneous sallies, made and repeated in company. Wit and humour are ever found in proportion to the progress of politeness. The miserable drolleries and the contemptible quibbles with which these little pieces are pointed indicate the great want of refinement, not only in the composition, but in the conversation, of our ancestors. . . . Another of Heywood's works is a poem in long verse, entitled A DIALOGUE *contayning in effect the number of al the* PROVERBS *in the English tongue compact in a matter concerning two marriages.* . . . All the proverbs of the English language are here interwoven into a very silly comic tale."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.*

"Of John Heywood, the favourite jester of Henry the Eighth and his daughter Mary, and the intimate of Sir Thomas More, whose congenial humour may have mingled with his own, more table-talk and promptness at reply have been handed down to us than of any writer of the times. His quips, and quirks, and quibbles, are of his age, but his copious pleasantry still enlivens; these smoothed the brow of Henry, and relaxed the rigid muscles of the melancholy Mary."—*Disraeli's Amenities of Literature.*

Heywood, Nathaniel, 1633–1677, Minister at Ormskirk, Lancashire, brother of Oliver Heywood, and also a Non-conformist divine. Christ Displayed; being a series of Serms., 1679. Pub. by Oliver Heywood, his brother, who also wrote his Life. See Oliver Heywood's Works, ed. 1827, vol. i. 447.

Heywood, Oliver, 1629–1702, a Non-conformist divine, a native of Bolton, Lancashire, admitted of Trin. Coll., Camb., 1647; minister of Halifax, 1652; deprived at the Restoration. He wrote a number of serms., &c. His treatise entitled Life in God's Favour was reprinted by John Fawcett, D.D., who also wrote a Sketch of the author's Life, 1798, 8vo. His Life, by Rev. J. Hunter, was pub. in 1842, '44, 8vo; and in 1827 (5 vols. 8vo) appeared (by Vint) his Whole Works now first collected, revised and arranged; including some tracts exceedingly rare, and others from unpublished MSS.

CONTENTS:—Heart Treasure, Sure Mercies of David, Closet-Prayer, Intercession of Christ, Life in God's Favour, Israel's Lamentation, Job's Appeal, Baptismal Bonds, Family Altar, Best Entail, Heavenly Converse, New Creature, The Two Worlds, Meetness for Heaven, Youth's Monitor, Sermons, &c.

Vol. i. contains Memoirs of Heywood, by the Rev. Richard Slate, and revised by the editor of Mr. Heywood's works.

"Heywood's works are valuable in themselves, and are strongly recommended by the most excellent character of the writer."—*Williams's C. P.*

Heywood, Samuel, Serjeant-at-Law. 1. Laws of County Elections, Lon., 1790, 1818, 8vo. 2. Law of Borough Elections, 1797, 8vo. 3. Vindic. of Mr. Fox's Hist. of James II., 1811, 4to.

"He [Serjeant Heywood] has not the talent of saying what he has to say quickly; nor is he aware that brevity is in writing what charity is to all other virtues. Righteousness is worth nothing without the one nor authorship without the other. But whoever will forgive this little defect will find, in all his productions, great learning, immaculate honesty, and the most scrupulous accuracy. Whatever detections of Mr. Rose's inaccuracies are made in this Review are to be entirely given to him: and we confess ourselves quite astonished at the number and extent of these inaccuracies."—REV SYDNEY SMITH: *Edin. Rev.*, xviii 325–343.

See our Life of Fox, CHARLES JAMES, in this Dictionary.

4. Dissert. upon the Distinctions in Society and Ranks of the People under the Anglo-Saxon Government, 1818, 8vo. See Edin. Rev., lv. 309.

Heywood, Thomas, an actor, dramatic poet, and prose writer, *temp.* Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., was a native of Lincolnshire, and a Fellow of Peter House, Cambridge. He tells us that there were no less than 220 plays in which he had "either an entire hand, or at the least a main finger," (Pref. to the English Traveller;) but of this large number only 23 have come down to us, and of these The Late Lancashire Witches was written in conjunction with R. Broome, and Fortune by Land and Sea in conjunction with Wm. Rowley. For a list of these plays and his other works, and criticisms upon a number of them, we refer the reader to Langbaine's Dramat. Poets; Winstanley's English Poets; Biog. Dramat.; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Censura Literaria, vol. i.; Brit. Bibliographer, vol. i.; Restituta, vol. i. p. 240; Ellis's Specimens of Early English Poetry; Lamb's Specimens of Eng. Dramat. Poets; Hazlitt's Lects. on the Dramatic Lit. of the Age of Elizabeth; Collier's Hist. of Eng. Poet., and his ed. of Heywood's Dramat. Works, pub. by the Shakspeare Society, 1850, &c.; Schlegel's Lects. on the Dramatic Art and Lit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 924–927; Whipple's Essays and Reviews; Lon. Retrosp. Rev., 1823, xi. 124–160; Blackwood's Mag., iii. 141; iv. 171, 668; xxiv. 570; Edin. Rev., lxiv. 526; lxxiii. 220–225. Among the best-known of his productions are the following: 1. The Rape of Lucrece; a Tragedy, 1608, 4to; 4th ed., 1630, 4to; 5th ed., 1638, 4to.

"One of the most wild, irregular, and unaccountable productions of his age. Amongst the most extravagant buffoonery, we find sparks of genius which would do honour to any dramatist."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev., ubi supra.*

2. An Apology for Actors, 1612, 4to. This is one of the best of his prose pieces. 3. A Women kilde with Kindnesse; a Play, Lon., 1617, 4to.

"The language is not much raised above that of comedy; but we can hardly rank a tale of guilt, sorrow, and death, in that dramatic category. It may be read with interest and approbation at this day, being quite free from extravagance either in manner or language,—the besettings in of our earlier dramatists,—and equally so from buffoonery. The subject resembles that of Kotzebue's drama, The Stranger, but is managed with a nobler tone of morality."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

"The winding up of this play is rather awkwardly managed, and the moral is, according to established usage, equivocal. It required only Frankford's reconciliation to his wife, as well as his forgiveness of her for the highest breach of matrimonial duty, to have made a Woman Killed with Kindness a complete counterpart of The Stranger. Heywood, however, was in that respect but half a Kotzebue."—*Hazlitt's Lects. on the Dramat. Lit. of the Age of Elizabeth.*

But Schlegel points out a wide disparity between the management of the two dramas thus compared: see his Lects. on the Dramatic Art and Lit.

"Heywood is a sort of prose Shakspeare. His scenes are to the full as natural and affecting. But we miss *the poet,*—that which in Shakspeare always appears out and above the surface of the nature. Heywood's characters in this play, for instance, his country gentleman, &c., are exactly what we see, but of the best kind of what we see, in life. Shakspeare makes us believe, while we are among his lovely creations, that they are nothing but what we are familiar with, as in dreams new things seem old; but we awake, and sigh for the difference."—CHARLES LAMB: *Specimens of Eng. Dramat. Poets.*

4. Nine Bookes of various History concerninge Women; inscribed by ye names of ye nine Muses, 1624, fol. This is a very amusing book, and exhibits no little learning upon the subject discussed.

"In this singular and scarce volume occurs a double version of the Enigma assigned to Cleobulus of Lindus." See Brunck's Analecta.

5. England's Elizabeth; her Life and Troubles during her Minority, from the Cradle to the Crown, 1631, 12mo; 1632, '41, 12mo. This ed. is reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany.

6. The English Traveller; a Tragi-Comedy, 1633, 4to.

"This play is written in verse, and with that ease and perspicuity, seldom rising to passion or figurative poetry, which distinguishes this dramatist. . . . The underplot of this play is largely borrowed from the Mostellaria of Plautus, and is diverting, though somewhat absurd."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

"Heywood's preface to this play is interesting, as it shows the heroic indifference about the opinion of posterity which some of these great writers seem to have felt. There is a magnanimity in authorship as in every thing else. His ambition seems to have been confined to the pleasure of hearing the players speak his lines while he lived. It does not appear that he ever contemplated the possibility of being read by after-ages. What a slender pittance of fame was motive sufficient to the production of such plays as the English Traveller, The Challenge for Beauty, and the Woman Killed with Kindness! Posterity is bound to take care that a writer loses nothing by such a noble modesty."—CHARLES LAMB: *ubi supra.*

"A production which abounds with good scenes, good writing, and excellent sentiment, and is distinguished by pure, gentle, and attractive characters."—*Retrosp. Rev., ubi supra.*

7. The Late Lancashire Witches; a Comedy, 1634, 4to, by R. Heywood and R. Broome. 8. The Hierarchie of the Blessed Angels; their Names, Orders, and Offices: the Fall of Lucifer with his Angells, 1635, fol.

"Heywood has been called a Prose Shakspeare for his dramas, which are indeed touching pictures of plain, homely, fireside feelings, that make us more intimately acquainted with the life and practical morals of our ancestors than the more intellectual productions of his compeers can possibly do. I am afraid his Hierarchie of Angels will scarce entitle him to be called a Prose Milton; yet it is sufficiently curious to merit preservation."—*Blackw. Mag.*

The Hierarchie of the Blessed Angels was a great favourite of Sir Walter Scott, who often refers to it. 9. A Challenge for Beavtie; a Tragi-Comedy, 1636, 4to.

"Full of action and interest, and possesses a great variety of well-discriminated characters. . . . There is great vivacity in this performance, and sometimes considerable smartness of repartee."—*Retrosp. Rev., ubi supra.*

10. Love's Maistresse; or, The Queen's Masque, 1636, 4to. 11. The Royall King and the Loyall Subject; a Tragi-Comedy, 1637, 4to. Beaumont's Loyal Subject was greatly indebted to the plot of this piece: see Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe. 12. The Generall History of Women, 1657, 8vo. A number of Heywood's pieces have been repub. in Dodsley's and other Collections; several have been edited for the Shakspeare Society by Barron Field; and Mr. Collier has edited Heywood's Dramatic Works for the same association.

"Heywood I shall mention next, as a direct contrast to Marlowe in every thing but the smoothness of his verse. As Marlowe's imagination glows like a furnace, Heywood's is a gentle, lambent flame, that purifies without consuming. His manner is simplicity itself. There is nothing supernatural, nothing startling or terrific. He makes use of the commonest circumstances of every-day life, and of the easiest tempers, to show the workings, or rather the inefficacy, of the passions,—the *vis inertiæ* of tragedy."—HAZLITT.

"Heywood seldom rises to much vigour of poetry; but his dramatic invention is ready, his style is easy, his characters do not transgress the boundaries of nature, and it is not surprising that he was popular in his age."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

"Heywood's best comedies are distinguished by a peculiar air, a superior manner; his gentlemen are the most refined in their nice sense of the true and beautiful, their fine moral perception, and finished in the most scrupulous attention to polite manners; most exact in the observances of decorum without appearing rigorously precise, ductile as fused gold to that which is good, and unmalleable to that which is evil; men, in short, 'of most erected spirits.'"—*Retrosp. Rev., ubi supra.*

Hiam, otherwise called **Abiezer, Coppe,** which is believed to have been his true name, 1619–1672, pub. some theolog. treatises noticed on p. 429.

Hibbard, Freeborn Garrettson, a minister of the M.E. Church, b. 1811, in N. Rochelle, N.Y. 1. Christian Baptism, in 2 pts., N.Y., 12mo. 2. Palestine: its Geog. and Hist., 8vo. 3. The Psalms, chronologically arranged, 1856, 8vo.

Hibberd, Shirley. 1. Summer Songs, Lon., 1851, 12mo. 2. Brambles and Bay-Leaves: Essays on the Homely and Beautiful, 1855, fp. 3. The Town Garden, 1855, 18mo. 4. Rustic Adornments for Homes of Taste, 1856, 12mo; 2d ed., 1857, 8vo. 5. Epitome of the War, from its Outbreak to its Close, 1856, 12mo. 6. Fresh-Water Aquaria, 1856, 12mo. 7. Marine Aquarium, 1856, 12mo. 8. Book of the Water-Cabinet, 1856, 12mo. 9. Aquarium and Water-Cabinet, 1856, 12mo. 10. Garden Favourites, 1858, 8vo.

Hibbert, George, M.P., Speeches in H. of C. on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, 1807, 8vo.

Hibbert, Henry. 1. Two Serms., Lon., 1624, 4to. 2. Serm., 1661, 4to. 3. Systema Theologicum, or a Body of Divinity, and 12 Serms., 1662, fol. Hibbert's sale, 3957, £3 19*s.*

Hibbert, Samuel, M.D., of Manchester, Secretary to the Society of Scottish Antiquaries. 1. Descrip. of the Shetland Islands, Edin., 1822, 4to.

"The information is valuable: some of it new; but not sufficiently select or condensed."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.* See Blackwood's Mag., ii. 380.

2. Hist. of Extinct Volcanoes on the Lower Rhine, 8vo. 3. Hist. of Foundations of Manchester, 3 vols. 4to and r. 4to. 4. Hist. of Manchester Cathedral, 4to and r. 4to. 5. Sketches of the Philosophy of Apparitions.

"We have read this interesting volume with much pleasure The account of the opinions formerly entertained of the origin, nature, and power of spirits is particularly valuable."—*Westminster Review.*

"Viewed in the light of a medical guide, it cannot fail to prove of great advantage as well to the professional student as to the

> general reader. We are now reluctantly compelled to leave this amusing and most instructive volume; but we cannot permit ourselves to finish our very imperfect review of it without recommending to our readers not only the book itself, but more particularly the principle upon which it is written,—the attempt to trace all spectral illusions to their physical cause."—*British Critic.*

Also highly commended by the New Monthly Mag.; Literary Gazette; Literary Chronicle; Scotsman; London Star. An interesting notice of it by "Christopher North" will be found in Noctes Ambrosianæ, March, 1825; and see Dr. Shelton Mackenzie's note to his ed. of the Noctes, N. York, 1855, vol. ii. 56.

Hichoch, Robert. See Hitchcock.

Hickeringill, Edmund, 1630–1708, educated at Cambridge, became a captain in the army, and, in 1662, Rector of All-Saints, Colchester. His belligerent spirit accompanied him into the church, to which he gave great offence by a number of "wild and scurrilous attacks" on Priestcraft, (1705, 4to,) &c. In 1707 he pub. a collection of Miscellaneous Tracts, Essays, Satyrs, &c. in Prose. Lon., 1707, 4to. In addition to his occasional serms. and pamphlets, he put forth, in 1660, 4to, Jamaica Viewed; also pub. in 1661, 1705, 4to, and included in his collection of Miscellaneous Tracts. The writer had spent some time in Jamaica. In 1716 there was pub. a 2d ed. of his Works, Oxf., 3 vols. 8vo. The editor says:

> "The greatest writers of our times trembled at his pen; and, as great a genius as Sir Roger L'Estrange's was, it submitted to his superior way of reasoning."

But Newcourt treats him with less ceremony, and characterizes him as

> "An impudent, violent, ignorant fellow, very troublesome, as far as he could, to his right reverend diocesan, and to all that lived near him."—*Repertorium.*

See also Athen. Oxon.; Malone's Dryden.

Hickes, or Hicks, Gaspar. 4 Serms., Lon., 1644–45. See Athen. Oxon.

Hickes, George, D.D., 1642–1715, a native of Newsham, Yorkshire, entered St. John's College, Oxford, 1659; after the Restoration removed to Magdalen College, thence to Magdalen Hall, and in 1664 was chosen Fellow of Lincoln College; Rector of St. Ebbe's church, Oxford, about 1675; Vicar of All-Hallows Barking, London, 1680; Dean of Worcester, 1683; deprived on refusing to take the oath to William and Mary, 1689; consecrated Bishop of Thetford by the Nonjurors, 1694. Dr. Hickes was one of the most profoundly-learned men of his time, and of inflexible integrity of character. He pub. many controversial treatises on religion and politics, and some other works, (for a list of which see authorities cited below,) the most of which are now forgotten. The following are among the principal of his productions:—1. Jovian; or, an Answer to Johnson's Julian the Apostate, and Passive Obedience Defended, 1673, '83, 8vo. Anon.

> "Wherein is showed that, notwithstanding this Doctrine of Non-resistance or Passive Obedience, we are secure enough of our lives, properties, and religion."—Chap. xii.

2. The Spirit of Enthusiasm Exorcised; or, a Sermon on 1 Cor. xii. 4, Lon., 1681, '83, 4to; 4th ed., with addits., 1709, 8vo.

> "A very learned and important discourse."—Bishop Van Mildert.

3. Institutiones Grammaticæ Anglo-Saxonicæ et Mæso-Gothicæ, a G. Hickesio, Grammatica Islandica Runolphi Ionæ. Catalogus Librorum Septentrionalium. Accedit Edvardi Bernardi Etymologium Britannicum, Oxon., 1689, 4to. A very valuable work.

> "This book discovers an accuracy in this language beyond the attainments of any that had gone before him in that study, and will be of most necessary use to such as shall apply themselves to the right understanding of the ancient history and laws of this kingdom. But, as all first draughts of any sort are usually imperfect, so there seem to be some defects in it that might have been supplied. For example: there wanted a chapter of the variety of dialects, which might have been had out of the northern interlineary versions of the gospel, mentioned by Dr. Marshall; one whereof is peremptorily affirmed to have belonged to St. Cuthbert, as the other, in all likelihood, did to Venerable Bede."—*Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.* See extract continued under No. 4.

4. Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium Thesaurum Grammatico-Criticum et Archæologicum, 1703–05, 6 Parts, fol.: generally bound in two or three vols. Pub. at £3 3*s.*; large paper, £5 5*s.* Large-paper copies of this great work were sold at £15 formerly, but can now be had at from £5 to £6. Many portions of the work are taken from original Saxon MSS. now lost.

> "Dr. Hickes, the great master of the Northern languages in general and of the Anglo-Saxon in particular, accomplished the most arduous task in compiling and publishing, amidst the hardships of deprivation and poverty, his famed Thesaurus Linguarum Veterum Septentrionalium."—Dr. Ingram.

> "All these defects [*vide ante*] are now amply supplied by the great author in his Linguarum Vet. Septentrionalium Thesaurus Grammatico-Criticus et Archæologicus; which has had so many just praises given it, at home and abroad, that few English readers can be strangers to its contents."—Bishop Nicolson; *ubi supra.*

The bishop, referring to the Anglo-Saxon version of Bede's History of the Anglo-Saxon Church, declares that Dr. Hickes was "of all men now living the best able to give a character of the performance."—*Ubi supra.*

5. Several Letters which passed between Dr. G. Hickes and a Popish Priest, Lon., 1705, 8vo; 3d ed., 1727, 8vo. 6. A Second Collection of Letters rel. to the Ch. of Eng. and Ch. of Rome, 1710, 8vo, between Dr. Hickes and Lady Carew The two collections were reprinted in 1715, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "For a particular defence of our own Reformers against the cavils of Romish writers, see Abp. Laud's Conference with Fisher, Leslie's Case stated between the Ch. of England and the Ch. of Rome, and Dr. Hickes's Letters to a Popish Priest. In these will be found a full refutation of the charges brought against our Reformers, and a complete vindication of them upon the soundest principles of church-unity and church-authority."—Bishop Van Mildert.

7. Two Treatises: one on the Christian Priesthood, the other Of the Dignity of the Episcopal Order, &c., 1707, '11, 8vo; 3d ed., with addits., 1711, 2 vols. 8vo; 4th ed., Oxon., 1847–48, 3 vols. 8vo. In Lib. of Anglo-Cath. Theol. 8. Serms., with a Pref. by N. Spinckes, 1713, 2 vols. 8vo. 9. Devotions in the Ancient Way of Offices Reformed, 1717, 8vo. New ed., 1846, fp. 8vo. The original of this was by John Austin, who died 1669: (see p. 83 of this Dictionary.) It was remodelled by Mrs. S. Hopton, and Dr. Hickes wrote a preface for the work thus revised. 10. Life of John Kettlewell, 1718, 8vo. 11. Serms., 1726, 8vo. Posth. See Biog. Brit., vol. vii., Supp.; Burnet's Own Times; Birch's Life of Tillotson; Letters by Eminent Persons, 1813, 3 vols. 8vo; Jones's Life of Bishop Horne; T. B. Macaulay's Hist. of Eng., vol. iii., 1856.

> "A few other nonjurors ought to be particularly noticed. High among them in rank was George Hickes, Dean of Worcester. Of all the Englishmen of his time he was the most versed in the old Teutonic languages; and his knowledge of the early Christian literature was extensive. As to his capacity for political discussions, it may be sufficient to say that his favourite argument for passive obedience was drawn from the story of the Theban legion."—T. B. Macaulay; *ubi supra.*

Hickes, or Hicks, William, 1620–1659, a captain of the Train-Bands, and a Fifth-Monarchy man, educated at Wadham College, Oxford. Revelation Revealed; being a Practical Exposition of the Revelation of St. John, Lon., 1659, '61, fol. See Athen. Oxon.

Hickes, or Hicks, William, a captain apparently in the recruiting-service during the Civil War *temp.* Charles I. 1. Oxford Jests, 1669; enlarged, 1720, 12mo. This is called the first Jest-Book in the language. 2. Coffee-House Jests; 3d ed., 1684. 3. Oxford Drollery; being new poems and songs, 1679. Lloyd, £3 10*s.* 4. Grammatical Drollery; consisting of Poems and Songs. This is ascribed to Hickes, but without certainty. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., £5 5*s.*

> "This Hicks, who was a sharking and indigent fellow while he lived in Oxon., and a great pretender to the art of dancing, (which he forsooth would sometimes teach.) was also author of *Coffee-House Jests*, the third edition of which came out in 1684, and of other trivial matters meerly to get bread and make the pot walk."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Honest old Anthony seems to have held in great contempt those whose motto is

> "Tenui musam meditamur avena":—
> "We cultivate literature upon a little oatmeal:"—

or who employed their pen for the grovelling purpose of "making the pot walk."

Hickes. See also Hicks.

Hickey, Thomas. Storia della Pittura e la Scultura; or, a History of Painting and Sculpture from the earliest accounts, Ital. and Eng., Calcutta, 1788, 4to.

Hickie, Rev. D. B., LL.D., Head-Master of Archbishop Sandys's Grammar-School, Hawkshead, has pub. a Greek Primer, a Latin Grammar, an ed. of Xenophon's Anabasis and the Memorabilia of Socrates, of Longinus On the Sublime, Select Idylls of Theocritus, &c.

Hickman, Charles, D.D., d. 1713, a native of Northamptonshire, student of Christ Church, Oxford, 1667; minister of St. Ebbe's Church, Oxford; Lecturer of St. James's, Westminster, 1692; subsequently Rector of Hogsnorton, Leicestershire; Bishop of Derry, 1702. 1. Serm.; pub. separately, 1680–95. 2. Serms. before the H. of Commons, 1690, 4to. 3. Fourteen Serms., 1700, 8vo; 2d ed., 1706, 8vo; 3d ed., 1718, 8vo. 4. Twelve Serms. on the Festivals and Fasts, 1713, 8vo; 2d ed., 1724, 8vo.

> "Bp. Hickman, as a writer of sermons, has scarce a superior, and few equals."—Samuel Clapham. See Athen. Oxon.

Hickman, Henry, d. at Leyden, 1692, a Non-conformist divine, a native of Worcestershire, educated at Cambridge, Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxford, was deprived at the Restoration, and became preacher to the English congregation at Leyden, where he died. He pub. several controversial theological treatises, (1659–74,) the best of which appeared without his name:—Apologia pro Ministris in Anglia (vulgo) Non-conformistis, &c., 1664.

Hickman, William. Rheumatism, 1816, 8vo.

Hickok, Laurens Perseus, D.D., b. Dec. 29, 1798, at Danbury, Fairfield county, Conn., graduated at Union College, 1820; licensed as a preacher by the Fairfield East Association, 1822; Professor of Theology in Western Reserve College, Ohio, 1836–44; removed in the latter year to the Auburn Theological Seminary, and in 1852 accepted the Professorship of Mental and Moral Science in, with the Vice-Presidency of, Union College. 1. Rational Psychology, Auburn, 1848, 12mo. 2. Moral Science, Schenectady, 1853, 12mo. 3. Empirical Psychology, 1854, 12mo: see N. Amer. Rev., lxxx. 265. 4. Rational Cosmology; or, The Eternal Principles and the Necessary Laws of the Universe, 1858, 8vo. Dr. Hickock has pub. several serms. and college addresses, and contributed a number of papers to the Bibliotheca Sacra, the Biblical Repository, and the Christian Spectator.

Hickok, Thomas. The Voyage and Trauails of H. Cæsar Frederick; written at Sea, 1588. Trans. from the Italian, Lon., 1588, 4to.

Hickox, John Howard, b. at Albany, New York, 1832, Assistant Librarian of the New York State Library. An Historical Account of American Coinage, Albany, 1858, 8vo, pp. 151; plates. 200 copies printed; 5 on large paper. The student of American history will find this beautiful volume of great service in his researches. Mr. Hickox has contributed papers to various periodicals.

Hicks, Elias, d. 1830, aged 81, a native of Jericho, Long Island, was for many years a preacher in the Society of Friends or Quakers. In the latter years of his life he promulgated some theological opinions which led to a division of the sect of which he was a minister. See—1. Journal of his Life and Religious Labours, Phila.; 2. His Sermons, 1828, 8vo; 3. A Doctrinal Epistle written by Elias Hicks in 1820, 8vo, 1824; 4. Letters, &c. relating to the Doctrines of Elias Hicks, 1824, 12mo; 5. Observ. on the Serms. of Elias Hicks, by a Demi-Quaker, 1826, 8vo; 6. An Examination of an Epistle issued by a meeting of the followers of Elias Hicks: being a statement of facts relative to their separation from the Society of Friends, 1827, 12mo; 7. A View of the sentiments of Elias Hicks respecting future rewards and punishments, 1829, 12mo; 8. The Bible Advocate; or, an answer to Elias Hicks's blasphemies and others, by George Sonneff, a mechanic; 2d ed., 1837, 12mo; 9. Elias Hicks and the Hicksite Quakers: an art. by Rev. G. W. Burnap in Chris. Exam., li. 321. In 1811 Elias Hicks pub. his opinions on a matter greatly agitated since he examined the subject:—Observations on Slavery, New York, 12mo.

Hicks, Fabian. Abridgt. of Plowden's Commentaries, Lon., 1650, '59, 12mo.

Hicks, or **Hyckes, Francis,** 1566–1630, a native of Worcestershire, educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, made a trans. of Lucian, pub. by his son, Thomas Hicks, 1634, 4to. He left some MS. trans. from Thucydides and Herodian.

Hicks, Henry. Dr. Pearson's Publication relative to the Vaccine-Pock Inoculation, Lon., 1803, 8vo.

Hicks, Mrs. Rebecca, of Virginia. 1. The Lady-Killer, Phila. 2. The Milliner and the Millionaire, 12mo.

Hicks, Samuel. Six Discourses, Lon., 1767, 12mo.

Hicks, T. A Medical Treatise, Lon., 1703, 8vo.

Hicks, or **Hyckes, Thomas,** d. 1634, Chaplain of Christ Church, Oxford, son of Francis Hicks, (*ante*,) wrote the Life of Lucian, and the Notes and Illustrations upon each dialogue which enrich his father's trans. of that author, 1634, 4to.

"Besides his great skill in the Greek tongue, he was esteemed among the academicians a good poet and an excellent limner."—*Athen. Oxon.*

Hicks, Thomas. 1. The Quaker's Appeal answered, Lon., 1674, 8vo. 2. Three Dialogues between a Christian and a Quaker, 1675, 12mo. No. 1 is included in this vol.

Hicks, William. See Hickes.

Hicks. See also Hickes.

Hide, Edward. See Hyde.

Hide, Thomas, a priest. A Consolatorie Epistle to the Sick and Afflicted Catholickes, Lov., by John Lyon, 1580, 8vo.

Hider, Jon., S.T.P. Manuale Confessorum, 4to.

Hieover, Harry, (a *nom de plume.*) 1. Stable-Talk and Table-Talk; or, Spectacles for Young Sportsmen; new ed., Lon., 2 vols. 8vo.

"Harry Hieover is a thoroughly practical man; and he is more than that: he is a thoroughly amusing one, the pleasantest quill-driver probably that ever drove four horses as they ought to be driven."—*Lon. New Sporting Magazine.*

See also Bell's Life in London; Lon. Times; Lon. Examiner.

2. The Pocket and the Stud; or, How to procure and keep Horses, fp. 8vo.

"Few books are so sure to save large amounts of £ *s. d.* to those who study their precepts as The Pocket and the Stud of Mr. Hieover."—*Lon. Quar. Rev., March,* 1849.

3. The Stud for Practical Purposes and Practical Men, fp. 8vo.

"When the veterinarian returns home at eve, after his round of labours for the day, instead of dozing off to sleep in his easy-chair, let him seek recreation in beguiling an hour with Harry."—*Lon. Veterinarian.*

See also The Britannia, &c.

4. Hints to Horsemen, 1856.

"When Harry Hieover gives hints to horsemen, he does not mean by that term riders exclusively, but owners, breeders, buyers, sellers, and admirers, of horses. To teach such men how to make money is to impart no valueless instruction to a large class of mankind. The advice is frankly given, and, if no benefit result, it will not be for want of good counsel."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

See also Lon. Express, &c.

Hieron, Samuel, 1572–1617, a native of Epping, Essex, educated at King's College, Cambridge, was presented to the living of Modbury, Devonshire, which he held until his death. He was zealously opposed to Romanism and considered a Puritan, but adhered rigidly to the Church of England. He pub. serms., a poetical answer to a Romish Rime, and several theolog. treatises, 1604–18. Workes, 1614, fol. Reprinted, with an addit. vol., edited by Robt. Hill, with a Life of the Author, 1620, 2 vols. fol. Again, 1635, 2 vols. fol.

"A good old writer."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Hiffernan, Paul, 1719–1777, a native of the county of Dublin, Ireland, came to London in 1753, and for the rest of his life was a hack author. 1. The Ticklers; a set of Periodical Papers pub. in Dublin about 1750. 2. The Tuner; a set of Periodical Papers pub. in London, 1753. 3. The Wishes of a Free People; a Dramatic Poem, 1761. 4. The Earl of Warwick; a Trag. from the French of La Harpe, Lon., 1761, 4to. 5. Dramatic Genius; an Essay in 5 Books, 1770. 6. The Philosophic Whim, or Astronomy; a Farce, 1774, 4to. 7. The Heroine of the Cave; a Trag., 1775, 8vo. See Biog. Dramat.; Davies's Life of Garrick, i. 247; Ireland's Life of Henderson, 61.

Higden, Henry. 1. Modern Essay on the tenth Satire of Juvenal, 1687, 4to. 2. The Wary Widow, or Sir Noise Parrot; a Comedy, 1698, 4to.

Higden, Ranulph, or **Ralph,** d. 1360, aged between 80 and 90, a Benedictine of St. Werberg's Monastery in Chester, was the author of a Latin chronicle entitled Polychronicon. Dr. Gale pub. that part which relates to the Britons and Saxons among his Quindecem Scriptores, &c., (i. 177.) The Polychronicon was trans. into English by John de Trevisa in 1387, and from this Caxton made a version (adding an 8th book, or continuation from 1387 to 1460) and printed it in 1482, fol. A copy was sold at Dent's sale (Pt. 2, 143) for £103 19*s.* Reprinted by Wynken de Worde, with addits. and a Hymn in praise of History, 1495, fol. Again, by Peter Treveris, 1527, fol. The Polychronicon of Higden is divided into seven books. Book i. contains a description of countries in general, and especially of Britain; books ii.–vi. give us a Civil History from the Creation to *temp.* Edward III. The Chester Mysteries, exhibited in that city in 1328, have been ascribed to Higden; but this has been stoutly denied. See Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq.; Dibdin's Lib. Comp.; Bibl. Spenceriana; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Biog. Dramat.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Brit. Bibliog.; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, 4th ed., 1854, i. 213, 312, n. Bp. Nicolson treats Higden with little respect, and insists upon it that he stole his Polychronicon from Roger Cestrensis's Polycratica Temporum; but it has been charitably surmised that they both stole (or borrowed) from the same quarter. Their works are rather objects of curiosity than standards of an authoritative character.

Higden, Wm., pub. a Serm., &c., 1708, '11, a View of the Eng. Constitution, 1700, '09, '16, &c., 8vo, and a Defence of the View, 1710, 8vo. The two last were answered by Hilkiah Bedford, or, rather, by George Harbin: see p. 157 of this Dictionary.

Higford, William, 1580–1657. The Institution of a Gentleman; in three Parts, Lon., 1660, 12mo, (1658, 8vo?) See Athen. Oxon.; Cens. Literaria, ed. 1815, vi. 323–329

> "I can scarcely refer to any volume in my possession of equal curiosity with this; as it is an original work, and the earliest I know in our language upon the character and amusements of an English Gentleman."—J. HASLEWOOD.

Higges, Joseph. Guide to Justices, Lon., 1736, '42, '51, 12mo.

Higgeson. See HIGGINSON, FRANCIS.

Higgins, Bryan, M.D., Operator to the Society for Philos. Experiments, &c., pub. Philos. Essays concerning Light, 1776, 8vo, and treatises on chemical philosophy, &c., 1780–1802.

Higgins, Francis. Serms., 1705, '06, '07.

Higgins, Godfrey, 1771–1833, of Skellow Grange, near Doncaster, a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire, was the author of some political pamphlets, &c. and the following works:—1. Horæ Sabbaticæ. 2. The Celtic Druids, 1827, 4to. See Lon. Gent. Mag., xcvii., ii. 151, 347. 3. Mohammed; or, the Illustrious, 1829, 8vo. This was reviewed with much severity by Edward Upham, author of The History of Buddhism. Mr. Upham says, "I know it to be full of errors." (Gent. Mag., Jan. 1830, pp. 9–14.) Mr. Higgins noticed Upham's letter in the next No. of the Magazine, and Mr. Upham continued the subject in the No. for March. 4. An Anacalypsis; an attempt to draw aside the Veil of the Saitic Isis, or An Inquiry into the Origin of Languages, Nations, and Religions, 1836, 2 vols. 4to. Posth. Privately printed. This work had been announced by Rev. Joseph Hunter, in his History of South Yorkshire, before Mr. Higgins's death.

> "It occasionally happens that books written to display some peculiarity of system—or, as the wicked say, crotchet—of the author turn out to have a value of their own, from the very great number of well-indexed and well-referenced facts which they contain. We remember being much struck by seeing among the books of reference in the Museum Reading-room the Anacalypsis of Godfrey Higgins. Never was there more wildness of speculation than in this attempt to lift the veil of Isis. But thousands of statements, cited from all quarters, and very well indexed, apparently brought the book into such demand as made it convenient that it should be in the reading-room itself."—*Lon. Athenæum, Aug.* 2, 1856, p. 953: *Review of John Wilson's Lost Solar System of the Ancients Discovered.*

Higgins, Jesse, of Delaware. A Method of Draining Ponds in Level Grounds; Trans. Amer. Soc., vol. iii. p. 325.

Higgins, or **Higins, John,** an English schoolmaster and divine *temp.* Elizabeth, pub. the Flosculi of Terence, Holcot's Dictionaire, and other school-books, some controversial tracts, and, in 1587, 4to, the 4th ed. of The Mirror for Magistrates, with addits. of his own. The last-named work has already come under our notice: see BALDWIN, WILLIAM; BLENER-HASSET, THOMAS; DORSET, THOMAS SACKVILLE, EARL OF AND LORD BUCKHURST. Respecting Higgins, see Athen. Oxon.; Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet.; Cooper's Muses' Library, p. 142; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.

Higgins, Tobias. Serm., Lon., 1641, 8vo.

Higgins, W. Mullinger, Lect. on Exper. Philos. at Guy's Hospital. 1. The Mosaic and Mineral Geologies illustrated and compared, 1833, 8vo. 2. Handbook of Natural Philos., 1837, 18mo. 3. Philos. of Sound and Hist. of Music, 1838, fp. 8vo. 4. Experimental Philosopher, 1838, 16mo and 12mo. 5. Handbook of the Steam Engine, 1842, 18mo. 6. Treatise on Algebra, 8vo. 7. Treatise on Light and Optical Instruments, 8vo. 8. Book of Geology, 1842, fp. 8vo. 9. Entertaining Philosopher, Lon., 1844, fp. 8vo.

> "A very comprehensive, useful, and instructive volume, in which Mechanics, Pneumatics, Heat, Optics, Electricity, &c. are clearly and pleasantly explained."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

10. The Earth: its Physical Condition and Phenomena, 1847, '49, '55, 12mo and sq. 11. Researches in the Solar System, 1852, 12mo. See Lon. Athenæum, 1852, pp. 403–404.

Higgins, Wm., Prof. of Chemistry and Mineralogy at the Repository of the Dublin Society. Chemical treatises, 1789–1817.

Higgins, Wm. The American; a Nov., 1803, '04, 2 vols.

Higgons, Bevil, 1670–1735, younger son of Sir Thomas Higgons, was educated at Oxford and Cambridge, and subsequently entered the Middle Temple. He accompanied James II. into exile, and died in France. 1. The Generous Conqueror; a Trag., 1702, 4to. 2. A Short View of the English History, 1723, '33, 8vo; Hague, 1727, 8vo. 3. Hist. and Crit. Remarks on Bp. Burnet's Hist. of his Own Times, 1725, '27, 8vo. Nos. 2 and 3 were reprinted in 1736, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Hist of the Life and Reign of Mary, Queen of Scots, Dubl., 1753, 8vo. Wood enumerates five poems by Higgons: see Athen. Oxon.; Nichols's Poems.

Higgons, Theophilus, d. 1659, a divine of the Ch. of Eng., joined the Roman Catholic Church, but subsequently returned to the Church of England. Theolog. treatises and serms., 1609–24. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.

Higgons, Sir Thomas, M.P., 1624–1691, a native of Westbrugh, Shropshire, was educated at Oxford. Funeral Oration on his first Lady, (the Countess of Essex,) 1656.

> "As this pamphlet is extremely rare, I conclude that the copies of it were, for certain reasons, industriously collected and destroyed; though few pieces of this kind have less deserved to perish."—REV. J. GRANGER.

Other publications. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Nichols's Poems.

Higginson, Francis, d. 1630, aged 42, first minister of Salem, Massachusetts, educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, was for some time minister of a church of Leicester, England, but, becoming a Non-conformist, was excluded from his pulpit. He lived but about fourteen months after his arrival in America. New England's Plantation; or, a short and true Description of the Commodities and Discommodities of the Country, Lon., 1630, 4to; 3d ed., with Letter of Mr. Graves, in same year. Mr. Higginson left a MS. account of his voyage to America, which is preserved in Hutchinson's collection of papers. See Magnalia; Collect. Mass. Hist. Soc., i. 117–124; vi. 231, 242–244; ix. 23; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.

Higginson, Francis, d. 1670? aged 54, son of the preceding, went to Europe, studied at Leyden, and became settled as a minister at Kirby-Steven, Westmoreland, England. He wrote against the Quakers, and pub. also a Latin theolog. treatise. See preceding article.

Higginson, John, 1616–1708, son of the first-named Francis Higginson, was a native of England, and accompanied his father to America in 1629. He was pastor of the church in Salem (formerly under charge of his father) from 1660 to 1708, and at the time of his death had been seventy-two years in the ministerial office. He pub. a number of serms., theolog. treatises, &c., 1663–1708, and a most eloquent attestation to Cotton Mather's Magnalia, which is thus warmly commended by one of the most learned students of American letters:

> "John Higginson was one of the great men of New England, and incomparably the best writer, native or foreign, who lived in America during the first hundred years of her colonization. That portion of his attestation to the Magnalia which treats of the exodus of the Puritans has not been surpassed in strength and grandeur in all the orations ever delivered at Plymouth Rock, those of Webster and Everett not excepted."—DR. R. W. GRISWOLD.

See Magnalia; Collect. Mass. Hist. Soc., vi. 243, 244, 259–294, 271, 272; Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, i. 14.

Higgs, Griffin, or **Griffith,** 1589–1659, a native of Oxfordshire, educated at St. John's College, Oxford, for twelve years chaplain to the Queen of Bohemia, became in 1638 Dean of Lichfield. 1. Problemata Theologica, Leyden, 1630, 4to. 2. Miscellaneæ Theses Theologicæ, 1630. See Athen. Oxon.

Higgs, Joseph. Medical Essay, Lon., 1755, 8vo.

Higham, John. Serms., Lon., 1652, '75.

Highley, Miss. Galatea; a Pastoral Romance. From the French of Florian, Lon., 1804, 8vo.

Highmore, Anthony, Solicitor-at-Law, pub. several treatises on law, Public Charities of London, &c. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., 335.

Highmore, Joseph, 1692–1780, an eminent painter, a native of London, was a writer of considerable merit. 1. Crit. Exam. of two Pictures by Rubens, Lon., 1754, 4to. 2. Prac. of Perspective, 1763, 4to. 3. Observ. on Dodwell's Christianity not founded on Argument, 1765. Anon. 4. Essays, Moral, Religious, and Miscellaneous, &c. See Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. l.

Highmore, Nathaniel, M.D., 1613–1684, a native of Hampshire, educated at Trinity College, Oxford. 1. Corporis Humani Disquisitio Anatomica, Hague, 1651, fol. 2. Hist. of Generation, Lon., 1651, 8vo and 12mo. 3. Exercitationes duæ: I. De Passione Hysterica; II. De Hypochondriaca Affectione, Oxon., 1660, 12mo; Lon., 1670, 4to. This work was attacked by Dr. Willis, in reply to whom Highmore pub. (4.) Epistola Responsoria ad T. Willis, &c., 1670, 4to. 5. Medical Springs; Phil. Trans., 1670. The cavity called the *Antrum Highmorianum* in the superior maxilla takes its name from our author.

Highmore, Nathaniel, M.D., LL.D., Prof. of Law, Cambridge. Jus Ecclesiasticum Anglicum; or, the Govt. of the Ch. of Eng. exemplified and illustrated, Lon., 1810, 4to. Dr. H. also pub. a few legal, political, and medical tracts.

Hilarius, a poet who flourished about 1125, was the author of three scriptural dramas and several minor poems, an account of which will be found in Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., Anglo-Norman Period, 91–94. See also Duchesne's ed. of the Works of Abelard; Hilarii Versus et Ludi. Lutetiæ Parisiorum, 1838, 12mo, edited by M. Champollion-Figeac.

Hilder, Thomas. Conjugal Counsel, Lon., 1653, 8vo.

Hildersham, Arthur, 1563–1631, a Puritan divine, a native of Cambridgeshire, educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, Fellow of Trinity Hall, 1586, presented by the Earl of Huntingdon in 1593 to the living of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire, which he retained until his death. Through his great-uncle, Cardinal Pole, Mr. Hildersham was descended from the royal family of England; but what is more to the purpose is that he was a man of profound learning, devoted piety, and unwearied zeal in the propagation of religious truth. 1. CVIII. Lects. upon the IV. of St. John, Lon., 1629, fol.; 2d ed., much enlarged, 1632, fol.; 1647, fol.; 1656, fol.

> "Discover the author to be a sound divine, an admirable textuary, a profoundly-experienced Christian, and an excellent teacher. These discourses are more concise and finished than those on the fifty-first Psalm."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

> "Very spiritual, full, and evangelical."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

2. Lects. upon Psalm xxxiv., 1632, fol. 3. Serms., 1633, 4to. 4. CLII. Lects. upon Psalm li., 1635, fol.; 1642, fol.; (1644, fol.?)

> "A rich mine of practical divinity."—Dr. E. Williams.

5. Paraphrase upon the Canticles of Solomon, 1672, 8vo. Posth. Extracted from the author's MS. Paraphrase of the whole Bible. 6. Treatise on the Lord's Supper. 7. Treatise of the Ministry of the Ch. of Eng., with an Answer to it by Fr. Johnson, 4to. See Goadby's Memoirs of Hildersham, Bingham, 1819, 8vo; Clark's Lives; Neal's Puritans; Nichols's Leicestershire. Dr. Williams valued Hildersham's Expositions of Psalm li. and St. John iv. so highly that he declares "he cannot be sufficiently commended," and thinks it ample praise of Samuel Shaw to admit that

> "He seems to have caught the mantle of Mr. Arthur Hildersham, who had resided before him at the same place, Ashby-de-la-Zouch."—*Christian Preacher.*

> "A great and shining light of the Puritan party, and celebrated for his singular learning and piety."—Echard.

Hildesley, Mark, D.D., 1698–1772, educated at, and Fellow of, Trin. Coll., Camb.; Vicar of Hitchin, Hertfordshire, 1731; Rector of Holwell, Bedford, 1735; Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1755. He was also Master of Sherburn Hospital, and Preb. of Lincoln. Bishop Hildesley was descended from the royal family of England in the same line with Rev. Arthur Hildersham, and, like him, was noted for his piety and zeal. It was under his auspices that the translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Manks language, begun by his predecessor, Bishop Wilson, was carried to completion. He also pub. the Book of Common Prayer and other works in the same language. As an author, he gave nothing to the world, save a small tract, pub. anonymously, entitled Plain Instructions for Young Persons in the Principles of the Christian Religion, in two Parts, 1762–67. See the Memoirs of Bishop Hildesley, by Rev. Weeden Butler, Sr., 1799, 8vo.

Hildeyard, John. Funeral Serm., Lon., 1683, 4to.

Hilditch, Ann. Rosa de Mont Morien; a Nov., 1789, 2 vols.

Hildreth, Ezekiel, 1785–1856, b. in Westford, Mass., grad. at Harvard Coll. 1814, and was a teacher in Ohio for 42 years. Author of (1) Logopolis; or, City of Words. 2. Key to Knowledge. 3. Essay on the Mortality of the Soul. 4. Address on Education, &c.

Hildreth, Hosea, 1782–1835, a native of Chelmsford, Mass., graduated at Harvard College, 1803, was for some time Professor of Mathematics at Phillips Academy, Exeter, and for eight years pastor of the First Church in Gloucester, Mass. He pub. several serms., &c.

Hildreth, Richard, b. June 28, 1807, at Deerfield, Massachusetts, son of the preceding, graduated at Harvard College in 1826, was admitted to the Suffolk county (Boston) Bar in 1830, and commenced the practice of the law in Newburyport, in his native State. From July, 1832, to October, 1834, Mr. Hildreth was co-editor of the Boston Atlas, a daily newspaper, (of which he was also a joint founder,) and again co-editor and Washington correspondent, May, 1836, to November, 1839. From October, 1834, to March, 1836, he resided in Florida, with a view to the improvement of his health, and, with the same object, resided from September, 1846, to September, 1847, in Demarara. During his abode in the latter place he edited successively The Guiana Chronicle and The Royal Gazette, (tri-weekly papers devoted to the support of the policy of the British Government in the abolition of slavery,) and edited, with an historical introduction, a compilation of the colonial laws of British Guiana. In addition to the works about to be noticed,—no inconsiderable evidence of great literary activity,—Mr. Hildreth has given to the world a number of pamphlets and miscellaneous articles in magazines and reviews, and edited several educational manuals and daily journals. He devotes his leisure moments to a continuation of his principal work,—the History of the United States,—which he designs to bring down (in two or more vols.) to the end of the administration of President Pierce.

1. The Slave; or, Memoir of Archy Moore, 1836, 2 vols. 12mo. New ed., with a continuation, under the title of The White Slave; or, Memoirs of a Fugitive, 1852, 12mo. 2. Banks, Banking, and Paper Currencies, 1837, 12mo; enlarged ed., 1840, 12mo.

> "A feeble apology for the worst parts of the American banking system."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, 187.

3. Life of General Wm. Henry Harrison, 1839, 18mo. As editor of the Boston Atlas, Mr. H. contributed largely to the nomination of General Harrison for the Presidency of the U. States. 4. Bentham's Theory of Legislation; from the French of Dumont, 1840, 2 vols. 16mo. 5. Despotism in America: an Inquiry into the Nature, Results, and Legal Basis of the Slave-holding System of the United States, 1840; enlarged ed., 1854. We give the title of the last ed. This work is to be followed by a sequel: see Lon. Athenæum, 1854, p. 1089. 6. Theory of Morals, 1844, 12mo. 7. Hist. of the United States of America: I. From the Discovery of the Continent to the Organization of Government under the Federal Constitution, 1497–1787, 3 vols. 8vo, 1849. Revised ed., 1854, 3 vols. 8vo. II. From the Adoption of the Federal Constitution to the end of the 16th Congress, 1788–1821, 3 vols. 8vo, 1852. Revised ed., 1855, 3 vols. 8vo.

In the advertisement prefixed to the first vol. of his history, Mr. Hildreth gives his reader to understand that he may expect to find a plain story told in a plain way:

> "Of centennial sermons and Fourth-of-July orations, whether professedly such or in the guise of history, there are more than enough. It is due to our fathers and ourselves, it is due to truth and philosophy, to present for once, on the historic stage, the founders of our American nation unbedaubed with patriotic rouge, wrapped up in no fine-spun cloaks of excuses and apology, without stilts, buskins, tinsel, or bedizenment, in their own proper persons, often rude, hard, narrow, superstitious, and mistaken, but always earnest, downright, manly, and sincere. The result of their labours is eulogy enough: their best apology is to tell their story exactly as it was."

> "If a plain and well-written narrative of public events, mostly in the order of their occurrence, without any attempt to generalize them, or to deduce from them broader lessons of experience, is all that constitutes a good history, then Mr. Hildreth's work deserves its name, and has fair claims to respectful notice. It is easy to see, however, that this is not all, and that history written on such a plan must needs be imperfect and unsatisfactory. . . . Nothing can be more cold and naked than his recital of any facts which are honourable to the memory of the first settlers of New England; if they do not occupy a very prominent place on the common record he forgets to mention them at all. When they are forced upon his notice he dismisses them as rapidly as possible. He has not a word of praise for their conscientiousness, their heroism, or their self-denial; though the first alone caused them to emigrate, so that it was the seminal principle of the New England colonies, while the second and third sustained their settlements through many years of danger and privation."—Francis Bowen: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lxxiii. 411–447: review of vols. i.–iv.

> "The author's style is bald and meagre in the extreme; and never once does he rise into any thing like fervour or exhibit the slightest capability of the graphic and picturesque. But the story is conscientiously—and, as far as details go, thoroughly—told. . . . The spirit in which the story is told is also remarkably fair. The Puritans—'often rude, hard, narrow, superstitious, and mistaken,' as Mr. Hildreth thinks them, 'but always earnest, downright, manly, and sincere'—are treated with evident respect and liking; and only now and then, when in duty bound as a modern and an American,—as for example, in behalf of representative freedom, religious toleration, and such matters,—does the author put in any protest of his own."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1850, pp. 13–15: review of vols. i.–iii.

Vols. iv. and v. are reviewed in the same periodical for Nov. 15, 1851, pp. 1191–1193; and vol. vi. in the No. for May 7, 1853. The reviewer, referring to the probability of Mr. Hildreth's continuation of his History, trusts that he will attend to the hints which he has given him, and dismisses the subject with the assurance that

> "It would be agreeable to have occasion to speak more favourably than we have been able conscientiously to do of the writings of a man of such industry and talent as Mr. Hildreth undoubtedly possesses."—p. 551, *ubi supra.*

> "In this instance we encounter the muse of American history descended from her stump, and recounting her narrative in a key adapted to our own ears. For the first time, we believe, we have here the story of the founders of our New England colonies re

corded in an ample and explicit manner, with a consistent care to exclude errors and exaggerations. . . . Animated by this spirit, Mr. Hildreth has availed himself, though hardly to the utmost, of his peculiar resources."—*The Fathers of New England: Edin. Rev., Oct.* 1855.

"We are confident that, when the merits of this history come to be known and appreciated, it will be extensively regarded as decidedly superior to any thing that before existed on American history, and as a valuable contribution to American authorship."—*Bibliotheca Sacra.*

"His work fills a want, and is therefore most welcome. Its positive merits, in addition to those we have before mentioned, are impartiality, steadiness of view, clear appreciation of character, and, in point of style, a terseness and conciseness not unlike Tacitus; with not a little, too, of Tacitean vigour of thought, stern sense of justice, sharp irony, and profound wisdom."—*Methodist Quar. Rev.*

"Mr. Hildreth is a bold and copious writer. His work is valuable for the immense amount of material it embodies."—*De Bow's Review of the Southern States.*

"The special merit of his work consists in the absence of whatever can possibly be deemed either irrelevant or ostentatious."—H. T. TUCKERMAN: *Sketch of Amer. Lit.*

See also Lon. Literary Gazette; Lon. Atlas; Christian Register; N. York Church Review; N. York Home Journal; Oakley's ed. of Kent's Course of English Reading; Living Age, xxiii. 365–366; xxix. 111–115; xxxi. 134–136; Revue des Deux Mondes, April 1, 1856; Edin. Rev., Oct. 1855. 8. Theory of Politics: an Inquiry into the Foundation of Governments and the Cause and Progress of Political Revolutions, 1853, 12mo.

"In this new work we notice the same calm and equal march of reason as in the History of America. Mr. Hildreth is never startling, never brilliant. His thought is like his style; solid, level, monotonous. It neither warms by its vividness nor startles by its boldness. It is pre-eminently respectable. As to ideas, there is little in this volume that can be called new. Mr. Hildreth is a republican, with a tendency, the full strength of which he unconsciously disguises from himself, towards Socialism."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1853, p. 1354.

9. Japan as it Was and Is, 1855, 12mo.

"Mr. Hildreth has, with diligence and spirit, given a digested history of the empire,—so far as is made known by different travellers and many native works,—and a very careful sketch of all the leading European works on Japan to the present time. His book is a valuable compendium of the knowledge the European world had of the country before Captain Perry's expedition, and he has investigated with great care some of the most curious questions of its history, literature, and manners."—*N. Amer. Rev., July,* 1856: *Art. on The American Expedition to Japan, q. v.*

And see HAWKS, FRANCIS LISTER, D.D., LL.D., No. 9, in this Dictionary.

"Mr. Hildreth's is a compilation, somewhat roughly executed, from the successive accounts of Japan by European and American writers. It is scarcely in any sense original, nor is it very systematic; but it may find acceptance as a manual of information on a subject of rising influence to both worlds. . . . Mr. Hildreth's historical sketch, though always readable, is disconnected and incomplete."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1856, pp. 835–836.

10. Atrocious Judges: Lives of Judges Infamous as Tools of Tyrants and Instruments of Oppression, 1856, 12mo. This is a selection from Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chief-Justices and Lives of the Chancellors, with an Appen.

We hope at no distant day to welcome the remaining volumes of Mr. Hildreth's History of the United States; for, whatever faults the critic may discover in the historian's *style*, of the value of his elaborate array of *facts* there can be no question. If, as alleged, the faithful chronicler lack that philosophical insight which is requisite to give their proper value to the fruits of laborious researches, yet he has undoubtedly facilitated the execution of the duties of those who succeed him:—for, if "*Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas*" be a true saying, it is as little to be denied that "*Rerum ipsarum cognitio vera, e rebus ipsis est.*"

Hildreth, Samuel Prescott, M.D., b. Sept. 30, 1783, at Methuen, Mass., settled in Ohio, 1806. His most important works are—1. Pioneer Hist. of the Ohio Valley, Cin., 1848, pp. 525. 2. Biographical and Historical Memoirs of the early Pioneer Settlers of Ohio, &c., 1852, 8vo, pp. 539. For upwards of forty years Dr. Hildreth has been a constant contributor to various scientific and medical journals throughout the United States.

Hildreth, W. The Niliad; an Epic Poem in honour of Nelson's Victory, 1st of August, 1798.

Hildrop, John, D.D., d. 1756, aged 31, Rector of Wath, near Rippon, Yorkshire, pub. a number of serms., theolog. treatises, &c., 1711–52. His Miscellaneous Works appeared in 1754, 2 vols. 12mo. The style of some of his pieces so strongly resembles Swift that they were ascribed to the latter.

"The reader may derive much pleasure and information from the perusal of this author's Free Thoughts upon the Brute Creation."—REV. H. J. TODD.

See Lon. Gent. Mag., 1834, Pt. 2, 114.

Hildyard, Francis, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1. Treatise on the Principles of the Law of Marine Insurances, Lon., 1845, 8vo; Harrisburg, 1847, 8vo.

"The style is clear, correct, and concise, and the law is brought down to the present day with remarkable accuracy and fulness."—*Penna. Law Jour.*

2. Eighth ed. of J. A. Park's System of Marine Insurance, with addits., 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hildyard, Rev. Wm. Manual of Ancient Geography, 3d ed., 1846, fp. 8vo.

Hiley, Richard, has pub. a number of useful educational works, 1846–54, &c. See Lon. Educat. Times.

Hill. Nundinæ Sturbrigiensis, *anno* 1702, Lon., 1709, 8vo.

Hill, a clergyman who exchanged the Ch. of Eng. for that of Rome, wrote two theolog. treatises, pub. 1600–77.

Hill, Miss. Novels, Lon., 1809–13.

Hill, Aaron, 1685–1750, an English poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer, a native of London, is better known to the present age from his quarrels with Pope than by his literary compositions. Among other works, he pub.—1. A History of the Ottoman Empire, 1709, fol. 2. Elfrid; a Trag., 1709. 3. Camillus; a Poem, 1709. 4, 5. Essays on Beech Oil, 1714–15, 8vo. 6. Essays on Coals and Grape-Wines, 1718, 8vo. 7. King Henry the Fifth; a Trag., 1723, 8vo. 8. The Northern Star; a Poem, 1725, 8vo. 9. Advice to the Poets, 1731, 4to. 10. The Impartial; a Poem. 11. The Progress of Wit; a Caveat for the use of an Eminent Writer, (a satire upon Pope, who had introduced Hill, rather in a complimentary manner, in the Dunciad.) 12. Merope; a Trag. from Voltaire, with alterations, 1749, 8vo. His Miscellaneous Works—a collection of his best pieces—were pub. in 1753, 4 vols. 8vo; and his Dramatic Works, (seventeen in all,) with his Life, appeared in 1759, 2 vols. 8vo. See Biog. Brit., Supp., vol. vii.; Biog. Dramat.; Cibber's Lives; Johnson's and Pope's Works; Davies's Life of Garrick; Richardson's Corresp.; Ruffhead's Life of Pope; Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors.

We should not omit to state that our poet was—as the title of some of his works indicate—a dabbler in political economy and an extensive projector, and, like many other projectors of ancient times and our own days, displayed more enterprise than judgment.

The acuteness of his critical abilities may be estimated from his verdict on Pope's poetry. He gravely assures us that the popularity of the author of the Rape of the Lock

"Arose from meditated little personal assiduities, and a certain bladdery swell of management."

And he then gives utterance to this sagacious vaticination:

"But rest his *memory* in peace! It will very rarely be disturbed by that time he himself is in ashes."—*Letter to Richardson, in Richardson's Correspondence.*

But posterity have ventured to differ with Mr. Hill. Pope certainly was not wont to display much of a spirit of meekness in his literary controversies; but in his misunderstanding with Hill the latter appears the least amiable. His general character, however, was exemplary, and his manners mild and conciliating; but it is dangerous to tempt the *amour-propre* of an author, however his *suaviter in modo* may prevail in the family circle and social reunion.

Pope's poetical offence was comprised in the following lines from the Dunciad, and they have been truly considered quite as complimentary as the reverse. Our author is introduced as one of the competitors for the prize of Dulness:

"Then Hill essay'd: scarce vanished out of sight,
He buoys up instant, and returns to light;
He bears no token of the sable streams,
And mounts far off, among the swans of Thames."

The satire here is indeed very slight; but, slight as it was, it was sufficient to disturb the equanimity of Master Hill.

Hill, Abraham, 1632–1721, a learned man, a member of the Board of Trade, and Fellow and Treasurer of the Royal Society. Familiar Letters which passed between him and several eminent and ingenious persons of the last century, Lon., 1767, 8vo. See his Life prefixed to the Familiar Letters.

Hill, Adam, D.D. Serms., &c., Lon., 1588, '92, '93.

Hill, Alexander. The Practice in the several Judicatories of the Ch. of Scot., Edin., 1830, 12mo.

Hill, Mrs. Anne, formerly of Baltimore, but more recently connected with the School of Design at Philadelphia, perished in the conflagration of the steamboat Henry Clay on the Hudson River, July 28, 1852. 1. Drawing-Book of Flowers and Fruit, with col'd Illustrations, Phila., 4to. 2. Progressive Lessons in the Painting of Flowers and Fruit: a series of six sheets.

Hill, Anthony. Serms., 1702, both 4to.

Hill, Arthur. See Hall.

Hill, Brian, d. 1831, aged 75, Chaplain to the Earl of Leven and Melville, was brother of the celebrated Rowland Hill, (*vide post.*) 1. Serm., Lon., 1780, 8vo. 2. Henry and Acasto; a Moral Poetical Tale, 1786, 12mo; 4th ed., 1798, 8vo. 3. Journey through Sicily and Calabria in 1791, 8vo; 1792. 4. Funl. Serm., 1803, 8vo. 5. XXIV. Serms., Shrewsb., 1822, 8vo. 6. Serm., Lon., 1826. See Lon. Gent. Mag., Aug. 1831.

Hill, Major D. H., Professor of Mathematics in Davidson College, North Carolina. 1. Algebra, Phila., 12mo. 2. A Consideration of the Sermon on the Mount, 1858, 12mo.

Hill, Daniel, M.D. 1. Use of Oxygen in Diseases, &c., Lon., 1800, 4to. 2. Oxygen, &c.; Trans. Hortic. Soc., 1815.

Hill, Elizabeth. Sequel to the Poetical Monitor, Lon., 1811, 12mo.

Hill, Frederick. 1. National Education: its Present State and Prospects, both at Home and Abroad, Lon., 2 vols. 12mo.

> "These volumes merit the attention of all who feel an interest in the subject. Mr. Hill discusses the principles of a national system with ability."—*Lon. Athen.*

2. Crime: its Amount, Causes, and Remedies, 1853, 8vo.

Hill, G. D., Assistant Curate of Hanover Chapel, Regent Street, London. 1. Practical Serms., Lon., 1844, 12mo. 2. Serms. on the Ten Commandments, 1845, 12mo. 3. Scenes in 1792; a Tale of the Revolution, 1848, fp. 8vo. 4. Short Serms. on the Lord's Prayer, 1854, 12mo.

Hill, George, D.D., 1750-1819, a divine of the Kirk of Scotland, and Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, was a native of that city. He succeeded Dr. Robertson as the leader of the General Assembly, and

> "He was long one of the chief ornaments of the Church of Scotland, and was distinguished for his manly and impressive eloquence, both in the pulpit and the general assembly."—*Annual Biography*, vol. v., Lon., 1821, *q. v.*

And see Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; Lord Cockburn's Memorials of his Time, 1856; Geo. Cook's Life of Dr. Hill. He pub. a number of occasional serms., and the following vols.:—1. Serms., Lon., 1796, 8vo. 2. Theological Institutes, Edin., 1803, 8vo. Reviewed in British Critic, vol. xxiii. 3. Lects. upon Portions of the Old Test., Lon., 1812, 8vo. 4. A View of The Constitution of the Ch. of Scot., Edin., 1817, 8vo. 5. The Pastoral Office. 6. Lects. in Divinity, 1821, 3 vols. 8vo; 5th ed., 1849, 8vo.

> "Professor Hill's lectures are admirable, and have been admitted to the first place among our systematic expositions of revealed truth."—*Congreg. Mag.*

> "These lectures embrace the evidences, doctrines, duties, and institutions of Christianity. They are drawn up with great care and ability. . . . The author's tenets were in accordance with the Westminster Confession of Faith."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

> "Dr. Hill of St. Andrews had the faculty beyond most men of comprehensive and luminous arrangement. We shall have occasion at a posterior stage of our course to avail ourselves of the important service which he has rendered to theology. . . . I am not sure if I can recommend a more complete manual of divinity than the one I have now adverted to. . . . I know of no treatise which professes to exhibit the whole range of theological doctrine, and does it in more of a *lucidus ordo* than the one that we have fixed upon."—Dr. Chalmers: *Posth. Works*, vol. ix. p. xviii., 125; *Prelections on Hill's Lectures.*

Hill, George, an American poet, b. 1796, at Guilford, Conn., graduated at Yale College in 1816, and, after a term of public service under the United States Government, entered the navy in 1827 as a teacher of mathematics. He was subsequently Librarian of the Department of State at Washington, and United States Consul for the southern portion of Asia Minor. He is now attached to one of the Bureaus of the Department of State at Washington. Mr. Hill pub. anonymously, in 1834, The Ruins of Athens, with other Poems; and a second edit., entitled The Ruins of Athens, Titania's Banquet, a Masque, and other Poems, appeared in 1839, 8vo, with the author's name. See Everest's Poets of Connecticut; Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America.

Hill, George Canning, b. 1825, in Norwich, Conn. The New American Biographical Series for Youth; containing the Lives of Capt. John Smith, Gen. Israel Putnam, Benedict Arnold, Daniel Boone, &c., Boston, 1858, 4 vols. 16mo.

Hill, George Nesse. Medical treatises, 1800–14.

Hill, Henry, D.D. Dialogue concerning a Pamphlet entit. The Growth of Deism in England, Lon., 1696, 4to. Anon.

Hill, Henry. I., VI., XI., and XII. Books of Euclid, 1726–36, 4to.

Hill, Henry David, D.D., Prof. of Greek in the Univ. of St. Andrew's. 1. Essays on the Private Manners and Domestic Institutions of the Romans, 12mo. 2. Essays on the Institutions, Government, and Manners of the States of Ancient Greece, 12mo. Reviewed in Lon. Quar. Rev., xxii. 163–203.

Hill, Ira, an American writer. Abstract of a New Theory of a Formation of the Earth, Balt., 1823, 12mo.

> "Absurd as it is on some accounts, however, it is on others an essay of singular merit."—*American Writers*, No. 4: *Blackwood's Mag.*, xvii. 57: and see vol. xvi. 420.

Hill, James. Medical treatises, 1772–76.

Hill, James, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. A Practical Treatise on the Law relating to Trustees, Lon., 1845, r. 8vo. Amer. ed., with American Notes and References by Francis J. Troubat, of the Phila. Bar, Phila., 1846, 8vo; 2d Amer. ed., with addit. notes, referring to American Cases, by Henry Wharton, of the Phila. Bar, 1854, 8vo. This excellent work furnished the basis of various parts of Mr. Spencer's unfinished work on Equity Jurisprudence.

> "On examination of the sheets, it appears that the work has been enlarged by nearly one-half in bulk by the new matter of this edition; and that the table of cases shows an addition of more than three thousand decisions in England and the United States. The authorities, we believe, have been brought down to the latest moment."—*Amer. Law Register, Dec.* 1853.

Hill, John, Rector of St. Mabyn, Cornwall. Four occas. serms., 1610, '14, '80, '93.

Hill, John. 1. The Exact Dealer, for all Trades, Lon., 1698, 1702, 12mo. 2. Arithmetic, 1716, 8vo. By Hatton, 1733, 8vo.

Hill, John, 1711–1746, an Independent minister of London, a native of Hitchin. Serms. on several occasions, Lon., 1749, '64, '95, 1817, 8vo. Nine or more eds. have appeared. The five serms. on 2 Kings iv. 26, entitled Faith's Estimate of Afflictive Dispensations, have been pub. separately ("It is well," &c.) by the London Religious Tract Society, 1853, 32mo. Hill's discourses are highly valued.

> "Some admirable sermons, especially on affliction."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Hill, Sir John, M.D., 1716–1775, originally an apothecary, the son of Rev. Theophilus Hill, of Peterborough or Spalding, resided in London, and wrote many books on medicine, botany, natural philosophy, natural history, and a number of dramas, novels, &c. A detailed account of these many publications would be of but small interest to the modern reader, who knows but little of Sir John save his name, and this principally through his quarrels with the Royal Society, and with Garrick. He was a man of remarkable versatility of talent, but his moral character cannot be commended. Among his publications are—1. Orpheus; an Opera, 1740. 2. Theophrastus's Hist. of Stones; from the Greek, with Notes, 1746, '74, 8vo. 3. A Dissert. on Royal Societies. 4. Review of the Works of the Royal Society of London, Lon., 1751, 8vo, 4to:

> "In which, by the most unfair quotations, mutilations, and misrepresentations, numbers of the papers read in that illustrious assembly, and published under the title of the Philosophical Transactions, are endeavoured to be rendered ridiculous."—*Life of Hill: Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

5. Essays on Natural History and Philosophy, 1752, 8vo. Considered the best of his writings. 6. A General Natural History, 1748–52, 3 vols. fol. 7. Urania; or, a Complete View of the Heavens, 1754, 8vo. 8. The Critical Minute; a Farce, 1754. 9. The Route; a Farce, 1754. 10. The Gardener's New Kalendar, 1757, '58, 8vo. 11. Eden; or, a Complete Body of Gardening, 1757, fol. 12. The Sleep of Plants, 1757, '62, 12mo. 13. Naval Hist. of Great Britain, compiled from the papers of the late Capt. Geo. Berkeley, 1757, fol. 14. British Herbal, 1758, fol. 15. Construction of Nerves, 1758, 8vo. 16. An Idea of a Botanical Garden in England, 1758, 8vo. 17. Exotic Botany, 1759, fol. 18. The Vegetable System, 1759–76, 26 vols. fol. Contains 1600 engravings. Pub. at 38 guineas, plain; 160 guineas, coloured. Pub. under the patronage of the Earl of Bute. Hill presented a copy to the King of Sweden, who invested him with the order of the Polar Star, or Vasa. Henceforth he assumed the title of Sir John. 19. Flora Britannica, 1760, 8vo. 20. Family Practice of Physic, 1769, 8vo. 21. Hist. of Mr. Lovell; a Novel. This is a pretended autobiography. 22. Adventures of a Creole. 23. The Life of Lady Frail; a Novel. He was also joint-editor (with George Lewis Scott) of a Supplement to Chambers's Dictionary, and was connected

with the British Magazine, The Inspector, &c. See Short Account of the Life, Writings, and Character of the late Sir John Hill, Edin., 1779, 8vo; Biog. Dramat.; Gent. Mag.; Davies's Life of Garrick; Dilly's Repository; Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors; Boswell's Life of Johnson; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

"As to his literary character, and the rank of merit in which his writings ought to stand, Hill's greatest enemies could not deny that he was master of considerable abilities and an amazing quickness of parts. . . . A large volume might be written on the life and adventures of this extraordinary man, as affording a complete history of literary quackery, every branch of which he pursued with a greater contempt for character than perhaps any man in our time."—*Life of Hill, in Chalmers's Biog. Dict.*

"Dr. Hill was a very curious observer; and, if he would have been contented to tell the world no more than he knew, he might have been a very considerable man, and needed not to have recourse to such mean expedients to raise his reputation."—Dr. Johnson: *Conversation with George III.:* see Boswell.

Hill, Hon. Lady John, wife of Sir John Hill. Her Address to the Public, setting forth the Consequences of the late Sir John Hill's Acquaintance with the Earl of Bute, Lon., 1788, 4to.

Hill, John. Lects. and Reflections on Divinity, Law, Philos., &c., and a Poem, Lon., 1792, 8vo.

Hill, John, M.D., d. 1807, aged 47. The Means of Reforming the Morals of the Poor by Preventing Poverty, 1801, 8vo.

Hill, John, LL.D., Prof. of the Humanities in the Univ. of Edin. 1. Synonymes of the Latin Language, &c., Edin., 1804, 4to.

"An elaborate work."—Tytler.

"The variety of curious and important information which this contains must render it a valuable acquisition to every lover of ancient learning."—*Lon. Literary Journal.*

2. Vocabulary, 1804, 12mo. An Introduction to the Study of Latin Synonymes. 3. Life of Hugh Blair, 1807, 8vo. 4. Hist. and phil. con. to Trans. Edin. Soc., 1788, '94.

Hill, John. 1. Reflections rel. to the Proceedings, &c. respecting R. Catholics, 1807, 8vo. 2. High Prices of Gold Bullion, 1810, 8vo.

Hill, Joseph, 1625–1707, minister of the English church at Middleburg, in Zealand, and subsequently pastor of the English church at Rotterdam. 1. Defence of the Zealander's Choice. 2. An ed. of Schrevelius's Lexicon, 1676. Often reprinted. He added 8000 words and corrected many errors. 3. On the Antiq. of Temples, 1696, 4to.

Hill, N. Serms., 1773, '79, '95.

Hill, Nathaniel. The Ancient Poem of Guillaume de Guileville, entitled Le Pèlerinage de l'Homme, compared with the Pilgrim's Progress of John Bunyan. Edited from Notes collected by the late Mr. Nathaniel Hill, of the Roy. Soc. of Lit., Lon., 1858. See Lon. Athen., 1858, Pt. 2, 261.

Hill, Nicholas. Philosophia Epicurea Democratiana Theophrastica, Par., 1601, 8vo; Gen., 1619, 12mo; Col. All., 1619, 8vo.

Hill, Nicholas, Jr. New York Reports, 1841–44, Albany and N. York, 1842–45, 7 vols. 8vo. Continuation of Johnson, Cowen, and Wendell.

Hill, Noah, 1739–1815, Pastor of the Meeting-House, Old Gravel Lane, London, (Independent,) for thirty-seven years from 1771. Serms., with a Pref., and a Serm. on his Death, by J. Hooper, Lon., 1822, 8vo. Commended by Lon. Congreg. Mag.

Hill, Oliver. 1. Fifth Essay against the Circ. of the Blood, Lon., 1700, 8vo. 2. A Rod for the Back of Fools, 1702, 8vo.

Hill, Rev. Pascoe Grenfell, Chaplain of H. M. S. Cleopatra. 1. Voyage to the Slave Coast of Africa, Lon., 1849, 12mo. 2. Fifty Days on Board a Slave Vessel in the Mozambique Channel, 1844, '49, fp. 8vo; 1853, 12mo.

"We shall be rejoiced if the publicity given to this little but intelligent work by our means assist in drawing the attention of the influential classes to the subject."—*Blackwood's Mag.*

Hill, R. The Gospel-Shop; a Comedy, Lon., 1778, 8vo.

Hill, R., Pastor, Gettysburg, Penna. Discourse at the laying of the corner stone of Gateway and Lodges of Evergreen Cemetery, Gettysburg, 1855, pp. 12.

Hill, Richard, Envoy to the Court of Savoy in the Reign of Queen Anne. His Diplomatic Correspondence, Lon., 1845, 2 vols. 8vo. Edited by W. Blackley. This work contains curious particulars relating to the Vaudois, the wars in the Cevennes, the Spanish Succession, with letters of foreigners and translations of them.

"A supplement to the Marlborough Despatches, and a needful explanation of them."—*Lon. Examiner.*

Hill, Sir Richard, 1733–1808, M.P. for Salop, a son of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., a brother of the celebrated preacher, Rowland Hill, and uncle of General Lord Hill, Commander-in-chief R.N., was much attached to the doctrines of the Calvinist Methodists, and sometimes preached in their chapels. He pub. several theolog. treatises, 1775–1805, of which the best-known is An Apology for Brotherly Love, and for the Doctrines of the Church of England, Lon., 1798, 8vo. This is an answer to Daubeny's Guide to the Church. In 1800 he pub. Daubenism Confuted, &c., 8vo. See Rev. Edwin Sidney's Life of Sir Richard Hill, 1839, 8vo.

"A better man than Sir Richard Hill I do not know within the circle of human nature."—Lord Kenyon.

"Sir Richard's life was a pattern of modesty, piety, and goodness."—Lord Erskine.

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See Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., vii. 58.

Hill, Robert, D.D. Theolog. treatises, 1592, 1617.

Hill, Robert. Six Serms., 1728–30, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hill, Robert, 1699–1777, a self-taught tailor and staymaker, a native of Hertfordshire, remarkable for his knowledge of languages. 1. Remarks on Berkeley's Essay on Spirit. 2. The Character of a Jew. 3. Criticisms on Job. The Rev. Joseph Spence took a lively interest in Hill, and promoted a subscription for his benefit by publishing a Parallel, in the manner of Plutarch, between a most celebrated Man of Florence (Sig. Magliabecchi) and one scarcely known in England, (Robert Hill,) Strawberry Hill, 1758. To this vol. we must refer the reader who desires to know more of the learned tailor.

Hill, Robert. Sketches in Flanders and Holland, Lon., 1816, 4to, £5 5s. A valuable aid when reading the account of the Battle of Waterloo, as it contains engravings of the principal points of the field.

Hill, Rowland, 1744–1833, an eminent preacher attached to the doctrines of the Calvinist Methodists, a brother of Sir Richard Hill, (*ante*,) was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and ordained deacon in the Church of England. In 1783 he built Surrey Chapel, London, and preached there during the winter seasons, acting as an itinerant preacher during the summer months until his death,—a period of fifty years. He pub. a number of serms., theological treatises, &c., of which the best-known is the work entitled Village Dialogues, of which the 34th ed. was pub. in 1839. He was a man of great benevolence, profound piety, and indefatigable zeal. See his Life, by the Rev. W. Jones, with a Pref. by Rev. James Sherman, Mr. Hill's successor in Surrey Chapel; 2d ed., 1840, 12mo; again, 1845; his Life, by Rev. Edwin Sidney, 4th ed., 1844, fp. 8vo; Select Notes of his Preaching, by Sidney, 12mo; Memorial of him, by Rev. James Sherman, 1851, 18mo; Jamieson's Cyc. of Religious Biography; Metropolitan Pulpit; Lon. Gent. Mag., June, 1833; Phila. Museum, xlvi. 410; New Haven Month. Chris. Spec., x. 516.

Sheridan used to say,

"I go to hear Rowland Hill because his ideas come red-hot from the heart."

Dr. Milner, the Dean of Carlisle, was so much affected by hearing one of his sermons, that he went to him in the vestry, and said,

"Mr. Hill, Mr. Hill, I felt to-day 'tis this *slap-dash* preaching, say what they will, that does all the good."

Robert Southey gives an interesting account of a sermon he heard Hill deliver in 1823, two years before the preacher's death:

"His manner was animated and striking, sometimes impressive and dignified, always remarkable; and so powerful a voice I have rarely or never heard. . . . The purport of his sermon was good; nothing fanatical, nothing enthusiastic; and the Calvinism which it expressed was so qualified as to be harmless; . . . the manner that of a performer as great in his line as Kent or Kemble."—*Letter to Mrs. Southey: Southey's Life and Correspondence.*

Let us quote the testimony of a witness even more distinguished than Rowland Hill himself:

"No man has ever drawn, since the days of the Saviour, such sublime images from Nature: here Mr. Hill excels every other man! . . . Whatever a misjudging world may say, such men as these will 'shine as the brightness of the firmament, and as the stars forever.' May my soul, though at a humble distance, be admitted among them!"—Robert Hall.

Hill, Rowland, Secretary to the London Post-Office, has become widely-known as the author of the system of Penny Postage commenced 1839–40. Post-Office Reform: its Importance and Practicability, Lon., 1837, 8vo.

"This pamphlet is important from its having paved the way for the introduction of the new system of penny postage. . . . The measure has led to the sacrifice of above 1,000,000*l.* a year of nett revenue."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, 339, *q. v.*

And see also Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xv. 459.

Mr. McCulloch thinks that the reduction was too great; and he is certainly correct.

Hill, S. S. 1. Short Account of Prince Edward's Island, Lon., 12mo. 2. Emigrant's Introduc. to an Acquaintance with the British American Colonies, 1837, 12mo.

"The volume contains a fund of useful information."—*Lon. Literary Gazette, Aug.* 1837.

See also Lon. Month. Rev., Aug. 1837; Metrop. Mag., Sept. 1837.

3. The Tiara and the Turban, 1845, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Hill, Samuel, Rector of Killington, and Archdeacon, &c. of Wells, pub. several theolog. controversial treatises, 1687–1708.

Hill, Samuel. Vaccination, Portsea, 1804, 8vo.

Hill, Samuel. Clark's New Law List to 1805, 1817.

Hill, The. Stoic Philosophy, or the Praise of Poverty; a Poem, Lon., 1720, 8vo.

Hill, Hyll, or **Hylle, Thomas,** a "Londoner," pub. A Briefe Treatise of Gardeninge, Lon., 1563, 16mo, (frequently reprinted;) The Ordering of Bees, 1574, &c.; The Schoole of Skil, an astronom. work, 1599, 4to; several almanacs; and some works on arithmetic, astronomy, physiognomy, &c., for an account of which see Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

"Hyll's two books seem to be the first that were written on gardening and bees."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Hill, Thomas. Legerdemain, Lon., 12mo.

Hill, Thomas. Serms., 1642, '43, '44, '45.

Hill, Thomas. On Wm. Parry's Moral Evil, 1809.

Hill, Thomas, Archdeacon of Derby. Letters and Memoir of the late Walter Augustus Shirley, D.D., Lord-Bishop of Sodor and Man. Edited by T. H., Lon., 1849, 8vo.

"A solid and interesting volume, containing, in addition to the biography, various intelligent remarks on public affairs and theological questions, with a good many descriptive sketches of scenery and of mankind, at home and abroad."—*Lon. Spectator.*

"It is a volume which we have read with the deepest interest and closed with the highest feelings of its importance."—*Lon. Gentleman's Magazine.*

Hill, Thomas, b. at New Brunswick, N.J., 1818; grad. at Harvard Coll., 1843; settled at Waltham, Mass., 1845. 1. Poems, Cambridge, 1843, 24mo. 2. Arithmetic, Bost., 1845. 3. Geometry and Faith, N.Y., 1849. 4. Curvature, 1850, 8vo. 5. Geometry, 1855. 6. Liberal Education, 1858: see N. Amer. Rev., Oct. 1858. Contributed to astronomical and religious periodicals. Edited Whately's Evidences of Christianity, and The Stars and the Earth.

Hill, Thomas Ford, d. 1795. 1. Ancient Erse Poems, 1784, 8vo. 2. Politics of France, Lon., 1792, 8vo.

Hill, W. R. S. Carolina Law Reports, 1833–35, Columbia, 1834–37, 3 vols. 8vo. 2. S. Carolina Chancery Reports, 1833–37, 2 vols. 8vo, 1834–37.

Hill, Wm. The Infancy of the Soul; or, the Soul of an Infant: showing how and when it is infused, Lon., 1605, 4to.

Hill, Wm., D.D., 1619–1677, a divine, school-master, and physician, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, a native of Cudworth, Warwickshire. 1. Dionysii Orbis Descriptio, Lon., 1658, '59, '63, '78, '88, 8vo. The last ed. is the best. 2. Woman's Looking-Glass, 1660, 12mo.

Hillard, George Stillman, a grandson of General Stillman, b. Sept. 22, 1808, at Machias, Maine, entered the Boston Latin School, 1822, entered Harvard College in 1824, and graduated in 1828, admitted to the Suffolk County (Boston) Bar, 1833, and to the present time (1859) has been engaged in the practice of the law in Boston. Mr. Hillard was married in 1834 to Susan T., daughter of the late Judge Howe of Northampton. In 1845 he was elected to the Common Council, of which he was a member until July, 1847, and was for six months its president. He has been a representative to the State Legislature, and was elected to the Senate in 1850. As a legislator, Mr. Hillard soon evinced abilities which elicited the warm commendation of the late Daniel Webster, (see Webster's Works, v. 356,) whose estimate of intellectual character was seldom mistaken. The reader will find some interesting reminiscences of Mr. Hillard's early life in the Boston Book, 1850; and in Loring's Hundred Boston Orators.

Mr. Hillard has gained the reputation of being one of the most eloquent of American orators: as a writer, we have heard him classed, by no less an authority than the eminent publicist, Dr. Francis Lieber, among the very best which the country has yet produced. Mr. Hillard's publications are as follows:—1. Fourth of July Oration before the City Authorities of Boston, 1835. 2. Discourse before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, 1843. 3. Connection between Geography and History, 1846, 12mo. 4. Address before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, 1850. 5. Address before the New York Pilgrim Society, 1851. 6. Eulogy on Daniel Webster, before the City Authorities of Boston, 1852. This truly eloquent oration will be found in A Memorial of Daniel Webster from the City of Boston, 1853, edit. by Mr. Hillard. This vol. must be owned by all who possess Little, Brown & Co.'s beautiful edit. of the Works of Webster. 7. Six Months in Italy, 1853, 2 vols. 12mo; 2d ed., 1854, 2 vols. 12mo; 5th ed., 1855, 16mo. This work has been commended in the highest terms. We give brief citations:

"The mass of information contained in these two volumes is immense; the criticisms novel, and, in our humble opinion, judicious; the writer's own thoughts and feelings beautifully expressed. . . . The only wonder is how he could manage in so short a time to *see* so much; for Mr. Hillard is one who sees not only with the outward eye, but with that inner mental vision which carries away with it and makes its own all that fixes its observation and acts upon its sensations. . . . Mr. Hillard is evidently a scholar, a man of taste and feeling, something, we should opine, of a poet, and unmistakably a *gentleman.*"—*Fraser's Magazine.*

"Mr. Hillard's work is that of a scholar and a gentleman, a man of sense as well as of taste and feeling, and well prepared by his previous reading to appreciate his subject. He writes without egotism, personal or patriotic; he has no systems to support nor prejudices to defend; his views are always liberal and benevolent, and if not always, in our opinion, right, he is always candid. His style is pointed, and is full of happy expressions and striking images: occasionally it is to our taste a little too ambitious, and his illustrations, though ingenious, seem to us fanciful and far-fetched; the anxiety (perhaps derived from his profession) to enforce a point leads now and then to exaggeration,—not indeed of fact, but of expression. These blemishes, however, are but slight; and our mention of them must be taken as a proof of the sincerity of our general praise."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, April, 1858.

"Taking up the book casually, it fixed our attention at once; and it is long since we have read a volume of travels with so much pleasure."—*Dublin Review*, July, 1858.

The New York Albion thus closes its review:

"What a pleasant business it would be, this passing judgment on books, if we had many such authors to deal with! It was with listless attention that we took up the two volumes before us, notwithstanding that these Boston publishers have the knack of courting the eye by all the tricksy niceties of typography. But let no man gainsay the truth of that homely proverb which peoples ocean with as good fish as ever came out of it, or rashly assert that Italy is an exhausted theme! Mr. Hillard has fairly carried us with him from his first page to his last; and we must honestly avow that no modern traveller, within the scope of our pen, has looked and listened so profitably to himself, and has recorded his impressions in a manner so acceptable to his readers."

8. A First-Class Reader; consisting of Extracts in Prose and Verse, with Biographical and Critical Notices of the Authors. For the use of Advanced Classes in Public and Private Schools, 1856, 8vo, pp. 504. This vol. contains 156 pieces, selected from the writings of 112 authors of note.

"The selections are so well made, and the brief biographical sketches so convenient, that the book deserves a circulation beyond the class for whom, ostensibly, it has been prepared. As a volume of 'elegant extracts,' we take pleasure in recommending it to the general reader; to the instructor we can safely endorse it, as a careful and judicious compilation, admirably adapted to the requirements of the higher schools."—(*N. York*) *Criterion, April* 5, 1856, 361.

Mr. Hillard has also prepared a Second, Third, and Fourth Class Reader, the whole forming a complete series for the use of grammar-schools. They are being generally used in most of the States of the Union.

Translator of—9. Guizot's Essay on the Character and Influence of Washington, 1840, 12mo. Editor of—10. The Poetical Works of Edmund Spenser, 1839, 5 vols. 12mo, with a critical Introduction. This excellent edit. was pub. by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, who have issued a new edit. of Spenser's Works in 1855, 5 vols. 18mo. Mr. Hillard's edit. was thus commended by the distinguished historian of Spanish Literature:

"There is no doubt you have published the best edition of Spenser yet known. But you have, I think, done more than this: you have, it seems to me, published a positively good, useful, and agreeable edition of him; one that will cause him to be read and enjoyed by many classes of persons who would otherwise not have ventured to open his pages."—George Ticknor: *Letter to the Publishers.*

11. Selections from the Writings of Walter Savage Landor, 1856, 12mo, pp. 301.

"If, through the vestibule this little book offers, I can persuade the public to pass into the stately structure of wisdom and beauty which Landor has reared, my purpose will have been accomplished."—*Preface.*

"In his admirably-written preface, Mr. Hillard has given so excellent an estimate of Landor's works that he has forestalled the office of the critic; and we could say nothing on the subject that he has not said in a better manner than we could hope to do."—(*N. York*) *Criterion, January* 12, 1856, 166.

Mr. Hillard was for some time editor of the American Jurist, and wrote a number of articles for its pages; and he has also been a contributor to the North American Review, the Christian Examiner, the New England Magazine, &c. To him also we are indebted for the Life of

Captain John Smith, in Sparks's Library of American Biography, 1st Series, ii. 171–407. If to all these titles to honourable distinction Mr. Hillard's friends should claim for him the possession of poetical abilities of no ordinary rank, they would feel amply prepared to vindicate the justice of their pretensions. Among the most admired of his writings are the two noticed with just commendation in the following extract:

"George S. Hillard is one of the most polished writers of New England. His taste is fastidious, and he is a fine rhetorician. He excels in arrangement and condensation, and has an imaginative expression. Of his numerous articles in The North American Review, one of the most brilliant is on Prescott's Conquest of Mexico; but I think the happiest of his essays is that on the Mission of the Poet, read before the Phi Beta Kappa Society."—R. W. GRISWOLD: *The Intellectual History, Condition, and Prospects of the Country*, prefixed to his Prose Writers of America.

"The exquisite and flowing sentences seem allied to music, and touch the outward sense, as well as stir the fancy and excite the reflective powers."

We have already quoted the testimonies of some eminent witnesses to the distinguished talents—in the maturity of their luxuriant foliage—of the subject of our notice. The early indications of these talents—the "promise of the spring"—were not unnoticed by one who first planted, and then stimulated to an abundant harvest, the priceless seeds of knowledge in many a youthful mind. We are adducing but one more to the many evidences of that sagacity which so pre-eminently characterized a late eminent jurist, by the citation of the following lines:

"To some among them [his law-pupils] he was bound by the warmest ties of affection; and I cannot refrain from mentioning the love and esteem he had for Charles Sumner and George S. Hillard, whom he rather looked upon as his children than as his pupils."—*Wm. W. Story's Life of Judge Joseph Story*, ii. 39.

Hillary, Wm., M.D. Medical treatises, Lon., 1735–61.

Hillhouse, James, 1754–1832, a native of Montville, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College, 1773; treasurer of Yale College, 1782–1832; member U. S. House of Representatives, 1791–94; of the United States Senate, 1794–1810. Mr. Hillhouse filled several important public posts in his native State. He pub. a number of Speeches, &c. See Bacon's Sketch of the Life and Character of Hon. James Hillhouse; Life and Letters of Judge Joseph Story, i. 158.

Hillhouse, James A., 1789–1841, son of the preceding, was a native of New Haven, Connecticut, entered Yale College at fifteen years of age, and graduated, with distinguished honours, in 1808. After the war of 1812 he engaged in commercial pursuits in the city of New York; visited Europe in 1819; was married in 1824 to Miss Cornelia Lawrence, of New York; and shortly afterwards removed to his country-seat of Sachem's Wood, near New Haven, where he resided, with the exception of annual visits to New York, during the remainder of his life. Upon taking his second degree at college, Mr. Hillhouse had gained great credit by his oration On the Education of a Poet; and in 1812 he produced a poem of remarkable excellence, entitled The Judgment, a Vision,—a description of the awful scenes of the Last Day. (Pub. N. York, 1812, 8vo.) This poem was rewarded, shortly after its first appearance, by the enthusiastic commendation of one of the most accomplished of English critics, who thus concludes his review:

"In short, such is the approach to excellence, both in the conception and execution of this little poem, that I confess myself more than commonly gratified in the opportunity of doing what lies in my power towards making it further known on this side the Atlantic; especially as the praise to which it is so justly entitled may, in all probability, lead its author to other and more extended efforts."—DR. DRAKE: *Evenings in Autumn*, 1822, ii. 100–127.

Whilst in London, he pub. Percy's Masque, a Drama in Five Acts; the subject of which is "the successful attempt of one of the Percies, the son of Shakspeare's Hotspur, to recover his ancestral home." It was reprinted in New York, "with alterations," 1820, 12mo, pp. 150, and reviewed in the North American Review (xi. 384–393) by a fellow-poet, William C. Bryant. Referring the reader to this article, we will quote a few paragraphs:

"We are glad to meet with so respectable a production in this department of literature from the pen of a native writer; indeed, we are pleased to light upon any modern tragedy in the English language so well worthy of notice. . . . There is no powerful development of character. but the characters are consistent and well sustained. . . . We think that the author of Percy's Masque is to be congratulated on having escaped so well the florid and declamatory manner, with so many celebrated and seducing examples before him. We hope, however, that, should he continue to cultivate this department of the drama, he will be led to study a style still more idiomatic and easy, and, particularly (for here he has sinned most) with fewer capricious departures from the natural construction."

"Percy's Masque reproduces the features of an era more impressed with knightly character than any in the annals of England. Hillhouse moves in that atmosphere quite as gracefully as among the solemn and venerable traditions of the Hebrew faith. His dramatic and other pieces are the first instances in the country of artistic skill in the higher and more elaborate species of poetic writing."—*H. T. Tuckerman's Sketch of American Literature.*

In 1824 Mr. Hillhouse composed the sacred drama of Hadad, which was given to the world in the following year, New York, 8vo, pp. 208. This admirable piece was reviewed in the North American Review (xxii. 13–27) by F. W. P. Greenwood; by H. Ware, Jr., in the Christian Examiner, ii. 301; and by an unknown critic, in the United States Literary Gazette, ii. 96. See also article on Hillhouse's Dramas, Discourses, and other Poems, (1839, 2 vols. 16mo,) by J. G. Palfrey, in North American Review, l. 231–262; and Literature in the Nineteenth Century—America—in the London Athenæum, 1833, p. 9. The author of the article declares that

"This is one of those works which the Americans do not or cannot appreciate. As a drama, it is throughout admirable, though the excessive interest of the supernatural vein rather dims the brightness of the inferior portions of the plot. . . . We trust he writes *malgré* discouragement and neglect, for the time will come when he will be sought for. *Le bon temps* for literature in America is not far off."

In 1839 Mr. Hillhouse pub. (in 2 vols. 16mo) a collective ed. of his writings, the title of which we have given above. The vols. contain—1. Percy's Masque. 2. Hadad. 3. Demetria; a domestic Italian tragedy, written in 1813, but never before printed. 4. The Judgment; a Poem. 5. Sachem's Wood; a Poem. 6. Phi Beta Kappa Discourse, 1826, at New Haven, On Some of the Considerations which should influence an Epic or a Tragic Writer in the Choice of an Era. 7. A Discourse before the Brooklyn Lyceum, in 1836, On the Relations of Literature to a Republican Government. 8. A Discourse at New Haven, 1834, in Commemoration of the Life and Services of General Lafayette. See the Review by J. G. Palfrey, noticed above; another review in the Boston Christian Examiner, xxvii. 285; articles (on the Poem of Judgment) in the Boston Christian Disciple, iii. 209; N. Haven Chris. M. Spec., iii. 466; an article in the N. Haven Chris. Quar. Spec., v. 238 New Englander, Nov. 1858, (by H. T. Tuckerman;) N. P. Willis's Poem before the Linonian Society of Yale College, 1841; Everest's Poets of Connecticut; notice of Hillhouse, from materials furnished by Bishop Kip, in Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America. The enthusiastic tribute of a fellow-poet may appropriately conclude this notice of one of the most eminent of modern dramatic authors:

"Hillhouse, whose music, like his themes,
Lifts earth to heaven,—whose poet-dreams
Are pure and holy as the hymn
Echoed from harps of seraphim
By bards that drank at Zion's fountain,
When glory, peace, and hope were hers,
And beautiful upon her mountains
The feet of angel-messengers."

FITZ-GREENE HALLECK: *The Recorder.*

Hilliard, Francis, b. about 1808, in Cambridge, Mass., son of William Hilliard, an eminent publisher of Boston, grad. Harvard University 1823. He has been Judge of Roxbury (Mass.) Police Court, Commissioner of Insolvency and Judge of Insolvency for the county of Norfolk. 1. Digest of Pickering's Reports, vols. viii. to xiv. inc., Bost., 1837, 8vo. Supp., 1843, 8vo. 2. Law of Sales of Personal Property, N. York, 1841, 8vo. See 25 Amer. Jur., 488, xxvi. 262. 3. Amer. Law of Real Property; 2d ed., Phila., 1846, 8vo; 3d ed., N. York, 1855, 2 vols. 8vo. This work contains that portion of Cruise's Digest which the American lawyer will find most needful.

"I know no work that we possess whose practical utility is likely to be so extensively felt."—JUDGE STORY.

"A work of great labour and intrinsic value."—CHANCELLOR KENT: *Com.*, ii. 635, n., 5th ed.

"A work creditable to himself, and of great practical utility to the profession throughout our whole country."—*Amer. Jur.*

See also 1 L. Rep., 119; ix. 188; Marvin's Leg. Bibl. 387.

4. American Jurisprudence; Elements of Law, &c., 2d ed., 1848, 8vo. 5. Law of Mortgages of Real and Personal Property, Bost., 1853, 2 vols. 8vo.

"As a manual for use it will take the place of other treatises on the same subject."—*Law Reporter.*

6. Treatise on the Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Real Property, 1858, 2 vols. 8vo. A Treatise on Torts, 2 vols. 8vo. Now (1858) in course of preparation.

Hilliard, Henry W., of Alabama. Speeches and Addresses, N. York, 1855, 8vo. The most of these speeches were delivered in the House of Representatives at Washington, D.C. Appended are a number of literary addresses, which have been commended

Hilliard, John. Fire from Heaven; concerning a Man burnt to ashes by Lightning, Lon., 1613, 4to.

Hilliard, Samuel, Preb. of Lincoln, and Rector of Stafford, Essex. Seven occasional Serms., 1709, '12, '13, '14, '17.

Hilliard, Timothy, 1746–1790, minister of Cambridge, Mass., &c., grad. at Harvard Coll., 1764. Serms., 1774–88.

Hillier, James. Observations at Cape Corse; Phil. Trans., 1697.

Hills, Henry, minister of Hinxhill. A Treat. conc. the Propagation of the Soul, on Eccles. xii. 7, Lon. 1667, 12mo.

Hillyard, Clark. Practical Farming and Grazing, Breeding of Sheep and Cattle, &c., Lon., 1836, 8vo.

"The volume contains 352 octavo pages of sound, practical sense, with several very amusing anecdotes."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Hilman, Samuel. Tusser Redivivus, Lon., 1710, 8vo. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1843.

Hils, G. H. Trans. of the Odes of Casimire, Lon., 1646, 12mo. Dr. Drake declares that many of Casimir's odes are worthy of the genius of Horace.

Hilsey, or **Hildesley, John,** d. 1538, Bishop of Rochester, 1535. 1. The Manuall of Prayers; or, the Prymer in Englyshe, Lon., 1539, 8vo. 2. De Veri Corporis Iesu in Sacramento. 3. Resolutions concerning the Sacraments, &c. See Athen. Oxon.

Hilton, John. 1. Ayres, or Fa Las for three Voyces, 1627. 2. Catch that catch can, Lon., 1652, 8vo. This collection, we are told,

"Helped to solace the royalists in private, during the triumphs of their enemies and suppression of all public amusements." See Hawkins's and Burney's Histories of Music.

Hilton, or **Hylton, Walter,** flourished about 1440, a Carthusian monk. 1. The Scale; or, Ladder of Perfection, 1494, fol.; 1507, '21, '25, '33, 4to; 1659, 8vo; 1672, 32mo; 1679, 8vo. The last is the ed. revised by Abr. Woodhead.

This work was undertaken at the command of the pious Margaret, mother of Henry VII. See Dr. Dibdin's Ames, ii. 36–40, for copious extracts from "this very strange performance."

The whole concludes with the following verses:

"Infynyte laude with thankynges manyfold,
I yelde to god, me socourynge with his grace,
This boke to fynysshe, whiche that ye beholde
Scale of perfeccyon calde in every place,
Whereof thauctor Waltre Hylton was."

A copy sold at the Alchorne sale for £18 18*s*.

2. A Devoute Boke, &c. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., iii. 1164; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 932.

Hilton, William. Relation of a Discovery lately made on the Coast of Florida, Lon., 1654, 4to. Liber rarissimus.

Hinchcliffe, Henry John. 1. Rules of Practice for the Vice-Admiralty Ct. of Jamaica, Lon., 1813, 8vo. 2. Carving over a Chimney-Piece at Speke Hall; Archæol., 1803.

Hinchcliffe, John, D.D., 1731–1794, a native of Westminster, educated at Westminster, and elected to Trin. Coll., Camb., 1750; Head-Master of Westminster School, 1764; Vicar of Greenwich, 1766; Master of Trin. Coll., Camb., 1768; Bishop of Peterborough, 1769. 1. Serm., Phil. iv. 4, Lon., 1773, 4to. 2. Serm., Acts x. 34, 35, 1776, 4to. 3. Serm., Mal. ii. 10, 1786, 4to. 4. Serms., 1796, 8vo. Posth. This vol. disappointed expectations, but is not without merit:

"This volume is not to be passed over amongst the common run of pulpit compositions. The discourses are unaffected in their manner, and exhibit traits of an energetic mind."—*Lon. Critical Review.*

Another authority remarks that they are

"Throughout written with correctness and simplicity; and they are happily calculated to support religious belief and to promote virtuous manners."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Hinckes, Rev. Mr. Account of some Ancient MSS.; Trans. Ir. Acad., 1796.

Hinckes, T. Letters in Answer to Paine's Age of Reason, 1796, 8vo.

Hinckley, John, D.D., 1617–1695, a native of Warwickshire, educated at St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, became successively Vicar of Coleshill, Berkshire, Rector of Drayton, Leicestershire, and Northfield, Worcestershire. He pub.—1. Four Serms., &c., Oxf., 1657, 8vo. 2. Epistola Veridica, 1659, 4to. 3. Funl. Serm., 1661, 4to. 4. Persuasive to Conformity, 1670, 8vo. 5. Fasciculus Literarum; or, Letts. on several Occasions, 1680, 8vo. The first half contains letters between Richard Baxter and Dr. H. on the Divisions in the Church.

Hinckley, John, d. 1814, trans. books of Travels, history, &c. from the German and Italian. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Hincks, John, 1804–1831, minister of a Unitarian church at Liverpool, 1827. XXIX. Serms. and Occasional Services, with Memoir by John H. Thorn, Lon., 1832, 8vo.

Hind, Capt. James, a noted English highwayman. 1. His Declaration and Confession, Lon., 1651, 4to. 2. His Will, 1651, 4to. 3. His Petition, 1651, 4to. A number of pieces were pub. about this notorious malefactor. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 933.

Hind, or **Hynd, John.** 1. The Mirrour of Worldly Fame, Lon., 1603, 12mo, pp. 60. Reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany. 2. Eliosto Libidinoso: described in two Bookes, 1606, 4to. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 920, £15. See Brydges's Cens. Literaria; Collier's Poetical Decameron.

Hind, Rev. John, late Fellow and Tutor of Sidney Sussex College. 1. Principles of the Diff. Calculus, Lon., 8vo. 2. Examp. of the Diff. Calculus, 8vo. 3. Elements of Algebra; 5th ed., 1841, 8vo; 6th ed., 1855, 8vo. 4. Introduc. to the Elements of Algebra, 1840, 12mo. 5. Elements of P. and S. Trigonom., 4th ed., 1841, 12mo; 5th ed., 1855, 12mo. 6. Prin. and Prac. of Arithmetic; 6th ed., 1849, 12mo; 7th ed., 1855, 12mo. Highly commended by Dr. Whewell in his Cambridge Studies. 7. Prin. and Prac. of Arithmetical Algebra, 1851, 12mo.

Hind, John Russell, Astronomer, Foreign Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, and Superintendent of the "Nautical Almanack," has discovered a large number of planets, for an account of which see Men of the Time, Lon., 1856; H. M. Bouvier's Familiar Astronomy, Phila., 1857. 1. The Solar System, Lon., 1846, &c., 18mo. 2. Expected Return of the Great Comet of 1264 and 1556, 8vo, 1848. 3. Astronomical Vocabulary; an Explan. of Terms, 1852, 8vo. 4. Comets; a Descrip. Treatise, 1852, 8vo. 5. The Illustrated London Astronomy, 1853. 6. Atlas of Astronomy: see JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER KEITH, No. 15.

Hind, Richard, D.D. Serms., 1755, '64, '65.

Hinde, Capt. Descrip. of the Light Horse, 1778, 8vo.

Hinde, Robert. Prac. H.Ct. of Chan., Lon., 1785,8vo.

Hinde, Samuel. Serm., Lon., 1663, 4to.

Hinde, or **Hind, Thomas.** 1. The Divinity of our Saviour Proved: serm. on John i. 14, Oxf., 1717, 8vo.

Hinde, Wm. 1. Substance of Serm. by J. Raynoldes, Oxf., 1614, 4to. 2. Life of John Bruen, 1641, 8vo.

Hinderwell, Thomas. Hist. and Antiq. of Scarborough and the Vicinity, York, 1798, 8vo; 1811, med. 8vo.

Hindler. Costs in the C. P. of Lancaster, 1843,12mo.

Hindley, Rev. George. Memorial for Children: account of the Conversion, &c. of eighteen Children, 1805; 3d ed., 1813, 8vo.

Hindley, John Haddon. 1. Persian Lyrics, 1800. 4to. 2. Pendeh-i-attar, 1810, '14, 12mo.

Hindmarch, W. M. 1. Supp. to Deacon's Crim. Law of Eng., Lon., 1836, 8vo. 2. Law of Patents, 1846, 8vo. Supp. now in Press. Amer. ed., Harrisb., 1847, 8vo.

"We can honestly say that he has ably and amply fulfilled the promise in his Preface of producing a Treatise exhibiting the Law and Practice in all the details of the subject he has handled."—*Lon. Law Mag.*; see also 10 Jurist, 150.

3. Defects of the Patent Laws, 1851, 8vo.

Hindmarsh, James. Dict. of Correspondencies, &c. from the Works of Swedenborg, Lon., 1794, 12mo.

Hindmarsh, Robert, a printer. Theolog. treatises of the Swedenborgian School of Divinity, Lon., 1792–1825.

Hinds, John. 1. Groom's Oracle, Lon., 12mo; Phila., 1835, 12mo. 2. Manual of the Veterinary Art, Lon.,12mo. 3. Rules for Bad Horsemen, 12mo. 4. Veterinary Surgeon; 2d ed., 1829, 12mo. 5. Manual of Farriery, 1841, 12mo. Amer. ed., by Thos. M. Smith, with a Supp. by J. S. Skinner, Phila. This work and Dr. Richard Mason's New Pocket Farrier should be owned by all interested in horses.

"We cannot too highly recommend these books."—*American Farmer.*

Hinds, Richard Brinsley, Surgeon R.N. of H. M. S. Sulphur. 1. Zoology of the Voyage of the Sulphur, Lon., 1843–45, r. 4to; vol. i. £3 16*s*.; vol. ii. £1 14*s*. 2. Botany of do., 1844, 4to, £3 3*s*. Mr. Hinds accompanied Sir Edward Belcher in his Voyage round the World in H. M. S. Sulphur, 1836–42.

Hinds, Samuel, D.D., Vice-Princ. of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford; Bp. of Norwich, 1849. 1. Sonnets and other Sacred Poems, p. 8vo. 2. The Three Temples of the One True God Contrasted, 1830; 3d ed., 1857, 8vo. 3. Inspiration and Authority of Scripture, 1831, 8vo. 4. Scripture and the authorized Version of Scripture, 1853, 12mo. 5. Catechist's Manual, 2d ed., 1855, 12mo.

"Learned. pious, and practical."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

6. Hist. of Christianity, 1829, 2 vols. 8vo; 1846, '50, '53, 8vo. Division i. pub. separately in 1 vol. 8vo. Originally pub. in Encyc. Metropol. See British Critic, v. 135.

"Erudite research is here combined with independent thought. The historical narrative flows gracefully along. A certain agreeable tone of generous and liberal feeling pervades the work."—*Scottish Guardian.*

"An admirable compend, frank and liberal."—*United Presby. Mag.*

Hingeston, H. Dreadful Alarm upon the Clouds of Heaven mixed with Love, Exeter, 1703, 8vo. It has been suggested that this vol. should accompany Stubbes's Anatomie of Abuses.

Hingham, Sir Ralph de. See Hengham.

Hinkley, E. Acts of the Assembly of Maryland on the Subject of Attachment, Balt., 1836, 8vo.

Hinton, Benjamin. Eighteen Serms., Lon., 1650, 4to.

Hinton, Isaac Taylor, a brother of John Howard Hinton, *post.* History of Baptism, Phila., 1840, 12mo. Revised by J. Howard Hinton, Lon., 1841, 12mo.

Hinton, James. Vindic. of Dissenters, 1792, 8vo.

Hinton, John. Serm., Lon., 1685, 4to.

Hinton, Sir John. Memoires of Sir John Hinton, Physician-in-Ordinary to his Majestie's Person, 1629, Lon., 1814, 12mo. 100 copies printed.

Hinton, John Howard, minister of the Baptist congregation, Devonshire Square, Bishopgate Street, has acquired considerable reputation both as a preacher and as an author. In addition to many theological, biographical, and other works, he has given to the world The History and Topography of the United States of N. America, from their First Discovery and Colonization to 1826. By J. H. H., assisted by several literary gentlemen in Europe and America. 100 Maps and Plates. Pub. in Nos.: finished in 1832, 2 vols. 4to; N. York, revised by S. L. Knapp, 1834, 8vo. New ed., Lon., 1842, 2 vols. 4to; also 1843, 2 vols. imp. 8vo. Amer. ed., with Continuation, edited by John Overton Choules, D.D., *q. v.* See Revue Encyclopedique, Paris; Lon. Evangel. Mag., June, 1832: and see notices of Mr. Hinton, in the Metropolitan Pulpit; Men of the Time, 1856.

Hinton, Wm. Life and Meditations, 1665, 4to.

Hioan, G. R. Thoughts on Prophecy, 1808, 8vo.

Hippesley, Colonel George. Expedition to Venezuela in 1817, Lon., 1819, 8vo. See Blackwood's Mag., Sept. 1819. This is the book used by Byron as a narcotic after dinner:

"Fletcher, his valet, brought it regularly with the table-cloth. Its soporific qualities. he amusingly remarked, were truly astonishing, surpassing those of any ordinary narcotic: the perusal of a few pages sufficed to lull him asleep, and obtained him a favourable siesta when indisposed, or in bad humour with himself."—*Voyage from Leghorn to Cephalonia with Lord Byron, by J. H. Browne: Blackwood's Mag., Jan.* 1834.

Hippesley, J. H. Chapters on Early English Literature, Lon., 1837, p. 8vo.

"There is throughout this volume much knowledge, correct and tasteful criticism, and familiarity with the subject. We do not know a better introduction to the study of our old poets."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

Hippisley. Essays on Africa, Lon., 1764, 8vo.

Hippisley, Sir John Coxe, M.P., LL.D., 1765–1825, pub. several speeches, political tracts, 1806–13, and a treatise on Prison Discipline in 1823.

Hiquæus, Antonius, an Irishman. Com. in Lib. quartum Sententiarum Scoti, Lugd., 1639.

Hiraethoc, Gruffyd. Ou Synnwyr pen Kembero ygyd, Wedyrgynnull; ci gynnwys aegyfansoddi mewn crynobad ddosparthus a threfnodic awedrwy ddyual ystryw. Gruffyd Hiraethoc prydydd o wynedd. Is. Comvy, Lon., by Nycholas Hyll, 8vo. The poet whose name is attached to this collection of British Proverbs—Gruffyd Hiraethoc—flourished about 1500, in North Wales.

Hird, Wm., M.D. Profess. treatises, &c., 1751, '53, '81.

Hirst, Augusta Ann. Helen; a Tale, 1807, 2 vols.

Hirst, Henry B., a native of Philadelphia, and a member of the Bar of that city, commenced his career as an author by poetical contributions to Graham's Magazine, which met with public favour and were widely copied into the journals of the day. He has since published three volumes, viz.: 1. The Coming of the Mammoth, The Funeral of Time, and other Poems, Bost., 1845. 2. Endymion, a Tale of Greece; a Poem in four Cantos, 1848. 3. The Penance of Roland, a Romance of the Peine Forte et Dure; and other Poems, 1849. For critical notices of these works we refer the reader to Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America; Duyckincks' Cyclopedia of Amer. Literature; and Poe's Literati.

Hirst, William, Master of the Free School, Hertford. Necessity and Advantages of Education, Lon., 1728, sm. 8vo.

Hirst, Rev. William. 1. A Fire-Ball seen at Hornsey; Phil. Trans., 1754. 2. Ingress of Venus; Phil. Trans., 1769.

Hisinger. 1. The Stone Pyrophysalite; Nic. Jour., 1808. 2. Niccolanum; Thom. Ann. Philos., 1813.

Hitchcock, David, a shoemaker, b. 1773, at Bethlem, Litchfield county, Conn., pub. in 1806, at Boston, a vol. of Poetical Works, the chief poem of which—The Shade of Plato; or, A Defence of Religion, Morality, and Government—has been thought to possess considerable merit. See Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.; Autobiography prefixed to Hitchcock's Poetical Works.

Hitchcock, Edward, D.D., LL.D., an eminent geologist, b. at Deerfield, Mass., May 24, 1793, became principal of an academy in his native town in 1816, and retained this situation for three years, when he was ordained, and subsequently was pastor of the Congregational church at Conway, Mass.; Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in Amherst College, 1825; appointed to make a Geological Survey of Massachusetts in 1830, and again in 1837; President of Amherst College, and Professor of Natural Theology and Geology, 1844; Agricultural Commissioner for Massachusetts, to visit the Agricultural Schools of Europe, 1850. In 1854 Dr. Hitchcock was induced by increasing bodily infirmities to resign the Presidency of Amherst College; but he still retains (1858) the Chair of Natural Theology and Geology. He was succeeded in the presidency by the Rev. Dr. William A. Stearns. Among Dr. Hitchcock's early literary labours were the preparation of an almanac for four years, (1815–18,) and the composition of a Tragedy pub. in 1815, entitled The Downfall of Buonaparte. He has since then given to the world a number of works which have conferred upon him a distinguished reputation both in Europe and America. 1. Geology of the Connecticut Valley, 1823. 2. Catalogue of Plants within Twenty Miles of Amherst, 1829. 3. Dyspepsia Forestalled and Resisted, 1830. 4. An Argument for Early Temperance. Reprinted in London. 5. First Report on the Economic Geology of Massachusetts, 1832. 6. Report on the Geology, Zoology, and Botany of Massachusetts, with Plates, 1833, 8vo; 2d ed., 1835, 8vo.

"To Massachusetts belongs the honour of having made the first complete geological survey of a whole state under the authority of government; the surveys of this nature in Europe having been made by individual exertion, and seldom or partially accomplished by the aid of government."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, xlii. 422–448, *q. v., by C. T. Jackson.*

7. Report on a Re-examination of the Economical Geology of Massachusetts, 1838, 8vo. See N. Amer. Rev., xlvii. 250–253. 8. A Wreath for the Tomb, 1839. Reprinted in London, 1842, fp. 8vo, with a Recommendatory Preface, by J. Pye Smith, D.D.

"The Wreath for the Tomb is a very remarkable work. The select passages are appropriate, and of a tendency harmonizing with the other parts of the volume; but the Sermon and the Essay are the things which give to this little volume its extraordinary value."—*Lon. Congreg. Mag.*

9. Elementary Geology, 1840, 12mo; 2d Lon. ed., by J. Pye Smith, D.D., 1841, cr. 8vo; 8th Lon. ed., 1849, p. 8vo. New Amer. ed., revised and enlarged, with Dr. J. P. Smith's Preface, 1854, 12mo, pp. 416.

"It is an admirable work, and has been my carriage-companion for some time."—Dr. G. A. Mantell: *Letter to Dr. Hitchcock.*

"Professor Hitchcock's excellent work on Elementary Geology."—Dr. Buckland: *Address before the London Geolog. Soc.*, 1841.

"I shall recommend it in my Lectures."—Prof. B. Silliman, LL.D., *of Yale College: Letter to Dr. Hitchcock.*

And see N. Amer. Rev., lii. 103–109, by S. L. Dana; lvi. 435–451, by C. B. Adams; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xi 216.

10. Final Report on the Geology of Massachusetts, 1841, 2 vols. 4to, pp. 831, plates 55. See N. Amer. Rev., lvi. 435–451. 11. Fossil Footsteps in the United States, 1848. 12. Hist. of a Zoological Temperance Convention in Central Africa, 1850, 18mo; 1854, 16mo. 13. Religious Lects. on the Peculiar Phenomena of the Four Seasons, 1850, 12mo; 1853, 12mo. These Lectures were delivered to the Students of Amherst College in 1845, '47, '48, '49. 14. The Religion of Geology and its Connected Sciences, 1851, 12mo. Two eds. pub. in London, 1851, p. 8vo and 12mo. New Lon. ed., 1855, 12mo.

"A work eminent for candor, science, and learning, which reconciles seeming difficulties, and adds to the general character of the subject discussed by great force and beauty of style."—President King, *of Columbia College.*

See also Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xxxi. 468. 15. Report on the Agricultural Schools of Europe, 1851. 16. Memoir of Mary Lyon, 1851, 12mo. 17. Lects. on Diet, Regimen, and Employment, 12mo; being an enlarged ed. of No. 3. 18. Outlines of the Geology of the Globe, and of the United States in Particular, 1853, 8vo. 19. Religious Truth Illustrated from Science, Boston, 1857, 12mo. 20. Illustrations of Surface Geology, pp. 155, 12 plates; pub. by Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 1856, 4to. 21. Rep. to the Govt. of Massachusetts on the Ichnology of N. England, pp. 200, 60 plates, 4to. To Dr. Hitchcock we are also indebted for an Introduc. to Dennis Crofton's Genesis and Geology, Bost., 16mo; and an Introduction to a new ed. of the Plurality of Worlds, 1855, 12mo. See Brewster, Sir David, LL.D. and K.H. In addition to these labours, he has pub. eight Addresses, a number of Sermons and Tracts, and contributed about forty scientific papers to Silliman's Journal, several articles to the American Biblical Repository on the Connexion between Religion and Geology, &c., and has also contributed to the Bibliotheca Sacra, &c. The reader must not fail to peruse the papers in the American Biblical Repository, v. 439; vi. 261; vii. 448; ix. 78; x. 328; xi. 1. See also the articles on the Geology of Massachusetts, in Amer. Jour. of Sci., i. 106, xxii. 1; and see Amer. Jour. of Sci., xli. 232; Westm. Rev., xxxviii. 40.

Hitchcock, Enos, D.D., d. 1803, aged 58, minister of Providence, R.I., grad. at Harvard Coll., 1767, pub. a work on Education, 1790, 2 vols. 12mo, an Essay on the Lord's Supper. and four serms., 1793–1800.

Hitchcock, Ethan Allen, General U.S. Army, a distinguished soldier, b. 1798, at Vergennes, Vermont, relinquished the sword for the pen in 1855. 1. Remarks upon Alchemy and the Alchemists, Bost., 1857, 12mo. 2. Swedenborg a Hermetic Philosopher, N.Y., 1858, 12mo. See Appleton's New American Cyclopædia for a biographical account of General Hitchcock.

Hitchcock, Gad, D.D., d. 1803, aged 85, minister of Pembroke, Mass., grad. at Harvard Coll., 1743, pub. five serms., 1757, '71, '74, '79.

Hitchcock, Henry. The Alabama Justice, 1822, 8vo.

Hitchcock, J. Poems, 1812, 8vo.

Hitchcock, John. A Sanctuary for Honest Men; or, an Abstract of Human Wisdom, Lon., 1617, 8vo.

Hitchcock, or **Hichock, Robert,** of Caverfield, Buckingham, a Captain during the Wars in the Low Countries in 1586. 1. A Pollitique Platt, Lon., 1580, 4to. This is an historical tract. Hibbert, 3940, £1 13*s*. 2. The Quintesence of Wit; trans. out of the Italian tung, 1590, 4to.

Hitchcock, Robert. Historical View of the Irish Stage, Dubl., 1788–94, 2 vols. 12mo.

Hitchcock, Thomas, D.D. Serm., 2 Pet. ii. 5, Oxf., 1761, 8vo.

Hitchener, Wm. H. Plays, Novels, &c., 1804–14.

Hitchin, Charles. 1. Lett. to Mr. Hoadley, Norw., 1711, 8vo. 2. Receivers and Thief-Takers of London, &c., Lon., 1718, 4to.

Hitchin, Edward. On Infant Baptism, Lon., 1710, 8vo.

Hitchin, Edward. Serms., &c., 1752–72.

Hitchins, Fortescue. 1. The Sea-Shore; with other Poems, 1810, 8vo. 2. The Hist. of Cornwall; edited by Samuel Drew Helston, 1824, 2 vols. 4to.

Hitchins, Rev. Malachi. 1. Silver found in Herland Copper Mine; Phil. Trans., 1801. 2. Roman Urn discovered in Cornwall; Archæol., 1803.

Hitchmugh, Richard. Serms., York, 1722, both 8vo.

Hitt, Thomas. 1. Treatise of Fruit-Trees, Lon., 1753, 8vo; 3d ed., 1768, 8vo.

> "His treatise on fruit-trees was much esteemed."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

2. A Treatise of Husbandry, 1760, 8vo.

> "The author writes very pertinently on enclosing waste lands, bringing the grounds into cultivation, and the raising of timber-trees."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Hiud, or **Hiust, John.** The Storie of Stories; or, the Life of Christ, Lon., 1632, 8vo.

Hoadly, Benjamin, D.D., 1676–1761, a native of Westerham, Kent, admitted of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, 1691, of which he became Fellow and Tutor; Lecturer of St. Mildred, London, 1701; Rector of St. Peter-le-Poor, London, 1704; Rector of Streatham, Surrey, 1710; Bishop of Bangor, 1715; Bishop of Hereford, 1721; Bishop of Salisbury, 1723; Bishop of Winchester, 1734. Bishop Hoadly pub. a number of sermons and controversial tracts, political and theological, which were collected and pub. by his son, John Hoadly, Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester, 1773, 3 vols. fol. He first attracted attention by a Letter to Mr. Fleetwood, occasioned by his late Essay on Miracles, 1702, 4to, which we have already noticed: see Fleetwood, William, D.D. This was followed by The Reasonableness of Conformity to the Church of England, 1703, 8vo, which he supported by some other tracts. He had here for his opponent the excellent Mr. Calamy, who represented the Dissenters of his way of thinking. See Calamy, Edmund. In 1707, 8vo, Hoadly pub. A Brief Defence of Episcopal Ordination:

> "I like both the design and doctrine, as I do every design of reconciling religion with reason, or, where that may not be done, of bringing them as near together as possible."—Dr. Middleton.

In 1735, 8vo, he gave to the world A Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Lord's Supper; a Defence of the same, 1735, '48, 8vo. This elicited a number of answers, a list of which will be found in Dr. Horne's Cat. of the Queen's Library at Cambridge, and in Watt's Bibl. Brit. Those who have not time or disposition to read all these treatises can remember Mr. Bickersteth's hint that Warren and Law's responses

> "Sufficiently show the nature of and answer Bishop Hoadly's work."—*Christian Student.*

But the most memorable warfare in which Hoadly was engaged was that known as the Bangorian Controversy. This was elicited by a sermon, preached before the king in 1717, on St. John xviii. 36:—"My kingdom is not of this world:"

> "The manner in which he explained the text was, that the clergy had no pretensions to any temporal jurisdictions; but this was answered by Dr. Snape, [Letter to the Bishops of Bangor, 1717, 8vo;] and, in the course of the debate, the argument insensibly changed from the rights of the clergy to that of princes, in the government of the church. Bishop Hoadly strenuously maintained that temporal princes had a right to govern in ecclesiastical politics. His most able opponent was the celebrated William Law, [The Bishop of Bangor's Late Sermon and his Letter to Dr. Snape in defence of it answered, 1717, 8vo,] who, in some material points, may be said to have gained a complete victory."

The inquisitive reader who desires to master this celebrated Controversy will find a guide in a vol. entitled An Account of all the considerable Pamphlets that have been published on the Present Controversy between the Bishop of Bangor and others to 1718, with a Continuation to 1719, 8vo, 1719–20. Some forty or fifty tracts were pub. upon this *vexata quæstio*. As an encouragement (!) to the reader who is impatient to spend a few winter evenings in the digestion of this knotty matter, we quote the experience of one of our most learned and acute of modern literary critics:

> "A long and celebrated war of pens instantly commenced, known by the name of the Bangorian Controversy; managed, perhaps on both sides, with all the chicanery of polemical writers, and disgusting both from its tediousness, and from the manifest unwillingness of the disputants to speak ingenuously what they meant."

Then follows this note:

> "These qualities are so apparent, that after turning over some forty or fifty tracts, and consuming a good many hours on the Bangorian Controversy, I should find some difficulty in stating with decision the propositions in dispute."—*Hullam's Constit. Hist. of England*, ed. 1854; iii. 243–244. Read the whole of these remarks, which throw considerable light upon the subject.

Bishop Hoadly's Sermons (1754–55, 2 vols. 8vo; Discourses, 4th ed., 1734, 8vo; and see his collected Works) are highly valued:

> "Hoadly is very exact and judicious, and both his essence and style just, close, and clear."—Dr. Waterland.

As regards style, Pope complains of his long sentences:

> "Swift for closer style,
> But Hoadly for a period of a mile."

But the reader must also peruse Akenside's Complimentary Ode to Hoadly.

Hoadly, Benjamin, M.D., 1706–1757, eldest son of the preceding, and a native of London, educated at Bene't College, Cambridge, wrote the famous comedy of The Suspicious Husband, 1747, 8vo; assisted Hogarth in his Analysis of Beauty; wrote Three Lects. on The Organs of Respiration, 1737, pub. 1746, 4to; pub. a medical oration, 1742, 8vo; and gave to the world, in association with Mr. Wilson, Electrical Experiments, 1756, 4to. See Biog. Brit.; Biog. Dramat.

Hoadly, Charles J., State Librarian, Connecticut. Records of the Colony or Jurisdiction of New Haven, from May, 1653, to the Union; together with the New Haven Code of 1656, Hartford, 1858, 8vo. See (N. York) Hist. Mag., Oct. 1858, 317.

Hoadly, John, D.D., d. 1747, Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, 1727; trans. to Dublin, 1729; and to the archbishopric of Armagh, 1742. Occasional Serms., 1704–17.

Hoadly, John, LL.D., 1711–1776, youngest son of Bishop Hoadly, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, became Preb. of Westminster, and received other preferments. 1. Love's Revenge; a Pastoral, 1737, 4to. 2. Jephtha; an Oratorio, 1737, 8vo. 3. Phœbe; a Pastoral, 1748, 8vo. 4. The Force of Truth; an Oratorio, 1764.

He wrote a number of poems in Dodsley's Collection, pub. his father's works, (*ante*,) and is supposed to have assisted his brother in The Suspicious Husband. He also revised Lillo's Arden of Feversham, wrote the 5th act of Miller's Mahomet, and left some dramatic works in MS. See Biog. Dramat.; Dodsley's Collection of Poems.

Hoadly, Loammi Ives, b. at Northford, Conn., 1790, graduated at Yale College, 1817; studied theology at Andover, and was one year Resident Licentiate on the Abbot Foundation; supplied the Old South Church, Boston, for the most of that year; for four years pastor of the Waldo Calvinist Church, Worcester, Mass.; has had charge of several churches in New England; was for one year Winter Instructor in Sacred Rhetoric in the absence of Professor Porter; assistant editor of the Comprehensive Commentary of the Bible; (see ARNALD, RICHARD;) edited the 6th vol. of the Spirit of the Pilgrims; edited for many years most of the works pub. by the Mass. Sabbath-School Society; author of an Essay pub. in Tucker's work on Predestination; contributor to Mothers' Magazine, Christian Spectator, and various religious publications.

Hoadly, Samuel. The Accidence, in Questions and Answers, Lon., 1683, 1737, 8vo.

Hoar, Leonard, M.D., d. 1675, aged about 45, President of Harvard College, 1672–75, wrote an excellent letter to Josiah Flint, giving him direction in his studies, pub. in the Mass. Hist. Collec. See Magnalia; Mass. Hist. Collec., vi. 100–108.

Hoard, Samuel, d. 1657, Rector of Moreton, Essex. 1. God's Love to Mankind manifested by disproving his absolute Decree for their Damnation, 1633, 4to. Anon. Answered by Bishop John Davenant, Camb., 1641, 8vo, and by Dr. Wm. Twisse, Oxf., 1653, fol. Hoard's sermon is very rarely met with. 2. Serm., Lon., 1636, 8vo. 3. The Church's Authority asserted in a Serm. on 1 Cor. xiv. 40, 1637, 4to; and in Dr. Geo. Hickes's Tracts, 1709, 8vo, p. 190.

Hoare, Hon. Charles. Divine Meditations; with a Daily Directory, 1804, 12mo.

Hoare, Charles James, Vicar of Godstone, Archdeacon of Surrey, and Canon of Winchester, formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Blandford Forum, Dorset. 1. Serms. on the Christian Character, &c., 1821, 8vo; 3d ed., 1822, 8vo.

"Ardent piety without enthusiasm, discretion without coldness, and orthodoxy without bigotry."—*Lon. Chris. Observer.*

2. The Course of Divine Judgments: 8 Lects. in Advent, 1831, 8vo; 1832. 3. Principles of the Tracts for the Times, 1841, 8vo. 4. Office of Public Infant Baptism illustrated and explained, 1848, fp. 8vo.

"A valuable accession to our popular theology."—*Ch. of Eng. Quar. Rev.*

Archdeacon Hoare has also pub. several occasional serms., &c.

Hoare, Edward, incumbent of Christ's Church, Ramsgate, has pub. The Scriptural Principles of our Protestant Church, Lon., 1845, 18mo; 1847, 12mo; and other works.

Hoare, George Richard. 1. Modern Europe in Miniature, 1811, 18mo. 2. The Young Traveller; a Tale, 1812, 18mo.

Hoare, John. Serms., 1815, 8vo.

Hoare, Nicholas. Features of the Gospel, 1806, 8vo.

Hoare, Peter Richard. Treatises on subjects of Political Economy, 1811, '12, '13, '16. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Hoare, Prince, 1755–1834, Secretary to the Royal Academy, a painter and dramatic author, b. in Bath, England, wrote twenty plays, several treatises on the fine arts, Memoirs of Granville Sharp, Esq., &c., pub. 1788–1828. See Biog. Dramat.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lon. Gent. Mag., June, 1835.

Hoare, Richard. A Journal of his Shrievalty in 1740–41, from his own MS., Bath, 1815, r. 4to. Privately printed by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart.

Hoare, Sir Richard Colt, Bart., 1758–1838, an eminent antiquary, the eldest son of Sir Richard Hoare, the first baronet, was the author of several valuable publications, some of the most important of which we have already noticed. A list of his works, with a biography of the writer, will be found in Lon. Gent. Mag., July, 1838. We instance the following:—1. The Itinerary of Archbishop Baldwin through Wales; trans. into English, and illustrated with Views, Annotations, and a Life of Giraldus, Lon., 1806, 2 vols. 4to. See BARRY, GIRALD, p. 134. See also Edin. Rev., viii. 399–413. 2. A Tour through the Isle of Elba, 1814, r. 4to. 3. A Classical Tour through Italy, 1819, 2 vols. 4to; an ed. in 3 vols. 8vo. See EUSTACE, JOHN CHETWODE, p. 563–564. 4. The History of Ancient Wiltshire, 1810–21, 5 Pts. imp. fol.; often bound in 2 vols., £21; large-paper copies, £31 10s. Sir Richard now commenced, assisted by able coadjutors, The Modern History of South Wiltshire, of which Pt. 1—The Hundred of Mere—was pub. in 1822, and the last portion in 1843. Bound in 6 vols. fol., £42; large paper, £74. At the present date (1856) only about 20 perfect copies remain in the hands of the publishers,—Messrs. Nichols of London. These they offer at £30 for small paper; £60 for large-paper copies, bound either in 5 very large vols. or in 12 smaller ones. Sir Richard did not live to see this great work completed, nor was he able to include, as he had designed, the modern history of North Wiltshire. May we not yet hope for such a supplement as he would have rejoiced to see? His principal assistants in the Modern History of South Wiltshire were the Lord Arundell of Wardour, the Rev. John Offer; H. Wansey, Esq.; R. Harris, Esq.; C. Bowles, Esq.; W. H. Black, Esq.; George Matcham, Esq., LL.D., of Newhouse; R. Benson, Esq.; H. Hatcher, Esq.; and J. G. Nichols, Esq. We have already indicated our appreciation of enlightened topographical investigations of this character in our notice of George Baker's Hist. and Antiq. of Northamptonshire, p. 103. Sir Richard collected a museum of curiosities of great value: see Gent. Mag., 1846, Pt. 1, 73. See also Dibdin's Lib. Comp. for an account of his library, of which he printed two partial catalogues,—Hist. and Topog. of Italy, 1812, r. 8vo, Hist. and Topog. of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, 1815, 8vo,—both privately printed for presents: 12 copies of the former, 25 of the latter.

Hoare, Robert J. Fast Serm., 1807.

Hoare, Rev. William Henry, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. 1. The Harmony of the Apocalypse, &c., Lon., 1848, r. 8vo. 2. Outlines of Eccles. Hist. before the Reformation, 1852, 18mo.

Hobart, Sir Henry, Lord Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas *temp.* James I. Reports in the reign of K. James I., with some few Cases in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, Lon., 1641, 4to; 1650, '71, '78, '83, fol. New ed., with addits., by Edward Chilton, 1724, fol. 1st Amer. from the last English ed., by Judge J. M. Williams, Bost., 1829, 8vo. The Amer. ed. is on the whole preferable to the best English ed.—that of 1724; but Judge Williams has unfortunately left out several cases which he deemed of not much importance to the American lawyer. This omission is to be much regretted, and it involves the necessity of purchasing both eds. Professor Greenleaf contemplated editing Hobart's Reports, but relinquished the design and gave his notes to Judge Williams, who has inserted them in the early part of his ed. See Judge Story's Miscell. Writings, 1852, 274; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 389–390, and authorities there cited. An interesting biographical notice of Judge Hobart will be found in Wallace's Reporters, 3d ed., 1855, 162–167.

"A most learned, prudent, and religious judge."—LORD COKE.

"A great loss to the community."—SIR HENRY SPELMAN.

Hobart, John Henry, D.D., 1775–1830, a native of Philadelphia, descended from Joshua Hobart, one of the early settlers of Massachusetts Bay, graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1793, and was appointed tutor in that institution in 1796; ordained by Bishop White in 1798, and stationed successively at Trinity Church, Oxford, All-Saints' Church, Pequestan, Christ Church, New Brunswick, a country parish at Hempstead, Long Island, and at Trinity Church, New York; elected Assistant Bishop of New York, 1811; sole Bishop, 1816. He was also Professor of Theology and Eloquence in the General Protestant Episcopal Seminary, New York, of which he was one of the principal founders. During his ministry at Hempstead, Long Island, he married a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Chandler, the well-known advocate of Episcopacy in the early ecclesiastical annals of America, (Tracts, pub. 1767–74.) 1. Companion for the Altar, N. York, 1804; 13th ed., 1840, 8vo. Edited by Rev. J. Collingwood, Lon., 1849, 18mo. 2. Companion for the Festivals and Fasts, N. York, 1804; 21st ed., 1856, cr. 8vo. 3. Apology for Apostolic Order, 1807. New ed., 1844, 8vo. Originally pub. as a reply to the comments of the Rev John M. Mason, in the Christian Magazine. 4. Charge t the Clergy, 1815. 5. State of Departed Spirits, &c., new ed., 1846, 12mo. Originally appended to No. 4. 6. Address to the New York Bible and C. P. Book Society, 1815. 7. Thanksgiving Sermon. 8. Address to the Episcopal Missionary Society, 1817. 9. Communicant's Manual, 32mo. 10. Revision of Claude on the Composition of a Sermon. 11. Serms. on Redemption, &c., Lon., 1824, 2 vols. 8vo; N. York, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo. 12. A Discourse comparing the U. States with England, &c., 1826, 8vo; 2 eds. pub. in N. York; Lon., 1826, '28, 8vo. The 2d N. York ed. has some addit. notes. 13. The Clergyman's Companion, edit. by Bp. L. S. Ives, N. York; new ed., 1855, 12mo. 14. The Christian's Manual of Faith and Devotion, 1850, 12mo. 15. An edit. of D'Oyly and Mant's Commentary on the Bible, 1818–20, 2 vols. 4to. Already noticed by us: see D'Oyly, George, D.D., p. 518. 16. Posthumous Works, with a Memoir by Rev. Wm. Berrian, 1833, 3 vols. 8vo. See also The Early, Professional, and Closing Years of Bishop Hobart, by Rev. John McVickar, Prot. Epis. Press; also Oxford, 1838, 8vo, with a Pref. containing a Hist. of the Ch. in America, by W. F. Hook, D.D., Vicar of Leeds. And see a Memoir of Bishop Hobart, by Rev. Dr. Schroeder, N. York, 12mo.

Bishop Hobart was a zealous advocate for the necessity of Episcopal ordination, and had (as we have seen) a controversy on this subject with the Rev. John M. Mason, D.D., of New York, and also (in 1811) with the Rev. J. C. Jones, an Episcopal clergyman. Dr. Mason's work, entitled Claims to Episcopacy Refuted, in a Review of the Essays of Bp. Hobart, &c., was pub., Lon., 1838, 12mo, with an Introduction and Appendix, by the Rev. John Blackburn, of Pentonville.

> "His Pastoral Charges in defence of the leading doctrines, the polity and orders, of the Christian Church, are very argumentative and conclusive, and much admired. . . . The writings of Bp. Hobart have not been unappreciated in England. But his writings are only a small portion of the services he rendered to his generation; he was born to act rather than to write. His deeds are ably narrated by Dr. Berrian, a judicious friend and near connection of the deceased Bishop."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*, 656, 833.

See Lon. Gent. Mag., March, 1831; New Haven Chris. Month. Spec., ix. 79; by L. Bacon, ib. x. 142.

Hobart, Nehemiah, 1648–1712, minister of Newton, Mass., pub. a serm. on The Absence of the Comforter.

Hobart, Noah, d. 1773, aged 67, minister of Fairfield, Conn., pub. several serms., &c., 1747–61.

Hobart, W. C. E. Analysis of Butler's Analogy of Religion, N. York, 18mo.

Hobart, or **Hobert.** See Hubert.

Hobbes, James R. Picture Collector's Manual, adapted to the Professional Man and the Amateur; being a Dictionary of Painters, Lon., 1849, 2 vols. 8vo. This is a valuable work. See Spooner, Shearjashub, M.D.

Hobbes, S. Trans. of Cornelius Shilander his Chirurgerie, &c., Lon., 1546, 4to.

Hobbes, Thomas, 1588–1679, a native of Malmesbury, Wiltshire, where his father was minister, was educated at the grammar-school of that place, and at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. In 1608 he became domestic tutor to Lord Cavendish, son of the Earl of Devonshire, with whom he travelled in France and Italy. On his return he became secretary to his ward, on his succeeding to his father's honours; but the death of the former, in 1628, dissolved a connexion which had been maintained for twenty years, and Hobbes was easily persuaded again to leave his country as a companion to the son of Sir Gervase Clifton. In 1631 he was solicited by the countess-dowager of Devonshire to return to England and assume the care of the young earl, then thirteen years of age, and he complied with this request. This arrangement led to a third visit to the Continent, where he resided with his new pupil from 1634 to 1637. Hobbes again returned to Paris, from political apprehensions, in 1641, and remained there until after the publication of his Leviathan. In 1647 he was appointed mathematical tutor to the Prince of Wales, (afterwards Charles II.,) then resident in Paris. After the publication of his Leviathan, which appeared in 1651, he returned to England, and henceforth passed his summers at the Earl of Devonshire's seat in Derbyshire, and his winters in town. In 1674, having attained the great age of 86, he bade a last farewell to London, and retired to the residence of his patron, the Earl of Devonshire, in Derbyshire, to spend the rest of his days in seclusion. Here he remained in "ease and plenty," devoting the "morning to exercise and the afternoon to his studies," until his death in 1679, in the ninety-second year of his age, and about seventy-two years from the date of his first connexion with the illustrious family to three generations of which he had been the object of affectionate care and princely patronage. He was the intimate friend of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Ben Jonson, and Lord Bacon, and is said to have assisted the latter in translating some of his works into Latin. An interesting account of his habits during his last years will be found in Bishop White Kennet's Memoirs of the Cavendish Family, and detailed notices of his publications and literary controversies in the authorities subjoined. Among the principal works of this celebrated philosopher are—1. Hist. of the Peloponnesian War, Lon., 1628, '34, '76, fol.; 1723, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "The Translation of Thucydides, as he himself boasts, was published to show the evils of popular government."—Sir James Mackintosh: *2d Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.*

2. De Mirabilibus Pecci; being the Wonders of the Peak in Devonshire. This is a long Latin poem. In Latin, 1636, '66, 8vo; 1675, 4to. In English and Latin, 1678, 8vo. 3. Elementa Philosophia, seu Politica de Cive, Paris, 1642, 4to: for private distribution. Pub., Amst., 1647, '50, '60, '69, 12mo. See No. 6. 4. Human Nature; or, the Fundamental Principles of Policy concerning the Faculties and Passions of the Human Soul, Lon., 1650, '51, 12mo. This has been called the ablest of his writings. See No. 6. 5. De Corpore Politico; or, the Elements of Law, Moral and Politick, 1650, 8vo. See No. 6. 6. Leviathan; or, the Matter, Forme, and Power of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiastical and Civill, 1651, 8vo, fol. In Latin, 1668, 4to; Amst., 1670, 4to. This work may be called an amplification of Nos. 3, 4, and 5; and is "so constructed as to form a complete digest of all his opinions, religious, moral, and theological."

> "In 1651 the complete system of his philosophy was given to the world in the Leviathan. These three works [Nos. 3, 5, and 6] bear somewhat the same relation to one another that the Advancement of Learning does to the treatise De Augmentis Scientiarum; they are in effect the same; the same order of subjects, the same arguments, and in most places either the same words, or such variations as occurred to the second thoughts of the writer; but much is more copiously illustrated and more clearly put in the latter than in the former, while much also, from whatever cause, is withdrawn or considerably modified."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, ed. 1854, ii. 530.

As regards politics, the Leviathan advocates the unlimited power of princes; the Leviathan is the *body politic*, which must be kept in chains: in point of morals, his principles tend to "confound all distinctions between right and wrong, and indirectly to undermine the foundations of all religion, natural and revealed." Such doctrines were hailed with delight by the advocates of despotism, and libertines of all classes were glad to find an apology for their vices in the teachings of a philosopher who enjoyed the reputation of a sage. The rapid circulation of so dangerous a work elicited the watchful care of the guardians of public morals and the press. An amusing chronicler of the day furnishes us with an appropriate note upon this head:

> "To my booksellers for Hobbes's Leviathan, which is now mightily called for, and what was heretofore sold for 8*s.*, I now give 24*s.* at the second hand, and is sold for 30*s.*, it being a book the Bishop will not let be printed again."—*Sept.* 3, 1668: *Pepys's Diary.*

The defenders were not backward in exposing the absurdity and mischievous tendency of such speculations:

> "Cudworth was one of those whom Hobbes had roused by the atheistic and immoral theories of the Leviathan,"—(*Hullam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, iii. 304,)

and we have already had occasion to notice his masterly vindication of correct principles, (see Cudworth, Ralph, p. 457.) Nor should we omit to notice Cumberland's De Legibus Naturæ, or Lord Clarendon's Survey of the Leviathan. But at the close of this article, where we shall have something more to say respecting the character of Hobbes's political and moral philosophy, we shall give a list of the principal opponents of his pernicious speculations.

7. Letter about Liberty and Necessity, Lon., 1654, 12mo This elicited a controversy with Archbishop Bramhall (see Bramhall, John, D.D., p. 238) and Bishop Laney. Hobbes pub. an account of his controversy with Bramhall, in 1656, 4to, and of that with Laney, in 1670, 12mo. 8. Elementorum Philosophiæ: Sectio prima, de Corpore, iv. partibus, 1655, 8vo; in English, 1656, 4to: Sectio secunda, 1657, 4to; Amst., 1668, 4to. This led to a twenty years' controversy between Hobbes and Dr. Wallis, Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford, in which Hobbes made himself the laughing-stock of the mathematicians of the day, but would never acknowledge his defeat. He declared that he had discovered the quadrature of the circle, and all evidence to the contrary was answered by the foulest personal abuse. In defence of his untenable position, he pub. a number of treatises which gratified his spleen if they did not convince his opponents. An account of this war will

be found in Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors. 9. The Voyage of Ulysses; or, Homer's Odysses, books ix., x., xi., xii., in English, Lon., 1674, 8vo. 10. The Iliads and Odysses of Homer, in English, with a Pref., 1675, '77, 12mo. Of this translation, condemned by Pope and Beattie, three large edits. were called for in less than ten years.

> "His poetry, as well as Ogilby's, is too mean for criticism."—Pope.

Pope declares that Hobbes continually lops off circumstances, and now and then omits whole similes and sentences.

> "Though called a translation of Homer, it does not even deserve the name of poem."—*Beattie's Essay on Poetry and Music.*

Hobbes thus apologized for his translation:

> "Why then did I write it?—Because I had nothing else to do. Why publish it?—Because I thought it might take off my adversaries from shewing their folly upon my more serious writings."—*Hobbes to the Reader.*

11. Decameron Physiologicum; or, Ten Dialogues of Natural Philosophy, &c., 1678, 8vo. 12. Vita Thomæ Hobbes; a Latin Poem, 1679, 4to; in English verse, also by himself, 1680, fol.; in prose, 1681, 8vo; 1682, 4to: Carolop., 1681, 8vo; 1682, 8vo. This Life was written in his 85th year. 13. Behemoth: the Hist. of the Civil Wars of England from 1640 to 1660, Lon., 1679, 8vo.

> "This history is in dialogue, and full of paradoxes, like all his other writings. More philosophical, political,—or any thing, rather than historical; yet full of shrewd observations."—Bishop Warburton.

14. Historia Ecclesiastica Carmine Elegiaco concinnata. Aug. Trinob., [*i.e.* London,] 1688, 8vo; in English, entit. a True Eccles. Hist. from Moses to Luther; in verse, &c., Lon., 1722, 8vo.

> "Auctor maxime contra Pontiff. Rom. ejusque potestatem disputat, Patres Nicænos acerbe perstringit, monstratque se ab indifferentismo religionum haud alienum est."—Walch.

Hobbes had pub. in Amsterdam, in 1668, 2 vols. 4to, Opera Philosophica quæ Latine scripsit omnia. This is a beautiful edit. There appeared in 1715, Lon., fol., his Moral and Political Works, with Life, &c., with a Supp., by Dr. Blackbourne, &c. But a complete collection of his Works, now first collected and edited by Sir William Molesworth, Bart., M.P., was pub. in 1839–45, 16 vols. 8vo, £8; or The English Works, in 11 vols., £5 10*s.*; Latin Works, in 5 vols., £2 8*s*. The principal writers against Hobbes are Lords Clarendon, Shaftesbury, and Kames; Archbishops Bramhall and Tenison; Bishops Cumberland, Butler, Laney, and Lucy; Drs. Cudworth, Eachard, Parker, Henry Moore, Hutcheson, and Samuel Clarke; Sir James Mackintosh, James Harrington, Dugald Stewart, Smith, and Brown. It is almost needless to state that such an array of talent was hardly necessary for the confutation of the sophisms and absurdities which mingle so strangely with the evidences of uncommon acumen and philosophical shrewdness which so eminently distinguished the intellectual speculations of this great writer. His inconsistency was not confined to his writings; for he was in the habit of the frequent reception of the eucharist, whilst promulgating opinions subversive of Christianity: which reminds us of his declaration that "Holy Scripture is the voice of God, ruling all things by the greatest right," whilst he yet taught men to cast the Scriptures to the winds at the command of their earthly ruler.

> "Thought is free," he tells us; "but when it comes to confession of faith, the private reason must submit to the public,—that is to say, to God's lieutenant."—*De Cive; Leviathan.*

The mischievous effects of his doctrines in his own generation are graphically described by Mr. Macaulay in his History of England, now passing through the press, (see vol. i. chap. 2;) and the philosophers of our own day have confirmed the censure which rebuked the first publication of his errors:

> "Before dismissing the system of Hobbes, it may be worth while to remark that all his leading principles are traced by Cudworth to the remains of the ancient sceptics, by some of whom, as well as by Hobbes, they seem to have been adopted from a wish to flatter the uncontrolled passions of sovereigns."—Dugald Stewart: *1st Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.*

> "Hobbes having thus struck the affections out of his map of human nature, and having totally misunderstood (as will appear in a succeeding part of this Dissertation) the nature even of the appetites, it is no wonder that we should find in it not a trace of the moral sentiments. Moral good he considers merely as consisting in the signs of a power to produce pleasure; and repentance is no more than regret at having missed the way; so that, according to this system, a disinterested approbation of and reverence for virtue are no more possible than disinterested affections towards our fellow-creatures."—Sir James Mackintosh: *2d Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.*

> "The political system of Hobbes, like his moral system, of which, in fact, it is only a portion, sears up the heart. It takes away the sense of wrong, that has consoled the wise and good in their dangers, the proud appeal of innocence under oppression, like that of Prometheus to the elements, uttered to the witnessing world, in coming ages, to the just ear of Heaven. It confounds the principles of moral approbation, the notions of good and ill desert, in a servile idolatry of the monstrous Leviathan it creates, and, after sacrificing all right at the altar of power, denies to the Omnipotent the prerogative of dictating the laws of his own worship."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, ed. 1854, ii. 542.

See also an able review of the writings of Hobbes, in the Brit. Quar. Rev., vi. 155–188; and respecting our author generally, in addition to the authorities just cited, consult Biog. Brit.; General Dict.; Burnet's Own Times; Blount's Censura Celebriorum Authorum; Life, prefixed to Wood's Annals; Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Leland's Deistical Writers; Aubrey's Letters, 1813, 3 vols. 8vo; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Brucker's Hist. Philos.; Cousin's Course of the Hist. of Mod. Philos.; Mill's Logic; Brougham's Polit. Philos.; Morell's Hist. of Mod. Philos.; Butler's Lects. on Ancient Philos.; Blakey's Hist. of Philos.; Lewes's Biog. Hist. of Philos.; Landor's Imaginary Conversations; Cunningham's Biog. Hist. of Eng.; McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.; Blackwood's Mag., xvii. 736; xix. 583; xxi. 205; xxviii. 646; xxix. 775, 848.

A man of such remarkable mental ability and uncommon intellectual force could not but command a respectful hearing, even from those who the most deeply regretted the mischievous character of his speculations. His most illustrious opponent approaches the lists not without undisguised hesitation:

> "Mr. Hobbes is one of the oldest friends I have in the world, and for whom I have always had a great esteem, as a man who, besides his eminent learning and knowledge, has been always thought a man of probity and free from scandal; but when I reflected upon the mischievous principles scattered through his Leviathan, I felt myself obliged to make these animadversions upon it."—*Clarendon's Survey*, p. 3.

An eminent prelate, and a most unscrupulous "man of war from his youth," displays no indisposition to allow the philosopher all that he could justly claim:

> "Here let us do justice to that great man's memory, at a time when his writings seem to be entirely neglected, who, with all his errors, we must allow to be one of the first men of his age for a bright wit, a deep penetration, and a cultivated understanding."—Bishop Warburton.

Mr. Mill, who was one of the first to call the attention of modern readers to the writings of this philosopher, remarks:

> "Hobbes is a great name in philosophy, on account both of the value of what he taught, and the extraordinary impulse which he communicated to the spirit of Free Inquiry in Europe."

To the same effect, Mr. Hallam observes:

> "In nothing does Hobbes deserve more credit than in having set an example of close observation in the philosophy of the human mind."—*Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

Mr. Macaulay, also, referring to the young men of distinguished talents who were sometimes the companions of Bacon's retirement, remarks that

> "Among them his quick eye soon discerned the superior abilities of Thomas Hobbes. It is not probable, however, that he fully appreciated the powers of his disciple, or foresaw the vast influence both for good and evil which that most vigorous and acute of human intellects was destined to exercise on the two succeeding generations."—*Edin. Rev., July*, 1837; *and in the Essays*, ii. 193.

Again, in the History of England, the same learned critic tells us that

> "Thomas Hobbes had, in language more precise and luminous than has ever been employed by any other metaphysical writer, maintained that the will of the prince was the standard of right and wrong."—Vol. i. chap. 11.

> "Thomas Hobbes, a man of much learning, more thinking, and not a little knowledge of the world, was one of the most celebrated and admired authors of his age. His style is incomparably better than that of any other writer in the reign of Charles I., and was, for its uncommon strength and purity, scarce equalled in the succeeding reign."—Granger: *Biog. Hist. of Eng.*

The popularity of this writer was undoubtedly greatly owing to this remarkable purity of style:

> "A permanent foundation of his fame remains in his admirable style, which seems to be the very perfection of didactic language Short, clear, precise, pithy, his language never has more than one meaning, which it never requires a second thought to take. By the help of his exact method it takes so firm a hold on the mind, that it will not allow attention to slacken."—Sir James Mackintosh: *ubi supra.*

> "His language is so lucid and concise, that it would be almost as improper to put an algebraical process in different terms as some of his metaphysical paragraphs."—Hallam: *ubi supra.*

As a political economist, also, the claims of our author are not to be forgotten:

> "Hobbes seems to have been one of the first who had any thing like a distinct perception of the real source of wealth."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., q. v.*

With such powers for extensive usefulness to his race, how melancholy is it to be obliged to record of this great philosopher, in the language of Hume, (certainly not a suspicious witness,) that

> "Hobbes's politics are fitted only to promote tyranny, and his ethics to encourage licentiousness."—*Hist. of England, Bowyer's ed.*, iv. 669.

Hobbs, Stephen. Margarita Chirurgica, Lon., 1610, 12mo. In English.

Hobby, William, minister of Reading, Mass., d. 1765, aged 57, pub. a serm. and several theolog. treatises, 1745, '46, '47, '51.

Hobby. See Hoby.

Hobhouse, Sir Benjamin, 1757–1831, M.P., educated at Brazenose College, Oxford, was from 1797 to 1818 a distinguished member of the House of Commons, and filled several important posts. 1. Treat. on Heresy, Lon., 1792, 8vo. 2. Reply to Randolph's Lett. to Dr. Priestley, &c., 1793, 8vo. 3. Enquiry rel. to crime of Compassing, &c. the King's Death, 1795, 8vo. 4. Remarks on several Parts of France, Italy, &c., 1783–85, Bath, 1796, 8vo. See Lon. Gent. Mag., Oct. and Dec. 1831.

Hobhouse, Sir John Cam, M.P., son of the preceding, was created a peer in 1851, by the title of Lord Broughton. 1. Imitations and Trans. from the Classics, with orig. Poems, Lon., 1809, 8vo. 2. Journey through Albania and other Provinces of Turkey, with Lord Byron, 1812, 4to; 2d ed., 1813, 2 vols. 4to; with col'd plates, £5 5*s.*

> "An account which, interesting from its own excellence in every merit that should adorn such a work, becomes still more so from the feeling that Lord Byron is, as it were, present through its pages, and that we there follow his first youthful footsteps into the land with whose name he has intertwined his own forever."—*Moore's Life of Byron.*

See Lon. Quar. Rev., x. 175–203; Stevenson's Voyages and Travels; Dibdin's Lib. Comp.

The 3d ed. of the Journey through Albania, &c. made its appearance in 1856, 2 vols. 8vo; £1 10*s.*

> "Mr. Hobhouse's account of the country, as it was the first, is still the best that we possess."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette,* 1856.

3. Last Reign of Napoleon, 1816, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Historical Illustrations of the fourth Canto of Childe Harold, 1818, 8vo.

> "He [Lord Byron] talked in terms of high commendation of the talents and acquirements of Mr. Hobhouse."—*Lady Blessington's Conversations with Lord Byron.*
>
> "My friend H. is the most entertaining of companions, and a fine fellow to boot."—Lord Byron: *Moore's Life of Byron, q. v.*

See also Blackw. Mag., xvii. 143; xxvii. 425; xxxv. 63; Hobhouse's art. on Lord Byron, in Westminster Review; Dr. R. S. Mackenzie's ed. of Noctes Ambrosianæ, N. York, 1855; his ed. of The O'Doherty Pap., 1855. An article on Sir John, with a portrait, will be found in Fraser's Mag., xiii. 568; see also Blackw. Mag., xxiv. 375; xxvi. 252; xxix. 654, 663; xxxiii. 425; xxxvii. 442; xli. 840; Byron.

Hobhouse, Thomas. 1. Elegy to the Memory of Dr. Samuel Johnson, Lon., 1785, 4to. 2. Kingestown Hill; a Poem, 1784, 4to. Anon. 2d ed., with author's name, 1787.

Hobler, F. Liber Mercatoris; or, the Merchant's Manual, Lon., 1838, fp. 8vo. On Bills of Exchange, &c. See 2 Jurist, 352.

Hobler, F., Jr. 1. Exercises between an Attorney and his Clerk, being the 1st Book of Coke upon Littleton, &c.; 3d ed., Lon., 1847, 12mo. 2. Practical Treat. on Bills of Exchange, fp. 8vo.

> "A safe guide to the unpractised traveller, as well as of utility to the man of business."—*Lon. Times.*

Hoblyn, Richard D. 1. Manual of Chemistry, Lon., 1841, fp. 8vo. 2. Manual of the Steam Engine, 1842, 12mo. 3. Dict. of Medical Terms, 2d ed., 1844, 12mo; 7th ed., 1855, 12mo. Amer. eds., by Isaac Hays, M.D., *q. v.*, p. 809. 4. Treat. on Chemistry, 1844, 12mo.

> "This is an excellent compendium."—*Lon. Lancet.*

5. Dict. of Scientific Terms, 1849, 12mo. 6. British Plants, 1851, 12mo. 7. Treat. on Botany, 1851, 12mo.

Hobson, Capt. Fallacy of Infant Baptism, Lon., 1645, 4to.

Hobson, John. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1787, '90, both 8vo.

Hobson, Joseph. Wonderful Increase of the Seeds of Plants, *e.g.* of the Upright Mellon; Phil. Trans., 1742.

Hobson, L. J. Circulation of the Scriptures, 1812.

Hobson, Paul. Extent of Christ's Death, Lon., 1655, 8vo.

Hobson, Samuel. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1848–50.

Hobson, Thomas. Christianity, Lon., 1745, 4to.

Hoby, Sir Edward, entered of Trin. Coll., Oxford, 1574, a man of great learning, was the son of Sir Thomas Hoby. He pub. Purgatorie's Triumph over Hell, 1609, 4to, and several other theolog. treatises; for an account of which, and their author, see Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., ii. 194–197. He was a friend of Camden, who dedicated his Hibernia to him.

Hoby, Sir Thomas, father of the preceding, and ambassador for Queen Elizabeth to France, trans. Castiglione's Cortegiano into English, under the title of The Courtyer of Count Baldessar Castilio, Lon., 1561, '88, 4to; and also trans. the Gratulation, &c. of Bucer into English, *sine anno,* 8vo. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., i. 352–353. Respecting the first-named work, Sir John Cheke wrote Hoby an interesting epistle, in which he gently censures his use of foreign words.

Hoccham, William of. See Occam.

Hoccleve, or **Occleve, Thomas,** an early English poet, a lawyer, and writer to the privy-seal, is supposed to have been born about 1370, and to have died in 1454. Some of his poems were pub. (never before printed) in 1796, 4to, by Mr. George Mason, from a MS. in his possession. The Story of Jonathan has been thought his best poem.

> "After the death of Chaucer, in 1400, a dreary blank of long duration occurs in our annals. The poetry of Hoccleve is wretchedly bad, abounding with pedantry, and destitute of all grace or spirit."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

See also Pref. to Mason's edit.; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Nott's Dissert. subjoined to the 2d vol. of his Wyatt and Surrey; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Hochin, or **Hockin, Rev. John Pearce.** Keates's Account of the Pellew Islands, 5th ed., Lon., 1803, 4to.

Hochsteller, C., Lutheran pastor, Toledo, Ohio. Ob Gottes Wort oder Menschen Meinung gelten soll in der Lehre vom heiligen Abendmahle, N. York, 1856.

Hodden, Richard. The one Good Way of God, Lon., 1661, 4to.

Hodder, James. Arithmetic, Lon., 1661, '87, 8vo.

Hoddesdon, Henry. Armory against Satan, Lon., 1616, 8vo.

Hoddesdon, John. 1. Sion and Parnassus, &c., Lon., 1650, 8vo. 2. Tho. Mori, Vita et Exitus, 1652, 8vo.

Hodge. The Scot's Colony at Darien, 1699, 8vo.

Hodge, A. Letters belonging to a System of Book-keeping and Accounts, 1812.

Hodge, Charles, D.D., an eminent theologian, b. in Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1797, Professor of Biblical Literature in the (Presbyterian) Theological Seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, has been connected with that institution as a professor since 1822, and acted as editor of the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review since its establishment in 1825. 1. Comment. on the Epistle to the Romans; designed for Students of the English Bible, Phila., 1835, 8vo. Abridged, 1836. Reprint of the Abridgt. by the Lon. Rel. Tract Soc., 1837, '53, 12mo.

> "Omitting a few sentences of a local nature."

Repub. in the Edin. Christian's Fireside Library, 1854, 12mo; 15th Amer. ed., Phila., 1856.

> "Very useful."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*
>
> "A book on which the Christian world, both in Europe and America, has placed the stamp of approval."—*Watchman and Observer, Richmond, Va.*

2. Questions to the Epistle to the Romans, designed to accompany the Commentary, 1842, 18mo; 10th ed., 1855, 18mo. 3. Constitutional Hist. of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, 1840, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. The Way of Life, 18mo. Pub. by the Amer. S. S. Union. Repub. by the Lon. Rel. Tract Soc., 1842, 18mo; 30th Amer. ed., Phila., 1856. 5. What is Presbyterianism? an Address delivered before the Presbyterian Historical Society, 1855, 18mo. 6. A Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians, N. York, 1856, 8vo.

> "As the reputation of Dr. Hodge as a Biblical scholar and theologian has already been fully established, we need only announce a new work from his pen to insure its ready reception. His Commentary on the Ephesians displays the ripe scholarship, the convincing exegesis, and the practical development, which imparted such value to his exposition of the Epistle to the Romans. It is a book for the study of the scholar, and yet most happily adapted for the instruction of general readers, by whom it should be promptly purchased. While we do not regard any man as infallible, we know of no one who is a safer guide to the study of the Scriptures than Professor Hodge."—*Presbyterian.*

7. Commentary on the First Epistle to the Corinthians, N.Y., 1857, 12mo: see Alexander, Joseph Addison, D.D. 8. Reviews and Essays selected from the Princeton Review, N.Y., 1857, 8vo. See Horne's Bibl. Bib. for a descriptive account of the valuable periodical for so many years conducted by Dr. Hodge,—The Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review. The Biblical Repertory was pub. 1825–29 inc.; since then it has been a theological Quarterly, entitled The Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review. Selections from this journal have been pub. in two vols., N.Y., 8vo, entitled Princeton Theological Essays. One of the volumes was repub. in Scotland.

Hodge, John, a Dissenting minister. 1. Serm., Lon., 1751. 2. Serm., 1751, 8vo. 3. XX. Serms. on the Evidences of the Christian Religion, 1758, 8vo. 4. LII. Discourses on the Evidences of the Christian Religion, 1758, 8vo.

"A valuable set of discourses. They are written in a comprehensive, judicious, and nervous manner, and have been highly spoken of by good judges."—Walter Wilson

"From the Extracts we have given, they shew the Author to be no mean defender of Christianity."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

5. Serm., 1763, 8vo.

Hodge, Paul R. 1. Principles and Application of the Steam Engine, Lon., 4to. 2. Treat. on Expansive Steam Engine, with plates, 1849, 4to; £3 3s. plain; £4 4s. col'd; Amer. ed., N. York, letter-press, 8vo, plates, fol., $8. A most useful work, which no one interested in steamers should be without. 3. Hydraulic Table for the use of Engineers, Lon., 1849.

Hodges, A. D. Genealogical Record of the Hodges Family in New England, Bost., 1854, 8vo.

Hodges, James. Tracts on Polit. Economy, &c., 1697 1710.

Hodges, Charles. Original Poems, &c., Munich, 1826, 12mo.

Hodges, N. W. Masonic Fragments, Lon., 12mo.

Hodges, Nathaniel, M.D., d. 1684, was noted for his professional services during the plague in London in 1665. 1. Vindiciæ Medicinæ et Medicorum, Lon., 1660, 8vo. 2. *Λοιμολογια*, sive Pestis nuperæ apud populum Londinensem grassantis Narratio historica, 1672, 8vo. A trans. into English, by John Quincy, M.D., was pub. in 1721, 8vo. An account of the plague, by Hodges, also, appeared in a Collect. of Pieces on the subject, 1721, 8vo. Hodges's descriptions are of great value.

"He obtained a great name and practice among the citizens."—*Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.* iv. 149, *q. v.* See also Genl. Dict.; Rees's Cyc.

Hodges, Phineas. Strictures on the Elementa Medicinæ of Dr. Brown, Goshen, 1795, 8vo. See Brown, John, M.D., p. 258.

Hodges, Richard. 1. Special Help to Orthographie, Lon., 1643, 4to. Hodges was the Noah Webster of his day, and anticipated the modern spelling of many words. 2. Writing of English, 1649, 12mo.

Hodges, Thomas. Fast Serm., Lon., 1642, 4to.

Hodges, Thomas, Rector of Kensington, Middlesex. 1. Funl. Serm., Lon., 1655, 4to. 2. Serm., 1660, 4to.

Hodges, Thomas, Rector of Souldern Serms. and theolog. treatises, 1656–85.

Hodges, Thomas Law, M.P. The Use and Advantage of Pearson's Draining Plough, Lon., 1840. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Hodges, W. Hist. Acct. of Ludlow Castle, Lon., 1794, 1803, 8vo.

Hodges, Walter, D.D., a Hutchinsonian divine, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford. 1. Elihu; or, an Inquiry into the principal Scope and Design of the Book of Job, Lon., 1750, 4to; 1751, 8vo; 3d ed., 1756, 12mo. An ed., Dubl., 1756, 8vo.

"The chief design of this curious work is to show that Elihu is the Son of God; a discovery which the author imagines throws great light on the whole book, and solves all the controversies which have been agitated respecting its doctrines."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

See also Warburton's Letters to Hurd, p. 22; Lon. Month. Rev., O. S., ii. 219–225, 347–352. 2. The Christian Plan exhibited in the Interpretation of Elohim, 1752, 4to; 2d ed., 1755, 8vo. See Darling's Cyc. Bibl., i. 1504.

Hodges, Wickens, Surgeon. Funesta, Passionis Iliacæ Historia, Partiumque Morbosorum post Mortem, Anatomia. Vide Memoirs Med., 1799.

Hodges, Wm. Tracts rel. to Seamen, &c., Lon., 1694, '95, '96, '99.

Hodges, Wm. 1. Select Views in India, 1780–83, Lon., 1788, 2 vols. imp. fol. 2. Travels in India in 1780–83, 4to, 1793.

Hodges, Wm., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law. 1. Reports C. Pleas, Hil. to Mich. 1835, Lon., 1835, 8vo. 2. Do., H. T. 1835 to M. T. 1837, 3 vols. 8vo, 1836–39. 3. Law of Assess. of Railways, &c., 1843, 12mo. 4. Stat. Law rel. to Railways in Eng. and Ire., 1845, 8vo. 5. Law rel. to Railways, &c., 1847, 8vo. Amer. ed. now (1856) in course of preparation at Phila.

Hodgkin, John. Calligraphia Græca et Pœcilographia Græca, Lon., 1807, sm. fol. Also works on Grammar, Geography, and Astronomy.

Hodgkin, Lt. Thomas, R.N. Naval Discipline, 1813.

Hodgkin, Thomas, M.D., of Guy's Hospital. 1. Preserving Health, 2d ed., Lon., 1841, 12mo. 2. Morbid Anatomy, 8vo; Vol. I., Serous Membranes; Vol. II., Pt. 1, 1840, Mucous Membranes.

"It is in every respect an excellent production."—*Brit. and For. Med. Rev., July,* 1837.

Hodgkins, E. Mercantile Letters, Lon., 1808 '2mo.

Hodgkins, George. Methode Pratique, &c., Lon., 1813, 12mo. This is a reprint of Ciret's Eng. Grammar, with addits., &c.

Hodgskin, Thomas. Travels in the North of Germany, Edin., 1820, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Mr. H. has given us much information on the agriculture, state of society, political institutions, manners, &c.; interspersed with remarks, not in the best taste or indicating the soundest judgment and principles."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

"The author of these tomes is a man of no small self-conceit." —*Blackwood's Mag.*, vi. 536–542: a severe review of the book.

Hodgson. Lett. rel. to a Fishery; 2d ed., 1787, 8vo.

Hodgson. Con. to Med. Chir. Trans., 1813.

Hodgson, Adam, of Liverpool, England. Remarks during a Journey through N. America in 1819–21, &c. Collected, arranged, and pub. by Saml. Whiting, N. York, 1823, 8vo, pp. 355; Lon., 1824, 2 vols. 8vo.

"His book is creditable to his heart and his principles; we should be glad if as much could be said of his discretion and judgment." —Jared Sparks: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xviii. 221–234, *q. v.*

And see art. America, by Rev. Sydney Smith, in Edin. Rev., xl. 427–442; and in Smith's Works, Lon., 1854, ii. 366–385.

Hodgson, Bernard, LL.D., Principal of Hertford College. 1. Solomon's Song; trans. from the Hebrew, Oxf., 1785, 4to.

"In this work the *literal meaning* only of Solomon's Song is illustrated, there being not the slightest allusion to its *mystical meaning*. An account of it, with extracts, may be seen in the Monthly Review, (O. S.) vol. lxxvi., pp. 26–29."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.* See Orme's Bibl. Bib.

2. The Proverbs of Solomon; trans. from the Hebrew, with Notes, 1788, 4to.

"The translations of the learned Principal throw light on many passages."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"The notes are not numerous, and, we must say, not very important."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*. *N. S.*, v. 294.

3. Ecclesiastes: a new Trans. from the original Hebrew, Lon., 1791, 4to. See Lon. Month. Rev., N.S., ix. 59; Horne's Bibl. Bib., 1839, 282–283; Orme's Bibl. Bib., 1824, 242–243.

Hodgson, Christopher. 1. Instruc. for the use of Candidates for Holy Orders, &c., 1818, 8vo; 7th ed., 1850, 8vo. 2. Augmentation of Small Livings, &c., 1826, 8vo; 2d ed., 1845, 8vo. Mr. H. has also pub. several serms. and theolog. treatises.

Hodgson, E. Reports of Trials at Old Bailey, 1790–91.

Hodgson, Francis, Provost of Eton College, and Rector of Cottesford, Oxford, d. 1852, aged 71, well known as the friend of Lord Byron, pub. a trans. of Juvenal, 1808, 4to; Poems, 1809, 8vo; Mythology for Versification, 4 edits.; Sacred Lyrics, 1842, 12mo; Lyricorum Sacrorum, 1850, 8vo; and some other works. See Lon. Gent. Mag., April, 1853; Moore's Life of Byron.

Hodgson, Francis, D.D., of the Pennsylvania Methodist Conference. 1. An Exam. into the System of New Divinity, or New School Theology, N. York. 2. The Ecclesiastical Polity of Methodism Defended, 18mo. 3. The Calvinistic Doctrine of Predestination Examined and Refuted, Philadelphia, 1855, 18mo.

Hodgson, George. Letter to the Inhabitants of St. Marygate, &c., York, 1836, 8vo.

Hodgson, H. J. 1. Analyt. Digest of the State rel. to Orders of Removal, Lon., 1845, 12mo. 2. Rating of Railways, 1851, 12mo.

Hodgson, Rev. Henry, M.D. 1. Letters on Popery, 1778, 8vo. 2. Serms., 1778, 8vo. 3. Effusions in Verse and Prose, 1779, 8vo.

Hodgson, Isaac. 1. Grammar, 1770, '96, 12mo. 2. Serm., 1804.

Hodgson, James, master of the Royal Mathemat. School in Christ's Hospital. 1. Treat. on Navigation, 1766, 4to. 2. Mathematicks, 1723, 2 vols. 4to. 3. Fluxions, 1736, 4to. 4. Annuities, 1747, 8vo. 5. Theory of Jupiter's Satellites, 1750, 4to. 6. Chronology. 7. Astronom. papers in Phil. Trans., 1731–49.

Hodgson, John. Report of the Trial of Wemms, &c., Bost., 1770, 8vo.

Hodgson, John. Ancient Cornelian; Archæol., 1773

Hodgson, John. 1. Poems, Lon., 1807, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1812.

Hodgson, or Hodson, John, D.D. Serms., 1819, Glasg., both 8vo.

Hodgson, John. Funl. Serm., Lon., 1820, 8vo.

Hodgson, John. Memoirs of the Lives of Gibson, J. Harle, J. Horsley, and W. Turner, Newc., 1821, sm. 8vo. 100 copies privately printed for the author.

Hodgson, John. Hist. of Northumberland, 4to, and large paper, r. 4to: vol. i., Pt. 2, 1827; Pt. 3, 1820; vol. ii., Pt. 3, 1832; Pt. 3, 1828: vol. iii., Pt. 2, 1841; Pt. 3, 1835, (incomplete.)

Hodgson, Joseph, Surgeon. 1. Diseases of the Arteries and Veins, Lon., 1815, 8vo. 2. Engravings to do., 1815, 4to.

Hodgson, Lucas, M.D. Fire in a Coal Mine; Phil. Trans., 1676.

Hodgson, Read. Honest Man's Companion, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1736, 8vo. Very rare. Mr. Brand, the historian of Newcastle, was unable to procure a copy.

Hodgson, Robert, D.D., Dean of Carlisle, 1820, d. 1844, was a nephew of Bishop Porteus. 1. Serm., Lon., 1803, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1804, 4to. 3. Serm., 1807. 4. Serm., 1811. 5. Serm., 1816. 6. Serm., 1842. 7. Life of Bp. Porteus, 1811, 8vo. 8. Works of Bp. Porteus, 1816, 6 vols. 8vo.

Hodgson, Studhome, Capt. 19th Regt. of Foot, R.A. Truths from the West Indies, Lon., 1838, p. 8vo. This work and B. McMahon's Jamaica Plantership (1839, 12mo) are described as

"Birds of a feather; books manufactured on the same model; furious attacks on the planters, enlivened with horrors to suit all appetites."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1839, p. 131.

Hodgson, Thomas. Reports of Trials; both 1812, 8vo.

Hodgson, Wm., M.D. 1. Commonwealth of Reason, Lon., 1795, 8vo. 2. System of Nature, 1795, 8vo. 3. Temple of Apollo; Poems, 1796, 8vo.

Hodgson, Wm. French Grammars, 1817, '18.

Hodgson, Wm., Jr., of Philadelphia. An Examination of the Memoirs and Writings of J. J. Gurney, Phila., 1856.

Hodius. *Anglicé* Hody.

Hodskinson, Joseph. Instructions to Farmers rel. to Arable Lands, &c., Lon., 1796, 8vo.

"General directions on various points of occurrence."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Hodson, Frodsham, D.D., Principal of Brazenose Coll., Oxf. Eternal Filiation of the Son of God, 1796, 8vo.

Hodson, George, Archdeacon of Stafford. 1. 12 Serms. on Christian Temper, &c., Lon., 1828, '29, 12mo. 2. 27 Discourses, Birming., 8vo. See Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 915. Other publications.

Hodson, James, M.D. Theolog. treatises, 1787–1801.

Hodson, John, D.D. See Hodgson.

Hodson, Mrs. Margaret, formerly **Miss Holford,** a daughter of Mrs. M. Holford, (*post*,) of Chester, England. 1. Wallace, or the Flight of Falkirk; a Poem, Lon., 1809, 4to; 1810, 8vo. Anon. 2. Miscellaneous Poems, 1811, 8vo. 3. Margaret of Anjou; a Poem in 10 cantos, 1816, 4to. The poems of this lady have been admired.

Hodson, Phineas, D.D. Serm., Ps. xxvii. 4, Lon., 1628, 4to.

Hodson, Septimus, Rector of Thrapston. 1. Serm., Lon., 1789, 8vo. 2. Serms., 1792, 8vo.

"Contain many just observations and useful reflections."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

3. High Price of Provisions, 1795, 8vo. 4. 2 Discourses, 1795, 8vo.

Hodson, Thomas. Remarks on Medical Advice, by Philip Stone, M.D., Lon., 1784, 8vo.

Hodson, Thomas. 1. Cabinet of the Arts, 1803–06, 4to. 2. The Accomplished Tutor; or, Complete System of Education, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hodson, W. Fables in Prose and Verse, 1801, 12mo.

Hodson, Wm. 1. Trac. on XI. Art. Apostles' Creed, Lon., 1636, 12mo. 2. Credo Resurrectionem Carnis, 1636.

Hodson, Wm., Vice-Master of Trin. Coll., Cambridge, d. 1793. 1. Ded. of Solomon's Temple; a Poetical Essay, Lon., 1772, 4to. 2. Observ. on Greek Tragedy.

Hody, Edward. Med. con. to Phil. Trans., 1735.

Hody, Humphrey, 1659–1706, a native of Odcombe, Somerset, entered of Wadham College, Oxford, 1676, and chosen Fellow, 1684; Rector of St. Michael's, London, 1693; Prof. of Greek in Univ. Oxford, 1698; Archdeacon of Oxford, 1704. His most noted works are the following:—1. Dissertation against Aristeus's Hist. of the Seventy-two Interpreters, 1680; Oxon., 1684, 8vo.

"Written in opposition to Isaac Vossius, and completely succeeds in destroying the credit of the lying fable of the Jew respecting the Septuagint."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Vossius attacked this work in an Appendix to his Pomponius Mela, and Hody responded when he pub. a new ed. of his Dissertation in his De Bibliorum Textibus Originalibus. See No. 5. 2. Prolegomena to John Malela's Chronicle, printed at Oxford, 1691, 8vo. The Prolegomena was written in 1689. 3. Hist. of English Councils and Convocations, &c., Lon., 1701, 8vo. 4. The Resurrection of the same Body asserted, 1694, 8vo. 5. De Bibliorum Textibus Originalibus, versionibus Græcis, et Latina Vulgata, Libri Quatuor, Oxon., 1705, fol.

"This is the classical work on the Septuagint. . . . Among the writers on the Septuagint version, no one has displayed either more knowledge of the subject or more critical sagacity than Hody."—Bishop Marsh.

"It examines with great accuracy, and discusses with much learning and ability, every question relating to the age, the authors, the character and progress of that celebrated version. All subsequent writers have been greatly indebted to this work of Hody."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.* See Horne's Bibl. Bib.

6. De Græcis Illustribus Linguæ Græca instauratoribus, &c., Lon., 1742, 8vo. Posth. Pub. from Hody's MSS. by Dr. S. Jebb. This erudite work contains an account of those learned Grecians who retired to Italy about the time of the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, and restored the Greek tongue and learning in those western parts.

"Hody was perhaps the first who threw much light on the early studies of Greek in Italy; and his book, De Græcis illustribus linguæ Græcæ instauratoribus, will be read with pleasure and advantage by every lover of literature; though Mehus, who came with more exuberant erudition to the subject, has pointed out a few errors. But more is to be found as to its native cultivators, Hody being chiefly concerned with the Greek refugees, in Bayle's Fabricius, Niceron, Mehus, Zeno, Tiraboschi, Meiners, Roscoe, Heeren, Shepherd, Corniani, Ginguéné, and the Biographie Universelle, whom I name in chronological order."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, ed. 1854, i. 100, n.

See Hody's Life, prefixed to No. 6; Biog. Brit.; Birch's Tillotson; Chalmers's Hist. of Oxford.

Hoffman, Charles Fenno, b. in the city of New York in 1806, a son of Judge Josiah Ogden Hoffman, and a brother of the eminent lawyer, Ogden Hoffman, entered Columbia College at the age of fifteen, and was admitted to the New York Bar when twenty-one. After three years of legal practice, Mr. Hoffman determined to indulge to its full extent the strong inclination which he had always entertained for literary pursuits; and he accordingly abandoned Coke and Blackstone for the more congenial fields of Romance and Poetry. He has since given to the world—1. A Winter in the West, New York, 1835, 2 vols. 12mo; Lon., 1835, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"It has since passed through several editions, and will continue to be admired so long as graphic delineations of nature, spirited sketches of men and manners, and richness and purity of style, are appreciated."—R. W. Griswold: *Prose Writers of America.*

2. Wild Scenes in Forest and Prairie, Lon., (1837?) 1839, 2 vols. p. 8vo. With addits., N. York, 1843, 2 vols. 12mo. 3. Greyslaer; a Romance of the Mohawk, 1840, '49, 12mo. This is founded on the celebrated criminal trial of Beauchamp for the murder of Colonel Sharpe, of Kentucky.

"It happily blends historical facts connected with the border-annals of our State with the fictitious story of love, and displays the powers of a master-painter of human passion. We regard the author of this book as one of the best writers in the country."—*Southern Literary Messenger.*

Greyslaer met with remarkable success; two edits. were printed in New York, one in Phila., and a fourth in London, in the same year. Mr. William Gilmore Sims has since pub. a novel—Beauchampe—founded on the same tragical incidents.

4. The Vigil of Faith, a Legend of the Adirondack Mountains; and other Poems, N. York, 1842, 12mo. Several edits. have been pub. in America and England. 5. The Echo; or, Borrowed Notes for Home Circulation, Phila., 1844. The title of this work was suggested by some remarks in an article, on Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America, in the Foreign Quarterly Review, in which the reviewer charges Hoffman with borrowing largely from Moore. 6. Lays of the Hudson, and other Poems, N. York, 32mo. 7. Love's Calendar, and other Poems, 1848. This vol. contains a more complete collection of his lyrical compositions than will be found in the Echo. Mr. Hoffman prepared for publication another novel, entitled The Red Spur of Ramapo; but the MS. was destroyed by the carelessness of a servant. In 1833 Mr. H. established that well-known and excellent Journal, The Knickerbocker Magazine, and edited a few numbers, after which he transferred it to the Rev. Timothy Flint. Mr. Hoffman subsequently became proprietor and editor of the American Monthly Magazine, (started by Henry William Herbert, Esq.,) and was its chief editor for many years, during one of which he also discharged the editorial duties connected with the New York Mirror. In the former he pub., in 1837, a novel entitled Vanderlyn For about eighteen months (in 1846–47) he was the editor of the New York Literary World: see Duyckinck, Evert A., p. 535. He has also been a contributor to the New Yorker, the Corsair, and other periodicals. His contributions to the New York American (distinguished by a *) whilst its associate-editor with Charles King, about 1828–30, added greatly

to the reputation of that journal. Nor must we omit to render our acknowledgments to this versatile author for his historical sketch pub. in Sparks's American Biography, 2d Series, iii. 179–238, entitled The Administration of Jacob Leisler; a Chapter in American History. It is as a lyrical poet that Mr. Hoffman is best known to the world, and in this department he unquestionably occupies a very high rank. Among the principal favourites of the songs which have carried his name so extensively through the social circles of the land are Rosalie Clare, 'Tis Hard to Share her Smiles with Many, Sparkling and Bright, and The Myrtle and Steel.

An eminent American critic, referring to this department of poetical authorship,—the song,—remarks:

"Whatever may be thought of it as an order of writing, I am satisfied that Mr. Hoffman has come as near to the highest standard or idea of excellence which belongs to this species of composition, as any American poet has done in his own department, whatever that department may be."—R. W. Griswold: *Poets and Poetry of America*, 16th ed., 1855.

See the same author's opinion of Hoffman's prose compositions in his Prose Writers of America, 4th ed., 1852, p. 31.

"For some of the best convivial, amatory, and descriptive poetry of native origin, we are indebted to Charles Fenno Hoffman. The woods and streams, the feast and the vigil, are reflected in his verse with a graphic truth and sentiment that evidence an eye for the picturesque, a sense of the adventurous, and a zest for pleasure. He has written many admirable scenic pieces that evince not only a careful but a loving observation of nature: some touches of this kind in the Vigil of Faith are worthy of the most celebrated poets. Many of his songs, from their graceful flow and tender feeling, are highly popular, although some of the metres are too like those of Moore not to provoke a comparison. They are, however, less tinctured with artifice; and many of them have a spontaneous and natural vitality."—H. T. Tuckerman: *Sketch of Amer. Lit.*

In addition to the authorities cited above, see Poe's Literati; Dublin Univ. Mag.; South. Lit. Messeng., xix. 47.

Hoffman, David, LL.D., J.U.D., 1784–1854, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, an eminent lawyer and legal writer, from 1817 to 1836 Professor of Law in the University of Maryland, after the termination of his connexion with this institution resided two years in Europe, and subsequently settled in Philadelphia, where he remained until 1847. In the fall of this year he again visited Europe, returning home in 1853. He died suddenly, of an attack of apoplexy, in New York, November 11, 1854.

1. A Course of Legal Study; respectfully addressed to the Students of Law in the United States, Balt., 1817, pp. 383; 2d ed., rewritten and much enlarged, 1836, 2 vols. 8vo., pp. xvii., 876. The first ed. was most favourably reviewed by Judge Story, in the North American Review for July, 1817. We give a brief extract from this admirable article, which every lawyer should peruse with close attention.

"Mr. Hoffman has published a Course of Legal Study, which he modestly addresses to students, but which is well worthy the attention of every gentleman of the bar. . . . In quitting the work we have not the slightest hesitation to declare that it contains by far the most perfect system for the study of the law which has ever been offered to the publick."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, vi. 45–77.

Also in Story's Miscellaneous Writings, 1852, 66–92. And see Story's Life and Letters, 1851, i. 309.

The 2d ed. was reviewed by George S. Hillard, in the North American Review for January, 1838, (xlvi. 72–82,) who commends the work in the highest terms; and it has been rewarded by the approbation of Marshall, Kent, De Witt Clinton, and other competent judges in Europe and America. See Pref. Anth. Anal. of Blk., 30; 6 Law Recorder, 426; 21 Law Mag., 1; 15 Amer. Jur., 331; xviii. 120; 12 Leg. Obs., 511; xiii. 51; Reddie's Mar. Com., 427; 45 N. Amer. Rev., 482; 20 Amer. Quar. Rev., 79; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 391; 9 Princ. Rev., 509; Blackw. Mag., xvii. 57.

2. Legal Outlines; being the Substance of a Course of Lectures now delivering in the University of Maryland, in 3 vols. Vol. i., 1836, 8vo, pp. viii., 626. Unfortunately, this is the only vol. of this excellent work which ever saw the light. It was favourably reviewed by Mr. P. Cruise, in the North American Review for January, 1830, xxx. 135–160, *q. v.*; and see also Story's Inaug. Discourse, 45, n.; 3 Amer. Jur., 86; 1 Ang. L. J., 264; 36 N. Amer. Rev., 395; 4 South. Rev., 47; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 390.

3. Miscellaneous Thoughts on Men, Manners, and Things; by Anthony Grumbler, of Grumbleton Hall, Esq., 1837, 12mo, pp. 374. See N. Amer. Rev., xlv. 482–484; Amer. Quar. Rev., xxii. 415; Chris. Exam., xxiii. 208, by F. W. P. Greenwood. 4. Viator; or, A Peep into my Note-Book, 1841, 12mo. This may be considered as a sequel to No. 3. 5. Legal Hints; being a condensation of the leading Ideas as relating to Professional Deportment, contained in a Course of Legal Study, with the addition of some Counsel to Law-Students, Phila., 1846. 6. Chronicles, selected from the Originals of Cartaphilus, the Wandering Jew: embracing a period of nearly nineteen Centuries. Now first revealed to and edited by David Hoffman, Lon., 1855, 2 vols. 8vo. These two vols. are all that was given to the world of a work which was to have been extended to 6 vols. Vol. iii. (concluding Series 1, and reaching to A.D. 573) was ready for the press at the time of the death of the author. Series 2 (vols. iv. v. vi.) were in a state of partial preparation. The design was no less than a History of the World from the Christian era to the present time. To the compilation of this vast work Mr. Hoffman had devoted much time, arduous labour, and a large pecuniary outlay. This adds another to the many instances we have recorded in the course of this volume of cherished designs frustrated, anxious hopes disappointed, and "purposes broken off in the midst." But if the solemn consciousness of the approach of the "inexorable hour" warned him who had toiled so faithfully for his generation, that he must cease from his labours ere he should enter upon that goodly heritage of honourable fame and extensive usefulness which had long been the goal of his ambition in the preparation of the great work of his life, he could yet look back with satisfaction at the good already accomplished by those invaluable fruits of his wisdom which he was permitted to give to the world. To adopt the language of another,

"If we were called upon to designate any single work which had exercised a greater influence over the profession of the law in this country than all others, which had most stimulated the student in his studies, most facilitated his labours, and, in fine, most contributed to elevate the standard of professional learning and morals, we should unhesitatingly select Hoffman's Course of Legal Study."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, xlv. 482.

"The constant reply of Lagrange to the young men who consulted him respecting their mathematical studies was, 'Study Euler;' and in like manner we should say to every law-student, from Maine to Louisiana, 'Study Hoffman.'"—George S. Hillard: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xlvi. 82.

In the words of another admirer of this excellent and useful writer:

"What Cujacius said of Paul de Castro has been appropriately applied to Professor Hoffman's Course of Legal Study: *Qui non habet Paulum de Castro, tunicam vendat, et emat.*"

Hoffman, J. N., Lutheran pastor, formerly of Chambersburg, Pa., now of Reading, Pa. 1. Arndt's True Christianity; trans. from the German, Chambersb., 1834, 8vo. 2. Evangelical Hymns, original and selected, 1838, 18mo. 3. A Collection of Texts, &c. 4. The Broken Platform; a Defence of the Symbolical Books of the Lutheran Church, Phila., 1856, 12mo.

Hoffman, Murray, an eminent lawyer of New York. 1. Office and Duties of Masters in Chancery, N. York, 1824, 8vo.

"I have looked them [the MSS.] over, and communicated to Mr. B. my high opinion of the accuracy, utility, credit and value of the work."—*Letter from Chancellor Kent.*

2. Treat. on the Prac. of the Ct. of Chancery, 1840, 3 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1843, 3 vols. 8vo. 3. N. York Vice-Chancery Reports, 1839–40, 8vo, 1841. 4. Treatise on the Law of the Prot. Epis. Church, 1850, 8vo.

Hofland, Mrs. Barbara. See Hofland, Mrs. Thomas Christopher.

Hofland, Thomas Christopher, 1777–1843, a distinguished landscape-painter, and an enthusiastic disciple of Izaak Walton, was a native of Worksop, Nottinghamshire. An interesting memoir of him, by his widow, (*vide post*,) will be found in The London Art-Union; or see Lon. Gent. Mag., May, 1843. 1. A Description of White Knights, a seat of the Duke of Marlborough; embellished with twenty-three engravings from pictures by T. C. Hofland, 1819, fol. One hundred copies privately printed by his Grace. The letter-press was written by Mrs. Hofland, (*vide post.*) 2. British Angler's Manual, Lon., 1839, p. 8vo: some on large paper. New ed., by Edward Jesse, 1848, p. 8vo, with eighty steel engravings and lignographs after Hofland, Cooper, Creswick, Radclyffe, &c.

"This is the most comprehensive work on angling that has yet appeared in this country."—*Bell's Life in London.*

"Whether as regards the art pictorial or the art piscatorial, it would be difficult to pick out a prettier volume than this."—*Lon. Illustrated Review.*

3. Specimens of Garden Decorations and Scenery, 1846.

Hofland, Mrs. Thomas Christopher, 1770–1844, wife of the preceding, formerly **Miss Barbara Wreaks,** a daughter of Robert Wreaks, of Sheffield, was married in 1796 to Mr. T. Bradshaw Hoole, who died in 1798. In 1805 she pub. a vol. of poems upon a subscription-list of nearly 2000 copies, the profit on which enabled her to open a small school at Harrowgate, where the duties of tuition were relieved by the pleasures of authorship. In 1808 she was married to Thomas Christopher Hofland, the eminent landscape-painter, but did not permit her new engagements to relax her literary application, for in 1812 we find that she gave to the world no less than five different works. This literary activity distinguished Mrs. Hofland for the remainder of her life. In 1833 she was deprived by death of her son by her first husband, the Rev. Mr. Hoole, curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and in 1843 she was again left a widow. She wrote in all about seventy works, (of which nearly 300,000 copies were sold in Great Britain, and many thousands on the continent and in America,) and pub. a large number of pieces in magazines and annuals. Among the best-known of her works—which consist almost entirely of novels and moral tales—are: 1. The Daughter-in-Law. 2. Emily. 3. The Son of a Genius. 4. Beatrice. 5. Says she to her Neighbour, What? 6. Captives in India. 7. The Unloved One. 8. The Czarina. 9. Ellen, the Teacher. 10. The Merchant's Widow. 11. Adelaide. 12. Humility. 13. Fortitude. 14. Decision. 15. Integrity. 16. The Clergyman's Widow. 17. Daniel Dennison. 18. Self-Denial. 19. Letter of an Englishwoman. 20. Tales of the Priory. 21. Tales of the Manor. A Biographical notice of Mrs. Hofland will be found in the Lon. Gent. Mag., January, 1845; but for a detailed memoir of her life, accompanied by her Literary Remains, we must refer the reader to Mr. Thomas Ramsay's vol. with this title, Lon., 1849, 12mo. The author of the biography in Gent. Mag., referring to the many editions and large sale of her works, remarks:

"When this immense circulation is considered, in connexion with the fact that all her works were successfully devoted to improve the heart by pleasing and powerful lessons, we may form some idea of the debt of gratitude and esteem that is her due."

Hofmann, A. W., Ph. D., Professor in the Royal College of Chemistry, London, has edited Buff's Letters on the Physics of the Earth, Lon., 1851, fp. 8vo; Fownes's Manual of Chemistry, 7th ed., 1858, (in conjunction with H. Bence Jones, M.D.;) and is co-editor of Liebig and Kopp's Annual Report of the Progress of Chemistry, &c., Vols. i. ii. iii. for 1847, '48, '49, edited by Dr. Hofman and Dr. H. B. Jones. See Bloxam, C. L., and F. A. Abel.

Hog, James. The Spirit's Operations, Edin., 1709, 12mo.

Hog, Sir Roger. Decisions of the Court of Sessions, 1681–91, Edin., 1757, fol.

Hogæus, Gulielmus, pub. Latin paraphrases from Job, the Proverbs, Cato, and Milton, Lon., 1682–99.

"The author discovers some talent for Latin versification, which his countrymen then cultivated."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Hogan, a Brevet-Major in R.A. Appeal to the Public, and a Farewell Address to the Army, Lon., 1808, 8vo.

Hogan, E. Penna. State Trials; Trials of F. Hopkinson and J. Nicholson, Phila., 1794, 8vo.

Hogan, John Sheridan. Canada and her Resources, N. York, 1855, 8vo. To this work was awarded the first prize of the Paris Exhibition Committee of Canada.

"Il est fort bien écrit, mais superficiel surtout pour ce qui a rapport au Canada Inférieur, pays beaucoup plus ancien et intéressant que le Canada Supérieur au point de vue historique."—*Dict. Hist. des Illust. du Canada et de l'Amerique,* par Bibaud, Jeune, Montreal, 1857, 146.

See also Canada and her Resources, by Alex. Morris, Montreal, 1855, 8vo, and The Rise of Canada from Barbarism to Wealth and Civilization, by Charles Roger, of Quebec, Lon., 1856, 8vo.

Hogan, W. Reports of Cases in the Rolls Court in Ireland, *temp.* S. W. McMahon, Dubl., 1828–38, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hogan, Wm., formerly R. Catholic priest. 1. Popery as it Was and Is, Bost. 2. Auricular Confession and Popish Nunneries, Lon., 1846, 12mo; 5th ed., 1851, 12mo.

Hogarth, George, a native of Scotland, late writer to the signet in Edinburgh, was for many years musical and dramatic critic of the London Morning Chronicle; but since the establishment of the Daily News, in 1846, by his son-in-law, Charles Dickens, the author, he has been connected with that sheet in a similar capacity. 1. Musical History, Biography, and Criticism, Lon., 1836, 2 vols. 12mo. New ed. enlarged, 1838, 2 vols. 8vo. An excellent work. Reviewed by G. W. Peck, in Amer. Whig Rev., vii. 533. 2. Memoirs of the Musical Drama, 1838, 2 vols. 8vo.

"He brings general scholarship and cultivation to his task, and has produced a very instructive as well as entertaining work."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

3. Opera in Italy, France, Germany, and England, 1851, 2 vols. p. 8vo. This may be considered a new ed. of No. 2. The view of the Musical Stage is brought down to the date of publication,—1851.

"George Thomson, and George Hogarth, and the lave o' the yamatoors will just lauch at ye as an ignoramus, that kens nae-thing o' acowstics, or the dooble-dooble-bais, or Batehooven, or Mowsart, or that Carle Weber."—Christopher North: *Noctes Ambrosianæ, July,* 1826.

Hogarth, Richard, a schoolmaster in London, father of William Hogarth, the celebrated artist. Dissertationes Grammaticales, Lon., 1712, 8vo.

Hogarth, William, 1697–1764, a celebrated painter and engraver, son of the preceding, was a native of London. In 1730 he ran away with the daughter of the eminent artist, Sir James Thornhill, who was soon reconciled to the match by the remarkable talents of his volunteer son-in-law. We have already had occasion to refer to his Analysis of Beauty, Lon., 1754, '72, '83, 4to, (in Italian, Leghorn, 1761,) in which he was assisted by Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, Dr. Morell, and the Rev. Mr. Townley. This is a work of decided merit. In his capacity as an artist he does not enter within the design of our Dictionary. For an account of his works, collections of his plates, &c., consult authorities cited below. Especially see—1. The Genuine Works of Wm. Hogarth, illustrated with Biographical Anecdotes, a Chronological Catalogue and Commentary, by John Nichols and George Steevens, 1808–17, 3 vols. 4to; £14 4*s*. Large paper, £27 6*s*.

"These three volumes contain 210 plates, a great many of which are not to be found in any other collection of Hogarth's works."—*Advert.*

2. The Genuine Works of Wm. Hogarth, 1820–22, 24 Nos., atlas fol., from the original plates, retouched by Heath; edited by Nichols; 153 plates. Pub. at £50. It is stated that a number of copies were recently found in the publisher's warehouse, and came into the possession of H. G. Bohn, of London, who offered them at the low price of £7 7*s*. See his Catalogue for 1848, p. 124, supp. 3. Hogarth Moralized, by John Trusler, LL.D., 1768, 8vo. New ed., with Introduc. and Notes by Major, 1841, 8vo. 4. Hogarth Illustrated, by John Ireland, 1791–98, 3 vols. r. 8vo. 5. Biographical Anecdotes of Wm. Hogarth, and a Cat. of his Works, by John Nichols, 1781, '82, '85, 8vo. The last is the best ed. 6. Anecdotes of Hogarth, by himself, with Essay on his Life, &c., by Nichols, 1833, 4 Pts. 8vo, 48 plates. 7. Clavis Hogarthiana, by Rev. E. Ferrens, 1817, 8vo. Those who wish a cheap Hogarth can procure the 150 Plates lately pub. (1849, 2 vols. 4to) by Brain, of London, for £2 5*s*. In addition to authorities just cited, consult Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Walpole's Anecdotes; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Bryan's and Spooner's Dictionaries; Hazlitt's Lect. on the Works of Hogarth; Charles Lamb on the Genius of Hogarth; Thackeray's Lect. on Hogarth, Smollett, and Fielding.

"Your works I shall treasure up as a *family book,* or rather as one of the *classics,* from which I shall regularly instruct my children, in the same manner as I should out of Homer or Virgil."—*The Rev. J. Townley to Hogarth.*

We would suggest that, as a *family book,* Hogarth is to be used with considerable caution.

See For. Quar. Rev., xvi. 279; Blackw. Mag., iii. 609; xxx. 655, 660; xxxix. 761; xliii. 466; l. 24; Lon. Month. Rev., lxxxii. 145; Phila. Analec. Mag., v. 150.

"It is not hazarding too much to assert that he was one of the greatest comic geniuses that ever lived; and he was certainly one of the most extraordinary men this country has produced."—Hazlitt: *ubi supra.*

"I was pleased with the reply of a gentleman, who, being asked which book he esteemed most in his library, answered—'Shakspeare:' being asked which he esteemed next best, replied—'Hogarth.'"—Charles Lamb: *ubi supra.*

"To the student of history, these admirable works must be invaluable, as they give us the most complete and truthful picture of the manners, and even the thoughts, of the past century."—Thackeray: *ubi supra.*

Hogben, James. Obstetric Studies, Lon., 1813, 4to; Plates, 1813, fol.

Hoge, Moses, President of Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, d. in Phila., 1820, aged 60. A vol. of his serms. was pub. after his death.

Hogg, Edward, M.D. Visit to Alexandria, Damascus, and Jerusalem, Lon., 1835, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Reviewed in the London Athenæum, 1835, 721.

Hogg, Jabez. 1. Domestic, Medical, and Surgical Guide, Lon., 1852; 4th ed., 1857. 2. Elements of Nat. Philos., 1852, 8vo. 3. Manual of Photography; 4th ed., 1852, 12mo. 4. The Microscope: its Hist., Construc., &c., 1854, '55, '57, 8vo. 5. The Ophthalmoscope; 2d ed., 1858.

Hogg, J. J. Lect. on Study of Civil Law, Lon., 1831, 8vo.

Hogg, James, "The Ettrick Shepherd," December 9, 1770–Nov. 21, 1835, first saw the light in a cottage on the banks of the Ettrick River, in Selkirkshire, Scotland. His ancestors had been shepherds for five centuries, and James commenced his apprenticeship in the same humble calling when only seven years of age. Few authors who have obtained reputation have commenced on so slender a stock of knowledge; for the whole of the shepherd's scholastic education was comprised in six months' instruction received before he was eight years of age. In 1790 he entered the service of Mr. Laidlaw as a shepherd, and remained in this post for the ensuing ten years, the leisure hours of which were profitably occupied with the perusal of books from his master's library. In 1796 he commenced the composition of songs and ballads, and in the next year an ardent desire to be the successor of Burns—of whom he then first heard—gave an impetus to his poetical genius, which, to the astonishment of the world, resulted some years later in the production of The Queen's Wake. Some of his juvenile pieces happened at this time to fall into the hands of Sir Walter Scott, by whom they were highly commended. The first of his published productions, The Patriot Lay of Donald McDonald, composed in 1800, and printed in 1801, soon became a general favourite, and was sung amidst acclamations, published and set to music, whilst even the name of the author was unknown. In 1801 he wrote a prose essay called Reflections on a View of the Nocturnal Heavens, and in the same year, whilst on a visit to Edinburgh to dispose of some of his sheep, he pub. a collection of his best poems. In 1802 he contributed to Sir Walter Scott's Border Minstrelsy; and five years later gave to the world The Shepherd's Guide, (an Essay on Sheep,) and a vol. of songs, ballads, and tales, entitled The Mountain Bard. By these two works he made about £300, which was soon swallowed up in the cultivation of an unprofitable farm; and the publication of the Forest Minstrel, a collection of the poet's early songs, in 1810, failed to meet with that encouragement which the declining fortunes of the author greatly needed. In the same year he commenced the issue of a periodical, intended as a censor of literature and manners, entitled The Spy. For this self-imposed task the conductor was altogether unsuited, and the new paper lingered but a twelvemonth and then expired. One good result, however, is to be attributed to the publication of The Spy. Some of his friends were so much pleased with some of the poetry contributed by the editor to his sheet, that they urged him to attempt the composition of a regular poem. Hogg was always ready to be encouraged; and his friends were gratified, with the rest of the world, in the spring of 1813, by the publication of The Queen's Wake, a Legendary Poem, by far his best production, and one which would not have disgraced the best of the great poets who were at that time delighting the literary circles of the day. Of the seventeen ballads in this work, the general favourite is the legend of Kilmeny:—certainly an exquisite production. The reputation of the author was now established: the poet became a celebrity; and happy was that lady of quality who could secure for her fashionable parties the rustic form, and still more rustic songs and witticisms, of the far-famed Ettrick Shepherd. The Queen's Wake soon reached its 5th edit., and the Shepherd needed nothing more to make him an author for life, as the following list of works, which appeared in rapid succession, will abundantly testify. POETRY: 1. Pilgrims of the Sun, 1815, 1 vol. 2. The Hunting of Badlewe, 1 vol. 3. Madoc of the Moor, 1816, 1 vol. 4. Poetic Mirror; or, Living Bards of Britain, 1 vol. This work, consisting of imitations of distinguished living poets, was all (with the exception of Scott's pretended epistle to Southey,—the work of Thomas Pringle) written by Hogg in three weeks. 5. Dramatic Tales, 2 vols. 6. Sacred Melodies, 1 vol. 7. The Border Garland, 1 vol. 8. The Jacobite Relics of Scotland: vol. i., 1819; vol. ii., 1821. Partly original. 9. Queen Hynde, 1825, 1 vol. 10. The Royal Jubilee; a Masque, 1 vol. 11. A Selection of his Songs, 1831, 1 vol. 12. The Queer Book: 26 Miscellaneous Poems, some of which had appeared in Blackwood, 1 vol. A collection of his best poems was pub. at Edinburgh in 1822, in 4 vols. 8vo. PROSE: 13. The Brownie of Bodsbeck, and other Tales, 1818, 2 vols. 14. Winter Evening Tales, 1820, 2 vols. 15. The Three Perils of Man, 1822, 3 vols. 16. The Three Perils of Woman, 1823, 3 vols. 17. The Confessions of a Justified Sinner, 1824, 1 vol. 18. The Shepherd's Calendar, 1829, 2 vols. Composed of tales originally pub. in Blackwood's Magazine. 19. Altrive Tales, 1832. Vol. i. only appeared, although twelve were contemplated, one every other month. The Tales were to be such traditionary stories as were current with the Altrive peasantry, and collected from them. The failure of Cochran & Co., the publishers, prevented the prosecution of the plan. 20. Domestic Manners of Sir Walter Scott, 1834. Considered a very impertinent production. 21. Lay Sermons, 1834, 1 vol. 22. Tales of the Wars of Montrose, 1835, 3 vols. In 1817 Hogg found himself settled on his farm of Altrive, consisting of seventy acres on the banks of the Yarrow, for which he was indebted to the kindness of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. In 1820, in his 48th year, he was married to Miss Margaret Phillips, who seems to have made him a very good wife: she and three of their children, daughters, are now living, and Mrs. Hogg was recently pensioned by government. Shortly after his marriage he took up his residence at Mount Benger; but, being again unfortunate in his agricultural experiments, he was obliged to return to Altrive. The last years of his life were tranquilly passed in the prosecution of his literary pursuits, varied by the sports of the field, to which he was passionately attached. In the autumn of 1835 his health was prostrated by an attack of the jaundice, which resulted in a disease of the liver, and terminated fatally on the 21st of November, 1835, in the 65th year of his age. For further information respecting this uneducated genius, we refer the reader to his autobiographical reminiscences; to the Memoir, by Professor John Wilson, prefixed to Blackie & Co.'s collective edit. of Hogg's Works, 1850, 5 vols. 12mo; Life, by Dr. R. S. Mackenzie, prefixed to his edit. of Noctes Ambrosianæ, N. York, 1855, vol. iv., i.–xxii.; Dr. Mackenzie's collection of Maginn's O'Doherty Papers, 1855, i. 29–32; Life, in Lon. Gent. Mag., Jan. 1836; Howitt's Homes and Haunts of Brit. Poets; Chambers and Thomson's Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Scott's Poetical Works; Gilfillan's First Gallery of Literary Portraits; Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty years; Moir's Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century; Wilson's Recreations of Christopher North; and especially to the Noctes Ambrosianæ, where The Shepherd is painted to the life: and see the General Index to Blackwood's Mag., vols. i.–l.; Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.; Memoirs of a Literary Veteran; Edin. Rev., v. 662; by Lord Jeffrey, ib. xxiv. 157; Lon. Month. Rev., xciii. 263; xcv. 428; cvi. 368; cxxviii. 82; Fraser's Mag., i. 291; v. 97, 114, 482; xx. 414; N. Amer. Rev., by W. Tudor, ii. 103; by F. Dexter, ix. 1; Phil. Analec. Mag., iii. 104; vi. 36; xi. 414; Phila. Museum, xxi. 97; xxxvii. 438. A collective ed. of Hogg's Tales and Sketches was pub. in 1838, 6 vols. fp. 8vo; again in 1851; collective ed. of his Poetical Works, 1850, 5 vols. 12mo; 1852, 5 vols. 12mo. We have already stated that the Queen's Wake is considered to be by far the best of his productions: a few brief notices of this poem may therefore be here appropriately introduced:

"The Queen's Wake is a garland of fair forest-flowers, bound with a band of rushes from the moor. It is not a poem,—not it; nor was it intended to be so; you might as well call a bright bouquet of flowers a flower, which, by-the-by, we do in Scotland. Some of the ballads are very beautiful; one or two even splendid; most of them spirited; and the worst far better than the best that was ever written by any bard in danger of being a blockhead. Kilmeny alone places our (*ay. our*) Shepherd among the Undying Ones."—PROFESSOR WILSON: *Christopher North's Recreations: An Hour's Talk about Poetry.*

"The poem is unequal, and it could not well be otherwise; it consists of the songs of many minstrels in honour of Queen Mary, united together by a sort of recitative, very rambling, amusing, and characteristic. Some of the strains of the contending Bards are of the highest order, both of conception and execution; the Abbot of Eye has great ease, vigour, and harmony, and the story of the Fair Kilmeny, for true simplicity, exquisite loveliness, and graceful and original fancy, cannot be matched in the whole compass of British song."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

"The specimens we have already given [of Kilmeny] will enable the reader to judge of the style and manner of this singular composition; upon the strength of which alone we should feel ourselves completely justified in assuring the author that no doubt can be entertained that he is a poet, in the highest acceptation of the name."—LORD JEFFREY: *Edin. Rev., Nov.* 1814.

"The Legend of Kilmeny is as beautiful as any thing in that department of poetry. It contains a fine moral:—that purity of heart makes an earthly creature a welcome denizen of heaven; and the tone and imagery are all fraught with a tenderness and grace that are as unearthly as the subject of the legend."—*Howitt's Homes and Haunts of the Brit. Poets.*

"Kilmeny has been the theme of universal admiration, and deservedly so, for it is what Warton would have denominated 'pure poetry.' It is, for the most part, the glorious emanation of a sublime fancy,—the spontaneous sprouting forth of amaranthine flowers of sentiment,—the bubbling out and welling over of inspiration's fountain."—D. M. MOIR: *Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*

An acute critic, already quoted, after noticing Hogg's defects as a prose-writer, evinces a disposition to do full justice to his real merits:

"When he chooses to be simple and unaffected, there are few to match him: his Wool-Gatherer, some of his Winter Night's

Tales,—which, instead of lengthening the nights, as a surly critic avérred, shortened them for thousands,—his Brownie of Bodsbeck, and indeed all his fictions, exhibit much of the innocence and truth and blamelessness of pastoral life. In his finer moods, no one has equalled him in the rare power of uniting the elegance of superstitious fancy with the realities of life."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM: *ubi supra.*

The name of the author of The Queen's Wake will recall to many the beautiful extemporaneous tribute of Wordsworth on hearing of the death of his brother poet:

"When first, descending from the moorlands,
I saw the stream of Yarrow glide
Along a bare and open valley,
The Ettrick Shepherd was my guide," &c.

Hogg, John. Serms., 1759, '75, both 8vo.

Hogg, Robert, co-editor of the Cottage Gardener. 1. British Pomology, Lon., 1851, 8vo. 2. Manual of Fruits. 3. The Dahlia, 1853, r. 8vo. 4. The Vegetable Kingdom and its Products, 1858, cr. 8vo.

Hogg, Thomas. St. Michael's Mount; a Poem, 1811, 4to.

Hogg, Thomas. The Fabulous Hist. of the Ancient Kingdom of Cornwall, Lon., 1827, 8vo.

Hogg, Thomas, Florist, of Paddington Green, Middlesex. 1. Growth and Cult. of the Carnation; 6th ed., 1839, 12mo. See Lon. Monthly Censor, Oct. 1822. See also Trans. Hortic. Soc.

Hoggard, Miles. See HUGGARD.

Hoker, or **Hooker, John.** See HOOKER.

Holberry, Mark. Farewell Serm., Leeds, 1770, 8vo.

Holborne, Anthony. The Cittharn Schoole, 1597. The cittern or cithern (Latin, *cithara*, a harp or lyre) was a stringed musical instrument, similar to a guitar.

Holbourne, Sir Robert, M.P., d. 1647, an eminent lawyer *temp.* Charles I. 1. Readings upon the Statute 25 Edw. III., cap. 2, of Treasons. To which is added Brown's Cases of Treasons, Oxf., 1642, 4to. 2. The Freeholder's Grand Inquest rel. to the King and Parl. This bears the name of Sir Robert Filmer, who repub. it in 1679 and 1680, 8vo, with observ. on Forms of Government. See Athen. Oxon; Lloyd's Memoirs, vol. i.; Bridgman's Leg Bibl.

Holbrook, Anthony. Serms., &c., 1715–31.

Holbrook, J., Special Agent U. States Post-Office Department. Ten Years among the Mail-Bags, Phila., 1856, 12mo, pp. 432. A valuable and entertaining work.

Holbrook, John Edwards, M.D., b. at Beaufort, S. Carolina, 1795, a graduate of Brown University, Providence, R. Island, has been, since 1824, Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College of the State of S. Carolina. 1. American Herpetology; or, a Description of Reptiles inhabiting the United States, Phila., 1842, 5 vols. sm. 4to; $50. 2. Southern Ichthyology, embracing Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. It was discontinued after two numbers were pub., the field being considered too extensive by the author, as he had to make all his drawings from life. He is now publishing a work on the Fishes of South Carolina, ten numbers of which have made their appearance. Such useful labourers in the walks of scientific research are worthy of all commendation.

Holbrooke, W., M.D. Mischiefs arising from swallowing Plumb-stones; Phil. Trans., 1710.

Holcombe, James P. 1. Introduc. to Equity Jurisprudence, Cin., 1846, 8vo. 2. A Selection of Leading Cases upon Commercial Law, Phila., 1847, 8vo; N. York, 1848, 8vo. 3. Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Ct. U. States from its commencement to the present time, 1848, 8vo.

"As a compact and convenient index to near fifty volumes of reports, it must prove very useful to the profession."—LEVI WOODBURY.

4. Law of Debtor and Creditor in the U. States and Canada, Phila., 1848, 8vo; N. York, 1851, 8vo. 5. Smith's Compendium of Mercantile Law, edited by J. P. Holcombe and W. Y. Gholson; greatly enlarged, &c., 1850, 8vo. New ed., greatly enlarged from last London edit., 1855, 8vo, pp. 775.

Holcombe, Wm. Serm., Lon., 1789, 4to.

Holcombe, Wm. H., M.D. The Scientific Basis of Homœopathy, Cin., 12mo.

Holcot, Robert, *i.e.* **Richard de Bury,** *q. v.*

Holcroft, Miss Fanny, daughter of the following. 1. Memoirs of Condé; from the French of Condé, 1807, 8vo. 2. The Wife and the Lover; a Nov., 1813, 3 vols. 12mo. 3. Fortitude and Frailty, 1817, 4 vols.

Holcroft, Thomas, 1744–1809, a native of London, the son of a shoemaker, after being a groom and an actor, commenced writing for the stage, and became the author of a number of plays, poems, novels, and translations from the French and German. He was a member of the Society for Constitutional Reform; and learning, in 1794, that he was indicted, he voluntarily resigned himself to the proper authorities; but, upon the acquittal of Hardy, Holcroft and the other prisoners mentioned in the indictment were discharged without a trial. His best-known plays (over thirty of which are registered in the Biog. Dramat.) are—1. Duplicity; a Com., Lon., 1781, 8vo. Very successful. 2. The School for Arrogance; a Com., 1791, 8vo. 3. The Road to Ruin; a Com., 1792, 8vo.

"This comedy ranks among the most successful of modern plays. There is merit in the writing, but much more in that dramatic science which disposes characters, scenes, and dialogue, with minute attention to theatric ambition."—MRS. INCHBALD.

"Mr. Holcroft, in his Road to Ruin, set the example of that style of comedy in which the *slang* phrases of jockey noblemen and the humours of the four-in-hand club are blended with the romantic sentiments of distressed damsels and philosophic waiting-maids, and in which he has been imitated by the most successful of our living writers, unless we make a separate class for the school of Cumberland."—*Hazlitt's Lects. on the Comic Writers of the Last Century.*

4. The Deserted Daughter; a Com., 1795, 8vo. Very successful. Of his novels, among the most popular were—5. Alwyn; or, the Gentleman Comedian, 1780. 6. Anna St. Ives, 1792, 7 vols. 12mo. Tolerably successful. 7. Hugh Trevor, 1794, 3 vols. 12mo. 8. Bryan Perdue, 1805, 3 vols. sm. 8vo. In 1783, 4to, he pub. (9.) Human Happiness, or the Sceptic; a Poem;—a work of bad tendency; and in 1806, 2 vols. 12mo, gave to the world (10.) Tales in Verse, Critical, Satirical, and Humorous. See Miss Mitford's Recollec. of a Lit. Life; Edin. Rev., x. 101–111. Of his translations we may instance—11. Caroline of Lichfield; from the French, 1786, 3 vols. 8vo. 12. Life of Frederic, Baron Trenck; from the German, 1788, 3 vols. 12mo.

"If ever one happens to take up an English version of a French or German book of that period,—Memoirs of Baron Trenck, or Caroline de Litchfield,—and if that version have in it the zest and savour of original writing, we shall be sure to find the name of Thomas Holcroft in the title-page."—MISS MITFORD: *ubi supra.*

13. Posthumous Works of Frederic II., King of Prussia; from the French, 1789, 3 vols. 8vo. For this translation Holcroft is said to have received about £1200. See Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist. 14. Lavater's Essays on Physiognomy; from the German, 1793, 3 vols. large 8vo. 360 engravings; £5 5*s.* 15. Herman and Dorothea; from the German of Goethe, 1801, 8vo. In 1804 he pub. (16.) Travels from Hamburgh, through Westphalia, Holland, and the Netherlands, to Paris, 1806, 2 vols. 4to.

"Upon the whole, we think that this book is a great deal too long, and that it has attained this magnitude by the most intrepid and extensive application of the approved recipes for book-making that has yet come under our consideration."—LORD JEFFREY: *Edin. Rev.*, iv. 84–99, *q. v.*

In 1815, 3 vols. 12mo, appeared (17.) his Memoirs written by himself, continued [by Wm. Hazlitt, Sr.] to the time of his Death, from his Diary, Notes, and other Papers. A new ed. was pub. in Longman's Travellers' Library in 1851 in 2 Pts.; also in 1 vol.; and an abridgment will be found in Miss Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life. See also Hazlitt's First Acquaintance with Poets; Biog. Dramat.; and Lon. Gent. Mag. It is but justice to the memory of Holcroft to remark that he is said to have renounced his irreligious opinions when he found himself about visiting a world where they were not likely to prove of much benefit to him.

Holden, Rev. G., d. at Tatham, near Lancaster, England, 1793, was the author of an annual publication entitled Holden's Tide-Table.

Holden, George, Perpetual Curate of Mayhull, Liverpool; one of the most eminent of modern Hebraists. 1. An Attempt towards an improved Trans. of the Proverbs of Solomon, Liverp., 1819, 8vo.

"This is the most valuable help to the critical understanding of the Book of Proverbs extant in our language."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

2. The Scripture Testimonies to the Divinity of our Lord, collected and Illustrated, Lon., 1820, 8vo. 3. An Attempt to illustrate the Book of Ecclesiastes, 1822, 8vo.

"The best that has fallen under the notice of the writer of the present work."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Another eminent authority remarks of this and the work on the Proverbs, (No. 1, *ante:*)

"These two works are among the ablest pieces of biblical illustration with which we have lately been furnished. The author is evidently an excellent Hebrew scholar."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

4. A Dissert. on the Fall of Man; in which the Literal Sense of the Mosaic Account of that Event is asserted and vindicated, 1823, 8vo.

"All the efforts of perverted criticism to reduce the Mosaic History of the Fall of Man to allegory, fable, or mythos, are here examined in detail; and the objections of its adversaries to the literal sense of that history are *minutely* and *satisfactorily* refuted."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

5. The Christian Sabbath, 1825, 8vo. This valuable vol. contains a list of 146 writers upon the same subject. 6. The Christian Expositor, or Practical Guide to the Study of the New Test.; intended for the Use of General Readers, 1830, 12mo; 2d ed., 1837, 12mo.

"The task is accomplished with great intelligence and learning."—*Lon. Month. Rev., July,* 1830, pp. 468–469.

"The reader who has recourse to his pages for the interpretation of really difficult passages will rarely, if ever, be disappointed."—*Lon. Chris. Rememb.*

See Horne's Bibl. Bib., 265, 306.

7. The Christian Expositor, Old Test., 1834, 12mo.

"Not only general readers, but also critical students, may gladly, profitably, and safely avail themselves of Mr. Holden's labours, without any apprehension of having imposed upon them the neologian interpretations of modern German critics and commentators. Every page indicates Mr. Holden's intimate acquaintance with all the best exegetical works on the Holy Scriptures, both British and Foreign."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*, 265.

8. Scriptural Vindication of Church Establishments, 1836, 12mo. 9. Authority of Tradition in Matters of Religion, 1838, 12mo. 10. Treatise on Justification, 1840, 12mo.

Holden, Henry, D.D., 1596–1662, a learned R. Catholic divine, a native of Lancashire, was educated at Douay, where he took the name of Johnson, and from 1623 until his death was attached to the University of Paris. 1. Divinæ Fidei Analysis, Paris, 1652, 8vo. Editio altera, printed by Barbou, 1767, 12mo. In English, by W. G., 1658, 4to.

"An excellent work, and comprises, in a few words, the whole economy of religion."—*L'Avocat.*

Dupin gives an analysis of this work, and commends it, and Charles Butler also speaks highly of it. 2. Marginal Notes on the New Test., 1660, 2 vols. 12mo. 3. Lett. conc. White's De Medio Animarum Statu, 1661, 4to. 4. Tract. de Schismate. 5. Tract. de Usura. See Dupin; Dodd's Ch. Hist.; Biog. Univ.

Holden, Horace. A Narrative of his Shipwreck, &c., Bost., 1836. See N. Amer. Rev., xliii. 206; Lieber's Essays on Property, &c.

Holden, Rev. Hubert Ashton. 1. Foliorum Silvula: Selec. for Lat. and Gr. Verse, Camb., 1852, p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1857. Pt. 2, 1857; 2d ed., 1858. 2. Foliorum Centuriæ: Selec. for Lat. and Gr. Prose, 1852, p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1858.

Holden, J. Serm. at Nortian, Sussex, 1812.

Holden, John. Essay towards a Rational System of Music, Glasg., 1770, 4to; Edin., 1807, 8vo.

Holden, L. 1. A Manual of the Dissection of the Human Body, Lon., 1849–50, 3 Pts. p. 8vo. 2. Human Osteology, 1855, 8vo, 2d ed., 1857.

Holden, Laurence, a Unitarian minister of Maldon, Essex, England, b. 1710. 1. XXII. Serms., Lon., 1755, 8vo. 2. Fast Serm., 1757, 8vo. 3. A Paraphrase of the Book of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, and Ecclesiastes, with Notes, Crit., Hist., and Prac., 1763, 4 vols. 8vo.

"This is one of the worst specimens in the English language of paraphrastic interpretation."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"To what class of readers this performance will be useful or agreeable, we really know not; but this we verily believe, that persons of taste, learning, or judgment, will find very little in it to engage their attention."—*Lon. Month. Rev., O. S.,* xxxi. 73.

"The public opinion seems to have been in unison with that of the Monthly Reviewers; the book has never been popular, and it is to be purchased at a very low price; on which account, this notice is inserted as a caution to the student who may be inexperienced in the real value of books."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

4. Paraphrase on Isaiah, Chelmsf., 1776, 2 vols. 8vo.

"In little estimation."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

5. Funl. Serm., Tenderden, 1813, 8vo.

Holden, R. Doctrine of R. Catholics conc. the Eccles. Guide in Controversies of Religion, [by R. H.,] 1623.

Holden, Samuel. Answer to a Letter to S. H., Lon., 1732, 8vo.

Holden, Thomas. Shoe-making Machine; Nic. Jour., 1806.

Holden, Rev. Wm. C., fifteen years a resident at the colony of Natal, South Africa. History of the Colony of Natal, Lon., 1855, 8vo.

"The information contained in this history evinces much care and diligence in its collection, and may be regarded as fully reliable."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"It is the best book that we have seen on Natal."—*Lon. Eclec. Rev.*

Holder, Rev. Henry Evans, of Barbadoes, pub. a number of Discourses, a novel, a poem, and theolog. and educational works, 1783–98.

Holder, William, D.D., d. 1697, Canon of Ely and of St. Paul's. 1. Elements of Speech, Lon., 1669, 8vo. Commended by Charles Burney, Mus. Doc. 2. Supp. to Phil. Trans. of July, 1670, 4to, 1678. 3. Discourse on Time, 1694, 1701, 8vo. 4. Principles, &c. of Harmony, 1694, 8vo. See also Phil. Trans., 1694. 5. Introductio ad Chronologiam, Oxf., 1704, 8vo. 6. On Deafness; Phil. Trans., 1668. See Athen. Oxon.; Ward's Gresham Professors; Letters from the Bodleian Lib., 1813, 3 vols. 8vo; Rees's Cyc.

Holderness, Mary. 1. Manners and Customs of the Crim Tartars, 12mo. 2. Journey from Riga to the Crimea, 1823, 8vo. This lady resided four years in the Crimea. 3. A Manual of Devotion, 1825, 12mo.

Holdich, Joseph, D.D., a Methodist minister, b. in Thorney Fen, Cambridgeshire, England, admitted into the Phila. Conference, 1822; Prof. of Moral Science and Belles-Lettres in the Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Conn., 1835–49; a secretary of the American Bible Society, 1849 to the present time. 1. Bible Questions. 2. Bible History. 3. Memoirs of Aaron H. Hurd. 4. Life of Wilbur Fisk, D.D., N. York, 1842, 8vo. Dr. H. has also contributed a number of articles to periodicals.

Holditch, Benjamin. Hist. of Crowland Abbey; digested from materials collected by Mr. Gough, 1816, 8vo. Perhaps the same person as the next.

Holditch, Benjamin, 1770–1824, editor of the Farmer's Journal. 1. The Weeds of Agriculture, 1825, 8vo. Posth.; pub. by Geo. Sinclair.

"No better work can be in the hands of the tiller of the soil."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

2. Ewes in the Lambing Season. He left some addit. papers on British Grasses, which were not pub. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Holditch, Rob. Emigrant's Guide to America, Economical and Political, 1818, 8vo.

Holdreth, Lionel H. Shadows of the Past, Lon., 1856.

"They seem to have been suggested by real experience, and not to spring from the vague determination to write poetry. The echoes of the Tennysonian music predominate in these poems, as they do in most volumes of verse that we open."—*Westminster Rev., July,* 1856.

Holdsworth, Edward, 1688–1747, an excellent scholar, educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford. 1. Muscipula; a Latin Poem. There is an English trans. of this by J. Hoadly in Dodsley's Miscellanies, vol. v., and another trans. among Dr. Cobden's Poems; also trans. by R. Lewis, 1728. 2. The Two Phillipi in Virgil's Georgics, 1741, 4to. 3. Remarks, &c. on Virgil; pub. by Joseph Spence, with addits., 1768, 4to. See Spence's Polymetis; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Nichols's Hist. of Leicestershire; Gent. Mag., vol. lxi.

Holdsworth, Holsworth, Oldsworth, or **Oldisworth, Richard,** D.D., 1590–1649, educated at and Fellow of St. John's Coll., Camb.; Prof. of Divinity at Gresham Coll., 1629; Preb. of Lincoln, 1631; Archdeacon of Huntingdon, 1633; Master of Emanuel Coll., Camb., 1637. He was attached to the cause of Charles I., and twice imprisoned by the Republicans. 1. Serm., Ps. cxliv. 15; H. M. Inaug., Camb., 1642, 4to. 2. Answer without a Question, Lon., 1649. 3. Valley of Vision; in twenty-one Serms., 1651, 4to.

"The author was composed of a learned head, a gracious heart, a bountiful hand, and a patient back comfortably and cheerfully to endure such heavy afflictions as were laid upon him."—*Thomas Fuller's Preface.*

4. Prælectiones Theologicæ, 1661, fol. Pub. by his nephew, Dr. Wm. Pearson, with a life of the author, *q. v.* See also Ward's Gresham Professors; Athen. Oxon.; Barwick's Life; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy; Lloyd's Memoirs, vol. i.; Peck's Desiderata, vol. ii.

Holdsworth, W. Natural Short-Hand. See ALDRIDGE, W.

Holdsworth, Winch, D.D. 1. Serm., John v. 28, 29, Oxf., 1720, 8vo. This serm., on the resurrection of the same body, directed against Locke and others, occasioned some controversy. 2. Defence of the Resurrection of the same Body, Lon., 1727, 8vo. Also against the views of Mr. Locke.

Hole, John. Dictionary of Music, 1791, 8vo.

Hole, Matthew, d. 1730? aged about 90, entered Exeter College, Oxford, 1657; Fellow, 1663; Preb. of Wells, 1687; Vicar of Stoke Courcy, about 1687; Rector of his College, 1715. He is best known by the following excellent works, *i.e.* Nos. 1, 2, and 3. 1. Prac. Expos. of the Church Catechism, Lon., 1708, 4to; 1715, 2 vols. 8vo; vol. i., 3d ed., 1732, 8vo; vol. ii. 1731, 8vo.

"This is an elaborate exposition, though deficient in the full statement of evangelical motives. There are others by Kenn, Wake, Marsh, James Stillingfleet, the Bristol Tract Society, Basil. Woodd, Dixon, &c."—*Bickersteth's Chris. Stu.*

2. Prac. Discourses on all the Parts and Offices of the Liturgy of the Church of Eng., 1714–16, 6 vols. 8vo. Often bound in 4 or 5 vols. New ed., by Rev. J. A. Giles, 1837–38, 4 vols. 8vo.

"An elaborate practical work, but not duly exhibiting evangelical motives."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

3. Prac. Discourses on Charity, Oxf., 1725, 8vo.

An eminent authority remarks of the three works above noticed,

"They are all characterized by good sense and sober piety."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

4. Serms. on Acts xiv. 17, 1720, 8vo. 5. On Matt. xi. 6, 1721, 8vo. 6. On Acts v. 38, 39. 7. On 1 Tim. vi. 9, 10, 1721, 8vo. He also pub. several separate serms., and some theolog. treatises.

Hole, Richard, d. 1803, succeeded to the living of Farringdon in 1792. 1. Fingal, in rhyme. 2. Homer's Hymn to Ceres, in English verse, 1781, 8vo.

"A beautiful translation, though somewhat too paraphrastic."

3. Arthur; a Poet. Romance. 1789, 4to. 4. Remarks on the Arabian Nights, 1797, 8vo. See FOSTER, REV. EDWARD, p. 616. 5. Character of Homer's Ulysses, 1807, 8vo.

Hole, Robert. Parthenia Inviolata; or, Mayden-Musick for the Virginalls, 4to.

Hole, Wm., D.D. Archdeacon of Staple, son of the preceding. 1. Observ. upon Ornaments in Churches, 4to. 2. Serm., Oxf., 1743, 8vo.

Holford, George, M.P. 1. Poems, 1789. 2. Destruc. of Jerusalem, 1805, 8vo. 3. Observations, 1808, 8vo. 4. Speech, 1814, 8vo. 5. Speech, 1815, 8vo. 6. Thoughts on the Criminal Prisons of this Country, 1821. See Rev. Sydney Smith's Works, Lon., 1854, ii. 202–239.

Holford, Mrs. M., of Chester. 1. Fanny and Selina; a Tale. With Gresford Vale, and other Poems, Lon., 1798, 12mo. 2. Gresford Vale, &c., 1798, 4to. 3. Neither's the Man; a Com., 1799, 8vo. 4. First Impressions; a Nov., 1801, 4 vols. 12mo. 5. Way to Win her; a Com., 1814.

Holford, Miss Margaret. See HODSON, MRS.

Holgate, Jerome B. 1. Atlas of American Hist., 1492–1842, N. York, 1842, fol. 2. Key to Historical Chart, 1838, 8vo. 3. Conversations on the Present Age of the World, in connection with Prophecy, Albany, 1852, 12mo. 4. American Genealogy; being a Hist. of some of the Early Settlers of N. America, and their Descendants, 1856, 4to.

Holiband, Claudius. See HOLLYBAND.

Holiday, Barten. See HOLYDAY.

Holinshed, Holinshead, Holingshed, or **Hollynshed, Raphael,** known by the valuable chronicles that go under his name, was descended from a family which lived at Bosely, in Cheshire, and died between 1578 and 1582; and this is all that has been ascertained respecting him. The Chronicles of Englande, Scotlande, and Ireland, Lon., 1577, 2 vols. fol. This is the first—or "Shakspeare" (so called because used by the great bard in the arrangement of some of his plots)—edition. It contains many wood-cuts, which were omitted and the language altered in the 2d edit., which appeared in 1586–87, 3 vols. fol.: commonly bound in two. This edit. was supervised, corrected, and enlarged by Abraham Fleming, and his brother Samuel assisted in compiling the elaborate index. Holinshed was not the sole author of these Chronicles. Vol. i. was partly composed by William Harrison, (*q. v.*, pp. 793–794;) vol. ii. by Richard Stanihurst; John Hooker, *alias* Vowell; R. H. or W. H., (probably Wm. Harrison;) Francis Boteville, *alias* Thin; and others; vol. iii. by John Stow, Fr. Thin, Abr. Fleming, and others. Vol. i. gives us an Historical Description of Britain by Harrison, and the History of England, "from the time that it was first inhabited until the time that it was last conquered," by Holinshed. Vol. ii. contains the History of Ireland, by Holinshed, &c., to 1509, and from 1509 to 1586, by Stanihurst and Hooker; also the History of Scotland to 1571, by Holinshed; and from 1571 to 1586, by Boteville and others. Vol. iii. contains the History of England from William the Conqueror to 1577, by Holinshed; and from 1577 to 1586, by Stow, Fr. Thin, Fleming, and others.

"The Continuation from 1576 to 1586 contained several curious particulars, which gave great offence at the time of publication, and were accordingly suppressed, whereby, says Herbert, the paging from 1220 to 1275 is very irregular. According to Nicolson, they extend from 1491 to 1536. These are called the Castrations of Holinshed, and were republished by Dr. Drake, in 1728, in black-letter, in a thin folio volume. The curious, however, necessarily look sharply after the original pages. A copy of this kind was in the Harleian and another in Dr. Mead's collection."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

The credit of the plan of Holinshed's Chronicle seems to be due to Reginald Wolfe, the king's printer, who designed originally nothing less than a "universal Cosmography of the whole world." In 1807–08, 6 vols. 4to appeared a new ed. of the Chronicles, in which the Castrations are restored. A copious Index—that rare luxury—adds to the value of this noble set of quartos. Copies are worth about £6 to £7, according to condition and binding. Copies of the 1st and 2d eds. have been sold for high prices. Of the 1st ed., Nassau's copy sold for £15 15*s.*; Steevens's for £22. Of the 2d ed., Steevens's sold for £23; Reed's for £23 10*s.*; the Roxburghe for £31 10*s.*; Willett's for £36 4*s.* 6*d.*; Sir Robert Smyth's for £40. We are now quoting the highest prices with which we are acquainted, with the exception of the remarkable copy (a large-paper, if there were any on large paper) in 4 vols., purchased by Richard Heber from Col. Stanley's collection for £63. The reprint of 1807–08 has diminished the value of the earlier edits. Hooker's trans. from the Latin of Giraldus's Conquest of England, in Holinshed's Chronicles, has been highly commended:

"Barry's topographical labours appear to the best advantage in Holinshed's Chronicle, translated and improved, with occasional notes, by John Hooker, *alias* Vowell, vol. ii., edit. 1586."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

The same authority remarks that Holinshed's Chronicles are

"By far the most popular and important of our historical records, in print, during the time of Queen Elizabeth; and from which, indeed, all modern historians have freely and largely borrowed."—*Ubi supra.*

"The chronicle of Holinshed is more full and complete than any of its predecessors, and less loaded with trifling matters. . . . The Description of England [Harrison's] prefixed to the first volume is the most interesting and valuable document, as a picture of the country, and of the costume and mode of living of its inhabitants, which the sixteenth century has produced." See Drake's Shakspeare and his Times.

"You would smile at my love of black-letter, were I to refer you to Holinshed or Stowe; men, I assure you, by no means despicable."—DR. RICHARD FARMER: *Lett. to a Friend on the Study of Eng. Hist.*

See also Biog. Brit.; Tanner's Bibliotheca; Bishop Nicolson's Hist. Lib.; Herbert's Typ. Antiq.; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, ed. 1854, i. 447, n.; Hallam's Constit. Hist. of Eng., 1854, i. 146, n., &c.

A little experience in such studies will replace the smile which Dr. Farmer feared by one of contentment and satisfaction, and the delighted black-letter student will not need much persuasion to induce him often to revel in

"Our old monkish chroniclers,—those authentic and amusing relators of passing occurrences, who carry the reader back with them by an irresistible spell to the days in which they lived and among the scenes and persons which they describe."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

If he wish to dive deep into these picturesque records of the past, we will aid him by a list of titles of a set of Chronicles formerly (perhaps yet) offered for sale by Mr. Henry G. Bohn, of Covent Garden, London:—1. FROISSART, by Col. Johnes, 4 vols. 2. MONSTRELET, by Col. Johnes, 4 vols. 3. ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER, 2 vols. 4. PETER LANGTOFT, 2 vols. 5. JOINVILLE'S MEMOIRS, 1 vol. 6. HOLINSHED, 6 vols. 7. GRAFTON, 2 vols. 8. WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY, 1 vol. 9. HALL, 1 vol. 10. HARDYNG, 1 vol. 11. FABYAN, 1 vol. 12. FULLER'S WORTHIES, 2 vols. 13. ARNOLD and RASTELL, 1 vol. In all, 28 vols. r. 4to, reprints, 1803–15. This noble set of books is richly bound in olive morocco, gilt in the old style, marbled and gilt edges, by no less a workman than CLARKE. The price—ay, there's the rub!—the price asked was £105. Another set, consisting of a portion only of these Chronicles, is described by Dibdin in his Library Companion, ed. 1825, p. 197.

Holkot, Robert. See HOLCOT.

Holland, Miss. Progressive Education; trans. of Madame Necker de Saussure's Progressive Education, Lon., vols. i. and ii., 1839, fp. 8vo; iii., 1843, 12mo.

"It is worthy the attention and serious perusal of every teacher, every parent, every magistrate or divine, in the kingdom."—*Lon. Educational Mag.*

Holland, Capt. Observ. on the Islands of St. John and Cape Breton; Phil. Trans., 1768.

Holland, Abraham. Naumachia; or, Holland's Sea-Fight, Lon., 1622, 4to. This is a poem.

Holland, Edwin C., a lawyer of Charleston, S.C., pub. in 1814 a vol. of Odes, Naval Songs, and other Poems, originally printed in the Phila. Port-Folio.

Holland, Elihu G., b. 1817, at Solon, Cortlandt county, New York. 1. The Being of God and the Immortal Life, 1846. 2. Reviews and Essays, 1849. See Brownson's Quar. Rev., iv. 135. 3. Essays; and The Highland Treason, a Drama [founded on the treason of Arnold] in 5 Acts, 1852. 4. Memoir of the Rev. Joseph Badger, 1853

See Christian Examiner for July, 1854; Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

Holland, Francis. On Davisson's Serm., Lon., 1720, 8vo.

Holland, G. Immortality of the Soul, Lon., 1653, 8vo.

Holland, G. Calvert, M.D., has pub. several professional works, Lon., 1838–50.

Holland, Henry. A Treat. against Witchcraft, Camb., 1590, 4to. Other theolog. treatises, &c., Lon., 1593–99.

Holland, Henry, a bookseller in London, a son of Philemon Holland, the translator. 1. Basilioologia: a Book of Kings; Effigies of all our English Kings from the Conquest, Lon., 1618, fol. 32 Portraits. The "Delabere copy" quoted by Granger, (preserved for 150 years in the Delabere family,) containing 152 portraits, was cut up and the portraits sold separately by Christie, March 29, 1811. The vol. sold in this way produced £601 12*s.* 6*d.* See Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.; Dibdin's Lib. Comp., and his Bibliog. Decameron; Brunet's Manual; Lowndes's Bibl. Manual. 2. Heroologia Anglia, 1620, 2 vols. fol. This contains portraits (65 and frontispiece) of eminent Englishmen, 1500–1620, with short lives. The engravings are chiefly by Pass and Janson.

> "This is the favourite volume of a thorough-bred Grangerite; who, without pity or remorse, plunges his trenchant scissors into the very abdomen of the tome."—*Dibdin's Bibl. Decameron, q. v.:* see also his Lib. Comp.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

One of Edwards's copies, which had been Mariette's, (who had annexed to each portrait the name of the collection from whence it was taken,) was sold for £13; another of Edwards's, which had belonged to Buchelius, who wrote Latin verses under each portrait, was sold for £15; Willett's for £18; Williams's for £27 16*s.* 6*d.* But these are the highest prices with which we are acquainted. Mr. Joseph Lilly offers (in 1856) a fine copy, beautifully bound by Clarke and Bedford, for £12 12*s.*

Holland, Henry. A Pedigree of Lancasterian and Derbyshire Families of Hollands, &c., 1615, 8vo.

Holland, Henry. Physick, &c. in Pestilence, 1630.

Holland, Sir Henry, M.D., b. Oct. 27, 1788, at Knutsford, in Cheshire, Physician-in-Ordinary to the Queen, 1852, was created a baronet in 1853. His Thesis upon graduation was on the Diseases of Iceland. See Mackenzie, Sir George Stewart, Bart. 1. General View of the Agricult. of Cheshire, Lon., 1807, 8vo. Commended in Donaldson's Agricult. Biog. A Sketch of the Nat. Hist. of the Cheshire Rock-salt District, by Dr. Holland, will be found in the Geolog. Trans. i. 38; and a paper on the Manufacture of the Sulphate of Magnesia at Monte della Guardia, near Genoa, in Phil. Trans., 1816, 294. 2. Travels in the Ionian Isles, Albania, Thessaly, and Greece, 1812–13, 4to, 1815, £3 3*s.*; 2d ed., 1819, 2 vols. 8vo. An interesting work, frequently referred to in the Life of Lord Byron.

> "Classical, antiquarian, and statistical information is here intermixed with valuable remarks on the natural history, manners, political state, &c. of the countries visited, especially Albania."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

Reviewed in Lon. Quar. Rev., xxiii. 325–360; and in the Edin. Rev., xxv. 455–485. Both of these articles should be read (as well as the Travels reviewed) by those interested in Modern Greece. 3. Medical Notes and Reflections; 2d ed., 1839, 8vo. Amer. ed., Phila., 1836, 8vo; 3d ed., Lon., 1855, 8vo. The 2d ed. was reviewed in Lon. Quar. Rev., lxv. 315–340, *q. v.* The 3d ed. is noticed in the Westminster Review for January, 1856, where this invaluable guide is justly described as

> "A work which has done much to improve the general tone of thought upon medical subjects in the mind both of the profession and the public."

In the 1st and 2d eds. there were a few chapters on psychological subjects, which the author transferred to a separate volume, viz.: (4.) Chapters on Mental Physiology, 1852, p. 8vo. These have been replaced, in the 3d ed. of Medical Notes and Reflections, by four new chapters. The new ed. is also otherwise enlarged. 3d Amer. ed. of Medical Notes and Reflections, Phila., 1857, 8vo. This excellent work embodies the results of nearly forty years' active practice in London.

Holland, Lady, formerly **Miss Saba Smith,** a daughter of the late Rev. Sydney Smith, Canon-Residentiary of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was married to the preceding in 1834. A Memoir of the Rev. Sydney Smith, by his Daughter, Lady Holland, with a Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs. Austin, Lon., 1855, 2 vols. 8vo; 1st ed. pub. in May and the 4th in December. See Blackw. Mag., March, 1856; N. Amer. Rev., Jan. 1856; Lon. Athen., 1855, 665–667, 699–701. See Smith, Rev. Sydney.

Holland, Henry. See Holland, Robert.

Holland, Henry Fox, first **Lord,** 1705–1774, second son of Sir Stephen Fox, and father of Charles James Fox, was the author of some fugitive poetry. See Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

Holland, Henry Edward Fox, fourth **Lord,** b. 1802, second son of the third Lord Holland. See next article but one.

Holland, Henry Rich, Earl of, an adherent of Charles I., executed by the Parliamentarians, March 9, 1648–49, pub.—1. A Letter to the Lords of Parliament, 1641, 4to. 2. A Declaration made to the Kingdome, 1643, 4to. See Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors, iii. 34–36.

Holland, Henry Richard Vassall, third **Lord,** 1773–1840. See Fox. See also Lon. Gent. Mag., Dec. 1840, and authorities cited below. In addition to the publications noticed in preceding articles, his lordship wrote a Preface to Horace Walpole's Memoirs of George II., 1822, 2 vols. r. 4to, 1846, 3 vols. 8vo, &c., and a Preface to the Earl of Waldegrave's Memoirs, 1754–58, 1821, 4to. Since his death there has been pub.—1. Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences; edited by his son, Henry Edward, fourth Lord Holland, 1850, p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1851, p. 8vo. See Lon. Quar. Rev., lxxxviii. 492–528; Edin. Rev., xciii. 137–171; Blackw. Mag., lxix. 335; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xxix. 335; Fraser's Mag., xliii. 220. 2. Memoirs of the Whig Party during my Time; edited by his son, Henry Edward, fourth Lord Holland. Vol. i., 1852, p. 8vo; vol. ii., 1854, p. 8vo. See Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xxxi. 555; Athenæum, 1852, 295–297; 1854, 77–79; Edin. Rev., April, 1856. The reader must also consult Lord Holland's Opinions as recorded in the House of Lords, 1797–1841, cr. 8vo, 1841. Collected by D. C. Moylan. Reviewed by T. B. Macaulay, in Edin. Rev., July, 1841; in his Crit. and Hist. Essays, iii. 56–68. See also Lord Brougham's Statesmen of the Time of George III., ed. 1856, vol. ii. 257–271; Lady Holland's Life of the Rev. Sydney Smith, 1855, 2 vols. 8vo.

Holland, Hezekiah, minister at Sutton Valence. 1. Serms., John xiii. 1, Lon., 1649, 8vo. 2. Comment. on the Revelation of St. John, 1650, 4to. 3. Adam's Condition in Paradise, &c., 1656, 4to.

Holland, Hugh, a poet, "Mr. Camden's grateful scholar:" (Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.) 1. Monumenta Sepulchralia Sancti Pauli, Lon., 1614, 4to.

> "A mean and dull performance in comparison of that more absolute one of Sir Will. Dugdale in his history of that cathedral from its first foundation."—Bishop Nicolson: *ubi supra.*

2. A Cypres Garland for the Sacred Forehead of our late Soueraine King James, 1625, 4to; twelve leaves. 3. Ecclesia Sancti Pavli illvstrata, 1633, 4to. Holland prefixed verses to the first fol. ed. of Shakspeare's Plays, and left some compositions in MS. See Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet. Anglic., 324–325.

Holland, John, a Dissenting minister. 1. Two Serms., Luke xxi. 34, Lon., 1750, 8vo. 2. Serms., 1753, 2 vols. 8vo. Highly commended by Lon. Month. Repository.

Holland, John, a Dissenting minister. 1. Geography; 5th ed., Lon., 1813, 8vo. 2. History; new ed., 1815, 12mo. 3. Definitions, &c., 1804, 12mo. 4. Ralph Warrison's Serms., with his Life and a Discourse, 1813, 8vo.

Holland, John. 1. A Treat. on Manufactures in Metals, Lon., 1834, 3 vols. fp. 8vo; new ed., 1841, 3 vols. fp. 8vo. (Lardner's Cyc.) 2. Hist. of Fossil Fuel, &c., 1841, 8vo.

Holland, John. 1. The Psalmists of Britain, Lon., 1843, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. With James Everett, Memoirs of the Life and Writings of James Montgomery: including Selections from his Correspondence, Remains in Prose and Verse, and Conversations, Lon., 7 vols. p. 8vo: i.–iv., 1855; v.–vii., 1856. Vols. i. and ii. were reviewed in the London Times: see Bost. Liv. Age, xlvii. 282–288: Montgomery, James.

Holland, John. Poems, Bost., 1858, 12mo.

Holland, Joseph, was the author of a number of antiquarian papers pub. in Hearne's Discourses. See list in Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Holland, Josiah Gilbert, M.D., b. July 24, 1819, at Belchertown, Mass. 1. Hist. of Western Massachusetts, Springfield, 1855, 2 vols. 12mo. This is one of the most valuable contributions to American local history yet given to the world. 2. The Bay Path: a Colonial Tale, N. York, 1857, 12mo. Highly commended. 3. Timothy Titcomb's Letters to the Young, N.Y., 1858, 12mo. Nine editions pub. in a few months.

> "We have never read a work which better inculcates the several

duties and responsibilities of young men and women, married or single."—*London Literary Gazette.*

4. Bitter Sweet, 1858, 12mo. Edited a vol. of Mrs. D. E. G. Shepherd's Poems, Springfield, 1854, 12mo. Dr. Holland has been editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican since 1847.

Holland, Mary. The British Cook, Lon., 1800, 12mo.

Holland, Philemon, M.D., d. 1636, in his 85th year, a native of Chelmsford, Essex, and Fellow of and educated at Trin. Coll., Camb., subsequently became Head-Master of Coventry Free-School, and a physician. His versions into English of the following works gave him the title of the "Translator-General" of his age. 1. Livy, Lon., 1600, fol.

> "Translated by that old worthy, Philemon, who, for the service which he rendered to his contemporaries and to his countrymen deserves to be called the best of the Hollands, without disparaging either the Lord or the Doctor of that appellation."—*Southey's Doctor.*

The whole of this trans. was said to have been written with one pen, which a lady had set in silver and preserved as a curiosity. 2. Pliny's Natural Hist. of the World, 1601, '34, 2 vols. fol.

> "A work of immense labour,—the only encyclopedia of the ancient world. What few men of his time could have executed in a manner superior to Dr. Holland."—Dr. A. Clarke.

3. Plutarch's Morals. 4. Suetonius. 5. Arminius Marcellinus. 6. Xenophon's Cyropædia. 7. Camden's Britannia, 1610, '37, fol. Holland made some alterations, for which Bishop Nicolson takes him to task: see Eng. Hist. Lib., 1776, 3–4. See also Camden, William, p. 194 of this Dictionary. He also trans. into Latin the Geographical part of Speed's Theatre of Great Britain, and a French Pharmacopœia of Brice Bauderon. He was the father of Henry Holland, the bookseller, (*vide ante.*)

Holland, Philip, a Unitarian minister of Bolton, Lancashire, for 33 years. 1. Serm., 1760, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1780, 8vo. 3. Serm., 1782, 8vo. 4. Serms. on Practical Subjects, 1792, 2 vols. 8vo.

Holland, Sir (?) **Richard.** The Duke of the Howlat, Edin., 1823, 4to. Of this poetical satire on K. James VI. of Scotland, composed about the middle of the 15th century, and attributed to Richard or Sir Richard Holland, seventy copies, with Preface, &c., were presented to the Bannatyne Club, by David Laing, Esq.

Holland, Richard. 1. Parallax of a Comet, &c., Oxf., 1688, 8vo. 2. Globe Notes, Lon., 1682, '84, 8vo.

Holland, Richard. Serms., 1698–1702.

Holland, Richard, M.D. Nature and Cure of the Small Pox, Lon., 1728, 12mo; 1730, '40, '46, 8vo.

Holland, Robert, minister of the church of Prendergast. The Holie Historie of our Lord and Saviovr Iesus Christ's Natiuitie, &c., Lon., 1594, sm. 8vo.

> "Gathered into English meeter, and published to withdraw vaine wits from all unsaverie and wicked rimes and fables, to some love and liking of spirituall songs and holy scriptures."

The author is erroneously called, by Herbert, Henry Holland. Very rare. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 391, £25; resold, Saunders's, in 1818, £5 5*s.* 6*d.*

Holland, Samuel. Romancio-Mastrix; or, A Romance on Romances, 1660, 12mo. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 948.

Holland, Samuel. Astronom. con. to Phil. Trans., 1769.

Holland, Samuel, M.D., Rector of Poynings. 1. Serm., Tit. ii. 1, 1814, 8vo; 3d ed., 1815, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1816, 8vo.

Holland, Thomas. 1. Oratio, Oxon., 1599, 4to. 2. Serm., 1601, 4to.

Holland, Thomas. Acct. rel. to A. Bell, Lon., 1762, 8vo.

Holles, Denzil, Lord, M.P., 1597–1680, second son of John, the first Earl of Clare, was one of the most eminent of the popular leaders in the reign of Charles I., and the head of the Presbyterian party in Parliament; but he subsequently displeased his old friends, was impeached for high treason, aided in the Restoration, was raised to the peerage by Charles II., and sent ambassador to France. He was the author of a number of Speeches, Letters, &c., pub. 1641–82,—see Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors,—but is best known by his Memoirs (written when he was an exile in France) from 1641 to 1648, Lon., 1699, 8vo.

> "They are little more than the apology for his own conduct, and a virulent satire on his adversaries."—Horace Walpole.

> "They are worth reading. . . . To understand the conduct of Cromwell and the Republicans, not only must the Memoirs of Holles be read, but those of Ludlow."—Prof. Smyth: *Lects. on Mod. Hist.*

Holles, Thomas, Duke of Newcastle. Memorial of the Negociation between his High Mightiness of Clermont and his Sublime Excellency of Hayes, Lon., 1662, 4to.

Holley, Horace, D.D., 1781–1827, a native of Salisbury, Conn., grad. at Yale College in 1803; minister of Greenfield Hill, Fairfield, 1805; minister of the Hollis Street (Unitarian) Church, Boston, 1809; President of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, 1818–27. He pub. several occasional sermons and addresses, and contributed papers to the Western Review and other periodicals. See Memoir of Dr. Holley, by his widow; a Discourse on his Life and Character, by Chas. Caldwell, M.D., Bost., 1828; and a review of this Discourse, in N. Amer. Rev., xxvii. 403–415, by Edward Everett.

> "One of the most eloquent speakers of the age,—or declaimers, rather: a showy, beautiful rhetorician; . . . a miserable prose-writer —in comparison with *himself, as a speaker,* we mean. He never appears to say what he means, or to mean what he says, with a pen."—*American Writers: No.* 4, *in Blackw. Mag.,* xvii. 57.

Holley, Mrs. Mary Austin, d. 1846, married in 1805 to the preceding, visited Texas in 1831, and pub., in 1833, Texas; Observations, Historical, Geographical, and Descriptive, &c., Balt., 12mo.

> "Mrs. Holley has given an agreeable account of her visit, in her own femininely graceful style, yet by no means destitute of expression and force; and her statements, as to the natural features of the country, are, in substance, correct."—Judge Bullard: *N. Amer. Rev.*. xliii. 257.

Mrs. Holley also pub. a memoir of her husband, already noticed.

Holley, O. L. 1. Life of Benj. Franklin, N. York, 12mo. 2. Descrip. of the City of New York, 1847, 18mo.

Holliday, Rev. Francis. 1. Syntagma Matheseos, Lon., 1745, 8vo. 2. Miscellanea Curiosa Mathematica, 1745–49, 4to. 9 Nos. 3. Gunnery, 1756. 4. Fluxions, 1778, 8vo.

Holliday, John. Putrid Bilious Fever, Lon., 1795, 8vo.

Holliday, John, d. 1801, aged 71. 1. Life of Wm., Earl of Mansfield, Lon., 1797, 4to. 2. The British Oak; a Poem, 1800, 4to.

Hollings, Dr. Med. con. to Phil. Trans., 1716.

Hollingshead, Wm., D.D., a minister of Charleston, S.C., d. 1817, pub. three serms., 1787, '94, 1805.

Hollingsworth, Nathaniel. 1. Serms., 1801, 12mo. 2. Serm., 1809. 3. Serm., 1810. 4. Recommendation of the Madras System of Education, 1812, 8vo. 5. Claims of Bell and Lancaster, 1812, 12mo.

Hollingsworth, S. 1. Account of Nova Scotia, Lon., 1786, 8vo. 2. Manners, Government, &c. of Africa, Edin., 1788, 4to.

Hollingworth, J. B. Serms., Lon., 1812, 8vo.

Hollingworth, Richard. Theolog. treatises, 1640–56.

Hollingworth, Richard, D.D., Vicar of Westham, and Rector of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, pub. six serms., 1673–93, and several treatises upon the famous ΕΙΚΩΝ ΒΑΣΙΔΙΚΗ controversy, for an account of which publications, see Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Gauden, John, D.D., and authorities there cited, in this Dictionary, p. 656.

Hollingworth, Rudolph. De Justificatione ex sola Fide pro Luthero ac Protestantibus adv. Smithæum ac Pontificios, Dubl., 1640, 8vo.

Hollis, John. 1. Reasons for Scepticism, 1796, 8vo. 2. Sequel to No. 1, Lon., 1799, 8vo.

Hollis, Thomas, 1720–1774, an ardent advocate of civil and religious liberty, was the great-nephew of Thomas Hollis, (1659–1731,) the munificent benefactor of Harvard College. Indeed, not only is the latter entitled to that appellation, but his brothers John and Nathaniel, his nephew the second Thomas, his great-nephew the third Thomas, (the subject of this notice,) and the heir of the third Thomas,—Thomas Brand Hollis,—were all contributors to this institution. The subject of this notice pub. at considerable expense—1. A new ed. of Toland's Life of Milton, 1761, 8vo. Edited, with Notes, by T. Hollis. This is the best ed. of Toland's Milton. 2. An accurate ed. of Algernon Sydney's Discourses concerning Government; with his Letters, Trial, Apology, and Memoirs of his Life, 1763, 4to. Edited by T. Hollis. 3. The Works of Algernon Sydney; a new ed., with Additions, by T. Hollis, 1772, r. 4to. 4. Joannis Wallisii Grammatica Linguæ Anglicanæ, &c., 1765, 8vo. Hollis meditated an ed. of Andrew Marvell's Works, but did not carry out his design. He was an earnest promoter of the spirit of freedom in America, and aided in the republication of the political treatises of Mayhew, Otis, and John Adams. His Memoirs, compiled by the Rev. Francis Blackburn, Archdeacon of Cleveland, were privately printed by his friend and heir, Thomas Brand Hollis, (originally Thomas Brand,) in 1780, 2 vols. 4to; splendidly illustrated by Bartolozzi, Bazire, &c., with portraits of Milton, Locke, Algernon Sydney, A. Marvell, Hutcheson, Hubert Languet, (author of the Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos, &c.;) in all, 13 portraits and plates. The collector should look for a copy with the "starred pages," containing the severe review of Dr. Johnson's Life of Milton, and the portrait of Sir Isaac Newton. These pages (often deficient) occur between 532 and 585,—viz.: 533* to 576,* 579,* 580,* 577* to 584.* Such copies would formerly bring from £6 to £8, but can now (1856) be had for about £2. These vols. contain much curious information respecting Milton, &c. not to be found elsewhere, and correspondence with prominent Americans of the time. But note that these Memoirs are not to be confounded with the Memoirs of Thomas Brand Hollis, by John Disney, D.D., 1808, 4to; privately printed. Respecting the Hollises, see Memoirs as above, Gent. Mag., vol. lxxiv.; Colman's and Wigglesworth's Serms.; Greenwood's Discourse, and Rudd's Poem; Holmes; Morse's True Reasons; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.; Monthly Anthology for 1808; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Dibdin's Lib. Comp.; Pierce's Hist. of Harvard Univ. from 1636 to the Amer. Revolution; Josiah Quincy's Hist. of do. 1636 to 1840, 2 vols. 1840, 8vo; Saml. A. Eliot's Sketch of the Hist. of do., and of its present state, 1848, 12mo; Judge Story's Life and Letters, ii. 125–127; Bost. Chris. Exam., (by J. Walker,) vii. 64; Spirit of the Pilgrims, ii. 581; Lon. Gent. Mag., Jan. 1849, p. 37; DISNEY, JOHN, (Museum Disneianum,) in this Dictionary.

> "Such a library [" a *working library*," such as we wish ours to be] must be well provided with books of direct, positive utility. These are of two classes:—the great standard books which are never antiquated, and the valuable new books which are constantly appearing in every department of science and literature. Our library is amply supplied with many of the books belonging to the first class, thanks to the bounty of the Hollises and other noble benefactors in earlier or later days."—HON. EDWARD EVERETT: *Aid to the Colleges*, 1848: *Orations and Speeches*, 1853, ii. 547.

Hollister, G. H. 1. Mount Hope, or Philip, King of the Wampanoags; an Historical Romance, N. York, 1851, 12mo. Highly commended. 2. Hist. of Connecticut, 1855, 2 vols.

Holloran, L., D.D. The Battle of Trafalgar, 1806.

Holloway, Rev. B. Pits for Fullers'-Earth in Bedfordshire; Phil. Trans., 1723.

Holloway, Benjamin, Rector of Blayden and Middleton-Stoney, Oxfordshire. 1. Serm., 1 Cor. ii. 23–26, Oxf., 1736, 8vo. 2. Three Serms., Acts ii. 38, 1739, 8vo. 3. Originals, Physical and Theological, &c., 1750, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Letter and Spirit; or, Annotations upon the Holy Scriptures according to both, 1753, 8vo.

> "This work is Hutchinsonianism and Origenism in perfection. The whole volume is occupied with the book of Genesis, every word of which it spiritualizes to absurdity. It is needless to wonder at the Fathers or the Mystics, when such elaborate productions as this and the Divine Originals, by the same author, have appeared in our own time."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Holloway, James. Confession and Narrative, fol.

Holloway, James Thomas, D.D., Minister of Fitzroy Chapel, London. 1. The Analogy of Faith; in sixteen Serms., 1836, 8vo.

> "These are valuable discourses, and accurately trace the life of David and the method of God's dealings with him."—*Lon. Chris. Rememb.*

2. Funl. Serm., Lon., 1836, 8vo. 3. Baptismal Regeneration, &c.; a Lett. to the Lord-Bishop of London; 2d ed., 1843, 8vo, pp. 104. 4. Eucharista, 1845, 18mo.

Holloway, John. Lett. to Dr. Price on his Serm. entit. The Love of our Country, Lon., 1798, 8vo.

Holloway, John George. A Month in Norway, Lon., 1853, 12mo.

Holloway, H. R. 1. Walks round Rye, Isle of Wight, Lon., 1849, 12mo. 2. Manual of Chanting, 1850, 8vo. 3. Topography of the Isle of Wight, by Hillier, 1852, 18mo.

Holloway, Robert, a London lawyer, pub. several treatises against the professional practices of his legal brethren, 1771–1805.

Holloway, Wm. Poems, Tales, Natural Hist., &c., 1798–1812. See BRANCH, JOHN.

Holloway, Wm. 1. General Dictionary of Provincialisms, Lewes, 8vo.

> "We recommend careful reference to a useful manual lately published, the General Dictionary of Provincialisms, by Holloway."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

This is the only general work on the subject of English Provincialisms, and incorporates those of Grose, Jennings, Forby, Price, Jim Robbin, and others. It contains upwards of 9000 words, and, in addition to the explanations, gives descriptions of many local customs.

2. Hist. and Antiq. of the Town and Port of Rye, 1847, 8vo. 3 Hist. of Romney Marsh, Kent, 1849, 8vo.

Hollyband, Claudius, schoolmaster, pub. a Grammar, Dictionarie, and other educational works for the learners of Latine, Frenche, English, and Italian, Lon., 1573–99. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Lon. Retrosp. Rev., iv. 72, 1821. His Dictionarie, French and English, 1593, 4to, is said to be the first French and English Dictionary pub. in England.

Hollybushe, John. 1. The Newe Testament, both in Latine and Englishe; trans. by Johan Hollybushe, Lon., 1538, 4to. Very rare. This trans. was really made by Myles Coverdale. See Cotton's Editions of the Bible, ed. 1852, 13–14; Walter's Lett. to the Bp. of Peterborough, 31. 2. Expos. of Magnificat, &c., South., 1538, fol.; 1538, 8vo. 3. Homish Apothecarye, 1561, fol.

Hollyngus, Edm., a native of England, Medical Professor at Ingolstadt. 1. De Salubri Studiosorum Victu, Ing., 1602, 8vo. 2. Medicamentorum Æconomia Nova, &c., 1610, 8vo.

Holman, James, Lt. R.N., d. 1857, celebrated as "The Blind Traveller." 1. Journey in France, Italy, Savoy, &c., Lon., 8vo. See Madden's Literary Life and Corresp. of the Countess of Blessington, 1855. 2. Travels through Russia, Siberia, Poland, Austria, Saxony, &c., 1825, 2 vols. 8vo This work gives us an interesting account of the imprisonment of the author by the Russian Government on suspicion of his being a spy. 3. Voyage Round the World, 1840, 4 vols. 8vo.

> "For this work we cannot but anticipate a circulation as wide, we were going to say, as the author's travels."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*
>
> "We have seldom met with any work so replete with interesting information."—*Lon. Observer.*

Holman, James T. Digest of the Reported Cases in the Cts. of Tennessee, 1796–1835, Nashville, 1835, 8vo.

Holman, Joseph George, d. 1817, a native of London, was manager of the theatre in Charleston, S. Carolina. 1. Abroad and at Home; a Comic Opera, 1796, 8vo. 2. Red-Cross Knight; a Play, 1799, 8vo. 3. Votary of Wealth; a Com., 1799, 8vo. 4. What a Blunder! a Comic Opera, 1800, 8vo. 5. Love Gives the Alarm; a Com., 1804. Not printed. 6. The Gazette Extraordinary; a Com., 1811, 8vo. An account of Holman will be found in Biog. Dramat.

Holme, John. Serm., Lon., 1582, 8vo.

Holme, Rev. John. 1. Satin Spar; Trans. Linn. Soc., 1812. 2. Arragonite, Ibid., 1813.

Holme, Randle, of the city of Chester, Gentleman Sewer-in-Extraordinary to Charles II., and some time deputy for the King-at-Arms. The Academy of the Armory; or, a Storehouse of Armory and Blazon, Chester, 1688, fol. About 1104 pages. Some copies have a title-page, London, 1701.

> "The book is a most heterogeneous and extraordinary composition, and may be well denominated a Pantalogia. . . . It is considered to be one of the most scarce of Heraldic books, and that not more than fifty copies are to be found in the kingdom."—*Moule's Bibl. Heraldica*, 235–242, *q. v.* for an interesting account of this remarkable *olla podrida.*

See also George Ormerod's Hist. of Cheshire, and Beloe's Anecdotes. Sykes's copy sold for £10; Brockett's for £13 6*s.*

> "Dr. Johnson confessed, with much candour, that the Address to the Reader at the end of this book suggested the idea of his own inimitable preface to his Dictionary."—*Beloe's Anecdotes*, vi. 342.

In 1821 some benevolent individual pub. An Index of the Names of Persons contained in this work, Lon., fol. pp. 46.

Holme, Wilfred, of Huntington, Yorkshire. The Fall and euill Successe of Rebellion, &c., Lon., 1572, 4to. Black-letter, pp. 68. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 339, £25. Sotheby's, in 1821, £9 2*s.* 6*d.* This poem refers to the commotions in the northern parts of the island in 1537, consequent upon the Reformation.

> "It is a curious production, and, although disliked by Warton for its adherence to alliteration, is quoted by Holinshed and mentioned in terms of praise by the learned Bale."—*Bibl. Anglo-Poet.*, 147.
>
> "Alliteration is here carried to the most ridiculous excess. . . . The poem, probably from its political reference, is mentioned by Hollinshed. Bale, who overlooks the author's poetry in his piety, thinks that he has learnedly and perspicuously discussed the absurdities of popery."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.*

Holmes, Major. Pendulum Watches; Phil. Trans., 1665.

Holmes, Abiel, D.D., 1763–1837, a native of Woodstock, Connecticut, graduated at Yale College in 1783, and shortly afterwards became tutor in that institution; pastor of a congregation in Midway, Georgia, 1788–91; pastor of the First Congregational Church, Cambridge, Mass., 1792–1832. In addition to the work by which he is best known,—The Annals of America,—Dr. Holmes was author of a Life of President Ezra Styles, (father of his first wife;) pub., in 1798, a Memoir of the French Protestants, and a Hist. of the Town of Cambridge, in Mass. Hist. Collec.; and about thirty sermons and historical treatises. Dr. Holmes was first married in 1790 to Mary, daughter of Dr. Ezra Styles, President of Yale College. She died in 1795, leaving no children. In 1800 he married Sarah, daughter of the Hon. Oliver Wendell, of Boston, and had issue—1. Mary Jackson, married to Usher Parsons, M.D.; 2. Ann Susan, married to the Hon. Charles Wentworth Upham; 3. Sarah Lathrop, who died in childhood; 4. Oliver Wendell Holmes, M.D., one of the most popular of American poets and wits, (*vide post;*) 5. John Holmes, of Cambridge. For further particulars respecting this excellent man and accurate historian, see Dr. Jenks's Funeral Serm; Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.; American Almanac, 1838, 316–317; Mass. Hist. Collec., vol. vii. Dr. Holmes's American Annals, or a Chronological History of America from its Discovery in 1492 to 1806, was pub. at Cambridge, Mass., in 1805, 2 vols. 8vo. It was reviewed with considerable severity by Robert Southey, in the London Quarterly for Nov. 1809, iv. 319–337. An ed. was pub. in London by Sherwood in 1813, 2 vols. 8vo. A new ed., with a continuation, under the title of The Annals of America, &c. to the year 1826, was put forth at Cambridge, Mass., in 1829, 2 vols. 8vo, "with such improvements as leave nothing to desire."

"The new edition of the American Annals is one of the best works of the kind ever published. Every thing of importance relating to the history of America is related in the order in which it happened, in a clear and concise manner, with copious and interesting notes, in which references are made to the most important authorities, by which the reader who wishes for more extensive information on the subject may gratify his curiosity without the trouble of turning over a great number of volumes."—*Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova*, ii. 66, 217.

"Dr. Holmes's American Annals is a work of great industry and research, and is an invaluable treasure to the future writers of American history, but claims no merit but that of faithful compilation."—*Sketches of the Lit. of the U. States, by Rev. Timothy Flint; Lon. Athenæum*, 1835, p. 803.

"This new edition of the American Annals, with such improvements as the author has introduced into it, we consider among the most valuable productions of the American press. . . . In the American Annals it is the author's exclusive object to embody facts, drawn from what he deems the best authorities, and selected according to the mature light of his judgment. In this aim he seems to us eminently successful, especially when it is considered through what a vast field he has ranged, and what difficulties he must have encountered in collecting his materials and fixing his choice. . . . It is the best repository of historical, chronological, and biographical knowledge respecting America that can be found embodied in one work."—Jared Sparks: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxix. 428–441; *Oct.* 1829.

"A valuable work, displaying great industry and research."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

"The name of Holmes ought not to be mentioned without a tribute to his memory. No student of our history but owes him gratitude. The accomplished annalist feared no labour; he was indefatigable in his love of truth. He had seen much of the country; his correspondence was wide, his zeal untiring. . . . Take it all in all, the Annals of Holmes constitute a work which in its kind has never been equalled among us, and has few parallels anywhere."—*N. Amer. Rev.* xlvi. 481; *April*, 1838.

Holmes's Annals has now (1856) become a *liber rarissimus*, and can rarely be purchased. Our copy was a present from our enterprising publisher and valued friend, Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, whose excellent collection of works on American History is well calculated to excite the cupidity of the ravished spectator.

Holmes, Mrs. Dalkeith. A Ride on Horseback to Florence, through France and Switzerland, by a Lady; described in a Series of Letters, Lon., 1842, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"The republic of female travellers, already so well stocked with distinguished members, ought, in gratitude for a book at once so pleasant and so creditable to the bravery of the sex, to appoint Mrs. Dalkeith Holmes as its Mistress of the Horse. She is a pleasant, sensible, unaffected, and well-read gentlewoman."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Some of Mrs. Holmes's poetical compositions will be found in the Dublin Univ. Magazine, xxiii. 343–347.

Holmes, David, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, b. 1809, at Newburgh, New York. 1. Pure Gold; or, Truth in its Native Loveliness, Auburn, 12mo, pp. 280. 2. The Wesley Offering, 1852, 12mo, pp. 300. 3. With Rev. J. M. Austin, a Discussion upon the doctrine of the Atonement, Universal Salvation, and Endless Punishment, 12mo, pp. 800. Editor of The Mirror of the Soul, and also of The Christian Preacher.

Holmes, E. Exploration of Aroostook Territory in 1838, Augusta, Me., 1839.

Holmes, Rev. Edward. Materiality of the Soul, Lon., 1790, 8vo.

Holmes, Edward. 1. A Ramble among the Mountains of Germany. 2. Life and Corresp. of Mozart, Lon., 1845, p. 8vo.

"This is decidedly the best and most complete biography of the great composer we have seen."—*Westminster Review.*

"In every respect a most admirable piece of biography."—*New Monthly Mag.*

Holmes, George, 1662–1749, Clerk to the Keepers of the Records in the Tower for nearly sixty years, repub. the first 17 vols. of Rymer's Fœdera; 2d ed., 1727. His books, prints, coins, medals, &c. were sold by auction in 1749, and his widow received £200 from the government for his papers, which were deposited in the Tower.

Holmes, George. Sketches of some of the Southern Counties of Ireland in 1797, Lon., 1801, 8vo.

Holmes, Isaac, of Liverpool, England. An Account of the United States of America; derived from actual Observation during a Residence of Four Years in that Republic, Lon., 1823, 8vo.

"Mr. Holmes is rather a diffuse and inaccurate writer; but he makes no pretensions to literary excellence, and his object is to present a modest but true statement of things as they are in the American republic."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, ci. 304–312; *June*, 1823.

Holmes, Rev. James. Moscow, or Triumphant Self-Devotion; a Poem, 1813, '15, 8vo.

Holmes, J. H. H. 1. Coal Mines, &c., Lon., 1816, 8vo. 2. Safety Lamps for do.; Thom. Ann. Philos., 1816.

Holmes, Rev. James Ivory. The Revelation of St. John elucidated, Lon., 1815, 2 vols. 8vo.

Holmes, John. Greek Grammar, 1735, 8vo; 1737, 4to.

Holmes, John, minister of the United Brethren Congregation in Dublin. Hist. Sketches of the Missions of the United Brethren to the Heathen, Dubl., 1818, 8vo.

Holmes, John. Descrip. Cat. of the Books in the Library of John Holmes; with notices of Authors and Printers, Norw., 1818, 8vo. Privately printed.

Holmes, John. The Statesman; or, Principles of Legislation and Law, Augusta, 1840, 8vo.

Holmes, John, 1800–1854, an eminent bibliographer, Assistant Keeper of the MSS. in the British Museum, 1830–54, edited, in 1852, a new ed. of Cavendish's Life of Cardinal Wolsey, contributed notes to the last two eds. of Wordsworth's Eccles. Biog., to Pepys's Diary, and Evelyn's Life of Mrs. Godolphin, and compiled several catalogues, &c. The valuable article in the Lon. Quar. Rev. for May, 1843, lxxiii. 1–25, entitled Libraries and Catalogues, was written by Mr. Holmes. See Lon. Gent. Mag., July, 1854.

Holmes, Launcelot. Holy Things, Lon., 1716, 8vo.

Holmes, Mrs. Mary J. 1. Tempest and Sunshine; or, Life in Kentucky, N.Y., 1854, 12mo. 2. The English Orphans; or, A Home in the New World, 1855, 12mo. Very favourably noticed in the N. Amer. Rev., Oct. 1855, lxxxi. 557. 3. The Homestead on the Hillside, &c., 1856, 12mo. 4. Lena Rivers, 1856, 12mo. 5. Meadow Brook, 1857, 12mo.

Holmes, Nathaniel, D.D. See Homes.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell, M.D., a son of Abiel Holmes, D.D., b. at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Aug. 29, 1809, graduated at Harvard University in 1829, and subsequently devoted about a year to the study of law. In 1833 he visited Europe, and—having resolved to exchange Coke and Blackstone for Galen and Æsculapius—employed between two and three years in attendance on the hospitals of Paris, and other laborious researches connected with the duties of his new profession. In 1835 he returned to Boston, took his medical degree at Cambridge in 1836, was elected Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College in 1838, and succeeded Dr. Warren as Professor of Anatomy in the Medical Department of Harvard University in 1847. In 1849 Dr. Holmes relinquished general practice. He resides during the winter principally in Boston, and spends the remainder of the year on an estate which once belonged to his great-grandfather, the Hon. Jacob Wendell, situated on the banks of the Housatonic, in Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts.

Some of the earlier poetical productions of this popular poet originally appeared in The Collegian, a periodical pub. in 1830 by a number of the students of Harvard University; in Illustrations of the Athenæum Gallery of Paintings, 1831; and in The Harbinger, a May Gift, 1833. In 1836 Dr. Holmes delivered, before the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa Society, Poetry, a Metrical Essay,—which established his reputation as a poet.

"It is in the heroic measure, and in its versification is not surpassed by any poem written in this country. It relates to the nature and offices of poetry, and is itself a series of brilliant illustrations of the ideas of which it is an expression."—*Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America.*

This Metrical Essay—a very successful essay it proved

—was pub. in the first collective ed. of his Poems issued at Boston, in 1836, 12mo, pp. 163. In 1843 he gave to the world Terpsichore, a poem, read at the annual dinner of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in that year; and in 1846 he pub. Urania, a Rhymed Lesson, pronounced before the Mercantile Library Association. A review of Urania, by Francis Bowen, will be found in the N. Amer. Rev. for January, 1847, lxiv. 208–216:

> "His fancy teems with bright and appropriate images, and these are woven into his plan usually with exquisite finish and grace. His artistic merits are very great; his versification is never slovenly, nor his diction meagre or coarse; and many of his shorter pieces are inwrought with so much fire and imagination as to rank among our best lyrics."—*Ubi supra.*

In 1838 Dr. Holmes pub. Boylston Prize Dissertations for 1836–37: On Indigenous Intermittent Fever in New England; Nature and Treatment of Neuralgia; and Utility and Importance of Direct Exploration in Medical Practice, Bost., 8vo. A review of these Essays, by E. Hale, will be found in the N. Amer. Rev. for July, 1838, xlvii. 161–177:

> "It affords a proof of his [Dr. Holmes's] industry, as well as of his talents, that the author should be successful in obtaining three prizes in two successive years, gaining in the latter year both that were offered."—*Ubi supra.*

His Lectures on Homœopathy and its Kindred Delusions appeared in 1842, and a Report of his on Medical Literature to the National Medical Association was pub. in the Trans. of Nat. Med. Society for 1848. To these professional labours are to be added a pamphlet entitled Puerperal Fever as a Private Pestilence, (noticed in Boston Living Age, xlv. 18;) a number of papers in the New England Quarterly Journal of Medicine and Surgery, and in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal; and (in conjunction with Jacob Bigelow, M.D.) an ed. of Dr. Marshall Hall's Principles of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1839, 8vo. He has also been a contributor of miscellaneous articles to the N. Amer. Rev., the New England Mag., the Knickerbocker, &c. We have already stated that the first collective ed. of Holmes's poems was pub. at Boston, (by Otis, Broaders & Co.,) 1836, 12mo, pp. 163. A second Amer. ed. was pub. by Ticknor & Fields (so the firm now runs) in 1848; and this enterprising house has pub. one or more edits. every year since. Three times in the present year (1856) has the press been put in motion to supply the public demand. The first English ed. was pub. in 1845; a new ed. by Routledge in 1852, 32mo; and a third by the same publisher in 1853, 18mo. Astraea, the Balance of Illusions, a Poem delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College, August, 1850, was pub. in the same year, 16mo, and again in 1855, 16mo. A notice of this production, with copious extracts, will be found in the thirty-first chapter of Miss Mitford's Literary Recollections; and see also the Knickerbocker Mag., xxxvii. 142. Miss Mitford seems to have been indebted for her copy of Astraea (and also for a copy of the author's collected poems) to her friend,—Holmes's friend, our friend, everybody's friend,—James T. Fields, Esq., the poet-publisher of Boston. (See page 595 of this Dictionary.) For other notices of Holmes's poems, see N. Amer. Rev., notice of collective edit. of 1836, by J. G. Palfrey, xliv. 275–277; ibid., notice of collective ed. of 1849, by Francis Bowen, lxviii. 201–203; articles by J. G. Whittier, in Knickerbocker, xxvi. 570; Bost. Liv. Age, (from the National Era,) xx. 516; notices of the second English ed., in Lon. Athenæum, 1852, 815; and in the Irish Quar. Rev. for June, 1855. See also E. P. Whipple's Essays and Reviews, 1851, i. 66–67, and in N. Amer. Rev., January, 1844; Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America; Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.; (in the two last-named works will be found specimens of our author's peculiar powers;) Hillard's First Class Reader; Chambers's Hand-Book of American Literature; Tuckerman's Sketch of American Literature.

We quote a few lines from the many pages of enthusiastic laudation now before us:

> "The most concise, apt, and effective poet of the school of Pope this country has produced is Oliver Wendell Holmes. . . . His best lines are a series of rhymed pictures, witticisms, or sentiments, let off with the precision and brilliancy of the scintillations that sometimes illuminate the northern horizon. The significant terms, the perfect construction, and acute choice of syllables and emphasis, render some passages of Holmes absolute models of versification, especially in the heroic measure. Besides these artistic merits, his poetry abounds with fine satire, beautiful delineations of nature, and amusing caricatures of manners. The long poems are metrical essays more pointed, musical, and judicious, as well as witty, than any that have appeared, of the same species, since the Essay on Man and the Dunciad."—Henry T. Tuckerman: *ubi supra.*

> "Dr. Holmes is a poet of wit and humour and genial sentiment, with a style remarkable for its purity, terseness, and point, and for an exquisite finish and grace. His lyrics ring and sparkle like cataracts of silver; and his serious pieces—as successful in their way as those mirthful frolics of his muse for which he is best known—arrest the attention by touches of the most genuine pathos and tenderness. All his poems illustrate a manly feeling, and have in some of them a current of good sense, the more charming because somewhat out of fashion now in works of imagination and fancy."—R. W. Griswold: *ubi supra.*

> "To write good comic verse is a different thing from writing good comic poetry. A jest or a sharp saying may be easily made to rhyme; but to blend ludicrous ideas with fancy and imagination, and display in their conception and expression the same poetic qualities usually exercised in serious composition, is a rare distinction. Among American poets, we know of no one who excels Holmes in this difficult branch of the art. Many of his pleasant lyrics seem not so much the offspring of wit, as of fancy and sentiment turned in a humorous direction. His manner of satirizing the foibles, follies, vanities, and affectations of conventional life is altogether peculiar and original. . . . Holmes is also a poet of sentiment and passion. . . . Those who know him only as a comic lyrist, as the libellous laureate of chirping folly and presumptuous egotism, would be surprised at the clear sweetness and skylark thrill of his serious and sentimental compositions."—Edwin P. Whipple: *ubi supra.*

> "His longest productions are occasional poems which have been recited before literary societies and received with very great favour. His style is brilliant, sparkling, and terse; and many of his heroic stanzas remind us of the point and condensation of Pope. In his shorter poems, he is sometimes grave and sometimes gay. When in the former mood, he charms us by his truth and manliness of feeling, and his sweetness of sentiment; when in the latter, he delights us with the glance and play of the wildest wit and the richest humour. Every thing that he writes is carefully finished, and rests on a basis of sound sense and shrewd observation."—George S. Hillard: *ubi supra.*

> "If any of your readers (and at times we fear it is the case with all) need amusement, and the wholesome alterative of a hearty laugh, we commend them not to Dr. Holmes the physician, but to Dr. Holmes the scholar, the wit, and the humourist; not to the scientific medical professor's barbarous Latin, but to his practical prescriptions given in choice old Saxon. We have tried them, and are ready to give the doctor certificates of their efficacy. . . . Long may he live, to make broader the face of our care-ridden generation, and to realize for himself the truth of the wise man's declaration, that a merry heart is 'a continual feast.'"—John G. Whittier: *National Era.*

> "You went crazy last year over Bulwer's New Timon:
> Why, if B., to the day of his dying, should rhyme on,
> Heaping verses on verses, and tomes upon tomes,
> He could ne'er reach the best point and vigour of Holmes
> His are just the fine hands, too, to weave you a lyric
> Full of fancy, fun, feeling, or spiced with satiric,
> In so kindly a measure, that nobody knows
> What to do but e'en join in the laugh, friends and foes."
> J. Russell Lowell: *A Fable for Critics.*

> "As he is everybody's favourite, there is no occasion for critics to meddle with him, either to censure or to praise. He can afford to laugh at the whole reviewing fraternity. His wit is all his own, so sly and tingling, but without a drop of ill-nature in it, and never leaving a sting behind. His humour is so grotesque and queer, that it reminds one of the frolics of Puck; and deep pathos mingles with it so naturally, that, when the reader's eyes are brimming with tears, he knows not whether they have their source in sorrow or in laughter. The great merits of his English style we noticed on a former occasion, [N. Amer. Rev., lxiv. 208–216;] for point, idiomatic propriety, and terseness, it is absolutely without a rival."—Francis Bowen: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lxviii. 201–203.

It is now time to inquire into the character of the reception which our author's poetry has encountered on the other side of the Atlantic, where critics may be supposed to scan with a less indulgent eye the pretensions of American authorship. Miss Mitford, in her chapter on American Poets, already referred to, remarks,

> "Of all this flight of genuine poets, I hardly know any one so original as Dr. Holmes. For him we can find no living prototype: to track his footsteps, we must travel back as far as Pope or Dryden; and to my mind it would be well if some of our bards would take the same journey,—provided always it produced the same result. Lofty, poignant, graceful, grand, high of thought and clear of word, we could fancy ourselves reading some pungent page of Absalom and Achitophel, or of the Moral Epistles, if it were not for the pervading nationality, which, excepting Whittier, American poets have generally wanted, and for that true reflection of the manners and follies of the age, without which satire would fail alike of its purpose and its name. . . . He excels in singing his own charming songs, and speaks as well as he writes."

> "In the lighter poems of Holmes, humour is generally blended with good taste. His versification is easy and fluent, and rises to dignity and chastened elegance in his serious and didactic poems; which suggest that the writer, devoting his life to literature, might have achieved greater works."—*Chambers's Hand-Book of American Literature, London and Edinburgh*, 1856.

> "There are many things in Holmes's humorous pieces which bear strong resemblance to the similar productions of our English satirists, Swift, Pope, and Thomas Hood. He possesses Swift's quaintness and motley merriment, Pope's polish and graceful point, and the solemn pathos and allied excruciating mirth of Hood. In addition to these, he has a certain originality of his own, which would be difficult to define, but which would seem to consist in freedom and facility ingrafted on the broad, hearty nature of Brother Jonathan."—*Irish Quarterly Review*, v. 215–220: *Review of the second English ed.* (1852) *of Holmes's Poems.*

We find the same vol. thus noticed by a famous London periodical, the severity of whose critical judgments has long made its name a terror to authordom on both sides of the Atlantic:

> "There are strains of didactic thought, humorous fancy, pathetic feeling,—there is an Augustan sonority and neatness of versification,—in the poems of Dr. Holmes, which by turns remind us of the Prize-Poets of our Colleges:—of Crabbe, who minutely wrought out the homeliest themes in heroic metre,—of William Spencer's drawing-room lyrics, light as gossamer, sentimental as music on a lake,—and of Whistlecraft. Yet there is nothing like gross or direct imitation in this worthy little volume."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1852, p. 815.

Dr. Holmes was one of the principal parties in organizing the Atlantic Monthly, and contributed to its first twelve numbers a series of papers entitled the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table," which were exceedingly popular, and were pub. in a vol. illustrated by Hoppin, Boston, 1858, 12mo.

> "The 'Autocrat' is as genial and gentle, and, withal, as philosophical, an essayist as any of modern times. Hazlitt, saturnine and cynical, would yet have loved this writer. Charles Lamb would have opened his heart to one who resembles him so much in many excellent points. Leigh Hunt, we dare say, has been much delighted with him. Thomas Hood, the great humanitarian, would have relished his fine catholic spirit. Dickens, no doubt, has read him more than once, admiring his command of our common language,—the 'well of English undefiled,'—and, above all, the pervading tone of practical philosophy. The 'Autocrat,' however, is somewhat more than an essayist: he is contemplative, discursive, poetical, thoughtful, philosophical, amusing, imaginative, tender,—never didactic. This is the secret of his marked success: he interests variously-constituted minds and various moods of mind. It needed not the introduction of lyrical pieces (which we are glad to have) to show that the 'Autocrat' is essentially a poet. Of all who would have most enjoyed him we may foremost name Professor Wilson, who would have welcomed him to a seat 'above the salt' at the far-famed 'Noctes Ambrosianæ,' placing him next to William Maginn, the wayward 'O'Doherty' of Blackwood's Magazine."—Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie.

Holmes, Robert, D.D., 1749–1805, a native of Hampshire, educated at New College, Oxford, became Rector of Staunton, Canon of Salisbury, and, in 1804, Dean of Winchester. In 1790 he succeeded Thomas Warton as Professor of Poetry at Oxford. 1. The Resurrection of the Body, Lon., 1777, 4to. 2. Alfred; an Ode, &c., 1778, 4to. 3. Eight Serms. at the Bampton Lects., 1782, on the Prophecies and Testimony of John the Baptist, and the parallel prophecies of Jesus Christ, 1783, 8vo. 4. Four Theolog. Tracts, 1788, 8vo. 5. An Ode, 1793, 4to. 6. Treatises on Religious and Scriptural Subjects, Oxf., 1806, r. 8vo. 7. Episcopo Dunelmensi Epistola, &c., 1795, fol. 8. Epistolæ Episcopo Dunelmensi, 1795, fol. These two Latin Epistles contain specimens of the edit. of the Septuagint commenced by Dr. Holmes and completed by the Rev. J. Parsons. See Dr. Holmes's Annual Accounts of the Collection of the MSS. of the Septuagint Version, from 1789 to 1803, 8vo. The titles of this great work run as follows:—Vetus Testamentum Græcum, cum variis Lectionibus; edidit Robertus Holmes, D.D., Decanus Wintoniensis; tom. i., Oxonii, e Typographeo Clarendoniano, 1798, fol. Vetus Testamentum Græcum, cum variis Lectionibus. Editionem a Roberto Holmes, S.T.P., inchoatam continuavit Jacobus Parsons, S.T.B.; tom. ii.–v., Oxonii, e Typographeo Clarendoniano, 1818–27, fol. The five vols. were pub. at £16 16*s.* in sheets. The date of tom. i. would more properly have been 1798–1804. In the next year—1805—Dr. Holmes pub. the Book of Daniel. For an account of this work, which reflects great credit upon the authors and the University of Oxford, we refer the reader to Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Lon. Monthly Review; Critical Review; British Critic; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lxxv.; Lon. Eclec. Rev.; Classical Journal; Bp. Marsh's Divinity Lectures, (Lect. xii.;) Horne's Bibl. Bib.; Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 28–29.

Holmes, Samuel. A Journal during his attendance on Lord Macartney's Embassy to China and Tartary, Lon., 1797, 8vo.

Holmesby, Capt. John. Voyages and Adventures to the Southern Ocean, 1737, Lon., 1757, 12mo.

Holroyd, Edward. 1. Case of A. Thornton, Lon., 8vo. 2. Law of Patents for Inventions, 1830, 8vo. This work is confined to Patents, whilst Mr. Richard Godson's treats of Copyrights as well as of Patents: (see p. 682.)

Holroyd, John Baker, Earl of Sheffield. See Sheffield.

Holstein, Anthony Frederick, a fictitious name under which several novels were pub., Lon., 1809–15.

Holstein, Esther. Ernestina; a Nov., 1801, 2 vols.

Holstein, General H. L. V. Ducoudray, wrote, whilst in America, Recollections of an Officer of the Empire, The Life of Simon Bolivar, &c., and edited at Albany a literary periodical, entitled The Zodiac.

Holsworth, Richard. See Holdsworth.

Holt, Sir Charles. Med. con. to Phil. Trans., 1699.

Holt, Francis Ludlow, d. 1844, Queen's Counsel, Vice-Chancellor of Lancashire, 1826–44, for many years chief editor of Bell's Weekly Messenger. 1. The Land we Live in; a Com., Lon., 1804, '05, 8vo. 2. Law and Usage of Parl. in Cases of Privilege and Contempt, 1810, 8vo. 3. Law of Libel, 1812, '16, 8vo. Reviewed by Lord Brougham in Edin. Rev., Sept. 1816; and in collected Contrib. to Edin. Rev., 1856, iii. 150–179. 1st Amer. ed., by A. Bleeker, N. York, 1818, 8vo. A good book in its day, but now superseded. 4. Rep. of Cases at Nisi Prius, 1815–17, Lon., 1818, 8vo. 5. Law of Shipping, 1820, '24, 8vo.

> "Mr. Holt has followed in the track of Lord Tenterden, and with great credit to himself."—*Kent's Com.*, Pt. 5.

6. Treat. on the Bankrupt Laws, 1827, 8vo. See biographical notice of this excellent man and useful writer in Lon. Gent. Mag., Dec. 1844.

Holt, John. See Holte.

Holt, Sir John, 1642–1710, Lord Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, 1689–1710, was a native of Thane, Yorkshire, educated at Oriel Coll., Oxford, and entered at Gray's Inn, 1658. 1. Reports of Cases determined by Sir John Holt, 1681–1710, from a MS. of Thos. Farresley, &c., Lon., 1738, fol.

> "Farresley was the author of 7th Modern, a book of but indifferent authority. The merits of the present work, I believe, are in a concatenation accordingly."—*Wallace's Reporters*, 247, ed. 1855.

6th and 7th Modern both contain Reports of Holt's Judgments:

> "He complained bitterly of his reporters, saying that the *skimblescamble* stuff which they published would 'make posterity think ill of his understanding and that of his brethren on the bench.' He chiefly referred to a collection of Reports called Modern, embracing nearly the whole of the time when he sat on the bench,—which are composed in a very loose and perfunctory manner. More justice is done to him by Salkeld, Carthew, Levinz, Shower, and Skinner; but these do little more than state drily the points which he decided, and we should have been left without any adequate memorial of his judicial powers, had it not been for admirable Reports of his decisions published after his death. These, beginning with Easter Term, 6 W. & M., were compiled by Lord Raymond, who was his pupil, and who became his successor. Many of them are distinguished by animation as well as precision, and they form a delightful treat to the happy few who have a genuine taste for judicial science."—Lord Campbell: *Lives of the Chief-Justices.*

It is known to the profession that Lord Mansfield and several other judges doubt the accuracy of the beginning of Raymond's first vol.; but this is a *vexata quæstio,* which we shall let the lawyers decide, or, rather, discuss. The *dictum* of a layman would have but little weight in the controversy. The vol. entitled Cases and Resolutions of Cases, &c., 1742, 8vo, is sometimes cited as *Cases Tempore Holt;* though that title is generally used to distinguish Farresley's folio, 1738. We must not forget to mention that in 1837, 8vo, there was pub. from the original MSS., with an Introduc., Lord Holt's Judgments in the Case of Ashby *v.* White and others, and J. Paty and others. In 1708, Lord Holt edited a collection of Crown Cases, from the MS. of Chief-Justice Kelynge, adding three judgments of his own, all of which are upon the law of murder and manslaughter:

> "His notice of them in his preface rather shows that he was an instance of a great English lawyer being utterly unacquainted with English composition."—Lord Campbell: *ubi supra.*

A new ed. of the above folio, or rather a new title-page, was pub. in 1739. Respecting this great judge, in addition to authorities above cited, consult his Life, 1764, 8vo; Biog. Brit., vol. vii., Supp.; Burnet's Own Times; Athen. Oxon.; Nichols's Atterbury; Marvin's Leg. Bibl.; Tatler, No. 14; art. on Law-School at Cambridge, by Dr. Charles Follen, in N. Amer. Rev., xxxvi. 395–418. One of Holt's most celebrated judgments is that of Coggs *v.* Barnard,

> "In which the law of bailments is expounded with philosophic precision and fulness. . . . And, if he had left no other judgment on record, this alone would justify the eulogy of an eminent modern judge, that 'he was as great a lawyer as ever sat in Westminster Hall.'"—Judge Story: *Progress of Jurisprudence: Miscell. Writings*, 1852, 204.

Holt deserves great credit for his courageous guardianship of the legal rights of the people in opposition to the tyrannical measures of King James II. This was not forgotten by the succeeding government. An eminent authority of the times of Holt, referring to the manner in which the Revolution judges were selected, remarks:

> "The first of these was Sir John Holt, made Lord Chief-Justice of England, then a young man for so high a post, who maintained it all his time with a great reputation for capacity, integrity, courage, and dispatch."—Bishop Burnet: *Own Times.*

"He was a man of profound knowledge of the laws of his country, and as just an observer of them in his own person."—*Tatler*, No. 14.

"A man of unsullied honour, of profound learning, and of the most enlightened understanding."—LORD CAMPBELL: *ubi supra.*

"On the intimate connection of these two codes, [those of Rome and England,] let us hear the words of Lord Holt, whose name never can be pronounced without veneration, as long as wisdom and integrity are revered among men."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH: *On the Study of the Law of Nature and Nations; Miscell. Works*, 1856, ii. 386.

Holt, John, 1742–1801, a native of Mottram, Cheshire, a schoolmaster. 1. Characters of the Kings and Queens of England, Lon., 1786–88, 3 vols. 12mo; 1794, 8vo. A work of merit. 2. General View of the Agricult. of the County of Lancaster, 1795, 8vo.

"It is a very respectable performance."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

3. Essay on the Curle of Potatoes. See Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lxxi. At the time of his death he was employed in collecting materials for a history of Liverpool.

Holt, John. See HOLTE.

Holt, Joseph, General of the Irish Rebels in 1798. His Memoirs, Lon., 1838, 2 vols. 8vo. See CROKER, THOMAS CROFTON; Dubl. Univ. Mag., xii. 72–74.

Holt, Ludlow, LL.D. Serms., 1780–81, both 4to.

Holt, Richard. Artificial Stone, Lon., 1730, 8vo.

Holt, Thomas. Fearful News from Coventry; or, a Relation of T. Holt's having sold himself to the Devil, Lon., 1642, 4to.

Holte, John, author of the first Latin Grammar of any note in England, a native of Sussex, educated at, and Fellow of, Magdalen College, Oxford, became an eminent schoolmaster. He pub. his Grammar, (Lac Pueorū; Mylke for Chyldren,) according to Wood, about 1497, 4to; Lon., by W. de Worde, 4to. But see Dibdin's Typ. Antiq., ii. 380, and his Lib. Comp., 571. A copy of this rare book, which consists of 48 leaves, *sine anno*, was in Richard Heber's library. See Tanner; Bale; Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.

Holthouse, C., Assistant Surgeon and Lecturer to the Westminster Hospital. Six Lects. on Strabismus, Lon., 1854, 8vo.

"We can strongly recommend a perusal of these lectures to all who are interested in the subject of Strabismus."—*Lon. Med. Times and Gazette.* Also commended by Edin. Month. Jour.

Holthouse, Henry James, of the Inner Temple, Special Pleader. New Law Dictionary, Lon., 1839, fp. 8vo; 2d ed., 1846, p. 8vo. 1st Amer. ed., from the 2d Lon. ed., with numerous addits., by Henry Penington, of the Phila. Bar, Phila., 1847, 12mo. 2d Amer. ed., Bost., 1850, p. 8vo.

"Its object principally is to impress accurately and distinctly upon the mind the meaning of the technical terms of the law; and as such it can hardly fail to be generally useful. There is much curious information to be found in it in regard to the peculiarities of the ancient Saxon law. The additions of the American edition [Mr. Penington's] give increased value to the work, and evince much accuracy and taste."—*Penna. Law Jour.*

See also 5 M. L. M., 199; 36 L. M., 174.

Holwell, John, an Englishman, surveyor to the crown, an adherent of the Duke of Monmouth, d. in New York about 1685, and is supposed to have been poisoned from political animosity. 1. Catastrophe Mundi, 1682, 4to. This is an attack on the Popish party. Appendix, 1683, 4to. 2. Prac. Surveyor, Lon., 1687, 8vo. 3. Trigonometry made Easy, 1685, 8vo. See Asiatic Annual Register, vol. i.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Holwell, John Zephaniah, 1711–1798, a native of Dublin, grandson of the preceding, and a member of the Council at Calcutta, was one of the sufferers in the "Black Hole," of which melancholy affair he gives an account in the India Tracts, Lon., 1758, 8vo; 1764, '77, 4to. He pub. several other works on East India affairs:—Interesting Hist. Events relative to Bengal and Industan, with the Mythology of the Gentoos, &c., in three parts, 8vo, 1765–66–71; Small-Pox in the East Indies, 1767, 8vo, &c.; A New Experiment for the Prevention of Crimes, 1786, 8vo; and a Dissert. on the Origin, Nature, and Pursuits of Intelligent Beings, 1788, 8vo. This is a curious production. An account of Holwell and his publications will be found in the Asiatic Annual Register, vol. i.; see also Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Holwell, Thomas. Newe Sonets and Pratie Pamphlets, Lon., *sine anno*, 4to.

Holwell, Wm., Preb. of Exeter, d. 1798. 1. Beauties of Homer, Lon., 1775, 8vo. 2. Extracts from Pope's Trans. of the Iliad, 1776, 8vo. 3. A Mytholog., Etymolog., and Hist. Dict., extracted from the Analysis of Ancient Mythology, 1793, 8vo. This is from Jacob Bryant's elaborate work.

Holybush, John. See HOLLYBUSHE.

Holybush, John. See HOLYWOOD.

Holyday, Barten, D.D., 1593–1661, a native of Oxford, educated at Christ Church, Chaplain to Charles I., and Archdeacon of Oxford. His best-known works are a Trans. of Juvenal and Persius; 4th ed., Oxf., 1673, fol.: Survey of the World; a Poem, 1661, sm. 8vo: and twenty serms. See Athen. Oxon.; Wood's Life; Lloyd's Memoirs; Malone's Dryden.

Holyoake, Francis, 1567?–1653, Rector of Southam, Warwickshire, pub. an Etymological Dict. of Latin Words, 1606, 4to; 4th ed., 1633, '40. New ed., enlarged, by his son, Thomas Holyoake, Lon., 1677, fol. This may be called a new work, founded on the old one of his father's. Francis Holyoake also pub. a Sermon, Heb. xiii. 17, Oxf., 1610, 4to. See Athen. Oxon.

Holyoake, Thomas, 1616–1675, Preb. of the Collegiate Church of Wolverhampton, son of the preceding, *q. v.* See Athen. Oxon.; Gen. Dict.; Gent. Mag., vol. i.

Holywood, Holybush, Halifax, or **Sacrobosco, John,** Prof. of Mathematics in the Univ. of Paris, was the author of De Sphœra Mundi, often reprinted with annotations; De Anni Ratione, seu de Computo Ecclesiastico; De Algorismo, printed with Comm. Petri Cirvilli Hisp., Paris, 1498. Where or when this writer was born and died is involved in doubt. It is not certainly known whether he lived in the 13th or 14th century. See Mackenzie's Scotch Writers, vol. i.; Harris's Ware's Ireland; Leland; Pits; Bale; Dempster; Hutton's Dict.; Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, vol. iii.

Holyoke, Edward, d. 1769, aged 79, graduated at Harvard College in 1705, was ordained in 1716, and officiated as President of that noble institution from 1737 until his death. He pub. a serm., 1737, another, 1741, an answer to Mr. Whitefield, 1744, and contributed the first poem in the Pietas et Gratulatio of Harvard College, 1761, Bost., 4to, pp. 106.

Holyoke, Edward Augustus, M.D., 1728–1829, son of the preceding, an eminent physician, graduated at Harvard College in 1746, and practised for nearly eighty years at Salem, Mass. He pub. a number of Astronomical papers in Silliman's Journal, and medical articles in the Trans. Mass. Med. Society, and N. York Med. Repository. He left a number of Diaries in MS. See Knapp's Amer. Biog.; Mass. Med. Society, vol. iv.; (Memoir by Dr. A. L. Peirson of Salem,) Williams's Amer. Med. Biog.; Amer. Quar. Reg., xiii. 79.

Holyoke, Samuel Adams, a teacher of music, d. 1820, at Concord, Mass. 1. Columbian Repository of Sacred Harmony. 2. Occasional Music, Exeter, 1802.

Homans, Benjamin, editor of the Military and Naval Magazine of the U. States, Washington, D.C., 6 vols. 8vo.

Homans, J. Smith, editor of (1.) J. W. Gilbart's Treat. on Banking, N. York, 1851, 8vo; Phila., 1854, 8vo; 2. W. J. Lawson's Hist. of Banking; with addits., Bost., 1852, 8vo; 3. The Banker's Magazine and Statistical Register, New York; vol. x. pub. in 1856. 4. In conjunction with J. Smith Homans, Jr., A Cyclopedia of Commerce and Commercial Navigation, N.Y., 1858, r. 8vo, pp. 2000, double columns. By far the best work on the subject.

Homans, J. Smith, Jr. A Historical and Statistical Account of the Foreign Commerce of the United States. See HOMANS, J. SMITH.

Home. Select Views in Mysore; with Hist. Descriptions, Lon., 1794, r. 4to.

Home, Alexander. Decis. of the Ct. of Session from Nov., 1735, Edin., 1757, fol.

Home, Charles. A new Chronological Abridgt. of the Hist. of Eng., Lon., 1791, 8vo. A work of merit, but with many erroneous dates.

Home, or **Hume, David.** See HUME.

Home, Sir Everard, Bart., President Royal Coll. of Surgeons, 1756–1832, a native of Greenlaw Castle, county of Berwick, Scotland, studied medicine with his brother-in-law, the celebrated John Hunter, and practised in London with great success for more than five years. Among his contributions to medical literature are Observations on the Treatment of Ulcers on the Legs, 1797; On Cancer, 1805; On Strictures of the Urethra, &c., 3 vols. 8vo; on the Prostate Gland, 2 vols. 8vo; many papers in Phil. Trans., Nic. Jour., and other periodicals; and the following great work: Lects. on Comparative Anatomy, &c., 1814–28, 6 vols. r. 4to, 361 plates, £18 18*s.*; large paper, r. 4to, £27 6*s.*

"The six volumes taken together are filled with researches that were begun at seventeen, and have been uninterruptedly continued to seventy,—a period of fifty-five years. It is to the late John Hunter I owe the love of the pursuit; and his example, both of application and the mode of investigation, I have never lost sight of. To him I am indebted for the rich stores which he placed before me, which it has been the height of my ambition to increase."—*Author's Preface.*

Official investigations have left no doubt remaining that Sir Everard did, indeed, "owe to the late John Hunter" more than was generally supposed.

A biographical notice of Sir Everard will be found in Lon. Gent. Mag., Oct. 1832.

Home, Francis, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica in the Univ. of Edinburgh, pub. Principia Medicina, Edin., 1758, '70, '83, 8vo; Med. Facts and Experiments, Edin. and Lon., 1759, 8vo; in German, Altenb., 1768, 8vo; in French, Par., 1773, 12mo; several other profess. &c. works; and The Principles of Agricult. and Vegetation, Lon, 1757, '58, '62, 8vo.

"The first regular attempt to put agriculture on scientific grounds."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Home, Henry, Lord Kames, 1696–1782, a native of the county of Berwick, Scotland, was for some time a writer to the Signet, was called to the Bar in 1724, made a Judge of the Court of Session in 1752, when, according to custom, he took the title of Lord Kames; appointed one of the Lords of Justiciary in 1763. He cultivated the large estate of Blair-Drummond, in Perthshire, of which he became possessed in right of his wife. Lord Kames was noted for great public spirit; and his cheerfulness of temper, combined with a vast amount of information on literary, political, and agricultural topics, made him a general favourite in society. The reader will be greatly interested in A. F. Tytler's (Lord Woodhouselee) Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Hon. Henry Home, of Kames; with a Supp., Edin., 1807–10, 2 vols. 4to; Lon., 1814, 3 vols. 8vo. His life was also pub. by Wm. Smellie: (see Gregory, John, p. 737.) 1. Remarkable Decisions in the Ct. of Session, 1716–28, fol., Edin., 1728. 2. Essays on several Subjects in Law, 1732, 8vo. 3. Dict. of the Decisions of the Ct. of Session, 1741, 2 vols. fol. With continuation by Lord Woodhouselee and T. Macgrugar; whole work, 1741–1804, 5 vols, fol. Now superseded by the Dict. of W. M. Morison, 1808–18, 42 vols. 4to, and Supp. by M. P. Brown, 1823–26, 5 vols. 4to, and the Synopsis by M. P. Brown, 1829, 4 vols. 4to. 4. Essays upon several subjects concerning Brit. Antiquities, 1747, '49, 8vo; 1763, 12mo. 5. Essay on the Principles of Morality and Natural Religion, 1751, 8vo. This work elicited a warm controversy:

"It was with difficulty that the great influence of the author prevented this being censured by the Church of Scotland. In the subsequent editions the offensive passages were removed."

6. Principles of the Law of Scotland, 1754, 2 vols. 8vo. 7. The Statute Law of Scotland Abridged; with Hist. Notes, 1757, '79, 8vo.

"Kames's Abridgment of the Statute Law of England is the best work of the kind, because he was far more fit for such a task than any other who ever undertook it; yet it is full of imperfections, which seem necessarily incident to all works of the kind."—*New Edin. Rev.*, i. 24, 1761.

8. Historical Law Tracts, 1758, 8vo; 2d ed., 1761, 8vo; 4th ed., enlarged, 1792, 8vo.

"The Historical Law Tracts of Lord Kames are conducted upon a very judicious system of investigating the natural principles of some of the most important objects of judicial science, and tracing the application of them in the Laws of Rome, of Scotland, and of England; but a comparison between the Laws of Scotland and England, conducted, I think, with great fairness, is apparently the leading object of the undertaking."—1 *Evans's Poth. Intro.* 58.

9. Principles of Equity, 1760, '67, fol.; 3d ed., 1778, 2 vols. 8vo; 1788, 1800, 8vo; 1825, 8vo. Kames's definition of Equity has been confuted by Blackstone in his Comment., *q. v.:* see also Warren's Law Studies, ed. 1845, 292; 15 Amer. Jur. 366; 1 Mad. Ch., Pref., 14; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 394. 10. Introduc. to the Art of Thinking, 1761; 3d ed., enlarged, 1775, 12mo: often reprinted. 11. Letters from a Blacksmith to the Ministers and Elders of the Church of Scotland, 1761. 12. Elements of Criticism, Lon., 1762, 3 vols. 8vo; 1763, 3 vols. 8vo; 1769, 2 vols.; 5th ed., Edin., 1774, 2 vols. 8vo; 6th ed., 1785, 2 vols. 8vo; 7th ed., 1788, 2 vols. 8vo; Basil, 1795, 3 vols. 8vo; Lon., 1817, 2 vols. 8vo; 11th ed., 1840, 8vo; abridged by A. Jamieson, 1823, 12mo. Amer. eds.; by A. Mills, 1849, &c.; by Rev. J. R. Boyd, 1855, r. 12mo.

"Dr. Johnson.—'Sir, this book is a pretty essay, and deserves to be held in some estimation, though much of it is chimerical. . . . The Scotchman has taken the right method in his Elements of Criticism. I do not mean that he has taught us any thing; but he has told us old things in a new way.'

"Murphy.—'He seems to have read a great deal of French criticism, and makes it his own; as if he had been for years anatomising the heart of man and peeping into every cranny of it.'

"Goldsmith.—'It is easier to write that book than to read it.'"—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

"The *Elements of Criticism*, considered as the first systematical attempt to investigate the metaphysical principles of the fine arts, possesses, in spite of its numerous defects both in point of taste and of philosophy, infinite merits, and will ever be regarded as a literary wonder by those who know how small a portion of his time it was possible for the author to allot to the composition of it, amidst the imperious and multifarious duties of a most active and useful life."—Dugald Stewart: 1st. *Prelim. Dissert. Encyc. Brit.*

"His great work, The Elements of Criticism, is truly an original performance, and which, discarding all arbitrary rules of literary composition derived from authority, establishes a new theory upon the principles of human nature."—Dr. Rees.

And see Blackw. Mag., xxv. 539; xxx. 94; xxxvii. 700.

13. Remarkable Decisions of the Ct. of Session, 1730–52, Edin., 1766, fol. 14. Antiquity of the Eng. Constitution, 1768, 8vo. 15. Sketches of the Hist. of Man, 1774, 2 vols. 4to. Enlarged, 1778, 4 vols. 8vo; Dubl., 1779, 2 vols. 8vo; Edin., 1788, 4 vols. 8vo. Also at Basil in 4 vols. 8vo.

"A highly curious collection of arranged facts;—in the main rather disquisitional and theoretic than historical."—Craik.

16. The Gentleman Farmer, Edin., 1776, 8vo; 5th ed., 1802, 8vo.

"The book, however, possesses much merit, and shows a large progress being made on agricultural subjects."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

17. Elucidations respecting the Commer. and Statute Law of Scotland, 1777, 8vo; 1800, 8vo.

"His extreme inaccuracy in what he ventures to state, with respect both to the ancient Common Law and the modern English Law, tends not a little to shake the credit of his representations of all law whatever." See Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 395; 1 Dow, 164; 2 Hagg. Const. Rep., 92.

18. Select Decisions of the Ct. of Session, 1752–68, fol., 1780. 19. Loose Hints on Education, 1781, 8vo. Enlarged, 1782, 8vo. In addition to authorities cited above, see Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, vol. iii.; Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors; do. on the Literary Character; Blair's Lects. on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres; Story's Equity Jurisp., ed. 1853, i. 18, n.; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, ed. 1854, iii. 94; Cockburn's Memorials of his Time, 1856.

Home, James, Advocate. The Scripture Hist. of the Jews and their Republic, Lon., 1737, 2 vols. 8vo. An excellent work. Recommended by Bishop Tomline, in his Elements of Christian Theology.

Home, John, 1724–1808, the author of Douglas, was a native of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, Scotland, educated at the University of Edinburgh, and licensed to preach in the Church of Scotland in 1747. In December, 1756, his (1.) Tragedy of Douglas was presented at the theatre in the Canongate, Edinburgh.

"It was received with enthusiastic applause, and, in the conclusion, drew forth many tears, which were perhaps a more unequivocal testimony to its merits. The town was in an uproar of exultation that a Scotsman should write a tragedy of the first rate, and that its merits were first submitted to them."

But the successful author was soon reminded that he was exercising his genius in a forbidden field; and he found it expedient to anticipate his expected degradation from the ministerial office by abdicating his pulpit, which he did in June, 1757. It is perhaps worthy of notice that the representation of Douglas elicited Dr. Witherspoon's Serious Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage. Mr. Home now found a powerful patron in Lord Bute, who procured him a pension of £300, and the sinecure office of Conservator of the Scotch Privileges at Campvere, in Zealand, which doubled this income. Home had some early military experience as a volunteer against the Pretender in 1745, and in 1788 he received a captain's commission, which he held until the peace, in the Duke of Buccleugh's regiment of militia,—the Fencibles. In March, 1757, against the judgment of Garrick, Douglas was produced at Covent-Garden, and soon attained that popularity which it has since enjoyed. The latter part of the author's life was passed at East Lothian and in the city of Edinburgh, where he played the hospitable landlord until his death in 1808, at the advanced age of 86. He was the author of five Tragedies, in addition to Douglas, (pub., Lon., 1757, 8vo;) viz.: 2. Agis, 1758, 8vo; 3. The Siege of Aquileia, 1760, 8vo; 4. The Fatal Discovery, 1769, 8vo; 5. Alonzo, 1773, 8vo; 6. Alfred, 1778, 8vo. Home's Dramatic Works were pub. in 1760, 12mo, and at Edin., 1798, 2 vols. 12mo. These plays cannot compare with Douglas.

"Home's other tragedies are all very indifferent,—most of them quite bad. Mr. Mackenzie should not have disturbed their slumbers."—John Wilson: *Noctes Ambrosianæ, April,* 1822.

> "It may, perhaps, seem strange that the author, in his preceding tragedy of Agis, and in his subsequent dramatic efforts, so far from attaining similar excellence, never even approached to the success of Douglas; yet good reasons can be assigned for his failure, without imputing it, during his best years at least, to a decay of genius."—Sir Walter Scott: *Life and Works of John Home, Lon. Quar. Rev., June,* 1827; *and in Scott's Prose Works, q.v.*

This article is a review of the Works of John Home, Esq., now first collected, to which is prefixed an account of his Life and Writings, by Henry Mackenzie, Edin., 1822, 3 vols. 8vo. To this work we refer the reader for further particulars connected with the biography and literary labours of our author. See also Noctes Ambrosianæ, April, 1822.

Home also pub. the History of the Rebellion in 1745, 4to, 1802, which we shall notice hereafter. The merits of Douglas, notwithstanding the assertion of Dr. Johnson "that there were not ten good lines in the whole play," have been repeatedly acknowledged by the most competent critics. That this laudation has been sometimes carried to a ridiculous excess can hardly be questioned; as, for instance, in the eulogy of David Hume, the historian, who, in his Four Dissertations addressed to Home, compliments him as the possessor of

> "The true theatric genius of Shakspeare and Otway; refined from the unhappy barbarism of the one and licentiousness of the other."

Here doubtless the Scotsman speaks as well as the critic, and patriotic enthusiasm must not surprise us when warmed with a theme so congenial and so flattering:

> "The genius of Home was national; and so, too, was the subject of his justly famous Tragedy of Douglas. He had studied the old Ballads; their simplicities were sweet to him as wall-flowers on ruins. On the story of Gill Morice, who was an Earl's son, he founded the Tragedy which surely no Scottish eyes ever witnessed without tears."—John Wilson: *Recreations of Christopher North: An Hour's Talk about Poetry.*
>
> "I think nobody can bestow too much praise on Douglas. There has been no English tragedy worthy of the name since it appeared."—*Ibid.: Noctes Ambrosianæ, April,* 1822.

Whilst this perhaps appears somewhat extravagant, yet one of the best parts of this play is commended by two eminent modern critics in terms quite as eulogistic:

> "We agree with Mr. Mackenzie, that the chief scene between Lady Randolph and Old Norval, in which the preservation and existence of Douglas is discovered, has no equal in modern, and scarcely a superior in the ancient, drama. It is certainly one of the most effective which the English stage has to boast; and we learn with pleasure, but without surprise, that, though many other parts of the play were altered before its representation, we have this master-piece exactly as it was thrown off in the original sketch. 'Thus it is,' says the accomplished editor, 'that the fervid creation of genius and fancy strikes out what is so excellent as well as vivid as not to admit of amendment, and which, indeed, correction would spoil instead of improving.' This is the true inspiration of the poet, which gives to criticism, instead of borrowing from it, its model and rule, and which, it is possible, in some diffident authors, the terrors of critics may have weakened or extinguished.
>
> "The memory of Mr. Home, as an author, depends, in England, almost entirely upon the tragedy of Douglas, which not only retains the most indisputable possession of the stage, but produces a stronger effect on the feelings of the audience, when the parts of Douglas and Lady Randolph are well filled, than almost any tragedy since the days of Otway. . . . The language of the piece is beautiful. 'Mrs. Siddons told me,' says the editor, [Mr. Mackenzie,] 'that she never found any study' (which, in the technical language of the stage, means the getting verses by heart) 'so easy as that of Douglas, which is one of the best criterions of excellence in the dramatic style.'"—Sir Walter Scott: *Life and Works of John Home, ubi supra.*

Home's History of the Rebellion in 1745—to which we promised to return—gave great dissatisfaction, not only as regarded its literary character, but in its deficiency in historical accuracy:

> "Since Mr. Home did assume the pen on the subject of the Forty-five, no consideration whatever ought to have made him depart from the truth, or shrink from exposing the cruelties practised, as Mr. Mackenzie delicately expresses it, by some subordinate officers, or from execrating the impolitic and ungenerous use of the victory of Culloden in which the Duke of Cumberland was *somewhat* implicated. Mr. Home ought either never to have written his history, or to have written it without clogging himself with the dedication to the sovereign. . . . The disappointed public of Scotland, to which the history should have been most interesting, was clamorous in its disapprobation. They complained of suppressed information and servile corrections. . . . The history is, nevertheless, so far as it goes, a fair and candid one for the writer, though, by the manner in which he had fettered himself, he was debarred from speaking the whole truth, yet was incapable of speaking any thing but the truth."—Sir Walter Scott: *ubi supra.*
>
> "Any account of that brilliant episode in our history must needs be full of interest, and Home, being concerned so far himself, has preserved a number of picturesque enough anecdotes; but, on the whole, the book wants vigour, and it is full of quizzibles. What can be more absurd than his giving us more pages about the escape of two or three Whig students of Divinity from the Castle of Doune than he spends upon all the wild wanderings of the unfortunate Chevalier?"—John Wilson: *Noctes Ambrosianæ, April,* 1822.

Yet Home's History must by no means be neglected by the historical student:

> "The work of Home was not entirely such as we might have expected from one who was not only an actor in the scene, but the author of a tragedy like Douglas, elegant enough to have pleased on the French stage, and yet affecting enough to succeed on ours. The History of the Rebellion was a work which had been meditated so long, that it was delivered to the world too late,—when the writer was no longer what he once was. But I recommend it to your perusal, because it has all the marks of authenticity,—possesses, I think, more merit than is generally supposed,—treats of a very remarkable event in our history,—and is, after all, entertaining, and not long."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.*

In addition to authorities above cited, see Biog. Dramat.; Boswell's Life of Johnson; Stewart's Life of Robertson.

Home, John. The Unfortunate Englishmen; or, A Narrative of John Cockburn, &c., Leith, 1817, 8vo.

Home, Robert. Surgical con. to Phil. Trans., 1758.

Home, Robert. Efficacy of Solvents, &c., Lon., 1783, 8vo.

Homer, Rev. Henry, 1752–1791, an eminent classical scholar, educated at and Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, pub. an Essay upon the Inclosure of Common Fields, Lon., 1766, 8vo; an Inquiry rel. to Public Roads, Oxf., 1767, 8vo; and edited several Latin authors, the best-known of which is the Entire Works of Horace, Lon., 1792, 2 vols. 4to,—the joint production of Mr. Homer and Dr. Combe; pub. at £6 6*s*. This beautiful work has been already noticed: see Combe, Charles, M.D.; Dibdin's Greek and Latin Classics; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Lon. Gent. Mag., vols. lxxvi., lxxx.; Brit. Critic, vol. iii.; Dr. Parr's Remarks on the Statement of Dr. Charles Combe, 1795, 8vo.

The text of Combe and Homes's ed. of Horace is formed on the basis of Gesner's ed., and the work is enriched by a collation of the *editio princeps* in the Royal Library, and seven Harleian MSS. The notes are taken principally from Cruquius, Lambinus, Torrentius, Sanadon, Bentley, Cunningham, Baxter, Gesner, Klotzius, Janus, Waddelus, Wakefield, &c. As regards the *physique* of the work, it is to be commended for the brightness of the paper, the amplitude of the margin, and the beauty of the type.

Homer, Rev. Philip Brucebrige. Anthologia; or, A Collection of Flowers, in blank verse, Lon., 1789, 4to.

Homer, Wm., perhaps fictitious. Old Englishman's Letters for the Poor of Old England, Lon., 1758, 8vo.

Homes, or Holmes, Nathaniel, D.D., a Fifth-Monarchy divine, ejected from the living of St. Mary Staining, London, for Non-conformity, 1662, d. 1679, pub. a number of theological works, of which the best-known is The Resurrection Revealed, Lon., 1654, fol. This bears the imprimatur of Joseph Caryl, and a commendatory Preface by Peter Sterry. In 1661, fol., Holmes pub. Ten Excercitations in Vindication of the Resurrection Revealed. A new ed. of these vols., compressed into one, with the repetitious and extraneous matter omitted, edited by the Rev. J. W. Brooks, was pub. in 1833, 8vo. Thomas Hall pub. a Confutation of the Millenarian Opinion, in reply to Dr. Holmes, in 1657, 12mo. Sixteen of Holmes's theolog. treatises were pub. in a fol. vol. in 1652, and the same, with a new title, in 1669. See Athen. Oxon. for an account of this author and his works. Holmes's work on the Resurrection is by no means to be neglected by the Biblical student. We have seen that he advocates the doctrine of an earthly millennium.

> "This is far from being a contemptible book, though the author ranked among the visionaries of his time. . . . The learning of the author was evidently extensive, and his knowledge of the Scriptures, particularly of the prophecies, very considerable. A great deal of discussion respecting the meaning of many difficult passages occurs in the book, which will sometimes, perhaps, amuse, but may very often instruct, the reader. He is far from being so carnal in his views as his leading sentiment would prepare us to expect."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*
>
> "The manner of handling this subject in this book appears to be with piety, judgment, and variety: it is, in one, a well-grown orchard and a nursery of truths."—Peter Sterry.
>
> "I conceive that the church of God hath not hitherto seen this great point so clearly stated, so largely discussed, so strongly confirmed, not only by the testimony of ancient and modern writers of all sorts, but by the Holy Scriptures throughout, as is presented in this book."—Joseph Caryl: *Author of the Expos. on Job.*

Homes, Wm., 1663–1746, minister of Martha's Vineyard, Mass., a native of Ireland, pub. four serms., 1732, '47, &c. See Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.

Honan, M. B. 1. Court and Camp of Don Carlos; a Tour, Lon., p. 8vo.

> "Mr. Honan's able and well-informed work."—*Blackw. Mag* xli. 576; *q.v.*

2. Personal Adventures of our Own Correspondent in Italy, 1852, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Hone, Rev. J. F. Comments on the Epistles, Oxf., 1849, fp. 8vo.

Hone, Richard, Archdeacon and Hon. Canon of Worcester, and vicar of Hales-Owen, Shropshire. Lives of Eminent Christians, Lon., 1834–43, 4 vols. fp. 8vo.

Hone, William, d. 1842, aged 63, a native of Bath, for many years a publisher and bookseller in London, and latterly an Independent minister at Weigh-house Chapel, Eastcheap, pub. some profane parodies, The Apocryphal New Testament, and a number of other works, of which the Every-Day Book, 1826, The Table-Book, 1827–28, and The Year-Book, 1829, are the best known. His Apocryphal New Testament (for an account of which, see Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures, and the Lon. Quar. Rev., vols. xxv. and xxx.) was pub. in 1820, 8vo; 2d ed., 1821, 8vo; his Ancient Mysteries, in 1823, 8vo; and his own account of his Early Life and Conversion, in 1841, 8vo. Of his political pieces, which were numerous, the satire entitled The Political House that Jack Built was the most popular, and went through no less than fifty edits. He also edited an edit. of Strutt's Sports and Pastimes. See an account of his life and literary labours in Lon. Gent. Mag., January, 1843. The Every-Day Book, The Table-Book, and The Year-Book, of which there have been several edits.,—the last in 1857, 4 vols. 8vo, 730 wood-cuts,—cannot be too highly commended. Sir Walter Scott, Lamb,—who contributed some of the contents,—Southey, and John Wilson, Horace Smith and others, all unite in their praise:

"Reader, did you ever see Hone's Every-Day Book? You cannot do better than buy it directly. . . . You will meet with . . . spirit-stirring descriptions of old customs, delightful wood-cuts of old buildings, as well as many a fine secret learned among the woods and fields, and whispered by the 'seasons' difference.' . . . He has deserved well of the naturalist, the antiquarian, and the poet, by his Every-Day and also by his Table-Book."—CHRISTOPHER NORTH: *Blackwood's Mag.*, xxvii. 259.

"By-the-by, I have bought Hone's Every-Day Book and his Table-Book, and am sorry I had not seen them before my colloquies were printed, that I might have given him a good word there. I have not seen any miscellaneous books that are so well worth having; brimful of curious matter, and with an abundance of the very best wood-cuts."—ROBERT SOUTHEY: *Letter to Henry Taylor: Southey's Life and Corresp.*

Mr. Southey remarks, on another occasion:

"I may take the opportunity of recommending the Every-Day Book and Table-Book to those who are interested in the preservation of our national and local customs: by these very curious publications their compiler has rendered good service in an important department of literature."

"These Every-Day and Table-Books will be a treasure a hundred years hence; but they have failed to make Hone's fortune. . . .

"I like you and your book, ingenious Hone,
In whose capacious, all-embracing leaves
The very marrow of tradition's shown,
And all that History—much that Fiction—weaves.

"By every sort of taste your work is graced;
Vast stores of modern anecdote we find,
With good old story quaintly interlaced:—
The theme as various as the reader's mind.

"Dan Phœbus loves your book: trust me, friend Hone;
The *title* only errs, he bids me say;
For, while such art, wit, reading, there are shown,
He swears, 'tis not a work of *every day*."

CHARLES LAMB.

Honeywood, St. John, 1765–1798, a native of Leicester, Mass., educated at Yale College, removed to Schenectady, New York, in 1785, and taught school there for two years. In 1787 he commenced the study of the law, in Albany, and, on being admitted to the bar, removed to Salem, in the same State, where he remained until his death. A vol. of his writings—chiefly political poems—was pub. in New York, in 1801, under the editorial supervision of the gentleman who married his widow. Specimens of his compositions, which are thought to possess some merit, will be found in Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America, and in Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

Honibalt, Thomas. Time Calendar, 1815, 4to.

Honyman, Andrew, Bishop of Orkney. 1. Survey of the Libel of Naphtali, Edin., 1668, 2 Pts. 4to. 2. Bourignonism Displayed, Aberd., 1710, 8vo. Anon.

Honywood, Sir Robert, Knt. Trans. of Nauni's Hist. of the Affairs of Europe, Lon., 1673, fol.

Hood, Viscountess. Sketches of Scripture Female Character, Oxf., 1854, fp. 8vo.

Hood, Catherine. Poems, Lon., 1801, 12mo.

Hood, Charles. Practical Treatise on Warming, Ventilation, &c., Lon., 1837, 8vo; 2d ed., 1844, 8vo; 3d ed., 1855, 8vo.

Hood, Edwin Paxton, has pub. a number of works within the last few years, of which the last—just issued—is entitled William Wordsworth; a Biography, Lon., 1856. See Lon. Athenæum, Aug. 30, 1856, p. 1085.

Hood, George. Hist. of Music in New England, Bost., 1846, 18mo. A work of value, containing specimens of the writers noticed.

Hood, John, 1720–1783, a land-surveyor, a native of Moyle, county Donegal, Ireland, author of a Treatise on Land-Surveying, with Tables of Difference of Latitude and Departure, &c., Dubl., 1772; also inventor of a surveying instrument called Hood's Compass Theodolite, which is the basis of the instrument still in use in Europe and America. Before the announcement of the discovery of Hadley's Quadrant, he had formed a modern instrument on the principle of Hadley's, but delayed presenting it to the public until anticipated by the latter.

Hood, Nathaniel, Lt., R.A. 1. Elements of War, Lon., 1803, 12mo. 2. The New Military Finance, 1804, 12mo.

Hood, Peter, Surgeon. Observations on Diseases most fatal to Children, Lon., 1845, p. 8vo.

"We believe that all classes of the profession may refer to this work with nearly equal advantage."—*Lon. Medical Gazette.*

"This work is a purely practical one, and the whole of it is a valuable contribution to our knowledge."—*Edin. Medical Gazette.*

Hood, Robert. 1. Serm., 1781, 8vo. 2. 14 Serms., New Castle, 1782, 8vo; Lon., 1783, 8vo.

"Plain, sensible, pious, and practical."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Hood, Samuel. Analytic Physiology, Lon., 8vo.

Hood, Samuel, a grandson of John Hood, (*ante*,) and also a native of Moyle, county Donegal, Ireland, emigrated to Philadelphia in 1826, and became a member of the bar of that city. 1. A Practical Treatise on the Law of Decedents in Pennsylvania, Phila., 1847, 8vo, pp. 596.

"The work is prepared with great care and ability. No Pennsylvania lawyer should neglect to purchase it: it contains a mass of useful knowledge to be attained nowhere else."—JUDGE ELLIS LEWIS, *Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court of Penna.*

2. A Brief Account of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick; prepared for the Hibernian Society of Phila., 1844, 8vo. Mr. Hood has contributed a number of papers to the American Quarterly Review and other periodicals.

Hood, Thomas, pub. a number of works on the Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Geometry, Navigation, Arithmetic, and Mathemat. Instruments, Lon., 1590–98.

Hood, Thomas, 1798–1845, the famous humourist, has given so graphic a portrait of himself in his Literary Reminiscences, pub. in Hood's Own, that it would be a dangerous attempt to take the pencil out of his hands. Suffice it to say that he was born in London, and a son of the well-known publisher of the firm of Vernor & Hood, was early placed "upon lofty stool at lofty desk" in a merchant's counting-house, subsequently became an apprentice at the engraving business, and finally adopted the anxious life and depended upon the uncertain gains of a London man-of-letters at large. In 1821 he became sub-editor of the London Magazine, was subsequently a contributor to Punch, editor of the New Monthly Magazine, and for one year editor of The Gem.

1. Odes and Addresses to Great People, 12mo. Written in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. H. Reynolds. 2. Whims and Oddities, 12mo. New ed., 1854, 12mo. This was very popular. 3. National Tales, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"SHEPHERD: 'What for did ye no send me out to Altrive Hood's National Tales? Yon Whims and Oddities of his were maist ingenious and divertin'. Are the National Tales gude?' NORTH: 'Some of them are excellent, and few are without the impress of originality.'"—*Noctes Ambrosianæ, April*, 1827.

Dr. Mackenzie's comment on the above is:

"Hood's National Tales were such as many men with inferior ability might readily have written."—*Ed. Noctes Ambrosianæ, N. York*, 1855, ii. 363.

The public were of this mind, for certainly the Tales were never popular. Hood was not in his vein. 4. The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies; and other Poems, 1828, p. 8vo. The first-named of these is the longest of Hood's poems. 5. The Comic Annual, pub. 1830–42.

"For the thirteenth time the master-spirit of modern whim and drollery offereth his hand to the public; and never surely did Frolic proffer a merry greeting to his million friends better timed."—*Lon. Athenæum; Notice of the Comic Annnal for* 1842.

"Hood's Comic Annual contains more wit, more fun and humour, than any work that has been published for many a long day."—*Lon. Post.*

Some of the articles in the Comic Annuals were subsequently reproduced, and pub. with the additional new matter, as Hood's Own. 6. Hood's Own Complete, 1839, 8vc. New ed., 1846, 8vo. 7. Tylney Hall; a Novel, 1834, 3 vols. New eds. in 1840 and '49. Neither this novel, nor the incomplete tale entitled Our Family, added any thing to Hood's literary reputation. 8. Up the Rhine; 2d ed., 1840, cr. 8vo. This is a satire on the manners of English travellers. 9. Whimsicalities: a Periodical Gathering, 1844, fp. 8vo. This collection contains many articles originally pub. in the New Monthly Magazine.

"In this work are some of Mr. Hood's best efforts; things that will make the thoughtful wiser, and the unthinking merrier."

10. Hood's Comic Album, in Prose and Verse, 1844, 12mo. 11. The Dream of Eugene Aram. New ed., 1845, 12mo. This graphic poem—perhaps, next to the Song of the Shirt, the most popular of Hood's productions—originally appeared in the Gem for 1829. 12. Poems; 2d ed., 1846, fp. 8vo; 1851, 12mo; 5th ed., 1852, 12mo; 1854, 12mo. 13. Poems of Wit and Humour, 1847, 12mo; 3d ed., 1851, 12mo; 1854, 12mo. The Song of the Shirt, which has elicited countless imitations, and has, we trust, somewhat ameliorated the condition of a most deserving class of operatives, was the author's latest production of any importance, and originally appeared in Punch in 1844. In addition to the many literary labours just recorded, we must not forget to notice the monthly magazine established by our author, bearing his own name,—Hood's Comic Miscellany. About a year before his death, a pension of £100 per annum was granted by Government to his wife, and a subscription was raised shortly after his demise for the benefit of his widow and his two children. A collective ed. of Hood's Choice Works,—1. Prose and Verse; 2. Up the Rhine; 3. Whims and Oddities; 4. Poems; 5. Hood's Own; 6. Whimsicalities,—in 4 vols. 12mo, (also in 6 vols. 12mo,) was pub. in 1852, in New York, by Messrs. George P. Putnam & Co. In 1855, Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, published a volume of more than 500 pages, containing "all of Hood's poems contained in Moxon's collections of the author's sentimental and humorous verses, with several additions from other sources. It was the most complete collection that had been made at the time of its appearance."

This collection was edited by Epes Sargent; and in 1856 the same gentleman edited, for the same house, the Humorous Poems of Thomas Hood; including Love and Lunacy, Ballads, Tales and Legends, Odes and Addresses to Great People, and Miscellaneous Poems, now first collected. This vol., of about the same size as the first, contains, besides other matter, many of Hood's contributions to the London Magazine and the New Monthly Magazine during his editorial connexion with these periodicals. An edit. of Hood's Poetical Works has also been pub. by Messrs. Little, Brown, and Co., of Boston, in 2 vols. 18mo, and several of his separate publications have been reprinted in America. On the same day that this article was prepared for the printer, (in Oct. 1856,) Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. pub. two more vols. of The Poetical Works of Thomas Hood, making in all 4 vols. of their edit. We append their advertisement:

"This is the largest collection of Hood's Poems yet offered to the public, either in England or America."

We have but small space for quotations of opinions in addition to those already cited respecting the merits of this popular author; but those who desire to read more about the serio-comic Hood shall not be disappointed. Consult, then, Hood's Literary Reminiscences; Biography prefixed to Epes Sargent's Poetical Works of Hood, Bost., 1855, 12mo; Biography, in Lon. Gent. Mag., July, 1845; Gilfillan's Second Gallery of Literary Portraits; Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years; Moir's Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century; Whipple's Essays and Reviews, and his Lectures; Edin. Rev., lxxxiii. 375; Westminster Rev., xxxi. 119; Lon. Month. Rev., cxii. 431; cxiv. 253; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xix. 285; Blackw. Mag., xxi. 45, 487; xxiv. 676; xxvii. 633; xli. 172; Dubl. Univ. Mag., xxvii. 563; Lon. Athenæum; Lon. Literary Gazette; Amer. Whig Rev., by F. W. Shelton, iii. 481; Knickerbocker, by F. W. Shelton, xxxvi. 131; Knickerbocker, xxx. 349; N. York Eclec. Mag., viii. 289; x. 496; Boston Living Age, i. 198; ii. 472; v. 310; vi. 46, 116; xii. 540; Phila. Museum, x. 298.

"His Dream of Eugene Aram places him high among the bards who deal in dark and fearful things and intimate rather than express deeds which men shudder to hear named. Some other of his poems have much tenderness, and a sense of nature, animate and inanimate."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM: *ubi supra.*

"Hood's verse, whether serious or comic,—whether serene like a cloudless autumn evening, or sparkling with puns like a frosty January midnight with stars,—was ever pregnant with materials for thought. . . . Like every author distinguished for true comic humour, there was a deep vein of melancholy pathos running through his mirth; and even when his sun shone brightly, its light seemed often reflected as if only over the rim of a cloud. Well may we say, in the words of Tennyson, 'Would he could have stayed with us!' for never could it be more truly recorded of any one—in the words of Hamlet characterizing Yorick—that 'he was a fellow of infinite jest, of most excellent fancy.'"—D. M. MOIR: *ubi supra.*

Hood, Thomas Sutton. A Treatise on Gypsum as a manure, &c., 1805, (or 1808,) 8vo.

Hood, W. Charles, M.D., Resident Physician at Bethlehem Hospital, London. Suggestions for the Future Provision of Criminal Lunatics, Lon., 1854, 8vo.

"Dr. Hood has written an interesting book upon a very important subject. The statistical details which it presents are drawn up with great care and industry."—*Lon. Med. Times and Gazette.*

Hoofnail, John. Practical Improvements touching Colours, Lon., 1738, 8vo.

Hook, Major. His Defence against Capt. Campbell's Action, 1793, Lon., 1793, 8vo.

Hook, Andrew, M.D. Prac. of Physic, Lon., 1734, 8vo.

Hook, James, 1746–1827, a native of Norwich, organist at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the father of Dr. James Hook and Theodore Edward Hook, was the author of more than 140 musical productions, operas, dramatic pieces, &c., and upwards of 2000 songs.

Hook, Mrs. James, formerly **Miss Madden,** wife of the preceding, was the author of The Double Disguise, a Musical Entertainment, Lon., 1784, 8vo.

Hook, James, LL.D., 1771–1828, eldest son of the two preceding, and brother to Theodore Edward Hook, was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford; became Archdeacon of Huntingdon in 1814, Dean of Worcester in 1825, and held some other preferments. 1. Jack of Newbury; an Opera, 1795. 2. Diamond Cut Diamond; a Musical Entertainment, 1797. Neither of these were printed. 3. Anguis in Herba; a true Sketch of the Ch. of Eng. and her Clergy, Lon., 1802, 8vo. See Lon. Gent. Mag., 72, ii. 636–642. 4. Serm., &c., 1812, 8vo. 5. A Charge, 1816, 4to. 6. Serm., 1818. See Lon. Gent. Mag., 79, ii. 234. 7. Pen Owen; a Novel, Edin., 1822. 8. Percy Mallory; a Novel, 1823. These novels, pub. anonymously, are not without merit. A biographical sketch of Dr. Hook will be found in Lon. Gent. Mag., April, 1828.

Hook, Sarah Ann. 1. The Widowed Bride, or Celina; a Novel, 1802, 3 vols. 12mo. 2. Secret Machinations; a Novel, 1804, 4 vols. 12mo.

Hook, Theodore Edward, 1788–1841, a native of London, was the son of James Hook, the musical composer, and a brother of Dr. James Hook, Dean of Worcester, both of whom have already come under our notice. Theodore was sent to Harrow to be educated, and had there for his school-fellows Sir Robert Peel and Lord Byron, with whom, however, he does not seem at that time to have formed any acquaintance. He had already commenced authorship; for before his admission to Harrow, and whilst at school in Cambridgeshire, (being then thirteen years of age,) he wrote a piece for the stage. The early evidence of talent was accompanied by indications of an extraordinary genius for music and great facility in the composition of ballads; and his father, whose profession enabled him to make a profitable use of his son's varied accomplishments, was early persuaded to let him remain at home as a junior partner in his business. In 1805, Theodore made his *début* as a dramatic author in the Comic Opera of The Soldier's Return, and his success was complete. This triumph was succeeded by one still more decided, if possible, in the next year, when Liston and Mathews both figured, to the unbounded delight of the public, in the boy-author's musical farce of Catch Him who Can. Young Theodore, now the favourite of the town and the darling of the Green Room, was in that dangerous position which had been foreseen by his brother, the worthy clergyman, who a short time previously had almost by force carried him to Oxford, had him entered as a student, and in vain looked for his arrival when the period had arrived for the commencement of his collegiate course. For a graphic account of this portion of Hook's life, and his subsequent experience, we must refer the reader to his autobiographical novel of Gilbert Gurney; the Rev. Mr. Barham's Life and Remains of Theodore Hook, 1849, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 5th ed., 1853, fp. 8vo; to J. G. Lockhart's article—"Theodore Hook"—in Lon. Quar. Rev., lxxii. 53–108, reprinted separately in Murray's Reading for the Rail, 3d ed., 1852, fp. 8vo; and to the authorities cited below. And now we behold Theodore fairly launched upon the great sea of London life in the various capacities of author, musician, singer, man of fashion, and inexhaustible inventor of practical jokes. Of the last, it may be sufficient to glance at that of the extempore surveyors, and the famous Berners-Street Hoax in 1809. But it was as an improvisatore that Hook shone in all his glory, and without fear of a rival. Mrs. Mathews has so graphically described his marvellous powers in this line, that we cannot do better than transcribe her account of a remarkable scene which took place on the occasion of a dinner given by the Drury Lane Company to their proprietor, the brilliant but improvident Sheridan:

> "In the course of it many persons sung, and Mr. Hook, being in turn solicited, displayed, to the delight and surprise of all present, his wondrous talent in extemporaneous singing. The company was numerous, and generally strangers to Mr. Hook; but, without a moment's premeditation, he composed a verse upon every person in the room, full of the most pointed wit, and with the truest rhymes, unhesitatingly gathering into his subject, as he rapidly proceeded, in addition to what had passed during the dinner, every trivial incident of the moment. Every action was turned to account; every circumstance—the look, the gesture, or any other incidental effects—served as occasion for more wit; and even the singer's ignorance of the names and condition of many of the party seemed to give greater facility to his brilliant hits than even acquaintance with them might have furnished. Mr. Sheridan was astonished at his extraordinary faculty, and declared that he could not have imagined such power possible, had he not witnessed it. No description, he said, could have convinced him of so peculiar an instance of genius; and he protested he should not have believed it to be an unstudied effort, had he not seen proof that no anticipation could have been formed of what might arise to furnish matter and opportunities for the exercise of this rare talent."—*Life of Charles Mathews.*

It is probable that it is to this occurrence that the author of the biography of Hook, in the Gentleman's Magazine, alludes, when he tells us

> "We remember once to have heard Mr. Hook sing a song upon a company of sixty persons, each verse containing an epigram. Sheridan was present, and expressed his opinion that it was one of the most extraordinary exertions of human intellect that he had ever witnessed."

Such brilliant powers of entertainment were quite as well calculated to win the substantial favour of "the first gentleman of his age" as more solid recommendations would have been; and we need not therefore be surprised that, through the patronage of the Regent, the sparkling wit and irresistible punster was in 1812 appointed to the dignified office of Accomptant-General and Treasurer to the Colony of the Mauritius, worth some £2000 per annum. Hook seems to have passed his time for five years very pleasantly in his new home, "drinking his wine and munching his fruit" during the day, and passing every evening at the balls, in which the gay society of the place indulged to their hearts' content. But a melancholy page in his history was now close at hand. In 1818 his accounts were examined, and a defalcation discovered of (as was first alleged) about £20,000, but which was subsequently (in 1823) reported by the Audit Board to be £12,000. The unhappy treasurer was suddenly dragged from supper-table to prison, and shortly afterwards sent home—on account of "something wrong in the *chest*," he told an inquiring friend, ignorant of the true state of affairs—to London, under charge of a military guard. We have no time nor space to linger over the details of this unpleasant episode in Hook's life; but we suppose it to be now generally agreed that his only culpability—a serious one, to-be-sure—in this unfortunate affair was his lack of attention to his official duties. If, as we are assured, "during the five years that he remained on the island, Hook never visited his office, for the purpose of business, five times," we can readily believe that his subordinates paid more regard to the large *cash receipts* of the office; and the suicide of one of them—who, it is true, had first called attention to the deficiency in the fund—is calculated to relieve the character of the Ex-Treasurer from the serious charge of peculation. Hook reached home, after a tedious and uncomfortable passage of nearly nine months, in January, 1819, and immediately commenced that diligent use of his pen which enabled him to produce more new volumes than there remained years in the balance of his life. Indeed, from 1824 to 1841, the year of his death, a period of about seventeen years,—for about two of which he was imprisoned under Government arrest,—he wrote 38 vols., besides editing the John Bull, a weekly newspaper, and (for part of the time) The New Monthly Magazine. Of the John Bull, commenced Dec. 16, 1820, he was one of the principal founders; and his share in the stock in the palmy days of the paper brought him in no less than £2000 per annum, in addition to a liberal salary. His income for a number of years was probably not less than £3000 per annum. But his improvidence led him into continual embarrassments, which made him the prey of the most harassing anxieties. As the conductor of the John Bull, he distinguished himself by bitter invectives against Queen Caroline and her supporters, and by an enthusiastic advocacy of High-Tory principles. was also a contributor, in early life, to the Satirist Magazine, and subsequently to Bentley's Miscellany; and, in addition to the many works which he actually produced, promised many more, and prepared materials for A History of the House of Hanover, which was also left unfinished. Shortly after his return from the Mauritius, he attempted to establish a minor magazine, called The Arcadian; but it only survived for a short time. He was the author of one article in the Quarterly Review,—that on Prince Puckler-Muskau's English Tour, in vol. xlvi.,—and probably contributed to other journals not here named. Hook was a mere butterfly of fashion, without high moral principle, and apparently without any appreciation of the duty devolving upon all to labour for the welfare and improvement of the race, and to cultivate the mind and discipline the heart for a higher sphere than that to be found in the frivolities of the ball-room or the enchantments of the stage. Hook was never married. He left six children, who, with their mother, were aided by a subscription of £3000 after their father's death. Of his remarkable literary industry for a period of almost forty years, the following list of his works affords the best illustration.

1. The Soldier's Return; a Comic Opera, 1805, 8vo. 2. Catch Him who Can; Musical Farce, 1806. 3. The Invisible Girl; Petite Piece, 1806. 4. Tekeli; Melo-Drama, 1806. 5. The Fortress; Melo-Drama, 1807. 6. Music-Mad; Dram. Sketch. 7. Siege of St. Quintin; Drama, 1807. 8. Killing no Murder; Farce, 1809. 9. Safe and Sound; Opera, 1809. 10. The Man of Sorrow, 1809, 3 vols. This, his first novel, was a failure. See Lon. Month. Rev., lix. 320–321. 11. Ass-ass-ination; Serio-comic Entertainment, 1810. Not printed. 12. The Will, or The Widow; Dram. Trifle, 1810. Not printed. 13. Trial by Jury; Farce, 1811. 14. Darkness Visible; Farce, 1811. 15. Pigeons and Crows; Com., 1819. 16. Exchange no Robbery; Com., 1820. 17. Tentamen; or, an Essay towards the History of Whittington and his Cat, by Dr. Vicesimus Blenkinsop, 1820. This was a satire on Queen Caroline and Alderman Wood. 18. Peter and Paul; Drama, 1821. 19. Sayings and Doings. First Series, 1824, 3 vols. 20. Second Series, 1825, 3 vols. 21. Third Series, 1828, 3 vols. These 9 vols., originally pub. at £4 14*s*. 6*d*., have been reprinted in three vols. for 10*s*. 6*d*. See Blackw. Mag., xv. 334; xvii. 224. Hook's biographer in the Gent. Mag. says that Colburn agreed to pay £600 for the First Series, and voluntarily added 350 more, making £950 in all. But Mr. Lockhart says (in Lon. Quar. Rev., lxxii. 88) that Hook's diary represents his profits on the First Series at £2000. For the Second Series and Third Series Hook received from Colburn £1000 each. 22. Reminiscences of Michael Kelly, 1826, 2 vols. This was compiled by Hook from Kelly's "rough illiterate materials." It was reviewed by Sir Walter Scott in the Lon. Quar. Rev., xxxiv. 242–248. 23. Maxwell, 1830, 3 vols.; considered the best of Hook's novels. 24. The Life of Sir David Baird, 1832, 2 vols. This biography greatly pleased Lady Baird, who presented the author with a magnificent diamond snuff-box, presented by the Pacha of Egypt to Sir David. 25. The Parson's Daughter, 1833, 3 vols. 26. Jack Brag, 1837, 3 vols. 27. Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 1839, 3 vols. This work paid Hook about £600. 30. Love and Pride, 1833, 3 vols. 31. Gilbert Gurney, 1835. This autobiography—it almost deserves the name—was originally contributed—as was the sequel, which follows—to the New Monthly Magazine. 32. Gurney Married, 1839. This, and the preceding, (*q. v.*,) were collected into 3 vols. 33. Pascal Bruno; a Sicilian Story, 1837, 1 vol. 34. Cousin Geoffrey, the Old Bachelor, 1840, 3 vols. 35. Fathers and Sons, 1841, 3 vols. Originally contributed to the New Monthly Mag. 36. Precept and Practice, 1840, 3 vols. Originally contributed to the New Monthly Mag. 37. Adventures of an Actor; or, The French Stage and French People, from the Journal of M. Fleury; 2d ed., 1842, 2 vols: Edited by Hook. 38. Peregrine Bunce, 1842, 3 vols. Posthumous, and, as Mr. Lockhart insists, (Quar. Rev., lxxii. 53, 88,) not all written by Hook. Several of his novels have been repub. from time to time, and a new ed. of Maxwell—esteemed the best of all—has been issued within the last two weeks, (September, 1856.) For further information respecting Hook and his writings, we refer the reader, in addition to the authorities cited above, to Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years; Moir's Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century; Madden's Literary Life and Corresp. of the Countess of Blessington; Bentley's Miscellany, Sept.

1841; Lon. Gent. Mag., Oct. 1841; Westminster Rev., xv. 155; xxviii. 169; Irish Quar. Rev., Sept. 1853; Dubl. Univ. Mag., xxxiii. 81; Blackw. Mag., xii. 708; xiv. 237; xv. 90, 92; xvii. 225; xxiii. 400; xxvi. 561; xxx. 532; xxxviii. 298; xli. 731. Fraser's Mag., ix. 436; xxiv. 518; Lon. Literary Gazette; Lon. Athenæum; N. York Eclec. Mag., xvi. 399.

"It would not be easy to find another artist with ability equal to Hook's for discussing the good and evil, the passions and affectations, the fits of generosity and settled systems of saving, the self-sufficiency and the deplorable weakness, the light and darkness, the virtue and the vice, of this prodigious Babel. The stories which he tells might be invented with little outlay of fancy, for the best of them are far from being consistent; but the characters which live and breathe in them would make the narratives pleasing though they were as crooked as the walls of Troy."—Allan Cunningham: *ubi supra.*

"Doubtless, his wit and humour were apt to degenerate into buffoonery, his pathos into sentimentality, and his nature into conventionalism; but his knowledge of city life, in its manners, habits, and language, seemed intuitive, and has been surpassed only by Fielding and Dickens. Many and multifarious, however, as are his volumes, he has left behind him no great creation,—nothing that can be pointed to as a triumphant index of the extraordinary powers which he undoubtedly possessed."—D. M. Moir: *ubi supra.*

"Tickler.—'Confound haste and hurry! What else can account for Theodore Hook's position? Who that has read his Sayings and Doings, and, above all, his Maxwell, can doubt that, had he given himself time for consideration and correction, we should have been hailing him ere now, *nem. con.*, as another Smollett, if not another Le Sage? . . . .'

"North.—'I agree with you: and I sincerely hope this novel-improvisatore will pause ere it is too late, and attempt something really worthy of his imagination. But, as it is, such is the richness of the *vis comica* showered over these careless extravaganzas, that, unless he himself throws them into the shade by subsequent performances, I venture to say they have a better chance of being remembered a hundred years hence than any contemporary productions of their class—except only those of the two great lights of Scotland and Ireland—Jam dudum ad scripta Camoenis.'"—John Wilson: *Noctes Ambrosianæ, Sept.* 1831.

"His name will be preserved. His political songs and *jeux-d'esprit*, when the hour comes for collecting them, will form a volume of sterling and lasting attraction; and after many clever romances of this age shall have sufficiently occupied public attention, and sunk, like hundreds of former generations, into utter oblivion, there are tales in his collection which will be read with, we venture to think, even a greater interest than they commanded in their novelty. . . . We have already expressed our opinion, however, that Theodore Hook's ability in conversation was above what he ever exemplified in his writings. We have seen him in company with very many of the most eminent men of his time; and we never, until he was near his end, carried home the impression with us that he had been surpassed."—J. G. Lockhart: *ubi supra.*

Hook, Walter Farquhar, D.D., Vicar of Leeds, Preb. of Lincoln, and Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, is a son of Dr. James Hook, Dean of Worcester, and a nephew of Theodore Edward Hook, both of whom have already come under our notice. Dr. Hook is noted for his untiring energy in the cause of church extension, and is the author of many theological publications, of which the Church Dictionary, (7th ed., 1854, 8vo,) Ecclesiastical Biography, (vols. i.–viii., 1845–52, 12mo,) Hear the Church, (28th ed., 1838, 8vo,) a Call to Union, (4th ed., 1839, 8vo,) and the Serms. on the Miracles, (1847–48, 2 vols. fp. 8vo,) on various subjects, (2d ed., 1844, fp. 8vo,) and those delivered before the Univ. of Oxford, (3d ed., 1847, 12mo,) are among the best-known. See Men of the Time, Lon., 1856; Church of Eng. Quar. Rev.; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xii. 502; Fraser's Mag., xix. 1.

Hooke, Colonel. The Secret Hist. of Col. Hooke's Negotiations in Scot. in favour of the Pretender, Lon., 1760, 8vo.

Hooke, A., a Professor. Religionis Naturalis et Revelatæ Principia, in Usum Acad. Juventutus, 1773, 3 vols. 8vo.

Hooke, Andrew. 1. Bristolliana; or, Memoirs of the City of Bristol, Lon., 1748, 8vo. 2. Dissert. on the Antiquity of Bristol, 8vo. 3. Essay on the National Debt and National Capital, 1750, 8vo.

"The author of this tract endeavours to trace and exhibit the increase of the national capital from 1600 upwards; but it is needless to say that there must always be more of conjecture than of certainty in such estimates."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

Hooke, Benjamin. Blow-Pipe; Nic. Jour., 1803.

Hooke, Christopher. Serm., &c., Lon., 1590, &c.

Hooke, John. Creed-Making, &c., Lon., 1729, 8vo.

Hooke, Nathaniel, d. 1763, a R. Catholic, of whose life few particulars are known, will always be remembered for his excellent Roman History, and as the friend of Alexander Pope, who brought the priest to his death-bed, to Bolingbroke's great disgust. 1. Trans. of the Life of Fenelon, 1723, 12mo. 2. Roman Hist., from the Building of Rome to the end of the Commonwealth, 4 vols. 4to: i. 1773; ii. 1745; iii. 1764; iv. 1771. Vols. i., ii., and iii. have been frequently reprinted in 4to; 1766, 9 vols. 8vo; 1806, 11 vols. 8vo; 1818, 11 vols. 8vo; 1830, 6 vols. 8vo. This work should be read as an introduction to Gibbon's History, which carries on the narrative.

"The Roman History of this judicious and masterly writer is a most valuable accession to the stock of historical learning. The execution is equal throughout. Mr. Hooke seems to have possessed in a very eminent degree the rare talent of separating the partisan from the historian, of which few writers are capable, and of comparing contradictory authorities with impartiality and penetration. He does not appear to have been a bigot to any principles or a slave to any authority."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

"This occupies the whole ground that Livy had chosen. He was a laborious and faithful compiler. The Jesuits Catron and Rouillé far exceeded him, for they compiled a Roman History in 21 vols. 4to, which is the most extensive Roman History extant."—Chancellor Kent.

"It is more thorough than Ferguson's history, and far more faithful than that of Echard. Goldsmith's Rome is only a pleasant abridgment of it, while Arnold's learned and valuable work closes with the Punic wars."—*Lawrence's Lives of the British Historians*, 1856.

3. Trans. of Ramsay's Travels of Cyrus, 1739, 4to. 4. An Account of the Conduct of the Dowager-Dutchess of Marlborough, from her first coming to Court to the year 1710, 1742, 8vo. For this work the duchess rewarded the author with £5000, but soon quarrelled with him, on account, as she alleged, of his efforts to convert her to the Church of Rome. Hooke also pub. some works on the Roman Senate, on which subject he had a controversy with Dr. Conyers Middleton. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Ruffhead's Life of Pope; Chesterfield's Memoirs; Boswell's Life of Johnson; Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors.

"Hooke was a virtuous man, as his history shows."—Dr. Johnson: *ubi supra.*

Hooke, Robert, M.D., 1635–1702, an eminent experimental philosopher, a native of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, and son of the rector of that place, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; elected in January, 1665, Curator of Experiments for the Royal Society for life; and in March of the same year succeeded Dr. Dacres as Professor of Geometry in Gresham College. Hooke was unquestionably one of the most ingenious philosophers whom the world has ever seen, and perhaps no one man ever made so many discoveries,—amounting, with the contrivances for illustrating them, to some hundreds. Among those which he claimed—for with respect to some the priority of discovery is a matter of dispute—are: 1656. Barometer or Weather-Glass; 1657. A scapement for maintaining the vibration of a pendulum; and subsequently the regulating or balance-spring for watches; 1658. The Double-barrelled air-pump and the conical pendulum; 1660. The engine for cutting clock and watch-wheels; the chief phenomena of capillary attraction; the freezing of water a fixed temperature; 1663. The method of supplying air to a diving-bell; the number of vibrations made by a musical chord; 1665. In this year his Micrographia was pub., in which will be found notices of many of his discoveries on respiration, the composition of the atmosphere, and the nature of light; 1666. A quadrant by reflection; 1667. The marine barometer, and the gauge for sounding unfathomable depths; 1674. Steam-engine on Newcomen's principle; 1679. That the air was the sole source of heat in burning, &c.; 1684. The application of the principle of the Telegraph. See Encyc. Brit. Life, by Waller; Biog. Brit.; Wood's Gresham Professors; Athen. Oxon.; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe Bouvier's Familiar Astronomy. In 1686, on the publication of Newton's Principia, Hooke (who had in 1671 attacked Newton's New Theory of Light and Colours) claimed the prior discovery of the principle of gravitation, or, rather, the application of that principle. But Newton's letters to Halley settle the matter in favour of the writer. Yet great credit is undoubtedly due to Hooke. To borrow the language of Professor Playfair, when commenting on "the length to which Galileo advanced in this direction, and the point at which he stopped,"

"Hooke did not stop short in the same unaccountable manner, but made a nearer approach to the truth than any one had yet done."—*Third Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.*

In the words of a learned lady of our day,

"The idea expressed by Kepler, of the ebb and flow of the ocean being caused by the attractive influence of the moon, received in 1666 and 1674 a fresh impulse and a more extended application through the sagacity of the ingenious Robert Hooke, a noted experimental philosopher, who distinguished himself by numerous discoveries in science."—*Hannah M. Bouvier's Familiar Astronomy, Phila.*, 1857, 346.

The following is a list of the works of this distinguished philosopher. 1. An Attempt to Explain the Phenomena of an Experiment of Robert Boyle, Lon., 1661, 8vo. 2.

Micrographia, Lon., 1665, '71, fol.; Abridgt., 1780, fol.; Micrographia Restituta, 1745, fol. 3. Animadversions on the first part of Hevelius his machina celestis, 1674, 4to. 4. Essays on Physical Subjects, 1674–82, 4to. 5. Attempt to prove the Motion of the Earth from Observations, 1674, 4to. 6. Descrip. of Helioscopes and other Instruments made by himself, 1676, 4to. 7. Lampas, 1677, 4to.

"Dr. Hooke, ... who had a particular predilection for hypothesis, sketched in his Micrographia a very beautiful theoretical explanation of combustion, and promised to develop his doctrine more fully in a subsequent book; a promise which he never fulfilled, though in his Lampas, published about twenty [twelve] years afterwards, he has given a very beautiful explanation of the way in which a candle burns."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, ed. 1854; iii. 580–581.

8. Letters and Collection of Letters concerning Comets, Microscopes, &c., 1677, 4to; 1678, fol. 9. Lects. de Potentia Restitutiva; or, Of Springs: explaining the Powers of Springs, 1678, 4to. 10. Philosophical Collections, Nos. 1–7, 1678, 4to. Pub. during a period in which the Phil. Trans. were discontinued. Hooke's Nos. are always considered a part of Phil. Trans. 11. Posthumous Works, with his Life, by Richard Waller, 1705, fol. 12. Philos. Observ. and Experiments, pub. by W. Derham, 1726, 8vo. 13. Papers on subjects of astronomy and natural philosophy, in Phil. Trans., 1665–86. And see Early Development of the Antiphlogistian Theory of Combustion, in Nic. Jour., 1800.

"He always expressed veneration for the Deity, as may be seen in a great many passages of his writings; and seldom received any remarkable benefit from God, without thankfully acknowledging the mercy; he never made any considerable discovery in nature, invented any useful contrivance, or found out any difficult problem, without setting down his acknowledgment to God, as many places in his diary testified. And he frequently studied the sacred writings in the originals."—*Life, by Waller: ubi supra.*

Hooke, William, d. 1677, aged 76, minister of New Haven, 1644, returned to England in 1656, and became chaplain to Oliver Cromwell. New England's Teares for Old England's Feares; a Fast Serm. at Taunton, July 23, 1640, Lon., 1641, 4to.

Hooker, Mrs. A Composition for Painting; Nic. Jour., 1808.

Hooker, Asahel, 1762–1813, a native of Bethlehem, Conn., and minister of Norwich, in the same State, a descendant of Thomas Hooker, (*ante*,) pub. five occasional serms., 1805, &c.

Hooker, Herman, D.D., b. 1804, at Poultney, Rutland county, Vermont, graduated at Middlebury College in 1825, studied divinity at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary in Princeton, and subsequently took orders in the Episcopal Church. Obliged by ill health to forbear the use of his voice in the pulpit, he has for many years been widely known as a bookseller in Philadelphia, where he now resides. 1. The Portion of the Soul, Phila., 1835, 32mo; Lon., 1836, 18mo.

"We recommend this interesting little volume for the hands of those who feel that 'void of heart which none but God can fill.' It is full of high and holy thoughts, given with much mind, calculated to lead the minds of others to the centre of rest."—*Christian Examiner, June*, 1836.

2. Popular Infidelity, Phila., 1835, 12mo. The later edits. bear the title of The Philosophy of Unbelief in Morals and Religion, &c. In the words of a critic,

"This book is characterized by a lucid and agreeable style, by profound and discriminating thought, and by great strength of moral and religious feeling."

3. Family Book of Devotion, 1836, 8vo. 4. The Uses of Adversity, and the Provisions of Consolation, 1846, 18mo.

"I can desire no higher satisfaction, and certainly there can be no truer honour, than to be the instrument of conveying comfort to the bereaved and desponding, and causing their grief to assume the aspect and direction of celestial love."—*Author's Preface.*

5. Thoughts and Maxims, 1847, sq. 16mo. 6. The Christian Life a Fight of Faith, 1848, 18mo. Dr. Hooker has also contributed a number of articles to the periodicals of the day.

"The style of Dr. Hooker abounds in spontaneous interest and unexpected graces. It seems to result immediately from his character, and to be an inseparable part of it. . . . We meet at times in Dr. Hooker's writings with phrases of the rarest felicity, and of great delicacy and expressiveness; in which we know not whether most to admire the vigour which has conceived so striking a thought, or the refinement of art which has fixed it in words so beautifully exact."—*Griswold's Prose Writers of America.*

And see N. York International Mag., v. 442–443.

Hooker, or Vowell, John, M.P., 1524?–1601, a native of Exeter, and member of Parliament for that city, the uncle of the "Judicious Hooker," has already come under our notice as the coadjutor of Raphael Holinshed in the compilation of his Chronicles. Hooker also wrote The Order and Vsage of Keeping of the Parlements in England, 1572? 4to; The Events of Comets, Lon., 1577, 8vo: Cat. of the Bishops of Excester, 1584; Offices, etc. of Everie Officer of Excester, 1584, 4to; and The Antique Descrip. and Account of Exeter, Exon., 1765, sm. 4to. See Prince's Worthies of Devon; Athen. Oxon.; Ware's Ireland, by Harris.

Hooker, John, d. 1777, aged 48, minister of Northampton, Mass., a native of Farmington, graduated at Yale College in 1751, was a descendant of Thomas Hooker, (*ante*.) He pub. a Serm. at the Ordination of T. Allen, Pittsfield, 1764; and a Funeral Serm. on John Hunt, of Boston, 1776.

Hooker, Joseph Dalton, M.D., R.N., the only surviving son of Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker, and an eminent botanical writer. 1. Flora Antarctica; or, Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of H.M. Ships Erebus and Terror, 1839–43, under Capt. Sir James Clark Ross, R.N., Lon., 1844–47, 2 vols. 4to, £7 10*s*.; col'd, £10 15*s*. The descriptions, notes, and illustrations of these vols. are entitled to all praise. Dr. Hooker was Assistant-Surgeon of the Erebus, and Botanist to the Expedition. 2. Cryptogamia Antarctica, (issued separately,) 1847, r. 4to, £2 17*s*.; col'd, £4 4*s*. 3. The Rhododendrons of Sikkim-Himalaya; edited by Sir W. J. Hooker, D.C.L., 1849–51, imp. fol., £3 11*s*.

"Of the species of Rhododendron which he has found in his adventurous journey, some are quite unrivalled in magnificence of appearance."—*Lon. Gardener's Chronicle.*

4. Flora of New Zealand, 1852–54, r. 4to, £8; col'd, £12 12*s*. Introduc. Essay, pub. separately, 4to, at 2*s*.

"The beautiful execution of the work renders it a library-book, even to those who are not interested about natural history."—*Lon. Gardener's Chronicle.*

5. Himalayan Journals, with Maps and Illustrations, 1854, 2 vols. 8vo, £1 16*s*.; 2d ed., 1855, 2 vols. 8vo, 18*s*. 6. Illustrations of Sikkim-Himalayan Plants, 1855, imp. 8vo, £5 5*s*. 7. Flora Tasmanica; Pt. 1, 1855, £1 11*s* 6*d*.

Hooker, Richard, 1553?–1600, was a native of Heavy-Tree, near Exeter. His good conduct and quickness in learning whilst at the grammar-school of Exeter made him a great favourite with his tutor, at whose instance young Richard's uncle presented his nephew to Bishop Jewel, and besought him, for

"Charity's sake, to look favourably upon a poor nephew of his, whom nature had fitted for a scholar, but the estate of his parents was so narrow that they were unable to give him the advantage of learning."

He therefore expressed the hope that the bishop would

"Become his patron, and prevent him from being a tradesman, for he was a boy of remarkable hopes."

The good bishop sent him to Oxford and placed him under charge of Dr. John Cole, President of Corpus Christi College, who appointed him a tutor and Bible-clerk of the college. He now enjoyed the advantage of the instructions of Dr. John Reynolds for four years. In 1577 he was chosen Fellow of his college. In 1579 he received the appointment of deputy-professor of Hebrew. In 1581 he was ordained; and, according to the college-statutes, he was immediately appointed to preach a sermon at St. Paul's Cross, London. He lodged at a dwelling appropriated to the preachers, which was called the Shunamite's house. Much indisposed by the fatigue of his journey to the city, he was so grateful for the kind attentions of Mrs. Churchman, who had charge of this "house of the prophets," that his complaisance got the better of his judgment. Walton tells the story so quaintly that, even at the risk of being charged with countenancing a slander against "provident" mothers, we must quote it:

"He thought himself bound in conscience to believe all that she said: so that the good man came to be persuaded by her, 'That he was a man of a tender constitution;' and 'that it was best for him to have a wife that might prove a nurse to him; such an one as might both prolong his life and make it more comfortable; and such an one she could and would provide for him if he thought fit to marry.' And he, not considering that the children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light, but, like a true Nathaniel, fearing no guile, because he meant none, did give her such a power as Eleazer was trusted with (you may read it in the book of Genesis) when he was sent to choose a wife for Isaac; for even so he trusted her to choose for him; promising upon a fair summons to return to London and accept of her choice. And he did so, in that or about the year following. Now, the wife provided for him was her daughter Joan, who brought him neither beauty nor portion: and for her conditions, they were too like that wife's which is by Solomon compared to a dripping house."

"Which A. Wood explains, by saying, that she was a silly, clownish woman, and withal a meer Xantippe."

What a proof of the kindness of heart of good Mrs. Churchman, to intrust the happiness of her daughter to the young divine! So anxious was she to promote his comfort and prolong what promised to be a valuable life, that she was willing to submit to the sacrifice, and deprive herself of the society of her dear Joan! But will it be believed that the magnanimity of this excellent woman has been questioned, and that she has even been blamed as a "managing mother," for thus converting Miss Joan Churchman into Mrs. Richard Hooker? So uncharitable is human nature! And, from some modern instances which occasionally occur of like censure of mothers whose disinterestedness is not appreciated, it would seem that detraction was not confined to the days of Mrs. Churchman. If his wife did not prove, as his mother-in-law promised she should, a "comfort" to him, we have evidence that he bore his troubles with laudable equanimity. Two of his former pupils, Mr. Edwin Sandys and Mr. George Cranmer, paid him a visit at his parsonage at Drayton-Beauchamp, in Buckinghamshire, of which he became Rector in 1584; and we are told that

> "They found him with a book in his hand, (it was the Odes of Horace,) he being then, like humble and innocent Abel, tending his small allotment of sheep in a common field; which he told these gentlemen he was forced to do then, for that his servant was gone home to dine and assist his wife to do some necessary household business. But when his servant returned and released him, his two pupils attended him unto his house, where their best entertainment was his quiet company, which was presently denied them; for Richard was called to rock the cradle: and the rest of their welcome was so like this, that they staid but till next morning, which was time enough to discover and pity their tutor's condition. . . . They were forced to leave him to the company of his wife Joan, and seek themselves a quieter lodging for the next night. But at their parting from him, Mr. Cranmer said, 'Good Tutor, I am sorry your lot is fallen in no better ground as to your parsonage; and more sorry your wife proves not a more comfortable companion, after you have wearied your thoughts in your restless studies.' To whom the good man replied, 'My dear George, if saints have usually a double share in the miseries of this life, I, that am none, ought not to repine at what my wise Creator hath appointed for me; but labour (as indeed I do daily) to submit to his will, and possess my soul in patience and peace.' "—*Walton's Life of Hooker.*

Here was a model husband indeed.

To this visit of his former pupils are we indebted for that immortal production, The Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity. Edwin Sandys urged his father, then Bishop of London, to find a more comfortable post for his quondam tutor. This led to his appointment, in 1585, after the death of "Father Alvy," of Master of the Temple for life, being then in his 33d or 34th year. Hooker was the morning lecturer, and Mr. Travers held forth in the afternoon. The latter gentleman followed the views of Cartwright, the Puritan, and inclined to the Presbyterian side in discipline. This contrariety of sentiment led to an amicable controversy between the lecturers, who seem to have entertained for each other all due respect. Thus, it was observed, "the forenoon sermon spoke Canterbury, and the afternoon Geneva." Archbishop Whitgift prohibited the lectures of Mr. Travers. Travers appealed to the queen, but in vain; he then published his memorial, which was answered by Hooker. This answer may be considered the germ of his great work, Of the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity. He commenced his work in the Temple; but, finding less distraction requisite, he solicited the archbishop to permit him to retire to some more quiet post. Accordingly, that prelate presented him, in 1591, to the rectory of Boscombe, in Wiltshire, and to the prebend of Nether-Haven in the Cathedral of Salisbury, of which he was also made sub-dean. Four books of his work were finished at Boscombe, and printed in 1593, fol.; again, 1594, fol. In 1595 Queen Elizabeth presented him to the rectory of Bishopsbourne, in Kent, where he lived the rest of his days. Whilst sailing between London and Gravesend, he caught a cold which carried him off at the early age of forty-seven. He died the death of the righteous, and to his triumphant soul "the doors of Heaven seemed to open so wide" that he was enabled to catch a view of that ineffable glory which surrounds the throne of "the High and Lofty One who inhabiteth Eternity." Happy are they who have the good report of the members of their own household and of their intimate associates; for they have the best opportunity of knowing our faults and detecting all of our infirmities. Our excellent author does not lack this weighty attestation:

> "My master, Hooker, was a good man and a good scholar."

So testifies his parish clerk.

The 5th Book of his Ecclesiastical Polity was published in 1597, fol.; 1632, fol.; the 7th in 1617, (according to Biog. Brit.,) and the 6th and 8th (the conclusion) in 1648, 4to. The eight books, with a few sermons and tracts, published separately in 1612–13, and a Life of Hooker, were pub. in Dr. Gauden's edition of his works, Lon., 1662, fol.; 2d ed., 1666, fol., with Life, by Walton. It is contended, indeed, that "all the eight books, with certain tractates and sermons, together with the author's life, were published in two vols. in fol., 1617." See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., i. 697; Biog. Brit. Other edits. of Hooker's Works, including the Ecclesiastical Polity: Lon., 1676, '82, 1705, '19, '23, fol.; Dubl., 1721, fol. The ed. of 1723 is esteemed the best of the fol. edits. Oxf., 1793, 1807, '20, each in 3 vols. 8vo. Edited by Rev. W. S. Dobson, Lon., 1825, 2 vols. 8vo. With an Introduc., Life of Thomas Cartwright, and many notes, [including extracts from the works answered by Hooker,] by B. Hanbury, an Independent Dissenter, 1830, 3 vols. 8vo. Arranged by Rev. John Keble, Oxf., 1836, 4 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1841, 3 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1845, 3 vols. 8vo. Without Keble's Notes, 1845, 2 vols. 8vo; 1850, 2 vols. 8vo. Keble's edit. is the best of all; but the theologian should possess both Keble's and Hanbury's edit., on the good old principle, *audi alteram partem.* Other edits., Lon., 1839, 2 vols. 8vo; 1845, 8vo. The Ecclesiastical Polity has been pub. separately,—sometimes with an Analysis, Digest, &c.; and we have Abridgments of and Selections from the Works of this great man, for those who do not wish to purchase the whole. For titles of his separate publications, discussions relative to the authenticity of the 6th, 7th, and 8th books, as published, and for further information respecting the author, see his Life by Walton, Gauden, &c.; Biog. Brit.; Prince's Worthies of Devon; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 380, 599–600; Keble's ed. of his Works; authorities subjoined.

In the Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity, Hooker presents an elaborate, dignified, and learned defence of the ministry, ritual, and ceremonies of the Church of England. Its polemical arguments have satisfied many; its literary merits have charmed all. Its fame having reached Rome, Cardinal Allen and Dr. Stapleton recommended it so strongly to Clement VIII., that he wished to have it translated into Latin, in which language Stapleton read to him the 1st book, declaring that

> "There is no learning that this man hath not searched into; nothing too hard for his understanding. This man indeed deserves the name of an author. His books will get reverence by age; for there is in them such seeds of eternity, that, if the rest be like this, they shall continue till the last fire shall devour all learning."

James I. remarked to Archbishop Whitgift:

> "I have received more satisfaction in reading a leaf or paragraph in Mr. Hooker, though it were but about the fashion of churches, or church music, or the like, but especially of the sacraments, than I have had in reading large treatises written but of one of those subjects by others, though very learned men."

> "Charles I. commended the five books then extant of the Polity to his dear children as an excellent means to satisfie private scruples, and settle the publique peace of the Church and Kingdom."

Our learned author seems to have a right by long use to the title of "The Judicious Hooker."

> "The adamantine and imperishable work of Hooker is his Ecclesiastical Polity. Bishop Lowth, in the preface to his English Grammar, has bestowed the highest praise upon the purity of Hooker's style. Bishop Warburton, in his book on the Alliance between the Church and State, often quotes him, and calls him 'the excellent, the admirable, the best good man of our order.' "—DR. PARR.

> "Of the illustrious Hooker—whose memory is embalmed in the beautiful biography of him by Isaac Walton—it is sufficient to say, that his Ecclesiastical Polity is, of all works of that description, one of the most masterly and convincing. Never was logic more successfully employed to combat error and establish truth; and the vein of common sense, as well as of spiritual comfort, which pervades the pages of that work, will render it, to the latest posterity, a popular as well as instructive performance."—DR. DIBDIN: *Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, '55, '56.

The following is no small eulogy:

> "Should the English constitution in Church and State be unhappily ruined by some convulsion of extraordinary times, this book alone probably contains materials sufficient for repairing and rebuilding the shattered fabric."

> "He was an able champion for the ecclesiastical hierarchy. His work displays immense learning, reflection, and eloquence, and is still referred to as a great authority upon the whole range of moral and political principles. . . . The Ecclesiastical Polity has furnished, for nearly 200 years, an invaluable defence of the clergy to studious men; but we want, says the Rev. E. Bickersteth, a popular work of the like sound, judicious, and evangelical character, for the establishment of the young, and laymen in general. . . . Keble's preface, like Walton's life, should precede every subsequent edition. Hooker is universally distinguished for long-drawn melody and mellifluence of language, and his works must find a place in every well-chosen clerical library. His eloquence has been deservedly praised; but the justice of the epithet 'Judicious,' which his admirers have attached to his name, is rather more questionable. Certainly there never was a more thorough-going advocate of things established than he has shown himself in the whole Fifth Book, forming more than a third part of the entire Ecclesiastical Polity."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*, 380, 599.

> "Hooker was not permitted to occupy the field of controversy alone. Bilson, Bancroft, Bridges, Cosins, and Dr. Adrian Saravia, a German beneficed in England, appeared on the same side. Bradshaw defended the cause of the Puritans against Bilson, Fenner

against Bridges. Morrice against Cosins, and Beza against Saravia, although the press was shut against them by law, and their books could only by published by stealth."—BOGUE.

"The Ecclesiastical Polity of Hooker, who was superior to the pedantry of the times, is worthy of the present age for its liberal and manly sentiment."—*Comparisons of the Lit. of the Present Age with that of the Reigns of Eliz. and Anne, by Rev. R. Polwhele.* See Goodhugh's Lib. Man., 165.

"His works manifest great vigour of thought, eloquence of expression, soundness of judgment, and decidedly evangelical sentiment: his Ecclesiastical Polity is one of the bulwarks of the Established Church of England."—BICKERSTETH: *Christian Student.*

"For a defence of the *Church of England* against the *Sectaries*, it will suffice *instar omnium*, to study Hooker's Ecclesiastical Politie, a work bearing all the marks of immortality, as destined to excite the admiration of men while good letters remain amongst them."—*Bishop Warburton's Directions to his Student.*

"The Ecclesiastical Polity is the principal work of this able and venerable man, and perhaps the best defence of the Church of England ever published. Those who dissent from his doctrine of church order may, nevertheless, read this remarkable production with great advantage, because of the dignity and force of the language in which it is written, the author's meekness in controversy, and the very just and impressive views of revealed truth which he has often introduced."—*Dr. E. Williams's Christian Preacher.*

"Amply as Hooker enriched his native tongue, he frequently presents the cumbrous gait and the rough aspect of a pioneer. Taylor surpasses him in all the charms of imagination; Hall, in the sweetness and colour of his thoughts; Barrow, in the illumination of his argument. But Hooker excelled them all in muscular vigour. . . . We turn to his works, as to some mighty bulwark against infidelity, impregnable to the assaults of successive generations."—WILLMOTT.

For other comparisons of Hooker to Taylor, Barrow, &c., see BARROW, ISAAC, D.D.; TAYLOR, JEREMY, D.D. Referring to Hooker's theological sentiments, Mr. Macaulay remarks:

"The school of divinity of which Hooker was the chief occupies a middle place between the school of Cranmer and the school of Laud; and Hooker has in modern times been claimed by the Arminians as an ally."—*History of England*, vol. i., 1849.

Dr. Drake remarks of Hooker's composition:

"Though the words, for the most part, are well chosen and pure, the arrangement of them into sentences is intricate and harsh, and formed almost exclusively on the idiom and construction of the Latin. Much strength and vigour are derived from this adoption, but perspicuity, sweetness, and ease, are too generally sacrificed. There is, notwithstanding these usual features of his composition, an occasional simplicity in his pages, both of style and sentiment, which truly charms."—*Essays Illustrative of the Tatler, &c.*, vol. i. 10.

Mr. Beloe complains that

"Neither Walton in his Life of Hooker, nor Bishop Gauden, nor many others that give an account of Hooker and his writings, make mention of the particular books or tracts which gave occasion to his writing the Ecclesiastical Polity."

Mr. Beloe proceeds to supply this omission in Anecdotes of Literature and Scarce Books, vol. i. p. 21.

Mr. Hallam's authority is, in all cases, one of the most weighty which can be adduced:

"The finest as well as the most philosophical writer of the Elizabethan period is Hooker. The first book of the Ecclesiastical Polity is at this day one of the master-pieces of English eloquence. His periods, indeed, are generally much too long and too intricate, but portions of them are often beautifully rhythmical; his language is rich in English idiom without vulgarity, and in words of a Latin source without pedantry; he is more uniformly solemn than the usage of later times permits, or even than writers of that time, such as Bacon, conversant with mankind as well as books, would have reckoned necessary; but the example of ancient orators and philosophers, upon themes so grave as those which he discusses, may justify the serious dignity from which he does not depart. Hooker is perhaps the first of such in England who adorned his prose with the images of poetry; but this he has done more judiciously and with more moderation than others of great name; and we must be bigots in Attic severity, before we can object to some of his grand figures of speech. We may praise him also for avoiding the superfluous luxury of quotations;—a rock on which the writers of the succeeding age were so frequently wrecked."—*Introduc. to Lit. of Europe;* ed. 1854, vol. ii. 198.

"The Ecclesiastical Polity of Hooker is a monument of real learning, in profane as well as theological antiquity."—*Ibid.*, vol. i. 518.

See also vol. i. 521, 522, 556; ii. 23–26, 48, 338, 505, 537; iii. 444, 445, 448. And see Hallam's Constit. Hist. of Eng., ed. 1854, i. 214, 216, 217, 218, 220–227. See also Disraeli's Amenities of Lit., and his Quarrels of Authors; Talfourd's Essays; Dugald Stewart's Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.; Sir Jas. Mackintosh's Works, 1854, i. 351; T. B. Macaulay's Essays, 1854, ii. 316.

After such a cloud of witnesses to the merits of this eminent writer, we trust that it is unnecessary for us to urge our readers—young and old—to devote at least a portion of their days and nights to the pages of Hooker. And, that they may be persuaded so to do, we shall gratify them with a few more eloquent lines of glowing eulogy from the same distinguished scholar who has opened the paths of learning to so many of the past and present generation, and who still remains—now on the verge of fourscore years—to see the abundant fruits of his labours, and receive the grateful benedictions of many whom he has guided to intellectual elevation and stimulated to the acquisition of mental riches of priceless worth. Of the author of the Ecclesiastical Polity, Mr. Hallam does not scruple to declare:

"He not only opened the mine, but explored the depths, of our native eloquence. So stately and graceful is the march of his periods, so various the fall of his musical cadences upon the ear, so rich in images, so condensed in sentences, so grave and noble his diction, so little is there of vulgarity in his racy idiom, of pedantry in his learned phrase, that I know not whether any later writer has more admirably displayed the capacities of our language, or produced passages more worthy of comparison with the splendid monuments of antiquity. If we compare the first book of the Ecclesiastical Polity with what bears perhaps most resemblance to it of any thing extant, the treatise of Cicero de Legibus, it will appear somewhat perhaps inferior, through the imperfection of our language,—which, with all its force and dignity, does not equal the Latin in either of those qualities,—and certainly more tedious and diffuse in some of its reasonings; but by no means less high-toned in sentiment or less bright in fancy, and far more comprehensive and profound in the foundations of its philosophy."—*Constit. Hist. of Eng.*, ed. 1854, i. 215.

Hooker, Richard. Weekly Miscellany, 1736–38, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hooker, Thomas, 1586–1647, "The Renowned Pastor of Hartford Church, and Pillar of Connecticut Colony," a native of Marfield, Leicestershire, educated at and Fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, took holy orders and preached for some time in London. In 1626 he became assistant to a clergyman at Chelmsford, and officiated with great reputation until silenced for Non-conformity by Laud, then Bishop of London. He subsequently went to Holland, where he preached for two or three years at Delft, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam, and in 1633 emigrated to Boston, New England, in company with John Cotton and Samuel Stone. In October of the same year he assumed the charge of the congregation at New-Town, now Cambridge, Mass., Mr. Stone acting as his assistant. In June, 1636, in company with Mr. Stone and about one hundred other persons, he removed to "a fertile spot on the banks of the Connecticut," which they called Hartford,—the name by which it is still known,—in honour of Mr. Stone, who was a native of Hartford, in England. In his new location, Hooker was distinguished by the same unquenchable zeal, untiring energy, and fiery eloquence, which were his characteristics from early youth, and no name had more influence in the churches of New England. He was carried off by an epidemical fever, July 7, 1647, aged 61. John Higginson transcribed from his MSS. about 200 sermons, and sent them to England, and about half of them were pub. A number of his theological treatises were pub. before his death, and some were posthumous. Among the best-known of his works are—A Survey of the Sum of Church Discipline, The Soul's Implantation, The Application of Redemption, and the Poor Doubting Christian drawn to Christ.

1. Tracts and Serms., Lon., 1638. 2. The Soul's Preparation for Christ; or, a Treatise of Contrition, on Acts ii. 37, 1637, 12mo; 1643. 3. The Soul's Vocation; or, Effectual Calling to Christ, 1637, '38, 4to. 4. The Soul's Implantation into Christ, 1637. 5. Four Treatises,—viz.: The Carnal Hypocrite; Churches Deliverance; Deceitfulness of Sin; and the Benefit of Afflictions, 1638, 8vo. 6. The Soul's Possession of Christ, with a Serm. on 2 Kings xi. 12, 1638, 8vo. 7. The Poore Doubting Christian drawne to Christ, 1638, 18mo. 8. Of Self-Denial and Self-Trial, on Matt. xvi. 24, 2 Cor. xiii. 5, and John i. 12, 13, 1640. 9. The Pattern of Perfection, 1640, 8vo. 10. The Soul's Humiliation, on Luke xiv. 15, &c., 1640. 11. Serm. on Deut. xxix. 24, 25, 1644, 4to. 12. Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, 1645, 4to. 13. The Saint's Guide; in three Treatises, 1645, 8vo. 14. A Survey of the Summe of Church Discipline, by Thomas Hooker and John Cotton, 1648, 4to. Pub. under the supervision of Dr. Thomas Goodwin, of London, and highly commended by him. See his Address prefixed. 15. The Covenant of Grace Opened; in several Serms., 1649, 4to. 16. The Saint's Dignity and Duty; in several Serms., 1651. 17. The Spiritual Rule of the Lord's Kingdom. 18. The Application of Redemption, 1656; 2d ed., 1659.

The death of the excellent Hooker was lamented as a public loss, and his virtues were celebrated—if not in as many languages as those which chanted the praises of Louis le Grand—in majestic Latin and pathetic Saxon. John Cotton, Elijah Corlet, Ezekiel Rogers, Peter Bulkley, and Edward Johnson, were among those who vied in epicedian strains over the lamented dead. The first-named honoured his departed friend both in prose and verse;—in he former telling us that Hooker "Agmen ducere et dominari in Concionibus, gratia Spiritus Sancti et virtute plenis;" and that he was "Vir Solertis et Acerrimi judicii;" and in the latter expressing himself in the following rather homely stanzas:

> "Twas of Geneva's heroes said with wonder,
> (Those *worthies three*,) Farel was wont to thunder
> Viret like rain on tender grass to show'r,
> But Calvin lively oracles to pour.
> All these in Hooker's spirit did remain,
> A son of *thunder* and a show'r of *rain;*
> A *pourer-forth* of lively oracles,
> In saving souls, *the sum of miracles.*"

"'Tis that Hooker, of whom I may venture to say that the famous Romanist who wrote a book, *De Tribus Thomas;* or, *Of Three Thomas's*,—meaning Thomas the Apostle, Thomas Becket, and Sir Thomas More,—did not a thousandth part so well sort his Thomas's, as a New Englander might if he should write a book, *De Duobis Thomas;* or, *Of Two Thomas's*, and with Thomas the Apostle joyn our celebrious Thomas Hooker: my *one* Thomas, even our apostolical Hooker, would in just balances weigh down two of Stapleton's rebellious Archbishops or bigoted Lord-Chancellors. 'Tis he whom I may call, as Theodoret called Irenæus, 'The light of the Western Churches.'"—Mather: *Magnalia*, e 1855, i. 333: *The Life of Mr. Thomas Hooker.*

See also Trumbull's Connecticut; Mass. Hist. Collec., vii. 38–41.

Hooker, William, draughtsman and engraver. 1. Paradisus Londinensis; with Descrip. by R. A. Salisbury, 1805–06, 4to. 2. Pomona Londinensis, 1813, 4to, 2 Nos. fol. 3. Con. to Trans. Hortic. Soc., 1817.

Hooker, Sir William Jackson, K.H., D.C.L., Director of the Royal Gardens of Kew, formerly Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow, has perhaps contributed as much to the diffusion of his favourite science as any other living writer. 1. Journal of a Tour in Iceland in 1809, Yarmouth, 1811, 8vo; 2d ed., Lon., 1813, 8vo; and see Hooker's Icelandic Flora, in Sir Geo. S. Mackenzie's Travels in Iceland in 1810, Edin., 1812, 4to.

"The travels of this author, Mackenzie, and Henderson, would seem to leave nothing to be desired on the subject of this extraordinary island and its inhabitants."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

"In regard to Iceland, I trust that I am equally satisfying my own conscience, and the good taste of the public, if I give an unqualified recommendation of the recent works upon this country by Sir George Mackenzie and Dr. Hooker: gentlemen competent, in every respect, to the successful execution of the tasks which they undertook."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

2. Monograph of the British Jungermanniæ, Lon., 1813, 4to. 3. British Jungermanniæ, 1816, r. 4to. New ed., 1846, 4to. 4. Muscologia Britannica, 1818, 8vo; 1827, 8vo; in conjunction with T. Taylor, M.D. New ed. of Hooker's British Mosses, enlarged by Wilson, 1855, 8vo. 5. Musci Exotici, 1818, 2 vols. 8vo; large paper, 2 vols. 4to. 6. Flora Scotica, 1821, 8vo. 7. Botanical Illustrations, 1822, 4to. 8. The Exotic Flora, Edin., 1823–27, 3 vols. r. 8vo.

"The Exotic Flora by Dr. Hooker is, like that of all the Botanical publications of the indefatigable author, excellent; and it assumes an appearance of finish and perfection to which neither the Botanical Magazine nor Register can externally lay claim."—Loudon.

9. Plates of Ferns, fol. 10. Botanical Illustrations, ob. 4to. 11. Supp. to Sir James Edward Smith, M.D.'s, English Flora, being vol. v., 1828, 8vo; Pt. 1, by Sir W. J. H.; Pt. 2, by Sir W. J. H. and Rev. J. M. Berkeley; also, Compendium to the English Flora, new ed., by Sir W. J. H., 12mo. New ed. of Smith's Introduction to Physiological and Systematical Botany, by Sir W. J. H., 1836, 8vo. 12. Flora Boreali-Americana, 1829–40, 12 Pts., 2 vols. r. 4to, £8 8*s*. This valuable work is compiled principally from the plants collected by Dr. Richardson and Mr. Drummond during the Northern Expeditions under the command of Sir John Franklin. The collections of Mr. Douglas and other naturalists have also been laid under contribution. 13. Icones Filicum: Figures of Ferns. See Greville, Robert Kaye, No. 4. 14. Botanical Miscellany, 1830–33, 3 vols. r. 8vo. 15. Botany of Capt. Beechey's Voyage, 1831–41, 4to; in conjunction with G. A. W. Arnott. 16. London Journal of Botany; 2d Ser., 1834–42, 4 vols. 8vo; 3d Ser., 1842–51, 7 vols. 8vo. 17. Flora Londinensis. See Curtis, William, No. 3. 18. Icones Plantarum, 1837–40, 4 vols. 8vo. New Series, vols. i.–vi.; Pts. 1 and 2 of vol. vi. issued in 1854.

"Nothing can be more interesting to a man of science than the plants represented in these volumes; nothing can be in better taste or more faithful than the figures; and it is difficult to conceive how any thing can be cheaper."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

19. Genera of Ferns, 1838–42, 12 Pts. imp. 8vo. The illustrations are by the eminent botanical draughtsman, Francis Bauer. 20. William Woodville, M.D.'s, Medical Botany; 3d edit., 1832, 4 vols. 4to. Supp. vol., being the 5th, entirely by Sir W. J. Hooker, to complete the old edits., 1838, 4to. No one connected with the "Healing Art" should be without Woodville's Medical Botany. It is a work of the highest authority. 21. Notes on Botany of the Antarctic Voyage conducted by Capt. Sir J. C. Ross, 1843, 8vo. 22. Species Filicum, 1846–53, in 8vo Pts.; Pt. 6 pub. in Jan. 1853. 23. Guide to Kew Gardens, 1847, 12mo; 1848, 12mo.

"A more acceptable publication could hardly have been issued. The guide, descriptions, cuts, and plan of the gardens, are replete with information, and are all that visitors could wish."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

24. Century of Orchidaceous Plants; with an Introduction by John C. Lyons, 1848, 8vo, £5 5*s*.

"In the exquisite illustrations to this splendid volume full justice has been rendered to the oddly-formed and often brilliantly-coloured flowers of this curious and interesting tribe of plants."—*Westminster and Foreign Quarterly Review.*

"The work is enriched with a prefatory memoir by Mr. Lyons, full of sound judgment and experience, on the most approved method of growing Orchids."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

25. Journal of Botany and Kew Gardens Miscellany, 1849–54, vols. i.–v. r. 8vo. 26. British Flora; 6th ed., 1850, 12mo; 7th ed., in conjunction with G. A. W. Arnott, 1855, 12mo. 27. The Victoria Regia, illustrated by W. Fitch, 1851, elephant fol.

"Although many works have been devoted to the illustration and description of the *Victoria Regia*, it seemed still to want one which, whilst it gave an accurate botanical description of the plant, should at the same time show the natural size of its gigantic flowers. This object has been aimed at by the combined labours of Sir W. Hooker and Mr. Fitch, and with distinguished success. The illustrations are every thing that could be desired in the shape of botanic drawings. They are accurate, and they are beautiful."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

28. Century of Ferns, 1854, r. 8vo. 29. The Rhododendrons of Sikkim-Himalaya; edited by Sir W. J. H. See Hooker, Joseph Dalton, M.D., R.N. No. 3. 30. Curtis's Botanical Magazine; Sir W. J. H., co-editor. See Curtis, Samuel; Curtis, William. Sir W. J. H. has also contributed papers to the Annals of Natural History, (associate contributors, Sir W. Jardine, P. J. Selby, Dr. Johnston, and R. Taylor,) a monthly magazine of Zoology, Botany, and Geology, commenced in 1838, pub. in London at 30*s*. per annum. He has also been a contributor to Trans. Linn. Soc., &c.

Hooker, Worthington, M.D., b. 1806, in Springfield, Mass., grad. Yale Coll., 1825, Professor in Yale College. 1. Physician and Patient, New York, 12mo.

"A valuable addition to our medical literature."—*Medical Examiner*, Philadelphia.

2. The Medical Profession and the Community, 12mo. 3. Lessons from the Hist. of Medical Delusions, 12mo. A prize Essay. 4. Homœopathy: an Exam. of its Doctrines and Evidences, 1852, 12mo. A prize Essay. 5. First Book in Physiology. 6. Human Physiology; for Colleges and Schools, 1854, 12mo. Used extensively in seminaries. 7. The Child's Book of Nature, 1857, sm. 4to. 8. Rational Therapeutics, 1857, 12mo. A prize Essay. 9. Child's Book of Common Things, 1858, 12mo.

Hookes, Elias. The Spirit of the Martyrs Revived, *sine anno, sed circa* 1664, fol. Another ed., Lon., 1719, 8vo.

Hookes, N., of Trin. Coll., Camb. Amanda; a Sacrifice to an Unknown Goddesse, or a Free-will Offering of a Loving Heart to a Sweet-Heart, Lon., 1658, 8vo Very rare. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 373, £4 10*s*. See Shield's Introduction to Harmony.

Hookham. The Modern Husband; a Nov., Lon., 1769, 2 vols. 12mo.

Hoole, Mrs. See Hofland, Mrs. Thomas Christopher.

Hoole, Charles, 1610–1666, an eminent schoolmaster, subsequently rector of Stock, in Essex, was a native of Wakefield, Yorkshire, and educated at Lincoln College, Oxford. He pub. several Latin Grammars, and other educational works, 1649–1702. See Athen. Oxon.

Hoole, Elijah, a Wesleyan Missionary. 1. Madras, Mysore, and the South of India, 1820–28; 2d ed., Lon., 1844, 12mo. 2. Year-Book, 1847, 8vo.

Hoole, John, 1727–1803, a native of Moorfields, London, was for nearly 40 years—1744–83—a clerk in the East India House. 1. Trans. of Dante's Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, Lon., 1763, 2 vols. 8vo. We have already noticed this translation in our life of Fairfax, Edward, *q. v.*

"Among the valuable acquisitions I made about this time [of leaving the High School] was an acquaintance with Tasso's Jerusalem, through the flat medium of Mr. Hoole's translation."—*Sir Walter Scott's Autobiography.*

"The reader will observe in the foregoing specimens of Hoole how a bad translator takes refuge from the real feelings of his author in vagueness and cant phrases. . . . When Mr. Hoole takes leave of his author, it is for want of strength to accompany him; when Fairfax does it, it is to lead you into some beautiful corner of his fancy."—Leigh Hunt: *Critique on Fairfax's Tasso.*

2. Dramas of Metastasio, 1767, 2 vols. 12mo. Enlarged ed., 3 vols. 8vo. 3. Cyrus; a Tragedy, 1768, 8vo. Founded

on the Il Ciro Rioconoscinto of Metastasio. 4. Timanthes; a Tragedy, 1770, 8vo. 5. Trans. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, with Notes, 1773–83, 5 vols. 8vo; 1807, 6 vols. 12mo. Abridged ed., 1791, 2 vols. 8vo.

"That vile version of Hoole's. . . . The flat couplets of a rhymester like Hoole."—ROBERT SOUTHEY: *Life and Corresp.*

Mr. Roscoe says of Ariosto, "In the Orlando we admire the poet, but in the Satires we love the man!" 6. Cleonia; a Tragedy. 7. Trans. of Tasso's Rinaldo; a Poem, 1792, 8vo. 8. Critical Essays of John Scott, of Amwell; with his Life, by J. Hoole, 1785, 8vo. Dr. Johnson—with whom our author was intimate—valued Hoole's abilities much more highly than they deserved: see FAIRFAX, EDWARD. Modern critics, as we have seen, have deducted largely from the estimate of the great lexicographer:

"Mr. Hoole, the translator of Tasso and Ariosto, and in that capacity a noble transmuter of gold into lead. . . . He did exactly so many couplets day by day, neither more nor less; and habit had made it light to him, however heavy it might seem to the reader."—SIR WALTER SCOTT: *Diary, June* 4, 1826.

"Ben Jonson was a great man, Hoole a very small man. But Hoole, coming after Pope, had learned how to manufacture decasyllable verses, and poured them forth by thousands and tens of thousands, all as well-timed, as smooth, and as like each other, as the blocks which have passed through Mr. Brunel's mill in the dock-yard at Portsmouth. Ben's heroic couplets resemble blocks rudely hewn out by an unpractised hand with a blunt hatchet. Take as a specimen his translation of a celebrated passage in the Æneid:

"'This child our parent earth, stirred up with spite'. . . .

Compare with these jagged misshapen distichs the neat fabric which Hoole's machine produces in unlimited abundance. We take the first lines on which we open in his version of Tasso. They are neither better nor worse than the rest."—T. B. MACAULAY: *Edin. Rev., July,* 1843; *and his Collected Essays, Lon.*, 1854, iii. 365.

See Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Boswell's Life of Johnson; European Mag., 1792; Gent. Mag., vol. lxxiii.

Hoole, Joseph, Rector of St. Anne's, Manchester. 1. Admonition to Churchwardens, Lon., 1727, 12mo. 2. Guide to Communicants, 1739, 12mo. 3. Serms. on several Important Subjects, 1748, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hoole, Samuel, minister of Poplar, &c., son of John Hoole, (*ante.*) 1. Modern Manners; a Poem, 1781, 8vo. 2. Aurelia; a Poem, 1783, 4to. 3. Serms., 1786, 8vo. 4. Edward; a Poem, 1787, 4to. 5. Miscell. Poems, 1790, 2 vols. 8vo. 6. Trans. of the Select Works of A. Van Leuwenhoeck, from the Dutch and Latin, 1798–1810, 2 vols. 4to. 7. Serm., 1804, 8vo.

Hooper, Edward James, b. 1803, in England, settled in the United States in 1830, is the author of a Dictionary of Agriculture, Cincin., 1842, edited for several years the Western Farmer and Gardener, and has been for upwards of twenty years a constant contributor to agricultural journals.

Hooper, George, D.D., 1640–1727, a native of Grimley, Worcestershire, was educated at St. Paul's and Westminster schools, elected to Christ Church College, Oxford, 1657; Rector of Lambeth, 1675; Dean of Canterbury, 1691; Bishop of St. Asaph's, 1703; trans. to Bath and Wells, 1704. He pub. a work on Ancient Measures, Lon., 1721, 8vo, anon.; and a number of serms. and theolog. treatises, 1681–1713. A collective ed. of his works was pub. at Oxford, 1757, fol., by Dr. Hunt, the Professor of Hebrew.

"He was the best scholar, the finest gentleman, and would make the completest bishop, that ever was educated at Westminster school."—DR. BUSBY.

See Todd's Lives of the Deans of Canterbury; Genl. Dict.; Burnet's Own Times; Athen. Oxon.; Nichols's Atterbury; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Gent. Mag., vols. xvii. and lxii.

Hooper, J. 1. Serm., Lon., 1819, 8vo. 2. Serms. to Young People, 1821, 12mo.

"Worthy to become a standing work for the instruction of succeeding generations."—*Lon. Congreg. Mag.*

Hooper, Ja. The Hist. of the Rebellion and Civil Wars during the reign of Charles I., Lon., 1738, fol. Not esteemed.

Hooper, James, M.D. Medical treatises, Lon., 1778, '92.

Hooper, John, the Reformer and Martyr, 1495–1554, a native of Somersetshire, educated at Merton College, Oxford, was for some time one of the Cistercians, or White Monks, but subsequently embraced the principles of the Reformation. In 1539 he fled to Zurich, and remained abroad until the accession of Edward VI. In 1550 he was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester, and about two years later he had the bishopric of Worcester given to him, *in commendam.* On the accession of Mary, July, 1553, he was a prominent mark for the persecutors; and, refusing to recant, he was burnt in the city of Gloucester, near his own cathedral, on the 9th of the February ensuing. He was the author of many theological treatises, expositions, and serms., for an account of which, see Fox's Martyrs; Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation; Strype's Cranmer; Fathers of the English Church, vol. v.; British Reformers, vol. iv.: Tracts of Ang. Fathers, vol. ii.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Wordsworth's Eccles. Biog. The reader must procure the following collections of the writings of this excellent man:

Early Writings, edited, with Biographical Notice, Index, &c., by S. Carr, Camb., (Univ. Press,) 1843, 8vo. *Contents:*—A Declaration of Christ and his Office; Answer to Bishop Gardiner; a Declaration of the X. Commandments; Sermons upon the Prophet Jonas; and Funeral Sermon on Rev. xiv. 13.

Later Writings, together with his Letters and other Pieces, edited, with Biographical Notice, Index, &c., by C. Nevinson, Camb., (Univ. Press,) 1852, 8vo. *Contents:*—A Lesson of the Incarnation of Christ; Confession of Faith; Annotations on Romans xiii.; Copy of Visitation Book; Expositions of Psalms xxiii., lxii., lxxiii., and lxxvii.; Treatise respecting Judge Hales; Epistola ad Episcopos, &c.; Appellatio ad Parliamentum; Hyperapismus de vera Doctrina et Usa Cœnæ Domini, &c.

A new ed. of Bishop Hooper's Works, pub. by J. H. Parker, Oxford, 1855, 2 vols. 8vo.

A number of Bishop Hooper's works have been repub. separately within the last few years.

"Life is sweet and death bitter," said Sir Anthony Kingston to Bishop Hooper at the stake. "True, friend," replied Hooper; "but the death to come is more bitter, and the life to come more sweet."

Hooper, John. Early Piety Displayed, 1813, 8vo.

Hooper, Rev. John. Theolog. treatises, 1829–31.

Hooper, Johnson J. 1. Adventures of Capt. Simon Suggs, Phila., 12mo. 2. Widow Rugby's Husband, and other Tales of Alabama, 1851, 12mo.

Hooper, Joseph. Medical treatises, 1782–89.

Hooper, Lucy, 1816–1841, a native of Newburyport, Massachusetts, removed in her 15th year to Brooklyn, Long Island, where she resided until her death. In early life she contributed many poetical essays to the Long Island Star, and the New Yorker, a daily paper; and in 1840 pub. a vol. of prose sketches, entitled Scenes from Real Life. She also gave to the world at the same time An Essay on Domestic Happiness. During her last illness she was preparing for publication a work entitled The Poetry of Flowers, which appeared shortly after her decease. In 1842 Mr. John Keese edited a collection of her Literary Remains, prefaced by a Memoir; and an enlarged edit. of her Poetical Works was pub. in 1848. Specimens of the poetry of this accomplished lady are given in Griswold's Female Poets of America, where the reader will find eloquent tributes to the memory of Miss Hooper from John G. Whittier, Henry T. Tuckerman, and Dr. John W. Francis. See also Democratic Review, xi. 90.

Hooper, Robert, M.D., an eminent medical writer, pub. several professional works, among which are—1. The Anatomist's Vade-Mecum, Lon., 1797, 8vo; 5th ed., 1804, 12mo. Since reprinted. 2. On Plants, Oxf., 1797, 8vo; Lon., 1798, 8vo. 3. Medical Dictionary, 1798, 12mo; 8th ed. See GRANT, KLEIN, M.D. 16th Amer. ed., with addits. by Samuel Akerly, M.D., 8vo, N. York. 4. Epidemical Diseases, Lon., 1803, 8vo. 5. Physician's Vade-Mecum, Lon., 1809, 12mo. New eds., by Dr. Guy, 1846, 12mo; 1851, 12mo; (4th ed.,) 1853, 12mo. N. York, with addits. by John Stewart, M.D., 8vo. 6. Exam. in Anatomy, Physiology, &c., 1810, '14, 12mo. Since reprinted. 7. Morbid Anatomy of the Brain, r. 4to. 8. Of the Uterus, r. 4to. 9. Surgeon's Vade-Mecum. See DUNGLISON, ROBLEY, M.D., LL.D., No. 4 of Works edited by him. And see Lon. Mem. Med., 1799.

Hooper, Wm., d. 1767, a minister in Boston, Mass., pub. The Apostles neither Impostors nor Enthusiasts, 1742; and a Funl. Serm., 1763.

Hooper, Wm., M.D., trans. a number of works from the French and German, Lon., 1768–77, and wrote Rational Recreations in Numbers and Natural Philosophy, 1774, '87, '94; each ed. in 4 vols. 8vo.

Hooson, Wm. The Miner's Dictionary, Wrexham, 1747, 8vo. Criticized in a Letter by D. W. Linden, Chester, 1747, 8vo.

Hope, Mrs. Self-Education, and the Formation of Character; 2d ed., Lon., 1846, 18mo.

"Mrs. Hope's work shows that she has studied the best writers on education, and her views are decidedly in advance of the age. Parents and teachers will gain many useful hints from its perusal."—*Lon. Record.*

Other works.

Hope, Lt.-Col. Letter to the Volunteers, 1804.

Hope, C. Notes on the Subject of Hearing Counsel in the Inner House, Edin., 1826, 8vo.

Hope, I. Brittany and the Bible, Lon., 1852, sq.

Hope, Rev. F. W. Coleopterist's Manual: Pt. 1, Lamellicorn Insects, 1837, 8vo; 1839, 8vo. Pt. 2, Predeceous Beetles, 1838, 8vo; 1845, 8vo. Pt. 3, Various Beetles, 1841, 8vo.

"The best and most complete example of systematic entomology which we have ever seen."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

Hope, J. C., Lutheran pastor, S. Carolina, pub. a work on Universalism.

Hope, James, M.D., Physician to St. George's Hospital, London, has been already referred to in our article on Grant, Klein, M.D., to which, and authorities there cited, we refer the reader. 1. Principles and Illustrations of Morbid Anatomy, Lon., 1834, 8vo; Phila., 8vo.

"The immense field from which Dr. Hope has the opportunity of gleaning a rich harvest as physician to an institution where so many sick and aged are assembled, produces fruits worthy of his talents and industry."—*Lon. Med. and Surg. Jour.*

2. Treatise on Diseases of the Heart and Great Vessels; 3d ed., 1839, 8vo; 4th ed., 1848, 12mo; Phila. edit., by C. W. Pennock, 1846, 18mo. We quote a few lines from the 3d edit.:

"The addition of one-third of new matter to the present volume, and the care with which the whole has been revised and corrected, will, I trust, sufficiently prove my respect for the favourable opinion of my professional brethren, as evinced, not in this country only, but also on the European and American continents, by the sale of no less than six or seven editions and translations in as many years."—*Extract from Preface.*

"When his great work on Diseases of the Heart was first published, the whole profession united in commendation of its excellence; and in the enlarged and improved form in which the author was fortunately enabled to reproduce it in a third edition, it is now universally acknowledged to be the best book on the subject in any language."—*Brit. and For. Med. Rev.*

"Dr. Hope has produced the best work on the diseases of the heart that has yet emanated from the press."—*Lon. Med. Gazette.*

Notice of the 4th edit.:

"The publisher has judged wisely in producing this new edition in a form more convenient and less expensive than any of its predecessors. The value of the book is increased by the addition of some notes and cases left in MS. by the author, and directed by him to be inserted in this edition. For our knowledge of diseases of the heart, we are in no small degree indebted to the zealous inquiries and pursuits of the lamented author."—*Lon. Lancet.*

See an interesting account of Dr. Hope's first experiments on auscultation, at St. George's Hospital, in Keddie's Cyc. of Lit. and Scientific Anec., Lon. and Glasg., 1854.

Hope, John, M.D., 1725–1786, educated at the Univ. of Edinburgh, and at Paris, was in 1761 appointed King's Botanist in Scotland, Superintendent of the Royal Garden, and Professor of Botany and Materia Medica, and in 1786 was nominated Regius Professor of Botany in the Univ. of Edinburgh. He pub. a Dissert. in Phil. Trans., 1769, on the Rheum Palmatum, and another in Phil. Trans., 1785, on the Ferula Assafœtida. At the time of his death he left unfinished an extensive work on botany, which had long engaged his anxious interest. See his Life, by D. Duncan, Medical Commentaries, Dec. ii., vol. iii. The shrub *Hopea* was so named by Linnæus in compliment to Dr. Hope.

Hope, John. Letters on Certain Proceedings in Parliament, 1769–70, Lon., 1772, 8vo.

Hope, John. Thoughts in Prose and Verse, 1780, 8vo.

Hope, John. Letters on Credit, Lon., 1784, 8vo.

"This publication is of very little value."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., q. v.*

Hope, John. Letter to the Lord-Chancellor on the Claims of the Church of Scotland, Edin., 1839, 8vo.

Hope, L. Essay on Consumption.

Hope, Sir Thomas, d. 1646, a Scotch lawyer, was the son of Henry Hope, a merchant of Edinburgh, and subsequently of Holland, where, as in England, the family have been distinguished for two centuries. 1. Carmen Seculare in Serenissimum Carolum I., Brit. Monarch. Edin., 1626, 4to. 2. Psalmi Davidis et Canticum Solomonis, Latino Carmine redditum, MS. 3. Major Practicks. 4. Minor Practicks; or, a Treatise of the Scotch Law, &c., edited by J. Spottiswood, 1726, '34, 8vo. A valuable work. 5. Decisions. 6. Paratitillo in universo Juris Corpore. 7. A Genealogie of the Earls of Mar, MS. There are several of his MSS. in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. The Diary of his Public Correspondence, 1633–45, was pub. by the Bannatyne Club, 1843, 4to. See Pinkerton's Scottish Gallery; Wood's Account of the Parish of Cramond; Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen.

"Hopius mira inventione pollebat, totque illi fundebat argumento ut amplificatione tempus deesset; non ornabat, sed arguebat, modo uniformi, sed sibi proprio. Nam cum argumentum vel exceptionem protulisset, rationem addebat; et ubi dubia videbatur, rationis rationem. Ita rhetorica non illi defuit, sed inutilis apparuit."—Sir George Mackenzie: *Characteres Advocatorum.*

Hope, Thomas, M.D. 1. Operation on the Eye; Phil. Trans., 1744. 2. Daviel's Method of Couching, ibid., 1751.

Hope, Thomas, d. 1831, of the same family as Sir Thomas Hope, (*ante*,) was one of the three brothers of this name well known as wealthy merchants of Amsterdam. The subject of our notice devoted a considerable time, whilst still quite young, to extensive peregrinations in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, and, after retiring from business, purchased two spacious mansions, one in Duchess Street, London, and the other ("Deepdene") in the vicinity of Dorking. Thus permanently settled in England, Mr. Hope soon rendered his residences famous as choice galleries of the finest specimens of art. The reader will find an account of Mr. Hope's town-mansion in Britton and Pugin's Public Buildings of London, and in Westmacott's Account of the British Galleries of Painting and Sculpture. For a description of "Deepdene," see Aubrey's Perambulation of the County of Surrey; Neale's Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen; and Prosser's Views in Surrey. The owner of all this magnificence died February 3, 1831, leaving a personal property of £180,000. To give some idea of the vast wealth of members of this family, we may state that Henry Philip Hope, a brother of the subject of this notice, left at his death, in 1840, a collection of diamonds and other precious stones valued at £150,000, and an income of £30,000 to each of his three nephews. A younger member of this family has within the last few years built a church and a missionary-institution in London at a cost of about £70,000.

Mr. Hope's love of the fine arts, classical enthusiasm, and exquisite perception of the beautiful in articles of use as well as in the appliances of luxury, were developed in several publications, which have deservedly given him a high rank as an author. 1. A Letter addressed to F. Annesley, Esq., on a Series of Designs for Downing College, Cambridgeshire. See Lon. Gent. Mag., 1831. 2. Household Furniture and Internal Decorations; executed from Designs by the Author, Lon., 1807, r. fol., £5 5*s.* Large paper, atlas fol., £10 10s. Pp. 173. This work was unmercifully handled by Lord Jeffrey in the Edin. Rev., x. 478–486.

"If the salvation of Europe depended on Mr. Hope's eloquence, he could not have exerted it with more earnestness and animation; and we are convinced that neither the restorers of learning nor the reformers of religion ever spoke of their subject in terms half so magnificent, nor of their own abilities with such studied and graceful modesty, as this ingenious person has here done in recommending to his countrymen a better form for their lamps, sideboards, and cradles."—Lord Jeffrey: *ubi supra;* and see Lon. Month. Rev., lviii. 175–181.

But, notwithstanding the dread reviewer's wit, this work led the way to a complete revolution in the upholstery and interior decoration of houses:

"To Mr. Hope we are indebted in an eminent degree for the classical and appropriate style which now generally characterizes our furniture and domestic utensils."—*Britton's Union of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.*

3. The Costume of the Ancients. Engravings principally by H. Moses, 1809, r. 8vo; large paper, 4to; 2d ed., with about 300 plates, 1812, 2 vols. 8vo, £2 2*s.*; large paper, 2 vols. r. 4to, £5 5*s.* New ed., with about 340 plates, 1841, 2 vols. r. 8vo, £2 12*s.* 6*d.* On the publication of this expensive work, Mr. Hope sacrificed £1000 of the cost, in order to put the price at a low rate.

"The substance of many expensive works, containing all that may be necessary to give to artists, and even to dramatic performers, and to others engaged in classical representations, an idea of ancient costumes sufficiently ample to prevent their offending in their performances by gross and obvious blunders."

4. Designs of Modern Costumes, 1812, fol. Engravings by H. Moses.

"These works [Nos. 3 and 4] evinced a profound research into the works of antiquity, and a familiarity with all that is graceful and elegant."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., April,* 1831; *q. v.* for an interesting biography of Mr. Hope.

5. Anastasius, or Memoirs of a Modern Greek, written at the Close of the Eighteenth Century, 1819, 3 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1820, 3 vols. 8vo. Anon. Reprinted—Bentley's Standard Novels, 5 and 52—1839, 2 vols. 12mo; again in 1849. This novel is of the school of Beckford and Byron; displaying a vivid imagination, remarkable powers of graphic description, a cultivated classical taste, and a minute accuracy in the accounts of Eastern climes and Oriental manners. The author is, however, justly to be blamed for the licentious tone so often obtruded on his

readers. As the work appeared anonymously, the authorship was for some time a matter of doubt. A writer in Blackwood (x. 200–206, in Familiar Epistles to Christopher North, Letter 11) ridiculed the idea of Hope's producing such a work:

> "Mr. Hope is a very respectable and decorous gentleman,—he can write, with some endeavour, passably about chests of drawers, paper-hangings, and cushions as soft as his own or any other brains; but that he has either the courage or the power to compile such a work as Anastasius, I utterly and entirely deny. . . . I would call your attention to a few circumstances that, I conceive you will allow, constitute strong proofs that Anastasius is the production of Byron."

This Epistle elicited a letter from Hope, in the next number of the Magazine, (x. 312,) in which he claimed the sole authorship of ANASTASIUS. See also Blackwood's Mag., xv. 51. From the many reviews before us, by eminent critics, of this remarkable medley of Oriental romance and classic travel, we have space for but brief quotations:

> "This is an extraordinary work in every sense of that word. . . . It seems to be the object of the writer to unite the entertainment of a novel with the information of a book of travels. . . . Anastasius and the volumes which record his memoirs form a paradox of contradiction. The Greek adventurer is acute and dull, generous and niggardly, tender-hearted and cruel; and the book, in harmony with its hero, is rational and absurd, profound and shallow, amusing and tiresome, to a degree beyond what we should have thought it possible to achieve in the same performance, if we had not seen it exemplified in the author before us."—WILLIAM GIFFORD: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxiv. 511–529.

> "Mr. Hope will excuse us,—but we could not help exclaiming, in reading it, 'Is this Mr. Thomas Hope?—Is this the man of chairs and tables—the gentleman of sphinxes—the Œdipus of coal-boxes—he who meditated on muffineers and planned pokers? —Where has he hidden all this eloquence and poetry up to this hour?—How is it that he has, all of a sudden, burst out into descriptions which would not disgrace the pen of Tacitus—and displayed a depth of feeling, and a vigour of imagination, which Lord Byron could not excel?' We do not shrink from one syllable of this eulogium. The work now before us places him at once in the highest list of eloquent writers and of superior men. . . . The sum of our eulogium is that Mr. Hope, without being very successful in his story, or remarkably successful in the delineation of character, has written a novel, which all clever people of a certain age should read, because it is full of marvellously fine things."—SYDNEY SMITH: *Edin. Rev.*, xxxv. 92–102: *Works, Lon.*, 1854, ii. 173–185.

That profound classical scholar and accomplished belles-lettres critic, Edward Everett, of Massachusetts,—still, fortunately for our national reputation, living amongst us in the maturity of his extraordinary powers, and hardly even yet become "the *old* man eloquent,"—wrote, nearly forty years ago, for the columns of the North American Review, an elaborate review of Anastasius, which choice piece of criticism we beg to commend to the perusal of our readers. As regards the work reviewed, we can hardly advise so general a perusal.

In the words of Mr. Everett:

> "We are afraid to recommend the book itself to indiscriminate perusal. Some parts are dull and some offensive; and the whole of it requires more geographical knowledge, to be read understandingly, than can be supposed to be in the possession of general readers. For, notwithstanding what we have said of the elevated character of the novel-writing of the present day, we presume no one reads a novel with a map. Without a very good map. Anastasius will be unintelligible. . . . The author has occasionally indulged in a licentiousness equally immoral and disgusting."—*N. Amer. Rev., Oct.* 1820. xi. 271–306. See also Lon. Month. Rev., xci. 1, 131; Edin. Month. Rev., iv. 423.

> "Hope has a pure and a quick fancy, and maintains the spirit and manner of his characters with remarkable consistency and truth. . . . The faults of the work are twofold: the chief character is a cold-hearted scoundrel, whom we loathe from our soul; and the language is neither prose nor poetry, but a
>
> "'Babylonish dialect
> Which learned pedants most affect.'"
>
> ALLAN CUNNINGHAM: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

We have seen that Lord Byron generally obtained the credit of the authorship of Anastasius:

> "When Anastasius first made its appearance, everybody thought Lord Byron was taking to write prose; for there was no living author but Lord Byron supposed capable of having written such a book. When Byron denied the work, (and, in fact, his lordship could not have written it,) people looked about again, and wondered who the author could be. . . . The book was absolutely crammed with bold incidents and brilliant descriptions, with historical details, given in a style which Hume or Gibbon could scarcely have surpassed, and with analysis of human character and impulse, such as even Mandeville might have been proud to acknowledge." —*Blackwood's Mag.*, xv. 51.

Such being the character of the work, we need not be surprised that Lord Byron was not offended with the imputation of its authorship:

> "Byron spoke to-day in terms of high commendation of Hope's Anastasius; said that he wept bitterly over many pages of it, and for two reasons:—first, that *he* had not written it, and secondly, that *Hope* had; for that it was necessary to like a man excessively to pardon his writing such a book,—a book, as he said, excelling all recent productions as much in wit and talent as in true pathos. He added that he would have given his two most approved poems to have been the author of Anastasius."—*Countess of Blessington's Conversations with Lord Byron.*

At the time of his death Mr. Hope left two works in MSS., which were subsequently given to the world, viz.:

6. An Essay on the Origin and Prospects of Man, 1831, 3 vols. 8vo. This work affords a striking illustration of the absurdities into which chimerical speculations and the vagaries of an unbalanced imagination will hurry men whose education and opportunities would have promised better things. Mr. Hope, whilst discarding the authority of the Holy Scriptures, offers us instead of them the unsupported excogitations of his own not very sober brain. He professes, indeed, to believe the Bible—just so far as he finds it to consist with his own notions of truth. But the folly and incongruity of the author's speculations have been so well exposed by Robert Southey, in his letter to Henry Taylor of July 15, 1851, (see Southey's Life and Correspondence,) that we may be excused from lingering on the subject. A review of the work—of about as little value as the book itself—will be found in the Lon. Month. Rev. for July, 1831, 390–405.

7. An Historical Essay on Architecture; illustrated by Drawings made by him in Italy and Germany, 1835, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1840, 2 vols. r. 8vo, 99 Plates, £2: Analytical Index to, by Edward Cresy, r. 8vo, 6s. An elaborate review of this work will be found in Lon. Gent. Mag. for June, 1835. The critic styles Hope's Essay

> "The most comprehensive elucidation of the architecture of the Middle Ages which has ever appeared in this country."

Hope, Thomas Charles, M.D., Professor of Chemistry in the Univ. of Edinburgh. 1. Tentamen Inaug. quædam de Planetarum Motibus et Vita, complectens, Edin., 1787, 8vo. 2. On Strontian Earth, 1793, 4to. 3. Con. on nat. philos., &c. to Trans. Soc., Edin., 1796, 1805; Nic. Jour., 1803, '05.

Hope, Sir William, Bart. 1. Complete Fencing-Master, Lon., 1691, 12mo; 1692, 8vo. 2. Swordsman's Vade-Mecum, 1694, 12mo. 3. New Method of Fencing, Edin., 1707, '14, 4to. 4. Self-Defence, 1724, 8vo. 5. Trans. of Solleysell's Compleat Horseman, 1696, fol.; 1717, fol. Abridged, 1711, 8vo.

Hope, William, M.D., Operative Chemist. The Practical Chemist's Pocket Guide, Lon., 1839, 32mo.

> "To those who wish to acquire a general knowledge of Chemistry, we most cordially recommend this pocket manual."—*Liverpool Standard.*

Hopkins. A Large Bone of the Stag Kind; Phil. Trans., 1752.

Hopkins, Benjamin, Curate of Keyworth, Notts, Perpetual Curate of Barbon. Serms., Lon., 1838; 2d ed., Lon., 1838, 8vo; 1841, '42.

> "Useful additions to the stock of domestic sermons."—REV. R. WILSON EVANS.

Hopkins, Charles, 1664–1699, a son of Bishop Ezekiel Hopkins, was a native of Exeter, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and Queen's College, Cambridge. 1. Epistolary Poems and Translations, 1694. In Nichols's Collection. 2. Pyrrhus, King of Egypt; a Trag., Lon., 1695, 4to. 3. The Hist. of Love; from Ovid, 1695. 4. Art of Love. 5. Bondicea, Queen of Britain; a Trag., 1697, 4to. 6. Friendship Improved; a Trag., 1697, 1700, 4to. See Jacobs's Lives; Biog. Dramat.; Nichols's Poems.

Hopkins, David, of the Bengal Medical Establishment, d. at Samarang, in the island of Java, 1814. 1. The Dangers of British India, 1809, '13, 8vo. 2. A Vocabulary of Persian, Arabic, and English; abridged from Dr. C. Wilkins's ed. of Richardson's Dictionary.

Hopkins, Rev. Erastus, b. 1810, at Hadley, Mass., settled three years in South Carolina, and four years in Troy, New York, was for seven years President of the Connecticut River Railroad Company, and has represented the town of Northampton in the Massachusetts Legislature for seven years out of the last ten. He is the author of The Family a Religious Institution, Troy, 1840; a number of Political Speeches, Reports, &c.; and some articles in the political and religious periodicals of the day.

Hopkins, Ezekiel, 1633–1690, a native of Sandford, Devonshire, educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, became minister of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, and subsequently of St. Mary's, Exeter; Dean of Raphoe, 1669; Bishop of Raphoe, 1671; trans. to Londonderry, 1681. In 1688 he was driven from his diocese by the forces under the Earl of Tyrconnel; and, taking refuge in London, he was elected minister of Aldermanbury in September, 1689, and there remained until his death, June 22, 1690. His writings are greatly admired even by those who do not share his Calvinistic doctrines. 1. Treatise of the Vanity of the World, 1663. 2. Funl. Serm., 1668. 3. Funl. Serm., 1671. 4. Death Disarmed of its Sting, &c., 1679, 1712, 8vo. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 were reprinted (2d ed.) in 1 vol. 8vo, in 1685. 5. Serms. on Several Scriptures, 1691, vol. ii., 1693; iii., 1694; iv., 1696, all 8vo. 6. Expos. on the Lord's Prayer, with some Serms., 1692, '98, 8vo. 7. Expos. on the Ten Commandments, with other Serms., 1692, 4to. 8. Expos. on the Ten Commandments, with the Expos. of the Lord's Prayer; and other Serms., 1692, 4to, pp. 822. 9. Whole Works, now first collected, 1701, fol. The two following 8vo vols., first pub. from the author's MSS. in 1712, are necessary to complete the fol. of 1701. 10. Doctrine of the Two Covenants, &c. 11. Doctrine of the Two Sacraments, &c. Watt (Bibl. Brit.) says that there was another fol. ed. in 1710; but this is disputed. If not, there was no ed. later than that of 1701, until the appearance of the Rev. Josiah Pratt's ed. of 1809, 4 vols. 8vo, £1 16*s.*; large paper, 4 vols. r. 8vo, £2 10*s.* New ed., with a Memoir of the Author, 1841, r. 8vo, 18*s.*; also, with a General Index of Texts and Subjects, 1841, 2 vols. r. 8vo, £1 4*s.* Another ed., 1843, 2 vols. r. 8vo, £1 1*s.* There have been recent edits. of a number of Bp. Hopkins's works, pub. separately; and in 1827 the Rev. W. Wilson, D.D., pub. a Selection from the Works of Bishop Hopkins, with a brief Sketch of his Life, Lon., 18mo.

"Hopkins's motto, *aut suaviter aut vi*, well answered his works; yet he trusted most to the latter. awakening men awfully; yet sometimes he bent the bow till it broke:—an error greatly to be guarded against."—Dr. Doddridge.

"He was one of the last of that race of sound divines to which the Reformation gave birth, and who, in uninterrupted succession, had maintained in the episcopal chair the genuine doctrines of the Scripture and the English church. . . . Four excellencies appear to me to be combined in him as a writer. In doctrine he is sound and discriminating; in style rich and harmonious; in illustration apt and forcible; and in application awakening and persuasive."—Rev. Josiah Pratt.

"His Works form of themselves a sound body of divinity, with some of the faults of the day in artificial distinctions and divisions. He is clear, vehement, and persuasive."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"Whatever be the nature of the subject on which he treats, his hand is instinctively seen to be that of a master: throughout we find a strength of thought, an originality of illustration, a force and felicity of style, a homely raciness of expression, which command perpetual attention."—*Lon. Witness.*

"In Hopkins we are struck with the use of strong and forcible imagery in the illustration of his positions. His style is plain, familiar, and perspicuous, and yet withal forcible and nervous. His chief excellence is that he can be plain and energetic almost at the same time. We recommend him strongly to the younger clergy."—*Lon. Chris. Observ.*

"The fervent and affectionate Hopkins."—Rev. James Hervey.

"Bishop Hopkins, for his excellency in that noble faculty [of preaching] was celebrated by all men. He was followed and admired in all places where he lived, and was justly esteemed one of the best preachers of our age, and his discourses always smelt of the lamp: they were very elaborate and well digested."—*Prince's Worthies of Devon.*

Hopkins, H. W. Serm., Lon., 1796, 8vo.

Hopkins, John, b. 1675, a son of Bishop Ezekiel Hopkins. 1. The Triumphs of Peace, or The Glories of Nassau; a Pindaric Poem, 1698. 2. The Victory of Death; a Pindaric Poem, 1698, 8vo. 3. Amasia, or The Works of the Muses; a Collection of Poems, 1700, 3 vols. This is his principal performance. See Nichols's Poems; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Hopkins, John, the principal successor of Thomas Sternhold in versifying the Psalms of David, was admitted A.B. at Oxford in 1544, and is supposed to have been subsequently a clergyman and schoolmaster in Suffolk. He versified fifty-eight of the Psalms, which bear his initials. The complete version was first printed (by John Day) in 1562, 4to, though portions had appeared before.

"Of his abilities as a teacher of the classics, he has left a specimen in some Latin stanzas prefixed to Fox's Martyrology. He is rather a better English poet than Sternhold."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet., q. v.*

See also Athen. Oxon; Heylin's Hist. of the Reform.; Hawkins and Burney's Hist. of Music; Chalmers's Biog. Dict., and authorities there cited; Cotton's edits. of the Bible, &c.; Disraeli's Curiosities of Lit.; Sternhold, Thomas, in this Dictionary.

Hopkins, John Henry, D.D., b. in Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 30, 1792, emigrated to the United States, August, 1800; educated chiefly in Philadelphia; admitted to the Pittsburg Bar, 1817; ordained deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, 1823; ordained priest, 1824; Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburg, 1823–31, in which year he removed to Boston as assistant minister of Trinity Church; consecrated (the first) Bishop of Vermont, 1832. 1. Christianity Vindicated, Burlington, Vt., 1833, 12mo. 2. The Primitive Creed Examined and Explained, 1834, 12mo. 3. The Primitive Church compared with the Prot. Epis. Church of the Present Day, 1835, 12mo; 2d ed., revised and improved, 1836, 12mo. 4. Essay on Gothic Architecture, 1836, r. 4to. 5. The Church of Rome in her Primitive Purity compared with the Church of Rome of the Present Day, 1837, 12mo; Lon., with an Introduc. by Rev. Henry Melvill, 1839, p. 8vo. 6. The Novelties which disturb our Peace, Phila., 1844, 12mo; 2d ed., 1845, 12mo. 7. Sixteen Lects. on the British Reformation, 1844, 12mo. 8. The Hist. of the Confessional, N. York, 1850, 12mo. 9. The End of Controversy Controverted: a Refutation of Milner's End of Controversy; in a series of Letters addressed to the Roman Archbishop [Kenrick] of Baltimore, 1854, 2 vols. 12mo, pp. 918. This work is presumed to have been elicited by a recommendation some years since from Archbishop (then Bishop) Kenrick to all Protestant clergymen to read Milner's End of Controversy. Archbishop Kenrick has recently pub., in answer to Bishop Hopkins's work, A Vindication of the Catholic Church; in a Series of Letters addressed to the Rt. Rev. John Henry Hopkins, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Vermont, Balt., 1855, 12mo, pp. 334. 10. The Vermont Drawing-Book of Landscapes; for the Use of Schools: Six Nos. of Lithographs, Burlington, Vt., 1838. 11. Sacred Songs, Words, and Music, for the Use of Christian Families, Lon. and N. York, 1839. In addition to the works noticed above, this learned and excellent prelate—distinguished for his Christian activity and zeal—has given to the world about thirty occasional Sermons, Letters, Discourses, Addresses, &c.

Hopkins, Joseph. Accoucheur's Vade-Mecum, 1814, 12mo.

Hopkins, Lemuel, M.D., 1750–1801, a descendant of Governor Hopkins, of Connecticut, a native of Waterbury, Conn., practised medicine from 1776 to 1784 at Litchfield, and from 1784 to 1801 at Hartford. He wrote a number of poetical pieces, and was an associate with Trumbull, Barlow, Alsop, and others, in the composition of The Anarchiad, (pub. in the Connecticut Magazine, 1786–87,) The Echo, Political Green-House, The Guillotine, and other productions. See Thacher's Med. Biog.; Kettell's Spec. of Amer. Poetry, i. 272–284; Everest's Poets of Connecticut; Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit. Among Hopkins's best-known pieces are The Hypocrite's Hope, and Elegy on the Victim of a Cancer Quack. The 88th Psalm in Barlow's collection was versified by him.

Hopkins, Louisa Payson, b. 1812, at Portland, Maine, a daughter of the Rev. Edward Payson, D.D., eminent for his piety, was married to Prof. Albert Hopkins in 1842. Mrs. Hopkins is the author of a number of works, written some before and some since her marriage, intended for the benefit of the young. 1. The Pastor's Daughter, N. York, 18mo. 2. Lessons on the Book of Proverbs, Bost. 3. The Young Christian Encouraged, N. York, 18mo. Repub., Hartford, 18mo. 4. Henry Langdon; or, What was I Made For? N. York, 1846, 18mo. Repub., Hartford, 18mo. 5. The Guiding Star; or, The Bible God's Message: a sequel to Henry Langdon, Bost., 1851, 18mo. 6. The Silent Comforter; a Companion for the Sick-Room. A compilation. 7. Payson's Thoughts A compilation. She has also composed several Question-Books for the Mass. S. S. Union, and contributed articles to Kitto's Biblical Cyclopædia, The New York Review, &c. Mrs. Hopkins's writings have been commended in the highest terms.

Hopkins, Mark, D.D., M.D., a Presbyterian divine, b. 1802, at Stockbridge, Mass., and educated at Williams College, subsequently studied medicine, and received the degree of M.D. in 1828; Professor of Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric in Williams College, 1830–36; President of Williams College from Sept. 15, 1836, to the present time. 1. Lects. on the Evidences of Christianity, before the Lowell Institute, delivered in Jan. 1844; pub., Bost., 1846, 8vo. 2. Miscellaneous Essays and Reviews, 1847, 8vo. Contents: I. Paper originally pub. in Amer. Jour. of Science and Arts, April, 1828; II., III. Papers in Amer. Quar. Observer, Oct. 1833, and Oct. 1834; IV. Paper in Biblical Repository, Oct. 1835. Dr. Hopkins has also pub. separately seven Sermons, Discourses, &c. He enjoys the reputation of being an efficient president and an able instructor; and Williams College has greatly prospered under his paternal jurisdiction. See Princeton Review, xviii. 359; New Englander, (by N. Porter, Jr.,) iv. 401; Chris. Exam., (by G. B. Emerson,) xxx. 340; Chris. Exam., (by E. Peabody,) xli. 216.

Hopkins, Marmaduke. Serm., Lon., 1689, 4to.

Hopkins, Matthew. The Discovery of Witches, Lon., 1647, 4to, pp. 10. See Lon. Retrosp. Rev., v. 86–136; Hudibras, Pt. 2, canto iii.

Hopkins, Richard. 1. Trans. from the Spanish of a work on Prayer and Meditation, 1582, 8vo; Lon., 1592, 24mo. 2. Trans. from the Spanish of a work entit. A Memoriall of a Christian Life, Rouen, 1599, 8vo.

Hopkins, Samuel, d. 1755, minister of West Springfield, Mass., graduated at Yale College in 1718, and was ordained in 1720. Historical Memoirs relating to Housatunnuk Indians, 1753, 4to.

Hopkins, Samuel, D.D., 1721–1803, a descendant of Governor Hopkins of Connecticut, and the founder of the Hopkinsonian school of divinity, was a native of Waterbury, Conn., graduated at Yale College in 1741, studied theology under the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, was ordained in 1743, and was subsequently stationed successively at Great Barrington, Newport, R.I., Newburyport, Canterbury, Stamford, and again, in 1780, at Newport, where he remained until his death in 1803. His theological views were given to the world in his System of Doctrines contained in Divine Revelation explained and defended, Bost., 1793, 2 vols. 8vo; 1811, 2 vols. 8vo; and in collective ed. of his works, Phila., 1853, 3 vols. 8vo.

> "The celebrity of the author, who, with Edwards and Bellamy, completes the American triumvirate of eminent writers in the same strain of divinity, would have rendered this work much more popular and useful, had he kept clear of a bold and grating statement,—that 'God has foreordained all the moral evil which does take place,' and which he endeavours to defend with more ingenuity than success."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*
>
> "Hopkins sought to add to the five points of Calvinism the rather heterogeneous ingredient that holiness consists in pure, disinterested benevolence, and that all regard for self is necessarily sinful."—*Hildreth's Hist. of the U. States*, ed. 1854, ii. 579.

Hopkins also pub. a number of occasional serms. and theolog. treatises, &c., 1759–83; The Life of Susan Anthony, 1796; new ed., 1830, 12mo; The Life of Mrs. Osborn, 1798; a vol. of Serms., 1803; and left Sketches of his life, and two theolog. tracts; the three last-named were pub. by Dr. West, of Stockbridge, in 1805. A collective ed. of his Works, including his System of Doctrines, with a Memoir of his Life and Character, was pub. by the Doct. Tract and Book Soc., Phila., 1853, 3 vols. 8vo. See Sketches of his Life, Works, 1853, 3 vols. 8vo; Whittier's Old Portraits and Modern Sketches; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.; W. E. Channing's Works; Chris. Exam., xxxiii. 169.

Hopkins, Samuel. The Youth of the Old Dominion, Bost., 1856. This work professes to be based upon historical facts:

> "Any one familiar with the annals of Youthful Virginia will here recognise, it is believed, a scrupulous regard to historic truth."—*Author's Preface.*

Very favourably noticed in Putnam's Magazine for July, 1856.

Hopkins, Samuel M. Reports of Cases in the Ct. of Chancery in N. York, 1823–26, N. York, 1827, 8vo. See 2 U. S. L. J., 282.

Hopkins, Stephen, 1707–1785, one of the signers of the American Declaration of Independence, was a native of Scituate, Rhode Island; Chief-Justice of the Superior Court, 1751 to 1754; Governor of Rhode Island, 1755 to 1768, with the exception of four years; Member of the American Congress, 1774 to 1779. 1. The Grievances of the American Colonies candidly Examined; printed by Authority at Providence, R. Island; also Lon., 1765, 8vo.

> "A modest yet pathetic recital of the hardships laid on our American brethren by the Stamp Act."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

2. An Account of Providence, R. Island; in 2 Hist. Collec., ix. 166–203.

Hopkins, Thomas. Bank Notes the cause of the disappearance of Guineas, 1811, 8vo.

Hopkins, William. The Flying Penman, Lon., 1674, 12mo.

Hopkins, William, 1647–1700, a native of Evesham, Worcestershire, educated at Trin. Coll., Oxf.; Preb. of Worcester, 1675; Curate of Mortlake, Surrey, 1678; Lecturer of St. Lawrence, Jewry, about 1680; Vicar of Lindridge, 1686; Master of St. Oswald's Hospital, Worcester, 1697. 1. Serm., 1683, 4to. 2. Bartram, or Rartram, on the Body and Blood of the Lord; 2d ed., 1688. 3. Animad. on Johnson's Answer to Jovian, Lon., 1691, 8vo. 4. Latin Trans., with Notes, of a Saxon tract on the Burial-Places of the Saxon Saints, pub. in Hickes's Septentrional Grammar, Oxf., 1705. 5. Seventeen Serms., with Life by Dr. Geo. Hickes, D.D., Lon., 1708, 8vo.

Hopkins, William, 1706–1786, an Arian writer, a clergyman of the Church of England, a native of Monmouth, was entered at All-Souls College, Oxf., 1724; Vicar of Bolney, Sussex, 1731; Master of the Grammar School of Cuckfield, 1756; Curate of Slaugham, 1766. He pub. several anonymous pamphlets against compulsory subscription to the XXXIX. Articles, &c., but is best known by the following work: Exodus: a corrected Translation, with Notes Critical and Explanatory, Lon., 1784, 4to.

> "The chief value of this translation is, that it gives all the additions and variations of the Samaritan and Septuagint. The author's heterodoxy is offensively avowed, both in the preface and notes."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*
>
> "The translator has, in general, executed his task with fidelity."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*
>
> "In the notes we meet with little that can gratify the taste of critical and curious readers; and his severe reflections on the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England might well have been spared in a work of this nature."—*Lon. Month. Rev., O. S.*, lxxii. 412.

Hopkinson, Francis, 1737–1791, a native of Philadelphia, the son of Thomas Hopkinson, an Englishman, was educated at the college (now the University of Pennsylvania) in Philadelphia, and subsequently studied law. In 1765 we find him in England, where he resided for two years, settling, on his return, at Bordentown, New Jersey, where he married Miss Ann Borden. In 1776 he represented New Jersey in the American Congress, and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He held for a number of years an appointment in the Loan-Office. In 1779 he was made Judge of the Admiralty in Pennsylvania, and in 1790 was appointed, by President Washington, Judge of the District Court of the United States. He died May 9, 1791, of an attack of apoplexy. He was the author of a number of poems, political pamphlets, essays, and many admirable *jeux-d'esprit* on the prominent topics of the day. Among the best-known of his poems are The Treaty, The Battle of the Kegs, A Morning Hymn, An Evening Hymn, Description of a Church, Science, A Camp Ballad, and The New Roof. Of his satirical pieces we may instance The Typographical Mode of Conducting a Quarrel, Thoughts on the Diseases of the Mind, Essay on White-Washing, and Modern Learning. Few pens of the day effected more than Hopkinson's in educating the American people for political independence. The brevity, wit, and vivacity of his pieces gave them portability, currency, and popular favour. Of this class —the most important—of his writings we may specify The Pretty Story, 1774; The Prophecy, 1776; The Political Catechism, 1777. But the collector of American History (a large class these collectors have now become!) must secure for his shelves, if he can, (which is more than doubtful,) The Miscellaneous Essays and Occasional Writings of Francis Hopkinson, Phila., pub. by Dobson, 1792, 3 vols. 8vo. A number of papers by Hopkinson will be found in Aitkin's Pennsylvania Magazine, and in Trans. Amer. Soc., ii. 159; iii. 183, 185, 239, 331. See Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.; Lives of the Signers; Massachusetts Mag., iii. 750–783; Amer. Mus., iii. 165; ix. 39; Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.; Notes on the Provincial Lit. of Penna., by Thomas I. Wharton, read at a Meeting of the Council of the Hist. Soc. of Penn., Sept. 21, 1825; Delaplaine's Repository; Works of John Adams; and other works of, and connected with, the Revolutionary times.

> "A poet, a wit, a patriot, a chemist, a mathematician, and a judge of the admiralty; his character was composed of a happy union of qualities and endowments commonly supposed to be discordant; and, with the humour of Swift and Rabelais, he was always found on the side of virtue and social order."—Thomas I. Wharton: *ubi supra.*

Hopkinson, John, a native of England. Synopsis Paradisii, Lugd. Bat., 1593, 4to. Et vide Ugolinus Thesaurus Antiquitatum Sacrarum, Venet., 1744–69, (34 vols. fol.,) tom. vii. 607.

Hopkinson, Joseph, LL.D., 1770–1842, a native of Philadelphia, son of Francis Hopkinson, (*ante*,) was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and subsequently practised law, first at Easton and then in Philadelphia. From 1815 to 1819 he was a member of the national House of Representatives, and in 1828 was appointed, by President Adams, Judge of the District Court of the United States,—an office which he retained until his death. Both his father and grandfather had preceded him on the bench. The subject of our notice was Vice-President of the American Philosophical Society, and President of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. He was the author of the patriotic song of "Hail Columbia," written under circumstances pleasantly recorded by the author in a letter which will be found in Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America. See also a biographical notice of Judge Hopkinson—written by Francis Wharton, of Philadelphia—in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, vii. 397. Judge Hopkinson pub., in addition to several addresses before literary societies, &c., an Address delivered before the Law Academy of Philadelphia, Phila., 1826, 8vo, and a Eulogy in Commemoration of the Hon. Bushrod Washington, 1830, 8vo. For Hopkinson's Decisions, see H. D. Gilpin's District Ct. Reports, 1828–35, 8vo, 1837, (noticed in 18 A. J., 521:) Crabbe's Reports, 1836–46: see p. 444 of this Dictionary.

Hopkinson, Samuel, Rector of Etton, and Vicar of Morton. 1. Serms., Lon., 1789, 4to. 2. Reflections, 1793, 4to. 3. Prayer, &c. for Children, 1795, 12mo. 4. Serm., 1798, 8vo. 5. Causes of the Scarcity investigated, &c., 1801, 8vo. 6. Essays, 1826, 12mo.

Hopkinson, William. Trans. of Beza's Display of Popish Practices, &c., Lon., 1578, 4to.

Hopkirk, Thomas. 1. Flora Glottiana, Glasg., 1813, 8vo. 2. Flora Anomoia, 1817, 8vo.

Hoppner, Richard Belgrave. Trans. of Capt. Krusenstern's Voyage round the World, 1803–05, Lon., 1813, 2 vols. Capt. (since Vice-Admiral) Krusenstern complained bitterly of the faults of this translation. See Lon. Quar. Rev., xxii. 109; xxvi. 346; xxviii. 407; xxx. 265; xxxi. 163; N. Amer. Rev., xxv. 1; Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 69.

Hoppener, J. Oriental Tales trans. into English Verse, Lon., 1805, 8vo.

Hoppus, John, Prof. of the Philos. of Mind and Logic in the Univ. of London. Lects. on the Polity and Hist. of the Hebrews, Lon., 1847, 12mo.

> "A very judicious and useful manual, which throws great light upon the Holy Scriptures, and will form a valuable acquisition to the Sunday-school Library. It is well worthy the attention of young people who wish to understand the sacred oracles."—*Lon. Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.*
>
> "We have seldom read a volume of greater interest, and strongly commend it to all, but more especially to our young friends."—*Lon. Home Missionary Magazine.*

Other works.

Hopson, Charles R., M.D. 1. Dysentery, Lon., 1771, 8vo. 2. Essay on Fire, 1782, 8vo. 3. System of Chemistry, 1789, '94, 4to.

Hopson, Edward. The Human Mind, 1777, 12mo.

Hopton, Arthur, 1588–1614, a native of Somersetshire, educated at Lincoln Coll., Oxf., was the son of Sir Arthur Hopton, and an intimate friend of John Selden. 1. Baculum Geodeticum, Lon., 1610, 4to. 2. Speculum Topographicum, 1611, 4to. 3. A Concordancy of Years, 1615, 8vo. Enlarged by John Penkethman, 1635, 8vo. This work is mentioned by the commentators on Shakspeare. 4. Prognostications for the Years 1607 and 1614.

> "The miracle of his age for learning."—*Athen. Oxon., q. v.*

Hopton, Richard. Burning Spring; Phil. Trans., 1711.

Hopton, Mrs. Susannah, 1627–1709, a very devout lady, a native of Staffordshire, the wife of Richard Hopton, a Welsh judge, became a Roman Catholic, but returned to the Protestant faith. 1. Daily Devotions, Lon., 1673, 12mo; 5th ed., 1713. See Darling's Cyc. Bibl., i. 538. 2. Meditations, &c., pub. by N. Spinckes, Lon., 1717, 8vo. 3. Devotions, &c.; see Hickes, George, D.D., No. 9, in this Dictionary; Darling's Cyc. Bibl., i. 1469.

Hopwood, Henry, Rector of Bothall, Northumberland, has pub. a number of theolog. and educational works, Lon., 1841–50.

Hopwood, John. Blessed Rest, &c., Lon., 1676, 8vo.

Horbery, Matthew, D.D., 1707–1773, a native of Haxay, Lincolnshire, educated at Lincoln Coll., Oxf., and elected Fellow of Magdalen Coll.; successively Vicar of Eccleshall, Canon of Lichfield, Vicar of Hanbury, and Rector of Standlake. 1. Animad. on J. Jackson's Christian Liberty Asserted, &c., 1735. 2. Enquiry conc. Future Punishment, Lon., 1744, 8vo. 3. Serm., Oxf., 1745, 8vo. 4. Serm., 1747. 5. Serm., 1749, 8vo. 6. 18 Serms., 1774, 8vo. A collective ed. of his Works was pub. at Oxford in 1828, 2 vols. 8vo. His Serms. have been highly commended:

> "They are excellent."—Dr. Samuel Johnson.
>
> "Such was his reputation as a preacher, that two hundred of his MS. sermons, in the rough state in which he first composed them, were disposed of for six hundred guineas."
>
> "They are written in a nervous, animated language, calculated to convince and persuade, without any affectation or pretence to rhetoric, but with a simplicity which was a prominent feature in the character of the author."—S. Clapham.

See Lon. Gent. Mag., vols. lxix. and lxxvi.

Horde, Thomas, Jr., was the author of thirteen dramatic pieces, pub. 1769–85. See Biog. Dramat.

Horden, John. Serm., Lon., 1676, 4to.

Hordern, Joseph, Rural Dean and Vicar of Rosthern. 1. Directions for Reading to the Sick, Lon., 18mo. 2. Serms., 1830, 8vo.

Hore, Charles. Divine Meditations, 1804, 12mo.

Horlet, Joseph. Three Serms., 1729, '42, '50.

Horman, Wm., d. 1535, a native of Salisbury, educated at, and Fellow of, New Coll., Oxf., was made Master of Eton (of which he subsequently became Fellow and Vice-Provost) in 1485. He pub. Herbarum Synonyma, Indices to the writers De Re Rustica, &c. See the name in Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 967.

Horn. Hist. of the Woman of Great Faith, 1632, 8vo.

Horn, Charles Edward, 1786–1850, a native of London, d. in Boston, Mass., an eminent composer of music, was well known as the author of Cherry Ripe, I've been Roaming, The Deep, Deep Sea, The Mermaid's Cave, I Know a Bank, and other popular songs. A biog. notice of Mr. Horn will be found in the Lon. Gent. Mag., Jan. 1850.

Horn, George. Treatise on Leeches, Lon., 1798, 8vo.

Horn, Henry, and **Edwin T. Hurlstone.** Excheq. Reports, H. T. 1838 to H. T. 1839, Lon., 1840, 8vo.

Horn, John. See Horne.

Horn, Robert. Expos. of Part of the Parable of the Lost Sonne, Lon., 1614, 8vo.

Horn, Thomas, Rector of Martley. Serms. on various Subjects, Lon., 1832, 12mo.

> "There is sterling matter in most of his discourses."—*Lon. Chris. Rememb.*

Other works.

Hornblower, J. C., Engineer. Papers on Steam Engines, &c. in Nic. Jour., 1802, '03, '04, '05.

Hornby, Charles, "a sour and ill-natured pedant, secondary of the Pipe Office," pub. two vols. of Letters, 1730, 8vo, and 1738, 8vo, criticizing Sir Wm. Dugdale's Baronage of England.

Hornby, Mrs. Edmund. In and Around Stamboul, Lon., 1858; Phila., 1858.

Hornby, Geoffrey. Serm., 1806, 8vo.

Hornby, Thomas. Dissert. on Lime in Agriculture, 1815, 8vo. See, on this point, Donaldson's Ag. Biog., 107.

Hornby, Wm. The Scovrge of Drvnkennes, Lon., 1618, 4to, pp. 32, Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 349, £30. This poem is preceded by an address, in which the author promises to show "Drunkennesse" no quarter:

> "Ile vse thee like a Dogge, a Jew, a Slaue;
> Expect no mercy from my hands to haue."

This book may be called an early Temperance Document. See Bibl. Anglo-Poet., p. 151.

Horne, Andrew, a native of Gloucester, England, an eminent lawyer and chamberlain of London *temp.* Edward I. 1. La Somme appellé Mirroir des Justices, seu Speculum Justiciarum, Lon., 1642, 8vo. In English, by Wm. Hughes, 1646, 8vo; 1649, 12mo; 1659, 8vo; 1768, 12mo; Manchester, 1840, 12mo. For an account of this valuable work—known as Horne's Mirror—see 2 Reeves's Hist., 358; iv. 116, n.; Nic. Eng. Hist. Lib., 155; Crabb's Hist., 255; Bridg. Bibl., 161; Clarke's Bibl., 106; Pref. to 9 and 10 Reports; Blaxland's Codex, 126; 1 Campbell's Lives of the Lord-Chancellors, 206; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 396. Horne is said to have compiled Chronicon Glocestriæ, long since lost, and Liber Horne. For an account of the last-named book, see Clarke's Bibl., 107; Gough's Brit. Top., v., i. 576.

Horne, Andrew. 1. The Seat of Vision Determined, Lon., 1813, '18, 8vo. 2. On Vision; Phil. Mag., 1816, '17. 3. Magnetism; Thom. Ann. Philos., 1817.

Horne, George, D.D., 1730–1792, an eminent divine of the Hutchinsonian school, was a native of Otham, near Maidstone, and educated at University College, Oxford; Fellow of Magdalene College, 1749, and President, 1768; Chaplain to the King, 1771; Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. of Oxford, 1776; Dean of Canterbury, 1781; Bishop of Norwich, 1790. He pub. a number of controversial treatises in favour of Hutchinson, and against Sir Isaac Newton, Adam Smith, Law, Hume, Shuckford, Kennicott, Halhed, and Priestley; a Commentary on the Book of Psalms; Sermons, &c. His Letters on Infidelity, in which Hume's arguments are discussed, were pub. in 1784, 12mo. A collective ed. of his Works, with a Life, was pub. by his friend and chaplain, Wm. Jones, of Nayland, in 1795–99, 6 vols. 8vo; 1809, 6 vols. 8vo; 1812, 6 vols. 8vo; 1818, 6 vols. 8vo; last ed., 1830, 4 vols. 8vo. Of his Discourses, a 4th ed. was pub. in 1803–04, 5 vols. 8vo; other eds., 1812, 3 vols. 8vo; 1824, 3 vols. 8vo; new ed., 1831, 2 vols. 8vo; last ed., 1845, 2 vols. 8vo. Of the Commentary on the Psalms (1st ed., 1771, 2 vols. 4to) there have been many edits. Among the last are the one pub.

by Virtue, in 3 vols. 12mo, in 1836; the one in 2 vols. 12mo, pub. by the Lon. Soc. P. C. K. in 1848; and Longman's ed. in 1848, 8vo. See also Nisbet's ed. of Horne's Arrangement of the Psalms, Notes, and Comments, Pt. 1, 1850, p. 8vo. The Essay on Horne's Commentary, by James Montgomery, Esq., (prefixed to ed. in 2 vols., forming a portion of the Sacred Classics,) and the one by the Rev. Edward Irving, (prefixed to an ed. pub. in Glasgow in 3 vols. 12mo,) are doubtless well known to many of our readers. Irving's Essay has been highly commended. The Daily Communings, Spiritual and Devotional, on Select Portions of the Psalms, from Horne's Commentary, (2d ed., 64mo,) and the Selection by Lindley Murray, (1812, 8vo,) have met with warm approbation. The last-named comprises, says Dr. T. H. Horne, "the most striking, pathetic, and instructive parts of the Commentary." A vol. of Selections from the Commentary was pub. in 1832, 12mo. It is by his Discourses and Commentary on the Psalms that Bishop Horne will always be favourably known; and it will now be proper for us to adduce some opinions upon the merits and defects of these productions.

Opinions on the Discourses:

> "Some of Bishop Horne's discourses are ingenious; but they contain more Hutchinsonianism, and less of evangelical sentiment, than might have been expected."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

> "Bishop Horne's views of preaching, not always (alas! such is our common infirmity!) fully illustrated by his own sermons, are instructive. . . . His sermons are polished, and have many beautiful and excellent thoughts; but they are wanting in the full declaration of justification by faith, and therefore meet not adequately the distresses of an awakened conscience. . . . His sermons are devotional and elegant. He and others of his school have brought some important truths before men who would not have listened to those writing more in the spirit of the Reformers."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

> "This writer seems to have had as much devotion and regard for the grand principles of Christianity as command respect; but few evangelical preachers, notwithstanding, would like to take him for a pattern."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

> "The sacred discourses of the amiable Horne recommend the duties of that religion of which he was so bright an ornament, in a sweet and lively style."—*Historical View of Eng. Lit.: Goodhugh's Eng. Gent.'s Lib. Man.*

> "His style is lucid, and often terse; his reflections grow naturally out of the sentiments of the passage on which he comments, and there breathes through the whole so much sympathy with the Psalmist in his humble views of himself and his exalted conceptions of Jehovah.—there is such a heavenly, sweet frame of mind exhibited, so much spirituality, and such love for the Redeemer,—as to render this commentary one of peculiar fitness for family reading."

> "They evince an uncommon warmth of piety, and are calculated to produce it."—*British Critic.*

> "Sensible, practical, and animated. He addresses himself more to the heart than is commonly done, and consequently his Discourses are more calculated to answer the end of preaching. They are agreeably instructive and edifying, manifesting the pious and good heart of the writer."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Opinions on the Commentary on the Psalms:

> "His Commentary on the Psalms is his capital performance, and the one by which he will be known so long as piety and elegant learning are loved in England. It is altogether a beautiful work. The preface is a master-piece of composition and good sense. The exposition implies more learning and research than it displays; and the views of Christian doctrine contained in it are generally very correct. Perhaps he carries his applications to the Messiah and his church occasionally rather far; but this is less hurtful than the opposite extreme, which has more generally been adopted."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

> "The variety and number of the editions of this learned and pious work sufficiently attest the very high estimation in which it is held: the critics of the day. however. when it first appeared, were of opinion that Bishop Horne applied too many of the Psalms to the Messiah."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

> "Horne's Commentary on the Book of Psalms is of use chiefly for its devotional tendency."—*Williams's C. P.*

> "His Commentary on the Psalms has long been a refreshing and delightful companion in the Christian's retirement."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

> "It is a truly evangelical and most valuable work, generally commended and admired for the vein of spirituality and devotion which runs through it. as well as for the elegant taste displayed in the illustration of difficult passages. The author's design is to illustrate the historical sense of the Psalms as they relate to King David and the people of Israel; and to point out their application to the Messiah, to the Church, and to individuals as members of the Church."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

> "A delightful amplification of the music of Zion, wherein every phrase is spiritualized, every prophetic and recondite meaning pointed out."—*Grant's English Church.*

Bishop Horne's description of a censurable style of preaching, too common even in our own days, has been already referred to in an extract from Bickersteth's Christian Student. The bishop's remarks are well worthy of quotation:

> "To preach practical sermons, as they are called,—that is, sermons upon virtues and vices, without inculcating those great Scripture truths of redemption, grace, &c., which alone incite and enable us to forsake sin and to follow after righteousness,—what is it but to put together the wheels and set the hands of a watch, forgetting the spring which is to make them all go?"

For further information respecting this excellent man, see his Life, by Jones; Encyc. Brit.; Sir Wm. Forbes's Life of Dr. Beattie; Boswell's Life of Johnson; Lon. Gent. Mag., vols. lxii., lxiii., lxvi. He was a friend of Dr. Johnson's, and penned a tribute to his memory, (in the Olla Podrida;) and Johnson's biographer has left on record an honourable testimony to the character of the subject of our notice:

> "We [Johnson and Boswell] drank tea with Dr. Horne, late President of Magdalen College and Bishop of Norwich, of whose abilities in different respects the public has had eminent proofs, and the esteem annexed to whose character was increased by knowing him personally."—*Ubi supra.*

Horne, H. P. Bianca Capello; a Tragedy, Lon., 1847.

> "A metrical arrangement of ten syllables is not necessarily poetry, any more than rant disposed in broken sentences is naturally passion."—*Lon. Athenæum.* 1847, p. 516.

Horne, Henry. 1. Essays conc. Iron and Steel, Lon., 1773, 12mo. 2. Sand Iron; Phil. Trans., 1763.

Horne, John, d. 1676, aged 61, a Non-conformist divine, educated at Trin. Coll., Camb., Vicar of Allhallows, Lynn-Regis, Norfolk, ejected for Non-conformity, 1662, was the author of a poem called The Divine Wooer, Lon., 1673, and some serms. and theolog. treatises, 1649–73.

Horne, John. Serm., Lon., 1768, 4to.

Horne, or **Horn, John.** Sowing Machine for every kind of Grain, &c., Lon., 1786, 8vo.

Horne, John. Serm., 1812, 8vo.

Horne, John. See Tooke.

Horne, Melville. Serms., &c., 1791–1811.

Horne, Richard Henry, b. in London, 1803, was educated at Sandhurst College, in expectation of a military appointment in the East India Company's service. Disappointed in this hope, he entered the Mexican navy as a midshipman, and served in the war against Spain until the restoration of peace. He then returned to England by the way of the United States, and settled down as a London man of letters. In 1852 he emigrated to the gold-fields of Australia, and, after serving some time as Chief of the Mounted Police, now holds the office of Gold Commissioner,—an auriferous proximity seldom enjoyed by poets; though we fear the author of the Exposition of the "False Medium" has had but little opportunity as yet of testing the value of the true "medium." Mr. Horne was married in 1847 to Miss Foggo, the daughter of the artist, and for some time afterwards enjoyed an enviable seclusion in a cottage near Findley. 1. Cosmo de Medici; an Historical Tragedy, 1837, 8vo. 2. The Death of Marlowe; a Tragedy, 1838, r. 8vo. 3. The Death Fetch. 4. Adventures of a London Doll, 16mo. 5. The Good-natured Bear; a Story for Children, 16mo. 6. Exposition of the False Medium, and Barriers excluding Men of Genius from the Public, 1838, p. 8vo. 7. The Poor Artist; or, Seven Eye-Sights and One Object, 12mo. 8. Gregory the Seventh; a Tragedy, 1840, 8vo. Prefixed is an Essay on Tragic Influence, which has been highly commended. It is said that Mr. Horne considers Gregory the Seventh to be his best dramatic production. 9. Life of Napoleon, 1841, 2 vols. r. 8vo; 500 illustrations. New ed., 1847. 10. Orion; an Epic Poem, 1843. Several edits., the first of which was pub. at a farthing,—a "price placed upon it as a sarcasm upon the low estimation into which epic poetry has fallen."

Three large editions were sold at a farthing per copy. the 4th ed. was raised to a shilling per copy, and the 5th to half a crown.

> "It is said that one day, when the author was sitting in Mr Miller's the publisher's shop, a boy came in, and shouted out. in a nonchalant voice, 'A penn'orth of epics,' throwing a penny down on the counter."

Now, this anecdote *may* be true: therefore, it does not become us to deny it. We may be allowed, however, to remark, in passing, that it *fits in* as well as if it had been "made on purpose." A very elaborate and most eulogistic review of Orion will be found in Poe's Literati. We hope the reader has time to peruse it; certain it is that we have no space to quote it.

11. A New Spirit of the Age, 1844, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Partly written and edited by R. H. Horne. The 2d ed. contains Introductory Comments upon Certain Criticisms that had appeared on the work.

The volumes are illustrated with engravings on steel, from new and original portraits, of Dickens, Tennyson, Carlyle, Wordsworth, Talfourd, Browning, Southwood Smith, and Miss Martineau.

> "In the biographical sketches the editor has carefully excluded

all disagreeable personalities and all unwarrantable anecdotes. The criticisms are entirely on abstract grounds. He may be often wrong, but it is with a clear conscience."—*Editor's Preface.*

Among the "celebrities" noticed in this work will be found Charles Dickens, Lord Ashley, Dr. Southwood Smith, Sir E. L. Bulwer, Alfred Tennyson, Sheridan Knowles, Mr. Macready, Thomas Ingoldsby, W. H. Ainsworth, T. B. Macaulay, G. P. R. James, Mrs. Gore, Captain Marryat, Mrs. Trollope, Walter Savage Landor, William and Mary Howitt, Thomas Hood, Theodore Hook, Harriet Martineau, Mrs. Jameson, Dr. Pusey, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, Mrs. Norton, Miss E. B. Barrett, Rev. Sydney Smith, A. Fonblanque, Douglas Jerrold, W. Wordsworth, Leigh Hunt, Robert Browning, J. W. Marston, Mrs. Shelley, Thomas Carlyle, Rev. Robert Montgomery, Banim, and the Irish Novelists. See Westminster Rev., xli. 357; Democratic Rev., xv. 49; South. Quar. Rev., vii. 312; xv. 41; South. Lit. Mess., xi. 55.

12. Spirit of Peers and People, p. 8vo. 13. Ballads and Romances, 1846, 12mo.

"Horne, the author of the fine poem of Orion, and of ballads full of vigour, originality, and a sound and healthy sentiment."—*Howitt's Homes and Haunts of the most Eminent British Poets.*

14. Judas Iscariot, a Miracle Play; with Poems, 1848, fp. 8vo. Judas Iscariot is founded upon a most untenable hypothesis because one directly opposed to Scripture. 15. The Dreamer and the Worker, 1851, 2 vols. p. 8vo. We trust that our poet "worker" will return from the gold-fields of Australia with substantial evidences of something better than "dreams" as the employment of his exiled hours. Mr. Horne is also the author of an Introduction to Schlegel's Lectures on Dramatic Literature and Art, was the associate of Wordsworth, Leigh Hunt, Miss Barrett, and others, in the production of Chaucer Modernized, was for some time editor of the Monthly Repository, and has been a contributor to the Church of England Quarterly Review, the New Quarterly Review, and other periodicals. Among his essays in the Church of England Quarterly, we may instance those on Poetical Contrasts, and on Albertus Magnus; and, of those in the New Quarterly, it may be sufficient to name the article on Chinese Characteristics, and that on The Dramatic Mind of Europe.

Horne, Robert, d. 1580, Dean of Durham, was consecrated Bishop of Winchester, Feb. 1560–61. An Answer to Fekenham's Declaration of Scruples of Conscience touching the Oaths of Supremacy, Lon., 1566, 4to.

Horne, Robert. Certain Sermons on the Rich Man and Lazarus, Lon., 1619, 4to.

Horne, Thomas. 1. Janua Linguarum; or, A Collection of Latin Sentences, with the English of them, Lon., 1634, 8vo. 2. Manductio in ædem Palladis; qua Utilissima Methodus Authores bonos legendi indigiatur, 1641, 8vo.

Horne, Thomas, D.D., Vicar of Kilkington, Herefordshire, Chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark. 1. Fast Serm. on Prov. xiv. 34, Lon., 1778, 4to. 2. Reflections on the Sabbath, 1796, 8vo. 3. Serms. on Rom. viii. 31, 1803, 8vo.

Horne, Thomas. 1. Hist. of the Rise and Progress of the Belgian Republic until the Revolution under Philip II.; from the German of Schiller, Lon., 1807, 12mo.

"Schiller, uniting the ardour of a soldier to the soul of a statesman and the hand of an historian, has portrayed the shades of former times with dramatic power, and in a noble spirit."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON: *Hist. of Europe.*

2. Memoirs of Nature and Art; from the German of Goethe, 1808, 3 vols. 8vo. An anonymous abridgt. and trans. of the same, 1807, 3 vols. 12mo. 4. Essays and Tales; from the German of Engel, 1808, 12mo.

Horne, Thomas, Rector of St. Catherine, Colman. The Religious Necessity of the Reformation Asserted, and the Extent to which it was carried in the Church of England Vindicated, in eight Serms. preached at the Bampton Lects., 1828, Oxford, 1828, 8vo.

"One of the most able, most liberal, and most convincing treatises in defence of our church, and of all Protestant churches in general which yet retain the truth as it is in Christ, that it has ever fallen to our lot to notice or peruse; which we recommend, without compromise or drawback of any kind, to all who desire to read a work equally deserving of attention as to its style as well as the important nature of the topic of which it treats."—*Lon. Chris. Remembrancer.*

Horne, Thomas Hartwell, D.D., b. Oct. 20, 1780, received the rudiments of a classical education between the years 1789 and '95 in the royal and ancient foundation of Christ's Hospital, where, for two years, he was contemporary with Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Having attained the rank of Deputy-Grecian, (the second highest class in the upper grammar-school,) he quitted Christ's Hospital at the age of fifteen years, having no opportunity of proceeding to the university. The eldest of six orphans, small of stature, and not robust, he was unfitted for any employment requiring physical strength; and eight years of his life were spent in the humble situation of a clerk to barristers. As he had a good deal of time at his command during the first five years of his career, he diligently improved himself by solitary study, and acquired an insight into the law of England, which he was afterwards enabled to turn to account in editing various law-books. The very narrow income which he received as a barrister's clerk early led Mr. Horne to direct his attention to literature as a means of support. His first publication was A Brief View of the Necessity and Truth of the Christian Revelation, written when he was only eighteen, and published in 1800, in his nineteenth year. The publication of this little manual led him to the diligent and prayerful study of the Scriptures, and eventually induced him to undertake the work by which he is best known in this country as well as in England, and, indeed, wherever the English language is spoken or read. We mean the Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. In the preface to this work, Mr. Horne states that it

"Originated in his own wants at an early period of life, when he stood in need of a guide to the reading of the Holy Scriptures, which would not only furnish him with a general introduction to them, but would also enable him to solve apparent contradictions, and to study the Bible with that attention which its importance demands."

At that time he

"Had no friend to assist his studies or remove his doubts, nor any means of procuring critical works. At length a list of the more eminent foreign Biblical critics fell into his hands, and directed him to some of those sources of information which he was seeking. He then resolved to procure such of them as his very limited means would permit, with the design, in the first instance, of satisfying his own mind on those topics which had perplexed him, and, ultimately, of laying before the public the result of his inquiries, should no treatise appear that might supersede such a publication."—Vol. i. Pref., pp. ix., x.

The idea thus conceived *fifty-eight years ago* has been steadily kept in view to the present time. The foundation and much of the subsequent composition of this work were laid, for the most part, in solitary midnight study. However much and variously he was engaged in literary toil for his daily bread, (as the subjoined list of his publications will attest,) the Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures was the first and chief object of his thoughts. The 1st edition of it appeared in 1818 in 3 vols. 8vo, which in subsequent editions were enlarged into five thick octave volumes. It immediately took its station in literature as THE Class-Book for the study of the Scriptures in all the colleges and universities in the British dominions. The author has been spared to see the publication of the 10th edition in 1856,—thirty-eight years after the publication of the 1st edition,—and to receive increasing testimonies of its utility to all classes of readers, but especially to ministers and students for the ministry. From the very numerous critical testimonies in favour of this invaluable work, we select the following:

The first edition:

"Of all the works which of late years have been presented to the notice of the Biblical student, this is one of the most correct and useful. It is an encyclopædia of theological knowledge. It is a complete abridgment of many extensive treatises of the most celebrated divines both of our own and foreign countries; and it entitles its author to the gratitude and approbation of every lover of the sacred volume."—*Classical Journal, Sept.* 1819.

"This elaborate work reflects great credit on the learning and industry of its author, and is, upon the whole, well calculated to answer the purposes for which it was designed."—*British Critic, June*, 1819.

"It is saying much,—yet, as far as our knowledge of Biblical works extends, not *too* much,—to assert of these volumes, that they constitute the most important theological publication of their kind which has appeared in this or any other country for some years. . . . . No well-assorted theological library can be long without it; and even those students in divinity whose pecuniary resources are too limited to admit of wanton expenditure would do well, on the score of economy, to include these volumes in their library." —*Christian Observer, November*, 1819.

"This work contains every information which the general reader of Scripture can possibly require; but to clergymen, and to those who are preparing for the sacred office, it is an invaluable manual; and (what is no mean consideration) it is also a cheap one."—*Literary Panorama, September*, 1818.

"It is all it pretends to be, and even more, being written with a judicious perspicuity, and executed with a degree of correctness that we do not often witness."—*Evangelical Magazine, Oct.* 1818.

The second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth editions:

"Upon the whole, it is a very useful publication, and does great credit to the industry and researches of the indefatigable author." —*Bishop Marsh's Lectures on the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible*, pp. 52, 53, ed. of 1828.

"I would advise the younger clergy, and candidates for Holy

Orders, to acquaint themselves, in an early stage of their critical researches, with Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scripture; a work which in itself comprises a body of critical theology, and which introduces the reader to the best sources of information."—*Bishop Jebb's Primary Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese of Limerick, in* 1823, p. 10, (Dublin. 1823.)

"T. Hartwell Horne has not only analyzed with extraordinary diligence all the principal writers on the Evidences of Christianity, but has supplied the defects of many of them, by enforcing those moral and religious considerations arising from the intrinsic excellency of Christianity and the responsibility of man, which, in the author's judgment, are so unspeakably important."—*Bishop Wilson's (of Calcutta) Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity*, vol. i., Pref., p. xiv.

"Such a monument of successful industry and luminous arrangement as the present age has seldom seen; a copious instruction for every young theologian, and an ample treasure of reminiscence to the most accomplished."—*Archdeacon Nares's Visitation Sermon before the Archdeacon and Clergy of the City of London, in* 1823, p. 24.

"So comprehensive and complete as quite to supersede many works that would otherwise have been necessary."—*Bickersteth's Christian Student*, p. 454, (London, 1829.)

"Great advantages may be derived from the *repeated* perusal of Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study of the Scriptures, in 4 vols. 8vo. . . . It contains much invaluable information respecting the ancient manuscripts and versions of the sacred books, the care with which they were preserved before the invention of printing, the manner in which they have been transmitted to our own times, together with a full view of Jewish Antiquities, and a suitable introduction to prepare the reader for entering on the study of each inspired book."—*Gibbs's Directions for Searching the Scriptures*, p. 38, (Edinburgh, 1828.)

"Read Hartwell Horne. This is an invaluable book for a young man; and you must not lay him aside till you have fully digested his admirable compilations, to guide you in more discursive reading hereafter."—*Letter to a Young Man matriculating at the University: Domestic Portraiture*, &c., p. 128, (London, 8vo. 1833.)

"Every Biblical student may be congratulated on the opportunity which he possesses of acquiring, in these approved volumes, the most comprehensive digest of Biblical erudition extant in English Literature."—*Lon. Eclectic Review, January*, 1822.

"One of the most valuable works that exists in this or any other language."—*Edinburgh Christian Instructor, May*, 1833.

"Ouvrage important, qui réunit de nombreux renseignemens géographiques, historiques, bibliographiques, et critiques, relatifs à la littérature biblique."—Brunet: *Supplément au Manuel du Libraire*, tom. ii. p. 200, (Paris, 1834, 8vo.)

The seventh edition:

"It augurs well for the cause of Biblical Literature in this country, that edition after edition of this important and increasingly-valuable work should so rapidly issue from the press. When the laborious and learned author entered the field, it was comparatively unoccupied; and now, after the lapse of fifteen years, notwithstanding all that has been done for promoting the critical study and knowledge of the Bible among us, he may still be said to occupy it unrivalled and alone. During the whole of that period he has evidently availed himself of every new source that has been opened, from which to derive improvements; diligently canvassed the pages both of domestic and foreign literature; re-examined authorities and quotations; and left no measure unemployed by which his work might receive that degree of perfection of which, from the nature of the circumstances, it was susceptible."—*Congregational Magazine, September*, 1834.

"A work which is beyond all contradiction the most valuable introduction to the Sacred Writings which has been ever published. It is a storehouse of Biblical learning; and we recommend it the more cordially to our readers, as it may be put into the hands of students with the most perfect safety."—*Christian Remembrancer, October*, 1834.

The eighth edition:

"It is needless that we should say any thing to commend such a publication. It is one of the first books which should be secured by the young minister; and the intelligent and reading of every class, ministers and laymen, will find ample reward in the perusal of its richly-stored pages."—*Lon. Eclectic Review, April*, 1839.

"These admirable volumes are too well known to require either description or recommendation: their character is now established, both as a standard work and as a complete encyclopædia of Biblical knowledge. . . . The publication of this new and improved edition will afford the opportunity to a number of persons, candidates for the ministry or otherwise, to become purchasers. Young ministers and students ought to possess it. Instead of that desultory and superficial reading, which imparts much less information than it seems to do, and leaves the mind undisciplined, they ought to lay before them (in connexion with suitable works in doctrinal theology) Mr. Horne's text-book of a vast subject, and diligently and patiently pursue the subject for two or three years. But we see no necessity for confining the work to ministers and ministerial students. . . . We recommend Mr. Horne's work as a family work, to which the youthful members may have access, and with which they may become thoroughly acquainted."—*Wesleyan-Methodist Magazine, March*, 1839.

"In every theological library this work is indispensable. It contains a singular display of good sense and persevering industry, and is by far the most complete publication of the kind that ever issued from the British press, or perhaps in any language. There is scarcely a question relating to the study of the Holy Scriptures, which is not here discussed in an able and satisfactory manner. As long as a taste for sound Biblical Literature shall be cherished, this work will secure for its author the highest esteem and grateful respect."—*Second Appendix to Dr. Williams's Christian Preacher*, 5th edition, p. 355, (London, 1843.)

Ninth edition:

"Mr. Horne's great work has been too long before the public to need a formal introduction to the notice of either lay or clerical readers. The appearance of a ninth edition sufficiently attests the estimation in which it is deservedly held: nor do we hazard too much when we assert that it has undoubtedly raised the character of theological and Biblical literature throughout Christendom. There is, in fact, scarcely a single question relating to the study of the Scriptures, which Mr. Horne has not ably discussed and satisfactorily settled. His Introduction is one of those works with which Biblical students and candidates for Holy Orders cannot too soon make themselves thoroughly acquainted, and the acquisition of which they will never regret."—*Church and State Gazette*, 1846.

The 10th edition passed through the press in the same month as that in which this article was written, (Nov. 1856.) Our own obligations to this work in the preparation of this Dictionary will be best understood by the many references to the Introduction scattered through our pages; though these extracts, valuable as they are, do not fully express the amount of our indebtedness to this admirable repository of Biblical literature. The tone of Christian charity and gentlemanly courtesy, united with a zealous defence of what he believes to be sound doctrine, which distinguishes the criticisms of Dr. Horne, cannot escape the notice of the readers of the Introduction.

Besides the ten editions printed in England, Mr. Horne's work has been repeatedly reprinted in the United States, but without any pecuniary advantage to the author, in 2 vols. imp. 8vo, and also in 4 vols. 8vo, to the amount of many thousand copies; which, added to the aggregate number of 15,000 copies of the first nine London editions, exhibits an unprecedented sale for a work of this character; especially when the bulk and price are considered. This extensive circulation may be ascribed, in part at least, to the facts that the Introduction has throughout been the joint result of prayer and indefatigable study, regardless of expense in procuring the requisite critical aids, and that it is *not* a sectarian work. Christians of every denomination have studied it to their great advantage; and Mr. Horne, in the course of his long life (he is now in the 78th year of his age) has been permitted to receive not a few testimonies from persons who have been preserved or rescued from infidelity by his labours. Mr. Kennedy, the biographer of our distinguished countryman, William Wirt, states that

"To Horne's Introduction, particularly, he was accustomed to express his obligations for the conviction of his own mind; and he never lost an opportunity of commending it to a friend."

In his letters to his children, among other books on the subject of religion, he

"Urged them to the careful perusal of Horne's Introduction to the Critical Study of the Scriptures."—*Kennedy's Memoirs of W. Wirt*, vol. ii. p. 388.

It has, in fact, conduced more than any other modern work to the enlarged study of sacred literature; and eventually it led to the realization of Mr. Horne's long-cherished wish of devoting himself to the ministry in the Church of England. The death of his parents having prevented him from prosecuting his studies at either of the English universities, Dr. Howley, at that time Bishop of London, disregarded his want of an English academical degree, and, considering his Introduction as an appropriate and honourable passport to Holy Orders, ordained him in 1819. In the preceding year the University of King's College, Aberdeen, conferred on Mr. Horne the degree of M.A. In 1829 Mr. Horne performed the academical exercises required by the University Statutes, and proceeded to the degree of B.D. in the University of Cambridge; and in 1841 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon Mr. H. the degree of D.D. In 1833 Dr. Howley (then Archbishop of Canterbury) presented him to the rectory of St. Edmund-the-King with St. Nicholas Acons, in the city of London, as a small token of his esteem for Mr. Horne's personal worth, and his sense of the services which Mr. H. had rendered by his works to the theological and Biblical student. Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London, had previously collated him to the prebend of Sneating, in the Cathedral of St. Paul, as a mark of the esteem which the bishop entertained of the value of those services which Mr. Horne had rendered to the cause of Christianity by his different publications, especially his Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures. As the population of the United Parishes (of which Mr. H. is rector) is small, he has found time to produce many valuable publications, and also to keep up an extensive correspondence with literary men, and especially with those who are engaged in controversy with the advocates of the modern Church of Rome. Several of his publications were written primarily for the edification of his parishioners and their families, by whom they were gratefully received and acknowledged. It only remains to state, in concluding this notice of Mr. Horne's literary career, that in 1809 he was elected Sub-Librarian of the Surrey Institution, which office he held until the institution was dissolved for want of the requisite funds, in 1823. In 1824 he was applied to, and eventually engaged, by the then Trustees of the British Museum, to undertake a classed catalogue of that library. For their consideration, and by their desire, he drew up the Outlines for the Classification of a Library, which were printed in 1825. After very considerable progress had been made in that classed catalogue, it was suspended for a new General Alphabetical Catalogue, which is now in progress, and on which Mr. Horne is still employed as an Assistant Librarian. If that classed catalogue had been completed, it would, on a large scale, have been what Mr. Horne's valuable classed catalogue of Queen's College Library, Cambridge, is on a smaller scale. The following is a correct list of Mr. Horne's publications:

1. A Brief View of the Necessity and Truth of the Christian Revelation, Lon., 1800; 2d ed., 1802, 8vo.

2. A View of the Commerce of Greece, by Felix Beaujour; translated from the French, 1800, 8vo.

3. An Essay on Privateers, Captures, and Recaptures, according to the Laws, Treaties, and Usages of the Maritime Powers of Europe, by M. de Martens. To which is subjoined a Discourse, in which the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers are briefly stated; translated from the French, 1801.

4. A Compendium of the Statute Laws and Regulations of the Court of Admiralty relative to Ships of War, Privateers, Prizes, Recaptures, and Prize-Money; with an Appendix of Precedents, 1803, 12mo.

5. Wallis's Pocket Itinerary; being a New and Accurate Guide to all the Principal, Direct, and Cross-Roads throughout England, Wales, and Scotland, 1803, 18mo. Anon.

6. A Treatise on Captures in War, by Richard Lee, Esq.; 2d ed., corrected, with additional Notes by Mr. Horne, 1803, 8vo.

7. Hints on the Formation and Management of Sunday-Schools, 1807, 12mo. Anon.

8. A Reading upon the Statute of Sewers, by Robert Callis, Sergeant-at-Law; 4th ed., corrected and enlarged by Mr. Horne, 1810, r. 8vo.

9. Bibliotheca Legum; or, a Complete Catalogue of the Common and Statute Law-Books of the United Kingdom, arranged in a new manner, by John Clarke. The materials were collected by the publisher, Mr. Clarke; but the whole were arranged, corrected, and edited by Mr. Horne, 1810, 8vo. See CLARKE, JOHN.

10. A Catalogue of the Library of the Surrey Institution, methodically arranged, 1811; 2d ed., 1812, 8vo. Anon.

11. A Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum, classed according to their Subject-Matter; forming the 4th vol. of the Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts, 1812, 8vo.

12. An Introduction to the Study of Bibliography; to which is prefixed a Memoir on the Public Libraries of the Antients, 1814, 2 vols. 8vo.

13. A Compendious Law Dictionary, by Thomas Potts; a new ed., carefully revised, corrected, and enlarged, by Mr. Horne, 1815, 8vo and 12mo.

14. An Illustrated Record of Important Events in the Annals of Europe during the years 1812, '13, '14, and '15, fol. Anon.

15. The Lakes of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, delineated in 43 Engravings after the Drawings of Joseph Farington, R.A.; with Descriptions, Historical, Topographical, and Picturesque, the result of a Tour made by T. H. Horne in the year 1816, 1816, fol.

16. The History of the Mohammedan Empire in Spain; designed as an Introduction to the Arabian Antiquities of Spain, by James Cavanagh Murphy, 1816, 4to. This volume was written in conjunction with John Gillies, LL.D., and Mr. Professor John Shakspear, of the East India College. One-half of this volume was contributed by Mr. Horne; who also edited Mr. Murphy's Arabian Antiquities of Spain, 1816, fol., Mr. M. having died without leaving any materials for the descriptions of the engravings.

17. An Analysis of the Picture of the Transfiguration, by Raffaello Sanzio d'Urbino; translated from the French of S. C. Croze-Maignan, by Mr. Horne, with the Remarks and Observations of Vasari, Mengs, Reynolds, Fuseli, and other distinguished artists, 1817, fol.

18. An Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, with Maps and Fac-Similes of Biblical Manuscripts, 1818, 3 vols. 8vo; 9th ed., revised, corrected, and enlarged, by Mr. Horne, 1846, 5 large vols. 8vo; 10th ed., by Mr. Horne, with the assistance of Samuel Davidson, D.D., LL.D., and of Samuel Prideaux Tregelles, LL.D., 1856, 4 vols. in 5, 8vo, (*vide ante.*) In the 10th ed., the valuable bibliographical volume of Mr. Horne has been necessarily (though on his part most reluctantly) omitted in order to make room for much new critical matter. Part of Mr. Horne's first volume, on the Internal Evidences of the Inspiration of the Scriptures, was translated into Romaic, or modern Greek, by Professor Nicholas Bambas, (afterwards of the University of Athens,) and published in 1834, at Hermopolis, in the island of Syra, and was largely circulated in Greece. The translation is entitled, *'Εσωτερικαι ἐναργειαι της ἐμπνευσεως των γραφων. Θεωρια ὠφελιμωτατη εἰς παντα ἀνϑρωπον, ἐκ του Αγγλικου μεταφρασϑεισα ὑπο Ν. Βαμβα. Εν Ερμουπολει, ᾳωλδ'.*

19. Deism Refuted; or, Plain Reasons for being a Christian, Lon., 1819, 12mo. Reprinted at Philadelphia, 1820, 12mo; 6th ed., Lon., 1826, 12mo. This little volume, with Mr. Horne's permission, contributed five tracts to the series published by the London Religious Tract Society, viz.: Nos. 316, 318, 319, 321, and 701.

20. The Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity briefly stated and defended, and the Church of England vindicated from the charge of Uncharitableness in retaining the Athanasian Creed, 1820; 2d ed., corrected, 1826, 12mo.

21. Commentaries on the Roman-Dutch Law, by Simon van Leeuwen, LL.D.; translated from the Dutch by a Cingalese Modeliar, or Native Magistrate: collated throughout with Van Leeuwen's Censura Forensis, and edited, with numerous additional references to the Text-Books on the Roman Civil Law, by Mr. Horne, 1820, r. 8vo. Nearly the whole edition of this work was sent to the island of Ceylon, where it is of the highest authority.

22. The Works of William Hogarth, (including the Analysis of Beauty,) elucidated by Descriptions, critical, moral, and historical; to which is prefixed Some Account of his Life, by Mr. Horne. The engravings were executed by Thomas Clerk, an engraver at Edinburgh, 1821, 2 vols. 8vo.

23. Outlines for the Classification of a Library, respectfully submitted to the consideration of the Trustees of the British Museum, by Mr. Horne, 1825, 4to.

24. A Catalogue of the Library of the College of St. Bernard and St. Margaret, commonly called Queen's College, in the University of Cambridge; methodically arranged, 1827, 2 vols. r. 8vo. This catalogue is classified according to the principles and order developed in the preceding Outlines for the Classification of a Library.

25. Romanism contradictory to the Bible; or, the Peculiar Tenets of the Church of Rome, as exhibited in her accredited Formularies, contrasted with the Holy Scriptures, Lon., 1827, 8vo. Translated into Spanish by the Rev. W. H. Rule, and printed at Gibraltar in 1840.

26. A Compendious Introduction to the Study of the Bible; being an Analysis of the Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Lon., 1827, 12mo. Reprinted at Boston, Mass., 1827, 12mo; 9th ed., 1852, 12mo. This is an abridgment of Mr. Horne's larger Introduction.

27. A Manual of Parochial Psalmody, adapted to the services of the Church for every Sunday, &c. throughout the Year, Lon., 1829; 40th ed., 1856, 18mo; also eds. in 12mo and 32mo.

28. A Selection (by Mr. Horne) of Psalm and Hymn-Tunes, by the Best Composers, antient and modern; the whole harmonized and arranged for the Manual of Parochial Psalmody, by Thomas Henshaw, 1829. New ed., 1852, ob. 8vo.

29. The Conversion of St. Paul a Proof of the Truth of the Christian Revelation, 1831, 8vo. An anonymous Tract, written for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

30. A Manual for the Afflicted; comprising a Practical Essay on Afflictions, and a Series of Meditations and Prayers for those who are in sorrow, trouble, need, sickness, or any other adversity, 1832; 3d ed., 1842, 18mo. Reprinted at Boston, Mass., 1833, 18mo.

31. Bibliographical Notes on the Book of Jasher, Lon., 1833, 8vo. This detection of a gross literary forgery was subsequently incorporated in the fifth or bibliographical volume of the Introduction to the Critical Study of the Scriptures.

32. A Concise History and Analysis of the Athanasian Creed, with Select Scripture Proofs, and answers to some common objections, 1834; 2d ed., 1837, 18mo.

33. A Protestant Memorial; comprising—I. A Concise Historical Sketch of the Reformation; II. The Antiquity of the Religion of Protestants Demonstrated; III. The Safety of adhering to the Protestant Church, and the Dan

ger of continuing in the Church of Rome; IV. Romanism, or the System of Doctrine and Precepts maintained and inculcated by the Church of Rome, contradictory to the Bible, 1835; 10th ed., enlarged, 1850, 12mo.

34. Landscape Illustrations of the Bible; from Original Sketches taken on the Spot and engraved by W. and E. Finden, with Descriptions by Mr. Horne, 1836, 2 vols. 8vo, and fol. The Biblical Keepsake; a new ed. of the preceding work, with additions and corrections, 1835–37, 3 vols. 8vo.

35. A Manual of Biblical Bibliography, 1839, 8vo. This is a separate edition of the fifth or bibliographical volume of the *eighth* edition of Mr. Horne's Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures: it was published by request, for the accommodation of bookbuyers and booksellers.

36. The Principles of Popery Developed, in a juridical and historical investigation of the Gunpowder-Conspiracy; reprinted from the Church of England Quarterly Review, 1840, 8vo. Anon.

37. Mariolatry; or, Facts and Evidences demonstrating the Worship of the Virgin Mary by the Church of Rome, 1840, 8vo. Anon. Reprinted, with additions and corrections furnished by Mr. Horne to the American editor, the Rev. S. F. Jarvis, D.D., Hartford, Conn., 1844, 8vo.

38. A new edition, with corrections and additions, of Dr. J. Williams's (Bishop of Chichester) Brief Exposition of the Church Catechism, with Scripture-Proofs, Lon., 1841, 12mo.

39. Popery the Enemy and Falsifier of Scripture; or, Facts and Evidences illustrative of the conduct of the Modern Church of Rome, in prohibiting the Reading and Circulation of the Holy Scriptures in the Vulgar Tongue, and also of the Falsification of the Sacred Text in Translations executed by Romanists, 1844, 8vo. Anon. 2d ed., corrected and enlarged, 1845, 18mo.

40. Popery Delineated; or, a Brief Examination and Confutation of the Unscriptural and Anti-Scriptural Doctrines and Practices maintained and inculcated by the Modern Church of Rome, 1848, 8vo. Anon.

41. The Communicant's Companion; comprising an Historical Essay on the Lord's Supper, with Meditations and Prayers for the use of Communicants, 1855, 32mo.

Besides numerous sermons communicated to different journals, Mr. Horne has also published the following single sermons on various public occasions:

42. The Conformity of the Church of England, in her Ministry, Doctrine, and Liturgy, to the Apostolic Precept and Pattern; to which is added an Address on the Origin and Use of Confessions of Faith generally, and of the Confession of Faith of the United Church of England and Ireland in particular, 1834; 3d ed., corrected and enlarged, 1835, 8vo.

43. Jewish and Christian Privileges Compared; Christian Diligence; Patriotism a Religious Duty: Three Sermons preached before the Lord-Mayor, Judges, and Members of the Corporation of the City of London, in the year 1837, 1837, 4to.

44. The Sovereign's Prayer and the People's Duty; a Sermon on occasion of the Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838, 8vo.

45. National Piety and National Prosperity inseparably connected; a Fast-Day Sermon, delivered April 26, 1854, 1854, 8vo.

Dr. Horne has further contributed numerous Historico-Ecclesiastical and Literary Articles to the Encyclopædia Metropolitana; and also many articles to critical journals, exposing the Principles, Doctrines, and Practices of the Modern Church of Rome.

When the character, the number, and the extensive circulation of Dr. Horne's works are duly considered, we shall hardly be accused of exaggeration when we express our conviction that a more useful uninspired writer has seldom appeared among men. The influence of his excellent Introduction to the Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures (to instance only the most important of his works) has now for a period of nearly forty years directed the instructions and moulded the lives of thousands of the clergy and hundreds of thousands of the laity of two hemispheres. He has now attained the ripe age of seventy-eight. May he live to see the publication of this Dictionary, in the progress of which kindred pursuits and an expansive benevolence of heart have led him to take a lively interest. He was one of our earliest guides in Bibliography: we very naturally wish him to behold the matured fruits of our anxious toils.

Horne, W. W., minister, Wood Street, Cheapside, London. 1. New Songs of Sion, 1794, 8vo. 2. Two Serms., 1800, 8vo. 3. Contention for the Faith, 1806, 8vo. 4. Life of Rev. J. Bradford, 8vo. 5. Two Poems, 1812, 12mo.

Horne, Wm. A Catechism, Lon., 1590, 8vo.

Horneck, Anthony, D.D., 1641–1696, a native of Bacharach, in the Lower Palatinate, studied at Heidelberg, and was entered at Queen's Coll., Oxf., 1663; Vicar of All-Saints, Oxf., 1663; became Preb. of Exeter, and subsequently of Westminster and Wells; Preacher in the Savoy, 1671. He was a man of great piety and profound learning. He was the author of a number of serms. and theolog. treatises, of which the following are the best-known: 1. The Great Law of Consideration, Lon., 1677, 8vo; 11th ed., 1729, 8vo. New ed., 1840, 8vo.

> "Devout and edifying."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

2. The Happy Ascetick, Lon., 1681, 8vo; 3d ed., 1693, 8vo. New ed., 1724, 8vo. 3. The Fire of the Altar, 1683, 12mo. 4. The Exercise of Prayer, 1685, 8vo; 13th ed., 1718, 12mo. New ed., 1845, 18mo. This is a Supp. to No. 2. 5. The Crucified Jesus; or, an Acct. of the Nature, Design, &c. of the Lord's Supper, 1686, 8vo; 6th ed., 1716, 8vo. New ed., 1839, 12mo.

> "Devotional."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*
>
> "His best pieces are those upon Consideration and the Crucified Jesus."—DR. DODDRIDGE.

6. Several Serms. on Matt. v., 1706, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1717, 2 vols. 8vo. Pub. by Bishop Kidder, (of Bath and Wells,) who has prefixed a Memoir. The bishop remarks, referring to the works of Horneck which were pub. by the author:

> "There is a great vein of piety and devotion which runs through them; they savour of the primitive simplicity and zeal, and are well fitted to make men better."

Dr. T. H. Horne tells us that

> "The bishop's character of the writings published by himself [Horneck] is equally applicable to his Sermons on Matt. v."—*Bibl. Bib.*

Horneck's Works are also commended by another eminent authority as

> "Exceedingly pathetic and elegant; chiefly fit for devotional subjects: his words are often much greater than his thoughts."—DR. DODDRIDGE.

See his Life by Bp. Kidder; Athen. Oxon.; Birch's Life of Tillotson.

Horneck, Wm. Modern Fortification, Lon., 1738, 4to.

Horner, Francis, M.P., 1778–1817, a native of Edinburgh, educated at the High School, and at the University of that city, subsequently studied law, and became a member of Parliament, where he distinguished himself by his knowledge of political economy and finance. Having injured his constitution by excessive labour in the discharge of his duties as a member of the Bullion Committee, and in other capacities, he was obliged to travel on the Continent for the benefit of his health; but his unfavourable symptoms increased, and he died at Pisa, Feb. 8, 1817, in the 38th year of his age. A statue has been erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. As the author of the first part of the Bullion Report of 1810, (the second part was penned by Mr. Huskisson and the third by Henry Thornton,) Mr. Horner is entitled to a high rank as a political economist. But he was more than this; he was a diligent student of intellectual philosophy, a man of great elevation of character, and unblemished purity in private life. His views on the Currency, which he subsequently embodied in the Report of the Bullion Committee, will be found in the first number of the Edinburgh Review, in his Review of Thornton on the Paper Credit of Great Britain. Of this periodical he was one of the originators. His Memoirs and Correspondence were pub. by his brother, Leonard Horner, in 1843, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., with addits., 1853, 2 vols. 8vo; Boston, by Little, Brown & Co., 1853, 2 vols. 8vo. We could quote many pages of commendation from high authorities of Mr. Horner's character as a man and statesman, but must be satisfied with referring the reader to the Memoirs of Sir Samuel Romilly, 1840, 3 vols.; Sir Archibald Alison's Hist. of Europe, 1789–1815; Lord Brougham's Statesmen *temp.* Geo. III., Lon., 1856, ii. 155–166; Works of Sir James Mackintosh, 1854, i. 214–215, n.; Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith, 1854, iii. 473–477, (Letter to Leonard Horner;) Lord Cockburn's Memorial of his Own Time, 1856; Dugald Stewart's Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.; Chambers and Thomson's Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, iii. 86–90; McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., 1845, 173, 297; Edin. Rev., lxxviii. 261; Lon. Quar. Rev., June, 1827, lxxii. 108; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xiii. 506; Blackw. Mag., i. 3; xvii. 515; xl. 114; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1825, Pt. 1, 503; 1843, 3; N. York Eclec. Mus., iii. 536. But we feel unwilling to conclude without quoting some testimonies to the eminent merits of Francis Horner:

"I remember the death of many eminent Englishmen; but I can safely say I never remember an impression so general as that excited by the death of Francis Horner."—REV. SYDNEY SMITH: *ubi supra.*

"The tears of those to whom he was unknown were shed over him. . . . He raised himself, at the early age of thirty-six, to a *moral authority* which, without these qualities, no brilliancy of talents or power of reasoning could have acquired. No eminent speaker of Parliament owed so much of his success to his moral character. His high place was therefore honourable to his audience and to his country."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH: *ubi supra.*

"He died at the age of thirty-eight; possessed of greater public influence than any other private man, and admired, beloved, trusted, and deplored. by all except the heartless or the base. No greater homage was ever paid in Parliament to any deceased member."—LORD COCKBURN: *ubi supra.*

"Considering his knowledge, his talents, his excellent judgment, and the prospect of years which he had before him, I consider his death as a great public calamity."—SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY: *ubi supra.*

"Mr. Horner, whose premature and lamented death alone prevented him from rising to the highest eminence on the opposition side."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON: *ubi supra.*

"Never certainly was more completely realized the ideal portrait so nobly imagined by the Roman poet: a calm devotion to reason and justice, the sanctuary of the heart undefiled, and a breast glowing with inborn honour.

'Compositum jus fasque animo, sanctosque recessus
Mentis, et incoctum generoso pectus honesto.'"

DUGALD STEWART: *ubi supra.*

"But this able, accomplished, and excellent person was now approaching the term assigned to his useful and honourable course by the mysterious dispensations under which the world is ruled. A complication of extraordinary maladies soon afterwards [after the Parliamentary session of 1816] precluded all further exertion, and, first confining his attention to the care of his health, before a year was over from the date of his last brilliant display, brought him, deeply and universally lamented, to an untimely grave.

'Ostendit terris hunc tantum fata, neque ultra
Esse sinent. Nimium vobis Romana propago
Visa potens, Superi, propria hæc si dona fuissent.'"

LORD BROUGHAM: *ubi supra.*

Horner, G. R. B., M.D. 1. Medical and Topographical Observations upon the Mediterranean, and upon Portugal, Spain, &c., Phila., 1839, 8vo. 2. Diseases and Injuries of Seamen, &c., 1855, 12mo.

Horner, J. Instruction to the Invalid on the Water-Cure, Lon., 1855, 12mo.

Horner, Leonard, Secretary to the Geological Society. Papers in Geolog. Trans., 1811, '14, '16. Other publications.

Horner, T. Land Survey; or, Descrip. of an Improved Method of Delineating Estates, Lon., 1813, 8vo.

Horner, W. G. Mathemat. papers in Thom. Ann. Philos., 1816, '17.

Horner, William E., M.D., late Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania. 1. Special Anatomy and Histiology; 8th ed., Phila., 1851, 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 1130; with over 300 Illustrations. 2. United States Dissector; or, Lessons in Practical Anatomy; 5th ed., carefully revised and entirely remodelled by Henry H. Smith, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians of Phila., &c.; with 177 new Illustrations, Phila., 1856, demi 8vo. 3. Anatomical Atlas. See SMITH, HENRY H., M.D. Since the above was written, another Philadelphian contribution to Medical Literature has made its appearance, viz.: The Practical Anatomist; or, The Student's Guide in the Dissecting Room, by J. M. Allen, M.D., late Prof. of Anatomy in the Penna. Med. College, Phila., 1856, r. 12mo, pp. 661; with over 260 Illustrations.

Hornman, Henry. De Virginitate, Virginium Statu, et Jure, Tractatus, Oxf., 1669, 12mo.

Hornor, S. S., formerly of Philadelphia, now of Paris. The Medical Student's Guide in Extracting Teeth, Phila., 1851, 8vo.

Hornsby, Rev. Thomas, Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford. Astronom. papers in Phil. Trans., 1763, '64, '69, '71, '73.

Hornsey, John, Schoolmaster, pub. an English Grammar, Spelling-Book, &c., 1798–1811.

Horrox, Jeremiah, 1619–1641, an eminent English astronomer, a native of Toxteth, near Liverpool, was educated at Emanuel College, and subsequently (as Mr. Rigaud has recently discovered) took holy orders and became a curate at Hoole, near Preston.

"He was the first who saw Venus in the body of the sun, (Nov. 24. 1639.) and he was the first who remarked that the lunar motions might be represented by supposing an elliptic orbit. provided that the eccentricity of the ellipse were made to vary, and an oscillatory motion given to the line of apsides. Newton afterwards showed that both suppositions were consequences of the theory of gravitation, and attributes to Halley part of what is really due to Horrox, as explained by Flamsteed."

Horrox's investigations—remarks the reviewer of Rigaud's Historical Essay on the First Publication of Sir Isaac Newton's Principia, 1838, 8vo—

"Are all stamped with the clear indications of a genius of the first order; and he doubtless would have achieved far greater discoveries had not his privations and successes, his toils and triumphs, been together cut short by his premature death in 1641."—*Edin. Rev.*, lxxviii. 402–438: *Sir Isaac Newton and his Contemporaries.*

"There is reason to ascribe an invention of great importance, though not perhaps of extreme difficulty, that of the micrometer, to Horrox."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, ed. 1854, ii. 195.

"Horrox has the merit of being among the first who rightly appreciated the discoveries of the astronomer just named, [Kepler."]—PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR: *3d Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.*

It is not a little to Horrox's credit, that, whilst the astronomical tables of the day—even his master Kepler's (founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe)—were incorrect in their calculations respecting the time of the transit of Venus, the young astronomer himself foretold the time very accurately. 1. Venus in Sole visa, *anno* 1639, cum Notis Johannis Hevelii. This is pub. along with a work of Hevelius's, entit. Mercurius in Sole visus, cum Notis Johannis Hevelii, Gedani, anni 1661, Maij 3, cum aliis quibusdam Rerum Cœlestium Observation. rarisque Phœnomenis, Dantz., 1662. 2. Excerpta ex Epistolis ad Gulielmum Crabtræum suum in Studiis Astronomicis, Lon., 1672, 4to. 3. Observationum Cœlestium Catalogus, 1672, 4to. 4. Novæ Theoriæ Lunaris Explicatio, 1673, 4to. 5. Opera Posthuma,—viz.: Astronomica Kepleriana defensa et promota; Excerpta ex Epistolis ad Crabtræum suum; Observationum Cœlestium Catalogus; et Lunæ Theoria Nova, Edente Joh. Wallisio, 1673, 4to; idem, 1678.

For further information respecting Horrox, see Genl. Dict.; Martin's Biog. Philos.; Hutton's Dict.; Birch's Hist. of the Roy. Soc.; Corresp. of the Scientific Men of the 17th Century, 1841, 2 vols. 8vo; Playfair's Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.; Edin. Rev., lxxviii. 402–438.

Horry, S. C. 1. Laws rel. to Licensed Victuallers, Lon., 1837, 12mo. 2. Law and Prac. of Insolvents, &c., 1844, 12mo.

Horsburgh, James, Hydrographer to the E. I. Co., pub. several works on navigation, Lon., 1803–13. The Memoirs respecting the Navigation to and from China, &c. appeared in 1805, 4to, and the 3d ed. of the Indian Directory in 1826, 2 vols. 4to.

Horsburgh, Wm., M.D. Hartfell Spaw, Edin., 1754, 8vo. The same in Ess. Phys. and Lit., 1754.

Horsefall, James. Mathemat. and Astronom. papers in Phil. Trans, 1768.

Horsefield, Rev. J. W. 1. Hist. and Antiq. of Sussex, Lon., 2 vols. 4to, £4 4*s*; l. p., £6 6*s*. 2. Hist. and Antiq. of Lewes and its Vicinity, with an Appendix by Gideon Mantell, 1824, 4to, £2 2*s*.; 2 vols. 4to, £3 3*s*.

Horseman, Nicholas. Appendix to Wheare's Method of Reading Histories, Lon., 1694, 8vo.

Horsey, John. Lects. on the Intellectual and Moral Powers of Man, Lon., 1828, 8vo. These Lectures were delivered to the students of Coward College, over which Mr. Horsey presided for eight years.

Horsfall, John. The Preacher, Lon., 1574, '76, 8vo.

Horsfield, Thomas, M.D. 1. Lepidopterous Insects, Lon., Pts. 1, 2, r. 4to, each £1 11*s*. 6*d*. 2. Zoological Researches in Java, &c., 1821–24, r. 4to; 1824, £8 8*s*. 3. Plantæ Javanicæ Rariores, 1838–52, fol.; 50 col'd engravings, £8 8*s*. In the descriptions and observations Dr. H. was assisted by J. J. Bennett and R. Brown. The scientific descriptions are in Latin; the general history, characteristics, details, &c. in English. See a paper of Dr H.'s on the Oopas or Poison Tree of Java, in Thom. Ann Philos., 1817. Catalogue of the Birds in the Museum of the Hon. East India Company.

Horsford, J. Four Months in England, by a West Indian, Lon., 1852, 12mo.

Horsford, Mary Gardiner, 1824–1855, a daughter of Samuel S. Gardiner, and a native of New York, was married in 1847 to Mr. Eben Norton Horsford, Rumford Professor in Harvard University. Many of her earlier productions were contributed to the Knickerbocker Magazine, the Lady's Book, &c. In 1855 she pub. at Boston, a vol. entitled Indian Legends and other Poems, which was favourably noticed in the North American Review for January, 1856.

Horsley, Heneage, Dean of Brechin, a son of Bishop Samuel Horsley. 1. Serm. on Absolution, 1804, 4to. 2. Serm., 1808. 3. A Letter on raising Pecuniary Supplies, &c., 1842, 8vo.

Horsley, John, 1685–1731, an eminent antiquary, a native of Mid-Lothian, of a Northumberland family, was pastor of a dissenting congregation at Morpeth. Britannia Romana; or, the Roman Antiquities of Britain; in three Books, Lon., 1732, fol. An analysis of this truly valuable work will be found in Savage's Librarian. Sir P. Thompson's copy was sold for £13 3*s.*, and Willett's for £14; Heath's, large paper, for £28 17*s.* 6*d.*, and Constable's, large paper, for £35 10*s.* These are the highest prices with which we are acquainted. Horsley left a number of unfinished works in MS.; some letters of his, addressed to Roger Gale, dated 1729, will be found in Hutchinson's View of Northumberland. See Life of Horsley, by Rev. John Hodgson; Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Horsley, John. Longitude at Sea; Phil. Trans., 1764.

Horsley, Samuel, LL.D., 1733–1806, a native of London, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Curate to his father, who was Rector of Newington Butts, 1758; Rector of Newington Butts, 1759; Secretary of the Royal Society, 1773; Rector of Aldbury, Surrey, 1774; Preb. of St. Paul's, 1777; Archdeacon of St. Alban's, 1780; Rector of Southweald, Essex, 1782; Preb. of Gloucester, 1787; Bishop of St. David's, 1788; trans. to Rochester, with the Deanery of Westminster, 1793; trans. to St. Asaph, resigning the Deanery of Westminster, 1802. He was a man of profound learning and strong intellectual powers, dictatorial in controversy, but most benevolent in heart. He was a useful member of the Royal Society, and made considerable attainments in mathematics, the classics, natural philosophy, and astronomy. A number of his astronomical, mathematical, and other papers will be found in Phil. Trans., 1767–76. His name is best known in connexion with his controversy with Dr. Priestley respecting the faith of the Primitive Christians concerning the nature of Christ. In his (1.) History of the Corruptions of Christianity, pub. in 1782, 2 vols. 8vo, the former placed at the head of these both Trinitarianism and Arianism; contending that the Socinian doctrine of the mere humanity of Christ was the unanimous faith of the first believers. This position was combated by Horsley, in his Charge of May 22, 1783, pub. 1783, 4to. Priestley replied in his Letters to Dr. Horsley, 1783, 8vo; and thus the war was fairly commenced. For further information on this head, the reader is referred to the authorities cited below: Horsley's Tracts in Controversy with Dr. Priestley, 3d ed., with Notes and Appendix by Rev. Heneage Horsley, Dundee, 1812, 8vo; and to Priestley's Tracts in Controversy with Bishop Horsley, with Notes by the Editor, and an Appendix, containing a Review of the Controversy, Lon., 1815, 8vo.

"The tracts which he published in controversy with Dr. Priestley are written with consummate ability, and demonstrate the literary deficiencies of his bold antagonist."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

"In his controversy with Dr. Priestley, Bishop Horsley had a manifest advantage (as is now pretty generally acknowledged) both in learning and argument."—*Edin. Rev.*, xvii. 467, *q. v.*

"The severest castigation which a rash and arrogant invader of another's province ever received."

"Horsley's productions in this controversy will be read as standard works, and admired as models of clear and powerful reasoning. They show a strong and energetic mind, rich in various learning, trained in logical precision, quick in perceiving the fallacies of his opponent and skilful in refuting them."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, iii. 399–400, *q. v.*

"Horsley was the militant of the last generation, Herbert Marsh of the present."—*Southey's Life and Corresp.*

See also Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 1117; Cambridge General Repository, i. 26, 229; ii. 7, 257; iii. 13, 250; and authorities cited at conclusion of this article. We proceed to notice the most important of Horsley's other productions. 2. The Power of God deduced from the computable instantaneous productions of it in the Solar System, 1787, 8vo. 3. Apollonii Pergæi Inclinationum, libri duo Restituti, Oxf., 1770, 4to.

"In this, though it required more than the usual exertions of a commentator, no very great difficulty presented itself, and Dr. Horsley acquitted himself very much to the satisfaction of geometers."—Professor Playfair: *Edin. Rev.*, iv. 258.

See No. 11.

4. Remarks on the Observations made in a late Voyage to the North Pole, [by Hon. Capt. C. J. Phipps, in 1773,] for determining the Acceleration of the Pendulum in latitude 79° 51′, Lon., 1774, 4to.

"Dr. H. here detects some errors of calculation."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

"This pamphlet ought to be annexed to every copy of Captain Phipps's book [1774, 4to] and bound up with it." See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, i. 195.

5. Complete Edition of the Works of Sir Isaac Newton, under the title of Isaaci Newtoni Opera quæ extant omnia Commentariis, illustrabat Samuel Horsley, LL.D., 1779–85, 5 vols. 4to.

"A work requiring the exertion of uncommon talents, and accompanied with difficulties which Dr. Horsley was by no means prepared to overcome. Indeed, we know of no literary project, even in this day of literary adventure, of which the failure has been more complete."—Professor Playfair: *Edin. Rev.*, iv. 258–259.

See Biographies of Newton; Lon. Quar. Rev., iii. 399; and several of the authorities cited at the conclusion of this article.

6. On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages, 1796, 8vo. Anon. A work of great merit.

"A work full of erudition, and much esteemed."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

"In classical acquirements, and in a critical knowledge of the languages in which the sacred books were originally written, he stood in the very first rank of excellence."—*Edin. Rev.*, xvii. 466.

7. Critical Disquisitions on the 18th Chapter of Isaiah; in a Letter to Edward King, Esq., 1796, 1801, 4to. Also in Biblical Criticism, i. 229. 8. Hosea; trans. from the Hebrew, with Notes, Explan. and Crit., 1801, 4to; 1804, 4to. Also in Biblical Criticism, with the exception of the serm. on. 1 Pet. iii., which is in the ed. of 1804.

"This is one of the ablest pieces of criticism on a portion of Scripture in the English language. The preface is admirably written, and contains the soundest principles of Biblical interpretation, as well as excellent views of the particular book to which it is prefixed. The version is nervous, and often characteristic of the translator's mind, as well as of the prophet's style. The critical notes display great knowledge of Hebrew, though occasionally they discover that Horsley was partial to novelty and paradox, and in some degree influenced by his Hutchinsonian predilections. Few books are more worthy of the attention of the Biblical scholar."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"The preface contains a treasure of Biblical criticism."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"Critical and illustrative."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"This translation, with its notes, forms a most valuable accession to sound learning; and evinces at once the best qualities of the scholar and the divine, supported by sagacity and a powerful judgment."—*British Critic, O. S.*, xix. 176.

9. Elementary Treatises on the Fundamental Principles of Practical Mathematics; for the use of Students, Oxf., 1801, 8vo. 10. Euclidis Elementorum Libri Priores XII., &c., 1802, 8vo. 11. Euclidis Datorum Liber, cum additamentis, &c., 1803, 8vo.

"He certainly possessed competent information and respectable acquirements in mathematics. . . . His edition of Euclid's Elements and Data, and his treatise on the elementary parts of plain mathematics, are prepared with perspicuity and neatness."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, iii. 399.

"In the mathematical and physical sciences, if he stood not in the first rank, he held at least a very respectable station."—*Edin. Rev.*, xvii. 466.

But Nos. 10 and 11 are reviewed with considerable severity by Professor Playfair, in Edin. Rev., iv. 257–272. In fact, the ostentatious preface of the bishop aroused vigilance and sharpened criticism. 12. A Critical Essay on Virgil's Two Seasons of Honey, and his Seasons of Sowing Wheat, &c., Lon., 1805, 4to. See No. 6. 13. Serms., Dundee, 3 vols. 8vo: i. and ii., 1810; iii., 1812; vol. ii., 3d ed., 1812; iii., 2d ed., 1813. To these is to be added a 4th vol., Lon., 1815, 8vo, containing 9 Serms. on our Lord's Resurrection, and a Dissert. on the Prophecies of the Messiah, &c. The above vols. were repub. in 2 vols. in 1824, and again in 1829, (including the nine serms. on the Resurrection, and the Dissert. on the Prophecies of the Messiah, &c.; 3d ed., Lon., 1822, 8vo;) in all, 4 vols. in 2. This last ed., 1829, 2 vols. 8vo, is the first complete ed. of Horsley's Sermons; again, 1843, 8vo; 1847, 8vo; and in collective ed. of his Theolog. Works, 1845, (*vide post.*)

"His sermons are fine specimens of commanding eloquence, and contain many deep and original views of Scripture facts and prophecies."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

"Much original, deep, devout, and evangelical matter, with much that is bold, hazardous, speculative, and rash. . . . Bishop Horsley's powers of mind were of a high order; and his sermons and his other works will render assistance to the student chiefly in the way of criticism. He had the integrity and candour to speak decidedly against the ignorance of many who opposed what they called Calvinistic views."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"Ordinary readers, moderately conversant with the Bible, and with the theory and practice of their religion, may derive more advantage from these discourses than from any volumes of sermons which have issued from the press for the last fifty years."—*Edin. Rev.*

"With very few exceptions, of the critical and explanatory cast, consisting of disquisitions on points of abstruse and difficult investigation. They are not suited to the taste of general readers, but adapted almost exclusively to those 'whose stomachs,' to use the author's own expression, 'are qualified for the digestion of strong meats,' and whose turn of mind has habituated them to critical discussion and inquiry. We perceive, in almost every part, the mind of Horsley at work."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, (on vols. i. and ii., 1810,) iii. 398–407, *q. v.*

"They are compositions sui generis. Never perhaps did philosophy, certainly never did the philosophy of physics, lend more powerful aid to the cause of revelation."—*Ibid.*, (on vols. i.–iii., 1810–12,) ix. 30–39, *q. v.*

"In the sense in which we have now explained that term, every discourse in the volumes before us [i. and ii., 1810] may justly be denominated a gospel sermon."—*Edin. Rev.*, xvii. 465–480, *q. v.*

"We have indeed no hesitation whatever to say, that no such sermons have issued from the British press since the commencement of our critical labours."—*British Critic.*

And see Lon. Month. Rev., lxxxiv. 82; Phila. Analec. Mag., iv. 268.

14. Speeches in Parliament, Dundee, 1813, 8vo. New ed., Lon., 8vo. 15. The Charges delivered at his several Visitations of the Dioceses of St. David's, Rochester, and St. Asaph, Dundee, 1813, 8vo; Lon., 1830, 8vo. Also a new ed. in 18mo, and in collective ed., 1845, (*vide post.*)

"Some plain and important truths openly and powerfully stated. It has furnished a shield for men of piety against the unjust reproaches of their adversaries."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

16. The Book of Psalms; trans. from the Hebrew, with Notes, Crit. and Explan., 1815, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1833, 8vo; 4th ed., 1845, 8vo, in collective ed., (*vide post.*)

"This is a posthumous work, and far inferior in merit and importance to the former, [Hosea: see No. 8.] Not above half the Psalms are translated. On the greater number there are no notes, and these for the most part are short and imperfect. Most of the Psalms the bishop applies to the Messiah, in which he merely follows the doctrines of Hutchinson. As Horsley never wrote what did not deserve to be read, even his fragments and hints are calculated to be of service to the student of the Bible; though such a work as this on the Psalms would never have been published by the learned prelate himself."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Of considerable use."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"Chiefly adapted to the use of the scholar and Biblical critic. . . . Many of the applications of the Psalms to the Messiah are fanciful."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib., Title Morison, Rev. John, D.D.*

See also British Review, xl. 1–25; Fry, John, No. 5, p. 641 of this Dictionary.

17. Biblical Criticism on the First Fourteen Historical Books of the Old Test., and also on the First Nine Prophetical Books, &c., 1820, 4 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., with addits. never before pub., 1844, 2 vols. 8vo. Also in collective ed., 1845, (*vide post.*)

"The remarks made on the Psalms [see No. 16] are quite as applicable to all that is in these volumes. As a critic, Horsley was learned, but dogmatic. Stern, bold, clear, and brilliant, often eloquent, sometimes argumentative, always original, he was too often led, by his disdain of what is common, into hazardous speculations and hasty conclusions, and not unfrequently into confident assertions of dubious and paradoxical points."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Several of his critical works are posthumous, and appear in an unfinished state; but even these bear the impress of his mind, and are not unworthy of his great powers."—*Williams's C. P.*

"Chiefly posthumous, and many things that probably the author would not have published; much original and useful thought."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

See Horne's Bibl. Bib.

A collective ed. of Horsley's Theological Works was pub. by Longman in 1845, 6 vols. 8vo, £3 9*s.*, containing—Biblical Criticism, 2 vols.; Psalms, 1 vol.; Sermons, 2 vols.; Charges, 1 vol. For further information respecting this eminent prelate, his literary labours and theological and political opinions, see, in addition to the many authorities cited above, Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; The Churchman Armed, i. 421; Wordsworth's Christian Institutes, iii. 34; Darling's Cyc. Bib., i. 1548–1550; Works of Robert Hall, ed. Lon., 1853, iii. 69–74, 75, 76, 329, 333–338; Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 647; Watt's Bibl. Brit; Williams's C. P., ed. 1843, 355; Eclec. Rev. for 1831; Blackw. Mag., iii. 66; xvii. 25; xxix. 65, 71; xliv. 739.

"Presbyterians as we are, we have a certain pride in acknowledging that the Church of England has been eminently distinguished, ever since the period of the Reformation, by the talents and learning of her clergy, and especially of those who have been raised to the episcopal office. Among those who have been thus raised in our own times, we do not know that a greater could easily be named than the author of the volumes before us."—*Edin. Rev.*, xvii. 465–480: *Review of Bishop Horsley's Sermons*, 1810, 2 vols.

Horsley, Wm. Universal Merchant, Lon., 1753, 4to.

Horsley, Wm., M.D. Mineral Waters, 1814, 12mo.

Horsley, Wm., Mus. Bac., Oxon., the eminent composer of music, b. in London, 1774, is the author of many well-known glees, and other popular poetical contributions to the literature of his profession.

Horsman, Gilbert. 1. Precedents in Conveyancing, 1744, 3 vols. fol.; 4th ed., 3 vols. 8vo, 1785. See 1 Bart. Conv., 75; Williams's Study of the Law, 125; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 397. 2. Notes and Observ. on the Fundamental Laws of Eng., 1753, 12mo.

Horsmanden, Daniel, d. 1778, a native of England, Chief-Justice of New York, pub. The New York Conspiracy; or, the History of the Negro Plot, 1741–42; repub. in 1810. The plot was to burn the city: of the conspirators fourteen blacks were burnt, and eighteen blacks and ten whites were hanged.

Horsnell, John. Serm., Lon., 1705, 4to.

Hort, Lt.-Col., author of The Secretary, has pub. a number of other novels, &c., Lon., 1839–50.

Hort, or Horte, Josiah, d. 1751, at an advanced age, a Dissenting minister at Marshfield, Gloucestershire, conformed before 1708; consecrated Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin, 1721; trans. to Kilmore and Ardagh, 1727; and to the Archbishopric of Tuam, 1742. He was educated at a Dissenting academy, with Dr. Isaac Watts, who declared that Hort was the "first genius in that seminary." 1. Serm., 1708. 2. Serm., 1709. 3. Sixteen Serms., Dubl., 1738, 8vo; Lon., 1757. 4. Instruc. to the Clergy of Tuam, 1742, 8vo; 1768, 8vo; and in Clergyman's Instructor, 349.

"This charge contains some excellent instructions relative to the ministerial offices."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

See Memoirs by Dr. Toulmin; Swift's Works.

Hort, Robert, Rector of Temple Michael, and Chaplain to Archbishop Hort. Serm. on the Millennium, Matt. vi. 6. Printed at Dublin; reprinted, Lon., 1748. New ed., Dubl., 1821, 8vo.

Hort, William Jillard, author of The New Pantheon; or, an Introduction to the Mythology of the Ancients, (first ed., 1808, 12mo; last ed., 1852, 18mo,) pub. many other educational works on Geography, Arithmetic, Chemistry, History, Chronology, Reading, Grammar, Arts and Sciences, Natural History, Dictionaries, &c., all issued by Longman, of London.

Hortentius, (a *nom de plume.*) Deinology; or, The Union of Reason and Elegance, being Instructions to a Young Barrister, &c., 1801, 8vo.

Horton, Rushmore G., editor of the New York Day-Book, b. 1826, at Fishkill, Dutchess county, New York. The Life and Public Services of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, N. York, 1856, 12mo. Mr. Buchanan was elected President of the United States in 1856. Mr. Horton has contributed a number of articles to the New York journals since 1851.

Horton, Thomas, D.D., d. 1673, a native of London, educated at, and Fellow of, Emanuel Coll., Camb., Master of Queen's Coll., Camb., and Minister of St. Mary Colechurch, London, 1638; Professor of Divinity at Gresham Coll., 1641; Preacher of Gray's Inn, 1647; Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, 1649; ejected for Non-conformity, 1662; subsequently conformed and became Vicar of Great St. Helen's, London, 1666. He pub. (separately) seven occasional serms., Lon., 1653, '54, '56, '57, '61, '63, '72, and after his death appeared (1.) 46 Serms upon the whole 8th chap. of the Epistle to the Romans, 1674, fol. 2. 8 Serms. on Ps. iv. 1–8, 1675, fol. 3. A Choice and Prac. Expos. upon the IV., VIII., XXXI., XLII., and LXIII. Psalms, 1675. 4. 100 Select Serms. upon several Texts, with the Author's Life, by Dr. Wallis, 1679, fol.: fifty serms. upon the Old Test. and fifty upon the New Test.

"He was a pious and learned man, an hard student, a sound divine, a good textuary, very well skilled in the Oriental languages, very well accomplished for the work of a minister, and very conscientious in the discharge of it."—Dr. John Wallis.

See also Athen. Oxon.; Ward's Lives of Gresham Professors.

Hortop, Job. The Rare Trauailes of Iob Hortop, an Englishman, who was not heard of in three and twentie yeeres space, wherein is declared the dangers he escaped in his Voyage to Gynnie, where, after he was set ashoare in a wilderness, neere to Panico, hee endured much slauerie and bondage in the Spanish Galley. Wherein also he discouereth many strange and wonderfull things, seene in the time of his trauaile, as well concerning wilde and sauage people, as also of sundrie monstrous beasts, fishes, and foules, and also trees of wonderfull forme and qualitie, Lon., 1591, 4to. Poor Job seems to have suffered sufficiently to give him an additional title to his patriarchal and time-honoured designation. We trust that in the home-relation of his "Rare Trauails among wilde and sauage people" the *raconteur* did not yield to the temptation of "pulling the long bow," for the purpose of increasing the amazement of his wondering auditors.

Horwood, Caroline. 1. The Battle of Vivaldi, 1810, 4 vols. 12mo. 2. St. Osburgh. 3. Original Moral Tales for Children. 4. Instructive Amusement for Young Minds, in Original Poetry, 1815.

Hosack, David, M.D., LL.D., 1769–1835, a native of the city of New York, educated at Columbia College, and at the College of New Jersey, received the degree of M.D. at Philadelphia in 1791, and, after pursuing his studies in Edinburgh and London, became Professor of Botany and of Materia Medica in Columbia College. He was instructor in Physic and Clinical Medicine in the New College of Physicians and Surgeons, and also taught in the Rutgers Medical College. See our life of Francis, John W., M.D., LL.D., where we have already dwelt at length upon matters that might otherwise claim a place in the present article. From 1820 to '28 Dr. Hosack was President of the New York Historical Society, and until the time of his death he exerted a wide and commanding influence in every department of the society of his native city. 1. Hortus Elginensis, 8vo. 2. Facts relative to the Elgin Botanic Garden, 8vo. 3. American Med. and Philos. Register: see Francis, John W., M.D., LL.D., No. 16. 4. A Biographical Memoir of Hugh Williamson, M.D., LL.D., &c., 1820, 8vo. Reviewed by Edward Everett, in N. Amer. Rev., xi. 31–37. The celebrated Hutchinson Letters are noticed in the Memoir and in the Review. 5. Essays on Various Subjects of Medical Science, 1824–30, 3 vols. 8vo. 6. Inaug. Discourse at the Opening of Rutgers Medical College, 1826, 8vo.

> "By all solicitous of information concerning the history and progress of medical affairs in the United States. his discourse before the Rutgers College will be studied with peculiar interest."—Dr. John W. Francis: *Life of Hosack.*

7. A System of Practical Nosology, 1829, 8vo; 1831, 8vo. 8. Memoirs of De Witt Clinton, 1829, 4to.

> "A production which will ever command the regard of every friend of the system of Internal Improvement which ennobles the State of New York."—Dr. John W. Francis: *ubi supra.*

9. Lects. on the Theory and Practice of Physic, edited by Rev. Henry W. Ducachet, M.D., 1838, 8vo. A posthumous publication, with a portrait. Dr. Hosack also pub. a paper on Vision, in Phil. Trans., (Royal Society,) 1794; medical papers in Annals of Med., 1793, '96; a Biographical Account of Dr. Benj. Rush, of Phila., in Thom. Ann. Philos., 1816; several discourses, &c. An interesting memoir of Dr. Hosack, by his former pupil and partner, Dr. John W. Francis, will be found in Williams's American Medical Biography, 276–285. Dr. Francis remarks that from the Rev. Henry W. Ducachet, M.D., of Philadelphia, is expected

> "An ample memoir of this distinguished individual, whose abilities few men are better able to appreciate or more highly to admire."

But we fear that there is but little prospect of the hope being realized.

Hosack, John. 1. Treatise on the Conflict of Laws of England and Scotland, Pt. 1, Lon., 1847, 8vo. 2. The Rights of British and Neutral Commerce, 1854, 12mo.

Hose, H. J., Mathematical Master of Westminster School. The Elements of Euclid, books i.–vi.; xi., (1–12;) xii., (1–2,) Lon , 12mo. Text based on Simson's.

> "Has various points that recommend it for general use."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Hosier, John. The Mariner's Friend; or, A Treatise on the Stars, Lon., 1809, 8vo.

Hosking, Wm., Architect and Civil Engineer. 1. Treat. on Architecture and Building; from the Encyc. Brit., Lon., 1839, 4to. 2. A Guide to the Regulation of Buildings as a Means of securing the Health of Towns, 1848, '49, p. 8vo. A most important subject, truly.

> "We must recommend this work as a most useful and well-timed production. calculated to diffuse that knowledge which we, with Mr. Hosking. regard as most desirable."—*Lon. Economist.*

Hoskins, G. A. 1. Travels in Ethiopia, Lon., 1835, 4to, £3 13*s*. 6*d*.

> "Extremely valuable in every point of view to the general reader, and particularly to those who have engaged in prosecuting researches into Egyptian antiquity."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Also highly commended by Lon. Athenæum.

2. Visit to the Great Oasis of the Libyan Desert, 8vo, £1 1*s*.

> "His volume will interest the general reader by the light which it throws on the habits, condition. and character of a people whom few have visited, while the antiquarian and the philosopher will thankfully acknowledge its valuable contributions to the cause of true history and science."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

3. Spain as it is, 1851, 2 vols. p. 8vo, £1 1*s*.

> "To the tourist this work will prove invaluable. It is the most complete and interesting portraiture of Spain that has ever come under our notice."—*John Bull.*

Hoskins, H. H. 1. Count de Denia; a Play, Lon., 1841, r. 8vo. 2. De Valencourt; a Tragedy, 1842, 8vo.

Hoskins, or **Hoskyns, John, Sr.,** d. 1638, a native of Herefordshire, educated at, and Fellow of, New Coll., Oxf., became a Sergeant-at-Law, a Justice-Itinerant for Wales, and one of the Council of Marches. He was the author of a number of epigrams and epitaphs in Latin and English, pub. in several collections; a work entitled The Art of Memory; and left in MS. some law-treatises, and an unfinished Greek Lexicon. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., ii. 624–629; Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng. He was eminent for his skill in Latin and English poetry.

> "'Twas he that polish'd Ben Jonson the poet, and made him speak clean, whereupon he ever after called our author Father Hoskyns; and 'twas he that view'd and review'd the History of the World. written by Sir W. Raleigh, before it went to the press."—Wood: *ubi supra.*

Ben Jonson was not unmindful of his obligations to Hoskins; for he was accustomed to say,

> "'Twas he that polish'd me; I do acknowledge it."

Hoskins, or **Hoskyns, John, Jr.,** d. 1631, a native of Herefordshire, brother (*sic*) to the preceding, and Perpetual Fellow of New Coll., Oxf., became Preb. of Hereford and Minister of Ledbury. 1. Serm., Lon., 1609, 4to. 2. 8 Serms., 1615, 4to. 3. Short Catechism. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., ii. 510.

> "He was an able civilian, but better theologist, and much followed for frequent and edifying way of preaching."—Wood: *ubi supra.*

Hoskins, Joseph. Hymns, Bristol, 1789, 8vo.

Hoskyns, Chandos Wren. 1. Short Inquiry into the Hist. of Agriculture, Lon., 1849, 12mo. 2. Talpa, or Chronicles of a Clay Farm; an Agricultural Fragment, fp. 8vo, 1852, '53, '54.

> "These works obtain very little notice."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

But we should think three edits. in as many successive years very respectable "notice." From the commendations before us of Talpa, we have space for the following only:

> "Cleverly written in a vein of pleasantry, the work perseveringly uproots the prejudices of the past, and demonstrates that scientific knowledge is an important element in successful tillage."—*Lincoln Mercury.*

Hosmer, Rev. William. 1. Self-Education; or, The Philosophy of Mental Improvement, Bath, N. York, 12mo. 2. Young Lady's Book; or, Principles of Female Education, Auburn, N. York, 12mo. New ed., N. York, 1855, 16mo. 3. Young Man's Book; or, Self-Education, Auburn, N. York, 12mo. New ed., N. York, 1855, 16mo. 4. The Higher Law in its Relations to Civil Government, Auburn, N. York, 16mo. 5. Christian Beneficence, 1855, 18mo.

Hosmer, William Henry Cuyerl, b. 1814, at Avon, Western New York, was educated at the Temple Hill Academy at Geneseo, and at Geneva College. He was engaged in the practice of the law at Avon until 1854, when he removed to the city of New York, where he holds an office in the Custom-House.

Mr. Hosmer became an author at a very early age,—his muse finding congenial themes in the legends, customs, and superstitions of the North American Indians, with which he was familiar from his childhood. The following chronological list of his productions is extracted from a work to which (as to the other vols. by the same author) the student of American Letters must have frequent reference,—Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America:

> "In 1830 he composed a drama entitled 'The Hall of Tecumseh.' His first publication. except contributions to the journals and magazines. was 'The Themes of Song,' containing about six hundred and fifty lines; this appeared in 1834, and was followed by 'The Pioneers of Western New York,' in 1838; 'The Prospects of the Age,' in 1841; 'Yonnondio, or The Warriors of the Genesee,' in 1844; 'The Months,' in 1847; 'Bird Notes.' 'Legends of the Senecas,' and 'Indian Traditions and Songs,' in 1850; and a complete edition of his 'Poetical Works,' in two volumes, in 1853."

Dr. Griswold commends Mr. Hosmer's poetry in very high terms. After some eulogistic comments upon "the longest, if not the most important, of his productions," the critic continues:

> "To such poems, however, [those relating to the Indians,] most readers will be apt to prefer the simpler effusions in which he has echoed the Notes of the Birds, or painted the varying phenomena of The Months. In these, too, he has faithfully subjected his muse to the requirements of truth. He accomplishes his task of description by felicities in selection and combination from nature. An Audubon or a Michaux would search in vain for an error in his plumage or foliage, and a Cole might give the finishing touches to the lights and shadows of his landscapes, from the poet's observation of atmospheric effects or the changing influence of the seasons." See also Griswold's Prose Writers of America, 4th ed., 1852. p. 300.

Hossack, Colin, M.D. Abridgt. of Baron Von Li viston's Commentaries, Lon., 1773–76, 5 vols. 8vo.

Hotckkin, Rev. James H., d. at Prattsburg, New York, 1851, graduated at Williams College, 1800, and was stationed at Prattsburg for twenty-one years from 1809. Hist. of the Churches in Western New York, N. York, 8vo. See Genesee Evangelist, Sept. 1851; N. York Internat. Mag., 1851, p. 572.

Hotchkin, Thomas. Serms., Lon., 1675, '78, both 8vo.

Hotham, Charles, Fellow of Peterham College. 1. In Philosophiam Teutonicam Manuductio, sive Determinatio de Origine Animæ Humanæ, Lon., 1648, 8vo. Englished by D. F., 1650, 12mo. In the preface occurs the following remark:

> "In truth it is very hard to write good English; and few have attained its height, in this last frie of books, but Mr. Milton."

2. Corporations Vindicated, &c., 1651, 12mo. 3. Petition

and Argument before the Com. of the Reform. of Universities, 1655, 4to.

Hotham, Durand. Life of J. Behmen, Lon., 1654, 4to.

Hotham, Sir John. Certain Letters from him and others intercepted, Oxf., 1643, 4to.

Hotham, Sir Richard. Reflections on East India Shipping, Lon., 1773, 8vo.

Houdemius, Joh., a native of England. Christiados Rhythmicæ, libri vi., Luxemb., 1603, 8vo.

Hough, F. B. 1. Hist. of St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties, New York, Albany, 1853, 8vo. 2. Hist. of Jefferson County, New York, 1854, 8vo. 3. New York Civil List, 1855, 12mo. Ed. of sundry historical documents, 1855–9.

Hough, James, Perpetual Curate of Ham, formerly Chaplain to the E. I. Co. at Madras. 1. A Reply to the Letters of the Abbé Dubois, on the State of Christianity in India, Lon., 1824, 8vo. 2. Christian Legacy, 12mo. 3. Letters on Neilgherries, 8vo. 4. Protestant Missions vindicated, 1837, 8vo. 5. Missionary's Vade-Mecum, 12mo. 6. Book of Psalms and Hymns, 1838, 18mo. 7. Hist. of Christianity in India from the commencement of the Christian Era, 1839–45, 4 vols. 8vo, £2 8*s*.

> "I wish I were writing, my dear friend, The History of Christianity in India. It is a glorious theme."—*Bishop Wilson, of Calcutta, to the author.*

This is an authentic and a most valuable work. In the Appendix will be found The Acts and Decrees of the Synod of Diamper, &c.

Hough, John, D.D., 1651–1743, a native of Middlesex, educated at, and Fellow of, Magdalene College, Oxford, was elected President of his college in 1687, in contempt of the arbitrary mandamus of James II., who illegally attempted to force the Fellows to elect Anthony Farmer head of the college. The king hereupon sent a mandate to the Fellows to elect Dr. Samuel Parker, Bishop of Oxford, a Roman Catholic, President of the college. Upon the refusal of the Fellows, Lords-Commissioners were sent to Magdalene, who were stoutly confronted by Hough and twenty-six of the twenty-eight Fellows of the College, and the keys retained by the former, who boldly protested against the illegal proceedings. The Commissioners then forced open the door of the President's lodgings, and placed Dr. Parker in Hough's place.

> "The nation, as well as the university, looked on all this proceeding with a just indignation. It was thought an open piece of robbery and burglary, when men authorized by no legal commission came forcibly and turned men out of their possession and freeholds."—BISHOP BURNET.

> "Hough maintained his own rights and those of his college with equal decorum and firmness."—*Sir James Mackintosh's Review of the Causes of the Revolution of* 1688: *Works*, ii. 157, Lon., 1854.

> "The protest of Hough was everywhere applauded; the forcing of his door was everywhere mentioned with abhorrence."—*T. B. Macaulay's Hist. of Eng.*, vol. ii., 1849.

This occurred in October, 1687; and in the end of September of the following year, James II.—now alarmed for the safety of his crown—took measures by which Hough and his expelled Fellows and Demies were restored. After the Revolution, Hough was, in April, 1690, made Bishop of Oxford; in 1699 he succeeded Dr. William Lloyd, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; in 1715, on the death of Tenison, he declined the Archbishopric of Canterbury, but in 1717 he became Bishop of Worcester. For further information respecting this excellent man, the reader is referred to the histories of England; John E. Wilmot's Life and Correspondence of Bishop Hough, Lon., 1812, r. 4to; and to the Life prefixed to Bishop Hough's Sermons and Charges, by Wm. Russell, Oxford, 1821, 8vo. During the bishop's life he pub. eight occasional serms., 1701, '02, '04, '05, '09, '12, '15, all in 4to. Mr. Russell's collection contains four charges and nine sermons, but neither of the above sermons, at which we somewhat marvel. Hough left strict orders that none of his MS. sermons should be pub. after his death.

> "He is furnished with a large stock of learning and piety. He has turned over the Fathers with great curiosity and pains, and paid a venerable respect to their ashes; and, as he is a Prelate of remarkable piety and learning, so he is a Hero of great temper and courage. This was seen in his resolute defending the rights of Magdalen College: for this noble service he is justly rewarded with the See of Lichfield and Coventry. Those whose actions are eminently pious and brave will, like this worthy champion, be eminent in place and person."—JOHN DUNTON: *Life and Errors.*

Hough, Nathaniel, D.D., Fellow of Jesus College, Camb., and Rector of St. George's, Southwark. Six Serms., pub. separately, 1704, '06, '12, '15, '16, '24.

Hough, Major William. 1. Case-Book of Native and European General Courts-Martial, Calcutta, 1821. 2. In conjunction with G. Long, The Practice of Courts-Martial, &c., Lon., 1825, 8vo; Calcutta, 1834, 8vo. 3. On the E. I. Co.'s Mutiny Acts, &c., Lon., 1838, 8vo. 4. Chronol. Expos. of Military-Law Authorities, 1781–1839, 8vo; 1839. 5. Narrative of the War in Affghanistan, 1841, 8vo.

> "This work is what would be called by the Duke of Wellington 'a true book.'"—*Lon. Spectator.*

> "From the minute fidelity with which this book records every fact connected with the army, it will be invaluable to the commander in any future campaign; and, beyond all other works on the same subject, will be the one referred to with most confidence by the historian."—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

> "Beyond all doubt the most complete history of a campaign we have ever met with."—*United Service Gazette.*

6. Political and Military Events in British India, Affghanistan, and China, from 1757 to 1849, 2 vols. p. 8vo, 1853. Major Hough was engaged in active service in India for forty years, and participated in many of the scenes described by him. His authority therefore is of great weight. 7. India as it ought to be under the New Charter Act, 1853, 8vo. 8. Precedents in Military Law, 1855, 8vo.

Houghton, Aylmar. Antidote against Hen. Haggar's Poysonous Pamphlet against Baptism, Lon., 1659, 4to.

Houghton, Douglass, M.D., 1809–1845, a native of Troy, Surgeon and Botanist to the United States Expedition to explore the sources of the Mississippi River, drew up an able and valuable Report of the Botany of the region through which he then passed. In 1837 he was appointed State Geologist to Michigan. See American Almanac, 1847, 325–326.

Houghton, J. Observations on the Evidences of Christ's Resurrection: two Serms., Lon., 1798, 8vo.

Houghton, J. Mercantile Tables, 1811, 8vo.

Houghton, John. 1. A Collec. of Letters for the Improvement of Husbandry and Trade, Lon., 1681, 4to; 1691; 1703, fol. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog. 2. Collections for the Improvement of Husbandry, &c., 1680–95; 2d ed., revised by Rich. Bradley, 1727–28, 4 vols. 8vo.

> "These papers contain a great variety of curious particulars and discussions."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

3. Account of Coffee; Phil. Trans., 1699.

Houghton, John. Eng. Grammar, Lon., 1765, 8vo.

Houghton, Mary. Novels, 1810, '13, '16.

Houghton, Pendlebury. Serms., 1790–1810.

Houghton, Thomas. Rara Avis in Terris; The Complete Miner, &c., Lon., 1681, 8vo; 1688, 12mo; again in 1729 and in 1738. Houghton pub. other works on mining, &c. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Houghton, Wm. Poems, 1812–13.

Houghton, Wm. 1. Exam. of Calvinism; 2d ed., Lon., 1849, 12mo. 2. Inquiry into the Theory of the Anglican Reformers, 1852, cr. 8vo.

Houlbrook, Wm. A Blacksmith and no Jesuit; or, The Smith of Marlborough, Lon., 1660, 12mo.

Houlbrooke, Theophilus. Serm., Lon., 1796, 4to.

Houlder, Robert. Barnevelt's Apology; with Marginal Castigations, 1618, 4to.

Houlston, Thomas, M.D., of Liverpool. Med. treatises, Lon., 1773–87.

Houlston, Wm. Med. treatises, 1792, '94, 8vo.

Houlton, Robert. Serms., Lon., 1765, '67.

Houlton, Robert. A Comic Opera, &c., 1800–02.

Houschone, Wm. Scotland pulling down the Gates of Rome, Lon., 1683, 4to.

Houseman, C. A Writing; or, Declaration from the Law-Book, &c.; 2d ed., Lon., 1821, 8vo. Privately printed. Again, 1833, 8vo? See Martin's Cat. of Privately-Printed Books; 2d ed., 1854, p. 278. This is an attack on the Newtonian system.

Houseman, John. 1. A Topog. Descrip. of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, &c., Carlisle, 1800, 8vo. 2. A Descriptive Tour and Guide to the Lakes, &c., 1800, '02, 8vo.

> "In my early Tours I found this book very useful."—*MS. note in Henry Drury's copy.*

No. 2 forms part of No. 1. See Upcott's Eng. Topog., 114–115.

Housman, Robert, the founder, and for above forty years the incumbent minister, of St. Anne's, Lancaster, author of sermons, &c., 1793, &c. See his Life and Remains, by Robert Fletcher Housman, Lon., 1841, 8vo. See Lon. Evangel. Register; Lancaster Gazetteer.

Housman, Robert Fletcher. 1. Life and Remains of the Rev. Robert Housman. See preceding article. 2. A Collection of English Sonnets, 1841, 8vo. See Lon. Athenæum.

Houston, Mrs., a daughter of Mr. Edward Jesse, the author of Favourite Haunts and Rural Studies, &c.,

has become known to the reading public by her descriptions of her travelling adventures—viz.: 1. A Yacht Voyage to Texas and the Gulf of Mexico, Lon., 1844, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"She inherits the easy spirit of the paternal pen. Her adventures are often most diverting, and the buoyancy of her temperament seems almost unique; yet all is amiable, gentle, and good."—Miss Rigby: *Lady Travellers: Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxxvi. 124–125.

2. Hesperus; or, Travels in the West, 1850, 2 vols. p. 8vo. In this work Mrs. Houston describes her travels in the United States of North America. See Lon. Athenæum, 1850, 99–100.

Houston, James. Observations, Geographical, Natural, and Historical, on the Coast of Guinea, Lon., 1725, 8vo.

Houston, James. See Houstoun.

Houston, Robert. See Houstoun.

Houston, T. Term-Day; a Comedy, 1803.

Houston, Rev. Thomas, of Knockbracken. 1. Divine Commendation of Abraham, Lon., 1844, 18mo. Highly commended. 2. Youthful Devotedness; Duties of Religion, 1849, 12mo. 3. Judgment of the Papacy and the Reign of Righteousness, 1852, 12mo.

Houston, William, M.D., d. 1733, in the West Indies, an eminent English botanist. 1. Reliquiæ Houstonianæ seu in Plantarum in America Meridionali collectar. Icones, (26,) Londini, 1781, 4to. Pub. by Sir Joseph Banks. 2 The Contrayerva; Phil. Trans., 1731. 3. The Thorax and Respiration; Phil. Trans., 1736.

Houston, William. See Houlston.

Houstoun, or **Houston, James.** Memoirs of his Life-Time, and curious particulars of 30 Years' Travel, collected from his own MS. by Bickerstaff, Lon., 1747, 8vo. Houstoun, a Scotchman, was surgeon to the Assiento Company's Factories in America, and was for many years engaged in trading in Central America and the Spanish Main.

Houstoun, or **Houston, Robert,** M.D. 1. Animad. on Lithotomia Douglassiana, Lon., 1720, 8vo. 2. Hist. of Ruptures, 1726, 8vo. 3. Med. papers in Phil. Trans., 1723, '24.

Hovæus, Rob., a Scotsman. De Reconciliatione Hominis cum Deo, Bas., 1591.

Hoveden, Roger De, an English historian, lawyer, and divine, *temp.* Henry II., flourished about the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th centuries. He was for some time a Professor of History at Oxford; but a portion of his life was spent at court, and in confidential services intrusted to him by the king. He composed Annales in Latin, commencing at the year 731, where Bede left off, and continued to the third year of King John, 1202. The Annales were first pub. by Sir Henry Savile, in the Scriptores post Bedam, Lon., 1595, fol., and reprinted at Frankfort, in two books, 1601, fol. A new ed., by T. Riley, pub. in Bohn's Antiq. Lib., vols. xx., xxiii., 1853. Vossius says that he wrote also a history of the Northumbrian kings, and a life of Thomas à Becket.

"If we consider his diligence, his knowledge of antiquity, and his religious strictness of veracity, he may be considered as having surpassed not only the rude historians of the preceding ages, but even what could have been expected of himself. If to that fidelity, which is the first quality of a historian, he had joined a little more elegance of Latin style, he might have stood the first among the authors of that class."—Leland.

But see Recueil des Histoires des Gaules, &c., tom. xi., Pref. lxxx.; tom. xiii., Pref. xxj. According to the last-cited authority, Hoveden appears to have been chiefly a copyist of Henry of Huntingdon, Simeon of Durham, and Benedictus Abbas. See Tanner; Dibdin's Lib. Comp.

Hovenden, John Eykyn. 1. Treat. rel. to Fraud, Lon., 1825, 2 vols. r. 8vo. Amer. ed., by T. Huntington, N. York, 1832, 2 vols. r. 8vo. A work of but little merit. See 15 Amer. Jur., 368. 2. Supp. to Vesey Jr.'s Reports of Cases in Chancery, Lon., 1827, 2 vols. r. 8vo.

Hovey, Alvah, D.D. Memoir of the Life and Times of the Rev. Isaac Backus, Bost., 1859, 12mo.

Hovey, C. M., b. Oct. 1810, at Cambridge, Mass., for more than twenty years ed. of the Mag. of Horticulture. The Fruits of America: a Series of 48 Drawings, col'd after Nature, of the choicest varieties of American Fruits, with Botanical and Popular Descriptions, Bost., 1847, 8vo. The horticulturist cannot well dispense with this volume.

Hovey, Ivory, 1714–1803, Minister of Plymouth, Mass., graduated at Harvard College, 1735, pub. a serm. on leaving Metapoiset, and one on the subject of Mortality.

How, James, Rector of Milton, Kent, pub.—1. Four separate serms., Lon., 1728, '31, '32, '56; 2. The Reformed Prodigal, 1762, 8vo; and, 3. Busy Bodies Anatomized, 1764, 8vo.

How, James. Discourse on Prayer, Glasg., 1749, 8vo.

How, Samuel. Human Learning no Help to Spiritual Understanding, Lon., 1655, 4to.

How, or **Howe, William,** 1619–1656, a native of, and physician in, London, for some time a captain in the king's army, was the first English botanist who gave a sketch of a "Flora,"—viz.: Phytologia Britannica natales exhibens Indigenarum Stirpium Sponte emergentium, Lon., 1650, 8vo.

"This list contains 1220 plants, which (as few mosses and fungi are enumerated) is a copious catalogue for that time, even admitting the varieties which the present state of botany would reject; but there are many articles in it which have no title to a place as indigenous plants of England."

An index of plants in the Phytologia Britannica is annexed to Robert Lovell's Enchiridion Botanicum, Oxf., 1659, 2 vols. 8vo; 1665, 8vo.

How also pub. Matthew de L'Obell's Stirpium Illustrationes, Lon., 1665, 4to. See Athen. Oxon. Wood tells us that How

"Left behind him a choice library of books of his faculty; but how they were bestowed I cannot tell."—*Ubi supra: Bliss's ed.*, iii. 419.

What would not the Hookers and Loudons of our day give for a sight of this curious botanical library?

How. See Howe.

Howard. Discourse wherein the Doctrines which make for Tyranny are Displayed, 1597, 8vo.

Howard. Moneys in Exchequer, &c., 1694, fol.

Howard, Miss. Married Life, 1811, 5 vols. 12mo.

Howard, Anne, Viscountess Irwin, d. 1760, second daughter of Charles, Earl of Carlisle, was married first to Richard, Viscount Irwin, and secondly to Colonel Douglas. 1. A character of the Princess Elizabeth, pub. in 1759. 2. An Ode on King George the Third, 1761. 3. An Answer to some Verses of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, printed in the Supp. to Pope's Works, vol. i. p. 170. 4. A Poetical Essay on Mr. Pope's Characters of Women. The last, which is her best-known piece, (see Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors, v. 155–157,) is highly commended by Duncombe, in the Feminead, *q. v.*

Howard, Benjamin C., a native of Maryland, for many years Clerk of the Supreme Court of the U. States. Reports of Cases in Supreme Ct. U. States, 1843, to December Term, 1855, Bost., 18 vols. 8vo, $5 50 per vol. These Reports follow Peters's. Dallas's, Cranch's, Wheaton's, Peters's, and Howard's Reports constitute a complete set of U. States Supreme Ct. Reports. Of these invaluable Reports a new edit. is in course of publication by Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, edited by Judge Benjamin R. Curtis. The Old Series of these Reports, to the close of December Term, 1854, are in 57 vols.,—viz.: Dallas, 4 vols.; Cranch, 9 vols.; Wheaton, 12 vols.; Peters, 16 vols.; Howard, 17 vols. The catalogue-price of these 58 vols. is $222. The new ed. is comprised in 22 vols., at $3 only per vol., with Notes and a Digest of all the Decisions. This enterprise we regard as one of the most praiseworthy of the day. But, as the opinion of a layman is not considered "authority" by the "gentlemen of the long robe," we are able to strengthen our dictum by the opinions of Judges Taney, McLean, Wayne, Catron, Daniel, Nelson, Grier, Campbell, Walker, and Thomas, Professor Theophilus Parsons, and Messrs. Angell and Ames. If any apology be required for the warm interest displayed by the author of this Dictionary in the Literature of Jurisprudence,—a laic,—this apology has already been tendered in his Lives of Sir William Blackstone and Lord Coke and in other places in this volume. See Curtis, Benjamin R.

Howard, Caroline. See Glover, Mrs.

Howard, Hon. Charles, of Norfolk. 1. Tanning Leather; Phil. Trans., 1674. 2. Planting, &c. of Saffron; ibid., 1678.

Howard, Charles, Earl of Carlisle, d. 1686. Relation of his three Embassies from Charles II. to the Courts of Muscovy, Sweden, and Denmark, 1663, '64, by G. M., Lon., 1669, 8vo; with a portrait of the Earl, by Faithorne. This vol., "containing many curious remarks upon the countries through which the Earl passed," is reprinted in Harris's Voyages.

Howard, Charles, third Earl of Carlisle. See Carlisle.

Howard, Hon. Charles, of Greystock Castle, Cumberland, afterwards (1777) tenth Duke of Norfolk, d. 1786. 1. Thoughts, Essays, and Maxims, chiefly Religious and Political, Lon., 1768, 8vo. 2. Historical Anecdotes of some of the Howard Family, 1769, 8vo. Part of this work (now very rare) was intended for a Preface to a new ed. of the Poems of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey. A copy (of the Anecdotes) was sold at the Fonthill sale for £3 3s. See a description of the work in Moule's Bibl. Heraldica.

DCXXII. It is said that it was suppressed by the author. See Memorial of Charles Howard, Esq., of Greystock, &c., in Martin's Bibl. Cat. of Privately-Printed Books, ed. 1854, p. 61; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 973.

Howard, Daniel. 1. Treat. on Summary Proceedings, &c., Lon., 1812, 8vo. 2. Do. before Magistrates, 1814, 8vo.

Howard, Hon. Edward, son of Thomas, Earl of Berkshire, and brother of Sir Robert Howard, "exposed himself to the severity of our satirists by writing bad plays." 1. The Usurper; Trag., Lon., 1668, 4to. The character of Damocles was intended for Oliver Cromwell. See the letter by Thomas Hobbes, prefixed to this play. 2. Six Days' Adventure; a Com., 1671, 4to. 3. The Woman's Conquest; Tragi-Com., 1671, 4to. 4. The Man of Newmarket; Com., 1678, 4to. 5. The Change of Crownes; a Play. Not printed. 6. The London Gentleman; a Com. Not printed. 7. The United Kingdoms; Tragi-Com. Not printed. He was also the author of—8. The British Princes; an Heroic Poem, 1669, 8vo. 9. Poems and Essays, &c., 1674, 8vo. See Biog. Dramat.

"Sir Robert [Howard] was the original hero of The Rehearsal, and was called Bilboa. In the remodelled Dunciad, Pope inserted the lines,

'And high-born Howard, more majestic sire,
With Fool of Quality completes the choir.'

Pope's 'high-born Howard' was Edward Howard, the author of The British Princes."—*T. B. Macaulay's Hist. of Eng.*, vol. iii. 1856.

See Howard, Sir Robert, M.P., in this Dictionary.

Howard, Hon. Edward. 1. Philosophy of Descartes, Lon., 1701, 4to. 2. Copernicus Convicted, 1705, 8vo.

Howard, Edward. 1. New Fulminating Mercury; Nic. Jour, 1800, and Phil. Trans., 1800. 2. Stony and Metalline Substances, &c., Nic. Jour. 1802; Phil. Trans., 1802.

Howard, Edward, Lt., R.N., a popular novelist, d. 1842. 1. The Old Commodore, Lon., 1837, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 2. Rattlin the Reefer, 1838; 1839, 12mo; 1849, 12mo. 3. Outward-Bound, 1838, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 4. Memoir of Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith, G.C.B., 1839, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. Jack Ashore, 1840, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1849, 12mo. 6. Sir Henry Morgan, the Buccaneer, 1842, 3 vols. p. 8vo. See the authentic memoirs of Sir Henry Morgan in Lon. Gent. Mag. for 1832, vol. cii. Pt. 1, 128, 131. Lieut. Howard also pub. many pieces in the periodicals of the day.

Howard, Frank, a son of Henry Howard, the eminent artist, (*post.*) 1. The Spirit of the Plays of Shakspeare exhibited in a Series of Outline Plates illustrative of the Story of each Play, with Quotations and Descriptions, 1827–33; 491 Plates; bound in 5 vols. 8vo, £14 8*s.*; large paper, r. 4to, £25 4*s.* The plates are sold separately. This is a most valuable work. 2. Sketcher's Manual, or The whole art of Picture Making reduced to the Simplest Principles, 1837, 12mo; also, 1841; 1846; 1852. 3. Colour as a Means of Art, 1838, p. 8vo.

"A pretty book, which we may recommend as giving useful hints: tinted lithograph plates illustrate the keys of harmony in which different artists wrought."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"Mr. Howard has done great service in this attempt to reduce to principles of certainty those qualities which have been hitherto vaguely referred to taste."—*Lon. Atlas.*

4. Imitative Art, or the Means of Representing the Pictorial Appearance of Objects, p. 8vo; 1840. 5. Science of Drawing; in 3 Pts., 12mo, 1839–40. See Howard, Henry, of Royal Academy.

Howard, Frederick, Earl of Carlisle. See Carlisle.

Howard, George, *i.e.* **Lieut. F. C. Laird,** R.N. 1. Lady Jane Grey and her Times, Lon., 1822, 8vo.

"Lieut. Laird himself told me 35 or 36 years ago that he was the author of this book."—*T. H. Horne, D.D., to S. A. Allibone, Oct.* 1858.

2. Wolsey the Cardinal, and his Times, 1824, 8vo.

Howard, George William Frederick, Earl of Carlisle. See Carlisle.

Howard, Gorges Edmund, d. in London in 1786, a poet and architect, dramatic, legal, and political writer, pub. his Miscellaneous Works in Dublin, 1782, 3 vols. 8vo. He pub. enough matter to fill 4 quarto and 11 octavo vols. His most useful publications were those on the Exchequer, Chancery, Revenue, and Trade of Ireland, 1759–81. See Biog. Dramat.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Marvin's Leg. Bibl.

Howard, Henry, Earl of Surrey, 1518?–1547, one of the most eminent of English poets, was the third son of Thomas, Earl of Surrey, and third Duke of Norfolk, by his second duchess, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. In his early youth he was a companion at Windsor Castle to Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, Henry VIII.'s natural son; and he subsequently accompanied his friend to Cardinal College, now Christ Church, Oxford. In 1535 he was married to the Lady Frances Vere, in 1542 served in the army under his father in Scotland, and in 1544 was appointed Field-Marshal of the English army on the Continent. He did good service at the sieges of Landrecy and Boulogne, and, by his valour, skill, and accomplishments, secured a degree of popular favour which excited the jealousy of the king and the Earl of Hertford, the king's brother, and thus proved his ruin. In 1546 he was ordered to return from the Continent, made a prisoner on his arrival in England, convicted of high treason on the most absurd pretences, and beheaded on Tower Hill, January 19, 1547 He left two sons and three daughters to mourn his untimely and melancholy end. Much obscurity rests upon his adventures as a romantic traveller and poetical lover, and until recently but little was known of the far-famed lady to whom he indited the most celebrated of his effusions; but

"It seems to be now ascertained, after sweeping away a host of foolish legends and traditionary prejudices, that the Geraldine of Surrey, Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, was a child of thirteen, for whom his passion, if such it is to be called, began several years after his own marriage. But, in fact, there is more of the conventional tone of amorous song than of real emotion in Surrey's poetry. The

'Easy sighs, such as men draw in love,'

are not like the deep sorrows of Petrarch or the fiery transports of the Castilians."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, ed. 1854, i. 426.

The passion, if such we are to call it, for "The Fair Geraldine" commenced in 1541, or six years after his marriage to Lady Frances Vere. Geraldine, the daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare, (most probably the Lady Elizabeth,) was born in 1528. She became the third wife of Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln. Those who desire to enter more deeply into this subject and the details of our noble author's life, and the characteristics of his poetry, will find ample materials for their investigations in the authorities cited in the course of this article. 1. The Songes and Sonnettes of Henry, Earle of Surrey, and others, (Sir Thomas Wyatt, &c.,) were printed (1st edit.) by R. Tottel, Lon., 1557, 16mo, and sm. 4to. Other edits. 2. Songs and Sonnets, 1565, 16mo. 3. Songs and Sonnettes, 1567. Considered the most correct of the early edits. 4. 1569. 5. 1574. 6. Songes and Sonets, by Surrey and others, 1585, 16mo. 7. Poems, 1587, 16mo. 8. Poems of Surrey, Wiat, and others, with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, 1717, 8vo. Dr. Sewell, the editor and biographer, did not understand the language of his author, and has therefore been led into numerous errors. This edit. is therefore of no value save as a warning to incompetent editors.

"One of the most slovenly and defective works that has appeared."—Park: *Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ed. 1840, iii. 29.

9. Songes and Sonettes, 1717, 8vo. Incomplete; ending with the Poems of Sir Thos. Wyatt. 10. Poems, 1807, 2 vols. 8vo. Edited by Bishop Percy and George Steevens. Nearly all destroyed by the fire at Nichols's printing-office. 11. The Works of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, and those of Sir Thomas Wyatt the Elder, edited by Geo. Fred. Nott, D.D., with a Preface, Memoirs of the Earl of Surrey, a Dissert. on the State of Eng. Poetry before the 16th Cent.; Collation of Surrey's and Douglas's Translations of the Æneid, and Notes, with Memoirs of the Earl of Northampton, an Appendix, a General Index, and Glossary, 1815–16, 2 vols. 4to, £7 7*s.* A review of this valuable edit. will be found in Edin. Rev., xxvii. 390–422; and see Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, ed. 1854, i. 424–429. 12. Poems of Surrey and Wyatt, with Original Memoirs by Sir N. Harris Nicolas, 1831, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. The same in 2 vols. fp. 8vo form vols. x. and xi. of Pickering's Aldine ed. of the British Poets. 13. Surrey's Poems, with those of Minor Contemporaries, 1854, 12mo. Some of Surrey's Poems, omitted by Tottel, will be found at the end of Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ. His Poems have been reprinted in Johnson's and Chalmers's English Poets. 14. The Fourth Boke of Virgill, intreeting of the Love betwene Æneas and Dido; translated into English and drawn into a straunge Metre by Henry, Earle of Surrey, *sine anno*, 4to. With the Second Book, 1557, sm. 8vo. A copy is in the Dulwich College Library, one in the Library of Wadham College, Oxford, and another in the British Museum. Reprinted by Baron Bolland, for the Roxburghe Club, 1814, 4to. The "straunge metre" is nothing else than blank verse.

"This is the first composition in blank verse extant in the English language. Nor has it merely the relative and accidental merit of being a curiosity. It is executed with great fidelity, yet not with a prosaic servility The diction is often poetical, and the

> versification varied with proper pauses. . . It seems probable that his active situations of life prevented him from completing a design of translating the whole Æneid."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ed. 1840, iii. 36.

> "Surrey is the first who introduced blank verse into our English poetry. . . . The translation by Surrey of the second book of the Æneid, in blank verse, is among the chief of his productions. No one had, before his time, known how to translate or imitate with appropriate expression. But the structure of his verse is not very harmonious, and the sense is rarely carried beyond the line. If we could rely on a theory advanced and ably supported by his editor. [Dr. Nott,] Surrey deserves the still more conspicuous praise of having brought about a great revolution in our poetical numbers."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, ed. 1854, i. 427, *q. v.*

And see our life of NICHOLAS GRIMBOLD, in this Dictionary, p. 743; and authorities cited in the course of this article. To refer to these authorities is the more necessary from the fact that our narrow limits warn us that *we* must not linger on so tempting a theme. But a few lines of quotation of opinions respecting the illustrious subject of our notice we are not willing to dispense with.

We should not omit to record the fact that Surrey's translations of some of the Psalms and of Ecclesiastes into English verse, and a few additional original poems, were printed by Dr. Percy, but destroyed in the fire at Nichols's office, Feb. 1808. Surrey was the author of many other English poetical compositions, never pub., several of which are now lost.

> "John Clerc has mentioned, with the highest commendations, many translations done by Surrey from the Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish languages. But these, it is probable, were nothing more than juvenile exercises." See Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry, ed. 1840.

> "We now emerge from the twilight of learning to an almost classic author, that ornament of a boisterous yet not unpolished court, the Earl of Surrey, celebrated by Drayton, Dryden, Fenton, and Pope, illustrated by his own muse, and lamented for his unhappy and unmerited death; 'a man,' as Sir Walter Raleigh says. 'no less valiant than learned, and of excellent hopes.'"—HORACE WALPOLE: *Park's ed.*, 1806, i. 255.

To the eulogists of Surrey, Park adds the names of Leland, Ascham, Tuberville, Churchyard, Sir Philip Sidney, Webbe, Puttenham, Meres, Harvey, Whitney, Drayton, Bolton, Peacham, Dryden, Lodge, Brydges, Ellis, Anderson, Warton, and Henry. The list could be enlarged if it were requisite.

> "The character of Henry, Earl of Surrey, reflects splendour even upon the name of Howard. . . . He revived, in an age too rude to enjoy fully those beauties which mere nature could not but in some degree relish, the force of expression, the polished style, and the passionate sentiments, of the best poets of antiquity."—LODGE: *Biog. Accounts of the Holbein Portraits.*

> "Surrey, for his justness of thought, correctness of style, and purity of expression, may justly be pronounced the first English classical poet. He unquestionably is the first polite writer of love-verses in our language. It must, however, be allowed that there is a striking native beauty in some of our love-verses written much earlier than Surrey's. But in the most savage age and countries rude nature has taught elegance to the lover. . . . Surrey's talents, which are commonly supposed to have been confined to sentiment and amorous lamentation, were adapted to descriptive poetry and the representations of rural imagery. . . . Surrey is said, by the ingenious author [editor] of the MUSES' LIBRARY, to have been the first who broke through the fashion of stanzas and wrote in the heroic couplet. But all Surrey's poems are in the alternate rhyme; nor, had this been true, is the other position to be granted. Chaucer's Prologues and most of the Canterbury Tales are written in long verse: nor was the use of the couplet resumed till late in the reign of Elizabeth. . . . In the sonnets of Surrey we are surprised to find nothing of that metaphysical cast which marks the Italian poets, his supposed masters, especially Petrarch. Surrey's sentiments are for the most part natural and unaffected; arising from his own feelings, and dictated by the present circumstances. His poetry is alike unembarrassed by learned allusions or elaborate conceits. If our author copies Petrarch, it is Petrarch's better manner: when he descends from his Platonic abstractions, his refinements of passion, his exaggerated compliments, and his play upon opposite sentiments, into a track of tenderness, simplicity, and nature. Petrarch would have been a better poet had he been a worse scholar. Our author's mind was not too much overlaid by learning."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ed. 1840, iii. 29, 30, 35, 41.

Dr. Nott's comparison between Wyatt and Surrey, in the Dissertation prefixed to the 2d vol. of his ed. of Wyatt and Surrey, (*vide ante*,) is well worth perusal, but the work of which it forms a portion can rarely be had. The reader, however, will find an extract from this Dissertation in Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, ed. 1854, i. 425–426. The last-named eminent authority remarks of Surrey:

> "The taste of this accomplished man is more striking than his poetical genius. He did much for his own country and his native language. The versification of Surrey differs very considerably from that of his predecessors. He introduced, as Dr. Nott says, a sort of involution into his style, which gives an air of dignity and remoteness from common life. It was, in fact, borrowed from the license of Italian poetry, which our own idiom has rejected. He avoids pedantic words forcibly obtruded from the Latin, of which our earlier poets, both English and Scots, had been ridiculously fond. The absurd epithets of Hoccleve, Lydgate, Dunbar, and Douglas, are applied equally to the most different things, so as to show that they annexed no meaning to them. Surrey rarely lays an unnatural stress on final syllables, merely as such, which they would not receive in ordinary pronunciation; another usual trick of the school of Chaucer. His words are well chosen and well arranged."—*Ubi supra*, i. 426–427.

The influence of Surrey and Wyatt's poetry upon the taste of his age was by no means so extensive as we might reasonably imagine it would have been:

> "The graces of the Italian muse, which had been taught by Surrey and Wyatt, were confined to a few. . . . Although Lord Surrey and some others had so far deviated from the dulness of the times as to copy the Italian poets, the same taste does not seem to have uniformly influenced all the nobility of the court of King Henry the Eighth who were fond of writing verses."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ed. 1840, iii. 72, 83–84, *q. v.*, with the authors referred to in the text and notes.

See also, in addition to the authorities cited above, Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon. i. 154–161; Dibdin's Lib. Comp., ed. 1825, 689–692; Campbell's Specimens of the British Poets; Headley's Select Beauties of the Ancient Eng. Poets, 1810, i. lv.; Drake's Shakspeare and his Times; Johnson's and Chalmers's Eng. Poets; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Edin. Rev., xlii. 49; Lon. Month. Rev., lxxxiii. 43, 102; Dubl. Univ. Mag., xvi. 573–589; Lon. Gent. Mag., January, 1759.

Howard, Henry, Earl of Northampton, 1539?–1614, second son of the preceding, was most unworthy of his illustrious parentage; in proof of which it is enough to mention his complicity with the infamous match of his great-niece, the Countess of Essex, with Carr, Viscount Rochester, and his share in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. He was educated at King's College and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where, says Bishop Godwin, he was esteemed "the learnedest amongst the nobility, and the most noble amongst the learned." Of his "learning" there seems to be but little doubt: his "nobility," however, cannot be so readily allowed. He left in MS., An Apology for the Government of Woman, Forms of Prayer, &c., and pub. the following very curious work:—A Defensative against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies, Lon., 1583, 4to; 1620, fol. Of this vol., dedicated to Sir Francis Walsingham, which principally relates to expositions of Judicial Astrology, Dreams, Oracles, Conferences with Familiars or Damned Spirits, &c., a copious analysis will be found in Oldys's British Librarian, 331–343. See also Censura Literaria; Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors; Lloyd's Worthies.

Howard, Henry. Cookery, Lon., 1710, '26, 8vo.

Howard, Henry. Dirge, &c., Lon., 1762, 4to.

Howard, Henry, 1757–1842, a descendant of Henry Howard, the illustrious Earl of Surrey, (*vide ante*,) was a son of Philip Howard, of Corby Castle, (*vide post.*) He assisted in the preparation of several valuable works, and pub. himself—1. Antiquarian papers in Archæol., 1800, '03; 2. A Drill of Light Infantry, &c., 1805, 8vo; 3. Erroneous Opinions commonly entertained respecting the Catholic Religion, 1826; several edits.; 4. Indication of Memorials, &c. of the Howard Family, 1834, fol. Respecting the last-named work, see Martin's Bibl. Cat. of Privately-Printed Books, ed. 1854, p. 449. A biographical notice of Mr. Howard, and an account of his literary labours, will be found in Lon. Gent. Mag., April, 1842.

Howard, Henry, a distinguished artist of the Royal Academy. Lects. on Painting, delivered at the Royal Academy, with a Memoir, by his son, Frank Howard, Lon., 1848, p. 8vo. See Blackw. Mag., xiv. 10; xli. 193; xlii. 338; xlvi. 305, 315; xlviii. 378.

Howard, Hon. Henry E. J., D.D., Dean of Lichfield. 1. Old Test. History, Lon., 1840, 12mo; 2d ed., 1851, 12mo. 2. New Test. History, 1841, 12mo. These works are composed of Familiar Lectures. 3. The Book of Genesis, according to the version of the LXX. Trans. into English, with Notices of its Omissions and Insertions, and with Notes on the Passages in which it differs from our Authorized Version, Cambridge, 1856, cr. 8vo.

> "We recommend to all who would enter successfully on the cultivation of the Sacred Literature of the Old Testament, to begin with this volume, and they will find their knowledge of both the Hebrew and Greek Scripture greatly increased as they follow the guide thus prepared for them."—*Lon. Journal of Sacred Literature.*

Howard, J. B. Ways and Means; or, Every Man his own Financier, 1812, 8vo.

Howard, J. H. 1. Laws of the Brit. Colonies, &c. rel. to Real and Personal Property, &c., Lon., 1827, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Duties of Solicitors in Sales by Auction, &c., 1827, 8vo.

Howard, Jacob M. Trans. from the French of

Mlle. M. A. Le Normand's Historical and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, Phila., 2 vols. 12mo.

Howard, Hon. James, youngest son of Thomas, Earl of Berkshire, and brother of Sir Robert Howard, the author, and of Lady Elizabeth Howard, wife of John Dryden. 1. All Mistaken, or The Mad Couple; Com., Lon., 1672, 4to. 2. The English Monsieur; Com., 1674, 4to.

"Represented with success, and held in esteem in their time."—*Biog. Dramat.*

3. Romeo and Juliet; Trag.; altered from Shakspeare. Not printed. See Biog. Dramat.; Downes's Roscius Anglicanus, p. 22.

Howard, John, Rector of Marston Trussel, Northampton, &c., pub. a number of serms., 1693–1728.

Howard, John, 1726–1790, the eminent philanthropist, whose name will in all ages be held in reverent esteem, was a native of Hackney, London, the son of a wealthy tradesman, and the inheritor of a large fortune. In 1777 he visited every prison in the United Kingdom, and pub. the results of his investigations in the same year, in a vol. entitled The State of the Prisons in England and Wales, &c., Warrington, 4to. Appendix, 1780, 4to; 2d ed. of the whole, 1780, 8vo; 3d ed., 1784, 4to; 4th ed., 1786, 4to; Lon., 1792, 4to. In 1780 he pub. a trans. of a French Account of the Bastile; and in 1789 the Duke of Tuscany's New Code of Civil Law, with an English trans. The deplorable condition of the prisons at home excited a determination to visit those of foreign countries, with the hope of benefit to the miserable inmates; and faithfully did this good man carry out his praiseworthy enterprise. A detail of his labours does not, of course, enter into the plan of a work of this character; but it is only proper that we should direct the reader to the best sources of information respecting a philanthropist whose praise was in every one's mouth, from the rough benediction of the illiterate convict to the splendid eulogy of the greatest orator of modern Europe. He died at Kherson, South Russia, January 20, 1790, of a malignant fever, caught during a visit to a young lady for whom the benefit of his counsel had been invoked. He was buried with distinguished honours by the Russian authorities, and his death excited a profound sensation throughout the civilized world. A monumental statue to his memory, by Bacon, was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Howard pub. in 1789, 4to, (2d ed., 1791, 4to,) An Account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, with various Papers relative to the Plague, &c.; and contributed a paper on the Heat of the Waters at Bath to Phil. Trans., 1767, and another on the Heat of the Ground on Mt. Vesuvius, to Phil. Trans., 1771. See A View of the Character, &c. of Howard, by John Aikin, M.D., 1792, 8vo; Howard and the Prison-World of Europe, by Wm. Hepworth Dixon, 1849, 12mo; 5th ed., 1854, fp. 8vo; Memoirs of Howard, by Thos. Taylor, 2d ed., 12mo; Memoirs of Howard, by J. B. Brown, 1845, 8vo; Life of Howard, by John Field, 1850, 8vo; Correspondence of Howard, by the same, 1855, fp. 8vo; Howard and Napoleon Contrasted, 1840, 12mo; Foster's Essays; Works of Robert Hall; Works of Edmund Burke; Edin. Month. Rev., i. 95; Lon. Month. Rev., cv. 422; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xxvi. 541; Blackw. Mag., xxxiv. 35; lxvii. 50; Bost. Living Age, (from the Lon. Spectator,) xxiii. 171; do., (from Fraser's Mag.,) xxv. 369; New Haven Chris. Quar. Spec., (by R. Robbins,) iii. 393; Amer. Month. Rev., iv. 255; New Eng. Mag., v. 332. We need hardly remark, in conclusion, that the influence of Christianity was the great moving-power which sent John Howard from the pleasant home and lovely scenery in which he so greatly delighted to visit the cheerless cells of the miserable, the neglected, and the forsaken of earth. The barren creed of infidelity enforces no such duties, seeks no such honours, and submits to no such sacrifices. Yet this Apostle of Humanity understood too well the spirit of the Gospel of Christ to suppose that even *his* labours—abundant and self-sacrificing as they were—could do aught to procure remission of sin or purchase acceptance with his Maker:

"My immortal spirit," says he. "I cast on the sovereign mercy of God, through Jesus Christ, who is the Lord, my strength and my song, and, I trust, has become my salvation. My desire is to be washed and cleansed, and justified, in the blood of Christ, and to dedicate myself to that Saviour who has bought us with a price."

We have had occasion to record in this volume memorials of many of the mighty, many of the noble, of the illustrious name of HOWARD; but this one "excelleth them all."

Howard, John. Medical treatises, Lon., 1782–1811.

Howard, John. Geometry, Lon., 1798, 8vo.

Howard, John Jarrard, surgeon. Ovid's Metamorphoses, trans. into Blank Verse, Lon., 1807, 2 vols.

Howard, John Owen. Clara; a Poem, Dubl., 1816.

Howard, John Walter. The Alarm Sounded; or, An Alarm to the Protestants of G. Britain, 1812, 8vo.

Howard, Leonard, D.D., Rector of St. George's, Southwark, London, d. 1767, pub. a number of Serms., 1736–61, and A Collection of Letters and State Papers, Lon., 1753–56, 2 vols. 4to.

"Notwithstanding the trash which fills a large portion of its pages, several articles of a redeeming character will be found; and a few of them do not yield in interest to many which occur in far more popular Collections."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev., N. S.,* 1–16, 1827.

Howard, Luke, pub. an Essay on Clouds, Lon., 1802, 8vo, and other works on Meteorology, &c., 1842, &c.

Howard, Nathan, Jr., b. 1808, in Stephentown, N. York. 1. N. York Supreme Ct. Spec. Term Reports, Albany, 1845–55, 10 vols. 8vo. Issued in monthly nos. of 96 pp. each; 6 nos. comprising a vol. 2. Cases of Points, &c. in the Ct. of Appeals of N. York, vol. i., 1855, 8vo.

Howard, Nathaniel. 1. Bickleigh Vale; with other Poems, 1804, 8vo. 2. Trans. of the Inferno of Dante into Eng. Blank Verse, 1807, 12mo. 3. Eng. and Greek Vocabulary for the Young, 1808, 12mo. Since reprinted. Other Greek and Latin educational works.

Howard, Philip, of Corby Castle, d. 1810, a descendant of the illustrious Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, was the father of Henry Howard, author of The Memorials, &c. of the Howard Family, (*vide ante.*) The Scriptural Hist. of the Earth and of Mankind, &c., Lon., 1797, 4to. See Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 722; Lon. Gent. Mag., April, 1842.

Howard, Sir Robert, M.P., 1626–1698, a younger son of Thomas, Earl of Berkshire, and brother of Edward Howard and James Howard, (*ante,*) educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, was a warm adherent of Charles I., and at the Restoration was rewarded for his services by being knighted and made Auditor of the Exchequer. He was so noted for his dogmatism that Shadwell, the poet, ridiculed him, in his comedy of The Sullen Lovers, under the character of Sir Positive At-all. As an author he is not entitled to much consideration. 1. The Fourth Book of Virgil, trans., 1660, 8vo. 2. Poems, 1660, 8vo. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 374, £1 10*s*. 3. Statius's Achilles, trans., 1660, 8vo. 4. Four New Playes, 1665, fol. 5. The Great Favourite, or The Duke of Lerma; Trag., 1668, 4to. 6. The Duels of the Stags; a Poem, 1668. 7. Hist. Observ. upon the Reigns of Edward I., II., III., and Richard II., &c., 1689, 12mo. 8. Hist. of the Reigns of Edward and Richard II., 1690, 8vo. 9. Letter to Mr. Saml. Johnson, 1692, 8vo. 10. Five New Plays, 1692, fol. 11. Hist. of Religion, 1694, 1709, 8vo. 12. Poems and Plays. 13. Dramatic Works, 1722, 12mo. Sir Robert's most popular plays were The Indian Queen, 1665, fol., and The Committee, 1665, fol. See the list of his seven plays in Biog. Dramat. Sir Robert ventured to criticize some positions respecting rhyme in his brother-in-law John Dryden's Essay on Dramatic Poesy. To these observations the latter replied in a tone of much acrimony. See Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, ed. 1854, iii. 556.

"The poetry of the Berkshire Howards was the jest of three generations of satirists. The mirth began with the first representation of The Rehearsal, and continued down to the last edition of the Dunciad."—*T. B. Macaulay's Hist. of Eng.,* vol. iii., 1856.

See HOWARD, HON. EDWARD, in this Dictionary. See also Cibber's Lives; Nichols's Poems; Ellis's Specimens; Malone's Dryden; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Darling's Cyc. Bibl., i. 1559.

Howard, Robert, d. about 1740, Bishop of Killala, 1726, trans. to Elphin, 1729. Serm., Dubl., 1738, 4to.

Howard, Robert, M.D. 1. Revelations of Egyptian Mysteries, Lon., 1850, 8vo. 2. Salt the Forbidden Fruit or Food; 4th ed., 1851, p. 8vo. 3. Saturnian Religion the Shield of Health, 1851, p. 8vo. 4. Burning of the World, and the New Earth, 1853, 8vo.

Howard, Samuel, Mus. Doc., d. about 1783, a musical composer, the author of many popular ballads, began to flourish about 1740; and, from that time till Arne's Vauxhall songs were pub. under the title of Lyric Harmony, Howard's pieces

"Were the most natural and pleasing which England could boast." See Burney's Hist. of Music.

Howard, Sarah. Female Education, 1783, 12mo.

Howard, Simeon, D.D., 1733–1804, a minister of

Boston, Mass., graduated at Harvard College, 1783, pub. six serms., 1773, '77, '78, '79, '80, '81.

Howard, Sylvanus, of the Middle Temple. Every Tradesman his own Lawyer, Lon., 1794, 8vo.

Howard, Thomas, Earl of Arundel. 1. Journal of his Embassy to the Emperor Ferdinand II., Lon., 1637, 4to. 2. True Relation of the Remarkable Places and Passages observed in his Travels when Ambassador, 1637, 4to. 3. Relation of his Voyage on his Embassy to the Emperor of Morocco, 1670, 4to.

Howard, V. E. 1. Mississippi Law Reports, 1834–44, Phila., &c., 1839–44, 7 vols. 8vo. 2. In conjunction with A. Hutchinson, Statute Laws of Mississippi, 1840, 8vo.

Howard, W. W., late Prof. of Ancient and Modern Languages in the Western Military Institute, Kentucky. Aids to French Composition, N. York, 1854, 12mo.

Howard, William. Chronicon ex Chronicis, ab initio Mundi, vsque ad annum Domini 1118, deductvm Auctore Florentio Wigorniense. Accessit etiam continuatio vsque ad annum Christi 1141, per quendam eiusdem cœnobij eruditum: nunquam antehac in lucem editum, Lon., 1592, 4to.

Howard, William. Christian Loyalty, Lon., 1634, 4to.

Howarth, Henry, Rector of St. George's, Hanover Square, London. 1. Four Serms. on the Moral Laws of Moses, Camb., 1833, 8vo. 2. Serms. at the Hulsean Lect., 1835 and 1836, 2 vols. 12mo, 1836. 3. Serms. on the Liturgy as it is; 2d ed., 1847, fp. 8vo. 4. Serm. before the Sons of the Clergy, 1847, 8vo.

Howe, Charles, 1661–1745, a native of Gloucestershire, of an ancient family, a diplomatist under James II. Devout Meditations, 8vo. Anon. 2d ed., Edin., 1752, 12mo, with the author's name. Often reprinted. An ed. appeared in London in 1824.

"An exquisite little work."—BISHOP JEBB.

"The book of Meditations I have read, and more than once; and I shall never *lay it far out of my reach:* for a greater demonstration of a sound head and sincere heart I never saw."—*Dr. Edward Young, the poet, to Archibald MacAulay, Jan.* 19, 1752.

"'Tis too sure, that in this age of variety, of self-flying engagements, there are not many to be found who have a relish for such sublime and spiritual enjoyment as these Meditations are capable of affording."—*Bishop Hildesley to Miss Ithells*, 13 *Dec.* 1754.

See Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lxiv. Pt. 2, 595, 700; Butler's Life of Bp. Hildesley, 363.

Howe, Elias, Jr., of Boston, has pub. about twenty popular musical educational works.

Howe, Fisher, b. 1798, at Rochester, New Hampshire. Oriental and Sacred Scenes; from Notes of Travel in Greece, Turkey, and Palestine, N. York, 1854, 12mo, pp. 408, with Maps and Col'd Engravings, Lon., 1854, fp. 8vo.

Howe, H. D. Clara Evesham; or, The Life of a School-Girl, Lon., 1850, 18mo.

Howe, Dr. H. The Old Missionary-Box, Lon., 1855.

Howe, Henry, b. 1816, at New Haven, Conn., son of Hezekiah Howe, a well-known publisher. 1. Memoir of Eminent Mechanics, N. York, 1839, 12mo. 2. In conjunction with John W. Barber, of New Haven, Historical Collections of New York, N. Haven, 1841, 8vo. 3. Also in conjunction with J. W. B., Hist. Collec. of N. Jersey, 1844, 8vo. 4. Hist. Collec. of Virginia, Charleston, 1844, 8vo; 1856, 8vo. 5. Hist. Collec. of Ohio, 1847, 8vo; 1849, 8vo. 6. The Great West, 1851. 7. Travels and Adventures of Celebrated Travellers, 1853.

Howe, James. Leasing Lands, Lon., 1813, 8vo.

Howe, John, 1630–1705, an eminent Non-conformist divine, son of the minister of Loughborough, Leicestershire, was educated at Christ Coll., Cambridge, became Fellow of Magdalene Coll., Oxf., subsequently minister of Great Torrington, Devonshire, and domestic chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, and afterwards to Richard Cromwell; ejected for Non-conformity, 1662; chaplain to Lord Massarene, in Ireland, where he was permitted to preach, 1671 to 1675; chosen minister of the late Dr. Lazarus Seaman's congregation in London, 1675; visited the Continent with Lord Wharton in 1685; returned to London in 1687; and continued to labour among his old congregation until his death, which occurred April 2, 1705. He was a man of profound learning, eminent piety, and unwearied zeal. He was the author of many sermons and theological treatises, which have always been held in the highest estimation. A collective edit. of the works which he pub. in his lifetime, accompanied by a Life of the author by Dr Edmund Calamy, appeared in 1724, 2 vols. fol.; repub. in 1848, 3 vols. 8vo, £1 7*s*., edited by Rev. J. P. Hewlett. Two vols. of Serms. were pub. in 1744, 2 vols. 8vo. Howe's Whole Works, edited by Rev. John Hunt, of Chichester, were pub. in 1810–22, 8 vols. r. 8vo. This ed. contains—I. vols. i.–iv., the contents of the 2 fol. vols. of 1724; II. vols. v.–vi., his Posthumous Works, being 78 Serms. and a portion of Pt. 1 of the Principles of the Oracles of God; III. vols. vii.–viii., new matter never before pub. This ed. was pub. at £3 3*s*.; large paper, r. 8vo, £4 4*s*. Contents, with the Life by Calamy, repub., 1832, imp. 8vo, pp. 1278, £2 2*s*.; again in 1838, imp. 8vo, £1 10*s*. A new ed., to be comprised in 9 vols 8vo, has been recently (in May, 1856) announced as in preparation by Messrs. Johnstone and Hunter, of Edinburgh. There have also been new edits. of separate treatises of this author, edited by Noel Gordon, &c.; a Selection from his Works and Sketch of his Life, by Rev. W. Wilson, D.D., 1827, 2 vols. 18mo; Select Treatises, with a Memoir by Thos. Taylor, 1835, 12mo; a selection entitled Christian Theology, by John Howe, selected and systematically arranged, with a Life, by Samuel Dunn, 1836, 12mo; and a Life and Character of Howe, by H. Rogers. Howe's best-known works are The Living Temple; The Blessedness of the Righteous; Of Delighting in God; The Redeemer's Tears; Enmity and Reconciliation; The Redeemer's Dominion over the Invisible World; The Office and Work of the Holy Spirit; God's Prescience; The Vanity of this Mortal Life. There are but few theological authors recorded in our Dictionary whose writings have been so enthusiastically commended as those of John Howe.

"He seems to have understood the gospel as well as any uninspired writer, and to have imbibed as much of its spirit. There is the truest sublime to be found in his writings, and some of the strongest pathos; yet, often obscure, generally harsh, he has imitated the worst parts of Boyle's style. He has a vast number and variety of uncommon thoughts, and is, on the whole, one of the most valuable writers in our language, or, I believe, in the world."—DR. DODDRIDGE.

"Possessed of the learning of Cudworth, the evangelical piety of Owen, and the fervour of Baxter, with a mind of larger dimensions than what belonged to any of these distinguished individuals, every thing which fell from his pen is worthy of immortality. He delights while he instructs, and impresses while he enlightens. His Living Temple. The Blessedness of the Righteous, Of Delighting in God, The Redeemer's Tears, are among the finest productions of uninspired genius, and must be read with high gratification by every Christian. His style is occasionally rugged and inharmonious; but the sentiment will richly repay the trifling annoyance of its harsh and involved structure."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"For depth and originality of thought, John Howe has never been surpassed by any theological writer whatever. His principles were strictly evangelical, and his spirit eminently catholic and devout. His Living Temple, especially, is a masterpiece of profound argumentation. . . . His best pieces are The Blessedness of the Righteous, Delighting in God, Enmity and Reconciliation, Redeemer's Tears, and Dominion. Some Funeral Sermons, and part of his Living Temple, are most excellent."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

"Mr. Howe. nervous and majestic, with all the powers of imagery at his command."—JAMES HERVEY.

"A very extraordinary, original, sublime, and splendid writer, but sometimes obscure and heavy. Few writers will more strengthen and enlarge the reader's mind: but he is deficient in evangelical statement and simplicity."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"Perhaps it may be considered as no unfair test of intellectual and spiritual excellence that a person can relish the writings of John Howe: if he does not, he may have reason to suspect that something in the head or heart is wrong. A young minister who wishes to attain eminence in his profession, if he has not the works of John Howe, and can procure them in no other way, should sell his coat and buy them; and, if that will not suffice, let him sell his bed and lie on the floor; and if he spend his days in reading them he will not complain that he lies hard at night. . . . . The Blessedness of the Righteous is a first-rate performance, and contains a vast extent of thought, of learning, but especially of piety. . . . A Treatise of Delighting in God is one of the finest pieces of practical theology to be found in the English language."—*Bogue and Bennett's Hist. of Dissenters.*

"One of the most learned and polite writers among the dissenters. His reading in divinity was very extensive: he was a good Orientalist, and understood several of the modern languages. . . . . His Blessedness of the Righteous was the most generally-esteemed of his performances. He was an admired preacher, but was sometimes too profound for ordinary capacities. There is an uncommon depth of thought in several of his works."—*Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.*

"None can peruse his writings without feeling that his mind was habitually filled with the contemplation of that peculiar but truly divine character, that comprehensiveness and all-pervading excellence. the ultimate development of which, in those who embrace Christianity, is the design of the mysteries it reveals, and of all the powerful motives by which it prompts to action." —*Rogers's Life of Howe.*

"Nothing in the language can equal, as a whole, Howe's Living Temple; but his Blessedness of the Righteous is one of my favourite pieces. I read it again and again with renewed interest and delight."—WILLIAM JAY.

See Genl. Dict.; Biog. Brit.; Lives of Howe noticed above; Birch's Tillotson; Wilson's Hist. of Dissenting Churches; Lon. Quar. Rev., (by Robert Southey,) v. 112.

115; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xxiv. 385; N. York Lit. and Theo. Rev., iv. 538; Bost. Chris. Exam., (by J. Brazer,) xx. 191.

The critical opinion of Robert Hall is always too valuable to be omitted where it can at all be crowded in; and, though want of room prevents us from citing other comments before us, the verdict of so eminent an authority must not be denied. It occurs in the memoranda of a conversation between Mr. Hall and the Rev. Robert Balmer, of Berwick-upon-Tweed:

> "B. 'May I ask, sir, what writers you would most recommend to a young minister?' H. 'Why, sir, I feel very incompetent to give directions on that head: I can only say that I have learned far more from John Howe than from any other author I ever read. There is an astonishing magnificence in his conceptions. He had not the same perception of the beautiful as of the sublime; and hence his endless subdivisions.' B. 'That was the fault of his age.' H. 'In part, sir; but he has more of it than many of the writers of that period; than Barrow, for example, who was somewhat earlier. There was, I think, an innate inaptitude in Howe's mind for discerning minute graces and proprieties, and hence his sentences are often long and cumbersome. Still, he was unquestionably the greatest of the Puritan divines.'
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> "After adverting to several of Howe's works, Mr. H. said, in reference to his Blessedness of the Righteous, 'Perhaps Baxter's Saint's Rest is fitted to make a deeper impression on the majority of readers. Baxter enforces a particular idea with extraordinary clearness, force, and earnestness. His appeals to the conscience are irresistible. Howe, again, is distinguished by calmness, self-possession, majesty, and comprehensiveness; and for my own part, I decidedly prefer him to Baxter. I admire, exceedingly, his Living Temple, his sermon on the Redeemer's Tears, &c.; but, in my opinion, the best thing he ever wrote is his defence of the sincerity of the Gospel offer. I refer to the treatise called the Reconcilableness of God's Prescience of the Sins of Men with [the Wisdom and Sincerity of] his Counsels, Exhortations, and whatever other [whatsoever] Means he uses to prevent them. This I regard as the most profound, the most philosophical, and the most valuable of all Howe's writings.'"—*Hall's Works*, ed. Lon., 1853: *Memoir*, vi. 120.

Howe, John, M.P., d. 1721, a relation of Charles Howe, (*ante*,) and a statesman of note, was the author of A Panegyric on King William, and of several songs and little poems. He is introduced in Swift's ballad On The Game of Traffic. See Nichols's Poems; Collins's Peerage.

Howe, Joseph, a lineal descendant of the celebrated Puritan divine, John Howe, editor of The Nova-Scotian, 1828–40, and Secretary of State of Nova Scotia, 1848–54. The Speeches and Public Letters of the Hon. Joseph Howe; edited by William Annand, M.P.P., Bost., 1858, 2 vols. 8vo.

Howe, Josiah, d. 1701, a divine and poet, Fellow of Trin. Coll., Oxf., preached in 1644 a sermon before Charles I., of which thirty copies were printed in red letters. A copy, the only one known, is in the Bodleian Library. He was the author of a set of recommendatory English verses prefixed to the folio edit. of Beaumont and Fletcher; of another before Randolph's Poems, 1640; of another before Cartwright's Comedies and Poems, 1651.

> "These pieces," says Warton, "which are in the witty epigrammatic style that then prevailed, have uncommon acuteness, and highly deserve to be revived."

See Athen. Oxon.; Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope, (Preface;) and Warton's Life of Bathurst, pp. 154, 211.

Howe, Mrs. Julia Ward, b. 1819, a daughter of Mr. Samuel Ward, of New York, married, in 1843, to Samuel G. Howe, M.D., a well-known philanthropist of Boston, pub. in 1854 (Boston, 16mo) a vol. of poetry entitled Passion Flowers. Mrs. Howe's poems have elicited enthusiastic commendation. See Griswold's Female Poets of America; Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.; Read's Female Poets of America; Southern Quar. Rev., July, 1854. This lady is a daughter of the late Mrs. Julia Rush Ward, of whom a notice will be found in a later page of this volume.

2. Words for the Hour, Boston, 1856, 16mo. 3. The World's Own, Boston, 1857, 16mo. 4. Hippolytus; a Tragedy, 1858.

Howe, Nathaniel, 1764–1837, pastor of the Congregational Church in Hopkinton, Mass., pub. some serms., &c. See an article (by W. Tudor) in N. Amer. Rev., iv. 93–97.

Howe, Obadiah, D.D., d. 1682, Vicar of Boston, Lincolnshire. 1. The Universalist Examined and Criticized, Lon., 1648, 4to. 2. Answer to J. Goodwin's Pagin's Debt and Dowry, 1655. 3. Serm., 1664, 4to. 4. A Pattern for Governours, 1735, 4to.

Howe, Richard, Viscount, 1725–1799, an English Admiral, second son of Lord Viscount Howe, pub. A Narrative of the Transactions of the Fleet, &c. in 1779. Sir John Barrow pub. in 1838, 8vo, the Life of RICHARD, EARL HOWE, *q. v.* And see a review of this work by Robert Southey, in Lon. Quar. Rev., lxii. 1; and another review, in Dubl. Univ. Mag., xvii. 693: see also Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., iii. 178; Blackw. Mag., xxi. 739; xxxiv. 4.

Howe, Samuel. Practice in Civil Actions and Proceedings in Law in New Hampshire, Bost., 1834, 8vo.

Howe, Samuel G., M.D., an eminent philanthropist of Boston. 1. Hist. Sketch of the Greek Revolution, N. York, 1828, 8vo. 2. Reader for the Blind, printed in Raised Characters, 1839. 3. Reports, Essays, &c. on the education of the Blind, the Idiotic, and on other subjects. Dr. Howe is well known as the successful instructor of Laura Bridgman, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl.

Howe, T. H. Lessons on the Globes, and Key, Lon., 1842, '45, 12mo.

> "It appears to contain a great variety of problems and illustrations, and, I have no doubt, will prove useful to the youthful student."—SIR JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL.

Howe, Thomas, a Dissenting minister, pub. serms. and theolog. treatises, 1765–1805.

Howe, Sir William, d. 1814, a brother of Admiral Howe, (*ante*,) was the successor of General Gage in the command of the British forces in America, arriving in Boston, May, 1775, with Burgoyne. He pub. a Narrative relative to his command in N. America, Lon., 1780, 4to. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, vol. i., and works on this subject there noticed; Blackw. Mag., xx. 202–203; and the histories relative to the American Revolution.

Howel the Good, or **Hyweldda,** a legislator of the 10th century, was the son and successor of Cadell, King of all Wales. See the laws established by Howel, founded on those of Dunwallo Molmutius, in Leges Wallicæ Ecclesiasticæ et Civiles, Hoeli Boni et aliorum Walliæ Principum, edit. Wotton, Lon., 1730, fol.

Howel, Laurence, d. 1720, a learned Non-juring divine, educated at Jesus Coll., Camb., ordained by the Non-juror, Bishop Hickes, in 1712, was imprisoned in 1717 for writing a pamphlet entitled (1.) The Case of Schism in the Church of England truly stated, Lon., 1715, 8vo. Anon. He died in Newgate,—to the great disgrace of his persecutors. Howel was also the author of (2.) Synopsis Canonum S.S. Apostolorum et Conciliorum Œcumenicorum et Provincialium ab Ecclesia Græca Receptorum, &c., 1708, fol. Among other interesting matter in this volume will be found the Modus tenendi Synodos in Anglia primæris temporibus. 3. Synopsis Canonum Ecclesiæ, Latine, 1708, fol.; 1710, fol. 4. View of the Pontificate to 1563; 2d ed., 1712, 8vo.

> "A very able attack on Popery."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

5. Desiderius, or The Original Pilgrim; a Divine Dialogue from the Spanish, 1717, 8vo. This is the original of Bishop Patrick's parable of the Pilgrim, and of other similar works. 6. A Complete Hist. of the Bible, 1725, 3 vols. 8vo; 1729, 3 vols. 8vo. Enlarged and improved by the Rev. George Burder, 1806, 3 vols. 12mo.

> "So materially corrected and improved by Dr. Burder as almost to form a new work."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

7. The Orthodox Communicant, 1721, 8vo. See Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 794–795; Darling's Cyc. Bibl., i. 1563; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Athen. Oxon.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict., and authorities there cited.

Howel, Thomas, M.D., of the E. I. Co. Journal of the Passage from India, &c., Lon., 1789, '90, 8vo.

Howell, Mrs. 1. Georgina; a Nov., Lon., 1796, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. Auzoletta Zadoskia; a Nov., 1796, 2 vols. 12mo. 3. The Spoiled Child; a Nov., 1797, 2 vols. 12mo.

Howell, Caroline A. 1. Seed-Time and Harvest, Lon. 2. The Gospel of Other Times, 1853, 18mo.

> "A sound and eminently practical compression of a great subject into a very small compass. We can heartily recommend it."—*Bickersteth's Weekly Visitor.*

Howell, Elizabeth, widow of Robert Howell, of Philadelphia, and a native and resident of that city, better known by her maiden name,—Miss Lloyd,—has gained considerable celebrity by her poem entitled Milton's Prayer of Patience. These verses, originally pub. anonymously in The Friends' Review for January, 1848, were subsequently pub. as Milton's in an English edit. of his works. They have frequently appeared in periodicals under the title of Milton on his Loss of Sight. It is hardly necessary to state that they possess an uncommon degree of merit. They will be found in T. Buchanan Read's Female Poets of America, 6th ed., Phila., 1855. Mrs. Howell also contributed several poems to The Wheat Sheaf, a collection of Prose and Poetry, Phila., 1852; 3d ed., 1857.

Howell, George. Med. con. to Phil. Trans., 1746.

Howell, James, 1594–1666, educated at, and Fellow of, Jesus College, Oxford, was the son of Thomas Hall, minister of Abernant, in Caermarthenshire. From 1619 he travelled in Holland, Flanders, Spain, France, and Italy, as steward to a glass-ware manufactory, and was subsequently employed abroad and at home on public business, and in 1640 made Clerk of the Council. In 1643 he was committed to the Fleet Prison by order of Parlia ment, and remained there, writing and translating books, until some time after the murder of Charles I. At the Restoration his sufferings in the cause of loyalty were rewarded by the post of Historiographer-Royal of England, which place was created for his benefit and retained by him until his death. He was a man of learning and humour, and versed in the modern languages. "Thank God," he says, "I have this fruit of my foreign travels, that I can pray unto Him every day of the week in a separate language, and upon Sunday in seven." As a writer, although he was the author of forty-one original works,—historical, political, poetical, and philological,—and the translator of four from the Italian, one from the French, and one from the Spanish, all but his Familiar Letters may be said to be unknown to ordinary readers. We notice a few of his publications:—1. Dendrologia; or, the Vocall Forest, Lon., 1640, fol.; 2d ed., 1644, 4to; Camb., 1645, 12mo; 3d ed., pub. under the title of ΔΕΝΔΡΟΔΟΓΙΑ—Dodona's Grove; or, the Vocall Forest. Pub. with two other tracts, viz.: Parables reflecting upon the Times, and England's Teares for the Present Wars, 1645; 2d Part of Dodona's Grove, 1650, 8vo. In French, 1st Part, Paris, 1641, 4to; 2d Part, Paris, 1652, 4to. In Latin, 1st Part, Lon., 1646, 8vo.

> "This is a strange allegory, without any ingenuity in maintaining the analogy between the outer and the inner story, which alone can give a reader any pleasure in allegorical writing. The subject is the state of Europe, especially of England, about 1640, under the guise of animated trees in a forest. . . . The contrivance is all along so clumsy and unintelligible, the invention so poor and absurd, the story—if story there be—so dull an echo of well-known events, that it is impossible to reckon Dodona's Grove any thing but an entire failure. Howell has no wit, but he has abundance of conceits, flat and commonplace enough. With all this, he was a man of some sense and observation."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, ed. 1854; iii. 169.

Mr. Hallam suggests with much plausibility that Harrington's Oceana, pub. in 1656, was

> "Partly suggested, perhaps, by the Dodona's Grove of Howell, or by Barclay's Argenis, and a few other fictions of the preceding age."—*Uvi supra*, p. 438. See Censura Literaria.

2. Instructions for Forraine Travell, 1642, 12mo; with addits., 1650, 18mo.

> "Something is to be had from Howell still. It is agreeable, if not useful, to know what a traveller was in the days of James and Charles."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev.*, xiii. 18–30, 1826. This review contains copious quotations.

3. Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ; or, Familiar Letters, Domestic and Foreign: divided into sundry Sections, partly Historical, partly Political, partly Philosophical, upon emergent Occasions, 1645, 4to. Another vol. in 1647; both these, with the addit. of a third, in 1650, 3 vols. 8vo; 4th vol., 1655, 8vo; 11th ed., 1754, 8vo. Since several times reprinted. These Letters, addressed to James I., to several Lords and Bishops, Sir Kenelm Digby, Sir Rob. Napier, Ben Jonson, and others, contain many curious particulars relating to the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

> "Many of the said letters were never written before the author of them was in the Fleet, as he pretended they were, only feigned, (no time being kept with their dates.) and purposely published to gain time to relieve his necessities, yet give a tolerable history of those times."—*Athen. Oxon.*, Bliss's ed., iii. 746–747.

Dr. Bliss gives a table of the edits. of Howell's Letters, and announces his intention of publishing a new and corrected edit., with notes and an appendix, for which he had long been making the necessary collections. It is to be greatly regretted that it was never given to the world. The table of edits. is as follows:—1. 1647; 2. 1647; 3. 1650; 4. 1655; 5. 1673; 6. 1688; 7. 1708; 9. 1726; 10. 1737; 11. 1754. The ed. of 1737 has the reputation of being the best.

> "I believe the second published correspondence of this kind. and, in our own language at least, of any importance after Hall, [see Hall, Joseph, D.D.] will be found to be Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ, or the Letters of James Howell. a great traveller. an intimate friend of Jonson, and the first who bore the office of the royal historiographer, which discover a variety of literature. and abound with much entertaining and useful information."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.*, ed. 1840. iii. 440–441.
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> "Howell is a wit who, in writing his own history, has written that of his own times; he is one of the few whose genius, striking in the heat of the moment only current coin. produce finished metal for the cabinet. His letters are still published."—*Disraeli's Literary Miscellanies*, ed. 1840, p. 45.
>
> "These letters were written in England, but are not the *coinage* of British soil. They are amusing and instructive. and have deservedly gone through half a score of editions. The account in them of the assassination of Henry IV. of France is minutely curious."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*
>
> "His letters are entertaining."—Hallam: *ubi supra.*
>
> "If there be any exception to the general rule that letters prepared for the press are the most sickening and tiresome of all compositions, it will certainly be found in the familiar letters of James Howell, commonly called *Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ*, which compose one of the most curious volumes in English literature."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev.*, iv. 183–200, 1821, *q. v.*

4. A Perfect Description of the People and Country of Scotland, 1649, 4to. Reprinted; also in The North Briton, No. 13.

> "At its reappearance there was some talk of prosecuting the publisher for a libel; but it is surprising that such extravagant preposterous stuff should excite any emotion but contempt."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

5. Londinopolis: an historicall Discourse or Perlustration of the City of London, and of Westminster, 1657, fol. Principally borrowed from Stow's Survey, and his continuators. 6. Poems upon divers Emergent Occasions, 1664, 8vo, pp. 136. Edited by Payne Fisher. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 384, £3 6*s.*, *q. v.*; and see Athen. Oxon.

The reader who desires to know more of Howell and his publications must refer, in addition to authorities already cited, to Biog. Brit., Lloyd's Memoirs, and Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 974–975. We marvel that some of the enterprising British publishers—the Nicholses, Bohns, or Parkers, who have done so much for the revival of ancient English lore—have not presented us with a new edit. of Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ; for, in the words of an eminent authority,

> "It is refreshing to turn from the cobweb compositions of the present day, in which there is no strength of material. to the sterling sense and lively wit of these familiar letters."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev.*, vol. iv. p. 200, 1821.

The new editor of the Letters, if such an individual should make his appearance, must endeavour to procure the late Henry Fauntleroy's illustrated copy, bound in *three imperial folios.*

Howell, James. Serm., Lon., 1780, 4to.

Howell, John. Persecution; or, Sufferings for Christ's Sake, Lon., 1685, 4to.

Howell, John. Life and Adventures of Alexander Selkirk. See De Foe, Daniel, p. 489.

Howell, John. An Essay on the War-Galleys of the Ancients, Edin., 1826, 8vo.

Howell, Laurence. See Howel.

Howell, Thomas. 1. The Fable of Ouid, treting of Narcissus, trans. into English Mytre, Lon., 1560, 4to. 2. The Arbor of Amitie, 1568, '69, 8vo. 3. T. H.'s Devises for his owne Exercise and his Friend's Pleasure, 1581, 4to. See Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poetry; Ritson's Bibl. Poet.; Cens. Lit.; Brit. Bibliog.

Howell, Thomas, M.D. See Howel.

Howell, Thomas B. 1. Obs. on Dr. Sturge's Pamphlet resp. the Non-residence of the Clergy, Lon., 1802,'03,8vo. 2. Complete Collec. of State Trials, &c. from the Earliest Period to the Present Time, Lon., 1809–28, 34 vols. r. 8vo. Compiled by T. B. Howell; continued to 1820 by his son, Thomas Jones Howell; with a General Index to the whole Collection, by David Jardine. Originally pub. at £52; reduced to £16 16*s.* Index separate, £1 11*s.* 6*d.* This invaluable work we have already noticed: see Hargrave, Francis; Hansard, T. C. Hargrave disclaimed the editorial responsibility connected with the collection of State Trials which goes under his name. See a valuable article on the State Trials, in Wallace's Reporters, 3d ed., 1855, 54–59. To the works recommended in these articles to the legal student, we must add one of recent date, viz.: Modern State Trials Reviewed and Illustrated, 1850, 2 vols. 8vo, by Wm. Chas. Townsend, Recorder of Macclesfield, and author of several valuable half-legal, half-historical works. A review of Howell's State Trials will be found in Edin. Rev., xxxi. 235–246. Miss Mitford hung over the State Trials with delight:

> "Of all collected works, those I liked best—better than the poets from Chaucer to Tennyson, better than the dramatists from Shakspeare to Talfourd—were those most real and exciting of all dramas called trials."—*Recollec. of a Literary Life.*

We avow the same taste, though not quite to the same extent, and are now in anxious quest of a copy of the State Trials, and trust that before the reader sees this article we shall see the thirty-four goodly octavos adorning our library-shelves.

Howell, Thomas Jones. See Howell, Thomas B.

Howell, Wm., Fellow of Magdalene Coll., Camb., and Chancellor of Lincoln, d. 1683. 1. Elementa Historiæ Civilis, usque ad Monarchium Constantini M., Oxf., 1660; Lon., 1671, 8vo. Enlarged ed., 1704. 2. An Institution of General History, or History of the World to 1067, fol., 1662; 1680–85, 4 vols. fol. Commended by Gibbon, Hume, and Johnson. 3. Ecclesiastical Hist., 1685, fol. 4. Medulla Historia Anglicanæ: the Ancient and Present State of England, 1679, 1712, '19, '34, '42, 8vo.

Howell Wm. Serm., Lon., 1676, 4to.

Howell, Wm. Two Serms., Oxf., 1711, '12.

Howell. See Howel.

Howels, Wm., minister of Long-Acre Episcopal Chapel, long known as a popular preacher of the "Evangelical School." 1. Remains of, consisting of Extracts from his Sermons, by the Rev. Wm. P. Moore, Dubl., 1833, 12mo. New ed., Lon., 1852, fp. 8vo. 2. XI. Serms. on the Lord's Prayer, and a serm. on Scriptural Worship, Lon., 1835, 8vo. 3. Serms., with Memoir by Chas. Bowdler, 1835, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., vol. i., 1836, 8vo. 4. XX. Serms., 1835, 12mo. 5. LII. Serms., from Notes by H. H. White, 1836, 8vo. 6. Prayers before and after the Sermon, 32mo. 7. Choice Sentences, ed. by the Rev. W. Bruce, 1850, 18mo. For an account of Mr. Howels, see two Funeral Serms., occasioned by his death, by the Rev. Henry Melvill and the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, &c., 1832, 8vo; and Brief Memoirs of Rev. W. Howels, by the Rev. E. Morgan, 1854, fp. 8vo.

"His great aim was always to reach the consciences of his hearers. One of his paragraphs would have been another man's sermon."—REV. HENRY MELVILL.

Howes, Edmund. Annales; or, A General Chronicle of England, begun by John Stow: continued to the end of the year 1631, Lon., 1631, fol. See STOW, JOHN.

Howes, Francis. 1. Miscellaneous Poet. Trans., &c., Lon., 1806, 8vo. 2. Satires of Persius, trans. with Notes, 1809, 8vo.

Howes, John, Rector of Abingdon. Serm., 1670, 4to.

Howes, John. See HOWES, THOMAS.

Howes, Thomas, or **John.** Critical Observations on Books, ancient and modern, Pts. 1–16, and appendices, Lon., 1776–1813, 8vo. Anon. A complete set of this series, perhaps, cannot be obtained at any price. Mr. Bohn advertised one in 1848, bound in 5 vols., for £2 2s., which had formerly belonged to Thomas Falconer. Mr. Bohn had never seen another complete set. Dr. Parr calls Howes the "very learned and most acute." See Bibliotheca Parriana, p. 280. Bohn calls the author "*John* Howes, of Norwich;" Lowndes calls him *Thomas*.

Howes, Robert. Hist. of Framlingham.

Howes, Rev. T. Abridgt. of Dr. John Taylor's Key to the Apostolic Writings, &c., 1806.

Howett, Samuel. Some Few Proposals for Public Service both by Sea and Land, 1689.

Howgill, Francis, a Quaker. The Dawnings of the Gospel-Day, and its Light and Glory Discouered, Lon., 1676, fol.

Howgrave, Francis. 1. Rumour against Inoculation, Lon., 1724, 8vo. 2. Essay on the Ancient and Present State of Stamford, 1726, 4to.

Howick, Rt. Hon. Viscount. Speech in the House of Commons, Lon., 1807, 8vo.

Howie, John, 1735–1791, a native of Lochgoil, Scotland. 1. Biographia Scoticana; or, A Brief Historical Account of the most Eminent Scots Worthies, &c., 1503–1688, 1774; again, enlarged, Glasg., 1781, 8vo, and later edits. New ed., Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged, with a Pref. and Notes, by Wm. McGavin, author of The Protestant, &c., recently pub. by McPhun, of Glasgow; reprinted by Carters, of N. York, 1853, 8vo.

"This is by far the best edition of this most remarkable work that has ever seen the light. He is not worthy the name of a Scot who can be indifferent to the story of these illustrious champions."—*Lon. Evangel. Mag.*

These should accompany this valuable work—The Last Words and Dying Testimonies of the Scottish Worthies, also pub. by McPhun. 2. Lects. and Serms. by Scottish Divines. 3–7. Theolog. treatises. See Memoir of Howie prefixed to the last edit. of Scots Worthies.

Howison, James, M.D. 1. Dictionary of the Malay Tongue, Lon., 1801, 4to; 1805, 4to. 2. Con. to Annals of Med., 1797. 3. Elastic Gum Vine of Prince of Wales' Island; Nic. Jour., 1800.

Howison, John, of the E. I. Co.'s Service. 1. European Colonies, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Sketches of Upper Canada, Edin., 1821, 8vo; 2d ed., 1822; 3d ed., 1825, 8vo. Mr. H. passed two years and a half in Upper Canada.

"By far the best book which has ever been written by any British traveller on the subject of North America."—*Blackw. Mag.*, x. 537–545.

Also highly commended by the Edinburgh Review; Edinburgh Magazine; Monthly Magazine; New Monthly Magazine; British Critic; Eclectic Review; Literary Gazette; Literary Chronicle; Scotsman; Examiner; Monthly Review, &c.

"In describing the Falls of Niagara, he has out-Heroded Herod and beaten *Bombastes Furioso* out of the field."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

"It is rich in valuable information to emigrants, and is, moreover, highly descriptive of scenery and manners. The part relative to the United States is superficial."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

3. Foreign Scenes and Travelling Recreations; 2d ed., 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"A book which, being once taken up, it is really difficult to put down again without perusing thoroughly."—*Lon. News of Literature and Fashion.*

4. Tales of the Colonies, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"A series of interesting Tales worthy of the clever author."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

See Blackw. Mag., x. 545.

Howison, Robert R., b. 1820, in Fredericksburg, Virginia, has practised law at Richmond, Va., since 1845. 1. A Hist. of Virginia from its Discovery and Settlement to 1847, 2 vols. 8vo: vol. i., Phila., 1846; vol. ii., Richmond, 1848. 2. Lives of Generals Morgan, Marion, and Gates; pub. in 1847, in the work entitled Washington and the Generals of the American Revolution, edited by Rufus Wilmot Griswold, D.D., *q. v.*, p. 745, No. 9.

Howison, William. An Investigation of the Principles and Credit of the Circulation of Paper Money or Bank Notes in Great Britain, Lon., 1803, 8vo.

Howison, William, the brother of John Howison, has been so graphically described by Sir Walter Scott—to whom he introduced himself when fifteen, by his Ballad of Polydore—in his letter to Joanna Baillie, July 11, 1823, that we need only refer the reader to this epistle. Polydore, originally pub. by Sir Walter in the Edinburgh Annual Register for 1810, will be found in Joanna Baillie's Poetical Miscellanies, 1823. 1. Fragments and Fictions, Pub. under the name of M. de Peudemots. See Blackwood's Mag., x. 345. 2. An Essay on the Sentiments of Attraction, Adaptation, and Vanity. To which are added A Key to the Mythology of the Ancients, and Europe's Likeness to the Human Spirit, Edin., 1821, 12mo.

"From its extreme abstracted doctrines, more difficult to comprehend than any I ever opened in my life."—SIR WALTER SCOTT: *ubi supra.*

See Blackw. Mag., ix. 393–399; x. 545; xi. 308–316.

3. A Grammar of Infinite Forms; or, the Mathematical Elements of Ancient Philosophy and Mythology, 1823, 12mo. 4. The Conquest of Twelve Tribes. See Blackw. Mag., xlvi. 694. See also Lockhart's Life of Scott.

Howitt, Anna Mary, an artist, is the daughter of William and Mary Howitt, and inherits the literary talent of her parents. 1. An Art-Student in Munich, Lon., 1853, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"There is enough in these volumes to warrant our conviction that, if it please their authoress, she may hereafter do good service to Art with the pen no less than with the pencil:—supposing, always, that Time shall balance, not deaden, her enthusiasm."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1853, 584–585, *q. v.*

2. The School of Life, first pub. in the London Illustrated Magazine of Art, vol. ii., July to Dec. 1853; by Ticknor & Fields, Bost., 1855, 16mo. Repub., Lon., 1856. This work, which records the experience of artist life, has been highly commended.

Howitt, Ema. Letters during a Tour through the United States, Nottingham, *circa* 1820, 12mo.

Howitt, Mary, a daughter of Mr. Botham, of Uttoxeter, a member of the Society of Friends, was married to William Howitt, a congenial spirit, in 1821. The lives of both have been so well told in a publication just issued, and accessible to all, (Men of the Time, Lon., 1856,) that it will be unnecessary to repeat what we should be unable to improve. Moreover, the plan of our work is better answered by a list of their publications, with some critical notices of their characteristics as writers,—which citations of opinions we are obliged to restrict within very narrow limits.

In 1823 Mr. and Mrs. Howitt gave to the world their first publication,—The Forest Minstrel, which was succeeded in 1827 by The Desolation of Eyam, and other Poems. To these joint productions may be added, The Book of the Seasons, first pub. in 1831, and The Literature and Romance of Northern Europe, issued in 1852, and Stories of English Life, in Bohn's Illustrated Library, 1853. The following alphabetical catalogue—compiled with considerable labour, and, we trust, nearly if not quite complete—of Mary Howitt's separate publications evinces no ordinary amount of literary industry. 1. Alice Franklin, 1843, 18mo. 2. Ballads and other Poems, 1847, p. 8vo. 3. Birds and Flowers, and other Country Things, 1848, 12mo. 4. Do., Second Series, 1855, sq. 5. Children's Year, 1847, 16mo. 6. Dial of Love, 1852, 12mo. 7. Heir of Wast Wayland, 1851, 12mo. 8. Hope on! Hope ever! 3d ed., 1844, 18mo. 9. Hymns and Fireside Verses, 1839, fp. 8vo. New ed. of Fireside Verses, 1844, 4to; again, 1852, 16mo. 10. Illustrated Library for the Young, 1855: 1st Series, 4to; 2d Series, 4to. Also both series in 1 vol. 4to. Pub. in monthly nos. 11. Little Coin, Much Care, 1842, 18mo. 12. Lives of British

Queens; or, The Royal Book of Beauty; Illustrated with Biog. and Hist. Memoirs by Mary Howitt and the Countess of Blessington, 1851, r. 8vo. 13. Love and Money, 1843, 18mo. 14. Mary Leeson, 1848, 18mo. 15. Midsummer Flowers, 1853, fp. 8vo. 16. My own Story, 1844, 18mo. 17. My Uncle the Clockmaker, 1844, 18mo. 18. No Sense like Common Sense, 1843, 18mo. 19. Our Cousins in Ohio; new ed., 1849, sq. 20. Picture Book for the Young, 1854, 4to. 21. Seven Temptations, 1834, 12mo. 22. Sketches of Natural History, sq.; 6th ed., 1846; 7th ed., 1851; 8th ed., 1853. 23. Sowing and Reaping, 1840, 18mo. 24. Strive and Thrive, 1839, 18mo. 25. Tales in Prose, sq.; new ed., 1841. 26. Tales in Verse, sq.; new ed., 1846; again, 1854. 27. The Stedfast Gabriel, 1850, 18mo. 28. The Two Apprentices, 1844, 18mo. 29. Which is the Wiser? 3d ed., 1844, 18mo. 30. Who shall be Greatest? 1841, 18mo. 31. Wood Leighton, 1836, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 32. Work and Wages, 1842, 18mo.

Translations into English from the Swedish of Frederika Bremer. 33. Brothers and Sisters; a Tale of Domestic Life, 1848, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 34. Easter Offering, 1850, 12mo. 35. H—— Family, 1844, 2 vols. p. 8vo. New ed., 1853, in vol. iv. of Miss Bremer's Works. 36. Hertha, 1856. 37. Home; or, Family Cares and Family Joys, 1843, 2 vols. p. 8vo. New ed., 1853, being vol. iii. of Miss Bremer's Works. 38. Homes of the New World; Impressions of America, 1853, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 39. Midnight Sun, 1849, p. 8vo. 40. New Sketches of Every-Day Life—A Diary; together with Strife and Peace, 1843, 2 vols. p. 8vo. New ed. in vol. iv. of Miss Bremer's Works. 41. President's Daughters, including Nina, 1843, 3 vols. p. 8vo. New ed., 1852, p. 8vo. 42. The Neighbours; a Story of Every-Day Life; 3d ed., 1843, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 4th ed., 1852, 12mo.

From the Danish of Hans Christian Andersen. 43. Only a Fiddle! and O. T.; or, Life in Denmark, 1845, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 44. The Improvisatore, 1847, 12mo; 1849, 12mo. 45. The True Story of My Life, 1847, 12mo. 46. Wonderful Stories for Children, sq., 1846. New ed., 1848.

Also from the Danish. 47. Jacob Bendixen, the Jew, 1851, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

From the German. 48. Child's Picture and Verse-Book, commonly called Otto Speckter's Fable-Book, with French and German on corresponding pages; illustrated with 100 Engravings on Wood by G. F. Sargent, sq.; 2d ed., 1844; 3d ed., 1845. The popularity of this work, from Poland to France, with the younger members of the household, is well known. A celebrated German review remarks of it:

"Of this production, which makes itself an epoch in the world of children, it is superfluous to speak. The Fable-Book is throughout all Germany in the hands of parents and children, and will always be new, because every year fresh children are born."

49. Citizen of Prague; 2d ed., 1846, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 50. The Peasant and his Landlord, by Baroness Knorring, 1848, 2 vols. 8vo.

The above register affords a tolerable proof that Mary Howitt has not "eaten the bread of idleness;" but, if to these volumes—many of them exhibiting evidences of no little toil—we add her contributions for the last thirty years to the periodicals of the day,—to The Amulet, The Literary Souvenir, The Drawing Room Scrap-Book, (of which she was for three years the editor,) The People's Journal, &c., —we shall have an aggregate of printed matter which few authors of the day can equal. But unfortunately the mere fact of voluminousness does not always imply either merit on the part of the author or advantage on that of the public. The great question is not as to quantity, but as to quality. By many writers we should have been benefited more had they written less; and of many it is to be regretted that they ever wrote at all. But if of any we can justly say,—This pen has ever been employed in the advocacy of the true, the beautiful, and the good; the alleviation of human suffering, and the cure of social disorders; the education of the mind, and the improvement of the heart; the cultivation of home-duties and home-affections, and the development of fraternal unity in the great brotherhood of man;—surely of such it shall be said, Here is one worthy of honour, of love, and of praise;—and such is Mary Howitt! When we return from the pleasing contemplation of the moralist, to consider the literary merits of an instrumentality which has been so widely productive of beneficial results, we are conscious that the theme has been anticipated—not to say exhausted. Mrs. Howitt's position, whether we consider her as a poetess, a novelist, an essayist, or as an instructor of the youthful mind, is too well determined, too generally acknowledged, to require any championship at our hands. Yet we are not willing to conclude this article without the adduction of at least a few tributes to the merits of one whose happiness it is to number as many friends as she has readers, and to have as few enemies as she has written worthless books.

"There can be no surer proof of the genuineness of the poetical power possessed by Mary Howitt, than the fact that her finer pieces ever recur again and again to the memories of all imaginative readers. This can be only owing to their feminine tenderness, their earnest tone, their gentle music, and their simple but genuine nature."—*Moir's Sketches of the Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*

"Mary Howitt has shown herself mistress of every string of the minstrel lyre, save that which sounds of broil and bloodshed. There is more of the old ballad simplicity in her compositions than can be found in the strains of any living poet besides; her language is vigorous, but not swelling; and always subordinate to the sentiments, whether of tenderness or of love."—*Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

"Her poems are always graceful and beautiful, and often vigorous, but they are essentially feminine: they afford evidences of a kindly and generous nature, as well as of a fertile imagination and a safely-cultivated mind."—Mrs. Hall.

"Her language is chaste and simple, her feelings tender and pure, and her observation of nature accurate and intense."—Christopher North: *Noctes Ambrosianæ; Blackw. Mag.*, xxiv. 675.

"Sweet Mary Howitt! her name brings a magic with it, let us see it when and where we will! It is one crowded with pleasant associations; telling of wisdom learned by the wayside and under the hedgerows; breathing perfumes—*not* the perfumes of balls and routs, but—of violets and wild flowers; leading the mind to pure and pleasant thoughtfulness."—*New Monthly Magazine.*

See also Blackwood's Mag., xxiv. 674; xxix. 699–701; xxxvii. 643–650; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xvi. 556.

"Mary Howitt, the poetess alike of the Fireside and of the Field, and perhaps the most popular of all our female writers, takes a rank second to none among the fair poets of our country. . . . Not content with showing that she possesses noble powers, Mrs. Howitt exhibits the rare ambition of using her gifts nobly; and with an earnest eloquence, which often reaches sublimity, she proclaims herself the poet of the Young, and the Humble, and the Poor Her sympathies with all classes are strong;

'All tears
Which human sorrow sheds are dear to her;'

but with these classes they are overpowering. . . . In summing up my imperfect estimate of Mary Howitt, I would say that no Female Poet in our literature surpasses her, and that but few equal her. As a versifier, as a moralist, and as a philosopher, she may safely challenge comparison with any writer of her own sex, and with most of the writers of the other sex; whilst as regards grace, pathos, womanly sentiment, and Christian sympathy, she has scarcely a 'rival near her throne.' I believe that her writings have done more to elevate our ideas of woman's intellectual character than all the treatises on that subject in our language."—*Rowton's Female Poets of Great Britain.*

Howitt, Richard, brother of William and Mary Howitt, settled for four years as a physician at Melbourne, Australia, has given us the results of his observations in his work entitled (1.) Impressions of Australia Felix, during Four Years' Residence in that Colony: Australian Poems, &c., Lon., 1845, 12mo; 1847, 12mo.

"The Impressions make up an amusing volume: one, too, which, taken *cum grano*, may be useful."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"The details are amusing and intelligent, the remarks are sensible and philosophic, and we have, as it were, gossiped through the whole of nearly four hundred pages, with the reverse of lassitude or discontent."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

"He possessed many facilities for acquiring information which were not accessible to the ordinary traveller, and he has not failed to make the most of them."—*Men of the Time, Lon.*, 1856.

Mr. Howitt has also given to the world (2.) Antediluvian Sketches, and other Poems, 1830, 12mo, pp. 148.

"Richard, too, has a true poetical feeling, and no small poetical power. His unpretending volume of verses well deserves a place in the library along with those of his enlightened relatives; for he loves nature truly as they do, and nature has returned his affection."—Christopher North: *Noctes Ambrosianæ; Blackwood's Magazine*, xxix. 700.

"It is one of the few books of this sort that fully answers the title of Poems:—it is Poetry."—*Friends' Magazine, Oct.* 1830.

"There is a great deal of poetical and also of good kindly feeling in this little volume. . . . It is a rare thing to see a whole family so gifted as the family of Howitt: truly their union must be a 'musical meeting.'"—*Lon. Lit. Gazette, Sept.* 11, 1830.

3. The Gipsy King, and other Poems, 1841; 2d ed., 1846, fp. 8vo. Illustrated with eight wood engravings by Williams.

"Full of genuine pictures of nature."—Leigh Hunt.

"Richard Howitt is worthy of his relationship to his celebrated brother and sister, William and Mary Howitt."—*Lon. New Monthly Magazine.*

See Lon. Athenæum, 1841, 85.

Several other references to the Howitt family (by the illustrious Christopher North) will be found in Blackwood's Mag., xxiv. 674; xxix. 699.

Howitt, Samuel. 1. 50 Etchings of Animals, 1803 or 1804, 4to. 2. Field Sports, 1807, fol. 3. New Work of Animals, 1811, 4to. 4. Miscellaneous Etchings, 1812. 5. British Sportsman, 1812, 4to. 6. Foreign Field Sports, 1814. 7. The British Preserve, r. 4to; new ed., 1840, r. 8vo; 1844; 1847.

Howitt, William, b. 1795, at Heanor, in Derbyshire, the husband and literary associate of Mary Howitt, has been already briefly noticed in our article devoted to the latter, in which the reader is referred for further information to the life of Mr. Howitt in Men of the Time, Lon., 1856. The following alphabetical list of the works of this popular author includes all of which we can find any account: 1. A Word to Dissenters, 1839. 2. Aristocracy of England; a History for the People, by John Hampden, Jr., 1846, 12mo; 2d ed., 1846, 12mo; also, 3d ed. 3. Book of the Seasons; or, A Calendar of Nature, 1831, 12mo; 7th ed., 1846, 12mo; 8th ed., 1848, 12mo: in conjunction with Mary Howitt.

"Shepherd: 'But what is this Byeuck of the Seasons?' North: 'In it the Howitts have wished to present us with all their poetic and picturesque features,—a Calendar of Nature, comprehensive and complete in itself,—which, on being taken up by the lover of nature at the opening of each month, should lay before him in prospect all the objects and appearances which the month would present, in the garden, in the field, and the waters; yet confining itself solely to those objects. Such, in their own words, is said to be their aim.' Shepherd: 'And nae insignificant aim either, sir. Hae they hit it?' North: 'They have.'"—*Noctes Ambrosianæ: Blackw. Mag.*, xxix. 700.

See also Westminster Review, xiv. 456. 4. Boy's Adventures in the Wilds of Australia; or, Herbert's Note-Book, 1854, fp. 8vo. New ed., 1855, 12mo.

"All the boys in England, whether 'old boys' or young ones, will rejoice in this fascinating book, full of anecdote and wild adventure: sober as we are, and little given to roam, it has inspired us with a strong desire to take a journey in the Bush, if we could see the end of it."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1854, p. 1556.

5. Boy's Country-Book of Amusements, 12mo; new ed., 1847. Also, 3d ed.

"A capital work; and, we are inclined to think, Howitt's best in any line."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"One of the most fascinating fictions for young and old that has ever graced our literature."—*Lon. Monthly Chronicle.*

6. Colonization and Christianity; a History of the Treatment of Aboriginals by European Nations in all their Colonies, 1838, p. 8vo. The publication of this work led to the formation of the British India Society, and to some improvements in the management of the colonies of Great Britain.

"Never has any other author discussed this subject so plainly and so philosophically."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing this the most important and valuable work that Mr. Howitt has produced."—*Tait's Mag.*

But see Athenæum, 1838, 644–645. 7. Country Year-Book; or, The Field, The Forest, and The Fireside, p. 8vo. 8. Desolation of Eyam, [founded on the pathetic narrative of the Rev. Wm. Mompesson,] and other Poems, 1827, 12mo: in conjunction with Mary Howitt. 9. Forest Minstrel, 1823, 12mo: in conjunction with Mary Howitt. This vol. is composed of selections from the fugitive poetry of the authors. See Howitt, Mary. 10. German Experience Addressed to the English, 1844, p. 8vo; 1847, p. 8vo. See Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xvi. 556. 11. Hall and the Hamlet, 1847, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1848, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1852, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"Here are two entertaining volumes by Mr. Howitt:—having the raciness and value of characteristic nationality, and in many passages the grace of eloquent and picturesque description."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1847, p. 1319.

12. History of England. This work is at the present time (1856) in course of publication. It is pub. in numbers to the amount of 100,000 weekly. It will probably employ Mr. Howitt for several years to come. 13. History of Priestcraft, 1834, 12mo; 7th ed., 1845, 12mo; 8th ed., 1846, 12mo. More than 20,000 copies sold to 1852. 14. Homes and Haunts of the most Eminent British Poets Illustrated, 1847, 2 vols. 8vo; 1849, 2 vols. 8vo; 1850, 2 vols. 8vo; 1852, 2 vols. 8vo. The author is at the present moment (Nov. 1856) preparing a new and still more complete edit. of this work, which will be enriched with much new matter.

"Every reader turns with pleasure to those passages of Horace, Pope, and Boileau, which describe how they lived and where they dwelt."—Samuel Rogers.

Mr. Howitt's motto on the title-page of this work is very happily selected:

"An indissoluble sign of their existence has stamped itself on the abodes of all distinguished men, a sign which places all kindred spirits in communion with them."—*The Citizen of Prague.*

This work was commended by The Examiner, The Atlas, &c., and received very faint commendation from the Literary Gazette; but the Athenæum was much less lenient,—styling the work

"Two gossiping volumes, not very subtle or sound in their criticisms, nor very novel in design and treatment. They are extremely inaccurate in parts; with very little in them derived from books, and that little of the commonest kind. There is a fair sprinkling of conceit throughout, and there are some good passages derived from personal observation," &c.—1847, 38–41; 65–66.

At this critique Mr. Howitt felt himself greatly aggrieved, and so expressed himself, whereupon the reviewer returned to the attack with renewed ardour, (see Athenæum, 1847, 147–149.) Other notices of the work will be found on pp. 96, (a melancholy instance of bad temper and injustice by a correspondent of the journal,) 125, 151, 173, 200, 201, 1175.

"Mr. Howitt has indeed done something to mark localities and houses; but for the full knowledge and intelligent criticism that would surround these landmarks with clusters of associations, making bare walls eloquent and giving speech to all the neighbouring objects, we look in vain. The Homes and Haunts, instead of being original essays, are, in fact, nothing more than a collection of brief and prosaic biographies, made up in general from well-known sources, and tediously full of anecdotes."—*The Britannia.*

See also Fraser's Mag., xxxv. 210; Amer. Whig Rev., vi. 516.

15. Land, Labour, and Gold; or, Two Years in Victoria, with Visits to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land, 1855, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"When our author is content with description, we follow his lead with pleasure; when he generalizes, we lose our confidence, if not our pleasure. His strength lies in a fresh and hearty appreciation of nature, of costume, and of character. What he sees clearly he can present clearly to the eye. His book consists of a series of excellent sun-pictures, in which we see the very form and pressure of Australian life."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1855, 668–670.

16. Life and Adventures of Jack of the Mill, 1844, 2 vols. fp. 8vo; 1845, 2 vols. fp. 8vo; 1849, 2 vols. fp. 8vo.

"Mr. Howitt possesses the happy knack of accommodating himself to the youthful mind; and there can be no question that his Jack of the Mill will become a favourite."—*Lon. Observer.*

See also Britannia; Athenæum, &c.

17. Literature and Romance of Northern Europe, 1852, 2 vols. p. 8vo: in conjunction with Mary Howitt. This erudite work, the only complete one of the kind in the English language, will be more and more prized in proportion as the taste for Scandinavian literature becomes generally diffused among scholars in Great Britain and the United States. It is an excellent guide to the literature of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, and Iceland, with copious specimens of the histories, romances, legends, dramas, ballads, &c. of those countries. See Lon. Athenæum, 1852, 400–402.

18. Madam Dorrington of the Dene, 1851, 3 vols. 8vo. 19. Pantika; or, Traditions of Ancient Times, 1835, 2 vols. 8vo. 20. Rural and Domestic Life of Germany; with Characteristic Sketches of its Chief Cities and Scenery collected in a general Tour, and during a Residence in that Country in the Years 1840–42, 1842, med. 8vo. With above 50 illustrations. This vol. is commended, on the whole, by the Athenæum; but it is objected that

"Mr. Howitt is too fond of stating impressions as general truths. Neither can we recommend the reader to place much reliance on his judgment in art, or his sweeping sketches of literature and opinion."—1842, 1030–1033, 1060–1062.

"A volume which will add to William Howitt's literary reputation, and be read with delight by thousands of his countrymen, as being the first faithful and comprehensive account of a people to whom they are allied by a kindred language and kindred dispositions. The engraved illustrations are perfect gems of art."—*Lon. Atlas.*

"We think this work the most interesting of any thing William Howitt has done. It possesses all his well-known excellencies, and derives from its subject the attraction of both novelty and knowledge."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Some brief extracts from German opinions of this work will not be out of place:

"This author, who has become so celebrated and appreciated from many of his works, has given us, in the above volume, an extremely interesting and characteristic description of Life in Germany, as well as an accurate account of the manners and customs of this country."—*Jügel's Universal Magazine.*

"Howitt, a man of mature years, with all the youthful fire of poetry and humanity,—every inch an Englishman,—gives us here a most original work on Germany. He treats us and our affairs with such an earnestness of conviction, such a love of impartiality, such an amiable candour, that we cannot censure him, but must respect what he says."—*Allgemeine Zeitung, Feb.* 5, 1843.

"We return our hearty thanks to Howitt, whose work we have so often quoted, for the extraordinary accuracy, freedom, and nobility of spirit with which he has set himself to describe the life, character, and circumstances of our country."—*Kölnische Zeitung, March*, 1843.

21. Rural Life of England, 1837, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1838, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1844, med. 8vo.

"One of the most beautiful, vigorous, fresh, and spirited of Mr. Howitt's productions. It is written with good sense and good feeling."—*Court Journal.*

"Admirable, and to English readers indispensable, volumes; not merely a charming, but an ennobling work."—*Lon. Atlas.*

"There is much that is pleasant and interesting in these volumes; but, as a whole, they have been over-elaborated."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1838, 63–64.

"I should have been glad to have taken further note of the landscape of Theocritus, on which Mr. Howitt dwells with just delight. Other parts of the book will be found very suggestive

> and helpful to the reader who cares to pursue the subject."—Ruskin: *Mod. Painters*, vol. iii. *App.*, p. 347.

See also Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., iv. 410.

22. Stories of English Life; Bohn's Illustrated Lib., vol. xxi., 1853, p. 8vo: in conjunction with Mary Howitt. 23. Visits to Remarkable Places; Old Halls, Battle-Fields, and Scenery illustrative of Striking Passages of English History and Poetry. 1st Series, 1839, 8vo; 2d ed., 1840, med. 8vo. 2d Series, 1841, med. 8vo. Both series several times reprinted. Mr. Howitt intends to add several more vols. to the above, having copious materials on hand yet unpublished.

> "A rich treat for all genuine lovers of literature, historical antiquities, and natural scenery: the most delightful book which the present festal season has produced."—*United Service Gazette, January* 1, 1842.

> "Written with the enthusiasm of a poet and the knowledge of an antiquary."—*Lon. Monthly Chronicle.*

See Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., vii. 551; xi. 193; Fraser's Mag., xxiii. 725; Athenæum, 1840, 34–36; Bost. Chris. Exam., xxx. 174. 24. Year-Book of the Country, 1850, p. 8vo; 1852, p. 8vo.

Translations from the German. 25. Peter Schlemihl; from Aldelbert Von Chamisso; German and English, 1843, 16mo. 26. The Student-Life of Germany; from the unpublished MSS. of Dr. Cornelius, 1841, med. 8vo. This work was written for and at the solicitation of Mr. Howitt. It contains nearly forty of the most famous songs of the German students, in German and English, with the original music, adapted to the pianoforte by Herr Winkelmeyer. This work was sharply criticized in England; but in Germany it has been highly commended. Some of the habits of some of the German students are not the most refined in the world; but that is not Mr. Howitt's fault. See Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., 327; Athenæum, 1841, 807; Atlas; Examiner; N. Amer. Rev., (by W. B. O. Peabody,) lvi. 330; Bost. Chris. Exam., xxii. 71; N. York Democratic Rev., x. 238.

27. The Wanderings of the Journeyman Tailor through Europe and the East, 1824–40; from the German (3d ed.) of P. D. Holthaus, 1844, fp. 8vo; 1849, fp. 8vo.

> "Except The Bible in Spain, we have not had so interesting a wonder-book for years."—*Lon. Chris. Reformer.*

28. Universal Hist. of Magic; from the German of Dr. Joseph Ennemoser. To which is added an appendix of apparitions, dreams, second-sight, somnambulism, &c., selected by Mary Howitt. Bohn's Scientific Library, vols. xiii., xiv., p. 8vo, 1854. In this translation, made whilst on his voyage to Australia, Mr. Howitt was assisted by his eldest son. The character of Ennemoser's work is well known to the German scholar. Mr. Howitt has long contemplated the publication of a history of the Life and Times of George Fox; but whether it will ever see the light is perhaps doubtful. In addition to the works above noticed, he is the author of the article "Quakers" in the 7th edit. of the Encyclopedia Britannica, many pieces in The Literary Souvenir, The Amulet, &c., and, in conjunction with Mary Howitt, edited, for the three years of its continuance, (1847–49, 3 vols. r. 8vo,) Howitt's Journal, a periodical which started with a circulation of 30,000 copies. It was purchased by the owner of the People's Journal, (of which Mr. Howitt had been a co-proprietor and manager,) in consequence of some pecuniary difficulties. Both journals are now extinct, to the great loss of the intelligent portion of the middle classes of Great Britain.

We have quoted many opinions respecting Mr. Howitt's merits and demerits as a writer, but are obliged to withhold many more from want of space. Whilst we are far from deeming him infallible, and consider that in his earnestness to enlighten (as he supposes) the public mind he has at times treated some most important themes with censurable levity and culpable irreverence, yet we cannot coincide with the reproof that the Reformer should not expose evils without at the same time providing for their extirpation. I might as well blame a neighbour for apprizing me that my house was on fire, because he failed to inform me immediately of a certain mode of extinguishing the flames; or forbid my physician to announce the presence of disease, unless he undertook at the same moment to arrest its course. With the exception, therefore, hinted at above, many of our countrymen and countrywomen will unite with the commendation of our highest literary authority:

> "We rejoice to see the works of the Howitts, whatever they may be, republished amongst us. Their names have a pleasant sound; their writings are sure to be animated by a kindly, humane spirit; and no one can leave them without feeling that he has been in delightful company."—*N. Amer. Rev.*

In the last quarter of a century (few authors have been able so long to command the undiminished interest of a novelty-loving public) many kind things have been said of William and Mary Howitt; but we doubt if any tribute is more highly prized than that of Christopher North, recorded in the 56th Number of Noctes Ambrosianæ, April, 1831: see Blackwood's Magazine, xxix. 699–700. See also the same periodical, xxiv. 674–675; xxxviii. 300–301.

Howldy, Thomas. Electricity; Nic. Jour., 1813–16.

Howlett, Bart. 1. Views in Lincoln, Lon., 1808, imp. 4to. 2. Plan, &c. of St. Denys, 1811, 4to.

Howlett, John, an assumed name of Robert Parsons or Persons, the Jesuit.

Howlett, John, Vicar of Great Dunmow, Essex, d. 1804, pub. several works on Population, Agriculture, Tithes, Poor-Rates, the Corn Trade, &c., 1776–1801, for a list of which see Watt's Bibl. Brit. and McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.

> "All are distinguished by ability, correct information, and good sense."—McCulloch: *ubi supra.*

Howlett, Rev. John Henry. 1. Instructions in Reading the Liturgy, Lon., 1826, 8vo. 2. Metrical Chronology; 5th ed., Camb., 1855, p. 8vo. Other works.

Howley, William, D.D., 1765–1848, a native of Ropley, Hampshire, entered of New College, Oxford, 1783; elected Fellow, 1785; Canon of Christ Church, 1804; Regius Prof. of Divinity, 1809; Bishop of London, 1813; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1828. His lordship pub. a few Sermons, Charges, &c., 1802–44. See Lon. Gent. Mag., April, 1848.

Howman, Roger, M.D., of Norwich. Two med. papers in Phil. Trans., 1684, 1724.

Howorth, Mrs. Haller's Poems in English, 1794.

Howorth, Wm. Serms., Lon., 1839, 12mo. Other works.

Hows, John W. S., b. 1797, in London, England, Prof. of Oratory in Columbia Coll., N. York, from 1843 to the present time, 1856. 1. The Shaksperian Reader, N. York, 1846, 12mo; 1849, 12mo. 2. Practical Elocutionist, 1849, 12mo; 6th ed., Phila., 1855, 12mo.

> "The Selections evince very great taste and judgment, while the rules laid down by the accomplished editor cannot fail of producing the happiest results. The volume has been adopted as a text-book in Columbia College."—Chas. Anthon, LL.D.

Mr. Hows edited The Modern Standard Drama, &c., and was for seven years dramatic critic of the (N. York) Albion.

Howse, Isaac. Mayors' Courts, &c., Lon., 1729, fol.

Howship, John. Medical treatises, Lon., 1816, '17.

Howson, John, 1556–1631, a native of London, educated at Christ Church, Oxford; Bishop of Oxford, 1619; trans. to Durham, 1628. He was the author of a number of serms. pub. 1597–1661: and four of his discourses against the supremacy of St. Peter were pub. in 1622, 4to, by order of King James I., "to clear the aspersions laid upon him of favouring popery." See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Hutchinson's Durham; Fuller's Worthies.

> "Leaving behind him the character of a very learned man, and one plentifully endowed with all those virtues which were most proper for a bishop."—Wood: *ubi supra.*

Howson, John Saul, Principal of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution. 1. Eternal Life through Christ only: Norrisian Prize Essay for 1841, Camb., 1842, 8vo. 2. Three Serms. on Good and Bad Habits, Lon., 1846, 18mo. 3. Twelve Serms. for Family Reading, 1849, sm. 8vo. 4. Hist. of the Mediterranean: a Lecture, 1849, 12mo. 5. Life and Epistles of St. Paul: see Conybeare, W. J. Of this most valuable work a new edit. has just appeared, Lon., 1856, 2 vols. sq. cr. 8vo, pp. 1282.

Howson, Robert, Rector of Stanford-Dingley, Berks, and Lecturer of St. Nicholas Cole-Abbey, London. 1. Serm., Jan. 1, 1698, Lon., 4to. 2. Serm., 1703, 8vo.

Howson, Wm. An Illustrated Guide to the Curiosities of Craven, Lon., 1850, 12mo.

Hoxton, Capt. Walter. Agitation of the Magnetic Needle in a Voyage from Maryland; Phil. Trans., 1739.

Hoy, James. Paper in Trans. Linn. Soc., 1813.

Hoy, Thomas. Essays, and a Poem, 1682, '83.

Hoy, Thomas. Papers in Trans. Linn. Soc., 1793, &c.

Hoyland, Rev. Mr. 1. Odes, Edin., 1785, 4to. 2. Poems, Strawberry Hill, 1796, 4to.

Hoyland, John. 1. Epitome of the Hist. of the World. 2. Hist. of the Gypsies, York, 1816, 8vo.

Hoyle, Charles. Poems, Lon., 1802, '04, '06, &c. See Edin. Rev., xi. 362.

Hoyle, Edmund, 1672–1769, pub. several works on

Games, 1744–61, of which there have been many edits. There have been three new edits. pub. in London in the last three years, viz.: 1. 1853, 18mo, improved and enlarged by G. H., pub. by Simpkin; 2. 1854, 32mo, pub. by Allman; 3. 1855, 32mo; Hoyle's Games made Familiar, by Eidrah Trebor; 11th ed., pub. by Ward and Locke.

Hoyle, John. Dictionary of Music, Lon., 1791, 8vo.

Hoyle, Thomas, Jr. Pot-Ash; Nic. Jour., 1798.

Hoyt, E. Antiquarian Researches; or, Hist. of the Indian Wars, Greenfield, Mass.

Hoyt, J. B. A Pastor's Tribute to his People; or, Serms. upon various Subjects, Norwich, N. York, 1851, 12mo.

Hoyt, Ralph, Rector of the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd, New York, and a native of that city, has gained considerable reputation as a poet, and "golden opinions" by his persevering, self-denying Christian labours. 1. The Chaunt of Life, and other Poems, 1844. 2. Part Second of the Chaunt of Life, &c. 3. Sketches of Life and Landscape, 1859, pub. for the benefit of the author's new church-edifice. Specimens of Mr. Hoyt's poetry will be found in Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America, and in Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit. See also Poe's Literati; South. Quar. Rev., xvi. 224; N. Haven Church Rev., i. 274.

Hoyte, Henry. Conversion of Soils, Lon., 1801, 4to.

Hubback, Mrs., a niece of Jane Austen, the authoress, is also known as a successful novelist. 1. The Three Marriages. 2. May and December. 3. The Younger Sister, 1850, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 4. The Wife's Sister; or, The Forbidden Marriage, 1851, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 5. The Old Vicarage, 1856, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

Hubback, John. Treat. on the Evidence of Succession to Property and Peerages, Lon., 1844, r. 8vo. An able work. See 2 Law Mag., N. S., 409; 26 Leg. Obs.

Hubbard, Father. Tales; or, The Ant and the Nightingale, 1604, 4to. Bl. letter. Very rare. Bindley, Pt. 4, 722, £13 10*s.*; resold, Perry, Pt. 1, 1858, £10 5*s.*

Hubbard, Benj. Navigation, Lon., 1656, 8vo.

Hubbard, Fordyce M. 1. New ed. of Dr. Jeremiah Belknap's American Biography, N. York, 1842, 3 vols. 18mo. See a list of contents in Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, xi. 363. 2. Life of Wm. R. Davie, Gov. of N. Carolina, pub. in Sparks's Amer. Biog., 2d Ser. xv. 1–135.

Hubbard, Geo. The City Tribute; or, Honest Effusions of Love and Liberty, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Hubbard, H. Ixion, and other Poems, Bost., 1852, 12mo.

Hubbard, Henry. Serm., Camb., 1750, 4to.

Hubbard, John, a Dissenting minister. Two Serms. at Coward's Lecture, Lon., 1729, 8vo. Nine of his serms. are in the Berry St. (Coward's Lect.) Serms., 2d ed., 1739, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hubbard, J. G. 1. Vindication of a Fixed Duty on Corn, &c., Lon., 1842, 8vo. 2. The Currency and the Country, 1843, 8vo.

"A valuable tract in favour of a single bank of issue."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, 184.

Hubbard, J. P. British Marble; Nic. Jour., 1810.

Hubbard, Rev. John C., of Surrey, d. 1805. 1. Jacobinism; a Poem. 2. Triumphs of Poesy, 1803.

Hubbard, Joseph S., b. 1823, at New Haven, Conn., now Prof. of Mathematics in U.S. Navy, has contributed to the Astronomical Journal, (Cambridge, Mass.,) and to other periodicals.

Hubbard, Leverett, M.D. Hist. of a Gangrene of the Scrotum; Memoirs Med., 1792.

Hubbard, William. The Tragicall and Lamentable Historie of two faythfull Mates Ceyx, Kynge of Thrachine, and Alcione his Wife, drawen into English Meeter, Lon., 1569, 16mo. See Golding's trans. of the XIth Book of Ovid's Metamorphoses; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Ritson's Bibl. Poet.

Hubbard, William, 1621–1704, minister of Ipswich, Mass., graduated at Harvard College in the first class, 1642. 1. Election Serm., Bost., 1676: an excellent production. 2. A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians from 1607–77, with a Discourse, 1677, 4to. With a map of New England: now often wanting in copies. (See Rich's Cat. of Books, 1500–1600, p. 102.) Lon., 1677, sm. 8vo; Worcester, Mass., 1801, 8vo. 3. Fast Serm., 1682. 4. Funl. Discourse on Gen. Denison, 1684. 5. A Testimony to the order of the Gospel in the Churches of N. England, 1701; with Mr. Higginson. Hubbard left in MS. A General Hist. of N. England from the Discovery to 1680, which was pub. by the Mass. Hist. Soc., Camb., 1815, 8vo, pp. 676. For the preparation of this history the State paid him £50. For much of the most important portion of the earlier annals he was indebted to Winthrop's MS. Journal; and Hubbard's MS., in turn, was of great service to Mather, Prince, Hutchinson, Holmes, &c.:

"To style, indeed, Hubbard has in this work afforded little attention, or rather has employed several modes of composition in his different chapters, here dilating in a careful examination of events and discussion of principles, there confining himself to the most meagre manner of the humblest diary. But his skill may be ascertained from his election sermon, [1676,] which no work of the two next generations surpassed. . . . Hubbard's claims as the historian of the great war of 1675–76 are universally acknowledged, for three editions have made his Indian Wars well known."—JAMES SAVAGE, *Pres't of the Mass. Hist. Soc.; N. Amer. Rev.*, ii. 221–230.

"In a word, he is learned without ostentation and vanity, and gives all his productions such a delicate turn and grace, (as is seen in his printed Sermons and History of the Indian Wars,) that the features and lineaments of the Child make a clear discovery and distinction of the Father: yet is he a man of singular modesty, of strict morals, and has done as much for the conversion of the Indians as most men in England."—*John Dunton's Life and Errors*, ed. 1818, i. 133–134, *q. v.* for a favourable account of the worthy divine's love of hospitality and good books.

See also Hutchinson; Holmes; Hist. Collec. of Mass.

Hubbell, Martha Stone, 1814–1856, a native of Oxford, Conn., and a daughter of Noah Stone, M.D., was married to the Rev. Stephen Hubbell in 1832. At the time of her decease she was a resident of North Stonington, Conn. Mrs. Hubbell wrote a number of Children's Stories for the American and Mass. Sunday-School Union, and the following work, of which 40,000 copies were sold within a year after its publication: The Shady Side; or, Life in a Country Parsonage, by a Pastor's Wife, Bost., 1853, 12mo.

"Life in a Country Parsonage in the States appears to be as pretty a martyrdom as the world has now to show."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1853, p. 616.

Hubbert, Thomas. A Pill to purge Formality, Lon., 1650, sm. 8vo.

Hubberthorne, Richard. 1. A True Testimony of the Zeal of Oxford Professors and University Men, Lon., 1654, 4to. 2. A Collection of his several Books and Writings, Lon., 1663, 4to.

Hubbocke, Wm. 1. Serm., Lon., 1595, 8vo. 2. Oration gratulatorie to K. James, Oxf., 1604, 4to. King and Lochée's, in 1814, £5 15*s.* 6*d.* Reprinted from the copy in the Bodleian Library, in Nichols's Progresses of K. James.

Hubert, Sir Francis. 1. Historie of Edward II., Lon., 1628, '29, 8vo. This epic poem, according to the Bibl. Anglo-Poet., (*q. v.*,) was written by Richard Hubert, and Sir Francis, his brother, was only the editor of the 2d edit. 2. Egypt's Favourite; a Poem, 1631, 8vo. See Bibl. Anglo-Poet.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1824.

Hubert, J., or **Huberts, A.** Corner-Stone towards a new seat of Physicians in London, Lon., 1675, 4to.

Hubert, or **Forges, Robert.** Catalogue of many Natural Rarities, Lon., 1664, '65, 12mo. See an account of this collection (destroyed in the great fire of 1666) in Hawkins's Hist. of Music, iv. 378.

Hubly, Barnard, of Pennsylvania. Hist. of the American Revolution.

Huch, Richard, M.D., Physician to the Army, d. 1785. Papers in Med. Obs. and Inq., 1767.

Huckell, Rev. John. Avon; a Poem, 1811, 12mo.

Hucks, J. 1. Pedestrian Tour through North Wales, Lon., 1795, 12mo. 2. Poems, 1798, 12mo.

Huddart, Capt. Joseph, 1741–1816, pub. A Sketch of the Straits of Gasper, Lon., 1788, 8vo, several charts, and papers in Phil. Trans. and Nic. Jour., 1777–1805. A Memoir of Capt. H. was privately printed in 1821, 4to.

Huddesford, G. Reply to a Pamphlet in Defence of the Rector, &c. of Exeter College, Oxf., 1655, 4to.

Huddesford, George, a humorous poet. 1. Topsy-Turvy: Anecdotes, &c., Lon., 1790, 8vo. 2. Salmagundi: Original Poems, 1793, 8vo. 3. Poems; including Salmagundi, Topsy-Turvy, Bubble and Squeak, and Crambe Repetita, with Corrections and original Addits., 1801, 2 vols. 8vo. See Lon. Month. Rev., xxxviii. 272–276. 4. Les Champignons du Diable, or Imperial Mushrooms; a Mock-Heroic Poem in five Cantos, 1805, 12mo. 5. Wiccamical Chaplet: a Selection of Original Poetry, 1805, cr. 8vo; Lowndes says 1804, cr. 8vo. Many of these pieces are by the editor. The title *Wiccamical* denotes the fact that the contributors were educated at Winchester School, which was founded by William of Wickham.

"The Wiccamical effusions manifest great sportiveness of genius, and no inconsiderable portion of that 'Broadgrin' which in the present age is preferred to merely elegant poetry."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, xlix. 201–205, *q. v.*.

Huddesford, Wm., D.D., d. 1772, Principal of Trin. Coll., Oxf. 1. Catalogus Librorum manuscriptorum Viri clarissimi Antonio a Wood, Oxf., 1761, 8vo. 2. Martini Lister, M.D., Historiæ, sive Synopsis Conchyliorum et Tabularum Anatomicarum; Editio altera, &c., Oxf., 1770, fol. 3. Lives of Leland, Hearne, Anthony à Wood, &c., 1772, 2 vols. 8vo.

Huddleston, John. Infant Baptism, Lon., 1769, 8vo.

Huddleston, John. Speech in H. of Commons, 1805, 8vo.

Huddleston, Lawrence. Boats; Nic. Jour., 1703.

Huddleston, Robert, 1776–1827, a Scotch antiquary. New ed. of Toland's Hist. of the Druids, Montrose, 1814, 8vo.

Huddleston, Wm., Rector of Navenden, Kent, formerly a Benedictine monk. Serm. [Recantation] on 1 Kings xxii. 21, 22, Lon., 1729, 8vo.

Huddleston, Wm., Vicar of Tirley, Gloucestershire. Divine Truths Vindicated in the Ch. of Eng., Lon., 1733, 8vo.

Hudleston, Richard, a Benedictine monk. A Short and Plain Way to the Faith and Church; with Charles II.'s Papers found in his Closet after his Death, Lon., 1688, 4to.

Hudley, George. Trade Winds; Phil. Trans., 1735.

Hudson, Mrs. See Donat, Mrs.

Hudson, Rev. Charles, and **Edward Shirley Kennedy.** Where there's a Will there's a Way: an Ascent of Mont Blanc by a New Route, and without Guides, Lon., 1856, p. 8vo. Commended by the Lon. Athenæum; and see also Westm. Rev., Oct. 1856.

Hudson, F. Monumental Brasses of Northamptonshire, Lon., 1853, imp. fol. 90 engravings executed in *bronze*, being a new process, presenting fac-similes of the brasses described.

Hudson, Henry, an eminent English navigator, respecting whom particulars will be found in the authorities cited below, whilst returning, in the spring of 1611, from the discovery of the bay which bears his name, was set adrift in a shallop, with his son and seven sailors, by his mutinous crew. They were never heard from again. 1. Divers Voyages and Northern Discoveries, 1607. 2. A Second Voyage for finding a Passage to the East Indies by the North-East, 1608. See Purchas's Pilgrimes, vol. iii.; Descriptio ac Delineatio geographica Detectionis Freti, sive Transitos ad Occasum, supra Terras Americanas, Amst., 1612, 4to; Life of Hudson, in Biog. Brit., iv. 2691–2695; do., by Henry R. Cleveland, in Sparks's Amer. Biog., 1st Ser., x. 185–261. A Life of Hudson, for juvenile readers, by the Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D.D., has been recently pub. by D. Appleton & Co., of New York. Respecting Hudson's explorations, accounts will be found in several of the authorities noted by us in our life of Sir John Franklin in this Dictionary.

> "The heroic but unfortunate Hudson:—one of the brightest names in the history of English maritime adventure."—*Edward Everett's Oration on occasion of the Inauguration of the Dudley Astronomical Observatory at Albany, Aug.* 28, 1856.

Hudson, Henry. The Hours: in Four Idylls, 1818, 8vo.

Hudson, Henry Norman, b. Jan. 28, 1814, in Cornwall, Addison county, Vermont, graduated at Middlebury Coll., 1840; ordained a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by Bishop Whittingham, in Trinity Church, N. York, 1849. 1. Lectures on Shakspeare, N. York, 1848, 2 vols. 12mo; 2d ed. in same year. These admirable lectures were delivered, in 1843 and several following years, in the principal cities of the United States. See N. Amer. Rev., lxvii. 84, (by E. P. Whipple;) Chris. Exam., xlv. 303, (by C. A. Bartol;) Amer. Whig Rev., viii. 39, (by G. W. Peck;) Amer. Lit. Mag., ii. 387; Democratic Rev., xvi. 412. 2. The Works of William Shakspeare: The Text carefully restored according to the First Editions; with Introductions, Notes, Original and Selected, and a Life of the Poet, Munroe & Co., Bost., 1851–56, 11 vols. 16mo. As regards size and print, this edition is modelled upon the favourite one in England known as the Chiswick Edition. It contains all the Plays, Poems, and Sonnets of Shakspeare. We have several commendations before us of Mr. Hudson's editorial labours, but have space for the following only:

> "There is every probability that as soon as Mr. Hudson's Shakspeare becomes known, as it well deserves to be, in this country, it will meet with no inconsiderable amount of patronage here."—*New (London) Quarterly Review.*

> "Mr. Verplanck has brought the treasures of a various and recondite learning, with no common share of critical sagacity, to the illustration of Shakspeare. Following in the same direction, but striking out a new path, Mr. Hudson has enriched the literature of our language with the fruits of his studies, mastering the difficulties of the poet with wonderful ingenuity, seizing the spirit of his characterization with kindred subtlety, and, in a singularly nervous and racy style, presenting some of the finest specimens of critical analysis of which any modern writer can boast."

Mr. Hudson has been a contributor to the Church Review, the American Whig Review, and the Democratic Review, and in 1850 pub. a Serm. entitled Old Wine in Old Bottles. In 1857 he originated and edited the American Church Monthly, pub. in N. York.

Hudson, J. C. 1. Plain Directions for Making Wills; 4th ed., 1838, fp. 8vo; 9th ed. pub. 2. Executor's Guide, Lon., 1838, fp. 8vo. New ed., 1854, fp. 8vo. 3. Tables for Valuing Annuities, &c.; 2d ed., 1842, 8vo. 4. Parent's Handbook, 1842, fp. 8vo. Mr. Hudson's works are of great value.

Hudson, J. W. History of Education, Lon., 1851, 8vo.

Hudson, John, 1662–1719, a native of Cumberland, educated at Queen's Coll., Oxf., is known by his excellent edits. of Thucydides, Oxon., 1696, fol.; Minor Greek Geographers, 1698–1712, 4 vols. 8vo, and in 6 vols. 8vo; Dionysius Halicarnassus, 1704, 2 vols. fol.; Esop's Fables, 1718, 8vo; Josephus, 1720, 2 vols. fol.; and other works. See Biog. Brit.; Anthony Hall's preface to the Josephus; Athen. Oxon.; Dibdin's Greek and Latin Classics; Dibdin's Lib. Comp.; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, ed. 1854 iii. 251; H. G. Bohn's Genl. Cat., 1848, Pt. 2, 522, 539, Lon. Gent. Mag. for 1734, vol. iv. 553.

Hudson, Joseph. Six Years' Residence in Hudson's Bay, 1733–36 and 1744–47, Lon., 1752, 8vo. A good book.

Hudson, Michael. Government, Lon., 1647, 8vo.

Hudson, Richard. Land-Valuer's Assistant, Lon., 1781, 12mo.

Hudson, Samuel. 1. Visible Catholick Church, Lon., 1645, 4to. 2. Vindication of the same, 1650, 4to.

Hudson, Thomas. The Historie of Judith, in forme of a Poeme. Trans. from Du Bartas, Lon., 1584, 8vo; 1611, 4to. Some extracts from his poems will be found in England's Parnassus. See Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet. Anglic., 220; Drake's Shakspeare and his Times.

Hudson, Thomas. Odes, 1759, '61, '65.

Hudson, W. E., d. 1853. 1. Statute Law of Ireland and Eng., Dubl., 1829, 8vo.

> "A learned and admirable treatise."—1 *Leg. Rep.* 244.

2. Elective Franchise, Dubl., 1832, 12mo. 3. In conjunction with John Brooke, Irish K. B. and Excheq. Reports, 1827–28, vol. i. and 3 Pts. of vol. ii., Dubl., 1829–35.

Hudson, Wm., 1730?–1793, a native of Westmoreland, was one of the first English botanists who adopted the Linnæan System. Flora Anglica, Lon., 1762, 8vo. Greatly improved, 1778, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hues, Robert. Tractatus de Globis, &c., 1611–63.

Huggan, A., M.D. Con. to Med. and Phys. Jour., 1799, 1800.

Huggard, or **Hoggard, Miles,** pub. several poetical and other works in defence of the R. Catholic faith, 1548–57. See Ritson's Bibl. Poet.; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Brydges's Brit. Bibliog.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 979; Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 1032.

Hugget, Anthony. Serm., Lon., 1615, 4to.

Huggins, Wm., d. 1761. Part of Orlando Furioso; from the Italian, Lon., 1758, 8vo.

Hugh, Abbot of Reading, d. 1164, a native of France, who resided in England during part of the reign of Henry I., is chiefly known as a writer by a treatise on theology, in seven books, which

> "Exhibits much profundity of thought and metaphysical learning."—*Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., Anglo-Norman Period, q. v.*

Some of Hugh's writings have been published.

Hugh de Rutland, a poet *temp.* Richard I., according to M. de la Rue, dwelt at Credenhill, in Cornwall. His best-known poem is the Romance of Ipomedon, of which he wrote a continuation, entitled the Romance of Prothesilaus. The first (MS. in the Brit. Mus.) extends to upwards of 10,000 lines, and the latter (MS. in the Royal Lib. at Paris) extends to nearly 11,000 lines. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., Anglo-Norman Period.

Hughe, Wm., d. 1549, one of the English Reformers, educated at Corpus Christi Coll., Oxf. 1. The Troubled Man's Medicine, Lon., 1546, '67, 16mo. Another ed., 16mo, *s. a., sed circ.* 1558? 2. A Sweet Consolation, and the second booke of The Troubled Man's Medicine, 1567, 8vo. See British Reformers, vol. xi.

Hughes. Commentary on the Books of Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Psalms to Zachariah, and the whole of the N. Test., 1851, 5 vols. 12mo. In the Welsh language. This has been styled

> "The most extensive and best Welsh Commentary extant."

Hughes, Mrs. Poems, novels, and dramas, 1784–90.

Hughes, Benj. 1. Simon Magus; a Poem, Lon., 1774, 4to. 2. Epistle to Junius, 1774, 4to.

Hughes, Charles. The Compleat Horseman, 1772.

Hughes, D. Law rel. to Insurances, Lon., 1828, 8vo; 1st Amer. ed., N. York, 1833, 8vo.

> "A plain, methodical, and correct Treatise."—3 *Kent*, 351, n.

Hughes, Edward, Head-Master of the Royal Naval Lower School, Greenwich Hospital, has pub. a number of valuable educational works on Geography, History, Arithmetic, Reading, &c., Lon., 1848–56.

Hughes, George, 1603–1667, a native of Southwark, educated at Corpus Christi Coll., Oxf., and Fellow of Pembroke Coll., Lecturer of Allhallows, London, and subsequently minister of Tavistock, during the Rebellion obtained the living of St. Andrews, Plymouth, from which he was ejected for Non-conformity in 1662. He pub. a Serm., 1647, three theolog. treatises, 1644, 68, '70, and An Analytical Expos. of Genesis and of XXIII. Chapters of Exodus, (Plymouth,) 1672, fol.

> "A very elaborate and curious work: it is not of common occurrence."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Hughes, Griffith, minister of St. Lacy's Parish, Barbadoes. 1. Natural Hist. of Barbadoes, Lon., 1750, fol.

> "Instead of the crude, irregular descriptions of this author, the naturalist is to be punctual, exact, and express. . . . As to his talents for natural history, it was an unlucky mistake in him to suppose them such as could enable him to go through so arduous a task as the history of the products of a whole island, though a very small one."—*Lon. Month. Rev., July*, 1750, 197–206.

See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, i. 97.

2. Of a Zoophyton resembling the flower of the Marigold; Phil. Trans., 1743.

Hughes, H. Retribution, and other Poems, Lon., 1798, 8vo.

Hughes, H. G. Practice of the Ct. of Chan. in Ireland, Dubl., 1837, 8vo. Of little value. See 1 Leg. Rep., 17.

Hughes, H. H. Beauties of Cambria, Lon., ob. 4to.

Hughes, H. M., M.D., Assistant Physician to Guy's Hospital. A Clinical Introduction to the Practice of Auscultation, Lon., 1845, 12mo; 2d ed., improved, 1854, 12mo; 2d Amer. from the 2d Lon. ed., Phila., 1854, 12mo.

> "Embodying the existing state of our knowledge, and alike free from dogmatism or assumption, we recognise in its precepts the efforts of a practical physician, fully competent, and equally anxious, to forward science by dispassionately discussing truth." —*Dublin Quar. Journal of Med. Science.*

Hughes, Henry, Curate of Great Linford, Bucks. Serm., Lon., 1833, 12mo. Other works.

Hughes, Henry, Perpetual Curate of All-Saints, Gordon-Square. 1. The Voice of the Anglican Church; being the declared opinions of her Bishops on the Doctrines of the Oxford Tract Writers; with an Introductory Essay, Lon., 1842, 12mo. The prelates cited are, The Archbishops of Canterbury, Armagh, Dublin, and Cashel; the Bishops of Winchester, Durham, London, Exeter, Bristol, Chester, Hereford, Ripon, Worcester, Salisbury, Oxford, Llandaff, Down and Connor, and Calcutta. 2. Congregational Psalmody, 1843, 12mo.

Hughes, Hugh, D.D., Rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell, London. Female Characters of Holy Writ; in a Course of Serms.: 1st Ser., 1845, 12mo; 2d Ser., 1846, 12mo; 3d Ser., 1847, 12mo.

> "Many Christian women will doubtless thank Dr. Hughes for having led them to dwell more thoughtfully on those parts of Scripture specially intended for their instruction."—*Lon. Christian Ladies' Mag.*
>
> "They are highly instructive,—models of popular teaching; and we scarcely know a book better adapted to family reading." —*Brit. Quar. Rev.*

Hughes, J. G. Sketch of the Philosophy of Puseyism, Lon., 1844, 8vo.

Hughes, Jabez, 1685–1731, a younger brother of John Hughes, the poet, (1677–1720,) pub. trans. from Claudian, Lucan, Suetonius, and Cervantes, 1714, '17, '23, '29. His Miscellanies, in Verse and Prose, were pub., Lon., 1737, 8vo. See Nichols's Select Collection of Poems; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Hughes, James. Kentucky Supreme Ct. Reports, 1785–1801, Lexington, 1803, 4to.

Hughes, James. 1. Practice in Civil Actions under the Code of Indiana, Cin., 1856. 2. Manual for Executors and Administrators in Indiana, 1856. 3. Statutes of Indiana; a newly-revised ed., 1856. 4. In conjunction with David McDonald and Albert G. Porter, A Digest of the Decisions of the Supreme Ct. of Indiana from its organization to the present time; being a Digest of the 8 vols. of Blackford's Reps. and of the first 6 vols. of Indiana Reports. (The above four works are announced as in press by H. W. Derby & Co. of Cincinnati, May, 1856.)

Hughes, John, 1677–1720, a native of Marlborough, a contributor to The Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian, and the author of the whole or the principal part of the Essays, Discourses, &c. of the Lay Monk, (2d ed., 1714, 12mo,) a sequel to the Spectator, has lost the poetical reputation which he enjoyed. He was educated at a Dissenters' Academy in London, and subsequently held a place in the Office of Ordnance, and was Secretary to the Commissioners for the purchasing of lands for the royal dockyards. Later in life he was Secretary to the Commissioners of the Peace. 1. Poem on the Peace of Ryswick, 1697. 2. The Court of Neptune, 1699. 3. Ode on the Death of K. William, 1702. 4. Ode in Praise of Music, 1703, 4to. 5. Spenser's Works, with Life, &c., 1715, 6 vols. 12mo. 6. The Siege of Damascus; a Tragedy, 1720, 8vo. The author died on the same night that this piece was first performed with great applause. 7. Poems and Prose Essays, 1735, 2 vols. 12mo; Posth. He trans. Fontenelle's Dialogues of the Dead, and Discourse concerning the Ancients and Moderns, the Abbé Vertot's Hist. of the Revolutions in Portugal, Letters of Abelard and Heloisa, and wrote the preface to the Complete Hist. of England, 1706, 3 vols. fol. His Correspondence was pub. by the Rev. J. Duncombe, with Notes, 1772, 3 vols. 12mo; 2d ed., 1773, 3 vols. p. 8vo. As a translator, Hughes is entitled to considerable credit: of his original efforts The Siege of Damascus is the only piece by which he is now known to the reading public. Addison thought so highly of Hughes's dramatic abilities that he begged him to write the fifth Act of Cato:

> "Hughes was very capable of writing this fifth Act. The Siege of Damascus is a better tragedy than Cato, though Pope affected to speak slightingly of its author."—DR. JOSEPH WARTON: *Note to Pope's Prologue to Cato.*
>
> "He [Hughes] is too grave a poet for me, and, I think, among the *Mediocrists* in prose as well as verse."—*Swift to Pope.*
>
> "What he wanted in genius, he made up as an honest man; but he was of the class you think him."—*Pope to Swift.*

Dr. Johnson, who in his life of Hughes quotes the above, (and more of the same correspondence,) avoids giving any opinion respecting the literary merits of his author; but it is easy to perceive that he agrees with the estimate he cites. An eminent critic, in his comments upon the merits of our author, remarks:

> "The only piece, however, which can with any propriety claim for Hughes the appellation of a poet, is The Siege of Damascus. Of this Drama, which is still occasionally acted, the sentiments and morality are pure and correct, the imagery frequently beautiful, and the diction and versification for the most part clear and melodious. It is defective, notwithstanding, in the most essential quality of dramatic composition, the power of affecting the passions; and is, therefore, more likely to afford pleasure in the closet than on the stage. . . . Hughes has more merit as a translator of poetry than as an original poet. . . . On the prose of Hughes I am inclined to bestow more praise than on his poetry. . . . All the periodical essays of Hughes are written in a style which is, in general, easy, correct, and elegant: they occasionally exhibit wit and humour; and they uniformly tend to inculcate the best precepts, moral, prudential, and religious."—*Drake's Essays illustrative of the Tatler, Spectator, and Guardian*, (vol. iii. 26–50.) *q.v.* for an account of Hughes's share in these periodicals; and see the Prefaces to the various edits. of these works.

In addition to authorities cited above, see Life of Duncombe, in Biog. Brit.; Spence's Anecdotes; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Index to Lon. Gent. Mag.

Hughes, John, 1682–1710, a Fellow of Jesus College, Camb. 1. Dissertationes in quibus auctoritas Ecclesiastica quatenus à civili sit distincta, defenditur, contra Erastianos, Camb., 1710, 8vo. In English, by Hilk. Bedford, Lon., 1711, 8vo. 2. St. Chrysostom's Treat. on the Priesthood, Camb., 1710, 8vo; 2d ed., with Notes, &c., 1712, 8vo. See Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 535–537, 815.

> "A learned hand."—BP. ATTERBURY.

See Lysons's Environs; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. xlviii.; Nichols's Atterbury.

Hughes, John. Serm., &c., 1803, '04, both 8vo.

Hughes, John, the "Buller of Brazennose," (though really of Oriel,) celebrated in Wilson's Christopher in the Tent, was the author of an Itinerary of Provence and the Rhone during 1819, (1822, 8vo, 1829, 8vo,) and poetical and other compositions. The literary merits of Hughes are depicted in glowing terms by Miss Mitford in her Recollections; and a still greater authority has lavished his encomiums upon the Itinerary:

> "A poet, a draughtsman, and a scholar, who gives such an animated description of Chateau Grignan, the dwelling of Madame de Sévigné's beloved daughter, that no one who has ever read the book would be within forty miles of the same without going a pilgrimage to the spot."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

This work contains thirteen good etchings by the author; and a set of Views in Provence and on the Rhone, r. 4to, illustrative of the Itinerary, was engraved by W. B. Cooke.

"Was not his Provence and the Rhone almost the only book ever praised in the Waverley Novels? [In Quentin Durward.] Does not he contrive in his journals to make his pen do double duty as sketcher and writer?"—Miss Mitford: *ubi supra.*

Hughes, the Most Rev. John, D.D., Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in New York, b. in the North of Ireland, 1798, came to America in 1817, was educated at the College of Mount St. Mary, Emmetsburg, Maryland; ordained in 1825, and shortly afterwards appointed pastor of a church in Philadelphia; Bishop-administrator of the Diocese of New York, 1838; Archbishop of the R. C. Church in New York, 1850. He has pub. a number of Sermons, Lectures, &c., principally in defence of his ecclesiastical tenets. His discussion with the Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, a Presbyterian divine, on the R. C. Religion, was pub. Phila., 1836, 8vo, his Controversy with Senator Brooks on the proprietorship of Church property, N. York, 1855, 12mo, and his Review of the Letters of Kirwan, 1855, 32mo.

Hughes, Joseph. Serm., &c., Lon., 1802, '04.

Hughes, Joseph, Sec. to the Brit. and For. Bible Soc. Funl. Serm. on the Rev. John Owen, one of the Secretaries of the Brit. and For. Bible Soc., on Ps. xxxiv. 13, Lon., 1822, 8vo. See a Memoir of Mr. Hughes by the Rev. J. Leifchild, Lon., 12mo.

"What a loss would dear Mr. Hughes be to the Bible Society, and to the religious world in general! I am quite of opinion with you, that the admirable temper and prudence of Mr. Hughes have been as serviceable as the more brilliant talents of Mr. Owen: both admirable men,—*par nobile fratrum.*"—*Rev. Robert Hall to Rev. James Phillips, Leicester, March* 6, 1818: *Hall's Works*, ed. Lon., 1853, v. 517–518.

Hughes, J. T. Politics of England and France at the close of 1797, Lon., 1797, 8vo.

Hughes, Lewis. Theolog., &c. works, Lon., 1615–42.

Hughes, Michael. Rebellion of 1745, 8vo, 1746, '47.

Hughes, Obadiah, D.D., 1695–1744, a Dissenting minister at Westminster. Serms., 1722–46.

Hughes, R. E. Two Summer Cruises with the Baltic Fleet in 1854–55; being the Log of the Pet; with Views and Charts, Lon., 1855, p. 8vo.

"Mr. H. tells us at first-hand of Bomarsund and Sveaborg. He sketches sea and coast life, and appears to be a man whose attainments fit him for the business."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Hughes, Capt. R. M. Duties of Judge-Advocates, Lon., 1855, 8vo.

Hughes, Rice. Serms., &c., 1790–1803.

Hughes, Richard, Surgeon. 1. Hernia; Med. Com., 1792. 2. Diarrhœa; Med. Facts, 1795.

Hughes, Mrs. S. Friendly Visits from the Muse; or, The Consolations of Solitude, 1810, 8vo.

Hughes, Samuel. See Coventry, Thomas, No. 3; Harrison, S. B., No. 2. The Index of the two former and the Digest of the last form a complete Digest of English Common Law Reports.

Hughes, T., Surgeon. Papers in Med. Facts, 1792.

Hughes, T. B. 1. Rep. of Case the King *v.* Bebb, &c., Lon., 1811, 8vo. 2. Friendly Loan Societies, 1841, 12mo.

Hughes, T. M. 1. Revelations of Spain in 1845; 2d ed., Lon., 1845, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"The work recently published in London, entitled Revelations of Spain, contains a most interesting account of the events from the fall of Espartero to the present day, which are appreciated in a manner worthy of the subject and of a free and enlightened country."—*Eco del Comercio, of Madrid.*

2. The Ocean Flower; a Poem; Preceded by an Hist. and Descrip. Account of the Island of Madeira, 1845, 12mo.

"We can cordially recommend it to all who are interested in the island of Madeira, as being the pleasantest book hitherto written on this 'Flower of the Ocean and Gem of the Sea.'"—*Lon. New Quar. Rev.*

3. The Biliad; or, How to Criticize; 3d ed., 1846, fp. 8vo. 4. Iberia Won; a Poem, 1847, p. 8vo. 5. Revelations of Portugal, and Narrative of an Overland Journey to Lisbon; 2d ed., 1847, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"Mr. Hughes's volumes are full of entertainment, and contain much valuable information on the real state of the Peninsula."—*Britannia.*

6. Portuguese Perfidy Exposed, 1848, 8vo.

Hughes, Thomas. Arthur; a Trag., Lon., 1587, 8vo.

Hughes, Thomas. The Ascension; a Poetical Essay, Lon., 1780, 4to.

Hughes, Thomas Smart, D.D., became Preb. of Peterborough in 1827. 1. Belshazzar's Feast; a Seatonian Prize Poem, 1813. 2. Travels in Sicily, Greece, and Albania, Lon., 1820, 2 vols. 4to, with fifteen Maps and Plates, £5 5*s.* New ed., 1830, 2 vols. 8vo, £1 4*s.* In this edit. the large plates are omitted. See Lon. Lit. Gaz., 1830, pp. 620–622.

"Classical, antiquarian, and descriptive of the state of society, political, civil, religious, and domestic; bearing marks of much information and enquiry, a sound judgment and good education. *Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

3. Divines of the Church of England, with Summaries of their Discourses, Notes, Lives, &c., 22 vols. sm. 8vo: pub. by A. J. Valpy.

"No divine, no student, nay, no gentleman, should be without it. No work is at present more needed, or more likely to secure at once the extensive circulation that it deserves."—*Lon. Sun.*

4. Hist. of England, from the Accession of George III. to the Accession of Victoria, 1760–1837; being a Continuation of Hume and Smollett, 1836, 7 vols. 8vo, 10*s.* 6*d.* each. Again, 1847, 7 vols. 8vo, 10*s.* 6*d.* each. New ed., with the author's last Corrections and Improvements, 1856, 7 vols. 8vo, 10*s.* 6*d.* each; also in cr. 8vo, 4*s.* each. The new ed. of the History of England just pub. (1856) by Bell and Daldy, Fleet St., London, in 18 vols. cr. 8vo, 4*s.* each, is thus arranged:—vols. i.–vi., Hume's portion; vols. vii.–xi., Smollett's portion; vols. xii.–xviii., Hughes's portion. The edit. (Valpy's, also pub. by Mr. Bell) which preceded this in 1848, &c. is in 21 vols. 8vo, 5*s.* each; viz.: Hume, i.–viii.; Smollett, ix.–xiii.; Hughes, xiv.–xxi. There was also an edit. in 1854, 18 vols. 8vo. Of the above edits. either portion can be had separately.

"Mr. Hughes's undertaking was one of no mean difficulty. He has, however, executed his task in a way equally honourable to his understanding and his industry; and the result is, an impartial and critical history of one of the most important epochs of ancient or modern times."—*Lon. Monthly Mag.*

"The author appears moderate and impartial as regards opinions. He seems to have sought after his facts and information with pains-taking industry, and to have combined his materials with sufficient skill; whilst his narrative carries us smoothly and quietly along without excitement, without weariness."—*Lon. Spectator.*

5. An Essay on the Political System of Europe: its Connexion with the Government of G. Britain, and the General Policy of the European States, 1855, 12mo. Prefixed to this vol. is a Memoir of Dr. Hughes's ecclesiastical and literary life, to which we refer the reader. See a notice of the last-named work in the London Athenæum, 1855, p. 291.

Hughes, Rev. W. 1. Tour in France in 1802, Lon., 1803, 8vo. 2. An Elegy on Spencer Perceval, 1812, 8vo.

Hughes, Wm. The Grand Abridgt. of the Law Continued, Lon., 1660–62, 3 vols. 4to. This is a supp. to the earlier abridgts. It is good authority. Hughes pub. other law-books. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Hughes, Wm. Serms., &c., Lon., 1652–96. See an account of this author and his works in Athen. Oxon.

Hughes, Wm. 1. Complete Vineyard, Lon., 1670, 8vo. 2. American Physician, 1672, 12mo. 3. Flower-Garden, 1672, 1734, 12mo.

Hughes, Wm. Serms., &c., 1749–1812.

Hughes, Wm., has pub. a number of atlases and valuable geographical works, Lon., 1841–56. He has recently given to the world an excellent Atlas of Classical Geography, edited by George Long, 1854, r. 8vo, and is now (1856) employed upon the completion of the late Samuel Maunder's Treasury of Geography.

Hughs, Mrs. Mary, a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, emigrated to Philadelphia in 1818, and soon became favourably known as the proprietor of an Academy for Young Ladies, which she conducted for twenty-one years. As an authoress Mrs. Hughs is widely known by Aunt Mary's Library for Boys and Girls, 10 vols.; Ornaments Discovered, Stories for Children, Emma Mortimer, Buds and Blossoms, &c. She has been a contributor to several periodicals. See Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record.

Hughson, D., LL.D., *i. e.* **Dr. Pugh.** 1. Hist., &c. of London, &c., Lon., 1806–09, 6 vols. 8vo. See Upcott's Eng. Topog., ii. 659–672. 2. Privileges of London, 1816, 12mo. 3. Walks through London, Westminster, Southwark, &c., 1817, 2 vols. 8vo; also on large paper in 8vo, and largest paper, r. 8vo. See Upcott's Eng. Top., iii. 1478–1481.

Hugo Candidus, d. after 1155, Sub-Prior of the Abbey of Peterborough, is known as an author by his history of the monastery of Peterborough, pub. in Joseph Sparke's collection, Lon., 1723, fol. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., Anglo-Norman Period, 176–178.

Hugo of Lincoln. Vitam, ab Adamo, &c. See Darling's Cyc. Bibl., i. 1571–72.

Hugo, Minor. 1. Hints and Reflections for Railway Travellers and others, Lon., 1843, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 2. Horse-Shoe Nails, 1843, 12mo.

Hugo, T. Serms. on the Lord's Prayer, 1854, fp. 8vo.

Huicke, Wm. The Fourme of Common Prayer vsed in the Churches of Geneva, Lon., 1550, 8vo.

Huidekoper, Frederic, b. April 7, 1817, at Meadville, Pa. The Belief of the First Three Centuries concerning

Christ's Mission to the Underworld, unpub. edition, Meadville, 1853, 8vo; Bost., 1854, 12mo. Edited Forest's Hist. of the Trinity, Meadville, 1853, 8vo; Bost., 1856, 12mo.

Huie, James. Abridgt. of the Stat. rel. to Excise; 3d ed., Edin., 1833, 8vo. Obsolete.

Huie, James A. 1. Hist. of Christian Missions, Lon., 1842, 12mo.

"The author has honourably exerted himself to procure accurate information."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

2. Hist. of the Jews; 2d ed., 1842, fp. 8vo.

"A trustworthy history of the modern Jews."—*United Secession Mag.*

3. Records of Female Piety, 1841, fp. 8vo; 3d ed., 1848, 12mo.

"Mr. Huie's Records are written with great taste, and breathe a spirit of genuine piety."—*Scottish Guardian.*

Huise, John. Florilegium Phrasicôn; or, a Survey of the Latin Tongue according to the elegancy of its proper Dialect. Enlarged by Alexander Ross, Lon., 1659, 8vo.

Huish, Alexander, Fellow of Magdalene Coll., Oxf., Rector of Beckington and Hornblotton, Somersetshire. Lects. upon the Lord's Prayer, Lon., 1626, 4to. Respecting this learned man, who stands second in Bp. Walton's acknowledgment of services for his Polyglott, see Wrangham's Proleg., ii. p. 203; Todd's Life of Walton, 269, &c.; see also Mill, 1418; Wetstein, Proleg., pp. 8–20; Woid, ii. 19, p. 17; Spohn, in J. Berriman's Lects., ch. ii. Sec. 2, p. 158; Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., ii. 207; iii. 811.

Huish, Francis. Serm., Exeter, 1794, 4to.

Huish, Robert, has pub. several works, of which the following are the best-known:—1. Memoirs of Princess Charlotte, Lon., 1818, 8vo. 2. Memoirs of George IV., 1830, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Voyage of Capt. Sir John Ross to the Arctic Regions in 1829–33, 1835, 8vo. Severely censured in Lon. Quar. Rev., liv. 1–39. 4. The Natural Hist. and General Management of Bees. New ed., 1844, 12mo.

"His work is most exact, and contains much solid information." —*Lon. Athenæum.*

Huit, Ephraim, d. 1644, minister of Windsor, Conn., was a native of England, and for some time preacher at Roxhall, Warwickshire. Prophecie of Daniel Explained, Lon., 1643, 4to.

"And Huet had his arguing strong and right."—JOHNSON.

Huit, John. Prayers of Intercession, Lon., 1659, 8vo.

Hulbert, Charles. Museum Asianum; or, Select Antiquities of the Eastern World, Shrewsb., 1822, 8vo.

Hulbert, Rev. Daniel P. M. Reciprocity for 1851; or, an "Exhibition" of Humanity and Fraternity and Divinity; 3d ed., Cant., 1851, 12mo. Other works.

Hull, Amos G. Treat. on the Duties of Town and County Officers, with Statutes, &c., Albany, 1856.

Hull, John. 1. Expos. of Chap. 3d of St. Peter's 2d Epist., Lon., 1611, 4to. 2. Christ's Proclamation, &c., 1613, 8vo. 3. Expos. of Part of the Lament of Jeremy, by way of Lects., 1618, 4to.

Hull, John, M.D., of Manchester, pub. several professional works, 1792–1800, and (1.) The British Flora, Manches., 1799, 8vo. 2. Elements of Botany, Manches. and Lon., 1800, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1809, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hull, Richard. Voyage up the Gambia. See Moore's Travels, p. 175.

Hull, Thomas, 1728–1808, a native of London, an actor, composed and altered for the stage nineteen plays, and pub. a novel, tales, &c., Lon., 1762–1801. He is best known by his poem of Richard Plantagenet, a Legendary Tale, 1774, 4to, and Select Letters between the late Duchess of Somerset and others, 1778, 2 vols. 8vo. See Biog. Dramat.; Greaves's Recollects. of Shenstone; Pref. to the Select Letters. Hull was the founder of the Theatrical Fund.

Hull, William, D.D. 1. Serm. on Joel ii. 12, Lon., 1612, 8vo. 2. Six Serms., 1612, 8vo. 3. Five Serms., 1615, 4to.

Hull, General William, d. 1825, aged 72, a distinguished officer in the American Revolutionary Army, was Governor of Michigan Territory from 1805 to '14. He surrendered, with 2000 men, at Detroit, to the British General Brook, Aug. 15, 1812, for which he was tried by a court-martial and condemned to be shot. In consideration of his former services, this sentence was not executed. He pub. a Defence of himself before a Court-Martial, Bost., 1814, 12mo; and Memoirs of the Campaigns of the Northwestern Army of the U. States in 1812, 8vo, 1824. To these vols. the collector of American History must add Revolutionary Services and Civil Life of Gen. Wm. Hull, from 1775–1805, prepared from his MSS. by his daughter, Mrs. Maria Campbell; together with the History of the Campaign of 1812 and Surrender of the Post at Detroit, by his grandson, James Freeman Clarke, N. York, 1848, 8vo. See also South. Lit. Mess., xiv. 319.

Hull, William. 1. Six Discourses, Lon., 1830, 8vo. 2. Ecclesiastical Establishments not Inconsistent with Christianity; 3d ed., 1847, 12mo. Other works.

Hull, William, Jr. Hist. of the Glove Trade, Lon., 1834, 8vo.

Hull, William Winstanley, of Lincoln's Inn, late Fellow of Brazennose Coll., Oxf., has pub. several theolog. treatises, Lon., 1845, &c.

Hullah, John, b. 1812, Worcester, Eng., is widely known as the author of many publications on the science and practice of music, Lon., 1842–57, and for his successful efforts in popular musical instruction.

Hullock, Sir John, 1764–1829, a native of Barnard Castle, Durham, Baron of the Ct. of Exchequer, 1823. The Law of Costs in Civil Actions and Criminal Proceedings, Lon., 1792, 8vo. Appen. to Cases, 1796; 2d ed. of Law of Costs, &c., 1810, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A stronger-headed man than Baron Hullock was never known in the profession."—4 *Car. and Payne's Rep.*, 406.

Hulls, Jonathan. Machine for Vessels, Lon., 1637, 12mo.

Hulme, Nathaniel, M.D., 1732–1807, a native of Yorkshire, pub. a number of medical treatises, 1765–1803, for a list of which see Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Hulme, Obadiah, d. at London, 1791. Historical Essay on the English Constitution.

Huloet, Richard. Abecédarium Anglico-Latin, [Lat. and Eng. Dict.,] Lon., 1522, fol. Enlarged and corrected by John Higgins, 1572, fol.

"Almost a new [Higgins's edit.] book, from the various additions and improvements it contains."—*Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.*, 1735, *q. v.*

Hulse, Georgie A. Sunbeams and Shadows, and Buds and Blossoms, N. York, 1851, 16mo.

Hulse, Rev. John, 1708–1790, the founder of the Hulsean Lecture, of the Univ. of Cambridge, was a native of Middlewich, and educated at St. John's College, Camb. The following are the names of the Lecturers from the commencement, 1820, to 1852:

1820, Chris. Benson.
1821, Jas. C. Franks.
1822, Chris. Benson.
1823, Jas. C. Franks.
1824, No appointment.
1825, No appointment.
1826, T. Chevallier.
1827, T. Chevallier.
1828, No appointment.
1829, No appointment.
1830, No appointment.
1831, J. J. Blunt.
1832, J. J. Blunt.
1833, H. John Rose.
1834, No appointment.
1835, H. Howarth.
1836, H. Howarth.
1837, Rd. Parkinson.
1838, Rd. Parkinson.
1839, T. T. Smith.
1840, T. T. Smith.
1841, H. Alford.
1842, H. Alford.
1843, J. H. Marsden.
1844, J. H. Marsden.
1845, R. C. Trench.
1846, R. C. Trench.
1847, C. Wordsworth.
1848, C. Wordsworth.
1849, W. G. Humphrey.
1850, W. G. Humphrey.
1851, Geo. Currey.
1852, Geo. Currey.

The subjects of the above Lectures, with an account of Mr. Hulse's bequest, will be found in Darling's Cyc. Bibl., i. 1573–75. See BAMPTON, REV. JOHN; BOYLE, HON. ROBERT; also Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 853–854; and the names of many of the lecturers in this Dictionary.

Hulton, E. H. The Criminal Law of England, Lon., 12mo.

Hulton, W. A. Law of Convictions, Lon., 1835, 12mo.

"This book, which supplies the numerous deficiencies of Paley, is evidently the work of a sound session lawyer."—*No.* 31 *Law Mag.*, 238.

Humber, W. A Prac. Treatise on Cast and Wrought Iron Bridges and Girders, imp. 4to; Pt. 1, Lon., Sept. 1856. To be completed in about twenty monthly parts.

Humberston, H. The Sign of the Cross; a Serm. on Ezek. v. 6. In Catholick Serms., (Lon., 1741, 2 vols. 8vo,) ii. 65.

Hume. Horologes, &c., Par., 1640, 8vo.

Hume. Sacred Succession, 1710, 8vo.

Hume. Analysis of the Water at Bridlington, Lon., 1816, 8vo.

Hume, A., M.D. Medical Assist., Lon., 1776, 12mo.

Hume, Sir Abraham, 1748–9–1838, a naval officer, wrote a short treatise on improvement in naval architecture, which was commended. See Lon. Gent. Mag., June, 1838.

Hume, Rev. Abraham, LL.D. The Learned Societies and Printing Clubs of the United Kingdom, Lon., 1847, p. 8vo; 2d edit., with a Supp. by A. I. Evans, 1853, p. 8vo.

"This is one of a numerous class of works hastily compiled and written, and, as a natural consequence, full of errors."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1847, 733.

The censures of the Athenæum—a portion of which only we have above quoted—elicited some comments from Dr. Hume, for which see same periodical, 1847, p. 796. The Lon. Medical Gazette and the Lon. Spectator commend the work in high terms.

Hume, Alexander, 1560?–1609, minister of Logie, grandson of Patrick Hume, fifth Baron of Polworth, pub. in 1599, Edin., 4to, a book entitled Hymnes, or Sacred Songs, portions of which have been several times reprinted, and the whole was repub. lately by the Bannatyne Club. Of these pieces, the Day Estival is considered the most beautiful, and was highly commended by Dr. Leyden and others. An account of this author and three other Alexanders Hume will be found in Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, 92–96. Watt ascribes to this writer two theolog. treatises, but we presume them to have been written by the next-named Alexander Hume.

Hume, Alexander, Master of the High School, Edin., 1596, and Rector of the Grammar Schools of Salt-Preston and of Dunbar. Elementa Grammatica, Edin., 1612, sm. 8vo. He also wrote some theolog. tracts: see above article and authorities there cited, and Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 982.

Hume, Sir Alexander. Notices of the Life and Works of Titian, Lon., 1829, imp. 8vo.

Hume, Anna, the daughter of David Hume, of Godscroft. The Triumphs of Love, Chastity, and Death; trans. from Petrarch, Edin., 1644, 12mo.

Hume, David, of Godscroft, the author of The History of the House and Race of Douglas and Angus, Edin., 1644, fol., (1743, 2 vols. 12mo; 4th ed., 1748, 2 vols. 12mo,) is supposed to have been born about 1560. He also wrote Apologia Basilica, Paris, 1626, 4to, several theolog. treatises, and a number of Latin poems, some of which, first pub. separately, were afterwards reprinted in Johnston's Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum. In 1632, Paris, sm. 8vo, appeared Humii (Davidis) Wedderburnensis, Poemata Omnia, accessere ad Finem Unio Britannica, et Prælium ad Lipsiam solutâ Oratione. Contains poems addressed to Q. Elizabeth, James the Sixth of Scotland, Sir Francis Walsingham, &c. Constable's copy sold for £3. An account of this author will be found in Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, iii. 96–102. See also Bp. Nicolson's Hist. Lib.; Marchand, vol. i.; Biog. Univ.; Watt's Bibl. Brit., (Hume, or Home, David;) Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

Hume, David, April 26, 1711–August 25, 1776, a native of Edinburgh, was the second son of Joseph Hume, or rather Home, of Ninewells, near Dunse, Scotland, a descendant of the Earl of Home. The subject of our notice, after an unsatisfactory attempt to master the study of the law, and a like unsuccessful essay (in 1734) as a merchant's clerk in Bristol, went to France, with the design of pursuing there, in an economical manner, those literary pursuits in which alone he took any interest. In 1737 he came to London, and in the year following gave to the world his Treatise of Human Nature. This, his first publication, was not successful; but it is difficult to discourage a young author who has once seen his compositions in print, and in 1741 appeared his Essays, Moral and Political. This work met with more favour, and he was induced to follow it up in 1748 with Philosophical Essays concerning Human Understanding, (in fact, a new edit. of the first part of his Treatise of Human Nature;) in 1751 with An Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals; in 1752 with Political Discourses; and in 1755 with The Natural Hist. of Religion, &c. It was between the dates of the two last-named publications that Hume put forth the first vol. of the work by which his name will be transmitted to the latest posterity. The publication of the History of England—1st ed. in 6 vols. 4to, Lon.—was as follows:—Vol. I. The Reigns of James I. and Charles I., 1754. II. The Commonwealth, and the Reigns of Charles II. and James II., 1756. III., IV. The Reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, 1759. V., VI. From the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Revolution in 1688, 1761–62. For the dates and particulars of various edits. of the History of England, (the Abridgments, Continuations, &c.,) and of the other publications of the author, the reader is referred to Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; the London catalogues of British publications. The principal editors and continuators of Hume's History are Bisset, Burke, Farr, Hereford, Hughes, Jones, Miller, Mitchell, Stebbing, Tallis, and Wright. We may be permitted to select a few edits. of the History for special notice,—viz.: 1. 1770, 8 vols. 4to, the best 4to edit. 2. 1778; also in 1786, 8 vols. 8vo; the last edit. corrected by the author. 3. 1789, with Smollett, 13 vols. 8vo. 4. 1796, 13 vols. 8vo; with Portraits. 5. 1802, 13 vols. 8vo; with Portraits. 6. 1803, 16 vols. 8vo; with Portraits. 7. 1806, 70 Nos. fol. Bowyer's edit., at £1 1*s.* per No., with Portraits, and numerous Illustrations. One of the most splendid books ever pub. Now (1856) worth about £7 to £10. 8. 1807, 13 vols. 8vo; with Portraits. 9. 1807, 13 vols. 8vo; with Portraits. 10. 1809, 15 vols. 18mo. 11. With Smollett, 1826, 13 vols. 8vo; with Portraits, fac-similes of autographs, &c. 50 copies on large paper, £16 14*s.* Three copies on tinted paper. 12 With Smollett, J. R. Miller, and T. Wright, 1836, 4 vols. 8vo. 13. With Smollett, and Continuation by Stebbing, 1837, 20 vols. 8vo. 14. With Smollett, and Continuation by Hughes. See HUGHES, THOMAS SMART, D.D. 15. Hume, with Smollett, and Continuation by Farr, 1847, 3 vols. 8vo. 16. With Smollett, 1848, 10 vols. 8vo. In addition to these edits., all pub. in Great Britain, many have been issued in the United States of America, &c. Of Hume's Philosophical Works, the only complete edit., until very recently, was that pub. in Edin. in 1826, 4 vols. 8vo.

"Including all the Essays, and exhibiting the more important Alterations and Corrections in the successive Editions published by the Author."

New edit., pub. by Little, Brown & Co., Bost., 1854, 4 vols. 8vo, pp. cxv. 337, 552, 564, 580.

In vol. i. will be found Hume's Autobiography, his Will, a notice of his last illness, by Adam Smith, and a documentary account of the controversy—if so it may be called—between Hume and Rousseau.

It is now time to return to the personal history of the author, preparatory to a brief examination of his characteristics as a man of letters. Although the first vol. of the History was at first severely censured, and then almost entirely neglected by the public, yet the appearance of his Dissertation on the Natural History of Religion before the publication of the second stimulated the languishing curiosity of the reading world, and Hume found himself at last in possession of that literary distinction for which he had long pined in secret. The demand for the succeeding vols. was so great, that fortune was added to fame; and the former was subsequently augmented by several diplomatic and other political appointments; among which was the Secretaryship of the French Embassy, 1763–65, and the post of Under-Secretary of State under General Conway, 1767–68. In 1769 he bade adieu to public life and the literary circles of London, and returned to the city of his birth, doubtless with much of that yearning for old scenes and old friends so beautifully described by the author of The Deserted Village. He returned home, he tells us, "very opulent," for he "possessed a revenue of £1000 a year; healthy, and, though somewhat stricken in years, with the prospect of enjoying long his ease." But, notwithstanding the natural desire of the philosopher

"To husband out life's taper at the close,
And keep the flame from wasting, by repose,"

his days had now approached their termination. In the spring of 1775 he was attacked with a disorder of the bowels, which gradually sapped his strength, and resulted fatally on the 25th of August, 1776. After his death appeared, in 1779, 8vo, his Dialogues concerning Natural Religion; and in 1783, 12mo, were pub. his disgraceful Essays upon Suicide. The mischievous effects of these unphilosophical speculations, therefore, were thus extended, to the injury of others, after the author had gone to his account. The excellence of Hume's character as a man has been so well described by Mr. Mackenzie, in the story of La Roche, (see The Mirror, Nos. 42, 43, 44,) and so unequivocally attested by Adam Smith and other contemporaries, that it is quite unnecessary to enlarge upon this head. In the autobiography from which we have quoted above, the reader will be often reminded—notwithstanding the more ambitious style of the Historian of Rome—of the charming narration of Gibbon of the incidents of his own life.

We have now to consider the subject of our notice, first, in the character of a Mental and Moral Philosopher; secondly, in that of a Political Philosopher and Political Economist; and, thirdly, in that of a Historian. It is hardly necessary to remind the reader that all that can justly be expected of us, in the limits to which we are necessarily circumscribed, is an indication of the best sources of knowledge respecting the authors of whom we treat, and brief citations of the recorded opinions of eminent authorities in the same departments of learning which the former have cultivated.

Hume as a Mental and Moral Philosopher.

Of Hume's Essays, Moral and Metaphysical, Lord Brougham remarks:

"To refuse these well-known Essays the praise of great subtilty, much clever argument, some successful sarcasm, and very considerable originality, is impossible; but a love of singularity, an aversion to agree with other men, and particularly with the bulk of the people, prevails very manifestly throughout the work; and we may recollect that it is the author's earliest production, the Treatise on Human Nature, which formed the basis of the whole, having been written before his six-and-twentieth year, at an age when the distinction of differing with the world, the boldness of attacking opinions held sacred by mankind at large, is apt to have most charms for vain and ambitious minds.

"Accordingly, he finds all wrong in the opinions which men generally entertain, whether upon moral, metaphysical, or theological subjects, and he pushes his theories to an extreme point in almost every instance. . . . As for his Inquiry concerning the Principles of Morals, of which he had himself formed so high an estimate, this is indeed a very excellent work, and appears well to deserve the opinion pronounced upon it by the author, although his Political Discourses may be superior in the originality and importance of their views. . . . There is in this treatise a copiousness and felicity of illustration rarely anywhere else to be found; and it is full of learned allusions and references, showing the various and extensive reading in which he had indulged. Nor is it the least remarkable feature of the work, that, though preferred by him before all the other productions of his genius, it contains nothing at all even bordering upon sceptical opinions."—*Life of Hume, in Lives of Men of Letters of the Time of George III.*, Lon. and Glas., 1855.

"It was in his twenty-seventh year that Mr. Hume published at London the Treatise of Human Nature, the first systematic attack on all the principles of knowledge and belief, and the most formidable, if universal scepticism could ever be more than a mere exercise of ingenuity. . . . The great speculator did not in this work amuse himself, like Bayle, with dialectical exercises, which only inspire a disposition towards doubt, by showing in detail the uncertainty of most opinions. He aimed at proving, not that nothing was known; but that nothing could be known from the structure of the Understanding, to demonstrate that we are doomed forever to dwell in absolute and universal ignorance. . . . . The Inquiry [Concerning the Principals of Morals] affords perhaps the best specimen of his style. . . . In substance, its chief merit is the proof, from an abundant enumeration of particulars, that all the qualities and actions of the mind which are generally approved by mankind agree in the circumstance of being useful to society. . . . On purity of manners, it must be owned that Mr. Hume, though he controverts no rule, yet treats vice with too much indulgence."—Sir James Mackintosh: *Dissert. on Ethical Philos., prefixed to Encyc. Brit.;* also in his Miscell. Works, Lon., 1854, vol. i.

"From what has been already said, it may be seen that we are not to look in Mr. Hume's Treatise [of Human Nature] for any regular or connected system. It is neither a scheme of Materialism nor a scheme of Spiritualism; for his reasonings strike equally at the root of both these theories. His aim is to establish a universal scepticism, and to produce in the reader a complete distrust in his own faculties. . . . With the single exception of Bayle, he has carried this sceptical mode of reasoning farther than any other modern philosopher."—Dugald Stewart: *Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit., and in his Works.*

"The centre of Hume's philosophizing is his criticism of the conception of cause. Locke had already expressed the thought that we attain the conception of substance only by the *habit* of always seeing certain modes together. Hume takes up this thought with earnestness. Whence do we know, he asks, that two things stand to each other in the relation of cause and effect? . . . . There needs no further proof than simply to utter these chief thoughts of Hume, to show that his scepticism is only a logical carrying out of Locke's empiricism. Every determination of universality and necessity must fall away, if we derive our knowledge only from perceptions through the senses; these determinations cannot be comprised in sensation."—*Dr. Albert Schwegler's Hist. of Philos.;* trans. by J. H. Seelye, New York, 1856.

"Hume, the most subtle, if not the most philosophical, of the deists; who, by perplexing the relations of cause and effect, boldly aimed to introduce a universal scepticism, and to pour a more than Egyptian darkness into the whole region of morals."—Robert Hall: *Modern Infidelity Considered: Works*, Lon., 1853, vol. i.

"Dr. Reid rendered good service to the cause of truth, in opposition to the sceptical philosophy of Hume, who dexterously availed himself of the authority of Locke in the support of his own mischievous dogmas."—*Dr. E. Williams's Christian Preacher*, Lon., 1843.

"That scepticism is the real result of the theory we have now described [Locke's Ideal System] is seen from the use that has been actually made of it. Berkeley drew from it his arguments against the existence of the material world, and Hume based upon the same the principles by which he sought to involve the whole superstructure of human knowledge, from its very foundations, in one scene of doubt and confusion. . . . Reid, in his early life, had been a complete believer in this representative theory, and had leaned strongly to Berkleianism, as the natural result; but when Mr. Hume's Treatise on Human Nature came forth to the world, and he saw the consequences to which the whole theory must ultimately tend, he began to inquire within himself whether that theory were really a true one. This inquiry, according to his own account, he carried on perpetually for above forty years, and never could gain any affirmative evidence on the question except the mere dictum of philosophers. . . . The philosophy of Hume, as a whole, originated and fell with himself. A more partial and less daring scepticism might probably have gained many followers; but it is the inevitable result of every system professing universal unbelief, to destroy itself. The man who by any process of reasoning involves every portion of human knowledge in doubt, instead of persuading any one to follow his conclusions, does little more than controvert his own principles by a reductio ad absurdum."—*Morell's Hist. of Mod. Philos.*, Lon., 1847.

See also Cousin's Hist. of Mod. Philos.; Lewes's Hist. of Philos.; C. S. Henry's Hist. of Philos.; Blakey's Hist. of Philos.; Wm. Archer Butler's Lects. on Ancient Philos.; Sir Wm. Hamilton's Discuss. on Philos. and Lit.; Lyall's Agonistes, and his Review of the Principles of Necessary and Contingent Truth; Lon. Quar. Rev., lxxiii. 536, lxxviii. 75,—both articles by Mr. Lake; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xx. 317; Index to Blackw. Mag., vols. i.–l.

In our life of Jeremy Bentham, in this Dictionary, we have briefly noticed the famous doctrine of Utility, of which Hume was one of the first and most distinguished teachers.

Before leaving this branch of our subject, it may be expected that we should make some comments on that unfortunate production of our author's,—the Essay on Miracles; but a natural reluctance to dwell on the follies to which even great minds are but too prone would indispose us to linger upon the recollection of this melancholy example of intellectual sophistry and literary dishonesty, had we not already treated the subject at sufficient length in the previous pages of this work. The reader is referred to the article on Adams, Wm., D.D., (the friend of Johnson;) Campbell, George, D.D.: Douglas, John; Leland's Deistical Writers; Works of Wm. Ellery Channing; Works of Mr. Paley; Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 933, 982–984, 991–1001; Remarks upon the Nat. Hist. of Religion, by Mr. Hume, &c., by S. T., Lon., 1758, 8vo; and many of the authorities cited above and below. This matter may be very well dismissed with the sensible reflections of Sir Walter Scott, in his account of the Life and Writings of the historian's friend, John Home:

"The celebrated David Hume, the philosopher and historian, was certainly the most distinguished person in the cycle, [the literary society of Scotland.] That he was most unhappy in permitting the acuteness of his talents, and the pride arising from the consciousness of possessing them, to involve him in a maze of sceptical illusions, is most undeniable, as well as that he was highly culpable in giving to the world the miserable results of his leisure."

Hume as a Political Philosopher and Political Economist.

Here our citations must necessarily be very brief; but they will be found to be of the most unequivocal character.

"Of the Political Discourses it would be difficult to speak in terms of too great commendation. They combine almost every excellence which can belong to such a performance. . . . The great merit, however, of these discourses, is their originality, and the new system of politics and political economy which they unfold. Mr. Hume is, beyond all doubt, the author of the modern doctrines which now rule the world of science, which are to a great extent the guide to practical statesmen, and are only prevented from being applied in their fullest extent to the affairs of nations, by the clashing interests and the ignorant prejudices of certain powerful classes; for no one deserving the name of legislator pretends to doubt the soundness of the theory, although many hold that the errors of our predecessors require a slow recourse to right principle in conducting the practical business of the world. It is certain that Dr. Smith's celebrated work, with all its great merits, is less of a regular system than the detached essays of Mr. Hume. The originality of the latter's opinions is wholly undeniable: they were published full fourteen years before the Wealth of Nations."—Lord Brougham: *ubi supra.*

One of the most eminent of modern Political Economists remarks that Hume's

"Essays on Commerce, Interest, Balance of Trade, Money, Jealousy of Trade, and Public Credit, display the same felicity of style and illustration that distinguish the other works of their celebrated author. His views of the commercial intercourse that should subsist among nations are alike enlightened and liberal; and he has admirably exposed the groundlessness of the prejudices then entertained against a free intercourse with France, and the fear of being deprived, were commercial restraints abolished, of a sufficient supply of bullion. The masterly essay on the Population of Ancient Nations will be noticed in another part of this work. . . . Hume and Smith saw and pointed out the injurious operation of the Methuen treaty, and exposed the absurdity of our sacrificing the trade with France to that of so beggarly a country as Portugal."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, Lon., 1845.

"The political discourses of Hume are the best models we have of the reasoning that belongs to subjects of this nature. They best admonish us of the slow step with which we should advance, and the wary distrust with which we should look around before we think that we have reached a maxim in politics,—that is, a general principle on the steady efficiency of which, in real practice, we may always depend. . . . And here I would recommend to my readers one of the essays of Mr. Hume,—that on the Populousness of Ancient Nations. . . . The laws of Henry the Seventh merit the consideration of the student. It was the intention of these laws to advance the husbandry, manufactures, and general commerce of the country. The observations of Lord Bacon, and the subsequent criticisms of Hume, will afford the student a lesson in that most difficult and important of all practical sciences, the science of political economy. . . . A great part of Smith's reasonings [in the 3d Book of the Wealth of Nations] had appeared in the History of Hume. These two eminent philosophers —for on the subjects of political economy and morals they deserve the name—had, no doubt, in their mutual intercourse enlightened and confirmed the inquiries and conclusions of each other."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.*

"Hume was gifted with admirable sagacity in political economy; and it is the good sense and depth of his views on that important subject, then for the first time [in his History of England] brought to bear on the annals of man, that has chiefly gained for him, and with justice, the character of a philosophic historian."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON: *Essays, Polit., Histor., and Miscell.*, Edin. and Lon., 1850, iii. 78.

HUME AS A HISTORIAN.

We have already noticed the severe censure elicited by the publication of the first vol. of the History of England, and the still more provoking neglect by which this censure was succeeded. The expressed opinions of the few who ventured to read the book were certainly ill calculated to encourage the ambition of the aspiring author. But no one can tell the story so well as the historian himself:

"In 1752 the Faculty of Advocates chose me their librarian, an office for which I received little or no emolument, but which gave me the command of a large library. I then formed the plan of writing the History of England; but, being frightened with the notion of continuing a narrative through a period of seventeen hundred years, I commenced with the accession of the House of Stuart, an epoch when I thought the misrepresentations of faction began chiefly to take place. I was, I own, sanguine in my expectations of the success of this work. I thought that I was the only historian that had at once neglected present power, interest, and authority, and the cry of popular prejudices; and, as the subject was suited to every capacity, I expected proportional applause. But miserable was my disappointment: I was assailed by one cry of reproach, disapprobation, and even detestation; English, Scotch, and Irish, whig and tory, churchman and sectary, freethinker and religionist, patriot and courtier, united in their rage against a man who had presumed to shed a generous tear for the fate of Charles I. and the Earl of Strafford; and after the first ebullitions of their fury were over, what was still more mortifying, the book seemed to sink into oblivion. Mr. Millar told me, that in a twelvemonth he sold only forty-five copies of it. I scarcely, indeed, heard of one man in the three kingdoms, considerable for rank or letters, that could endure the book. I must only except the primate of England, Dr. Herring, and the primate of Ireland, Dr. Stone, which seem two odd exceptions. These dignified prelates separately sent me messages not to be discouraged."—*Hume's Autobiography*, pub. in 1777, by Mr. Strahan, and since prefixed to the Hist. of Eng., his Philosophical Works, &c.

Mr. Ritchie (in his Life of Hume) tells us that, after a diligent search into the literary history of the period, he has been unable to discover any trace of that universal outcry which Hume complains of. But doubtless the author heard more than any one else did; much that was said was never recorded; and of the last a large portion may be presumed to have perished or to be buried in forgotten archives. With the reception of the second vol. of his History the author had greater reason to be satisfied:

"This performance," he tells us, "happened to give less displeasure to the Whigs, and was better received. It not only rose itself, but helped to buoy up its unfortunate brother." As his reputation as a literary man was now well established, the remaining vols. were received with avidity, and those already pub. brought prominently into notice: the sale was sufficiently large, he informs us, to render him not only "independent, but opulent." "Notwithstanding the variety of winds and seasons to which my writings have been exposed, they have still been making such advances, that the copy-money given me by the booksellers much exceeded any thing formerly known in England."

It is now time to examine into the merits and demerits of a work which has so long held, and which promises ever to hold, a prominent place in the front rank of English literature. If we were obliged to compress into the limits of a single sentence the characteristics of Hume's History of England, we suppose that the following would be considered an impartial statement:—Beauty of style, carelessness of facts, and intolerance of spirit. Hume was too fastidious to be inelegant, too indolent to be accurate, too bigoted to be impartial. His chagrin when obliged to stop the press to make important corrections on the appearance of Murdin's State Papers, and his mortification at being obliged to write to Robertson respecting the same affair, "we are all in the wrong," were necessary consequences of that haste which would not examine, and that ignorance which would not learn. It is declared that certain manuscripts had been spread out for his inspection at the State-Paper Office for a whole fortnight, but he never mustered sufficient courage to undertake the dreaded investigations.

"Satisfied with the common accounts, and the most obvious sources of history, when librarian at the Advocates' Library, where yet may be examined the books he used, marked by his hand, he spread the volumes about the sofa, from which he rarely rose to pursue obscure inquiries or delay by fresh difficulties the page which every day was growing under his charming pen. A striking proof of his careless happiness I discovered in his never referring to the perfect edition of Whitelocke's Memorials of 1702, but to the old truncated and faithless one of 1682."—*True Sources of Secret History; in Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature*, ed. Lon., 1851, p. 514.

"Hume often puts the names of the monkish writers in his margin; but I fear all he knew of them was through the media of other writers. He has some mistakes which could not have occurred had he really consulted the originals. . . . Hume is certainly an admirable writer; his style bold, and his reflections shrewd and uncommon; but his religious and political notions have too often warped his judgment."—*Dr. Richard Farmer's Letter to a Friend on the Study of English History, in Goodhugh's Lib. Man.*, 43.

"Hume was far too careless a writer, even if the taste of the public in his time had required it, to trouble himself with the minute labour necessary for this kind of investigation. Accordingly, the reader finds little in his pages to bring him acquainted with the antiquarian details of history."—*Edin. Rev.*, lxxiv. 432.

"Hume was not, indeed, learned and well-grounded enough for those writers and investigators of history who judged his works from the usual point of view, because he was not only negligent in the use of the sources of history, but also superficial."—*Schlosser's Hist. of the 18th Cent.*, Davison's trans., Lon., 1844. ii. 78.

"In his treatment of the elder periods of the English history, he is quite unsatisfactory and meagre: he had no love for its antiquities, and could not transport himself back into the spirit of remote ages."—*Schlegel's Lects. on the Hist. of Lit.;* English trans., Phila., 1854, 331.

"The author, indeed, wanted that resolute spirit of industry and research which alone can lead an historian to become thoroughly acquainted with the valuable writers of the Middle Ages."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*. Lon., 1825, 244.

"He was far too indolent to acquire the vast store of facts indispensable for correct generalisation on the varied theatre of human affairs, and often drew hasty and incorrect conclusions from the events which particularly came under his observation."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON: *Essays, Polit., Histor., and Miscell.*, 1850, iii. 78.

Sir Archibald proceeds to adduce an example of the errors to which he refers, which example we shall presently quote from the History of Europe, 1789–1815.

The remarks which we have just quoted are preceded by some observations which we feel unwilling to omit. Sir Archibald gives his predecessor full credit for his sagacity as a political economist, (quoted above,) his ability as a political commentator and as a delineator of manners, his eloquence as an orator, (in his glowing pages,) and his skill as a debater, but continues:

"But, notwithstanding all this, Hume is far from being gifted with the philosophy of history. He has collected or prepared many of the facts necessary for the science, but he has made little progress in it himself. He was essentially a sceptic. He aimed rather at spreading doubts than shedding light. Like Voltaire and Gibbon, he was scandalously prejudiced and unjust on the subject of religion; and to write modern history without correct views on that subject is like playing Hamlet without the character of the Prince of Denmark."

These comments were originally published in Blackwood's Magazine, (in an article on Guizot,) in Dec. 1844, and the reader will perhaps be surprised to find the following reflections from the same critic, published in The Foreign and Colonial Review, (in an article on Michelet's France,) in April of the same year:

"Considered as calm and philosophic narratives, the histories of Hume and Robertson will remain as standard models for every future age. The just and profound reflections of the former, the inimitable clearness and impartiality with which he has summed up the arguments on both sides, on the most momentous questions which have agitated England, as well as the general simplicity, uniform clearness, and occasional pathos, of his story, must forever command the admiration of mankind. In vain we are told that he is often inaccurate, sometimes partial; in vain are successive attacks published on detached parts of his narrative, by party zeal or antiquarian research: his reputation is undiminished: successive editions issuing from the press attest the continued sale of his work; and it continues its majestic course through the sea of time, like a mighty three-decker, which never even condescends to notice the javelins darted at its sides from the hostile canoes which from time to time seek to impede its progress."—*Reprinted in Essays*, Edin. and Lon., 1850, iii. 419–420.

We could not in fairness omit the above eulogy, as we profess to give both sides of a question, even when both are ably represented by the same impartial champion.

"I have already adverted to Gardiner's resolute assertion of the law against the prince's single will, as a proof that, in spite of Hume's preposterous insinuations to the contrary, the English monarchy was known and acknowledged to be limited. . . . The misrepresentations of Hume as to the English constitution under

Elizabeth, and the general administration of her reign, have been exposed, since the present chapter was written, by Mr. Brodie, in his History of the British Empire from the Accession of Charles I. to the Restoration, vol. i. c. 3. In some respects, Mr. B. seems to have gone too far in an opposite system, and to represent the practical course of government as less arbitrary than I can admit it to have been."—*Hallam's Constit. Hist. of Eng.*, ed. Lon.. 1854, vol. i. chap. v. p. 279, n.; 284, n.

"Since I drew up this lecture, a work has been published by Mr. Brodie of Edinburgh. It is not well written in point of style, and the author must be considered as a writer on the popular side, but he is a man of research and independence of mind. It is a work of weight and learning, and it appears to me forever to have damaged, and most materially damaged, the character of Mr. Hume as an accurate historian."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.; Lect. V.*

See an elaborate review of Brodie's History (Edin., 1822, 4 vols. 8vo) in the Edin. Rev., xl. 92–146.

"Hume is convicted [by Mr. Brodie] of so many inaccuracies and partial statements, that we really think his credit among historians for correctness of assertion will soon be nearly as low as it has long been with theologians for orthodoxy of belief."—*Edin. Rev., ubi supra.*

It is alleged that Hume, merging the character of the historian into that of the apologist, was resolved at all events to make out a fair case for the Stuarts:

"It is a piece of whining cant, and nothing better, for Hume to represent all parties of his day as being 'fired to madness against him for presuming to shed a generous tear for the fate of Charles I. and the Earl of Strafford.' No one ever found fault with the historian for shedding 'a decent tear' to the memory of the brilliant though unprincipled courtier, and his infatuated master. But he must have known well that the causes of indignation found in his volume were the false pretences put forth on behalf of these men. It was Hume's object to canonize them, and he did not scruple either to mutilate or to pervert the truth, when necessary for his purpose. Mr. Brodie has very ably and laboriously exposed the mean artifices to which this would-be ingenuous historian has had recourse, in order to give the wished-for tone and colouring to documents which he durst not quote entire."—*Cunningham's Biog. Hist. of Eng.*, Lon., 1852, vi. 106.

In Prof. Smyth's 5th Lect. on Mod. Hist., also, will be found instances cited of Hume's "inaccurate representation of the very authorities he quotes." Gilbert Stuart refers to this subject with no little warmth:

"From its beginning to its conclusion it [Hume's History] is chiefly to be regarded as a plausible defence of prerogative. As an elegant and spirited composition, it merits every commendation. But no friend to humanity, and to the freedom of this kingdom, will consider his constitutional inquiries, with their effect on his narrative, and compare them with the ancient and venerable monuments of our story, without feeling a lively surprise and a patriot indignation."

"Rapin and Hume are our two great historians. But it is Hume who is read by every one. Hume is the historian whose views and opinions insensibly become our own. He is respected and admired by the most enlightened reader; he is the guide and philosopher of the ordinary reader, to whose mind, on all the topics connected with our history, he entirely gives the tone and the law. On every account, therefore, I shall dedicate the remainder of this lecture chiefly to the consideration of his work, that your confidence may not be given too implicitly, and that while you feel, as you ought to do, the charm of his composition, the charm of what Gibbon called so justly his careless and inimitable beauties, you may be aware also of the objections that certainly exist to the general tendency and practical effect of his representations. . . . It is understood, indeed, by every reader—it has been proclaimed by many writers—that Hume always inclines to the side of prerogative: that, in his account of the Stuarts, his History is little better than an apology; his pages are therefore read, in this part of his work at least, with something of distrust, and his representations are not considered as decisive."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.; Lect. V.*

"Had he written without any such views, [predilections for the Stuarts and the Tories,] he might have attained to an eminence far beyond that which he has reached, and descended to posterity not as the first of all party writers of history, but as the author of a truly great natural work, the spirit and excellence of which should have been equally admired and appreciated by all the English."—Frederick Schlegel: *Lects. on History of Lit.*

"No one can be surprised if in so short a time allotted to the whole work far more attention was given to the composition of the narrative than to the preparation of the materials. It was altogether impossible that in so short a period the duty of the historian should be diligently performed. The execution of the work answers to the mode of its performance.

"But, if the History be not diligently prepared, is it faithfully written? There are numberless proofs of the contrary; but we have the most express evidence in the author's own statement to prove this position."—*Lord Brougham's Life of Hume, in the Lives of Men of Letters of the Time of George III.*, Lon. and Glas., 1855, 182–183.

One of the most eminent of our modern historians considers that he has caught Hume tripping in the reflection quoted below:

"It is observed by Mr. Hume, that actions at sea are seldom if ever so decisive as those on land: a remark suggested by the repeated indecisive actions between the English and Dutch in the reign of Charles II., but which affords a striking proof of the danger of generalising from too limited a collection of facts. Had he extended his retrospect farther, he would have observed that the most decisive and important of all actions recorded in history have been fought at sea."—Sir Archibald Alison: *Hist. of Europe*, 1789–1815, N. York, 1856. ii. 340–341.

See *ante*, p. 916, and see Alison's Essays, Edin. and Lon., 1850, iii. 78.

The same distinguished authority joins in the general commendation of the charms of Hume's style:

"The immortal narrative of Hume. . . . Hume, whose simple but profound history will be coeval with the long and eventful thread of English story."—*Hist. of Europe*, 1789–1851, i. 151; 1815–52, iii. 361.

We entirely coincide with this assertion: Hume will always be read, in spite of his carelessness, in spite of his errors, and even in spite of his perversions. Nine readers seek amusement where one seeks instruction, and even the tenth man will not neglect Hume; nor can he safely be neglected.

"The accuracy of Hume," remarks an eminent legal authority of America, "in respect of the two first princes of the house of Stuart, has been severely attacked by G. Stuart, Whitaker, Brodie, and others; but his charming style, his profound sagacity, and his philosophical reflections, clothe his great work with irresistible attractions."—Chancellor Kent.

"It is, I submit," says Dr. Dibdin, "in the reign of Elizabeth that the true genius of Hume may be said to shine forth. Here we have pathos and argument, vigorous delineation of character and statesmanlike views of policy: but the reign of Elizabeth was worthy of the exercise of such talents."—*Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 244–245.

Dr. Johnson, certainly no admirer of Hume in any of his characters save that of a tory, evinced his usual contempt of popular opinions by declaring against the much-lauded style of the historian:

"The conversation now turned upon Mr. David Hume's style. Johnson. 'Why, sir, his style is not English; the structure of his sentences is French. Now, the French structure and the English structure may in the nature of things be equally good. But if you allow that the English language is established, he is wrong. My name might originally have been Nicholson as well as Johnson; but were you to call me Nicholson now, you would call me very absurdly.'"—*Boswell's Life of Johnson*, ed. Lon., 1847, 150.

This quotation may remind the reader of the criticism of a celebrated reviewer of our own day. Commenting on the literature of "the reigns of the first two Georges, and the greater part of that which ensued," Lord Jeffrey remarks:

"The name of Hume is by far the most considerable which occurs in the period to which we have alluded. But, though his thinking was English, his style is entirely French; and, being naturally of a cold fancy, there is nothing of that eloquence or richness about him which characterizes the writings of Taylor, and Hooker, and Bacon, and continues, with less weight of matter, to please in those of Cowley and Clarendon."—*Review of the Works of Swift, in Edin. Rev., Sept.* 1816, *and in Contrib. to Edin. Rev.*, Lon., 1853, 77.

Prof. Smyth's reflections in his 22d Lecture upon the Reign of William III. will be cordially endorsed by the vast majority of historical students:

"And now, when we enter upon the reign of William, we have no longer the assistance of the philosophic Hume. We have no longer within our reach those penetrating observations, those careless and inimitable beauties, which were so justly the delight of Gibbon, and, with whatever prejudices they may be accompanied, and, however suspicious may be those representations which they sometimes enforce and adorn, still render the loss of his pages a subject of the greatest regret, and leave a void which it is impossible adequately to supply."—*Lects. on Mod. Hist.*

"The triumvirate of British historians, Hume, Robertson, and Gibbon, who exemplified in their very dissimilar styles, the triple contrast and harmony of simplicity, elegance, and splendour."—James Montgomery: *Lects. on Mod. Eng. Lit.*

We extract the following lines from Gibbon's Autobiography, as furnishing, in connexion with the preceding quotation, a curious instance of coincidence:

"The candour of Dr. Robertson embraced his disciple. A letter from Mr. Hume overpaid the labour of ten years; but I have never presumed to accept a place in the triumvirate of British historians."

Gibbon's epigrammatic description of the style of the two historians with whom his name is so often associated has been already referred to more than once, and may here be properly quoted:

"The perfect composition, the nervous language, the well-turned periods of Dr. Robertson, inflamed me to the ambitious hope that I might one day tread in his footsteps: the calm philosophy, the careless inimitable beauties of his friend and rival, often forced me to close the volume with a mixed sensation of delight and despair."—*Ubi supra.*

Comparisons, well worthy of perusal, between the histories of Gibbon, Robertson, and Hume, will be found in Schlosser's History of the 18th Century, in Frederick Schlegel's Lects. on the History of Literature, and (by Wm. Gifford) in the London Quarterly Review, vol. xii. 369–375. These critiques we had intended to quote in this article, but we have already transcended our limits. We may remark, in brief, that Schlegel and Gifford, without the least hesitation, assign the priority in merit to Hume; and Schlosser seems inclined to award a similar judgment. In our life of Thomas Carte, (p. 347,) we have indicated the source to which Hume was perhaps principally indebted for what the lawyers would call the "learning of his history."

The many authorities already noticed by us must be consulted by the historical student, and he must not neglect to add the following to his list of references:—1. Letters on Mr. Hume's History of Great Britain, by Dan. Macqueen, D.D., Edin., 1756, 8vo. 2. Observations on Hume's History of England, by Joseph Towers, LL.D., Lon., 1778, 8vo. 3. The Life of David Hume, written by himself, pub. by Adam Smith, with a Supp., 1777, '89, 12mo. 4. An Account of the Life and Writings of David Hume, by T. E. Ritchie, 1807, 8vo. See No. 34. 5. Private Correspondence of David Hume with several distinguished Persons, 1761–76, 4to, 1820. 6. Letters of David Hume, edited by Dr. Murray, 1842, 8vo. 7. Hume's Life and Correspondence, edited by John Hill Burton, [*q. v.* in this Dictionary,] from the Papers bequeathed by his Nephew to the Royal Society of Edin., and other Original Sources, 1846, 2 vols. 8vo; 1850, 8vo. 8. Letters of Eminent Persons addressed to David Hume, 1849, 8vo; also edited by Mr. Burton. This vol. must accompany the two preceding. 9. Lon. Quar. Rev., lxxviii. 40. This is a review of No. 7. 10. Edin. Rev., lxxxv. 1. 11. N. Brit. Rev., vii. 288. 12. Dubl. Univ. Mag., xxvii. 356, 576. 13. Westm. Rev., xlvi. 144. 14. Lon. Athenæum, 1846, 261, 289. 15. N. York Eclec. Mag., viii. 80, 258. Nos. 11–15 are reviews of No. 7. 16. Lon. Athenæum, 1849, 114. This is a review of No. 8. 17. Lon. Gent. Mag., April, 1849. This is a review of Nos. 7 and 8. 18. Edin. Monthly Rev., v. 127. 19. Lon. Month. Rev., xcvii. 347. Nos. 18 and 19 are reviews of No. 5. 20. Disraeli's Miscellanies of Literature. 21. Disraeli's Calamities of Authors. 22. Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors. 23. Disraeli on the Literary Character. 24. Smith's Wealth of Nations, McCulloch's ed. of 1850. 25. Keddie's Cyc. of Lit. and Scientific Anec. 26. Arvine's Cyc. of Anec. of Lit. and the Fine Arts. 27. Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit., in Lon. Gent. Mag., Jan. 1834. 28. Goodhugh's Eng. Gent. Lib. Man. 29. Index to vol. i. Encyc. Brit. 30. Hazlitt's First Acquaintance with the Poets. 31. Mémoires et Corresp. de Mad. D'Epinay. 32. Lawrence's Lives of the British Historians. 33. Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen. 34. Foster's Essays, 1856, i. 95–110. This is a review of No. 4. 35. N. Amer. Rev., lxix. 537, (by Francis Bowen.) 36. Phila. Analec. Mag., i. 377. 37. New Englander, i. 167, by J. Murdoch; and the following Lives in this Dictionary:—Carte, Thomas; Clarke, James Stanier; Gibbon, Edward. The reader will understand that in the above reference to authorities previously enumerated, therefore not repeated in the list just given, we mean to include all of the authorities noticed in the course of this article.

Whilst it is deeply to be regretted that Hume's literary vanity and unphilosophical thirst after notoriety so often betrayed him into speculations whose practical effect is to eradicate the first principles and the last hopes of morality and religion, we are pleased to be able to quote, for the encouragement of our studious readers, a reflection which has doubtless stimulated many to days and nights of mental labour and intellectual toil:

"Such a superiority do the pursuits of literature possess above every other occupation, that even he who attains but a mediocrity in them merits the pre-eminence above those that excel the most in the common and vulgar professions."—*History of England: Reign of James I.*

Hume, David, 1765–1838, Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, and nephew of the preceding. 1. Commentaries on the Law of Scotland resp. the Descrip. and Punish. of Crimes, Edin., 1797, 2 vols. 4to; Supp., 1814, 4to; 2d ed., 1819, 2 vols. 4to; 3d ed., 1829, 2 vols. 4to; 4th ed., with Supp. and Notes, by B. R. Bell, 1845, 2 vols. 4to, £4 4*s.* A most valuable work. See 1 Edin. Law Jour., 485; 83 Edin. Rev., 196–223.

"A great work of original thought."—*Lord Cockburn's Memorials of his Own Time*, Lon., 1856.

2. Commentaries on the Law of Scotland respecting Trial for Crimes, 1800, 2 vols. 4to. Respecting Baron Hume, see Lon. Gent. Mag., Nov. 1838; Lord Cockburn's Memorials of his Own Time. See also preceding article, Nos. 7 and 8.

Hume, Francis, M.D. See Home.

Hume, Gustavus. Med. treatises, 1802, '04, both 8vo.

Hume, J. D., 1774–1842. 1. Thoughts on the Corn-Laws, 1815. 2. Laws of the Customs, 1835, 8vo.

Hume, Jac. Pantaleonis Vaticinia Satyra, Rothm., 1633. 12mo.

Hume, John. Serm., &c., 1670, '76.

Hume, John, D.D., d. 1782, Preb. of Westminster; Canon-Residentiary of St. Paul's; Bishop of Bristol, 1758, trans. to Oxford, 1758; trans. to Salisbury, 1766. Five Serms., pub. separately, 1747, '57, '58, '62, all 4to.

Hume, John, M.D. Fevers of W. Indies, Lon., 1778, 8vo.

Hume, John. Serms., Edin., 1775, 8vo.

Hume, Joseph, M.P., 1777–1855, an eminent English statesman, pub. several political speeches and some literary productions. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Men of the Time, Lon., 1852; Lon. Gent. Mag., April, 1855; Index to Blackw. Mag., vols. i.–l.

Hume, Patrick, a schoolmaster of London, was the author of Annotations on Milton's Paradise Lost, pub. in the 6th edit., 1695, fol., by Jacob Tonson.

"This very elaborate commentary may be considered as the first attempt to illustrate an English classic by copious and continued notes."—Dr. Drake.

"Judging by his notes, which are exceedingly curious and learned, he appears to have been a man of cultivated taste, and very extensive erudition."—*Blackw. Mag.*, iv. 658–662, *q. v.* for an exposition of the plagiarisms from Hume, by John Callander, in his annotations to the First Book of Paradise Lost, pub. by Foulis of Glasgow in 1750. See also Callander, John; Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, iii. 144; Warton's Notes to his ed. of Milton's lesser Poems; Todd's ed. of the Poet. Works of Milton. Bishop Newton highly commends Hume's annotations.

"The truth is that this now-unknown and forgotten individual, who would not even place his name before his work, [his signature is P. H. Φιλοποιητης,] deserves, in point of erudition, good taste, and richness of classical illustration, to be ranked as the father of that style of comparative criticism which has been so much employed, during these later days, in illustrating the works of our great poet."—*Blackw. Mag., ubi supra.*

Hume, R. M. Chancery Delays and their Remedy, Lon., 1830, 8vo.

Hume, Sophia. Theolog. treatises, 1751, '66. See Darling's Cyc. Bibl., i. 1578; Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 441.

Hume, Tobias. 1. First Booke of Ayres, French, Pollish, and others together, 1605. 2. Poeticall Musicke, Lon., 1607, fol.

Hume, Wm. The Priesthood, Lon., 1710, 8vo.

Humfray, Rev. Francis. Thoughts on Happiness; a Poem, 1818, 8vo.

Humfray, Nathaniel. Poetical Sketch, 1802, 8vo.

Humfredus, *Anglicé* **Humphrey.**

Humfries, Isaac. Inflammation; Phil. Trans., 1794.

Humpage, Benj. Med. treatises, 1789, '94.

Humphrey, Old, *i. e.* **Mr. George Mogridge,** of London, d. 1854, was the author of many interesting religious books and essays, intended especially for the young, which enjoyed an extensive popularity. Old Humphrey's Works; (volumes sold separately, 18mo:)—Observations; Walks in London; Old Sea-Captain; Pithy Papers; Addresses; Homely Hints; Grandparents; Pleasant Tales; Thoughts; Country Strolls; Isle of Wight; N. Amer. Indians. See Memoirs of Old Humphrey, pub. by the Lon. Religious Tract Society, and by the Amer. S. S. Union. Also, his Life, Character, and Writings, by Chas. Williams, with portrait on steel, Lon., 1857. Mogridge borrowed the name of Peter Parley in the title-pages of seven of his books, (not included in the list just given,)—historical, geographical, &c.,—of which the true Peter Parley complains with justice. See S. G. Goodrich's Recollections, 1856, ii. 553–554.

Humphrey, Charles. Collec. of Prac. Forms in Suits of Law, Albany, 1845, 2 vols. 8vo.

Humphrey, George. Con. to Trans. Linn. Soc., 1789.

Humphrey, Heman, D.D., a Presbyterian divine, President of Amherst College, 1823–45. 1. Tour in France, Great Britain, and Belgium, N. York, 1838, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. Domestic Education, Amherst, 18mo. 3. Letters to a Son in the Ministry, 1842. See N. York Lit. and Theolog. Rev., i. 31; N. Haven Chris. Month. Spec., viii. 428.

Humphrey, John. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1652–80.

Humphrey, Laurence, 1527?–1590, a learned divine, educated at Cambridge and Oxford; Queen's Prof. of Divinity at Oxford, 1560; President of Magdalene Coll., Oxf., 1561; Dean of Gloucester, 1570; Dean of Winchester, 1580. He pub. a number of serms., treatises against Campian the Jesuit, and other works, 1558–88, for an account of which see Athen. Oxon. See also Fuller's Abel Redivivus; Strype's Cranmer; Strype's Parker.

"Humphrey was a great and general scholar, an able linguist, a deep divine; and for his excellence of style, exactness of method, and substance of matter in his writings, went beyond most of our theologists."—Wood.

"Dr. Humphrey had read more fathers than Campian the Jesuit ever saw; devoured more than he ever tasted; and taught more in the University of Oxford, than he had either learned or heard."—Archbishop Tobias Matthew.

Humphrey, W. C. Observ. on the Inutility of Grand Juries, and Sugges. for their Abolition, Lon., 1842, 8vo.

"It is written with calmness and candour, and is the work of a practical man, thoroughly acquainted with the subject on which he writes."—31 *Law Mag.*, 242.

Humphreys, Asher. Ordination, Lon., 1719, 8vo.

Humphreys, David, D.D., Sec. to the Soc. for the Prop. of the Gospel, pub. two theolog. works, Lon., 1714, '21, 8vo, and the following valuable history:—An Historical Account of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; containing their Foundation, Proceedings, and the success of their Missionaries in the British Colonies, to the year 1728, Lon., 8vo, pp. 356. This work—which every collector of American history should possess—is illustrated with two maps, one of Carolina, the other of New England, &c., by Herman Moll. This excellent society was established in 1701. See Hawkins, Ernest; Bickersteth's C. S.; N. York Church Rev., iv. 433, 622; v. 108, 274, 435, 615.

Humphreys, David, LL.D., 1753–1818, a native of Derby, Connecticut, a colonel in the American Revolutionary Army, aide-de-camp to General Washington, and a member of his family, graduated at Yale College in 1771. He served his country in various political capacities, both at home and abroad, and employed his pen as well as his sword in the promotion of her liberties. His principal poetical productions are An Address to the Armies of the United States, 1772; a Poem on the Happiness of America; The Widow of Malabar, a Tragedy; and a Poem on Agriculture. He assisted Trumbull, Barlow, and Hopkins in the composition of The Anarchiad, and wrote a life of General Putnam, pub. in Humphrey's Miscellaneous Works, N. York, 1790 and 1804, 8vo. This biography, enlarged, with an Appendix, Notes, and an Account of Bunker Hill Battle, was repub., Bost., 1818, 8vo, by S. Swett. See Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America; Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.; Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 331, 487; Lon. Athenæum, 1833, 819; N. Amer. Rev., iv. 98, (by W. Tudor;) Carey's Amer. Mus., i. 230; iii. 273; N. Haven Chris. Month. Spec., ii. 367.

Humphreys, E. R. Educational works, Lon., 1843–56.

Humphreys, Francis. Serm., Lon., 1787, 8vo.

Humphreys, Henry Noel. 1. Origin of Coins and Art of Coining, Lon., 8vo. 2. Coins of England, 1847, p. 8vo. 3. In conjunction with Owen Jones, Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages, 1847–50, fol., £10 10*s*.; large paper, £16 16*s*. With 39 plates. A splendid work. 4. Art of Illumination and Missal-Painting, 1848, sq. 12mo. 5. Hist. of Ancient Coins and Medals, 1849, '50, 8vo. 6. In conjunction with J. O. Westwood, British Moths, 1849, 2 vols. 4to. 7. Also in conjunction with J. O. W., British Butterflies, 1849, 4to. 8. Ten Centuries of Art, 1851, imp. 8vo. 9. Origin and Progress of the Art of Writing, 1852, 4to; 3d ed., 1855, imp. 8vo. A very valuable work. 10. Coin-Collector's Manual, (Bohn's Scientific Lib., 26, 27,) 1853, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 11. Coinage of the British Empire, 1853, 4to. 12. The Marine Aquarium, 1856, sm. 8vo. 13. The Butterfly Vivarium, 1858, sm. 4to. To Mr. H. we are also indebted for the beautiful illuminations which illustrate A Record of the Black Prince, The Book of Ruth, Sentiments and Similes of Shakspeare, &c.

Humphreys, Humphrey, d. 1712, Dean of Bangor, was made Bishop of Bangor, 1689, and trans. to Hereford, 1701. Serm., Hosea x. 3, (Jan. 30,) Lon., 1696, 4to.

Humphreys, James, d. 1830, a lawyer, a native of Montgomeryshire. 1. Lett. to E. B. Sugden, Lon., 1827, 8vo. 2. Lett. to the Editor of the Jurist. 3. Eng. Laws of Real Property, Lon., 1820, 8vo; 2d ed., 1827, 8vo. A work of authority. See 2 Mart. Conv., 39; 1 Amer. Jur., 58; 4 Kent Com., 9, n.; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 405; Edin. and Lon. Quar. Reviews.

Humphreys, John. Serm., Lon., 1794, 8vo.

Humphreys, John D., Jr. Poems, Lon., 1814, 8vo.

Humphreys, Sam. Cannons; a Poem, Lon., 1728.

Humphreys, T. Serm., Oxon., 1812, 8vo.

Humphreys, W. H. Reports Supreme Ct. of Tennessee, 1839–42, Nashville, 1841–44, 4 vols. 8vo.

"They are invaluable."—1 *West. Law Jour.*, 169.

Humphrie, Rev. Thomas. The Prebendary and Curate: Parochial Affairs, &c., 1811, 8vo.

Humphry, W. W. General Registry, Lon., 1830, 8vo.

Humphry, William Gilson, Preb. of St. Paul's, and Vicar of Northolt, Middlesex. 1. Comment. on the Acts, 1847, 8vo; 1854, p. 8vo. 2. Doctrine of a Future State: Hulsean Lect. for 1849, 8vo, 1850. 3. Early Progress of the Gospel: Hulsean Lect. for 1850, 8vo, 1851. 4. Hist. Treat. on Book C. Prayer; 2d ed., 1856, p. 8vo.

Humphrys, Thomas. Hymns, Bris., 1798, 16mo.

Humston, Robert. Serm., Lon., 1589, '91, 8vo.

Hungerford, Sir Anthony. Advice of a Protestant Son, &c., Oxon., 1639, 4to.

Hunnis, William, Chapel-Master to Queen Elizabeth. 1. Certayne Psalms in English metre, Lon., 1550, 8vo. 2. A Hyve fvll of Hunnye, 1578, 4to. 3. Seuen Sobs of a Sorrowfull Soule for Sinne, &c., 1585, 24mo. 4. Abridgment; or, Meditation on certaine of the Psalmes, 16mo. 5. Recreations, 1588, 24mo. See Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Bibl. Anglo-Poet.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Brydges's Brit. Bibliog.; Campbell's Spec. of Eng. Poets; Dibdin's Lib. Comp., ed. 1825, 655; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, ed. 1854, ii. 120.

Hunt. Hist. and Revelation of Scripture, 1734.

Hunt. Comic Sketches, Lon., 1850, imp. fol.

Hunt, Sir Aubrey De Vere. See De Vere.

Hunt, Charles Henry. Merino and Anglo-Merino Sheep, Lon., 1810, 8vo. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Hunt, Mrs. Charlotte Matilda. The Little World of Knowledge; arranged numerically, Lon., 1826, 12mo.

"Novel in its plan, excellent in its principle, and most praiseworthy in its execution."—*Lon. Literary Gazette. July* 1, 1826.

Hunt, Edward. Abridgt. of the Irish Statutes, 1700–28, Dubl., 1828, 8vo.

Hunt, F. W., M.D. The Pantological System of History, Pt. 1. The Amer. States, N. York, 1855, fol. We hope that this work will be continued. It is designed to occupy the same relation towards History that maps hold to Geography.

Hunt, Frederick Knight, 1814–1854, a native of Buckinghamshire, associate-editor of the London Daily News, 1846–51, and chief editor, 1851–55, was previously connected with the Illustrated London News, The Pictorial Times, and The Medical Times. 1. Hist. and Scenery of the Rhine, Lon., 1845, sm. 4to. 2. Book of Art, 1846, 4to. 3. The Fourth Estate; or, Contributions to the Hist. of Newspapers and of the Liberty of the Press, 1850, 2 vols. p. 8vo. See N. Brit. Rev., xiii. 86.

"Contains a mass of most varied and valuable information."—*Lon. Eclec. Rev.*

A biographical account of Mr. Hunt will be found in the Lon. Gent. Mag., Jan. 1855.

Hunt, Freeman, 1804–1858, widely known as proprietor and editor of The Merchants' Magazine, was a native of Quincy, Mass. Whilst a resident of Boston, he established The Ladies' Magazine, The Weekly Traveller, and The Juvenile Miscellany, and also gave to the world Anecdotes and Sketches Illustrative of Female Character; and (in 1830, 2 vols. 12mo) American Anecdotes, Original and Selected.

"The best-known collection of American anecdotes."—N. P. Willis: *N. York Mirror.*

In 1831 Mr. Hunt removed to the city of New York, where he continued to reside until his death. His first enterprise in this city was a periodical entitled The Traveller, to the columns of which he contributed a series of entertaining sketches of travel, which were afterwards collected and pub. under the title of Letters about the Hudson and its Vicinity. This vol. was reviewed with great favour, and passed through three edits.

In 1839 Mr. Hunt determined to supply a great want in the literary and commercial world; and in July of that year he issued the first number of his famous Merchants Magazine, which now presents in its thirty-eight well-filled vols. a most valuable library of Commercial Literature. For the energy, perseverance, and talent successfully developed in this important enterprise, Mr. Hunt deserves more praise than we have time or space to afford him. We shall, however, quote some more valuable opinions than our own at the conclusion of this article.

In 1845 Mr. Hunt pub. the first vol. of The Library of Commerce, and in 1856 appeared the first vol., and in 1857 the second vol., of Lives of American Merchants, and Wealth and Worth, a Collection of Morals, Maxims, and Miscellanies for Merchants. It has been well remarked that

"The titles as well as topics of these works show the concentration of purpose with which Mr. Hunt gives himself to his chosen field of literary labour."

The subject of our notice was elected a member of numerous statistical and literary societies, and received the degree of A.M. from Harvard University. Other notices of Mr. Hunt and his useful publications will be found in Poe's Literati, N. York, 1850, 50–52; Bungay's Off-Hand Takings, or Crayon Sketches of the Noticeable Men of our Age, 1854, 368–371; N. Amer. Rev., July, 1856, 232–233. The wise merchants (members of a profession to which authentic information is of peculiar value) will need no solicitation of ours to induce them to peruse and reperuse Mr. Hunt's invaluable vols.; but, as regards the Merchants' Magazine, we shall (to use a mercantile phrase) offer satisfactory endorsements of our own cordial commendation.

"It collects and arranges in good order a large amount of valuable statistical and other information, highly useful, not only to the merchant, but to the statesman, to the cultivator of the earth, to the manufacturer, to the mariner, in short to all classes of the business and reading community."—Henry Clay: Ashland, 29th July, 1849.

"I regard it as being, beyond all doubt, among the most valuable periodicals of the times."—Daniel Webster: Washington, March 18, 1851.

"I have found it most useful to me in my senatorial labours, and have been in the habit for many years of carefully consulting it."—Thomas H. Benton: Washington City, April 20, 1849.

"It is a grand repository of useful facts and information, which can be found nowhere so well digested and so accessible as in these numbers."—Millard Fillmore.

"Mr. Hunt ought especially to be the man whom the merchants of America delight to honour. It seems strange that we have no similar publication in this country, and yet we have all the raw materials for it in great abundance. We want only a Freeman Hunt."—James William Gilbart, General Manager of the London and Westminster Bank, and the author of a Practical Treatise on Banking, &c.

Hunt, George. Serm., 1810.

Hunt, George. The Book of Job, trans. from the Hebrew, Bath, 1825, 8vo.

Hunt, Gilbert J. Hist. of the Late War between the U. States and Great Britain from 1812 to 1815, written in Scriptural style, N. York, 1819, 12mo.

Hunt, Harriot K., M.D., a native of Boston, Mass. Glances and Glimpses, or Fifty Years' Social, including Twenty Years' Professional, Life, Bost., 1856, 12mo, pp. 418. See N. Amer. Rev., April, 1856, 577–578.

Hunt, Henry. Two Discourses, Lon., 1802, 8vo.

Hunt, Isaac, a native of the W. Indies, the son of the Rector of St. Michael's, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, and the father of James Henry Leigh Hunt, was educated at the College in Philadelphia, subsequently studied law, and, on his return to England, became preacher at Bentinck Chapel, Lisson Green, Paddington. He subsequently resided for several years in the family of the Duke of Chandos, as tutor to his Grace's nephew, Mr. Leigh. A sketch of his life will be found in his son's Autobiography. 1. Serm., Matt. vi. 11, 1781, 8vo. 2. Serms., 1781, 8vo. 3. Serm., Nehem. ii. 3, 1782, 4to. 4. Discourses on Public Occasions, 1786, 8vo.

"He published a volume of sermons preached there, [Bentinck Chapel,] in which there is little but elegance of diction and a graceful morality."—*Leigh Hunt's Autobiography.*

5. Rights of Englishmen; an Antidote to the Poison of Thos. Paine, 1791, 8vo.

Hunt, Rev. J. H. Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered; trans. into English, Lon., 1818, 2 vols. 8vo.

"He is more faithful than Pope or Dryden, more spirited than Cowper or Warton, and he has less mannerism and affectation than Mr. Sotheby."—*Lon. Quar. Rev., July,* 1821, 426–437.

The reviewer prefers this version to either Fairfax's or Hoole's.

"A careful perusal of his labours fully justifies the eulogy pronounced upon them in the Quarterly Review of July, 1821."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

Hunt, Rev. J. P. Iron Mask, Lon., 1809, 3 vols. 12mo.

Hunt, James. Serm., Lon., 1642.

Hunt, James. Treat. on Stammering, with a Notice of the Life of Thos. Hunt, Lon., 1856. Other works.

Hunt, James Henry Leigh, b. October 19, 1784, at Southgate, Middlesex, was the son of the Rev. Isaac Hunt (*ante*) and Miss Mary Shewell, the daughter of Stephen Shewell, a merchant of Philadelphia. An aunt of this lady's was the wife of Benjamin West, the eminent American painter. Young Hunt commenced authorship at an early period, and, when the poet was only about sixteen years of age, his verses were collected by his father and pub., with a large list of subscribers, under the title of Juvenilia; or, Poems written between the ages of Twelve and Sixteen, Lon., 1801, 12mo.

"I was as proud perhaps of the book at that time, as I am ashamed of it now. . . . My book was a heap of imitations, all but absolutely worthless."—*Leigh Hunt's Autobiography.*

These effusions were given to the world shortly after their author's departure from Christ Hospital, where, like Coleridge, Lamb, and many others who afterwards attained distinction, he received his early education. After some experience as an attorney's clerk, and in the duties connected with a post in the War Office, Hunt united in 1808 with his brother John in the establishment of a weekly paper entitled The Examiner, which periodical, owing to Leigh's able editorship, soon acquired great popularity. Doubtless the practice which he had cultivated in very early life as theatrical critic for the "News" now proved of great advantage to the young editor. Having thus beheld him fairly launched upon that life of literary activity for which he has been so distinguished for the last half-century, we must refer to his piquant Autobiography for further particulars of his career, whilst we devote the limited space to which we are restricted to a catalogue of his works, and the citation of some opinions upon their merits.

1. Amyntas; trans. from Tasso, 1820, 12mo. 2. Autobiography and Reminiscences, 1850, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1852, 3 vols. p. 8vo. See Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xxviii. 409; N. Brit. Rev., xiv. 143; Amer. Whig Rev., xiii. 34; N. York Eclec. Mag., xxi. 247. 3. Bacchus in Tuscany; a Poem, 12mo. 4. Blue-Stocking Revels. 5. Book for a Corner; Selections in Prose and Verse, 1849, 2 vols. 12mo; 1851, p. 8vo. 6. Captain Sword and Captain Pen; a Poem; 3d ed., 1849, 12mo. 7. Classic Tales; a Selection from English and Foreign Authors, with Critical Essays, 1813, 5 vols. 12mo. 8. Descent of Liberty; a Mask, 1815, 12mo. See Eclec. Rev., May, 1815. 9. Critical Essays on the Performers of the London Theatres, 1808, 12mo. 10. Feast of the Poets, and other Pieces, 1814, 12mo; 1815, 12mo. See Lon. Month. Rev., Sept. 1814; Phila. Analec. Mag., Sept. 1814. 11. Foliage; Poems, Original and Selected, 1818, 12mo. See Lon. Quar. Rev., xviii. 324. 12. Hero and Leander. 13. Hundred Romances of Real Life; a Selection, 1843, med. 8vo. 14. Imagination and Fancy; Selections from English Poets; 2d ed., 1845, p. 8vo; 3d ed., 1852, cr. 8vo. See Brit. Quar. Rev., i. 563; Dubl. Univ. Mag., xxv. 649; N. York Eclec. Mag., v. 500. 15. Indicator and Companion, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo; 1840, r. 8vo; 1848, r. 8vo. 16. Jar of Honey from Mount Hybla, 1847, p. 8vo; 1852, 8vo. 17. Juvenilia; or, Poems written between the ages of Twelve and Sixteen, 1801, 12mo, (*vide ante.*) 18. Legend of Florence; a Play, 1840, 8vo. 19. Literary Pocket-Book. 20. Men, Women, and Books; Sketches, Essays, and Critical Memoirs, 1847, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1852, 2 vols. p. 8vo. See Dubl. Univ. Mag., xxx. 386; Bost. Living Age, (from the Lon. Examiner,) xiv. 188. 21. Methodism, 1809, 8vo. 22. Months Descriptive of the Year, 12mo. 23. Old Court Suburb, 1855, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. See Blackw. Mag., Oct. 1855. 24. Palfrey, a Love-Story of Old Times; a Poem, 1842, 8vo. 25. Poetical Works, 1832, 8vo; 1844, 32mo. See South. Lit. Mess., x. 619. Included in Hunt's Poetical Works are a number of translations. 26. Reading for Railways, 1850, 12mo. 27. Recollections of Byron and some of his Contemporaries, 1828, 4to; 2d ed., 1828, 2 vols. 8vo. See Lon. Quar. Rev., xxxvii. 402; Lon. Month. Rev., cxv. 300; Lon. New Month. Mag.; Phila. Mus. of For. Lit., xii. 569; Byron, George Gordon, Lord. 28. Religion of the Heart; a Manual of Faith and Duty, 1853, fp. 8vo. 29. Reformist's Reply to the Edinburgh Review, 1810, 8vo. 30. Report on the Attorney-General's Information, 1812. 31. Seer; or, Common Places Refreshed, 1840; 1848, med. 8vo. 32. Sir Ralph Esher, 1832, 3 vols.; 1850, p. 8vo. 33. Stories from the Italian Poets, 1846, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1854, 2 vols. p. 8vo. See Lon. For. Quar. Rev., xxxvi. 333; Bost. Liv. Age, (from the Lon. Spectator,) viii. 481. 34. Stories in Verse, 1855, 12mo. 35. Story of Rimini; a Poem, 1816, 12mo. See Lon. Quar. Rev., xiv. 473, (by Wm. Gifford;) Edin. Rev., xxvi. 476, (by Lord Jeffrey;) Blackw. Mag., ii. 194; iii. 453; N. Amer. Rev., iii. 272, (by Wm. Tudor.) 36. Table-Talk, 1850, p. 8vo; 1852, p. 8vo. 37. The Town; its Character and Events, 1848, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 38. Wit and Humour, Selected from the English Poets, 1846, p. 8vo; 1852, p. 8vo. See Westm. Rev., xlviii. 24; Dubl. Univ. Mag., xxix. 74; Fraser's Mag., xxxiv. 735; Bost. Liv. Age, (from the Lon. Examiner,) xii. 97. In addition to the periodicals already mentioned as claiming a portion of Mr. Hunt's labours, he edited in 1810 The Reflector, a periodical established by his brother, of which only four numbers appeared; wrote almost all the articles (Byron, Hazlitt, and Shelley were also contributors) in The Liberal, 1822, 4 Pts. 8vo; established and edited The Tatler, and The London Journal; edited The Monthly Repository; contributed to The Round Table, The True Sun, the Edinburgh Review, the Westminster Review; edited the Plays of Wycherley, Congreve, and Farquhar, Fairfax's trans. of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, and Selections from Beaumont and Fletcher. His translations of Redi's Bacco in Toscano, the Lutrin of Boileau, the Amyntas of Tasso, and of other pieces, have elicited warm commendation, whilst the last-named at least has not escaped without censure. Since 1847 Mr. Hunt has been in receipt of

pension of £200 per annum. Many of Hunt's works have been repub. in America by Wells & Lilly, Carey, Lea & Blanchard, Carey & Hart, Wiley & Putnam, the Harpers, W. P. Hazard, Ticknor & Fields, &c. The last-named house pub. in 1857, 2 vols. 32mo, Hunt's Complete Poetical Works, collected and arranged by himself, and Derby & Jackson within the same year pub. an ed. of his Works in 4 vols. 12mo. He who would further gratify his curiosity respecting this veteran *littérateur* and his manifold labours must refer to Moore's Life of Byron; Conversations between Lord Byron and the Countess of Blessington; Hazlitt's Spirit of the Age and his Table-Talk; Southey's Life and Corresp.; Gilfillan's Second Gallery of Literary Poets; Miss Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life; Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Last Fifty Years; Moir's Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century; Memoirs, Jour., and Corresp. of Thos. Moore; Macaulay's Crit. and Hist. Essays; Tuckerman's Thoughts on the Poets; Whipple's Essays and Reviews; Hillard's First-Class Reader; Comparison between Hunt and Washington Irving, in Blackw. Mag., (American Writers, No. 4,) xvii. 65; Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit., in Lon. Gent. Mag., Feb. 1838; Blackw. Mag., ii. 38; v. 97, 98, 640; vii. 664; x. 286, 733; xi. 113, 364; xii. 700; xiv. 240, 241; xvi. 67, 69; xxvii. 389, 435; xxxv. 159; xxxvi. 272, 273; xl. 809; Lon. Month. Mirror, May, 1810; Fraser's Mag., vi. 43; Lon. Athenæum, 1832, &c.; Lon. Literary Gazette; N. York Eclec. Mag., ix. 384; xii. 118; Amer. Whig Rev., iv. 417; Bost. Living Age, (from Lon. Examiner,) i. 342; from Tait's Mag., xi. 368; South. Lit. Mess., vii. 473, (by H. T. Tuckerman;) x. 619; Democrat. Rev., xxvii. 426, (by J. Savage.) From the many opinions before us respecting the characteristics of this voluminous and popular author, we can find room for a few brief extracts only.

Leigh Hunt as a Poet.

"With acute powers of conception, a sparkling and lively fancy, and a quaintly-curious felicity of diction, the grand characteristic of Leigh Hunt's poetry is *word-painting;* and in this he is probably without a rival, save in the last and best productions of Keats, who contended, not vainly, with his master on that ground. In this respect, nothing can be more remarkable than some passages in Rimini, and in his collection entitled Foliage, much of which he has since capriciously cancelled; and he also exercised this peculiar faculty most felicitously in translations from the French and Italian, although in some instances he carried it to the amount of grotesqueness or affectation. His heroic couplet has much of the life, strength, and flexibility of Dryden—of whom he often reminds us; and in it he follows glorious John, even to his love for triplets and Alexandrines."—*Moir's Sketches of the Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*

"The days are happily past when the paltry epithet of 'Cockney Poets' could be bestowed on Keats and Leigh Hunt: the world has outlived them. People would as soon think of applying such a word to Dr. Johnson. Happily, too, one of the delightful writers who were the objects of these unworthy attacks has outlived them also; has lived to attain a popularity of the most genial kind, and to diffuse through a thousand pleasant channels many of the finest parts of our finest writers. He has done good service to literature in another way, by enriching our language with some of the very best translations since Cowley. Who ever thought to see Tasso's famous passage in Amyntas so rendered? [Ode to the Golden Age here quoted.] Who, again, ever hoped to see such an English version of one of Petrarch's most characteristic poems, conceits and all? [Petrarch's Contemplations of Death in the Bower of Laura here quoted.]

"In justice to Mr. Leigh Hunt, I add to these fine translations, of which every lover of Italian literature will perceive the merit, some extracts from his original poems, which need no previous preparation in the reader. Except Chaucer himself, no painter of processions has excelled the entrance of Paulo to Ravenna, in the story of Rimini."—*Miss Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life.*

"At the outlet of his career, his ambition was to excel as a bard. His principal success, however, seems chiefly to lay in a certain vein of essay-writing, in which fancy and familiarity are delightfully combined. Still he has woven many rhymes that are not only sweet and cheerful, but possess a peculiar grace and merit of their own, besides illustrating some capital ideas relative to poetical diction and influence. They are, to-be-sure, deformed by some offences against the dignity of the muse, in the shape of affectations and far-fetched conceits."—*Tuckerman's Thoughts on the Poets.*

Mr. Tuckerman here quotes some most objectionable epithets used by the poet, in which citation he reminds us—though his selection is entirely different—of Lord Jeffrey's excerpta from Rimini.

"What can be said," exclaims the terrible Scotch reviewer, "for such lines as

'She had stout notions on the marrying score,'
or, 'He kept no reckoning with his sweets or sours,'
or, 'And better still—in my idea at least,'
or, 'The two divinest things this world has got.'

"We see no sort of beauty in such absurd and unusual phrases as 'a clipsome waist,'—a 'scattery light,' or 'flings of sunshine,'—nor any charm in such comparatives as 'martialler,' or 'tastefuller,' or 'franklier,' or in such words as 'whisks,' and 'swaling,' and 'freaks and snatches,' and an hundred others in the same taste."—*Edin. Rev.*, xxvi. 491. Mr. Gifford cites many other instances very much of the same character. See No. 35, *ante.*

"In spite of his faults, there is something quite bewitching in his character and poems. We hardly judge him by the same laws we apply to other poets; we are willing to take him as he is. The same errors and fooleries which would be insufferable in another alter their aspect, if not their nature, as observed in the easy impudence of his chirping egotism. . . . There is every reason to suppose that his poems will long survive the life of their author and the reputation of the majority of his assailants."—*Whipple's Essays and Reviews.*

"Leigh Hunt, most vivid of poets and most cordial of critics."—John Wilson: *Recreations of Christopher North.*

Leigh Hunt as a Prose-Writer.

"To my taste, the Author of Rimini and Editor of the Examiner is among the best and least-corrupted of our poetical prose-writers. In his light but well-supported columns we find the raciness, the sharpness, and the sparkling effect of poetry, with little that is extravagant or far-fetched, and no turgidity or pompous pretension. Perhaps there is too much the appearance of relaxation and trifling, (as if he had escaped the shackles of rhyme,) a caprice, a levity, and a disposition to innovate in words and ideas. Still the genuine master-spirit of the prose-writer is there; the tone of lively, sensible conversation; and this may in part arise from the author's being himself an animated talker. Mr. Hunt wants something of the heat and earnestness of the political partisan; but his familiar and miscellaneous papers have all the ease, grace, and point of the best style of Essay-writing. Many of his effusions in the Indicator show, that if he had devoted himself exclusively to that mode of writing, he inherits more of the spirit of Steele than any man since his time."—*Hazlitt's Table-Talk: on the Prose Style of Poets.*

"He is, in truth, one of the pleasantest writers of his time,—easy, colloquial, genial, humane, full of fine fancies and verbal niceties, possessing a loving if not a 'learned spirit;' with hardly a spice of bitterness in his composition. . . . His Imagination and Fancy is a delightful book. The Indicator and Seer are filled with essays of peculiar excellence."—*Whipple's Essays and Reviews.*

"His prose is gossiping, graceful, and searching, and charms many readers."—*Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

In a review of Hunt's edit. of The Dramatic Works of Wycherley, Congreve, and Farquhar, (1840, 8vo,) an eminent authority thus speaks of the editor in the capacity of a critic:

"In some respects Mr. Leigh Hunt is excellently qualified for the task which he has undertaken. His style, in spite of its mannerism, nay, partly by reason of its mannerism, is well suited for light, garrulous, desultory *ana*, half critical, half biographical. We do not always agree with his literary judgments; but we find in him what is very rare in our time, the power of justly appreciating and heartily enjoying good things of very different kinds. He can adore Shakspeare and Spenser without denying poetical genius to the author of Alexander's Feast, or fine observation, rich fancy, and exquisite humour to him who imagined Will Honeycomb and Sir Roger de Coverley. He has paid particular attention to the history of the English drama from the Age of Elizabeth down to our time, and has every right to be heard with respect on that subject."—T. B. Macaulay: *Crit. and Hist. Essays,* Lon., 1854. iii. 1–2.

Hunt, Jeremiah, D.D., 1678–1744, a Dissenter, pastor for thirty-seven years at Pinners' Hall, London, pub. a number of serms., &c., 1716–25. A collective edit. of his Serms. and Tracts was pub. in 1748, 4 vols. 8vo.

"In brief, his preaching was Scriptural, critical, paraphrastical, and consequently instructive."—Dr. Lardner.

Hunt, John. An Appeal to the King, proving that our Saviour was author of the R. Catholic Faith, 1620, 4to.

Hunt, John. God's Decrees, Norw., 1720, 8vo; Glasg., 1791, 8vo.

Hunt, John. 1. Historical Surgery, 1801, 4to. 2. The Gout, 1805, 8vo. 3. Agricult. Memoirs, 1812, 8vo. 4. British Ornithology, 1815–22, 13 Pts. 8vo. Other works.

Hunt, John. Serm., &c., 1809, '12, both 8vo.

Hunt, John. Histor. Map of Palestine, Lon., 1832.

Hunt, Leigh. See Hunt, James Henry Leigh.

Hunt, Nicholas. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1631–33.

Hunt, Philip. A narrative resp. the Literary Remains of the late John Tweddell, Lon., 1816, 8vo.

Hunt, R. Oration, Nov. 26, 1805, '06.

Hunt, R. S. and **Randel, J. F.** Guide to the Republic of Texas, N. York, 1839, 18mo.

Hunt, Richard. A Catechisme, Lon., 1649, 8vo.

Hunt, Robert. Assada, near Madagascar, Lon., 4to.

Hunt, Robert. Synopsis of Diseases of the Skin, Lon., 1838, 12mo.

Hunt, Robert, b. Sept. 6, 1807, at Devonport, (then Plymouth Dock,) England, is well known as a keeper of the Mining Records at the Museum of Economic Geology, and Professor of Mechanical Science to the Government School of Mines to that institution. He is the author of a number of works of the highest authority on the subjects of which they treat. 1. Art of Photography, 1841, '51 '53, '54, fp. 8vo.

"A complete history of Photography in all its varied ramifications and processes."—*Lon. Art Journal.*

2. Researches on Light and its Chemical Relations, 1844, '54, 8vo.

"Mr. Hunt's reputation is so well established, that we need only mention his pleasing volume to secure it a favourable reception from the philosophical public."—*Jameson's New Edin. Philos. Jour.*

3. Panthea: the Spirit of Nature, 1849, 8vo.

"Philosophy and Poetry are finely blended, and great truths and noble sentiments are expressed in language full of beauty and eloquence."—*N. Brit. Rev.*

"Throughout ample opportunities are afforded for conveying scientific information in a popular form, and these have been liberally and well embraced by the Author."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

4. Poetry of Science; or, Studies of the Physical Phenomena of Nature; 2d ed., 1849, 8vo; 3d ed., 1854, 8vo.

"Mr. Hunt's work stands midway between Humboldt's Cosmos and L'Aimé Martin's Lettres à Sophie. More suited to the unlearned reader than the former, it is more systematic and extended in its views than the latter."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

See also N. Brit. Rev., xiii. 63; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xxvi. 36; Fraser's Mag., xxxix. 378; N. Amer. Rev., lxxiii. 470. 5. Elementary Physics, 1851, 12mo; 1855, p. 8vo.

"As a really elementary treatise on the whole work of Physical Science, we know none to compare with it, and it is therefore admirably adapted for the wants of the student; whilst, on the other hand, it may be read with profit and interest by those who have long mastered the general truths it embodies."—*Lon. Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

6. Handbook to the Official Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of 1851, 2 vols. 12mo, 1851. 7. Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain, and of the Museum of Practical Geology: Mineral Statistics of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for 1853 and 1854, Lon., 1855. See Lon. Athenæum, 1855, p. 1023. See also Bouvier's Familiar Astronomy, Phila., 1857, 373–374.

Hunt, Rowland. Prosperity of G. Brit., 1796, 8vo.

Hunt, T. F. 1. Architettura Campestre, Lon., 1827, r. 4to. See Lon. Lit. Gaz.; Lon. Lit. Chron. 2. Hints on Picturesque Domestic Architecture; 3d ed., 1833, 4to. See Lon. Lit. Chron. 3. Examples of Tudor Architecture, 1830, 2 vols.; 1836, r. 4to. See Lon. Eclec. Rev.; Blackw. Mag., xxvii. 257–258. 4. Designs for Parsonage Houses, &c., 1841, 4to. See Lon. Lit. Gaz.; Lon. Lit. Chron. 5. Designs for Gate-Lodges, &c., 1841, r. 4to.

Hunt, Thomas. The Grammar-Scholar's Abecedary, Lon., 1671, 8vo.

Hunt, Thomas. Political tracts, Lon., 1679–83.

Hunt, Thomas, D.D., 1696–1774, educated at and Fellow of Hart Hall, Oxford, became Regius Prof. of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church in 1747. He was the author of several publications on the Arabic, 1728–48, and of the following work, pub. after his death by Dr. Kennicott: Observ. on Several [26] Passages in the Book of Proverbs, with two Serms., Oxf., 1775, 4to.

"The emendations of the translation proposed in this volume are generally important, and throw much light on some passages which are attended with considerable difficulty."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib., q. v.*

"They display in a very advantageous light the critical acumen of the author, and his extensive acquaintance with the Eastern languages."—*Lon. Month. Rev., O. S.,* liii. 102, *q. v.* for specimens.

"As the book is neither very scarce nor very dear, it will be worth the student's while to procure it."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

See Doddridge's Letters; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lxxi.

Hunt, Thomas. Diseases of the Skin, Lon., 1847, 8vo; 3d ed., 1858.

"We have found Mr. Hunt's practice exceedingly successful in severe obstinate cases."—*Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine.*

"The facts and views he brings forward eminently merit attention."—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

Hunt, Thomas P., b. 1794, in Charlotte county, Virginia, graduated at Hampden-Sidney College, Va., 1813; licensed to preach, 1824; ordained, 1825. 1. Bible Baptism, Nos. 1 and 2. 2. Hist. of Jesse Johnson and his Times. 3. It will not Injure me. 4. Death by Measure. 5. Wedding-Days of Former Times. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, are Temperance Tales. 6. Liquor-Selling a System of Fraud. Other publications, among which are a number of papers contributed to periodicals.

Hunt, Thomas Sterry, b. 1826, at Norwich, Conn., appointed, in 1847, chemist and mineralogist to the Geological Survey of Canada, has pub. a number of Annual Reports in connection with the Survey, and many papers on Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology in the Amer. Jour. of Science and the L. E. and D. Philos. Mag. His essays on a New System of Chemical Theory in the first-named periodical have attracted much attention and been repub. in England and Germany. Mr. H. is the author of an Introduction to Organic Chemistry, prefixed to Prof. B. Silliman, Jr.'s, Elements of Chemistry.

Hunt, Thornton, b. 1810, eldest son of Leigh Hunt, and the author of The Foster-Brother, 1845, 3 vols. p. 8vo, an historical romance of the 14th century, has been editorially connected with The Constitutional, The North Cheshire Reformer, The Glasgow Argus, &c. See Men of the Time, Lon., 1856.

Hunt, Wm. 1. Gilbert's Distresses and Replevin, Lon., 1793, '94, 8vo. 2. Cases on the Annuity Act, Birming., 1794, '96, 8vo.

Hunt, Wm. American Biographical Panorama, Albany, 8vo.

Hunt, Wm., M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Univ. of Penna. Erasmus Wilson's Dissector's Manual of Prac. and Surg. Anat.; 3d Amer. from the last Lon. ed., Phila., 1856, r. 12mo, pp. 582, with 154 Illustrations. An excellent work. See Goddard, Paul B., M.D.; Wilson, Erasmus, M.D.

Huntar, Alex. Weights, &c., Edin., 1624, 4to.

Hunter. Nummi Veterum Populorum et Græcorum, cum 68 Tab. æn., Lon., 1782, 4to.

Hunter, Miss A. S. 1. Select. from Cicero, 1809, 12mo. 2. Miscellanies for Female Readers, 1810, 12mo.

Hunter, Alexander, M.D., 1729–1809, a native of Edinburgh, settled at York, England, was the author of several works on medicine, agriculture, &c., the principal of which is Georgical Essays, Lon., 1770–74, 4 vols. 8vo; York, 1803, 4 vols. 8vo; vols. v., vi., Lon., 1804, 8vo. He also edited Evelyn's Sylva: see Evelyn, John, No. 5. See also Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Hunter, Alexander. Con. to Ann. of Med., 1799.

Hunter, Mrs. Anne, 1742–1821, the wife of the celebrated surgeon, John Hunter, and a sister of Sir Everard Home, is the author of My Mother bids me braid my Hair, and The Mermaid's Song, and other songs made famous by the music of Haydn. In 1802 she pub. a vol. of Poems, which met with but little mercy at the hands of Lord Jeffrey:

"Poetry really does not seem to be her vocation, and rather appears to have been studied as an accomplishment than pursued from any natural propensity."—*Edin. Rev.,* i. 421–426, *q. v.*

"All of her verses are written with elegance and feeling, and her Death-Song is a noble strain, almost worthy of Campbell himself."—*Blackwood's Mag.,* xli. 409.

Also highly commended by the British Critic for October, 1802.

A biographical notice of Mrs. Hunter will be found in Lon. Gent. Mag., Jan. 1821, 89–90.

Hunter, C. G. Russia; being a complete Picture of the Empire, 1818.

Hunter, Christopher, 1675–1757, a physician of Durham. 1. New ed. of the Ancient Rites and Monuments of the Church of Durham, 1733. Anon. 2. Illust. of Neale's Hist. of the Puritans, &c., 1736, 8vo. 3. Antiquarian Con. to Phil. Trans., 1700, '02, '17, '44.

Hunter, Christopher, D.D. Serm., Lon., 1799, 8vo.

Hunter, David, D.D. Hist. of Christ, 1770, 2 vols. 12mo.

Hunter, G. M. Louis and Antoinetta; a Trag. 1794, 8vo.

Hunter, Henry, D.D., 1741–1802, a native of Culross, Perthshire, pastor of the Scotch Church, London Wall, from 1771 until his death, was the author and translator of several valuable works. 1. Sacred Biography, Lon., 1783–1802, 7 vols. 8vo; 8th ed., 1820, 5 vols. 8vo; 1826, 2 vols. 8vo. Last ed., with Introduc. by Rev. A. Patterson, 1840, imp. 8vo. Formerly very popular. 2. Lavater's Essays on Physiognomy, 1789–98, 5 vols. 4to, £30. 3. Serm., 1793, 8vo. 4. Letters of Euler, 1795, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. Serms., 1795, 2 vols. 8vo. 6. St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, Lon., 1796–99, 5 vols. 8vo; 2d ed. in 3 vols. r. 8vo. 7. Saurin's Serms., 1796, 8vo. 8. Hist. of London and its Environs, 1796, &c., in Pts., 1811, 2 vols. r. 4to. Of little value. 9. Lects. on the Evidences of Christianity, 1798. 10. Sonnini's Travels in Egypt, 1799, 3 vols. 8vo. 11. Serms., &c., with Account of his Life and Writings, 1804, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Several of these discourses are upon sacramental occasions, and afford an interesting specimen of the form of admission as practised by the Church of Scotland."—Walter Wilson.

See Memoirs prefixed to No. 11; Rees's Cyc.; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lxxii.; Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, iii. 144–147.

Hunter, Jac. Epistolæ Miscellaneæ, Vien., Aust., 1631, 8vo.

Hunter, James. Farriery, &c., Lon., 1796, 8vo.

Hunter, James. Swing-Plow, Edin., 1843, 8vo. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Hunter, John, 1728–1793, the distinguished anatomist and surgeon, was a native of Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, the son of a farmer, and the youngest of ten children. His early education was very defective, as he preferred amusement to the studies of the grammar-school which he occasionally attended. After working as a cabinet-maker's apprentice in Glasgow for about three years, he was induced in his twenty-first year, by the medical reputation of his brother William, in London, to offer himself as his assistant. He arrived in London in 1748, studied anatomy with his brother, and surgery under Cheselden, and, by the distinction which he rapidly acquired and continued to augment, gave evidence that he had found his proper sphere of action. 1. Nat. Hist. of the Human Teeth, Lon., 1771, '78, 1803, 4to. In Dutch, Dordr., 1773, 4to. 2. Prac. Treat. on Diseases of the Teeth, Lon., 1778, 4to. Supp. to No. 1. 3. Treat. on the Venereal Disease, 1786, 4to. New ed., by Joseph Adams, M.D., 1818, 8vo. With addits. by Ph. Ricord, edited by F. J. Bumstead, Phila., 1853, 8vo. 4. Observ. on Certain Parts of the Animal Œconomy, Lon., 1786, '87, '90, 4to. New ed., by Owens, 1837, 4to. 5. Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gun-shot Wounds; with the Author's Life, by Everard Home, 1797, 4to; 1812, 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. Hunter contributed many papers to Phil. Trans., Med. Com., and Trans. Med. and Chir., for an account of which and edits. of his works see Watt's Bibl. Brit. A collective ed. of his Works, with Notes and Life, by Palmer, was pub. by Longman in 1838, 4 vols. 8vo, £3 10*s*. To the above-noticed Lives by Home and Palmer, the biographies by Dr. Joseph Adams and Jesse Foot, and the Life in Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, and that in the Lives of British Physicians, we refer the reader for further information respecting this distinguished anatomist and surgeon. See also our notice of HOME, SIR EVERARD, M.D. Dr. Hunter's celebrated collection of comparative anatomy, &c., which cost him £70,000, was bought by the government for £15,000 and presented, with certain conditions, to the Royal College of Surgeons. In addition to authorities cited above, see also Disraeli on the Literary Character.

Hunter, Mrs. John, wife of the preceding. See HUNTER, MRS. ANNE.

Hunter, John, M.D., Physician to the Army, pub. several medical treatises, 1775–93.

Hunter, John, Admiral, Royal Navy. 1. Transac. at Port Jackson, &c., Lon., 1793, 4to. 2. Scenery of Mysore, 1805, fol.

Hunter, John, 1747–1837, Prof. of Humanity in the Univ. of St. Andrew's for about half a century, and subsequently Principal of the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, pub. excellent edits. of Virgil, Horace, Juvenal, and Flaccus, 1797–1806. Dr. Hunter was a critic of profound erudition. See Edin. Rev.; Lon. New Monthly Mag., 1st Ser., No. 77; Lon. Monthly Mag., No. 341; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; art. Grammar, in Encyc. Brit.

Hunter, Rev. John, Vice-Principal of the National Society's Training College, Battersea, has pub. several works on English Grammar, English Parsing, &c., Lon., 1847–50.

Hunter, John. A Poem, &c., 1798, 1800, both 8vo.

Hunter, John Dunn. Manners and Customs of Several Indian Tribes located west of the Mississippi, &c., Phila., 1823, 8vo, pp. 402. Reprinted in London in the same year, under the title of Memoirs of a Captivity among the Indians of North America, from Childhood to the age of Nineteen, &c., 8vo, pp. 447. This work was very favourably received in England.

> "The perusal of Mr. Hunter's narrative has left a strong conviction on our minds that it is the authentic production of an individual who has actually passed many years of his life among the Indians."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxxi. 76–111.

> "None who have passed a single afternoon in his company, whatever might have been their previous impressions, have any longer had the slightest doubt that he is exactly what he represents himself to be; or that his story, recorded as it is entirely from memory, the savages among whom he lived having no written language, is perfectly faithful."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, cii. 243–256; 368–381.

> "An authentic, most amusing, and accurate narrative."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*, 986.

But *audi alteram partem:*

> "Mr. John Dunn Hunter is one of the boldest impostors that has appeared in the literary world since the days of Psalmanazar. His book . . . is a worthless fabrication."—GENERAL LEWIS CASS: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxii. 94–108, *q. v.* for the evidence upon which this charge is founded.

We should linger a moment upon this theme, but our limited space forbids. See also Blackw. Mag., xvi. 639–640; xvii. 56; Lon. Lit. Gaz., 1823, 242, 260, 278; Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 150, 186; E. Norgate's pamphlet entitled Mr. John Dunn Hunter defended, Lon., 1826, 8vo, pp. 38, (an answer to General Cass, in the N. Amer. Rev., *supra;*) and J. Neale's answer to Norgate.

Hunter, Joseph. Funl. Serm., 1813.

Hunter, Rev. Joseph, Assistant Keeper of the Public Records, a learned antiquary, has pub. several valuable works, among which are (1.) Hist. and Topog. of the Deanery of Doncaster, 1828, 2 vols. fol., £8 8*s*.; large paper, £16 16*s*. 2. Illust. of the Life and Studies of Shakspeare, 1845, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Founders of Plymouth, New England, 1849, p. 8vo. 4. Collections rel. to Founders of Plymouth, New England, 1854, p. 8vo. See Lon. Gent. Mag., Dec. 1831; Edin. Rev., Oct. 1855; N. Amer. Rev., April, 1856; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of England, 1854, ii. 176, n.

Hunter, Maria. Novels, Lon., 1792–98.

Hunter, Mrs. Rachael, of Norwich, d. 1813, pub. a number of novels, &c., Lon., 1801–10.

> "Her publications are all of a strictly moral tendency."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

Hunter, Robert, Governor of Jamaica from 1728 until his death in 1734, was the author of the celebrated Letter on Enthusiasm, (ascribed to Swift and Shaftesbury,) and, according to Coxeter, a farce, called Androboros. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Biog. Dramat.; Swift's Works; Bancroft's Hist. U. States.

Hunter, Robert. Law of Landlord and Tenant in Scot.; 2d ed., Edin., 2 vols. 8vo.

Hunter, Thomas, Vicar of Weaverham, Cheshire, d. 1777. 1. On Tacitus, Lon., 1752, 8vo. 2. On Lord Bolingbroke, 1770, 8vo. 3. Moral Discourses on Providence, Warring., 1774, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Superior to the ordinary class."—*Lon. Critical Rev.*

4. Reflections on Lord Chesterfield's Letters, 1776, 8vo.

Hunter, W. P. Narrative of the Late Expedition to Syria under Admiral Stopford, Lon., 1841, 2 vols. p. 8vo. An interesting account of the campaign in Syria.

Hunter, William, 1718–1783, M.D., a distinguished anatomist and physician, brother to John Hunter, (*ante,*) was also a native of Long Calderwood, near Glasgow, the son of a farmer, and the seventh of ten children. After pursuing his studies for five years in the University of Glasgow, with the intention of entering the church, he was induced by Dr. Cullen to turn his attention to medicine, in which department he made astonishing progress. In 1741 he settled in London, where his talents and assiduity soon rendered him distinguished. 1. Medical Commentaries, Pt. 1, Lon., 1762, 4to. Supp., 1764, 4to. 2. Anatomia Humani Uteri Gravidi Tabulis [34] illustrata, Lat. and Eng., Birming., 1774, atlas fol., £6 6*s*. A splendid work. An Anatomical Description of the Human Gravid Uterus and its Contents, Lon., 1794, 4to. Edited by Dr. Baillie, 5*s*. This is intended to supply the want of a descriptive account in No. 2, and should therefore accompany it. 3. Lects. on the Gravid Uterus and Midwifery, 1783, 4to. 4. Two Introduc. Lects. to Anatomical Course of Lects., 1784, 4to. Dr. H. also contributed a number of papers to Phil. Trans., 1743–84, for a list of which see Watt's Bibl. Brit. He possessed a collection of Greek and Latin books, medals and coins, which cost him more than £20,000. Of a portion of the coins, a catalogue was pub. by his friend, Charles Combe, M.D., *q. v.* Hunter possessed less genius than his brother John, (from whom he was long estranged,) but more scholarship and far more amiability of temper. See Account of Hunter's Life and Writings, by S. F. Symmons, M.D., 1783, 8vo; Chambers and Thomson's Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, iii. 147–156; Lives of Brit. Physicians; Disraeli on the Literary Character; Lon. Month. Rev., vols. li., lxxv., lxxxvi., &c.

Hunter, William. Customs books, 1764–76.

Hunter, William. Songs, Edin., 1764, 12mo.

Hunter, William. Serms., &c., 1771–84.

Hunter, William, d. 1815, surgeon in East Indies. 1. Account of Pegu, Calcut., 1785, r. 8vo; Lon., 1789, 12mo. In French, with Notes by M. Langles. 2. Caverns near Bombay, Lon., 1788, 12mo; and in Archæol., 1785. 3. Diseases incident to Indian Seamen, Calcutta, 1804, '24, fol. 4. Con. to Mem. Med., 1799. 5. Con. to Trans. Linn. Soc., 1807.

Hunter, William. Travels in 1792 through France, Turkey, and Hungary, Lon., 1798, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1803, 2 vols. 8vo; 70 copies on large paper. Severely criticized by Lord Brougham in Edin. Rev., iv. 207–214. Hunter also pub. several political works, 1794–1811.

Huntingdon. See Huntington.

Huntingdon, Henry of. See Henry.

Huntingford, Rev. Edward. Thoughts on some portions of the Revelation of St. John the Divine, Lon., 1852, sm. 8vo.

Huntingford, George Isaac, D.D., 1748–1832, a native of Winchester, educated at Winchester Coll. and New Coll., Oxf.; Master of Westminster School, 1772; Warden of Winchester Coll., 1789; Bishop of Gloucester, 1802; trans. to Hereford, 1815. He pub. a number of educational works to facilitate the study of Greek and Latin, some sermons, Thoughts on the Trinity, and other theolog. treatises. In 1832, 8vo, was pub. by his nephew, Henry Huntingford, the bishop's Theolog. Works,—viz.: Thoughts on the Trinity, (2d ed.,) Charges, &c.

"One of the most valuable presents which its Right Rev. author could make or bequeath."—*Lon. Chris. Rememb.*

"The author's reasoning is strict and manly, and his style is scriptural, energetic, and appropriate."—*British Critic.*

"His composition is easy without feebleness, and energetic without stateliness."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

See a biographical account of Bishop H. in Lon. Gent. Mag., June and Dec. 1832. See Blackw. Mag., xlii. 697–698.

Huntingford, Henry. 1. Pindari Carmina, 1814, 8vo. 2. Dammi Lexicon Pindaricum, 1814, 8vo.

Huntingford, John. 1. Case of the Statute Laws considered, Lon., 8vo. 2. Laws of Masters and Servants, &c., 1790, 8vo.

Huntingford, Thomas, Vicar of Kempsford. Testimonies in proof of the Separate Existence of the Soul, Lon., 1829, sm. 8vo. Directed against the notion of Archbishop Whately. See Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 802.

Huntington, E. A. Farewell Serms., Albany, 1855, 8vo.

Huntington, Ebenezer. See Huntington, William, S.S.

Huntington, Frederic D., D.D., Preacher to the University, and Plummer Prof. of Christian Morals in the College at Cambridge, b. at Hadley, Mass., May 28, 1819; graduated at Amherst College, 1839; ordained over South Congregational Church, Boston, Oct. 19, 1842; appointed Preacher to the University and Plummer Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard College, 1855. Dr. H. is the author of Lessons on the Parables of our Saviour, Bost., 18mo; Sermons for the People, 1856, 12mo; about twenty pamphlets,—Sermons, Discourses, and Addresses; contributor to the Monthly Religious Magazine, The Christian Register, The Christian Examiner, Democratic Review, &c. Compiler (with Dr. Hedge) of Hymns for the Church of Christ. Editor of The Monthly Religious Magazine and Independent Journal, and of American edits. of the following works of the Rev. Wm. Mountford, now a citizen of Boston:—1. Martyria, Bost., 1846, 12mo. 2. Euthanasy. 3. Christianity the Deliverance of the Soul and its Life, 1846, 12mo. Also editor of an American ed. of Archbp. Whately's Christian Morals, 1856, 12mo. A biographical and descriptive account of Dr. Huntington will be found in Fowler's American Pulpit, N. York, 1856, 289–315.

Huntington, J. F. Manual of Fine Arts, N. York, 1854, 12mo.

Huntington, Jedediah Vincent, b. in the city of New York, Jan. 1815, was for some years a physician, subsequently a clergyman of the Prot. Epis. Church, and has been since 1849 a Roman Catholic layman. He is at present (1856) the editor of The Leader, a literary and political weekly paper devoted to R. Catholic interests, pub. at St. Louis, Mo. Mr. H. was formerly editor of The Metropolitan (R. C.) Magazine, and has been a contributor to Blackwood, The Knickerbocker, and other periodicals. He is a brother of Daniel Huntington, of New York, an eminent artist. 1. Poems, N. York, 1843, 12mo.

"He is classical and Wordsworthian. He, too, [like Longfellow,] is deeply religious, and his poems have a sober hue; but they are so carefully chiselled as to defy critical censure. . . . A considerable portion of this volume is occupied with fragments and inscriptions from the Greek. These are, in general, elegantly and faithfully done."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1844, pp. 7–8.

2. Lady Alice; or, The New Una, N. York and Lon., 1849, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Severely censured in the N. Amer. Rev., lxx. 225–237, by A. P. Peabody.

"The Lady Alice is the New Una. In the name of decency, let her remain 'Una,' and be the *Prima* to no successor of her kith and kin."—p. 237, *ubi supra.*

"The tailoring of the story is a sublimation of Stultz, and the religion is Puseyism run mad."—*Bost. Lib. Age*, xxi. 409.

See also N. York Church Rev., ii. 505; South. Lit. Mess., xv. 529.

3. Alban; or, the History of a Young Puritan, 1850 The only complete and unmutilated ed. is that pub. by Redfield, N. York, 1853, 2 vols. 12mo. See Amer. Whig Rev., xiv. 488.

4. The Forest: a Sequel to Alban, 1852, 12mo.

"The picture of American scenery is painted in bright and vivid colours. The sports, the adventures, the perils, of an Indian hunting-ground are put before the reader's mind with the sharp outlines, the humour, and the breadth, of real life."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1853, p. 13.

5. The Pretty Plate, by John Vincent, Esq., 1852, 16mo. 6 America Discovered; a Poem, 1853, 12mo.

Translations. 7. Franchère's Narrative of a Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America in 1811–14, 12mo, 1854. 8. Segur's Short and Familiar Answers to Objections against Religion, 1854, 18mo. 9. Blonde and Brunette, 1859.

Huntington, Joseph, D.D., 1735–1794, a native of Windham, Conn., grad. at Yale College in 1762, and in 1763 was ordained pastor of the church in Coventry, Conn. In addition to several serms. and theolog. treatises, pub. 1774–83, he was the author of a vol. entitled Calvinism Improved, which was given to the world after his death, in 1796. See Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.; Sprague's Annals of the Amer. Pulpit, i. 602–607.

Huntington, Joshua, 1786–1819, minister of Boston, Mass., grad. at Yale College in 1804, pub. Memoirs of the Life of Abigail Waters, 1817. See Panopl., xvi. 529–535; N. Haven Chris. Month. Spec., i. 449.

Huntington, Robert, D.D., 1636–1701, a native of Gloucestershire, Master of Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1683; Bishop of Raphoe, 1701. Vita ejus et Epistolæ, Editore Thoma Smith, Lon., 1704, 8vo. Bp. H. contributed a paper to Phil. Trans., No. 161; and some of his Observations will be found in John Ray's Collection of Curious Voyages and Travels, 1693, 2 vols. 8vo. See Biog. Brit.; Life, by Dr. Smith, *ante.*

Huntington, Susan, 1791–1823, wife of the Rev Joshua Huntington, (*ante,*) wrote the story of Little Lucy, and a Letter to a Friend Recovered from Sickness, which is tract No. 88 of the Amer. Tract Soc. Her Memoirs, with her Letters, Journal, and Poetry, were pub. by B. B. Wisner, 3d ed., 1829. Five edits. have been issued in Scotland. See N. Haven Chris. Month. Spec., viii. 309.

Huntington, William, S.S., 1744–1813, for many years a popular Calvinist Methodist preacher in London, originally a labourer, pub. many serms. and theolog. treatises, some controversial, others experimental.

His works were pub. in 1820, 20 vols. 8vo, £12. Select Works, edited by his son, Ebenezer Huntington, 1838, 6 vols. 8vo. New ed. of his Works, 1856, 6 vols. demy 8vo, £2 2*s.* The last edit. is pub. by W. H. Collingridge, Lon., who sells many of the different works separately. This edit. contains about fifty works "carefully printed from Mr. Bensley's edition, without the least abridgment, at about one-sixth of the original price." Bensley's edit. is the one above noticed in 20 vols., pub. at £12. Two vols. of Huntington's Letters were pub. in 1851. The title S.S. has doubtless puzzled many. We give the bearer's own explanation:

"As I cannot get a D.D. for the want of cash, neither can I get at M.A. for want of learning; therefore I am compelled to fly for refuge to S.S., by which I mean Sinner Saved."

An account of Huntington, by Robert Southey, will be found in a review of his works by the latter in the Lon. Quar. Rev., xxiv. 462–510; see also Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 641; T. B. Macaulay's Crit. and Hist. Essays, 1854, ii. 524–525; Blackw. Mag., xlv. 232.

Huntley and Kingsley. Argument upon a Demurrer in an Action of False Imprisonment, Lon., 1641, 4to.

Huntley, Henry. Observationes in Morbis Nautarum, Lon., 1728, 8vo.

Huntley, Capt. Sir Henry V., R.N. 1. Peregrine Scramble; or, Thirty Years' Adventures of a Blue Jacket, Lon., 1849, 2 vols. p. 8vo. See Lon. Athenæum, 1849, p. 195. 2. Seven Years on the Slave Coast of West Africa, 1850, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 3. California: its Gold and its Inhabitants, 1856, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Huntley, Lydia. See Sigourney, Mrs. Lydia Huntley.

Huntley, William, *i.e.* **Prynne, William.**

Hunton, Philip, a Non-conformist divine. 1. Treatise of Monarchy, Lon., 1643–44, '89, 4to. 2. Vindic. of No. 1, in answer to Dr. Fern's Reply, 1644, 4to. Anon. See Athen. Oxon.; Nicolson's Hist. Lib. Sir Robert Filmer composed his Patriarcha in defence of the divine right of kings, against Hunton.

Hurd, John C., Counsellor-at-law of the city of New

York. The Law of Freedom and Bondage in the United States, Bost., 1858: vol. i., 8vo.

"Justly entitled to the praise of being one of the most learned works ever produced in this country."—GEORGE S. HILLARD.

Hurd, John R. Hyponia; or, Thoughts on a Spiritual Understanding of the Apocalypse, N. York, 1844, 8vo.

Hurd, Philip. Legal publications, 1814.

Hurd, Richard, D.D., 1720–1808, a native of Congreve, Staffordshire, admitted of Emanuel Coll., Camb., 1733; one of the Whitehall Preachers, 1750; Rector of Thurcaston, 1757; Rector of Yolkton, Yorkshire, 1762; Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, 1765; Archdeacon of Gloucester, 1767; Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1775; trans. to Worcester, 1781; declined the Archbishopric of Canterbury, 1783. His principal works are the following:—1. Commentary on Horace's Ars Poetica, 1749; 4th ed., 1763, 3 vols. 8vo. New ed., 1776. George Colman overthrew Hurd's Hypothesis, and Hurd admitted that Colman was right. See COLMAN, GEORGE, the elder. See Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, ed. 1854, iii. 94, 509; Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit., 1810, 41, 218. The eulogy lavished by Hurd, in this Commentary, on Warburton, gained him the friendship of that prelate. 2. Comment. on Horace's Epistola ad Augustum; with a Discourse on Poetical Imitation, 1751. Warburton considered this Commentary "one of the most masterly pieces of criticism ever written."

"Hurd extracts an order and coherence which I am unable to recognise in the original."—*Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit.*, pp. 40, 120.

3. Dialogues on Sincerity, Retirement, the Golden Age of Elizabeth, and the Constitution of the English Government, 1759, 8vo. Anon. Repub. along with his Letters on Chivalry and Romance, (pub. 1762, 8vo,) and Dialogues on Foreign Travel, (pub. 1764, 8vo,) under the title of Dialogues, Moral and Political, 1765, 3 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1771, 3 vols. sm. 8vo. Again, 1788, 3 vols. 8vo. The first ed. (1759) contains some passages which were omitted in the subsequent edit.; but see Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit., p. 71.

"Dr. Hurd, it is well known, published, at one time of his life, Moral and Political Dialogues, with a woeful Whiggish cast."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

"There is a dialogue by Dr. Hurd on the times and personal qualities of Elizabeth, which is not long, and well worth reading, where her character is very severely criticized."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.*

"I have now seen the whole of the Letters on Chivalry, and am wonderfully taken with them. They cannot but please all persons of taste greatly. They are the petit-piece to that noble work, The Dialogues, in which there is all the correctness of Addison's style, and a strength of reasoning under the direction of judgment far superior. The author is one of the best scholars in the kingdom, and of parts and genius equal to his learning, and a moral character that adorns both."—BISHOP WARBURTON.

"After all, there is something offensive to correct feeling and just taste in thus imputing fictitious conversations to real personages; and, though Mr. Hurd has executed his task with delicacy and address, I cannot help thinking that he has set a mischievous example."—*Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit.*, p. 69.

4. Select Works of Abraham Cowley, 1769, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. An Introduction to the Study of the Prophecies conc. the Christian Church; and in particular conc. the Ch. of Papal Rome, 1772, 8vo; 1788, 2 vols. 8vo. Repub. in collective edits. of his Works; also new ed., with Prefatory Remarks by Rev. E. Bickersteth, 1839, fp. 8vo.

"He contends for the double sense of many of the prophecies. On this subject, and on various other principles essential to the right interpretation of the prophetic Scriptures, his work well deserves to be consulted."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

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"A judicious outline on the plan of Mede."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

See also Brit. Critic, O. S., xxvii. 652–653.

"His style, abating a few affected impurities from quaint idioms and colloquial cant, is really a fine one; and his account of Mede, in the 10th Discourse, is in every respect—in sublimity of conception, and in felicity, force, and grandeur of expression—worthy of Burke."—*Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit.*, pp. 163–164.

And see Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet., ed. 1840, ii. 60.

6. Serms. preached at Lincoln's Inn, 1776–80, 3 vols. 8vo; 1785, 3 vols. 8vo.

"His style is always perspicuous, and often extremely elegant, his method is natural and easy, and his manner in general simple and frequently striking."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

And see Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit., 165–166.

7. Serms. preached before the Lords, 1777, 4to. 8. Works of Bishop Warburton, 1788, 7 vols. 4to. New ed., 1811, 12 vols. 8vo. 9. Life of Warburton, 1794, 4to. 10. Addison's Works, with Philological Notes, 1810, 6 vols. 8vo.

"Never were my humble expectations more miserably disappointed' It seemed to me as a sad 'potato-roasting' performance from *such* a quarter."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, p. 613.

See ADDISON, JOSEPH; GREENE, GEORGE WASHINGTON. A collective ed. of Bishop Hurd's Works, with Life by himself, appeared in 1811, 8 vols. 8vo. This edit. comprises (1.) Serms. and Charges; 2. Introduc. to the Study of the Prophecies; 3. Moral and Political Dialogues; 4. Letters on Chivalry and Romance; 5. Critical Works and Dissertations, including his Horace. In 1808, 4to, 1809, 8vo, were pub. Warburton's Letters to Hurd, of which a lively review by Lord Jeffrey will be found in Edin. Rev., Jan. 1809; and in his contrib. to Edin. Rev., Lon., 1853, 880–893. In addition to authorities cited above, see Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors, and his Curiosities of Lit.; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Goodhugh's Eng. Gent. Lib. Man., 155–156; Lon. Quar. Rev., vii. 383, (by Rev. T. D. Whitaker;) Blackw. Mag., xxix. 379, n. 901; xxxvi. 427.

"The most sensible and judicious of modern critics."—THOMAS WARTON.

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"Hurd has perhaps the merit of being the first who in this country aimed at philosophical criticism: he had great ingenuity, a good deal of reading, and a facility in applying it; but he did not feel very deeply, was somewhat of a coxcomb, and having always before his eyes a model neither good in itself nor made for him to emulate, he assumes a dogmatic arrogance, which, as it always offends the reader, so for the most part stands in the way of the author's own search for truth."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, iii. 475, n.

Hurd, Seth T. Grammatical Corrector, Phila., 1847, 12mo.

Hurd, Wm., D.D. 1. View of all the Religious Rites, Ceremonies, and Customs of the Whole World, fol., *s. a.* New ed., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1812, 4to. Frequently recommended by Dr. Saml. Parr.

Hurdis, George. French Finances, 1818.

Hurdis, James, D.D., 1763–1801, a native of Sussex, educated at St. Mary's Hall and Magdalene Coll., Oxf.; Rector of Bishopstone, 1791; Prof. of Poetry at Oxford, 1793. He pub. a number of Poems, Lectures on Poetry, Sermons, and theolog. works. A collective ed. of his Poetical Works was pub. at Oxford in 1808, 3 vols. 8vo. Reviewed in Lon. Retrosp. Rev., vol. i. (1820) 58–70. The critic remarks that Hurdis had imbibed so much of the manner and spirit of the author of The Task

"As to entitle him, without much inaccuracy, to the title of a disciple of Cowper."

Hurdis's best-known poetical compositions are The Village Curate, 1788, tragedy of Sir Thomas More, 1792, and The Favourite Village, 1800. His theological works are —1. A Short Critical Disquisition on the true meaning of the word התנינם [which he contends signifies the Crocodile] found in Genesis i. 21, Lon., 1790, 8vo. 2. Select Critical Remarks upon the Eng. Version of the First Ten Chaps. of Genesis, 1793, 8vo. 3. 12 Dissert. on Psalm and Prophecy, 1800, 8vo.

"His observations on the beginning of Genesis are very judicious."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

See life prefixed by Miss Hurdis to the Oxford ed. of his Poems; Hayley's Life of Cowper; Lon. Month. Rev.

Hurford, Mrs. John, of Altrincham. 1. Compendious Chart of Ancient Hist. and Biography. 2. Brief Summary of Ancient Hist., 12mo. To accompany No. 1.

"This Chart is constructed with great ingenuity. . . . It in some measure combines the advantages of both Dr. Priestley's charts, the Biographical and Historical."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Hurlbut, E. P. 1. Civil Offices and Political Ethics, N. York, 1844, 12mo. 2. Essays on Human Rights and their Political Guarantees, 1845, 12mo. With Pref. by G. Combe, Lon., 1847, r. 8vo.

Hurlbut, William Henry, b. July 3, 1827, in Charleston, S.C., graduated at Harvard Univ. 1847. Gan Eden; or, Pictures of Cuba, Bost., 1854, 12mo; Lon., 1855, 16mo, (vol. xc. of Longman's Travellers' Lib.) A versatile writer of ability. He has contributed largely to American periodicals and to the Edinburgh and other British Quarterlies.

Hurlestone, Randall. Newes from Rome conc. the Masse, &c., Canterb. *s. a.*, 16mo, Hibbert, 4073, £2 5*s.*

Hurley, Absalom. On Non-Residence, Lon., 1759, 4to.

Hurlock, Joseph. Dentition, Lon., 1742, 8vo.

Hurlstone, Edwin T. 1. Prac. Treat. on the Law of Bonds, Phila., 1835, 8vo. 2. Excheq. Reports: see HORN, HENRY.

Hurlstone, Thomas. Plays and Novels, Lon., 1792–1803. See Biog. Dramat.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Hurly, James. Astronomy, Lon., 1771, 8vo.

Hurn, Wm. Poems, Lon., 1777 '84, both 4to.

Hurn, Wm. Principles of the Church, Lon., 1790, 8vo

Hurrion, John, 1675?–1731, a Congregational minister at Denton, Norfolk, and subsequently in Hare Court, London, was the author of some excellent sermons and theological treatises, the best-known of which is that on the Holy Spirit, (in XVI. Serms. at Pinner's Hall,) 1734, 8vo. An edit. of his Discourses was pub. in 1727, 3 vols. 8vo; and his Whole Works, now first collected, with a Life, appeared in 1823, 3 vols. 12mo. There have been also new edits. of several of his works.

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"He appears from his publications to have been a close reasoner, and very capable of exhausting a subject. His style is natural, unaffected, and manly; possessing a gravity without dulness, and smartness that never degenerates into levity."—WALTER WILSON.

Drs. Ridgley, Gill, and other authorities, also highly commend Hurrion's works. And see Lon. Evangel. Mag., Jan. 1827.

Hurry, Mrs. Ives, formerly **Miss Mitchell,** pub. a number of Tales for Young Persons, Lon., 1797–1803, &c.

Hurry, Thomas. Interest Tables, Lon., 1786, 12mo.

Hurst, Henry. Serms., 1659–90.

Hurst, Richard. Trans. of M. Gombauld's prose Romance, Endymion, Lon., 1637, 8vo. Hurst was Secretary to Sir Rob. Anstruther, Ambassador from England to Vienna.

Hurst, Thomas, D.D. Serms., 1637–44.

Hursthouse, Charles, Jr. 1. Acct. of New Plymouth in N. Zealand, Lon., 1849, p. 8vo. A work of authority. 2. Emigration: Where to Go and Who should Go, 1852, 12mo.

Hurtley, Thomas. Curiosities near Malham, 1786, 8vo.

Hurton, Wm. 1. Poems, Lon., 1845, 12mo. 2. A Voyage from Leith to Lapland, 1851, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1852, 8vo. 3. The Doomed Ship; or, The Wreck of the Arctic Regions, 1855, 12mo.

Hurwitz, Hyman, Prof. of Hebrew in Univ. Coll., London. 1. Elements of the Hebrew Language, Pt. 1, Orthography, Lon., 1807, 8vo; 4th ed., 1848, 8vo. 2. Etymology and Syntax of the Hebrew Language; 4th ed., 1850, 8vo. 3. Hebrew Grammar; 4th ed., 1850, 8vo.

"Mr. Hurwitz's Grammar is the best elementary work of its kind extant in the English language."—*Lon. Jour. of Education*, No. IX.

4. Vindiciæ Hebraicæ; or, A Defence of the Hebrew Scriptures, 1820, 8vo.

"A most admirable work."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

We have already noticed this answer to the misrepresentations of John Bellamy, *q. v.* See also Horne's Bibl. Bib.

Husband, Edward. 1. Collect. of Passages between the King and Parliament, Dec. 1641, to Mar. 1643, 4to. 2. Collect. of all the Public Orders, &c. of Parliament, Mch. 19, 1642, to Dec. 1646, fol., 1646.

Husband, J., of Neston. Five Serms., Lon., 1829, 8vo.

Huskell, Rev. John. Avon; a Poem, 1811.

Huskinson, Eliza. The Song of the Spheres; a Poem, Lon., 1853, fp. 8vo.

Huskisson, William, M.P., 1770–1830, a native of Birch-Moreton, Worcestershire, an eminent statesman, lost his life in consequence of having his legs crushed by a steam-engine at the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. A collective edit. of his Speeches, [both in and out of Parliament,] with a Brief Memoir, was pub., Lon., 1831, 3 vols., £2 2*s.* in 8vo or £3 3*s.* in r. 8vo. Amer. ed., edited by Robert Walsh, Phila., 8vo. His Speeches on Corn-Laws, Currency, and Commerce, are among the best in the language.

"The Speeches of Mr. Huskisson ought to be the manual of financiers."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"To the political and commercial world, a work of greater interest than the present could not be offered."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

See also the Spectator, Times, Courier, and the Asiatic Journal.

"He had great powers of thought and application, but neither the fire of genius nor the soul of poetry in his character."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON: *Hist. of Europe*, 1789–1815, *q. v.*

See also his Hist. of Europe, 1815–52; Life, prefixed to Speeches; Index to Blackw. Mag., vols. i.–l.; Fraser's Mag., ii. 251; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1830, Pt. 2, 265, 366, 649, 650. Huskisson contributed much personal assistance to Wm. Jacob's Hist. Inquiry into the Production and Consumption of the Precious Metals, 1831, 2 vols. 8vo.

Hussey, A. Notes on Ancient Churches in the Counties of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, Lon., 1852, 8vo.

Hussey, Christopher, D.D., Rector of West Wickham, Kent. 1. XII. Serms., Lon., 1753, 8vo. 2. XX. Serms., 1758, 8vo.

"The author has given strong evidences of critical sagacity and solid judgment."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Hussey, G. Hist., &c. of the World, Lon., 1670, 12mo.

Hussey, Garret, M.D. On Fever, Dubl., 1784, 8vo.

"An attempt to revive the old doctrine of Error Loci."—*Dr. Watt's Bib. Brit.*

Hussey, Joseph, a Congregational Calvinist divine of Cambridge, England. 1. Serms., 1693, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1704, 4to. 3. Glory of Christ Unveiled, 1706, 4to. 4. God's Operations of Grace, 1707, 8vo. Recently repub. Hussey's works are scarce. See Wilson's Hist. of Dissenting Churches; **Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 738, 746.**

Hussey, Robert, 1801–1856, Regius Prof. of Eccles. Hist., Oxf., late Censor of Christ Church, and Whitehall Preacher. 1. Serms., Oxf., 1849, 8vo. 2. The Papal Supremacy, 1851, 12mo.

Hussey, T. J., D.D., Rector of Hayes, Kent. The Holy Bible, with a Comment.; in Pts. r. 8vo, 1843, &c.

Hussey, Mrs. T. J. Illustrations of British Mycology, 1849–55: 1st Ser., 90 col'd Plates, £7 12*s.* 6*d.*; 2d Ser., 50 col'd Plates, £4 10*s.* A splendid work. See Lon. Gardener's Chronicle.

Hussey, Thomas, R. Catholic Bishop of Waterford, the principal founder of Maynooth College, pub. a number of Sermons. His

"Eloquence in the pulpit was really great, but it rather subdued than satisfied reason."—CHARLES BUTLER.

Hussey, Wm. Theolog. treatises, &c., Lon., 1646–47.

Hussey, Wm. Letters to a Brother, 1811, 2 vols. 12mo.

Hussey, Wm. 1. A Monitor for Young Ministers of the Gospel, Lon., 1828, 12mo.

"Sound sense, solid argument, and sober advice."—*Lon. Chris. Rememb.*

2. Explan. of the Order and Contents of the Bible.

Huston, C. Land-Titles in Penna., Phila., 1849, 8vo.

"The author is thoroughly versed on this subject."—JUDGE R. C. GRIER.

Hutcheson, Archibald, d. 1740, pub. several works on politics, political economy, &c., the most important of which is the Collec. of Treatises relating to the National Debts and Funds, Lon., 1721, '25, 2 vols. fol. Hutcheson suggested a mode of paying off the public debt, for an account of which see Hume's Essay on Public Credit; McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., 319; Blackw. Mag., xxiii. 345.

Hutcheson, C. Southern Mariners, a Tale of Patagonia; a Poem, Lon., 1853, 12mo.

Hutcheson, Francis, 1694–1747, a native of the North of Ireland, where his father was a Presbyterian minister, entered the University of Glasgow in 1710, studied divinity, and was licensed to preach. When about to assume the pastoral charge of a small Presbyterian congregation in the North of England, he was persuaded to open an academy in Dublin, which was liberally encouraged. In 1729 he became Professor of Moral Philosophy in the Univ. of Dublin. In 1725 he pub. An Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue, and in 1728 an Essay on the Passions and Affections. He also pub. some manuals for his class, &c. His great work—A System of Moral Philosophy, with the Life, Writings, and Character of the Author, by Dr. Wm. Leechman—was pub. by his son, Francis Hutcheson, M.D., in 1755, Glasgow, 2 vols. 4to. His Letters on Virtue appeared in 1772, 8vo. Hutcheson is a warm advocate of the doctrine of an implanted moral sense, intended as a governing principle in the conduct of human actions. He undoubtedly did much to increase—he may almost be said to have established—the school of Shaftesbury and Butler in Scotland. At this we need not marvel, when we read the glowing tribute paid to his philosophical orations by an eminent authority of our own day:

"His Lectures, by their copious illustrations, their amiable tone of feeling, their enlightened views of liberty and human improvement, and their persuasive eloquence, made a deeper impression than the more severe and dry compositions of Butler could ever create, and laid the foundation in Scotland of the modern ethical school."—LORD BROUGHAM: *Lives of Philosophers of the Time of Geo. III., art. Adam Smith*, ed. 1855, 166.

"Butler and Hutcheson coincided in the two important positions, that disinterested affections, and a distinct moral faculty, are essential parts of human nature. Hutcheson is a chaste and simple writer, who imbibed the opinions without the literary faults of his master, Shaftesbury. He has a clearness of expression and fulness of illustration which are wanting in Butler. But he is inferior to both these writers in the appearance at least of originality, and to Butler especially in that philosophical courage which, when it discovers the fountains of truth and falsehood, leaves others to follow the streams. . . . Hutcheson was the father of the modern school of philosophy in Scotland."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH: *Prelim. Dissert. Encyc. Brit., and in his Works*, 1854, i. 127, 129.

But the honour assigned to Hutcheson in the last paragraph cannot pass unchallenged. This distinction is awarded, by the great philosopher who has just closed his eyes upon the world, to Hutcheson's predecessor at Glasgow:

> "Carmichael may be regarded, on good grounds, as the real founder of the Scottish school of philosophy."—SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON: *Reid's Collected Writings*, p. 30.

The attention of the reader is called to Dr. Leechman's Life of Hutcheson, noticed above:

> "A fine piece of philosophical biography."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH: *ubi supra.*

See also Biog. Brit., Supp.; Tytler's Life of Kames; Stewart's Life of Dr. Adam Smith.

Hutcheson, George, one of the ministers of Edinburgh. 1. Expos. of the XII. Small Prophets, 1655, 3 vols. sm. 8vo; 1657, fol.; best edit.

> "The book presents much in little, and breathes out much of God and godliness."—E. CALAMY.
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See Nos. 2 and 3.

2. Expos. of the Gospel according to John, 1657, fol.; 1841, r. 8vo.

> "Very full in drawing out the various practical lessons on every verse."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*
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> "They [Expositions of the Minor Prophets and of John] are very excellent pieces of composition, as doctrinal and practical works, in which department all the writers of this class excelled."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

See No. 1.

3. Expos. upon Job; being the sum of 316 Lects., 1669, fol.

> "It contains many valuable observations."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*
>
> "A work of considerable merit. His method is perspicuous, and his observations founded on the text are judicious and profitable."—*Williams's C. P.*

See No. 1.

> "Full and evangelical."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Calamy compliments Hutcheson by calling him "another David Dickson." 4. XIV. Serms. upon the 130th Psalm, Edin., 1691, 8vo.

Hutcheson, Gilbert. Treat. on Offices of Justice of the Peace, Constable, &c., Edin., 1806, 3 vols. r. 8vo; 1815, 4 vols. r. 8vo. A work of authority.

Hutcheson, Robert K. 1. Excise Informations, &c., Brist., 1797, 8vo. 2. Excise Laws, &c., Lon., 1798, 8vo.

Hutchings, Thomas. Serm., Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Hutchins, Hutchin, or **Hutchings, Edward,** pub. several serms. and theolog. treatises. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., ii. 452–453.

Hutchins, John, 1698–1773, a native of Bradford-Peverel, educated at Balliol College, was Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity at Wareham. Hist. and Antiq. of County of Dorset, Lon., 1774, 2 vols. fol. Posth. 2d ed., corrected and augmented and improved by R. Gough and John B. Nichols, 1796–1815, 4 vols. fol., £50; large paper, £70. A most valuable work. See Upcott's Eng. Topog.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Bibl. Top. Brit., No. 34; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lxxxi.

Hutchins, Richard, D.D., d. 1781, Vicar of Culworth. 1. III. Discourses, 1771. 2. X. Serms., 1782, 8vo.

Hutchins, Thomas, 1730?–1789, Chaplain R. Army, subsequently Geographer-General of the United States, was a native of Monmouth, New Jersey. 1. Boquet's Expedit. against the Ohio Indians, Phila., 1765; Lon., 1766, 4to, pp. 14 and 71; 5 Plates. Two of the plates are from designs by Benjamin West. In French, Amster., 1769.

> "The accounts here laid before the public appear to be perfectly authentic, and they are drawn up with equal perspicuity and elegance."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

2. A Topog. Descrip. of Virginia, Penna., Maryland, and N. Carolina, Lon., 1778, 8vo, pp. 67; 3 Plates. In French, Paris, 1781. 3. Hist, Narrative, and Topog. Descrip. of Louisiana and West Florida, Phila., 1784, pp. 94. 4. Three papers in Phil. Trans., 1775, '76, '83. 5. Paper in Trans. Amer. Soc., ii. 50.

Hutchinson. Authority of Councils, Lon., 1687, 8vo. See Gibson's Preservative, v. 137.

Hutchinson. Commercial Restraints of Ireland, 17—. Very rare. Burned by the common hangman. The Rt. Hon. Henry Flood once said that he would give a thousand guineas for a copy, rather than that his library should be without the book.

Hutchinson, Mrs. Early Education of Children, Lon., 1854, 12mo.

Hutchinson, A. See HOWARD, V. E.

Hutchinson, Alexander C., M.D. 1. Operation for Popliteal Aneurisms, Lon., 1811, 8vo. 2. Con. to Medico-Chirurg. Trans., 1811, '13, '14.

Hutchinson, Rev. B. 1. On the Dryness of th Year 1788; Phil. Trans., 1789. 2. Of a Luminous Arch ibid., 1790.

Hutchinson, Benjamin, of the Company of Surgeons, London. Biographia Medica, Lon., 1789, 2 vols. 8vo. This is an account of Medical Characters of all ages, with lists of their works. 2. Tartarized Antimony, Mem. Med., 1799.

Hutchinson, Cyril. Two Serms., Lon., 1837, 8vo.

Hutchinson, Enoch. Uhlemann's Syriac Grammar; trans. from the German, with addits., Phila., 1856, 8vo, pp. 367.

Hutchinson, Francis, d. about 1739, minister of Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, Bishop of Down and Connor, 1720. He pub. three serms., 1692, '98, 1707; a View of the pretended Spirit of Prophecy, &c., 1708, 8vo; and the following works: 1. Life of Archbishop Tillotson, 1718. Abridged in Wordsworth's Ecclos. Biog. 2. An Historical Essay on Witchcraft, 1718, 8vo; 2d ed., with addits., 1720, 8vo. A curious work, containing a chronological table of those who were burnt as witches in New England, &c. From p. 95 to 122 (of 2d ed.) we have an account of the witchcraft-history of Salem, Boston, and Andover. 3. Defence of the Ancient Historians relative to Ireland, G. Brit., and other Northern Nations, Dubl., 1734, 8vo.

Hutchinson, Henry. Drainage of Land, Lon., 1844, 8vo.

> "The contents show a very sound professional knowledge, with a correct judgment on the practical subject."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Hutchinson, John, 1674–1737, a layman, the founder of the Hutchinsonian school of Biblical interpretation, a native of Spennithorne, Yorkshire, was educated at the village school, and subsequently became steward and afterwards riding-purveyor to the Duke of Somerset. His Philosophical and Theological Works were pub. by Julius Bate and Robert Spearman, Lon., 1749–65, 12 vols. 8vo. The Contents of these vols. are as follows. 1 and 2. Moses's Principia. 3. Moses sine Principio. 4. The Confusion of Tongues and Trinity of the Gentiles. 5. A Treatise on Power, Essential and Mechanical. 6. Glory or Gravity, Essential and Mechanical. 7. The Hebrew Writings Complete. 8 and 9. The Religion of Satan, or Anti-Christ delineated; also, The Use of Reason recovered by the Data in Christianity. 10. The Human Frame; or, Agents that circulate the Blood explained. 11. Glory Mechanical. 12. Tracts. To these vols. should be added the Supp. to Hutchinson's Works, by Robert Spearman, 1765, 8vo. For an account of the Hutchinsonian system, see A Defence of John Hutchinson's Tenets, by Julius Bate, 1751, 8vo; An Abstract of the Works of John Hutchinson, Esq., being a Summary of his Discoveries in Philosophy and Divinity, (by Robert Spearman,) Edin., 1755, 12mo; Analysis of Hutchinsonianism, by Wm. Jones, of Nayland, in Pref. to his 2d ed. of the Life of Bishop Horne; Floyd's Bibliotheca Biographica, end of vol. iii., (by Robert Spearman;) Orme's Bibl. Bib.; art. BATE, JULIUS, and Works there cited, in Watt's Bibl. Brit. and in this Dictionary.

> "The works of Hutchinson are entitled to notice, as their author was the founder of a school of philosophy and theology to which some of the most celebrated men of the last century belonged. However absurd many of its speculations seem to be, there must be a plausibility in the leading principles of a system which engaged the attention and support of such men as President Forbes and Bishop Horne, Mr. Parkhurst and Bishop Horsley. The leading idea of Hutchinson is that the Hebrew Scriptures contain the elements of all rational philosophy as well as of genuine religion. That philosophy he opposes to the Newtonian; and hence he wrote his Moses Principia, or a commentary on the Mosaic account of the creation and the deluge. His Moses sine Principio contains an account of the fall, and of other subjects connected with it. His work on the confusion of tongues is very ingenious; in which he attempts to prove that it was not a diversity of language, but of religion, which took place at Babel. His Trinity of the Gentiles gives a view of ancient mythology and idolatry considered chiefly as a corruption of the true religion. In the Covenant of the Cherubim he gives a view of the perfection of the Hebrew Scriptures, and of the Covenant of the Divine Three for the redemption of man. Hutchinson is an obscure, and, at the same time, a most dogmatical and abusive, writer. It is often exceedingly difficult to ascertain his meaning, and still more difficult to acquiesce in it when ascertained. That he and his scholars have contributed considerably to the interpretation of the Bible, it would be wrong to deny. They have done a good deal, at the same time, to injure and clog the science of criticism."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*
>
> "I have been in the habit of considering Hutchinsonianism as a tissue of fancies unsupported by reason or Scripture; and all that has occurred to me to read on that system has confirmed that impression."—ROBERT HALL: *Works*, ed. 1853, v. 534.

Hutchinson attacks Dr. John Woodward's Essays to wards a Natural History of the Earth, as well as the Principia of Sir Isaac Newton.

Hutchinson, Rev. Julius. See Hutchinson, Lucy.

Hutchinson, Rev. John. See Hutchinson, Thomas.

Hutchinson, Lucy, b. 1619–20 a daughter of Sir Allan Apsley, and widow of Col. John Hutchinson, the Governor of Nottingham Castle and town, and one of the judges of Charles I., wrote Memoirs of her husband's life and of her own, which were all first pub. from her MS. by their descendant, the Rev. Julius Hutchinson, 1806, Lon., 4to; 1810, 4to; 1810, 2 vols. 8vo; 1846, sq., (Bohn's Stand. Lib., vol. xiii.)

"We have not often met with any thing more interesting and curious than this volume."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Rev.*, xiii. 25, *q. v.*

See also his review of the Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe, Edin. Rev., l. 75–85; and Fanshawe, Ann Harrison, Lady, in this Dictionary.

"I have seldom been so deeply interested by any book as this."—Robert Southey: *Life and Corresp.*

"Our readers probably remember what Mrs. Hutchinson tells us of herself," &c.—T. B. Macaulay: *Crit. and Hist. Essays*, 1854. ii. 292.

"Great is the praise due to the fluent and naïve style of the author of the Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson. The author was the wife and widow of the colonel,—a woman of equal spirit, talent, and virtue."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, 1825, 563.

"The editor has not exaggerated when he recommends his book to the ladies as more entertaining than most novels."—*Lon. Crit. Rev.*

"A book of singular interest and importance."—*Censura Literaria.*

"A valuable addition to our records, and justly entitled to stand by the side of Rushworth, Clarendon, and Ludlow."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

See also Oxford Review; Hallam's Constit. Hist. of England, ed. 1854, ii. 324, 366.

Hutchinson, Lucy. Christian Religion, 1817.

Hutchinson, Michael, D.D. Serm., (1716?) 8vo.

Hutchinson, Richard Hely, Earl of Donoughmore. 1. Speech in H. of Lords, 1810, 8vo. 2. Do., 1812, 8vo.

Hutchinson, Roger, d. 1555, an early Reformer, Fellow of St. John's Coll., Camb., 1543, and of Eton Coll., 1550. Theolog. Works, edited for the Parker Soc. by John Bruce, Camb., 1842, 8vo.

"If I am at all able to judge, he is a man of profound understanding, of singular learning. and yields scarcely to any one in strictness of life and clear judgment of religion: he is true-hearted, and is most strenuously averse from popery."—Roger Ascham.

Hutchinson, Samuel, d. 1780, Bishop of Killala and Achonry, 1759. Serm., Dubl., 1761, 4to.

Hutchinson, T. J. Narrative of the Niger, Tshadda, and Binuë Expedition, Lon., 1855, 16mo.

"A useful contribution to the history of African enterprise."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1856, pp. 548–549.

Hutchinson, Thomas, D.D., Preb. of Chichester. Serms. and theolog. treatises, 1738, '45, '46.

Hutchinson, Thomas. Xenophontis Opera Græcæ et Latine, cum Notis Variorum, Oxon., 1727–35, 2 vols. 4to. (See also Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1994–95.) Spelman highly commends this edit. See also Harwood's View of the Greek and Roman Classics; Dibdin's Lib. Comp., ed. 1825, 143.

Hutchinson, Thomas, 1711–1780, graduated at Harvard College, 1727; Chief-Justice of the Province of Massachusetts, 1760; Lieutenant-Governor, 1758–71; Governor, 1771–74. He was superseded by General Gage, May 13, 1774, and on the first of the following month sailed for England, where he was in the receipt of a pension until his death at Brompton, June 3, 1780. He was very unpopular in Massachusetts on account of his opposition to the principles of American liberty; and his disgrace was completed by the publication of some of his private letters, of the same tendency, to an ex-member of the British Parliament. These, with some others, were discovered in England by Benjamin Franklin, and by him sent back to Massachusetts to Dr. Cooper, with an injunction that they should not be copied nor published. 1. The Hist. of the Province of Massachusetts Bay from 1628 to 1749, vol. i., Bost., 1764, 8vo; Lon., 1765, 8vo. The date 1760 which appears on some title-pages is erroneous. Vol. ii., Bost., 1767, 8vo; Lon., 1768, 8vo; 3d ed. of vols. i. and ii., with addit. Notes and Corrects., Salem, Mass., 1775, 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. iii., being a Continuation from 1749 to 1774, now first printed from the author's MSS., by his grandson, the Rev. John Hutchinson, of Trentham, England, Lon., 1828, 8vo. A continuation of vols. i. and ii. of Hutchinson's Hist., bringing the history from 1748 down to 1765, was written by George Richards Minot, and pub. vol. i., Bost., 1798, 8vo; vol. ii., 1803, 8vo. To Hutchinson's History the collector must add (2.) A Collection of Original Papers relative to the Hist. of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, Bost., 1769, 8vo, pp. 576. These were pub. by Hutchinson

"To support and elucidate the principal facts related in the first part of the History of Massachusetts Bay, and may serve as an appendix to it. . . . The author of that history was possessed of many other ancient and very curious original papers, which are irrecoverably lost by an unfortunate event, sufficiently known."

The reference here is to the destruction of his papers at the time of the Stamp Act riots in Boston, in 1765. Hutchinson also pub. some political pamphlets. See Warren; Minot; the Histories of this period; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.; Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova; Review of Hutchinson's 3d volume, in N. Amer. Review, xxxviii. 134–158; Review of Dr. Hosack's Memoir of Dr. Hugh Williamson, in N. Amer. Rev., xi. 31–37, (by Edward Everett;) Review of Hubbard's Hist. of New England, in N. Amer. Rev., ii. 223, (by James Savage;) Review of Documentary Hist. of the Revolution, in N. Amer. Rev., xlvi. 477–478, (by George Bancroft;) Hubbard, William, in this Dictionary.

"Hutchinson, whose writing is more worthy of the dignified title of history than any other American composition during our colonial state."—James Savage: *ubi supra.*

"The only monument of his mind is his History of Massachusetts, written with lively inquisitiveness and a lawyer-like criticism; though without a glimpse of the great truths which were the mighty causes of the revolutions he describes. He was philosophic, if to know somewhat of the selfish principles in man be philosophy; otherwise he was blind, except to facts."—George Bancroft: *ubi supra.*

"The reputation of Governor Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts rests on the solid basis of utility and truth. As a full, correct, and faithful account of the rise and progress of an important portion of our country, it is of inestimable value."—Judge Davis.

"He laboured hard in the field of our colonial antiquities, producing for a result two volumes of early history, which will ever be considered a mine of wealth by all future historians and antiquaries; though their minuteness of detail and fidelity of research will not compensate with most general readers for their length and moderate literary execution."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, xlvi. 137.

"He wrote a good substantial history. It has been well continued by Minot."—*Blackw. Mag.*, xvii. 58: *American Writers*, No. 4.

Hutchinson, Lt.-Col. W. N. Dog-Breaking; the most Expeditious, Certain, and Easy Method, Lon., 1848, '50, fp. 8vo.

"A more opportune. a pleasanter, a more useful book to the sportsman than this has not been published for many a day. The author is a practical man, and almost every thing he writes about dog-breaking may be relied on. He is most varied and minute, has forgotten nothing; and the many things he teaches, he teaches well."—*Bell's Life.*

Hutchinson, Wm. Seamanship, 1777, '91, 4to.

Hutchinson, Wm. 1. Oration at Free-Masons' Hall, Lon., 1778, 4to. 2. Excursion to the Lakes in Westmoreland and Cumberland, &c., 1776, 8vo. 3. View of Northumberland, &c., Newcast., 1778–80, 2 vols. 4to. 4. Hist. and Antiq. of the County Palatinate of Durham, 1785–94, 3 vols. 4to. 5. Hist. of the County of Cumberland, &c., Carlisle, 1794–98, 4to. 6. Antiq. in Lancashire; Archæol. 1789. See Upcott's Eng. Topog.

Hutchinson, Wm. The Spirit of Masonry; new ed., with Notes, by the Rev. Geo. Oliver, Lon., 1843, 12mo.

Hutchison, John, M.D. Tetanus; Mem. Med., 1789.

Hutchison, Robert. Ulcers; Ess. Med., 1744.

Huthersall, John. English Grammar, 1814, 18mo.

Hutt, Wm., M.P. Key to Agricultural Prosperity, Lon., 1838, 8vo. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Hutten, Henry. See Hutton.

Hutten, Leon, D.D. 1. Answer to the Cross in Baptism, Oxon., 1605, 4to. 2. The Antiquities of Oxford, pub. by Thomas Hearne, Oxf., 1720, 8vo.

Hutten, Robert. See Hutton.

Hutter, E. W., Lutheran pastor, Philadelphia, Penna., co-editor of the Lutheran Home Journal.

Huttman, Wm. Life of Christ, Lon., 1818, 8vo.

Hutton. Freezing of Alcohol; Nic. Jour., 1813.

Hutton, Catherine, a daughter of William Hutton, of Birmingham. 1. The Miser Married; a Novel, Lon., 1813, 3 vols. 12mo. 2. The Life of Wm. Hutton, &c., written by himself, pub. by C. H., 1816, 8vo. See Hutton, William. 3. The Tour of Africa; selected from the best Authors, 1819–21, 3 vols. 8vo.

Hutton, Charles. Serm., Lon., 1686, 4to.

Hutton, Charles, LL.D., 1737–1823, a native of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was Mathematical Professor to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich from 1773 until

1806, when he retired upon a pension of £500 per annum. His principal works are (1.) Treatise on Mensuration, Lon., 1771, 4to; 11th ed., by Maynard, 1850, 12mo. 2. Miscellanea Mathematica, 1775, 12mo. 3. The Diarian Miscellany: from the Lady's Diary, 1704–73, with addits., Lon., 1776, 6 vols. 12mo. 4. Mathematical Tables, 1785, 8vo. New ed., by Olinthus Gregory, (*q. v.*,) 1830, 8vo; 11th ed., 1849, r. 8vo. 5. Compendious Measurer, 1786, 12mo. New ed., with a Key, Dubl., 12mo. 6. Tracts, Mathemat. and Philos., 1786, 4to. New ed., with improvements, &c., 1812, 3 vols. 8vo.

> "The tracts before us relate to a great variety of subjects. Some of them have already appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, or in detached works, but are now greatly modified and improved: and the volumes contain so much that is valuable, and indeed so much that is new, that we are inclined to enter somewhat at large into an analysis of their contents."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, ix. 400–418; also reviewed in Edin. Rev., xxii. 88–107.

7. Elements of Conic Sections, &c., 1787, 8vo.

> "Un modèle de precision et de clarté."—MONTUCLA.

8. A Mathemat. and Philos. Dictionary, 1795–96, 2 vols. 4to. New ed., with addits. and improvements, 1815, 2 vols. 4to.

> "It has supplied all subsequent works of that description, and even the most voluminous Cyclopædias, with valuable materials, both in the sciences and in scientific biography."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., March*, 1823; *Memoir of the late Dr. Hutton.*

9. A Course of Mathemat., 1798, 2 vols. 8vo; vol. iii., 1801, 8vo. 12th ed., by O. Gregory and T. S. Davies, 1840, 2 vols. 8vo. 13th ed., by Wm. Rutherford, 1846, 8vo. 14th ed., by Wm. Rutherford, 1854, 8vo. Key to Rutherford's Hutton, (13th ed., 1846,) by J. Hickie, 1849, 8vo. There was a Key pub. by D. Dowling, which applied to an old edit. in 3 vols. Solutions of Hutton's Mathemat., by T. S. Davies, 1840, 8vo. Hutton's Mathemat., in Arabic, Pt. 1, 4to. 10. Recreations in Mathemat. and Natural Philos., 1802, 4 vols. 8vo. New ed., by E. Riddle, 1840, 8vo; again, 1854, 8vo. 11. Philos. Transac. of the Royal Soc., abridged by C. Hutton, Geo. Shaw, M.D., and R. Pearson, M.D., 1804–09, 18 vols. 4to. A list of Hutton's papers in Phil. Trans. will be found in Watt's Bibl. Brit., and a Memoir of his Life was pub. in Lon. Gent. Mag., 1823, Pt. 1, 228–232, 296. In this Memoir occurs an interesting letter from Lord-Chancellor Eldon to Lieut.-Gen. Hutton, Royal Army, son of the mathematician, acknowledging the benefits which he had derived from Dr. Hutton's instructions when his pupil.

> "He [Dr. Hutton] will long be remembered by a country so essentially benefited by his life and works."—LORD ELDON: *ubi supra.*

See also Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, ed. 1854, ii. 219.

Hutton, F. H., Vicar of Leckford, Hants. 1. Discourses, Lon., 1833, 8vo. 2. Serms., 1835, 8vo.

Hutton, George. Amantes; a Nov., Lon., 1794, 12mo.

Hutton, George, D.D. Serms., &c., Lon., 1798–1809.

Hutton, George. Theory and Practice of Arithmetic, Lon., 12mo. Abridged for Ladies, 18mo. Highly commended. 2. Manual of Arithmetic, 1844, 12mo; 6th ed., 1854, 12mo.

Hutton, Henry. 1. This World's Folly, Lon., 1615, 4to. 2. Follie's Anatomie; or, Satyres and Satyricall Epigrams, &c., Lon., 1619, sm. 8vo, pp. 66. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., £10 10*s.*, *q. v.*

Hutton, James, M.D., 1726–1797, called the author of the Plutonian Theory of Geology, a native of Edinburgh, took his medical degree at Leyden in 1749. On his return home he became a zealous student of agriculture and geology, and gave the first-fruits of his researches to the world in 1777, under the title of Considerations on the Nature, Quality, and Distinctions of Coal and Culm, Edin., 8vo. In 1792 he pub. Dissertations on different subjects in Natural Philosophy, 4to; in 1794, Dissertation upon the Philosophy of Light, Heat, and Fire, 8vo; in the same year, An Investigation of the Principles of Knowledge, and of the Progress of Reason from Sense to Science and Philosophy, 3 vols. 4to; and in 1795, Theory of the Earth, with Proofs and Illustrations, 2 vols. 8vo. This is a collection, with additions, of his papers on this subject in the Edin. Phil. Trans. His theory, as communicated in the above papers, had been warmly attacked by Dr. Kirwan, in the Memoirs of the Irish Academy. The day that Hutton read Kirwan's attack he commenced the preparation of the MS. of the above two vols. for the press. Professor John Playfair zealously espoused Hutton's cause, and pub. in 1802, 8vo, Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth. This work was reviewed in the same year by Dr. John Murray, in A Comparative View of the Huttonian and Neptunian Systems of Geology, in Answer to the Illustrations, &c. In the hands of Professor Playfair we may safely leave the scientific reputation of Dr. Hutton. Playfair's biographical account of his "guide, philosopher and friend" will be found in Trans. Soc. Edin., 1803, vol. v. p. 39. Or, as this work is not easily accessible, see a memoir of Dr. Hutton, based upon the above, in Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, ed. 1855, iii. 175–182; see also Huttonian and Neptunian Geology,—a review of Dr. Murray's Comparative View, by Lord Jeffrey,—in Edin. Rev., ii. 337–348; Sir Archibald Alison's Hist. of Europe, 1815–52, chap. v.; Dr. Hutton and his System, Blackw. Mag., i. 232; A Word to Huttonian and Wernerian Disputants, Blackw. Mag., iii. 583–585; Watt's Bibl. Brit., articles Hutton, James, Luc, John Andrew De; Donaldson's Agricult. Biog. Dr. Hutton seems to have entertained a fraternal sympathy with all who were engaged in the laudable design of enlarging the bounds of human knowledge:

> "He would rejoice over Watt's improvements on the steam-engine, or Cook's discoveries in the South Sea, with all the warmth of a man who was to share in the honour or profit about to accrue from them."—PROF. PLAYFAIR: *ubi supra.*

Hutton, James H. 1. Serm., Exeter, 1797, 4to. 2. Horæ Ecclesiasticæ, 1808, vol. i., 12mo.

Hutton, Joseph, Jr. Reaping-Hook; Nic. Jour., 1811.

Hutton, Joseph, 1787–1828, of Philadelphia. Poems.

Hutton, Luke. The Blacke Dogge of Newgate, Lon., 4to, *s. a.* A poetical black-letter tract.

Hutton, Matthew, 1546–1605, Bishop of Durham, 1589; trans. to York, 1594. 1. Serm., Lon., 1579, 16mo. 2. Explicatio de Electione, Prædestinatione, ac Reprobatione, cui præmittuntur Lambethani Articuli, Hardrov., 1613, 4to.

Hutton, Matthew, d. 1758, Bishop of Bangor, 1743; Archbishop of York, 1747; trans. to Canterbury, 1757. Occasional serms., pub. separately, 1741, '44, '45, '46, '47.

Hutton, R. N. 1. Recollections of Rugby, Lon., 12mo. 2. Five Years in the East, 1847, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Highly commended. 3. Jealousy; a Nov., 1848, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

Hutton, Richard. Lexicon Latino-Græco-Anglicum, ad Gul. Morelii Archetypum accuratissime ex usum, Lon., 1583.

Hutton, Sir Richard, d. 1639, made Serjeant, 1603; a Justice of the Common Pleas, 1618. 1. Arguments by him and Sir Geo. Coke, Lon., 1641, 4to. 2. Reports, 15 Jac. I.–15 Car. I., 1612–39, fol., 1656; 2d ed., 1682, fol. Respecting this work and Hutton's MS. Reports, see Wallace's Reporters, 3d ed., 1855, 179, 377, 378.

Hutton, Robert. The Summe of Divinitie; from the Latin, Lon., 1548, 12mo; 1560, '61, '67, 16mo.

Hutton, Thomas. Subscrip. to C. Prayer, 1605, 4to.

Hutton, Rev. W. The Book of Nature Laid Open; 4th ed., Lon., 1821, 12mo. Amer. ed., revised by Rev. John L. Blake, D.D., N. York, 18mo.

Hutton, William, 1723–1815, a bookseller of Birmingham, rose by perseverance and industry from poverty to affluence. In his last work—A Trip to Coatham—written in his eighty-sixth year, he tells us—

> "I took up my pen, and that with fear and trembling, at the advanced age of fifty-six, a period when most would lay it down. I drove the quill thirty years, during which time I wrote and published thirty books."

His works were originally pub. from 1782 to 1810. A collective ed. of his Works was pub. in 1817, in 8 vols. 8vo, consisting of—Vol. I. His Life, written by himself; Journey to London; 2d edition. II. History of Birmingham. III. Courts of Requests, and Dissertation on Juries and Hundred Court. IV. Battle of Bosworth Field; 2d edit., with Additions by Nichols. V. History of Derby; Description of Blackpool. VI. History of the Roman Wall. VII. Remarks on North Wales; Tour to Scarborough, with A Survey of York. VIII. Trip to Coatham.

He also pub. The Barbers; a Poem, 1793, 8vo; Edgar and Elfrida; a Poem, 1794, 8vo. There has been a new ed. of his Poems, chiefly Tales, 8vo; and, since the collective ed. of his Works was pub., there have been new eds. of the Court of Requests, 1840, 8vo; his Life, by himself, 1841, sq.; Trip to Redcar and Coatham, 1841, 8vo. His topographical works are valued for the vast amount of minute details which they contain. See his autobiography, a curious and amusing work; Lon. Month. Rev., lxxxii. 202; Blackw. Mag., i. 413–414.

Hutton, William. Voyage to Africa, Lon., 1821, 8vo. A valuable work, with public documents.

Huxham, John, M.D., 1694–1768, a native of Halberton, Devonshire, the son of a butcher, studied under Boerhaave, at Leyden, and subsequently practised at Plymouth, England. His principal works are—1. Observationes de Aëro et Morbis Epidemicis: vol. i., Lon., 1739, 8vo; vol. ii. 1752, 8vo; vol. iii., pub. by his son, 1771, 8vo. For translations, see Watt's Bibl. Brit. 2. Essay on Fevers, 1739, '50, '57, '64, '67, '69, 8vo. Trans. into Portuguese by order of the King of Portugal, 4to. 3. Sore Throat, 1750, 8vo. 4. Antimony, 1756, 8vo. 5. Med. papers in Phil. Trans., 1723–58. 6. Med. paper in Med. Obs. and Inq., 1767. A collective ed. of Huxham's works, which have always been popular in Germany and France, was pub. on the continent, under the title of Opera Physico-Medica. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Rees's Cyc.; Lives of Brit. Physicians, Lon., 1830; Blewitt's Panorama of Torquay; Polwhele's History of Devonshire.

Huxley, George. Book of Judgments in Real, Personal, and Mixed Actions. Revised and corrected by Geo. Townesend, Lon., 1674, 8vo. Collected out of the MSS. of Brownlow, Moyle, and Smythier, and cited as First and Second Books of Judgments.

Huxley, Thomas Henry, distinguished naturalist. History of the Oceanic Hydrozoa. In press, 1857. See Knight's Eng. Cyc., Div. Biography, vol. vii., Supp.

Huxtable, Rev. A. On Manures, 1847, 8vo.

> "This writer has made his name known by scientific views on various points of agriculture."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Huxtable, Rev. Edgar. 1. Exegetical Essay on the first three Gospels, Lon., 1848, 8vo. 2. Serms., 1854, fp. 8vo.

Huyshe, Rev. Francis, pub. some treatises on the authenticity of 1 John v. 7, 8, Lon., 1827, '34, &c. See Horne's Bibl. Bib.

Huyshe, J. M. Bible Stories of Animals, Lon., 1855, 16mo.

Huyshe, John, of Brazennose College. Treat. on Logic, on the basis of Aldrich, Lon., 12mo.

Hyatt, John, 1767–1826, a Calvinist Methodist preacher at Tottenham-Court Chapel and the Tabernacle, London. 1. Serm., Ps. xxxvii. 5; 2d ed., Lon., 1810, 8vo. 2. Serms. on Select Subjects; 2d ed., 1811, 8vo. 3. Serms. on the VII. Epistles in the Apocalypse, 1820, 8vo. 4. Serms. on Various Subjects; edited by his son, Charles Hyatt, with a Life of the author, by the Rev. J. Morrison, 1826, 8vo; 2d ed., 1828, 8vo.

Hyatt, or **Hyett, Wm.** Guide in a Tour, &c. in the Southeast of Devon, Lon., 1803, 12mo. Anon.

Hyde, Alvan, D.D., d. 1833, aged 66, of Lee, Mass., pub. a number of Sermons. See Amer. Quar. Reg., viii. 1; N. York Lit. and Theolog. Rev., v. 544.

Hyde, Edward, Earl of Clarendon. See CLARENDON, EDWARD HYDE.

Hyde, Edward, D.D., Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb., and Rector of Brightwell, Berks. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1658, '59, '62.

Hyde, Henry, Second Earl of Clarendon. See CLARENDON, HENRY HYDE.

Hyde, Henry, Lord Hyde and Cornbury. See CLARENDON, HENRY HYDE.

Hyde, Thomas, D.D., 1636–1703, a native of Shropshire, was admitted of King's Coll., Camb., 1652; of Queen's Coll., Oxf., 1658; succeeded Henry Stubbe as Principal Keeper of the Bodleian Library; Preb. of Salisbury, 1666; Archdeacon of Gloucester, 1678; succeeded Dr. Edward Pocock as Laudian Professor of Arabic at Oxford, 1691; Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Canon of Christ Church, 1697. He was a man of vast erudition, especially in the Eastern tongues, and pub. a number of learned works, and projected many more. Among the best-known of his publications are (1.) Catalogus Impressorum Librorum in Bibliotheca Bodleiana, Oxon., 1674, fol. New ed., chiefly prepared by Thos. Hearne, 1738, 2 vols. fol. New ed., 1843, 3 vols. fol.; vol. iv., 1850. 2. Quatuor Evangelica et Acta Apostolorum, Lingua Malaica, Characteristibus Europæis, Oxf., 1677, 4to. 3. De Ludis Orientalium, Heb. et Lat., libri ii., 1689–94, 8vo. 4. Veterum Persarum et Medorum Religionis eorumque Magorum Historia, 1700, 4to: 2d ed., 1706, 4to. Best ed., 1760, 4to.

> "The variety and novelty of its contents gave this book a credit which in some degree it preserves; but Hyde was ignorant of the ancient language of Persia, and is said to have been often misled by Mohammedan authorities. The vast increase of Oriental information in modern times renders it difficult for any work of the seventeenth century to keep its ground."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.*

5. Syntagma Dissertationum quæ olim separatim edidit. Accesserunt nonnulla ejusdem opuscula hactenus inedita, 1767, 2 vols. 4to. Pub. by Dr. Gregory Sharpe, with the Life of the Author, (*q. v.*) For further information respecting Hyde and his works see Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.; Genl. Dict.; Biog. Univer.; Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors, ed. Lon., 1840, 174. Hyde rendered great service to Brian Walton in the preparation of his Polyglott Bible.

Hyett, Wm. See HYATT.

Hygden, Ranulphus. See HIGDEN, RANULPH.

Hyll, Albayn, M.D., d. in Lon., 1559, a native of Wales or of Scotland, studied at Oxford, received his doctor's degree on the Continent, and wrote a Commentary on Galen.

Hyll, or **Hylle, Thomas.** See HILL.

Hylton, Walter. See HILTON.

Hynd, John. See HIND.

Hyndman, John, one of the ministers of the West Kirk, Edinburgh. Serm., Prov. xiv. 34, Edin., 1761, 8vo.

Hyneman, Leon, b. 1806, in Montgomery co., Pa.; Editor of Masonic Mirror, Philadelphia, since 1850. The Origin of Freemasonry, &c., Phila., 1858, 8vo.

Hyrde, Richard. A uery frvtefvl and pleasaunt boke, callyd the Instrvction of a Christen Woman; made fyrste in Latyne by the right famous Clerke Leues Vues, and tvrned out of Latyne into Englysshe, Lon., 1540, '41, '57, '92, 4to. The 5th chap. B. 1, entitled "What Bokes to be redde and what nat," gives an account of ungracious bookes.

I.

Iager, G. F., Lutheran pastor, Bucks county, Penna. Leben des Andreas Jackson, aus dem Englischen uebersetzt, 1831.

Ibbetson, Mrs. Agnes, 1757–1823, a native of London. Botanical Papers in Nic. Jour. and Phil. Mag., 1809–17.

Ibbetson, James, D.D., 1717–1781, Preb. of Lincoln. Theolog. treatises and serms., 1746–83.

Ibbetson, James, 1755–1790, son of the preceding. Legal Dissertations, 1780–82.

Ibbetson, Julius C., d. 1817, a painter. An Accidence; or, Gamut of Oil-Painting, 1805, 8vo.

Ibbetson, Laporte, and **J. Hassell.** Picturesque Guide to Bath, &c., Lon., 1793, 4to.

Ibbetson, Richard, D.D. Serms., 1712–22.

Ibbot, Benjamin, D.D., 1680–1725, Preb. of Westminster, 1724. 1. Serms. at the Boyle Lects., 1714–15, 8vo, 1727. 2. XXX. Discourses, 1726, 2 vols. 8vo. With six more, and a Life, 1776, 2 vols. 8vo. He also pub. a Trans. of a Treatise of Puffendorf, and wrote some verses.

> "An ingenious and learned writer, and a judicious and useful preacher."—DR. FLEXMAN.

Iden, Henry. Trans. of John Baptista Gelli's Circes, Lon., 1557, 16mo.

Idle, Christopher. Hints on Shooting, Fishing, &c. both on Sea and Land, Lon., 1855, fp. 8vo.

Iliff, Edward Henry, an actor. Angelo; a Nov., Lon., 1796, 2 vols. 12mo.

Iliff, Mrs. Edward Henry, wife of the preceding. Poems on various subjects, 1808, 8vo.

Ilive, Jacob. The Book of Jasher, 1751, 4to. Reprinted, Bristol, 1829, 4to. An account of this forgery will be found in Horne's Bibl. Bib. Ilive, who was an infidel printer of London, pub. some other works. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Wilson's Hist. of Dissent. Churches.

Illenden, J. Gauger, Lon., 1771.

Illingworth, Rev. Cayley. Topog. Account of the Parish of Scrampton, and antiquities, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Illingworth, James, D.D. Acct. of the man whose hands, &c. rotted off, Lon., 1678, 1751, 8vo.

Illingworth, James, D.D. Serms., 1781–95.

Illingworth, Wm. Laws of Forestalling, &c., 1800.

Ilsley, Charles. Taxing Attornies, 1804, 8vo.

Ilsley, Charles P. Forest and Shore, Bost., 1856, 12mo. Highly commended.

Ilsley, Francis. The West India Interest considered, 1810, 8vo. Refers to the cost of sugar.

Imber, Matt. Customs of Merdon, 1707.

Imeson, Wm. Court of Session, Lon., 1815, 8vo

Imison, John. Elements of Art and Science; new ed., by J. Webster, Lon., 1807, 2 vols. 8vo. Other works.

Imlay, Capt. G., of the American army. 1. Topog

Descrip. of the Western Territory of N. America, Lon., 1792, '93, '97, 8vo. The 3d ed. embodies the works of Filson, Hutchins, and other matter. The student of the early history of the Western country should possess this work. 2. The Emigrants; a Nov., 1793, 3 vols. 12mo. Commended by the Lon. Month. Rev.

Impey, Elijah B. Poems, Lon., 1811–13.

Impey, John. 1. Instructor Clericalis: C. Pleas; 7th ed., Lon., 1826, r. 8vo. 2. Instructor Clericalis: King's Bench; 10th ed., 1823, 8vo. 3. Office of Sheriff, &c.; new ed., by H. Jeremy, 1831, 8vo. 4. Modern Pleader; new ed., 1814, r. 8vo. See 1 Lee's Dict., Pref., v.

Impey, Walter J. 1. Proceed. in K. B. and C. P., Lon., 1820, 8vo. 2. Bankrupt Act, 1825, 12mo. 3. Ques. on Prac. K. B. and C. P., 1825, 8vo. 4. General Stamp Act; 4th ed., 1839, 12mo.

Imray, Keith, M.D. Cyclopedia of Popular Medicine, Lon., 1842, 8vo; 1843, 8vo.

> "An excellent manual of the practice of medicine, translated into the vernacular."—*Provincial Med. and Surg. Jour.*

Imrie, Major. Geological papers in Trans. Soc., Edin., 1796, 1812; and in Nic. Jour., 1796.

Ince, Henry. 1. Outlines of English History, 18mo. 72,000 sold to 1854. New ed., 1855, 18mo. 2. Outlines of French History; 7th ed., 1854, 18mo. 3. Outlines of General Knowledge, 18mo. 11,000 sold to 1854.

Ince, Hugh. Trans. of Kimedoncius's work On the Redemption of Mankind, Lon., 1598, 4to.

Ince, Richard, d. 1758, contributed several pieces to the Spectator.

Inchbald, Mrs. Elizabeth, 1756–1821, a celebrated actress, dramatist, and novelist, a native of Stanningfield, Suffolk, where her father, Mr. Simpson, was a farmer, came to London at the age of sixteen to seek an engagement on the stage, and married Mr. Inchbald, an actor of some reputation. The beautiful Mrs. Inchbald seems to have trod the boards with unbounded applause from her first appearance on the stage until her retirement in 1789. From this period she supported herself by her literary labours, which had commenced as early as 1781, although her Comedy then written—I'll Tell You What—was not performed until 1785. The first piece of her composition which was played was the Farce of A Mogul Tale; or, The Descent of the Balloon, which came out in 1784 at the Haymarket Theatre. The following is a list of her dramas: 1. A Mogul Tale; Farce, 1784. Not printed. 2. Appearance is against them; Farce, 1785, 8vo. 3. I'll Tell You What; Com., 1786, 8vo. 4. Widow's Vow; Farce, 1786, 8vo. 5. All on a Summer's Day; Com., 1787. Not printed. 6. Animal Magnetism; Farce, 1788. Not printed. 7. The Child of Nature; Dram. Piece, 1788, 8vo. 8. Midnight Hour; Com., 1788, 8vo. 9. Such Things Are; Play, 1788, 8vo. 10. Married Man; Com., 1789, 8vo. 11. The Hue and Cry; Farce, 1791. Not printed. 12. Next-Door Neighbours; Com., 1791, 8vo. 13. Young Men and Old Women; Farce. Not printed. 14. Every one has his faults; Com., 1793, 8vo. 15. The Wedding Day; Com., 1794, 8vo. 16. Wives as they were, and Maids as they are; Com., 1797, 8vo. 17. Lovers' Vows; Play, 1798, 8vo. 18. Wise Man of the East; Play, 1799, 8vo. 19. To Marry or not to Marry; Com., 1805, 8vo. Mrs. Inchbald also edited a Collection of Plays, (The British Theatre,) with Biographical and Critical Remarks, 25 vols., 1806–09; a Collection of Farces and other After-pieces, in 7 vols. 12mo, 1809; and the Modern Theatre, 10 vols. 12mo, 1809. But it is by her novels—A Simple Story, 1791, 4 vols. 12mo, and Nature and Art, 1796, 2 vols. 12mo—that this excellent woman is best known to the reading-world at large. A notice of each of these works from eminent critics is all for which we can find space:

> "I have just been reading for the third, I believe for the fourth, time, The Simple Story. Its effect upon my feelings was as powerful as at the first reading: I never read *any* novel—I except *none*,—I never read any novel that affected me so strongly, or that so completely possessed me with the belief in the real existence of all the persons it represents. I never once recollected the author whilst I was reading it; never said or thought, *that's a fine sentiment*,—or, *that is well expressed*,—or, *that is well invented*; I believed all to be real, and was affected as I should be by the real scenes, if they had passed before my eyes: it is truly and deeply pathetic."—MARIA EDGEWORTH.

> "If Mrs. Radcliffe touched the trembling chords of the imagination, making wild music there, Mrs. Inchbald has no less power over the spring of the heart. She not only moves the affections, but melts us into 'all the luxury of woe.' Her Nature and Art is one of the most interesting and pathetic stories in the world. It is indeed too much so; the distress is too naked, and the situations hardly to be borne with patience."—HAZLITT: *On the English Novelists.*

Mrs Inchbald had prepared four vols. of autobiographical reminiscences, for which she was offered £1000 by Sir Richard Phillips, the publisher; but, acting by the advice of her spiritual guide, Dr. Poynter, she destroyed the MS. In 1833, however, Mr. Boaden pub. Memoirs of Mrs. Inchbald, compiled from an autograph journal which she had kept for above half a century. Of these Memoirs a review, accompanied by copious extracts, will be found in Lon. Gent. Mag., 1833, Pt. 2, 240–243, 332–336. A biographical notice of Mrs. Inchbald, pub. at the time of her death, will be found in the same periodical, 1821, Pt. 2, 184–185, 648. See also Mrs. Elwood's Literary Ladies of England; Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years; Lon. Month. Rev., cxxxi. 476; Fraser's Mag., viii. 536; N. Amer. Rev., xxxvii. 445, by F. A. Durivage.

Inchbald, P. Serm., Lon., 1805, 8vo.

Inchequin, Lord. Manifestation to the H. of Lords conc. the Irish Rebels, Lon., 1644, 4to.

Incledon, Benj. Account of the Hospital of St. Margaret; Archæol., 1796.

Inett, John, D.D., Precentor and Canon-Residentiary of Lincoln. 1. Origines Anglicanæ; or, A Hist. of the English Church from the Conversion of the Eng. Saxons till the death of King John: vol. i., Lon., 1704, fol.; ii. Oxf., 1710, fol. New ed., by the Rev. John Griffiths, late Fellow and Tutor of Wadham College, Lon., 1855, 3 vols. 8vo. This work is a continuation of Bishop Stillingfleet's Origines Britannicæ. Extracts will be found in Wordsworth's Eccl. Biog. 2. A Guide to the Devout Christian; 11th ed., 1723, 12mo.

Ingeland, Thomas. A Pretie and Mery new Enterlude, called the Disobedient Child, Lon., *s. a.*, 4to.

Ingelden. Love and Marriage, Lon., 1765, 4to.

Ingelo, Nathaniel, D.D., d. 1683, pub. three Serms., 1659–77, and wrote a religious romance entitled Bentivolio and Urania, Lon., 1669, fol.; 1673, fol. See Harwood's Alumni Etonenses.

Ingersoll, C. M. English Grammar, Phila.

Ingersoll, Charles Jared, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, b. Oct. 3, 1782, at Philadelphia, is a son of Jared Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, and a grandson of Jared Ingersoll, of Connecticut, Stamp Commissioner. The subject of our notice was elected a member of the National House of Representatives in 1812, and has, until within the last seven or eight years, been actively engaged in public life in various capacities. His principal literary productions are the following:

About 1800, a poem, called Chiomara, published in the Port-Folio, edited by Joseph Dennie. 1801. A tragedy, in five acts, called Edwy and Elgiva, performed at the theatre, Chestnut Street. 1808. A pamphlet on the international disputes, called the Rights and Wrongs, Power and Policy, of the United States of America. 1810. A volume entitled Inchiquin the Jesuit's Letters on American literature and politics. Reviewed in the Lon. Quar. Rev., x. 494–539. See also Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 50. The review in the London Quarterly was answered by James K. Paulding, in his United States and England, pub. in 1814. 1811–15. Numerous contributions, anonymous, to the Democratic Press, Phila., and National Intelligencer, Washington, on the controversies with England which produced the war declared in 1812. 1813–15. Several Speeches, published in pamphlets, as member of Congress, concerning that war. 1823. Discourse before the American Philosophical Society on the influence of America on the mind. Republished in England and France. 1827. The Address of the Assembly of friends of domestic manufactures at Harrisburg; and (1829) most of the address of the National Assembly on that subject at New York. Translation of a French Work on the freedom of navigation and commerce of neutral nations in time of war, vindicating the law of nations that free ships make free goods; published in the American Law Journal. 1830. Review of Bourrienne's Memoirs, in American Quarterly Review. 1831. A dramatic tragic poem, in five acts, called Julian. 1838. Article on the Supreme Court of the United States, its judges and jurisdiction, in the United States Magazine and Democratic Review. 1835. A pamphlet entitled View of River-Rights. 1837. In the Convention to reform the Constitution of Pennsylvania, Reports on Currency, Speeches, published in pamphlets, on the Judiciary and Legislative power over bank-charters. 1841–42, '44–48. Reports and Speeches in Congress, published in pamphlets, on Tariff, Bank, Mexico, Texas, and Oregon. Many Discourses and Orations, published in pamphlets, on various subjects, literary and political. 1845–52. History of the War of 1812–15, between Great Britain and the United States: in four volumes. Vols. i. and ii. were reviewed in the Lon. Athenæum, 1853, 103–104.

'The quotations that we have made suggest a concluding remark as to Mr. Ingersoll's style. It is a rough, energetic style, not deficient in happy and vivid expressions; but we have rarely met with American writing more contemptuous not only of English rules, but of the reader's respiratory conveniences. . . . The book is hard to read because of the uncouthness of its forms."—*Ubi supra.*

Whatever may be the peculiarities of Mr. Ingersoll's style, the public are certainly indebted to him for much valuable information, collected from original sources, and first made known to the world through the medium of these volumes.

For further information concerning Mr. Ingersoll and his literary labours, see Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.; N. Amer. Rev., xviii. 157–178, (by Jared Sparks;) Ibid., xxii. 212–215; Democrat. Rev., (with portrait,) vi. 339; Ibid., xvi. 221.

Mr. Ingersoll is now (1856) engaged upon a History of the Territorial Acquisitions of the United States.

Ingersoll, Edward. 1. Abridgt. of the Acts of Congress now in Force, Phila., 1825, 8vo. 2. Digest of Laws of the U. States, 1789–1820, Phila., 1821, 8vo.

Ingersoll, Edward. 1. Hist. and Law of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, with an Essay on the Law of Grand Juries, Phila., 1849, 8vo. 2. Addison on Contracts; new ed., with Amer. Notes, 1857, r. 8vo, pp. 1200. See ADDISON, C. G. See also HALE, SIR MATTHEW, No. 4.

Ingersoll, Jared, 1722–1781, a native of Milford, Conn., graduated at Yale College in 1742, and was appointed Stamp Commissioner in 1765. He was subsequently made Admiralty Judge for the Middle District, and resided some time in Philadelphia, but returned to New Haven, where he died in August, 1781. He was present at the debate on the Stamp-Act, and on his return home pub. a pamphlet on the subject, (New Haven, 1766, 4to,) which is now very rare, and has even escaped the researches of Mr. Rich. Extracts from this pamphlet will be found in a review of Lord Mahon's Hist. of England, (by J. G. Palfrey,) N. Amer. Rev., lxxv. 141–143.

Ingersoll, Joseph Reed, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, grandson of the preceding, and brother of Charles Jared Ingersoll, (*ante*,) was for many years an influential member of the National House of Representatives. For the last few years he has retired from public life. In addition to a number of printed speeches and addresses, political, literary, and philanthropic, Mr. Ingersoll is favourably known as an author by his translation into English of Roccus's tracts De Navibus et Naulo, and De Assecuratione, Phila., 1809, 8vo.

"An excellent translation."—JUDGE STORY: *Marit. Law*, 7 *N. Amer. Rev.*, 337, *Sept.* 1818, and in Miscell. Works, 1852, 109.

See notices of this accomplished scholar and excellent man in Amer. Whig Rev., viii. 101, with portrait; South Lit. Mess., iv. 165.

Ingham, Samuel. Med. treatises, Lon., 1762.

Ingleby, C. M. The Stereoscope, Lon., 1853, 8vo.

Ingleby, John. Two med. treatises, both 8vo.

Inglefield, Capt. Loss of the Centaur, 1783, 8vo.

Inglefield, Ann. Her Justification, 1787, 8vo.

Inglefield, E. A. A Summer-Search for Sir John Franklin, Lon., 1853, p. 8vo.

Inglis, Charles, D.D., d. 1816, aged 82, Rector of Trinity Church, New York, 1777–83, was subsequently Bishop of Nova Scotia. Religion and Loyalty; a serm., Lon., 1793, 8vo.

Inglis, Henry David, a Baptist divine of Edinburgh. 1. Two Letters on Grace, 1791, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1792, 8vo.

Inglis, Henry David, 1795–1835, a native of Edinburgh, the son of a barrister, travelled extensively over Europe, and gave the results of his observations to the public. 1. Tales of Ardennes; last ed., 1841, r. 8vo. Pub. under the name of H. Derwent Conway, (*q. v.*) 2. Solitary Walks through many Lands; 3d ed., 1843, r. 8vo.

"It contains more information of a variety of countries than any other book of travels of the same size that we know of."—*Lon. Month. Mag.*

3. Journey through Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 1829; 4th ed., 1837, p. 8vo.

"A most delightful volume."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

4. Tour through Switzerland, the South of France, and the Pyrenees, 1830, '35, 2 vols. 18mo. 5. Spain in 1830, 2 vols. 8vo, 1831.

"A work from which I have derived more information than from all the state documents I ever perused."—*Speech of Lord Aberdeen.*

6. The New Gil Blas; or, Pedro of Peñaflor, 3 vols. p. 8vo; again in 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"Those who want a few hours' pleasant reading are not likely to meet with a book more to their taste."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

7. A Journey throughout Ireland in 1834, 1834, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 5th ed., 1838, p. 8vo.

"The most striking and the most valuable characteristic of this work is its strict honesty."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 833–835, 852–853.

So thought the members of Parliament; for it was frequently quoted as authority during the debates on Ireland in the session of 1835.

8. The Tyrol, with a Glance at Bavaria, 1834, p. 8vo; 2d ed. pub. within a month. 9. The Channel-Islands; Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, &c., 1835, 2 vols. p. 8vo; again, 1 vol. p. 8vo.

"We know of few travellers with whom it is pleasanter to journey in company than Mr. Inglis."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1834, 254–255.

10. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote, 1837, p. 8vo. This was originally pub. in parts in the London New Monthly Magazine. An interesting biography of this excellent writer will be found in Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, ed. 1855, v. 318–320.

Inglis, or English, Sir James, d. 1554, is the supposed author of The Complaynt of Scotland, a political work, pub. originally at St. Andrews in 1548 or '49, and repub. by Dr. Leyden. It is called the earliest Scottish prose-work in existence. See Leyden's ed. of Complaynt of Scot.; Mackenzie's Writers of the Scots Nation; Irving's Scot. Poets; Lives of Eminent Scotsmen.

Inglis, James, D.D., of Baltimore, d. 1820. A vol. of his poems was pub. after his decease.

Inglis, John, D.D., d. 1834, aged 71, one of the ministers of the Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, pub. two pamphlets in 1806, on one of Dugald Stewart's; and more recently gave to the world a Defence of Ecclesiastical Establishments, and a Vindication of the Christian Faith, Edin., 1830, 8vo.

"Inglis's admirable View of the Evidences of Christianity."—CHRISTOPHER NORTH: *Noctes Ambrosianæ.* See also Blackw. Mag., xxv. 109.

Inglis, Mrs. Richmond. Anna and Edgar; a Tale, Edin., 1781, 8vo.

Inglis, Sir Robert Harry, M.P., 1786–1855, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, first elected to Parliament in 1824, and from 1829 to '53 represented the University of Oxford in that dignified body. Four of his Speeches were printed,—three on R. Catholic questions, 1825–28, and one on Universities and Dissenters, 1834. See Lon. Gent. Mag., 1855, Pt. 1, 640–641; Fraser's Mag.; Blackw. Mag., xviii. 487; xxiv. 811; xxix. 659, 660, 729, 730, 735; xxxi. 773; xlvi. 307; Sir James Mackintosh's Works, Lon., 1854, iii. 540.

Ingmethorpe, Thomas. Two serms., 1598, 1619.

Ingoldsby, Thomas. See BARHAM, RICHARD HARRIS.

Ingpen, Abel. British Insects, 12mo.

Ingpen, Wm. Secrets of Numbers, Lon., 1642, 4to.

Ingraham, Edward D., a member of the Philadelphia Bar, d. 1854. 1. A View of the Insolvent Laws of Pennsylvania; 2d ed., Phila., 1827, 8vo. 2. Gow on Partnership, with Notes and App. to 1844, 8vo, 1837–45. See GOW, NEIL. 3. Vattel's Law of Nations; 7th Amer. ed., from a new ed. by J. Chitty, 1852, 8vo. See CHITTY, JOS. 4. English Ecclesiastical Reports; from 1809 to 1835, 7 vols. This work is serial. Mr. Ingraham was noted for his love of rare and curious books and prints; and the catalogue of his library, sold in Philadelphia, February, 1855, is well worthy of the attention of the veritable bibliomaniac. A notice of Mr. Ingraham, with a portrait, will be found in the Democratic Review, xxv. 77.

Ingraham, Rev. J. H., now a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, before his ordination pub. a number of romances, among which are The Southwest, Burton, Lafitte, Will Terrill, and Rivingstone. Since he entered the ministry, he has published The Prince of the House of David; or, Three Years in the Holy City, N. York, 1855, 12mo. See South. Lit. Mess., ii. 593; iv. 561.

Ingram, Alexander, a teacher of Mathematics at Leith, pub. works on mathematics, 1809–14, some of which still keep their place in schools,—viz.: 1. Arithmetic; 24th ed., Lon., 1844, 18mo. 2. Algebra, .844, 12mo 3. Geometry and Trigonometry, 1850, 12mo. 4. Mathematics, by Trotter; 7th ed., 1845, 12mo. 5. Mensuration, by Trotter, 1851, 12mo.

Ingram, Dale, d. 1793, pub. a number of medical works, Lon., 1743–77.

Ingram, Edward James. Vindiciæ Lusitanæ: rel. to Emigration to the Brazils, Lon., 1808, 8vo.

Ingram, Henry. A Poem, Lon., 1815, 8vo.

Ingram, James, D.D., 1774–1850, President of Trin. Coll., Oxford, and Rector of Garsington, is favourably known as an author by his Memorials of Oxford, published in Pts., bound in 3 vols., 1834–35–37; new ed., 1847, 2 vols. 8vo; and by his Trans. of the Saxon Chronicle, 1823, 4to. He was the author of several other publications, for an account of which, see Lon. Gent. Mag., 1853, Pt. 2, 553–555.

Ingram, Robert, 1727–1804, a native of Yorkshire, Vicar of Boxted, &c. 1. Isaiah's Vision, Lon., 1784, 8vo. 2. The Seventh Plague, 1787, 8vo. 3. The Ten Tribes of Israel in America, 1792, 8vo. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, i. 379. 4. The Seven Vials, 1804.

Ingram, Robert Acklom, Rector of Seagrave, d. 1809, aged 47, pub. several serms., and an essay, 1788–1800, four works on political economy, 1797, 1800, '08, and a work on Methodism, which was reviewed by the Rev. Sydney Smith in Edin. Rev., 1808, and in his Works, 1854, i. 188–216.

Ingram, Rowland. 1. Reflec. on Duelling, Lon., 1804, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1804.

Ingram, Wm. Poems, Aberd., 1812, 8vo.

Ings, E. Arrest on Mesne Process, &c., Lon., 1840, 12mo.

Ingulphus, a monastic historian, b. in London, about 1030, d. 1109, has long enjoyed the reputation of the authorship of a work on the life and miracles of St. Guthlac, and a History of the Monastery of Croyland, 626–1089. The latter, which embodies many particulars relating to English history, was pub. by Sir Henry Savile, in the Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam præcipui, Lon., 1596, fol.; Franc., 1601, fol.; and entire, with Peter of Blois's continuation, (1090–1117,) in the Rerum Anglicarum Scriptorum veterum, Oxon., 1684, fol., tom. i. A new ed., edited by Mr. H. T. Riley, has been recently pub., 1854, p. 8vo, in Bohn's Antiq. Lib., vol. xxix. But, unfortunately for the fame of Ingulphus, it has been proved (by Sir Francis Palgrave first, in the Lon. Quar. Rev., and by Thomas Wright, in Biog. Brit. Lit.) that this history is a forgery. See these authorities, and Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, ed. Lon., 1854, i. 16, and 27, n. In the history it is stated that its reputed author, Ingulphus, also wrote a life of St. Guthlac; but no such book is known to exist, nor is it mentioned by any other authority.

Inkersley, Thomas. On the Styles of Roman and Pointed Architecture in France, Lon., 1850, 8vo.

> "Executed with great diligence and scholarly candour."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Inman, James. Algebra, 1810, 8vo.

Innes, Alexander, D.D. Serms., 1717–28.

Innes, George. Militarie Rudiment, Aberd., 1644, 4to.

Innes, George. XIV. Discourses, Lon., 1783, 12mo.

> "His discourses are plain, sober, and rational."—*Lon. Crit. Rev.*

Innes, Hugh. Divine Meditations, Glasg., 1756, 8vo.

Innes, James. Idea Juris Scotici; or, A Summary View of the Laws of Scotland, Lon., 1773, 4to.

Innes, James D. Med. treatise, Lon., 1784, 8vo.

Innes, John, M.D. Con. to Ed. Med. Ess., 1731.

Innes, John. Annuities, Edin., 1741, 4to.

Innes, John, d. 1776, dissector in the Univ. of Edin. 1. Human Muscles, Edin., 1776, 12mo. By A. Munro, M.D., 1778, 12mo. Other eds. 2. Anat. Tables of the Human Body, 1776, 4to.

Innes, Louis, a R. Catholic priest, b. about 1650, Principal of the Scotch College at Paris, and Parisian secretary to James II., is said to have written the Memoirs of James II., an abstract from which was used by JAMES STANIER CLARKE (*q. v.*) in the work pub. by him, entitled The Life of James II., &c. The original memoir, in 4 vols. fol., MS., was destroyed, but a compendium was previously prepared, and it is to this we have reference in the above remark. But see next article.

Innes, Thomas, 1662–1744, a Roman Catholic priest, brother of the preceding, and his successor in the office of Principal of the Scotch College at Paris, was the author of A Critical Essay on the Ancient Inhabitants of the Northern Parts of Britain, in which he attacks with much success the assertions of Fordun's Chronicle, and other histories, respecting the antiquities of Scotland. He is also supposed by some to have been the author of the Memoir of James II. noticed in preceding article. A biographical account of Innes will be found in Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1853, iii. 183–187. Innes's Critical Essay was answered by Andrew Waddell, Edin., 1733, 4to, and by Alex. Taitt, 1741, 12mo. Both of these answers will be found in vol. i. of Scotia Rediviva, 1826, 8vo. Innes's Critical Essay is a work of great value to the student of Scotch history:

> "Father Innes, of the Sorbonne, explored the antiquities of his native country with a more rational spirit of criticism than any of his predecessors. His Critical Essay is a work of real learning and importance."—IRVINE.

> "Invaluable. His industry, coolness, judgment, and general accuracy recommend him as the best antiquary that Scotland has yet produced. His long account of the Scottish historians is exact, curious, and interesting."—*Pinkerton's Scotland.*

Innes, Wm. Bundle of Myrrhe; or, Three Meditations of Tears, Lon., 1620, 8vo.

Innes, Wm., an Independent minister of Edinburgh. 1. Sketches of Human Nature, Edin., 1807, 12mo; 2d ed., 1818. 2. The Christian Ministry, 1824, 8vo.

> "This is extracted from various Evangelical authors."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Other theolog. works.

Inskip, John S., b. 1816, at Bedfordshire, England, emigrated to the U. States in early life. 1. Remarkable Display of the Mercy of God in the Conversion of a Family from Infidelity. 2. Life of Rev. Wm. Summers, a Blind Man, Balt. 3. Methodism Explained and Defended, Cincin.

Inwood, Henry William, son of the succeeding. 1. Studies of the Architect, from Nature, 4to. 2. Erectheion at Athens, 1827, imp. fol.; containing Fragments of Athenian Architecture, Remains in Attica, Megara, and Epirus, comprising also, under the divisions of Cadmeia, Homeros, Herodotos, the Origin of Temples and of Grecian Art of the periods preceding.

Inwood, William. Tables for the Purchasing of Estates, &c., Lon., 1811, 8vo; 14th ed., 1853, 12mo.

Irby, Hon. Charles Leonard, and **James Mangles,** Commander in the Royal Navy. Travels in Egypt, Nubia, Syria, and the Holy Land, &c., Lon., 1823, 8vo. Privately printed. Pub. 1844, p. 8vo; 1847, p. 8vo.

> "Almost from the first a sealed book, and never very generally known, those who were admitted to its pages prized it highly."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

> "I have obtained much important information from the Travels of Captains Irby and Mangles."—*Keith's Evidences of Prophecy.*

Iredell, James. 1. Laws of N. Carolina, 1715–90, Edenton, 1791, fol. 2. N. Carolina Reports, 1778–1837, Raleigh, 1839, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. N. Carolina Equity Reports, 1840–43, 2 vols. 8vo, 1841–43. 4. N. Carolina Supreme Ct. Law Reports, 1840–44, 4 vols. 8vo, 1841–44.

Ireland. See MICKLE, WILLIAM JULIUS.

Ireland, John, d. 1808, a native of Wem, in Shropshire. 1. Life of Henderson, the actor. See HENDERSON, JOHN. 2. Hogarth Illustrated. See HOGARTH, WILLIAM, No. 4. For an account of Ireland, see Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Lon. Athen., vol. v.; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lxxviii.

Ireland, John, D.D., 1761–1842, a native of Ashburton, Devonshire, matriculated at Oxford, 1780, as Bible Clerk of Oriel College; Vicar of Croydon, Surrey, 1793; Preb. of Westminster, 1802; Dean of Westminster, and Rector of Islip, 1816. He founded four scholarships, an exhibition, and a professorship, at Oxford, and left a large sum for benevolent purposes. 1. Five Discourses rel. to the Early Reception of Christianity, Lon., 1796, 8vo. 2. Vindiciæ Regiæ, 1797, 8vo. 3. Serm., 1807. 4. Paganism and Christianity Compared, in a Course of Lects., 1809; 2d ed., 1825, 8vo. A most excellent work.

> "The classical and more particularly the ecclesiastical learning which he has displayed in this volume has indeed highly gratified us."—*Lon. Chris. Observer.*

> "An able, learned, and instructive work."—*Brit. Critic.*

5. Lett. to H. Brougham, Esq., M.P., 1819. 6. Nuptiæ Sacræ, 1821. 7. The Plague of Marseilles in 1720, 4to, 1834. Dr. Ireland was one of the earliest contributors to the London Quarterly Review, whose editor, Wm. Gifford, was for forty-five years his intimate friend. See a biography of Dr. Ireland, in Lon. Gent. Mag., 1842, Pt. 2, 549–550.

Ireland, J. P. Effects of Arsenic in counteracting the Poison of Serpents; Medico-Chirurg. Trans., 1811.

Ireland, Samuel, d. 1800, originally a mechanic in Spitalfields, subsequently a dealer in scarce works and prints, pub. 8 vols. of Picturesque Tours and Views on Great Britain and the Continent, Lon., 1790–1800, (see Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 999–1000;) Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth, 1794; and Miscellaneous Papers and Legal

Instruments under the hand and seal of William Shakspeare, including the Tragedy of King Lear, and a small fragment of Hamlet from the Original, 1796, fol., £4 4*s.* This was the celebrated "Ireland Forgery," perpetrated by the publisher's son, Wm. Henry Ireland, (*q. v.*, and authorities there cited.)

Ireland, Thomas. 1. Abridgt. of Sir Edward Coke's XI. Parts of his Reports, 1650, '57, '66, 12mo. 2. Abridgt. of Sir James Dyer's Reports, 1651. 3. Verses spoken to the King and Queen at Oxford, 1663, 4to.

Ireland, William Henry, d. 1834, a son of Samuel Ireland, (*ante*,) perpetrated in 1795–96 the remarkable Shakspeare Forgeries, which gave his name such infamous notoriety. For an account of this deception, which imposed for a time upon several *littérateurs* of note, see Authentic Account of the Shakspeare Manuscripts, by W. H. Ireland, 1796, 8vo; The Confessions of W. H. Ireland, 1805; G. Chalmers's Apology for the Believers of the Shaksp. Papers, 1797, 8vo; Malone's Inquiry into the Authenticity, &c.; Chalmers's Supp. Apology, 1799, 8vo; Append., 1800, 8vo; Miscellaneous Papers and Legal Instruments, &c., pub. by Samuel Ireland, 1796, fol.; Wilson's Shaksperiana, pp. 21–32; Lon. Month. Rev., N. S., vols. xii., xx., xxii., xxvii., xxxv.; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1796–97; N. York Eclec. Mag., xvi. 476; Phila. Bizarre, 1853, vol. ii. 21–23, 33–35. The plays of Vortigern and Henry the Second, two of the Shakspeare Forgeries, were printed in 1799, 8vo, and Ireland repub. Vortigern, with an original preface and a facsimile of the forgery, in 1832, 8vo. The fol. vol. pub. by S. Ireland, 1796, containing the Miscellaneous Papers, &c., is very rare, as but 138 copies were preserved. See Wilson's Shaksperiana, p. 22. We happen to possess Ireland's own MS. of one of his forgeries,—Henry the Second: the rascal seemed to feel but little penitence for his fraud; for at the conclusion he indulges in the self-gratulatory exclamation, "Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!" In addition to the Shakspeare forgeries, Ireland wrote a number of novels, plays, poems, &c., 1799–1814, a list of which will be found in Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Samuel was really his *first* name.

Iremonger, Rev. Frederic, pub. a serm., 1816, and some educational works. A new ed. of his Questions for the Element. Books in the National Schools was pub., Lon., 1840, 12mo.

Ireton, John. Microcosmus: Anatomy of the Bodies of Man and Woman, Lon., 1670, fol.; from the original of Spaher.

Irish, David. 1. Leyamen Infirmi, Lon., 1700, 8vo. 2. Animadversio Astrologica, 1701, 8vo.

Irons, Joseph, minister of Grove Church, Camberwell. 1. Jazer: Assistance to the Weak in Faith; 16th ed., Lon., 1832, 18mo. 2. Grove Chapel Pulpit, vols. i.–iv., 1851–52, &c. Other works.

Irons, William Jonah, b. at Hoddesden, Herts, 1812, Vicar of Brompton, 1842, has pub. a number of serms. and theolog. treatises, 1836–52. See Darling's Cyc. Bibl., i. 613–615.

Ironside, Lt.-Col. Sun-Plant; Phil. Trans., 1774.

Ironside, Edward, of Twickenham, d. 1803. Hist. and Antiq. of Twickenham, Lon., 1797, 4to. This work forms No. 6 of Miscellaneous Antiquities, in continuation of the Bibliotheca Topographia Britannica.

Ironside, F. Gilbert. The Sabbath, Oxf., 1637, 4to.

Irvine, Alexander. De Jure Regni Diascepsis ad Regem Carolum, Lugd. Bat., 1627, 12mo.

Irvine, Rev. Alexander. Cause and Effects of Emigration from the Highlands, &c., 1802, 8vo. Noticed by Rev. Sydney Smith, in Edin. Rev., i. 61–63.

Irvine, Alexander. London Flora, Lon., 1838, 12mo; 1846, 12mo.

Irvine, Alexander Forbes. Prac. Treat. on the Game Laws of Scotland, Edin., 1850, 8vo.

"The latest, fullest, and most complete collection of the Forest Laws, and the rules of game in bird and beast."—*Perth Courier.*

Irvine, Andrew. Serms., 1830, 8vo.

"Good specimens of sound reasoning, pure theology, and practical application."—*Lon. Chris. Rememb.*

Irvine, Christopher. 1. Bellum Grammaticale, Edin., 1650, '58, 8vo, 1698. 2. Medicina Magnetica; or, the Art of Curing by Sympathy, Lon., 1656, 8vo. 3. Index Locorum Scotorum, Edin., 1664, 8vo.

"An useful piece, and well deserves a new impression."—*Bp. Nicolson's Scot. Hist. Lib.*

3. Histori Scoticæ, Nomenclatura Latino-Vernacula, 1682, '92, 8vo; 1819, 12mo. See an account of this writer in Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855.

Irvine, Ralph. See Irving.

Irvine, Wm., M.D. 1. Essays on Chemical Subjects, edited by his son, Wm. Irvine, M.D., Lon., 1805, 8vo. 2. Theories of Heat; Nic. Jour., 1803. And see 1805.

Irvine, Wm., M.D., son of the preceding. 1. On Diseases, 1802, 8vo. 2. Letters on Sicily, 1813, r. 8vo. 3. Latent Heat; Nic. Jour., 1804.

Irvine, Patrick. 1. Considerations on the Inexpediency of the Law of Entail in Scotland; 2d ed., Edin., 1826, 8vo.

"A very short and a very sensible book on a subject of the utmost importance to Scotland."—*Edin. Rev.*, No. 36.

"An ably-written and philosophical tract in opposition to the practice of entail."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*

2. Considerations on the Inexpediency of the Law of Marriage in Scotland, 1828, 8vo.

"Much valuable matter, collected from many authentic sources." —*Law Chronicle.*

Irving, A. The Theory and Practice of Caste, Lon., 1853, p. 8vo.

Irving, B. A. Egypt and the Bible, Camb., 1853, p. 8vo.

Irving, C. Educational works, Lon., 1841, &c.

Irving, David, LL.D., a distinguished biographical and legal writer. 1. Lives of Scottish Authors, viz.: Fergusson, Falconer, and Russell, Edin., 1801, 12mo. 2. Elements of English Composition, Lon., 1801, 12mo; 11th ed., 1841, 12mo. 3. Lives of the Scottish Poets, Edin., 1804, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., improved, Lon., 1810, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Great research and critical ingenuity."—Park.

4. Memoirs of the Life and Writings of George Buchanan, Edin., 1807, 8vo; 2d ed., corrected and enlarged, with an Appendix, 1817, 8vo. 5. Memorial of Anne Margaret Anderson, 1815, 8vo. Privately printed. 6. Observations on the Study of the Civil Law, 1815, 8vo; 4th ed., 1837, 8vo.

"Gives complete and interesting details, within a moderate compass, (pp. 282, 8vo,) of the existing state of the study and practice of the Civil Law, both at home and abroad, and of all the great continental writers upon the subject."—*Warren's Law Studies*, ed. 1845, 864.

See also 2 Hoff. Leg. Stu., 557; 1 Jurist, 661; 14 Leg. Obs., 334; 2 Law Mag., 481. To Dr. Irving we are also indebted for the article on Civil Law, in the 7th ed. Encyc. Brit., vol. vi., 708–719. 7. Alex. Montgomery's Works in the Scottish Dialect, with Life and Illustrative Notes, 1821, 8vo. 250 copies printed. 8. A Catalogue of the Law Books in the Advocates' Library, 1831, 8vo. 9. Lives of the Scottish Writers, Lon., 1839, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1850, 2 vols. in 1, p. 8vo. 10. The Table-Talk of John Selden, with Notes, 1854, cr. 8vo.

"Enriched by annotations of no inconsiderable value, evincing extensive and well-directed research."—*Westm. Rev.*

Irving, Edward, 1792–1834, a native of Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, was educated at the University of Edinburgh; Assistant minister to Dr. Chalmers, of St. John's Church, Glasgow, 1819–22; minister of the Scotch Church, Cross Street, Hatton Garden, London, 1822; removed to the large church built for his congregation in Regent's Square, 1829; accused of heresy by the Presbytery of London, 1830; ejected from his church, May 3, 1832. After his ejectment, his friends purchased for him the picture-gallery of Benjamin West, in Newman Street, and there Mr. Irving attracted large crowds by his remarkable exhibitions of the "gift of unknown tongues," produced directly, as he believed, by divine inspiration. He died of consumption at Glasgow, December 6, 1834, in the 42d year of his age. He was undoubtedly a sincere and excellent man; but his judgment and prudence were not equal to his piety and devotion, even before the unmistakable evidences of insanity which eventually clouded his fine intellect. He pub.—For the Oracles of God, Four Orations; For Judgment to Come, an Argument in Nine Parts, 3d ed., Lon., 1824, 8vo; Babylon and Infidelity foredoomed of God, 1826, 2 vols. 12mo, reprinted in 1 vol. 8vo; Serms., Lects., and Occasional Discourses, Lon., 1828, 3 vols. 8vo; Homilies on the Sacraments, vol. i., 1828, sm. 8vo; The Last Days, 1828, 8vo, 2d ed., with Life by H. Bonar, 1850, p. 8vo; Expositions of the Book of Revelation, 1831, 4 vols. 12mo; and a number of single serms., theolog. treatises, &c. One of his best productions is his Introduction to Bishop Horne's Comment. on the Psalms, already noticed by us in the life of that excellent prelate. Mr. Irving's disciples are by no means extinct, in proof of which a project is now (1856) on foot to build Irvingite chapels in all the large towns of the United Kingdom; and it is reported that one gentleman in London has recently subscribed no less than £100,000 towards this scheme. For further information regarding this once-famous divine, see Biog. Sketch of Edward Irving, (by W. Jones,) 2 vols 8vo; Edward Irving, an Ecclesiastical and Literary Biography, (by Washington Wilks,) 1855, 12mo; Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, vol. v.; Jamieson's Cyc. of Religious Biog., 1853; The Trial of the Rev. Edward Irving, with 5 portraits by Cruikshank, (a *jeu-d'esprit;*) Gilfillan's First and Third Galleries of Literary Portraits; Hazlitt's Spirit of the Age; De Quincey's Lit. Reminis.; Works of Charles Lamb; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Metropolitan Pulpit; Death of the Rev. Edward Irving, (by Thos. Carlyle,) in Fraser's Mag., xi. 99; Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 294, 961, 974; J. W. Lester's Criticisms; Maginn's O'Doherty Papers; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1832, Pt. 2, 154; 1835, Pt. 1, 664; Westm. Rev., i. 27; Blackw. Mag., xiv. 145, 192, 346; xv. 194, 230, 601; xxiv. 897; Fraser's Mag., iii. 423; N. York Method. Quar. Rev., ix. 109; N. York Eclec. Mag., xiv. 503; N. York Democratic Rev., xiv. 496; Bost. Chris. Exam., ii. 468, (by A. Lamson;) Bost. Liv. Age, xxix. 211, (by F. Saunders;) N. Haven Chris. Month. Spec., vi. 150, 199; x. 318; Niles's Reg., xliv. 228; Phila. Mus. of For. Lit., iii. 364.

> "He was unquestionably, by many degrees, the greatest orator of our times. Of him indeed, more than of any man whom I have seen throughout my whole experience, it might be said, with truth and emphasis, that he was a Boanerges, a son of thunder."—DE QUINCEY: *ubi supra.*

> "What the Scottish uncelebrated Irving was, they that have only seen the London celebrated (and distorted) one can never know. Bodily and spiritually, perhaps there was not (in that November, 1822) a man more full of genial energetic life in all these Islands."—CARLYLE: *ubi supra.*

> "Mr. Irving has shrunk from no opinion, however parodoxical. He has scrupled to avow no sentiment, however obnoxious. He has revived exploded prejudices; he has scouted prevailing fashions. He has opposed the spirit of the age, and not consulted the *esprit de corps.* . . . He has held a play-book in one hand and a Bible in the other, and quoted Shakspeare and Melancthon in the same breath."—HAZLITT: *ubi supra.*

> "I could hardly keep my eyes off him while we were at table. He put me in mind of the devil disguised as an angel of light, so ill did that horrible obliquity of vision harmonize with the dark tranquil features of his face, resembling that of our Saviour in Italian pictures, with the hair carefully arranged in the same manner."—SIR WALTER SCOTT: *ubi supra.*

Irving, G. V. Digest of the Inhabited-House Tax Act, Lon., 1852, 8vo.

Irving, Helen W., is the *nom de plume* of a very young lady, a resident of Lynn, Massachusetts, who has pub. a number of poetical pieces in The Home Journal and other periodicals. The stanzas entitled Love and Fame have been cited as especially deserving of commendation. See T. B. Read's Female Poets of America; Caroline May's American Female Poets.

Irving, John Treat, 1778–1838, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York from 1817 until his death, and a brother of Washington and Peter Irving, was a contributor to the Morning Chronicle, (started in New York, Oct. 1, 1802,) a Democratic journal, conducted by the last-named of his two brothers. He acquired some distinction by his poetical attacks upon the tenets of his political opponents, and more by the exemplary discharge of the duties connected with his judicial station. See Daly's Hist. of Judic. Trib. of N. York, p. 65.

Irving, John Treat, a member of the New York Bar, son of the preceding, and a nephew of Washington Irving, is best known as an author by his Sketches in an Expedition to the Pawnee Tribes, Phila., 1833, 2 vols. 12mo, Lon., 1835, 2 vols. p. 8vo; The Attorney, a Novel; and Harry Harson, or The Benevolent Bachelor; a Novel. The last two works were originally pub. in the New York Knickerbocker Magazine, under the signature of John Quod.

Irving, L. H. Sketches of Gibraltar, Edin., 1853, ob. fol.

Irving, Peter, 1771–1838, a brother of Washington Irving, pub. at New York, in 1820, a novel entitled Giovanni Sbogarro; a Venetian Tale, (from the French,) with alterations by Percival G——. Mr. Irving was editor and proprietor of The Morning Chronicle, a Democratic paper, started in New York, Oct. 1, 1802, and co-projector with his brother Washington of the humorous sketches which the latter expanded into the celebrated History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker. Dr. Irving—so called from some attention paid to the study of medicine in early life—resided in Europe from 1809 to '36, and died in about two years after his return to New York.

Irving, or Irvine, Ralph. 1. Peruvian Bark, Edin., 1785, 8vo. 2. Dispensatory, 1786, 8vo.

Irving, Maxwell John. See MAXWELL, JOHN IRVING.

Irving, Theodore, LL.D., b. 1809, in the city of New York, a son of Ebenezer Irving, resided for some years abroad with his uncle, Washington Irving; was from 1836 to '49 Professor of History and Belles-Lettres at Geneva College, and subsequently filled for three years the chair of Belles-Lettres in the Free Academy of New York. In December, 1854, he took holy orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church. In addition to many fugitive essays contributed to the periodicals of the day, Mr. Irving is the author of two valuable works, viz.: 1. The Conquest of Florida, by Hernando de Soto, Phila., 1835, 2 vols. 12mo; Lon., 1835, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Revised ed., uniform with the collective ed. of Washington Irving's Works, N. York, 12mo. Also pub. in vol. x. of H. G. Bohn's collective ed. of Washington Irving's Works, Lon., 1851, 10 vols. 8vo.

> "The book before us is a delightful one. . . . In their style, too, these volumes are *related* to the pure and graceful writing of the author of the Life of Columbus. . . . The history before us is hardly a thing to read or criticize without a spark of the old *ballad* spirit being lighted within us, and we had better close our notice, lest we be tempted to try the indiscretion of a rhyme."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1835, 609–611.

2. The Fountain of Living Waters; illustrated by Facts, N. York, 1854, 18mo; 4th ed., 1855, 18mo.

> "The whole object of the book is to lead erring and wandering souls to Christ. Believing that it is well calculated to accomplish this end, we would commend it as a book to be put into the hands of young persons whose minds are turned more or less to religious themes, and particularly such as need kind and gentle persuasives to piety."—*Prot. Epis. Rev. and Church Reg.*, N. York, April, 1855, 313.

> "Living Waters is a sweet and tender appeal in behalf of spiritual religion, addressed especially to the young."—*Method. Quar. Rev.*

Irving, Thomas. Con. to Med. Com., 1790.

Irving, Washington, one of the most distinguished of modern authors, was born April 3, 1783, in the city of New York, in a house in William Street, between John and Fulton Streets, and not far from that venerable pile the Old Dutch Church. This mansion—so long an object of interest to citizen and sojourner—had until within the last few years resisted the progress of "improvement," which was gradually changing the face of the neighbourhood; but it too at last yielded to its fate, and in 1846 its site was occupied by one of the stately "Washington Stores." The father of Washington Irving was a native of Scotland, his mother an Englishwoman, and perhaps it is not entirely a matter of imagination to fancy that the national characteristics of both parents are to be discovered in several of the productions of the author of The Sketch-Book and Bracebridge Hall.

The earliest of Mr. Irving's contributions to the Republic of Letters—a number of letters on the drama, the social customs of New York, &c.—were pub., in 1802, (under the *nom de plume* of Jonathan Oldstyle,) in The Morning Chronicle, a Democratic journal, edited by the author's brother, Dr. Peter Irving. These epistles appeared in pamphlet form, without the author's consent, in the year 1824. After some attention to the study of Coke and Blackstone, the state of Mr. Irving's health caused him in 1804 to seek for that physical benefit which a change of scene and climate might naturally be expected to afford. After an absence of two years in Italy, Switzerland, France, and England, &c., he returned home in 1806, resumed his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar. In January, 1807, appeared, to the great delight of the wits of the good city of Gotham,—always willing to enjoy a laugh,—No. 1 of a semi-monthly magazine, the joint production of Washington Irving, James K. Paulding, and William Irving; the latter contributing the poetry, and hints and sketches for some of the essays. This was the since-famous Salmagundi, or The Whim-Whams and Opinions of Launcelot Langstaff and Others. The amusing character of this periodical rendered it exceedingly agreeable to the town, and its popularity promised a long and profitable life; but for some reason or other it was discontinued after the issue of the twentieth number. In 1809 was pub. the famous History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker. The first part of this work was sketched in company with Dr. Peter Irving, who, on his departure for Europe, confided the whole to Washington, by whose humorous genius it was expanded to its present shape. Though this was one of the first-fruits of his inventive talent, it is risking but little to affirm that in its peculiar qualities it has not been surpassed by any later efforts—successful as they have been—of its accomplished author. In 1810, Washington Irving—who had never found sufficient attraction in his legal studies to induce him to practise the profession—was admitted as a partner, with two of his brothers, in the extensive commercial establishment which they conducted at New York and Liverpool. The failure of this house in 1817, consequent upon the pecuniary difficulties which followed the treaty of peace between England and the United States, occurred when Washington was in Europe, and this reverse of fortune induced the already popular author to determine to follow literature as a profession. He had of late employed his pen but seldom: a series of naval biographies contributed to Moses Thomas's (of Philadelphia) Analectic Magazine, (of which Irving was in 1813–14 the editor,) and a biographical sketch of Thomas Campbell, prefixed to a Philadelphia edit. of the works of the latter, are all of Irving's productions with which the world seems to have been favoured, from the date of the publication of The Knickerbocker, in 1809 to the time of the appearance of The Sketch-Book, in 1819. The numbers of the last-named work (composed in London) were transmitted to New York for publication, were read with avidity on both sides of the water, and several of the series were soon copied by Jerdan in the London Literary Gazette, and by the editors of other periodicals.

> "We are greatly at a loss [remarks the formidable Blackwood in the number for February, 1820] to comprehend for what reason Mr. Irving has thought fit to publish his Sketch-Book in America earlier than in Britain; but at all events he is doing himself great injustice by not having an edition printed here of every number, after it has appeared in New York. Nothing has been written for a long time, for which it would be more safe to promise great and eager acceptance."—Vol. vi. 557, (by J. G. Lockhart.)

This is the article referred to by Sir Walter Scott in the letter quoted by Irving in the Preface to his revised edit. of The Sketch-Book.

This was encouragement indeed,—encouragement such as many a British aspirant for literary fame would have given the copy-right of his best work to have secured. In the same month in which the above eulogy appeared, Irving pub. in London, under the *nom de plume* of Geoffrey Crayon, Gentⁿ, the first vol. of The Sketch-Book. It was printed by John Miller, but at the author's expense; Murray, the Great Mogul of the book-trade, having declined the enterprise. The failure of Miller within a few weeks after the publication threw Irving again on the town for a publisher, and, through the friendly offices of Sir Walter Scott, Murray was induced to act in the premises. He gave the author £200, which he soon felt justified by the sale of the work in increasing to £400. The Sketch-Book was originally pub. in February, 1820, in 1 vol., but in July of the same year it appeared in 2 vols.,—a 2d edit. of the 1st, together with a new vol. The author had now attained an extended literary reputation, both at home and abroad; and so far was he from having any difficulty in procuring a publisher, that when Bracebridge Hall, or the Humourists, was ready for the press in 1822, Mr. Murray was ready to offer 1000 guineas for the copy-right without having seen the MS. He obtained the coveted prize at his offer, and subsequently gave the same author nearly twice as much (£2000) for the Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada, and quite three times as much (3000 guineas) for the History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus. But we anticipate. The dates of the publications of Irving's succeeding works, given to the world between the appearance of The Sketch-Book in London, in 1820, and his return to the United States in May, 1832, were as follows:

Bracebridge Hall, or the Humourists; a Medley, by Geoffrey Crayon, Gentⁿ, Lon., 1822, 2 vols. 8vo; N. York, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo.

Tales of a Traveller, by Geoffrey Crayon, Gentⁿ, Lon., 1824, 2 vols. 8vo; N. York, 1824, 4 Pts. Sold to Murray (without his having seen the MS.) for 1500 guineas.

The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus, 1828, 4 vols. 8vo; N. York, 1828, 3 vols. 8vo.

Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada, Lon., 1829, 2 vols. p. 8vo; Phila., 1829, 2 vols. 12mo.

Voyages of the Companions of Columbus, 1 vol., Lon., Paris, and Phila., 1831.

The Alhambra, Lon., 1832, 2 vols. 8vo; Phila., 1832, 2 vols. 12mo.

In May, 1832, as above stated, Mr. Irving returned home, after an absence of seventeen years. During this long period he had been an extensive traveller. We left him at London, superintending the publication of The Sketch-Book, in 1820. A portion of this year and of the following was spent in the city of Paris: the winter of 1822 was passed at Dresden, and that of 1825 in the South of France. In the winter of 1825–26, at the earnest request of Mr. Alexander H. Everett, American minister to Spain,—to whom the idea was first suggested by O. Rich, Esq., American Consul at Madrid,—Mr. Irving visited Madrid for the purpose of translating into English the valuable compilation of Navarette, Coleccion de los Viages y Descubrimientos, &c. pub. at Madrid in 1825, (after Mr. Irving's arrival,) in 2 vols. 4to. Mr. Rich, indeed, had from the first set his heart—not upon a mere translation of this collection, but—upon a Life of Columbus from the pen of Washington Irving. This darling desire he was so happy as to see realized, and to him, therefore, is the world indebted for the publication of this work. Mr. Irving was the guest of this eminent bibliographer, whose name has long been honoured by students in both hemispheres; and, says he,

> "In his extensive and curious library I found one of the best collections extant of Spanish colonial history, containing many documents for which I might elsewhere search in vain. This he put at my absolute command, with a frankness and unreserve seldom to be met with among the possessors of such rare and valuable works; and his library has been my main resource throughout the whole of my labours."

We shall have more to quote to Mr. Rich's credit when we reach his patronymic in the future pages of our Dictionary. In this year (1826) and the following, as also in the spring of 1829, Mr. Irving made profitable journeys in the South of Spain, the results of which were given to the world in 1829, in The Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada; in 1832, in the picturesque pages of The Alhambra; in 1835, in The Legends of the Conquest of Spain; and in 1849–50, in Mahomet and his Successors.

Mr. Irving left Spain in July, 1829, and returned to London to discharge the duties connected with the Secretaryship of Legation to the American Embassy, which had been conferred upon him during his absence. In 1830 Mr. Henry Hallam and himself were honoured by the gift of the two fifty-guinea gold medals ordered by George IV. to be presented to the two authors who should be adjudged to have attained the greatest excellence in historical composition. This high compliment to Mr. Irving was a well-deserved tribute to the merits of his History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus. In the next year the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Mr. Irving by the University of Oxford,—a testimonial which that august body is not in the habit of bestowing upon slight foundations. After an absence protracted through seventeen years, Mr. Irving at length sailed for home, and arrived in New York on the 21st day of May, 1832. To one who had conferred such imperishable renown upon the American name—even had there been nothing in the *man* to elicit that enthusiastic affection with which Washington Irving is regarded by his countrymen—no common honours were accorded. A public dinner was immediately tendered to him in New York, and the friends of early days, together with those who had grown into civic eminence and social consideration during his absence, united in paying homage to him who had conferred honour upon all. The citizens of other States also claimed their right to entertain their illustrious countryman, and nothing but that modesty which has always been a distinguishing trait of his character prevented a series of ovations and a triumphal march through the American Republic from Boston to St. Louis and Philadelphia to New Orleans.

> "We cannot refuse ourselves the pleasure," remarks one of the most eminent of his countrymen, "of bearing our humble part in the cordial welcome with which the unanimous voice of the country is now greeting the distinguished pilgrim on his return from abroad. . . . The open and hearty welcome which his fellow-citizens have given him shows that he is best appreciated where he is best known. His reception at New York was the fairest triumph that has yet been accorded to literary desert in the New World."—EDWARD EVERETT: *Review of The Alhambra, in N. Amer. Rev.*, xxxv. 265–282.

Shortly after his return to the United States, Mr. Irving visited some of the most interesting portions of the Great West, and gratified the world with the fruits of his researches among the Indians, in the Tour on the Prairies, pub. in the Crayon Miscellany in 1835. Those more fond of studying the phenomena of life under another phase, found in the Recollections of Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey, and The Legends of the Conquest of Spain,—comprising the second and third vols. of the Crayon Miscellany,—sufficient to charm the imagination and delight the taste. To this collection succeeded Astoria; or, Anecdotes of an Enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains, pub. in 1836, (in which the author was assisted by his nephew, Pierre M. Irving;) and the Adventures of Captain Bonneville, U.S.A., in the Rocky Mountains and the Far West, (based upon the MSS. of Capt. B. and other materials,) which was given to the world in 1837. In the years 1839 and '40, Mr. Irving contributed a number of papers to The Knickerbocker Magazine, a portion of which, with other fugitive articles, were collected in 1855, and pub. in a vol. under the title of Wolfert's Roost. From 1842 to '46 Mr Irving resided at Madrid as United States Minister to

Spain, and, returning home in the latter year, sought a quiet retreat for his remaining years in Wolfert's Roost,—an earthly paradise which we shall not attempt to describe after the portraiture which the owner himself has given to the world. The "Stronghold of old Baltus Van Tassel on the Banks of the Hudson," so graphically sketched in the Legend of Sleepy Hollow, has now acquired a double share of renown and undying honours by the occupancy of its eloquent topographer. A well-drawn picture of Wolfert's Roost and its present lord (by Henry T. Tuckerman) will be found in The Homes of American Authors, N. York, 1853. Here, in his bachelor-home,—for Geoffrey Crayon has been content to eulogize the blessings of matrimony whilst denying himself their indulgence,—in the company of his surviving brother and affectionate nieces, who are to him as daughters, the author of the Sketch-Book passes his tranquil days in calm anticipation of that change which, we trust, for the sake of his many friends, is yet at a long distance.

His publications since his retirement have been the Biography and Poetical Remains of the late Margaret Miller Davidson, 1841; Oliver Goldsmith, a Biography, 1849, (enlarged from a sketch prefixed to the Works of the latter pub. in Paris, Galignani, 1825, 4 vols., Baudry, 1837, 4 vols. 8vo;) Mahomet and his Successors, 2 vols., 1849–50; The Life of George Washington, vol. i., 1855, ii. and iii., 1856. This work will probably comprise two or three more volumes. Mr. Irving has also within the last few years superintended the publication of a revised edit. of his works,—urged thereto by the persuasions of the eminent publisher, Mr. George P. Putnam, of New York. The new edit. was issued by Mr. Putnam in 15 vols., 1848–50, and the sale so far (*i.e.* to Jan. 1857) has been 250,000 vols., which, added to about as many disposed of the old edits., gives an aggregate sale in America alone of half a million vols. of the works of this popular author. This enumeration does not include the 98,000 vols. already printed of the unfinished life of Washington, nor the number of copies sold of Wolfert's Roost, which must be very large.

The Works of Washington Irving, in the new revised and uniform edit. just referred to, are thus arranged: Vol. I. Knickerbocker's History of New York. II. The Sketch-Book. III., IV., V. Columbus and his Companions. VI. Bracebridge Hall. VII. Tales of a Traveller. VIII. Astoria. IX. The Crayon Miscellany. X. Capt. Bonneville's Adventures. XI. Oliver Goldsmith; a Biography. XII., XIII. Mahomet and his Successors. XIV. The Conquest of Granada. XV. The Alhambra. To these must be added Wolfert's Roost and The Life of Washington, (also pub. by Geo. P. Putnam & Co. of New York,) which, with The Legends of the Conquest of Spain, will be included in a Second Series of uniform edits. of Irving's Works. A collective London edit. is pub. by Henry G. Bohn, uniform with his Standard Library. It is comprised in 10 thick 8vo vols., (1851,)—viz.: Vol. I. Salmagundi and Knickerbocker; with Portrait of Irving. II. Sketch-Book, and Life of Goldsmith. III. Bracebridge Hall, Abbotsford, and Newstead. IV. Tales of a Traveller, and The Alhambra. V. Conquest of Granada, and Conquest of Spain. VI., VII., Life of Columbus, and Companions of Columbus; with a New Index and a fine Portrait. VIII. Astoria, and a Tour on the Prairies. IX. Mahomet and his Successors; with Portrait. X. Conquest of Florida, (by Theodore Irving,) and Adventures of Capt. Bonneville. Irving's Works are also pub. in London, from time to time, by Murray, Bentley, Routledge, W. Smith, Tegg, &c.

Some have been issued with illustrations, on both sides of the Atlantic; and Messrs. Childs & Peterson, of Philadelphia, publish Irving's Select Works, illustrated by F. O. C. Darley and others, in 6 vols. 8vo; viz.: I. The Sketch-Book. II. Knickerbocker's History of New York. III. Tales of a Traveller. IV. Oliver Goldsmith: A Biography. V. The Alhambra. VI. Bracebridge Hall; or, The Humorists.

This volume (VI.) is illustrated by fourteen steel plates, engraved by Greatbach and others, from original designs by Schmolze.

What more acceptable testimonial of regard could be presented to a friend than this valuable set of works?

The same publishers issue a companion-volume to this set, or the complete works of Irving, entitled The Illustrated Beauties of Irving, "containing thirty spirited Illustrations of the Works of Washington Irving, finely engraved on steel, accompanied by an elaborate and carefully-prepared Biographical and Critical Sketch of Mr. Irving, from Allibone's Dictionary of Authors; also, a notice of Sunny Side, &c., by H. T. Tuckerman, Esq.; together with choice passages selected from each of Mr. Irving's works."

The "notice" by Mr. Tuckerman, above referred to, is an extract from the admirable sketch entitled Sunny Side and its Proprietor, to which we have just called the attention of the reader who desires to see a graphic portraiture of Geoffrey Crayon reposing amidst the rural shades o Sleepy Hollow. We can bear witness to the faithfulness of the picture. There are enough points of resemblance in literary taste, culture, and style between the limner and his subject to make "Tuckerman upon Irving" sound as natural and fitting as "Coke upon Littleton."

Nor must we omit to notice the Illustrated Edition of Irving's Life of Washington, now (1858) in course of publication (by Putnam) in semi-monthly Parts, (14 to each vol.,) imp. 8vo, 100 copies large paper 4to.

ILLUSTRATIONS ON STEEL.

Site of Washington's Birthplace; Mount Vernon, (Three Views;) Washington as a Surveyor; Washington at Fort Necessity; Washington Surveying the Dismal Swamp; Washington at Winchester; Washington's Field-Sports; Fortifying Bunker's Hill; Fort Ticonderoga; Lake George; Fortifications at West Point in 1780, (from a contemporary drawing;) Washington Quelling a Riot; View of New York, 1776; Boston from Dorchester Heights in 1776; Announcement of Independence; Battle of Trenton; Battle of Germantown; Battle of Monmouth; Braddock's Battle-Field; Washington going to Congress, &c.

And now, in accordance with our promise in the preface to this work,—a promise which the preceding pages will prove we have neither forgotten nor delayed to fulfil,—we shall proceed to adduce, as we have done in other instances, the verdicts which eminent critics have passed upon the literary characteristics of the subject of our notice. In many preceding cases we have been obliged to omit much more than we had space to quote of interesting and truly valuable criticism; but, when we commence the pleasing task of citing opinions respecting the productions of Washington Irving, we are literally oppressed by the *embarras de richesses.* As we glance around our library-shelves, and behold the mass of materials which we have been for years collecting on this theme, (as we have on the same scale, though not to the same extent, collected for the illustration of many thousands of other writers,) we feel it to be no exaggeration to say that we could readily fill a goodly octavo volume with the matter which our space will oblige us to reject. Be it our care, therefore, to make that judicious selection from the materials which invite our research, which shall truly represent the impression which this distinguished writer has made upon the present generation and the one which first sat in judgment on the early fruits of his literary toil.

1. SALMAGUNDI; OR, THE WHIM-WHAMS AND OPINIONS OF LAUNCELOT LANGSTAFF, ESQ., AND OTHERS, January, 1807, to January, 1808:

"We all remember the success of Salmagundi, to which he was a large and distinguished contributor; with what rapidity and to what extent it circulated through America; how familiar it made us with the local pleasantry and the personal humours of New York, and what an abiding influence it has had in that city, by forming a sort of school of wit of a character somewhat marked and peculiar, and superior to every thing our country has witnessed, except, perhaps, that of the wits of The Anarchiad in Connecticut."—EDWARD EVERETT: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xv. 206, July, 1822.

"We have no hesitation in saying at the outset, that we consider the good papers of Salmagundi, and the greater part of Knickerbocker, superior to the Sketch-Book. . . . It [Salmagundi] was exceedingly pleasant morning or after-dinner reading, never taking up too much of a gentleman's time from his business and pleasures, nor so exalted and spiritualized as to seem mystical to his far-reaching vision. . . . Though its wit is sometimes forced, and its serious style sometimes false, upon looking it over we have found it full of entertainment, with an infinite variety of characters and circumstances, and with that amiable, good-natured wit and pathos which shows that the heart has not grown hard while making merry of the world."—RICHARD M. DANA, SR.: *N. Amer. Rev.*, ix. 323, 334, 344–345, Sept. 1819.

"The better pieces are written in Mr. Irving's best manner. Take it altogether, it was certainly a production of extraordinary merit, and was instantaneously and universally recognised as such by the public. It wants of course the graver merits of the modern British Collections of Essays; but for spirit, effect, and actual literary value, we doubt whether any publication of the class since The Spectator, upon which it is directly modelled, can fairly be put in competition with it."—ALEXANDER H. EVERETT: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxviii. 116, Jan. 1829.

"It was in form and method of publication imitated from The Spectator, but, in details, spirit, and aim, so exquisitely adapted to the latitude of New York, that its appearance was hailed with a delight hitherto unknown: it was, in fact, a complete triumph of local genius."—HENRY T. TUCKERMAN: *Sketch of Amer. Lit.*

"In this work we are introduced to the watering-places, balls, elections, reviews, and coteries of the daughter-country, and particularly of New York, the centre of its fashion, in a style of unsparing and broad humour, infinitely outdoing any liberties which Mathews thought fit to take with his hospitable entertainers, and reflecting some credit on the good-temper which was shown by its reception. . . . That Salmagundi owes its principal pretensions to Mr. Irving's exertions we are the more inclined to conclude from the evidence of a work in which, not very long afterwards, he tried his strength single-handed, under the title of Knickerbocker's Humorous History of New York."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxxi. 474, 475, March, 1825.

"The production of Paulding, Irving, Verplanck, and perhaps of others, in partnership [an error, see p. 935]: the papers of Paulding are more sarcastic, ill natured, acrimonious,—bitter,—than those of Irving; but quite as able: those by Verplanck we do not know: we have only *heard* of him as one of the writers: it is a work in two volumes duodecimo; essays, after the manner of Goldsmith,—a downright, secret, laboured, continual imitation of him, —abounding, too, in plagiarisms: the title is from our English Flim-Flams: oriental papers, the little man in black, &c. &c. from the Citizen of the World: parts are capital: as a whole, the work is quite superior to any thing of the kind which this age has produced."—John Neal: *Blackw. Mag.*, xvii. 61, Jan. 1825.

2. Knickerbocker's History of New York, 1809.

It was to this work that Irving owed his fortunate introduction to Sir Walter Scott. Campbell was aware of the delight with which it was read by the Great Unknown, and therefore gave the author a letter to Abbotsford. The young American arrived at Selkirk on the 29th of August, 1817.

"I had come down from Edinburgh," he tells us, "partly to visit Melrose Abbey and its vicinity, but chiefly to get a sight of the 'mighty minstrel of the North.' I had a letter of introduction to him from Thomas Campbell, the poet, and had reason to think, from the interest he had taken in some of my earlier scribblings, that a visit from me would not be deemed an intrusion. On the following morning, after an early breakfast, I set off in a postchaise for the Abbey. On the way thither I stopped at the gate of Abbotsford, and sent the postillion to the house with the letter of introduction and my card, on which I had written that I was on my way to the ruins of Melrose Abbey, and wished to know whether it would be agreeable to Mr. Scott (he had not yet been made a baronet) to receive a visit from me in the course of the morning."—*Irving's Abbotsford.*

Mr. Lockhart shall tell us in what spirit this "modest approach" was received:

"Scott's family well remember the delight with which he received this announcement: he was at breakfast, and sallied forth instantly, dogs and children after him as usual, to greet the guest and conduct him in person from the highway to the door."—*Lockhart's Life of Scott.*

Mr. Irving must be permitted to take up the thread:

"Before Scott had reached the gate he called out to me in a hearty tone, welcoming me to Abbotsford, and asking news of Campbell. Arrived at the door of the chaise, he grasped me warmly by the hand: 'Come, drive down, drive down to the house,' said he; 'ye're just in time for breakfast, and afterwards ye shall see all the wonders of the Abbey.'

"I would have excused myself on the plea of having already made my breakfast. 'Hout, man!' cried he; 'a ride in the morning in the keen air of the Scotch hills is warrant enough for a second breakfast!'"—*Ubi supra.*

Thus graphically is sketched, by the gratified stranger, his first interview with the tried and loving friend of many years; and this lifelike description is familiar, or should be so, to all. But it has been the happy lot of the writer of these pages to hear from Irving's own lips—while the generous tear of affection quivered in his eye—the pathetic account of his *last* interview with his friend, a few months before the lamentations of nations over his grave testified to the strong hold which he had gained upon the hearts of his readers in every land. But we are anticipating here: should we ever record the deeply-interesting narration to which we refer, it will be more appropriately introduced in our life of the author of Waverley. It is worth mentioning, in this connexion, that in a letter from Scott to John Richardson, dated 22d Sept. 1817, he remarks:

"When you see Tom Campbell, tell him with my best love that I have to thank him for making me known to Mr. Washington Irving, who is one of the best and pleasantest acquaintances I have made this many a day."

Every American who has been abroad, and mingled at all in the polite circles of Europe, can testify that Sir Walter Scott here speaks that only which thousands will gladly endorse. We quote one instance which we find recorded in Mr. N. P. Willis's agreeable Pencillings by the Way. He is describing an evening party at the Countess of Blessington's:

"Nearest me sat Smith, the author of Rejected Addresses,—a hale, handsome man, apparently fifty, with white hair, and a very nobly-formed head and physiognomy. . . . Among other things, he talked a great deal of America, and asked me if I knew our distinguished countryman, Washington Irving. I had never been so fortunate as to meet him. 'You have lost a great deal,' he said, 'for never was so delightful a fellow. I was once taken down with him into the country by a merchant to dinner. Our friend stopped his carriage at the gate of his park, and asked us if we would walk through his grounds to the house. Irving refused, and held me down by the coat, so that we drove on to the house together, leaving our host to follow on foot. "I make it a principle," said Irving, "never to walk with a man through his own grounds. I have no idea of praising a thing whether I like it or not. You and I will do them to-morrow morning by ourselves."' The rest of the company had turned their attention to Smith as he began his story, and there was a universal inquiry after Mr. Irving. Indeed, the first questions on the lips of every one to whom I am introduced as an American are of him and Cooper."

Tom Moore's warm affection for the author of The Sketch-Book is no secret to those who have read the entertaining Diary of the former, recently published by Lord John Russell. We quote from one of the poet's entries a *bon mot* of Irving's, which has amused us not a little:

"April 10, 1830.—Forgot to mention in its place Irving's description of the evening at Horace Twiss's, (the evening of the day he wanted me to meet the Duke of Wellington.) But few people had come; and 'there was Twiss,' said Irving, 'with his two great men, the Duke and the Chancellor, just like a spider that has got two big flies and does not know what to do with them.'"

But, the reader will query, how had Scott become acquainted with the literary merits of the young American?—for such acquaintance he seems to have had. Lockhart shall again be our spokesman:

"Scott had received The History of New York by Knickerbocker, shortly after its appearance in 1812, from an accomplished American traveller, Mr. Brevoort; and the admirable humour of this early work had led him to anticipate the brilliant career which its author has since run. Mr. Thomas Campbell, being no stranger to Scott's high estimate of Irving's genius, gave him a letter of introduction," &c.

It so happens—though it is hardly an accident, either—that we have before us a fac-simile of Scott's letter to Mr. Henry Brevoört, acknowledging the receipt of Knickerbocker's History of New York; and it is strictly to our present purpose—the citation of opinions upon Irving's works—to quote this epistle for the gratification of the reader:

"*My Dear Sir:*—I beg you to accept my best thanks for the uncommon degree of entertainment which I have received from the most excellently-jocose history of New York. I am sensible that as a stranger to American parties and politics I must lose much of the concealed satire of the piece; but I must own that, looking at the simple and obvious meaning only, I have never read any thing so closely resembling the style of Dean Swift as the annals of Diedrich Knickerbocker. I have been employed these few evenings in reading them aloud to Mrs. S. and two ladies who are our guests, and our sides have been absolutely sore with laughing. I think, too, there are passages which indicate that the author possesses power of a different kind, and [he] has some touches which remind me much of Sterne. I beg you will have the kindness to let me know when Mr. Irvine takes pen in hand again, for assuredly I shall expect a very great treat, which I may chance never to hear of but through your kindness. Believe me, dear sir,

"Your obliged and humble servant,

"Walter Scott.

"Abbotsford, 23d April, 1813."

We have already seen that it was to the friendly offices of Scott that Irving was indebted for the happy circumstance which made John Murray his publisher, and the handsome tribute to both these gentlemen which appears in the Preface to the revised edition of The Sketch-Book (New York, 1848) must not be omitted in this place:

"From that time [the publication of The Sketch-Book in 1820] Murray became my publisher, conducting himself in all his dealings with that fair, open, and liberal spirit which had obtained for him the well-merited appellation of the Prince of Booksellers. Thus, under the kind and cordial auspices of Sir Walter Scott, I began my literary career in Europe; and I feel that I am but discharging, in a trifling degree, my debt of gratitude to the memory of that golden-hearted man in acknowledging my obligations to him. But who of his literary contemporaries ever applied to him for aid or counsel that did not experience the most prompt, generous, and effectual assistance?"

We continue the quotation of opinions:

"Equally or more admired [than Salmagundi] was Knickerbocker's History of New York, a work to be compared with any thing of the kind in our language; a book of unwearying pleasantry, which, instead of flashing out, as English and American humour is wont, from time to time, with long and dull intervals, is kept up with a true French vivacity from beginning to end; a book which, if it have a fault, has only that of being too pleasant, too sustained a tissue of merriment and ridicule."—Edward Everett: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xv. 206, July, 1822.

"It has the same faults and same good qualities in its style, its wit and humour, and its characters are evidently by the same hand, as the leading ones in Salmagundi, though not copies from them. They are perfectly fresh and original, and suited to their situations. Too much of the first part of the first volume is laborious and up-hill; and there are places, here and there, in the last part, to which there is the same objection. Our feelings seldom flag in the second."—Richard H. Dana, Sr.: *N. Amer. Rev.*, ix. 345, Sept. 1819.

"This we consider as equal to the best, and in some respects perhaps superior to any other, of our author's productions, [viz.: Oldstyle, Salmagundi, Naval Biographies, The Sketch-Book, Bracebridge Hall, Tales of a Traveller, and Columbus.] It is the one which exhibits most distinctly the stamp of real inventive power, the true test, as we have hinted, of genius. The plan, though simple enough, and when hit upon sufficiently obvious, is entirely original."—Alex. H. Everett: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxviii. 117-118, Jan. 1829.

"The most elaborate piece of humor in our literature,—Irving's facetious history of his native town."—Henry T. Tuckerman: *Sketch of Amer. Lit.*

"Of the point of many of the allusions contained in this political satire, partaking somewhat of the style of Swift's Tale of a Tub, and in which more than one President of the United States figures, we very much lament that we are not fully competent to judge. To us it is a tantalizing book, of which all that we understand is so good, and affords us so much pleasure, even through an imperfect acquaintance with it, that we cannot but conclude that a thorough knowledge of the whole point in every part would be a treat indeed."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxxi. 475, March, 1825.

Another authority does not consider that Irving was so invariably allegorical as the critic just quoted seems to suppose:

"By nine readers out of ten, perhaps, Knickerbocker is read as a piece of generous drollery,—nothing more. Be it so. It will wear the better. The design of Irving himself is not always clear, nor was he always undeviating in his course. Truth or fable, fact or falsehood,—it was all the same to him, if a bit of material came in his way. In a word, we look upon this volume of Knickerbocker—though it *is* tiresome, though there *are* some wretched failures in it, a little overdoing of the humorous, and a little confusion of purpose throughout—as a work honourable to English literature, manly, bold, and so *altogether original*, without being extravagant, as to stand alone among the labours of men."—John Neal: *Blackw. Mag.*, xvii. 62, Jan. 1825.

"To speak the plain truth, Diedrich Knickerbocker is, after all, our favourite. There is more *richness* of humour, and there is more strength of language too, in these earlier efforts."—*Blackw. Mag.*, xiv. 564, Nov. 1823.

"The whole book is a *jeu-d'esprit*, and perhaps its only fault is, that no *jeu-d'esprit* ought to be quite so long as to fill two closely-printed volumes."—*Ibid.*, vii. 361, July, 1820, (by J. G. Lockhart.)

The eloquent historian of The Conquest of Mexico, in a dissertation upon the Right of Title by Discovery, after referring the reader to some of the great legal luminaries of different countries,—to Vattel, Kent, and Wheaton,—concludes with the following allusion to the erudite essay of our ancient friend, the chronicler of the early fortunes of Nieuw-Nederlandts:

"If it were not treating a grave discussion too lightly, I should crave leave to refer the reader to the renowned Diedrich Knickerbocker's History of New York, (book 1, chap. 5,) for a luminous disquisition on this knotty question. At all events, he will find there the popular arguments subjected to the test of ridicule,—a test showing, more than any reasoning can, how much, or rather how little, they are really worth."—*Prescott's Hist. of the Conquest of Mexico*, 23d ed., Bost., 1855, ii. 33, n.

For further notices of Knickerbocker's History of New York, see Lon. Month. Rev., xciv. 67; Lon. Athen., 1832, 458; Knickerbocker Mag., iii. 1; Grahame, James, p. 717, in this Dictionary.

3. The Sketch-Book, 1819–20.

"I have glanced over The Sketch-Book. It is positively beautiful, and increases my desire to crimp you, if it be possible."—*Sir Walter Scott to Washington Irving*, offering him the editorship (with a salary of £500 per annum) of a projected Edinburgh weekly literary periodical. This offer was gratefully declined by Irving.

"But, though it is primarily for its style and composition that we are induced to notice this book, it would be quite unjust to the author not to add, that he deserves very high commendation for its more substantial qualities; and that we have seldom seen a work that gave us a more pleasing impression of the writer's character, or a more favourable one of his judgment and taste. . . . It seemed fair and courteous not to stint a stranger on his first introduction to our pages; and what we have quoted, we are persuaded, will justify all that we have said in his favour. . . . We have found the book in the hands of most of those to whom we have thought of mentioning it."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Rev.*, xxxiv. 161, 168, 176, Aug. 1820.

"Few recent publications have been so well received in England as The Sketch-Book. Several of the Waverley novels have passed through fewer editions than this agreeable work, and the journals of most consequence have paid the highest compliments to its merit. We are nevertheless free to confess that we think The Sketch-Book as a whole inferior to the author's earlier writings."—Edward Everett: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xv. 208, July, 1822.

"We will be open with him, and tell him that we do not think the change is for the better. He appears to have lost a little of that natural run of style for which his lighter writings were so remarkable. He has given up something of his direct, simple manner, and plain phraseology, for a more studied, periphrastical mode of expression. He seems to have exchanged words and phrases which were strong, distinct, and definite, for a genteel sort of language, cool, less definite, and general. It is as if his mother-English had been sent abroad to be improved, and, in attempting to become accomplished, had lost too many of her home qualities. . . . The Sketch-Book is extremely popular, and it is worthy of being so. Yet it is with surprise that we have heard its style indiscriminately praised. . . . Had we thought less highly of his powers, we should have said less about his errors. Did we not take delight in reading him, we should have been less earnest about his mistakes. . . . He is a man of genius, and able to bear his faults."—Richard H. Dana, Sr.: *N. Amer. Rev.*, ix. 348, 350, 356, Sept. 1819.

"The characteristics of The Sketch-Book are essentially the same with those of the preceding work; but, with somewhat more polish and elegance, it has somewhat less vivacity, freshness, and power. This difference constitutes the distinction between Mr. Irving's first and second manner, the latter of which is preserved in all his subsequent publications, excepting the one immediately before us, [Life of Columbus.] Of these two manners, the one or the other may perhaps be preferred by different readers, according to their different tastes. We incline ourselves to the former, conceiving that spirit and vigour are the highest qualities of style, and that the loss of any merit of this description is but poorly compensated by a little additional finish."—Alex. H. Everett: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxviii. 119, Jan. 1829.

"His stories of Rip Van Winkle and Sleepy Hollow are perhaps the finest pieces of original fictitious writing that this country has produced, next to the works of Scott."—*Chambers's Cyc. Eng. Lit.*, Edin., 1844, ii. 594.

Dr. Dibdin, a Nestor among critics, cannot find words sufficiently strong in which to express his admiration of The Sketch-Book. Referring to Mr. Roscoe, he remarks:

"This is probably the last time that his name will adorn these pages; and in taking leave of it how can I better express my feelings than in the beautiful language of the author of The Sketch-Book?"—*Library Companion*, ed. 1825, 542.

Again:

"I know of few passages—indeed, I know of none—which so completely and so deliciously (if I may so speak) describe the comforts of a well-stored library as the following, from the author of The Sketch-Book: 'When all that is worldly turns to dross around us, these only retain their steady value,' &c."

The doctor quotes to the end of the next paragraph, and then demands,

"Can sentiment (I ask) be purer, or language more harmonious, than this?"—*Ubi supra*, p. 544. See also p. 346.

"The Sketch-Book is a timid, beautiful work; with some childish pathos in it; some rich, pure, bold poetry: a little squeamish, puling, lady-like sentimentality: some courageous writing, some wit, and a world of humour, so happy, so natural, so altogether unlike that of any other man, dead or alive, that we would rather have been the writer of it, fifty times over, than of every thing else that he has ever written. The touches of poetry are everywhere; but never where we would look for them. Irving has no passion: he fails utterly in true pathos,—cannot speak as if he were carried away by any thing. He is always thoughtful; and, save when he tries to be fine or sentimental, always natural. The '*dusty splendour*' of Westminster Abbey, the '*ship staggering*' over the precipices of the ocean, the shark '*darting, like a spectre, through the blue waters*,'—all these things are poetry, such poetry as never was, never will be, surpassed. We could mention fifty more passages,—epithets of power, which no mere *prose* writer would have dared, under any circumstances, to use."—John Neal: *Blackw. Mag.*, xvii. 65. Jan. 1825.

"We trust some arrangement has been entered into, by virtue of which the succeeding numbers of this exquisite miscellany may be early given to the English public; who, we are sure, are, at least, as much inclined to receive them well as the American. Mr. Washington Irving is one of our first favourites among the English writers of this age, and he is not a bit the less so for having been born in America."—*Blackw. Mag.*, vii. 361, July, 1820, (by J. G. Lockhart.)

We have already quoted Lockhart's opinion of The Sketch-Book on a preceding page, *q. v.* See also Christopher North's Noctes Ambrosianæ, July, 1822, and May, 1823.

"Of the merit of his Knickerbocker and New York Stories we cannot pretend to judge. But in his Sketch-Book and Bracebridge Hall he gives us very good American copies of our British Essayists and Novelists, which may be very well on the other side of the water, or as proofs of the capabilities of the national genius, but which might be dispensed with here, where we have to boast of the originals. Not only Mr. Irving's language is with great taste and felicity modelled on that of Addison, Goldsmith, Sterne, or Mackenzie, but the thoughts and sentiments are taken at the rebound, and, as they are brought forward at the present period, want both freshness and probability. Mr. Irving's writings are literary *anachronisms*. He comes to England for the first [the second] time; and, being on the spot, fancies himself in the midst of those characters and manners which he had read of in The Spectator and other approved authors, and which were the only idea he had hitherto formed of the parent-country. Instead of looking round to see what *we are*, he sets to work to describe us as we *were*, at second-hand."—*Hazlitt's Spirit of the Age.*

As this charge—of literary anachronism—has often been urged against some of the graphic scenes depicted in The Sketch-Book and Bracebridge Hall, it is only just to allow the author to be heard in his own defence:

"At the time of the first publication of this paper, [The Christmas Dinner, in The Sketch-Book,] the picture of an old-fashioned Christmas in the country was pronounced by some as out of date. The author had afterwards an opportunity of witnessing almost all the customs above described, existing in unexpected vigour in the skirts of Derbyshire and Yorkshire, where he passed the Christmas holidays. The reader will find some account of them in the author's account of his sojourn in Newstead Abbey."—*Note to revised edit. of The Sketch-Book*, New York, 1848, p. 298.

We lack space to quote Mr. Irving's description of the primitive customs which he found in full and honoured observance in different parts of England,—customs which, as he remarks,

"Have only been pronounced obsolete by those who draw their experience merely from city life. . . . It has been deemed that some of the anecdotes of holiday customs given in my preceding writings related to usages which have entirely passed away. Critics who reside in cities have little idea of the primitive manners and observances which still prevail in remote and rural neighbourhoods."—*Crayon Miscellany: Newstead Abbey*, N. York, 1848, 298, 299.

Mr. Irving's comments are fully endorsed by an eminent English authority:

"The accuracy of his pictures of old English customs and sports, which he represents as flourishing under the influence of the benevolent squire, has been questioned, we know, by suburban readers: in our opinion, and according to our experience, there is nothing too highly coloured in them. [The writer then proceeds to prove his position.] We think, therefore, that, far from exceeding the limits of probability in this respect, Mr. Irving has hardly made the full use of northern customs which was really open to him. Nor can we see any thing overdrawn in the characters themselves."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxxi. 476, 477, March, 1825.

The Dublin University Mag. remarks, in the same strain:

"Bracebridge Hall is the only account we have which gives any thing like a true picture of the life of an English country gentleman of our own day."—May. 1835, 554.

Other reviews of The Sketch-Book appeared in the Lon. Quar. Rev., xxv. 50; Lon. Month. Rev., xciii. 198; Edin. Month. Rev., iv. 303. In our life of Lord Byron, p. 322 of this Dictionary, will be found an interesting account of the enthusiastic admiration expressed by his lordship of The Sketch-Book and its author.

Before we leave our subject, we must not forget to copy an entry in Moore's Diary, in which the success of The Sketch-Book at its first appearance is referred to:

"Dined with McKay at the *table-d'hote*, at Meurice's, for the purpose of being made known to Mr. Washington Irving, the author of the work which has lately had success, The Sketch-Book; a good-looking and intelligent-mannered man."—Paris, Dec. 21, 1820.

4. Bracebridge Hall; or, the Humourists, 1822:

"The great charm and peculiarity of his work consists now, as on former occasions, in the singular sweetness of the composition, and the mildness of the sentiments,—sicklied over perhaps a little, now and then, with that cloying heaviness into which unvaried sweetness is so apt to subside. The rhythm and melody of the sentences is certainly excessive: as it not only gives an air of mannerism, but raises too strong an impression of the labour that must have been bestowed, and the importance which must have been attached to that which is, after all, but a secondary attribute to good writing. It is very ill-natured in us, however, to object to what has given us so much pleasure; for we happen to be very intense and sensitive admirers of those soft harmonies of studied speech in which this author is apt to indulge himself; and have caught ourselves, oftener than we shall confess, neglecting his excellent matter, to lap ourselves in the liquid music of his periods, and letting ourselves float passively down the mellow falls and windings of his soft-flowing sentences, with a delight not inferior to that which we derive from fine versification."—Lord Jeffrey; *Edin. Rev.*, xxxvii. 338–339, Nov. 1822.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Bracebridge Hall quite equal to any thing which the present age of English literature has produced in this department. In saying this, we class it in the branch of essay-writing. . . . Besides the episodical tales, he has given us admirable sketches of life and manners, highly curious in themselves, and rendered almost important by the good-natured mock gravity, the ironical reverence, and lively wit, with which they are described. We can scarce express the delight with which we turn to the definite images such a work excites, from the vagueness and generality of ordinary story-writing, where personages without prototypes in any society on earth speak a language learned out of books, without a trait of nature, life, or truth."—Edward Everett: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xv. 209, 223–224, July, 1822.

"Bracebridge Hall certainly does not possess the spirit of The Sketch-Book."—*Blackw. Mag.*, xi. 688, June, 1822.

"Stout Gentleman—very good, and a pretty fair account of a real occurrence, [see Note at bottom of the page;] Student of Salamanca—beneath contempt: Irving has no idea of genuine romance, or love, or any thing else, we believe, that ever seriously troubles the blood of men: Rookery—struck off in a few hours; contrary to what has been said, Irving does not labour as people suppose—he is too indolent—given too much, we *know*, to revery: Dolph Heyliger; The Haunted House; Storm Ship—all in the fashion of his early time: perhaps—we are greatly inclined to believe—perhaps the remains of what was meant for Salmagundi or Knickerbocker: the rest of the two volumes quite unworthy of Irving's reputation." — John Neal: *Blackw. Mag.*, xvii. 66, January, 1825.

"In spite, however, of the pleasure which Bracebridge Hall has afforded us, we can see nothing in it which might not have been compressed into the space of one volume. The *make-weights* (for we can give them no other name) which are thrown in to round off the work more properly belong to Mr. Irving's recent publication, the Tales of a Traveller; in fact they are, for the most part, told by the same imaginary narrators, and we shall, therefore, consider them under the same head."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxxi. 481–482, March, 1825.

See also Moore's Diary, March 19, 1821.

5. Tales of a Traveller, 1824.

"I have been miserably disappointed in the Tales of a Traveller." In this strain commences Timothy Tickler's review of the Tales, and he proceeds to abuse them terribly: the more so, he intimates, from the fact that

"Few people have admired Mr. Irving more than myself, few have praised him more, and certainly few wish him and his career better than I do at this moment."—*Blackw. Mag.*, xvi. 294, 297, Sept. 1824.

In the same periodical (xvii. 66–67, American Writers, No. 4, by John Neal) the Tales are quite as severely handled, but the critic dismisses the author with many civil words and a hearty benediction:

"You—Geoffrey Crayon—have great power,—original power. We rejoice in your failure now, because we believe that it will drive you into a style of original composition, far more worthy of yourself. Go to work. Lose no time. Your foundations will be the stronger for this uproar. You cannot write a novel, a poem, a true tale, or a tragedy. You *can* write another Sketch-Book worth all that you have ever written, if you will draw out from yourself. You have some qualities that no other living writer has,—a bold, quiet humour, a rich, beautiful mode of painting without caricature, a delightful, free, happy spirit: make use of them. We look to see you all the better for this trouncing. God bless you! Farewell."

The reviewer in the London Quarterly (vol. xxxi. 481–487, March, 1825) finds hardly any thing to commend in the Tales of a Traveller, save the autobiography of Buckthorne:

"It is with great pleasure that we turn from productions which Mr. Irving honestly confesses to be the sweepings of his Scrap-book, to the tale of Buckthorne, whose adventures, together with those of his friends, occupy the second division of the tales. In this instance, finding the contents of the said Scrap-book run short, he has been driven to tax his own invention in good earnest, and the result is excellent. From the evidence of this tale, which abounds in point and incident, it seems probable to us that he might as a novelist prove no contemptible rival to Goldsmith, whose turn of mind he very much inherits, and of whose style he particularly reminds us in the life of Dribble. Like him, too, Mr. Irving possesses the art of setting ludicrous perplexities in the most irresistible point of view, and we think equals him in the variety, if not in the force, of his humour. . . . After the evidence of Mr. Irving's powers afforded by the last-quoted passage, he must in future be true to his own reputation throughout, and correct the habits of indolence which so considerable a part of the Tales of a Traveller evince. The indulgence which he so fairly deserved at his outset, as an ingenious stranger intuitively proficient in the style and ideas of the mother-country, must now cease, and he must be considered in future as not only admitted to the full freedom and privileges of the English guild of authorship, but amenable also at the same time, as an experienced craftsman, to its most vigorous statutes. We may congratulate him on the rank which he has already gained, of which the momentary caprice of the public cannot long deprive him; and with hearty good will, playfully, but we hope not profanely, we exclaim, as we part with him, 'Very pleasant hast thou been to me, my brother Jonathan.'"—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxxi. 483–484, 486–487.

But perhaps the most severe of all the reviews of the Tales of a Traveller appeared in the Westminster Review, (ii. 334,) then in the first blossom of its youth. Geoffrey Crayon's courteous notices of the English nobility, and his equally creditable disgust at the sanguinary horrors of the French Revolution, excited the ire of the democratic critic to an uncontrollable pitch. Even the author's admiring friend, Tom Moore, seems to have had but little hope for the success of the Tales:

"Irving and I set out for the cottage between ten and eleven. Took Irving after dinner to show him to the Starkeys, but he was sleepy, and did not open his mouth: the same at Elwyn's dinner. Not strong as a lion, but delightful as a domestic animal. Walked him over this morning to call on Lord Lansdowne, (come down in consequence of Lord King's illness,) who walked part of the way back with us. Read me some parts of his new work, Tales of a Traveller. Rather tremble for its fate. Murray has given him 1500*l.* for it; might have had, I think, 2000*l.*"—June 17, 1824.

6. The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus, 1828:

"Venient annis
Sæcula seris, quibus, Oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet, et ingens
Pateat tellus, Typhisque novos
Detegat Orbes, nec sit terris
Ultime Thule."—Seneca: *Medea*.

"The author, having resided for some years past in Madrid, and enjoyed access to the archives of the Spanish Government, as well as to many private Libraries, has been enabled to weave into this Work many curious facts, hitherto unknown, concerning the History of Columbus."

The existence of a new world beyond the Atlantic was firmly believed by many of the ancients, as is abundantly proved by numerous passages in the classics:

"None of the intimations [remarks Mr. Prescott] are so precise as that contained in the well-known lines of Seneca's Medea:

'Venient annis sæcula,' &c.

Although, when regarded as a mere poetical vagary, it has not the weight which belongs to more serious suggestions of similar import, in the writings of Aristotle and Strabo. The various allusions in the ancient classic writers to an undiscovered world form the subject of an elaborate essay in the Memorias da Acad. Real das Sciençàs de Lisboa, (tom. v. pp. 101–112,) and are embodied, in much greater detail, in the first section of Humboldt's Histoire de la Géographie du Nouveau Continent: a work in which the author, with his usual acuteness, has successfully applied the vast stores of his erudition and experience to the illustration of many interesting points connected with the discovery of the New World and the personal history of Columbus."—*Hist. of the Reign of Ferd. and Isabella*, 11th ed., Bost., 1856, ii. 116–117, n.

Mr. Prescott remarks in the text:

"A proof of this popular belief occurs in a curious passage of the Morgante Maggiore of the Florentine poet Pulci, a man of letters, but not distinguished for scientific attainments beyond his day. The passage is remarkable, independently of the cosmographical knowledge it implies, for its allusion to phenomena in physical science not established till more than a century later.

The devil, alluding to the vulgar supposition respecting the Pillars of Hercules, thus addresses his companion Rinaldo:

"'Know that this theory is false: his bark
The daring mariner shall urge far o'er
The western wave, a smooth and level plain,
Albeit the earth is fashioned like a wheel.
Man was in ancient days of grosser mould,
And Hercules might blush to learn how far
Beyond the limits he had vainly set
The dullest sea-boat soon shall wing her way.
Men shall descry another hemisphere,
Since to one common centre all things tend;
So earth, by curious mystery divine,
Well balanced, hangs amid the starry spheres.
At our Antipodes are cities, states,
And thronged empires, ne'er divined of yore.
But see, the Sun speeds on his western path
To glad the nations with expected light.'
PULCI: *Morgante Maggiore, canto* 25, *st.* 229, 230."

"I have used blank verse [proceeds Mr. Prescott, in a note] as affording facility for a more literal version than the corresponding *ottava rima* of the original. This passage of Pulci, which has not fallen under the notice of Humboldt, or any other writer on the same subject whom I have consulted, affords probably the most circumstantial prediction that is to be found of the existence of a western world. Dante, two centuries before, had intimated more vaguely his belief in an undiscovered quarter of the globe:

'De' vostri sensi ch' è del rimanente,
Non vogliate negar l'esperienza,
Diretro al sol, del mondo senza gente.'
Inferno, cant. 26, *v.* 115."—*Ubi supra*, 117–118, 118, n.

We happen to have lying on our table a notice of a work which should not be neglected by the collector of American History, (a large class among our friends in Boston and New York,) and which we observe has not escaped the researches of Mr. Irving (Hist. of Columbus) or of Mr. Prescott, (Hist. of Ferdinand and Isabella.) It is entitled Raccolta del Documento Originale e inediti spettante a Cristoforo Colombo alla Scoperta ed al Governo dell' America, Genoa, 1823, 4to. An invaluable collection of authentic remains, letters, memorials, &c. of the great navigator, with a learned introduction by Prof. Spotorno.

An English trans. of this work was issued in the same year (1 vol. 8vo, pp. 159 and 255) in London. A notice of this collection will be found in Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 152, 155; N. Amer. Rev., xviii. 415–417, April, 1824, (by Jared Sparks;) Ibid., xxi. 398–429, Oct. 1825. The Coleccion de los Viages y Descubrimientos de Don Martin Fernandez de Navarrete, Madrid, 1825, 2 vols. 4to, (3d vol., 1829, 4to,) to which we have already referred, will of course be found in the American department of the collector's Library. Those who are still ignorant of the value of this treasury, and the eminent services of its erudite compiler to the important cause of historical research, must consult Prescott's Mexico, 23d ed., 1855, Pref., vi.–vii.; his Ferd. and Isabella, 11th ed., 1856, Pref., v., and vol. ii., 133–134, 507, n.; his Peru, ed. 1855, Pref., vi.–vii., vol. ii., 76; Irving's Columbus and his Companions, ed. 1848, i., Pref., 13–18, iii., Introduc., xv. See also a review of Navarrete's Coleccion,—written by Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, a ripe scholar,—in the N. Amer. Rev., xxiv. 265–294, April, 1827.

"His great work, Coleccion de los Viages y Descubrimientos," remarks Mr. Prescott, "although far from being completed after the original plan of its author, is of inestimable service to the historian."—*Peru, Pref.*, vii.

Perhaps we have already lingered sufficiently long on the threshold of our subject,—the citation of opinions respecting Irving's History of Columbus; but we must not pass on without commending to our reader a notice in the N. Amer. Rev., xliii. 43–52, July, 1836, (by J. L. Kingsley,) of the Italian Jesuit Ubertino Carrara's Latin epic on the Discovery of America, entitled Columbus, first pub. 1715, at Rome. The poet thus announces his subject:

"Primus ab Europâ, Solis qui viserit urnam,
Perque prophanatum velis mare, maxima regna
Regibus Hispanis, orbemque adjecerit orbi,
Sit mihi materies operis."—*Lib.* i. 1.

We recently cut the following notice from some paper of the day:

"*Chart of Columbus.*—An old picture-dealer has lately sold to the Spanish Government, for 4000 fr., the chart which the pilot of Columbus, Juan de la Cossa, used in his voyage to the New World. It was formerly in one of the public libraries of Spain; and, when the galleries and churches of that country were ravaged by Marshal Soult, it fell into his hands, with The Conception, by Murillo, and various other spoils."

In the adduction of opinions respecting the manner in which Mr. Irving has acquitted himself in the responsible office of the biographer of the Great Admiral, with whom can we so properly begin as with that eminent scholar to whose researches Mr. Irving and the world at large are so much indebted for all that we *know* of the illustrious Genoese? And here we are greatly pleased in being able to quote in evidence the most unqualified commendation of Mr. Irving's labours, which eulogy we are the more rejoiced to find from the certainty that if the opinion made as much against, as it fortunately does for, the historian's reputation, it would not be withheld from our readers. Our duty is neither to bury Cæsars nor to praise them, but rather to faithfully chronicle the recorded decisions of the great judges of literary jurisprudence. M. Navarrete may well be supposed to have entertained a natural anxiety that the copious collections for the illustration of the Life of Columbus which he had brought together, at the price of so many days and nights of persevering industry and careful research, should be faithfully made known to those who could only enjoy them in an English dress. Indeed, as we have seen in a preceding page, nothing more was originally contemplated by Mr. Everett than a translation by Irving of Navarrete's Coleccion. But, fortunately for the cause of letters, Mr. Irving determined upon a more comprehensive undertaking:

"On considering the matter more maturely, [he remarks,] I perceived that, although there were many books, in various languages, relative to Columbus, they all contained limited and incomplete accounts of his life and voyages; while numerous valuable tracts on the subject existed only in manuscript or in the form of letters, journals, and public muniments. It appeared to me that a history faithfully digested from these various materials was a desideratum in literature, and would be a more satisfactory occupation to myself, and a more acceptable work to my country, than the translation I had contemplated."—Madrid, 1827: *Pref. to* 1*st edit. Life of Columbus.*

The work was completed, and this decisive seal to its excellence was impressed by the learned Navarrete himself:

"Yo me complazco en que los documentos y noticias que publicó en mi coleccion sobre los primeros acontecimientos de la historia de América hayan recaido en manos tan hábiles para apreciar su autenticidad, para examinarlas con crítica, y propagarlas por todos partes, echando los fundamentos de la verdad que hasta ahora há sido tan adulterada por los escritores parciales ó sistemáticos."—*From a letter dated Madrid*, April 1, 1831.

The same distinguished authority, in the Introduction to the 3d vol. of his Collection of Spanish Voyages, after adducing a number of testimonials to the usefulness of the two first vols., (1825, 4to,) remarks:

"Insigne prueba de esto mismo acaba de darnos el Señor Washington Irving en la Historia de la Vida y de los Viages de Cristóbal Colon que ha publicado con una aceptacion tan general como bien merecida. Digimos en nuestra introduccion (1, §56, pag. lxxxii.) que no nos proponiamos escribir la historia de aquel almirante, sino publicar noticias y materiales para que se escribiese con veracidad, y es una fortuna que el primero que se haya aprovechado de ellas sea un literato juicioso y erúdito, conocido ya en su patria y en Europa por otras obras apreciables. Colocado en Madrid, exento de las rivalidades que han dominado entre algunas naciones Europeas sobre Colon y sus descubrimientos; con la proporcion de examinar excelentes libros y preciosos manuscritos, de tratar á personas instruidas en estas materias, y teniendo siempre á la mano los autenticos documentos que acabamos de publicar, ha logrado dar á su historia aquella extension, imparcialidad, y exactitud que la hacen muy superior á las de los escritores que le precedieron. Agrégase á esto, su metódico, arreglo, y conveniente distribucion; su estilo animado, puro, y elegante; la noticia de varias personages que intervenieron de los sucesos de Colon, y el exámen de varias cuestiones en que luce siempre la mas sana crítica, la erudicion y buen gusto."—*Prologo al tomo* iii., Madrid, 1829, 4to.

It is proper that we should next quote the verdict of Mr. Alexander H. Everett,—so intimately connected with the inception of this great enterprise,—one of the ripest scholars that America has yet produced, and a critic of too much candour to permit his own interest in the work or his friendship for the author to either influence his judgment or qualify its expression:

"This is one of those works which are at the same time the delight of readers and the despair of critics. It is as nearly perfect as any work well can be; and there is therefore little or nothing left for the reviewer but to write at the bottom of every page, as Voltaire said he should be obliged to do if he published a commentary on Racine, Pulchré! bene! optimé! . . . He has at length filled up the void that before existed, in this respect, in the literature of the world, and produced a work which will fully satisfy the public and supersede the necessity of any future labours in the same field. While we venture to predict that the adventures of Columbus will hereafter be read only in the work of Mr. Irving, we cannot but think it a beautiful coincidence that the task of duly celebrating the achievements of the discoverer of our continent should have been reserved for one of its inhabitants; and that the earliest professed author of first-rate talent who appeared among us should have devoted one of his most important and finished works to this pious purpose.

'Such honors Ilion to her hero paid,
And peaceful slept the mighty Hector's shade.'

For the particular kind of historical writing in which Mr. Irving is fitted to labor and excel, the Life of Columbus is undoubtedly one of the very best—perhaps we might say, without the fear of mistake, the very best—subject afforded by the annals of the world. . . . In treating this happy and splendid subject, Mr. Irving has brought out the full force of his genius, as far as a just regard for the principles of historical writing would admit."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, xxviii. 103, 128, 129, Jan. 1829.

The verdict of the brilliant historian of the Reign of

Ferdinand and Isabella—who has so greatly distinguished himself by his researches in the same field of historical investigation as that in which Mr. Irving gleaned so abundant a harvest—must have been awaited by the latter with no little anxiety. In a notice of the publication of the Coleccion of Señor Navarrete, to which we have frequently referred, Mr. Prescott remarks:

"Fortunately, Mr. Irving's visit to Spain at this period enabled the world to derive the full benefit of Señor Navarrete's researches, by presenting their results in connexion with whatever had been before known of Columbus, in the lucid and attractive form which engages the interest of every reader. It would seem highly proper that the fortunes of the discoverer of America should engage the pen of an inhabitant of her most favoured and enlightened region; and it is unnecessary to add, that the task has been executed in a manner which must secure to the historian a share in the imperishable renown of his subject."—*Ferd. and Isabella*, 11th ed. 1856, ii. 133.

"It is not necessary to pursue the track of the illustrious voyager whose career, forming the most brilliant episode to the history of the present reign, has been so recently traced by a hand which few will care to follow."—*Ibid.*, ii. 465–466. See also 482–483, n.

"The noblest monument to the memory of Columbus."—*Ibid.*, ii. 509.

"I will only remark, in conclusion of this too prolix discussion about myself, that, while making my tortoise-like progress, I saw what I had fondly looked upon as my own ground (having indeed lain unmolested by any other invader for so many ages) suddenly entered, and in part occupied, by one of my countrymen. I allude to Mr. Irving's History of Columbus and Chronicle of Granada; the subjects of which, although covering but a small part of my whole plan, form certainly two of its most brilliant portions. Now, alas! if not devoid of interest, they are at least stripped of the charm of novelty. For what eye has not been attracted to the spot on which the light of that writer's genius has fallen?"—*Ibid.*, i., Pref., xi.–xii.

In his Preface to the History of the Conquest of Mexico, Mr. Prescott, referring to the passage just quoted, notices it as a "singular chance," that, after collecting the materials for his last-named work, he found himself "unconsciously taking up ground which Mr. Irving was preparing to occupy." But we have already noticed this fact in our Life of Charles James Fox, p. 624 of this Dictionary, to which the reader is referred. We had intended to quote other comments of Mr. Prescott's upon Irving's History of Columbus, but, as our article already lengthens beyond our intended limits, we must be content to refer the reader to the Preface to Mexico, ix., x.; Ibid., iii. 252, n.; Prescott's review of Irving's Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada, in N. Amer. Rev., xxix. 293–314, Oct. 1829. See also W. H. Gardiner's review of Prescott's Ferd. and Isabella, in N. Amer. Rev., xlvi. 203–291, Jan. 1838,—Prescott and Irving Compared, &c.

We proceed with our quotations; but they must be brief:

"This is on the whole an excellent book; and we venture to anticipate that it will be an enduring one. Neither do we hazard this prediction lightly, or without a full consciousness of all it implies. . . . For we mean, not merely that the book will be familiarly known and referred to some twenty or thirty years hence, and will pass in solid binding into every considerable collection; but that it will supersede all former works on the same subject, and never be itself superseded."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Rev.*, xlviii. 1–32, Sept. 1828.

"When he writes the history of Columbus, you see him weighing doubtful facts in the scales of a golden criticism. You behold him laden with the manuscript treasures of well-searched archives, and disposing the heterogeneous materials into a well-digested and instructive narration."—Edward Everett: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xli. 5, July, 1835.

"This work is written with the attractions of style and taste, and glowing description, which belong to the inspiration of the theme, and to the genius of the distinguished author."—Chancellor Kent.

"A life of Columbus authentic, clear, and animated in narration, graphic in its descriptive episodes, and sustained and finished in style. It is a permanent contribution to English as well as American literature; one which was greatly needed and most appropriately supplied."—Henry T. Tuckerman: *Sketch of Amer. Lit.*

"Since I have been here, I have contrived (by reading a half-hour in the night and a half-hour in the morning) to peruse the whole of Irving's Life of Columbus, in three volumes. It is quite an interesting work, though I think too much spread out by repetition of the same thoughts and descriptions. It is in all respects, however, reputable to the literature of our country."—Judge Story: *Letter to Wm. W. Story*, Washington, Feb. 21, 1836.

Judge Story's comment reminds us of a similar one recorded by Tom Moore, and Cooper's ready retort:

"When Rogers, in talking of Washington Irving's Columbus, said, in his dry, significant way, 'It's rather *long*,' Cooper turned round on him, and said, sharply, 'That's a *short* criticism.'"—*Moore's Diary*, May 27, 1828.

"Davison mentioned the enormous price given by Murray for Irving's two last works; 3000 guineas for Columbus, and 2000*l.* for the Chronicles of Granada; the latter never likely, he said, to sell at all."—*Ibid.*, July 16, 1829.

"It is true that for Murray (according to his own account) they have not been so fortunate; his *loss* on the two publications being (as he says) near 3000*l.*, which may not be far from the truth, as the Chronicles have not sold at all."—*Ibid.*, Nov. 12, 1829.

"By the accession of his volumes, we have now the biography of Columbus; as by Robertson's [History of America] we before had, and still have, the history. Mr. Irving's has been to me a very interesting production, sometimes marked with passages of great force and beauty; and it contains every thing respecting Columbus that can be wanted. He has had valuable sources of information, which he describes, and which were not within the reach of Robertson. Still, his volumes only show, as usual, the merits of Robertson. Upon looking over the historian's account once more, I see no mistakes, and no material omissions: in a concise and calm manner every particular of importance is intimated to the reader; and Mr. Irving has only told in the detail (but in a very interesting and agreeable manner, and I recommend his volumes to you) what our excellent historian had told before."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.*

There is another comparison between Robertson and Irving which it occurs to us to quote. It is one drawn by Lord Brougham in his Life of Dr. Robertson, and elicited by the account of the latter, in his History of America, of the first discovery of land by Columbus:

"If the word dramatic," remarks his lordship, "has been applied to this narrative, it has been advisedly chosen; because no one can doubt that with the most scrupulous regard to the truth, and even to the minute accuracy of his history, this composition has all the beauties of a striking poem. To judge of its merits in this respect, I will not compare or rather contrast it with the Histories of Oviedo or Herrera, or Ferdinand Columbus, or even with the far better composition of Dr. Campbell, or whoever wrote the history of the discovery in Harris's Bibliotheca Itinerarium, nor yet with the ambitious but worse-written narrative of Mr. Washington Irving in his Life and Voyages of Columbus," &c.

The noble critic then proceeds (in a note) to quote examples from both writers:

"It is no part of my intention to underrate the merits of this very popular author: but I speak of the manner in which he has treated the subject; and, coming after so great a master, it was not judicious in him to try for effect, instead of studying the chaste simplicity of his predecessor. These are a few of his expressions: The ships 'were ploughing the waves;' Columbus was 'wrapped in the shades of night;' he 'maintained an intense watch;' he 'ranged his eye along the dusky horizon;' he beheld 'suddenly a glimmering light.' Robertson had never thought of saying 'suddenly,' as knowing that light must of necessity be sudden. Then the light has 'passing gleams;' his feelings 'must have been tumultuous and intense;' contrary to the fact, and to the character of the man; 'the great mystery of the ocean was revealed;' 'what a bewildering crowd of conjectures thronged on his mind!' All this speculation of the writer to insure the effect, Dr. Robertson rejects as fatal to effect, and gives only what actually happened. Finally, he was possibly to find 'the morning dawn upon spicy groves, and glittering fanes, and gilded cities.' Surely no one can hesitate which of the two pictures to prefer. If the one is not absolutely tawdry, the other is assuredly more chaste. To compare the two pieces of workmanship is a good lesson, and may tend to cure a vitiated taste, (Book iii. Chap. 3.) To take only one instance: 'About two hours before midnight, Columbus, standing on the forecastle, observed a light at a distance, and privately pointed it out to Pedro,' &c. Thus Robertson. Irving says, 'Wrapped from observation in the shades of night, he maintained an intense and unremitting watch, ranging his eye along the dusky horizon. Suddenly, about ten o'clock, he thought he beheld a light glimmering at a distance.' Can any one doubt which of the two passages is the most striking,—the chaste and severe, or the ornamented and gaudy and meretricious? The account of Robertson makes the ships lie-to all night. Irving either makes them lie-to, and afterwards go on sailing rapidly; or the lying-to was the night before, and they sailed quicker the nearer they came to land and in the dusk. The one makes them only see the shore after dawn; the other makes them see it two leagues off, in a dark night, at two in the morning, within the tropics."—*Lives of Men of Letters of the Time of George III.*, Lon. and Glasg., 1855, 265, 265–266, n. See a criticism on this critique in the Boston Christian Review, xv. 203.

See also Lon. Month. Rev., cxv. 419, cxxiv. 244; Lon Lit. Gaz., 1828, 65–67; Amer. Quar. Rev., iii. 173, ix. 163, South. Rev., ii. 1, vii. 214; South. Lit. Mess., vi. 569; Phila. Mus. of For. Lit., xiii. 23, from Lon. Weekly Rev.

7. Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada, from the MSS. of Fray Antonio Agapida, 1829.

Perhaps we need hardly inform our readers that the worthy chronicler Fray is an imaginary personage.

"Mr. Irving's late publication, the Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada, has superseded all further necesssity for poetry, and, unfortunately for me, for history. He has fully availed himself of all the picturesque and animating movements of this romantic era; and the reader who will take the trouble to compare his Chronicle with the present more prosaic and literal narrative [War of Granada, in Ferd. and Isabella] will see how little he has been seduced from historic accuracy by the poetical aspect of his subject. The fictitious and romantic dress of his work has enabled him to make it the medium for reflecting more vividly the floating opinions and chimerical fancies of the age, while he has illuminated the picture with the dramatic brilliancy of colouring denied to sober history."—*Prescott's Ferd. and Isabella*, 11th ed., 1856, ii. 109, n.

And see Mr. Prescott's review of the Chronicle, in N. Amer. Rev., xxix. 293–314; also in his Miscellanies, 1855, 88–122.

"A few works recently published in the United States have shed far more light [than Robertson's Charles V. and Watson's Philip II.] on the interior organization and intellectual culture of the Spanish nation. Such, for example, are the writings of Irving, whose gorgeous colouring reflects so clearly the chivalrous splendours of the fifteenth century."—*Ibid.*, *Miscell.*, 125–126, *q. v.*; (from N. Amer. Rev., July, 1837.)

Since Mr. Prescott's commendation was penned, the Chronicle has been brought more strictly within historical bounds, and in other respects also greatly improved.

> "His Chronicle, at times, wears almost the air of romance; yet the story is authenticated by frequent reference to existing documents, proving that he has substantial foundation for his most extraordinary incidents."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xliii. 55–80.

This article, explanatory of the work, and carefully avoiding commendation, was written for the Quarterly by Mr. Irving, at the request of Mr. John Murray. See also Lon. Month. Rev., cxix. 430; Amer. Month. Rev., v. 190; Lon. Lit. Gaz., 1829, 329.

8. VOYAGES OF THE COMPANIONS OF COLUMBUS, 1831. See Lon. Month. Rev., N. S., xvi. 244; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1831, Pt. 1, 143; Prescott's Conq. of Peru, ed. 1855, i. 198, n.

9. THE ALHAMBRA, 1832.

> "On the whole, we consider the work before us as equal in literary value to any of the others of the same class, with the exception of The Sketch-Book; and we should not be surprised if it were read as extensively as even that very popular production. We hope to have it in our power, at no remote period, to announce a continuation of the series, which we are satisfied will bear, in the booksellers' phrase, several more volumes."—EDWARD EVERETT: *N. Amer. Rev.* xxxv. 265–282, Oct. 1832.

A very suggestive remark occurs in the course of this review, which we quote with the hope that it will bring forth fruit in its season:

> "The period of the Moorish ascendency is, perhaps, the most interesting in the annals of Spain, and would furnish a fit subject for a more methodical, extensive, and elaborate historical description than has yet been given of it in any language."

Since the above was written, Mr. Prescott, indeed, has given us his truly great work on the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, in which we have a graphic account of the decadence—or, more properly speaking, the extirpation—of the Moorish power in Spain; and he has not neglected eloquently to dilate upon the ancient glories of Cordova, Seville, and Granada in their best estate; but it did not enter into his plan to discuss this comprehensive theme in the extent which can alone do it justice. With the vast collections which he has already made, the profound knowledge of the subject which the digestion of those materials has conferred, and the eloquence and force of his historic pen, what better subject can Mr. Prescott have than the one we have ventured to suggest? But, before we entirely forget Mr. Irving in this episode, we must remember to notice that, whilst Mr. Everett ranks The Alhambra below The Sketch-Book, Mr. Prescott very happily refers to the volume as the "beautiful Spanish Sketch-book, The Alhambra." See Ferd. and Isabella, 11th ed., 1856, ii. 100, n. See other reviews of The Alhambra, in the Westminster Rev., xvii. 132; Lon. Athen., 1832, 283; Amer. Month. Rev., ii. 117. We must commend to the attention of those fond of the remains of Moorish antiquity, the splendid publication of Owen Jones, 1842–45, 2 vols. fol. columbia, £24, or in grand eagle fol., £36, entitled Illustrations of the Palace of the Alhambra.

Doubtless the reader of Mr. Irving's thrilling account of his midnight explorations of the Alhambra has often asked himself, "How much of this is sober matter of fact, and how much poetical license?" We are fortunately enabled to answer this question from a letter of Mr. Irving to the author of this Dictionary:

> "The account of my midnight rambles about the old palace is literally true, yet gives but a feeble idea of my feelings and impressions and of the singular haunts I was exploring. Every thing in the work relating to myself and to the actual inhabitants of the Alhambra is unexaggerated fact: it was only in the legends that I indulged in *romancing;* and these were founded on materials picked up about the place.
>
> "To S. AUSTIN ALLIBONE. Sunnyside, Nov. 2, 1857."

10. A TOUR ON THE PRAIRIES, 1835.

> "To what class of compositions the present work belongs we are hardly able to say. It can scarcely be called a book of travels, for there is too much painting of manners and scenery, and too little statistics; it is not a novel, for there is no story; and it is not a romance, for it is all true. It is a sort of sentimental journey, a romantic excursion, in which nearly all the elements of several different kinds of writing are beautifully and gaily blended into a production almost *sui generis*. . . . We are not sure that the passage in the book which we have read with greatest satisfaction is not that in which we are promised its continuation."—EDWARD EVERETT: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xli. 1–28, July, 1835.

See also Dubl. Univ. Mag., v. 555; and see reviews of The Crayon Miscellany, in South. Lit. Mess., i. 646; South. Lit. Jour., i. 8.

11. ASTORIA, Lon., 1836, 3 vols. cr. 8vo; Phila., 1836, 2 vols. 8vo. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 283. In French, trans. by P. N. Grolier, 1839, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "The whole work bears the impress of Mr. Irving's taste. A great variety of somewhat discordant materials is brought into a consistent whole, of which the parts have a due reference to each other; and some sketches of life and traits of humour come fresh from the pen of Geoffrey Crayon."—EDWARD EVERETT: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xliv. 200–237, Jan. 1837.

> "I have read Astoria with great pleasure: it is a book to put in your library, as an entertaining, well-written—*very* well-written—account of savage life, on a most extensive scale. Ellice, who has just come from America, says Mr. Astor is worth £5,000,000 sterling; but Baring does not believe it, or is jealous perhaps."—*Rev. Sydney Smith to Sir George Philips*, Combe Foley, Dec. 22, 1836: *Smith's Letters and Corresp.*, 1855, vol. ii.

> "The narrative, though told with the grace of the writer, is necessarily dry."—*Blackw. Mag.*, xli. 169, Feb. 1837, *q. v.*

We must not omit to quote the following well-merited tribute to a gentleman who, by his extensive circulation of sound literature for many years both in Europe and America, has honestly earned the title of a benefactor to the public mind. We refer to Mr. Irving's friend and publisher, Mr. George P. Putnam, of New York:

> "We notice Astoria and the Tour on the Prairies now, only on account of their connection with our subject, and to commend the taste and enterprise of the publisher who has given to the reading world what has long been wanted,—a neat and uniform edition of all the writings of Mr. Irving, at a price which ought to obtain for them a wide circulation. These two works, which have all the pleasing characteristics of the author's style, appear very seasonably in a new edition."—PROF. FRANCIS BOWEN: *Adventures on the Prairies, in N. Amer. Rev.*, lxix. 175–196, July, 1849.

We have not the slightest interest in the gains or losses of Mr. Putnam's copy-rights, but we have much in the moral and intellectual cultivation of the mind and heart of our countrymen and countrywomen, and therefore, as Lord Chesterfield said of the witty scintillations of the Dean of St. Patrick's, "He that hath any books in the three kingdoms hath those of Swift," so say we, He that hath any books in this great republic should have those of Irving. As for those who have no books,—if any such there be,—in that household you may look for *ennui*, mental and physical languor, gossiping, dissipation, and "every evil work." As Sancho Panza conferred his hearty benediction upon the philanthropic inventor of sleep, so do we cordially revere the character of the literary Howard who founded the first family library. Of Sancho's favourite recreation he could only say, in the height of his somniferous pæan, that it "covered a man like a mantle;" but of good books we can testify that they nurture the soul with the food of angels.

But "to proceed with our subject," as the divines say, which has "naturally divided itself" into a hydra-headed discourse: other reviews of Astoria will be found in the Westminster Rev., xxvi. 318; Amer. Quar. Rev., xxi. 60; South. Lit. Mess., iii. 59. See also Franchère's Narrative of a Voyage to the Northwest Coast of America, in 1811–14, trans. into English by J. V. Huntingdon, N. York, 1854, 12mo. This work contains comments upon some of the statements in Irving's Astoria.

12. THE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN BONNEVILLE, Lon. and Phila., 1837, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "Washington Irving, after gleaning the romance of Europe, is now indefatigably labouring at the romance of America."—*Blackw. Mag.*, xlii. 64–67, July, 1837.

> "These volumes are full of exciting incident, and, by reason of Mr. Irving's fine taste and attractive style, they possess the power and the charms of romance."—CHANCELLOR KENT.

13. OLIVER GOLDSMITH: A BIOGRAPHY, N. York, 1849, 12mo. This work we have already noticed in our Lives of JOHN FORSTER and OLIVER GOLDSMITH, in this Dictionary. See also Lon. Athen., 1849, 1151–1152.

14. MAHOMET AND HIS SUCCESSORS, 1850, 2 vols. 12mo. See N. Amer. Rev., lxxi. 273; N. York Church Rev., iii. 401; South. Quar. Rev., xx. 173.

15. WOLFERT'S ROOST, 1855, 12mo. This vol. forms No. 4 of Constable's Miscellany of Foreign Literature, pub. at Edinburgh. The publication of this vol. elicited so many complimentary notices, that the New York publishers, Messrs. Geo. P. Putnam & Co., issued a collection of them in pamphlet form of 24 pages. This little *brochure* should accompany every set of Irving's works. We give an extract from a notice which has escaped the vigilance of the publisher:

> "We envy those who will now read these tales and sketches of character for the first time. Washington Irving is here, as he always is, equal to himself. He has the finish of our best writers; he has the equality and gentle humour of Addison and Goldsmith."—*Westminster Rev.*, April, 1855.

Another complimentary notice, also not in the pamphlet just referred to, appeared in the Lon. New Monthly Magazine, and was copied into the Boston Living Age for Aug. 11, 1855. From a review of Wolfert's Roost, in the Lon. Athenæum, 1855, 192–193, we have already given an extract in our article on Ralph Waldo Emerson, to which the reader is referred.

16. THE LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, N. York, vol. i., 1855; vols. ii., iii., 1856; iv., 1857. See *ante*.

We have before us a number of eulogistic reviews of the early vols. of this as yet unfinished history; but it is obvious that a production of this character must be regarded as a whole, and that no intelligent, impartial criticism can be expected until those among us learned in historic lore shall have had opportunity to sit in judgment upon a completed work, and compare accredited "State-Paper" documents with the biographer's charming story. That such verdict will be a favourable one, Mr. Irving's well-known conscientiousness as a historian forbids us to doubt. In the mean time, there can be no impropriety in our remarking that the biographer has well merited the gratitude of his countrymen for transporting the illustrious commander from the learned austerity of the Senate-Chamber, and the chilling dignity of Congressional Libraries, to the domestic familiarity of the parlour and the winter-evening fireside of the cottage. Reviews of the early vols. of the Life of Washington will be found,—of vol. i., in Westminster Rev., Oct. 1855; vol. iii., Ibid., Oct. 1856; vols. i., ii., iii., Lon. Athenæum, Aug. 16, 1856; i., ii., iii., N. Amer. Rev., July, 1856.

As every thing concerning Washington Irving may be presumed to be interesting to the reader, we quote the following genealogical scrap from Dennistoun's Memoirs of Sir Robert Strange:

> "John of Irwyn had landed possessions in the parish of Holm, in Orkney, in 1438, when the county was still an appanage of the crown of Denmark and Norway. The Irvines of Sebay are very frequently mentioned in the times of Robert and Patrick Stewart, Earls of Orkney, and suffered very severely from the outrages of these rapacious nobles. They became extinct in the direct male line *tempore* Charles I.; but one collateral branch had immediately before settled in the island of Sanday, and another, the Irvines of Gairstay, in the island of Shapinshay. They lost the estate of Gairstay several generations back, and sank down into the condition of mere peasants, tenants of Quhome, where some of them reside at this day. I was there lately with Mr. Balfour, the proprietor of Shapinshay, who pointed out the old and modest house at Quhome where was born William Irvine, father of Washington Irving. Is it not somewhat singular that Sir Robert Strange and the author of Bracebridge Hall can be almost demonstrated of the same blood? I *guess* if Irving knew his pedigree could be traced step by step up to John Erwyn of 1438, he would readily claim and vindicate his Orcadian descent."

In addition to the authorities quoted in the course of this article, see also Homes of American Authors; Griswold's Prose Writers of America; Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit.; Sketch of Irving, by H. T. Tuckerman; Miss Bremer's Impressions of America; Madden's Life of the Countess of Blessington; H. B. Wallace's Literary Criticisms; Edin. Rev., lxi. 23; Blackw. Mag., xiv. 564; Fraser's Mag., iv. 435, xii. 409; South. Quar. Rev., viii. 69; South. Lit. Mess., viii. 275; Amer. Whig. Rev., xii. 602, (by J. B. Cobb;) Democrat. Rev., ix. 573; Ibid., xxi. 488, (by P. H. Mayer;) United States Lit. Gaz., i. 177; N. York Eclec. Mag., xv. 412; Bost. Chris. Rev., xv. 203; Bost. Liv. Age, xliv. 723, (from Lon. Spectator.) We have already referred to Lord Byron's enthusiastic attachment to the writings and character of Irving, (Life of Lord Byron in this Dictionary.) In a letter to Tom Moore, (Ravenna, July 5, 1821,) he remarks:

> "I have had a friend of your Mr. Irving's, . . . and talked with him much of Irving, whose writings are my delight."

Again, under date of Sept. 24, 1821, he proposes to Murray, as one of the articles of their future correspondence, that he should not send him "any modern, or (as they are called) new, publications, in *English, whatsoever*, save and excepting any of Walter Scott, Crabbe, . . . Irving, (the American,)" &c.

> "The names of Cooper, Channing, and Washington Irving," remarks the historian of Modern Europe, "amply demonstrate that the American soil is not wanting in genius of the most elevated and fascinating character."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON: *Hist. of Europe*, 1789–1815, chap. lxxvi.

Mr. Stewart, of the American Navy, a friend of the present Emperor of France, tells us that, when in New York, Louis Napoleon declined to "appear in society," but adds:

> "'There are, however,' remarked the prince, 'individuals resident in New York whose acquaintance I should be happy to make. Mr. Washington Irving is one. I have read his works, and admire him both as a writer and a man, and would take great pleasure in meeting him. Chancellor Kent is another. I have studied his Commentaries, think highly of them, and regard him as the first of your jurists. I would be happy to know him personally.'"
>
> "He did make the acquaintance both of Mr. Irving and the Chancellor," continues Mr. Stewart, "and enjoyed the hospitality of the one at Sunnyside, and of the other at his residence in town."—*Letter of Rev. C. S. Stewart*, N. York, April 4, 1856, to the National Intelligencer.

How many can echo this remark of Napoleon!—"I admire him both as a writer and as a man." It is indeed true, to borrow the words of an eminent American poet,

> "Amiableness is so strongly marked in all Mr. Irving's writings as never to let you forget the man; and the pleasure is doubled in the same manner as it is in lively conversation with one for whom you have a deep attachment and esteem. There is in it also the gayety and airiness of a light, pure spirit,—a fanciful playing with common things, and here and there beautiful touches, till the ludicrous becomes half picturesque."—RICHARD H. DANA, SR.: *N. Amer. Rev.*, ix. 336, Sept. 1819.

If Mr. Dana were called upon to reaffirm the above, after forty years, and over the large pile of volumes which Mr. Irving has since given to the world, we are satisfied that he would do it without a moment's hesitation.

Many years ago Edward Everett advised the young aspirant after literary distinction,

> "If he wishes to study a style which possesses the characteristic beauties of Addison's, its ease, simplicity, and elegance, with greater accuracy, point, and spirit, let him give his days and nights to the volumes of Irving."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, xli. 4, July, 1835.

Young men have followed this advice most sedulously; and, indeed, a number of years before this counsel was penned, Mr. Irving's example had produced wonders:

> "The great effect which it has produced is sufficiently evident already, in the number of good writers, in various forms of elegant literature, who have sprung up among us within the few years which have elapsed since the appearance of Mr. Irving, and who justify our preceding remark, that he may fairly be considered as the founder of a school."—ALEXANDER H. EVERETT: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxviii. 111, Jan. 1829.
>
> "Heretofore the essays of Washington Irving have offered a solitary specimen of the lighter literature of America, but we can now only regard Geoffrey Crayon as the founder of a class of writers, who follow closely in his footsteps."—*Court Journal: Notice of Stories of American Life, edited by Mary Russell Mitford.*

These remarks applies to both sides of the water. If an English reviewer desire to pay an especially handsome compliment to an author,—presuming that the case admits of a likeness being instituted at all,—he is very likely to be strongly reminded of the style of the author of The Sketch-Book. Let us cite some instances. The author of the article on George Colman and Bonnel Thornton's Connoisseur, in Chambers's Cyclopedia of English Literature, quotes a passage from an essay on Country Churches, "which," says the critic, "seems like a leaf from the note-book of Washington Irving." The reviewer in the London New Times remarks, of the author of Tales of a Voyager, that his "humour is of the spirit and quality of Washington Irving." The London Gentleman's Magazine says that in the perusal of The Journal of an Exile "we have frequently been reminded of the style and manner of The Sketch-Book,—the same pathos, the same originality of thought, the same felicity of expression." The London Monthly Review is so delighted with The Lucubrations of Major Humphrey Ravelin, that it declares that "many of the practised writers must *fall into the rear*, in competition with Major Ravelin, who must *stand muster* with Geoffrey Crayon." The London Spectator, in a notice of the Autobiography of Hugh Miller, remarks that "his style has a purity and elegance which reminds one of Irving and Goldsmith." One of the most distinguished of American authors is not disposed to think that any of Irving's imitators have equalled their master; at least, this was his opinion at the time he penned the article from which we are about to quote:

> "The candour with which the English have recognised Mr. Irving's literary merits is equally honorable to both parties, while his genius has experienced a still more unequivocal homage, in the countless imitations to which he has given rise; imitations whose uniform failure, notwithstanding all the appliances of accomplishment and talent, prove their model to be inimitable."—WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxxv. 191–192, July, 1832.

It is only proper to remark that Mr. Prescott has no reference, so far as we are aware, to either of the comparisons cited above. They were collected by ourselves, in the course of desultory reading. Washington Irving, indeed, can never be confounded with the host of his imitators, abroad or at home. His literary reputation rests upon sure foundations,—broad, deep, well settled, and immutable. As regards his own country,

> "Other writers may no doubt arise in the course of time, who will exhibit in verse or prose a more commanding talent, and soar a still loftier flight in the empyrean sky of glory. Some western Homer, Shakspeare, Milton, Corneille, or Calderon, may irradiate our literary world with a flood of splendour that shall throw all other greatness into the shade. This, or something like it, may or may not happen; but, even if it should, it can never be disputed that the mild and beautiful genius of Mr. Irving was the Morning Star that led up the march of our heavenly host; and that he has a fair right, much fairer certainly than the great Mantuan, to assume the proud device, *Primus ego in patriam*."—ALEXANDER H. EVERETT: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxviii. 110, Jan. 1829.

As respects Mr. Irving's fame abroad, it is certainly true, as Mr. Prescott remarks, that his merits have been—from the first, we will add—warmly acknowledged by British critics and cordially appreciated by British readers.

The circulation of his delightful volumes is by no means confined to the literary circles of the critics:

> "To my poor cottage, rich only in printed paper," remarks an accomplished lady, "people all come to borrow books for themselves or for their children. Sometimes they make their own selections; sometimes, much against my will, they leave the choice to me; and in either case I know no books that are oftener lent than those that bear the pseudonym of Geoffrey Crayon. Few, very few, can show a long succession of volumes so pure, so graceful, and so varied as Mr. Irving."—*Mary Russell Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life.*

Such a tribute as this must be peculiarly grateful to Mr. Irving. "It is excellent," says Isabella to the haughty duke, "to have a giant's strength;" but there is a rarer and more precious gift. To have the power, by the magic of the inspiration of genius, to elevate the mind and to improve the heart,—to cause the rich to forget their covetousness and the poor their poverty,—to while away the tedious hours of declining age, of bodily pain, or mental disquietude,—this is indeed a gift more excellent than the giant's strength, the victor's laurel, or the conqueror's crown; and this honour has WASHINGTON IRVING,—the author of THE SKETCH-BOOK and THE ALHAMBRA, the biographer of COLUMBUS and of WASHINGTON.

Irving, William, 1766–1821, a native of the city of New York, a brother of Washington Irving, was engaged in mercantile business in the place of his birth for a number of years, and from 1813 to '19 was a member of the National Congress. In 1793 he was married to a sister of James K. Paulding, and assisted him and Washington Irving in the composition of Salmagundi,—noticed at length in the preceding article. To this popular periodical William contributed the poetry, and hints and sketches for some of the essays. Of the other three brothers of Washington Irving, Ebenezer, born in 1776, is still living, (in 1857,) and resides with Washington Irving at Sunnyside; Peter, born in 1771, died in 1838; and John Treat, born in 1778, died in 1838. The last two have been noticed on an earlier page of our Dictionary.

Irvinus, *Anglicé,* **Irvine** or **Irving.**

Irwin, Viscountess. See HOWARD, ANNE.

Irwin, Eyles, 1748–1817, of the E. India Co., a native of Calcutta, of Irish parents, pub. a number of poems, letters, &c., 1771–1814, and the following work, by which he is best known: Series of Adventures in the Course of a Voyage up the Red Sea, in Letters to a Lady, &c., Lon., 1780, 4to; 3d ed., 1787, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Chiefly valuable for the information which his personal adventures necessarily give of the manners, &c. of the Arabians."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

Irwin, F. C. Western Australia in 1835, Lon., 8vo.

Irwin, G. Soap-Suds Manure; Nic. Jour., 1808.

Irwin, Thomas. Versicles, Dubl., 1856.

> "The poetry of Irwin is rich, soft, and musical: indeed, one of its greatest faults is exuberance."—*Irish Quar. Rev.*, Jan. 1856.

Isaac, John. 1. Gospel Doctrine of Free Grace, 1788, 12mo. 2. The General Apiarian, 1799, 12mo.

Isaack, Thomas. Methodus Cognoscendi, 1650, 12mo.

Isaacs, Mrs. Novels and Tales, 1809–16, &c.

Isaacs, Hyams. Forms, &c. of the Jews, Lon., 1834, 8vo.

Isaacson, Henry, 1581–1634, a native of London. Tabula Historico-Chronologica, Lon., 1633, fol. His works were subsequently pub. in 8vo, containing the Life of Bp. Andrews, &c.

Isdell, Miss Sarah. A novel, &c., Lon., 1809–11.

Isham, Rev. Chester. Sermons. Reviewed in N. Haven Chris. Month. Spec., vii. 623; viii. 176. A biography of Mr. Isham, by L. Bacon, will be found in the same periodical, vii. 611.

Isham, John. Office for the Sick, Lon., 1694, 8vo.

Isham, W. The Mud Cabin; or, The Character and Tendency of British Institutions, N. York, 1853, 12mo.

Isham, Zacheus, d. 1705, Preb. of Canterbury, 1691. Notes on Job, Proverbs, and Wisdom, and Serms., 1695–1705.

Itchener, Rev. George. Elegiac Tears, 1766, 4to.

Itchener, Rev. Wm Defence of the Canon of the Old Testament, Lon., 1723, 8vo.

Ive, Paul. 1. Instructions for the Warres, Lon, 1589, 4to. 2. Practice of Fortification, 1589, '99, 4to.

Ive, Thomas. Humble Appeal, 1654, 4to.

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Ives, John, 1751–76, a native of Yarmouth, pub. some antiquarian papers, and Remarks upon the Garianonum of the Romans, Lon., 1774, 8vo. See Nichols's Anec.; Noble's College of Arms; Granger's Letters, by Malcolm; Lon. Gent. Mag., vols. lvii., lxiii.

Ives, Levi, M.D., 1750–1826, of New Haven, Conn., was one of the conductors of Cases and Observations, pub. at New Haven, and said to be the first medical journal ever pub. in the U. States.

Ives, Levi Silliman, D.D., LL.D., late Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina, now a member of the R. Catholic Church. 1. A Catechism, N. York, 18mo, 2 Pts. 2. Manual of Devotion, 12mo. 3. Five Serms. on The Apostles' Doctrine and Fellowship, 16mo. 4. Humility a Ministerial Qualification: an Address, 1840, 8vo. 5. Serms. on the Obedience of Faith, 1849, 18mo. 6. The Trials of a Mind in its Progress to Catholicism: a Letter to his Old Friends, Bost., 1853, 12mo; Lon., 1854, p. 8vo. A review of some of Bp. Ives's sermons will be found in Princeton Rev., xvii. 491.

Ivimey, Joseph, a Baptist minister. 1. Life of John Bunyan, 1809, 12mo. 2. Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, with Notes. See BUNYAN, JOHN. 3. Serm., 1809, 8vo. 4. Hist. of the English Baptists, Lon., 1811–23, 3 vols. 8vo.

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Ivimey also wrote The Life and Times of John Milton, The Life of Rev. W. Kiffin, and some other works. See Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Jos. Ivimey, by Geo. Pritchard, 1835, 8vo.

Ivison, Ursula. A Poem, Lon., 1794, '98, 8vo.

Ivory, James, 1765–1842, a celebrated mathematician, a native of Dundee, Scotland, contributed a number of valuable papers, (1796–1816,) on his favourite branch of investigation, to Trans. Soc. Edin., Phil. Trans., and Thom. Ann. Philos. See Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Marquis of Northampton's Address to the Roy. Soc., 1842; Lord Brougham's Contrib. to the Edin. Rev., 1856, iii. 183–195.

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Jack, or Jachaeus, Thomas, d. 1596, minister of Eastwood, &c., a Scotsman. Onomasticon Poeticum, siue Propriorum quibus in suis Monumentis vsi sunt veteres Poetæ breuis Descriptio poetica, Edinburgi, 1592, 4to.

This rare and curious book should not escape the bibliographer. See McCrie's Life of Melville.

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Jackson, Andrew, d. 1778, aged 83, a London bookseller. 1. Paradise Lost, Book 1st: in rhyme, 1740. 2. Matrimonial Scenes, modernized from Chaucer, 1750. 3. In conjunction with Charles Marsh, A Briefe Conceipte touching the Commonweale of this Realme of England, by Wm. Shakspeare, the dramatist; originally printed in 1581; reprinted 1751. The contents of Jackson's book-catalogues for 1756, '57, '59, and one without date, were in rhyme. See Miller's Fly-Leaves, 1854, p. 69.

Jackson, Major-General Andrew, 1767–1845, a native of South Carolina, President of the United States, 1829–37. His Farewell Address, with his Will, and 25 Eulogies and Serms. delivered on occasion of his Death, Phila., 1846, 12mo. The Life of Genl. Jackson has been written by J. H. Eaton, 1824, 8vo, Wm. Cobbett, 1834, 18mo, J. S. Jenkins, Amos Kendall, S. P. Waldo, &c. For notices of his administration, see Williams and Lossing's National Hist. of the U. States; Williams's Statesman's Manual; Poole's Index to Period. Lit.; histories of the period.

Jackson, Arthur, 1593–1666, a Non-conformist, ejected from the living of St. Faith's in 1662. 1. A Help for the Understanding of the Holy Scriptures; or, Annotations on the Historicall Part of the Old Test.: vol. i., Camb., 1643, 4to; The Pentateuch: vol. ii., 1646, 4to; Joshua—Esther: vol. iii., Lon., 1658, 4to; Job—Song of Solomon. 2. Annotations upon the Whole Book of Isaiah; with Memoir of the Author, pub. by his son, 1682, 4to.

> "These annotations are not prolix or critical; but they are in general very much to the purpose. Considering the period in which the author lived, they are tolerably well written; and, as works on the historical parts of the Old Testament are not very numerous, Mr. Jackson's *help* ought not to be despised."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.* See also Calamy's Non-Conformist's Memorial.

Jackson, Major Basil. 1. Military Surveying, Lon., 1838, '41, 8vo. 2. Elementary Surveying, 1842, 8vo.

Jackson, Charles. Sufferings and Escape, 1802, 8vo.

Jackson, Charles, LL.D., 1775–1855, a native of Newburyport, grad. at Harvard College, 1793; removed to Boston, Mass., about 1810; Judge of the Supreme Ct. of Massachusetts, 1813–24. Treat. on the Pleadings and Prac. in Real Actions; with Precedents of Pleadings, Bost., 1828, 8vo. This excellent work (cited as Jackson on Real Actions) should accompany Stearnes's and Roscoe's on the same subject. See Hoff. Leg. Stu., 282; 1 Amer. Jur., 185, ii. 65; Kent's Com. Judge Jackson was the chairman of the committee which revised the Statute Laws of Massachusetts. See Pref. to Revised Statutes of Mass.

> "He was an admirable person, a thorough lawyer, an almost perfect judge, and a good man."—Geo. S. Hillard: *in a letter to the author of this Dictionary.* See also N. Amer. Rev., xlvi. 72, by Mr. Hillard.

Jackson, Charles T., M.D., b. at Plymouth, Mass., 1805, grad. M.D. at Harvard Univ. 1829. 1. Mineralogy and Geology of Nova Scotia, Cambridge, Mass., 1832, 8vo: in conjunction with Francis Alger. 2. First Report on the Geology of the State of Maine, Augusta, Me., 1837, 8vo. 3. First Report on the Geology of the Public Lands in the State of Maine, Bost., 1837. Nos. 2 and 3 are noticed in N. Amer. Rev., xlv. 240–248. 4. Second Report on the Geology of the State of Maine, Augusta, Me., 1838, 8vo. Noticed in N. Amer. Rev., xlvii. 241–244. 5. Second Annual Report on the Geology of the Public Lands of Maine and Massachusetts, 1838, 8vo. 6. Third Report on the Geology of Maine, 1839, 8vo. 7. Report on the Geology and Agricult. Survey of R. Island, Bost., 1840, 8vo. 8. First Report on the Geology of N. Hampshire, 1841, 8vo. Dr. Jackson's contributions to science have been rewarded by orders of merit from the sovereigns of France, Prussia, Turkey, Sweden, and Sardinia.

Jackson, Rev. E. D. 1. Comp. to the Liturgy, Lon. 2. Devotional Year, 1838, 8vo. 3. Scripture Hist., 1847.

Jackson, Frederick, Incumbent of Parson Drove, Isle of Ely. Pract. Serms., 2 ser., 12mo, 1851–53.

> "A score of excellent sermons. The historical parts contain a good deal of unassuming eloquence. They are worthy of frequent perusal."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Jackson, George. Con. to Trans. Linn. Soc., 1810.

Jackson, George. Stanzas, 1812, 8vo.

Jackson, George. Educational works, Lon., 1847–55.

Jackson, Hall, M.D., d. 1797, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, pub. a tract on the Malignant Sore Throat which prevailed 1784–86. See Thacher's Amer. Med. Biog.

Jackson, Henry. Longitude, &c., Lon., 1727, 8vo.

Jackson, Henry, Chemist. 1. Tar-Water, Lon., 1760, 8vo. 2. British Isinglass, 1765, 8vo.

Jackson, Henry, D.D., b. June 16, 1798, at Providence, Rhode Island; grad. at Brown University, 1817; ordained, 1822; settled successively at Charlestown, Hartford, New Bedford, and, since Jan. 1847, pastor of Central Baptist Church, Newport, R. Island. Dr. J. has pub. a work entitled Churches in Rhode Island, and has in preparation Rhode Island Ecclesiastically in the 17th century. He has also pub. a number of sermons, and contributed papers to several quarterly and monthly periodicals.

Jackson, Henry R., b. 1810, at Savannah, Georgia, Judge of the Superior Court of the Eastern District of Georgia, 1849–53; Resident Minister of the United States at Vienna for 1853 to the present time. Tallulah, and other Poems, Savannah, 1851. Mr. J. was for some years one of the editors of the Savannah Georgian.

Jackson, Humphrey. Isinglass; Phil. Trans., 1773.

Jackson, Isaac W., Prof. of Mathemat. and Nat. Philos. in Union College, New York. 1. Elements of Conic Sections, Albany, 8vo. New ed., Schenectady, 1854, 8vo. 2. Elementary Treat. on Optics, Albany, 8vo. New ed., Schenectady, 1854, 8vo.

Jackson, J. F. Serm., 1808, 8vo.

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Jackson, Col. J. R. 1. Observ. on Lakes, 4to. 2. What to Observe; 2d ed., 1845, fp. 8vo.

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3. Letters on Minerals, Lon., 1849, 12mo. 4. Military Geography, 1850, 12mo.

Jackson, J. W. The Seer of Sinai, and other Poems, Lon., 1856. See Lon. Athen., 1856, 743.

Jackson, James. An Appeal to Country Friends, [Quakers,] Lon., 1708, sm. 8vo.

Jackson, James, M.D., LL.D., Prof. Emeritus of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the Univ. of Cambridge, Mass.; late Physician in the Mass. General Hospital. Letters to a Young Physician just entering upon Practice, Bost., 1855, 12mo; 4th ed., 1856, 12mo. Dedicated to John C. Warren, M.D. The distinguished author of this vol. has enjoyed the advantages of half a century's medical practice. This should be a sufficient endorsement of the sagacity of his counsels. The work has been well received on both sides of the Atlantic. The London Critic of April 1st, 1856, compares this work most favourably with publications lately issued by two medical professors at Edinburgh, and dismisses the subject with the remark:

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Dr. Jackson was a pupil of Dr. Edward Augustus Holyoke, the centenarian, and gives us a sketch of his character in the introductory letter to the above-named work, which, we may say in conclusion, is of interest to the laic as well as the physician.

Jackson, James Grey. 1. Account of the Empire of Morocco and Suez, Lon, 1809, '11, '12, '14, 4to.

> "Cannot fail to be placed alongside of the very best works which treat of that extraordinary kingdom."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, 460.

Reviewed in Lon. Quar. Rev., ii. 445–454.

2. Trans. of Shabeeny's Timbuctoo, &c., 1820, 8vo. See Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.

Jackson, James. Agriculture, Edin., 1840, 8vo. Highly commended in Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Jackson, Jeremiah. Serms., &c., 1796–1818.

Jackson, John. Serms., &c., 1611–85.

Jackson, John. Serms., &c., 1707–23.

Jackson, John, 1686–1763, a learned Arian divine, a native of Yorkshire; admitted of Jesus Coll., Camb., 1702; Rector of Rossington, Yorkshire, 1710; Confrater of Wigton's Hospital, 1719; and Master, 1729. He pub. many theolog. treatises, 1714–49, among which were several in defence of Dr. Samuel Clarke's Doctrine of the Trinity, and a number against Warburton, Conyers Middleton, Law, Whiston, and the deistical writers Collins, Tindal, and Morgan. His best-known work is Chronological Antiquities for 5100 years, Lon., 1752, 3 vols. 4to. In German at Erlangen, 1756, 3 vols. 4to.

"Great labour has been bestowed upon it, as the nature of the subject required, and the very extent of the performance shows."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"He who wishes to know more on this subject [Chronology of the Hebrew Bible] may consult Jackson's Scripture Chronology, 3 vols. 4to; Bedford's Scripture Chronology, 1730; and an Essay of Dr. Brett's, wherein he defends the Computation of the Septuagint."—Bishop Watson.

See Dr. Sutton's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of John Jackson, Lon., 1764, 8vo; Whiston's Life; Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Jackson, John. Answer to a Serm. entitled Masonry the Way to Hell, Lon., 1768, 8vo.

Jackson, John. 1. Hist. of the Scottish Stage, Edin., 1793, 8vo. 2. Strictures on the Merits of Young Roscius, 1805.

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Jackson, John, d. 1807. 1. Journey from India towards England [overland] in 1797, Lon., 1799, 8vo. 2. Commerce of the Mediterranean, 1804, 8vo.

Jackson, John. Poems, Lon., 1808, 12mo.

Jackson, John, one of Bewick's best pupils. Treat. on Wood Engraving, Historical and Practical, Lon., 1839, imp. 8vo. Upwards of 300 wood-cuts; 52*s.* The historical portion is chiefly by Wm. Andrew Chatto, under whose name we have entered this work; but Chatto's own work was Gems of Wood Engraving, with Hist. of the Art, 1849, fol.; 21*s.* Jackson's book is invaluable either to the engraver or the amateur.

Jackson, John, D.D., formerly Rector of St. James's, Westminster; Bishop of Lincoln, 1853. 1. Spirit of the World; a Serm. 2. II. Serms., 1849, 32mo. 3. VI. Serms. on Christian Character; 4th ed., 1853, 12mo. 4. Serms. on the Sinfulness of Little Sins; 9th ed., 1855, fp. 8vo. 5. VI. Serms. on Repentance; 4th ed., 1853, 12mo. 6. Witness of the Spirit; 2d ed., 1855, fp. 8vo.

Jackson, John M. U. Canada, Lon., 1809, 8vo.

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Jackson, Richard. Literature Græca, 1769, 12mo.

Jackson, Robert, M.D., 1751–1827, a physician in the English army, pub. a Treat. on the Fever of Jamaica, Lon., 1791, 8vo., and other profess. works, &c., 1798–1817. The 3d ed. of his Systematic View of the Formation, Discipline, and Economy of an Army was pub. 1845, 8vo.

Jackson, Rowland, M.D. Medical treatises, &c., Lon., 1747–48.

Jackson, Samuel. E. India Weights, &c., 1764.

Jackson, Samuel, has recently pub. a number of translations from the German and French,—from Francke, Krummacher, Strauss, Zinzendorf, &c. See Jacques, Wm.

Jackson, Samuel, M.D., Prof. of the Institutes of Medicine in the Univ. of Penna. 1. Principles of Medicine, Phila., 1832, 8vo. 2. Discourse Commemorative of Nathaniel Chapman, M.D., 1854, 8vo. 3. Introduc. to Dr. J. Cheston Morris's trans. of Lehman's Chemical Physiology, 1856, 8vo. 4. Occasional Medical Essays.

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Jackson, Rev. Theodore. Serious Address, 1788.

Jackson, T. Life, Writings, and Opinions of John Goodwin, 1822, 8vo. See Goodwin, John, No. 7.

Jackson, Thomas, D.D., 1579–1640, a native of Willowing, Durham, admitted of Queen's Coll., Oxf., 1595; removed to Corpus Christi Coll., 1596; President of Corpus Christi Coll., 1630; Preb. of Winchester, 1635; Dean of Peterborough, 1638. He was profoundly versed in theology, metaphysics, the languages, the arts and sciences, and was pious, charitable, and courteous. He was the author of Commentaries on the Apostles' Creed, many serms. and theolog. treatises, of which a collective edit. was pub., with a Life of the author, by E. Vaughan, in 1673, 3 vols. fol. New ed., revised and improved, Oxf., 1844, 12 vols. 8vo. A Synoptical Table of his Works was pub. in 1838, 12mo, by the Rev. John Henry Todd. And see Goode, Wm., No. 5.

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Jackson, Thomas, d. 1646, Preb. of Canterbury, 1614. Weekly Lects. on St. Matt. viii. 23–27, Lon., 1623, 4to.

Jackson, Thomas, LL.D. Composition of Pressures; Trans. Soc. Edin., 1817.

Jackson, Thomas. 1. Centenary of Wesleyan Methodism, Lon., 1839, 12mo. 2. Lives of Early Methodists, chiefly by themselves, 1849, 2 vols. 12mo. Other works.

Jackson, Timothy. Expos. of the 2d Epist. of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, Lon., 1621, 4to.

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Jackson, W. Beauties of Nature, 1769, 8vo.

Jackson, W. A. Herbert Broom's Parties to Actions; 2d Amer. ed., Phila., 1847, 8vo.

Jackson, Wm. Treat. on Hosea x. 12, Lon., 1616, 4to.

Jackson, Wm., D.D. Serm., Camb., 1675, 4to.

Jackson, Wm., M.D. Salt Springs; Phil. Trans., 1669.

Jackson, Wm. On Sounds, Westm., 1726, 8vo.

Jackson, Wm. Ancle-Joints, &c., Lon., 1788, 8vo.

Jackson, Wm., 1730–1803, a musical composer, a native of Exeter, England. 1. Music in London, Lon., 1791, 8vo. 2. Thirty Letters on various subjects, 1782, 2 vols. 12mo; 1784, 2 vols. 12mo; 1795, 8vo. 3. The Four Ages, with Essays, 1798, 8vo. 4. Eighteen Musical Works, consisting of Hymns, Songs, Canzonets, Elegies, and an Ode to Fancy. See his Life by Dr. Burney in Rees's Cyc.; Censura Literaria, vol. iv.

Jackson, Rev. Wm., convicted of high-treason in Dublin, April 23, 1795, committed suicide on the 30th of the same month. Serms., Lon., 1795, 8vo.

Jackson, Wm., D.D., 1750–1815, Regius Prof. of Greek at Oxford, and in 1811 Bishop of Oxford; pub. The Constitutions of the U. States of America, Lon., 1783, 8vo; several serms., &c., 1784–1804. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, i. 317.

Jackson, Wm. Chemical Characters, 1799, 8vo.

Jackson, Wm. Divinity Prize Essay, Oxf., 1846, 8vo.

Jackson, Z, a printer. Shakspeare's Genius Justified, Lon., 1819, 8vo. Worth examination. See Dibdin's Lib. Comp., 804; Goodhugh's E. G. Lib. Man., 219; Blackw. Mag., v. 411–415.

Jacob. Elephant's Bones; Phil. Trans., 1754.

Jacob, Rev. Alexander. Complete English Peerage, Lon., 1766–70, 3 vols. fol.

Jacob, Arthur. 1. Inflam. of the Eye-Ball, Dubl., 1850, fp. 8vo. 2. Removal of Cataract, Lon., 1851, 8vo.

Jacob, Edward, d. 1788, pub., from the 4th ed. of 1592, the old Play of Arden of Feversham, (which he ascribes to Shakspeare,) Lon., 1770, 8vo; Hist. of Feversham, 1774, 8vo; Cat. of Plants near Feversham, 1777, 12mo; and a paper on Roman Earthen-Ware, in Archæol., 1782.

Jacob, Edward, d. 1841, King's Counsel, Fellow of Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb., and a son of William Jacob, (*post.*) 1. Chan. Reports 2 and 3 Geo. IV., Lon., 1828, r. 8vo. 2. With J. Walker, Do. 60 Geo. III. to 1 and 2 Geo. IV., 1821–23, 2 vols. r. 8vo. A biography of Mr. Jacob will be found in Lon. Gent. Mag., March, 1842.

Jacob, G. A. Greek and Latin Grammars, Lon., 1841–54.

Jacob, Giles, 1686–1744, a native of Romsey, Hampshire, received a legal education, and subsequently became steward and secretary to the Hon. Wm. Blathwayt. Jacob was the author of more than thirty works, of which twenty-five were law-books. Of all these publications, the only ones now in request are: 1. Complete Court-Keeper, or Land-Steward's Assistant, Lon., 1715, 8vo; 8th ed., 1819, 8vo. 2. Poetical Register; or, Lives and Characters of the English Dramatic Poets, 1723, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Notwithstanding some few errors in it, it is by much the best book of the kind hitherto extant."—*Biog. Dramat.*, 1764.

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Jacob's own dramas—Love in a Wood, a Farce, 1714, 12mo, and The Soldier's Last Stake, a Comedy—gained their author no distinction; and the latter was ridiculed by Dr. Sewel.

3. New Law Dictionary, 1729, fol.; 11th ed., 1797, 2 vols. 4to. Last and best ed. by Sir T. E. Tomline, edited (4th ed. of Tomline's) by T. C. Granger, 1835, 2 vols. 4to; Phila., 1836, 3 vols. 8vo.

> "For practical purposes Bouvier's Law Dictionary is in every respect much to be preferred to the English work."—*Marvin's Leg. Bibl.*, 693.

4. Law Grammar, 1749; 8th ed., by John Hargrave, 1840, 12mo. See Poetical Register; Biog. Dramat.; Bridgman's Leg. Bibl.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Wallace's Reporters; Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.; Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors. This voluminous author did not escape the compliments of the great satirist of the age:

> "Jacob, the scourge of Grammar, mark with awe,
> Nor less revere the blunderbuss of law."
> *Dunciad*, b. iii. l. 149.

Jacob, Henry, d. in Virginia soon after 1624, founder of the first Independent Congregational Church in England, was a native of Kent, educated at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, and obtained the benefice of Cheriton, in Kent. He pub. a Treatise on the Sufferings and Victorie of Christ, Lon., 1598, 8vo, a Defence of the same, 1600, 4to, and several theolog. works, for an account of which see Genl. Dict.; Athen. Oxon.; Strype's Life of Whitgift. Jacob's treatise, noticed above, was the first answer to Bp. Bilson's Serms. on Redemption, preached in 1597, pub. 1598, 8vo. See Bilson, Thomas.

Jacob, Henry, 1606 or '07–1652, son of the preceding, was the author of Oratio Inauguralis, Græca et Latina Poemata, English Poetry, &c., (all pub. by Henry Birkhead, 1652, 4to,) and left some learned treatises in MS. See Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit., art. Dickinson.

Jacob, Henry. Hebrew Grammar, 1810, 8vo.

Jacob, Hildebrand. Bedlam; a Poem, Lon., 1723, 4to.

Jacob, John. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1678–79.

Jacob, John. Annals of the British Norman Isles, Lon., imp. 8vo.

Jacob, Joseph. Serms., 1702, '05, both 4to. See Bogue and Bennett's Hist. of Dissenters; Lon. Quar. Rev., x. 118, (by Robt. Southey.)

Jacob, Joseph. Wheel-Carriages, &c., Lon., 1773, '74, both 4to. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Jacob, M. The Days, Months, and Seasons of the Year, Lon., 1853, sq.

Jacob, W. S. A Few More Words on the Plurality of Worlds, Lon., 1855, fp. 8vo.

Jacob, William, d. 1851, aged 89, at one time a London merchant, and M.P. from 1808–12, pub. Travels in the South of Spain in 1809–10, 4to, Lon., 1811, (favourably reviewed in Edin. Rev., xviii. 123–152,) and several treatises on subjects of Political Economy, among which are—1. Two Reports on the Trade in Corn, and the Agricult. of the North of Europe, 1826–27, fol.; printed by H. of C.

> "These Reports contain a great deal of valuable information respecting the agriculture and statistics of the North of Europe."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, 79.

2. An Inquiry into the Production and Consumption of the Precious Metals, 1831, 2 vols. 8vo. Undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. Huskisson, who assisted the author.

> "Though perhaps the best on the subject, this work is very defective. It was reviewed, and some of its deficiencies pointed out, in the 55th volume of the Edinburgh Review."—McCulloch: *ubi supra*, 356.

Yet the work is highly commended by the Edin. Rev., the Lon. Quar. Rev., the Times, and the Spectator. See Huskisson, William, M.P. A Biography of Mr. Jacob will be found in Lon. Gent. Mag., May, 1852. See also index to Blackw. Mag., vols. i.–l.

Jacobs, Frederic. 1. First Greek Reader, with Notes by Edwards, Lon., 12mo. 2. Latin Reader, Pt. 1, 15th ed. 1855, 12mo; Pt. 2, 9th ed. 1855, 12mo. 3. Hellas; or, the Home Hist., &c. of the Greeks, 1855, fp. 8vo.

Jacobs, Sarah S., a resident of Cambridgeport, Mass., is a native of Rhode Island, and the daughter of the late Rev. Bela Jacobs, a Baptist minister. Miss Jacobs is the author of a number of poems not yet collected, some of which will be found in Griswold's Female Poets of America.

Miss Jacobs has recently pub. a vol. entitled Nonantum and Natick, Mass. S. S. Soc., Bost., 1854, 12mo. This is a history, in a popular style, of the New England Indian tribes, with a sketch of the missionary labours of John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians. It has been commended.

Jacobs, T. G. Scenes, Incidents, and Adventures in the Pacific Ocean, under Capt. B. Morrell, N. York, 12mo.

Jacobs, Wm. 1. Latin Reader, by Edwards: Pt. 1, 9th ed., 1843, 12mo; Pt. 2, 6th ed., 1839, 12mo. By Major; 2d ed., 1842, fp. 8vo. 2. Mysteries of the Latin Language Revealed, 1840, 12mo. 3. Self-Instructing Latin Classics, 1842, 2 vols. 12mo. 4. Do. Grammar, 1843, 12mo.

Jacobson, James. Tobias, a Dramatic Poem; with other pieces, 1818, fp. 8vo.

Jacobson, Wm., Vicar of Ewelme, 1847; Regius Prof. of Divinity, Oxford, 1848; Canon of Christ Church; formerly Vice-Principal of Magdalene Hall, Oxf., and Perpetual Curate of Iffley. 1. Patres Apostolici, Oxf., 1840, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1847, 2 vols. 8vo. Reviewed in Edin. Rev., lxxxiv. 195. 2. XVI. Serms., 1840, 12mo. 3. Serms. at Iffley; 2d ed., 1846, 12mo.

Jacobus, Melancthon Williams, D.D., b. 1816, at Newark, N.J., Prof. of Oriental and Biblical Literature and Exegesis in the Western Theological Seminary, Presbyterian Church. 1. Letters to Bishop O'Connor and Gov. Bigler on the Public School Controversy. 2. Notes on the Gospels and Acts, N. York, 1849–52, 3 vols. 12mo. Vol. i. contains Matthew, with the harmony; vol. ii., Mark and Luke; vol. iii., John and Acts. 3. Question-Books designed to accompany the preceding three vols.

> "Dr. Jacobus possesses many qualifications for a successful commentator on the sacred Scriptures. To a mind vigorous by original endowment, he adds the varied stores of sacred learning, analytical powers of a high order, a sound judgment, a severe literary taste, a deep-toned piety, an earnest love of truth, a familiarity with Biblical places, objects, and customs, from personal observation; while the style in which he clothes his thoughts is clear, strong, compact, and epigrammatic. His plan has some novel features which enhance the value of his labours."—*Bibliotheca Sacra.*

> "The author, by his learning, taste, and skill, is eminently qualified for the responsible work of an annotator on the Holy Scriptures."—*Zion's Herald.*

Jacocks, A. B. General Features of the Moral Government of God, Bost., 1848, 12mo.

Jacomb, Robert. Serm., Lon., 1785, 8vo.

Jacomb, Thomas, D.D., 1622–1687, ejected from the living of St. Martin, Ludgate, for Non-conformity, 1662. He was one of the continuators of Poole's Annotations. He pub. a Treatise Of Holy Dedication, Lon., 1688, 8vo; three single serms., 1657; and 18 Serms. on Rom. vii. 1–4.

> "His sermons are clear, solid, and affectionate."—Dr. W. Bates.

Jacomb, Wm. Three Serms., 1719–36.

Jacque, James. System of the World, Lon., 1800.

Jacques, Alexander, Jr., b. in London, 1830, a son of Alexander Jacques, is the author of a Memoir on Delagoa Bay, 1856.

Jacques, John. Ordination by meer Presbyters proved void and null, Lon., 1707, 8vo.

Jacques, Wm. Trans. of A. G. Francke's Guide to the Reading, &c. of the Scriptures, with Life of the Author, Lon., 1815, 8vo.

> "Francke's Manuductio [the above work] deserves to be often read. It contains the best rules for studying the Scriptures that I ever remember to have seen."—Dr. Doddridge.

Mr. Samuel Jackson has recently favoured us with a trans. of Guericke's Life of the excellent Francke, Lon., 1837, 12mo. Jacques also pub. a book on Arithmetic and one on Ciphering in 1815, and an Essay on Intellectual Education.

Jacquin, J. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1755.

Jadis, Henry. Catalogue of some Books in his Library, Lon., 1826, r. 8vo. Privately printed. Pp. 37–48 comprise Shakesperiana: a complete collection of the

Books and Pamphlets relative to Shakespeare. Notices of Mr. Jadis's valuable Library will be found in Dibdin's Lib. Comp., ed. 1825, 388–389, 394, 396, 815.

Jaeger, Professor B. 1. Class-Book of Zoology, N. York, 18mo. Highly commended. 2. The Life of N. American Insects, Providence, R.I., 8vo. In this work Prof. J. was assisted by H. C. Preston, M.D.

Jagel, Abr. Catechis. Judæorum, Lon., 1696, fol.

Jager, Robert. Decimals, Lon., 1651, 8vo.

Jago, Richard, 1715–1781, son of the Rev. Richard Jago, (Rector of Beaudesert, Warwickshire,) was educated at University College, Oxford, and presented successively to the livings of Harbury, Chesterton, Snitterfield, and Kimcote. He was the author of two sermons, 1755, 8vo, 1763, 8vo; Edgehill, a Poem, 1767, 4to; Labour and Genius; or, The Mill-Stream and the Cascade, a Fable, 1768, 4to; an Elegy on Blackbirds, pub. in the Adventurer as Gilbert West's; and other poetical pieces. A collective edit. of his Poems, with an account of the author's life, was pub. in 1784, 8vo, by John Scott Hylton. Jago was a poet of some merit, and, what is still more to his credit, an excellent parish priest. See his life, by Hylton; Johnson and Chalmers's Brit. Poets; Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Jagoe, J. Legal publications, Lon., 1846–51.

Jakob, Thérèse A. L. Von. See Robinson, Mrs. Edward.

James I., King of Scotland, 1395–1437, the second son of King Robert III., was captured by an English cruiser when on his way to France in 1405, and kept a prisoner in England until 1423, when he ascended the Scottish throne. He was assassinated by some rebellious subjects at Perth in 1437. He employed his imprisonment to such good purpose as to become famous for his erudition and manifold accomplishments. As an author he is best known by The King's Quhair, (Book,) consisting of 197 seven-lined stanzas, and elicited by the charms of the Lady Jane Beaufort, of the blood-royal of England, whom he beheld in the garden from his window in Windsor Castle. Need we add that the restoration to freedom left the royal wooer still a captive, and that the Lady Jane became Queen of Scotland? The other poems ascribed to him are Christis Kirk of the Grene; (also attributed to James V.;) Peblis to the Play, (doubtful;) Falkland on the Grene, a Song on Absence, and some minor pieces. The Poetical Remains of James I., edited by Wm. Tytler, were pub., Edin., 1783, 8vo. The Works of James I., containing the three poems noticed above, with two others generally ascribed to King James V.,—The Gaberlunzie Man, and the Jollie Beggar,—were pub. at Perth, 1786, 12mo. Tytler's edit. is accused, by Ritson and others, of many errors. The poems of James will also be found in Sibbald's Chronicles of Scottish Poetry. It is alleged that portions of The King's Quhair are superior to any poetry produced in England, with the exception of Chaucer's, before the age of Elizabeth. Indeed, Ellis says,

> "It is full of simplicity and feeling, and is not inferior in poetical merit to any similar production of Chaucer."—*Spec. of the Early Eng. Poets*, ed. 1845, i. 244.

Hallam remarks that

> "The King's Quhair is a long allegory, polished and imaginative, but with some of the tediousness usual in such productions."—*Lit. Hist. of Europe*, ed. 1854, i. 126.

But perhaps no one has better described the author and his poem than Washington Irving, in the article entitled A Royal Poet, in the Sketch-Book. This admirable sketch—which was declared by Lockhart (Blackwood's Mag., vi. 559, Feb. 1820) to be "infinitely more graceful than any piece of American writing that ever came from any other hand, and well entitled to be classed with the best English writings of our day"—is, or ought to be, familiar to all of our readers.

> "I have been particularly interested," remarks Irving, after a visit to the prince's former prison in Windsor Castle, "by those parts of the poem which breathe his immediate thoughts concerning his situation, or which are connected with the apartment in the Tower. They have thus a personal and local charm, and are given with such circumstantial truth as to make the reader present with the captive in his prison, and the companion of his meditations. . . . As an amatory poem it is edifying, in these days of coarser thinking, to notice the nature, refinement, and exquisite delicacy which pervade it, banishing every gross thought or immodest expression, and presenting female loveliness clothed in all its chivalrous attributes of almost supernatural purity and grace."—*Sketch-Book*, ed. N. York, 1855, 109–110, 117.

It is declared that James was as ready with his sword as with his pen, and equally so, we may add, with his feet, voice, and fingers, for he could sing, dance, and play on eight different instruments of music. The Scotch historians can never say enough in his praise:

> "Ita orator erat, ut ejus dictione nihil fuerit artificiosius: ita Poeta, ut carmina non tam arte strinxisse, quam natura sponte fudisse videretur. Cui rem fidem faciunt carmina diversi generis, quæ in rhythmum Scotice illigavit, eo artificio," &c.—Bishop Lesley: *De Rebus Gest. Scot.*, ed. 1675, 4to, lib. vii. 257, 266, 267.

See also Hector Boetius's Scotorum Hist.; other histories of the period, and King James's Works; Pinkerton's Ancient Scottish Poems; Major de Gestes Scotorum; Alessandro Tassoni, Pensieri Diversi; Mackenzie's Lives; Irving's Lives of the Scottish Poets; Park's Walpole's R and N. Authors; Geo. Chalmers's Poetic Remains of some of the Scottish Kings, now first collected, 1824; Scotia Rediviva; Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen; Life in Rees's Cyc., by Dr. Burney; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Scott's Poet. Works, Abbottsford edit., 1851, 542, 545; Prescott's Miscellanies, ed. 1855, 282.

James II., King of Scotland, son of the preceding, was killed at the siege of Roxburgh, 1460, in the 29th year of his age. Epistola ad Carolum VII. See D'Achery's Spicil., iii. 801.

James IV., King of Scotland, grandson of the preceding, was killed at the battle of Flodden Field, 1513, aged 40. He is said by Bishop Tanner (Bibliotheca) to have written upon the Apocalypse; but this is doubtful. See Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors.

James V., King of Scotland, son of the preceding, d. 1542, in the 33d year of his age. To him are ascribed Christis Kirk of the Grene, and the Gaberlunzie Man, (see James I., *ante.*) These two were pub. by John Callander, Edin., 1782, 8vo. See Park's R. and N. Authors; Pinkerton's Select Scottish Ballads; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man. Christis Kirk of the Grene is a great favourite with the Scotch:

> "One likes no language but the Faery Queen:
> Or Scot will fight for Christ's Kirk o' the Green."
> Pope: *Imit. of Hor.*, lib. ii. ep. 1.

James VI. of Scotland and I. of England, 1566–1625, grandson of the preceding, and only child of Mary, Queen of Scots, by her cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, when only 18 years of age pub. a vol. entitled Essayes of a Prentice in the Divine Art of Poesie, with the Rewles and Cauteles to be pursued and avoided, Edin., 1584, 4to. In this vol. we have a mixture of poetry and prose, neither of much value. The latter gives the reader instructions in the proper mode of making verse. This was reprinted in Edin., 1814, sm. 4to, with a Prefatory Memoir by R. P. Gillies. A copy of the original ed. was sold at Bindley's sale for £26 5*s*. In 1591 appeared His Maiesties Poeticall Exercises at Vacant Houres, 4to, and other works followed this collection. In 1616 (fol.) was given to the world a collective ed. of his prose compositions:

James I. his workes, pub. by the Bp. of Winchester. Fine portrait by Passe, and frontispiece by Elstrack, folio. Containing Paraphrase on Revelation, Meditations, Basilicon Doron, Dæmonology, Counterblast to Tobacco, Law of Free Monarchies, Powder Treason, Defence of the Rights of Kings, Præmonition to Christian Monarchs, Speeches, &c.

For an account of the separate publications of his majesty, and works connected with his reign, we must refer the reader to Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors; Sir J. Harrington's Nugæ Antiquæ; Arthur Wilson's Hist. of his Life and Reign; the histories of the time; Decker's Entertainment to K. James; Nichols's Progress of James I.; Times of James I., 1848, 2 vols. 8vo; Disraeli's Literary Character, and Quarrels of Authors; Lon. Retrospec. Rev., xi. 88; Index to Blackw. Mag., vols. i.–l. Nor must we omit to mention Secret Histories of the Court of James I., with Notes and Introduction by Sir W. Scott, 2 vols. 8vo, 1811. Contents: Osborne's Traditional Memoirs, Sir A. Weldon's Court and Character of James I., Aulicus Coquinariæ, Sir E. Peyton's Divine Catastrophe of the House of Stuart.

As an author his majesty certainly has not enjoyed the same reputation since his death that he did in the midst of his brilliant court. Horace Walpole—not generally unwilling to find merit in noble pens—dismisses his majesty's literary claims with more wit than flattery:

> "One remark I cannot avoid making: the king's speech is always supposed by parliament to be the speech of the minister: how cruel would it have been on King James's ministers, if that interpretation had prevailed in his reign! . . . Bishop Montague translated all his majesty's works into Latin: a man of so much patience was well worthy of favour."—*R. and N. Authors*, Park's ed., i. 115–116, 120.

As regards his theological abilities, an eminent authority remarks:

> "His character as a man unfortunately adds no weight to his

sentiments as an expositor; and his works would long ago have been forgotten, had they not been the production of a royal author. I ought not to omit his Majesty's poetical translation of the Psalms of David; a poor production from a scholar of Buchanan."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

James II., King of England, 1633–1701, second son of the preceding, wrote an account of his life, which was preserved in MSS. in the Scotch College at Paris until the Revolution, and was subsequently destroyed. See CLARKE, JAMES STANIER; INNES, LOUIS; INNES, THOMAS. The Royal Tracts of James II. were pub. in Paris, 1692, 8vo. Some other productions were ascribed to his majesty. See Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Frankland's Annals of James I. and Charles I., 1681, fol.; C. J. Fox's Life of James II., and other histories of the period; Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors; Bp. Goodman's Hist. of his Own Time.

James. Digest of the Laws of South Carolina, Columbia, 1814, 8vo.

> "An imperfect book, not respected, and but little used."—*Griffith's Law Reg.*, 824.

James, Mrs. Vindic. of Ch. of England.

James, Capt. Charles, pub. some poems, legal, political, and military works. Military Dictionary, Lon., 1802, 4to; 3d ed. 1811, 2 vols. 8vo; again, 1817, 8vo.

James, David. Serms., 1780, 1804, both 8vo.

James, Edward. Remarks on the Mines, Management, Ores, &c. of the District of Guanaxuato, belonging to the Anglo-Mexican Mining-Association, Lon., 1827. Reviewed in Lon. Quar. Rev., xxxvi. 81–106.

James, Edwin. Exped. from Pittsburg to the Rocky Mountains, 1819–20, under the command of Major S. H. Long, U.S. T.E., Phila, 1823, 2 vols. 4to, and atlas; Lon., 1823, 3 vols. 8vo. Mr. James was botanist and geologist to the Expedition, which is known as Major Long's First Expedition. Reviewed in the North Amer. Rev., xvi. 242–269, and in the Lon. Quar. Rev., xxix. 1–25. For a notice of the Second Expedition, see KEATING, WILLIAM H.

James, Edwin. B'krupt Act, 5 & 6 Vict., 1842, 12mo.

James, Elizabeth Mary. Select. from the Annals of Virtue of Madame de Sillery, 1795, 8vo.

James, Francis. Threnodia Henric. Exequiarum, 1612. See Wood's Fasti Oxon.

James, George Payne Rainsford, b. in London about 1800, commenced his literary career at an early age by anonymous contributions to the journals and reviews which catered to the literary taste of "a discerning public." Some of these juvenile effusions fell under the notice of Washington Irving, and this gentleman, with his usual kindness of heart, encouraged the young author to venture upon something of a more important character than the fugitive essays which had hitherto employed his pen. Thus strengthened in his literary proclivity, the young aspirant nibbed his "gray-goose quill," commenced author in earnest, and gave to the world in 1822 his first work,—a Life of Edward the Black Prince. Mr. James now turned his attention to a field which had recently been cultivated with eminent success,—historical romance,—and completed in 1825 his novel of Richelieu, which, having received the favourable verdict of Sir Walter Scott, made its appearance in 1829. This was followed in the next year by Darnley and De L'Orme.

Richelieu was so fortunate as to secure the favour of the formidable Christopher North of Blackwood; but this invaluable commendation was withheld from Darnley:

> "Mr. Colburn has lately given us two books of a very different character, Richelieu and Darnley. Richelieu is one of the most spirited, amusing, and interesting romances I ever read; characters well drawn—incidents well managed—story perpetually progressive—catastrophe at once natural and unexpected—moral good, but not goody—and the whole felt, in every chapter, to be the work of a—Gentleman."—*Noctes Ambrosianæ, April*, 1830; *Blackw. Mag.*, xxvii. 688, *q. v.*

From this time to the present (1858) Mr. James has been no idler in the Republic of Letters, as the following alphabetical list of his writings amply proves:

1. Adra, or The Peruvians; a Poem, 1 vol. 2. Agincourt, 1844, 3 vols. 3. Agnes Sorrel, 1853, 3 vols. 4. Arabella Stuart, 1853, 3 vols. 5. Arrah Neil, 1845. 3 vols. 6. Attila, 1837, 3 vols. 7. Beauchamp, 1848, 3 vols. 8. Blanche of Navarre; a Play, 1839, 1 vol. 9. Book of the Passions, 1838, 1 vol. 10. Cameralzaman; a Fairy Drama, 1848, 1 vol. 11. Castelneau; or, The Ancient Régime, 1841, 3 vols. 12. Castle of Ehrenstein, 1847, 3 vols. 13. Charles Tyrrell, 1839, 2 vols. 14. City of the Silent; a Poem, 1 vol. 15. Commissioner; or, De Lunatico Inquirendo, 1842, 1 vol. 16. Convict, 1847, 3 vols. 17. Corse de Leon, the Brigand, 1841, 3 vols. 18. Dark Scenes of History, 1849, 3 vols. 19. Darnley, 1830, 3 vols 20. Delaware, 3 vols.; subsequently pub. under the title of Thirty Years Since, 1848, 1 vol. 21. De L'Orme, 1830, 3 vols. 22. Desultory Man, 3 vols. 23. Educational Institutions of Germany, 1 vol. 24. Eva St. Clair, and other Tales, 1843, 2 vols. 25. False Heir, 1843, 3 vols. 26. Fate, 1851, 3 vols. 27. Fight of the Fiddlers, 1848, 1 vol. 28. Forest Days, 1843, 3 vols. 29. Forgery; or, Best Intentions, 1848, 3 vols. 30. Gentleman of the Old School, 1839, 3 vols. 31. Gipsy, 1835, 3 vols. 32. Gowrie; or, The King's Plot, 1 vol. 33. Heidelberg, 1846, 3 vols. 34. Henry Masterton, 1832, 3 vols. 35. Henry Smeaton, 1850, 3 vols. 36. Henry of Guise, 1839, 3 vols. 37. History of Charlemagne, 1832, 1 vol. 38. History of Chivalry, 1 vol. 39. Hist. of Louis XIV., 1838, 4 vols. 40. Hist. of Richard Cœur de Lion, 1841–42, 4 vols. 41. Huguenot, 1838, 3 vols. 42. Jacquerie, 1841, 3 vols. 43. John Jones's Tales from English History, for Little John Joneses, 1849, 2 vols. 44. John Marston Hall, 1834, 3 vols.; subsequently pub. under the title of Little Ball o' Fire, 1847, 1 vol. 45. King's Highway, 1840, 3 vols. 46. Last of the Fairies, 1847, 1 vol. 47. Life of Edward the Black Prince, 1822, 2 vols. 48. Life of Henry IV. of France, 1847, 3 vols. 49. Life of Vicissitudes, 1 vol. 50. Man-at-Arms, 1840, 3 vols. 51. Margaret Graham, 1847, 2 vols. 52. Mary of Burgundy, 1833, 3 vols. 53. Memoirs of Great Commanders, 1832, 3 vols. 54. Morley Ernstein, 1842, 3 vols. 55. My Aunt Pontypool, 3 vols. 56. Old Dominion; or, The Southampton Massacre, 1856, 3 vols. 57. Old Oak Chest, 3 vols. 58. One in a Thousand, 1835, 3 vols. 59. Pequinillo, 1852, 3 vols. 60. Philip Augustus, 1831, 3 vols. 61. Prince Life, 1855, 1 vol. 62. Revenge, 1851, 3 vols.; so styled by the bookseller, without the author's consent. It was originally pub. in papers under a different name. 63. Richelieu, 1829, 3 vols. 64. Robber, 1838, 3 vols. 65. Rose D'Albret, 1840, 3 vols. 66. Russell, 1847, 3 vols. 67. Sir Theodore Broughton, 1847, 3 vols. 68. Smuggler, 1845, 3 vols. 69. Stepmother, 1846, 3 vols. 70. Story without a Name, 1852, 1 vol. 71. String of Pearls, 1849, 2 vols. 72. Ticonderoga; or, The Black Eagle, 1854, 3 vols. 73. Whim and its Consequences, 1847, 3 vols. 74. Woodman, 1847, 3 vols. 75. Lord Montagu's Page, Phila., 1858, 12mo.

It will be seen that the above list presents a total of 189 vols.,—viz.: 51 works in 3 vols. each, 2 in 4 vols. each, 6 in 2 vols. each, and 16 in 1 vol. each. Almost all of these vols. are of the post-octavo size. Mr. James is also the editor of the Vernon Letters, illustrative of the times of William III., 1841, 3 vols. 8vo; and of Wm. Henry Ireland's historical romance of David Rizzio, 1849, 3 vols. p. 8vo; and was associated with Dr. E. E. Crowe in the Lives of the Most Eminent Foreign Statesmen, 1832–38, 5 vols. p. 8vo, (4 vols. were Mr. James's, and 1 vol. Dr. Crowe's,) and with Mr. Maunsell B. Field, in the composition of Adrian, or The Clouds of the Mind, 1852, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

To this list may be added Norfolk and Hereford, (in a collection entitled Seven Tales by Seven Authors,) and enough articles in various periodicals to fill eight or ten volumes. Perhaps we should not omit to notice that a work entitled A Brief History of the United States Boundary Question, drawn up from official papers, pub. in London, 1839, 8vo, and ascribed to Mr. James, is not his production; nor had he any share (further than writing a preface, or something of that kind) in another work often credited to him,—Memoirs of Celebrated Women, 1837, 2 vols. p. 8vo. During the reign of William IV. the author received the appointment of historiographer of Great Britain; but this post was resigned by him many years since.

There have been new edits. of many of Mr. James's novels, and some or all of them have appeared in Bentley's Series of Standard Novels. There has been also a Parlour-Library Edition. A collective edit. was pub. by Smith, Elder & Co., commencing in June, 1844, and continued by Parry, and by Simpkin, Marshall & Co. In America they have been popular, and pub. in large quantities.

About 1850, Mr. James, with his family, removed permanently to the United States. He was British Consul at Richmond, Virginia, from 1852 to Sept. 1858, when he was appointed Consul at Venice, where he now (1858) resides. The space which we have occupied by a recital of the titles only of Mr. James's volumes necessarily restricts the quotation of criticisms upon the merits or demerits of their contents. It has fallen to the lot of few authors to be so much read, and at the same time so much abused, as the owner of the fertile pen which claims the long list of novels commencing with Richelieu in 1829 and extending to Lord Montagu's Page in 1858. That there should be a family likeness in this numerous race—where so many, too, are nearly of an age—can be no matter of surprise. The mind, like any other artisan, can only construct from materials which lie within its range; and when no time is allowed for the accumulation and renewal of these, it is vain to hope that variety of architecture will conceal the identity of substance. Yet, after all, the champion of this popular author will probably argue that this objection against the writings of Mr. James is greatly overstated and extravagantly overestimated. The novelist can draw only from the experience of human life in its different phases, and these admit not of such variety as the inordinate appetite of the modern Athenians unreasonably demands. A new series of catastrophes and perplexities, of mortifications and triumphs, of joys and sorrows, cannot be evoked for the benefit of the reader of each new novel. Again, Mr. James's admirer insists that this charge of sameness so often urged against our novelist's writings is perhaps overstated. Where one author, as is frequently the case, gains the reputation of versatility of talent by writing one or two volumes, it is not to be believed that Mr. James exhibits less in one or two hundred. He who composes a library is not to be judged by the same standard as he who writes but one book. And even if the charge of "sameness" be admitted to its full extent, yet many will cordially concur with the grateful and graceful acknowledgment of one of the most eminent of modern critics:

"I hail every fresh publication of James, though I half know what he is going to do with his lady, and his gentleman, and his landscape, and his mystery, and his orthodoxy, and his criminal trial. But I am charmed with the new amusement which he brings out of old materials. I look on him as I look on a musician famous for "variations." I am grateful for his vein of cheerfulness, for his singularly varied and vivid landscapes, for his power of painting women at once ladylike and loving, (a rare talent,) for making lovers to match, at once beautiful and well-bred, and for the solace which all this has afforded me, sometimes over and over again, in illness and in convalescence, when I required interest without violence, and entertainment at once animated and mild."—LEIGH HUNT.

Two of the severest criticisms to which Mr. James's novels have been subjected are, the one in the London Athenæum for April 11, 1846, and the one in the North American Review (by E. P. Whipple) for April, 1844. From each of these we quote a few lines:

"The first and most obvious contrivance for the attainment of quantity is, of course, Dilution; but this recourse has practically its limit, and Mr. James had reached it long ago. Commonplace in its best day, any thing more feeble, vapid,—*sloppy*, in fact, (for we know not how to characterize this writer's style but by some of its own elegancies,)—than Mr. James's manner has become, it were difficult to imagine. Every literary grace has been swamped in the spreading marasmus of his style."—*Athenæum: ubi supra.*

"He is a most scientific expositor of the fact that a man may be a maker of books without being a maker of thoughts; that he may be the reputed author of a hundred volumes and flood the market with his literary wares, and yet have very few ideas and principles for his stock in trade. For the last ten years he has been repeating his own repetitions and echoing his own echoes. His first novel was a shot that went through the target, and he has ever since been assiduously firing through the hole. . . . When a man has little or nothing to say, he should say it in the smallest space. He should not, at any rate, take up more room than suffices for a creative mind. He should not provoke hostility and petulance by the effrontery of his demands upon time and patience. He should let us off with a few volumes, and gain our gratitude for his benevolence, if not our praise for his talents."—E. P. WHIPPLE: *ubi supra, and in his Essays and Reviews*, ii. 116–137.

We have spoken of Mr. James's champions and admirers; and such are by no means fabulous personages, notwithstanding the severe censures of which we have just exhibited specimens. A brief quotation from one of these eulogies will be another evidence added to the many in this volume of a wide dissimilarity in critical opinions:

"His pen is prolific enough to keep the imagination constantly nourished; and of him, more than of any modern writer, it may be said, that he has improved his style by the mere dint of constant and abundant practice. For, although so agreeable a novelist, it must not be forgotten that he stands infinitely higher as an historian. . . . The most fantastic and beautiful coruscations which the skies can exhibit to the eyes of mankind dart as if in play from the huge volumes that roll out from the crater of the volcano. . . . The recreation of an enlarged intellect is ever more valuable than the highest efforts of a confined one. Hence we find in the works before us, [Corse de Leon, The Ancient Régime, and The Jacquerie,] lightly as they have been thrown off, the traces of study,—the footsteps of a powerful and vigorous understanding."—*Dublin University Magazine*, March, 1842.

The Edinburgh Review concludes some comments upon our author with the remark,

"Our readers will perceive from these general observations that we estimate Mr. James's abilities, as a romance-writer, highly: his works are lively and interesting, and animated by a spirit of sound and healthy morality in feeling, and of natural delineation in character, which, we think, will secure for them a calm popularity which will last beyond the present day."

We have before us more than thirty (to be exact, just thirty-two) commendatory notices of our author, but brief extracts from two of these is all for which we can find space.

"He belongs to the historical school of fiction, and, like the masters of the art, takes up a real person or a real event, and, pursuing the course of history, makes out the intentions of nature by adding circumstances and heightening character, till, like a statue in the hands of the sculptor, the whole is in fair proportion, truth of sentiment, and character. For this he has high qualities,—an excellent taste, extensive knowledge of history, a right feeling of the chivalrous, and a heroic and a ready eye for the picturesque: his proprieties are admirable; his sympathy with whatever is high-souled and noble is deep and impressive. His best works are Richelieu and Mary of Burgundy."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years*, 1833.

The critic next to be quoted, whilst coinciding in the objections prominently urged against Mr. James as an author,—repetition, tediousness, and deficiency of terseness,—yet urges on his behalf that

"There is a constant appeal in his brilliant pages not only to the pure and generous, but to the elevated and noble sentiments; he is imbued with the very soul of chivalry; and all his stories turn on the final triumph of those who are influenced by such feelings over such as are swayed by selfish or base desires. He possesses great pictorial powers, and a remarkable facility of turning his graphic pen at will to the delineation of the most distant and opposite scenes, manners, and social customs. . . . Not a word or a thought which can give pain to the purest heart ever escapes from his pen; and the mind wearied with the cares and grieved at the selfishness of the world reverts with pleasure to his varied compositions, which carry it back, as it were, to former days, and portray, perhaps in too brilliant colours, the ideas and manners of the olden time."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON: *Hist. of Europe*, 1815–52, chap. v., 1853. See also Alison's Essays, 1850, iii. 545–546; North British Review, Feb. 1857, art. on Modern Style.

James, Henry, D.D., Master of Queen's Coll., Camb. 1. Serm., Lon., 1674, 4to. 2. Serm., 1674, 4to.

James, Henry. Bank-Restriction Act, 1818.

James, Henry, of Albany, New York. 1. Moralism and Christianity; or, Man's Experience and Destiny, N. York, 1850, 12mo. 2. Lectures and Miscellanies, 1852, 12mo. 3. The Church of Christ not an Ecclesiasticism, 1854. 4. The Nature of Evil Considered in a Letter addressed to the Rev. Edward Beecher, D.D., author of The Conflict of Ages, 1855, 12mo. See Putnam's Mag., May, 1855, 545–547. 5. Christianity the Logic of Creation, 1857, 12mo.

"Henry James, of Albany, is the most argumentative and eloquent advocate of new social principles in the country."—H. T. TUCKERMAN: *Sketch of Amer. Lit.*

James, Isaac. 1. Providence Displayed: Alex. Selkirk, &c., Lon., 1800, 12mo. See DE FOE, DANIEL, p. 489. 2. Essay on the Sign of the Prophet Jonah, Bristol, 1802, 8vo.

"Mr. James's Essay on Jonah has some attractions, though we should not venture to recommend it for general adoption."—*British Critic.*

James, J. H. On Land and Building Societies, Lon., 1854, 12mo.

"Mr. James has carefully executed the design of his work."—*Legal Observer.*

James, John. Trans. of Claude Perrault's Treat. on the Five Orders of Architecture, Lon., 1708, fol.

James, John. Serms., 1678, '82, both 4to.

James, John. 1. Trans. of Pozzo's Perspective, Lon., 1707, fol. 2. Trans of Le Blond's Gardening, 1712, 4to.

James, John. Survey and Demand for Dilapidations in the See of Canterbury, &c., Lon., 1717, 4to.

James, John. Anatomico-Chirurgical Views of the Nose, Mouth, Larynx, and Fauces, 1809, fol.

James, John, of Penmaen. Serm., 1815, 8vo.

James, John, D.D., Dean of Peterborough. 1. Comment. on the Collects, &c.; 2d ed., Lon., 1826, 8vo. 2. Comment. on the Ordination Service, 1846, 12mo. Other works.

James, John Angell, b. 1785, an Independent minister of Birmingham, one of the most popular and useful writers of the day. 1. Anxious Inquirer after Salvation. Many edits.; last edit., 1849, 18mo, fp. 8vo, and 32mo. 2. Christian Charity Explained; 6th ed., 1850, 12mo. 3. Christian's Daily Treasury, 12mo. 4. Christian Father's Present; 13th ed., 1841, 12mo. 5. Christian Fellowship; 11th ed., 1855, 12mo. 6. Christian Professor Addressed; 5th ed., 1852, 12mo. 7. Christian Progress, 1853, 18mo: a sequel to No. 1. 8. Church in Earnest; 4th ed., 1851, 12mo. 9. Course of Faith, 1852, 18mo. 10. Earnest Ministry the Want of the Times; 6th ed., 1855, 12mo. 11. Elizabeth Bates, 1845, 32mo. 12. Family Monitor; 9th ed., 1848, 12mo. 13. Female Piety; or, The Young Woman's Friend and Guide; 4th ed., 1855, 12mo. 14. Flower Faded, 18mo. 15. Happiness: its Nature and Sources described, &c., 32mo. 16. Jubilee Scenes at Birmingham, 1855, fp. 17. Memoirs of Mrs. James, 12mo. 18. Olive-Branch and the Cross, 1850, 12mo. 19. Pastoral Addresses, 1840, '42, &c., 3 series. New ed., 1846, 3 vols. 12mo. 20. Protestant Nonconformity in Birmingham, 1849, 12mo. 21. Serm. on Ps. cxlvii. 11; 2d ed., 1819, 8vo. 22. Sunday-school Teacher's Guide; 17th ed., 1845, 18mo. 23. True Christian, 18mo. 24. Widow directed to the Widow's God; 6th thousand, 1849, 18mo. 25. Young Man's Friend and Guide, 2d ed., 1852, 12mo. See No. 13. 26. Young Man from Home, 1839, 18mo. 27. Christian Hope, 1858, 16mo. An account of this popular preacher and author will be found in Pen-Pictures of Popular English Preachers, Lon., 1853, 274–288. See also Eclec. Rev., 4th series, ii. 538; Blackw. Mag., xlv. 484; N. Haven Chris. Month. Spec., ix. 428, (by R. Robbins;) N. York Lit. and Theol. Rev., i. 595, (by W. B. Sprague.)

James, John Thomas, D.D., 1786–1829, educated at Christ Church, Oxford; Bishop of Calcutta, 1827. 1. Journal of Travels in Germany, Sweden, Russia, Poland, &c. in 1813–14, Lon., 1816, 4to, with plates. A valuable work. 2. Views in Russia, Poland, Germany, and Sweden. Should accompany No. 1. 3. The Flemish, Dutch, and German Schools of Painting, 1822, 8vo. See Memoirs of Bishop James, 1830, 8vo.

James, L. Letters relating to the College of Physicians, Lon., 1688, 4to.

James, Maria, b. in Wales about 1795, emigrated to America in her seventh year, and since the age of ten has lived at service with a number of families, whose regard she has secured by the excellence of her deportment and her intellectual abilities. In 1833 some of her compositions fell into the hands of Professor Alonzo Potter, D.D., of Union College, now the esteemed Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Pennsylvania, and in 1839 he introduced a collection of them to the public under the title of Wales, and other Poems, by Maria James. Some specimens of Miss James's poetry will be found in Griswold's Female Poets of America.

James, Marian. 1. Ethel; or, the Double Error, N. York, 1855, 16mo. 2. The Elder Sister, 1856, 16mo.

James, Marmaduke. Serm., 1659, 4to.

James, Richard, 1592–1638, a native of Newport, Isle of Wight, educated at Exeter and Corpus Christi Colleges, Oxford, pub. a number of sermons, &c., 1625–33, and left many MS. pieces. This learned critic and antiquary was a nephew of Thomas James, D.D., Sub-dean of Wells. See Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit., Supp.; Bp. Nicolson's Hist. Lib.; Lon. Gent. Mag., xxxvii. 336.

James, Robert, M.D., 1703–1776, the inventor of the celebrated Fever Powder, was a native of Staffordshire, and educated at St. John's College, Oxford. His best-known work is A Medicinal Dictionary, Lon., 1743–45, 3 vols. fol. His Vindication of the Fever Powder was not pub. until after his death. See Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Boswell's Life of Johnson. Dr. Johnson, who always had a propensity for dabbling in physic, furnished some of the articles for the Medicinal Dictionary, and observed of Dr. James, "No man brings more mind to his profession."

Johnson also wrote the Dedication (and nothing of his is more truly "Johnsonese,") to Dr. Mead.

James, S. Guide to English Tongue, Lon., 1799.

James, Samuel. Gracious Dealings of God with several Christians, Lon., 1761.

James, Samuel. Willow Bark in the cure of Agues, &c., Lon., 1792, 8vo.

James, Silas. Voyage to Arabia, &c., Lon., 1797.

James, T. Horton. Six Months in South Australia, Port Philip, &c., Lon., 1839, 8vo.

James, Thomas, D.D., 1571?–1629, a native of Newport, Isle of Wight, educated at and Fellow of (1593) New College, Oxford; appointed Keeper (the first one) of the Bodleian Library, 1602; resigned this post in 1620; Sub-dean of Wells, 1614, and subsequently Rector of Mongeham, Kent. His best-known work is A Treatise of the Corruption of Scriptures, Councils, and Fathers, by the Prelates, Pastors, and Pillars of the Church of Rome, for Maintenance of Popery and Irreligion, Lon., 1612, 4to; 1688, 8vo; edited by Rev. J. E. Cox, 1843, 8vo. A new ed. of his Bellum Papale (first ed., 1600, 4to, again, 1678, 8vo) was pub. in 1841, 12mo. We have already noticed his Catalogue of the Bodleian Library in the Life of Sir Thomas Bodley. Dr. James was one of the most learned critics of his day. See Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit., Supp.; Genl. Dict.; Usher's Life and Letters; Oldys's Librarian; Horne's Introduc. to the Scrip.

James, Capt. Thomas. Dangerous Voyage for discovering the northwest passage to the South Sea, Lon., 1633, 4to, 1740, 8vo. Also in Churchill's Voyages, ii. p. 479, 1703; in Coxe's Voyages, i. 1741; and in Harris's Collection, vol. ii. It is a valuable work to the collector of Arctic Voyages, and has brought as much as £6.

"His narrative contains some remarkable physical observations on the cold and ice; but no hint of any discovery of importance."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

James, Lt.-Col. Thomas, R. Artillery. The Hist. of the Herculean Straits, now called the Straits of Gibraltar, Lon., 1771, 2 vols. r. 4to. The 2d vol. contains detailed accounts of several sieges and successful defences of Gibraltar previous to the last great siege which it sustained.

James, Thomas, d. 1804, Head-Master of Rugby School, 1776–93, pub. a Compend. of Geography for Rugby School, two serms., and the Fifth Book of Euclid explained by Algebra.

James, Thomas, Vicar of Sibbertoft and Theddingworth. 1. The Fables of Æsop; a new version, chiefly from the Original Greek, Lon., 1847, p. 8vo. With upwards of 100 illust. by Tenniel.

"Remarkable for the clearness and conciseness with which each tale is narrated."—*Lon. Examiner.*

This new trans. is intended to take the place of the defective ones of Croxall, Baldwin, L'Estrange, &c. The illustrations add greatly to the value of the work.

"Nothing has been seen like them since Bewick."

2. Æsop for the Million; 38th thousand, 1858, p. 8vo. 3. The Book of Common Prayer, &c., edited with Notes and Illustrations.

"It is impossible to speak too highly of the exceeding beauty of this work."—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

James, Thomas C., M.D., 1766–1835, an eminent physician, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., graduated as a student of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1788, and in 1811 was appointed Professor of Midwifery in the same institution. He practised his profession in his native city with great success until his death. Dr. James was an accomplished scholar, and contributed to the Philadelphia Port-Folio, under the signature of P. D., translations in verse of the Idyls of Gessner, which were highly commended. See Williams's Amer. Med. Biog.; Phila. Casket, March, 1830; Amer. Med. Jour., (art. by Hugh L. Hodge, M.D.,) July, 1843.

James, W., and **Mole, A.** 1. English and French Dictionary, Lon., 1851, 12mo; 2d ed., 1852, sq., Leipzig, 1853, 12mo. Commended.

2. JAMES, W., and **Grassi, G.** English and Italian Dictionary, 1855, 12mo. 3. Dict. of English and German, 1856, sq.

James, Wm., D.D. Serms., 1578, '90.

James, Wm. Isagoge in Linguam Chaldæam, Lon., 1651, 8vo.

James, Wm., of Clyro. Serm., Oxon., 1729, 8vo.

James, Wm. Law on Denford Question, 1813, 8vo.

James, Wm., d. 1827. 1. Military Occurrences of the Late War between G. Britain and the U. States, Lon., 1817, 8vo; 1818, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Naval Hist. of G. Britain, 1793–1820, 5 vols. 8vo, and 2 4to atlases of Tables, 1822; 2d ed., with addits., 1826, 6 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., with addit. notes and continuation by Capt. Chamier, 1847, 6 vols. 8vo.

"This book is one of which it is not too high praise to assert, that it approaches as nearly to perfection, in its own line, as any historical work perhaps ever did; and we must acknowledge that we cannot contemplate without admiration the impartial and unwearied zeal for historical truth which alone could have supported the author through his tedious and thankless labours."—*Edin. Rev.*

Highly commended by other authorities.

"MR. TICKLER.—'A Naval History is a very good thing, if written by a competent person, which James is not, although the man has some merit as a chronicler. But the very idea of criticising in detail every action, just as you would criticise a volume of poems, is not a little absurd. Southey's Life of Nelson is good.'

"NORTH.—'Excellent. Look at James's History after reading that admirable Manual, and you will get sick.'"—*Noctes Ambros., Blackw. Mag.*, April, 1824, 382.

"James's Naval History—we love to carry our head high even in sleep—we use as a pile of pillows on Clerk of Eldin's book about breaking the Line, (an old achievement,) which has been our bolster.'—JOHN WILSON: *Blackw. Mag.*, Aug. 1831, 248.

"By far the best historian of the Navy is, like ourselves, a landsman, Mr. James. His work is an inestimable one."—*Blackw. Mag.*, June, 1827, 737.

"James, in his excellent Naval History," &c.—*Ibid.*, July, 1833, 21

See also Lon. Lit. Gaz.; Lon. Atlas; Goodhugh's E. G. Lib. Man., 52.

"James's Naval History has already issued from the press in monthly numbers, at five shillings."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON: *Copyright Question in Blackw. Mag.*, Jan. 1842, and in his Essays, 1850, ii. 445.

Within the last few weeks (*i.e.* in Jan. 1857) a new ed. of James's Naval History has been announced, in 6 vols. 8vo, 7*s.* per vol.

James, Wm. Bosville. Wine-Duties considered Financially and Socially: being a Reply to Sir James Emerson Tennent on Wine, its Taxation and Use, Lon., 1856, 8vo, pp. 204.

Jameson. A Crit. and Prac. Expos. of the Pentateuch, Lon., 1748, fol. Pub. in numbers.

"Compiled with considerable industry from the labours of the best interpreters, antient and modern."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"Some of the notes are good; but others are trifling. The work has never enjoyed much reputation."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Jameson, Mrs. Anna, a daughter of Mr. Murphy, late painter-in-ordinary to the Princess Charlotte, was married about 1824 to Mr. Jameson, who has for many years held an official appointment in Canada. This union "proved less fortunate in its issues than in its promises, and has long been practically, though not legally, dissolved." The works of this lady have long enjoyed an extensive popularity, and few writers of the age have done so much to refine the public taste and diffuse a knowledge of the great masters of art. 1. The Diary of an Ennuyée, written during a Tour in Italy, Lon., 1826, sm. 8vo. Anonymous. 2d ed., 1834, p. 8vo. Pub. at the same time with Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad, 2 vols. p. 8vo, and a number of Mrs. Jameson's Tales and Miscellanies contributed to various annuals, now first collected, 1 vol. p. 8vo. 3d ed. of The Diary of an Ennuyée, 1838, p. 8vo.

"Nor could we give a better instance of real description and opinions interwoven with a romance—though in no way needing this fictitious interest—than another established favourite,—Mrs. Jameson's Diary of an Ennuyée."—Miss Rigby: *Lady Travellers: Lon. Quar. Rev.*, June, 1845.

"A happy combination of thought and actual observation, the effect of which is as if Sterne had united his Sentimental Journey with the matter-of-fact details of a topographical guide-book."—*Lon. New Month. Mag.*

"The notices of authors and artists are copious and interesting."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

See also Edin. Rev., lx. 197; Lon. Month. Rev., cix. 414.

2. Loves of the Poets, 1829, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 3d ed., 1837, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"These volumes are replete with the beautiful and unknown."—*Westminster Rev.*

Also highly commended by The Athenæum; Blackw. Mag., xxvi. 524, (by Prof. Wilson;) The Literary Gazette; the Atlas, &c. See Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, ed. 1854, iii. 40, n. Lon. Month. Rev., cxx. 17; Amer. Month. Rev., iii. 384.

3. Lives of Celebrated Female Sovereigns, 1831, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1840, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"A work equally agreeable to old or young could hardly be produced."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

4. Characteristics of Women: Moral, Poetical, and Historical, 1832, 2 vols. 8vo; 4th ed., 1846, 2 vols. p. 8vo. New lib. ed., 1858, 2 vols. 8vo. In these vols. we have disquisitions on the female characters of Shakspeare's plays.

"Two truly delightful volumes."—Christopher North: *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Nov. 1832.

"Mrs. Jameson's Essays on the Female Characters of Shakspeare are among the best. It was right that this province of illustration should be reserved for a woman's hand."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, ed. 1854, iii. 94.

"Mrs. Jameson's volume on the Female Characters is a most eloquent and passionate representation of Shakspeare's women, and in many respects is an important contribution to critical literature. Its defects are so covered up in the brilliancy and buoyancy of its style, that they are likely to escape notice."—*Whipple's Essays and Reviews*, ii. 223, *q. v.*; also in N. Amer. Rev., July, 1848.

See also Edin. Rev., lx. 90; Lon. Month. Rev., cxxviii. 601; Amer. Month. Rev., iii. 478; Blackw. Mag., xxx. 841; xxxii. 859; xxxiii. 124, 143, 391, 539; xxxvi. 358, 363, 364; xl. 434, 435; xliv. 23; xlviii. 77.

5. Beauties of the Court of Charles II., 1833, 2 vols. r. 4to, £5 5*s.*; large paper, £10 10*s.*; 2 vols. imp. 8vo, £2 5*s.*; 2d ed., 1851, imp. 8vo; 21 portraits after Sir Peter Lely, &c.

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"The accompanying Memoirs are so many specimens of exquisite compositions of rare excellence and high value."—*Lon. New Month. Mag.*

6. Visits and Sketches at Home and Abroad, 1834, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 3d ed., 1840, 2 vols. p. 8vo. See No. 1. Highly commended in The Athenæum for 1834, 489, 515–516, 547–548. See Edin. Rev., lx. 197.

7. Tales and Miscellanies, now first collected. See No. 1. 8. Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada, 1838, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"I do not know a writer whose works breathe more of the spontaneous,—the *free.* Beauty and truth seem to come to her unsought."—Dr. W. E. Channing. See his Memoirs.

See also Brit. and For. Rev., viii. 134. In 1852 was pub., in Longman's Travellers' Library, Mrs. Jameson's Sketches in Canada, 16mo, in 2 Pts., and also in 1 vol. 9. Pictures of the Social Life of Germany, as represented in the Dramas of the Princess Amelia of Saxony, 1840, p. 8vo. Mrs. Jameson has enriched her translation by an introduction and notes to each drama. 10. Rubens: his Life and Genius; trans. from the German of Dr. Waagen, with an Introduction by Mrs. Jameson, 1840, sq. 8vo.

"There is scarcely a gallery or nobleman's seat in Britain but boasts some specimens of Rubens; and no work that Dr. Waagen could have written is more likely to win him English readers than the present, which Mrs. Jameson has edited and furnished with a very clever and discriminatory preface."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

11. Handbook to the Public Galleries of Art in and near London, 1842, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1845, fp. 8vo. This Handbook is a guide to the following collections:—1. The National Gallery. 2. Windsor Castle. 3. Hampton Court. 4. Dulwich Gallery. 5. Soane's Museum. 6. Barry's Pictures.

"Mrs. Jameson has indulged in less of dissertation than we could have thought possible; producing, instead, a Guide-Book of singular unity, clearness, and value."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"Completed in a very excellent manner; and no equal guide could be found."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

12. Companion to Private Galleries of Art in London, 1844, p. 8vo. This vol. is a guide to the following collections:—1. Buckingham Palace. 2. Bridgewater. 3. Sutherland. 4. Grosvenor. 5. Lansdowne. 6. Sir Robert Peel's. 7. Saml. Roger's.

"Pleasant to read, useful to consult, and valuable as a vade-mecum to the visitor."—*Lon. Spectator.*

The Athenæum also speaks in high terms of this work.

13. Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters, and of the Progress of Painting in Italy, from Cimabue to Bassano, 1845, 2 vols. 18mo. This useful work comprises upwards of 30 biographies. 14. Memoirs and Essays on Art, Literature, and Social Morals, 1846, p. 8vo. An extract from this work, entitled On the Relation of Mothers and Governesses, was pub. in 1848, 8vo. 15. Sacred and Legendary Art, 1848, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1857, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Mrs. Jameson's work would deserve a high place regarded only as a book of antiquarian inquiry. With admirable taste and judgment, both of pen and pencil, she has opened a curious branch of learning wellnigh forgotten among us,—the vestiges of which, nevertheless, surround us on every side."—*Edin. Rev.*, April, 1849.

Also highly commended by Blackw. Mag.; Lon. Gent. Mag.; Athenæum; Fraser's Mag.; Church of England Quar. Rev.; Church and State Gaz.; Christian Rememb.; Guardian; Examiner; Britannia; Lit. Gaz.; John Bull; Spectator.

Nos. 16 and 17 are a continuation of a series of which No. 15 is the first. 16. Legends of the Monastic Orders as represented in the Fine Arts, 1850, med. 8vo. See No. 15. 17. Legends of the Madonna, 1852, 8vo; 2d ed., 1857, 8vo. See No. 15. Respecting Nos. 15, 16, 17, see Mod. Light Lit., art. in Blackw. Mag., Dec. 1855. 18. A Commonplace-Book of Thoughts, Memories, and Fancies, Original and Selected: Pt. 1. Ethics and Character; Pt. 2. Literature and Art, 1854, sq. cr. 8vo. This work was favourably reviewed in the Lon. New Monthly Mag. for Feb. 1855. and in the Irish Quarterly Rev. for March, 1855, but met with less favour in The Athenæum for Nov. 18, 1854. 19. Sisters of Charity, Catholic and Protestant, at Home and Abroad; a Lecture delivered Feb. 14, 1855, 1855, fp. 8vo. Praised by The Athenæum, (1855, 399–400,) and, with qualifications, by The Spectator. 20. The Communion of Labour: a Second Lecture on the Social Employments of Women, 1856, fp. 8vo. This forms a sequel to No. 19.

"Altogether, Mrs. Jameson's little volume is one for serious notice: it is a grave, reflective, almost a saddening, book, abounding in utterances of the most genial humanity."—*Athenæum*, 1856, 1164.

An interesting review of Mrs. Jameson's writings (from the New Monthly Magazine) will be found in the Living Age, xl. 147–152.

We have quoted quite a number of opinions on this lady's writings, but many more which lie before us are excluded by want of space. The cordial eulogy of Christopher North, who several times introduces Mrs. Jameson into the Noctes Ambrosianæ, must not be omitted:

"One of the most eloquent of our female writers; full of feeling and fancy; a true enthusiast, with a glowing soul."—*Nov.* 1831.

See also his review of the Loves of the Poets, in Blackw. Mag., xxvi. 524; reprinted in Wilson's Works, Edin. and Lon., 1856, v. 269–297.

Jameson, R. 1. The Student of Salamanca; a Com., 1813. 2. A Touch at the Times; a Com., 1813.

Jameson, R. G. New Zealand, South Australia, and New S. Wales, Lon., 1841, p. 8vo.

"Mr. Jameson is an intelligent and unprejudiced observer, and has made good use of his faculties."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Also recommended by the Lon. Globe.

Jameson, R. S., of Lincoln's Inn. 1. Walker's and Johnson's Dictionaries Combined, 1828; 7th ed., 1856, 8vo, pp. 832. See Introduc. to Webster's Dictionary. 2. Reports. See Glyn, Thomas C.

Jameson, R. W. 1. Nimrod; a Dramatic Poem, Lon., 12mo. 2. Timoleon; a Tragedy, 1852, 8vo. 3. The Curse of Gold, 1854, 12mo; 2d ed., 1855, 12mo.

"The plot is a violation of reason, probability, and common sense."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1855, 16.

Jameson, Robert, 1773–1854, a native of Leith, Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh from 1804 until his death; pub. several valuable works, among which are—1. Mineralogy of the Shetland Islands and of Arran, Edin., 1798, 8vo. 2. Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles, 1800, 2 vols. 4to; 1813, 2 vols. 4to. 3. External Characters of Minerals, 1805, 8vo; 3d ed., 1817, 8vo. 4. System of Mineralogy, 1804–08, 3 vols. 8vo; 1816, 3 vols. 8vo; 1820, 3 vols. 8vo. 5. Manual of Mineralogy, 1821, 8vo. 6. Elements of Mineralogy, 1840, p. 8vo. In 1819, in conjunction with Sir David Brewster, Prof. J. commenced the publication of the Edinburgh Philos. Jour., and was editorially connected with this periodical until his death. He also contributed articles to the Encyc., Brit., the Edin. Cyc., the Trans. of the Wernerian Soc., (founded by Prof. J.,) Nic. Jour., and Thom. Ann. Philos. See Lon. Gent. Mag., June, 1854; Blackw. Mag., ii. 20; vii. 331; xii. 45; xxiii. 860.

Jameson, Robert F. Historical Tales of the Reformation in the Southwest Provinces of France and Navarre, Lon., 1839, 12mo.

Jameson, Thomas. Medical treatises, 1789–92.

Jameson, Thomas, M.D. Med. treatises, &c., 1792–1811.

Jameson, Wm., Prof. of Hist. in the Univ. of Glasgow. Spicilegia Antiquitatum Egypti atque ei Vicimarum Gentium, Glasg., 1720, 8vo.

"This work contains occasional illustrations of the Scriptures, and discovers considerable acquaintance with ancient literature, and with the geography of Palestine and Egypt."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Jameson pub. several theolog. treatises, 1689–1713.

Jameson, Wm. Essay on Virtue and Harmony, Edin., 1749, 12mo. This is an attempt to reconcile the various theories of moral obligation.

Jamieson, Mrs., pub. several novels, books of travels, and histories, and The First, or Mother's Dictionary, the 8th ed. of which appeared in 1851, 18mo.

Jamieson, Alexander. Mechanics for Practical Men; 4th ed., Lon., 1845, 8vo; 1850, 8vo.

"A great mechanical treasure."—Dr. Birkbeck.

Other works on mathematics, geography, history, logic, rhetoric, and tales.

Jamieson, James. Con. to Ed. Med. Ess., 1731–36.

Jamieson, John, D.D., 1759–1838, a native of Glasgow, minister of the Anti-Burgher Secession Church in Scotland, stationed at Forfar, 1781–97; at Edinburgh, 1797–1838. His best-known works are the following: 1. Serms. on the Heart, Edin., 1789–90, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Very powerful and searching Sermons on this subject."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

2. A Vindic. of the Doct. of Scripture and of the Primitive Faith conc. the Deity of Christ, Lon., 1794, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A very able and learned reply to Priestley's History of Early Opinions."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"I am inclined to think the inquirer will find more satisfaction in Dr. Jamieson than in Bishop Horsley."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

3. Use of Sacred History, 1802, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Very important, and calculated to be very useful."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

4. Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language, Edin., 1808–09, 2 vols. 4to, £4 4*s*. Abridged edit., 1818, 8vo, 14*s*. Supp. to the large edit., 1825, 2 vols. 4to, making in all 4 vols. 4to, 1808–09, '25; 2d ed., enlarged, including Supp., edited by John Johnstone, Lon., 1840–44, 8 Parts in 4 vols. 4to. Parts 1–4 comprise a new ed. of the Dictionary; Parts 5–8 a new ed. of the Supp. Only 350 copies were pub., at £8 8*s*. Abridged, 1846, 8vo, £1 1*s*.; 1850, 8vo, 12*s*. This is one of the most valuable lexicographical works ever issued. The erudition, patience, and industry of the author are beyond praise: his accuracy, however, is not always beyond question. But who is to decide where there must be so much of mere conjecture? We may be allowed to suggest that the philologist should secure, as a companion for Jamieson's Dictionary, Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum, pub. by The Highland Society, 1825, 2 vols. 4to, £7 7*s*.; large paper, £10 10*s*.; condensed edit., with additional words, £1 1*s*. This excellent work, on which Drs. McLeod and Dewar expended much labour, is for the Gaelic (or Celtic dialect of Scotland) what Dr. Jamieson's is for the pure Scottish. A review of the last-named work will be found in Edin. Rev., xiv. 121–145. 5. Hermes Scythiæus; or, The Radical Affinities of the Greek and Latin Languages to the Gothic, 1814, 8vo. Dr. Noah Webster (see the Introduc. to his Dictionary) thinks Jamieson in error in several positions advanced in this and the preceding work. 6. Hist. Account of the Ancient Culdees of Iona, Edin., 1811, 4to. 7. Grammar of Rhetoric and Polite Literature, 1818, 12mo. Dr. J. pub. a number of single serms., some poems, &c. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, vol. v.; Lon. Gent. Mag., Oct. 1838.

Jamieson, Robert. Popular Ballads and Songs from Tradition, MSS., and Scarce Edits., Edin, 1806, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This work . . . . opened a new discovery respecting the original source of the Scottish Ballads. . . . Mr. Jamieson's annotations are also very valuable."—Sir Walter Scott: *Introduc. Remarks on Popular Poetry.*

Jamieson, Robert, minister of Currie. 1. Manners and Trials of the Primitive Christians; 2d ed., Lon., 1841, fp. 8vo. Highly praised. 2. Eastern Manners illustrative of the Old Test. Hist., Edin., 1836, 18mo; new ed., Lon., 1843, 18mo: 3. Of the Gospels, 1837, 18mo; Edin., 1838, 18mo: 4. Of the Epistles, 1841, 18mo: 3d ed. of Eastern Manners illust. of the N. Test. Hist., 1851, 12mo. 5. Third ed. of Prof. Geo. Paxton's Illust. of Scrip. from the Geography, Natural Hist., and Manners and Customs of the East, 1842, 4 vols. 12mo. Mr. J. also edited The Excitement, or A Book to induce Young People to Read; an annual publication issued from 1830 to '47 inclusive.

Jamieson, Robert, D.D., minister of St. Paul's Church, Glasgow. 1. Cyclopædia of Religious Biography, Glasg. and Lon., 1853, p. 8vo. A very useful compendium. 2. Scripture Readings, 1853, fp. 8vo.

Jamineau, I. Mt. Vesuvius; Phil. Trans., 1755.

Jane, Joseph. Icon Aclastes, or the Image Unbroken; being a Defence of the Icon Basilicé against Milton's Icon Aclastes, 1651, 4to. Anon.

Jane, Joseph. Righteousness, Brist., 1766, 8vo.

Jane, Wm., D.D. Serms., 1675–92.

Janes, Robert. 1. The Psalter and Canticles pointed for Chanting; new ed., Lon., 1843, 32mo; 1852, 32mo. 2. Hymns and Canticles used in the Morning and Evening Service; new ed., 18mo and 12mo.

Janes, Thomas. 1. Serms., Brist., 1771, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. Beauties of the Poets, Lon., 1777, 8vo. See Atmore's Methodist Memorial.

Janeway, Jacob J., D.D., 1774–1858, a native of the city of New York, graduated at Columbia College, 1794, became a Presbyterian minister, (was also for some time connected with the Reformed Dutch Church,) and filled several important ecclesiastical posts. For a number of years before his death he was a resident of New Brunswick, N. Jersey. 1. Expos. of the Epist. to the Romans, Phila., 18mo. 2. Expos. of the Epist. to the Hebrews, 18mo. 3. Internal Evidence of the Holy Bible, 12mo. 4. Expos. of the Acts of the Apostles, 24mo. 5. Communicant's Manual, 18mo. 6. On Unlawful Marriage, N. York, 1844, 18mo. 7. Letters on the Abrahamic Covenant. 8. Mode of Baptism. 9. Essays on the Inability of Sinners. 10. Letters on the Atonement. 11. Review of Schaff on Protestantism. 12. With the Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., The Christian Education of the Children and Youth in the Presbyterian Church, Phila., 18mo. A biographical notice of Dr. Janeway will be found in the (Phila.) Presbyterian Magazine, May, 1853.

Janeway, James, 1636–1674, a Non-conformist divine at Rotherhithe, pub. four single serms., 1671–74; the Life of his brother John, 1673, 8vo; The Saint's Encouragement to Diligence, a Legacy to his Friends, 1675, 8vo; a Token for Children, 1676, 8vo, often reprinted; and Heaven upon Earth, 1677, 8vo. See the ed. of the last, with a Hist. of the Janeway Family, by Rev. F. A. Cox, D.D., 1847, sm. 8vo. See also Athen. Oxon.; Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.; Calamy; Robt. Hall's Works, ed. 1853, iv. 434-437.

Janney, Samuel L. Poems. See South. Lit. Mess., v. 505.

Janney, Samuel M., b. Loudon co., Va., 1801, a member of the Society of Friends. 1. The Country School-House, a prize poem, 1825. 2. Conversations on Religious Subjects, 12mo, 1835; 3d ed., Phila., 1843. 3. The Last of the Lenape; and other poems, 12mo, 1839. See South. Lit. Mess., v. 505. 4. A Teacher's Gift, 1840. 5. An Historical Sketch of the Christian Church, 1847. 6. Life of William Penn, with selections from his correspondence and autobiography, Phila., r. 8vo, 1852; 3d ed., 1856, or. 8vo.

"Our author has acquitted himself in a manner worthy of his subject. His style is easy, flowing, and yet sententious. Altogether, we consider it a highly valuable addition to the literature of our age, and a work that should find its way into the library of every Friend."—*Friends' Intelligencer, Phila.*

The last ed. contains an appendix in which the strictures of Mr. Macaulay are examined.

7. The Life of Geo. Fox, with dissertations on his views concerning the doctrines, testimonies, and discipline of the Christian Church, 8vo, 1853; 2d ed., 1856, cr. 8vo. See Living Age, xl. 232; Fox, George, p. 625. Nos. 6 and 7 have been favourably received in England.

Janson, B. Dutch and Eng. Dictionary, 1793, 4to.

Janson, Charles William, "late of the State of Rhode Island," resided in America from 1793–1806. 1. The Stranger in America, Lon., 1807, 4to. Severely condemned in the Edin. Rev. for April, 1807, but more favourably noticed (by John Foster) in the Eclectic Review; and see Foster's Essays, 1856, i. 44–62. Other notices of the work will be found in the following English periodicals for 1807: Month. Rev., May; Anti-Jacobin Rev., June; Oxford Rev., June; Eclectic Rev., June; European Mag., May; Monthly Mirror, May; Modern Plutarch, May; Sporting Mag., April; Cabinet, July; and see Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 29. 2. Condition of the States of Barbary, 1816, 12mo.

Janssen, Sir Stephen Theodore, Bart., Chamberlain of London. 1. Smuggling Laid Open, Lon., 1763, '67, 8vo. 2. Letter to Lord-Mayor Beckford, 1770, 4to. 3. Some of Janssen's MSS. were pub. in Charles King's Collec. of Papers rel. to the Trade and Com. of G. Brit. and Ireland, 1743, 3 vols. 8vo.

Janus, Jun. Essays in Verse, Lon., 1766, 12mo.

Jaques, John. The Hist. of Junius and his Works, Lon., 1843, cr. 8vo. See Junius.

Jaques, Wm. See Jacques.

Jardine, Lt. Transit of Venus, &c.; Phil. Trans., 1769.

Jardine, Major Alexander. Letters from Barbary, France, Spain, Portugal, &c., Lon., 1788, 2 vols. 8vo; 1793, 2 vols. 8vo. Anon.

Jardine, David. 1. General Index to Howell's State Trials, Lon., 1828, 8vo. 2. Criminal Trials, 1832–35, 2 vols. 12mo. Part of the series of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge. 3. A Reading on the Use of Torture in the Criminal Law of England, 1837, 8vo.

"A very learned and ingenious Reading."—T. B. Macaulay: *Crit. and Hist. Essays, Lon.*, 1854; ii. 180, n., *q. v.*

4. A Narrative of the Gunpowder Plot, 1857, 12mo.

The Athenæum of Feb. 7, 1857, (p. 181,) and the Gent. Mag. of Feb. 1857, (p. 213,) give very different accounts of this book, which may be called a new ed. of vol. ii. of Mr. Jardine's Criminal Trials.

Jardine, David B., minister of the Unitarian Chapel, Bath. 1. Three Discourses, Lon., 1792, cr. 8vo. 2. Serms. from his MSS., with his Life, &c. by Rev. J. P. Estlin, 1798, 2 vols. 8vo

Jardine, George, 1743–1827, Prof. of Logic and Rhetoric in the Univ. of Glasgow, 1774–1827. Outlines of Philosophical Education, Glasg., 1818, 8vo; 2d ed., enlarged, 1825, 8vo.

"Contains much valuable matter in the nature of remarks upon the present mode of teaching in our universities, with suggestions towards a reform."—*Westminster Rev.*

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An interesting biographical sketch of Professor Jardine will be found in Blackwood's Mag., March, 1827.

Jardine, John. See Forbes, John H.

Jardine, L. J., M.D. Letter from Pennsylvania to a Friend in England, Lon., 1795, 8vo. Contains advice upon the subject of emigration. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, i. 392.

Jardine, William, Surgeon, R.N. Essay on Surgical Instruments, Edin., 1814, '15, 8vo.

Jardine, Sir William, Bart. 1. British Salmonidæ, Pts. 1 and 2, Lon., 1839–41, each £3 3*s*. 2. Natural Hist. of Humming-Birds. New ed., 1841, 2 vols. 8vo, £2 2*s*. This work composes vols. i. and ii. of the Naturalist's Library: see No. 3, and see Gould, John, No. 10. 3. Naturalist's Library, 1833–43, 40 vols. 12mo; 1200 col'd plates, £12, or 6*s*. per. vol. People's edit., 1845–50, £9, or 4*s*. 6*d*. each vol.

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"This is a very excellent and valuable work, as indeed the talent employed on it sufficiently ensures: The plates are beautifully coloured, and the letter-press accurately and well written. We strongly recommend it to our scientific readers."—Neville Wood.

The editor's assistants in this work were J. E. Bicheno, J. G. Children, John Gould, Major-General Hardwicke, Dr. Horsfield, R. Jameson, Sir T. Stamford Raffles, and N. A. Vigors. To Sir Wm. Jardine we are also indebted for the Notes and the Life of the author in Wilson's American Ornithology, (with Prince Lucien Buonaparte's Continuation,) Lon., 1832, 3 vols. 8vo; (Amer. ed., with Synopsis by T. M. Brewer, N. York, 1854, 8vo;) an excellent edit. of White's Natural Hist. and Antiq. of Selborne; Memoirs of Hugh Edwin Strickland, M.A., with his Scientific Writings, 1858, imp. 8vo; contributions to the Annals of Natural History, &c. See Hooker, Sir William Jackson, K.H., D.C.L., &c.

"Sir William Jardine, an excellent practical observer."—*Blackw Mag.*, xlvii. 535.

Jarman, D. E., of Bedford Episcopal Chapel, St. George's, Bloomsbury. 1. Romish Monument, Lon., 1850. 2. Faith's Trial, 1852. 3. Young Protestant, 1855.

Jarman, Henry. New Prac. Ct. of Chancery, Lon., 1853, 12mo; 2d ed., enlarged, 1854, 12mo.

"It is most ably executed."—*Lon. Law Mag.*

Jarman, R. Jour. of a Voy. to the South Seas, 1839.

Jarman, Thomas. 1. A Treat. on Wills, Lon., 1841–44, 2 vols. r. 8vo; 1st Amer. ed., by J. C. Perkins, Bost., 1845, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d Amer. ed., by J. C. P., enlarged, 1855, 2 vols. 8vo. A new English ed. is now in press. This is by far the best Treatise on Wills in the language. Mr. Perkins has greatly enhanced the value of the book. See Warren's Law Studies, ed. 1845, 573, 574, 929; Warren's Duties of Attorneys and Solicitors, 1851, 384–385; Sharswood's Profess. Ethics, 1854, 126; 5 Jurist, 669; vi. 485, 8 Law Rec., 428; 3 Law Mag., 347; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 420.

"The notes added to the edition in two volumes [1845] by J. C. Perkins, Esq., have given increased value to that full and excellent work, which appears to be the most methodical and thorough treatise which we have on the subject."—4 *Kent's Com.*, 564, n., ed 1854.

2. Conveyancing. See Bythewood, W. M. Of Sweet's ed., vols. i.–vii., ix., xi., and xii. (no vols. viii. and x.) have been pub., 1839–50. See Warren's Law Studies, ed. 1845, 574. 3. Forms of Wills: see Hayes, Wm., No. 8.

Jarratt, J. H. Trans. of Gianuto and Selenus's Works on Chess, 1817, 2 vols. 8vo.

Jarrett, Thomas, Prof. of Hebrew and Arabic in the Univ. of Cambridge. Hebrew and English Lexicon and Grammar, Lon., 1848, 8vo.

Jarrold, Thomas, M.D., of Manchester. 1. Dissertation on Man, in answer to Malthus on Population, Lon., 1806, 8vo.

"Have you seen a good book in reply to Malthus, by Dr. Jarrold?"—*Southey to J. Rickman, May* 27, 1807.

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2. Letter to S. Whitbread on the Poor-Laws, 1807. 3. Anthropologia, 1808, 4to. 4. Con. to Ann. of Med., 1801

Jarrom, T. Discourses on Rom. ix., Wisbech, 1827, 12mo.

"Non-Calvinistic, but practical."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

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Jarves, James Jackson, of Massachusetts. 1. Hist. of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, Bost., 1843, 8vo; Lon., 1843, 8vo.

"Mr. Jarves spent four years among the Hawaiian group, and devoted himself most diligently to the study of all matters concerning it. The result is truly refreshing."—*Hunt's Merchant's Mag.*, ix. 15, 111.

2. Scenes and Scenery of the Sandwich Islands, Bost., 1844, 12mo; Lon., 1844, 12mo. 3. Scenes and Scenery in California, Bost., 12mo. 4. Parisian Sights and French Principles seen through American Spectacles, New York, 1855, 12mo. 5. Art Hints: Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, Lon., 1855, p. 8vo; N. York, 1855, 12mo. Commended in the highest terms by the London Athenæum

for June 30, and by the North American Review for October, 1855. Severely criticized by Putnam's Magazine for Sept. 1855. The London Art-Union and London Spectator are also to be added to the list of the eulogists of Mr. Jarves's Art Hints. 6. Italian Sights and Papal Principles seen through American Spectacles, 1856, 12mo. 7. Parisian Sights and French Principles seen through American Spectacles; Second Series, 1856, 12mo.

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8. Kiana: a Tradition of Hawaii, 1857, p. 8vo.

Jarvis, Abraham, D.D., 1739–1813, a native of Norwalk, Conn., grad. at Yale College, 1761; Bishop of the Prot. Epis. Church in the State of New York, 1797. He pub. a Serm. on the death of Bishop Seabury, (whom he succeeded,) and one on the Witness of the Spirit.

Jarvis or **Jervas, Charles,** d. about 1740, a printer, pub. a trans. of Don Quixote, 1742, 2 vols. 4to. Several edits. Motteux's is a better trans. than Jarvis's. Respecting edits., &c. of Don Quixote, see Ticknor's Hist. of Spanish Lit., vols. ii. and iii.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Sales's edit. of Don Quixote, in Spanish, Bost., 1836, 2 vols. 12mo; a review of this edit. by Wm. H. Prescott, the historian, in N. Amer. Rev., July, 1837, and in Prescott's Miscellanies, 1855, 123–175; John Bowle's edit. of Don Quixote, 1781, 6 vols. 4to; (see BOWLE, JOHN;) Edmund Gayton's Festivious Notes upon Don Quixote, 1654, fol.; 1768, 12mo; (see GAYTON, EDMUND.) Information concerning Jarvis will be found in Bowles's ed. of Pope; Ruffhead's Life of Pope, p. 147, 4th ed.; Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.

> "I never read a thing with more pleasure than an additional sheet to Jervas's preface to Don Quixote: before I got over two paragraphs I cried out, 'Aut Erasmus, aut Diabolus.'"—POPE.

The most beautiful edit. of Don Quixote in English is that pub. by Tilt in London, 1838, 3 vols. 8vo, £2 10*s.*; again, 1843, 2 vols. r. 8vo; again, by Willoughby, 1852, 2 vols. r. 8vo, £2 1*s.*; 2 vols. in 1, 8vo, 10*s.* 6*d.* This is Jarvis's trans. revised and corrected, with 800 wood-engravings, after the designs of Tony Johannot, and 16 addit. plates by Cosmo Armstrong. A revised trans. for general reading, with illustrations by Warren, was pub. by Burns in London, in 1848, fp. 8vo, 6*s.* This is the proper edit. for the ladies' parlour. Another revised trans., formed on those of Motteux, Jarvis, and Smollett, with 18 cuts by Armstrong, and 32 after Johannot, was pub. in London in 1842, £1 8*s.*; the same, with only the usual 18 cuts by Armstrong, 18*s.*

Jarvis, Charles, Prof. of Music, Philadelphia. Piano-Forte Instructor, Phila., 1852, fol. This work reached the 7th ed. in about two years.

Jarvis, Edward, M.D., b. at Concord, Mass., a resident of Dorchester, Mass. 1. Practical Physiology, Phila., 1848, 12mo. Sale to Sept. 1854, 14,000 copies. 2. Primary Physiology for Schools, 1849, 12mo. Sale to Feb. 1852, 10,000 copies.

> "Well adapted, by its accuracy, comprehensiveness, and the popular language in which it is expressed, to be a proper and valuable book for the purpose which it was designed to fill."—JOHN C. WARREN, M.D., *of Boston*.

Commended by other high authorities. Dr. Jarvis has pub. a number of pamphlets on various branches of medical science, and contributed to the leading American medical journals.

Jarvis, Samuel Farmer, D.D., LL.D., 1787–1851, a son of Bishop Jarvis, (*ante*,) and a native of Middletown, Conn., was educated at Yale College, ordained deacon in 1810, and priest in 1811; Rector of St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, New York, 1811; of St. James's, New York, (held in conjunction with the former,) 1813; Prof. of Biblical Criticism in the (Episcopal) General Theological Seminary, New York, 1819–20; first Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, 1820–26; travelled in Europe, 1826–35; Prof. of Oriental Literature in Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, 1835–37; Rector of Christ Church, Middletown, 1837–42; appointed Historiographer of the Church by the General Convention (Prot. Epis. Church) of 1838. From 1842 until his death Dr. Jarvis devoted his time chiefly to the preparation of an ecclesiastical history, (commended to his care by the General Convention of 1838,) portions of which were pub. in 1844 and 1850. See Nos. 5, 8. 1. A Discourse on the Religion of the Indian Tribes of North America, N. York, 1820, 8vo. Favourably reviewed by John Pickering in the N. Amer. Rev., July, 1820. 2. Discourse on Regeneration, 1821. 3. Discourse on Christian Unity, 1837. 4. Serms. on Prophecy, 1843, 1 vol. 5. No Union with Rome, 1845, pamph. 6. A Chronological Introduction to the Hist. of the Church, being a new Inquiry into the True Dates of the Birth and Death of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and containing an original Harmony of the Four Gospels, now first arranged in the order of time, Lon., 1844, 8vo; Bost., 1845, 8vo.

> "Dr. Jarvis has exhibited accuracy and fidelity as an historian, the ripest judgment and the clearest reasoning as a commentator upon the intricate authorities on which he had to build his foundation for inquiry, and has shown himself an accomplished scholar, fully equal to the task committed to his charge. The work is a foundation on which the Christian historian and theologian may build; for the materials are solid, and the work admirably executed."—*Lon. Polytechnic Review.*
>
> "A learned work on New Testament Chronology, by an American divine (Dr. Jarvis, of Connecticut) of standing and reputation. It is quite pleasant to find the daughter-church rearing chronologers and scholars; and we commend Dr. J.'s undertaking to the candid estimate and patronage of the learned."—*Lon. Chris. Rememb.*
>
> "A thorough and comprehensive analysis of all the evidence extant, whether sacred or profane, upon the most difficult and important points in ecclesiastical chronology,—viz.: the precise years of the birth and death of our Saviour. . . . A work of extraordinary research."—BISHOP DOANE, *of New Jersey.*

See also New Englander, v. 215; vi. 378, (both by J. L. Kingsley;) N. York Church Rev., i. 82, (by S. F. Jarvis;) Bost. Chris. Exam., xxxviii. 412; Meth. Quar. Rev., v. 269. 7. The Colonies of Heaven; a Serm., 1846. 8. A Reply to Dr. Milner's End of Controversy, so far as the Churches of the English Communion are concerned, N. York, 1847, 12mo. See Brownson's Quar. Rev., 2d Ser., ii. 20. 9. The Church of the Redeemed; or, The Hist. of the Mediatorial Kingdom, 2 vols., containing the First Five Periods; from the Fall of Adam in Paradise to the Rejection of the Jews and the Calling of the Gentiles, vol. i., Bost., 1850, 8vo, pp. 662. This is all that was published. See N. York Church Rev., iv. 112. Shortly after this vol. was issued from the press, the author was attacked by the disease which terminated his earthly existence, March 26, 1851, in the 65th year of his age. In addition to the literary labours already noticed, Dr. Jarvis contributed several articles to the N. York Church Review, edited in 1844 an American edit. of Thomas Hartwell Horne's Mariolatry, (see No. 37, under his name,) and made some progress in the preparation of a work on Egypt.

Jaudon, Daniel, Thomas Watson, and **Stephen Addington.** English Orthographical Expositor; new ed., Phila., 1857.

Jay, Sir James, M.D., d. in New York, 1815, a brother of Chief-Justice John Jay, pub. two Letters (one Lon., 1771, 8vo, the other 1774, 8vo) rel. to the Collection made for the Colleges of New York and Philadelphia, and a work on the Gout, 1772, 8vo.

Jay, John, 1745–1829, a native, and from 1795 to 1801 Governor, of the State of New York, one of the principal promoters of the cause of American Independence, after filling many important public posts was in 1789 appointed by General Washington Chief-Justice of the United States. He wrote Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 64 of The Federalist, a number of State Papers, among which is the celebrated Address to the People of Great Britain, in 1774, the Correspondence between himself and Lewis Littlepage; 2d ed., 1786, &c. See the Life of John Jay, with Selections from his Corresp. and Miscell. Papers, by his son, Judge William Jay, N. York, 1833, 2 vols. 8vo; Lives of Jay and Hamilton, by Prof. James Renwick, LL.D., 18mo; Geo. Van Santvoord's Sketches of the Lives and Judicial Services of the Chief-Justices of the Supreme Ct. of the U. States, 1854; Henry Flanders's Lives and Times of the Chief-Justices of the United States, vol. i., 1855; Corresp. of Daniel Webster, 1857, i. 370; Amer. Annual Reg., 1827–29, 215–234; N. Amer. Rev., xvii. 142, (by F. C. Gray;) N. Amer. Rev., xxxvii. 315, (by O. W. B. Peabody;) Amer. Whig Rev., ii. 59, (by W. H. Y. Hackett;) Amer. Month. Rev., iv. 35; N. York Rev., ix. 273, (by F. L. Hawks;) HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, in this Dictionary.

> "The general learning and ability, and especially the prudence, the mildness, and the firmness of his character, eminently fitted Mr. Jay to be the head of such a court, [Supreme Court of the United States.] When the spotless ermine of the judicial robe fell on John Jay, it touched nothing less spotless than itself."—HON. DANIEL WEBSTER: *Speech at Public Dinner at New York, March* 10, 1831; *Webster's Works*, 1854, i. 201.
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> "Governor Jay, one of our purest and most illustrious statesmen."—WASHINGTON IRVING: *Life of George Washington.*

Jay, John, b. 1817, a son of Judge William Jay, and grandson of the preceding, graduated at Columbia College, New York, 1836, has pub. some pamphlets on the subject of slavery, &c.

Jay, John C., of New York. A Catalogue of the Shells in his Collection; 4th ed., with a Supp., N. York. See Amer. Jour. of Science and Arts, Nov. 1851. The value of Dr. Jay's collection of shells, and of his conchological library, is well known to the student in this department. Dr. Jay's Catalogue enumerates about 11,000 well-marked varieties, and at least 7000 well-established species.

Jay, Stephen, of Chinnor, Oxford. Serms, &c., 1682–89.

Jay, William, 1789–1858, a native of the city of New York, First Judge of the county of Westchester, New York, second son of Chief-Justice John Jay, graduated at Yale College in 1807. 1. The Life of John Jay, with Selections from his Corresp. and Miscell. Papers, N. York, 1833, 2 vols. 8vo. Reviewed by W. B. O. Peabody, in N. Amer. Rev., xxxvii. 315–340.

"The author has, without transgressing in any respect the limits prescribed by propriety in treating of the merits of a relative, done ample justice to the memory of a man of eminent ability and virtue."—*Ubi supra.* See JAY, JOHN, and authorities there cited.

2. Inquiry into the Character and Tendency of the American Colonization and American Anti-Slavery Societies, 1835, 12mo. 3. A View of the Action of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery, 1839, 12mo. 4. War and Peace: recommending treaty-stipulations binding the parties to refer to arbitration such future disputes as cannot be settled by negotiation, 12mo. 5. A Review of the Causes and Consequences of the Mexican War, Bost., 1849, 12mo, pp. 333. 6. A volume of miscellaneous writings on Slavery, 1854, 12mo, pp. 670. Judge Jay, like his late eminent father, was noted for his lively interest in the welfare of his fellow-men.

Jay, William, 1769–1854, an eminent Dissenting divine, a native of Tisbury, Wiltshire, commenced preaching when between 15 and 16 years of age, and before he was 21 had delivered nearly 1000 sermons. On the 31st of Jan. 1791, he became the minister of Argyle Chapel, Bath, and remained in this situation until June, 1853, or for sixty-two years. In Jan. 1841, on the completion of the 50th year of his ministry, the jubilee was celebrated by religious services in the chapel, and by a feast in the Assembly Rooms, where 820 persons sat down together to breakfast. A salver and £650 were presented to the object of this gratifying token of respect. To the volume pub. on this occasion,—Jubilee Memorial, 1841, 12mo,—to Jay's Autobiography, edited by Rev. Geo. Redford and Rev. J. Angell James, 1854, 8vo, (3d ed., 1855, p. 8vo,) to the Memoir of Jay, by Rev. S. S. Wilson, 1854, fp. 8vo, to Wallace's Portraiture of Jay, with Notes of his Conversations, &c., and to Pen-Pictures of Popular English Preachers, 1852, 12mo, we refer the reader for information respecting this excellent divine. The best-known of Jay's works are Morning and Evening Exercises, (vols. i.–iv., 1842, of the collective ed. of his Works;) The Christian Contemplated, (vol. vi., 1843, of his Works;) Short Discourses, (vols. x. and xii., 1844, of his Works;) and Mornings with Jesus, 1854, fp. 8vo. The collective ed. to which we refer is in 12 vols. 8vo, Bath, 1842–44, (N. York, 3 vols. 8vo,) and was corrected and revised by the author himself. To these 12 vols. must be added Lectures on Female Scripture Characters, 1854, cr. 8vo; Mornings with Jesus, 1854, fp. 8vo; Evenings with Jesus; and Final Discourses at Argyle Chapel, Bath, 1854, fp. 8vo. As a preacher, as well as an author, Mr. Jay has acquired great celebrity. John Foster calls him the Prince of Preachers; Sheridan styled him the most natural orator whom he had ever heard; Dr. James Hamilton speaks of hearing him "with wonder and delight;" and Beckford describes his mind as "a clear, transparent stream, flowing so freely as to impress us with the idea of its being inexhaustible."

His sermons, too,—not always the case with the effusions of popular preachers,—will bear the dispassionate judgment of the closet without lessening the reputation of their author.

"Mr. Jay's sermons, although a little too warmly coloured, have, upon the whole, great merit as honest and impassioned expositions of the several texts which are handled."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

"Eloquent and pious."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

"Happily connects privilege and practice."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"His sermons, like his other publications, are universally admired, and permanently fixed the writer's reputation. . . . One great charm of this divine's works is the catholic spirit which pervades them. The dissenter seldom intrudes, the sectarian never appears; and Christians of all denominations may read his productions without finding any violence done to their party predilections."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*, 657, 903.

"His works are very practical and devotional."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"Mr. Jay's Works have held a high place in the estimation of the religious world for more than the average duration of human life"—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Articles upon Jay's Works will be found in the Princeton Review, v. 369, and in the N. York Method. Quar. Rev., v. 335. See also European Mag., June, 1819; Lon. Athenæum, 1854, 555, 1163, 1198; Lon. Gent. Mag., March, 1854.

Jeacocke, Abraham. Two Serms., 1702, both 8vo.

Jeacocke, Caleb, d. 1786. A Vindic. of St. Paul against Bolingbroke and others, Lon., 1765, 8vo. Jeacocke was a literary baker, and a famous debater at the Robin Hood Speaking-Society, where Edmund Burke, and others of after oratorical distinction, resorted in early life.

Jeaffreson, J. Cordy. 1. Crew Rise; a Novel, Lon., 1854, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 2. Isabel: The Young Wife and the Old Love, 1857, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Commended by the Athenæum, (1857, 212,) Examiner, Observer, Messenger, and John Bull. 3. Novels and Novelists from Elizabeth to Victoria, 1858, 2 vols. See Lon. Athen., Pt. 2, 134, 235.

Jeaffreson, W. On Diseases of the Eye, Lon., 1844, 8vo.

Jeakes, Samuel. 1. Arithmetic, Lon., 1701, fol. 2. Charters of the Cinque Ports, 1728, fol. 3. Short Hand; Phil. Trans., 1748.

Jeamson, Thomas. Artificial Embellishments, Oxon., 1665, 8vo.

Jeanes, Henry, 1611–1662, a native of Allensaye, Somersetshire, educated at Hart Hall, Oxford, obtained the rectories of Beercrocombe, Capland, and Chedzoy, Somersetshire. He pub. several theolog. treatises, and to him is ascribed The Image Unbroken, 1651, 4to, an answer to Milton's Iconoclastes. Watt ascribes this answer to Joseph Jane. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Heber's ed. of Jeremy Taylor's Works.

"Honest Jeanes."—*Cotton Mather's Essays to do Good.*

Jeans, George. Practical Astronomy for the Unlearned, Lon., 1848, p. 8vo.

Jeans, Thomas. Serm., Lon., 1791, 8vo

Jeans, Thomas, M.D. The Gout, Lon., 1792, 8vo.

Jeary, O. A. 25 Serms, Lon., 1817, 8vo.

"The texts are all discussed in a practical manner. The author has evidently aimed throughout at usefulness."—DR. J. LEIFCHILD, *the editor.*

Jebb. Life of Robert, Earl of Leicester, 1727, 8vo.

Jebb, Lieut.-Col. J. N. 1. Defence and Attack of Outposts; 3d ed., Lon., 1849, 8vo. 2. Manual for the Military, 1853, 12mo.

Jebb, Major. Construction and Ventilation of Modern Prisons, Lon., 4to.

Jebb, John, M.D., 1736–1786, a native of London, educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, and at Peter House, Camb., of which he became Fellow; Rector of Ovington, Norfolk, 1764; resigned his gown on account of having embraced Socinianism, and became a student of physic, 1775. Whole Works, Theological, Medical, Political, and Miscellaneous, with Memoirs of Life of the Author, by John Disney, D.D., Lon., 1787, 3 vols. 8vo. See his Memoirs as above; Darling's Cyc. Bib., vol. i. 1646. Dr. Jebb was a man of profound learning, and a zealous advocate of civil and religious liberty. Dr. Watt, in his Bibl. Brit., has confounded this Dr. Jebb with Bishop Jebb. All the works ascribed by him to the latter, with the exception of the last two articles, should have been credited to John Jebb, M.D.

Jebb, John, D.D., 1775–1833, a native of Drogheda, Ireland, educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, presented to the living of Abington, 1810; Bishop of Limerick, &c., 1823. 1. Serm., 1803, 8vo. 2. Serms. on Subjects chiefly Practical, 1815, 8vo, 1816, 8vo, 1824, 8vo, 1832, 8vo.

"The language is rich, vigorous, and unaffected; the style simple and commanding; and the notes will be read with much satisfaction by the scholar and the divine."—*British Critic.*

"Perhaps he approaches more closely the standard of the amiable and pious FENELON, whose deeply-spiritual sentiments we could sometimes fancy him to have enunciated with the superior energy of a MASSILLON or a BOURDALOUE."—*Lon. Christian Observer.*

3. Sacred Literature; comprising a Review of the Principles of Composition laid down by Bp. Lowth in his Prælectiones and Isaiah, &c., 1820, '28, 8vo, 1831, 8vo.

"Archdeacon Jebb's Sacred Literature has the highest claims to the attention of every biblical student, for its numerous beautiful criticisms and elucidations of the New Testament."—T. H. HORNE: see Introduc. to the Scrip.; BOYS, THOMAS, in this Dictionary.

"In this learned and elegant work the author controverts some of Lowth's views of Hebrew poetry, and applies others of them to the interpretation of many passages in the New Testament. . . . No book of criticism has lately appeared more worthy of attention from the biblical scholar, or more calculated to recommend the study of the Scriptures."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"It will be freely acknowledged that he has thrown new light upon some parts of the sacred volume: an achievement which the student will duly appreciate."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

"A valuable addition to the critical sources of information."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

4. Practical Theology, 1830, 2 vols. 8vo; 1837, 2 vols. 8vo.

"No work which has recently fallen into our hands more amply fulfils the promise of its title than that before us."—*Quar. Theolog. Rev.*

5. Pastoral Instructions rel. to the Church of England, 1831, '44, 12mo. 6. Thirty Years' Corresp. between Bishop Jebb and Alex. Knox, Esq. Edited by the Rev. Charles Forster, 1834, 2 vols. 8vo; 1836, 2 vols. 8vo. Bishop Jebb also edited Piety without Asceticism, 1820, 8vo; Practical Discourses, by Thos. Townson, D.D., with a Memoir, 1828, 8vo; the Remains of Wm. Phelan, D.D., with a Memoir, 1832, 2 vols. 8vo; and Bishop Burnet's Lives, Characters, &c., with an Introduc. and Notes, 1833, 8vo.

See Life of Bishop Jebb, with a Selection from his Letters, by the Rev. Charles Forster, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1837, 8vo; 3d ed., 1851, p. 8vo.

"As a relative and a friend, Bishop Jebb here shines as brightly as he does as a scholar; and, what is yet more valuable, they who had not the privilege of seeing Bishop Jebb after his illness will learn from Mr. Forster an accurate and most interesting account how a Christian could suffer, and turn his sufferings into a blessing to himself and others. The whole of the biography is written in a spirit of good feeling and good taste, which do the highest honour to Mr. Forster."—*British Magazine.*

"The Life of this exemplary Prelate, this amiable, accomplished, and pious man, not only teems with the most weighty lessons, of a practical kind, for the imitation of every Churchman in England, and still more especially in Ireland at the present time, but it exhibits one of the most engaging and soundly-constituted characters that have ever been delineated for the lasting benefit of mankind."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

Some interesting particulars respecting the Jebb family, which has given many sons to learning and science, will be found in Nichols's Lit. Anec., and in Lon. Gent. Mag., Feb. 1834. His lordship was never married.

Jebb, John, Rector of Peterstow, Herefordshire. 1. Divine Economy of the Church, Lon., 1840, fp. 8vo.

"A thoughtful, perspicuous, and beautiful comment."—*Brit. Critic.*

2. Choral Service of the Church of Eng. and Ire., 1843, 8vo. 3. Choral Responses and Litanies of the Church, 1847, fol. 4. Three Lects. on the Cathedral Service of the Church of Eng.; 2d ed., 1845, fp. 8vo. 5. Literal Trans. of the Book of Psalms, 1846, 2 vols. 8vo.

"An excellent specimen of the Jebb School of Sacred Literature."—*Churchman's Monthly Rev.*

6. Six Letts. on the Present State of the Church, 1851, fp. 8vo.

Jebb, Richard. A Union with Ireland, 1797, 8vo.

Jebb, Richard. Bp. Hampden's Case, 1849, r. 8vo. See HAMPDEN, RENN DICKSON, D.D.

Jebb, Robert. 1. Reports of Crown Cases Reversed, 1822–40, Dubl., 1841, 8vo; 1st Amer. ed., with References by J. W. Wallace, Phila., 1842, 8vo. Mr. Wallace's Notes have greatly enhanced the value of this vol. See Prof. Whiteside's Lec.; 1 Leg. Rep., 296; 27 Amer. Jur., 468; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 149, 421. 2. With Arthur R. Symes, Queen's Bench and Excheq. Chan. in Ireland Reports, 1838–40; Dubl., 1840–42, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. With R. Bourke, Queen's Bench in Ireland Reports, 1842, 8vo, 1843.

Jebb, Samuel, M.D., d. 1772, the learned editor of Bibliotheca Literaria, (10 Pts., pub. 1722–24,) a native of Nottingham, educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, also edited Aristides, 1728, 2 vols. 4to, Roger Bacon's Opus Majus, 1733, fol., and other works. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Jee, Thomas. Serms., Lon., 1837, 8vo.

Jeff, Robert, M.D. On Consumption, Lon., 1842, 8vo.

Jefferies. Case E. India Co., Lon., 1689, fol.

Jeffers, Wm. N., U.S. Navy. Theory and Practice of Naval Gunnery, N. York, 1850, 8vo.

Jefferson, Jacob, D.D. Serm., 1763, 8vo.

Jefferson, John. Serms., 1789, &c.

Jefferson, John. A Poem, 1813, 4to.

Jefferson, John, of Stoke-Newington. Expos. Lects. on the X. Commandments, 1835, 18mo.

"An enlightened and judicious exposition of this summary of the moral law."—*Lon. Congreg. Mag.*

Mr. Jefferson has pub. several other theolog. treatises.

Jefferson, Joseph. Serm., &c., Lon., 1803, '13.

Jefferson, Joseph. Poems and Serms., 1773–1811.

Jefferson, T. B. Two Serms., 1808, 8vo.

Jefferson, Thomas, April 2, 1743–July 4, 1826, a native of Shadwell, Albemarle county, Virginia, entered William and Mary College in 1760, and subsequently studied law under George Wythe. In 1769 he was elected a member of the Colonial Assembly, and in 1775 succeeded Peyton Randolph in the National Congress at Philadelphia, and on the 28th of June, in the next year, as chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the celebrated Declaration of Independence,—which, with some alterations, was adopted on the 4th of July ensuing. How far Mr. Jefferson is entitled to the credit of the entire originality of this famous document, the reader will be able to form an opinion after consulting the works of John Adams, of Thomas Jefferson, and the biographies of these distinguished statesmen and patriots. See also an interesting article upon this topic in George Ticknor Curtis's History of the Constitution of the United States, vol. i., 1854, pp. 81–88. It is neither our business nor our pleasure to adjudicate on questions of state-paper history or political partisanship in a volume of this character, but we may be allowed to say that Jefferson's claim to the authorship of the Declaration of Independence seems as fully substantiated as the nature of the case will possibly allow. From 1779 to '81 Mr. Jefferson was Governor of his native State; in 1783 was again elected a member of Congress; from 1784 to '89 resided at Paris, succeeding Franklin in 1785 as minister from the United States; in 1789 he was appointed by General Washington Secretary of State, which office he held until 1793; was Vice-President of the United States 1797–1801, and President of the Republic 1801–09. Mr. Jefferson had now reached an age when the duties of public life were no longer inviting, and he passed his remaining years at Monticello, dividing his time between his plantation, his library, and the entertainment of the many visitors attracted to his mansion by his widely-extended reputation at home and abroad. He died on the same day as that which closed the earthly existence of John Adams,—the 4th of July, 1826.

As an author, Mr. Jefferson is best known by his Notes on the State of Virginia, (originally drawn up for M. De Marbois,) of which 200 copies were privately printed at Paris in 1784, (but dated 1782,) 8vo. A French translation, by the Abbé Morellet, with some alterations by the author, appeared at Paris in 1786, 8vo, and an edit. of the original in English was pub. by Stockdale in London in 1787, 8vo.

But on this subject we can give nothing more satisfactory to the reader than the following table, (drawn up by a well-known American historian and bibliographer,) which we find in The Historical Magazine, Boston, Feb. 1857, vol. i., No. 2, p. 52.

"JEFFERSON'S NOTES ON VIRGINIA.—The following is a list of the several editions of this work, as far as ascertained. Those with a * prefixed have been collated. They are all 8vo except when otherwise marked:

"* Editio princeps, Paris, 1782; pp. 391; plate of Mammoth Cave.

"* French edition, Paris, 1786; pp. viii., 290, iv., map.

"* 1st English do., Stockdale, London, 1787; pp. ii., 382; map.

"* 1st American do., Pritchard and Hall, Philadelphia, 1788; pp. ii., 244.

"2d American do., Philadelphia, 1788; pp. ii., 336.

"Another do., Philadelphia, 1792; ii., 336.

"* Another do., Carey, Philadelphia, 1794; ii., 336; map.

"* Appendix to Notes, Smith, Philadelphia, 1800; pp. 51; woodcut.

"Notes; American edition, Baltimore, 1800.

"* 3d American edition, M. L. Davis, New York, 1801; pp. 392; portrait; map; two wood-cuts.

"* 1st hot-pressed do., Rawle, Philadelphia, 1801; pp. ii., 436, 56; portrait; map; two plans, and view of Natural Bridge.

"* 8th American do., Carlisle, Boston, 1801; pp. 364; portrait; map; two wood-cuts.

"* 9th American do., Sprague, Boston, 1802; 12mo, pp. 368; map

"Another do., Trenton, N.J., 1803; 12mo, extra fine paper.

"Another do., New York, 1804; best ed.; pp. 392.

"Another do., Hogan and Thompson, Philadelphia, 1825; 12mo.

"Another do., Boston, 1832.

"* Last edition, Randolph, Richmond, 1853; 3 ff. pp. 275; map; four lithographs; one folding sheet of letter-press.

"It will be noticed that very little order seems to have obtained in numbering the editions. That called the 3d American appears to have been the 6th in succession; the 1st hot-pressed, the 7th; and so forth. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to contribute to the above list. Were there not any editions during Mr. Jefferson's second term as President?

E. B. O'C.".

The last ed., above noticed, was printed from Mr. Jefferson's own copy, with his MS. annotations, intended apparently for a new issue. We may state that Mr. Randolph has now, (Jan. 1857,) or had a few weeks since, on sale, this copy of Mr. Jefferson's, which is priced at $100. Nor must we omit to notice Mr. Randolph's enterprise in republishing the History of the University of Virginia, as detailed in the Correspondence of Mr. Jefferson and Joseph C. Cabell, Richmond, 1856, 8vo. Of these letters of Jefferson's, all, with the exception of eight, are now given to the world for the first time. Ample information respecting the character of the Notes on Virginia will be found in the authorities referred to in the course of this article. As Stevenson's Catalogue of Voyages and Travels, however, is now rarely to be met with, it may be worth while to quote his opinion of the work:

> "Notes on Virginia, by Thos. Jefferson, 1788, 8vo. Politics, commerce, manufactures, and navigation, are here treated of in a satisfactory and instructive manner, but with rather too much the air of philosophy."—P. 623.

In 1829 was pub., by Jefferson's grandson, Memoirs, Correspondence, and Private Papers of Thomas Jefferson, edited by Thomas Jefferson Randolph, 4 vols. 8vo, Charlottesville, Va.; reprinted in London and in Boston in the same year, and in New York in 1830; all in 4 vols. 8vo. But recently there has appeared a more important publication,—viz.: The Writings of Thomas Jefferson; being his Autobiography, Correspondence, Reports, Messages, Addresses, and other Writings, official and private; from the original manuscripts deposited in the Department of State. With Explanatory Notes, tables of contents, and a copious Index to each volume, as well as an Index to the whole, N. York, 1854, 9 vols. 8vo. By the Editor, H. A. Washington. This edit. is from the MSS. bequeathed to Thomas Jefferson Randolph, the author's grandson, and purchased by Congress in 1848. The reader is also referred—in addition to the histories of the Revolutionary period—to the following biographies of Jefferson: by Professor George Tucker, Phila. and Lon., 1837, 2 vols. 8vo; by Wm. Linn, Ithaca, N. Y., 1834, 12mo; by B. L. Rayner, Bost., 1834, 12mo; by H. A. Garland; by Theodore Dwight, 1839, 12mo. See also Observations on the Writings of Thomas Jefferson, by H. Lee, of Virginia, N. York, 1832, 8vo, 1839, 8vo, 1845, 8vo, with addit. notes by C. C. Lee, of Powhatan, in answer to George Tucker's Remarks in his Life of Jefferson; The Youth of Jefferson, a Chronicle of College Scrapes at Williamsburg, in Virginia, 1855, 12mo. It is worthy of observation that Jefferson's Manual of Parliamentary Practice (trans. into French by L. A. Pichon, Paris, 1814, 8vo) is still in use, and deferred to as an authority at Washington and elsewhere, and an edit. has been pub. within the last three or four years. It is incorporated in Sutherland's excellent Congressional Manual, of which the 2d edit. appeared in 1846, Phila., 18mo. It may be expected that we should not conclude a notice, however hasty and imperfect, of the writings of Thomas Jefferson, without cautioning the reader against the pernicious influence of those portions of his lucubrations which assail the divine authority of the Scriptures. But, indeed, it is hardly conceivable that any intelligent and candid mind could be perverted by the crudities and self-contradictory sophisms which distinguish the theological speculations of the "Sage of Monticello." The effect produced on our own mind—when as yet very young and inexperienced in the inconsistencies of mental physiology—by the perusal of a portion of Jefferson's famous letters to William Short was that of astonishment that a mind apparently so inert and obtuse in metaphysics could evince vigour and acuteness in political philosophy. That remarkable exhibition of *theologia dogmatica*, Jefferson's Plutarchian contrast between his own creed and that of the Founder of Christianity, would amuse us by its egotism, did it not shock us by its irreverence. But, with whatever mortification a spectacle so humiliating may be regarded by the infidel, Christianity has nothing to fear even from much more formidable opposition.

A graphic sketch of Mr. Jefferson's appearance, manners, and conversation, will be found in a letter of Judge Joseph Story to Mr. Fay, dated Washington, May 30, 1847, (see Story's Life and Corresp., i. 151–152:) and an account of equal interest will be published in a few days in the Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster, vol. i. 364–373. Mr. Webster was so thoughtful as to preserve an extended memoranda of Mr. Jefferson's remarks; and they will well repay perusal. Perhaps we cannot make a better use of a portion of the small space to which we are confined in this article than by devoting it to Mr. Webster's summing up of the evidence in favour of Jefferson's claim to the authorship of the Declaration of Independence:

> "The merit of this paper is Mr. Jefferson's. Some changes were made in it at the suggestion of other members of the committee, and others by Congress while it was under discussion. But none of them altered the tone, the frame, the arrangement, or the general character, of the instrument. As a composition, the Declaration is Mr. Jefferson's. It is the production of his mind, and the high honour of it belongs to him clearly and absolutely. To say that he performed his great work well would be doing him injustice. To say that he did excellently well, admirably well, would be inadequate and halting praise. Let us rather say that he so discharged the duty assigned him, that all Americans may well rejoice that the work of drawing the title-deed of their liberties devolved upon him."—*A Discourse in Commemoration of the Lives and Services of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson; delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Aug.* 2, 1826: *Webster's Works*, 1854, i. 126, 127.

To the same effect another distinguished orator, and on a like occasion, remarks:

> "On the seventh of June, the resolution of independence was moved by Richard Henry Lee. On the eleventh, a committee of five was chosen to announce this resolution to the world; and Thomas Jefferson and John Adams stood at the head of this committee. From their designation by ballot to this most honorable duty, their prominent standing in the Congress might alone be inferred. In their amicable contention and deference each to the other of the great trust of composing the all-important document, we witness their patriotic disinterestedness and their mutual respect. This trust devolved on Jefferson, and with it rests on him the imperishable renown of having penned the Declaration of Independence. To have been the instrument of expressing, in one brief, decisive act, the concentrated will and resolution of a whole family of States; of unfolding, in one all-important manifesto, the causes, the motives, and the justification of this great movement in human affairs; to have been permitted to give the impress and peculiarity of his own mind to a charter of public right, destined—or, rather, let me say, already elevated—to an importance, in the estimation of men, equal to any thing human, ever borne on parchment, or expressed in the visible signs of thought,—this is the glory of Thomas Jefferson."—Edward Everett: *Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, 1st of Aug.* 1826. *Everett's Orations and Speeches*, 1853, i. 131–149.

From an historical sketch of the public life of Jefferson, by an eminent orator, still (1857) in the vigorous exercise of his remarkable faculties at the ripe age of almost fourscore, we extract a few lines which will be accepted in whole, or with more or less reservation, as the political judgment of our readers may incline.

> "After Washington and Franklin, there is no person who fills so eminent a place among the great men of America as Jefferson. Whether we regard his important services in the Revolutionary contest, or his subsequent assertion of the principles upon which the separation was undertaken,—both while he filled a subordinate station in Washington's presidency, thwarted by his colleagues, as well as at variance with his chief, and while he administered himself the government of that free and prosperous country,—no reasonable doubt can be entertained, that to his enlightened views and to the firmness of his character it is indebted for much of that freedom and prosperity."—Lord Brougham: *Review of George Tucker's Life of Jefferson, Edin. Rev.*, 1837; *and in Brougham's collected Contrib. to the Edin. Rev.*, Lon. and Glasg., 1856, iii. 443–482. See Tucker, George.

In addition to the authorities cited above, see Edin. Rev., li. 496; Westm. Rev., xiii. 312; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., v. 249; Lon. Month. Rev., cxxi. 277; Blackw. Mag., xv. 509, xvi. 622, xvii. 67, xxx. 773, xxxiv. 296, 299; N. Amer. Rev., xxxix. 238, xl. 170, (both by A. H. Everett,) l. 511, (by A. Ritchie;) Amer. Whig Rev., xii. 33; Amer. Quar. Rev., i. 54, vii. 123; Democrat. Rev., xxvii. 193; N. York Rev., i. 5; Niles's Reg., xiv. 173, xxiv. 193, xxx. 35, 280, 329, 345, 368, 390, xxxi. 197, xliii., Supp., 37; South. Rev., v. 100; South. Lit. Mess., iii. 31, 304, iv. 204, vi. 642, (by A. P. Upshur,) xv. 574; Knick., vi. 394, 537; Phila. Mus., xxxii. 289.

A new life of Mr. Jefferson, by Henry S. Randall, LL.D., was pub. in 1858, 3 vols. 8vo. Dr. R. received from the representatives of Mr. Jefferson many family MSS., none of which had seen the light. See Randall, Henry, LL.D.

Jeffery, Jeffrey, or Geoffrey, of Monmouth. See Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Jeffery, John, 1647–1720, a native of Ipswich, entered of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, 1664; minister of St. Peter's of Mancroft, Norwich, 1678; Archdeacon of Norwich, 1694. A complete collection of his Serms. and Tracts, Lon., 1753, 2 vols. 8vo. See Memoirs prefixed to the collection; Birch's Life of Tillotson. Jeffery was a friend of Sir T. Browne.

Jeffery, John. Serm., Lon., 1809, 8vo.

Jeffery, Thomas, a Dissenting divine, settled at Little Baddow, Essex, 1726, pub. a Serm., 1726, 8vo, and three tracts, treatises against Anthony Collins, the infidel, 1725, '26, '28, all 8vo. Of the one entitled a Review, &c., 1726, Dr. Leland remarks:

> "This is drawn up in a clear and judicious manner, and was deservedly well esteemed."—*Deistical Writers*, ed. 1837, 79.

Dr. Kennicott also commends Jeffery's answer to Collins.

Jefferys, Nathaniel, M.P. for the city of Coventry, pub. tracts rel. to the Prince of Wales, Mrs. Fitzherbert, &c., Lon., 1806, 8vo, and an Account of Dublin, 1810.

Jefferys, Thomas, Geographer to George III., pub. a number of atlases, historical, geographical, and other works, for a list of which see Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, vol. i.

Jeffray, James, M.D. Carious Joints, Glasg., 1806.

Jeffrey, Alexander. 1. Guide to the Antiquities and Scenery of the Border, Lon., 1839, 18mo. 2. History and Antiquities of Roxburghshire, &c.: vols. i. and ii., 1858. See Lon. Athen., 681.

Jeffrey, Francis, Lord, 1773–1850, a native of Edinburgh, the eldest son of George Jeffrey, Under-Clerk in the Court of Sessions, was sent to the University of

Glasgow in 1787, and removed in 1791 to Queen's College, Oxford, where he remained but one session. In 1794 he was admitted an advocate at the Scotch Bar, where his services were so seldom called into requisition that he declared, so late as 1803, he had never yet made £100 in any one year by his profession. At the Speculative Society, in Edinburgh, he became acquainted with a number of young men of decided abilities, and, like himself, anxious aspirants after fame and fortune; and with two of these—Sydney Smith and Henry Brougham—he formed a literary intimacy which resulted in the establishment of the Edinburgh Review, originated by Smith, but confided to the editorial care of Jeffrey after the publication of the first three numbers. This responsible post was held by Jeffrey from July, 1803, to June, 1829, when he withdrew from the chair of the critic to occupy the post of Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, an office of distinction at the Scottish Bar. In 1830, Mr. Jeffrey was appointed Lord-Advocate; in February, 1831, he took his seat in Parliament, where he continued for more than three years, and in 1834 succeeded Lord Craigie in the Court of Session,—which position gave him the honorary title of Lord Jeffrey. He so demeaned himself in his high office as to secure the favour of all classes with whom he was brought into contact, and many a poor author who had writhed under the galling pen of the critic considered himself compensated by the courteous accents and bland manners of the judge.

"His great courtesy to the bar, and his singular patience, might be taken as models of judicial demeanour. But who shall tell the almost magic charm that he imparted to the dull routine of a Court of Justice? That he touched nothing which he did not adorn was the least of his praise. How many sat daily there, listening to the wonderful words of that now remarkable sage, replete with wisdom, eloquence, and legal lore,—catching those bright jewels which he scattered as profusely over the musty pages of a trumpery *Record* as if he were engaged on some immortal work! Let our young barristers who crowded that court-room tell how the dull shafts of legal argument came back from his quiver tipped with silver,—how strangely and wonderfully the bright flashes of his mind lighted up the darkest and dingiest recesses of the most technical walks of jurisprudence,—how known truths were decked, and dim, misty paths of logic were illumined, by his genius,—and how he seemed to have summoned the aid of all the Muses to assist at the solemnities of Themis. We may see great lawyers and great judges in our day, but we shall never look upon his like again."—*North British Review*, xiii. 283.

We should not omit to state that in 1820 Jeffrey was elected Lord-Rector of the University of Glasgow, a grateful tribute from his *Alma Mater*.

Of the personal appearance of Lord Jeffrey we have the following portrait:

"In person the subject of our memoir was of low stature; but his figure, which he tried to set off to the best advantage, was elegant and well proportioned. His features were continually varying in expression, and were said to have baffled our best artists. The face was rather elongated, the chin deficient, the mouth well formed, with a mingled expression of determination, sentiment, and mockery. The eye was the most peculiar feature of the countenance: it was large and sparkling, but with a want of transparency."—*Sketches of the Scottish Bar.*

It was in 1815 that Jeffrey "set up his rustic household-gods" at Craigcrook, near Edinburgh, where he continued to pass his summers until the year of his death. There he entertained his numerous guests in a manner of which Lord Cockburn has given us a graphic picture:

"No unofficial house in Scotland," says his Lordship, "has had a greater influence on literary or political opinion. Beautiful though the spot, as he has kept it, is, its deepest interest arises from its being the residence of such a man. Nothing can efface the days they have passed there from the recollection of his friends. Their rural festivities are dignified by his virtues and talents, by all our Edinburgh eminence, and by almost every interesting stranger. The Craigcrook Saturdays during the summer session!"—*Lord Cockburn's Memorials of his Time*, 1856.

Lord Jeffrey was married twice,—first, in 1804, to Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of St. Andrew's; and secondly, in 1813, to Charlotte, daughter of Charles Wilkes, of New York, and grand-niece of the celebrated John Wilkes, of London.

The history of the Edinburgh Review is one of the most interesting pages in the annals of English Literature; and ample details respecting this periodical, and its influence upon letters, will be found in the authorities quoted from or referred to in this article, and in other works familiar to many of our readers. It was successful from the commencement; and in the space of six years the circulation had increased from 750 to about 9000. In 1813 the number of each copy printed was 12,000 to 13,000. The radical changes both in opinion and statutes introduced by its influence, at an early or later day, were remarkable indeed:

"To appreciate the value of the Edinburgh Review, the state of England at the period when that journal began should be had in remembrance. The Catholics were not emancipated—the Corporation and Test Act were unrepealed—the Game-Laws were horribly oppressive, Steel-Traps and Spring-Guns were set all over the country—Prisoners tried for their lives could have no Counsel—Lord Eldon and the Court of Chancery pressed heavily upon mankind—Libel was punished by the most cruel and vindictive imprisonments—the principles of Political Economy were little understood—the Law of Debt and of Conspiracy were upon the worst possible footing—the enormous wickedness of the Slave-Trade was tolerated—a thousand evils were in existence, which the talents of good and able men have since lessened or removed; and these effects have been not a little assisted by the honest boldness of the Edinburgh Review."—Rev. Sydney Smith, June, 1839: *Preface to his Works.*

"Previous to 1802, the literary periodicals of Great Britain were repositories of miscellanies relating to art, poetry, letters, and gossip,—partly original and partly selected,—huddled together without system, and making up a medley as varied and respectable as a first-class weekly newspaper of the present day. The criticisms of books were jejune in the extreme, consisting chiefly of a few smart witticisms and meagre connecting remarks, stringing together ample quotations from the work under review. They rarely ventured into deep water on philosophical subjects, and as seldom pushed out upon the tempestuous sea of political discussion. Perhaps one or two journals might plead a feeble exception to the general rule, but the mass were 'weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable.' The Edinburgh Review appeared. It bounded into the arena without the countenance of birth or station, without the imprimatur of the universities or literary clubs. Its avowed mission was to erect a higher standard of merit and secure a bolder and a purer taste in literature, and to apply philosophical principles and the maxims of truth and humanity to politics, aiming to be the manual of the scholar, the monitor of the statesman. As in its advent it had asked permission of no one *to be*, so, as to its future course, it asked no advice as to what it should *do*. Soliciting no quarter, promising no favours, its independent bearing and defiant tone broke the spell which held the mind of a nation in fetters. Its first number revived the discussion of great political principles. The splendid diction and searching philosophy of an essay on the causes and consequences of the French Revolution [written by Jeffrey] at once arrested the public eye, and stamped the character of the journal. Pedants in the pulpit, and scribblers of Rosa-Matilda verses in printed albums, saw, from other articles in the manifesto, that exterminating war was declared on their inanities and sentimentalities. The new journal was perused with avidity, and produced a sensation in all classes of readers, exciting admiration and envy, love and hatred, defiance and fear. It rapidly attained a large circulation, steadily rose to the highest position ever attained by any similar publication, reigned supreme in an empire of its own creation for a third of a century, accomplishing vast good mingled with no inconsiderable evil."—*Stanton's Reforms and Reformers of Great Britain and Ireland.*

"The commencement of the Edinburgh Review was the discovery of a new world in criticism, to which all authors were liable to be transported as criminals, and there dealt with according to laws made on the spot, and executed by those who made them. The speculation answered well, the adventurers grew rich and renowned, and their ambition increased with their wealth and celebrity."—James Montgomery: *Lects. on General Lit., Poetry, &c.*

But let us hear something on the other side:

"All were the better of a journal to which every one with an object of due importance had access, which it was in vain either to bully or to despise, and of the fame of which even its reasonable haters were inwardly proud. . . . Certainly it was not for want of warning that what were said to be its errors were persevered in. Its enemies, for several years, found great comfort in its abuse, which they vented in streams of pamphlets that make curious reading now. Instead of practising the moderation and candour the absence of which from the review is their great complaint, they almost uniformly exceed, by a hundredfold, most of the offences which they ascribe to it. But they are generally kind enough to admonish the wicked editor of the disgrace into which he is falling in the sight of all good men, and of the speedy extinction of his abominable work."—Lord Cockburn: *Life of Lord Jeffrey*, vol. i., 1852.

"It was not the principles of the *Edinburgh Review*, but the spirit, that was looked at with jealousy and alarm. The principles were by no means decidedly hostile to existing institutions, but the spirit was that of fair and free discussion: a field was open to argument and wit; every question was tried upon its own ostensible merits, and there was no foul play. The tone was that of a studied impartiality, (which may be called *trimming*,) or of a sceptical indifference. This tone of impartiality and indifference, however, did not at all suit those who profited or existed by abuses, who breathed the very air of corruption. They knew well enough that 'those who are not *for* them are *against* them.'"—*Hazlitt's Spirit of the Age: Mr. Jeffrey.*

"I hope you read the Edinburgh Review: it is far the best of our periodical publications. It is charged with severity; but the accusation is most loudly made by bad writers and their stupid admirers. For my part I am not displeased to see the laws of the republic of letters enforced with some rigour against delinquents who have too long enjoyed a scandalous impunity."—Sir James Mackintosh: *Letter to M. Gentz, Feb.* 5, 1804; *in Mackintosh's Life, by his Son.*

In connexion with Lord Cockburn's remarks, doubtless many amusing instances of indignant *reviewed* authorship will recur to the memory of our readers. Lord Byron's case we have already considered at large, and we now notice, in passing, the philosophical wrath of Wordsworth, who classed Robespierre, Buonaparte, and Jeffrey together as the three most formidable enemies of the human race who had appeared in his remembrance, and the schoolboy petulance of Southey, who says that Jeffrey's review of Madoc (Edin. Rev., Oct. 1805) "is very unfair and very uncivil."—*Letter to Mrs. Southey, Oct.* 16, 1805.

> "To Jeffrey as an individual I shall ever be ready to show every kind of individual courtesy; but of Judge Jeffrey, of the Edinburgh Review, I must ever think and speak as a bad politician, a worse moralist, and a critic, in matters of taste, equally incompetent and unjust."—*Letter to Walter Scott, Dec.* 8, 1807; *Southey's Life and Corresp.*

Is there any thing in the world more ridiculous than the wailings of an author over the wounds which the arrows of criticism have inflicted upon his literary offspring? From the days of the "enemy" of the patient Job, was there ever yet a man who "wrote a book," and saw that book in the hands of the executioner, who was not laughed at by the "sympathizing public" for his lamentations or his revilings? We shall do well to remember these amiable comments of ours when our own leviathan of a volume is passing "under the saws and harrows" of the Philistines.

Southey, indeed, had, long before the date of either of the remarks just quoted, expressed an unfavourable opinion of the Edinburgh periodical:

> "Their philosophy appears in their belief in Hindoo chronology; and when they abuse Parr's style, it is rather a knock at the dead lion, old Johnson. A first number has great advantages; the reviewers say their say upon all subjects, and lay down the law: that contains the Institutes; by-and-by they can only comment."—*Letter to C. W. W. Wynn, Dec.* 22, 1802.
>
> "The Edinburgh Review will not keep its ground. It consists of pamphlets instead of critical accounts."—*Letter to S. T. Coleridge, March* 14, 1803: *Southey's Life and Corresp.*

But the "Edinburgh Review" *has* "kept its ground;" and many of its brilliant papers are, and always will be, read twenty times where Madoc, or any other work of Southey's, is or will be read once.

Lord Jeffrey's contributions to the Edinburgh Review extend over a period of almost half a century,—the first, (the first article in the first No., to which he contributed five papers,) Mounier sur la Révolution de France,—bearing date October, 1802, and the last—Watt or Cavendish?—given to the world January, 1848. The 98th No., pub. June, 1829, was the last he edited; and the review of the Memoirs of Lady Fanshawe, which appeared in October, 1829, was the last article he furnished as a regular contributor. His only papers after this date were Naval Tactics, April, 1830; Memoirs of Sir J. Mackintosh, October, 1835; Wilberforce's Correspondence, October, 1840; Watt or Cavendish? January, 1848. A list of his articles—200 in all—will be found in the Appendix to Lord Cockburn's Life of the Author. His biographer, and other friends, had often urged him, but in vain, to designate his articles; but at last, in December, 1840, Lord Cockburn found him in a yielding mood, and number after number of the Review was brought under examination, until the whole had been subjected to a rigid scrutiny. The results we have already stated. In 1843, he consented, at the request of the publishers of the Review, to make a selection from his contributions for the purpose of republication, and in this year appeared Contributions to the Edinburgh Review, by Francis Jeffrey, 4 vols. 8vo, £2 8*s.*; 2d edit., 1846, 3 vols. 8vo, £2 2*s.*; 3d ed., 1853, 1 vol. 8vo, pp. 1005, £1 1*s.*, with a general Index.

The contents of these edits. are the same. Of the 199 articles which had been contributed to the Review, (the 200th was pub. in Jan. 1848,) we have in this collection only 79, which are thus classified:—I. General Literature and Literary Biography, 10 articles; II. History and Historical Memoirs, 10 articles; III. Poetry, 22 articles; IV. Philosophy of the Mind, Metaphysics, and Jurisprudence, 6 articles; V. Novels, Tales, and Prose Works of Fiction, 8 articles; VI. General Politics, 6 articles; VII. Miscellanies, 17 articles. At the close of the collection are added Notice of the Honourable Henry Erskine, from The Edinburgh Courant, Oct. 16, 1817; Notice and Character of Professor Playfair, from an Edinburgh paper of Aug. 1819; Notice and Character of James Watt, from the Scotsman, Sept. 4, 1819. It is proper to state that the article entitled Beauty, contributed by Jeffrey to the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica in 1824, (but prepared, Lord Cockburn says, in 1816,) is an enlargement of his review of Alison's Nature and Principles of Taste, pub. in the Edinburgh Review, May, 1811. In Jeffrey's collected Contributions to the Edinburgh Review, the article Beauty appears in its complete form as pub. in the Encyclopædia Britannica. We quote two rather antagonistic opinions upon this essay:

> "Of all the treatises that have been published on the theory of taste, it is the most complete in its philosophy and the most delightful in its writing; and it is as sound as the subject admits of."—Lord Cockburn: *Life of Lord Jeffrey*, vol. i.
>
> "Few works of the kind are more questionable in the principle, or more loose in the arrangement and argument."—*Lyall's Agonistes; —, Philosophical Strictures, &c.*, Lon., 1856, 18–44.

There are still 121 of Jeffrey's contributions to the Edinburgh Review uncollected. This should be so no longer. Those subjects of his criticism who would have been aggrieved by the republication of the strictures of the reviewer have almost all passed away, and, if their reputation is so frail as to be affected by a little good-humoured ridicule, it is not worth preservation.

Our curious friends will be gratified to know that the authors of many of the articles in the Edinburgh Review will be found in the London Gentleman's Magazine for 1845, Pt. 1, 497–500, (articles in vols. i.–xv.;) ibid., Pt. 2, 585–589, (articles in vols. xvi.–xxxvii.)

A list of the authors of many of the contributions to the Quarterly Review will be found in the Gent. Mag. for 1844, Pt. 1, 137–141, (articles in vols. i.–xix.;) ibid., Pt. 1, 577–580, (articles in vols. xxi.–xxxix.;) 1845, Pt. 1, 599–602, (articles in vols. xli.–lix.; 1847, Pt. 2, 34–37, (articles in vols. lxi.–lxxviii.)

An interesting history of the Review and its contributors will be found in Lord Cockburn's Life of Lord Jeffrey. See also a paper on the originators of the Quarterly, in Gent. Mag., 1844, Pt. 1, p. 246; and see our life of William Gifford, in this Dictionary.

We have already intimated that the formidable critic was a most agreeable companion,—that the lion of the Review was the lamb of the dinner-table and evening circle. Sometimes, however, even Jeffrey's politeness was not proof against *boredom.* There was "a time with him when patience ceased to be a virtue." Of one of these instances of human frailty we have an amusing account by Lady Holland:

> "The reigning bore at this time in Edinburgh was ——; his favourite subject, the North Pole. It mattered not how far south you began, you found yourself transported to the North Pole before you could take breath. No one escaped him. My father declared he should invent a slip button. Jeffrey fled from him as from the plague, when possible; but one day his arch-tormentor met him in a narrow lane, and began instantly on the North Pole. Jeffrey, in despair, and out of all patience, darted past him, exclaiming, 'Hang the North Pole!' My father met him shortly after, boiling with indignation at Jeffrey's contempt of the North Pole. 'Oh, my dear fellow,' said my father, 'never mind; no one minds what Jeffrey says, you know; he is a privileged person; he respects nothing,—absolutely nothing. Why, you will scarcely believe it, but it is not more than a week ago that I heard him speak disrespectfully of the equator.'"—*Memoir of the Rev. Sydney Smith.*

For further notices of Jeffrey, and Jeffrey's "swashing blows," see, in addition to the authorities already referred to, Lockhart's Life of Sir Walter Scott; Introduc. to the Lay of the Last Minstrel; Sir Archibald Alison's Hist. of Europe, 1815–52, chap. v., and his Essays, 1850, vol. v.; Hazlitt's Spirit of the Age; Gilfillan's Literary Portraits, Galleries 1st and 3d; Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years; The Periodical Press of Great Britain and Ireland; Sir T. N. Talfourd's Essays; Lyall's Agonistes; Tuckerman's Mental Portraits; Whipple's Essays and Reviews; Chambers's Papers for the People, vols. i. and ii.; Cleveland's Eng. Lit. of the 19th Cent.; North Brit. Rev., xi. 252, xiii. 146, xvii. 153; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xv. 434, xxxi. 606; Westm. Rev., liii. 1; Irish Quar. Rev., ii. 249; National Review, No. 2, 1856; Blackwood's Mag., ii. 70, 72, 86, 674, iii. 75, iv. 751, vii. 319, viii. 567, x., Preface, 669, n., xi. 438, 485, 608, xii. 186, 701, xiii. 51, 93, 95, 96, 476, 717, xiv. 82, 220, 501, 502, xv. 122, 144, 558, xvi. 165, 166, xvii. 461, 486, xxi. 106, xxii. 546, xxiii. 482, xxiv. 15, 16, 692, xxvi. 593, xxvii. 283, 665, xxix. 190, 664, 741, 748, 869, 878, 891, 929, 934, xxx. 300, 409, 412, 896, xxxii. 116, 854, xxxvii. 818, xxxviii. 297; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1850; N. Amer. Rev., xxxv. 181; N. York Eclec. Mag., xx. 269; Democratic Rev., xxvii. 320; Knickerbocker, xxii. 270; Bost. Liv. Age, xxiv. 599, xxv. 172; Phila. Analec. Mag., xiv. 52.

We may be permitted, in passing, to observe that, of Lord Jeffrey's 200 papers in the Edinburgh Review, almost if not quite every one is either quoted from or referred to in this Dictionary. This article is already sufficiently long, but we feel unwilling to close it without at least a few quotations,—without a few reviews of the great reviewer:

> "He was not so much distinguished by the predominance of any one great quality as by the union of several of the finest. Rapidity of intellect, instead of misleading, as it often does, was combined in him with great soundness; and a high condition of the reasoning powers with an active and delightful fancy. Though not what is termed learned, his knowledge was various; and on literature, politics, and the philosophy of life, it was deep. A taste exquisitely delicate and largely exercised was one of the great sources of his enjoyment, and of his unmatched critical skill."—Lord Cockburn: *Life of Lord Jeffrey.*
>
> "He is thoroughly acquainted with the progress and pretensions of modern literature and philosophy; and to this he adds the

natural acuteness and discrimination of the logician with the habitual caution and coolness of his profession. . . . The characteristics of Mr. Jeffrey's general style as a writer correspond, we think, with what we have stated as the characteristics of his mind. He is a master of the foils: he makes an exulting display of the dazzling fence of wit and argument. His strength consists in a great range of knowledge, an equal familiarity with the principles and the details of a subject, and in a glancing brilliancy and rapidity of style. Indeed, we doubt whether the brilliancy of his manner does not resolve itself into the rapidity, the variety and aptness of his illustrations. His pen is never at a loss, never stands still; and would dazzle for this reason alone, like an eye that is ever in motion. Mr. Jeffrey is far from a flowery or affected writer: he has few tropes or figures, still less any odd startling thoughts or quaint innovations in expression; but he has a constant supply of ingenious solutions and pertinent examples; he never proses, never grows dull, never wears an argument to tatters; and, by the number, the liveliness, and facility of his transitions, keeps that appearance of vivacity, of novel and sparkling effect, for which others are too often indebted to singularity of combination or tinsel ornaments."—*Hazlitt's Spirit of the Age.*

No one denies all this: but less partial critics can see defects as well as beauties; and less partial critics therefore must be allowed to give an opinion in the premises:

"What then is wanting to enable him to fill the judgment-seat of criticism with honour to himself and with profit to others? He wants imagination. He not only has little imagination of his own, but he does not perceive that no work of genius can exist without it; that it is the preserving soul which makes works immortal. Wherever he has met with it, he looks upon it with the eye of contempt, and casts it from him, as the Arabs did the Oriental pearls in the wilderness. This is the chief secret of the scorn which he has heaped on the chief poets of the day: his reviews of Scott, Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, and Montgomery, all exhibit the original deficiency of the critic: they are not judged by their pens; he cannot judge them: they have risen beyond his reach, into the atmosphere of imagination. To his upturned and wondering eyes, such flights are folly, and he thinks that genius, like Antæus, must die when it forsakes the ground. Had Jeffrey possessed imagination, he would never have penned the insulting reviews to which I allude. His criticisms did great injury to the cause of literature; his sarcastic strictures tamed down the elastic and bounding spirit of man; poets wrote with the fear of the critic upon them, and dreaded the universal laugh of the world. Birds seldom sing well when the kite is in the air, and bards dreaded the Judge Jeffrey of our day as much as political offenders dreaded the Judge Jeffreys of James the Second. By criticisms such as this, true genius is defrauded of its fame for a time, and elegant and polished mediocrity prospers and flourishes. Where are many of the writers he has praised? gone to oblivion, with all their point and their glitter. Where are some of the writers he has traduced and abused? sitting on the highest pinnacles of fame."—*Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years*, 1833.

"Such being the nature of true Poets and true poetry, and such the light in which they are regarded by the race whom they elevate,—what, pray, it may be asked, did Mr. Jeffrey mean t'other day, by saying that all the Poets of this Age are forgotten? [See Edin. Rev., No. 95.] There are few people whom we love and admire more than Mr. Jeffrey,—though we believe he does not know it; but why will he, in his elegant and graceful way, speak such nonsense? Scott, Byron, Southey, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Moore, are, he assures us, already all forgotten—or nearly so,—fading away,—mere specks on the distant horizon of men's clouded memories! Why, our dear sir, you might just as well affirm that the stars are forgotten, because thousands of coachfuls of people, coming and going to and from evening parties, are not at the time aware that the heavens are full of them, that shepherds are watching by them on the hills, and sailors sailing by them on the seas, and astronomers counting them in observatories and occasionally discovering one that had been invisible to the mole-eyes of men since the creation. Yet in all the nonsense Mr. Jeffrey ever spoke, or may speak, you always may find some grains of sense: for who doubts his sagacity and his genius? Not one of our great or good living Poets is forgotten at this hour by Mr. Jeffrey himself, nor any of those critiques of his own, either, in which he did noble justice to some of them and ignoble injustice to others, according to the transient or permanent moods by which his taste, feeling, and judgment were swayed. Nor are his critiques themselves likely to be forgotten,—soon or ever; for many of them belong, we verily believe, to our philosophical literature. But they hold the tenure of their existence by the existence of the poetry which they sought to illustrate or obscure: from the 'golden urns of those Poets' did he 'draw light,'—the light in which he is himself conspicuous; and, were it extinguished, his literary life would be a blank."—Professor Wilson: *Blackw. Mag.*, Feb. 1830; *and in his Essays Critical and Imaginative*, Edin. and Lon., 1856, i. 355, 356. See also Blackw. Mag., June, 1828, or Essays, i. 245.

"Our very ideas of what is poetry," says Sir Walter Scott of Jeffrey, "differ so widely, that we rarely talk upon these subjects. There is something in his mode of reasoning that leads me greatly to doubt whether, notwithstanding the vivacity of his imagination, he really has any feeling of poetical genius, or whether he has worn it all off by perpetually sharpening his wit on the grindstone of criticism. . . . I should be glad for his own sake that he took some opportunity to retrace the paths of his criticism; but, after pledging himself so deeply as he has done, I doubt much his giving way, even unto conviction."—*Sir Walter Scott to Joanna Baillie, Jan.* 17 *and April* 4, 1812; *Lockhart's Life of Scott.*

"But, with my friend Jeffrey's pardon, I think he loves to see imagination best when it is bitted and managed, and ridden upon the *grand pas*. He does not make allowance for starts and sallies and bounds, when Pegasus is beautiful to behold, though sometimes perilous to his rider."—*Scott's Diary*, Jan. 1, 1827: *ubi supra.*

"The celebrated editor of this work, [Edinburgh Review,] with little imagination, little genuine wit, and no clear view of any great and central principles of criticism, has contrived to dazzle, to astonish, and occasionally to delight, multitudes of readers, and, at one period, to hold the temporary fate of authors at his will. His qualifications are all singularly adapted to his office. Without deep feeling, which few can understand, he has a quick sensibility, with which all sympathize; without a command of images, he has a glittering radiance of words which the most superficial may admire: neither too hard-hearted always to refuse his admiration, nor too kindly to suppress a sneer, he has been enabled to appear most witty, most wise, and most eloquent, to those who have chosen him for their oracle."—Sir N. Talfourd: *Crit. and Miscell. Writings.*

"Jeffrey, who took the lead in this great revolution in literature, was a very remarkable man, but more so from the light, airy turn of his mind, and the felicity of illustration which he possessed, than from either originality of thought or nervous force of expression. His information was far from extensive: he shared in the deficiency of his country at that period in classical knowledge; he was ignorant of Italian and German; and his acquaintance with French literature was chiefly confined to the gossiping memoirs of the day, and, with that of his own country, to the writings of the Scotch metaphysicians or the old English dramatists. But these subjects he knew thoroughly; within these limits he was thoroughly master. He was fitted by nature to be a great critic. A passionate admirer of poetry, alive to all the beauties and influences of nature, with a feeling mind and a sensitive heart, he possessed at the same time the calm judgment which enabled him to form an impartial opinion on the works submitted to his examination, and the correct taste which, in general, discovered genius and detected imperfections in them."—Sir Archibald Alison: *Hist. of Europe*, 1815–52, chap. v. See also his Essays, Polit., Hist., and Miscell., Edin. and Lon., 1850, vol. iii.

Jeffreys, Lord, d. 1703, son of "hanging Lord Jeffreys," is said to have pub. two poetical pieces in the State Poems, 4 vols. 8vo, and The Argument rel. to the E. India Co., &c., Lon., 1689, fol.

Jeffreys, George, 1678–1755. Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, 1754, 4to. The anonymous verses prefixed to Cato were written by Jeffreys. See Nichols's Select Collec.

Jeffreys, H., Archdeacon of Bombay. Charges against Custom and Public Opinion; 2d ed., Lon., 1838, 12mo.

Jeffreys, Julius. British Army in India, Lon., 1858.

Jeffries, Daniel. Treatise on Diamonds and Pearls, Lon., 1750, '51, 8vo. Highly commended.

Jeffries, John, M.D., 1744–1819, a native of Boston, pub. A Narrative of Two Aerial Voyages, one from London to Kent, and one from England into France, Lon., 1786, 4to. See Thacher's Amer. Med. Biog.

Jegon, Wm. Two Serms., 1685, 1707, both 4to.

Jekyd, Nat. Finance of G. Britain, 1817.

Jekyl, Sir Joseph, d. 1738, Master of the Rolls. The Judicial Authority of the Master of the Rolls.

Jekyl, Thomas, D.D., Vicar of Rowde, pub. three Serms., 1680, '81, '97, and three theolog. treatises.

Jekyll, Joseph. 1. Temple Church, &c., Lon., 1811, 4to. 2. Sancho's Letters, 1782, 2 vols. 8vo; 1803, 8vo.

Jelf, Richard William, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, Oxford; Principal of King's College, London; former Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford. 1. Serms., Doctrinal and Practical, preached abroad, Lon., 1835, 8vo. 2. The Means of Grace: 8 Serms. at the Bampton Lect. for 1844, Oxf., 1844, 8vo. See Jewel or Jewell, John, D.D.

Jelf, W. E. 1. Greek Grammar, from the German of Kühner, Lon., 1842–45, 2 vols. 8vo; 1851, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. XII. Serms., 1848, 8vo. 3. Appen. to Eton Greek Gram., 1849, 12mo.

Jelinger, Christopher. Serms., &c., 1649–76.

Jelly, Harry. Serms. at Bath, Lon., 1840, 8vo.

Jemmat, Mrs. Her Memoirs, Lon., 1761, 2 vols. 12mo.

Jemmat, Wm. Serms., &c., Lon., 1624, '44, 8vo.

Jemmett, Wm. T. Acts rel. to Adminis. of Law in Cts. of Equity; 2d ed., Lon., 1836, 12mo.

Jenings, Abr. Miraculum Basilicon; truly exhibiting the wonderful Preservation of his sacred Majesty after the Battle of Worcester, Lon., 1664, 8vo.

Jenings, Edward. See Jenynges.

Jenings, John. Serm., Lon., 1701, 4to.

Jenison, Robert. Serms., &c., Lon., 1621–48.

Jenison, Robert. The Popish Plot, Lon., 1679, fol.

Jenkin, Robert, D.D., 1656–1727, a native of Minster, Thanet, Lady Margaret's Prof. of Divinity, pub. several theolog. works, of which the best-known is the one entitled The Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion, 1696–97, 12mo. Of this work there were 6 edits.: the best is that of 1734, 2 vols. 8vo.

"On the antiquity, the inspiration, the style, the canon, the various readings, the chronology, the obscurity, &c. of the Scriptures, his reasonings and statements are well deserving of attention."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Also recommended by Bishops Cleaver, Watson, and Tomline.

Jenkin, Thomas. Miracles, Camb., 1750, 8vo.

Jenkin, Wm. See Jenkyn.

Jenkins, Alex. Hist. of Exeter, Exet., 1806, 8vo.

Jenkins, Capt. C. England's Triumph; or, Spanish Cowardice Expos'd, 1739, 8vo.

Contains the Exploits of Hawkins, Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Richard Grenvil, Capt. Cavendish's Voyage, Blake, Wager, &c.

Jenkins, Charles, 1786–1831, minister of Portland, Maine, pub. several serms. and some poems, 1830–32.

Jenkins, David, 1586?–1667, one of the judges for South Wales, distinguished for his loyalty to, and sufferings for, the cause of Charles I., pub. in 1648, 12mo, his Works, consisting of his vindication, occasional tracts, &c., which, with some legal treatises, &c., were written in prison. He is best known by his Eight Centuries of Reports Ex. Ch. and in Error, 4 Hen. III.–21 Jac. I, (1228–1623;) 3d ed., Lon., 1771–77; his treatise Lex Terræ Angliæ, 1647, 4vo; and his Pacis Consultum, 1657, 8vo. See Athen. Oxon.; Bridgman's Leg. Bibl.; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., and authorities there cited; Wallace's Reporters; Disraeli's Comment on the Life and Reign of Charles I.

Jenkins, Jeremiah. Medical work, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Jenkins, John, d. 1823. Art of Writing, 1805.

Jenkins, John S. 1. Generals of the Last War with G. Britain, Auburn, N.Y., 12mo. 2. Life of James K. Polk, 12mo. 3. Lives of the Governors of the State of New York, 8vo. 4. Lives of Patriots and Heroes of the American Revolution, 18mo. 5. Political Hist. of New York, 8vo. 6. New Clerk's Assistant; last ed., 1855, 8vo. 7. Life of Silas Wright. 8. Hist. of the Mexican War, 12mo. 9. The Heroines of History, 1853, 12mo. 10. Life of Andrew Jackson; new ed., 1855, 12mo. 11. Pacific and Dead Sea Expeditions.

Jenkins, Joseph, a Baptist minister, pub. several serms. and theolog. treatises, 1775–1805.

Jenkins, Sir Leoline, 1623–1685, a distinguished statesman and civilian, Judge of the Admiralty Court, &c., filled several important stations with great credit. His Letters and Papers, Argument on the Admiralty Jurisdiction, &c., with his life, were pub. by Wynne, in 1724, 2 vols. fol. This is a most valuable work.

"I wish Mr. Hall to publish in his Law Journal [see Hall, John E., *ante*] Sir Leoline Jenkins's Argument on the Admiralty Jurisdiction, and, indeed, all his legal opinions and dissertations at large. They are full of instruction, and particularly useful in Prize Law. . . . I would give fifty dollars for a copy of Sir Leoline's works."—*Judge Joseph Story to Mr. Williams, July*, 1813; *Story's Life and Corresp.*, i. 227, 228; and see p. 268.

See also Red. Mar. Com., 431; Wheaton's Hist. Laws of Nations, 103; Wynne's Life of Jenkins; Biog. Brit.

Jenkins, Robert C. The Liturgy, Camb., 12mo.

Jenkins, Samuel. A Machine; Phil. Trans., 1740.

Jenkins, T. Benefices, Westm., 1736, 8vo.

Jenkins, Major T. A. The Lady and her Horse, Madras, 1858.

Jenkins, Thomas. Trials, 1806, '08, '10.

Jenkins, Warren. Ohio Gazetteer and Traveller's Guide, Columbus, 1837, 12mo; 1839, 12mo.

"As far as we are able to form a judgment of its merits, this seems to be an extremely well composed and valuable manual."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, Jan. 1840.

Jenkins, Wm. Serm., Lon., 1652, 4to.

Jenkins, Wm. Farewell Serms., 1663, 4to.

Jenkinson, Anthony, travelled 1557–61, in Russia, Bokhara, and Persia, and his adventures were pub. by Hakluyt and Purchas, *q. v.* See Hallam's Lit. Hist.

Jenkinson, Charles, Earl of Liverpool, 1727–1808, an eminent statesman. 1. National and Constitutional Force in England, 1756. 2. Life of Simon, Lord Irnham, Lon., 1766, 8vo. 3. Treaties between G. Brit. and other Powers, 1648–1783, 3 vols. 8vo, 1785. 4. Discourse on the Conduct of G. Brit. in respect to Neutral Nations, 1785, 3 vols. 8vo; 1801, 8vo. This important work—which it is said was trans. into all the languages of Europe—should be in the library of every legal, political, and historical student. 5. Treat. on the Coins of the Realm, Oxf., 1805, 4to; Lon., 1806, 4to. See Brydges's Collins's Peerage.

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Jenkinson, Rev. J. S., Vicar of Battersea. Marriage with a Wife's Sister not Forbidden by the Word of God: in answer to Rev. John Keble, Lon., 1849, 8vo.

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Jenkinson, John Banks, D.D., 1781–1840; Dean of Worcester, 1817; Bishop of St. David's and Preb. of Durham, 1825; Dean of Durham, 1827. Serm., Prov. xxii. 6, Lon., 1828, 8vo. See Lon. Gent. Mag., Sept. 1840, 321.

Jenkinson, Richard. Serm., Exon., 1715, 8vo.

Jenks, Benjamin, 1646–1724, Curate of Harley and Kenley, Shropshire, pub. several serms. and some theolog. treatises, of which the best-known are—1. Prayers and Devotions, Lon., 1697, 8vo; 30 to 40 edits. By Rev. Chas. Simeon, 1810, 8vo. Several times reprinted; last ed., 1843, 12mo. There is also an ed. by Barnes, 12mo, and an Abridgt., 12mo.

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Jenks, Jacquetta Agneta Mariana, of Belgrove Priory, in Wales. Azemia; a Descriptive and Sentimental Novel: interspersed with Poetry, Lon., 1797, 2 vols. 12mo.

"An entertaining compound of good taste and good writing, just satire and whimsical fancy. . . . We beg pardon of Miss Jacquetta—what are the rest of her hard names?—but we believe that no more of the feminine gender belongs to her than to her Right Hon. cousin Lady Harriet Marlow. . . . See Review, N. S., vol. xx. p. 477."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, 24th Sept. to Dec. 1797, p. 338, *q. v.*

Jenks, James. Cookery, Lon., 1768, 12mo.

Jenks, Joseph William, late Prof. of Languages in the Urbanna University, Ohio. The Rural Poetry of the English Language, Cleveland, Boston, and N. York, 1856, r. 8vo. This is a valuable book, and worthy of a wide circulation. See Putnam's Mag., Dec. 1856.

Jenks, R. W. The Brachial Telegraph, N. York, 1852, 8vo.

Jenks, Richard. Serm., Lon., 1707, 8vo.

Jenks, S. Two Serms. in Catholick Serms., (Lon., 1741, 2 vols. 8vo,) vol. ii. 315, 345.

Jenks, William, D.D., Pastor of Green St. Church, Boston. 1. The Comprehensive Commentary of the Holy Bible, Brattleboro', 1834, 5 vols. r. 8vo; Supp., 1 vol. r. 8vo. Now pub. by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. We have already noticed this excellent work in our article on Richard Arnald, p. 69. Several years have elapsed since we penned that commendation, but the Comprehensive Commentary still stands without a rival for the purpose for which it is intended. Since writing the above, we were pleased to find the following weighty endorsement of our eulogy:

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We must object, however, to the phrase "all that is valuable," &c. What is there in Henry, Scott, or Doddridge, entirely without value? Among Dr. J.'s other publications is, 2. Explan. Bible Atlas and Scripture Gazetteer, 1849, 4to.

Jenkyn, Thomas W., formerly President of Coward College, London. 1. The Extent of the Atonement; 3d ed., Lon., 1842, p. 8vo. New ed., revised and enlarged by the author exclusively for the American publishers, Gould & Lincoln, Bost., 1859.

"Posterity will thank the author till the latest ages for his illustrious arguments."—*N. York Evangelist.*

2. The Union of the Holy Spirit and the Church in the Conversion of the World; 2d ed., 1842, fp. 8vo.

"A very excellent work upon a very important subject."—*Lon. Evangel. Mag.*

Jenkyn, William, 1612–1662, Lecturer of St. Ann's, Blackfriars, &c., committed to Newgate under the Conventicle Act, and died there, pub. several serms. and theolog. treatises, and the following excellent work, still in request: Expos. of the Epistle of St. Jude, Lon., 1652–54, 2 Pts. 4to. New ed., by Rev. James Sherman, with Memoir of the Author, 1839, imp. 8vo. Also in same vol. with Manton's Expos. of the Epist. of St. James, 1840, imp. 8vo. New ed. of Jenkyn's Expos., 1849, r. 8vo.

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See Calamy; Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.

Jennens, Charles, d. 1773, called "Solyman the Magnificent," from the splendour in which he lived, attempted an edition of Shakspeare, which elicited more ridicule than compliments. Hamlet was pub. in 1772; Othello in 1773; and Julius Cæsar in 1774.

Jenner, Charles, D.D., Preb. of Lincoln. Qualifications for the Ministry, Lon., 1753, 4to.

Jenner, Charles, 1737–1774, Vicar of Claybrook, pub. several novels, poems, &c., 1766–74, &c. See Nichols's Leicestershire; Bibl. Top. Brit., No. 51.

Jenner, David, Preb. of Sarum, 1676, pub. two Serms.,

&c., 1676–83, and a work on the Prerogative of Primogeniture to the Succession to the English Crown, 1685, 8vo.

Jenner, Edward, M.D., 1749–1823, the discoverer of vaccination, was a native of Berkeley, Gloucestershire; resided as a pupil with John Hunter in London, from 1770 to 1772, and afterwards practised at his native place with great success. His celebrated discovery was publicly announced in June, 1798, but he had been engaged upon a series of preparatory experiments upon the subject since 1780. He pub. several treatises on the Variolæ Vaccinæ, 1798–1801, and contributed to Phil. Trans. Med. and Chir., &c., 1788–1809. See Dr. John Baron's Life and Corresp. of Dr. Jenner, Lon., 1827, '38, 2 vols. 8vo; Lives of Brit. Physicians. 1830, 12mo; new ed., 1857, 18mo.

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Jenner, Rev. G. C. Report and Evidence before the Com. of H. of C. rel. to Jenner's Discovery, Lon., 1805, 8vo.

Jenner, Henry. Vaccine Inoculation, 1800, 4to.

Jenner, S. Discourse, Lon., 1682, 4to.

Jenner, Thomas. England's Fishery, 1651, 4to.

Jenner, Thomas. Theolog. treatises, 1650, '70.

Jenner, Thomas, D.D., President of Magdalene College. On Charity, &c., Oxon., 1752, 8vo.

Jenner, W., M.D. On Typhoid and Typhus Fevers, Lon., 1850, 8vo; Phila., 1857, 8vo. Other profess. treatises.

Jenney, George. Catholick Conference, 1626.

Jennings and Heckford. Costs on Taxation; 3d ed., with Append., Lon., 1840, 12mo.

Jennings, David, D.D., 1691–1762, an eminent Dissenter, a native of Kibworth, Leicestershire, divinity tutor at Coward's Academy, 1744; pastor of a congregation in Old Gravel Lane, Wapping, 1744–62. His principal works are—1. Serms. to Young Persons, 1743, 12mo. Many eds.

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"Dr. Jennings is a very judicious commentator. . . . They are much fuller, of course, than Godwyn, and occasionally differ a little from him. Some of the notes of Hottinger and Witsius are given by the editor."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

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See Rees's Cyc.; Orton's Life of Doddridge, pp. 16, 243; Kippis's do., p. 16; Prot. Dis. Mag., vol. v.; Godwin, Thomas, in this Dictionary.

Jennings, Henry Constantine, 1731–1819, a noted collector of curiosities, pub. several works on theology, education, &c., 1798, &c., and a trans. into English blank verse of the 5th Canto of Dante's Inferno.

Jennings, J. Elise; a Romance, Lon., 1665.

Jennings, James. Poems, 1794–1814.

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Jennings, John. Serms., 1701–21.

Jennings, John. Odes, 1754, '61, '67.

Jennings, John, teacher of an academy at Kibworth, brother to David Jennings, (*ante*,) and tutor to Dr. Doddridge. Two Discourses on Preaching, Lon., 1754, 12mo. These (abridged) form one of the treatises in Williams's Christian Preacher.

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Jennings, Nathaniel. Serm., Lon., 1782, 8vo.

Jennings, Richard. 1. Natural Elements of Political Economy, Lon., 1855, p. 8vo. 2. Social Delusions concerning Wealth and Want, 1856. This may be considered a sequel to No. 1.

"The writer has evidently *thought* out his opinions,—his plot of a possible Utopia."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1856, 898.

Also commended by the Weekly Dispatch, John Bull, Builder, and Bath Express.

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Jennings, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough See Marlborough.

Jennings, Wm. System of Attack and Defence, &c., Lon., 1804.

Jennyngs, Radulphus. Lectiones Variantes ad X. Scriptores Angliæ, Lon., 1652, fol.

Jennyns, Joseph C. Conduct of the Dutch Commissioners, 1810.

Jenour, Alfred, Rector of Kittisford, Somerset. 1. Trans. of Isaiah, with Crit. and Explan. Notes and Prac. Remarks, Lon., 1830, 2 vols. 8vo; 1831, 2 vols. 8vo; 1839, 2 vols. 8vo.

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"This is the remark of the pious Fénélon, Archbishop of Cambray, in his incomparable Dialogues on Eloquence, which may God put it into the hearts of our preachers often and attentively to read."—*Doddridge's Expositor*, § 173.

6. Rationale Apocalypticum; or, A Systematic Expos. of the Apocalypse, with Histor. Proofs and Illust., and three Appendices, 1852, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Mr. Jenour's work is distinguished by great sobriety and good sense, and its only serious fault is its diffusiveness. And yet there is that in this writer's remarks on his text which clearly indicates a familiar acquaintance with the whole volume of Scripture, and a mind prepared to turn every portion of the inspired book on which he comments to pious and profitable uses."—*Lon. Clerical Journal*, Aug. 22.

Jenour, Capt. Matthew, R.N. The Route to India, through France, Germany, Hungary, &c., Lon., 1791, 4to.

Jenty, Charles N., M.D. Medical works, Lon., 1757–67.

Jenynges, Edward. 1. Trans. into English Meeter of The notable Hystory of two faithfull Louers named Alphagus and Archelaus, Lon., 1574, 4to. 2. A Brief Discouery of the Damages that happen to this Realme by disordered and unlawfull diet, 1593, 4to.

Jenyns, Rev. Leonard. 1. Manual of British Vertebrate Animals, Lon., 8vo.

"This work contains accurate descriptions and measurements of all the Animals belonging to the classes *Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Reptilia*, *Amphibia*, and *Pisces*, which are to be met with in the British Islands."

2. Observations on Natural History, with a Calendar of Periodic Phenomena.

"The author's remarks on the 'habit of observing' may be studied with profit by every young naturalist, as may also the style in which the observations are recorded. At the same time scientific and popular, the work cannot fail to please even the most careless general reader. Every page teems with interesting notes on the habits and manners of quadrupeds, birds, fishes, insects, &c.: many we would gladly quote, but must content ourselves with advising our readers to purchase the book itself, promising them a rich treat from the perusal."—*Westminster Review*, October, 1846.

See Lon. Gent. Mag., 1847, 367–369.

Jenyns, Soame, M.P., 1703–04–1787, the son of Sir Roger Jenyns, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, was noted as a politician, an essayist, an infidel, and subsequently as a champion of Christianity. He was for nearly forty years Member of Parliament, for twenty-five years a Commissioner of the Board of Trade, and for a longer term than either of these a noted wit and conversationist. The following is a list of his works: 1. Art of Dancing, a Poem, 1730. Anon. 2. Epistle to Lord Lovelace, 1735. 3. Poems, 1752; and with the Origin of Evil, 1761, 2 vols. 12mo. See No. 4. These poems originally appeared in Dodsley's Collection. They were added to the 2d and 3d edits. of Dr. Johnson's English Poets. 4. Free Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Evil, 1757. With his Poems, 1761, 2 vols. 12mo. Ridiculed by Dr. Johnson in the Literary Gazette:

"Johnson's most exquisite critical essay in the Literary Magazine, and indeed anywhere, is his review of Soame Jenyns's Inquiry into the Origin of Evil."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson*, *q. v.*

And see The Idler, No. 89, Dec. 29, 1759. The Review was so much liked that Johnson republished it in a pamphlet. It has been styled on high authority the best of his writings: but who shall decide questions of this nature? A review of the Origin of Evil, and other works of its author, will be found in Green's Diary of a Lover of Literature. Of the first-named, Green remarks:

"Extremely ingenious and wretchedly unsatisfactory. . . . With all its paradoxical ingenuity, there appear to me only two truly original thoughts in this work."—*Ipswich*, 1810, p. 32.

5. Thoughts, &c. on the Present High Price of Provisions, 1767.

"A very flimsy publication."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, 1845, 193, *q. v.*

6. Miscellanies, 1770, 8vo. 7. View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion, 1776, 12mo; 10th ed., 1798, 8vo, and since. The last ed. is included in the vol. entitled Christian Evidences, pub. by H. G. Bohn, and edited by Rev. J. S. Memes, LL.D., 1849, r. 8vo. (This valuable book should be in every library.) The examination of the Holy Scriptures dissipated Jenyns's infidelity, and his anxiety to save others from skepticism produced this and other theological essays. Jenyns's View excited much controversy, and was attacked by several of the clergy, who disapproved of some of its sentiments. Even the sincerity of the author was called in question, and he was charged with intending to injure Christianity, which he pretended to defend. But we have good evidence of Jenyns's honesty, and also of his piety. We quote some commendations of his View:

"A work of very considerable shrewdness and ingenuity, in which many striking views of Christianity are adduced in support of its heavenly origin."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"I confess myself to have been powerfully impressed by Mr. Jenyns's leading arguments in defence of Christianity."—*Green's Diary, ubi supra.*

"The work, brief and unpresuming enough, nevertheless did religion more good service than many of much higher pretensions. The argument was of a popular kind: it derived force, too, as coming from one who was a layman and a wit."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"The force of the argument addressed to the feelings of ingenious thinkers, and adapted to the reach of every understanding, is greater than mere scholars are willing to allow, and was never represented to so much advantage as in the beautiful little Treatise entitled A View of the Internal Evidence of Christianity."—MR. MAINWARING, *of Cambridge: Dissertation.*

We next quote some opinions more qualified in their tone:

"The book is very ingenious: perhaps he brings rather too much ingenuity into his religion. I know, however, an instance in which this little work has converted a philosophical infidel, who had previously read all that had been written on the subject without effect."—HANNAH MORE.

What deplorable carelessness of expression is here! So far from this "philosophical" gentleman's having read "all that had been written on the subject," we will venture to say that he had never either read or heard of the one-tenth part that had been written on the subject. Nothing is more common than the observation, "This is the only book on the subject," or, "This is the best book on the subject." The first assertion may be said to be never true; and if the last is ever correct, say one in ten thousand instances, how is it to be proved? Let us avoid such childish extravagance of assertion. A man of true learning is rarely guilty of so great a fault.

"Dr. Mayo having asked Johnson's opinion of Soame Jenyns's View of the Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion,—JOHNSON: 'I think it a pretty book; not very theological, indeed; and there seems to be an affectation of ease and carelessness, as if it were not suitable to his character to be very serious about the matter.'"—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

"As a whole, it is admitted to be the best treatise, in its particular range, yet given to the world, but in some respects, differing according to the source whence the censure comes, the disapproval of its individual doctrines and reasonings is almost as universal."—DR. MEMES: *Christian Evidences.*

A list of the principal pamphlets elicited by Jenyns's View will be found in Chalmers's Biog. Dict., xviii. 520, n. 8. Disquisitions on Several Subjects, 1782, 8vo. See a review of this vol. in Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit., Ipswich, 1810, 226–227, and another in the London Retrospective Rev., Lon., 1820, ii. 291–304.

"We venture to assert that there are few books in the language of the same size [pp. 182] as the little volume before us containing more acute and ingenious reasoning, abounding in more lively illustration or more elegant and polished composition."—*Retrosp. Rev., ubi supra.*

9. The Works of Soame Jenyns, 1790, 4 vols. 8vo; 1793, 4 vols. 8vo. Includes Pieces never before published, and biography of the author by Charles Nelson Cole. See Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit., Ipswich, 1810, 222–226; Orme's Bibl. Bib. 10. Tracts on the Holy Trinity, the Creeds, &c. &c., 1814, 8vo. Jenyns also wrote some political essays. He perpetrated a satirical epitaph upon Dr. Johnson—shortly after the death of the latter—in which Boswell was remembered:

"*Boswell* and *Thrale*, retailers of his wit,
Will tell you how he wrote, and talk'd, and cough'd, and spit."

For this offence Boswell took terrible vengeance in an Epitaph on Jenyns. See Croker's Boswell's Johnson, Lon., 1848, p. 106. See also pp. 68, 392, 509, 590, 593; Life by Cole, prefixed to Jenyns's Works.

"His Poetry does not rise above mediocrity: indeed, it scarcely deserves the name: but the style of his prose is smooth and lucid, his turns of thought are neat and unexpected; and when he sports in irony, in which he apparently delights to indulge, he is uncommonly playful and airy. . . . Jenyns has evidently a predilection for paradoxical opinions: and why, he might reasonably urge in his defence, should a man address the Public, who has nothing new to offer to it?"—*Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit.*, Ipswich, 1810, 225.

As a political writer, Jenyns was the champion of principles which are now very generally disowned by Englishmen. He defended both the right and the expediency of taxing the American Colonies, (see his tract on American Taxation,) and in his reflections on Parliamentary Reform he ridicules the idea of an independent Parliament. Professor Smyth, in speaking of the unavoidable influence of party predilections and the necessity of party co-operation, remarks:

"Read the works of Soame Jenyns and of Locke. Would not both of these men, for instance, while they retained their integrity, have been seen always on the opposite sides of any question that could affect the constitution and government of a free country?"—*Lects. on Mod. Hist.*, Lect. 24.

Cumberland, in his Memoirs, gives us a graphic picture of Soame Jenyns, which is declared by Lord Jeffrey to be excellent, and a portion of which we had intended to quote; but, as our article has now grown to a length which forbids this, we must refer the reader to the Memoirs, or to Lord Jeffrey's review of that work in Edin. Rev. for April, 1806, and in his Contrib. to the Edin. Rev., Lon., 1853, 911–917.

Jephson, Alexander. Serms., 1669, 1705, '15.

Jephson, Alexander. Serms., &c., 1731–65.

Jephson, John. Serms., edited by Bishop William Bisset, Lon., 1826, 8vo.

"They will be found to possess no ordinary merit, as apt illustrations of received doctrines, and as animated exhortations to the discharge of practical duties."—BISHOP BISSET.

Jephson, Robert, 1736–1803, a native of Ireland, a Captain in the army, and a member of the Irish House of Commons, pub. a number of dramatic pieces, of which the tragedies of Braganza, 1775, 8vo, and the Count of Narbonne, 1781, 8vo, were the most popular. He also pub. a collection of poems called Roman Portraits, 1797, 4to. The illustrative notes in this vol. are from the pen of Mr. Malone. See Malone's Life of W. Gerard Hamilton; Biog. Dramat.; Horace Walpole's Works; Davies's Life of Garrick.

Jerdan, William, b. 1782, for thirty-four years (1817–50) editor of the London Literary Gazette, is a native of Kelso, Roxburghshire, Scotland. Mr. Jerdan wrote the Biographical Memoirs for Fisher's National Portrait-Gallery of Illustrious and eminent Persons, has pub. some translations from the French, &c., and been connected with several journals. An account of his literary labours will be found in his Autobiography, Lon., 1852–53, 4 vols. p. 8vo. See also Men of the Time, Lon., 1856; Noctes Ambrosianæ, May, 1828; Fraser's Mag., i. 605, with a portrait. This portrait was the first of the Gallery of Illustrious Literary Characters, all drawn by Daniel Maclise, now R.A.: see Maginn's Fraserian Papers, by Dr. R. S. Mackenzie, New York, 1857, lxvi. The letter-press which accompanied each plate was nearly all written by Maginn.

Jeremie, James Ameriaux, D.D., Sub-dean and Canon of Lincoln, Regius Prof. of Divinity at Cambridge, and Rector of Somersham, Huntingdonshire. 1. Serm., Ps. cxxii. 6, 9. 2. Hist. of the Christian Church in the 2d and 3d Centuries, 1852, sm. 8vo. Originally pub. in the Encyc. Metropol. 3. Christianity in the Middle Ages, 1857, cr. 8vo. 4. Serms., Doctrinal and Practical, of Rev. William Archer Butler, late Prof. of Moral Philos., Univ. of Dublin. Second Series, Camb., 1855, 8vo.

"They are marked by the same originality and vigour of expression; the same richness of imagery and illustration, the same large views and catholic spirit, and the same depth and fervour of devotional feeling, which so remarkably distinguished the preceding Series, and which rendered it a most valuable accession to our theological literature."—*From Dr. Jeremie's Preface.*

"We would recommend them to our readers, not only for their force and subtlety of thought, brilliancy of fancy, and exuberant eloquence of words, but for that spirit of love—that profound and glowing devotion—by which they are animated, and with which no one can come into sympathizing contact without feeling himself elevated and refined."—*North British Review.*

See BUTLER, WILLIAM ARCHER.

Jeremy, George. Treat. on the Equity Jurisdic. of the High Ct. of Chancery, Lon., 1828, 8vo; 2d Amer. ed., 1840, 8vo. See 1 Story Eq. Jur., 49, 94; 6th ed., 1853; 15 Amer. Jur., 368.

Jeremy, Henry. 1. The Connection between Religion and Learning; a Norrissian Prize Essay, 1810, 8vo. 2. Laws of Carriers, &c., 1815, '18, 8vo; N. York, 1816, 8vo. 3. Analyt. Digest of Reports C. Law, Equity, &c.,

1817, r. 8vo. Do., 1817–23, 8vo; 1825. Do., 1824–49, r. 8vo. Pub. annually. Do., 1850–55, by W. Tidd Pratt, in r. 8vo vols. 4. Office of Sheriff: see IMPEY, JOHN, No. 3.

Jerment, George. Discourses, &c., 1791–1813.

Jermin, Michael, D.D., d. 1659, Rector of St. Martin's, London, 1638. 1. Comment. on the whole Book of Proverbs, Lon., 1638, fol. 2. Comment. on Ecclesiastes, 1639, fol.

Jernegan, Charles, M.D. Med. con. to Phil. Trans., 1745.

Jerningham, Edward, 1727–1812, gained some popularity by a number of poems, dramas, essays, and translations, which are now forgotten. Among these are The Shakspeare Gallery, (praised by Edmund Burke;) Enthusiasm; Essay on the Eloquence of the Pulpit in England; The Siege of Berwick. The 9th ed. of his Poems and Plays was pub. in 1806, 4 vols. See Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lxxxiii.

Jerome, Rev. Stephen, pub. some theolog. treatises, Lon., 1613–19, and Ireland's Ivbilee, or Ioyes Io Pæan; for Prince Charles his Welcome Home, &c., Dubl., 1624, 4to. See Dibdin's Lib. Comp., 264.

Jerram, Charles, Rural Dean and Vicar of Chobham, Surrey. Serms. and theolog. treatises, of which the best-known are—1. Conversations on Infant Baptism; 2d ed., 1826, 12mo.

"A popular and satisfactory discussion of the subject."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

2. Treat. on the Atonement, Lon., 1828, 8vo; 1832, 8vo. Highly commended by the Christian Guardian, the Christian Observer, the Christian Remembrancer, and the Evan. Mag.

See Memoirs and Letters of Mr. Jerram, by his son, 1855, 8vo.

Jerringham, Sir Wm. Papers rel. to the Baronies of Stafford, 1807, 4to. Privately printed.

Jerrold, Douglas, 1803–1857, a native of Sheerness, in Kent, after being a midshipman in the Royal Navy, and subsequently a printer, had his fate decided for authorship by the success of the drama of Black-Eyed Susan, written before he was of age. This piece was followed by The Rent-Day, Nell Gwynne, The Bubbles of the Day, Time Works Wonders, The Catspaw, Retired from Business, Cupid, The Prisoner of War, The Heart of Gold, &c. As a contributor to Punch, and as editor of The Heads of the People, the Illuminated Magazine, the Shilling Magazine, and Lloyd's Weekly, Mr. Jerrold has won new laurels in another department of authorship. We append an alphabetical list of his productions, as pub. in vol. form. 1. Bubbles of the Day, a Comedy; 2d ed., 1845, 8vo. 2. Cakes and Ale, 1842, 2 vols. fp. 8vo; 1852, being vol. iv. of his Collected Works. 3. Chronicles of Clovernook, 1846, fp. 8vo; 1853, in vol. vi. of Collected Works. 4. Comedies and Dramas, 1854, 12mo. 5. Heart of Gold; a Drama, 1854, 12mo. 6. Man made of Money, 1849, p. 8vo; 1853, in vol. vi. of Collected Works. See No. 3. 7. Men of Character, 1838, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1851, being vol. ii. of Collected Works. 8. Mrs. Caudle's Curtain-Lectures; new ed., 1846, fp. 8vo; 1852, being vol. iii. of Collected Works. 9. Prisoner of War, 1842, 8vo. 10. Punch's Complete Letter-Writer. 11. Punch's Letters to his Son, 1843, fp. 8vo. 12. Retired from Business; a Comedy, 1851, 12mo. 13. St. Giles and St. James, 1851, 12mo. 14. Story of a Feather, 1844, fp. 8vo. 15. The Catspaw; a Comedy, 1850, 8vo. 16. Time Works Wonders, 1854, fp. 8vo. A collective ed. of the works of this popular author was pub. in 8 vols. 12mo, 1851–54; reviewed in the Lon. Athenæum, 1854, 1293–1295. See also Men of the Time, Lon., 1856; N. York Eclec. Mag., xi. 443, with portrait. The Athenæum commends Mr. Jerrold's works in high terms:

"A reperusal of them serves to confirm our original opinion that their object is to advance the good of mankind; that to this object there has been a devotion of rare skill, undoubted originality, imperturbable good temper, concealed, perhaps, occasionally under apparent fierceness of phrase and a force and flash of wit at once dazzling and delightful. A body of works more original, either in the artistic construction or in the informing spirit, has not been added to the national literature of our time."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1854, 1293: *The Writings of Douglas Jerrold.*

The Wit and Opinions of Douglas Jerrold, edited by William Blanchard Jerrold, and originally pub. in the London National Magazine, appeared in book-form in 1858; and the Life and Letters of Douglas Jerrold, edited by W. B. Jerrold, were announced same year. See also Douglas Jerrold's Portfolio of Well-Known Portraits, drawn by Kenny Meadows, with a Biographical and Critical Essay by E. L. Blanchard, 1857, p. 8vo; the obituary notice of Jerrold in Lon. Gent. Mag., July, 1857, 91–94; and the London Athenæum, 1858.

"Jerrold was truly a man of a large heart, as well as of a great original genius. He never lost an opportunity of labouring in any act of benevolence that his sense of duty set before him; and his last words were those of affection towards all with whom he had been associated in friendship,—to him a sacred relation."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., ubi supra.*

Jerrold, William Blanchard, son of the preceding. 1. Disgrace of the Family, Lon., 1848, 8vo. 2. The Old Woman who lived in a Shoe, 1849, 8vo. 3. How to See the [Crystal Palace] Exhibition in four Visits, 1851, sq. 4. How to See the British Museum in four Visits, 1852, 18mo. 5. Threads of a Storm-Sail, 1853, 8vo. 6. A Brage-Beaker with the Swedes; or, Notes from the North in 1852, Illustrated from Sketches by the Author, 1853, fp. 8vo.

"Mr. Jerrold seeks to daguerreotype the aspects of society in Sweden, and to report to his own countrymen on the state of manners, culture, and the Fine Arts."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1854, 44–46, *q. v.*

7. Imperial Paris, 1855, fp. 8. Story of the Legion of Honour, 1855, 12mo. 9. Wit and Opinions of Douglas Jerrold, 1858. 10. Life and Letters of Douglas Jerrold, 1858. See JERROLD, DOUGLAS.

Jervais, T. Serms., 1811, 8vo.

Jervas, Charles. See JARVIS.

Jervey, Wm., M.D. The Scurvy, Lon., 1769, 8vo.

Jervis, Lieut. H. J. W., R. Artillery. Hist. of Corfu and of the Republic of the Ionian Islands, Lon., 1852, p. 8vo.

"Written with great care and research, and including probably all the particulars of any moment in the history of Corfu."—*Lon. Athen.*

Jervis, Sir J., Knt. 1. Office of Coroners, Lon., 1829, 12mo. 2. Rules of the Cts. of K. B., C. P., and Excheq.; 4th ed., 1839, 8vo. 3. On Pleading: see ARCHBOLD, J. F., No. 3. Other legal publications.

Jervis, J. W. 1. Manual of Field Operations, Lon., 1852, p. 8vo. 2. The Rifle-Musket, 1854, p. 8vo.

Jervis, Sir John White, Bart. Polit. and theolog. publications, 1798, 1812, '13.

Jervis, Swynfen. The Dying Girl; and other Poems, Lon., 1849, p. 8vo.

"The Dying Girl has the higher excellencies of tenderness and pathos, expressed in a style of elegant simplicity."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Jervis, Thomas, a Unitarian minister, pub. several serms., &c., Lon., 1796–1814.

"His style is always figurative and glowing."—*Lon. Month. Repos.*

Jerwood, James. 1. Tithe-Rent Charge, 1840, 12mo. 2. Parochial Boundaries, Lon, 1841, 12mo. 3. Rights to the Sea Shores, &c., 1850, 8vo.

Jesse. The Riches of Grace, 1647, 8vo.

Jesse, Edward, Surveyor of her Majesty's Parks and Palaces. 1. Anecdotes of Dogs, 1846, 4to.

"The excellent, interesting, and instructive volume before us."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, June, 1846, 609–614.

2. Angler's Rambles, 1836, p. 8vo. 3. Favourite Haunts and Rural Studies, including Visits to Spots of Interest in the Vicinity of Windsor and Eton, 1847, p. 8vo.

"A pleasing and popular *omnium gatherum* about interesting architectural remains, the biography of their by-gone inhabitants, country life, rural scenery, literature, natural history, &c."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

4. Gleanings in Natural History, 1832–35, 3 vols. 8vo; 1838, 2 vols. fp. 8vo; 8th ed., 1854, 12mo. See Blackw Mag., xxxiii. 861. 5. Hampton Court, Summer Day at, 1839, fp. 8vo. 6. Hampton Court, Hand-Book to; 5th ed., 1842, 12mo. See Lon. Athenæum, 1842, 742–744; Blackw. Mag., xlviii. 769. 7. Scenes and Tales of Country Life, 1844, p. 8vo; 1853, p. 8vo.

"A worthy companion to White's Natural History of Selborne."—*Eng. Churchman.*

"Lacks no accomplishment desirable in an elegant and companionable book, either for the country, or to transport the city reader in fancy to rural scenes."—*Tait's Mag.*; and see Lon. Athen., 1844, 333.

8. Windsor, Summer Day at, and a Visit to Eton, 1841, 12mo. New ed., 1844, 12mo. See Lon. Athen., 1844, 787, 808. 9. New ed. of Walton and Colton's Complete Angler, with Lives of the Authors, and Notes. To which are added Papers on Fishing-Tackle, Fishing-Stations, etc., by Henry G. Bohn, 1856, p. 8vo, being No. 37 of Bohn's Illustrated Library. A beautiful and valuable edition.

Jesse, J. Guide to the Practice of the Ct. of Quart. Sess. for the Co. of Somerset, Lon., 1815, 8vo.

Jesse, John Heneage. 1. George Selwyn and his Contemporaries, Lon., 1843, 4 vols. 8vo.

"We do not know a more entertaining book than this. We listen to the most diverting raillery, the most delicate malice, and the best wit that a range of observation merely superficial could furnish, and are amused and pleased with a thousand conscious and unconscious affectations."—*Lon. Examiner.*

2. Literary and Historical Memoirs of London; 1st Ser., 1847, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. London and its Celebrities; 2d Ser., 1850, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Full of curious matter, and will always be read and valued."—*John Bull.*

4. London: a Fragmentary Poem, 1847, p. 8vo. 5. Mary

Queen of Scots; and other Poems, p. 8vo. 6. Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reign of the Stuarts, including the Protectorate, 1839–40, 4 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1855, 3 vols. cr. 8vo; 3d ed., 1857, 3 vols. cr. 8vo.

> "One of the most interesting works that has issued from the press for many seasons."—*Lon. Atlas.*

The materials of this work are chiefly drawn from the sketches of De Grammont, Pepys, and Madame Dunois, Lon., 1707, 8vo.

> "The work is mere patchwork. . . . No attempt is made to discriminate between conflicting statements, or to ascertain the degree of credit to which the anecdotes are entitled."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1840, 622–623.

7. Memoirs of the Court of London, from the Revolution in 1688 to the Death of George II., 1843, 3 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1846, 3 vols. 8vo.

> "This work presents in an agreeable form facts which have hitherto been known only to the laborious few."—*Lon. Times.*

8. Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents, 1845, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1846, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., 1858, p. 8vo. See N. Amer. Rev., Oct. 1858. 9. Tales of the Dead, and other Poems, 12mo.

Jesse, Capt. William, R.A. 1. Notes of a Half-Pay in Search of Health; or, Russia, Circassia, and the Crimea in 1839–40, 1841, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

> "Captain Jesse has given us a better insight into the habits and manners and institutions of Russia than any other modern author."—*United Service Gazette.*

Also favourably reviewed in the Lon. Athenæum, The Naval and Military Gazette, The Globe, and The Britannia. Also noticed in Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xi. 298.

2. Life of Beau Brummel, 1844, 2 vols. 8vo; 1854, 12mo. See Lon. Athen., 1844, 399–400. 3. Russia and the War, 1854, cr. 8vo, and 12mo. 4. Trans. of J. P. Ferrier's Caravan Journeys; 2d ed., 1857, 8vo.

Jesse, William, Rector of Dowles, d. 1814, aged 77, was the author of a number of serms. and theolog. treatises, pub. 1780–1816.

> "The excellencies of these sermons [1810, 8vo] are soundness of doctrine, and simplicity in thought and in language."—*Lon. Chris. Observer.*

> "The doctrines are not stated with any remarkable precision, nor maintained with any steady process of argument. The composition is indeed, for the most part, quite loose and immethodical."—John Foster: *Eclec. Review; and in his Essays*, Lon., 1856, i. 515–522.

Jessey, Henry, 1601–1663, left the Church of England, and became minister of a Baptist congregation. 1. 268 Places in Jerusalem, Lon., 1654, 4to. 2. The Lord's Loud Calls to England, Lon., 1660, 4to. 3. English-Greek Lexicon, 1661, 8vo. This does not appear to be a compilation of Jessey's. See Orme's Bibl. Bib. It is one of the earliest Lexicons to the N. T. in the English. 4. Looking-Glass for Children, with addits. by H. P., 1673, 8vo. Jessey made some progress in a new trans. of the Bible.

Jessop, Constantius. On Rev. ii. 1, Lon., 1640, '60, 4to.

Jessop, Francis. 1. Propositiones Hydrostaticæ, &c., Lon., 1687, 4to. 2. Damps in Mines, &c.; Phil. Trans., 1675.

Jesten, H. Drama of Joseph, &c., Reading, 1790, 8vo.

Jesup, Edward. Lives of Picus and Pascal, 1723.

Jeter, Jeremiah B., D.D., a Baptist divine, b. in Bedford county, Va., 1802. 1. Memoir of Abner W. Clopton, A.M. 2. Memoir of Mrs. Henrietta Shuck, the first American Female Missionary to China; 5th ed., 12mo.

> "We have seldom taken into our hands a more beautiful book than this. It will be extensively read and eminently useful, and thus the ends sought by the author will be happily secured."—*Family Visitor.*

3. Memoir of the Rev. Andrew Broadders, of Virginia. 4. Campbellism Examined, N. York, 12mo. This was answered by Moses E. Lard, *q. v.* 5. Christian Mirror; or, A Delineation of different Classes of Christians, 1855, 16mo. 6. The Psalmist: see Fuller, Richard, No. 6.

Jevon, Thomas, d. 1688, an actor. The Devil of a Wife; a Farce, 1686, 4to. This is the original of the Farce of The Devil to Pay.

Jevons, Thomas. Criminal Law, Lon., 1834, 12mo.

Jevons, William. 1. Elements of Astronomy, Lon., 12mo. 2. Systematic Morality, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "We can safely recommend it."—*Lon. Month. Repos.*

Jewel, Edward. The Stomach, &c., Lon., 1678, 4to.

Jewel, or Jewell, John, D.D., 1522–1571, a native of Devonshire, admitted of Merton College, Oxford, 1535, was in 1539 chosen scholar of Corpus Christi College, and subsequently became Reader of Humanity and Rhetoric in his college. In 1546 he professed himself a convert to the doctrines of the Reformation, and his zeal in disseminating his opinions led to his expulsion from his college. On the accession of Queen Mary in 1554, he fled to the Continent, and remained abroad until the year after Elizabeth ascended the throne; in 1560 he was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury, and in 1562 gave to the world, in elegant Latin, the most famous of his writings,—Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ. His unwearied labours in the discharge of the duties of his episcopate, and his unremitting devotion to study, brought on a state of physical exhaustion, which resulted fatally on the 22d of Sept. 1571, in the fiftieth year of his age. He was noted for his wonderful powers of memory, profound learning, and exemplary piety. A collective edition of his works, which consist principally of treatises in defence of the Church of England against Romanism, was pub. in 1609, fol.; 1611, fol.; 1631, fol.; 1711, fol. See edits. of separate publications in Watt's Bibl. Brit. There are two recent edits. of his collected works,—viz.: edited for the Parker Society by the Rev. John Ayre, Camb., 1845–50, 4 vols. sm. fol., £1 10*s.*; edited by R. W. Jelf, D.D., Oxf., 1847–48, 8 vols. 8vo, £3 12*s.* Of his Apology, and other pieces pub. separately, there have been many editions. His Challenge Sermon, preached at St. Paul's Cross, March 30, 1560, is considered one of the best specimens of his eloquence. See Life prefixed to the octavo edit. of the Apology, 1685; reprinted in Wordsworth's Eccles. Biog.; Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation; Holingshed's Chronicle; Biog. Brit.; Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Fuller's Abel Redivivus; his Church History; Strype's Life of Cranmer, of Parker; Prince's Worthies of Devon; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 271, 598, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1269; C. W. Le Bas's Life of Jewel, 1835, 12mo. (Reviewed in British Critic, xviii. 38.) Jewel's Apology came out, Strype says, "to the abundant establishment of this reformed church upon antiquity."

> "Jewel's Apology is an account of the grounds of our separation from the Church of Rome, as maintained after the separation had finally taken place. It was publicly received and allowed, and has also a claim to the attention of the reader, both for its clearness of argument and elegance of language."—Bishop Randolph: *Enchiridion Theologicum.*

> "One of our best books."—Bishop Burnet.

> "Will especially reward perusal."—Bickersteth.

> "This short book is written with spirit: the style is terse, the arguments pointed, the authorities much to the purpose; so that its effects are not surprising. This treatise is written in Latin; his Defence of the Apology, a much more diffuse work, in English. Upon the merits of the controversy of Jewell with the Jesuit Harding, which the defence embraces, I am not competent to give any opinion: in length and learning it far surpasses our earlier polemical literature."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, i. 561.

To the controversy with Harding we have already referred: see Harding, Thomas, and authorities there cited.

> "The Church of England may be best studied in the writings of Jewell, as regards its separation from the Romanist."—Bishop Warburton.

> "For the answer to any question respecting the genuine sense of the documents of the Church of England, I consult no other authority."—Cyril Jackson, D.D., *Dean of Christ Church.*

> "Jewell is eminent for his extensive learning, his sound views, and his Christian eloquence. All his works are valuable. . . . The finest Christian eloquence, deep learning, sound wisdom, and evangelical piety, mark the writings of this Reformer."—*Bickersteth's C.S.*

> "The contemporary of Archbishop Parker, Bishop Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury, with equal learning, united a more glowing style and richer eloquence. Jewell was indeed the most accomplished scholar who had yet appeared in the reformed Church of England."—*Cattermole's Literature of the Church of England.*

> "One of the greatest lights that the reformed Church of England hath produced."—Wood: *Athen. Oxon.*

> "Jewel's character cannot be too highly revered, or too respectfully spoken of."—Dr. Bliss: *ubi supra.*

> "The Jewel of Bishops, the worthiest Divine that Christendom hath bred for some hundred of years."—Richard Hooker, *author of the Ecclesiastical Polity.*

> "It may be said of his surname, *nomen omen*; Jewel his name and precious his virtues; so that, if the like ambition led us Englishmen, which doth foreigners, speciously to render our surnames in Greek or Latin, he may be termed *Johannes Gemma*, on better account than *Gemma Frisius* entitleth himself thereunto."—*Fuller's Worthies of Devonshire.*

Jewel, or Jewell, William, a native of Devonshire, educated at Exeter College, Oxford. The Golden Cabinet of True Treasure, containing the summe of morall philosophie; from the French, Lon., 1612, sm. 8vo.

Jewett, Charles. Temperance Lectures, Poems, Reviews, &c., Bost., 12mo.

Jewett, Charles Coffin, a learned American bibliographer and linguist, was born Aug. 12, 1816, graduated at Brown University, 1835; appointed Prof. of Modern Languages at Brown Univ., and Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Jewett resides in Boston. 1. Catalogue of the Library of Brown University, Providence, 1843, 8vo, pp. 560. 2. Facts and Considerations relative to Duties on Books, 1846, 8vo, pp. 24. 3. Notices of Public Libraries in the United States of America, Washington, 1851, 8vo, pp. 207. 4. On the Construction of

Catalogues of Libraries and their publications by means of separate stereotyped Titles; with Rules and Examples, 1852, 8vo; 1853, 8vo, pp. 96, 2d ed. Contributions to the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

Cicero beautifully calls the library "the Soul of the House:" Professor Jewett, with a noble ambition, has zealously striven to provide such a soul for this great Republic, by his intelligent labours in connexion with the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington. We trust that he will yet see that magnificent temple adorned—not only with "goodly stones," (which sometimes preach any thing but profitable "sermons,") but—with the recorded learning of all ages, and the teachings of wisdom of every clime. A great National Library would be, indeed, a National Honour, a National Blessing, and a priceless boon, alike to the present generation, and to the countless millions who are to take our places, enter into our labours, and control the destinies of our country when we are no more!

Jewett, Isaac A. Passages in Foreign Travel, Bost., 1838, 2 vols. 12mo.

Jewett, J. R. Narrative of Captivity and Suffering at Nootka Sound, Hartford, 12mo.

Jewett, J. L., has edited Ollendorff's New Method of Learning French, Spiers's French Dictionary, &c., and contributed vocabularies of French words to De Fivas's Classic French Reader, and to Rowan's Modern French Reader.

Jewett, Milo P., late minister of the Presbyterian Church, and Professor in Marietta College, Ohio, was born in 1808, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont; graduated at Andover Theolog. Seminary, 1838. The Mode and Subjects of Baptism, Bost.; 12 eds. pub. Highly commended by the Rev. J. R. Greaves, editor of Tennessee Baptist.

Mr. Jewett was among the first to introduce the Common-School System into Ohio and Alabama.

Jewsbury, Miss Geraldine E., a native of Manchester, England, and a younger sister of the late Mrs. Fletcher, formerly Maria Jane Jewsbury, has given to the world a number of novels: 1. Zoe: the History of two Lives, Lon., 1845, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"We should imagine Miss Jewsbury better qualified to succeed in essays and speculative papers, than in descriptions of character as it is, or society as it has been."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1845, 114.

"This novel made a sensation in its day, but its reputation was rather of an equivocal kind."—*Lon. Times*, 1855, where will be found a brief notice of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 6.

2. The Half-Sisters, 1848, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1854, 12mo.

"Displays, like its precursor, very considerable intellectual powers, a shrewd observance of character, and a general talent, or more strength than refinement, and, indeed, wanting only some polish to its roughness to raise it much higher in the intellectual scale."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*, 1848, 194–196. See No. 1.

3. Marian Withers, 1851, 3 vols. p. 8vo. See No. 1. 4. The History of an Adopted Child, 1852, fp. 8vo; 1853. Intended for the Young. 5. Angelo; or, the Pine-Forest in the Alps, 1855, 16mo. 6. Constance Herbert, 1855, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"We have seen few books so perfectly unsatisfactory as Constance Herbert."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, May, 1855: *Modern Novelists, Great and Small.*

7. The Sorrows of Gentility, 1856, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"A remarkably good novel; well written, amusing, sensible, and firm to its purpose."—*Lon. Examiner.*

Jewsbury, Maria Jane, 1800?–1833, a native of Warwickshire, but a resident of Manchester the principal part of her life, was married in 1833 to the Rev. William Fletcher, whom she accompanied, shortly after her marriage, on a religious mission to India. She fell a victim to cholera soon after her arrival at Bombay. Miss Jewsbury contributed many articles to the Lon. Athenæum and other periodicals, which have never been collected. She pub. the following vols.: 1. Phantasmagoria; or, Sketches of Life and Literature. 2. Letters to the Young; 5th ed., 1843, fp. 8vo. 3. Lays of Leisure Hours. 4. Three Histories; new ed., 1844, fp. 8vo. The last-named work is a great favourite.

"Her enthusiasm was ardent, her piety steadfast, and her great talents would have enabled her to be eminently useful in the path to which she had been called. . . . In one quality—quickness in the motions of her mind—she was, in the author's estimation, unrivalled."—WORDSWORTH, *the poet, an intimate friend of Miss Jewsbury.*

"Miss Jewsbury the elder was one of our coadjutors in the long-past days of our struggle. . . . Quicker impulses, sounder conclusions, an imagination more fanciful, purposes more noble, or a more eager thirst after wisdom and goodness for their own sakes, have rarely distinguished any of the honourable and honoured line of authoresses. . . . There is no forgetting Miss Jewsbury whenever the gifted women of England are brought under notice."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1845, 114.

See Christopher North's commendation of Miss Jewsbury in Noctes Ambrosianæ, Dec. 1829, (Blackw. Mag., xxvi. 872;) and see pp. 953, 975, for some of this lady's poetry.

Jewry, Laura. 1. The Ransom: a Tale of the 13th Century, 1846, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"The Ransom has more than commonplace merit."—*Lon. Athen.*

2. The Forest and the Fortress: a Romance of the 19th Century, 1850, 3 vols. p. 8vo. See Lon. Athen., 1850, 419. 3. The Cup and the Lip; a Novel, 1851, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"Miss Jewry's *dramatis personæ* are well conceived, consistent with themselves and with the times."—*Lon. Spectator.*

4. The Tide of Life; a Novel, 1852, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 5. Audrey; a Novel, 1853, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

Jickling, Henry. Analogy between Legal and Equitable Estates and Alienation, &c., Lon., 1829, r. 8vo.

Jickling, Nicholas. Digest of Laws of Customs, &c., Lon., 1815, 4to. See FREWIN, RICHARD.

Jimeson, Rev. Allen Alexander, D.D., b. 1815, in Pennsylvania. 1. Notes on the XXV. Articles of Religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincin., 1853, 12mo, pp. 407. 2. Sacred Literature of the Lord's Prayer, 1854, 12mo, pp. 207. 3. Notes on the Twenty-Five Articles of Religion as Received and Taught by Methodists in the United States, 1858, 12mo.

Jobson, Richard. The Golden Trade; or, a Discovery of the Gambia, Lon., 1623, 4to. See Hugh Murray's Africa.

Jocelin of Furness, flourished 1185, was the author of several biographies, chiefly of saints. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., Anglo-Norman Period, and authorities there cited.

Joceline, Elizabeth. The Mother's Legacie to her Unborne Child, Oxf., 1634, sm. 8vo. New ed., by the Very Rev. Principal Lee, Edin., 1852, 18mo.

Joceylyn, Lord. Six Months with the Chinese Expedition; 2d ed., Lon., 1841, 12mo.' This work has reached the 6th edit.

"Lord Joceylyn supplies us with some striking facts and unknown particulars."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

Jodrell, Henry. Charge to Jury, Lon., 1793, 8vo.

Jodrell, Paul. 1. A Widow and no Widow; a Dram. Piece, Lon., 1780, 8vo. 2. Seeing is Believing, 1786, 8vo.

Jodrell, Richard Paul, M.D., D.C.L., d. 1831, brother of the preceding. 1. Illustrations of Euripides on the Ion, Bacchæ, and Alcestis, Lon., 1781–89, 3 vols. 8vo.

"An extraordinary fund of critical erudition."—DR. ADAM CLARKE.

2. The Persian Heroine; a Trag., 1786, 4to. 3. Select Dramatic Pieces, 1787, 8vo. These six pieces and a seventh had been pub. previously. 4. Carmina Selecta, 1812, r. 8vo. Privately printed, £4 4*s*. 5. Philology of the English Language, 1820, 4to; 250 copies; privately printed. A valuable work, and should accompany Halliwell's Dictionary, *q. v.*

Joel, Thomas. 1. Poems and Letters in Prose, Lon., 1767, 8vo. 2. Grammar, 1775, 12mo.

Johansen, Andrew. Island of Bulan, Lon., 1794.

John of Beverley, the founder of the Abbey of Beverley, d. 721, is said by Bede to have written some Homilies and Epistles; but there is no work extant bearing his name. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., Anglo-Saxon Period, and authorities there cited.

John of Beverley, a Carmelite professor of divinity at Oxford about 1390, was the author of some questions on the Master of the Sentences, and some controversial pieces.

John of Brompton, Abbot of Jervaux, in Yorkshire, in 1193, is the reputed author of a Chronicle of English History, 588–1198; but it is very doubtful whether it is properly ascribed to him. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., Anglo-Norman Period, and authorities there cited.

John of Cornwall, flourished 1170, was the author of three theological treatises, the principal one of which —relating to the humanity of Christ—is known by the title of Eulogium, and was given to the world about 1169 or '70. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., Anglo-Norman Period, and authorities there cited.

John de Hauteville, flourished 1184, was the author of a poem entitled Architrenius, and is supposed, without probability, to have written some other poetical pieces. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., Anglo-Norman Period, and authorities there cited.

John of Gaddesden. See GADDESDEN, JOHN OF.

John of Salisbury, 1120?–1180, a native of Salisbury, studied at Oxford and Paris, opened a school in the latter place, subsequently lived in England as secretary to Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury, and to his successor, Thomas à Becket, and, in 1176, was made Bishop of Chartres by the recommendation of Louis of France. His prin cipal works are his Polycraticus de nugis curialium et vestigiis philosophorum; a metrical treatise entitled Entheticus de dogmate philosophorum; the Metalogicus; his epistles, and a life of Thomas à Becket.

"As a writer, John of Salisbury is estimable for his great erudition, and for the general correctness of his style."—*Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., Anglo-Norman Period, q. v.* for a notice of this writer and editions of his works.

Since the publication of Mr. Wright's invaluable work, a new edition—and the best—has appeared,—viz.: Opera Omnia, nunc primum in unum collegit, et cum codicibus manuscriptis contulit J. A. Giles, Oxon., 1848, 5 vols. 8vo.

"John of Salisbury was the intimate friend of Thomas à Becket. He appears to have been an unsparing and just censurer both of friends and foes. His *Policraticus* is a work on the follies of courtiers and philosophers."—*Clarke's Sacred Literature.*

John, Saint. See Saint John.

John, Chris. S. Indian Civilization, 1813, 8vo.

John, Gabriel. Essay towards the Theory of the Intelligible World Intuitively Considered. Designed for 49 parts 12mo. Swift is thought to have taken the idea of his marbled pages from this curious work: but see Godwin, Francis, D.D.

John, T. B. An Impartial Hist. of Europe, from the Death of Louis XVI. to the Present Time, 1814, 8vo.

Johnes, Arthur James. 1. Causes which have produced Dissent from the Established Church in Wales. See Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 1146–1147. 2. Reform of the Ct. of Chancery, Lon., 1834, 8vo. See Hoff. Leg. Stu., 406; 13 Amer. Jur., 459. 3. Philological Proofs of the Original Unity and recent Origin of the Human Race, derived from a Comparison of the Languages of Asia, Europe, Africa, and America, 1843, 8vo. New ed., 1846, 8vo.

"This essay contains very valuable matter."—*Dr. Prichard.*

This work was published at the suggestion of Dr. Prichard, and should accompany his works.

Johnes, Thomas. Serm., Brist., 1779, 4to.

Johnes, Col. Thomas, 1748–1816, a native of Shropshire, the owner of the splendid mansion and library at Hafod in Cardiganshire, issued from his private printing-press the following valuable works, trans. by himself into English: 1. Sir John Froissart's Chronicles, 1803–05, 4 vols. 4to, 25 copies, large paper, in fol.; 2d ed., 1805, 12 vols. 8vo, plates in 4to; 3d ed., 1808, 12 vols. 8vo, plates in 4to; 1839, 2 vols. r. 8vo; 1848, 2 vols. r. 8vo; 1849, r. 8vo. Condensed, 1847, 2 vols. 12mo. Reviewed by Sir Walter Scott in Edin. Rev., v. 347–362.

2. The Travels of Bertrandon de la Brocquière, 1807, r. 8vo, 12 copies, large paper, in sm. 4to. Reviewed by the Rev. Sydney Smith in Edin. Rev., x. 329–332. 3. Memoirs of John, Lord de Joinville, 1807, 2 vols. 4to, 230 copies printed; 10 copies, large paper, in imp. 4to. 4. Chronicles of Eug. de Monstrelet, 1809, 5 vols. 4to, 25 copies, large paper, in fol.; 2d ed., 1810, 12 vols. 8vo, plates in 4to; 1840, 2 vols. imp. 8vo. Col. Johnes also pub. a trans. of St. Palaye's Memoirs of the Life of Froissart, 1803, 8vo, and A Cardiganshire Landlord's Advice to his Tenants. We have already devoted so much space to Froissart, (and some to Monstrelet,) that no comments should be expected here. See Berners, John Bourchier, Lord. For particulars respecting Col. Johnes, his mansion, and his splendid library, see A Tour to Hafod, by Sir James Edward Smith, 1810, sup. r. fol., price 12 guineas; Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, and his Library Companion; Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit.; Cens. Lit. In 1807, the splendid mansion of Col. Johnes, with much of its valuable contents, was destroyed by fire: the loss amounted to £70,000. The energetic Bibliomaniac, however, was not to be discouraged, and built and adorned a new edifice. Evelyn would have been delighted with the colonel, for he planted above three millions of trees on his Cardiganshire estates.

Johns, C. A. Botanical works, Lon., 1841–52.

Johns, B. G., Head-Master of the Grammar-School, Dulwich. Theological works, Lon., 1845–53.

Johns, Henry D., D.D., a Clergyman of the Prot. Epis. Church in Baltimore, Maryland. Joy and Peace in Believing, Balt.

Johns, Montgomery, M.D. An English and German Clinical Phrase-Book, Phila., 1853, 18mo.

Johns, Wm. The Traytor to Himself; or, Man's Heart his greatest Enemy, Oxf., 1674, 4to. In verse.

Johns, Rev. Wm. Latin Etymology, Lon., 1805, 12mo.

Johns, Wm. Correspondence, &c., 1814, 8vo.

Johnsen, H. Confutation of Lillie, 1648, 8vo.

Johnson. Traveller's Breirate, 1601, 4to.

Johnson. Stones in Animals; Phil. Trans., 1674.

Johnson. Struggle against Popery, 1689, 8vo.

Johnson. Manual of Physic, Lon., 1700, 8vo.

Johnson. On Moral Obligation, Lon., 1731, 8vo.

Johnson, or **Johnston, Major.** 1. Expedition to Candy in 1804, Lon., 1810, 8vo. 2. Journey from India to England in 1817, 4to, 1818.

Johnson, Mrs. A. M. Novels, 1790.

Johnson, Abraham. Lucina sine concubitor, Lon., 1750, 8vo.

Johnson, Alexander B., banker and counsellor-at-law, of Utica, New York, where he has resided since April, 1801, was b. at Gosport, England, May 29, 1786. 1. Inquiry into the Nature and value of Capital, &c., N. York, 1813. 2. The Philosophy of Human Knowledge, or, a Treatise on Language, 1828. A eulogistic notice of this work, by the Rev. Timothy Flint, will be found in the London Athenæum, 1835, 802–803.—Sketches of the Lit. of the U. States. 3. A Treat. on Language, 1836. 4. Religion in its Relations to the Present Life, 1840. 5. The Philosophical Emperor, 1841. 6. A Treat. on Banking, &c., 1850. 7. The Meaning of Words Analyzed into Words and Unverbal Things, &c., 1854. 8. The Physiology of the Senses, 1856. Highly commended in the Westminster Review for October, 1856. 9. An Encyclopedia of Instruction, on Apologues and Breviats, or Men and Manners, 1857. See Lon. Athenæum, 1857, 181 Mr. Johnson has also pub. a number of lectures, addresses, speeches, &c., and contributed many papers to the Democratic Review, The Knickerbocker Magazine, and other periodicals.

Johnson, Miss Anna C. 1. Myrtle Wreaths, &c., by Minnie Myrtle, N. York, 1854, 12mo. 2. The Iroquois, 1855, 12mo. 3. Peasant Life in Germany, 1858, 12mo.

Johnson, Rev. Anthony. Histor. Acct. of the English Translation of the Bible, &c., Lon., 1730, 8vo. Reprinted in vol. iii. of Bp. Watson's Theolog. Tracts. See Cotton, Henry, LL.D.; Lewis, John, No. 4.

Johnson, Artemas N., b. Middlebury, Vt., 1817. 1. Instructions in Thorough Bass, 1844. 2. Choir Chorus-Book, 1847. 3. Bay State Collection of Church Music, 1849. 4. Melodia Sacra, 1852. 5. Handel Collection of Church Music, 1854. 6. Instruction in Harmony upon the Pestalozzian System, 1854. Also, several Juvenile Singing-Books. Editor of Boston Musical Gazette, and Bost. Musical Journal.

Johnson, Arthur, Prof. of Anglo-Saxon in the Univ. of Oxford. Trans. of Tenneman's Manual of the Hist. of Philosophy, Oxf., 1832, 8vo.

"To the student of Philosophy, I know of no work in English likely to prove half so useful."—Hayward, *in his trans. of Göethe.*

Johnson, Ben. See Jonson.

Johnson, Ben. Poems, 1700. This is an edit. of Bishop King's Poems, (1657,) with a new title-page.

Johnson, Ben, Jr. Poems, being a Miscelaine of Seriousness, Wit, Mirth, and Mysterie; Composed by W. S., Gent., Lon., 1672, sm. 8vo.

Johnson, Rev. Benjamin. Poems, Lon., 1799, 8vo.

Johnson, Benjamin Pierce, b. 1795, at Canaan, N.Y. Report, as Commissioner from New York, on the Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, held at London, 1851, Albany, 1852. Edited Transactions of N.Y. State Agricultural Society, 1846–55, 8 vols. 8vo. Ed. Jour. N.Y. State Agricultural Soc., 1850–55, 4 vols. 8vo. Ed. Central N.Y. Farmer, 1842–44, 3 vols. 8vo. Contributed agricultural articles to U.S. Patent-Office Rep., Trans. U.S. Agricultural Soc., and various agricultural Journals.

Johnson, C. F. T. Cancer, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Johnson, C. H. Prize Poem, 1809, 12mo.

Johnson, Charles, d. 1748, was noted as the author of nineteen plays, and for being impaled by Pope in the Dunciad. See Cibber's Lives, vol. v.; Biog. Dramat.

Johnson, Captain Charles. 1. General Hist. of the Pyrates of New Providence, &c., Lon., 1724, 8vo; 1727, 2 vols. 8vo. This is an interesting vol. to the collector of American History, containing the adventures of Blackbeard and his capture by Lieut. Maynard, the life and career of Capt. Kyd, &c. 2. Life of Eliz. Mann, 1724. 3. Hist. of Highwaymen, Pirates, &c., 1734, fol. Best ed. North's copy sold for £12. Some of the copies bear date 1736; 2d ed., 1742, fol.; 1839, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1840, 12mo, with addits. by C. Whitehead. Again, 1853, 8vo. This work contains upwards of 100 biographies of notorious characters.

Johnson, Christopher, M.D. 1. Councell against the Plague, Lon., 1577, 8vo. 2. Ranarum et Murium Pugna, Latino versu, donato, ex Homero, 1580, 4to.

Johnson, Christopher. Med. Essay, 1813, 8vo.

Johnson, Cuthbert, M.D. Con. to Med. Com., 1780.

Johnson, Cuthbert W., Barrister-at-Law, has pub. a number of agricultural works, &c., one of the most important of which is The Farmer's Encyclopædia and Dictionary of Rural Affairs, Lon., 1842, 8vo.

"A work containing a great collection of useful facts in every branch of rural economy."—*Prof. Lowe's Agriculture*, 4th ed., 105.

"One of the best class."—DR. LINDLEY, *in The Gardener's Chronicle*.

"I consider it entitled to an easily-accessible place in the library of every enlightened agriculturist."—*From an address by J. S. Skinner*.

See a list of Mr. Johnson's agricultural works in Donaldson's Agricult. Biog., 127–128. And see EMERSON, GOUVERNEUR, M.D., in this Dictionary.

Johnson, D. Practica Medicinæ, &c., Lon., 1502, 4to.

Johnson, Mrs. D. The Brothers; a Nov., 1813, 3 vols. 12mo.

Johnson, E. A., Prof. of Latin in the Univ. of New York. 1. Select Orations of M. Tullius Cicero, with Notes for Colleges, &c., N. York, 1850, 12mo.

Johnson, Edward, emigrated from Kent to New England in 1630, probably with Governor Winthrop. He was the author of History of New England from the English Planting in 1628 until 1652; or, Wonder-Working Providence of Zion's Saviour, Lon., 1654, 4to. Reprinted in Mass. Hist. Soc. Collec., second series. See Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict., and authorities there cited.

Johnson, Edward. On Prayer, Lon., 1740, 8vo.

Johnson, Edward, Surgeon. 1. Life, Health, and Disease, Lon., 1837, p. 8vo. Many eds.; last ed., 1851.

"We have never read a treatise so popularly written, and we think it is likely to benefit the community."—*Church of Eng. Quar. Rev.*

Also commended by other authorities.

2. Nuces Philosophicæ; or, The Philosophy of Things, as Developed from the Study of the Philosophy of Words, 1841, 8vo. Monthly Nos. 1.–9., in all pp. 536. This work has elicited both commendation and ridicule. A specimen of the latter will be found in Blackw. Mag., l. 740–746. 3. Domestic Practice of Hydropathy; several edits. New ed., 1854, 8vo. Mr. J. has written other works on Hydropathy.

Johnson, Fabian. English Forces, 1591, 4to.

Johnson, Francis, a zealous Brownist, pub. several treatises in defence of his sect, 1600–17.

Johnson, Frank Grant, M.D., b. January 30, 1825, at East Windsor, Hartford co., Conn., graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., 1849, and at Castleton Medical College, Vermont, 1851; Principal for two years of the Wethersfield Academy, Conn.; now (1857) practising medicine in Brooklyn, New York. Author of Johnson's Philosophical Charts, designed for schools and academies, consisting of a series of ten, each 3 feet by 4 feet, pub. by A. Ranney, New York. Highly commended.

Johnson, G. W. The New Biographical Magazine, Lon., 1793, 3 vols. 8vo. Pub. periodically, in 96 Nos., with portraits.

Johnson, George William. 1. Hist. of English Gardening, Lon., 1829, 8vo. 2. Kitchen and Flower Garden, 18mo. 3. Principles of Practical Gardening, 1845, fp. 8vo. 4. Dictionary of Modern Gardening, Lon., 1846, 12mo. New ed., 1851, p. 8vo. Amer. ed., with addits., by David Landreth, Phila., 1847, r. 12mo.

"The labours of the American editor have fitted it for the United States, by judicious additions and omissions."—*Silliman's Journal*.

5. The Gardener Complete, in 12 vols. 12mo, or in 3 thick vols., 1847, &c.; again, 1853.

Contains the potato, cucumber, grape-vine, auricula, asparagus, pineapple, strawberry, dahlia, and the peach,—their history and mode of cultivation, with plates.

6. The Cottage Gardener, 1849–55, 14 vols. imp. 8vo; pub. annually. Other works.

Johnson, Henry. Logography, Lon., 1783, 8vo. This book teaches the art of printing words entire, by their radices and terminations, instead of by single letters.

Johnson, Herman M., D.D., b. in Otsego co., N.Y., 1815, Prof. of Phil. and Eng. Lit. in Dickinson College, Penna. Herodoti Orientalia atque Ægyptiaca: Pt. 1, Orientalia Antiquiora, N. York, 12mo. Pt. 2 will consist of the Ægyptiaca and the Orientalia Recentiora.

Johnson, Humphrey. Arithmetick, 1710, 8vo.

Johnson, Isaac. Serms., 1739, '40, both 8vo.

Johnson, J. Psalter, Lon., 1707, 8vo.

Johnson, J. See GILL, R. W.

Johnson, J. Reliques of Ancient English Architecture, Lon., 1856, imp. 4to; with 80 large engravings.

"Comprises the choicest examples in England of the Norman, First-Pointed, Mixed, Middle-Pointed, Decorated, and Third-Pointed styles of Ecclesiastical Architecture."

Johnson, J. B. 1. The Dog, and how to Break him, Lon., 1851, p. 8vo. 2. The Gun, and how to Use it, 1851.

Johnson, J. C. 1. Juvenile Oratorios, Bost. 2. Flower Festival; or, Pilgrims of the Rhine.

Johnson, J. E. Analyt. Abridgt. of Kent's Commentaries on Amer. Law, N. York, 1839, 8vo.

Johnson, James. Schediasmata Poetica, sive Epigrammatum Libellus, Londini, 1615, 8vo.

Johnson, James, d. 1774, Bishop of Gloucester, 1752; trans. to Worcester, 1759. Serms., 1753–59.

Johnson, James. Con. to Med. Com., &c., 1777, '94.

Johnson, James. The Scots Musical Museum, Lon., 1787–1803, 6 vols. 8vo. New ed., 1839, 6 vols. 8vo; again, edited by Wm. Stenhouse, Edin., 1853, 4 vols. 8vo. This work has been already noticed in the life of Robert Burns, *q. v.* See also Blackw. Mag., i. 377; xxiii. 704.

Johnson, James, Surgeon, R.N. The Oriental Voyager, Lon., 1807, 8vo. Descrip. of St. Helena, 1815; and three medical works, 1813–18.

Johnson, James. 1. Medical Guide, &c., Lon., 1792, 8vo. 2. Jurisprudence of the Isle of Man, Edin., 1811, '15, 8vo.

Johnson, James, M.D. Medical Works, &c. See his Life, by his son, Lon., 1846, 8vo.

Johnson, James R. The Medical Leech, 1816, '17.

Johnson, John. Arithmetick, Lon., 1623, 8vo.

Johnson, John. Academy of Love, describing the Folly of Younge Men, and the Fallacy of Women, Lon., 1641, 4to. This book contains an account of Love's Library, in which Shakspeare and other English poets are noticed.

Johnson, John, 1662–1725, a learned Non-juror, educated at Cambridge; Vicar of Cranbrook, Kent, 1707. 1. Paraphrase on the Book of Psalms, 1706, '07, 8vo. 2. Clergyman's Vade-Mecum, 1708; 6th ed., 1731, 2 vols. 12mo. A valuable work. 3. Oblation in the Eucharist, 1710. 4. The Unbloody Sacrifice and Altar Unvailed and Supported, 8vo: Pt. 1, 1714; Pt. 2, 1717; 2d ed., 1724. New ed., (being the 3d ed. of Pt. 1, and the 2d ed. of Pt. 2,) in the Oxf. Lib. of Anglo-Cath. Theol., 1847, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A work which, though now little read, contains many useful truths and great learning, combined, we admit, with some opinions which we cannot receive, and with assertions to which we can affix no distinct meaning."—*British Critic.*

5. Collect. of Eccles. Laws, 1720, 2 vols. 8vo. New ed., 1850, 2 vols. 8vo. 6. The Life of J. Johnson, by Rev. Thos. Brett. With three of his Tracts and Corresp., 1748, 8vo. See Life, by Dr. Brett, Genl. Dict.; Biog. Brit.

Johnson, John, minister in Liverpool, pub. a number of theolog. treatises and serms., Lon., 1755–81.

Johnson, John. 1. Military Estab. of the K. of Prussia; from the French, Lon., 1780, 8vo. 2. Trifles in Verse, 1796, 8vo.

Johnson, John. Laws rel. to Gaming, &c., 1787, 8vo.

Johnson, John, LL.D., Vicar of North Mimms, subsequently Rector of Yaxham, pub. two serms., 1794, '95, edited his kinsman Cowper's trans. of the Iliad and Odyssey, 1802, 4 vols. 8vo, his Poems and Life, 1815, and his Private Correspondence, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo.

Johnson, John. Agricult. Improvements, 1814.

Johnson, John. Journey from India to England in 1817, Lon., 1848, 8vo. This was trans. into French.

Johnson, John, a native of Cheshire. Typographical and Literary Antiquities of G. Britain, from the Infancy of Printing, Lon., 1824; three sizes,—viz.: 2 vols. 32mo, £1 10*s.*; 2 vols. 12mo, £3; 2 vols. 8vo, £4 4*s.* In this work Mr. J. was assisted by Drs. Dibdin, Wilkins, and Fry, the Rev. H. Baber, &c. It is a valuable work.

Johnson, L. D. Memoria Technica: Art of Abbreviating Difficult Studies, Bost., 1847, 8vo. This work, which has reached the 3d ed., is highly commended by the N. York Teacher's Advocate, &c.

Johnson, Laura. Botanical Teacher, N. Haven, 1834, 12mo.

Johnson, Louisa. 1. Practical Family Cookery, Lon., 1839, 12mo. 2. Every Lady her own Flower-Gardener; 11th ed., Lon., 1855, 18mo. 14th ed. since pub.

"All lady floriculturists should possess it."—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

Johnson, M. J. Astronomical Observations at Oxford, Oxf., 1845–55, 13 vols. r. 8vo, £7 16*s.*

Johnson, Mary F. Poems, Lon., 1810, 12mo.

Johnson, Matthew. Norfolk Pilgrim, 1703, 8vo.

Johnson, Maurice, d. 1755, an antiquary of Spalding, Lincolnshire, contributed papers to Phil. Trans., Trans. of Soc. of Antiquaries of London, and the Gentleman's Literary Society of Spalding, of which he was the founder. See Hist. of the Spalding Society; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Minutes of the Soc. of Antiquaries, London. He collected memoirs for the History of Carausius.

Johnson, O. W., and **Rev. W. Winfield.** The Poultry Book, N. York, 1856, r. 8vo; 22 plates.

Johnson, R., D.D. Apology for the Clergy, 1759, 4to.

Johnson, R. 1. Study of History, Lon., 1772, 12mo. 2. New Gazettes; or, Geographical Companion, 1776, 12mo.

Johnson, R. G. An Historical Account of the First Settlement at Salem, in West Jersey, Phila., 1839, 24mo.

Johnson, Ralph. Orthography, &c., 1663, '77.

Johnson, Richard, pub. several works, now very rare, among which are—1. The Nine Worthies of London, Lon., 1592, 4to. This vol., in prose and verse, is reprinted in Harleian Miscellany. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 404, £25. 2. Conceites of Old Hobson, 1607, 4to. 3. The Famous Historie of the Seven Champions of Christendom, 4to; again, 1696, 4to.

"Of rather a superior cast: the adventures are not original, but it is by no means a translation from any single work."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., 1854, ii. 218.

Johnson, Richard, d. 1720, teacher at Nottingham, England, 1707–20, pub. several grammatical works, &c., 1703–17.

Johnson, Robert. Essaies; or, rather, Imperfect Offers, Lon., 1607, 18mo.

"Very sensible, acute, and ingenious disquisitions."—*Brydges's Restituta*, iv. 112–119, *q. v.*

Johnson, Robert. Relations of the most famous Kingdoms and Commonwealths, Lon., 1616 4to.

Johnson, Robert. Serms., 1621, '24, '27, all 4to.

Johnson, Robert. Med. treatises, 1684, &c.

Johnson, Robert. Trial of Passingham, &c., 1805.

Johnson, Robert W., M.D. Med. works, &c., 1786.

Johnson, S. Poems, Lon., 1771, '72, '81.

Johnson, Samuel, 1649–1703, a native of Warwickshire, educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, Rector of Corringham, Essex, 1670, and subsequently chaplain to Lord William Russell, distinguished himself by his courageous opposition to the despotism of James II. and this monarch's efforts to extend Popery in Great Britain. He pub. several controversial treatises and sermons, of which a collective ed., with his life, was pub. in 1710, fol.; in 1713, fol.; and again in 1737, fol. In 1682, he pub. Julian the Apostate, intended to disprove the doctrine of passive obedience to the government. This work was (as we have already seen, p. 841 of this Dictionary) answered by Dr. George Hickes, in his Jovian, 1673, 8vo. But it was more effectually answered by the powers that be, for the zealous partisan was sentenced to pay a fine of 500 marks, and was thrown into prison until he should discharge it. Nothing daunted by this, Johnson again took up his pen, and in 1686, at the instigation of Hugh Speke, a fellow-prisoner, drew up an Address to the Protestants in the King's Army, (then encamped on Hounslow Heath,) urging them not to obey illegally-commissioned officers.

"For both these publications, his spirit was, doubtless, deserving of the highest applause."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH: *Review of the Causes of the Revolution of* 1688.

The government thought otherwise: "Julian Johnson" (for so he was now called) was sentenced to stand thrice on the pillory, and to be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn. This barbarous sentence was carried into execution, and three hundred and seventeen stripes failed to make the patriot wince. After the Revolution, he was compensated by King William for his sufferings. At least he received a present of £1000, a pension of £300 a year for two lives, and his son was taken into the public service.

"His morals were pure, his religious feelings ardent, his learning and abilities not contemptible, his judgment weak, his temper acrimonious, turbulent, and unconquerably stubborn."—T. B. MACAULAY: *Hist. of England*, vol. i.

See also vol. iii., and authorities cited in both vols.; Biog. Brit.; Genl. Dict.; Birch's Life of Tillotson; Kettlewell's Life; Comber's Life of Comber; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Mackintosh, *ubi supra*.

John Dryden, whose impure muse and time-serving spirit could neither understand nor respect a man of Johnson's purity and dauntless courage, disgraced himself by endeavouring to ridicule "Ben Jochanan," as he called the author of Julian, but we have ample testimonies of the excellence of the latter:

"I never knew a man of better sense, of a more innocent life, or of greater virtue, than Mr. Samuel Johnson."—*John Hampden to the Duchess of Mazarine.*

The works of Johnson are by no means to be despised, even in our day.

"A very remarkable writer. I do not know where I could put my hand upon a book containing so much sense and sound constitutional doctrine as this thin folio of Johnson's."—S. T. COLERIDGE.

Johnson, Samuel, Vicar of Great, and Rector of Little, Torrington, pub. a number of separate serms., Thirty-Six Select Discourses, Lon., 1740, 2 vols. 8vo, and an Explanation of Scripture Prophecies, Reading 1742, 2 vols. 8vo.

Johnson, Samuel, an actor, d. 1773, was the author of Hurlothrumbo, a Comedy, some other dramatic pieces, &c., 1729–41. See Biog. Dramat.

Johnson, Samuel, D.D., 1696–1772, a native of Guilford, Conn., grad. at Yale College, 1714; minister of West Haven, 1720; received Episcopal ordination in England, 1723, and in November of the same year settled at Stratford, Connecticut, as a missionary; President (the first) of King's College, New York, 1755 to '63, when he returned to his old charge at Stratford. He pub. several controversial tracts in favour of Episcopacy, 1733, &c.; a System of Morality, 1746; a Compendium of Logic, 1752; a Sermon, an English Grammar, and a Catechism, 1765; a Hebrew Grammar, 1767; and some theolog. treatises. See his Life, by Rev. Dr. Thos. B. Chandler, 1805; again, Lon., 1824, 8vo.

Johnson, Samuel, LL.D., Sept. 18, 1709–Dec. 13, 1784, one of the most distinguished writers of any age or country, was a native of Lichfield, where his father carried on the business of a bookseller with more respectability than profit. After a course of preparatory instruction in Mr. Hunter's academy in his native town, and at Mr. Westworth's school at Stourbridge, he was in his nineteenth year (1728) entered of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he remained for three years, returning home without a degree in 1731. In 1732, he became usher to a school in Market-Bosworth, but found this appointment so distasteful that in a few months he threw it up, and removed to Birmingham, where he found partial employment as contributor to a newspaper published by a Mr. Warren, a bookseller of that place. It was for this gentleman that he composed his first published work—an abridged translation into English from the French of Father Lobo's Voyage into Abyssinia. His reward for this performance was the inconsiderable sum of five guineas. In 1736, he was married to Mrs. Porter, the widow of a Lichfield trader,—a lady of vulgar manners, loud voice, florid complexion, and nearly double his age, and with eight hundred pounds sterling in the funds. The newly-married pair thought that this small fortune could not be better employed than in the fitting up of an academy at Edial, near Lichfield; and accordingly the public was soon advised of the opening of an institution which, fortunately for the cause of letters, was destined soon to be closed. Three pupils only—David Garrick and his brother being two—"thronged the doors" of this respectable seminary. Disgusted with the indifference or incredulity of his townsmen, the dominie determined to try a better market for his talents and learning, and in 1737, accompanied by one of his pupils,—he who in after-years so long trod the stage without a peer,—he took the highroad for London, and from that day became an author by profession. Three years before this period—that is, in 1734—he had unsuccessfully sought an engagement as contributor to The Gentleman's Magazine; but he was now more fortunate in his efforts, and from March, 1738, to 1754, was a regular coadjutor to honest Edward Cave, in whose life in this Dictionary we have already referred to this profitable connexion. At times, indeed, the poor scholar was reduced so low in his finances as to be obliged to live upon fourpence halfpenny per day, and then roam the streets at night with Savage, or some other brother in misfortune, for want of a lodging.

In 1738, Johnson was employed upon a translation of Father Paul Sarpi's History of the Council of Trent, which was discontinued by Dodsley and Cave in consequence of a rival translation by another Samuel Johnson. It was in May of this year, 1738, that our author gave to the world London, a Poem, in imitation of the Third Satire of Juvenal; a production which was so immediately successful, that, to quote the quaint language of a critic in the Gentleman's Magazine, it became "remarkable for having got to the second edition in the space of a week." It so happened that London appeared in the same day with Pope's Satire of 1738, and the youthful author had no reason to regret the coincidence, for people said, "Here is an unknown poet greater even than Pope."

Pope set young Richardson to work to find out who this formidable rival was. Richardson reported that he had discovered only that "his name was Johnson, and that he was some obscure man." "He will soon be *déterré*," replied Pope. This was not the only instance in which he displayed a commendable generosity to the rising star, for from the perusal of London alone he recommended him to Earl Gower when Johnson (in the next year) sought a degree "to qualify him for the mastership of a charity-school."

Of this and of some later portions of Johnson's life we find some notices contributed by ourselves some years since to Putnam's Magazine, (New York, April, 1854,) and from these memoranda we shall not hesitate to quote when it suits our purpose.

The similarity between London and Pope's satirical vein is very observable. The Vanity of Human Wishes essays a more dignified strain. Garrick accounts for this in his own facetious manner:

> "When Johnson lived much with the Herveys, and saw a good deal of what was passing in life, he wrote his London, which is lively and easy; when he became more retired, he gave us his Vanity of Human Wishes, which is as hard as Greek: had he gone on to imitate another satire, it would have been as hard as Hebrew."

And yet, flippant little David, thy old schoolmaster wrote a hundred lines a day of this poem, if it is all Greek to thee. Hard as it was to thee, it softened a greater man to tears, for Walter Scott tells us,

> "The deep and pathetic morality of *The Vanity of Human Wishes* has often extracted tears from those whose eyes wander dry over pages professedly sentimental."

Ay, it drew tears from the eyes of the author himself! George Lewis Scott describes a very interesting little family-gathering at Thrale's, when Dr. Johnson read aloud his satire: whilst recounting the difficulties of the poor, struggling scholar, he "burst into a passion of tears." Poor fellow! he remembered those days when he subscribed himself *impransus*. No longer subject to the pangs of hunger, he now had all that heart could wish,—plenty, "honour, love, obedience, troops of friends;" but his mind reverted to those bitter days of penury when he wandered in the streets for want of a lodging, and, in the garb of poverty, devoured his dinner, furnished by the hand of charity, behind the curtain at good Mr. Cave's! How had his condition changed! We need not marvel at those outpourings of a grateful heart which gush forth in his quiet hours of meditation and solemn seasons of prayer. The great Being on whose guidance and protection he had confidently relied in the day of destitution and hour of trial had not disappointed his hopes. He had "brought him to great honour, and comforted him on every side." This he deeply felt, and, however at times arrogant and harsh to his fellow-men, he ever, as Bishop Horne well says, "walked humbly before the Lord his God."

Johnson had no little difficulty in finding a publisher for London, but at last Dodsley ventured to purchase it for the magnificent sum of ten guineas! The author speaks of this as no inconsiderable price for it:

> "I might, perhaps," he says, "have accepted of less, but that Paul Whitehead had a little before got ten guineas for a poem, and I would not take less than Paul Whitehead."

In 1744, the reputation of the young author was greatly increased by the publication of the Life of Richard Savage, and this admirable biography was followed in 1746 by a Plan of the Dictionary of the English Language; in 1749, by the representation of the tragedy of Irene, and the publication of The Vanity of Human Wishes; and in 1750–52, by the issue of the Rambler. The Dictionary was given to the world in 1755; the Idler dates from April 5, 1758, to April 5, 1760; Rasselas was pub. in 1759; the edition of Shakspeare, with Notes, in 1765; The False Alarm in 1770; Thoughts on the late Transactions respecting Falkland Islands, 1771; A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland, and The Patriot, in 1774; Taxation no Tyranny, in 1775; and the Lives of the English Poets, his last production of any importance, (and which he had commenced in 1777,) in 1779–81. The Poets in this collection commence with Cowley, and, with the exception of Blackmore, Watts, Pomfret, and Yalden, were chosen by the booksellers, whose original design went no further than the preparation of Biographical Prefaces to the selection of British poetry which they were about giving to the world. This meagre project was happily enlarged by the skill and taste of the editor. The lives of Savage, Cowley, Milton, Gray, Dryden, and Pope, are considered the best in point of literary workmanship. The ed. of The Poets to which they were originally prefixed, 1779–81, was in 60 vols. sm. 8vo, price, £7 10*s*. A 2d ed. was pub. in 1790, in 75 vols. 12mo.

A chronological and detailed list of Johnson's writings —which we think it unnecessary to quote in this place— will be found in the Appendix to Boswell's Life of Johnson,—a work which has made the life of the great lexicographer so familiar to general readers, that some brevity on our part may well be excused. In 1762, a pension of £300, conferred by George III., placed the author of the Rambler in circumstances of comparative affluence, and enabled him to pass his remaining days without being subjected to that harassing literary drudgery for which few men were so ill qualified, and still fewer would have so bravely endured. We must not forget to mention, before leaving this division of our subject, that in 1755 Johnson received the degree of M.A. from the University of Oxford; the title of Doctor of Laws from Trinity College, Dublin, in 1762; and the same compliment from Oxford in 1775.

The only complete edition of Johnson's Works is that pub. at Oxford, by Talboys and Wm. Pickering, in 1825, in 11 vols. 8vo,—The Oxford Classic Edition. The contents are as follows: Vol. I. Life; Poems; Rasselas; Letters; II., III. Rambler; IV. Adventurer; Idler; V. Miscellaneous Pieces; VI. Reviews; Political Tracts; Lives of Eminent Persons; VII. Lives of the Poets: Cowley, Denham, Milton, Butler, Rochester, Roscommon, Otway, Waller, Pomfret, Dorset, Stepney, J. Philips, Walsh, Dryden, Smith, Duke, King, Sprat, Halifax, Parnell, Garth, Rowe, Addison, Hughes, and Sheffield; VIII. Lives of the Poets: Prior, Congreve, Blackmore, Fenton, Gay, Granville, Yalden, Tickell, Hammond, Somervile, Savage, Swift, Broome, Pope, Pitt, Thomson, Watts, A. Philips, West, Collins, Dyer, Shenstone, Young, Mallet, Akenside, Gray, and Lyttelton; IX. Journey to the Hebrides; Vision of Theodore; The Fountains, a Fairy Tale; Prayers and Meditations; Sermons; Index to vols. i.–ix.; X., XI. Parliamentary Debates, 1740–43.

We are now to consider the distinguished subject of our notice: 1, as a Poet; 2, as an Essayist; 3, as a Lexicographer; 4, as a Critic. We shall also briefly review—5, the peculiarities of his style; 6, his appearance, manners, and conversation; 7, his moral and religious character.

1. Dr. Johnson as a Poet.

> "Read Johnson's Vanity of Human Wishes,—all the examples and mode of giving them sublime, as well as the latter part, with the exception of an occasional couplet. I do not much admire the opening. I remember an observation of Sharpe's, (the *Conversationist*, as he was called in London, and a very clever man,) that the first line of his poem was superfluous, and that Pope (the very best of poets, *I* think) would have begun at once, only changing the punctuation,—
>
> "'Survey mankind from China to Peru.'
>
> "The former line, 'Let observation,' &c. is certainly heavy and useless. But 'tis a grand poem—and so *true!* true as the tenth of Juvenal himself. The lapse of ages changes all things,—time—language—the earth—the bounds of the sea—the stars of the sky, and every thing 'about, around, and underneath' man, except *man himself*, who has always been, and always will be, an unlucky rascal. The infinite variety of lives conducts but to death, and the infinity of wishes leads but to disappointment."—Lord Byron: *Ravenna Diary, Jan.* 9, 1821.

James Ballantyne remarks of Sir Walter Scott,—a comment of whose upon the pathos of The Vanity of Human Wishes we have already quoted:

> "He had often said to me, that neither his own nor any modern popular style of composition was that from which he derived most pleasure. I asked him what it was. He answered, Johnson's; and that he had more pleasure in reading *London*, and the *Vanity of Human Wishes*, than any other poetical composition he could mention; and I think I never saw his countenance more indicative of high admiration, than while reciting aloud from these productions."—*Lockhart's Scott.*

Lockhart tells us that the last line of MS. that Scott sent to the press was a quotation from The Vanity of Human Wishes.

"Yet," continues Lockhart, "it is the cant of our day—above all, of its poetasters—that Johnson was no poet. To-be-sure, they say the same of Pope,—and hint it occasionally even of Dryden."

> "Juvenal has been translated by Dryden: but the mere English reader will derive the best conception of the manner of this noble satirist from the admirable imitations of Dr. Johnson, which are beyond all praise. Mr. Murphy and Mr. Lewis have likewise lately published imitations of this poet, which possess much merit, though certainly far inferior to the spirited productions of Johnson."—Dr. Drake.

> "Perused Johnson's London and Vanity of Human Wishes. His numbers are strong in sense, and smooth in flow, but want that varied grace and inextinguishable spirit which constitute the essential charm of Pope's."—*Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit.*, Ipswich, 1810, 65.

> "Dr. Johnson's *London, a Satire*, is a noble poem. But his great moral genius was constrained in composition by the perpetual parody on his powerful prototype, Juvenal. To have shown so much genius and so much ingenuity at one and the same time, to have been so original even in imitation, places him in the highest order of minds. But his range was here circumscribed; for he had to move parallel with the Roman,—finding out in every passage corresponding and kindred sins,—and in order to preserve—which he did wondrously—the similitude—
>
> 'To bridle in his struggling muse with pain,
> Which long'd to launch into a nobler strain.'"
>
> Professor Wilson: *Blackw. Mag.*, June, 1828; and his *Essays Critical and Imaginative*, Edin. and Lon., 1856, i. 230.

> "That his tragedy [Irene] was a great failure on the stage he

been already related; that it is of extreme dulness, of a monotony altogether insufferable, and therefore tires out the reader's patience quite as much as it did the auditor's, is true; that most of his lesser pieces are only things of easy and of fairly-successful execution is likewise certain, with perhaps the exception of his verses on Robert Levett's death, which have a sweetness and tenderness seldom found in any of his compositions. But, had he never written any thing after the Imitations of Juvenal, his name would have gone down to posterity as a poet of great excellence,—one who only did not reach equal celebrity with Pope, because he came after him, and did not assiduously court the muse.

> "In truth, these two pieces are admirable, both for their matter, their diction, and their versification. . . . Of Johnson's Latin verses it remains to speak, and they assuredly do not rise to the level of his English, nor indeed above mediocrity. The translation of Pope's Messiah, however, a work of his boyhood, gave a promise not fulfilled in his riper years."—Lord Brougham: *Lives of Men of Letters of the Time of George III.*

2. Dr. Johnson as an Essayist.

Under the head of essays, we may, without much violence to strict classification, add Johnson's political pamphlets, his Parliamentary Debates, and his tale of Rasselas, to the periodical papers of the Rambler, the Idler, &c. The first number of the Rambler was pub. on Tuesday, March 20, 1749–50, and the last on Saturday the 17th (14th, in fact) March, 1752, 208 numbers in all, issued every Tuesday and Saturday, without the loss of a single publication-day. Would that all authors who seek to advance the interests of religion and morality were as conscientious as the author of The Rambler, in imploring the aid of divine grace, "without which nothing is strong, nothing is holy." "Grant, I beseech thee," supplicates the pious writer, "that in this undertaking thy Holy Spirit may not be withheld from me, but that I may promote thy glory, and the salvation of myself and others." The Rambler excited but little attention at first. Croker seems to question Payne's assertion to Chalmers, that Richardson's essay, No. 97, was the "only paper which had a prosperous sale and was popular." But the ladies will side with Payne, when they discover by inspection what "No. 97" is about. We shall not inform them, and indeed we strictly forbid any of our female readers to turn to this mysterious paper. If in this Blue-Beard prohibition we meet with the same measure of obedience which was accorded to the gentleman just named, we ought not to be surprised. The good Doctor was sorely put to it to find a name for his child. He told Sir Joshua Reynolds,

> "What must be done, sir, *will* be done. When I began publishing that paper I was at a loss how to name it. I sat down at night upon my bedside, and resolved that I would not go to sleep till I had fixed its title. *The Rambler* seemed the best that occurred, and I took it."

The Doctor wrote the whole of the 208 papers, with the exception of four billets in No. 10, by Miss Mulso, (afterwards Mrs. Chapone;) No. 30, by Mrs. Catherine Talbot; No. 97, by Richardson; and Nos. 44 and 100, by Elizabeth Carter. Of Johnson's 204, thirty only were "worked up" from previously-prepared materials. After a time, the Rambler gained the public ear; and, this secured, the public voice soon followed. Cave, the publisher of the paper, received a number of commendatory letters, newspaper-verses appeared in its praise, and James Elphinston (see p. 555 of this Dictionary) superintended an Edinburgh edition, which followed the London issue. Richardson wrote to Cave that Johnson was the only man who could write them; which Cave admitted, but complained that, good as they were, they were *very slow sale*. Even corpulent Mrs. Rambler, who had never been suspected of very exquisite literary sensibilities, was moved by these effusions of the "gude man's," and rewarded his labours with the very handsome speech,—"I thought very well of you before, but I did not imagine you could have written any thing equal to this."

Notwithstanding the tardy sale at first, the author had the satisfaction of surviving ten editions in London alone. We must not conceal the fact that some unreasonable beings complained of the erudite dignity of the style, and declared that the author (a true "Yankee trick" it would now be called) used the hard words in the Rambler in order to render his Dictionary—of which the Prospectus had been issued a short time before—indispensably necessary.

Edmund Burke, who, like most truly great men, excelled in wit and humour, said that Johnson's ladies—his Misellas, Lorimas, Properantias, and Rhodoclias—were all "Johnsons in petticoats." This is much of a piece with Goldsmith's telling Johnson that if he were to compose a work in which *little fishes* had to converse, he would make them all talk like *great whales!*

In his contributions to the Adventurer, the Doctor uses the stilts less; he walks more,—perhaps occasionally runs. Yet majestic diction was as natural to a man who thought in rounded periods as was a disjointed chaos of the parts of speech to many of his critics. So far from the elaborate verbal architecture, anxiously built up and painfully cemented, which the reader supposed, the Ramblers were written just as they were wanted for the press; indeed, at times the first half was in type before the remainder was on paper.

Boswell relates an amusing anecdote relative to the Italian edition of the Rambler:

> "A foreign minister, of no very high talents, who had been in the company for a considerable time, quite overlooked, happened luckily to mention that he had read some of his Rambler in Italian, and admired it much. This pleased him [Johnson] greatly. He observed that the title had been translated Il Genio Errante, though I have been told it was rendered, more ludicrously, Il Vagabando; and, finding that this minister gave such a proof of his taste, he was all attention to him, and on the first remark which he made, however simple, exclaimed, 'The ambassador says well; his Excellency observes;' and then he expanded and enriched the little that had been said in so strong a manner that it appeared something of consequence. This was exceedingly entertaining to the company who were present, and many a time afterwards it furnished a pleasant topic of merriment. '*The ambassador says well*' became a laughable term of applause when no weighty matter had been expressed."

It deserves to be noticed that the 110th number of the Rambler (on Repentance) was the means of deciding the Rev. James Compton, of the English Benedictine Monks at Paris, to leave that body and embrace the Protestant faith. How many devotees of the Greek Church it would have converted we have, unfortunately, no means of knowing. Yet the author thought at one time that it was about having the opportunity presented to it. Somehow or other he heard that the Empress of Russia had ordered a translation of the Rambler into the Russian language:

"So," says the author, with a complacent smile, "I shall be read on the banks of the Wolga. Horace boasts that his fame would extend as far as the banks of the Rhone; now, the Wolga is farther from me than the Rhone from Horace."

Whether this was the work of some wicked wag, or not, we cannot tell; but we believe that the Russian edition of the Rambler is even scarcer than any "liber rarissimus" which tantalizes the "helluo librorum" in the "choice catalogues of Thomas Thorpe."

We have seen how greatly the Rambler was admired in the select circles which gave law to the Republic of Letters of that day. The Doctor fully endorsed all that was said in praise of his essays, and observed, not without truth, of his Rambler, that he "had laboured to refine our language to grammatical purity, and to clear it from colloquial barbarisms, licentious idioms, and irregular combinations, and that he has added to the elegance of its construction and the harmony of its cadence."

But it is not to be supposed that the voice of admiration was the only one to be heard:

> "The Rambler," remarks a celebrated literary and fashionable lady of the day, "is certainly a strange misnomer: he always plods in the beaten road of his predecessors, following the Spectator (with the same pace as a packhorse would do a hunter) in the style that is proper to lengthen a paper. These writers may, perhaps, be of service to the public, which is saying a great deal in their favour. There are numbers of both sexes who never read any thing but such productions, and cannot spare time from doing nothing to go through a sixpenny pamphlet. Such gentle readers may be improved by a moral hint which, though repeated over and over from generation to generation, they never heard in their lives. I should be glad to know the name of this laborious author."—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu: *Works*, Lon., 1803, 5 vols. 8vo; vol. iv. p. 259.

> "As an essayist, he merits more consideration, [than as a poet and dramatist.] His Ramblers are in everybody's hands. About them opinions vary, and I rather believe the style of these essays is not now considered as a good model. This he corrected in his more advanced age, as may be seen in his Lives of the Poets, where his diction, though occasionally elaborate and highly metaphorical, is not nearly so inflated and ponderous as in the Ramblers."—*Memoirs of Rich and Cumberland: Samuel Johnson.*

"His Ramblers are in every body's hands," says Cumberland; but his Memoirs were pub. in 1806, and now, in 1856,—half a century later,—this can no longer be said;—nor, indeed, could it have been truly said, for many years past,

> "Where is the man who, having turned his thirtieth year, peruses Rasselas or the Rambler?"—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 617–618.

> "Nobody now reads the *Rambler* or the *Idler*, and the colossal reputation of Johnson rests almost entirely upon his profound and caustic sayings recorded in Boswell."—Sir Archibald Alison: *Essays, Polit. Histor. and Miscel.*, Edin. and Lon., 1850, ii. 421.

But Sir Archibald certainly speaks in haste: the Rambler and Idler are still read, and will always be read, and that to the great profit of the readers. We should not omit to notice, in passing, that Sir Archibald pays a high compliment to the essays of Johnson. See Hist. of Europe, 1850–52, chap. v.

In the whole course of our "Johnsonian readings" we have met with nothing upon this subject which pleased us better, as a lucid exposition of the truth upon this subject, than the following remarks of a learned American divine,—one of the most profound thinkers, and certainly one of the best writers, of the age:

"It has been asked, with emphasis, 'Who now reads the *Rambler?*' And it is indubitable that this book, which once exerted so mighty an influence on the English language and people, has given place, at least in general reading, to works of far inferior merit and interest. The reason seems to be, that its object is wellnigh accomplished. It commenced with a standard of morals and language elevated far above the prevailing style of morals and of writing. It has elevated both, and has brought the English language and notions of morality to its *own level.* Nor is it wonderful that men should regard with less interest a work which *now* is seen to have no very extraordinary elevation. It is a component part of English literature, having *fixed* itself in the language, the style, and the morals of the English people, and taken its place as an integral, almost undistinguished, part of the national principles of writing and morality. The result is that, while the *benefits* of the Rambler may be diffusing themselves, unperceived, to almost all the endearments of the fireside and virtues of the community, the book itself may be very imperfectly known and unfrequently perused. Johnson may be almost forgotten, except in praise; but his mighty power is yet sending forth a mild influence over lands and seas, like the gentle movements of the dew and the sunbeam."—Rev. Albert Barnes: *Christian Spectator*, 1832; and in his *Miscell. Essays and Reviews*, N. York, 1855, i. 126.

To the same effect writes Sir James Mackintosh:

"Some heaviness and weariness must be felt by most readers at the perusal of essays on life and manners, written like the Rambler; but, it ought never to be forgotten that the two most popular writers of the eighteenth century, Addison and Johnson, were such efficacious teachers of virtue that their writings may be numbered among the causes which in an important degree have contributed to preserve and to improve the morality of the British nation."—*Mackintosh's Life*, Lon., 1835, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The publication of the *Rambler*, though not very successful during its progress, stamped the character of the author as one of the first moral writers of the age, and as eminently qualified to write, and even to improve, the English language."—Sir Walter Scott: *Life of Samuel Johnson, Miscell. Prose Works*, Abbotsford ed., Edin. and Lon., 1850, iii. 296.

"It would not be easy to name a book more tiresome—indeed, more difficult—to read, or one which gives moral lessons in a more frigid tone, with less that is lively or novel in the matter, in a language more heavy and monotonous. The measured pace, the constant balance of the style, becomes quite intolerable, for there is no interesting truth to be inculcated remote from common observation, nor is there any attack carried on against difficult positions, nor any satirical warfare maintained either with opinions or with persons."—Lord Brougham: *Lives of Men of Letters of the Time of George III.*, Lon. and Glasg., 1855, 347.

Mr. Hazlitt is, if possible, still more severe in his strictures on the Rambler. We can quote but a few lines of his critique:

"After closing the volumes of the Rambler, there is nothing that we remember as a new truth gained to the mind,—nothing indelibly stamped upon the memory; nor is there any passage that we wish to turn to, as embodying any known principle or observation with such force and beauty that justice can only be done to the idea in the author's own words."—*On the Periodical Essayists.*

We cannot resist the temptation of quoting, by way of contrast to the above, a line or two from the enthusiastic commendation of the author of Clarissa:

"I am inexpressibly pleased with them. . . . I hope the world tastes them; for its own sake I hope the world tastes them. . . . I would not, for any consideration, that they should be laid down through discouragement."—*Samuel Richardson to Cave, Aug.* 9, 1750.

Perhaps Rasselas, which is quite as much of an essay, or, rather, series of essays, as it is a novel, is even still more neglected than the Rambler. The fervid eulogy of Johnson's greatest biographer is well known, but we must find room for it in our pages:

"This tale, with all the charms of Oriental imagery, and all the force and beauty of which the English language is capable, leads us through the most important scenes of human life, and shows us that this stage of our being is full of 'vanity and vexation of spirit.' The fund of thinking which this work contains is such that almost every sentence of it may furnish a subject of long meditation. I am not satisfied if a year passes without my having read it through; and at every perusal my admiration of the mind which produced it is so highly raised that I can scarcely believe I had the honour of enjoying the intimacy of such a man."—Boswell.

We give some other opinions upon this once-celebrated production. Hazlitt is less enthusiastic:

"Rasselas is the most melancholy and debilitating moral speculation that ever was put forth."—*On the Periodical Essayists.*

Dr. Young, on the contrary, calls Rasselas "a mass of sense."

"The work can scarce be termed a narrative, being in a great measure void of incident: it is rather a set of moral dialogues on the various vicissitudes of human life, its follies, its fears, its hopes, its wishes, and the disappointment in which all terminate. The style is in Johnson's best manner, enriched and rendered sonorous by the triads and quaternions which he so much loved, and balanced with an art which, perhaps, he derived from the learned Sir Thomas Browne."—Sir Walter Scott: *Life of Johnson.*

"In his Rasselas we have much to admire, and enough to make us wish for more. It is the work of an illuminated mind, and offers many wise and deep reflections, clothed in beautiful and harmonious diction. We are not, indeed, familiar with such personages as Johnson has imagined for the characters of his fable; but, if we are not exceedingly interested in their story, we are infinitely gratified with their conversation and remarks."—*Cumberland's Memoirs: Samuel Johnson.*

"No prig shall ever persuade me that Rasselas is not a noble performance in design and in execution. Never were the expenses of a mother's funeral more gloriously defrayed by a son than the funeral of Samuel Johnson's mother by the price of Rasselas, written for the pious purpose of laying her head decently and honourably in the dust."—Christoper North: *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1829

The admirer of Johnson will be grateful to us for extending our quotations from Professor Wilson. Always eloquent, the enthusiastic Christopher strikes even a higher chord than is his wont when the author of the Rambler becomes his glowing theme:

"He had noble faculties and noble feelings; a hate, high as heaven, of wickedness; a scorn, as high, of all that was base or mean; wide knowledge of the world, of London, of life; severe judgment; imagination not very various perhaps, but very vivid, and, when conjoined with such an intellect, even wonder-working, in realms that seemed scarcely of right to belong to the solemn sage. Witness the *Happy Valley* of Rasselas, and, indeed, all that as-yet-unsurpassed story, where, on the wings of fancy and feeling, you are wafted along over the earth, yet never lose sight of its flesh-and-blood inhabitants, working and weeping, yet not unhappy, still, in their toils and their tears, and dying but to live again, in no cold, glittering, poetic heaven, but in the abodes of bliss, seen by the eyes of nature through religion, builded in the skies."—*The Man of Ton, a Satire; in Blackw. Mag.*, June, 1828; and in *Wilson's Essays. Critical and Imaginative*, Edin. and Lon., 1856, i. 231.

"The reader who first attempts the Abyssinian Candide feels that he has imposed on himself a task rather than found a pleasure, or even a relaxation. The manner is heavy and little suited to the occasion; the matter is of a very ordinary fabric, if it is safe and wholesome; there is nothing that shines except the author's facility of writing in a very artificial style, as soon as we are informed, by external evidence, of the whole having been written in a few nights. He, perhaps, had some kind of misgiving that it was not a successful effort, for he had never looked at it till two-and-twenty years after it was written, when, a friend happening to have it, who was travelling with him, Johnson read it with some eagerness."—Lord Brougham: *Lives of Men of Letters, &c.*

The noble critic just quoted considers Johnson's political pamphlets and his occasional tracts as far superior to his moral essays; and he especially commends Taxation no Tyranny, and the review of Soame Jenyns's Treatise on the Origin of Evil. The last-named production has already come under our notice in our life of Soame Jenyns. The eloquence of the Parliamentary Debates was of so high an order that Dr. Francis declared that of Demosthenes to be inferior; and Voltaire did not scruple to affirm that the Greek and Roman orators had revived in the British Senate.

3. Dr. Johnson as a Lexicographer.

Before the appearance of Johnson's great work (in 1755) the English were sadly in want of a good lexicon of their language. The one in use—not without considerable merit—was that of Nathan Bailey, which we have already noticed in our life of that industrious philologist. English scholars, therefore, had to endure in silence the sarcasm of the Abbé le Blanc, who declared that such was the passion for the English tongue that the French had made it one of the learned languages, and that even their women studied it, and yet that there was not so much as a good dictionary, or, rather, a tolerable grammar. We shall not be expected, in the limited space to which we are confined, to enter into any consideration of the philological dispute of the day respecting the comparative merits of the dictionaries of Johnson, Webster, Richardson, and others. Like the *valet de chambre* in the Vicar of Wakefield who read so many magazines, though they quarrel among each other we dearly love them all, and keep the most important of them by our elbow. As regards orthography, we certainly do not—as every page of this volume testifies—follow the example of our countryman, whilst we should undoubtedly feel entitled to ridicule without mercy the stolidity of the tyro who should undertake to compare the meagre philological attainments of Dr. Johnson with the amazing erudition in this department, of Dr. Noah Webster.

We had intended to quote some criticisms of Drs. Webster and Richardson on the execution of Johnson's Dictionary; but, as such quotations would involve the necessity of an impartial presentation of both sides of the question,—for which presentation we lack both space and time,—we shall content ourselves, and, we trust, our readers, with the citation of a few opinions, which (with, perhaps, the exception of Lord Brougham's) are not to be considered as instituting any comparison between Johnson's Dictionary and the two which have only recently, in their perfected shape, been submitted to the public eye.

The Doctor, with his usual foresight, had adopted an excellent mode of discouraging all adverse criticism, by admitting in his admirable preface that "a few wild blunders and risible absurdities might for a time furnish folly with laughter and harden ignorance into contempt." Now, as no reviewer is particularly desirous of being considered either a fool or an ignoramus, we may well suppose that the Jeffreys of the day were contented to praise where they could and to be silent where they disapproved. We may remark, in this connexion, that it seems hardly worth while for us to repeat the old and well-known story of Johnson's impertinent and unjust letter to the Earl of Chesterfield. It is not to be forgotten, however, that the Earl's suggestions upon the prospectus were all adopted by the author.

The Monthly Review for April, 1755, was enlarged "four pages extraordinary," and even then the usual catalogue of new books omitted, to make room for a copious notice of the Dictionary, in which some imperfections are rather hinted at than enumerated. Thomas Warton, in a letter to his brother, after admitting that "the preface was noble, and the history of the language pretty full," complains that "strokes of laxity and indolence were plainly to be perceived." "Laxity and indolence" there will always be in the works of man; but vigour and industry there were also, else the Dictionary had never seen the light. In our life of Wm. Adams, D.D., p. 37 of this Dictionary, we have quoted some remarks of Johnson upon this theme, to which the reader is referred. The book sold well, for a second edition was pub. within a year. This was a great triumph for the author, who declared that, of all his acquaintances, there were only two who, upon the publication of the work, did not endeavour to depress him with threats of censure from the public, or with *objections learned from those who learned them from his own preface.*

The Doctor displayed no little ingenuity in the preliminary arrangement of his *matériel.* Bishop Percy tells us:

> "Boswell's account of the manner in which Johnson compiled his Dictionary is confused and erroneous. He began his task (as he himself expressly described to me) by devoting his first care to a diligent perusal of all such English writers as were most correct in their language, and under every sentence which he meant to quote, he drew a line, and noted in the margin the first letter of the word under which it was to occur. He then delivered these books to his clerks, who transcribed each sentence on a separate slip of paper, and arranged the same under the word referred to. By these means he collected the several words and their different significations; and when the whole arrangement was alphabetically formed he gave the definitions of their meanings, and collected their etymologies from Skinner, Junius, and other writers on the subject."

Andrew Millar's exclamation of delight at the reception of the last sheet was less reverent than Johnson's pious rejoinder. We do not wonder at Millar's impatience. The "three years" stipulated for the undertaking proved to be more than seven, and the copyright-money (£1575) had long been in the hands of the lexicographer: we say the *hands,*—for little went into his pocket, after satisfying the demands of his six amanuenses and discharging other expenses incurred in the prosecution of the work.

But we promised a few quotations respecting the Dictionary, and it is quite time they were before the reader. In the same year (1755) of the appearance of the review of Johnson's Dictionary in the Monthly Review, another, by Dr. Adam Smith, the political economist, was pub. in the (old) Edinburgh Review. Sir James Mackintosh tells us that

> "This review of Johnson's Dictionary is chiefly valuable as a proof that neither of these eminent persons was well qualified to write an English dictionary. The plan of Johnson and the specimens of Smith are alike faulty. At that period, indeed, neither the cultivation of our old literature, nor the study of the languages from which the English springs or to which it is related, nor the habit of observing the general structure of language, was so far advanced as to render it possible for this great work to approach perfection."—*Preface to a Reprint in* 1816 *of the Edinburgh Review of* 1755.

> "His Dictionary, though distinguished neither by the philosophy nor by the erudition which illustrate the origin and history of words, is a noble monument of his powers and his literary knowledge, and even of his industry, though it betrays frequent symptoms of that constitutional indolence which must so often have overpowered him in so immense a labour."—*Mackintosh's Life,* Lon., 1835. 2 vols. 8vo.

> "That laborious and gigantic task, a dictionary of the language. How it is executed is well known, and sufficiently surprising, considering that the learned author was a stranger to the Northern languages, on which English is radically grounded, and that the discoveries in grammar since made by Horne Tooke were then unknown."—Sir Walter Scott: *Life of Johnson.*

> "Dr. Johnson, with great labour, has collected the various meanings of every word, and quoted the authorities; but it would have been an improvement if he had given an accurate definition of the precise meaning of every word, pointed out the way in which it ought to be employed with the greatest propriety, showed the various deviations from the original meaning which custom had so far established as to render allowable, and fixed the precise limits beyond which it could not be employed without becoming a vicious expression. With this view it would have been necessary to exhibit the nice distinctions which take place between words nearly synonymous, and without which many words can only be defined in such a manner that they must be considered as exactly synonymous. We omit making quotations from Johnson in order to point out these defects; and shall content ourselves with giving a few examples, to show in what manner, according to our idea, a dictionary of the English language ought to be compiled."—*Encyc. Brit.,* edit. 7th, art. "Dictionary."

> "Had Johnson left nothing but his Dictionary, one might have traced there a great intellect, a genuine man. Looking to its clearness of definition, its general solidity, honesty, insight, and successful method, it may be called the best of all Dictionaries. There is in it a kind of architectural nobleness; it stands there like a great solid square-built edifice, finished, symmetrically complete: you judge that a true Builder did it."—*Carlyle's Hero-Worship.*

> "Of the Prefaces to his own or other men's works, it is not necessary to speak in detail. The most ambitious is that to the Dictionary, which is powerfully written, but promises more than it performs, when it professes to give a history of the English language; for it does very little more than give a series of passages from the writings in the Anglo-Saxon and English tongues of different ages. The Dictionary itself, with all its faults, still keeps its ground, and has had no successor that could supplant it. This is owing to the admirable plan of giving passages from the writers cited as authorities for each word, and this part of the design is very well executed. Hence the book becomes almost as entertaining to read as useful to consult. The more difficult task of definition has been less happily performed; but far better than the etymological part, which neither shows profound knowledge nor makes a successful application of it. The compiler appears to have satisfied himself with one or two authorities, and neither to have chosen them well nor consulted them with discrimination. Of any attempts at a deeper and more philosophical study, either as regards the structure or the grammar of our language, he cannot be said ever to have had the credit; but if he at any time was so far fortunate, Horne Tooke has very mercilessly stripped him of it."—Lord Brougham: *Men of Letters, &c.*

There have been many edits. of Johnson's Dictionary, but we do not think it worth while to notice any save the best, that of the Rev. H. J. Todd, Lon., 1818, in 11 Pts., 1827, 3 vols. 4to; new edit., now (1856) in press, edited by Todd and Latham. Mr. H. G. Bohn has recently—in 1840, '50, and '54, all in imp. 8vo—pub. verbatim reprints of Johnson's own last folio edit.

4. Dr. Johnson as a Critic.

A comprehensive view of Dr. Johnson's critical writings would of course include many of his numerous contributions to the Gentleman's Magazine, the Universal Visitor, The Literary Magazine or Universal Review, The Poetical Calendar, The London Chronicle, The Critical Review, &c.; but these articles are almost all of them unknown to the general reader, and of many the evidence of authorship is by no means unquestionable. When reference is made to the critical writings of Johnson, it is understood that the Preface and Notes to Shakspeare, and the Lives of the British Poets, are in the mind of the speaker. To each of these works, therefore, we must devote a few lines. We say "a few lines;" and, indeed, did our space permit, we have little disposition to dwell upon Dr. Johnson as a commentator upon Shakspeare. We will fight manfully for the Preface, but after that the point of our lance acknowledges the influence of the attraction of gravitation, and bends earthward. Francis Douce, one of the most erudite of literary antiquaries, thus despatches the critical doctor in a few words, much to the purpose:

> "The indefatigable exertions of Messrs. Steevens, Malone, Tyrwhitt, and Mason, will ever be duly appreciated by the true and zealous admirer of Shakspeare's pages. If the name of a celebrated critic and moralist be not included on this occasion, it is because he was certainly unskilled in the knowledge of obsolete customs and expressions. His explanatory notes, therefore, are, generally speaking, the most controvertible of any; but no future editor will discharge his duty to the public, who shall omit a single sentence of this writer's masterly preface, or of his sound and tasteful characters of the text of Shakspeare."

Again:

> "No disparagement is meant to the memory or talents of one of the greatest of men, when a protest is entered against the text of Dr. Johnson."

We well remember our astonishment at Johnson's criticism upon Proteus's speech in the Two Gentlemen of Verona, where he charges Shakspeare with a blunder in making the enamoured young gallant say,

> "'Tis but her picture I have yet beheld,
> And that hath dazzled my reason's light."

"Why," says the Doctor, "he had an interview with Silvia, and yet talks of having only seen her picture!" The literal commentator did not make sufficient allowance for the rhetoric of lovers. That there should be much valuable matter, and many sensible observations, contained in such a body of notes by such a writer, is a matter of course. The errors and misconceptions which prove the critic's unfitness for his task afford another proof of what even wise men often forget,—that no amount of genius, no extent of general knowledge, will qualify an author for a particular field without particular preparation. The Monthly Review (vol. xxxiii., 1765) devotes no less than thirty pages to a notice (by no means complimentary) of Johnson's Shakspeare, and to this article, from which we had intended to quote, we must refer the reader. Johnson's edit. of Shakspeare appeared in 1765, 8 vols. 8vo. His principal predecessors as commentators on the great poet were: 1. Rymer, 1678; 2. Dennis, 1693; 3. Gildon, 1694; 4. Pope, 1725; 5. Theobald, 1726; 6. Peck, 1740; 7. Sir Thomas Hanmer, 1745; 8. Grey, 1746; 9. Warburton, 1747; 10. Upton, 1748; 11. Whalley, 1748; 12. Edwards, 1748; 13. Holt, 1749; 14. Charlotte Lennox, 1753–54; 15. Cooper, 1755; 16. Howard, 1756; 17. Capell, 1759; 18. Heath, 1765.

Before we leave this period—the date of the publication of Johnson's Shakspeare—we must refer the reader to the fierce attack of Kenrick (Goldsmith's malignant foe) upon the new editor, pub. in the Monthly Review for December, 1765. Warburton's savage assault upon Johnson, in revenge for his temerity in modestly questioning some of that commentator's critical canons or annotations, is exactly what might have been expected from that amiable and courteous (!) prelate. See Letters from a late eminent Prelate to one of his Friends, (Bishop Hurd,) 1808, pp. 272–273.

But it is quite time that we had turned our attention to the opinions of critics of a more modern period:

"The Preface to his Shakspeare, certainly, is far superior to his other introductory discourses, both fuller of matter and more elaborate. His remarks on the great dramatist are, generally speaking, sound and judicious; many of them may even, on a subject sufficiently hackneyed, be deemed original. The boldness with which his many critical objections were offered deserves not the less praise that Shakspeare's numberless and gross faults are easy to discern; because, in presence of the multitude, we might say even of the English nation at large, their obvious nature and considerable magnitude has never made them very safe to dwell upon. . . . The Preface is more to be commended than the work itself. As a commentator, he is certainly far from successful."—Lord Brougham: *Lives of Men of Letters, &c.*

"Johnson compares him who should endeavour to recommend this poet by passages unconnectedly torn from his works, to the pedant in Hierocles who exhibited a brick as a sample of his house. And yet how little, and how very unsatisfactorily, does he himself speak of the pieces considered as a whole! Let any man, for instance, bring together the short characters which he gives at the close of each play, and see if the aggregate will amount to that sum of admiration which he himself, at his outset, has stated as the correct standard for the appreciation of the poet."—*A. W. Schlegel's Lects. on Dramat. Art. and Lit.*, Black's Trans., Lon., 1846, 360. See also pp. 365, 399.

"Johnson's Preface is doubtless a great and masterly performance, evincing a mind of large general powers, and is executed throughout with uncommon dignity and effect. There are those who elevate it to the skies; but there is also a considerable number of well-read Shaksperians who are far from bowing with unqualified submission to the critical canons which it contains. . . . Johnson's critical summary of the preponderating merits and demerits of each play should be always a concomitant of every edition of Shakspeare."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 805.

"Johnson explained much well, but there is something magisterial in the manner wherein he dismisses each play like a boy's exercise, that irritates the reader. His criticism is frequently judicious, but betrays no ardent admiration for Shakspeare."—Hallam: *Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., 1854, iii. 94.

No portion of Johnson's writings has been so warmly praised, and so severely censured, as the Lives of the English Poets. Sir Egerton Brydges, in the Preface to his edit. of Phillips's Theatrum Poetarum Anglicanorum, complains lamentably of the false taste of the age which considered the poetical school of Pope the highest in the Republic of Letters:

"Dr. Johnson," he continues, "whose Lives of the Poets are extremely valuable, from the knowledge of life they display, from their morality, and from that acuteness of investigation and vigor of expression which his astonishing powers of intellect threw on every subject in which he engaged, has yet contributed to authorize this degraded taste. For candor ought to confess that a feeling for the higher kinds of poetry was not among his excellencies. Is it possible for those to doubt it who recollect the opinion he has expressed of Milton's Lycidas, and of the Odes of Gray? Who remember that he has scarce mentioned the Fables of Dryden, and that he has hardly conferred even a cold extorted praise on the Ode to the Passions, by Collins? Who must admit, that, among the modern poets who have pretensions to excellence in that art, there are but two, except his favorite Pope, to whose merits he has done any tolerable justice? These are Thomson and Young: of whom he has spoken, of one with noble and discriminative praise; and the poetical character of the other he has celebrated with a warm and happy splendor of eloquence, which is perhaps the finest passage in all the efforts of his pen."—xli., *et infra*, and lvii.

Read another article on Johnson, by Sir S. E. Brydges, in his Imaginative Biography, vol. ii. 251.

"Wherever understanding alone is sufficient for poetical criticism, the decisions of Johnson are generally right. But the beauties of poetry must be *felt* before their causes are investigated. There is a poetical sensibility, which in the progress of the mind becomes as distinct a power as a musical ear or a picturesque eye. Without a considerable degree of this sensibility, it is as vain for a man of the greatest understanding to speak of the higher beauties of poetry, as it is for a blind man to speak of colours. To adopt the warmest sentiments of poetry, to realize its boldest imagery, to yield to every impulse of enthusiasm, to submit to the illusions of fancy, to retire with the poet into his ideal worlds, were dispositions wholly foreign from the worldly sagacity and stern shrewdness of Johnson. As in his judgment of life and character, so in his criticism on poetry, he was a sort of Freethinker. He suspected the refined of affectation, he rejected the enthusiastic as absurd, and he took it for granted that the mysterious was unintelligible. He came into the world when the school of Dryden and Pope gave the law to English poetry. In that school he had himself learned to be a lofty and vigorous declaimer in harmonious verse; beyond that school his unforced admiration perhaps scarcely soared: and his highest effort of criticism was accordingly the noble panegyric on Dryden. His criticism owed its popularity as much to its defects as to its excellencies. It was on a level with the majority of readers,—persons of good sense and information, but of no exquisite sensibility,—and to their minds it derived a false appearance of solidity from the very narrowness which excluded those grander efforts of imagination to which Aristotle and Bacon confined the name of poetry."—Sir James Mackintosh: *Memoirs of his Life and Writings*, Lon., 1835, 2 vols. 8vo.

See also his Review of Rogers's Poems, in his Works, 1854, vol. ii. 505–506.

"Johnson seems to have conceived, like Milton, a theory that good writing, at least in verse, is never either to follow the change of fashion, or to sink into familiar phrase, and that any deviation from this rigour should be branded as low and colloquial."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., 1854, iii. 486.

"Johnson strips many a leaf from every laurel; still, Johnson's is the finest critical work extant, and can never be read without instruction and delight. . . . The opinions of that truly great man, whom it is also the present fashion to decry, will ever be received by me with that deference which time will restore to him from all."—Lord Byron.

"One of his most pleasing as well as most popular works, *The Lives of the British Poets*, which he executed with a degree of critical force and talent which has seldom been concentrated."—Sir Walter Scott: *Life of Samuel Johnson.*

Sir Archibald Alison remarks that few now read

"The Lives of the Poets, interesting as they are, and admirable as are the criticisms on our greatest authors which they contain."—*Essays*, 1850, iii. 392.

"The merit of this work is very great, whether we regard the matter or the style; for the composition is far more easy and natural, far less pompous and stately, and the diction both more picturesque and more simple, than in any other of his writings. The measured period, the balance of sentences, and the diffusiveness arising from this desire of symmetry, is still in a good degree retained; but it is far less constant, and therefore palls less on the appetite, than in any of his former works."—Lord Brougham: *Lives of Men of Letters, &c.*

"Johnson decided literary questions like a lawyer, not like a legislator. He never examined foundations where a point was already ruled. His whole code of criticism rested on pure assumption, for which he sometimes quoted a precedent or an authority, but rarely troubled himself to give a reason drawn from the nature of things. He took it for granted that the kind of poetry which flourished in his own time, which he had been accustomed to hear praised from his childhood, and which he had himself written with success, was the best kind of poetry. . . . The judgments which Johnson passed on books were in his own time regarded with superstitious veneration, and in our time are generally treated with indiscriminate contempt."—T. B. Macaulay: *Crit. and Hist. Essays*, Lon., 1854, i. 390, 392; *from the Edin. Rev.*, Sept. 1831.

The incorrectness of this assertion must be obvious to the reader who has perused the opinions just quoted; and it is easy for us to add to the evidence already presented of Mr. Macaulay's very grave error. As regards ourselves, we profess to fairly present each, but to embrace neither, side of these literary controversies.

The opinion of Christopher North will doubtless have great weight with many readers:

"North: 'Johnson's mind was a furnace: it reduced every thing to its elements. We have no truly great critical intellect since his time.'

"Buller: 'What would he have thought of our modern reviewers?'

"North: 'Why, not one of the tribe would have dared to cry *mew*, had he been alive. The terror of him would have kept them as mum as mice when there's a cat in the room. If he had detected such a thing as Jeffrey astir, he would have cracked every bone in his body with one worry.'

"Buller: 'I can believe it all. Even Gifford would have been annihilated.'

"North: 'Like an ill-natured pug-dog flung into a lion's cage.'"—*Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1822.

"He had his prejudices, and his partialities, and his bigotries, and his blindnesses, but on the same fruit-tree you see shrivelled pears or apples on the same branch with jargonelles or golden pippins worthy of Paradise. . . . Show me the critique that beats his on Pope and on Dryden,—nay, even on Milton; and hang me if you may not read his Essay on Shakspeare even after having read Charles Lamb or heard Coleridge, with increased admiration of the powers of all three, and of their insight through different avenues, and, as it might seem, almost with different bodily and mental organs, into Shakspeare's 'old exhausted' and his 'new imagined worlds.' He was a critic and a moralist who would have been wholly wise had he not been partly constitutionally insane."—Christopher North: *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1829.

"There is an amiable desire shown to give merit its reward; nor do the author's prejudices interfere with this just course, except in a very few instances of political feelings warping his judgment, or indignation at impiety blinding him to literary excellence, or of admiration for religious purity giving slender merits an exaggerated value in his eyes. The justness of his taste may be in all other cases admitted; great critical acuteness is everywhere exercised; extensive reading of ancient and modern poetry is shown; and occasionally philosophical subjects are handled with considerable happiness both of thought and of illustration."—Lord Brougham: *Lives of Men of Letters, &c.*

"Johnson has himself done great good by exposing great faults in great authors. His criticism on Milton's highest work is the most valuable of all his writings. He seldom is erroneous in his censures, but he never is sufficiently excited to admiration of what is purest and highest in poetry."—W. Savage Landor.

In another part of his writings, Landor concurs in a censure frequently urged against Johnson of injustice to Milton on account of party prejudices. This subject must be glanced at before we leave our theme.

"Dr. Johnson's Lives of the Poets are necessarily a prominent ornament of every library, as they have been the common theme of admiration of all countries. The style and the reflections are the chief charm of this popular work. Many of the facts must be cautiously admitted. Not that Johnson designedly falsified; but he always wanted time, diligence, and patience in the collection of his materials; and he rejoiced to find the fact as he *wished* to find it, without sufficiently weighing it in the balance of impartiality. He *hugged* every thing which he thought might throw a shade on a republican, a whig, or a dissenter, and spared no pains in executing such a picture in his most powerful and overwhelming colours."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 521, n.

We shall now introduce some brief extracts from the graceful pen of the distinguished author of the History of Ferdinand and Isabella:

"Johnson's work, as every one knows, is conducted on the most capricious and irregular plan. . . . Besides these defects of plan, the critic was certainly deficient in sensibility to the more delicate, the minor beauties of poetic sentiment. He analyzes verse in the cold-blooded spirit of a chemist, until all the aroma which constituted its principal charm escapes in the decomposition. By this kind of process, some of the finest fancies of the Muse, the lofty dithyrambics of Gray, the ethereal effusions of Collins, and of Milton too, are rendered sufficiently vapid."

This accomplished critic proceeds to point out what he esteems to be defects in the Doctor's taste in composition, and the graver objections to his work arising from the effects of religious and political prejudices, and then continues:

"With all this, there is no one of the works of this great and good man in which he has displayed more of the strength of his mighty intellect, shown a more pure and masculine morality, more sound principles of criticism in the abstract, and more acute delineation of character, and more gorgeous splendour of diction."

Johnson's Life of Milton, however, does not escape Mr. Prescott's severe animadversions:

"A production more discreditable to the author is not to be found in the whole of his voluminous works; equally discreditable, whether regarded in an historical light or as a sample of literary criticism. . . . His life of Milton is a humiliating testimony of the power of political and religious prejudices to warp a great and good mind from the standard of truth, in the estimation not merely of contemporary excellence, but of the great of other years, over whose frailties Time might be supposed to have drawn his friendly mantle."—*Prescott's Miscellanies*, ed. 1855, 247, 248, 277, 278, and in *North Amer. Review* for October, 1839.

John Foster warms with equal indignation at the same theme:

"There are parts of the Lives of the Poets which every lover of literary or moral justice would be glad to see stamped with an indelible brand of reprobation, with a disgrace so signal and perspicuous as to be a perpetual warning against the perversion of criticism and private history by political and religious bigotry and personal spleen."—*Criticism on the English Poets: Foster's Essays*, Lon., 1856, i. 145, and in *Eclec. Rev.*, March, 1808.

Foster then proceeds to specify the instances of Milton and Gray: he is eloquent, and we would fain quote more of his flowing rhetoric; but this must not be.

Even Dr. Drake, one of Johnson's warmest admirers, does not venture to enter a plea of "Not Guilty" on Johnson's behalf:

"No man can entertain a higher idea of Johnson's intellectual powers, as a lexicographer, a teacher, and a moralist, than myself; but poetical criticism was not his province; and though in point of style his Lives be superior, perhaps, to any of his preceding compositions, they are infinitely more disgraced by the inexorable partialities of the man."—*Drake's Literary Hours*, vol. i. 22.

Cumberland, Johnson's old friend, writing long after the Doctor's death, is disposed to treat the indignant outcry elicited by these strictures of the latter with very little respect:

"He was an acute and able critic: the enthusiastic admirers of Milton and the friends of Gray will have something to complain of, but criticism is a task which no man executes to all men's satisfaction. . . . A work of merit, which abounds in beauties far more prominent than its defects, and much more pleasing to contemplate."—*Cumberland's Memoirs: Samuel Johnson.*

Dr. Channing is more lenient to Johnson than many of Milton's apologists are disposed to be:

"We could find no pleasure in sacrificing one great man to the *manes* of another. . . . He did not and he could not appreciate Milton. We doubt whether two other minds, having so little in common as those of which we are speaking, can be found in the higher walks of literature. Johnson was great in his own sphere, but that sphere was comparatively of 'the earth,' while Milton's was only inferior to that of angels. It was customary, in the day of Johnson's glory, to call him a giant, to class him with a mighty but still an earth-born race. Milton we should rank among seraphs."

Channing proceeds in this truly-eloquent strain for some lines, and then applies the contrast to the reader's own judgment, by demanding,

"How could Johnson be just to Milton?"—*Remarks on the Character and Writings of John Milton.*

Johnson here escapes far more easily than he generally does when arraigned for this oft-urged offence, and this mitigation of punishment will be demurred at by many of the champions of the immortal Milton. But we have a higher defence to plead, (or rather to adduce, for we plead nothing on either side;) nothing less than an entire acquittal of the alleged culprit:

"That he had strong prepossessions against Milton's political opinions cannot be doubted; but it is extremely incorrect to affirm, as has been too generally affirmed, that this feeling made him unfair to that great poet's merits. No one can read his criticism on Paradise Lost, without perceiving that he places it next to the Iliad, and in some respects on an equal, if not a higher, level. The praise of it in The Rambler is equally ample. His objections are not at all groundless; and, although to the lesser pieces he may not be equally just, it is certain that, except to the Lycidas, he shows no very marked unfairness, while, in observing the faults of the others, he largely commemorates their beauties."—Lord Brougham: *Lives of Men of Letters, &c.*

As regards the literary merits of Johnson's review of Paradise Lost, perhaps many scholars, of all classes of opinions, will acknowledge a participation, to some extent, in the enthusiasm which animates the glowing eulogy of Dibdin:

"Who that reads Johnson's criticisms on certain portions of the Paradise Lost is not convinced that he is reading one of the most masterly performances of the human intellect? exhibiting an extent and power of conception—a vigour and felicity of diction—such as one knows not where to find equalled in any modern production."—*Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 521.

Before leaving this part of our subject we must not omit to notice an edit. recently issued (Lon., 1854, 3 vols. 8vo) of Johnson's Lives of the British Poets, with Notes, corrective and explanatory, by Peter Cunningham. This the collector of a "Johnsonian Library" must immediately procure. A new impression of Hazlitt's ed. of the Lives of the Poets was also pub., Lon., 1854, 4 vols. fp. 8vo. We may add that he will find a valuable guide to Johnsoniana in the list furnished by Lowndes (containing about sixty books) in the Bibliographer's Manual, 1032–1033. See also Index to Blackw. Mag., vols. i.–l.

5. Dr. Johnson's Style of Composition.

In this department of our subject also we shall have something to produce on both sides of the question:

"To Johnson may be attributed the establishment of our present refinement, and it is with truth he observes of his Rambler, 'That he had laboured to refine our language to grammatical purity, and to clear it from colloquial barbarisms, licentious idioms, and irregular combinations, and that he has added to the elegance of its construction and to the harmony of its cadence.'"—*Disraeli's Miscell. of Lit.; Style*; ed. Lon., 1840, 7.

"Junius and Johnson were the first who again familiarized us with more glowing and sonorous diction, and made us feel the tameness and poorness of the serious style of Addison and Swift."—Lord Jeffrey: *Contrib. to the Edin. Rev.*, Lon., 1853, 77, and in *Edin. Rev.*, Sept. 1816.

We know not where we can better quote Lord Jeffrey's description of Johnson as "that great master of reason," (Edin. Rev., xv. 175,) and Sir Archibald Alison's assertion (Hist. of Europe, 1789–1815, chap. lx.) that Dr. Johnson was "the strongest intellect and the most profound observer of the eighteenth century."

"The distinguishing excellence of Johnson's *manner*, both in speaking and writing, consists in the apt and lively illustrations by example with which, in his vigorous sallies, he enforces his just and acute remarks on human life and manners, in all their modes and representations; the character and charm of his *style*, in a happy choice of dignified and appropriate expressions, and that masterly *involution* of phrase by which he contrives to bolt the prominent idea strongly on the mind."—*Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit.*, Ipswich, 1810, 9–10.

"At length rose the Colossus of English Philology, Samuel Johnson, having secretly and unremittingly formed his style upon the basis of that of Sir Thomas Browne,—a name in every respect to be held in grateful remembrance. But Johnson, as a philologist, is almost an original; and doubtless among the very foremost in the ranks of the literature of his country. And yet, I know not how it is, but as years creep on we do not read his pages with that devoted enthusiasm which we did in our college days: for where is the man who, having turned his thirtieth year, peruses either Rasselas or the Rambler?"—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 617–618

"His writings will live forever, still more and more studied and admired, while Britons shall continue to be characterized by a love of elegance and sublimity, of good sense and virtue."—BISHOP HORNE.

"Johnson's first style was naturally energetic; his middle style was turgid to a fault; his latter style was softened down and harmonized into periods more tuneful and more intelligible."—*Cumberland's Memoirs.*

"A love of hard and learned words prevailed throughout; and a fondness for balanced periods was its special characteristic. But there was often great felicity in the expression, occasionally a pleasing cadence in the rhythm, generally an epigrammatic turn in the language, as well as in the idea. Even where the workmanship seemed most to surpass the material, and the *word-craft* to be exercised needlessly and the diction to run to waste, there was never any feebleness to complain of, and always something of skill and effect to admire. The charm of nature was ever wanting, but the presence of great art was undeniable. Nothing was seen of the careless aspect which the highest of artists ever give their masterpieces,—the produce of elaborate but concealed pains; yet the strong hand of an able workman was always marked; and it was observed, too, that he had disdained to hide from us the far less labour which he had much more easily bestowed. There is no denying that some of Johnson's works, from the meagreness of the material and the regularity of the monotonous style, are exceedingly little adapted to reading. They are flimsy, and they are dull; they are pompous, and, though full of undeniable—indeed, self-evident—truths, they are somewhat empty; they are, moreover, wrapped up in a style so disproportioned in its importance, that the perusal becomes very tiresome, and is soon given up. This character belongs more especially to the Rambler, the object of such unmeasured praises among his followers, and from which he derived the title of the Great Moralist."—LORD BROUGHAM: *Lives of Men of Letters, &c.*

The reader will find a continuation of his lordship's remarks in our notice of the Rambler in a preceding page. The noble critic places the Life of Cowley at "the head of all" the author's writings, and (as we have already intimated) considers the review of Soame Jenyns's Inquiry into the Origin of Evil "one of his happiest performances."

"The third period [in the progress of English style] may be called the Rhetorical, and is distinguished by the prevalence of a school of writers of which Johnson was the founder. The fundamental character of this style is that it employs undisguised art where classical writers appear only to obey the impulse of a cultivated and adorned nature. . . .

"As the mind of Johnson was robust, but neither nimble nor graceful, so his style, though sometimes significant, nervous, and even majestic, was void of all grace and ease; and, being the most unlike of all styles to the natural effusion of a cultivated mind, had the least pretensions to the praise of eloquence. During the period, now near a close, in which he was a favourite model, a stiff symmetry and tedious monotony succeeded to that various music with which the taste of Addison diversified his periods, and to that natural imagery which his beautiful genius seemed, with graceful negligence, to scatter over his composition."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH: *Memoirs of his Life*, 1835, 2 vols. 8vo.

"What most distinguishes Dr. Johnson from other writers is the pomp and uniformity of his style. All his periods are cast in the same mould, are of the same size and shape, and, consequently, have little fitness to the variety of things he professes to treat of. His subjects are familiar, but the author is always upon stilts. He has neither ease nor simplicity, and his efforts at playfulness in part remind one of the lines in Milton:

'The elephant
To make them sport wreathed his proboscis lithe.'"
Hazlitt on the Periodical Essayist.

"All his books are written in a learned language; in a language which nobody hears from his mother or his nurse; in a language in which nobody ever quarrels, or drives bargains, or makes love; in a language in which nobody ever thinks. . . . Mannerism is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though vicious, is natural. Few readers, for example, would be willing to part with the mannerism of Milton or Burke. But a mannerism which does not sit easy on the mannerist—which has been adopted on principle, and which can be sustained only by constant effort—is always offensive. And such is the mannerism of Johnson."—T. B. MACAULAY: *Crit. and Hist. Essays*, Lon., 1854, i. 398–399; and in *Edin. Rev.*, Sept. 1831.

"The Doctor's taste in composition,' remarks Mr. Prescott, in his notice of Johnson's Lives of the Poets, just quoted from, "to judge from his own style, was not of the highest order. It was a style, indeed, of extraordinary power, suited to the expression of his original thinking, bold, vigorous, and glowing with all the lustre of polished antithesis. But the brilliancy is cold, and the ornaments are much too florid and overcharged for a graceful effect."—*Miscellanies*, 1855, 248.

"No man," remarks one of the greatest masters of the English tongue, "contemplates with greater tenderness than we do the frailties of Dr. Johnson; none respects more the sound parts of his moral system, or admires more the vigor of the elephantine step with which he sometimes tramples down insolent error and presumptuous sophistry. But let no young man who wishes to learn to write well study his style."—EDWARD EVERETT: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xli. 3–4.

It was formerly greatly the fashion to copy, or to endeavour to copy, the "Johnsonian style." Mr. Macaulay declared (review of Croker's Boswell, Edin. Rev., Sept. 1831) that Johnson's "peculiarities have been imitated by his admirers, and parodied by his assailants, till the public has become sick of the subject."

A critic in the same periodical (for Oct. 1850) remarks that

"It is not easy for those who have not inspected contemporaneous literature,—especially its second-rate productions,—to conceive to what an extent Johnson's style was imitated by his admirers."—Vol. xcii. 333.

Sir James Mackintosh observes, as late as 1831, that

"From the corruptions introduced by Dr. Johnson, English style was only then recovering."

Disraeli says:

"Such was the influence of the elaborate novelty of Johnson, that every writer in every class servilely copied the Latinized style, ludicrously mimicking the contortions and re-echoing the sonorous nothings, of our great lexicographer. The novelist of domestic life, or the agriculturist in a treatise on turnips, alike aimed at the polysyllabic force and the cadenced period. Such was the condition of English style for more than twenty years."—*Miscell. of Lit.: Style*; ed. Lon., 1840, 8.

"At present," says Hazlitt, in his Sixth Lecture on the English Poets, delivered at the Surrey Institution in 1818, "we cannot see a lottery-puff or a quack advertisement pasted against a wall, that is not perfectly Johnsonian in style."

"His brilliant style," says Mr. Prescott, "has been the imitation of every schoolboy, and of some children of larger growth, since the days of the Rambler. But the nearer they come to it the worse. The beautiful is turned into the fantastic, and the sublime into the ridiculous."—*Miscellanies*, 1855, 271–272, and in *N. Amer. Review*, Oct. 1839.

Dr. Southey regarded these imitators with as little complacency. "Look," he exclaims, in a letter to Henry Taylor, Dec. 31, 1825, "at the imitations of Gibbon and Johnson!"

The too frequent use of words derived from the Latin and Greek is often alleged against Johnson's compositions, and, we think, with reason. But the objector often carries his charge too far. The use of such derivatives in moderation and with propriety is to be encouraged rather than censured. Those who display their ignorance of the language by accusing Johnson of word-*making* will have to revive their knowledge of early English vocabularies. Let those who are so fond of Anglo-Saxon "undefiled" amuse themselves occasionally with a page or two of Aldhelm, Ceolfrid of Wearmouth, or Felix of Croyland. Let them read to their families, for weekday entertainment, King Alfred's Orosius, and wind up the devotions of the Sabbath with the royal translator's Psalms of David, or the good Alfric's Paschal Homily.

6. DR. JOHNSON'S APPEARANCE, MANNERS, AND CONVERSATION.

To James Boswell, the famous biographer of Johnson, our acknowledgments have already been made in the article devoted to the consideration of his literary character. The reader will there find many tributes to the merits of a work which can never lose its popularity, and will always keep fresh in the minds of men the characters of the author and his illustrious subject. Boswell's account of his first interview with the formidable lexicographer is too amusing to be omitted. It occurred in the back-parlour of Tom Davies, the actor and bookseller, (celebrated for his learning and his handsome wife,) whom we have already registered on the 482d page of this Dictionary.

"Mr. Davies recollected several of Johnson's remarkable sayings, and was one of the best of the many imitators of his voice and manner while relating them. He increased my impatience more and more to see the extraordinary man whose works I highly valued, and whose conversation was reported to be so peculiarly excellent.

"At last, on Monday, the 16th of May, [1763,] when I was sitting in Mr. Davies's back-parlour, after having drunk tea with him and Mrs. Davies, Johnson unexpectedly came into the shop; and Mr. Davies having perceived him through the glass door in the room in which we were sitting advancing towards us, he announced his awful approach to me, somewhat in the manner of an actor in the part of Horatio, when he addresses Hamlet on the appearance of his father's ghost: 'Look, my lord, it comes!' I found that I had a very perfect idea of Johnson's figure, from the portrait painted of him by Sir Joshua Reynolds after he had published his Dictionary, in the attitude of sitting in his easy-chair in deep meditation; which was the first picture his friend did for him, which Sir Joshua very kindly presented to me, and from which an engraving has been made for this work. Mr. Davies mentioned my name, and respectfully introduced me to him. I was much agitated, and, recollecting his prejudice against the Scotch, of which I had heard much, I said to Davies, 'Don't tell where I came from.' 'From Scotland,' cried Davies, roguishly. 'Mr. Johnson,' said I, 'I do indeed come from Scotland, but I cannot help it.' I am willing to flatter myself that I meant this as light pleasantry to soothe and conciliate him, and not as a humiliating abasement at the expense of my country. But, however that might be, this speech was somewhat unlucky; for, with that quickness of wit for which he was so remarkable, he seized the expression 'come from Scotland,' which I used in the sense of being of that country, and, as if I had said that I had come away from it or left it, retorted, 'That, sir, I find is what a very great many of your countrymen cannot help.' This stroke stunned me a good deal; and, when we had sat down, I felt myself not a little embarrassed, and apprehensive of what might come next. He then addressed himself to Davies: 'What do you think of Garrick? He has refused me an order for the play for Miss Williams, because he knows the house will be full, and that an order will be worth three shillings.' Eager to take any opening to get into conversation with him, I ventured to say, 'O sir, I can not think Mr. Garrick would grudge such a trifle to you.' 'Sir,' said he, with a stern look, 'I have known David Garrick longer than you have done; and I know no right you have to talk to me on the subject.' Perhaps I deserved this check; for it was rather presumptuous in me, an entire stranger, to express any doubt of the justice of his animadversion upon his old acquaintance and pupil. I now felt myself much mortified, and began to think that the hope I had long indulged of obtaining his acquaintance was blasted. And, in truth, had not my ardour been uncommonly strong and my resolution uncommonly persevering, so rough a reception might have deterred me forever from making any further attempts. Fortunately, however, I remained upon the field, not wholly discomfited, and was soon rewarded by hearing some of his conversation, of which I preserved the following short minute, without marking the questions and observations by which it was produced."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson*, Croker's ed., Lon., 1848, r. 8vo, 133–134. See the note to p. 133 for a vindication of Garrick, or rather, for evidence of his liberality.

The acquaintance thus commenced was sedulously cultivated by Boswell; and until his great friend's demise, more than twenty years after this first interview,

"The worship of Johnson was his grand, ideal, voluntary business. Does not the frothy-hearted yet enthusiastic man, doffing his advocate's wig, regularly take post, and hurry up to London, for the sake of his sage chiefly, as to a Feast of Tabernacles, the Sabbath of his whole year?"—*Carlyle's Review of Boswell's Johnson.*

How faithfully he did service in embalming the droppings of wisdom which fell from those revered lips, we have many evidences, and none more amusing than that related by Miss Burney:

"When in *that presence*," says the fair narrator, "he was unobservant, if not contemptuous, of every one else. In truth, when he met with Dr. Johnson, he commonly forbore even answering any thing that was said, or attending to any thing that went forward, lest he should miss the smallest sound from that voice to which he paid such exclusive though merited homage. But the moment that voice burst forth, the effect which it excited on Mr. Boswell amounted almost to pain. His eyes goggled with eagerness; he leant his ear almost on the shoulder of the doctor, and his mouth dropped open to catch every syllable that might be uttered; nay, he seemed not only to dread losing a word, but to be anxious not to miss a breathing; as if hoping from it latently, or mystically, some information."

The great man was not so much conciliated by this extraordinary deference as to always endure Boswell's curiosity tamely. On one occasion, when Boswell had been for some time persisting in questioning him with, "What did you do, sir?" "What did you say, sir?" &c., Johnson at last lost all patience, and exclaimed, "I will not be put to the question, sir! Do you not consider, sir, that these are not the manners of a gentleman? I will not be baited with *what* and *why*. What is this? What is that? Why is a cow's tail long? Why is a fox's tail bushy?" "Why, sir," pleaded Boswell, "you are so good that I venture to trouble you." "Sir," rejoined Johnson, "my being so *good* is no reason why you should be so *ill*."

Mr. Macaulay's portrait of Boswell is not the most flattering in the world:

"He was, if we are to give any credit to his own account or to the united testimony of all who knew him, a man of the meanest and feeblest intellect. Johnson described him as a fellow who had missed his only chance of immortality by not having been alive when the Dunciad was written. Beauclerk used his name as a proverbial expression for a bore. He was the laughing-stock of the whole of that brilliant society which has owed to him the greater part of its fame. . . . Every thing which another would have hidden, every thing the publication of which would have made another man hang himself, was matter of gay and clamorous exultation to his weak and diseased mind. What silly things he said, what bitter retorts he provoked, how at one place he was troubled with evil presentiments which came to nothing, how at another place, on waking from a drunken doze, he read the Prayer-Book and took a hair of the dog that had bitten him, how he went to see men hanged and came away maudlin, how he added five hundred pounds to the fortune of one of his babies because he was not scared at Johnson's ugly face, . . . how his father, and the very wife of his bosom, laughed and fretted at his fooleries,—all these things he proclaimed to all the world, as if they had been subjects for pride and ostentatious rejoicing. All the caprices of his temper, all the illusions of his vanity, all his hypochondriac whimsies, all his castles in the air, he displayed with a cool self-complacency, a perfect unconsciousness that he was making a fool of himself, to which it is impossible to find a parallel in the whole history of mankind. He has used many people ill; but assuredly he has used nobody so ill as himself. . . . Of all the talents which ordinarily raise men to eminence as writers, Boswell had absolutely none. There is not in all his books a single remark of his own on literature, politics, religion, or society, which is not either commonplace or absurd. His dissertations on hereditary gentility, on the slave-trade, and on the entailing of landed estates, may serve as examples. To say that these passages are sophistical would be to pay them an extravagant compliment. They have no pretence to argument or even to meaning. He has reported innumerable observations made by himself in the course of conversation. Of these observations we do not remember one which is above the intellectual capacity of a boy of fifteen. He has printed many of his own letters, and in these letters he is always ranting or twaddling."—*Essays*, 1854, i. 370, 371, 372, 373.

This is an admirably-drawn portrait, and, unfortunately for the subject, those who have been inclined to think it too highly coloured will perhaps be less disposed to question the faithfulness of the artist after reading some of Boswell's Letters to the Rev. W. J. Temple, just brought to light in a most remarkable manner, (if we are to believe the story,) and pub. in 1857. See reviews of these Letters in Edin. Rev., April, 1857; Lon. Gent. Mag., Feb., 1857; Lon. Athenæum, Dec. 27, 1856; the Spectator, Times, &c. But really we think Mr. Macaulay is here guilty of something which borders on caricature: Boswell was certainly not quite such a born and perennial fool as his critic makes him appear. Schlosser is disposed to ridicule the avidity with which the English devour

"Those oracular sayings which Boswell has collected as if they were pearls and diamonds. Boswell has by far outstripped the collectors of all the trifles, personal anecdotes, and miserable nothings which refer to Göthe, and the English have, as thankfully and with as much curiosity, swallowed every triviality about this much-admired and worshipped critic and artist in taste and literature, as the Germans every trifling anecdote about their greatest poet and prose-writer."—*Schlosser's Hist. of the Eighteenth Cent., &c.*, Davison's Trans., Lon., 1844, vol. ii. 68.

But who can marvel that all who love the English tongue and English Republic of Letters are in love with this inimitable biography, when it must be admitted that—to quote the language of one of the greatest of modern writers—

"Considering the eminent persons to whom Boswell's Life of Johnson relates, the quantity of miscellaneous information and entertaining gossip which it brings together, it may be termed, without exception, the best parlour-table book that ever was written."—Sir Walter Scott.

But we are forgetting to give some description of the Appearance of the great man, as promised in our last heading. Miss Burney's pencil shall be again called to our aid:

"He is, indeed, very ill-favoured! Yet he has naturally a noble figure,—tall, stout, grand, and authoritative: but he stoops horribly; his back is quite round; his mouth is continually opening and shutting, as if he were chewing something; he has a singular method of twirling his fingers and twisting his hands; his vast body is in constant agitation, see-sawing backwards and forwards; his feet are never a moment quiet, and his whole great person looked often as if it were going to roll itself, quite voluntarily, from its chair to the floor."

Perhaps no one has better described the dress of this strange-looking giant than the famous satirical poet of the day:

"Methinks I view his full, plain suit of brown,
The large grey bushy wig, that graced his crown;
Black worsted stockings, little silver buckles,
And shirt, that had no ruffles for his knuckles.
I mark the brown greatcoat of cloth he wore,
That two huge Patagonian pockets bore,
Which Patagonians (wondrous to unfold!)
Would fairly both his Dictionaries hold."—Peter Pindar.

We shall have more to quote respecting Johnson's appearance before we have finished this article. Let us now turn to his Conversation, in the descriptions of which his Manners will, of course, come more or less under notice! In our introductory quotation, indeed, (from Miss Burney,) Johnson's manners, or want of manners, occupy a prominent place.

"Boswell's Life of Johnson has given a wrong impression of him in some respects. When we see four large volumes written upon a man's conversation, through a period of forty years, and *his* remarks alone set down, of all those made at the time, we naturally take the idea that Johnson was the central point of society for all that period. The truth is, he never was in good society,—at least in those circles where men of letters mix with the fashionable world. His brutal, intolerant manners excluded him from it, of course. He met good society, to-be-sure, at the Literary Club and at Sir Joshua Reynolds's. Gibbon was asked why he did not talk more in the presence of Dr. Johnson. 'Sir,' replied the historian, taking a pinch of snuff, 'I have no pretensions to the ability of contending with Dr. Johnson in brutality and insolence.'"—*Sir James Mackintosh's Conversations with Alexander H. Everett: N. Amer. Rev.*, xxxv. 445–446, n.

Yet, notwithstanding the apparent severity of these strictures, no one had a higher opinion of Johnson's conversational abilities and moral worth than Sir James entertained, as we shall show on a future page.

Johnson himself had a satisfactory way of accounting for the absence of invitations to the tables of the great. "Lords and ladies," he remarked, "don't like to have their mouths stopped." But the truth is, as Lord Brougham very correctly remarks,

"That in those days no one was, generally speaking, admitted into patrician society merely for the intrinsic merits of his writings or his talk, without having some access to it through his rank or his political or professional eminence. . . . It is equally erroneous to suppose that Johnson's rough exterior, or his uncouth and even unpleasant habits, could have prevented his fame and his conversation from being sought after to adorn aristocratic parties in later times. All these petty obstacles would have been easily got over by the vanity of having such a person to show, and, indeed, by the real interest which the display of his colloquial powers would have possessed among a more refined and better-educated generation."—*Lives of Men of Letters, &c.*

Horace Walpole was one of the principal leaders of fashion during the whole of Johnson's literary reign; and it is certain that he would never have subjected his aristocratic domains to the Gothic invasion of the lexicographer. The portrait which he has left us of Johnson is as little complimentary as that drawn by Sir James Mackintosh:

> "With a lumber of learning and some strong parts," says Horace, "Johnson was an odious and mean character. By principle a Jacobite, arrogant, self-sufficient, and overbearing by nature, ungrateful through pride, and of *feminine* bigotry, he had prostituted his pen to party, even in a dictionary, and had afterwards, for a pension, contradicted his own definitions. His manners were sordid, supercilious, and brutal; his style ridiculously bombastic and vicious; and, in one word, with all the pedantry, he had all the gigantic littleness, of a country schoolmaster."—*Memoirs of the Reign of George III.*, vol. ii. 323.

But much of the effect of the dark colours of this picture is lost upon the reader when he remembers Johnson's pertinacious opposition to Sir Robert Walpole's administration; and especially his admission to Sir George Staunton,—which Horace had probably heard,—that, when he made parliamentary speeches for the Gentleman's Magazine, he "always took care to put Sir Robert Walpole in the wrong, and to say every thing he could against the electorate of Hanover." Johnson admitted very frankly that he did not forget his politics when composing these celebrated parliamentary speeches. When commended, long afterwards, for having "dealt out reason and eloquence with an equal hand to both parties," "That is not quite true," said Johnson: "I saved appearances tolerably well; but I took care that the Whig dogs should not have the best of it." With reference to Walpole's sketch of Johnson, just quoted, we may add that the celebrated Heroic Epistle in which Johnson is satirized was ascribed to Walpole, and also to Mason, or to both combined. Lord Chesterfield's description of Johnson, in a letter to his lordship's son, will at once recur to many of our readers. Boswell, and other contemporaneous chroniclers, certainly record many instances of colloquial *brusquerie*—to use the mildest term—on the part of the lexicographer, which could not have been altogether grateful to the feelings of even the humblest of the great man's admirer's. Of these we had intended to quote some specimens, but our limited space forbids. One amusing incident, however, must not be omitted. In our life of Oliver Goldsmith we quoted George Colman's glowing tribute to the kindness of heart and manner which so pre-eminently distinguished that wayward son of genius. The same excellent story-teller—certainly one of the best of modern days—has left us the following far less flattering picture of Goldsmith's "guide, philosopher, and friend:"

> "My boyish mind had anticipated an awful impression when I was first brought unwittingly into the presence of the stupendous Johnson. I knew not then that he had 'a love for little children,' calling them 'pretty dears and giving them sweetmeats,' as Boswell hath since, in the simplicity of his heart, narrated. It was my hapless lot, however, to be excluded from the objects of this propension. Perhaps, at my age, of about fourteen, I might have been too old, or too ugly; but the idea of Johnson's carrying *bonbons* to give to children of any age is much like supposing that a Greenland bear has a pocket stuff'd with tartlets for travellers.
>
> "On the day of my introduction he was asked to dinner at my father's house, in Soho-square, and the erudite savage came a full hour before his time. I happened to be with my father, who was beginning his toilette, when it was announced to him that the Doctor had arrived. My sire, being one of the tributary princes who did homage to this monarch, was somewhat flurried, and, having dressed himself hastily, took me with him into the drawing-room.
>
> "On our entrance we found Johnson sitting in a *fauteuil* of rose-coloured satin, the arms and legs of which (of the chair, remember, not of the Doctor) were of burnish'd gold, and the contrast of the man with the seat was very striking: an unwash'd coal-heaver in a *vis-à-vis* could not be much more misplaced than Johnson thus deposited. He was dress'd in a rusty suit of brown cloth *dittos*, with black worsted stockings; his old yellow wig was of formidable dimensions; and the learned head which sustained it roll'd about in a seemingly paralytic motion, but, in the performance of its orbit, it inclined chiefly to one shoulder, whether to the right or left I cannot now remember,—a fault never to be forgiven by certain of the *Twaddleri*, who think these matters of the utmost importance. He deign'd not to rise on our entrance, and we stood before him while he and my father talk'd. There was soon a pause in the colloquy; and my father, making his advantage of it, took me by the hand, and said, 'Doctor Johnson, this is a little Colman.' The Doctor bestow'd a slight, ungracious glance upon me, and, continuing the rotary motion of his head, renew'd the previous conversation. Again there was a pause;—again the anxious father, who had fail'd in his first effort, seized the opportunity for pushing his progeny, with, 'This is my son, Doctor Johnson.' The great man's contempt for me was now roused to great wrath; and, knitting his brows, he exclaim'd, in a voice of thunder, 'I *see* him, sir!' He then fell back in his rose-colour'd satin *fauteuil*, as if giving himself up to meditation, implying that he would not be further plagued either with an old fool or a young one.
>
> "The gigantick Johnson could not be easily thrown out at window, particularly by my undersized sire; but he deserved to be 'quoited down stairs, like a shave-groat shilling;' not exactly, perhaps, for his brutality to the boy, but for such an unprovoked insult to the father of whose hospitalities he was partaking. This, however, is only one among the numerous traits of grossness already promulgated, in which the Bolt Court philosopher completely falsified the principles of the Roman poet:
>
> 'in genuas didicisse fideliter artes,
> Emollit mores. nec sinit esse feros.'
>
> "After this rude rebuff from the Doctor, I had the additional felicity to be placed next to him at dinner. He was silent over his meal; but I observed that he was, as Shylock says of Lancelot Gobbo, 'a huge feeder;' and, during the display of his voracity, (which was worthy of *Bolt* Court,) the perspiration fell in copious drops from his visage upon the table-cloth. The clumsiness of the bulky animal, his strange costume, his uncouth gestures, yet the dominion which he usurped withal, rendered his presence a phenomenon among gentlemen: it was the incursion of a new species of barbarian,—a *learned* Attila, King of the Huns, come to subjugate polish'd society. Oliver Goldsmith, several years before my luckless presentation to Johnson, proved how '*doctors differ.*'"

Read the conclusion of this anecdote on page 693 of this Dictionary; commencing with,

> "I was only five years old when Goldsmith took me on his knee," &c.

No one has made a better excuse for Johnson's occasional roughness, and even boorishness, than Sir Walter Scott; and to his pages (in his Life of Johnson) we must refer the reader:

> "He was, in a word, despotic," remarks Sir Walter; "and despotism will occasionally lead the best dispositions into an unbecoming abuse of power. It is not likely that any one will again enjoy, or have an opportunity of abusing, the singular degree of submission which was rendered to Johnson by all around him."

The colloquial monarch, ruling in his "pride of place," has been well described by Lord Brougham:

> "He loved to fill a chair, surrounded with a circle well known to him, and *ex cathedra* to deliver his judgments. It cannot be said that this was any thing like a high style of conversation. It had nothing in it like full or free discussion; it had even little like free interchange of sentiments or opinions. It was occasionally enlivened by wit, oftener broken by a growl or a sneer from him, and from him alone. But his part of it was always arrogant and dictatorial; nor, after men's curiosity had once been gratified by assisting at one of these talks, did any but the small number of his familiar and admiring friends often desire to repeat the experiment. His talk was most commonly for victory, rather than directed to the clearing up of rational doubt or the ascertaining of important truth; nor, unless upon the serious subject of religion, and upon some of the points involved in the Whig and Tory controversy, did he ever seem to care much on which side he argued, dogmatized, laughed boisterously, or sneered rudely."—*Lives of Men of Letters, &c.*

His wonderful conversational abilities have been the theme of unceasing eulogy from this day to our own, and cannot fail to excite the admiration of our latest successors.

> "When animated by the cheering attention of friends whom he liked, he would give full scope to those talents for narration, in which I verily think he was unrivalled both in the brilliancy of his wit, the flow of his humour, and the energy of his language."—*Cumberland's Memoirs.*
>
> "I do not care on what subject Johnson talks, but I love better to hear him talk than anybody: he either gives you new thoughts or a new colouring."—ORME, *the historian of India.*
>
> "The most triumphant record of the talents and character of Johnson is to be found in Boswell's Life of him. The man was superior to the author. When he laid aside his pen, which he regarded as an encumbrance, he became not only learned and thoughtful, but acute, witty, humorous, natural, honest, hearty, and determined; 'the king of good fellows and wale of old men.' There are as many smart repartees, profound remarks, and keen invectives to be found in Boswell's 'inventory of all he said,' as are recorded of any celebrated man. The life and dramatic play of his conversation forms a contrast to his written works. His natural powers and undisguised opinions were called out in convivial intercourse. In public he practised with the foils: in private he unsheathed the sword of controversy, and it was the Ebro's temper."—*Hazlitt on the Periodical Essayists.*
>
> "There was a pith about old Samuel which nothing could stand up against. His influence was not so much that of an author as a thinker. He was the most powerful intellect in the world of books. He was the Jackson of the literary ring—the judge—the emperor—a giant—acknowledged to be a Saul amongst the people. Even David Hume would have been like a woman in his grasp; but, odd enough, the two never met."—CHRISTOPHER NORTH: *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April 2, 1822.
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> "Boswell's Life of Johnson is so replete with the sayings and thoughts of the intellectual giant, whom it was so much his object to elevate, even above his natural Patagonian stature, that it may be regarded as a sort of autobiography, dictated by the sage, in his moments of *abandon*, to his devout worshipper. It is not going too far to say that it is among the most popular books in the English language. Johnson's reputation now mainly rests on that biography."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON: *Essays*, 1850, iii. 392; and in *Blackw. Mag.*, Sept. 1849.
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> "Johnson, as Mr. Burke most justly observed, appears far greater in Boswell's books than in his own. His conversation appears to have been quite equal to his writings in matter, and far superior to them in manner. When he talked, he clothed his wit and his sense in forcible and natural expressions. As soon as he took his pen in hand to write for the public, his style became systematically vicious. . . . The reputation of those writings which he probably expected to be immortal is every day fading; while those peculiarities of

manner, and that careless table-talk, the memory of which, he probably thought, would die with him, are likely to be remembered as long as the English language is spoken in any quarter of the globe."—T. B. Macaulay: *Essays*, 1854, iii. 398, 401; and in *Edin. Rev.*, Sept. 1831.

"How much is Johnson raised in our estimation, not only as to intellect but personal character, by the industrious eaves-droppings of Boswell, setting down, day by day, in his note-book, the fragments of his most loose and unweighed conversations?"—Lord Jeffrey: *Essays*, 1850, 960; and in *Edin. Rev.*, Oct. 1835.

"His conversation, which was one of the most powerful instruments of his extensive influence, was artificial, dogmatic, sententious, and poignant; adapted, with the most admirable versatility, to every subject as it arose, and distinguished by an almost unparalleled power of serious repartee. He seems to have considered himself as a sort of colloquial magistrate, who inflicted severe punishment from just policy. His course of life led him to treat those sensibilities, which such severity wounds, as fantastic and effeminate; and he entered society too late to acquire those habits of politeness which are a substitute for natural delicacy."—Sir James Mackintosh: *Memoirs of his Life*, 1835, 2 vols. 8vo.

We have already recorded Sir James's opinion of Johnson's manners, and shall have occasion hereafter to adduce his testimony to the general excellence of his character. Sir Walter Scott remarks, with great truth:

"Of all the men distinguished in this or any other age, Dr. Johnson has left upon posterity the strongest and most vivid impression, so far as person, manners, disposition, and conversation are concerned. We do but name him, or open a book which he has written, and the sound and action recall to the imagination, at once, his form, his merits, his peculiarities,—nay, the very uncouthness of his gestures, and the deep impressive tone of his voice. . . . He is in our mind's eye a personification as lively as that of Siddons in Lady Macbeth, or Kemble in Cardinal Wolsey."—*Life of Johnson.*

Perhaps no one has drawn so admirable a miniature from Boswell's full-length portrait of Johnson as Mr. Macaulay has presented to us:

"Johnson grown old, Johnson in the fulness of his fame and in the enjoyment of a competent fortune, is better known to us than any other man in history. Every thing about him,—his coat, his wig, his figure, his face, his scrofula, his St. Vitus's dance, his rolling walk, his blinking eye, the outward signs which too clearly marked his approbation of his dinner, his insatiable appetite for fish-sauce and veal-pie with plums, his inextinguishable thirst for tea, his trick of touching the posts as he walked, his mysterious practice of treasuring up scraps of orange-peel, his morning slumbers, his midnight disputations, his contortions, his mutterings, his gruntings, his puffings, his vigorous, acute, and ready eloquence, his sarcastic wit, his vehemence, his insolence, his fits of tempestuous rage, his queer inmates, old Mr. Levett and blind Mrs. Williams, the cat Hodge and the negro Frank,—all are as familiar to us as the objects by which we have been surrounded from childhood. . . . As we close it [Boswell's Johnson] the club-room is before us, and the table on which stands the omelet for Nugent and the lemons for Johnson. There are assembled those heads which live forever on the canvas of Reynolds. There are the spectacles of Burke and the tall thin form of Langton, the courtly sneer of Beauclerk and the beaming smile of Garrick, Gibbon tapping his snuff-box and Sir Joshua with his trumpet in his ear. In the foreground is that strange figure which is as familiar to us as the figures of those among whom we have been brought up, the gigantic body, the huge massy face seamed with the scars of disease, the brown coat, the black worsted stockings, the grey wig with the scorched foretop, the dirty hands, the nails bitten and pared to the quick. We see the eyes and mouth moving with convulsive twitches; we see the heavy form rolling; we hear it puffing; and then comes the 'Why, sir!' and the 'What then, sir?' and the 'No, sir!' and the 'You don't see your way through the question, sir!'"—*Essays*, 1854, i. 375–376, 400–401; and in *Edin. Rev.*, Sept. 1831.

Johnson's "inextinguishable thirst for tea" forms so prominent an item of his personal character, that we must permit our reader to behold the sage at one tea-party at least; and this shall be at "Cumbey's" table, where the great man spent many a happy hour of social chat:

"At the tea-table he made considerable demands upon his favourite beverage, and I remember when Sir Joshua Reynolds at my house reminded him that he had drank eleven cups, he replied, 'Sir, I did not count your glasses of wine; why should you number up my cups of tea?' And then, laughing in perfect good-humour, he added: 'Sir, I should have released the lady from any further trouble, if it had not been for your remark; but you have reminded me that I want one of the dozen, and I must request Mrs. Cumberland to round up my number.' When he saw the readiness and complacency with which my wife obeyed his call, he turned a kind and cheerful look upon her, and said, 'Madam, I must tell you, for your comfort, you have escaped much better than a certain lady did a while ago upon whose patience I intruded greatly more than I have done on yours; but the lady asked me for no other purpose than to make a Zany of me, and set me gabbling to a parcel of people I knew nothing of: so, madam, I had my revenge of her; for I swallowed five-and-twenty cups of her tea, and did not treat her with as many words.' I can only say my wife would have made tea for him as long as the New River could have supplied her with water."—*Cumberland's Memoirs.*

Poor Jonas Hanway found to his cost that Johnson was as ready to take up the cudgels on behalf of his favourite beverage as he was to drink it. As Mr. Macaulay also refers to that famous tabby, the cat "Hodge," this respectable quadruped must not be forgotten in our sketch of the lexicographer. And, indeed, we know not a passage we could better select as an instance of the manner in which Boswell jots down the most trifling remarks which fell from the lips of his illustrious friend, than the one in which "Hodge" forms the principal subject of discourse:

"Nor would it be just under this head," says Boswell, "to omit the fondness which he showed for animals which he had taken under his protection. I never shall forget the indulgence with which he treated Hodge, his cat, for whom he himself used to go out and buy oysters, lest the servants, having that trouble, should take a dislike to the poor creature. I am, unluckily, one of those who have an antipathy to a cat, so that I am uneasy when in the room with one; and I own I frequently suffered a good deal from the presence of this same Hodge. I recollect him one day scrambling up Dr. Johnson's breast, apparently with much satisfaction, while my friend, smiling and half whistling, rubbed down his back, and pulled him by the tail; and when I observed he was a fine cat, [rather hypocritical, we fear, Jemmy Boswell,] saying, 'Why, yes, sir; but I have had cats whom I liked better than this;' and then, as if perceiving Hodge to be out of countenance, adding, 'But he is a very fine cat,—a very fine cat indeed.'"

We give another amusing extract from Boswell's invaluable record, which is also quoted (not quite accurately) by Lord Brougham, with a very appropriate introduction:

"They, however, who only saw this distinguished person once or twice in society, were apt to form a very erroneous estimate of his temper, which was not at all morose or sullen, but rather kindly and sociable. He loved relaxation; he enjoyed merriment; he even liked to indulge in sportive and playful pleasantry, when his animal spirits were gay,—pleasantry, indeed, somewhat lumbering, but agreeable from its perfect heartiness. Nothing can be more droll than the scene of this kind of which Mr. Boswell has preserved the account, and into the humour of which he seems to have been incapable of entering. When some one was mentioned as having come to Mr. (afterward Sir Wm.) Chambers, to draw his will, giving his estate to his sisters, Johnson objected, as it had not been gained by trade. 'If it had,' said he, 'he might have left it to the dog Towser, and let him keep his own name.' He then went on laughing immoderately at the *testator*, as he kept calling him. 'I dare say,' said he, 'he thinks he has done a mighty thing: he won't wait till he gets home to his seat: he'll call up the landlord of the first inn on the road, and, after a suitable preface on mortality and the uncertainty of life, will tell him that he should not delay making his will; and here, sir, will he say, is my will, which I have just made, with the assistance of one of the ablest lawyers in the kingdom, and he will read it to him,' (Johnson laughing all the time.) 'He believes he has made this will; but he did not make it: you, Chambers, made it for him. I trust you have had more conscience than to make him say being of sound understanding—ha! ha! ha! I hope he has left me a legacy. I'd have his will turned into verse, like a ballad!' 'Mr. Chambers,' says Boswell, 'didn't by any means relish this jocularity, upon a matter of which *pars magna fuit*, and seemed impatient till he got rid of us. Johnson couldn't stop his merriment, but continued it all the way, till he got without the Temple Gate; he then burst into such a fit of laughter, that he appeared to be almost in a convulsion, and, in order to support himself, laid hold of one of the posts on the side of the foot-pavement, and sent forth peals so loud that, in the silence of the night, his voice seemed to resound from Temple Bar to Fleet Ditch.'"—*Lives of Men of Letters, &c.*

It is easy to see, as Lord Brougham remarks, that "Boswell was incapable of entering into the humour of this scene," and the moral reflections with which he closes the graphic sketch just recorded are as amusing as any of its details:

"This most ludicrous exhibition of the awful, melancholy, and venerable Johnson happened well to counteract the feelings of sadness which I used to experience when parting with him for a considerable time. I accompanied him to his door, where he gave me his blessing."

7. Dr. Johnson's Moral and Religious Character,

The attention of this great man was at an early age turned to the consideration of those important truths which only the foolish and the thoughtless dare to slight, and which demand a large share of the mind and heart of every accountable and immortal being.

"When at Oxford," remarks Johnson, "I took up Law's Serious Call to a Holy Life, expecting to find it a dull book, (as such books generally are,) and perhaps to laugh at it. But I found Law quite an overmatch for me; and this was the first occasion of my thinking in earnest of religion after I became capable of rational enquiry."

"From this time forward," continues his biographer, "religion was the predominant object of his thoughts; though, with the just sentiments of a conscientious Christian, he lamented that his practice of its duties fell far short of what it ought to be."

With his religious peculiarities of doctrine or observance we have here, of course, no concern; and, did their consideration legitimately enter into our province, we trust that we should feel no temptation to indulge in those unbecoming sneers at alleged superstitions and rigid ceremonials which have disgraced critics who imagined they were ridiculing the subject of their shallow wit.

"Few men," says Lord Brougham, "have perhaps ever lived, in whose thoughts religion had a larger or more practical share. . . . He was friendly, and actively so, in the greatest degree; he was charitable even beyond what prudential considerations might justify; as firmly as he believed the gospel, so constantly did he practise its divine maxim, 'that it is more blessed to give than to receive.' . . . His habitual piety, his sense of his own imperfections, his generally blameless conduct in the various relations of life, have been already sufficiently described, and have been illustrated in the preceding narrative. He was a good man, as he was a great man; and he had so firm a regard for virtue that he wisely set much greater store by his worth than by his fame."—*Lives of Men of Letters, &c.*

"He loved the poor as I never yet saw any one else love them, with an earnest desire to make them happy. In pursuance of these principles, he nursed whole nests of people in his house, where the lame, the blind, the sick, and the sorrowful found a sure retreat."—MRS. THRALE.

"Though consciousness of superiority might sometimes induce him to carry it high with man, (and even this was much abated in the latter part of life,) his devotions have shown to the whole world how humbly he walked at all times with his God."—BISHOP HORNE.

"If, then, it be asked, who first, in England, at this period, breasted the waves and stemmed the tide of infidelity,—who, enlisting wit and eloquence, together with argument and learning, on the side of revealed religion, first turned the literary current in its favour, and mainly prepared the reaction which succeeded,—that praise seems most justly to belong to Dr. Samuel Johnson. Religion was with him no mere lip-service nor cold formality: he was mindful of it in his social hours as much as in his graver lucubrations; and he brought to it, not merely erudition such as few indeed possessed, but the weight of the highest character, and the respect which even his enemies could not deny him. It may be said of him that, though not in orders, he did the Church of England better service than most of those who at that listless era ate her bread."—LORD MAHON: *Hist of England*, vol. vi.

"His moral principles (if the language may be allowed) partook of the vigour of his understanding. He was conscientious, sincere, determined; and his pride was no more than a steady consciousness of superiority in the most valuable qualities of human nature. His friendships were not only firm, but generous and tender beneath a rugged exterior."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH: *Memoirs of his Life*, 1835.

Sir Walter Scott remarks (in his Life of Johnson) that, when Johnson died, "virtue was deprived of a steady supporter," and that all the deductions which can be made for his prejudices of opinion and "violence and solecisms in manners" still leave "his talents, morals, and benevolence alike irreproachable."

Hazlitt, (in his Lecture on the Periodical Essayists,) after summing up Johnson's many good qualities, and referring to his prejudices, concludes with:

"His were not time-serving, heartless, hypocritical prejudices; but deep, inwoven, not to be rooted out but with life and hope; which he found from old habit necessary to his own peace of mind, and thought so to the peace of mankind. I do not hate, but love, him for them. They were between himself and his conscience, and should be left to that higher tribunal

"'Where they in trembling hope repose,—
The bosom of his Father and his God.'

"In a a word, he has left behind him few wiser or better men."

"That, with all his coarseness and irritability, he was a man of sterling benevolence, has long been acknowledged. But how gentle and endearing his deportment could be, was not known till the Recollections of Madame D'Arblay were published."—T. B. MACAULAY: *Essays*, 1854, iii. 309.

"The comparison which we have instituted [between Milton and Johnson] has compelled us to notice Johnson's defects; but we trust we are not blind to his merits. His stately march, his pomp and power of language, his strength of thought, his reverence for virtue and religion, his vigorous logic, his practical wisdom, his insight into the springs of human action, and the solemn pathos which occasionally pervades his descriptions of life and his references to his own history, command our willing admiration."—WM. ELLERY CHANNING: *Remarks on the Character and Writings of John Milton.*

The accounts which have been handed down to us of the last days of Johnson's life form one of the most interesting portions of English literary annals. It was on the 13th of December, 1784, that he was called to the rest which remaineth for those who cast themselves in humble confidence and undoubting trust upon the promises of that Redeemer who is the saint's dependence and the sinner's hope. We may not doubt that to him the exchange was a happy one. Error there had been in his life; for who is there among the children of men who hath not transgressed? But there had been hearty repentance, deep contrition, and fervent faith. He had proved his faith, too, by works of charity and deeds of love. He had been literally "eyes to the blind and feet to the lame." He had "strengthened him that was ready to perish, and he had upholden the fallen." His bread had been "dealt to the hungry, and the poor and cast-out he had brought to his home." The promise was fulfilled to him, as it hath ever been to those who rely upon its merciful assurance: "In the time of trouble," God remembered him, and freed him from that "bondage" which had so long held him in "fear of death:" he resigned his soul into the hands of his Creator with filial confidence and triumphant hope.

Johnson, Samuel B., Lieut. U. States Navy, d. 1820. Letters from Chili, 1816.

Johnson, Mrs. Sarah Barclay. Hadji in Syria; or, Three Years in Jerusalem, Phila., 1858, 12mo. See Lon. Athen., 1858, Pt. 2, 193.

Johnson, Rev. T. Hist. of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Johnson, T. B. 1. Gamekeeper's Direct., Lon., 12mo. 2. Hunting Direct., 8vo. 3. Shooter's Companion, 12mo: see Lon. Sport. Mag. 4. Shooter's Preceptor; new ed., 1844, 12mo. See Works of the Rev. Sydney Smith, 1854, ii. 186. 5. Sportsman's Cyclopædia, 8vo; £1 11*s.* 6*d.* A beautiful work, with 50 steel engravings, after Cooper, Ward, Hancock, &c.

Johnson, Theodore T. Sights in the Gold Regions, N. York, 1849, 12mo.

Johnson, Thomas. 1. Pathwaye to Readinge, Lon., 1590. 2. Cornucopiæ, 1595, 4to: on natural history.

Johnson, Thomas, M.D., d. 1644, a learned botanist, pub. a trans. of Ambrose Parey's medical and surgical works, edits. 1634–78, and several botanical works, of which Iter in Agrum Cantianum, 1620, and Ericetum Hamstedianum, 1632, were the first local catalogues of plants pub. in England. He also pub. an enlarged and amended ed. of Gerarde's Herbal, 1633, '34, '36, fol.; 1744, 8vo. See GERARDE, JOHN. See also Athen. Oxon.; Lloyd's Memoirs; Pulteney's Sketches.

Johnson, Thomas, Fellow of Eton College, and of Magdalene Coll., Camb., pub. Questiones Philosophicæ, an ed. of Sophocles, 1705–06, 3 vols., and some other classical and theolog. works.

Johnson, Thomas. Serm., 1731, 8vo.

Johnson, Thomas. Reasons for Dissenting from the Established Church; new ed., Lon., 1834, 18mo.

Johnson, W. B. Animal Chemistry, 1803, 3 vols. 8vo.

Johnson, W. G. Braintree Case, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

Johnson, Rev. W. R. Historical works, &c, 1807–12, &c.

Johnson, Prof. Walter R., of Philadelphia. 1. Natural Philosophy, on the basis of J. M. Moffat, Phila., 1835, 12mo; originally entitled, Scientific Class-Book, Part 1. 2. Chemistry, on the basis of J. M. Moffat, 1835, 12mo; originally entitled Scientific Class-Book, Part 2. 3. Notes on the use of Anthracite Coal in the Manufacture of Iron, Bost., 1841, 12mo. 4. First Amer. ed. of Prof. F. Knapp's Chemical Technology, Phila., 1848, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. First Amer ed. of Prof. J. Weisbach's Mechanics, 1849, 2 vols. 8vo. See GORDON, PROF. LEWIS. 6. The Coal-Trade of British America, &c., Washington, 1850, 8vo.

Johnson, William. The Light of Navigation; containing the Coasts and Havens of the West, North, and East Seas, Amst., 1612, 4to.

Johnson, William, Chymist, pub. a chemical lexicon, Lon., 1651, '60, 8vo, and a tract on G. Thompson's Galeno Pale and Odowde's Poor Man's Physician, 1665, 8vo.

Johnson, William, D.D., d. 1666, aged 54, pub. three serms., 1664–70.

Johnson, Sir William, d. in New York, 1774, an eminent military officer, pub., in Phil. Trans., 1773, a paper on the Customs, Manners, and Languages of the Northern Indians of America.

Johnson, William. Union with Ireland, 1798, 8vo.

Johnson, William, d. 1848, a native of Middletown, Conn., graduated at Yale College, 1788; reporter of the Supreme Ct. of N. York, 1806–23, and of the Ct. of Chancery of N. York, 1814–23. 1. Trans. of D. A. Azuni's Sistema Universale dei principii del diritto maritimo dell' Europa, N. York, 1806, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The student will find this work highly valuable on account of the numerous biographical and bibliographical notices by the author and his translator."—*Hoffman's Leg. Stu.*, 465. See also 2 Kent's Com., 4, n.; Pref. to Johnson's trans.; Marvin's Leg. Bib., 81.

2. N. York Supreme Ct., &c. Reports, 1799–1803; N. York, 1808–12, 3 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., by L. B. Shepard, 1846, 3 vols. 8vo. 3. N. York Supreme Ct., &c. Reports, 1806–23; 3d ed., Phila., 1839, 20 vols. 8vo; again, N. York, 1845, 20 vols. 8vo. 4. N. York Chancery Reports, &c., 1814–23; 2d ed., Phila., 1825–29, 7 vols. 8vo; N. York, 1836, 7 vols. 8vo. 5. Digest of Cases in Supreme Ct. of N. York, &c., Albany, 1825, 2 vols. 8vo; Phila., 1838, 3 vols. in 2, 8vo. Johnson's Reports are of the highest authority, and constantly appealed to. See 6 Law Reg., 291; Hoff. Leg. Stu., 168; 1 U. S. Law Jour., 175, 499, ii. 288; 1 Ang. L. I. 9 Story's Bills, § 99, n.; Story's Part., § 280, n.; § 316, n.; Marvin's Leg. Bib., 426; Sharswood's Profess. Ethics, 126; N. Amer. Rev., 140. The review just cited is by Judge Story, and will also be found in his Miscell. Writ., 148. See also his Life and Letters, i. 377, 379.

"No lawyer can ever express a better wish for his country's jurisprudence than that it may possess such a Chancellor [Kent] and such a Reporter."—JUDGE STORY: *Miscell. Writings*, 1852, 179.

"Johnson was the author of the Life of Chancellor Kent in the National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans, and the latter dedicated to him his Commentaries.

"Johnson was a man of pure and elevated character, an able lawyer, a classical scholar, a gentleman, and a Christian."—HON JUDGE DUER: *Letter to the author of this Dictionary, N. York, Feb* 23, 1857.

Johnson, William, of Charleston, S.C., Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. States, d. at Brooklyn, 1834. Life and Corresp. of Major-General Greene, of the U. States Army, Charleston, 1822, 2 vols. 4to. See Blackw. Mag., xvii. 68; Peters's Reports, vol. ix.; LEE, HENRY, 1787–1837.

Johnson, William, and **Nicholson, Peter.** The Carpenter's New Guide; 15th ed., Phila., 1854, 4to; 16th ed., entitled Carpenter's New Guide, by Peter Nicholson; revised by N. K. Davis, 1856, 4to.

Johnson, William, b. at Ladies' Island, S.C., 1811. 1. Infant Baptism argued from Analogy. 2. The Church's Argument for Christianity. 3. Examination of Snodgrass on Apostolic Succession. 4. Examination of Confirmation Examined. 5. Memoir of Rev. N. P. Knapp. Edited Select Sermons of N. P. Knapp.

Johnson, William Martin, d. 1796, at Jamaica, Long Island, New York, was the author of a number of poems, some of which will be found in Duyckincks' Cyc. of Amer. Lit. See also Democratic Rev., i. 293, 458.

Johnson, William Moore, and **Exley, Thomas.** The Imperial Encyclopædia, 1809, 4 vols. 4to.

Johnson. See JOHNSTON and JOHNSTONE.

Johnsone, Rev. Fowler de. Vindic. of the Book of Genesis, Lon., 1838, 8vo.

"In this work Dr. Buckland's objections to the first chapter of Genesis are met and answered."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*, 140.

Johnston, A. J. Exchequer Bill, Lon., 1842, 8vo.

Johnston, or **Johnson, Alexander,** M.D., d. 1799, aged 83. Tracts on Drowned Persons, Lon., 1773, both 8vo.

Johnston, Alexander. Con. to Med. Com., 1788.

Johnston, Alexander. Con. to Med. Com., 1795.

Johnston, Alexander Keith, Geographer at Edinburgh in Ordinary to her Majesty, and one of the most useful writers of the day, was b. Dec. 28, 1804, at Kirkhill, in the county of Midlothian, Scotland. 1. The National Atlas of General and Physical Geography, Edin., imp. fol., 1843, £8 8*s.*; Index, 1848, 7*s.* 6*d.*; 2d ed., 1849, half-bound, £4 4*s.*; 3d ed., 1855, £4 14*s.* 6*d.*; plates and notes, half-Russia, £8 8*s.*

"As accurate in their geographical details as they are beautiful in their execution."—SIR DAVID BREWSTER.

Also highly commended in Alison's Hist. of Europe, by Professors Traill and Jameson, by Dr. Whewell, Wm. Galbraith, and other eminent authorities.

2. The Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena, 1847–49, imp. fol., 30 maps, £10 10*s.*; reduced ed., 1849, imp. 4to, 25 maps, £2 12*s.* 6*d.*; new ed., 1854–56, 12 Pts. fol., at 21*s.* each; £12 12*s.* complete.

"The execution of the plates corresponds, in the elegance and perspicuity of the engraving, with the scientific solidity of the materials."—BARON ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT: *à Sans Souci, 12th August*, 1848.

"Your Atlas will do more benefit to the knowledge of our planet, in all its relations, than all the monstrous Encyclopediæ, Cyclopediæ, and Libraries of Useful Knowledge could effect."—BARON LEOPOLD VON BUCH: *Berlin, 3d July*, 1848.

"I appreciate it highly, but not more than the admirable execution of so difficult and arduous a work merits."—MARY SOMERVILLE, *Chester Square, 4th May*, 1848.

We have many more testimonies before us to the excellence of this work, but either of the three preceding is amply sufficient to give a character to The Physical Atlas.

The new edition includes many new maps, and is enriched by the contributions of the greatest living scientific men, by whose researches the domain of Physical Geography has been extended, including Sir R. Murchison, Prof. E. Forbes, Col. Sabine, Sir David Brewster, &c. A new and complete Geographical Map of the United States and British North America, compiled from the latest data, by Prof. Rogers, (of Boston,) with descriptive Illustrated Notes, is for the first time given, with much other matter relating to this Continent.

3. Atlas to Alison's Hist. of Europe, 1848, 4to, 73*s.* 6*d.*; sm. 4to, 52*s.* 6*d.*; epitome, 4to, 7*s.* 4. Dictionary of Geography, 1850, 8vo, pp. 1440, 36*s.*; 2d ed., 1855, 8vo, 36*s.*; half-bound, 41*s.* All of the articles were written by Mr. J., and from original materials. Much new and valuable information will be found regarding Italy, Spain, Denmark, Russia, the Netherlands, East and West Indies, Brazil, &c.

5. Hand Atlas of General and Descriptive Geography, 1852, imp. 4to, 21*s.* 6. Hand Atlas of Physical Geography, 1852, imp. 4to, 21*s.* 7. Geographical Projections (8) to accompany Johnston's Atlases of Physical and General School Geography, 1852, 4to, 2*s.* 6*d.* 8. School Atlas of General Geography, 1852, imp. 8vo, 12*s.* 6*d.*; in a portfolio, 4to, 16*s.* 6*d.* 9. School Atlas of Physical Geography, 1852, imp. 8vo, 12*s.* 6*d.*; in a portfolio, 4to, 16*s.* 6*d.* 10. Elementary School Atlas of General and Descriptive Geography, 1853, 4to, 7*s.* 6*d.*

"A more complete work for educational purposes has never come under our notice."—*Lon. Educational Times.*

11. Hand Atlas of Classical Geography, 1853, r. 4to, 21*s.* 12. School Atlas of Classical Geography, 1853, r. 8vo, 12*s.* 6*d.* 13. Skeleton Charts for the Direction of Winds, &c. in the Arabian Sea, 1854, r. 4to, 12*s.* 6*d.* 14. Map of Europe, 1855, 4to, in cloth case, 42*s.* 15. Atlas of Astronomy, edited by J. R. Hind, 1855, 4to, 21*s.*; school edit., imp. 8vo, 12*s.* 6*d.* 16. Atlas of the War, 1856, in case, 6*s.* 17. Atlas of the United States, British and Central America, by A. K. Johnston, and Prof. Rogers, (of Boston,) 1857, sm. fol., 27 plates. Showing the Area and Population of the Free and Slave-holding States, with the Plans of Cities, Sea-Ports, &c. This is the only collection of Maps of those countries from documents not yet pub. (1857) in Europe or America.

"The Gazetteer which bears his name is remarkable for its completeness; and his Atlas of the United States of America supplies a deficiency which has long been felt on both sides of the Atlantic."—*Edin. Rev.*, April, 1857, n.

No library of any kind, public or private, clerical or lay, school or family, should be without the invaluable publications of Mr. Alexander Keith Johnston.

Johnston, Andrew. Notitia Anglicana; shewing, 1. The Atchievements of all the English Nobility, &c., complete, Lon., 1724, 2 vols. 8vo. See Moule's Bibl. Herald., 318.

Johnston, Arthur, M.D., 1587–1641, a native of Caskieben, near Aberdeen, took his medical degree at Padua in 1610, resided abroad about twenty-four years, of which twenty were spent in France, returned home about 1632, and died at Oxford. He was one of the best Latin scholars of his age, and pub. several works in that language. An edit. of his works was pub., Middleb., in 1641. Of these the best-known is his Latin version of the Psalms of David, —Psalmorum Davidis Paraphrasis Poetica, et Canticorum Evangelicorum, Aberd., 1637, 12mo. Often reprinted. There formerly existed an animated dispute (already referred to by us in our life of George Buchanan) relative to the respective merits of Johnston's and Buchanan's versions of the Psalms. We give the opinions of several eminent critics:

"A sort of critical controversy was carried on in the last century, as to the versions of the Psalms by Buchanan and Johnston. Though the national honour may seem equally secure by the superiority of either, it has, I believe, been usual in Scotland to maintain the older poet against all the world. I am nevertheless inclined to think that Johnston's Psalms, all of which are in elegiac metre, do not fall far short of those of Buchanan either in elegance of style or in correctness of Latinity. In the 137th, with which Buchanan has taken much pains, he may be allowed the preference, but not at a great interval, and he has attained his superiority by too much diffusiveness."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, iii. 53.

"Arthur Johnston is not so verbose, and has, of course, more vigour; but his choice of a couplet, which keeps the reader always in mind of the puerile epistles of Ovid, was singularly injudicious." —DR. BEATTIE: *Dissertations Moral and Critical.*

We may remark, with reference to Beattie's mention of Ovid, that Buchanan was formerly called the Scottish Virgil, and Johnston the Scottish Ovid.

"He [Johnston] has many beautiful and even powerful lines, such as can scarce be matched by his more popular competitor; the style of Johnston possessing somewhat of Ovidian ease, accompanied with strength and simplicity, while the tragic pomp and worldly parade of Seneca and Prudentius are more affected by Buchanan."—PROF. WM. TENNANT: *Edin. Lit. Jour.*, iii. 289.

Auditor Benson pub. an ed. of Johnston's Version in 1740, 4to, 8vo, and 12mo; a Prefatory Discourse to it, 1740, 8vo; a Conclusion to the Discourse in 1741, and a Supplement to it in the same year. In the last he instituted a Comparison between Johnston and Buchanan, and gives the preference to the former; but this opinion was controverted by George Ruddiman in A Vindication of Buchanan's Paraphrase, pub. in 1745, 8vo. See BENSON, WILLIAM. Lord Woodhouselee prefers Buchanan's version taken as a whole, but considers that Johnston has surpassed the former in some of the Psalms, for instance, 24th, 30th, 74th, 81st, 82d, 102d, and, above all, the 137th. See Mr. Hallam's remark just quoted respecting the 137th Psalm, Johnston's version.

Morhof commends Johnston's version in high terms:

"Arturus Johnstonus, in Psalmorum Versione, quemadmodum et in operibus ceteris, ubique purus et tersus est, ut ego quidem nihil in illo desiderare possim."

Dr. Harwood gives us little information when he informs us that Johnston was "one of the most eloquent Latin poets." Johnston pub. in 1637, Amst., 2 vols. 12mo, a work which has reflected great honour upon the Scottish nation, viz.: Deliciæ Poetarum Scoticorum hujus Ævi illustrium, to which he was a large contributor:

"We find about an equal produce of each century, the whole number being thirty-seven. Those of Johnston himself, and some elegies by Scot of Scotsstarvet, are among the best. The Scots certainly wrote Latin with a good ear and considerable elegance of phrase."—HALLAM: *ubi supra.*

"Would have done honour to any country."—DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON: *Jour. to the West. Islands.*

Johnston also pub. Elegia in Obitum R. Jacobi, Lon., 1625, 4to; Epigrammata, Aberd., 1632, 8vo; Parerga, 1632, 8vo; trans. of Solomon's Song into Latin Elegiac Verse, Lon., 1633, 8vo; Musæ Aulicæ, 1635, 8vo. His translations into Latin of the Te Deum, Creed, Decalogue, &c. were subjoined to his Psalms. See Memoirs of Johnston prefixed to Auditor Benson's edit. of his Psalms; Chalmers's Life of Ruddiman; Tytler's Life of Kames; Beattie's Dissertations; Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855.

Johnston, Bryce, D.D., 1747–1805, minister of Holywood, Scotland, pub. several single serms., an Essay on Peace, &c., 1801, sm. 8vo, and the following works: 1. Comment. on the Revelations of St. John, Edin., 1794, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1807, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Distinguished by the good sense and intelligence of its author. It is a popular rather than a critical book."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"A work well calculated for general use, being written with perspicuity, and in a popular, practical strain."—*Dr. E. Williams's C.P.*

2. General View of the Agricult. of Dumfries, 1794, 4to.

"The work was reckoned among the best of the surveys."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

His Serms. and Life were pub. in 1808, 8vo, by his nephew, the Rev. John Johnston, minister of Crossmichael, Scotland.

Johnston, Charles. Travels in Southern Abyssinia, Lon., 1844, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The pleasantest traveller we have read since Bruce."—*Hunt's Journal.*

Favourably noticed, at length, in the London and Westminster Revs. for Dec. 1844, and by other periodicals.

Johnston, David, M.D., of Edinburgh. 1. Hist. of Public Charity in France, Edin., 1829, 8vo. 2. Public Education in France, 8vo.

"An elaborate and well-digested treatise."—*Lon. New Monthly Mag.*

See also Quar. Rev.; Monthly Mag.; Literary Chronicle; Scotsman.

Johnston, C. F. T. See JOHNSON.

Johnston, Elias. To Calculate, 1814, 12mo.

Johnston, Henry. Gravel and Stone, 1806, 8vo.

Johnston, George, M.D., of Berwick-on-Tweed, d. 1855, aged 58. 1. Flora of Berwick-on-Tweed, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Hist. of British Zoophytes, Edin., 1838; 2d ed., Lon., 1847, 2 vols. r. 8vo, £2 2*s.*; also in 2 vols. r. 8vo, £4 4*s.*

"The most complete and accurate account of the British forms of these animals we yet possess."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, Sept. 1855.

3. Hist. of British Sponges and Lithophytes, 1842, 8vo.

"The best and most complete in our language."—*Lon. Gent. Mag., ubi supra.*

4. Introduction to Conchology, 1850, 8vo. 5. The Natural Hist. of the Eastern Borders: vol. i., Botany, 1854, 8vo. Reviewed in Lon. Gent. Mag. for April, 1854; and see same periodical for Sept. 1855 for a biographical notice of Dr. Johnston. Dr. J. contributed a number of papers on British Annelids and Irish Annelids to the Annals of Nat. Hist., and partially prepared a work on Brit. Annelids.

Johnston, George, M.D. See SINCLAIR, EDWARD B.

Johnston, James. Investing the Duke of Brandenburg with the Order of the Garter, 1690, fol.

Johnston, James F. W., d. 1855, aged 59, a native of Paisley, Reader in Chemistry and Mineralogy in the Univ. of Durham, 1833–55. 1. Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, Edin., 1842, 8vo; 6th ed., 1853, 12mo. 2. Suggestions for Experiments in Agriculture, 1843, 8vo. 3. Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, 1844, 16mo; 33d ed., 1849, fp. 8vo. Trans. into nearly every European language, and taught in the schools of Germany, Holland, Flanders, Italy, Sweden, Poland, and North and South America. 4. Lects. on Agricult. Chemistry and Geology, 1844, 8vo; 2d ed., 1847, 8vo.

"A most valuable and interesting course of lectures."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"The most complete account of agricultural chemistry we possess."—*Royal Agricult. Jour.*

"Unquestionably the most important contribution that has recently been made to popular science."—*Silliman's Jour.*

5. Contributions to Scientific Agriculture, 1849, 8vo. 6. Treat. on Experimental Agriculture, 1849, 8vo. 7. Use of Lime in Agriculture, 1849, fp. 8vo.

"All that is known about lime, both in a scientific and practical point of view."—*Scottish Farmer.*

8. Notes on North America; Agricultural, Economical, and Social, 1851, 2 vols. 8vo. This is the result of a visit to North America from Aug. 1849 to April, 1850.

"He has contrived to bring together a larger mass of varied and valuable information on the present condition of North America than is to be found in any work yet published."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, Dec. 1851.

"Well written, and distinguished everywhere by much good sense."—*Lon. Athenæum*, July 5, 1851.

"Admirable notes. . . . The very best manual for intelligent emigrants."—*Lon. Economist.*

So much for British opinions; but a much less favourable verdict—by Professor Francis Bowen—will be found in the North American Review for July, 1851, 210–238.

9. Instructions for Analysis of Soils, Limestone, &c.; 3d ed., 1855, 12mo. 10. Chemistry of Common Life, 1854–55, 2 vols. p. 8vo. This was Professor Johnston's last work, and completed but a few months before his death.

"One of the most agreeable and instructive publications of the present day."—*Edin. Rev.*

"The work deserves to be universally read."—*Brit. Quar. Rev.*

"His last work was his best."—*Blackw. Mag.*, Nov. 1855, *q.v.* for a review of the work, and an obituary notice of the author.

"Professor Johnston has done more than has ever yet been done to preach science to the masses."—*Blackw. Mag., ubi supra.* See also Lon. Gent. Mag., Nov. 1855.

In addition to the commendations of the Chemistry of Common Life above quoted, we have thirteen British and six American ones before us, equally favourable in their tone.

Prof. Johnson was a contributor to the Edinburgh Review and to Blackwood's Magazine.

Johnston, John, d. 1612, a native of Aberdeen, a minister of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and Professor of Divinity in the College of St. Andrew's, was a relative of Arthur Johnston, (*ante*,) and also a poet. He pub. the following poetical works. 1. Inscriptiones Historicæ Regum Scotorum, &c., Amst., 1602, '03, 4to. 2. Heroes ex omni Historica Scotica Lectissimi, Leyden, 1603, 4to.

"Excellent poems."—*Bp. Nicolson's Scot. Hist. Lib.*, ed. 1776, 66.

Both Nos. 1 and 2 will be found in the Deliciæ Poetarum Scotorum. 3. Consolatio Christiana sub Cruce, &c., 1609, 8vo. 4. Iambi Sacra, 1611. 5. Tertrasticha et Lemmata Sacra—Item Cantica Sacra—Item Icones Regum Judeæ et Israelis, Lug. Bat., 1612, 4to. See Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, and authorities there cited.

Johnston, John, M.D., 1603–1675, a native of Sambter, Great Poland, resided some time in England. He pub. in Latin a number of works on natural history, medicine, history, and ethics, of which the best-known is Historia Naturalis Animalium, pub. in Parts, 1648–52.

"The text is extracted, with some taste, from Gesner, Aldrovandus, Macgraf, and Mouffet; and it answered its purpose, as an elementary work in natural history, till Linnæus taught a more accurate method of classifying, naming, and describing animals. Even Linnæus cites him continually."—CUVIER.

A portion of the above—viz.: a Description of Four-footed Beasts—was trans. into English, and pub. at Amsterdam, 1678, fol. See Chaufepie; Moreri; Saxii Onomast.; Biog. Univ.; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, iii. 208, 584.

Johnston, John, 1757–1820, minister of Crossmichael, and nephew to the Rev. Dr. Bryce Johnston. Memoirs of the Life of Dr. Bryce Johnston, prefixed to his Serms., 1808, 8vo.

Johnston, John, LL.D., b. at Bristol, Maine, grad. at Bowdoin Coll., 1832; Prof. of Natural Science in Wesleyan Univ., 1832 to the present time, (1855.) 1. Elements of Chemistry, 12mo. 2. Manual of Natural Philosophy; 6th ed., 1857. Highly commended, and used in many schools, as are also the following works edited by Prof. J. 3. Dr. Edward Turner's Chemistry, 12mo. 4. Turner's Elementary Chemistry; 6th ed., revised, with new illustrations, 1857, 18mo.

Johnston, John, D.D. His Autobiography and Ministerial Life, edited and compiled by the Rev. James Carnahan, D.D., late President of the College of New Jersey, N. York, 1856.

Johnston, Joseph. Serm., Edin., 1778, 8vo.

Johnston, Judge L. F. C. Institutes of the Civil Law of Spain, trans. from the 6th Spanish ed., (Madrid, 1805,) Lon., 1825, r. 8vo.

Johnston, Nath., M.D. Theolog. and polit. tracts, &c., 1659–88. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Johnston, Robert, a Scotsman, d. 1630? 1. Historia Rerum Britannicorum, ut et Multarum Gallicarum, Belgicarum et Germanicarum, tam Politicarum quam Ecclesiasticarum, ab anno 1572 ad annum 1628, Amst., 1642, 12mo. Enlarged, 1655, fol. This was intended as a continuation of Buchanan's History:

"Continued in the same fine language [Latin] by Robert Johnston."—*Bp. Nicolson's Scottish Hist. Lib.*, ed. 1776. 34.

"A work of great merit, whether we consider the judicious structure of the narrative, the sagacity of the reflections, the acute discernment of characters, or the classical tincture of the style."—Lord Woodhouselee.

2. Historie of Scotland during the Minority of King James, in Latine; Done into English by T. M. [Thomas Middleton ?] Lon., 1646, 24mo, pp. 164. Reprinted in vol. i. of Scotia Rediviva, Edin., 1826, 8vo. See Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, and authorities there cited.

"Robertus Johnstonus baroni Kilosensi Brusio dum viveret, charus: vir variæ lectionis, egregiæ eruditionis, limati judicii."—*Sibbaldi Biblioth. Scot. MS.*, 221.

Johnston, Robert. Letter to Clergy, 1796, 8vo.

Johnston, Robert. Travels in Russia, &c., Lon., 1815, 4to.

Johnston, Thomas. Christ's Watchword; or, the Parable of the Virgins expounded, Lon., 1630, 4to.

Johnston, Thomas. General View of the Agricult. of the County of Selkirk, Lon., 1794, 4to.

"Well performed."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Johnston, W. and **A. K.** 1. Emigration-Map of Australia, with the Gold Districts, Lon., 1853, 12mo. 2. Map of the Seat of War in the Danubian Principalities, Lon., 1854, 12mo. 3. Do. in the Baltic Sea, 1854, 12mo.

Johnston, William. Con. to Ed. Med. Ess., 1737.

Johnston, William. A Pronouncing and Spelling English Dictionary, Lon., 1764, 12mo.

Johnston, William. Hist. of Inventions and Discoveries; from the German of Beckmann; Lon., 1797–1814, 4 vols. 8vo.

"This work is the result of the most extensive, varied, and profound research and learning."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, 1845, 355.

And see Biog. Univers. The last ed. of Beckmann's work appeared in H. G. Bohn's Standard Library, Lon., 1846, 2 vols. sq. 12mo. This ed. is revised and enlarged by Drs. Francis and Griffith. Johnston pub. several other works.

Johnston, William. England as it is in the Nineteenth Century: Political, Social, and Industrial, Lon., 1851, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"Readable and well written, abounding with information of many kinds."—*Edin. Rev.*

"C'est un ouvrage plein de renseignements."—*L'Illustration.*

Johnston. See Johnson and Johnstone.

Johnstone, Mrs., of Inverness, Scotland, a popular novelist. 1. Clan Albin, a National Tale, Lon., 1815, 4 vols. 12mo. Anon.

"North. 'A novel of great merit, full of incident and character, and presenting many fine and bold pictures of external nature.'

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2. Elizabeth De Bruce, Edin., 1827, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 3. The Diversions of Holycot; or, Art of Thinking, 18mo. Highly commended. 4. Nights of the Round Table, 1835; 1849, 2 vols. 18mo.

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Mrs. J. edited for a number of years a monthly magazine established at Edinburgh about 1830, to which she was a contributor, and she edited and contributed to the Edinburgh Tales, a weekly issue of stories and novelettes. These papers were bound up and sold together (1845–46) in 3 vols. r. 8vo, and a new ed., 3 vols. r. 8vo, bound in 1 vol., was pub. in 1850. The contributors to this agreeable collection were Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Marsh, M. Fraser Tytler, Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Crowe, John Mills, Miss Mitford, Mary Howitt, William Howitt, Thomas Carlyle, Sir T. Dick Lauder, &c. Mrs. Johnstone's Tales are, The Experiences of Richard Taylor; Young Mrs. Roberts's Three Christmas Dinners; Mary Anne's Hair; Governor Fox; Little Fanny Bethel; Frankland the Barrister; Mrs. Mark Luke, or West-Country Exclusives; Violet Hamilton, or The Talented Family; Mothering Sunday, or Old Usages; Andrew Howie, the Hand-loom Weaver; The Ventilator of the Old House of Commons; Blanche Delamere; The Weird of the Winrams, a Tale of the Persecuting Times; Nighean Ceard, or the Tinker's Daughter.

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Johnstone, Chevalier de, son of a grocer of Edinburgh, became Aide-de-Camp to Lord George Murray, and Assistant Aide-de-Camp to Prince Charles Edward the Pretender. The History of the Rebellion in 1745 and 1746, from the French, Lon., 1820, 4to.

"It should be looked at, particularly the introduction, which is sensible and important. The notes are always good. . . . The last half of the book is occupied with the author's adventures and efforts to escape: they are often curious, and sometimes descriptive of manners."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.*

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Johnstone, Hon. Andrew Cochrane. 1. Proceed. on Major J. Gordon, 1804, 8vo. 2. Defence of A. Johnstone, 1805, 8vo.

Johnstone, Charles, an Irishman, who d. in India about 1800. 1. Chrysal; or, The Adventures of a Guinea, 1760, 2 vols.; 3d ed., 1762, 2 vols. in 1, 12mo. Two addit. vols., 1765. Often reprinted. Best ed., Lon., 1821, 3 vols. sm. 8vo. A key to the characters in this satirical novel will be found in William Davis's Olio of Bibliog. and Lit. Anec., 13–21, and a review of the work, with a life of the author, is in Sir Walter Scott's Miscell. Prose Works. Sir Walter says,

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Johnstone, Edward, M.D. 1. Papers in Med. Com., 1777. 2. Paper in Memoirs Med., 1790.

Johnstone, George. Theolog. treatises, 1732, '33.

Johnstone, George, M.P., Post-Captain R.N., d. 1787, Governor of West Florida, 1763, pub. Thoughts on our Acquisitions in the East Indies, particularly in Bengal, 1771, 8vo, and two Speeches, 1768, '75.

Johnstone, James, M.D., 1730–1802, a native of Annan, Scotland, practised first at Kidderminster, and subsequently at Worcester, where he remained until his death. He pub. a number of valuable professional works, 1750–95, and medical papers in Phil. Trans., Med. Com., and Memoirs Med., 1758–99. Among his works are Histor. Dissert. on the Malignant Epidemic Fever of 1756, &c., Lon., 1758, 8vo, and Medical Essays and Observations, 1795, 8vo. His writings were held in great esteem. See Chalmers's Biog. Dict., Lon. Gent. and Month. Magazines, 1802; Doddridge's Letters, p. 354.

Johnstone, Rev. James, Chaplain to his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Denmark. 1. Anecdotes of Olave the Black, King of Man, &c., Copenh., 1780, 8vo. 2. The Norwegian Account of Haco's Expedition against Scotland, A.D. 1263, 1782, 8vo. 3. Lodobrokar-Quida, *sine loco*, 1782, 12mo. 4. Antiquitates Celto-Normanicæ, Copenh., 1786, 4to. 5. Antiquitates Celto-Scandicæ, 1786, 4to.

Johnstone, James, Physician to General Hospital, Birmingham. 1. A Therapeutic Arrangement and Syllabus of Materia Medica, Lon., sm. 8vo.

"This book cannot but be particularly useful to those who intend to lecture or write upon the Materia Medica, as well as to the students for whose particular use it is prepared."—*Brit. and For. Med. Rev.*

2. Discourse on the Phenomena of Sensation, Lon., 1840, 8vo.

Johnstone, John. East India Stock, 1766.

Johnstone, John, Land-Surveyor and Drainer at Edinburgh, pub. an Account of Joseph Elkington's System of Draining, Edin., 1797, 4to. Last ed., 1841, 8vo.

"Mr. Johnstone executed his task most creditably; but the fallacious principle has long since vanished, and claims no notice now. It is surprising that it was ever entertained at all."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*, 1854, 81.

Elkington's system of draining was at one time held in such esteem, that a Parliamentary grant of £1000 was passed for the purchase of his secret. Johnstone was deputed to publish this secret to the world, and the work was received with much favour:

"The result, published by Johnstone, displays one of the most beautiful and important applications of scientific principles to practical purposes within the whole range of human knowledge."—*Report of Prac. of Royal Institute, May* 24, 1844.

Johnstone, John, M.D., d. 1836, aged 68, a son of James Johnstone, M.D., of Annan, was for more than forty years a physician at Birmingham, and for about that time the intimate friend of Dr. Samuel Parr, whose Works, with Memoirs of his Life and Writings and a Selection from his Correspondence, he pub. in 1828, 8 vols. 8vo. He also pub. several professional works, among which are Medical Jurisprudence, Lon., 1800, 8vo. See a biographical notice of Dr. J. in Lon. Gent. Mag., May, 1837, 547–549.

Johnstone, John. 1. Specimens of British Poets, from Chaucer to the Present Day, with Biograph. and Crit. Notices, Edin., 1828, 12mo; Lon., 1837, 24mo.

> "It contains the most precious portion of the most precious literature in existence."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

2. Specimens of Sacred and Serious Poetry from Chaucer to the Present Day, with Biograph. and Crit. Notices, 24mo.

> "Well calculated to produce and fix the best impressions, and to exalt and ennoble the character and enjoyments of human beings."—*Edin. Theolog. Mag.*

Johnstone, John, Rector and Vicar of Overton, Hants. The Way of Life: in a series of Serms., Lon., 1841, 8vo.

Johnstone, W. D., Rector of Ifield. 1. Family Prayer, Gravesend, 1844, 8vo. 2. Baptism, Lon., 1845, 12mo.

Johnstone, William. Paper in Med. Obs. and Inq., 1762.

Johnstone, William Henry, Chaplain of Addiscombe. 1. Israel after the Flesh; or, The Judaism of the Bible separated from its Spiritual Religion, Lon., 1850, 8vo.

> "The reader who wishes to understand accurately the relation of Judaism, as a polity, to the spiritual religion taught in the Bible, will find much advantage from the study of the following book."—DR. WM. L. ALEXANDER: *Connex. of Old and N. Tests.*, ed. 1853, 313–314.
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> "Characterized by sound learning, precision of statement, and conclusiveness of reasoning."—*Brit. Quar. Rev.*, Nov. 1852, 478.

Also commended by T. K. Arnold, Kitto's Journal, Cambridge Chronicle, &c.

2. Sunday and the Sabbath, 1853, sm. 8vo. 3. The Worship of Vanities; a Serm., Croydon, 1853, 8vo. 4. Israel in the World; or, the Mission of the Hebrews to the Great Military Monarchies, 1855, fp. 8vo.

Johnstone. See JOHNSTON and JOHNSON.

Johnstoun, James. A Juridical Dissert. on Marriage Contracts and the Marriages of Cousins-Germain; Illustrated from the Canon Law, &c., Lon., 1734, 8vo.

Johonnot, James. Country School-Houses, 1859, 8vo.

Jole, William. A Warning to Drunkards, Lon., 1680, 4to. Unfortunately, this book is still needed.

Joliffe, Henry. Responsio Henrici Joliffi et Roberti Jonson ad illos Artic. J. Hoperi, Antvo., 1564, 8vo.

Joliph, William. Serm., Lon., 1589, 8vo.

Jollie, F. 1. Cumberland Manners, &c., Carlisle, 1811, 8vo. 2. Cumberland Guide, &c., 1811, 8vo.

Jollie, T. Character of T. Whitaker, 1712, 8vo.

Jollife, T. R. Letters from Palestine, &c., 1822, 2 vols.

Jolly, Alexander, D.D., 1756–1838, Bishop of Moray, Scotland, was ordained Deacon, 1777; Priest, 1778; Pastor at Turiff, in the diocese of Aberdeen, 1777; in 1788 removed to Fraserburgh, where he resided for forty-nine years; consecrated Bishop of Dundee, 1796.

1. Baptismal Regeneration, 1826; new ed., with Account of the Author, by Rev. P. Cheyne, Lon., 1840, 12mo. This work is also pub. in the Voice of the Church. 2. Sunday Services and Holy Days, &c., 1828; 3d ed., with Memoir of the Author, by Rt. Rev. Jas. Walker, D.D., Bishop and Primus, Edin., 1840, 12mo. See also Lon. Gent. Mag., Nov. 1838, 547. 3. The Christian Sacrifice in the Eucharist, 1832, 12mo; 2d ed., Aberd., 1847, 12mo.

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See Lon. Gent. Mag., Nov. 1838, 547, for a very favourable notice of this work. The See of Moray, founded in the twelfth century, was absorbed in other dioceses after the decease of Bishop Jolly.

Jolly, J. B. F. Sciences and Philos., 1806, 2 vols.

Jonas, A. Law of Nisi Prius, Lon., 1773, 12mo.

Jonas, Peter. 1. Laws of Excise, Lon., 1802, 8vo. 2. Art of Gauging, 1804, '06, 8vo. 3. Hydrometrical Tables, 1807, 8vo.

Jones. Answer to Tate's Question conc. the Ancient Britons. See Hearne's Discourses, p. 213, Oxf., 1720, 8vo.

Jones. Guide to Norway; or, Salmon-Fisher's Companion, by Tolfrey, Lon., 12mo.

Jones, Mrs., of Pantglass. 1, Scattered Leaves; or, Twilight Trifles, Lon., 1853, 12mo. 2. Lott—ery, 1858.

Jones, Captain. His Legend, Lon., 1636, 4to. With Part 2, 1648, 4to; 1656, 4to; 1659, sm. 8vo; 1671, 4to. This burlesque, in imitation of a Welsh poem entitled Owdl Rich. Greulon, was written by the Rev. David Lloyd. See Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 433; Athen. Oxon.

Jones, A. D. Illustrated American Biography, N. York, 1853, 8vo.

Jones, Abraham. State of the Country, 1794, 8vo.

Jones, Alexander, M.D., of New York. 1. Cuba in 1851, N. York, 1851, 8vo. 2. Histor. Sketch of the Electric Telegraph, 1852, 8vo. 3. The Cymry of Seventy-Six; or, The Welshmen of the American Revolution and their Descendants, 1855, 8vo.

Jones, Rev. Alfred. The Proper Names of the Old Testament Scriptures Expounded and Illustrated, Lon., 1856, 4to.

> "This is an exceedingly creditable book,—creditable alike to Mr. Jones and to King's College, London, of which he is one of the alumni. The value of such a work to the clergyman or Biblical student cannot be overrated."—*Gent. Mag.*, Aug. 1856.

Jones, Alfred B. On the Teeth, Lon., 1853, 8vo.

Jones, Basset. Lapis Philosophorum Examini Subjectus, Oxon., 1648, 8vo.

Jones, C., "The Crediton Poet," d. at Keynsham, near Bristol, 1792. Poems.

Jones, C. C. Recollections of Royalty, 1190–1807, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo.

Jones, C. Handfield, and **E. H. Sieveking,** Assistant-physicians to St. Mary's Hospital, London. 1. A Manual of Pathological Anatomy, Lon., 1854, fp.; 1st Amer. ed., revised, Phila., 1855, 8vo, nearly 750 pp.

> "A comprehensive English work on Pathological Anatomy has long been a desideratum in Medical Literature; the present work fills up in a great measure the deficiency which has hitherto existed, and Drs. Jones and Sieveking deserve great credit for the manner in which they have performed their task."—*Lon. Med. Times and Gazette.*

Also highly commended by The Stethoscope, the N. W. Med. and Surg. Jour, &c. 2. By C. H. J., Pathological and Clinical Observations on Morbid Conditions of the Stomach, 1855, 8vo.

Jones, C. J. Memoirs of Miss O'Neil, 1816.

Jones, C. J. Collection and Recovery of Rent-Charge; 2d ed., Lon., 1849, 12mo.

Jones, Charles. Serms., 1705, both 4to.

Jones, Charles. Hoyle's Games Improved, Lon., 1779, 12mo.

Jones, Charles A., of Cincinnati, a son of George W. Jones, formerly of Philadelphia, practised Law at Cincinnati, and subsequently at New Orleans, where he died in 1851. The Outlaw, and other Poems, Cincin., 1835. Privately printed. This volume evinces the possession of uncommon poetical abilities.

Jones, Charles Colcock, D.D. 1. The Religious Instruction of Negroes in the U. States, Savannah, 12mo. 2. The Glory of Woman is the fear of the Lord, Phila., 18mo. 3. Suggestions on the Religious Instruction of Negroes in the Southern States, 1855, 18mo. Other publications.

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Jones, David, a native of Caernarvonshire, who died about 1780, wrote some poetry, edited two collections of Welsh poems, and made a collection of ancient Welsh MSS.

Jones, David, of Langar. Serm., Lon., 1796, 8vo.

Jones, David. See KEYWORTH, THOMAS, No. 1.

Jones, David. The Value of Annuities and Reversionary Payments; with numerous Tables, Lon., 1843, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "An able scientific treatise."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, 252.
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> "If there be any one book in our language, or any other, which, by itself, would both train an actuary and enable him to practise his profession, this is the one."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

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Jones, E. T. 1. English Book-Keeping for Schools, Lon., 1840, 12mo. 2. Science of Book-Keeping; 8th ed., 1844, r. 8vo; new ed., 1854, r. 8vo.

Jones, Ebenezer. Studies of Sensation and Event: Poems, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

> "We recommend him to be more humble in his pretensions and simple in his address when next he appears in public." —*Lon. Athen.*, April 13, 1844.

Jones, Rev. Edmund. A Relation of Ghosts and Apparitions which commonly appear in the Principality of Wales, Brist., 1767. See an interesting article—in which this work is noticed—on the Popular Superstitions of the Welsh in the Lon. Retrospec. Review, 1825, xi. 66–88. 2. Account of the Parish of Aberystruth, Trevecka, 1779, 8vo.

Jones, Edward. Young Geographer and Astronomer's Best Companion, Lon., 1773, 12mo; 2d ed., 1792.

Jones, Edward, Bard to the Prince of Wales, and a native of Merionethshire. 1. Cicero's Brutus, Lon., 1776, 8vo. 2. Musical and Poetical Relics of the French Bards, 1784, fol.; 2d ed., 1794, fol.; 3d ed., 1812, fol.; new ed., 3 vols. 4to. 3. The Bardic Museum of Primitive British Literature, &c., forming a 2d vol. of No. 2. 4. Minstrel Serenades, 1809. 5. Lyric Airs, 1810, fol. 6. Terpsichore's Banquet, 1813.

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Jones, Frederick C. Attorney's Pocket-Book; 7th ed., adapted to the Law of 1850, by J. Crisp, with a Supp. by Rolla Rouse, 1850, 2 vols. 12mo, £1 1*s.* An Adaptation of do. by R. Rouse, 1850, 1 vol., 3*s.* 6*d.*

Jones, G. A Hist. of the Rise and Progress of Music, Theoretical and Practical, 1818.

Jones, G. F. Law conc. the Liabilities and Rights of Common Carriers, Lon., 1827, 8vo.

Jones, George. Friendly Pill, Lon., 1674, 12mo.

Jones, George. A Comprehensive Hebrew Grammar, Dubl., 1826, 8vo. For the use of the Univ. of Dublin.

"His work contains a summary of all that is valuable in the Thesaurus Grammaticus of Buxtorf."—*Chris. Exam., or Church of Ireland Mag.*, Feb. 1827.

See Horne's Bibl. Bib.

Jones, George. 1. Hist. of Ancient America anterior to the Time of Columbus; proving the Identity of the Aborigines with the Tyrians and Israelites; 3d ed., 1843, r. 8vo.

"You are quite welcome to make any use you please of my opinions respecting your volume on the Tyrian Origin of the Temples in Central America. I most heartily repeat that I am convinced you have fully proved your case."—Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick: *London, August 14th*, 1844.

"We have felt much reluctance in performing the painful duty of exposing so shallow a writer as Mr. Jones."—*Lon. Athen.*, July 1, 1843, where Mr. Jones and his theory suffer severely from critical handling.

2 Tecumseh, a Tragedy, The Life of General Harrison, [late Pres't U. States,] and the First Oration on Shakspeare, 1844, 12mo.

Jones, George, Chaplain in U.S. Navy, b. July 30, 1800, near York, Penna., grad. at Yale Coll., 1823, with the highest honours of his class. 1. Sketches of Naval Life, New Haven, 3 vols. 12mo. 2. Excursions to Cairo, Jerusalem, Damascus, and Balbec, N. York, 1836, 12mo. He accompanied Commodore Perry on the Japan Expedition, and has published (3) the results of his observations for two years on the Zodiacal Light, 1 vol. 4to, 348 plates, pp. 750. The new theory of a nebulous ring around the earth is a deduction from these observations. This last work forms the third volume of Com. Perry's Japan Expedition. See Bouvier's Familiar Astronomy, 1857, 405.

Jones, George Matthew, Captain R.N., d. 1831. Travels in Norway, Sweden, &c., Lon., 1827, 2 vols. 8vo.

Jones, Gibbon. Serms., 1741, '46, both 8vo.

Jones, Giles, in conjunction with his brother Griffith Jones (*post*) and John Newbery, wrote a number of Liliputian Histories for the Young.

Jones, Griffith, 1684–1761, a native of Caermarthen, Rector of Llanddowror in that county, wrote and pub. several religious treatises in Welsh and English, of which many thousands, together with thirty thousand Welsh Bibles, were distributed by his agency through Wales. See Sketch of his Life and Character, 1762, 8vo.

Jones, Griffith, Rector of Denbigh. Popish Objections against Protestants Briefly Answered, Lon., 1735, 18mo.

Jones, Griffith, d. 1786, was concerned with his brother Giles (*ante*) and John Newbery (*post*) in the authorship of the Liliputian Histories for the Young, and was associated with Dr. Samuel Johnson in the Literary Magazine, and with Goldsmith and Smollett in the British Magazine. He also pub. anonymously many translations from the French. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Jones, H. Bence, M.D., Licentiate of the Royal Coll. of Physicians, London. 1. Applic. of Liebig's Physiology to the Prevention and Cure of Gravel, Calculus, and Gout, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

"In thus expressing our opinion of the practical value of this publication, it is satisfactory to find ourselves supported by Professor Liebig himself, under whose immediate superintendence and sanction a translation into German is now preparing."—*Lon. Pharmaceut. Jour.*

2. On Animal Chemistry, in its Relation to Stomach and Renal Diseases, 1850, 8vo.

"The work of Dr. Bence Jones is one of the most philosophical and practical which has issued from the press for many years past."—*Lon. Lancet.*

"Dr. Bence Jones is already favourably known as the author of works and papers on animal chemistry; and this contribution to his favourite science is calculated to extend his reputation as an able chemist and sound physician."—*Lon. Month. Med. Jour.*

3. Dr. Du Bois Reymond's Animal Electricity, edited by H. B. Jones, M.D., fp. 8vo; 50 engravings on wood.

"This small volume is a valuable addition to our scientific literature. Those who read with attention may learn many most important facts from this work, but it demands such attention."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"The name of M. Du Bois Reymond is probably known to most of our readers as that of a zealous investigator into Animal Electricity. We have now had the opportunity of witnessing some of the most interesting of these experiments. We beg to tender our thanks to Dr. Bence Jones for this very seasonable publication, and for the very efficient mode in which he has performed the task."—*Lon. Medico-Chirurgical Review.*

4. Fownes's Manual of Chemistry: see Fownes, George; Hofmann, A. W., M.D. 5. Liebig and Kopp's Ann. Rep. of the Progress of Chemistry: see Hofmann, A. W., M.D. 6. G. J. Mulder's Chemistry of Wine, edited, 1857, 12mo.

Jones, H. Berkeley. Adventures in Australia in 1852 and 1853, Lon., 1853, p. 8vo.

Jones, Hamilton C. Digest of Reported Cases in Supreme Ct. of N. Carolina, Dec. 1845 to Aug. 1853: Law and Equity, Raleigh, N.C., 1855, 2 vols. in 1, 8vo.

Jones, Harriet. The Family of Santraile; or, The Heir of Mentault: a Romance, 1809, 4 vols.

Jones, Henry. The Lamentable and Wofull Complaynte of my Lady Masse, 1548, 8vo.

Jones, Henry. Remonstrance of divers Remarkable Passages conc. the Church and Kingdom of Ireland, 1642, 4to.

"This is one of the most interesting and authentic accounts of the horrible proceedings in Ireland."

Jones, Henry, Bishop of Meath. 1. Serms. on Ps. cxviii. 24–26, 1660, 4to; 1667, 4to. 2. Serm., Dubl., 1676, fol. 3. Serm., Lon., 1679, fol.

Jones, Henry. The Philos. Trans., 1700–1720, abridged and disposed under General Heads, Lon., 1721, 2 vols. 4to.

Jones, Henry, d. 1770, a native of Drogheda, patronized by the Earl of Chesterfield, pub. a vol. of Poems, Lon., 1749, 8vo, occasional poems, 1751–66, the Earl of Essex, a Tragedy, 1753, 8vo, and left an unfinished tragedy called the Cave of Idra. See Biog. Dramat.

Jones, Henry. The Prophecies, And. and N.Y., 1837.

Jones, Herbert. Serms., 1774, '75, '77.

Jones, Horatio Gates, of Philadelphia. A Genealogical Account of Wigard Levering and Gerhard Levering, &c., Phila., 1858, 8vo, pp. 193. See (N. York) Hist. Mag., Nov. 1858, 350.

Jones, Hugh, Professor of Mathematics at William and Mary College, Minister of Jamestown, Virginia, and subsequently chaplain to the Assembly of Virginia, pub. in 1724, Lon., 8vo, pp. 152, The Present State of Virginia, &c.

"This is one of the scarcest works relating to Virginia published in this century. The author thinks that the settlement of America by the Europeans is a fulfilment of the scriptural text on his title-page, *Japheth* being the English, *Shem* the Indians, and *Canaan* the Negroes."—*Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova*, i. 35, *q. v.*

Jones, I. G., M.D., late Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, &c. The American Eclectic Practice of Medicine; to which are appended the posthumous writings of T. Morrow, M.D., also late Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the same Institute, Cincin., 1856, 2 vols. 8vo, pp. 1650.

"It bears upon every page the stamp of Dr. J.'s vigorous, independent, and practical style of thought. Such a work has long been needed. and we rejoice to know that it has been produced."—DR. BUCHANAN, *in Eclec. Med. Jour.*

Jones, Inigo, 1572–1652, the celebrated architect, a native of London, also claims a place as an author. 1. The Temple of Love; a Masque, Lon., 1634, 4to. 2. The Most Notable Antiquity of Great Britain, vulgarly called Stone-Heng, on Salisbury Plain, Restored. Completed and pub. by Mr. Webb, 1655, fol.

"Of this work there were but a few copies printed, and most of them were lost in the fire of London."—GOUGH.

Watt mentions an ed. in 1665, fol. Jones's work was certainly repub., with other essays, by Dr. Charlton and Mr. Webb, in 1725, fol. See CHARLTON, or CHARLETON, WALTER, M.D., where we have touched upon the Stone-Henge controversy. 3. Histor. Essay on the Language of China. 4. Trans. of George Taragonta's Hist. of the World. 5. Designs; consisting of Plans and Elevations for Public and Private Buildings; pub. by Wm. Kent, 1727, fol. Other designs, by Isaac Ware, 1743, 8vo; other designs, 1744, fol.; by Wm. Kent, 1770, 2 vols. fol. He left MS. notes upon Palladio's Architecture, some of which were inserted by Leoni in an ed. of Palladio pub. in 1714, fol. A copy of his verses is pub. in the Odcombian Banquet, prefixed to Tom Coryate's Crudities, 1611, 4to. Jones was an excellent mathematician, and understood the Greek and Latin languages. He was for some time an intimate friend of Ben Jonson, but the latter became his enemy, and ridiculed him in the character of Lantern Leatherhead, a hobby-horse seller, in his comedy of Bartholomew Fair, and wrote three satires against him,—An Expostulation with Inigo Jones; an Epigram to a Friend; and another inscribed to Inigo, Marquis Would-Be. Mr. Gifford charges Jones with having thrown the first stone. The consideration of Jones's architectural taste and his works in this department does not come within the plan of our Dictionary. But the reader can consult Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Walpole's Anecdotes; Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors, and, above all, Peter Cunningham's Life of Inigo Jones, with Remarks on his Sketches for Dramas by Planché, and 5 Masques by Ben Jonson, &c., edited by Collier, with portrait after Vandyke, and fifteen fac-simile sketches, 1848, 8vo.

"This biography of the illustrious architect is more complete than any former one, and abounds in curious information respecting the customs of the period. Among the dramas is the celebrated Masque of Queens, written in rivalry of Shakspeare's Macbeth."

"Inigo failed when he attempted to rival the Gothic churches of the fourteenth century."—T. B. MACAULAY: *Essays*, Lon., 1854, iii. 352.

Jones, J. The Tower of Babel; or, Essays on the Confusion of Tongues, with comparisons between Languages of the Old and New World, and a defence of the rights which the ancient Britons derive from the first European settlement formed in America by a Prince of Wales, Lon., 8vo.

"We feel bold to refer unbelievers to original papers in possession of Lady Juliana Penn, we mean the good and great William Penn's MS. Journals, where the Welsh Indians are frequently mentioned without the least doubt of their existence."—Page 77.

Jones, J. Serm., Lon., 1615, 8vo.

Jones, J., M.D. Practical Phonography, Lon., 1701, sm. 4to. An account of this rare and curious vol. will be found in Beloe's Anecdotes, vi. 360–365.

Jones, J. Hawthorn Cottage, Lon., 1815, 2 vols. 12mo.

Jones, J. A. Traditions of the North American Indians, or Tales of an Indian Camp, with spirited etchings by W. H. Brooke, Lon., 1820, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"A very curious and authentic work. The introduction gives the sources of each legend. Many of them were taken from the recital of the old Indian nurse of the author, one of the Pawkunnawkeet or Gayhead tribe, in Mass."

Jones, J. A. Haverhill, a Novel, N. York, 2 vols. Contributions to the United States Literary Gazette, &c.

Jones, J. F. D., M.D. Hæmorrhage, Lon., 1805, 8vo.

Jones, J. P. 1. Eulogy on A. Laussat, Phila., 1834, 8vo. 2. Penna. State Reports, vols. xi. and xii., Phila., 1850–52. The set from 1846 to '56 comprises 24 vols., viz.: i.–x. by Robt. M. Barr; xi. and xii. by J. P. Jones; xiii.–xxiv. by George W. Harris.

Jones, J. S. Defence of the Revolutionary Hist. of North Carolina, Bost.

"A clever controversial tract, indicating the authenticity of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in 1776 before that made 4th July, in Philadelphia."—PRESIDENT CHARLES KING.

See GRISBY, HUGH BLAIR; George Tucker's History of the United States.

Jones, J. W. A Trans. of all the Greek, Latin, Italian, and French Quotations which occur in Blackstone's Commentaries, &c.; also in the Notes of Christian, Archbold, and Williams, Lon., 1823, 8vo.

Jones, James. Laws of Jamaica, 1770–83, Kingston, 1786, 4to.

Jones, James. Sepulchrorum Inscriptiones; or, A Curious Collect. of Epitaphs in English Verse, Westm., 1727, 2 vols. 8vo.

Jones, Rev. James. Eternal Prescience, Lon., 1828, 8vo. Suppressed by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference.

Jones, Jenkin. Poems, a novel, &c., 1797, &c.

Jones, Jenkin. Annuities, &c., Lon., 1843, 8vo.

Jones, Jeremiah, 1693–1724, minister of a Dissenting congregation at Forest Green, Gloucester. 1. Vindic. of the former part of St. Matthew's Gospel from Mr. Whiston's Charge of Dislocations, Lon., 1719, 8vo; Salop, 1721, 8vo; Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1803.

"This work is very valuable; it abounds with ingenious remarks and displays the critical acumen of the author."—DR. HARWOOD.

"He successfully proved that our present Greek copies of that Gospel are in the same order in which they were originally written by that evangelist."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

This work is included in the following: 2. A New and Full Method of settling the Canonical Authority of the New Testament, Lon., 1726, 2 vols. 8vo; vol. iii., 1727, 8vo; Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1798, 3 vols. 8vo; 1827, 3 vols. 8vo.

"Both these works, particularly the last, are very valuable. Jones examines all the eminent testimonies respecting the canon of the New Testament. He collects all the apocryphal books which have been thought canonical, and gives an English translation of them, and refutes their pretensions in a very able manner. It is acknowledged by all parties to be a book of authority."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Mr. Jones has brought together, with uncommon diligence, the external evidence of the authenticity and genuineness of the canonical books, and has, with equal ability and fairness, stated his reasons for deciding against the authority of the apocryphal."—*Maltby's Illustrations of the Truth of the Christian Religion.*

"Mr. Jones has given us a complete enumeration of all the apocryphal books of the New Testament, and made a critical inquiry into each of these books, with an English version of those of them which are now extant, and a particular proof that none of them were ever admitted into the Canon; and he hath distinctly produced and considered every testimony relating to them that is to be found in any Christian writer or writers of the first four centuries after Christ."—*Leland's View of Deistical Writers.*

"The best English work on the Canon of the New Testament."—BICKERSTETH.

"With its contents every young minister ought to make himself acquainted."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

Jones intended to have prepared a vol. on the Apostolical Fathers. See Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Lon. Gent. Mag., lxxiii. 501.

Jones, Jezreel. 1. Dissertatio de Lingua Shilhensi, Amst., 1715. 2. Con. to Phil. Trans., 1699.

Jones, John, author of The Art and Science of Preserving the Body and Soul in Health, Lon., 1579, 4to, and other medical works, 1556–74, practised at Bath and Derbyshire. See Athen. Oxon.; Aikin's Biog. Memoirs of Med.

Jones, John, 1575–1636, an English Benedictine, wrote Sacra Ars Memoriæ, &c., Douay, 1623, 8vo, Conciliatio Locorum Communium totius Scripturæ, 1623, and edited and aided in some other works. See Athen. Oxon.; Dodd's Church Hist.

Jones, John. Adrasta; or, The Woman's Spleene and Love's Conquest, a Tragi-Comedy, Lon., 1635, 4to.

Jones, John. Ovid's Invective, or Curse against Ibis, trans. into English, Oxf., 1658, 8vo.

Jones, John. Legal works, 1650, '51, 24mo.

Jones, John, M.D. Med. treatises, 1683–1701.

Jones, John. Conformity to Ch. of Eng., 1684–1705.

Jones, John. Art of Spelling, Lon., 1704, 4to.

Jones, John. Serm., Oxf., 1728, 8vo.

Jones, John, b. 1700, Rector of Boulne-Hurst, Bedfordshire, pub. a few theolog. treatises, one of which—Free and Candid Disquisitions relating to the Ch. of England, Lon., 1749, '50, 8vo—produced an animated controversy, which lasted for several years. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Lon. Gent. Mag., lxxxi., Pt. 1, 510.

Jones, John, M.D., 1729–1791, an eminent physician, a native of Jamaica, Long Island, a pupil of Dr. Cadwallader, and the medical preceptor of Dr. Mease, both of Philadelphia, practised in New York, in the

American Army in 1755, and from 1780 to '91 in Philadelphia. He was the physician of General Washington and of Benjamin Franklin. Plain Remarks upon Wounds and Fractures, 1755. After his death, a vol. containing his surgical works, with an account of his life, was pub. by Dr. Mease, 1795, 8vo. See Ramsay's Revolution; Thacher's Amer. Med. Biog.

Jones, John. Poems, Lon., 1779, 4to.

Jones, John. Accurate Calculator, 1784, 4to.

Jones, John, LL.D., d. 1827, a Unitarian minister, and subsequently a teacher in London, pub. Latin and Greek Grammars, and a number of theolog. and philological works, of which the following are the best-known. 1. The Epist. of Paul to the Romans analyzed, Lon., 1802, 8vo. 2. Illustrations of the Four Gospels, Lon., 1808, 8vo.

"Though the reader will often differ from Mr. Jones in the theological opinions expressed in this work, he will frequently admire the ingenuity which it displays, and regret that so much talent and learning are so ill directed."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

3. Ecclesiastical Researches, 1812, 8vo. 4. Sequel to the Researches, 1813, 8vo. 5. New Version of the Epistles to the Coloss., Thessal., Timothy, Titus, and the General Epist. of James, 1819, '20, 12mo.

"In many instances made to support the scheme of the modern Socinians."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

See Eclectic Rev., N. S., xiv. 277–283.

6. A New Version of the first three Chap. of Genesis, 1819, 8vo.

"It discovers the genius, and also the distressing perversity, of the learned writer."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

7. A Greek and English Lexicon, 1823, 8vo.

"This is a very valuable addition to the means of acquiring a knowledge of Greek, not only of the classic writers, but of the Scripture. It contains all the words of the New Testament and of the Septuagint. . . . It is, perhaps, not altogether free from the bias of the author's theological creed."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"I have examined it again and again; and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it the work of a man of sense and a man of learning. The usefulness of it is indisputable; and my hope is that it will be extensively known and justly valued."—DR. PARR.

Also highly commended by the Eclec. Rev. for June, 1825, and the Congreg. Mag. for the same month. An unfavourable notice of this work will be found in the 2d No. of the Westminster Review. A school ed. of this valuable Lexicon was pub. by the author. A biographical account of Dr. Jones, and an account of his works, will be found in the Lon. Gent. Mag. for April, 1827.

Jones, John. Medical, Philosophical, and Vulgar Errors of various kinds refuted, Lon., 1797, 8vo.

Jones, John. Amatory Odes, Epistles, and Sonnets, the productions of an uneducated youth, Lon., 1796, 8vo. Anon.

Jones, John. Serm., 1812, 4to.

Jones, John, LL.D., 1772–1838, Barrister-at-Law of London, a native of Derwydd, Caermarthenshire, an eminent scholar, pub. a trans. of Dr. Bugge's Travels in the French Republic, from the Danish, Lon., 1801, 12mo; Cyfamod Newydd, or the Gospels trans. into Welsh from the Greek, 1818, 12mo; and a Hist. of Wales, 8vo. Of the last work, an enlarged and corrected copy, intended for a new ed., was found among his papers, and he also left in MS. The Worthies of Wales, or Memoirs of Eminent Ancient Britons and Welshmen, from Cassebelaunus to the present time. A biographical notice of Dr. Jones will be found in the Lon. Gent. Mag. for March, 1838.

Jones, John, of Indian River, Worcester county, Maryland. New Species of Grape; Trans. Amer. Soc., i. 406.

Jones, Rev. John, of Waterbeach. Scripture Antiquities, Lon., 182 .

"Designed as an introductory help for the better understanding of the Sacred Scriptures."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

Jones, John, Archdeacon of Merioneth, and Rector of Llanbedr. The Moral Tendency of Divine Revelation: VIII. Discourses at Bampton Lect., 1821, Oxf., 1821, 8vo.

Jones, John, an uneducated poet, patronized by Southey, was b. in 1774, at Clearwell, Gloucestershire. His Attempts at Verse, by John Jones, an Old Servant, with an Account of his Life written by Himself, were pub. in 1831, 8vo, and also compose the Appendix to Southey's Lives of Uneducated Poets, Lon., 1836, 12mo. In the earlier part of the work will be found Southey's account of John Jones, and his estimate of his poetical abilities. Jones's vol. was reviewed in Edin. Rev., liv. 69–84.

Jones, John. The Book of the Prophet Isaiah, trans. from the Hebrew text of Vander Hooght, Oxf. and Lon., 1830. 12mo.

"This version is made from the Hebrew text of Vander Hooght's edition of the Bible. which may now be regarded as the received Hebrew text. In the elucidation of obscurities, the translator has diligently compared the versions and illustrations of Schmidt, De Dieu, Vitringa, Bishops Lowth and Stock, Dathe, Rosenmüller, Gesenius, and others, and he states that he is indebted to the late distinguished Orientalist, the Rev. Dr. Nicoll, for his kind and able assistance."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"On the whole, we consider it to be a valuable specimen of translation."—*Lon. Congreg. Mag.*, xiv. 357.

Jones, John, Head-Master of the Countess of Harewood's school. 1. Theory and Practice of Notes of Lessons, Lon., 1853, 12mo. 2. The Liturgical Class-Book, 1855, 12mo; 2d ed. same year.

Jones, John B., b. 1810, at Baltimore, Md. 1. Wild Western Scenes, Phila., 1849, 12mo: 50,000 copies issued before 1856. 2. Book of Visions, 1847, 12mo. 3. Rural Sports; a Poem, 1848. 4. The Western Merchant, 1848, 12mo. 5. The Rival Belles, 1852, 12mo. 6. Adventures of Col. Vanderbomb, 1852, 12mo. 7. The Monarchist, 1853, 12mo. 8. Life and Adventures of a Country Merchant, 1854, 12mo. 9. Freaks of Fortune, 1854, 12mo. 10. Winkles, a humorous Tale, 1855, 12mo. An edition of 5000 copies sold in a few months. 11. The War-Path: The Second Series of Wild Western Scenes, 1856, 12mo. This popular writer has been for a number of years connected with the press, and has recently (1857) established a weekly paper in Philadelphia, entitled The Southern Monitor, and devoted to the advocacy of Southern interests.

Jones, John Gale, d. 1838, aged 67, a surgeon and apothecary of London, but more noted as a radical orator and leader, pub. Observations on the Hooping Cough, Lon., 1794, 8vo, and several political orations, letters, &c., 1794–1806. See Lon. Gent. Mag., Aug. 1838.

Jones, John Hilton, b. 1827. 1. Guide to Bass, N.Y., 1853. 2. 66 Psalm Interludes, Bost., 1854. 3. Treat. on Counterpoint, Bost., 1855. 4. Twelve Organ Voluntaries, Bost., 1855. 5. Melodies for the Melodeon.

Jones, Sir John T., Colonel R.A. 1. Journal of the Sieges of the Allies in Spain, 1811–12, 8vo, 1814. 2. Ditto from 1811–14, 3 vols. 8vo, 1846. 3. The War in Spain, Portugal, and France, 1808–14, 8vo, 1818; 2d ed., 1821, 8vo.

Jones, John Winter, Keeper of the Printed Books in the British Museum. 1. Hakluyt: Divers Voyages touching the Discovery of America, edited: Hakluyt's Society's publications, No. 7, 1850. 2. The Travels of Niccolo Conti in the East, in the Early Part of the Fifteenth Century; translated from the original of Poggio Bracciolini, with Notes: No. 2 in India in the Fifteenth Century; Hakluyt Soc., 1858, 8vo. 3. British Museum: A Guide to the Printed Books Exhibited to the Public in the Grenville Library and King's Library, 1858, p. 8vo, pp. 31.

Jones, Jonathan. Religious Liberty, Lon., 8vo.

Jones, Rev. Joseph. Theological publications, Lon., 1840–53.

Jones, Joseph H., D.D., a Presbyterian minister of Philadelphia. 1. Revivals of Religion, Phila., 1839. 2. Influence of Physical Causes on Religious Experience, 1846, 18mo. 3. Life of Ashbel Green, D.D., N.York, 1849, 8vo. See GREEN, ASHBEL, V.D.M. 4. Serm. on the Death of the Rev. C. C. Cuyler, D.D., 1850. Other serms., reviews, and essays, pub. separately.

Jones, L. T., Captain R.A. British Campaigns on the Continent in 1794, Birming., 1797, 4to.

Jones, Rev. Lewis A. Poem, Lon., 1760, 4to.

Jones, Miss Mary, of Oxford. Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, Lon., 1752, 8vo.

"She was a very ingenious poetess, and published a volume of poems. . . . She was sister to the Rev. River Jones, Chanter of Christ Church Cathedral at Oxford, and Johnson used to call her the *Chantress.* I have heard him often address her in this passage from Il Penseroso:

"'Thee, Chantress, oft the woods among I woo,' &c.

"She died unmarried."—THOMAS WHARTON, *in Boswell's Life of Johnson*, Croker's ed., 1848, r. 8vo, 108.

Jones, O., an uneducated journeyman woolcomber and "Devonshire Poet." Poetic Attempts, Lon., 1786, 8vo.

Jones, Oliver J., Captain R.N. Recollections of a Winter Campaign in India in 1857–1858, Lon., 1858, r. 8vo.

Jones, Owen, 1740–1814, pub. a valuable collection of Welsh poetry and historical documents in 3 vols. 4to, under the title of the Archaiology of Wales, the entire works of the celebrated Cambrian bard Dafydd ab Gwilym, and other productions, He also collected about sixty vols. 4to of unpub. Welsh poetry composed anterior to the year 1700. A notice of this zealous antiquary—a furrier in London—will be found in the Lon. Retrospective Review, 1825, xi. 67.

Jones, Owen, an architect of London, b. in Wales about 1809, deserves honourable mention for his magnificent volumes, some of which have been already noticed by us. See HUMPHREYS, HENRY NOEL, No. 3; IRVING, WASHINGTON, No. 9. We must also notice Mr. Jones's trans. from the

French of Seroux d'Agincourt's History of Art by its Monuments, from its Decline in the Fourth century to its Restoration in the Sixteenth, illustrated by 3325 subjects on 328 plates, 1847, 3 vols. in 1, r. fol.; and Views on the Nile from Cairo to the Second Cataract, from drawings made on the spot by Owen Jones and M. Goury, 30 plates, imp. fol. We also notice: 1. Designs for Mosaic and Tesselated Pavements, 1843, imp. 4to. 2. An Attempt to Define the Principles which should Regulate the Employment of Colour in the Decorative Arts: a Lecture, 1852. 3. An Apology for the Colouring of the Greek Court, [Crysta Palace, Sydenham,] &c. 4. The Grammar of Ornament: 100 fol. plates, 3000 examples, with text, 25 pts., 1856, £19 10*s.*

"The Grammar of Ornament is beautiful enough to be the horn-book of angels."—*Lon. Athenæum*, April 4, 1857, 441, *q. v.*

Jones, Pascal. My Uncle Hobson and I; or, Dashes at Life with a Free Broad-Axe, N. York, 12mo.

Jones, Philip. 1. Certaine Sermons, Lon., 1588, 8vo. 2. Certaine Briefe and Speciall Instructions for Gentlemen, Merchants, &c. employed in seruices abrode, &c., 1589, 4to. Very rare; priced, some years since, £4 4*s.*

Jones, Philip. An Essay on Crookedness or Distortions of the Spine of Children, Lon., 1788, 8vo.

Jones, R. Two Sermons, Matt. xxviii. 13, in The Phenix, (Lon., 1707, 2 vols.) ii. 476.

Jones, R., Lieut. of Artillery. Treatise on Skating, Lon., 1772, 8vo; new ed., 1855, 12mo.

Jones, R. Hist. of the French Bar, Officers, Courts, &c., Lon., 1855, 8vo.

Jones, Rice, 1715–1801, a Welsh poet, a native of Merionethshire, pub. a collection of poetry from various authors, ancient and modern, under the title of Welsh Anthology, 1770, 4to.

Jones, Richard. 1. Instructions for Christians, Lon., 1581, 8vo. 2. A Catechisme, 1589, 8vo.

Jones, Richard. 1. Periochæ in Novum Testamentum Metris Britannicis, Lon., 1653, 8vo. 2. Abstract of the Bible, digested into Cambrian Metrical Numbers, 1655, 8vo.

Jones, Richard. Serms. and an Essay, 1769–83.

Jones, Richard. Every Builder his own Surveyor, 1809, 8vo.

Jones, Rev. Richard, Prof. of History and Political Economy at the East India College, Herts, &c. 1. An Essay on the Distribution of Wealth and on the Sources of Taxation, Lon., 1831, 8vo. Part 1, new ed., 1844, p. 8vo.

"Perhaps it was hardly necessary to notice this work, which consists principally of a series of irrelevant and inapplicable criticisms on the theory of rent as explained by Mr. Ricardo. It was reviewed and fairly appreciated in an article in the 54th volume [84–99] of the Edinburgh Review, to which we beg to refer such of our readers as may wish for further information on the subject."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, 33.

It was also reviewed in the 46th vol. of the Lon. Quarterly Review, 81–117. 2. Lectures, Essays, and Literary Remains, now first collected, with an Introductory Preface by the Rev. W. Whewell, D.D., Master of Trin. Coll., Camb., 1856, 8vo.

Jones, Robert. Bookes of Songs, Ayres, Madrigals, &c., 1601, '07, '08, '09, '11.

Jones, Robert, D.D. Manual of Prayers, 1703, 8vo.

Jones, Robert. Fire-works, Lon., 1766, 8vo.

Jones, Robert, D.D. Serms. on the Commandments, Ex. xx. 2–17, Lon., 1818, 8vo.

Jones, Robert, M.D. 1. The State of Medicine, Edin., 1781, 8vo. 2. Nervous Fevers, Salisb., 1789, 8vo.

Jones, Rowland. The Origin of Languages, Lon., 1764, 8vo. Postscript, 1767, 8vo. The author attempts to prove that the Welsh was the primeval language. He pub. several other philological works. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Jones, Samuel. Poetical Miscellanies, Lon., 1714, 8vo.

Jones, Samuel, and **R. Varick.** Laws of the State of New York, Feb. 1778 to Mch. 1789, N. York, 1789, 2 vols. fol.

Jones, Samuel. Review of Haldane's Observations on Forbearance, 1811, 12mo.

Jones, Silas. An Introduction to Legal Sciences, N. York, 1842, 12mo.

Jones, Stephen, 1763–1827, has already been noticed as editor of The Biographica Dramatica, in our notice of David Erskine Baker, *q. v.* Jones was connected with several periodicals, and pub. a number of works, among which were Masonic Miscellanies, 1797, 12mo, an English Dictionary, an edit. of Sheridan's Dictionary, (new ed. by Birkin, 1839,) and a Biographical Dictionary, 2d ed., 1796, 12mo; 8th ed., 1840, 18mo.

"A little work of great value for the accuracy of its dates and for the neatness and precision of its style."—Dr. Drake.

"From careful observation while in England, I know that Jones's notation [in his Dictionary of the English Language] is far more correct than that of Sheridan or Walker."—Noah Webster: *Pref. to his Dictionary*, Springfield, 1852, 4to, lxii. See also Lon. Gent. Mag., Jan. 1828.

Jones, T. Dramas and Poems, Lon., 1805–08, &c.

Jones, T. The Sons; a Tragic Play, Lon., 1809, 12mo.

Jones, T. Reform of Special Pleading, Lon., 1850.

Jones, T. Percy. See Aytoun, Wm. Edmondstoune.

Jones, T. Rupert. See Mantell, Gideon A.

Jones, T. Wharton, Prof. of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in University College, London. 1. Manual of Pharmacology, Lon., 18mo. 2. Manual of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, 1847, fp. 8vo; 2d ed., 1855, fp. 8vo 1st Amer. ed. by Isaac Hays, M.D., Phila., 1847, 12mo; 2d Amer. ed. from the 2d Lon. ed., by Edward Hartshorne, M.D., 1856, 12mo.

"The work is marked by that correctness, clearness, and precision of style which distinguish all the productions of the learned author."—*Brit. and For. Med. Rev.*

"We can assure students that they cannot meet with a hand-book on this subject that is more ably or more carefully written."—*Lon. Med. Gazette.*

3. The Wisdom and Beneficence of the Almighty as displayed in the Sense of Vision; being the Actonian Prize Essay for 1851, 12mo, 1851.

"A fit sequel to the Bridgewater Treatises: it is philosophically and admirably written."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"This treatise resembles in style of treatment the famous Bridgewater Treatises."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

4. Defects of Sight: their Natural Causes, Prevention, and General Management, Lon., 1856. 5. Catechism of the Medicine and Surgery of the Eye and Ear, 1857, 12mo. 6. Editor of 3d ed. of Dr. W. Mackenzie's Prac. Treat. on Diseases of the Eye; with an Appendix, 1839, 8vo.

Jones, Theophilus, or **Thomas.** Treatises against Romanism, Lon., 1678, '82, &c.

Jones, Theophilus. A Hist. of the County of Brecknock, Breck., 1805–09, 3 vols. 4to, £7 9*s.* 6*d.*

"A work of great labour and research, containing a great mass of information not always communicated in the most pleasing form."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

Jones, Thomas. Prolus. Academicæ, Oxf., 1660, 8vo.

Jones, Thomas. Welsh and English Dictionary, Lon., 1688, 12mo; Shrewsb., 1777, 12mo.

Jones, Sir Thomas, a Judge of the King's Bench under Charles II. and James II., is best known by his Reports K. B. and C. P., 19 Car. II. to 1 Jac. II., 1667–85. In French, Lon., 1695, fol.; French and English, 1729, fol. Cited as Second Jones to distinguish it from Sir William (First) Jones's Reports.

"It is a work, I believe, of very reputable authority."—*Wallace's Reporters*, 3d ed., 1855, 217, *q. v.*

Printed at the end of Jones's Reports will be found his Argument in the Exchequer Chamber in the Earl of Derby's Case. Sir Thomas also pub. The Rise and Progress of the Honourable Society of Ancient Britons, with cuts, 1717, 8vo.

Jones, Thomas. Diseases of Women, 1740, 8vo.

Jones, Rev. Thomas, of Southwark. Works: Discourses and Serms., with a Pref. by Rev. Wm. Romaine, Lon., 1763, 8vo; 4th ed., 1775, 8vo.

Jones, Rev. Thomas. Beauties of the Poets, 1777.

Jones, Thomas. Con. to Med. Com., 1785.

Jones, Thomas, M.P. Speech, Lon., 1800, 8vo.

Jones, Thomas, 1756–1807, Head-Tutor Trin. Coll., Camb., 1787–1807, pub. a Serm. on Duelling, Lon., 1792, 4to, and an Address to the Volunteers of Montgomeryshire. See Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Jones, Thomas, Rector of Creaton. 1. Scripture Directory, Lon., 1811, 8vo; 8th ed., 1839, 12mo. 2. Jonah's Portrait, 1818, 12mo; 9th ed., 1845, fp. 8vo.

"A very edifying work."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

3. The True Christian; 5th ed., 1844, sq. 4. The Prodigal's Pilgrimage, 1831, 12mo; new ed., 1847, 16mo. 5. Sober Views of the Millennium, 1835, 12mo. 6. Fountain of Life; 3d ed., 1848, 16mo. 7. Notes of 55 Serms. of his edited by Rev. John Owen, 1851, 12mo.

"Its contents are very interesting and valuable, expressed in language simple, concise, and energetic."—*Editor's Preface.*

See Mr. Owen's Memoir of Mr. Jones, 1851, 12mo; 2d ed., 1853, 12mo.

Jones, Rev. Thomas. Eccles. Liberality, 1812.

Jones, Thomas. The Mediation of Jesus Christ, Lon., 1828, 8vo; 3d ed., 1832, 8vo.

"Of every section and of every sentence in this book, it may be truly said, 'Jesus Christ is all in all.' It is, in fact, a beautiful epitome of the gospel."—W. Thorp, T. Winter, W. Lucy, *and* T. Roberts, *Bristol*; with recommendations also by George Cubitt and W. M. Harvard, Wesleyan Ministers.

Jones, Rev. Thomas. The Interpreter: a Summary View of the Revelation of St. John, Lon., 1836, 12mo. This is founded on the Rev. Henry Gauntlett's Expository Discourses on the Book of Revelation: see p. 656 of this Dictionary.

"This is a useful little volume on a difficult subject. Although we could have wished that it had less reference to modern events and kept to the admirable and sober views of Bishop Newton, yet it may be safely recommended as, on the whole, a cheap and valuable exposition."—*Lon. Chris. Rememb.*, Nov. 1836, 665.

Jones, Thomas. 1. Irish Excheq. Reports, 1835–37, Dubl., 1 vol. and 2 Pts. 8vo. 2. With E. Hayes, do., 1831–32, 3 Pts. 8vo. 3. With H. Carey, 1838–39, 2 Pts. 8vo. 4. With E. D. Latouchere, Irish Chancery Reports, 1844–46, 3 Pts. 8vo.

Jones, Thomas Rymer, Prof. of Comparative Anatomy in King's College, London, late Fullerian Prof. of Physiology, Royal Institution. 1. A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom, and Manual of Comparative Anatomy, nearly 350 illustrations, 1841, 8vo, 38*s.*; r. 8vo, £3 16*s.*; imp. 8vo, £5 14*s.*; 2d. ed., 1855, 8vo, 31*s.* 6*d.*

"In the mean time we may state—and we do so without detracting from the merits of other works—that the general outline of the Animal Kingdom is, in our opinion, the best work of the kind in any language."—*Edinburgh Monthly Journal of Medical Science*, May, 1841. Commended also by Lon. Quar. Rev.

2. Lects. on the Nat. Hist. of Animals: vol. i., 1844, 8vo; ii., 1852, p. 8vo; illustrations. This work is not yet completed, (1858.)

"Combining in a very felicitous manner the useful with the agreeable."—*Lon Atlas.*

3. The Aquarian Naturalist, 1858. See Lon. Athen., 1858, Pt. 2, 301.

Jones, Thomas Snell, D.D., Minister of Lady Glenorchy's Chapel, Edin. 1. 20 Serms., Edin., 1816, 8vo.

"For an accurate knowledge of human nature, exact observation, and just deductions, for richness of scriptural truth and purity of doctrinal views, for ministerial faithfulness and practical utility, we can refer our readers to few books more appropriately than to this production of Dr. Jones."—*Edin. Chris. Instructor.*

See also Eclec. Rev. for Sept. 1816. 2. The Life of the Viscountess Glenorchy: see Glenorchy, Willielma, Viscountess.

Jones, W. The Art of Music, Lon., 1786, fol.

Jones, W. C. Revised Statutes of Missouri, St. Louis, 1845, 8vo.

Jones, Walter, D.D., Chaplain-in-Ordinary. 1. Assize Serm., 1720, 8vo. 2. XVII. Serms., 1741, 8vo.

Jones, William. 1. Sixe Bookes of Politickes; from the Latin of Lipsius, Lon., 1594, 4to. 2. Nennio, or A Treatise of Nobility; from the Italian of Sir J. B. Nenna, 1595, 4to.

Jones, William, D.D. 1. Serm. on the Nativity, Lon., 1614, 4to. 2. Treat. of Patience in Tribulation, 1625, 4to.

Jones, William, D.D., of Cambridge. A Comment. on the Epistles to Philemon and Hebrews, and on the II. and III. Epistles of St. John, 1635, fol.

Jones, Sir William, M.P., 1566–1640, a native of Caernarvon, Wales, educated at Oxford, was admitted to the principal Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1587; Chief-Justice of the K.B. in Ireland, 1617; Judge of the C.P. in England, 1620; transferred to the K.B., 1624. Reports K.B., C.P., Dom. Proc., and Ex. Ch., 18 Jac. I.–17 Car. I., 1620–41. In French, Lon., 1675, fol. Cited as First Jones, to distinguish it from Sir Thomas (Second) Jones's Reports. Sir William Jones's Reports is a book of authority; although—to quote from Lord Nottingham—there is "no book of law so ill corrected or so ill printed." See Wallace's Reporters, 3d ed., 1855, 185, Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 428, and authorities cited in both of these vols.

Jones, William. A Poem, Lon., 1691, fol.

Jones, William, 1680–1749, a very eminent mathematician, the friend of Sir Isaac Newton, Halley, and Mead, the tutor of Lords Hardwicke and Mansfield, and —still greater distinction—the father of Sir William Jones, was a native of the island of Anglesey, North Wales, and a mathematical teacher in London. 1. A New Compendium of the Whole Art of Navigation, Lon., 1702, 8vo. 2. Synopsis Palmariorum Mathesos; or, A New Introduction to the Mathematics, 1746, 8vo. This is a valuable summary of mathematical science.

"This work is well worthy of attentive perusal."—Dr. F. Young.

Mr. Jones also contributed several mathemat. papers to Phil. Trans., pub. a number of Sir Isaac Newton's papers (that might otherwise have been lost) under the title of Analysis per Quantitatum Series Fluxiones, ac Differentias; cum Enumeratione Linearum Tertii Ordinis, 1711, 4to: and, at the time of his death, had ready for the press an Introduction to the Mathematics,—more comprehensive than his Synopsis,—which was confided to Lord Macclesfield for publication, and was neglected or lost. To this gentleman Mr. Jones devised his mathematical library, which was said to be the best in England. The work unfortunately lost or destroyed was intended to serve as an introduction to the mathematical and philosophical works of Sir Isaac Newton. See Lord Teignmouth's Life of Sir William Jones; Hutton's Dict.; Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Jones, William, M.D. Longitude, Lon., 1780, 4to.

Jones, William. Account of Highwaymen, Lon., 1774, 8vo.

Jones, William, of Nayland, 1726–1800, a native of Northamptonshire, was educated at the Charter House and at University College, Oxford; Vicar of Bethersden, Kent, 1764; subsequently Rector of Pluckley, (which he exchanged for Paston;) Perpetual Curate of Nayland, and, in 1798, Rector of Hollingbourn. "Jones of Nayland," or "Trinity Jones," as he is sometimes called, was eminent for learning, piety, and zeal, and his knowledge of music, of which he was an excellent composer. As a theologian, he belonged to the Hutchinsonian school, and was the means of converting his friend Bishop Horne to the same creed. He has the credit of having originated The British Critic. A collective ed. of his Theological, Philosophical, and Miscellaneous Works, with his Life, by Wm. Stevens, was pub. in 1801, 12 vols. 8vo; Theological and Miscellaneous Works, repub., with Life, by Wm. Stevens, 1810, 6 vols. 8vo; a vol. of his Serms., Practical, Doctrinal, and Explanatory, was pub. in 1829, 8vo; two posthumous vols. (8vo) of Serms. on various subjects and occasions, now first pub. from the original MSS., edited by the Rev. Henry Walker, appeared in 1830. There have been recent eds. of several of his works. A Life of Jones of Nayland was pub. in 1849, fp. 8vo. Among the best-known of his publications are: 1. Answer to Bishop Clayton's Essay on Spirit, 1753: see Clayton, Robert. 2. The Catholic Doctrine of the Trinity Proved, &c., 1756. He subsequently published several other treatises in defence of the doctrine of the Trinity.

"One of the most satisfactory defences of that fundamental doctrine, on the simple testimony of the Holy Scriptures."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"His tracts on the Trinity are invaluable."—*Williams's C. P.*

3. Natural Philosophy, 1762, 4to. 4. Physiological Disquisitions, 1781, 4to. 5. Lects. on the Figurative Language of the Holy Scriptures, &c., 1786, 8vo; 6th ed., 1821, 8vo; new ed., 1849, 18mo.

"His rules are either ambiguous or indefinite; and, according to his principles, a lively imagination may make any thing out of the plainest parts of Scripture. More satisfaction will be found in a single section of Glassius than in the whole of Mr. Jones's volume." —*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"His Figurative Language of Scripture, Book of Nature, and other practical works, are (notwithstanding the excess of figurative interpretation) interesting and useful."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"His Lectures on the Figurative Language of Scripture are full of instruction. . . . His Sermons are grievously deficient in Evangelical sentiment."—*Williams's C. P.*

"Valuable and pious Lectures [on the Figurative Language of Scripture]."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"These Lectures constitute, in our opinion, one of the most ingenious and valuable Works of their Author: they are at once calculated to illustrate and enforce scriptural truths, to throw new light upon some doubtful passages, to enlarge the understanding, to affect the heart and conscience, and stimulate to upright and holy conduct."—*Eclectic Rev.*, Aug. 1809.

"One of the most interesting works that can be presented to the young Christian."—*Grant's English Church.*

6. The Scholar armed against the Errors of the Time, 1792, 2 vols. 8vo. These vols. are composed of a number of dissertations, extracts, &c. collected by Mr. Jones and pub. in this shape.

"These two volumes may be considered as a library in themselves to any young student of the Church of England, and no such person who takes a fancy to what he there finds can ever fall into Socinianism, Fanaticism, Popery, or any of those other modern corruptions which infest this Church and nation."—*Jones's Life of Bishop Horne.*

7. The Life of Bishop Horne, 1795, 8vo: see Horne, George, D.D. 8. Zoologia Ethica, 1771, 8vo.

We have spoken of Mr. Jones as a proficient in music: he pub. several treatises on this subject, and his own anthems, in score, &c., were greatly admired. See his Life by Wm. Stevens, first printed in the Anti-Jacobin Review, and subsequently prefixed to his works; (*supra.*)

"His works contain many things learned, ingenious, and fanciful."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"A clear, able, and pious writer, though prejudiced against Calvinism."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"This eminent Hutchinsonian was the personal friend of Parkhurst and of Bishop Horne; and in talents and learning was at least equal to either of them. . . . He was a good man, an honest patriot, an unbending Churchman, and a valuable writer; but he sometimes suffered his imagination and love of allegory to overcome his better judgment."—*Williams's C. P.*

> "One of the soundest philosophers and most devout Christians that the history of our church can boast of."—SWAINSON: *Discourse on Natural History.*

> "Of this faithful servant of God I can speak both from personal knowledge and from his writings. He was a man of quick penetration, of extensive learning, and the soundest piety; and he had, beyond any other man I ever knew, the talent of writing upon the deepest subjects to the plainest understandings."—BISHOP HORSLEY: *Charges.*

Jones, Sir William, Sept. 28, 1746–April 24, 1794, one of the most illustrious characters on the page of history, was a native of London, and a son of the eminent mathematician of the same name whose remarkable attainments in his favourite science we have already commemorated. The learning of the family was not confined to either of these persons, for the mother of Sir William was also noted for her erudition, as well as for the virtues and accomplishments more usual to her sex. That the successful pursuit of knowledge detracted nothing from the latter more valuable recommendations, we have the unequivocal testimony of her husband:

> "She was virtuous without blemish; generous without extravagance; frugal but not niggard; cheerful but not giddy; close but not sullen; ingenious but not conceited; of spirit but not passionate; of her company cautious; in her friendship trusty; to her parents dutiful; and to her husband ever faithful, loving, and obedient."

Thus did this excellent woman—as evinced in the lines just quoted, and in her future happy experience—secure the reward promised by inspiration and recorded by the wisest of men: "Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also, and he praiseth her." It was to the sole charge of such a mother that William Jones was left, by the decease of his father, when he had scarcely reached his third year. He early manifested an ardent thirst for knowledge, which his maternal instructor well knew how to turn into profitable channels:

> "The mother of Sir William Jones, having formed a plan for the education of her son, withdrew from great connexions, that she might live only for that son. Her great principle of education was to excite curiosity; the result could not fail to be knowledge. 'Read and you will know,' she constantly replied to her filial pupil. And we have his own acknowledgment that to this maxim, which produced the habit of study, he was indebted for his future attainments."—*Disraeli on the Literary Character*, ed. Lon., 1840, 441.

When he had completed his seventh year, he was placed at Harrow School, under the tuition of Dr. Thackeray; and this rigid preceptor, so economical of his commendations in the presence of his best pupils, did not hesitate to declare in private that William Jones

> "Was a boy of so active a mind, that, if he were left naked and friendless on Salisbury Plain, he would nevertheless find the road to fame and riches."

This eulogium was endorsed by Dr. Sumner, Thackeray's successor in 1761, so that when Jones was entered of University College, Oxford, in the spring of 1764, great expectations were reasonably entertained of his future distinction. His fond mother would not consent to a separation, which would have been equally distressing to the object of her devoted attachment, and, to the great joy of William, now in his eighteenth year, she accompanied him to Oxford. During his short residence at this famous seat of learning—to which he brought far more learning than the majority of graduates carry from it—he applied himself so assiduously to his studies, that his health would probably have been undermined for life, had he not taken care to vary the seclusion of the closet with the athletic exercises in which he was a distinguished proficient. In these amusements, whilst yet at Harrow,—which Jones also pressed into the service of classic learning by giving them a dramatic character—his principal associates were William Bennet, afterward Bishop of Cloyne, and Samuel Parr, the equally famous "Birmingham Doctor." The fame of young Jones's erudition having reached the ears of Earl Spencer, he sent him an invitation to become an inmate of his family in the capacity of tutor to Lord Althorpe, then seven years of age. This proposal was accepted, and in the summer of 1765 he removed to Wimbledon Park, where he found himself most pleasantly situated in the midst of kind friends, and with ample opportunities of pursuing his favourite researches into Oriental literature. A Fellowship at Oxford conferred upon him in the course of the following summer was an agreeable addition to the substantial comforts which now rewarded the studious zeal for which he had been distinguished from his earliest years. In 1767, and again in 1770, he visited the Continent with the Spencer family, and whilst there eagerly availed himself of the literary opportunities which the absence of engrossing occupations now permitted him freely to enjoy. On his return to England, he determined to embrace the profession of the law; and we find him on the 19th of September, 1770, duly recorded as a student of the Temple, where he soon evinced the same thirst for the acquisition of legal knowledge which previously stimulated his philological and other less abstruse investigations. He was admitted to the Bar in 1774, and appointed a Commissioner of Bankrupts in 1776. As early as 1768 he had gained great reputation by a translation, made at the request of the King of Denmark, of the Life of Nadir Shah, from an Eastern MS. into the French language. This, together with Pieces relative to the French translation, &c., was pub. in 1770, London, 2 vols. 4to. Dissertation sur la Littérature Orientale was pub. in 1771, 8vo, and in the same year appeared his Grammar of the Persian Language, 4to. The 7th ed. was pub. 1809, 4to, and in this ed. (and in that pub. in 1804, also edited by Dr. Charles Wilkins) the orthography is adapted to the mode of spelling adopted by Dr. Wilkins in his improved ed. of Richardson's Persian Dictionary. The Grammar will be found in vol. v. of the 8vo ed. of Jones's Works, (13 vols.;) but the last and best eds. are those by Professor Samuel Lee, of Cambridge, 1823, 4to, and 1828, 4to. In 1772, 8vo, (2d ed. 1777, 8vo,) he gave to the world Poems, consisting chiefly of Translations from the Asiatic Language; in 1774, 8vo, Poeseos Asiaticæ, &c., or, Commentaries (in Latin) on the Asiatic Poetry; and in 1778, 4to, a trans., with Notes, of the Speeches of Isæus from the Greek.

> "It is almost impossible to overlook the excellence of this finished performance."—DR. ADAM CLARKE.

The last work was followed by a Latin Ode to Liberty, to which succeeded—the proximity is somewhat amusing—a matter-of-fact Inquiry into the Legal mode of suppressing Riots. In the next year—1781, 8vo—appeared his learned Essay on the Law of Bailments, which is now more valued as a literary than as a legal production, and which—perhaps even an American and a layman may be permitted to remark—is far inferior to Judge Story's great work on the same subject. Jones's Essay, however, is not to be denied considerable merit; and Judge Story wrote under a better comprehension of the subject as a branch of the Common Law than was attainable in the days of his predecessor. The 2d ed. of Jones's Essay, edited by John Balmanno, was pub. in 1798; the 3d, by J. Nicholl, in 1823; the 4th, by W. Theobald, in 1834. The Amer. eds. are, the reprint of the 2d English ed., Brattleborough, 1813, 12mo; of the 3d English ed., with addit. Notes and References, by W. Halstead, N. York, 1828, 8vo; and an ed. pub. in Phila., 1836, 8vo. See 25 Lon. Monthly Rev., 236; lxvi. 298; 2 Amer. Jur., 78; vii. 137; 6 N. Amer. Rev., 46, (by Judge Joseph Story;) xxxvi. 408, (by Dr. Chas. Follen;) Bridg. Leg. Bibl., 176; 7 Leg. Obs., 117; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 429; Story's Miscell. Writings, 68, 75, 204, 239. We know of nothing that we can quote in this connexion so much to our purpose, so strictly pertinent, as the glowing tribute of Mr. Justice Story to the merits of his illustrious brother of the law:

> "The doctrine of bailments (which lies at the foundation of the law of shipments) was almost struck out at a single heat by Lord Holt, [Note: The case of Coggs *v.* Bernard, 2 Ld. Raym. R. 909,] who had the good sense to incorporate into the English code that system which the text and the commentaries of the civil law had already built up on the continent of Europe. What remained to give perfect symmetry and connection to all the parts of that system, and to refer it to its principles, has been accomplished in our times by the incomparable Essay of Sir William Jones, a man of whom it is difficult to say which is most worthy of admiration, the splendour of his genius, the rareness and extent of his acquirements, or the unspotted purity of his life. Had he never written any thing but his Essay on Bailments, he would have left a name unrivalled in the common law for philosophical accuracy, elegant learning, and finished analysis. Even cold and cautious as is the habit, if not the structure, of a professional mind, it is impossible to suppress enthusiasm when we contemplate such a man."—*North American Review*, vi. 46–47, Nov. 1817; and in *Story's Miscell. Writings*, 1852, 67–68.

In March, 1783, Mr. Jones was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, and received the honour of knighthood, and about the same time—a happiness which perhaps he valued more than either of the instances of good fortune just named—he was married to Anna Maria Shipley, eldest daughter of the Bishop of St. Asaph. His friends were rejoiced to see his eminent merit not unsuitably rewarded, and Lord Ashburton congratulated him on having at once secured "two of the first objects of human pursuit,—those of ambition and love."

In April, 1783, Sir William Jones and his lady embarked for India, and arrived at Calcutta in the month of September. That ardour in the pursuit of knowledge which was one of his most distinguishing characteristics was not allowed to slumber in his adopted home. He called around him those who were likely to sympathize with his interest in the cause of learning, and in nine months after his arrival had the satisfaction of establishing a society, the "Transactions" of which have added greatly to our knowledge of Asiatic literature and science. Before his departure he had exhibited his knowledge of an abstruse department of Oriental literature by his translations into English of an Arabian poem on the Mohammedan Law of Succession to the Property of Intestates, (1782, 4to,) and of The Moallakat, or Seven Ancient Arabian Poems, (1783, 4to;) and he now determined to qualify himself, by acquiring a knowledge of the Sanskrit, for the preparation of a digest of Hindu and Mohammedan Laws, similar to that which Justinian gave to his Greek and Roman subjects. The year 1789 was made memorable in Anglo-India literary annals by the publication of the first volume of the Asiatic Researches, and the completion of Sir William Jones's translation of Sacontala, or The Fatal Ring, [Sakoontala; or, The Lost Ring?] an ancient Indian drama by Kálidása. This was not pub., however, until the appearance of the collective ed. of Sir William's Works, in 1799, 6 vols. 4to. In 1794, 8vo, (2d ed., 1797, 8vo,) he pub., as an institute prefatory to his larger work, a trans. of the Ordinances of Menu, "who is esteemed by the Hindus the first of created beings, and not only the oldest, but the holiest, of legislators." Sir William had intended in the following year (1795) to follow Lady Jones, who had been compelled by ill-health to return to England in 1793; but it was not so written. On the evening of the 20th of April, or about that date, exposure to the night-air during a protracted ramble brought on an inflammation of the liver, which resulted fatally within a week. Thus died, far away from home, and separated from her whose presence could best have soothed the pangs of a dying hour, this illustrious Englishman, ere he had numbered forty-eight years, during one-fourth of which he had enjoyed a reputation for scholarship unequalled by any one living. But he was not alone: his excellent friend Lord Teignmouth closed his eyes in death, and the God whom he had long served in fervency of faith and humility of spirit did not forget him in the time of weakness and the hour of trial:

> "His bodily suffering," says his lordship, "from the complacency of his features and the ease of his attitude, could not have been severe; and his mind must have derived consolation from those sources where he had been in the habit of seeking it, and where alone, in our last moments, it can ever be found."

His remains were interred in the burial-ground at Calcutta; but a stately monument to his memory arrests the thoughtful attention of the visitor to St. Paul's Cathedral.

The testimony of Sir William Jones to the authenticity and inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, and the weight and value of the sanctions and the consolations by which they appeal to the mind and heart of man, is of peculiar value. Profoundly versed in the languages in which they were originally written, and skilled to a surprising extent in the peculiarities of Oriental literature,—starting moreover, when a young man, with a skeptical bias against the claims of revelation,—the conclusion to which his mind was brought by his researches is thus told in his own words:

> "I have regularly and attentively read the Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion that this volume, independent of its divine origin, contains more sublimity and beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever language or age they may have been composed."

This will remind the reader very forcibly of the remark of the illustrious friend of Sir William Jones's father, Sir Isaac Newton:

> "I find more sure marks of the authenticity of the Bible than in any profane history whatever."

With us, we confess, such evidence is irresistible; and certain it is that if the testimony of these great men, or of either of them, had leaned to the other side of the question, we should never have heard the last of it from unbelievers.

A collective ed. of the works of this eminent scholar was pub. by his friend Lord Teignmouth, in 1799, in 6 vols. 4to; to these were added two supplementary volumes, in 1801, and a Life by Lord Teignmouth in 1804; in all, 9 vols. 4to. The whole were reprinted in 1807, in 13 vols. 8vo, with the exception of the supplementary volumes, the contents of which were not written by Sir William, but consist of a reprint of such parts of the vols. of the Asiatic Researches pub. under his presidency as had not been inserted among his works. The contents of the 13 vols. of which Sir William Jones's works consist are as follows: I., II. Memoirs of the Author, by Lord Teignmouth. III. Lord Teignmouth's Discourse at a Meeting of the Asiatic Society, [on the decease of Sir William Jones;] Anniversary Discourses (XI.) before the Asiatic Society, 1784–94. On the Hindus, the Arabs, the Tartars, the Persians, the Chinese, the Borderers, &c. of Asia; the origin and families of nations, Asiatic history, and the philosophy of the Asiatics. A dissert. on the orthography of Asiatic words in Roman letters. On the gods of Greece, Italy, and India. IV. On the Chronology of the Hindus. Antiquity of the Indian Zodiack. On the Literature of the Hindus; from the Sanscrit. On the second classical book of the Chinese. The lunar year of the Hindus. The musical modes of the Hindus. On the mystical poetry of the Persians and Hindus. Gitagovinda; or, The Song of Jayadeva. Remarks on the Island of Hinzuan. Conversation concerning the city of Gwender. On the course of the Nile. On the Indian game of Chess. Indian grant of land. Inscriptions. Cure of the Elephantiasis, &c. Tales and Fables by Nizami, [translated.] V. The design of a treatise on the plants of India. On the Spikenard of the Ancients, with a Supp. by W. Roxburgh, M.D. On the fruit of the Mellori. Catalogue of Indian Plants. A Grammar of the Persian Language. A catalogue of the most valuable books in the Persian Language. Index to the Persian Grammar, [A Vocabulary.] The Hist. of the Persian Language. VI. Poeseos Asiaticæ Commentariorum, libri vi., cum appendice subjicitur Limon, seu miscellaneorum liber. VII. Charges to the Grand Jury at Calcutta, 1783–92. Institutes of Hindu Laws; or, The Ordinances of Menu, according to the Gloss. of Calluca. VIII. Institutes of Menu, *continued.* The Mohammedan Law of Succession to Property of Intestates. The Mohammedan Law of Inheritance. An Essay on the Law of Bailments. An Inquiry into the Legal Mode of Suppressing Riots. Speech on the Reformation of Parliament. The Principles of Government. Character of Lord Ashburton. IX. The Speeches of Isæus, &c., [translated,] with Notes and Commentary. Sacontala, or The Fatal Ring; an Indian drama, by Calidas, trans. from the original Sanscrit. X. The Moallakat; or, Seven Arabian Poems, which were suspended on the Temple at Mecca. Poems, consisting chiefly of translations from the Asiatic languages; to which are added two essays: 1. On the Poetry of the Eastern Nations; 2. On the Arts commonly called Imitative. Lettre à M. du P[erron]., dans laquelle est compris l'Examen de sa Traduction des Livres attribués à Zoroastre. XI. L'histoire de Nadir Chah. XII. L'histoire Chah, *continued.* Traité sur la Poésie Orientale. Introduc. to the Hist. of Nadir Shah: 1. A description of Asia; 2. A short history of Persia. XIII. Hitopadesa of Vishnusarman. The Enchanted Fruit; or, The Hindu Wife, an antediluvian Tale, [in verse.] Hymns; to Camdeo, to Pracrati, &c., [in verse.] The first Nemean ode of Pindar. Extracts from the last book of the Ramayan. Extracts from the Vedas. Fragments. Catalogue of Oriental MSS. presented to the Royal Society.

The above list of writings, especially when considered in connexion with the multiplied personal engagements of the author, certainly exhibits evidence of no ordinary literary industry. The admiration of the reader will be increased by an inspection of a table of the languages with which this eminent linguist was more or less familiar. 1. Greek. 2. Latin. 3. Italian. 4. French. 5. Spanish. 6. Portuguese. 7. Hebrew. 8. Arabic. 9. Persian. 10. Turkish. 11. German. 12. English. 13. Sanskrit. 14. Hindostanee. 15. Bengalee. 16. Thibetan. 17. Pali. 18. Phaluvi. 19. Deri. 20. Chinese. 21. Russian. 22. Runic. 23. Syriac. 24. Ethiopic. 25. Coptic. 26. Dutch. 27. Swedish. 28. Welsh.

But Sir William's circle of attainments was by no means limited to a knowledge of languages, or to the various subjects upon which he employed his fertile pen, as indicated in the preceding catalogue of his productions: in chemistry, mathematics, botany, and music, he was also deeply versed.

> "He seems," says Lord Teignmouth, "to have acted on this maxim:—that whatever had been attained was attainable by him; and he was never observed to overlook or to neglect any opportunity of adding to his accomplishments or to his knowledge. When in India, his studies began with the dawn, and, in seasons of intermission from professional duty, continued throughout the day: meditation retraced and confirmed what reading had collected or investigation discovered. By a regular application of time to particular occupations, he pursued various objects without confusion; and, in undertakings which depended on his individual perseverance, he was never deterred by difficulties from proceeding to a successful termination."—*Life of Sir William Jones.*

The great success with which he pursued his investigations into the literature of the East has elicited the admiration of all who have carried the spirit of inquiry into the same department:

"There are few authors to whom Oriental literature is under more deep obligations than to Sir William Jones; few who, like him, have not merely pointed out original and important sources of knowledge, but contributed in no inconsiderable degree to render them accessible. He was equally remarkable for his ardour and industry in philological pursuits, from a very early period of his life, until its premature and lamented close."—Welsford: *Origin of the English Language.*

"William Jones has as yet had no rivals in the department which he selected; no one appears to have comprehended as he did the antiquities of Asia, and, above all, of India, with the acuteness of a philosopher, or to have seen the mode of reconciling every thing with the doctrine and history of the Scriptures."—Frederick Von Schlegel: *Lects. on the Hist. of Literature, Ancient and Modern; Lect. XIV.*

And see Lect. V., where several of Sir William's translations are briefly noticed.

It is to be remembered that Schlegel penned the passages just quoted almost half a century since,—in 1812. Since that date Oriental literature has been cultivated with great success by Horace Hayman Wilson, Duncan Forbes, Monier Williams, J. Cockburn Thomson, Eastwick, Cowell, Cassal, Griffith, Barker, Keene, Johnson, Prinsep, and others. Among the modern specimens of translations from the Sanskrit, we may briefly notice that of the Bhagavad-Gitá, by J. C. Thomson, and the version of Sakoontalá, or The Lost Ring, by M. Williams. The prose translations of these works—that of the former by Sir Charles Wilkins, of the latter by Sir William Jones—had made them known to Oriental scholars, but in the new versions recently published (1855) they are likely to have a much wider circulation. Sakoontala, or The Lost Ring, has elicited ardent eulogies from those who have taken the pains to acquaint themselves with its many beauties:

"The only specimen of their plays (nataks) hitherto known to us is the delightful Sakontala, which, notwithstanding the foreign colouring of the native climate, bears in its general structure such a striking resemblance to our own romantic drama, that we might be inclined to suspect we owe this resemblance to the predilection for Shakspeare entertained by the English translator, (Sir William Jones,) if his fidelity were not attested by other learned Orientalists."—Augustus William Von Schlegel: *Lects. on Dramat. Art and Lit.*, 1808; *Lect. II.*

"Of all Indian poems, so far as we are as yet acquainted with them, that of Sokuntola (which has been translated with the most scrupulous exactness by Jones) is the work which gives the best idea of Indian poetry: it is a speaking example of that sort of beauty which is peculiar to the spirit of their fictions."—Frederick Von Schlegel: *Lects. on the Hist. of Lit.*, 1812; *Lect. V.*

"Kálidása, the celebrated author of Sakoontala, is a masterly describer of the influence which nature exercises upon the minds of lovers. This great poet flourished at the Court of Vikramaditya, and was therefore contemporary with Virgil and Horace. Tenderness in the expression of feeling, and richness of creative fancy, have assigned to him his lofty place among the poets of all nations."—Alexander Von Humboldt.

But the glowing eulogy of Goethe must not be omitted:

"Wouldst thou the young year's blossoms and the fruits of its decline,
And all by which the soul is charm'd, enraptured, feasted, fed?
Would thou the earth and heaven itself in one sole name combine?
I name thee, O Sakontala! and all at once is said."

Mr. Williams's translation is a free one, and in prose and verse, and a great improvement (according to Professor H. H. Wilson) upon the original translation by Sir William Jones. Whilst noticing modern translations of this school, we must not omit to make honourable mention of the following:

Khirad-Afroz, Anvar-i Suhaili, Gulistán, Bágh o Bahár, and Prem Ságar, by Prof. E. B. Eastwick; a selection from the Odes of Háfiz, and Vikramorvásí, by Prof. E. B. Cowell; the Anekártha of Hemachandra, by Charles Cassal; Baitál Pachísí, by Prof. W. B. Barker; Akhlák-i Muhsiní, by Prof. H. G. Keene; and Hitopadésa, by Prof. Johnson.

We observe that a prize of £300 has been recently offered, (March, 1857,) by a gentleman lately a member of the Bengal Civil Service, for the best treatise on the Vedanta. The treatise is to be written in German or French. The essays are to be lodged with the Royal Asiatic Society before April 1, 1860, and Professor Lassen, of Bonn, Dr. Windischmann, of Munich, and Professor Max Müller, of Oxford, are to be the examiners and adjudicators. The object is to elicit treatises which will be of assistance to Christian missionaries in the East. Some years ago, the same gentleman who offers this prize placed two sums of £500 at the disposal of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, for essays on Christianity and Hinduism.

But we have wandered from our theme, and the length of our article warns us to return. It may be readily supposed that the melancholy news of the early demise of the profound scholar, the upright judge, the conscientious Christian, and the affectionate friend, elicited many tears not only in the land where he had been known from boyhood, but also in his adopted home, among a simple and confiding people, who had suffered too much from the cruelty and extortion of many of his countrymen not to know how to value a man of such true nobility of character as Sir William Jones:

"The pundits who were in the habit of attending him," remarks his friend and biographer, "when I saw them at a public durbar a few days after that melancholy event, could neither restrain their tears for his loss, nor find terms to express their admiration at the wonderful progress which he had made in the sciences which they professed."—Lord Teignmouth: *Life of Sir William Jones.*

The commendations of his countrymen have been lavished upon his character and attainments with all the profusion of eloquence animated by the warmth of affection, and yet have not exceeded the rigid estimate of impartial criticism.

"Know him, sir!" exclaimed the friend of his boyhood, Samuel Parr,—who, with all his pompous affectation, had a warm heart under his Roman mail,—"Know him, sir! who did not know him? Who did not bend in devout respect at the variety and depth of his learning, the integrity of his principles, and the benevolence of his heart?"—*Barker's Parriana*, 322.

"Need I dwell a moment," says Dr. Dibdin, "on the recommendation of the works of Sir William Jones? A scholar, a critic, philosopher, lawyer, and poet,—where shall we find, in the works of the same man, greater demonstrations of pure and correct feeling, and cultivated and classical taste, than in the volumes here noticed and recommended? The piety of Sir William Jones was not inferior to his learning. A thoroughly good and great-minded man, his caution, humility, and diffidence were equal to his learning and multifarious attainments; and there is a vigour and raciness in his translations of Persian poetry which give them the enchanting air of original productions."—*Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 425.

"His writings everywhere breathe pure taste in morals as well as in literature; and it may be said with truth, that not a single sentiment has escaped him which does not indicate the real elegance and dignity which pervaded the most secret recesses of his mind. No author is better calculated to inspire those generous sentiments of liberty without which the most just principles are useless and lifeless."—Sir James Mackintosh.

"The name of Sir William Jones is associated not only with the splendour of a great reputation, but with almost all the amiable and exemplary virtues; and the tender affections, which were a little chilled by the aspect of his vast literary attainments, are won sweetly back, and rest with delight upon the view which is here exhibited [in Lord Teignmouth's Life of Sir William Jones] of the purity, the integrity, and the mildness of his private manners. . . . The most remarkable features of his character, indeed, seem to have resulted from the union of this gentleness and modesty of disposition with a very lofty conception of his own capability and destination."—Lord Jeffrey: *Review of Lord Teignmouth's Life of Sir Wm. Jones, Edin. Rev.*, v. 329–330, Jan. 1805.

"In the course of a short life, Sir William Jones acquired a degree of knowledge which the ordinary faculties of men, if they were blessed with antediluvian longevity, could scarcely hope to surpass. His learning threw light on the laws of Greece and India, on the general literature of Asia, and on the history of the family of nations He carried philosophy, eloquence, and philanthropy into the character of a lawyer and a judge. Amidst the driest toils of erudition, he retained a sensibility to the beauties of poetry, and a talent for transfusing them into his own language, which has seldom been united with the same degree of industry. When he went abroad, it was not to enrich himself with the spoils of avarice or ambition, but to search, amidst the ruins of Oriental literature, for treasures which he would not have exchanged

'For all Bocara's vaunted gold,
Or all the gems of Samarcand.'"

Thomas Campbell.

But Lord Jeffrey takes a view of this subject less discouraging to the young student, and tells us that,

"Great as Sir William Jones's attainments unquestionably were, they may be contemplated without despair by any one who is not frightened by his industry." Nor is his lordship disposed to concede to Sir William Jones's mind the attributes of original genius, philosophical acumen, or great strength of understanding. A similar opinion to this was expressed in very decided terms by one who, as we have just seen, entertained the highest admiration for Sir Willam's character,—Sir James Mackintosh. But the time for quotation is passed, and the curious reader can pursue this matter further by referring to the Edinburgh Review for January, 1805,—Lord Jeffrey's Review of Lord Teignmouth's Life of Sir William Jones; and to the North American Review for October, 1832,—Alexander H. Everett's Conversations with Sir James Mackintosh; Sir James Mackintosh's Life.

Jones, William. Insanity; Med. Com., 1786.

Jones, William. Three Serms., 1778–96.

Jones, William. Works on astronomy, mathematics, geography, and natural philos., Lon., 1782–1800, &c.

Jones, William. Art of Music, Colches., 1784, fol.

Jones, William. Two Serms., Lon., 1790–94.

Jones, William. Spectacles; Nic. Jour., 1804.

Jones, William, 1762–1846, a native of Poulton, England, a bookseller and pastor of a Scotch Baptist Church in Finsbury. 1. Life of Abr. Booth, Lon., 1808, 8vo. 2. Hist. of the Waldenses, 1811, 8vo. Subsequently pub. under the title of The Hist. of the Christian Church to the 18th Cent., including the Hist. of the Waldenses and Albigenses; 4th ed., 1819, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Contains a great variety of curious and highly-interesting particulars."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

3. The Biblical Cyclopædia; or, Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures, 1816, 2 vols. 8vo. Last ed., 1840, 8vo.

"The plan of this Biblical Cyclopædia is less extensive than that of Dr. J. Robinson's Dictionary."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"A very useful book of reference on almost all subjects relating to the sacred volume. It is the production of an able and diligent man."—*Williams's C. P.*

"The author is a decided Calvinist. The geographical portion of his work is particularly well executed."—*Lowndes's Bibl. Man.*

See a review in the British Critic, N. S., 445. 4. Dictionary of Religious Opinions, 1817, 12mo. Reprinted.

"The description of each sect is given with very tolerable accuracy and candour; and we can fairly say that it is, upon the whole, the best book of the kind that we have seen."—*British Critic.*

5. Serms. by, and the Life of, Archibald McLean, 1817, 8vo. 6. Christian Biography, 1829, 12mo. 7. Lects. on the Apocalypse, 1829, 8vo. The author argues against the doctrine of the personal reign of Christ on earth. Commended by the Imperial Mag., June, 1830; Evangel. Mag., Jan. 1830; Baptist Mag., Dec. 1829; Baptist Miscellany, Feb. 1830. 8. Autobiography, edited by his son, 1846, 8vo, *q.v.* See also Jamieson's Cyc. of Mod. Relig. Biog.

Jones, William. Reports of Trials, 1808, '09.

Jones, William. Corn Rick; Nic. Jour., 1812.

Jones, Rev. William. 1. Testamentary Counsels. 2. Life of Rowland Hill: see HILL, ROWLAND.

Jones, William. Observations on the Insolvent Debtor's Act, Lon., 1829, 8vo.

Jones, William Alfred, b. June 26, 1817, in the city of New York, is the son of the late Hon. David S. Jones, and a member of a family which has long been eminent in the annals of jurisprudence. The subject of our notice graduated at Columbia College, New York, and has been for some years officiating in the capacity of librarian to that institution. 1. The Analyst: a Collection of Miscellaneous Papers, New York, 1840, 18mo.

"This is a volume well worthy to be read. It gives proof of reflection, observation, and literary culture; and its style is always clear, sometimes forcible and terse, though not often elegant. It abounds with shrewd remarks, happy criticisms, and well-drawn traits of character. But it is not executed with equal felicity throughout. The author imitates largely in some parts of his book; he writes not from his own mind and after his own fashion, but draws from others both matter and form."—*N. Amer. Review*, l. 531–533, April, 1840, (by Prof. C. C. Felton.)

The remainder of this notice consists, like the above, of mixed praise and censure. 2. Literary Studies: a Collection of Miscellaneous Essays, 1847, 2 vols. 18mo. 3. Memorial of the late Hon. David S. Jones; containing notices of the Jones family of Queens County, 1849, sm. 4to. 4. Essays upon Authors and Books, 1849, 12mo. See N. York Literary World, Dec. 1849; South. Quar. Rev., April, 1850. 5. Characters and Criticisms, 1857, 2 vols. 12mo. These vols. contain a revised selection from his contributions to periodicals.

"The sound judgment, nice discrimination, cultivated thought, kind spirit, and perfect candor evinced throughout these volumes, render them worthy of being treasured as prevailing models of true criticism, as well as standards of opinion on the subjects to which they relate."—WASHINGTON IRVING.

Mr. Jones has been long known as a critic, and his uncollected essays, contributed to the New York Church Record, Arcturus, Whig Review, Democratic Review, &c., would fill two vols. of the size of those which he has given to the world. A highly-favourable opinion of Mr. Jones's critical abilities will be found in Edgar A. Poe's Literati, in the paper entitled E. P. Whipple and other Critics.

Jones, William Basil. 1. Vestiges of the Gael in Gwynedd, Lon., 8vo. 2. With Edward A. Freeman, Hist. and Antiq. of St. David's, Pts. 1–4, 1852–57, 4to; some copies on large paper.

"This book of Messrs. Jones and Freeman will be an indispensable companion to all future Welsh ecclesiastical historians."—*Lon. Athenæum*, March 28, 1857, 404.

See FREEMAN, EDWARD A.

Jones, William T. Catholic Rights, 1792, 8vo.

Jonson, Ben, or, more correctly, **Benjamin Johnson,** 1573–1637, one of the most eminent of English dramatists, was a native of Westminster, and came into the world a month after the decease of his father,—who, after suffering imprisonment and confiscation of estates for his Protestant principles, became a preacher of those doctrines for which he had been in bonds. It has been generally asserted by the poet's biographers, from the time of Wood to Gifford, that his mother, after the decease of Jonson's father, married again, and that the object of her choice was a bricklayer, named Thomas Fowler. But the later researches of Mr. Peter Cunningham, endorsed by the learned imprimatur of Mr. J. Payne Collier, have brought us to the conclusion, to borrow the language of the last-named gentleman, that, "if Ben Jonson's mother married a second time, we have yet to ascertain who was her second husband." That the future poet, however, did in his early youth give some reluctant attention to the useful art and mystery of brickmaking, we have his own avowal, conveyed in most disgustful terms. Previously to this unpromising entrance upon the responsibilities of active life, Jonson had pursued his studies at the school attached to St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, at Westminster School, (under the illustrious Camden,) and for a week or month, when in his sixteenth year, at St. John's College, Cambridge. After throwing aside his trowel, the mechanic turned soldier, and gained great distinction by his bravery while serving in a campaign in the Low Countries. There is a tradition that on his return to England at the age of nineteen he returned to pursue his studies at Cambridge; but this conjecture appears to have no better foundation than the difficulty of otherwise accounting for that proficiency which he undoubtedly acquired in some of the Latin authors. It appears much more likely that he immediately became connected with the stage,—where he had but little success as an actor,—and not long after applied his literary talent to good purpose by assisting the dramatists of the day in the composition of their pieces. An unfortunate quarrel with a brother-actor, named Gabriel Spencer, led to a duel which resulted in the death of the latter and the imprisonment, for about a twelvemonth, of the unhappy victor. Whilst in prison, he was visited by a Roman Catholic priest, who presented his doctrines in so favourable a light to the repentant duellist that he became a convert, and for twelve years retained the ecclesiastical connexion thus commenced. The young actor was no sooner discharged from custody than he sought to resign his freedom, and, perhaps without a due appreciation of the serious step he was taking, was not satisfied until able to write himself a married man. The hardships of poverty pressed sorely upon the young couple, whose sole fortune consisted in their abundant stock of mutual affection, (we speak of the honeymoon,) and the actor determined to become an author in the enlarged sense of that term, by trying his luck with a drama, calculated, he fondly hoped, to produce a harvest of profit and reputation. The precise time at which he composed the Comœdie of Euery Man in his Hvmvr cannot now be ascertained, but it was originally acted by the Lord-Chamberlain's servants, in the form in which we have it, in the year 1598, although it is asserted that it was acted eleven times between Nov. 25, 1596, and Nov. 10, 1597. He seems to have previously written for the stage conjointly with others, as we have intimated above, and without assistance; but we are obliged to commence the list of his ascertained productions with the play just named. This at once gained him fame and enemies; and now seem to have commenced those literary quarrels the details of which form so large a portion of Jonson's personal history. Rejecting the stories of his misunderstandings with Shakspeare, who, it is asserted,—but the assertion is not believed by Gifford,—was the means of introducing his first comedy on the stage, we still leave our poet's hands full of his assailants,—Decker, Marston, Gill, and other active combatants. This successful piece was followed by Euery Man ovt of his Hvmvr, A Comicall Satyre, first acted in 1599; Cynthias Revels, or The Fountayne of Selfe-Loue, first acted in 1599; The Poetaster, or His Arraignement, a Comicall Satyre, first acted in 1601; Seianvs his Fall, a Tragœdie, first acted in 1603; Volpone, or The Foxe, a Comedie, first acted in 1605; Epicoene, or The Silent Woman, Comœdie, first acted in 1609; The Alchemist, a Comœdie, first acted in 1610; Catiline his Conspiracy, a Tragœdie, first acted in 1611. So far we have quoted the titles of our author's principal productions (not pausing to notice his minor pieces) from his own collective edit. of his Workes, pub. in 1616, now lying before us. To these succeed, in this ancient folio, Epigrammes, I. Booke; The Forrest, (Songs, Odes, &c.;) Part of the King's Entertainment in passing to his Coronation; A Panegyre on The Happie Entrance of James ovr Soveraigne to His first high Session of Parliament in this his Kingdom the 19 of March, 1603; Masqves at Coort.

It will be seen that in this folio, pub. in 1616, the author did not include the Comedies of Bartholomew Fair, produced in 1614, and the Devil's an Ass, produced in 1616. It is probable, also, that a number of minor pieces written before this time (many are without any date) were reserved by the author for a future volume of his collected Workes:

"He seems," says Gifford, "to have meditated a complete edition of all his works; but he apparently grew weary towards the conclusion of the volume, and never (unless peculiarly called upon) had recourse to the press afterwards. The second folio is a wretched continuation of the first, printed from the MSS. surreptitiously obtained during his life, or ignorantly hurried through the press after his death. It bears a variety of dates, from 1631 to 1641 inclusive. It is probable that he looked forward to a period of retirement and ease; but the loss of his MSS. by fire, and the fatal illness which almost immediately afterwards seized him, rendered all such views abortive. It is remarkable that he calls his Epigrams 'Book the First:' he had, therefore, others in his hand; but they have perished."—*Memoir of Ben Jonson.*

It was three years after Jonson's death before any of his later productions were published. Two small edits. of his minor pieces were issued in 1640, and in the next year appeared a reprint of his own folio of 1616, and a second vol. of the same size, containing his dramatic pieces from 1612, several masques, and all that could be discovered of his occasional poetry. Another collective ed. of his Works was pub. in 1692, fol.; another (a reprint of the last) in 1715, 6 vols. 8vo; and a more complete one, edited by the Rev. Peter Whalley, in 1756, 7 vols. 8vo. A second issue of Whalley's edit. was commenced in 1792, but the publication extended no further than two numbers. In 1811, 4 vols. r. 8vo, appeared—what has been denominated "an execrable edition"—The Dramatic Works of Ben Jonson and Beaumont and Fletcher. Whalley's edit. was most carelessly compiled, the text that of the impression of 1715, rarely collated with early edits., and often erroneous, and the notes of little if of any value. In 1816 Mr. William Gifford pub. the first good edit. of Jonson's Works. This was accompanied with Notes, Critical and Explanatory, and a Biographical Memoir. It was pub. in 9 vols. 8vo, £6 6*s.*; r. 8vo, £9. We shall have something more to say of this edit. presently. In 1838, Mr. Moxon, of London, pub. an edit. of Jonson's Works in r. 8vo, edited by Barry Cornwall, another edit. in 1841, r. 8vo, and again in 1853, r. 8vo. Mr. Moxon put forth a collective edit., prefaced in both cases with Gifford's Memoir of the Author. To this Memoir, and especially to the biography of Jonson in Austin and Ralph's Lives of the Poets Laureate, Lon., 1853, 8vo, we refer the reader for further information respecting "Rare Ben Jonson." The other accounts of the poet, referred to below, may be examined for the gratification of curiosity, and for the amusing gossip of the times to which they relate; but, according to Mr. Gifford, few men have suffered more from literary injustice than the author of Catiline and Sejanus. Mr. Gifford himself, however, is perhaps too warm a partisan to be considered an infallible authority. In Moxon's reprints of Jonson's Works, above referred to, (1841, r. 8vo; 1853, r. 8vo,) the arrangement is as follows: after the eleven dramatic pieces already noticed by us, come The Staple of News, a Play; The New Inn, or The Light Heart, a comedy; The Magnetic Lady, or Humours Reconciled, a play; A Tale of a Tub, a play; (this is the last work of the author that was submitted to the stage;) The Sad Shepherd, or A Tale of Robin Hood, a play; The Case is Altered, a play; Entertainments; Masques; Epigrams; The Forest; Underwoods; Leges Convivales; Translations from the Latin Poets; Timber, or Discoveries made upon Men and Matter; The English Grammar; Jonsonus Viribus, or The Memory of Ben Jonson; Glossary; Index. Between Gifford's Memoir of the Author and the first of his pieces are inserted Ancient Commendatory Verses on Ben Jonson. We have already referred (see CHAPMAN, GEORGE) to Jonson's share in the composition of Eastward-Ho, and he was a partner in other literary enterprises,—according to the custom of the poets of the age.

It was in 1616 that Jonson received an acceptable mark of the royal favour, in the shape of an annual pension from King James of one hundred marks a year for life, (from henceforth we designate him by the title of Poet-Laureate,) which was increased by King Charles, in 1630, to one hundred pounds sterling, and "a terse of Canary Wine." This augmentation of his income (for which, indeed, he had petitioned the king in a rhyming epistle) did not come any too soon, for the extravagance of the poet between 1616 and 1625, his multiplied libations at the Mermaid, and profuse hospitality at his own table, had reduced him to great straits. It is melancholy to be obliged to add that he died in poverty: it is more pleasing to our feelings to be able to record the fact that he departed in penitence and faith,—regretting the occasional irreverence of his pen, and, we trust, deploring the frequent abuse of powers which were given for nobler ends. He was called to the "dread account" before the "Judge of all the earth" on the 6th day of August, 1637. Did our space permit, we might, ere we proceeded to a brief consideration of Jonson's characteristics as a writer, linger a short time over some of the prominent incidents of the poet's life especially upon his memorable visit to Drummond of Hawthornden in 1619, his wit (or wet) combats with Shakspeare, and his less amiable contests with the second-rate wits of this belligerent age. But we have already referred the reader to abundant sources of information, and with them we shall leave him, after he has borne us company for a few moments longer, whilst we quote some opinions from a few eminent authorities respecting the characteristics of this once-favourite author.

"Ben Jonson, a younger contemporary and rival of Shakspeare, who laboured in the sweat of his brow, but with no great success, to expel the romantic drama from the English stage and to form it on the model of the ancients, gave it as his opinion that Shakspeare did not blot enough, and that, as he did not possess much school-learning, he owed more to nature than to art. . . . Jonson was a critical poet in the good and bad sense of the word. He endeavoured to form an exact estimate of what he had on every occasion to perform; hence he succeeded best in that species of the drama which makes the principal demand on the understanding and with little call on the imagination and feeling,—the comedy of character. He introduced nothing into his works which critical dissection should not be able to extract again, as his confidence in it was such, that he conceived it exhausted every thing which pleases and charms us in poetry. He was not aware that in the chemical retort of the critic what is most valuable, the volatile living spirit of a poem, evaporates. His pieces are in general deficient in soul, in that nameless something which never ceases to attract and enchant us even because it is indefinable. In the lyrical pieces, his Masques, we feel the want of a certain mental music of imagery and intonation, which the most accurate observation of difficult measures cannot give. He is everywhere deficient in those excellencies which, unsought, flow from the poet's pen, and which no artist who purposely hunts for them can ever hope to find. We must not quarrel with him, however, for entertaining a high opinion of his own works, since whatever merits they have he owed, like acquired moral properties, altogether to himself. The production of them was attended with labour, and unfortunately it is also a labour to read them. They resemble solid and regular edifices, before which, however, the clumsy scaffolding still remains, to interrupt and prevent us from viewing the architecture with ease and receiving from it a harmonious impression. We have of Jonson two tragical attempts, and a number of comedies and masques.

"He could have risen to the dignity of the tragic tone, but for the pathetic he had not the smallest turn. As he incessantly preaches up the imitation of the ancients, (and he had, we cannot deny, a learned acquaintance with their works,) it is astonishing to observe how much his two tragedies differ, both in substance and form, from the Greek tragedy. . . . After these attempts, Jonson took leave of the Tragic Muse, and in reality his talents were far better suited to Comedy, and that, too, merely the Comedy of Character. His characterization, however, is more marked with serious satire than playful ridicule: the latter Roman satirists, rather than the comic authors, were his models. In so far as plot is concerned, the greatest praise is merited by *Volpone*, *The Alchemist*, and *Epicœne, or the Silent Woman.* . . . Of all Jonson's pieces there is hardly one which, as it stands, would please on the stage in the present day, even as most of them failed to please in his own time: extracts from them, however, could hardly fail to be successful. In general, much might be borrowed from him, and much might be learned both from his merits and defects. His characters are, for the most part, solidly and judiciously drawn; what he most fails in, is the art of setting them off by the contrast of situations. The peculiarity of Jonson's *Masques* most deserving of remark seems to me to be the anti-masques, as they are called, which the poet himself sometimes attaches to his own invention, and generally allows to precede the serious act. As the ideal flatteries, for whose sake the gods have been brought down from Olympus, are but too apt to fall into mawkishness, this antidote on such occasions is certainly deserving of commendation."—AUGUSTUS WILLIAM VON SCHLEGEL: *Lects. on Dramat. Art and Lit.; Black's Trans.*, Lon., 1846, 347, 461-462, 463, 465, 466.

Dr. Johnson is thought to have very happily hit off the character of his dramatic namesake in the following graphic lines in his celebrated prologue:

"Then Jonson came, instructed from the school,
To please by method, and invent by rule.
His studious patience and laborious art
With regular approach assay'd the heart:
Cold approbation gave the ling'ring bays,
For they who durst not censure scarce could praise.
A mortal born, he met the general doom,
But left, like Egypt's kings, a lasting tomb."

Mr. Campbell will be found to dissent widely from the authorities just quoted, and from several others whose opinions we shall have occasion to cite:

"The art of Jonson was not confined to the cold observations of the unities of place and time, but appears in the whole adaptation of his incidents and characters to the support of each other. Beneath his learning and art he moves with an activity which may be compared to the strength of a man who can leap and bound under the heaviest armour."—*Specimens of English Poetry.*

"There are people who cannot take olives: and I cannot much relish Ben Jonson, though I have taken some pains to do it, and went to the task with every sort of good will. I do not deny his power or his merit; far from it: but it is to me a repulsive and unamiable kind. He was a great man in himself, but one cannot readily sympathize with him. His works, as the characteristic productions of an individual mind, or as records of the manners of a particular age, cannot be valued too highly; but they have little charm for the more general reader."—*Hazlitt's Lects. on the English Comic Writers; Lect. II.*

"Ben Jonson's serious productions are, in my opinion, superior to his comic ones. What he does, is the result of strong sense and painful industry; but sense and industry agree better with the grave and severe than with the light and gay productions of the muse."—*Hazlitt's Lects. on the Dramat. Lit. of the Age of Elizabeth; Lect. IV.*

"If asked to give our opinion of Ben Jonson's powers in general, we should say that he was a poet of a high order, as far as learning, fancy, and an absolute rage of ambition could conspire to make him one; but that he never touched at the highest, except by violent efforts and during the greatest felicity of his sense of success. The material so predominated in him over the spiritual,—the sensual over the sentimental,—that he was more social than loving, and far more wilful and fanciful than imaginative."—*Leigh Hunt's Men and Women and Books: Suckling and Ben Jonson.*

"I do not think that his poetical merits are yet properly appreciated. I cannot consent that the palm of humour alone shall be given to him, while in wit, feeling, pathos, and poetical diction he is to be sunk fathoms below Fletcher and Massinger. In the last particular I think that he excels them both, and, indeed, all his contemporaries, excepting Shakspeare."—*Henry Neele's Lects. on English Poetry; Lect. III.*

Mr. Disraeli also comes to the rescue of the abused poet:

"Some modern critics, whose delicacy of taste in its natural feebleness could not strain itself to the vigour of Jonson, have strangely failed to penetrate into the depths of that mighty mind; and some modern poets have delivered their sad evidence that for them the Coryphæus of our elder dramatists has become unintelligible."—*Amenities of Literature: The Humours of Jonson.*

"With such extraordinary requisites for the stage, joined to a strain of poetry always manly, frequently lofty, and sometimes almost sublime, it may at first appear strange that his dramas are not more in vogue; but a little attention to his peculiar modes and habits of thinking will, perhaps, enable us in some measure to account for it. The grace and urbanity which mark his lighter pieces he laid aside whenever he approached the stage, and put on the censor with the sock. This system (whether wise or unwise) naturally led to circumstances which affect his popularity as a writer: he was obliged, as one of his critics justly observes, 'to hunt down his own characters,' and, to continue the metaphor, he was frequently carried too far in the chase."—*Gifford's Memoir of Ben Jonson.*

The whole of this criticism should be consulted by the reader.

"The fault in Jonson's two tragedies is that there is not enough to interest flesh and blood in them and to stir up the sympathies, the hopes and fears, of humanity. There is a cold historic sublimity, which, however it may command the homage of the intellect, awakes no responsive echo in the heart. The characters are true to history,—true, therefore, to human nature; and they move on in the plot with stern and terrible decision. But the harsh outline lacks those lighter pencillings, those softer colourings, in which poetry surpasses history, and without which the picture, though bold and masterly, will not chain the living gaze of the spectator to the painter's canvas. . . . His best comedies are so generally known that a lengthy critique on them would be tedious. Those that are less read are scarcely deserving of any notice, beyond the interest that must attach itself to any production from the pen of such a man. Every Man in his Humour, The Alchymist, Volpone, or the Fox, and The Silent Woman, are the best of the numerous comedies he has left us. . . . Jonson's masques are beautiful. Though with occasional extravagant fancies and strained conceits, they are full of learning and taste. They were many of them written for great festive occasions. . . . Some beautiful songs are introduced into them. . . . As a translator he must not be forgotten. He has left a version of Horace's Ars Poetica, and a few of the odes. The former is marvellously literal, and not so tame as might therefore be supposed. In the latter there is little to praise; but he has excelled these regular translations in passages of the masques and elsewhere, which he has borrowed from ancient authors and literally rendered. . . . Jonson is no exception to the rule that clear and strong utterance is one of the chief characteristics of genius, and that great poets have been good prose-writers. The fragment entitled Timber, or Discoveries, sufficiently shows, without appealing to his letters, dedications, and prefaces, that English literature lost much by the destruction of his prose manuscripts. The small remnant that is left is full of erudite criticism, profound reflection, and great severity of judgment. There are notes on books and on life, arranged in a strange and arbitrary manner, written in a concise and pregnant style, and, though they do not contain so much sententious wisdom, remind us forcibly of the Essays of Bacon. . . . We have spoken of Jonson as the author of tragedy, of comedy, of masque, as a translator and prose-writer. But it is as a lyric poet also that we claim for him a homage and admiration which has hitherto been sparingly given if yielded at all."—*Austin and Ralph's Lives of the Poets-Laureate*, Lon., 1853, 90, 91–92, 95, 96, 98–99, 101.

An accomplished female writer, whose graceful criticisms we have frequently had occasion to quote in the course of this volume, speaks with enthusiasm of the lyrics just referred to:

"We of this age, a little too careless perhaps of learned labour, would give a whole wilderness of Catilines and Poetasters, and even of Alchemists and Volpones, for another score of the exquisite lyrics which are scattered carelessly through the plays and masques which—strange contrast with the rugged verse in which they are imbedded—seem to have burst into being at a stroke, just as the evening primrose flings open her fair petals at the close of the day. Lovelier songs were never written than these wild and irregular ditties."—*Mary Russell Mitford's Recollec. of a Literary Life.*

We shall hardly feel that we can willingly pass on to the next article in our Dictionary without quoting some opinions respecting our author from some of the great men of his own day and the age which followed. The best-known of such passages is that which bears the imprimatur of Jonson's host of April, 1619,—Drummond of Hawthornden. None of the abundant censures lavished upon his hero more excites the indignation of Gifford than these jottings of the unfortunate Boswell of the age of James I. But, if Drummond was not the victim of the *furor biographicus*, surely Gifford was, and therefore (to borrow from Dr. Johnson's letter to James Macpherson) regard is to be paid less to what he says than what he is able to prove. The easy and confident arrogance with which Gifford contradicts the assertions of Jonson's contemporaries, of those who lived in the succeeding few years, and of later authorities, who perhaps had as good information, and certainly far better manners, than the editor of the Quarterly, is not a little amusing. We are not insensible to the value of his critical labours, and have no disposition to endorse Mr. Leigh Hunt's assertion that

"Sympathy with Jonson's coarseness and his love of the caustic, a poor verbal tact, and a worship of authority, were the only qualifications for a critical sense of him possessed by the petulant and presumptuous Gifford."—*Men, Women, and Books: Suckling and Ben Jonson.*

But surely Gifford might have displayed all that he had to offer in its best light, without so ruthlessly assailing his predecessors. In the words of a late critic,

"The author's one plan for reinstating Jonson in the good opinion of his countrymen is to fall foul of every critic, old or recent, that had ever said a word against him."—*North British Review*, Feb. 1856.

We may remark, in passing, that a notice of Barry Cornwall's edit. of Jonson's Works, already referred to by us, will be found in Leigh Hunt's Men, Women, and Books. Whilst Jonson was Drummond's guest, it was the custom of the latter to register the sayings of the distinguished sojourner, and at the conclusion of these piquant entries he takes the opportunity to record his own opinion of the characteristics of his visitor, who, he tells us, was

"A great lover and praiser of himself; a contemner and scorner of others; given rather to lose a friend than a jest; jealous of every word and action of those about him, especially after drink, which is one of the elements in which he lived; a dissembler of ill parts which reign in him; a bragger of some good that he wanted; thinketh nothing well done but what either he himself or some of his friends hath said or done. He is passionately kind and angry, careless either to gain or keep; vindictive, but, if he be well answered at himself, interprets best sayings and deeds often to the worst. He was for any religion, as being versed in both; oppressed with fancy, which hath ever mastered his reason,—a general disease in many poets: his inventions are smooth and easy, but above all he excelleth in a translation."—*Drummond's Works*, 1711, fol., 224–226.

It is only proper to remark that Drummond's notes are not correctly printed in this folio ed. of 1711. A correct text, with illustrative notes, was for the first time printed, in 1842, by the Shakspeare Society, under the editorial supervision of Mr. David Laing, by whom the MS. was discovered. We have already noticed (see DRUMMOND, WM.) Mr. Peter Cunningham's ed. of Drummond's Works, 1833, 12mo. A new ed. by the same editor was pub. in 1852, Edin., 8vo.

The first charge which Drummond prefers in the above indictment is unfortunately too fully endorsed by contemporary evidence to admit of any debate. To say nothing of Owen Feltham's admirable parody upon Jonson's "Come, leave the loathed stage,"—a burst of indignation at the failure of his play of The New Inn,—we have a letter from Howell upon this theme, a few lines of which we shall quote:

"SIR:—I was invited yesternight to a solemn supper by B. J., [Ben Jonson,] where you were deeply remembered: there was good company, excellent cheer, choice wines, and jovial welcome: one thing intervened, which almost spoiled the relish of the rest,—that B. began to engross all the discourse, to vapour extremely by himself, and, by vilifying others, to magnify his own muse. T. Ca. [Tom Carew] buzzed me in the ear, that though Ben had barrelled up a great deal of knowledge, yet it seems he had not read the ethics, which, among other precepts of morality, forbid self-commendation, declaring it to be an ill-favoured solecism in good manners. . . . But, for my part, I am content to dispense with the Roman infirmity of Ben, now that time hath snowed upon his pericranium. You know Ovid and (your) Horace were subject to this humour,—the first bursting out into—

"'Jamaque opus exegi, quod nec Jovis ira nec ignis,' &c.

"The other into—

"'Exegi monumentum ære perennius,' &c.

"As also Cicero, while he forced himself into this hexameter:

"'O fortunatum natam me consule Romam.'

"There is another reason that excuseth B.,—which is, that if one be allowed to love the natural issue of his body, why not that of his brain, which is of a spiritual and more noble extraction?"—*To Sir Thomas Hawk, Kt., Westminster, 5th April*, 1636.

See our Life of JAMES HOWELL, No. 3, in this Dictionary. It was well that Howell bore this infliction so well, for Gerard Langbaine tells us that "Ben Jonson's greatest weakness was that he could not bear censure," and again

> "He was a Man of a very free Temper, and withal blunt, and somewhat haughty to those who were either Rivals in *Fame*, or Enemies to his Writings, (witness his *Poetaster*, wherein he falls upon *Decker*, and his answer to Dr. *Gill*, who writ against his *Magnetic Lady*,) otherwise of a good Sociable Humour, when amongst his Sons and Friends in the *Apollo*: from whose Laws the reader may possibly better judge of his Temper; a copy of which I have transcribed for the Learn'd Readers perusal."—*Account of the Eng. Dramat. Poets*, Oxf., 1691.

They were a merry set of fellows that met at The Apollo and at The Mermaid,—too merry by half, or rather too free with the stimulants that provoked their merriment. When Frank Beaumont was paying a visit in the country, he felt the loss of these highly-seasoned festivities, and thus pours out his troubles into the bosom of his correspondent, Rare Ben:

> "Methinks the little wit I had is lost
> Since I saw you; for wit is like a rest
> Held up at Tennis, which men do the best
> With the best gamesters. What things have we seen
> Done at the Mermaid! heard words that have been
> So nimble, and so full of subtile flame,
> As if that every one, from whom they came,
> Had meant to put his whole wit in a jest,
> And had resolved to live a fool the rest
> Of his dull life."

It had been better for the whole company had they loved their own firesides more and the Mermaids and Apollos less. Of this gay circle Master Shakspeare was a prominent member, and good old Thomas Fuller tells us

> "Many were the wit-combats [" *wet*-combats," the last edition of Fuller, from which we quote, prints it] betwixt him and Ben Jonson; which two I behold like a Spanish great galleon and an English man-of-war: Master Jonson (like the former) was built far higher in learning; solid, but slow in his performances. Shakspeare, with the English man-of-war, lesser in bulk but lighter in sailing, could turn with all tides, tack about, and take advantage of all winds, by the quickness of his wit and invention."—*Worthies of England*, Lon., 1840, iii. 284–285.

As Fuller was only eight years of age when Shakspeare died, he of course does not intend us to understand the word "behold" in its literal sense. Jonson was not always disposed to engage in these wit-combats, for, as Fuller himself tells us in another place,

> "He would sit silent in a learned company, and suck in (besides wine) their several humours into his observation. What was ore in others, he was able to refine to himself.
>
> "He was paramount in the dramatic part of poetry, and taught the stage an exact conformity to the laws of comedians. His comedies were above the *volge*, (which are only tickled with downright obscenity,) and took not so well at the first stroke as at the rebound, when beheld the second time: yea, they will endure reading and that due commendation so long as either ingenuity or learning are fashionable in our nation. If his later be not so spriteful and vigorous as his first pieces, all that are old will, and all that desire to be old should, excuse him therein."—*Ibid.*, ii. 425.
>
> "The most learned, judicious, and correct, generally so accounted, of our English Comedians, and the more admired for being so, for that neither the height of natural parts, for he was no Shakspeare, nor the cost of extraordinary education, for he is reported but a bricklayer's son, but his own proper industry and addiction to books advanced him to this perfection."—*Phillips's Theat. Poet. Anglic.*; Brydges's ed., 1800, 241–250, *q. v.*

The comparison between Shakspeare and Jonson—whom before Gifford's Memoir it was the fashion to represent as the enemy and vilifier of his illustrious brother—is a favourite topic with many critics. It is not omitted in Dryden's admirable summary of the literary characteristics of Ben Jonson:

> "As for Jonson, to whose character I am now arrived, if we look upon him while he was himself, (for his last plays were but his dotages,) I think him the most learned and judicious writer which any theatre ever had. He was a most severe judge of himself as well as others. One cannot say he wanted wit, but rather that he was frugal of it. In his works you find little to retrench or alter. Wit and language, and humour also in some measure, we had before him, but something of art was wanting to the drama before he came. He managed his strength to more advantage than any which preceded him. You seldom find him making love in any of his scenes, or endeavouring to move the passions: his genius was too sullen and saturnine to do it gracefully, especially when he knew he came after those who had performed both to such a height. Humour was his proper sphere, and in that he delighted most to present mechanical people. He was deeply conversant in the ancients, both Greek and Latin, and he borrowed boldly from them. There is scarce a poet or historian among the Roman authors of those times whom he has not translated in 'Sejanus' or 'Catiline.' But he has done his robberies so openly that one may see he fears not to be taxed by any law. He invades authors like a monarch, and what would be theft in other poets is only victory in him. With the spoils of these writers, he so represents Old Rome to us, in its rites, ceremonies, and customs, that if one of their poets had written either of his tragedies, we had seen less of it than in him. If there was any fault in his language, it was that he weaved it too closely and laboriously, in his comedies especially; perhaps, too, he did a little too much Romanize our language, leaving the words he translated almost as much Latin as he found them, wherein, though he learnedly followed their language, he did not enough comply with the idioms of ours. If I would compare him with Shakspeare, I must acknowledge him the most correct poet, but Shakspeare the greater wit. Shakspeare was the Homer or father of dramatic poets, Jonson was the Virgil, the pattern of elaborate writing. I admire him, but I love Shakspeare."

Sir Walter Scott thus contrasts Jonson and Shakspeare:

> "The one is like an ancient statue, the beauty of which, springing from the exactness of the proportion, does not always strike at first sight, but rises upon us as we bestow time in considering it; the other is the representation of a monster, which is at first only surprising, and ludicrous and disgusting ever after."—*Life of Dryden.*

The following lines from an old play, entitled Retvrne from Pernassvs, pub. in 1606, (ten years before Shakspeare's death,) are too pertinent to our subject to be omitted:

> "Who loues *Adonis* loue, or *Lucre's* rape,
> His sweeter verse contaynes hart robbing life,
> Could but a grauer subiect him content,
> Without loue's foolish lazy languishment."—Act I. Scene II
>
> "Few of the vniuersity pen plaies well: they smell too much of that writer *Ouid*, and that writer *Metamorphosis*, and talke too much of *Proserpina & Iuppiter*. Why heres our fellow *Shakespeare* puts them all downe, I and *Ben Ionson* too. O that *Ben Ionson* is a pestilent fellow, he brought vp *Horace* giuing the Poets a pill, but our fellow *Shakespeare* hath giuen him a purge that made him beray his credit."—Act IV. Scene III.

We would fain quote from Hazlitt's lively comparison between these two great poets, but this our space forbids. The reader must himself turn to Lecture II. of the series on the English Comic Writers. See also, in addition to the authorities cited above, Athen. Oxon.; Hurd's Horace's Art of Poetry; Hume's Hist. of England; Cibber's Lives of the Poets; Lamb's Characteristics of Dramat. Writers contemp. with Shakspeare; Drake's Shakspeare and his Times; Biog. Brit.; Biog. Dramat.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Drake's Essays; Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature, and his Quarrels of Authors; Whalley's Life of Johnson prefixed to his ed. of his Works; Dibdin's Lib. Comp., Spence's Anecdotes; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe; Whipple's Essays and Reviews; Lon. Retrosp. Rev., 1820, i. 181; Fraser's Mag., xxv. 377; Index to Blackwood's Mag., vols. i.–l.; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1823, Pt. 2, 223, (an interesting account of opening Ben Jonson's grave and examining his skeleton in August, 1823;) N. British Review Feb. 1856. The commendations of the Great Earl of Clarendon and Lord Falkland (both personal friends of Jonson) are too weighty, and the poetical portrait of Churchill too admirably drawn, to be omitted in a biographical article of Rare Ben Jonson.

> "His name," says Lord Clarendon, "can never be forgotten, having by his very good learning, and the severity of his nature and manners, very much reformed the stage; and indeed the English poetry itself. His natural advantages were, judgment to order and govern fancy, rather than excess of fancy; his productions being slow and upon deliberation, yet then abounding with great wit and fancy, and will live accordingly; and surely as he did exceedingly exalt the English language in eloquence, propriety, and masculine expressions, so he was the best judge of, and fitted to prescribe rules to, poetry and poets, of any man who had lived with, or before him, or since: if Mr. Cowley had not made a flight beyond all men, with that modesty yet as to ascribe much of this to the example of learning of Ben Jonson. His conversation was very good, and with the men of most note."

The assertion last quoted is supported by the testimony of the other nobleman whom we have mentioned as one of the poet's admiring friends:

> "To him how daily flock'd, what reverence gave,
> All that had wit, or would be thought to have;
> How the wise too did with mere wits agree,
> As Pembroke, Portland, and grave D'Aubigny;
> Nor thought the rigid'st senator a shame
> To add his praise to so deserv'd a fame!"
> *Lord Falkland's Ed.*

Churchill's lifelike portrait must conclude an article which has grown on our hands considerably beyond our intended limits:

> "Next Jonson sat, in ancient learning train'd:
> His rigid judgment Fancy's flight restrain'd,
> Correctly prun'd each wild luxuriant thought,
> Mark'd out her course, nor spar'd a glorious fault.
> The book of man he read with nicest art,
> And ransack'd all the secrets of the heart;
> Excited Penetration's utmost force,
> And trac'd each passion to its proper source;
> Then, strongly mark'd, in liveliest colours drew,
> And brought each foible forth to public view.
> The coxcomb felt a lash in every word,
> And fools, hung out, their brother fools deterr'd;
> His comic humour kept the world in awe,
> And laughter frighten'd folly more than law."
> *The Rosciad.*

Jonson. See Johnson.

Jonston, John. Under this name Watt has erroneously repeated the entry of Auditor Benson's edit. of Arthur Johnston's Psalmi Davidici, &c. See Johnston, Arthur.

Jonston. See Johnston.

Jonstonus, *anglicé* Johnston.

Joplin, Thomas. 1. Analysis of the Currency Question, Lon., 8vo. 2. Evidence on the Bank Charter, &c.,

8vo. 3. Banking in England and Scotland, 8vo. 4. Illustrations of Views on Currency, 8vo. 5. Views on Corn and Currency, 8vo. 6. Outlines of a System of Political Economy, 1823, 8vo. See Lon. Quar. Rev., xxxi. 126–145. 7. On Currency Reform, 1844, 8vo.

Jopling, Joseph. 1. Architect. Designs for Agricultural Buildings, Lon., 4to. 2. Practice of Isometrical Perspective; 2d ed., 1842, 8vo.

"Preferable to the common perspective on many accounts."—Prof. Farish.

"Peculiarly deserving the attention of Mechanics and Engineers."—Dr. O. Gregory.

3. New ed. of Dr. Brook Taylor's Principles of Linear Perspective, with addits., 8vo.

Jopp, Thomas. Reform of Parliament, 1816, 8vo.

Jordan, G. W. Tracts on the W. Indies, 1804, 16mo.

Jordan, Henry. Practical Observations on the Preservation of the Teeth, Lon., 1851, 12mo; 2d ed., 1854, 12mo.

"Contains all that is essential to be known upon the general management of the teeth."—*Brit. and For. Med.-Chir. Rev.*

Jordan, Rev. John. Theolog. works, Lon., 1837–47.

Jordan, John, Jr. See Ogden, John Cosens.

Jordan, Thomas, an actor, and afterwards Poet-Laureate for the City of London, supposed to have died about 1685, was author of four plays and a number of poems, masques, &c., for an account of which see Langbaine's Dramat. Poets; Biog. Dramat.; Censura Literaria; Restituta; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Dibdin's Lib. Comp.

Jorden, Edward, 1569–1632, a London physician, a native of Kent, pub. four medical treatises, 1603–31.

Jortin, John, D.D., 1698–1770, a native of St. Giles's, Middlesex, admitted of Jesus College, Cambridge, (of which he became Fellow,) 1715; Rector of St. Dunstan-in-the-East, London, 1751; Vicar of Kensington, and Preb. of St. Paul's, 1762; Archdeacon of London, 1764. He was a man of great learning, fine taste, and much vivacity of imagination, an accomplished critic, and a warm friend to the diffusion of sound knowledge. His principal works are the following. 1. Lusus Poetici, Lon., 1722; 1748, 4to. These are a few Latin poems. There is said to be a 3d ed. 2. Four Serms. on the Truth of the Christian Religion, 1730, 8vo. 3. Miscellaneous Remarks on Authors Ancient and Modern, 1731–32, 2 vols. 8vo. Dr. J. wrote the most of these remarks; but they also contain contributions by Masson, Taylor, Wasse, Theobald, Robinson, Upton, Thirlby, and others. The work was trans. into Latin, and pub. at Amsterdam. 4. Discourses on the Truth of the Christian Religion, 1746, '52, 8vo. New ed. See No. 5.

"They abound with sound sense and solid argument."—Dr. Vicesimus Knox.

5. Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, 1751–73, 5 vols. 8vo. New ed., together with a new ed. of No. 4, and a Life of the Author, by Dr. Heathcote, 1805, 3 vols. 8vo. New ed. of Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, edited by the Rev. W. Trollope, 1846, 2 vols. 8vo. It has been remarked that this work might properly be entitled Curiosities of Ecclesiastical History. The Remarks

"do not embrace a regular series of facts, but point out the prominent parts and circumstances of the general subject, with interesting remarks."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*, ed. 1843, 325, *q. v.*

"Once, and rarely more than once, he rose to eloquence; and that was in the preface to his Remarks, &c., which the late Dr. Gosset told me he regularly read through, every year, with undiminished delight. . . . The Remarks are excellent,—pithy, learned, candid, and acute; presenting us with the *marrow* of his predecessors."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

"Dr. Jortin has, in a little compass, taken notice of so many facts, and animadverted on them with so much judgment, that this work will ever be held in deserved repute."—Bishop Watson.

"Critical, but wanting in more important things."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"He is judicious, temperate, candid, and benevolent."—Hales.

"The character of his work is too well established to require recommendation."—Bogue.

"His remarks are highly interesting and impartial. . . . They are full of manly sense, ingenious strictures, and profound erudition. It is a work highly beneficial to mankind, as it represents in its proper light that superstition which disgraced human nature, and gives a right sense of the advantages derived from religious reformation."—Dr. V. Knox.

"The Remarks of Jortin are a vulgar caricature, distinguished not more for their heartlessness and the absence of every noble feeling, than for the author's shameful ignorance of the subject which he presumed to handle."—Dr. Dowling.

In Rose's Lecture on the Study of Church History will be found some severe strictures on Jortin's Remarks.

6. Six Dissertations upon different subjects, 1755, 8vo; 1809, 8vo.

"Dr. Jortin, in one of his Six Dissertations, (half a dozen too many,) thus paints the portrait of Achilles," &c.—Professor John Wilson: *Essays Critical and Imaginative*, Edin. and Lon., 1857, iv. 166, *q. v.*

"Equally remarkable for taste, learning, originality, and ingenuity."—Dr. V. Knox.

Bishop Warburton thought otherwise, as the Sixth Dissertation proved so conclusively the great antiquity of the doctrine of a future state as to overthrow the prelate's leading and most absurd position in The Divine Legation of Moses. Hurd, therefore, ever ready for such service, took up the cudgels for his friend, and Warburton, in his letters to Hurd, attacks Jortin with his usual arrogance, petulance, and indecency. See Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors, in Miscell. of Lit., ed. Lon., 1840, 166; Lord Jeffrey's Contrib. to Edin. Rev., 1853, 889–890; Blackwood's Mag., xxix. 901; and authorities cited below.

7. The Life of Erasmus, with Remarks on his Works, 1758–60, 2 vols. 4to; 1806, 3 vols. 8vo. Vol. iii. is composed entirely of Original Documents, and extracts from the writings of Erasmus and other writers. An abridgment of Jortin's Life of Erasmus was pub. by A. Laycey, Lon., 1805, 8vo.

"Having been long an object of universal admiration, it is a matter of surprise that his life has never been written with accuracy and judgment. This task was reserved for Dr. Jortin; and the avidity with which it is read by the learned is a proof of the merit of the execution."—Dr. V. Knox.

"The ease, simplicity, and vigour of this engaging writer, (I speak of the biographer,) who negligently scatters learning and vivacity on every subject which he treats, are here exercised on a most congenial topic."—*Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit.*, Ipswich, 1810, (4to,) p. 13.

"In his Life of Erasmus, Jortin shewed himself to be little more than a translator of Le Clerc. A subject of the greatest is made by him one of comparatively small interest. The work is little better than a dry journal of facts, stitched together. . . . It is usefully and carefully compiled, but wholly unanimated by a stroke of genius. The life of one of the greatest wits of his age has produced only sombre biographies. . . . These volumes . . . are doubtless unworthy of their author."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

"Dr. Johnson thought Jortin's Life of Erasmus a dull book."—*Johnsoniana.*

"Every scholar well read in the writings of Erasmus and his contemporaries must have discovered that Jortin has neither collected sufficient nor the best materials for his work; and perhaps for that very cause he grew weary of his task before he had made a full use of the scanty materials which he had collected."—S. T. Coleridge.

See The Friend, vol. i. 226; Horace Walpole's Letters to Lord Hertford, 250–252; authorities cited below.

8. Serms. on Different Subjects, edited by the author's son, Rogers Jortin, of Lincoln's Inn, 1771, 4 vols. 8vo; reprinted, with the addition of three vols., 1772, 7 vols. 8vo; 1774, 7 vols. 8vo; 1787, 7 vols. 8vo. New eds., 1809, 4 vols. 8vo; 1836, 4 vols. 8vo. Abridged by the Rev. G. Whitaker, 1825, 3 vols. 8vo; 1826, 3 vols. 8vo; 1828, 3 vols. 8vo.

"In these Sermons good sense and sound morality appear,—not, indeed, dressed out in the meretricious ornaments of a florid style, but in all the manly force and simple graces of natural eloquence. They will always be read with pleasure and edification."—*Dr. V. Knox's Essays.*

"He was a ready, off-hand, and dexterous scholar; yet his style, even in his sermons, wants what the French call 'onction.'"—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

"Jortin's Sermons are very elegant."—Dr. Johnson: *Boswell's Life, &c.*

"Classical but cold."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

9. Tracts, Philological, Critical, and Miscellaneous, 1790, 2 vols. 8vo. Pub. by the author's son.

"The various treatises in these volumes are highly commended by Bishop Newton, T. Warton, and Dr. Knox."

It is to be regretted that, in these days of republication of standard authors, a collective ed. of the works of Dr. Jortin should still be a desideratum. Mr. Strong, of Exeter, some years since, offered a set of all of this divine's works, together with Disney's Life of Jortin,—in all 22 vols. 8vo,—for £8 8*s*. For further information respecting this excellent writer, see Dr. John Disney's Life of Jortin, 1792, 8vo; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Blackwood's Mag., xxix. 901–902; xxx. 851; xxxiii. 873.

"The works of Bishop Warburton and Dr. Jortin will speak for them better than any private commendation: they were two very extraordinary men; they were both men of great parts and abilities, both men of uncommon learning and erudition, both able critics, both copious writers. . . . Every thing that proceeds from Jortin is of value, whether in poetry, criticism, or divinity."—Bishop Newton.

"A poet, a divine, a philosopher, and a man, Dr. Jortin served the cause of religion, learning, and morality."—Dr. V. Knox.

"Dr. Jortin was an accomplished classical scholar: his style often bears a resemblance to that of Xenophon, in ease, &c."—Williams.

"As to Jortin, whether I look back to his verse, to his prose, to his critical or to his theological works, there are few authors to whom I am so much indebted for rational entertainment or for solid instruction."—Dr. Parr: *Parr's Tracts by a Warburtonian, q. v.*

Joscelin de Brakelonde, almoner of the Abbey of St. Edmund's, 1211, wrote a history of the affairs of his abbey, 1173–1201, and a book on the pretended miracles of St. Robert. An edit. of Joscelin's Chronicle, from the

Latin original, was pub. by the Camden Society, edited by J. Gage Rokewode, 1840, 4to, and a trans. of this ed., with Notes, Introduction, &c., by T. E. Tomlins, 1843, 8vo. See these works and Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., Anglo-Norman Period, 1846.

"The author [Joscelin] appears to have been well acquainted with the common Latin authors, but his latinity is singularly unclassical and inelegant."—Wright, *ubi supra.*

Joseph of Exeter, or **Josephus Iscanus,** an Anglo-Latin poet *temp.* Richard I., a native of Devonshire, wrote two epic poems in Latin heroics: the first, in six books, is on the Trojan war; the other is entitled Antiocheïs, the War of Antioch. Of the last, the only fragment which remains (22 lines) will be found in Warton's Hist. of English Poetry, and in Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., Anglo-Norman Period. Leland also attributes to Joseph epigrams and love-verses, (Nugæ Amatoriæ,) and it is asserted that he wrote in Latin verse De Institutione Cyri; but no such productions are known to be extant. For an account of the edits. of the poem De Bello Trojano, see Wright, *ubi supra.* See also Leland; Bale; Pits; Prince's Worthies of Devon; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; The Sketch-Book, (art. on The Mutability of Literature,) by Washington Irving.

"A miracle of this age in classical composition was Joseph of Exeter, commonly called Josephus Iscanus. . . . He appears to have possessed no common command of poetical phraseology, and wanted nothing but a knowledge of the Virgilian chastity. His style is a mixture of Ovid, Statius, and Claudian, who seem then to have been the popular patterns."—*Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.*, ed. Lon., 1840, vol. i. cxxvii., cxxviii.

Warton remarks that Italy had at that time produced no poet comparable to Josephus Iscanus. It has been stated that this poet died about 1224, but of the true date nothing is certainly known.

Joseph of Oxford. Henochismus; sive Tractatus de Modo Ambulandi cum Deo, Oxf., 1762, 8vo.

Joseph, Nahum, editor of Robertson's Compendious Hebrew Dictionary, 1814, 8vo, and of his Hebrew New Testament, Bath, 1814, 12mo.

Josephus Iscanus. See Joseph of Exeter.

Joslin, B. F. 1. Causes and Homœopathic Treatment of Cholera, N. York, 1849, '54, 18mo. 2. Principles of Homœopathy, 1850, 12mo.

Joslin, Mrs. B. F. Clement of Rome; a Legend of the Sixteenth Century. With an Introduc. by Prof. Tayler Lewis, N. York, 18mo.

Josse, Augustin E. 1. French and Spanish Grammars, &c., 1799–1802. 2. Juvenile Biography, 1801, '03, 2 vols. 12mo.

Josseline, John, pub. several Saxon Collections, &c., 1568–1620. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Josselyn, John, paid a visit of fifteen months to New England, 1638–39, and another one of eight years and a half, 1663–71. He pub. his impressions of the country in two works, viz.: 1. New England's Rarities Discovered, in Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Serpents, and Plants of that Country, &c., with Cuts, Lon., 1672, '74, '75, 8vo. 2. An Account of two Voyages to New England, &c., 1674, 12mo. A Chronological Table of the most Remarkable Passages, from the First Discovery of the Continent of America to 1673, is appended to the above.

"The relation is curious and faithful: when the author makes his own remarks, they are in the oddest uncouth expressions imaginable."—John Locke: *The Philosopher.*

"Contains a variety of curious facts regarding medicine and surgery: the author, however, appears a little credulous."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

A little credulous certainly, for he tells us, "Some frogs, when they sit upon their breech, are a foot high;" "barley frequently degenerates into oats." See Sullivan's Maine; Hutchinson, i. 267, 268; Douglass, ii. 71; Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict. The collector of American History is not obliged to give implicit credence to all the marvellous stories of this eccentric *raconteur,* but he must by no means neglect to secure his rare volumes when they are within his reach.

Josselyn, Robert. The Faded Flower, and other Songs, Bost., 1849, 12mo.

Jossy. Descrip. of Switzerland, 1814, 2 vols.

Jourdan, Sil. A Discovery of the Barmvdas; otherwise called the Isle of Divels, Lon., 1610, 4to. Reprinted in vol. v. of the new edit. of Hakluyt's Voyages. See Hakluyt, Richard.

Jowett, Rev. B. Epistles to the Thessalonians, Galatians, and Romans, Lon., 1855, 2 vols. 8vo.

Jowett, Joseph, pub. several collections of sacred music, serms., &c. See Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 440.

"There is much good writing in his sermons which raises them above the ordinary class of village discourses."—*Lon. Chris. Rememb.*

Jowett, Rev. William, travelling agent of the Church (of England) Missionary Society. 1. Christian Researches in the Mediterranean, 1815–20, Lon., 1822, 8vo. 2. Christian Researches in Syria and the Holy Land, 1823–24, 8vo, 1825. Bickersteth's Christian Student remarks that these vols. contain "much wisdom and piety." An interesting notice of the last vol., with extracts, will be found in the Note-Book of a Literary Idler, No. III.: Blackw. Mag., xviii. 591–595.

Mr. Jowett also pub. several theological works.

Joy, Lord Chief-Baron. On the Evidence of Accomplices, Dubl., 1836, 8vo.

Joy, Joye, or **Gee, George,** otherwise **Clarke,** or **Clerke,** d. 1550, a zealous advocate of the Reformation, and a printer in England and on the Continent, trans. some portions of the Bible into English, and pub. a number of theolog. treatises. See Tanner; Bale; Lewis's Hist. of the Translations of the Bible; Cotton's do.; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. of G. Brit.; Richmond's Fathers, i. 532.

Joy, H. H. 1. Confessions and Challenge of Jurors, &c., Dubl., 1842, 8vo. 2. Peremptory Challenge of Jurors, &c., 1844, 8vo.

Joyce, Rev. James. 1. Lay of Truth, a Poem, 8vo. 2. Treatise on Love to God, 1822, 8vo.

"An interesting work by a refined mind."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Joyce, Jeremiah, 1764–1816, a Unitarian minister, pub. a number of serms. and educational works, of which the Scientific Dialogues for the Young is still in use, and six eds. were pub. between 1846 and '57.

"Mrs. Marcet's Conversations and Joyce's Dialogues should be studied by any one who wishes to write in this style with propriety."—*Lon. Athenæum,* 1839, 130–131.

The last ed. of Joyce's Familiar Introduction to the Arts and Sciences was pub. in 1852, 8vo.

Joyner, William, *alias* **Lyde,** 1622–1706, Fellow of Magdalene College. 1. The Roman Empress, a Comedy, Lon., 1670, 4to. 2. Observations on the Life of Cardinal Pole, 1686, 8vo. 3. Latin and English poems scattered in several books, 1640, &c. See Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Dramat.

Joynes, Clement. Essay on New Experiments, 8vo.

Joynes, W. T. Essay on Limitations, &c., Richmond, 1844, 8vo.

Jubb, George. Linguæ Hebraicæ Studium Juventuti Academicæ, Oxon., 1781, 4to.

Judd, Daniel. 1. Asparagus; Trans. Hortic. Soc., 1816. 2. Celery; Ibid., 1818.

Judd, Sylvester, 1813–1853, a native of Westhampton, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, graduated at Yale College in 1836, entered the Divinity School at Harvard University in 1837, and was installed as pastor of the Unitarian church in Augusta, Maine, in 1840, which station he retained until his death. 1. Margaret, a Tale of the Real and Ideal, Blight and Bloom; including Sketches of a Place not before described, called Mons Christi, Bost., 1845, 12mo; 2d ed., 1851, 2 vols. 12mo. In 1856 were pub., by J. S. Redfield, N. York, 30 Compositions in Outline, illustrative of as many scenes in Margaret, by Felix O. C. Darley, engraved by Konrad Huber.

"The story of Margaret is the most emphatically *American* book ever written."—J. R. Lowell: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lxix. 209.

Reviewed by W. B. O. Peabody, in the North American Review, lxii. 102–141; lxxxiv. 535. See also Chris. Exam., xxxix. 418; South. Quar. Rev., ix. 507; J. R. Lowell's Fable for Critics; Lon. Athenæum, March 14, 1857, p. 347. Of the Compositions in Outline, the Athenæum remarks:

"This book of illustrations is the best thing American Art has yet produced. The drawings are original, graceful, and purely national."

2. Philo: an Evangeliad, 1850, 12mo. Reviewed by A. P. Peabody, in the North Amer. Rev., lxx. 433–443. 3. Richard Edney, and the Governor's Family, 1850, 12mo. Reviewed in the North Amer. Rev., lxxii. 493–505. 4. The Church; in a Series of Discourses, 1854, 12mo. Mr. Judd left in MS. a dramatic piece in five acts, entitled The White Hills, an American Tragedy. For further details respecting this author and his productions, see the Life and Character of the Rev. Sylvester Judd, 1854, 12mo, (by Miss Arethusa Hall,) and a review of this vol. in the North Amer. Rev., lxxx. 420–439.

Judkin, Rev. Thomas James. 1. Church and Home Psalmody, Lon., 1831, 18mo. 2. By-gone Moods; or, Hues of Fancy and Feeling, from the Spring to the Autumn of Life, 1856, p. 8vo. Contains about 270 original Sonnets, of the Petrarchan school. They were written at various periods of life.

Judson, Adoniram, D.D., b. Aug. 9, 1788, at Malden, Mass., d. 1850, at sea, on his voyage to Rangoon, a Baptist divine, the founder of the Burmah Mission in 1815, wrote a work on Christian Baptism, (recently repub.,) &c.

and trans. the Bible, a Dictionary, and a number of tracts, into the Burmese tongue. His 1st ed. of the Bible in Burmese was pub. in 1835, 3 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., revised and much improved, 1840, thick 4to. His Burmese and English Dictionary was compiled from his papers by E. A. Stevens, and printed at Moulmein in 1852. It is the only one ever compiled of the Burmese language. See his life, by J. Clement, Auburn, N.Y., 1852, 12mo; Sketch of his Character and Labors, by Mrs. H. C. Conant, Bost., 12mo; Incidents in his Life, Lon., 1852, 12mo; Memoirs of his Life and Labors, by Francis Wayland, D.D., President of Brown University, 1853, 2 vols. 12mo, Lon., 1853, 2 vols. 12mo; Records of his Life, Character, and Achievements, by Rev. D. T. Middleditch, of Redbank, N. Jersey, N. York, 1854, 12mo. Of Dr. Wayland's biography—such was the interest felt in the labours of the excellent Judson—25,000 copies were sold in sixty days. See also Bost. Chris. Rev., xiii. 259, xiv. 421; Lon. Gent. Mag., March, 1854, 286.

Judson, Mrs. Anne Haseltine, 1789–1826, a native of Bradford, Mass., was married to the preceding in 1812, and proved a faithful ally in his efforts for the conversion of the heathen, and a skilful diplomatist in affairs of state. She wrote some tracts for her Burmese pupils, and an excellent Account of the American Baptist Mission to the Burman Empire, Lon., 1825, 8vo. See Memoir of Anne H. Judson, by Rev. Jas. D. Knowles; 2d ed., Bost., 1829, 12mo; fifty-seventh thousand, Bost., 1857, 18mo. Life of Mrs. A. H. Judson, pub. by Amer. S. S. Union, Phila., 18mo; Lives of the Three Mrs. Judson, by Mrs. Arabella M. Willson, N. York, 1851, '55, 12mo; Jamieson's Cyc. of Relig. Biog., Lon., 1853, p. 8vo; Bost. Chris. Exam., vi. 252, by F. Parkman.

Judson, Mrs. Emily, formerly **Miss Chubbuck,** 1817–1854, better known by her *nom de plume* of Fanny Forester, a native of Eaton, New York, became, in June, 1846, the third wife of the Rev. Dr. Adoniram Judson, the founder of the Burmah Mission, and immediately afterwards accompanied her husband to India. After Dr. Judson's decease in 1850, Mrs. Judson returned to the United States, in impaired health, and, after a lingering illness, died at the residence of her brother, at Hamilton, New York. Among her first contributions to literature were several small vols. of a religious character, issued by the Baptist Publication Society, and poetical essays in the Knickerbocker Magazine. In 1844, she sent a paper to The New York Weekly Mirror, under the signature of Fanny Forester, which was so fortunate as to elicit the enthusiastic commendation of Mr. N. P. Willis, editor of that periodical. Encouraged by this, she contributed to his columns a number of essays, sketches, and poems, of which a collection appeared in 2 vols. in 1846, under the title of Alderbrook. These met with such favour, that the sale in America from the date of publication to the year 1853 amounted to 33,000 vols. Mrs. Judson subsequently gave to the world A Memoir of Mrs. Sarah B. Judson, N. York, 1849, 18mo; The Olio, or Domestic Poems, 1852, 12mo; The Kathayan Slave, and other Papers connected with Missionary Life, Bost., 1853, 16mo; My Two Sisters, a Sketch from Memory, [prose,] 1854, 18mo, &c. The following vols. were pub. before Mrs. Judson's marriage. 1. Charles Linn; or, How to Observe, 18mo. 2. The Great Secret; or, How to be Happy, 18mo. 3. Allen Lucas; or, The Self-Made Man, 18mo. The three are also all pub. in 1 vol., under the title of How to be Great, Good, and Happy. 4. Trippings in Author-Land, 12mo.

> "She has a mind of the purest quality,—simple, truthful, imaginative, fertile, and genial. We have never expressed one-half of the admiration we have felt for that rare, most rare, quality of her mind,—its unerring, unbroken weaving of truth and nature through all its fancies. Eminently fruitful as it is, a sunbeam is not more direct, pure, and honest, than that same feminine and delicate fancy. Her books are delightful to read for this reason. The heart seconds the attention given to them with constant recognition."—N. P. Willis.

The Memoir of Mrs. Sarah B. Judson was repub. in London in 1848; 2d ed., 1849, 12mo; 3d ed., 1856, 12mo. In an Introductory Notice by Edward Bean Underhill, it is commended as a beautiful biographical production, from which eulogy the critic of the London Athenæum thus expresses his dissent:

> "We cannot share Mr. Underhill's admiration for Miss Emily C. Chubbuck's style as an authoress. The tomb of the second Mrs. Judson is by her hung with artificial flowers of the most tawdry and commonplace quality. Without simplicity there is neither charm nor profit in narratives of this kind: and 'Fanny Forester' seems to have avoided simplicity with unusual fervour, and entirely to have succeeded in her escape from it."—Nov. 11, 1848, p. 1123.

See Lives of the Three Mrs. Judson, by Mrs. A. M. Willson, N. York, 1851, '55, 12mo; Griswold's Female Poets of America; N. Amer. Rev., lxviii. 434; The Female Poets of America, by Mrs. E. F. Ellet; Chris. Exam., xlii. 393, (by L. J. Hall.) It is understood that a Life of Mrs. Judson, by Dr. A. C. Kendrick, of Rochester, New York, is now (1857) in course of preparation.

Judson, Mrs. Sarah B., 1803–1845, a native of Alstead, New Hampshire, was married in 1825 to the Rev. George Boardman, who died in 1831, and in 1835 she became the second wife of the Rev. Adoniram Judson. The parting poem, addressed to the latter when she was about sailing for America, has been much admired. See the three preceding articles.

Jukes, Andrew. 1. Principles of Prophetic Interpretation, (Hulsean Dissert., 1840,) Lon., 1841, 8vo. 2. The Way which some Persons call Heresy, 1847, 12mo. 3. Law of the Offerings in Levit. i. to viii., 1847, fp. 8vo; 3d ed., 1854, fp. 8vo. 4. Characteristic Differences of the Four Gospels, 1853, fp. 8vo.

Jukes, Edward. 1. Indigestion and use of Lavements, Lon., 18mo. 2. Structure of the Rectum, 1842, 4to. 3. Causes, &c. of Smoky Rooms, 1843, 12mo.

Jukes, George M. Lett. to the Inhabitants of Gosport rel. to a Suit in Exchequer, 1809, 8vo.

Jukes, J. Beete, late Geological Surveyor of Newfoundland, now President of the Geological Society of Dublin. 1. Excursions in and about Newfoundland in 1839–40, Lon., 1842, 2 vols. p. 8vo. A review of this work, and a contrast between it and Newfoundland in 1842, (see Bonnycastle, Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard,) will be found in the London Athenæum, Aug. 27, 1842. 2. Voyage of H. M. S. Fly to the Eastern Archipelago, 1847, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Sketch of the Physical Structure of Australia, 1850, 8vo. 4. Popular Physical Geology, 1853, r. 16mo. With 20 views of geolog. scenery.

> "The illustrations to the work are of the most accurate as well as beautiful character, combining the skill of the artist with the knowledge of the geologist."—*Lon. Observer.*

See also a highly commendatory notice in the Spectator.

Juliana, a devotee, *temp.* Edward III., who lived in a stone cell at Norwich, wrote Sixteen Revelations of the Love of God, &c., which was pub. by F. R. S. Cresy, in 1610, and reprinted by H. Parker, Leicester, 1843, fp. 8vo.

Julius, Alexander, a native of Edinburgh, pub. poetical translations into Latin of portions of the Bible, and some poems, &c. in the same language, 1606–20. His Poemata Sacra was pub., Edin., 1614, 4to. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

Julius Secundus. Dialogus Festivus, Oxon., 1680, 12mo.

Juniper, William. 1. Juniper Lectures, Lon., 1652, 12mo. 2. His Visions, &c., 1662, 4to. See the Juniper Lecturer Corrected, 1662, 4to.

Junius. In our article upon Sir Philip Francis, in this volume, we remarked that we should best discharge our duty with respect to the vexed question of the authorship of The Letters of Junius by indicating the sources of information upon this famous controversy. The *catalogue raisonnée* subjoined, of works upon this warmly-agitated theme, we have prepared with much care from a number of authorities not accessible to all inquirers.

We must premise—for we write not for the learned only—that the compositions distinctively styled The Letters of Junius were originally pub. in The Public Advertiser of London, by Henry Sampson Woodfall, the first letter bearing date January 21, 1769, and the last January 21, 1772. These celebrated epistles are addressed to The Printer of The Public Advertiser, Sir William Draper, The Duke of Grafton, The Duke of Bedford, Lord North, Lord Mansfield, The King of England, Rev. Mr. Horne, and others. Junius was a Grenville or Rockingham Whig, and attacked with great severity the ministerial measures of the Duke of Grafton and his colleagues.

> "The classic purity of their language, the exquisite force and perspicuity of their argument, the keen severity of their reproach, the extensive information they evince, their fearless and decisive tone, and, above all, their stern and steady attachment to the purest principles of the Constitution, acquired for them, with an almost electric speed, a popularity which no series of letters have since possessed, nor, perhaps, ever will; and, what is of far greater consequence, diffused among the body a clearer knowledge of their constitutional rights than they had ever before attained, and animated them with a more determined spirit to maintain them inviolate. Enveloped in the cloud of a fictitious name, the writer of these philippics, unseen himself, beheld with secret satisfaction the vast influence of his labours, and enjoyed, though, as we shall afterwards observe, not always without apprehension, the universal hunt that was made to detect him in his disguise. He beheld the people extolling him, the court execrating him, and ministers, and more than ministers, trembling beneath the lash of his invisible hand."—John Mason Good, M.D.: *Essay on Junius and his Writings.*

Several unauthorized collections of the letters of Junius were put forth by various publishers before 1772, in which year Mr. Henry Sampson Woodfall, the original printer of the epistles, issued an edition in 2 vols. sm. 8vo, with the sanction of Junius, and an eloquent Dedication, Preface, and Notes, by the same mysterious individual. In 1812, 3 vols. 8vo, Mr. George Woodfall pub. a new edition of these celebrated letters. In this edit. we have not only the Letters of Junius referred to above, but also his private letters to H. S. Woodfall, his correspondence with John Wilkes, and other communications to Woodfall's Public Advertiser, under various signatures, ascribed to him with more or less probability of truth. The period during which the Letters of Junius and those thus ascribed to him were written extends from the letter of Poplicola, 28th April, 1767, to the letter of Nemesis, May 12, 1772. Woodfall's edition contains—

I. The Letters of Junius distinctively so called, and acknowledged by him, dated January 21, 1769, to January 21, 1772.

Of the 69 Letters in this series, 59 were written by Junius; of which 44 bear the signature of Junius, and 15 the signature of Philo-Junius. Of the 44 letters signed Junius, the titles are as follows:

To the Printer of the Public Advertiser	10
" Sir Wm. Draper	5
" the Duke of Grafton	11
" Edward Weston	1
" Dr. Wm. Blackstone	1
On Walpole's Case	1
To the Duke of Bedford	1
On the Rescue of General Gansel	1
On Modestus	1
Address to the King	1
Retrospect of Parliamentary Session	1
To Lord North	1
" Chief-Justice Mansfield	3
On the Falkland Islands	1
On Privileges of Parliament	1
On Parliamentary Resolutions	1
To the Rev. Mr. Horne	1
" " Livery of London	1
" Lord Camden	1
	44

Of the 15 Letters signed Philo-Junius (really written by Junius) the titles are as follows:

On Walpole's Case	1
" the Spanish Convention	1
To the Printer of the Public Advertiser	10
" Modestus	1
" Zeno	1
" an Advocate in the Cause of the People	1
	15

Of the other 10 Letters the titles are:

Sir Wm. Draper to the Printer of the Public Advertiser	1
Sir Wm. Draper to Junius	4
The Rev. Mr. Horne to Junius	3
A Friend of Junius	1
On behalf of Junius: anonymous	1
	10

II. Junius's Private Letters to Mr. H. S. Woodfall, dated April 20, 1769, to January 19, 1773. In this series there are 64 Letters and Notes, 62 of which are addressed by Junius to Woodfall, 1 to David Garrick, and the other (the conclusion of the series) is a letter of Woodfall's to Junius, dated March 7, 1773.

III. Junius's Confidential Correspondence with John Wilkes, containing 18 Letters, 10 of which are written by Junius, and 8 by Wilkes. These letters are dated 21st August, 1771, to January 15, 1772.

IV. The Miscellaneous Letters ascribed to Junius, under various signatures, consisting of 113 letters and papers, 28th April, 1769, to May 12, 1772, which occupy part of the second and the whole of the third volumes. The authenticity of many of these productions is very questionable. Prefixed to this edition, which is illustrated by notes, is an admirable Preliminary Essay on Junius and his Writings, by the editor, John Mason Good, M.D.

A new edition of the issue of 1812 was published in 1850, 2 vols. 12mo, which contains much additional matter of great value. This forms part of Bohn's Standard Library, and is edited by John Wade, who favours us with New Evidence as to the Authorship, and a portion of an Analysis, by the late Sir N. Harris Nicolas. Mr. Wade makes out a strong case for the claim of Sir Philip Francis. There are, however, some grave objections to this hypothesis, which we hardly expect to see surmounted. See, in addition to authorities to be cited hereafter, London Athenæum, 1850, 125, 154, 863, 939, 969, 993, 1021, 1071.

The curious reader will be glad to see a list of the most prominent names of those to whom the Letters of Junius have been at one time or another ascribed:

1. Adair, Mr. Serjeant.
2. Barré, Col. Isaac.
3. Boyd, Hugh Macauley.
4. Burke, Edmund.
5. Butler, Bishop.
6. Camden, Lord.
7. Chatham, Lord.
8. Chesterfield, Lord.
9. De Lolme, M.
10. Dunning, Lord Ashburton.
11. Dyer, Samuel.
12. Flood, Henry.
13. Francis, Philip, D.D.
14. Francis, Sir Philip.
15. Gibbon, Edward.
16. Glover, Richard.
17. Grattan, Henry.
18. Greatrakes, Wm.
19. Grenville, Geo.
20. Grenville, James.
21. Hamilton, Wm. Gerard.
22. Hollis, James.
23. Jones, Sir Wm.
24. Kent, John.
25. Lee, General Charles.
26. Lloyd, Charles.
27. Lyttelton, Lord Thos.
28. Macleary, Laughlin.
29. Portland, Duke of.
30. Pownall, Gov. Thomas.
31. Rich, Sir Robert.
32. Roberts, John.
33. Rosenhagen, Rev. Philip.
34. Sackville, Lord George, afterwards Lord Germain
35. Shelburne, Earl.
36. Temple, Earl.
37. Tooke, Jno. Horne.
38. Walpole, Horace.
39. Wilkes, John.
40. Wedderburn, Alex. (Lord Loughborough.)
41. Wilmot, James, D.D.
42. Wray, Daniel.

Of the 42 names above enumerated, the claims of 13—viz.: Boyd, Burke, Bishop Butler, Dunning, Dyer, Flood, General Lee, Lloyd, Roberts, Rosenhagen, and Lord George Sackville—are carefully examined by Dr. Good in his celebrated preliminary essay, and all are decidedly rejected. As the question now stands, the sifting of zealous and learned controversy has spared but three names out of all those for whom the authorship has from time to time been claimed,—viz.:

I. Sir Philip Francis.

II. Lord George Sackville, afterwards Lord Germain.

III. Colonel Isaac Barré.

The claims of the last two candidates in the field, Sir Robert Rich and Gov. Thos. Pownall, have been recently brought prominently forward,—those of the former by Mr. Ayerst, in 1853, and of the latter by Mr. Frederick Griffin, of Montreal, in 1854. Mr. Dowe, indeed, has within the last few months announced new discoveries in favour of the claims of the Earl of Chatham, but in the present stage of the question—for Mr. Dowe's book is hardly yet fairly before the world—we do not feel justified in adding his lordship's name to the three who still exhibit indications of vitality after enduring the targets of a keen literary battle of fourscore years' duration.

We shall presently give a list of publications connected with the Junius controversy, but it may be proper here briefly to refer to some prominent pleas for the respective claims of the three above named.

I. Sir Philip Francis. 1. The Identity of Junius with a distinguished Living Character, by Mr. John Taylor, Lon., 1816, 8vo. 2. A Supplement to Junius Identified, consisting of Fac-Similes of Handwriting, and other Illustrations, 1817, 8vo. 3. Review of the two preceding, by Lord Brougham, Edin. Rev., November, 1817, xxix. 94. His lordship thus sums up the evidence presented by Mr. Taylor:

> "That it proves Sir Philip to be Junius, we will not affirm; but this we can safely assert, that it accumulates such a mass of circumstantial evidence as renders it extremely difficult to believe he is not; and that, if so many coincidences shall be found to have misled us in this case, our faith in all conclusions drawn from proofs of a similar kind may henceforth be shaken."

4. Letter of Sir James Mackintosh to John Murray, Sr., Nov. 28, 1824. See No. 10. 5. Argument by Thomas De Quincey, in his Literary Reminiscences, vol. ii., being vol. vii. (chap. xxii.) of Ticknor, Reed & Field's edit. of De Quincey's works. 6. Argument by T. B. Macaulay, in his review of Gleig's Life of Warren Hastings, Edin. Rev., Oct. 1841, lxxiv. 160. 7. Letter of Lady Francis (widow of Sir Philip) to Lord Campbell, inserted in his lordship's Lives of the Lord-Chancellors, vol. vi. p. 344. 8. The History and Discovery of Junius, by John Wade, in his edit. of the Letters of Junius, 1850, 2 vols. 8vo, before referred to. 9. Some New Facts and a suggested New Theory as to the Authorship of the Letters of Junius, by Sir Fortunatus Dwarris, Knt., Lon., 1850. Privately printed. See London Athenæum, 1850, 939, 969, 993. 10. Argument by Lord Mahon, in his History of England from the Peace of Utrecht, vol. v. 320–340, 1851. Nos. 4 and 11 are printed in this work. 11. Letter of T. B. Macaulay to John

Murray, Jr., dated at the Albany, Jan. 3, 1852. See No. 10. This refers to the famous article in the London Quar. Rev. for Dec. 1851, xc. 91, advocating the claims of Lord Thomas Lyttelton to the authorship of Junius, and rejecting altogether the pleas urged in favour of Sir Philip Francis. But Lord Lyttleton's claims have been since set aside, (see London Athenæum,) and the question remains *status quo ante bellum.* In the letter above referred to, Mr. Macaulay remarks:

> "But, in truth, the strongest arguments against the Reviewers' theory are the arguments which, in my opinion, prove that Francis was the author of the letters."

Mr. Macaulay despatches the claims of five celebrated names—claims which have been urged with much pertinacity and some of them at great length—in as many lines:

> "Lord Lyttleton's claims to the authorship of Junius are better than those of Burke or Barré, and quite as good as those of Lord George Sackville or Single-Speech Hamilton. But the case against Francis, or, if you please, in favour of Francis, rests on grounds of a very different kind, and on coincidences such as would be sufficient to convict a murderer."

II. Lord George Sackville, afterwards Lord Germain. We need here only refer to George Coventry's Critical Inquiry regarding the real author of the Letters of Junius, proving them to have been written by Lord Viscount Sackville, 1825, 8vo. This theory was sustained in a work pub. in Boston, U. States, in 1828, entitled Junius Unmasked, or Lord George Sackville proved to be Junius, and in a review of this vol. in the N. American Rev., xxix. 315, by G. B. Cheever. Charles Butler (see his Reminiscences) supposes Lord Sackville to have been the author of Junius, and Sir Philip Francis his amanuensis and occasional assistant. Mr. Jaques, in his History of Junius and his Works, and a Review of the Controversy, 1843, 8vo, adopts this theory, and adds D'Oyly—Francis's fellow-clerk in the War-Office—as a connecting-link beween Lord Sackville and Francis.

III. Colonel Isaac Barré. Mr. John Britton, in his Authorship of the Letters of Junius Elucidated, 1848, r. 8vo, earnestly contends that Colonel Barré was Junius, and that he was assisted by Lord Shelburne and Mr. Dunning. In an article pub. in the London Morning Herald in 1813, the opinion was expressed that the Earl of Shelburne was Junius, and that he was assisted by Barré and Dunning. This work is noticed by the author of the article in the London Quar. Rev., xc. 91, before referred to, as

> "a curious instance of the delusion to which ingenious men may resign themselves when they have a favourite opinion to uphold."

An elaborate review of Mr. Britton's work will be found in the London Athenæum, July 22 and 29, 1848. And see other articles referred to in the course of the present notice.

We shall now proceed to give a list of publications connected with this perplexing subject, which to the minds of many of the most intelligent readers of the day is as much a mystery as it was to their grandfathers. Whether this cloud will ever be lifted from the name is now doubtful. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine in what way the authorship of the Letters of Junius can ever be satisfactorily proved, presuming that the claims of the real author have been, or shall hereafter be, presented to the public for acceptance. If the arguments in favour of the authorship of Sir Philip Francis, or Lord Sackville, or both combined, be insufficient to gain credence, what amount of evidence can identify the real author? Certain it is that against even Junius himself, whoever he may be, many probabilities will apparently exist. It can be only by the preponderance of favourable testimony that any such claim can be established. Not a year elapses in which some man is not hanged on less evidence than has been adduced in favour of more than one of the claimants of the authorship of the Letters of Junius. But we must proceed with our list of publications.

1769. 1. An Impartial Answer to the Doctrine delivered in a Letter which appeared in the Public Advertiser under the signature of Junius. By Charles Fearne, 8vo. 2. Interesting Letters selected from the Correspondence of Messrs. Wilkes, Horne, Beckford, and Junius, 8vo. 3. A Collect. of the Letters of Atticus, Lucius, Junius, and others; with Observ. and Notes, 8vo. 4. The Political Contest; being a Cont. of Junius's Letters from the 6th of July to the present time, 8vo. 5. The Political Contest; containing a Series of Letters between Junius and Sir Will. Draper; also the whole of Junius's Letters to his Grace the D*** of G******, 8vo.

1770. 6. An Address to Junius upon the subject of his Letter in the Public Advertiser, Dec. 19, 1769, 8vo. In this address the Letters are attributed to Wilkes.

1771. 7. Letters addressed to the King, the Duke of Grafton, the Earls of Chesterfield and Sandwich, Lord Barrington, Junius, and the Rev. Mr. Horne, under the signature of P. P. S., 8vo. 8. An Answer to Junius, 8vo. 9. The Trial of John Almon, Bookseller, for selling Junius's Letters to the K—g, 8vo. 10. The Genuine Letters of Junius, and Anecdotes of the Author. The compiler attributes the letters to Edmund Burke.

1772. 11. Woodfall's—the first authorized—edit. of the Letters of Junius, 2 vols. sm. 8vo.

1774. 12. Epistle to Junius, by Benj. Hughes, 4to.

1778. 13. Serious Letter to the Public, by Junius, 8vo. Fictitious.

1788. 14. Anecdotes of Junius: to which is prefixed the King's Reply, 8vo.

1789. 15. Junius Discovered, by P. T., 8vo. Junius is supposed to be John Horne Tooke.

1794. 16. Letters of Junius, 2 vols. 8vo.

1797. 17. Letters of Junius, 2 vols. 8vo, Bensley's beautiful ed., illustrated by portraits. A copy on vellum was sold at auction in London in 1804 for £25 4*s.*

1799. 18. Letter of Charles Butler, dated July, 1799, giving an account of the inquiries of John Wilkes and himself relative to the authorship of Junius. Repub., with addits., in Butler's Reminiscences, 1822.

1800. 19. Geo. Chalmers's Append. to his Supp. Apology; being the documents for the opinion that Hugh McAuley Boyd wrote Junius's Letters, 8vo. See 1817, No. 41.

1801. 20. Junius's Letters, with portraits, 2 vols. 8vo. Printed by Bensley.

1803. 21. St. James's Chronicle, Apl. 16. T. Rodney's account (extracted from the Wilmington, Del., Mirror) of Genl. Lee's assertion that he was Junius.

1808. 22. Reasons for rejecting the presumptive Evidence of Mr. Almon that Boyd was Junius, with Passages selected to prove the real author of the Letters of Junius. This is Dr. Girdlestone's pamphlet, and endeavours to show that Gen. Charles Lee was Junius.

1809. 23. Another guess at Junius, and a Dialogue, 8vo. An attempt to prove that Lord Chatham was Junius.

1810. 24. Junius's Letters, with Portraits, r. 8vo.

1812. 25. The Letters of Junius, including Letters by the same Writer, under other signatures, (now first collected.) To which are added confidential Corresp. with Mr. Wilkes, and his private Letters to H. S. Woodfall, with a Preliminary Essay, [by John Mason Good, M.D.,] Notes, Fac-similes, &c., 3 vols. 8vo. Repub. in Phila., 1813, 2 vols. 8vo.

1813. 26. An Attempt to ascertain the author of Junius's Letters, 8vo. By the Rev. John B. Blakeaway. Mr. B. advocates the claims of John Horne Tooke. See 1815, No. 36. 27. An Inquiry concerning the Author of the Letters of Junius, in which it is proved, by internal as well as direct and satisfactory Evidence, that they were written by the Hon. Edmund Burke, 8vo. By John Roche. 28. Facts tending to prove that Genl. Lee was the Author of Junius. By T. Girdlestone, M.D. See 1808, No. 22. 29. The Life of the Author of Junius's Letters, the Rev. James Wilmot, D.D. With portrait, fac-similes, etc., 8vo. By Olivia Wilmot Serres. 30. A Discovery of the Author of the Letters of Junius, 8vo. This is John Taylor's first publication on the subject, and attributes the authorship to Philip Francis, D.D., father of Sir Philip Francis. See 1816, No. 37. 31. The Letters of Junius, illustrated by Howard Bocquet, from original paintings. A beautiful ed., with 12 portraits. 32. Memoirs, by a celebrated Literary and Political Character, [Richard Glover,] 1742–57, 8vo. By Richard Duppa.

1814. 33. An Inquiry concerning the Author of the Letters of Junius, with Reference to the Memoirs, [see 1813, No. 32,] &c., 8vo. An attempt to prove that Richard Glover was the author. 34. An Inquiry into the Author of the Letters of Junius. 35. Second ed. of H. S. Woodfall's ed. of 1812, 3 vols. 8vo.

1815. 36. Sequel of An Attempt to discover Junius, by the Rev. J. B. Blakeaway. See 1813, No. 26.

1816. 37. The Identity of Junius with a distinguished Living Character [Sir Philip Francis] established. By John Taylor. See 1813, No. 30. This is the first attempt to fix the authorship upon Sir Philip Francis. See the preceding references to this branch of the controversy, under the title of I. Sir Philip Francis, and to London Athenæum, Oct. 8, 1850; consult also Index to Notes and Queries, and to the Athenæum for 1850. Especially see Mr. Taylor's letters to Notes and Queries, Sept. 7, 1850. 38. Arguments and Facts proving that the Letters of Junius were written by John Lewis De Lolme. By Tho. Busby, Mus. D., 8vo.

39. Letters to a Nobleman, proving a late Prime Minister [the Duke of Portland] to have been Junius, and developing the secret motives which induced him to write under that and other signatures, with an Appendix, 8vo.

1817. 40. A Supp. to Junius Identified. By John Taylor. Consisting of Fac-similes of Handwriting and other Illustrations, 8vo. A 2d ed. of this and of No. 37 was pub. in 1818. See 1816, No. 37. 41. The Author of Junius ascertained from a concatenation of circumstances, amounting to moral demonstration, 8vo. By George Chalmers. This is a republication, with new facts, &c., of the arguments in favour of H. M. Boyd. See 1800, No. 19. Reprinted in 1819, with a new title-page and a postscript. 42. An Attempt to ascertain the Author of Junius, 8vo. 43. Junius: Sir Philip Francis Denied: a Letter addressed to the British Nation, by Olivia Wilmot Serres, 8vo.

1819. 44. Junius Unmasked: a well-known and most eminent Literary Character of the last Century, 1819. This is an argument in favour of Gibbon the historian. 45. A Refutation of the Claims preferred for Sir Philip Francis and Mr. Gibbon to the Letters of Junius, 1819. 46. Junius, with his Visor Up! 1819. A burlesque in favour of Suett, the Comedian. 47. Another Guess at Junius, (1819?)

1821. 48. The Author of Junius discovered in the Person of the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, 8vo; and 1823.

1822. 49. The Letters of Junius, with Preliminary Dissertatations and Copious Notes. By Atticus Secundus, 8vo. This author coincides with John Taylor.

1823. 50. The Claims of Sir Philip Francis, with a Supp. to Junius Discovered, 8vo.

1825. 51. A Critical Enquiry regarding the real author of the Letters of Junius, proving them to have been written by Lord Viscount Sackville. By George Coventry, 8vo. It is asserted that Coventry changed his views, and pub. a pamphlet in support of the claims of Sir Philip Francis. But this appears to be doubtful.

1826. 52. Junius proved to have been Burke; with an Outline of his Biography, 8vo. We may here mention also (53.) Junius's Political Axioms, 8vo, and (54.) A Great Personage proved to have been Junius, 8vo.

1828. 55. Junius Unmasked; or, Lord George Sackville proved to be Junius. This anonymous work, pub. at Boston, Mass., is based upon Coventry's argument in favour of Lord George Sackville. See *ante*, 1825, No. 51. 56. Letters on the Author of Junius. By E. H. Barker, 12mo. This work opposes the claims of Sir Philip Francis, and advocates those of Charles Lloyd. 57. Memoirs of John Horne Tooke, and also containing proofs identifying him as the author of the celebrated Letters of Junius. By Dr. Graham; pub. in N. York.

1829. 58. Junius's Posthumous Works; with an Inquiry respecting the Author, and a sketch of the Life of John Horne Tooke, 8vo. Pub. in N. York. Advocates the claims of Tooke.

1830. 59. The Secret Revealed of the Authorship of Junius's Letters. By James Falconar, Jun., Esq. Advocates the claims of Daniel Wray.

1831. 60. An Essay on Junius and his Letters. By Benj. Waterhouse, M.D. This work, pub. at Boston, Mass., advocates the claims of the Earl of Chatham. 61. Letters on Junius, addressed to John Pickering, Esq., shewing that the author of that celebrated work was Lord Temple. By Isaac Newhall. Pub. at Boston.

1833. 62. Junius, Lord Chatham, &c. By John Swinden.

1837. 63. Who was Junius? Anon. In favour of Lord Chatham's claims.

1841. 64. Letter to an Hon. Brig.-Genl., [Lord Townshend;] repub. by N. W. Simons, 1843, 12mo. This Letter, ascribed to Junius by Mr. Simons, was originally pub. in 1760. Mr. Simons argues against the claims of Sir Philip Francis.

1843. 65. The History of Junius and his Works; and a Review of the Controversy respecting the Identity of Junius. By John Jaques, 8vo. See the preceding remarks under II. Lord George Sackville.

1848. 66. The Authorship of the Letters of Junius Elucidated. By John Britton, 1848, r. 8vo. See the preceding remarks under III. Colonel Isaac Barré.

1850. 67. H. G. Bohn's ed. of Junius, edited by John Wade, 2 vols. 8vo. See the preceding remarks under I. Sir Philip Francis. 68. Some New Facts and a suggested New Theory as to the authorship of the Letters of Junius. By Sir Fortunatus Dwarris, Knt. Privately printed. Refer according to last article. 69. Junius and his Works compared with the Earl of Chesterfield, by W. Cramp, 8vo.

1851. 70. Postscript to No. 69, with Fac-simile letters of Junius, Lord Chesterfield, and Mrs. C. Dayrolles, &c.

1853. 71. The Ghost of Junius, &c. By Mr. Ayerst. In favour of the claims of Lieut.-Genl. Sir Robert Rich, Bart.

1854. 72. Junius Discovered. By F. Griffin, at Boston, Mass., 1857, 12mo. Mr. Griffin advocates the claims of Gov. Thos. Pownall. 73. Junius—Lord Chatham, &c., by William Dowe, N. York, 1857, 12mo. A review of the works of Mr. Griffin and Mr. Dowe will be found in the Lon. Athen., July 17, 1858. The tone of the critique is indicated in the opening paragraph:

> "Two more volumes of mere speculation, both from the other side of the Atlantic."

74. The Beauties and Maxims of Junius, by Lye, and 75, the Selection of Aphorisms, by Fisher, being merely compilations, need be barely referred to. The notes to Heron's edit. of Junius are worthy of attention. The reader will find much ingenious criticism, and many plausible *suppositions*, in several of the following articles enumerated in Poole's Index to Periodical Literature.

I. Authorship of Junius: 1. Edin. Rev., xxix. 94, (by Lord Brougham.) A writer in the Lon. Gent. Mag. (Dec. 1845, p. 587) ascribes this article to Sir Jas. Mackintosh; but he is in error: Lord Brougham has recently repub. it in his Contributions to the Edin. Rev., Lon. and Glasg., 1856, iii. 338–361. 2. N. Amer. Rev., xxix. 315, (by G. B. Cheever.) 3. N. Amer. Rev., xxxiv. 316, (by D. L. Child.) 4. N. Brit. Rev., x. 52; same art. in N. York Eclec. Mag., xvi. 160. 5. Amer. Month. Rev., i. 33. 6. N. Eng. Mag., i. 54. 7. Blackw. Mag., xviii. 164. 8. Blackw. Mag., xxxiv. 209. 9. Lon. Month. Rev., lxxxii. 69. 10. Lon. Month. Rev., cvii. 354. 11. Amer. Whig Rev., xiii. 484. 12. Amer. Whig Rev., xiv. 35. 13. Boston Living Age, xxvii. 567; (from the London Spectator.) 14. Phila. Museum of For. Lit., vii. 473. 15. Lon. Quar. Rev., xc. 49.

II. Identity of Junius: 16. Dubl. Univ. Mag., xl. 20; same art., Boston Living Age, xxxiv. 385.

III. Junius Identified: 17. Boston Living Age, xxvii. 281.

IV. Letters of Junius: 18. N. Amer. Rev., lv. 419, (by C. F. Adams.)

V. Waterhouse's Essay on Junius: 19. Charleston South. Rev., vii. 486. 20. Boston Chris. Exam., x. 256, (by H. Ware, Jr.)

VI. Woodfall's Essay on Junius: 21. Phila. Analec. Mag., ii. 1.

VII. 22. Arguments in favour of the claims of Lachlan McLane to the authorship of Junius, in Waldie's (Philadelphia) Library, (by John Jay Smith, editor.)

In addition to these, the reader will find many excellent articles upon the general question, or specialties connected with it, in the London Athenæum, Blackwood's Mag., (see Index to vols. i.–l.,) and other periodicals. We would particularly instance a paper entitled, Sir Philip Francis not Junius, in the Lon. Gent. Mag., Feb. 1842, 166–168; and one by John Foster, entitled Who was Junius? (a review of Woodfall's ed. of Junius, 1813, 8vo,) in the Lon. Eclec. Mag., Feb. and April, 1813; repub. in Foster's Critical Essays, Lon., 1856, vol. ii. 72–105. We presume, however, that the reader will be satisfied with the bill of fare thus presented to him; and, as a stimulus to his investigations, we can assure him that those who have most thoroughly explored the field are generally those who avow themselves to be most in the dark upon the subject. After espousing and warmly advocating half a dozen theories on the subject, they usually end with no theory at all. Poor Sir N. Harris Nicolas, after diligently posting for many years, in mercantile-ledger style, the pros and cons in the Junius Papers, arrived at this very satisfactory result:

> "So far from having any theory of our own on Junius's identity, we are as entirely free from bias on the subject, and confess ourselves as profoundly ignorant of the authorship of those celebrated Letters, as if, instead of having for many years constantly had the question in our mind, and having read, we believe, nearly every thing that has been written on the point, we had never bestowed a thought on the matter. We have indeed a strong impression that Junius was not any one of the numerous persons heretofore so confidently brought forward."

Not satisfied with this home-thrust at the "confident" Junius-discoverers, the worthy knight, wrought up to a high pitch of indignation by his ill-success, which forced him to speak his mind without restraint, proceeds in the following complimentary strain:

> "However startling the idea may be to the many pseudo-discoverers of Junius on both sides of the Atlantic, we found much of the claim of our observations to attention in the very fact of our having no *Junius of our own*, and on our *disbelief in each of theirs.*"

When we remember the eminence of Sir N. H. Nicolas as an antiquary, and the fact that the above was written as lately as 1843, we may estimate the probability of success in Junius-hunting. But Mr. Wade is quite confident that he has bagged the game; and *perhaps* he has.

Dr. John Mason Good concluded his investigations in 1812, in utter despair, and fifteen years later, only a few weeks before his death, writes to Mr. Barker, respecting this perplexing question,

> "Many years ago, as you perhaps may be aware, *I entered at full speed into this research, and beat the bush in every direction.* At that time, however, the claims of Sir Philip Francis had not been advanced, at least not before the public. But had they been brought forward, the arguments by which it is obvious they may be met, and many of which you have yourself ably handled, would, I think, have succeeded in putting him as completely out of the list as all the other competitors appear to be put whose friends have undertaken to bring them forward. The question is nevertheless one of great interest as well on the score of national history as of literary curiosity. Yet, like many other *desiderata*, I am afraid it is likely to lie beyond the fathoming of any line and plummet that will be applied to it in our days."—*Oct* 13, 1826.

Charles Butler, one of the most acute of lawyers, and peculiarly well skilled in legal and literary controversy, and who had moreover examined this subject with the personal assistance of John Wilkes, the correspondent of Junius himself, writes to Barker, in 1828,

> "I am sorry I cannot communicate to you any information of importance on the subject in which you take so great an interest. I have only to add, that *it appears to me involved in as great obscurity as ever.*"

And now—to descend to smaller things—we are encouraged by the candour of these eminent individuals to emulate their frankness; and we will be magnanimous enough to own that our researches have placed us exactly in the position of Messrs. Good, Nicolas, Butler, and some thousands of others in "pursuit of knowledge under difficulties:"—we are altogether ignorant of the authorship of the LETTERS OF JUNIUS. We have no claim to question the veracity of this mysterious personage, who declared, "I am the sole depository of my secret, and it shall die with me." We have already quoted a portion of the eloquent comments of Dr. Good upon Junius as a writer, but we are not willing to conclude this article without citing some further authorities on this point:

> "I quote JUNIUS in English, as I would Tacitus or Livy in Latin. I consider him as a legitimate English Classick."—*Mathias's Pursuits of Literature.*

> "Junius burst into notice with a blaze of impudence which has rarely glared upon the world before, and drew the rabble after him as a monster makes a show. When he had once provided for his safety by impenetrable secrecy, he had nothing to combat but truth and justice, enemies whom he knows to be feeble in the dark. Being then at liberty to indulge himself in all the immunities of invisibility, out of the reach of danger, he has been bold; out of the reach of shame, he has been confident. As a rhetorician, he has the art of persuading when he seconded desire; as a reasoner, he has convinced those who had no doubt before; as a moralist, he has taught that virtue may disgrace; and as a patriot, he has gratified the mean by insults on the high. . . . It is not by his liveliness of imagery, his pungency of periods, or his fertility of allusion, that he detains the cits of London and the boors of Middlesex. Of style and sentiment they take no cognizance."—DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON: *On the Seizure of the Falkland Islands*, 1771.

The citation of this passage may remind the reader that an eminent modern critic has brought the names of Johnson and Junius into juxtaposition in his remarks upon the chronological history of English style:

> "Adam Smith was nearly the first who made deeper reasonings and more exact knowledge popular among us, and Johnson and Junius the first who again familiarized us with more glowing and sonorous diction, and made us feel the tameness and poorness of the serious style of Addison and Swift."—LORD JEFFREY: *Contrib. to Edin. Review*, Lon., 1853, 77.

> "How comes this Junius to have broke through the cobwebs of the law, and to range uncontrolled, unpunished, through the land? The myrmidons of the Court have been long, and are still, pursuing him in vain. They will not spend their time upon me, or you, or you. No: they disdain such vermin when the mighty boar of the forest, that has broken through all their toils, is before them. But what will all their efforts avail? No sooner has he wounded one than he lays another dead at his feet. For my part, when I saw his attack upon the king, I own my blood ran cold. . . . In short, after carrying away our Royal Eagle in his pounces and dashing him against a rock, he has laid you prostrate. Kings, Lords, and Commons are but the sport of his fury. Were he a member of this House, what might not be expected from his knowledge, his firmness and integrity! He would be easily known by his contempt of all danger, by his penetration, by his vigour. Nothing would escape his vigilance and activity. Bad ministers could conceal nothing from his sagacity; nor could promises nor threats induce him to conceal any thing from the public."—EDMUND BURKE: *Speech in the House of Commons.*

Junius Secundus. 1. Individual Despotism dangerous to Public Liberty, Lon., 1849, 8vo. 2. Congregationalism as it is, and as it ought to be, 1850, 8vo.

Junius Secundus. See KELSAL, CHARLES, No. 5.

Junius, Patrick, Librarian to James I. 1. Versio et Notæ in Clementis Epist. ad Romanus, Oxf., 1633, 4to. 2. Annot. in MS. Alexand. LXX. Interp., 1660, fol. See Bibl. Polygl. Waltoni, vi.

Junius, R. The Pastor's Advocate, Lon., 4to.

Junius, R. The Drunkard's Character, Lon., 1638, 8vo.

> "Very acute and forcible passages and descriptions."—REV. H. J. TODD.

Junius, R. Cure of Misprision, Lon., 1646, 8vo.

Junkin, D. X., D.D., a Presbyterian divine. The Oath a Divine Ordinance, and an Element of the Social Constitution, N. York, 1845, 12mo. This work has been highly commended.

Junkin, George, D.D., a Presbyterian divine, formerly President of Lafayette College, Easton, now President of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia, b. 1790, in Cumberland county, Penna., has pub. a Treatise on Justification, Phila., 1839, 12mo, Lectures on Prophecy, 1844, 8vo, a number of Sermons, Addresses, &c., and edited and contributed to several periodicals, 1826–53.

Junkin, Margaret, daughter of the preceding, has gained some reputation by fugitive poems, specimens of which will be found in May's American Female Poets, 1854; and in Read's Female Poets of America, 6th ed., 1855. See also an article on the Female Poets of America, by Mrs. E. F. Ellet, in the North American Review, for April, 1849. Miss Junkin has pub., within the last few weeks, Silverwood, a Book of Memories, 1857.

Jurin, James, M.D., 1684–1750, pub. a number of medical and mathemat. works, 1712–49, for a list of which see Watt's Bibl. Brit. See accounts of Jurin in Rees's Cyc.; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Works of the Learned, 1737–39, '41.

Justamond, John O., Surgeon R.A., d. 1786, pub. Surgical Tracts, Lon., 1789, 4to, several medical works, a trans. of The Private Life of Louis XV., 1781, 4 vols. 8vo, and a trans. of Abbé Raynal's Hist. of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies, 1776, 5 vols. 8vo; 1783, 8 vols. 8vo; 1784, 6 vols. 8vo; 1788, 8 vols. 8vo. The last edits. contain the additions and corrections of the Geneva ed. (in French) of 1780, 10 vols. 8vo, atlas in 4to. It is said that this work has been trans. into every European language. It is truly valuable, but far from unexceptionable in its moral tendency. One-third of it was written by Diderot. It was ordered to be burned by the Parliament of Paris, and a decree was issued for the arrest of Raynal, who managed to escape.

> "The work of Raynal treats of every thing that can be sought for connected with the East and West Indies; and if the student will pursue through the work all the great leading historical events, he will find them not only agreeable but useful."—PROF. SMYTH.

> "We do not scruple to pronounce the work in its English dress correct, elegant, and nervous."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Justel. On an Engine, &c.; Phil. Trans., 1686.

Justice, Alexander. 1. Laws of the Sea, &c., Lon., 1705, 4to. 2. Commerce, 1707, 4to. 3. Monies and Exchange, 1707, 4to.

Justice, Elizabeth. A Voyage to Russia, Lon., 1739, '46, 8vo.

Justice, James. 1. Scotch Gardener's Director. 2. British Gardener's Director; Edin., 1754, '67, 8vo.

> "An original work."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

Juxon, William, 1582–1663, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, 1598; Vicar of St. Giles's, Oxford, 1609; Rector of Somerton, 1614; President of his College, 1621; Vice-Chancellor, 1626–27; subsequently Dean of Worcester, and Preb. of Chichester; elected Bishop of Hereford, 1633, but in the same year, and before consecration, was removed to the bishopric of London; Lord High-Treasurer, 1635–41; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1660–63. This good man adhered faithfully to his royal master during his imprisonment previous to his barbarous murder, and accompanied him to the scaffold. 1. The Subject's Sorrow; or, Lamentations upon the death of Britain's Josiah, King Charles; a Serm., Lon., 1640, 4to. 2. Some Considerations upon the Act of Uniformity, &c., by a Servant of the God of Peace, 1662, 4to. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.; Le Neve's Lives of the Archbishops; Sir Philip Warwick's Memoirs; Laud's Life and Diary; Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion; Hume's Hist. of Eng.; Hallam's Constit. Hist. of Eng., 7th ed., Lon., 1854, ii. 39, 40, 187, n. There was great joy at Westminster when, in the chapel of King Henry VII., Bishop Juxon was elevated to the high office of Archbishop of Canterbury, and that staunch Churchman, old Anthony Wood, warms at the narration:

> "Where, besides a great confluence of orthodox clergy, many persons of honour, and gentry, gave God thanks for the mercies of that day, as being touched at the sight of that good man, whom they esteemed a person of primitive sanctity, of great wisdom, piety, learning, patience, charity, and all apostolical virtues."—*Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.*, iv. 819.

Jyl of Breyntford. Testament, in old verse, Lon., 4to.

K.

Kæmer, Francis, Surgeon, London. Paper in Ann. of Med., 1801.

Kane, Elisha Kent, M.D., a famous Arctic navigator, a great-grandson of Colonel John Kane, of the British Army, who emigrated from Ireland to New York about 1756, and a son of John K. Kane, Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was b. in Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1820; educated at the University of Virginia, and in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania; and, after passing examination as a surgeon in the United States Navy, was appointed physician to the Chinese Embassy, and sailed in the frigate "Brandywine," May, 1843. He availed himself of his two years' absence from home to make the circuit of the globe, sailing around the coast of South America, across the Pacific Ocean to Southern and Eastern Asia, and returning by the overland route through Europe across the Atlantic to the United States. Returning to Philadelphia, he practised medicine until May, 1846, when he was ordered to the coast of Africa in the frigate "United States," under Commodore Reed. A violent attack of fever sent him home for medical care, from which he was glad to escape for the opportunity of service in Mexico,—obtaining credentials at Washington as bearer of despatches to General Scott, then in the capital of that country. Near Nopaluca, the Mexican spy-company with whom the Doctor travelled had an encounter with a band of guerillas escorting General Gaona (whose life was saved by the bravery of Kane) and other Mexican officers. After the conclusion of the war, in January, 1849, Dr. Kane was attached to the store-ship Supply, bound for Lisbon, the Mediterranean, and Rio Janeiro, and shortly afterwards was assigned to the Coast Survey, from which he was summoned to a field of duty with which his name will ever be gloriously connected. The Government of the United States had determined to share in the search for Sir John Franklin; and Dr. Kane, who had repeatedly volunteered his services, was made Senior Medical Officer and Naturalist of the expedition, which sailed in two vessels, "The Advance" and "The Rescue," furnished by the liberality of Henry Grinnell, Esq., of New York, under Commander De Haven. Of this sixteen months' cruise (rewarded by the discovery of Franklin's first winter-quarters and the graves of three of his men) an account was published under the following title: The United States Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin: a Personal Narrative, by Elisha Kent Kane, M.D., U.S.N., New York, Harpers, 1853, 8vo.

Of this work a new edition, Illustrated with many Plates and Wood-cuts, with a Biography of Sir John Franklin by S. Austin Allibone, (see p. 632, *supra,*) was published by Messrs. Childs & Peterson, Philadelphia, 1857, 8vo, pp. 552. The difficulties under which Kane's Second Polar Expedition was set afloat cannot be properly noticed here: they have been graphically portrayed in Dr. Elder's Biography of Elisha Kent Kane, 1858, 8vo, to which, as for other particulars, we refer the reader. On the day of the return of the Expedition, Oct. 11, 1355, more than fourteen years ago, we recorded (p. 633, *supra*) some of the results achieved. In September, 1856, Dr. Kane gave to the world: Arctic Explorations: The Second Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin during the Years 1853, '54, '55, Phila., Childs & Peterson, 1856, 2 vols. 8vo, (Lon., Nelson, 1860, cr. 8vo; Far North: Explorations in the Arctic Regions by Dr. Kane, Simpkin, 1865, 12mo.) The work was handsomely printed and beautifully illustrated, under the intelligent superintendence of one of its publishers, Mr. George W. Childs, who liberally allowed the author double the usual rate of copyright interest, and had the pleasure of paying on this account, in the first year, sixty-five thousand dollars,—the proceeds of the sale of as many copies of the work. Of such success there are very few instances in literary history. But there was something more and better than this: the enthusiastic commendations, the hearty respect, the affectionate friendship, of many of the most eminent persons in Europe and America, were the well-deserved reward of this heart-stirring record of philanthropic toil, suffering, and peril.

> "I read it," remarks Kane's illustrious predecessor in the fields of ice, Sir John Richardson, "with the deepest interest, combined with admiration of the skill and perseverance with which you accomplished your explorations, and the most heartfelt sympathy with you in your trials and privations. . . . With a less energetic leader the whole party would have perished."
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> "It is one of the most remarkable records I have ever met with," says Prescott the historian, "of difficulties and sufferings, and of the power of a brave spirit to overcome them."
>
> "His constant self-possession during his long trials," observes Bancroft the historian, "his quickness of judgment, his unshrinking courage in danger, his fertility in resources in the hours of greatest difficulty, give him a very high place in the very first rank of Polar Navigators, as a leader, and commander, and man; and no one of them all has told the story of their adventures so charmingly as he has done."

We have before us similar tributes from Washington Irving, Edward Everett, Louis Agassiz, Alfred Tennyson, and many others, but must content ourselves, in this limited space, by referring the reader to London Athenæum, Nov. 1, 1856; London Saturday Review, Nov. 22, 1856; U. States Magazine, Dec. 1856; N. American Review, Jan. 1857; Westminster Review, Jan. 1857; N. British Review, Feb. 1857; Blackwood's Magazine, March, 1857; British Quarterly Review, April, 1857. The labour of the preparation of his volumes told severely upon a constitution weakened by privations and hardships; and on the 10th of October, 1856, Kane sailed from New York for Liverpool, in hopes of regaining strength; but his malady gained upon him, and on the 20th of December he took passage for Havana, which he reached on the 25th. Here he lingered until the 16th of February, 1857, when he breathed his last. As his body was carried from State to State to the city of his birth, honours were decreed such as grateful nations accord to kings and conquerors.

We have already directed the reader to Dr. Elder's Life of Kane, (see, also, SHIELDS, CHARLES WOODRUFF, D.D., No. 1;) and we also refer him to the Biographical Sketch, by Dr. Shields, prefixed to a new edition of Kane's Arctic Explorations, Hartford, 1868, 8vo; Famous Boys, and How they became Great Men, Bost., 1860, 18mo; A Tribute to Kane, and other Poems, by George W. Chapman, N. York, 1860, 12mo; Dr. Tweedie's Life and Works of Earnest Men, Lon., 1863, p. 8vo, 209–35; Dr. Kane the Arctic Hero: a Narrative, by M. Jones, 1866, 12mo, and to (London) Geographical Society's Journal, vol. xxviii., 1859; Nouv. Biog. Générale, Paris, Didot, xxvii., 1861, 402. See, also, Access to an Open Polar Sea in Connection with the Search after Sir John Franklin and his Companions, by E. K. Kane, M.D., N. York, 1853, 8vo, pp. 24mo, and Kane's Observations in the Arctic Seas, in Smithsonian Contributions, as follows: Magnetical Observations, in vol. x., 1858; Meteorological Observations, in vol. xi., 1859; Astronomical Observations, in vol. xii., 1860; Tidal Observations, in vol. xiii., 1861. To our Bibliography of Arctic Voyages on pp. 633–34, *supra*, we make the following additions: 21. Northern Regions; or, Uncle Richard's Relations, &c., N. York, 1856, 8vo. 22. Arctic Explorations by Sea and Land, &c., Edited by Epes Sargent, Bost., 1857, 12mo. 23. Sea of Ice, from Last London edition, 1859. 24. An Arctic Boat-Journey, by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, late Surgeon to the Kane Expedition, &c., 1860, 12mo. 25. Arctic Expeditions and their Results: in College Essays, by William Everett, Camb. and Lon., 1863, 8vo. 26. Arctic Researches and Life among the Esquimaux, &c., by Charles Francis Hall, N. York, 1864, 8vo; Lon.,—Life with the Esquimaux,—1865, cr. 8vo. 27. The Open Polar Sea: a Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery towards the North Pole in the Schooner "United States," made in the Years 1860–61, by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Commander of the Expedition, N. York, 1867, 8vo; Popular edition, 1869, 8vo. 28. Cast Away in the Cold: an Old Man's Story of a Young Man's Adventures, by Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, Bost., 1868; Lon., 1869. 29. Adventures in the Ice: a Comprehensive Survey of Arctic Exploration, Discovery, and Adventure, including Experiences of Captain Penny, 1869. 30. The Polar World, &c., by Dr. G. Hartwig, Edited by Dr. Guernsey, N. York, 1869. See, also, Revue des Deux Mondes, Oct. 1868. Mr. Robert Brown, one of the last of the Arctic Voyagers, is preparing a work on the

Physical Geography of Greenland, from researches undertaken during three different scientific journeys to the Arctic regions, the last of which was in 1867. He has obtained the assistance of Dr. Hooker, Professors Oliver and Dickie, Mr. Lawson, Dr. L. Lindsay, Mr. Croal, Dr. Lutken, and Herr Otto Morch of Copenhagen. In 1868 a North-German expedition in the Germania, Captain C. Koldewey, visited Greenland; on Sept. 26, 1869, Captain C. F. Hall (*supra*) arrived at New Bedford after five years' residence in the Arctic regions; and in the same year (1869) five expeditions visited those inhospitable climes, viz.: I. American, under Dr. Hayes, accompanied by Bradford the artist, for the purpose of taking photographs, in "The Panther;" II. German, Dr. Bessel, in "The Albert;" III. English, Captain Iverson, in "The Diana;" IV. Norwegian, Captain Carlsen, in a small sloop; V. Russian, Captain Kieck, in "The George." From some of these adventurous spirits we may expect contributions to Arctic Bibliography.

Kane, Paul, "an American artist, who has studied in Europe, and apparently unites the refinement of the Old World with the Indian energy of the New," (Lon. Athen., 1859, ii. 14, *q. v.*) Wanderings of an Artist among the Indians of North America, from Canada to Vancouver's Island and Oregon, through the Hudson's Bay Company's Territory and Back Again; with Illustrations, Lon., 1859, 8vo, pp. 460.

Kane, Sir Robert John, M.D., b. in Dublin, 1810, commenced his medical studies at the Math Hospital, of which he became the Clinical Clerk, and was subsequently appointed Professor of Chemistry to Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, which chair he resigned in 1845; Professor of Natural Philosophy to the Royal Dublin Society, 1844–47; Knighted by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, 1846; President of Queen's College, Cork, from 1849 to 1869 *et seq.* In 1830 he obtained the prize offered by Dr. Graves for the best essay on the Pathological Condition of the Fluids in Typhus Fever; in 1832 he projected the Dublin Journal of Medical Science; in 1846 he became Director of the Museum of Irish Industry, established in accordance with his suggestions; and in 1847 received the Cunningham Gold Medal of the Royal Irish Academy for his discoveries in Chemistry. 1. Elements of Pharmacy, Dubl., 1831, 12mo. 2. Elements of Chemistry, 8vo: Pts. I. and II., 1841; Pt. III., 1843; Amer. ed., by John Wm. Draper, M.D., N. York, 1843, 8vo; 2d ed., Elements of Chemistry, Theoretical and Practical, including the Most Recent Discoveries and Applications of the Science to Medicine and Pharmacy, to Agriculture and to Manufactures; Illustrated by 230 Woodcuts, Dubl., 1849, 8vo.

> "Probably the most extensively useful work of its kind hitherto published."—*Knight's Eng. Cyc., Biog.*, iii., 1856, 679.

3. The Industrial Resources of Ireland, 1844, 8vo; 2d ed., 1845, 8vo.

> "The most useful book ever published in Ireland."—*Dublin Univ. Mag.*, xxv. 57, n.

4. The Large and Small Farm Question Considered in Regard to the Present Circumstances of Ireland, 1848, 8vo. Sir Robert recommends the formation of small farms. This question must soon be considered with reference to England; and the sooner it is settled in the manner required by the necessities of a superabundant population, the better for the prosperity of that great country. In 1775 there were about 200,000 land-owners; in 1855 there were less than 35,000. How long will it be safe to crowd the cities and villages thus? Should English manufactures be driven from foreign markets by competition, what follows at home?

5. Inaugural Address delivered at the Opening of Queen's College, Cork, 1850, 8vo. 6. Queen's College, Cork: Address delivered at the Public Distribution of Prizes on October 25, 1850, 1850, 8vo.

> "Sir Robert's Address cannot fail to do good."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1850, 1340.

Sir Robert is the author of essays in the Irish Agricultural Improvement Society's Journal, and in other serials. Biographical notices of this eminent benefactor to science and political economy will be found in Dubl. Univ. Mag., May, 1849, (Our Portrait-Gallery, No. 53,) Knight's Eng. Cyc., *ut supra*, and Men of the Time, 1868, 460.

Kapp, Frederick, a resident of the city of New York, of German descent. The Life of Frederick William von Steuben, Major-General in the Revolutionary Army; with an Introduction by George Bancroft, N. York, 1859, 12mo, pp. 735. See N. Amer. Rev., Oct. 1859, 552; Lon. Athen., 1859, ii. 629.

Kater, Henry, Captain R.A., 1777–1835, a native of Bristol, England; published a Description of a New Compensation Pendulum, in Nicholson's Journal, 1808; Description of a very Sensible Hygrometer, in Nicholson's Journal, 1809; astronomical papers in Phil. Trans., 1813, '14, '18, '19, '25, '28; a large portion (the other part of the volume was written by Dr. D. Lardner) of a Treatise on Mechanics, published in Lardner's Cyclopædia, (vol. v.,) 1829, 12mo; An Account of the Construction and Verification of Certain Standards of Linear Measures for the Russian Government, 1832, 4to. See biographical notices in Lon. Gent. Mag., 1835, ii. 324, and Knight's Eng. Cyc., Biog., iii. 686; and a review of his account of Pendulums published in Phil. Trans., 1819 in Edin. Rev., xxxiv. 338.

Katherine, Queen of England. See CATHERINE PARR.

Katterns, Daniel. Sermons, Lon., 1852, 12mo.

Kavanagh, Arthur. The Cruise of the R. Y. S Eva, with Frontispiece and sixteen Tinted Illustrations, Dubl., 1865, 8vo. An account of a yachting-excursion from Ireland to Albania in search of woodcock, waterfowl, and wild boar.

Kavanagh, James W. Arithmetic, its Principles and Practice, new ed., Lon., 1858, 12mo.

Kavanagh, Julia, the descendant of two ancient Irish families of great consideration, was b. at Thurles, Ireland, 1824, and whilst a child accompanied her parents first to London, and then to Paris, where she remained many years. In 1844 she returned to London.

1. The Three Paths; a Story for Youth, Lon., 1848, 12mo; Bost., 1855, 16mo. 2. Madeleine; a Tale of Auvergne, Founded on Fact, Lon., 1848, p. 8vo; N. York, 1852, 12mo; new ed., Lon., 1869, fp. 8vo. 3. Woman in France during the Eighteenth Century, 1850, 2 vols. p. 8vo; Phila., 1850, 12mo; new ed., Lon., 1864, p. 8vo. Commended by Lon. Athen., Lon. Quar. Rev., and Lon. Exam. 4. Nathalie; a Tale, 1851, 3 vols. p. 8vo; N. York, 1851, 12mo; new ed., Lon., 1859, p. 8vo. See Lon. Athen., 1850, 1184. 5. Women of Christianity Exemplary for Acts of Piety and Charity, 1852, p. 8vo; N. York, 1852, 12mo; new ed., Lon., 1858, p. 8vo. 6. Daisy Burns, Lon., 1853, 3 vols. p. 8vo; N. York, 1853, 12mo. Commended by Lon. Spec. 7. Grace Lee; a Tale, Lon., 1855, 3 vols. p. 8vo; N. York, 1855, 12mo. 8. Rachel Gray: a Tale Founded on Fact, 1855, cr. 8vo; N. York, 1856, 12mo. Commended by Lon. Observer, Lon. Post, and Lon. Sun. 9. Adele; a Tale, Lon., 1858, 3 vols. p. 8vo; N. York, 1858, 12mo; new ed., Lon., 1862, p. 8vo. 10. Summer and Winter in the Two Sicilies, 1858, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 11. Seven Years, and Other Tales, 1859, 3 vols. p. 8vo; Bost., 1860, 8vo; N. York, 1860, 12mo. 12. French Women of Letters: Biographical Sketches, Lon., 1861, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 13. English Women of Letters: Biographical Sketches, 1862, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 14. Queen Mab, 2d ed., 1863, 3 vols. p. 8vo; N. York, 1863, 12mo. 15. Beatrice, Lon., 1865, 3 vols. p. 8vo; N. York, 1865, 12mo. See, also, KAVANAGH, MORGAN, No. 4. 16. Sybil's Second Love, Lon., 1867, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 17. Dora, 1868, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

Kavanagh, M. D. 1. A New English Grammar, Lon., 1859, 12mo. 2. The Universal Table Book, 1860, 24mo. 3. New Latin Delectus, with the Rules of Syntax, 1868, 12mo.

Kavanagh, Matthew. 1. Wanderings of Lucan and Dinah, Lon., 8vo. 2. Cottager's Friend and Farmer's Guide, 1821, 12mo.

Kavanagh, Morgan, father of Julia Kavanagh, (*supra.*) 1. The Discovery of the Science of Languages, Lon., 1844, 2 vols. 8vo. Unfavourably reviewed in Lon. Lit. Gaz., 1844, 332. 2. Aristobulus: The Last of the Maccabees: a Tale of Jerusalem, 1855, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

> "A tough historical novel."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1855, 1115.

3. Myths traced to their Primary Source through Language, 1856, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 4. The Hobbies; a Novel; Edited by Julia Kavanagh, 1857, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Miss Kavanagh denied that she authorized the use of her name as editor of this book: see Lon. Athen., 1857, 761, 792, 822, 854.

Kavanagh, T. Henry, Assistant Commissioner in Oudh. How I won the Victoria Cross, Lon., 1860, p. 8vo. See Lon. Athen., 1860, 224.

Kay, George. Agriculture of North Wales, Lon., 1794, 4to.

Kay, James. Portraits and Caricatures, with Biographical Sketches and Anecdotes, Edin., 1838, 2 vols. r. 8vo.

4to; 1843, 4 vols. r. 8vo. A good book for a Grangerite. The plates were issued some years before the first of above dates.

Kay, John. See Caius, John.

Kay, John. See Caius, Kaye, Key, or Cay.

Kay, Jonathan. Account of a strange Cancer of the Face; Phil. Trans., 1701.

Kay, Joseph, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Barrister-at-Law. 1. Education of the Poor in England and Europe, Lon., 1846, 8vo.

"We need not enter into the controversy between Dr. Whewell and Mr. Kay respecting the publication of this volume. . . . We have, however, to complain that Mr. Kay has very imperfectly examined the state of primary education either in England or in Europe."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1846, 520, *q. v.*

2. The Social Condition and Education of the People in England and Europe, 1850, 2 vols. p. 8vo. A review of this work, and of Samuel Laing's Observations on the Social and Political Condition of the European People in 1848 and 1849, being the Second Series of the Notes of a Traveller, will be found in the Athenæum, 1850, 727, 764.

Kay, Matthew. Serm., 1765, 8vo.

Kay, Stephen. Travels and Researches in Caffraria, &c., Lon., 1833, 12mo.

"On the whole, however, the work of Mr. Kay is creditable to his industry and good feeling."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1833, 731.

Kay, Thomas. See Caius, Thomas.

Kay, Rev. W. Promises of Christianity, Lon., 1855, 8vo.

Kaye, John, 1784–1853, a native of Hammersmith, London, educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, of which he was elected Master in 1814; served the office of Vice-Chancellor; was made Regius Professor of Divinity in 1816; Bishop of Bristol, 1820; trans. to Lincoln, 1827. 1. Eccles. Hist. of the 2d and 3d Centuries, illustrated from the Writings of Tertullian, Camb., 1825, '26, '29, '36, '45, 8vo. 2. A Charge, 1828, 8vo. 3. Writings and Opinions of Justin Martyr, 1829, '36, '53, 8vo. 4. Writings and Opinions of Clement of Alexandria, 1835, 8vo. Reviewed in the British Critic, vii. 152. 5. A Charge, 1843, 8vo; two edits. same year. 6. Council of Nicæa, in Connection with the Life of Athanasius, 1853, 8vo. 7. Nine Charges, with other Works, edited by his son, 1854, 8vo. 8. Account of the Government of the Church during the Three First Centuries, 1855, 8vo. Bishop Kaye's writings are of great value to the theological student. In addition to the preceding, he pub. a number of anonymous treatises, among which are Remarks on Dr. Wiseman's Lectures, and Reply to the Travels of an Irish Gentleman. A biographical account of this excellent prelate will be found in Lon. Gent. Mag., April, 1853, and see same periodical for May, 1853, and Aug. 1853.

Kaye, John William. 1. Hist. of the War in Affghanistan, Lon., 1851, 2 vols. 8vo; 1853, 2 vols. 8vo. This work contains a large amount of original matter from heretofore unpublished Letters and Journals of distinguished actors (military and political) in the scenes described. 2. The Administration of the East India Company, 1853, 8vo. 3. The Life and Corresp. of Major-General Sir John Malcolm, 1856, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1857, 2 vols. 8vo; vol. iii. 1857, 8vo.

"This work deserves to participate in the popularity which it was the good fortune of Sir John Malcolm to enjoy to a very remarkable extent in his lifetime."—*Edin. Rev.*, April. 1857, *q. v.*

"This vivid narrative is written with scrupulous and unflinching fidelity, and flows on with a vigour and freshness which do the author great credit."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"Replete with interest and information, deserving to be perused by the student of Indian history, and sure to recommend itself to the general reader."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1856, 1531–1533, *q. v.*

"The present work has none of that superiority, as a piece of biographical writing, which might have been anticipated from the celebrity of the writer, Mr. Kaye; but the materials, especially of the first volume, are full of interest."—*Westminster Rev.*, Jan. 1857, *q. v.*

Kaye, Lady Lister. British Homes and Foreign Wanderings, Lon., 1849, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1852, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"Unrivalled as these volumes are, considered as portfolios of aristocratic sketches, they are not less interesting on account of the romantic history with which the sketches are interwoven."—*John Bull.*

Kaye, Richard. Serm., Lon., 1784, 4to.

Kays, William. Answer to XVIII. Queries of John Whitehead, Quaker, Lon., 1654, 8vo.

Kayser, J. Medical Letter, Lon., 1766, 8vo.

Keach, Benjamin, 1640–1704, a native of Stokehaman, Buckinghamshire, a member of the Particular or Calvinistic Baptists, commenced preaching in his eighteenth year, and in 1668 became pastor of a congregation in Southwark, London, was cruelly persecuted for his bold advocacy of his opinions, and consoled himself by writing a great number of controversial and other tracts and religious poems, and several theological works of greater pretensions. It is said that he gave to the world no less than forty-seven publications,—three in folio, six in quarto, and the balance in octavo and smaller sizes. Of all these works, the following are the only ones now in much demand. 1. Travels of True Godliness, Lon., 1683. New ed., with Notes and Memoirs of the Author, by the Rev. Howard Malcom, of Boston, N. England, N. York, 1831, 18mo; last English eds., Lon., 1846, '49, 18mo.

"In point of theological accuracy, devout temper, and useful tendency, the *Travels of True Godliness* may bear comparison with *Pilgrim's Progress.* The admirers of Bunyan cannot fail to be pleased with Keach."—Howard Malcom.

"Keach was but a poor imitator of John Bunyan."—Robert Southey: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, x. 124.

2. The Travels of Ungodliness; last ed., 1849, 18mo. 3. Tropologia: A Key to open Scripture Metaphors and Types, 1681, fol.; 1779, fol.; last eds., 1853, '56, r. 8vo. Keach received assistance in the preparation of his works from men of more learning than himself, and the first book of Tropologia was written by Thomas Delaune. The best of the old eds. (1779, fol.) had become so scarce before the new one of 1853, that a copy could seldom be purchased under £3.

"After an acquaintance with this excellent work for more than thirty years, I will take the freedom to recommend it to serious young Christians, to Masters of Families, to Students of Divinity, and younger Ministers of the Gospel. . . . A book full of the best riches, in the easiest language."—John Ryland.

"A most valuable treasure of human composition; a book without which no Christian Minister's Library can be complete, and which may be very useful to every attentive reader and lover of the word of God."—C. de Coetlogn.

"I know not of any work that has treated the subject to such an ample extent."—Thomas Gibbons.

Also highly commended by W. Hervey, Jas. Hervey, John Conder, Benj. Francis, H. Peckwell, Saml. Medley, T. R. Valpy, and others.

"It is a work which a judicious preacher may consult with profit, but which a commonplace declaimer will never fail to abuse."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

"Many of his interpretations are very fanciful. The Introduction was translated from Glassius's Treatise de Typis et Metaphoris, in his Philologia Sacra."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.* And see next article.

4. Gospel Mysteries Unveiled; or, An Exposition of all the Parables and many Express Similitudes contained in the Four Evangelists, &c.; with a Supp., 1701, 2 vols. fol. New ed., 1815, 4 vols. 8vo. This ed. omits the Preface, all the marginal summaries and notes, (with the exception of the references to texts,) and the indices. But a new edit., issued within about a year, (1856, r. 8vo,) lies before us, and this has the Preface, an Index, and, we presume, (but of this we are not certain,) the original notes.

"Many of the Parables are spiritualized almost to absurdity. The work, however, contains good materials, which persons of *sober judgment* may employ to advantage."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

An eminent critic remarks of the two works last noticed:

"That Mr. Keach possessed a very familiar acquaintance with the Bible is obvious. The above works, however, are far from judicious. He frequently fails in distinguishing things that differ, and often confounds together the things which ought to be distinguished. He carries his illustrations too far,—the common fault of metaphor-hunters and parable-preachers. His works may be useful, but they are liable to be very much abused. If the reader is partial to this kind of interpretation, he would do well to consult the Rhetorica Sacra of Glassius, in the improved edition by Dathe."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Bickersteth remarks that these works of Keach contain many useful suggestions."—*Christian Student.*

Walter Wilson says that Keach's works will be found "of great utility to the theological student, as containing many original observations upon various passages of Scripture that are obscure and intricate."—*Hist. of Dissenting Churches, q. v.*

5. A Golden Mine Opened, &c., containing the substance of near Forty Serms., 1694, 4to. With Keach's portrait.

"As to his preaching, his style was strong and masculine; and his sermons, though they had not the embellishments of language, were full of solid divinity."—Walter Wilson: *ubi supra.*

Crosby tells us that Keach was "a person of great integrity of soul; a Nathanael indeed." See Crosby's Hist. of the Baptists.

Keach, Elias. Serms., 1699, &c.

Kean, T. Longitude at Sea, Lon., 1774, 8vo.

Keane, David D. 1. Courts of Requests, Lon., 1845, 12mo. 2. Magistrate's Statutes; Supp. to Burn's Justice to 1850, 8vo, 1850. 3. Statutes rel. to Gaols, &c., 1850, 12mo. 4. Magistrate's Statutes; Supp. to Burn's Justice, 1853, 8vo. 5. The Nuisances-Removal Act for 1855, 12mo, 1856.

Kearney, Michael, D.D. 1. Lects. on History, Lon., 1776, 4to. 2. Philological and other papers in Trans. Irish Acad., 1789, '90, '95.

Kearny, John, D.D. Serm., Dubl., 1747, 4to.

Kearsley, C. and **G.** Stranger's Guide in London, &c., Lon., 1791, 12mo. Other works.

Kearsley, George. Hereditary Succession to the Crown on the failure of Heirs, Lon., 1783, 4to.

Keary, William. 1. Common-Place Book to the Fathers, Lon., 8vo. 2. Review of Papal and Conciliar Infallibility, 12mo.

Keate, George, 1729?–1797, was the author of a number of poems, collected in 2 vols. 12mo, Lon., 1781; an Account of Geneva, 1761, 12mo; and some other publications, of which the following is the only one now in request: An Account of the Pelew Islands, composed from the Journals of Capt. H. Wilson and some of his Officers, 1788, 4to. Supp., by Rev. J. H. Hockin, 1803, 4to. See Gentleman's and European Magazines for 1797; Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Keate, Thomas, d. 1821, aged 76. Medical publications, 1788, 1808, '09.

Keate, William. Serms., &c., Lon., 1784–94.

Keating, E. H. Historical Centuries of Europe, Asia, and Africa, Lon., 1847, 4to.

Keating, Geoffry, D.D., an Irish divine and historian, d. about 1625, or somewhat later, wrote in Irish A General History of Ireland, which was trans. into English by Dermot O'Connor, and pub. Lon., 1723, fol.; Westm., 1726, fol., 1738, fol.; Dubl., 1809, 2 vols. 8vo, and in 1811, 8vo. The last is a new and correct translation as far as the Christian era, with the original Irish on opposite pages, by Wm. Haliday. The earlier translation is not to be relied on:

"The innumerable errors in O'Connor's translation of Keating, and the blunders he makes in the name of this book, prove he was unable to make any thing of its contents."—O'Reilly.

This work, however, must not be overlooked by the student of Irish history.

"*Keating's General History of Ireland*, by Dermod O'Connor, Dublin, 1723, should be in every library; but it is by no means a common book."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

Keating, H. S. and **J. S. Willis.** Smith's (John W.) Leading Cases; 4th Amer. ed., from the 3d English ed., with addit. Notes and References to late English and Amer. Decisions, by J. I. Clark Hare and H. B. Wallace, Phila., 1852, 2 vols. 8vo. See Hare, J. I. Clark; Wallace, Horace Binney.

Keating, William. Serms., Lon., 1852, cr. 8vo.

Keating, William H., Prof. of Mineralogy and Chemistry in the Univ. of Penna., at Phila. Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, &c., in 1823, &c., under the command of Major Stephen H. Long, U.S.T.E., Phila., 1824, 2 vols. 8vo; Lon., 1825, 2 vols. 8vo. Mr. K. was geologist and historiographer to the expedition,—which is known as Major Long's Second Expedition. The zoology is by Thos. Say, and the botany by Dr. Schweinitz, &c. A review of this work, by Dr. Goodman, will be found in the North Amer. Rev., xxi. 178–189; and another review of it occurs in the London Month. Rev., cviii. 113–125.

"The Narrative of the expedition appears to have been carefully composed, and is more uniform than that of the former expedition, but not so interesting."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, xxi. 189.

"Though the present expedition has added little to our knowledge of natural history, in other respects the narrative is replete with valuable and interesting information."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, cviii. 125.

See James, Edwin, for a notice of Long's First Expedition.

Keating, William V., M.D. 1. Dr. Fras. H. Ramsbotham's Principles and Practice of Obstetric Medicine and Surgery, &c.; Amer. ed., with addits., Phila., 1855, 8vo; with 64 plates and many wood-cuts. The 3d Lon. ed. was issued in 1852, and the 4th in 1856.

"The best authorized exponent of British Midwifery."—Prof. Hodge, *of the Univ. of Penna.*

2. Dr. Fleetwood Churchill's Diseases of Infants and Children; 2d Amer. ed., with addits., Phila., 1855, 8vo, pp. 736. See Churchill, Fleetwood, M.D.

Keatinge, J. J., of Cincinnati, Ohio. Singing-Class Manual, 1857, 8vo.

Keatinge, Col. Maurice. 1. True Hist. of New Spain; trans. from the Spanish of Bernal Diaz, Lon., 1800, 4to. 2. True Hist. of the Conquest of Mexico; trans. from the Spanish of Bernal Diaz, written in 1568, 1800, 4to; 1802, 4to; Salem, 1803, 2 vols. 8vo.

See an interesting account of Diaz and his history in Prescott's Hist. of the Conquest of Mexico, 23d ed., Bost., 1855, ii. 476–480, and see Index at end of vol. iii.

"A delightful work, and the only account of that transaction on which we can rely."—Robert Southey.

"Bernal Diaz's account bears all the marks of authenticity, and is accompanied with such pleasant naïveté, with such interesting details, with such amusing variety,—and yet so pardonable in an old soldier who had been, as he boasts, in one hundred and nineteen battles,—as renders his book one of the most singular that is to be found in any language."—*Dr. Robertson's Hist. of America.*

"Bernal Diaz, the untutored child of nature, is a most true and literal copyist of nature. . . . He introduces us into the heart of the camp. . . . All the picturesque scenes and romantic incidents of the campaign are reflected in his pages, as in a mirror. The lapse of fifty years had no power over the spirit of the veteran. The fire of youth glows in every line of his rude history."—Prescott: *ubi supra.*

See Lockhart, John Ingram.

3, 4. Works on Perspective, 1812. 5. Travels in Europe and Africa in 1785, 1816, 2 vols. 4to.

"This strange production, nearly as unintelligible as the Sibyline leaves."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xv. 153, *q. v.*

Keatinge, Thomas. Treat. on Family Settlements and Devises, &c., Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Keats, John, 1796–1821, a native of Moorfields, London,—where his father and grandfather kept a stable,—after receiving some classical instruction at a school at Enfield, was in his fifteenth year apprenticed to a surgeon at Edmonton, but soon abandoned Galen and Æsculapius for the charms of poetical composition. Having made the acquaintance of Mr. Leigh Hunt, then editor of the Examiner, he was encouraged to publish some of his effusions in the columns of that periodical, and in 1817 he put to press a volume of poems dedicated to his literary patron. In the next year he gave to the world Endymion, a Poetic Romance,—a poem containing many beauties, and perhaps as many faults, and certainly indicative of most remarkable poetical powers. The book had hardly got fairly before the world when it was pounced upon with great severity by Mr. Gifford, whose critical dissecting-knife made such sad havoc with the author's verses in the brief compass of three pages of the Quarterly, that poor Keats was crushed to the earth under the severity of the operation, and it was long believed by many that he actually died from its effects.

In 1820, he gave to the world a second volume, containing Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes, Hyperion, and some minor poems, which fully redeemed the promise of extraordinary poetical powers so clearly perceptible in his previous publications. In October of this year, he visited Italy for the benefit of his health, but received no advantage from the change, and died at Rome, on the 21st of February ensuing. As Mr. Gifford's celebrated critique on Endymion is always a prominent topic when the merits of the author form the subject of discussion, we quote a few lines as a specimen of the whole:

"With the fullest stretch of our perseverance, we are forced to confess that we have not been able to struggle beyond the first of the four books of which this Poetic Romance consists. We should extremely lament this want of energy, or whatever it may be, on our part, were it not for one consolation,—namely, that we are no better acquainted with the meaning of the book through which we have so painfully toiled than we are with that of the three which we have not looked into.

"It is not that Mr. Keats, (if that is his real name,—for we almost doubt whether any man in his senses would put his real name to such a rhapsody,) it is not, we say, that the author has not powers of language, rays of fancy, and gleams of genius; he has all these: but he is unhappily a disciple of the new school of what has been somewhere called Cockney poetry, which may be defined to consist of the most incongruous ideas in the most uncouth language. . . . This author is a copyist of Mr. Hunt; but he is more unintelligible, almost as rugged, twice as diffuse, and ten times more tiresome and absurd than his prototype."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xix. 204–208, April, 1818.

Such language poor Keats did not consider complimentary, and he was certainly right; but to charge Gifford with his murder is absurd. We quite agree with Mr. De Quincey:

"The friends who honour Keats's memory should not lend themselves to a story so degrading. He died, I believe, of pulmonary consumption, and would have died of it, probably, under any circumstances of prosperity as a poet."—*Essays on the Poets, &c.: John Keats*, Bost., 1853, 86–87.

Nothing has given so much currency to this story (excepting perhaps Shelley's pathetic lines, both prose and verse) as Byron's stanza in the 11th Canto of Don Juan:

"John Keats, who was kill'd off by one critique,
Just as he really promised something great,
If not unintelligible,—without Greek,—
Contrived to talk about the gods of late,
Much as they might have been supposed to speak.
Poor fellow! his was an untoward fate.
'Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle,
Should let itself be snuff'd out by an Article."

But this stanza should always be accompanied by the following comment by one of Keats's earliest, oldest, and warmest friends:

"When I was in Italy, Lord Byron showed me in manuscript the well-known passage in *Don Juan*, in which Keats's death is attributed to the *Quarterly Review*,—the couplet about the fiery particle that was snuff'd out by an article. I told him the real state of the case, proving to him that the supposition was a mistake, and therefore, if printed, would be a misrepresentation. But a stroke of wit was not to be given up."—*Leigh Hunt's Autobiography*, chap. xvi., *q. v.*

Lord Byron, indeed, may have preferred Shelley's version of the matter to Hunt's; and he certainly seems to be sincere in the opinion expressed in this stanza. See (in Moore's Life of Byron) the MS. note, Nov. 12, 1821, to his Pamphlet in answer to Blackwood's Magazine, and his letters to John Murray, of April 26 and July 30, 1821.

Mr. Prescott, referring to Marsollier's comment on Charles V.'s ungrateful letter to Ximenes, "Cette terrible lettre qui fuit la cause de sa mort," remarks:

> "Byron, alluding to the fate of a modern poet, ridicules the idea of
>
> "'The mind, that fiery particle,
> Being extinguish'd by an Article.'
>
> "The frown of a critic, however, might as well prove fatal as that of a king. In both cases, I imagine, it would be hard to prove any closer connection between the two events than that of time."—*Ferdinand and Isabella*, 11th ed., Bost., 1856, iii. 415, n.

But, whatever may have been the extent of the injury inflicted by Gifford's "Article," he has received sufficient abuse for it himself to make the account even, long before this time. To say nothing of the poetic invectives of "Adonais," Jeffrey, Hazlitt, Talfourd, and a host of other generous champions, have taken up the cudgel in Keats's behalf, and handled them with such hearty good-will and thorough execution that we feel almost inclined to take part with poor Gifford and rescue him from his enraged assailants.

> "Mr. Keats," says Hazlitt, "was hooted out of the world, and his fine talents and wounded sensibilities consigned to an early grave."—*The Spirit of the Age; Mr. Gifford.*

> "Mr. Keats," says Talfourd, "who now happily has attained the vantage-ground whence he may defy criticism—was cruelly or wantonly held up to ridicule in the Quarterly Review,—to his transitory pain, we fear, but to the lasting disgrace of his traducer."—*New Monthly Mag.*; and in his *Crit. and Miscell. Writings.*

> "The Editor of the *Quarterly Review* happened to be looking out for a victim," says Cunningham, "when the works of Keats appeared. . . . To such a review there was no other mode of reply but a horsewhip or a brace of pistols."—*Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

But why a poet should murder a reviewer, or a reviewer murder a poet, (for your duellist is in act or intention one of the worst of murderers,) because one does not like the other's poetry and the other does not fancy the former's critique, is more than we can understand. Two very spicy responses to Mr. Keats's self-deputed champions will be found, the one in the London Quarterly Review for March, 1840, (art. Journalism in France,) the other by Dr. Maginn, (Remarks on Shelley's Adonais,) in Blackwood's Magazine for December, 1841. The last will be found in Dr. R. S. Mackenzie's collection of The Odoherty Papers, N. York, 1855, ii. 190–200. But it is quite time that we had quoted some opinions upon the characteristics of a writer who now, at least, has acquired an unquestionable right to rank high on the illustrious roll of Britain's greatest poets. The present popularity of Keats is best proved by that unerring standard, the publishers' account-books. Among the late editions we must not omit to specially notice the one illustrated by G. Scharff, Jun., pub. by Moxon, Lon., 1854, sq. cr. 8vo, and The Eve of St. Agnes, (only,) illustrated by Wehnert, pub. by Low, Lon., 1856, cr. 8vo.

Mr. Gifford's terrible review of Endymion was pub., as we have seen, in the London Quarterly for April, 1818: it was not until more than two years later—in the Edinburgh Review for August, 1820—that the great critic of the "opposite faction," Francis Jeffrey, introduced the productions of Keats to his portion of the reading public. Of this "tardy justice" Christopher North complains to the Shepherd in Noctes Ambrosianæ for December, 1828:

> "My brother [reviewer] praised Keats, it is true, but somewhat tardily, and with no discrimination; and, to this hour, he has taken no notice of his Lamia and Isabella, in which Keats's genius is seen to the best advantage; while, from the utter silence observed towards him in general, it is plain enough that he cares nothing for him, and that it is not unjust or unfair to suspect the insertion of the article on Endymion was brought about by a Cockney job of Hunt or Hazlitt's."

Jeffrey may have praised without discrimination, perhaps,—this is a matter of taste between critics,—but he certainly praised heartily.

> "It [Endymion] is, in truth, at least as full of genius as of absurdity; and he who does not find a great deal in it to admire and to give delight cannot in heart see much beauty in the two exquisite dramas to which we have already alluded, [The Faithful Shepherdess of Fletcher, and The Sad Shepherd of Ben Jonson,] or find any great pleasure in some of the finest creations of Milton and Shakspeare. . . . We are very much inclined, indeed, to add, that we do not know any book which we would sooner employ as a test to ascertain whether any one had in him a native relish for poetry and a genuine sensibility to its intrinsic charm."

Of the second volume—Lamia, Isabella, The Eve of St. Agnes, and other Poems—the critic speaks in at least as high terms, with the exception of some comments on Hyperion, which exception it was, we presume, that irritated the amiable Christopher,—himself a terrible scourger when a poor songster did not suit his critical and somewhat fastidious ear. And yet we can see nothing at all smacking of severity in Jeffrey's few lines on Hyperion:

> "There is a fragment of a projected Epic, entitled Hyperion, on the expulsion of Saturn and the Titanian deities by Jupiter and his younger adherents, of which we cannot advise the completion; for, though there are passages of some force and grandeur, it is sufficiently obvious, from the specimen before us, that the subject is too far removed from all the sources of human interest, to be successfully treated by any modern author. Mr. Keats has unquestionably a very beautiful imagination, a perfect ear for harmony, and a great familiarity with the finest diction of English poetry; but he must learn not to misuse or misapply these advantages, and neither to waste the good gifts of Nature and study on intractable themes, nor to luxuriate too recklessly on such as are more suitable."

The review from which we have just quoted is one of those which Lord Jeffrey selected for republication in his Contributions to the Edinburgh Review. To the article thus reprinted twenty-three years after its first publication his lordship appends the following note:

> "I still think that a poet of great power and promise was lost to us by the premature death of Keats in the twenty-fifth year of his age, and regret that I did not go more largely into the exposition of his merits in the slight notice of them which I now venture to reprint. But though I cannot, with propriety, or without departing from the principle which must govern this republication, now supply this omission, I hope to be forgiven for having added a page or two to the *citations* by which my opinion of these merits was then illustrated and is again left to the judgment of the reader."—*Ed. Lon.*, 1853, 526–534.

Lord Byron seems to have agreed with Jeffrey's disapprobation of Keats's choice of mythological *dramatis personæ*, but to have entertained a higher opinion of the merits of Hyperion:

> "I think he took the wrong line as a poet, and was spoiled by Cockneyfying and suburbing, and versifying Tooke's Pantheon and Lemprière's Dictionary. . . . His fragment of Hyperion seems actually inspired by the Titans, and is as sublime as Æschylus. He is a loss to our literature; and the more so, as he himself, before his death, is said to have been persuaded that he had not taken the right line, and was reforming his style upon the more classical models of the language. . . . His Hyperion is a fine monument, and will keep his name."—*Moore's Life of Byron.*

Mr. Moir remarks of Endymion and two of its successors:

> "It would be difficult to point out anywhere a work more remarkable for its amount of beauties and blemishes inextricably intertwined. Its mythology is Greek, and its imagery the sylvan-pastoral,—reminding us now of the pine-flavoured Idyllia of Theocritus, and now of the 'bosky bournes and bushy dells' of Milton's Comus. . . . His two latest were also his two most perfect compositions, yet completely opposite in their character,—The Eve of St. Agnes, of the most florid Gothic, remarkable for its sensuous beauty, and Hyperion, a fragment equally remarkable for its Greek severity and antique solemnity of outline."—*Sketches of the Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*

We may add that, of Keats's minor poems, perhaps the most admired are Lines written on Chapman's Homer, The Ode to a Nightingale, The Ode to a Grecian Urn, and the Ode to Autumn. Mr. Landor, comparing Chaucer, Burns, and Keats, does not hesitate to declare, after a brief review of the characteristics of the two former,

> "Keats, in his Endymion, is richer in imagery than either; and there are passages in which no poet has arrived at the same excellence on the same ground. Time alone was wanting to complete a poet who already far surpassed all his contemporaries in this country in the poet's most noble attributes."

Mr. De Quincey censures the poem so highly lauded by Landor as warmly as he praises its successor:

> "The *Endymion* displays absolutely the most shocking revolt against good sense and just feeling that all literature does now or ever *can* furnish. The *Hyperion*, as Mr. Gilfillan truly says, 'is the greatest of poetical torsos.' The first belongs essentially to the vilest collections of wax-work filagree or gilt gingerbread. The other presents the majesty, the austere beauty, and the simplicity, of Grecian temples enriched with Grecian sculpture."—*Essays on the Poets, &c.; John Keats.*

Mr. Howitt—but, alas! we find, on casting our eyes over what we have already written, that we must conclude our article just as we are fairly launched upon a pleasant ocean of criticism. He, therefore, who wishes to dive more deeply into the theme, must trust to his own pilotage, which will be materially aided by following the subjoined chart, which we offer to his acceptance. Let him consult, in addition to the authorities already noticed above, Howitt's Homes and Haunts of the most Eminent British Poets; Miss Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life; Gilfillan's First Gallery of Literary Portraits; Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats, edited by Richard Monckton Milnes, Lon., 1848, 2 vols. fp. 8vo, 1852, 2 vols. 12mo; Leigh Hunt's Life of Lord Byron and some of his contemporaries; Shelley's Correspondence; Tuckerman's Thoughts on the Poets; Tuckerman's Characteristics of Literature, First Series; Whipple's Essays and Reviews; Willis's Pencillings by the Way; J. Russell Lowell's Poems,—To the Spirit of Keats, a Sonnet; Westminster Rev., l. 349; N. Brit. Rev., x. 38; Eclec. Rev., 4th ser., xxiv. 533; Lon. Month. Rev., xcii. 305; Dublin Univ. Mag., xxi. 690, xxxiii. 29; Blackw. Mag., iii. 519, vii. 665, x. 696, xi. 346, xiii. 281, xiv. 226, 438, xvi. 288, 292, xix., Preface, xxvi., xxiii. 403, xxiv. 695, xxvii. 633, xlviii. 50; also the No. for March, 1854; Lon. Athen., 1848, 789, 824, 859; Mass. Quar. Rev., ii. 414; Amer. Whig Rev., viii. 603, (by C. A. Bristed,) xiv. 311; South. Lit. Mess., viii. 37, (by H. T. Tuckerman;) Democrat. Rev., xxi. 427, xxiii. 375, xxvi. 415; N. York Eclec. Mag., viii. 202, xiv. 409, xv. 340, xvi. 145; Bost. Liv. Age, xix. 20, (from the Lon. Spectator.)

Keay. Practical Measurer, 1718, 8vo.

Keble, John, Vicar of Hursley, in Hampshire, b. about 1790, was educated at Oriel College, and for some years held the professorship of Poetry at Oxford. 1. On Translation from the Dead Languages; an Oxford Prize Essay, 1812, Oxf., 1812. 2. The Christian Year: Thoughts in Verse for the Sundays and Holidays throughout the Year, 1827, 2 vols.; 36th ed., 1852, 8vo. 3. The Child's Christian Year; 4th ed., 1841, 18mo. 4. Primitive Tradition recognised in Holy Scripture; a Serm., [on 2 Tim. i. 14;] 4th ed., with a Postscript and Catena Patrum, No. 3, from the Tracts of the Times, 1839, 18mo, originally pub. (in 1837) as No. 78 of the (Oxford) Tracts for the Times. 5. The Psalter; or, Psalms of David, in English Verse, 1839, sm. 8vo; 3d ed., 1840, 18mo. 6. Selections from Richard Hooker, 1839, 18mo; 2d ed., 1848, 18mo. 7. Hooker's Works; arranged by Rev. John Keble: see Hooker, Richard; N. Brit. Rev., Feb. 1857. 8. Prælectiones Academicæ Oxonii Habitæ, 1832–41, 2 vols. 8vo; 1844; 1846, 2 vols. 8vo. 9. Lyra Innocentium: Thoughts in Verse, on Children, their Ways and their Privileges, 1846, sm. 8vo. Anon. 10. Serms., Academical and Occasional, 1847, 8vo; 2d ed., 1848, 8vo. 11. A Very Few Plain Thoughts on the proposed addition of Dissenters to the University of Oxford, 1854. Mr. Keble was joint editor, with Dr. Pusey and others, of the Bibliotheca Patrum Ecclesiæ Catholicæ, the publication of which began in 1838, a contributor, as we have seen, to the famous (Oxford) Tracts for the Times, and to the Lyra Apostolica, and the author of a much-lauded article in the 32d vol. of the London Quarterly Review, (211–232,) on Sacred Poetry. The periodical just named accorded a hearty welcome to Mr. Keble's Christian Year, one of the most popular vols. of religious poetry which has appeared in the English language.

"In this volume," says the enthusiastic reviewer, "old Herbert would have recognised a kindred spirit, and Walton would have gone on a pilgrimage to make acquaintance with the author."—Vol. xxxviii. 48, July, 1828.

The critic, however, does not fail to notice as a fault that,

"While it pursues the spirit, it is, to our taste, too disdainful of the forms, of poetry: it is contented to lead us through a succession of soft and agreeable images, obscurely, if at all, connected, while we are sometimes at a loss for the general scope and object of the poem."—*Ibid.*, *q. v.*

See also a review of The Christian Year, Lyra Innocentium, and the Psalter in English Verse, in the London Quarterly Review for June, 1846; notices of the Christian Year in Blackwood's Magazine, xxiv. 938, xxvii. 837; N. York Method. Quar. Rev., ii. 458; Bost. Chris. Exam., xix. 162; and of Keble's Lectures on the Latin Poets, in Fraser's Mag., xxx. 127. The first American edit. of The Christian Year contains a Preface by the author's friend, Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, and a number of sacred poems selected by the bishop from the productions of the late Rev. William Croswell, of Boston, Massachusetts. Of the many enthusiastic eulogies which have been so freely lavished upon The Christian Year, we doubt if there have been any more gratifying to the author than the eloquent commendation of Professor Wilson, from which we can give only a brief extract:

"These and many other thoughts and feelings concerning the 'Vision and the Faculty divine,' when employed on divine subjects, have arisen in our hearts, on reading—which we have often done with delight—The Christian Year, so full of Christian poetry of the purest character. Mr. Keble is a poet whom Cowper himself would have loved; for in him piety inspires genius, and fancy and feeling are celestialized by religion. We peruse his book in a tone and temper of spirit similar to that which is breathed on us by some calm day in spring, when

'Heaven and earth do make one imagery,'

and all that imagery is serene and still,—cheerful in the main, yet with a touch and tinge of melancholy which makes all the blended bliss and beauty at once more endearing and profound. We should no more think of criticizing such poetry than of criticizing the clear blue skies, the soft green earth, the 'liquid lapse' of an unpolluted stream, that

'Doth make sweet music with the enamell'd stones,
Giving a gentle kiss to every flower
It overtaketh on its pilgrimage.'

"Beauty is there,—purity and peace: as we look and listen we partake of the universal calm, and feel in nature the presence of Him from whom it emanated."—*Recreations of Christopher North*, *Sacred Poetry:* and in *Blackwood's Magazine*, xxvii. 837, June, 1830.

Keble, Joseph, 1632–1710, a lawyer, a native of London, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. 1. Explan. of the Law against Recusants, &c., abridged, Lon., 1681, 8vo. 2. On Human Nature; an Essay, pamph. 3. Statutes at large, 1681, fol. Reprinted from time to time, and continued by addit. vols. See Brooke's Bib. Leg. Ang., 170; Introd. to Stat. of Realm, 23; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 433. 4. Assistance to the Justices of the Peace, 1683, '89, fol. 5. Reports in K. B. 13 Car. II.–31 Car. II., 1661–79, 3 vols. fol., 1685.

"A reporter who seldom enlightens any thing."—Chief-Justice Willes.

"A drowsy serjeant, known only for some bad Law Reports."—Lord Campbell.

"A bad reporter."—Lord Mansfield.

"A tolerable historian of the law."—Justice Burnet.

"Though very far from being accurate, a pretty good register."—Lord Hardwicke.

"Like most of the Cases in the same Reporter, it is scarcely possible to comprehend it."—Sir E. Sugden: *comment on Case of Briers.* v. *Boulton.*

"In former times, Keble's Reports were forbidden to be quoted, and it is to be regretted that any reference is ever made to them."—*Chance on Powers.*

These are certainly not complimentary notices; but something can be said on the other side. See Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 434; Wallace's Reporters, 3d ed., 1855, 207; and authorities cited in these works. See also Bridgman's Leg. Bibl. 6. Essay on Human Actions, 1710, 8vo. See Biog. Brit.; Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Keddie, William, Secretary to the Philosophical Society of Glasgow. 1. Cyclopædia of Literary and Scientific Anecdote; illustrative of the Characters, Habits, and Conversation of Men of Letters and Science, Lon. and Glasg., 1854, p. 8vo. An excellent work. See Arvine, Kazlitt. A Mr. William Keddie—whom we presume to be the same as the author of the work just named—has recently pub. The Theatre, its Pernicious Tendency, Glasg., 1853, 12mo; and Notes on the Botany, Geology, and Mineral Wells of Moffat, Edin., 1854, 12mo.

Keddington, or **Kedington, R.,** D.D., d. 1760. 1. Serms., Lon., 1754, 8vo; 2d ed., 1757, 8vo. 2. Disserts. on the Iliad of Homer, 1760, 8vo.

"Trifling disquisitions on words and phrases."

3. Serm. on Gen. xlix. 21, 1758, 8vo.

Keeble, John. Theory of Harmonics, 1784, 4to.

Keefe O', John. See O'Keefe.

Keegan, William. Educational works, Lon., 1800–11.

Keeling, Bartholomew. Serms. and theolog. treatises, 1754–73.

Keeling, William, Fellow of St. John's Coll., Camb. Liturgicæ Britannicæ; or, The Several Editions of the Book of Common Prayer of the Ch. of Eng., from its Compilation to its Last Revision, &c., Lon., 1842, 8vo; 2d ed., 1851, 8vo. A valuable work.

Keen, Benjamin. 1. Chancery Reports in Rolls' Court, 6 W. IV. to 1 & 2 Vict., Lon., 1837–39, 2 vols. 8vo. Continued by Mr. Beavan: see Beavan, Charles. 2. With J. W. Mylne, Chancery Reports during the time of Lord Brougham and Sir John Leach, 1831–35, 3 vols. 8vo.

Keene, Carolina E. Poems, Lon., 1772, 8vo.

Keene, Edmund, D.D., 1713–1781, a native of Lynn, Norfolk, Master of Peter House, 1748; Bishop of Chester, 1752; trans. to Ely, 1770. Five Occasional Serms., pub. 1748, '53, '55, '57, '67. See Bentham's Ely; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Bishop Newton's Life.

Keene, Rev. G. 1. Persian Stories, trans., Lon. 2. Persian Fables, trans.

"A very wise and attractive little volume."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

Keens, Michael. Con. to Trans. Hort. Soc., 1815, '17.

Keepe, Henry. 1. Monumenta Westmonasteriensia, Lon., 1682, 8vo. 2. Genealogies of George and Anne of Denmark, 1684, 12mo.

Keepe, W. A. Incog.; a Farce, 1817.

Keeper, John. Psalter in Metre, Lon., 4to. Anon.

Keighly, Walker, M.D. New System of Family Medicine, Lon., 1806, 8vo.

Keightley, Thomas, a voluminous contributor to the educational libraries of the day. 1. Outlines of History, Lon., 1829, 12mo. 2. Hist. of England, Lon., 1839, 3 vols. 8vo; 1845–49, 2 vols. 12mo; Questions on do., 1846–49, 2 vols. 12mo; 4th ed. Hist. of Eng., vol. i., 1853, 12mo. 3. Elementary Hist. of England, 1849, 12mo; 1853, 12mo

4. Hist. of Greece, 1835; 5th ed., 1845, 12mo: Questions to do., 1846, 12mo. 5. Element. Hist. of Greece, 1841, 18mo. 6. Hist. of Rome, 1836, 12mo; 6th ed., 1848, 12mo: Questions to do., 1846, 12mo. 7. Element. Hist. of Rome, 1841, 18mo. 8. Hist. of the Roman Empire, 1840, 12mo; 2d ed., 1845, 12mo. 9. Hist. of India, 1847, med. 8vo. 10. Tales and Popular Fictions, 12mo. 11. War of Independence in Greece, 1837, 2 vols. 18mo. 12. Scenes, Events, &c. of the Times of the Crusaders; 4th ed., 1853, 12mo. 13. Notes on the Bucolics and Georgics of Virgil, 1846, p. 8vo; 1848, p. 8vo. 14. Epistles and Satires of Horace, with Notes and Exercises, 1848, p. 8vo. 15. Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy; 3d ed., 1854, 8vo; abridged, 5th ed., 1845, 18mo. 16. Fairy Mythology, p. 8vo; also in 2 vols. 12mo; new ed., 1851, 12mo. 17. Account of the Life, Writings, and Opinions of John Milton, 1855, 8vo. See N. Amer. Review for April, 1856; London Athen., 1855, 999. Mr. Warren (see his Introduc. to Law Studies, 2d ed., Lon., 1854, 151, 153, 154, 156, 157, 158, 242) highly commends Mr. Keightley's Outlines of History, and his Histories of England, Greece and Rome; and the works of this author have been praised in other quarters also, and by none with more earnestness than Mr. Keightley himself, who of course best understands their peculiar merits. The Preface to his Fairy Mythology, and that to his Life of Milton, recently published, are certainly among the most curious chapters of literary history with which our researches have made us acquainted.

Keill, James, M.D., 1673–1719, a physician of the Mathematical sect, a brother of John Keill, (*post,*) and a native of Edinburgh. 1. Anatomy of the Human Body, abridged, Lon., 1698, 12mo; 11th ed., 1742; several eds. pub. at Edinburgh. 2. Animal Secretion, &c., Lon., 1708, 8vo. 3. Animal Æconomy, 1717, 8vo; a 4th ed. was pub. It is a reprint of No. 2, with an addit. essay. In Latin, with the addition of Medicina Statica Britannica, 1718, 8vo; Leyden, 1741, 4to; Lucc., 1756, 8vo. 4. Papers in Phil. Trans., 1706, '19. See Biog. Brit.; Genl. Dict.; Martin's Biog. Philos.; Reese's Cyc.

Keill, John, M.D., 1671–1721, an eminent mathematician and natural philosopher, a native of Edinburgh, elected Savilian Professor of Astronomy at Oxford, in 1710, brother to the preceding, pub. several works on astronomy, cosmogony, mathematics, &c., of which the following are the most valuable. 1. Introductio ad Veram Physicam, Oxf., 1701, '02, '05, 8vo; Lon., 1715, 8vo; Camb., 1741, 8vo. In English, Lon., 1736, 8vo. 2. Introductio ad Veram Physicam et Veram Astronomiam, Oxf., 1715, 8vo; Lugd. Bat., 1725, '39, 4to. 3. Introductio ad Veram Astronomiam, seu Lectiones Astronomicæ, 1718, '21, 8vo. In English, trans. by himself, and pub. under the title of An Introduction to the True Astronomy, &c., 1712, '42, 8vo. An ed. in Latin of Keill's principal works was pub. at Milan, in 1742, 4to. See Biog. Brit.; Genl. Dict.; Martin's Biog. Philos.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Keilwey, Robert. Reports K. B., C. P., 12 Hen. VII.–22 Hen. VIII., 1496–1531, Lon., 1602, fol.; 1633, fol.; 3d ed., with new references, 1688, fol. These Reports are in French. See Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 434; Wallace's Reporters, 3d ed., 1855, 84; and authorities cited in these works.

Keimer, Samuel, originally one of the French Prophets, subsequently a printer at Philadelphia, and memorable as the friend and employer of Benjamin Franklin. A Brand plucked out of the Burning, exemplified in the unparalleled case of Samuel Keimer, Lon., 1718, 12mo. See Franklin's Autobiography; Weems's Life of Franklin; Hazard's Register of Penna., Nov. 1828, 263; Duyckinck's Cyc. of Amer. Lit.; Notes on the Provincial Lit. of Penna., by Thos. I. Wharton, Sept. 21, 1825, in Memoirs Hist. Soc. of Penna., vol. i., 1826.

Keimes, Lawrence. Second Voyage to Guiana, Lon., 1596, 8vo.

Keir, Archibald. Affairs of Bengal, 1772, 8vo.

Keir, James. Works on Chemistry, &c., 1771–91.

Keir, P., M.D. Bristol Medical Waters, 1739.

Keir, Peter. Steam Engine, &c.; Nic. Jour., 1801, '02.

Keith, Alexander. 1. A Mercurial Level; Trans. Soc. Edin., 1790. 2. Thermometer; Ibid., 1796.

Keith, Alexander, D.D., Minister of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire. 1. Sketch of the Evidence from Prophecy, Edin., 1823, 12mo. 2. Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion derived from the Literal Fulfilment of Prophecy, &c.; 36th ed., Lon., 1847, 8vo; abridged, 1849, 18mo. Illustrations, 1841, ob. fol. Parts of this work have been pub. in tract form in English, French, and German.

> "The multiplied editions which have been required within a very few years sufficiently attest the high estimation in which Mr. Keith's work is deservedly held."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.; notice of 6th ed.*
>
> "A very useful work on the plan of Bp. Newton's Dissertations, with farther proofs of the fulfilment of the Prophecies from modern and even infidel travellers."—Rev. Edward Bickersteth.
>
> "Few more satisfactory works in confirmation of the inspiration of Scripture have appeared within our own time than that of Dr. Keith."—Rev. Dr. Shuttleworth, *Warden of New College, Oxford.*

A critique upon this work, (12th ed.,) charging the author with plagiarism from Bishop Newton's Dissertations on the Prophecies, appeared in the London Quar. Review, liii. 142–174. An answer, entitled A Letter to the Editor of the Quarterly Review, in reply to two Reviews on the Evidence of Prophecy, was pub. by the Rev. James Brewster. Dr. Keith contributed a Preface to the Letter. In the opinion of the Presbyterian Review it

> "Most completely levels the whole file of accusations, and thoroughly sifts out and exposes the artifices of the Quarterly critic."

3. The Signs of the Times, Edin., 1832, 12mo; 8th ed., Lon., 1847, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

> "A valuable addition to former publications on the subject of prophecy," but "less to be trusted than the author's Evidence of the Truth of the Christian Religion."—Rev. E. Bickersteth.
>
> "In many parts of his work Dr. Keith has with great felicity applied the history of the infidel Gibbon to the fulfilment of prophecy."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*
>
> "He writes everywhere in the very best spirit, and, if he does not always command our convictions, he uniformly secures our respect."—*Edin. Chris. Instruc.*, Sept. 1832, 638.
>
> "One of the happiest specimens of the true mode of elucidating prophecy."—*Lon. Chris. Exam.*, Sept. 1832.

See also Lord's (N. York) Theolog. Jour., iii. 302.

4. The Land of Israel, 1844, p. 8vo.

> "While this essay may be considered as in part a sequel to the Author's Treatise on the Evidence of Prophecy, it may also form the introduction to other scriptural topics of momentous import to Gentiles as well as Jews."—*Preface.*

See Lon. Athen., 1844, 245.

5. Examination of Elliott's "First Six Seals," 1847, p. 8vo. 6. Demonstration of the Truth of Christianity; new ed., 1848, 12mo. 7. The Harmony of Prophecy; or, Scriptural Illustrations of the Apocalypse, 1851, p. 8vo.

Keith, Rev. Alexander, Jr., of St. Cyrus. Isaiah as it is; or, Judah and Jerusalem the subjects of Isaiah's Prophesying; with a Pref. by the Rev. Dr. Keith, Lon., 1850, p. 8vo.

Keith, George, d. about 1715, a native of Aberdeen, entered the Society of Friends, and defended their tenets against Increase and Cotton Mather, but subsequently established a sect of his own, styled Christian Quakers. Still dissatisfied, he became an Episcopal missionary at New York and Boston, and, returning to England in 1706, was appointed Rector of Edmonton, Sussex, where he died. Whilst at East Jersey, in 1682, he was made Surveyor-General, but seven years later (in 1689) we find him acting as a school-teacher in Philadelphia. He wrote a great many theological tracts, principally directed against the Quakers, (see Watt's Bibl. Brit.;) a number of sermons; An Account of his Travels to Bristol and other Places, Lon., 1699, 4to; Journal of his Travels from New Hampshire to Caratack, 1705, 4to; New Theory of the Longitude, 1709, 4to. See Sewel's Hist. of the Quakers; Proud's Hist. of Penna.; Notes on the Provincial Lit. of Penna., by Thos. I. Wharton, Sept. 21, 1825, in Memoirs Hist. Soc. of Penna., vol. i., 1826; Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 1174.

Keith, Sir George Mouat, Bart. Voyage to South America, &c., Lon., 1819, 4to.

Keith, George Skeene, D.D., Minister of Keith-hall and Kinkell, pub. several separate serms., works on Corn Laws, Gold and Silver, &c., a vol. of Serms. and Discourses on Several Occasions, Lon., 1785, 8vo, and General View of the Agricult. of Aberdeenshire, 1811, 8vo. His serms. are commended by the Lon. Monthly Review, and his View, &c. by Donaldson's Agricult. Biog. Dr. S. edited Dr. George Campbell's Lects. on Ecclesiastical Hist., pub. with his life of the author in 1800, 2 vols. 8vo.

Keith, Isaac Stockton, D.D., 1755–1813, a minister at Charleston, S.C., 1788–1813, was a native of Bucks county, Penna. Serms. and Addresses, with Life by Dr. Flinn, 1816.

Keith, James, d. 1719, aged 75, first minister of Bridgewater, Mass., pub. a Case of Prayer on the establishment of a new society.

Keith, James. 1. The Soldier's Assistant, 1803, 8vo 2. Volunteer's Guide, 1804, 8vo.

Keith, Rev. Patrick. 1. Physiological Botany Lon., 1816, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Seminal Germ; Trans. Linn. Soc., 1813. 3. Upright Growth of Vegetables Thom. Ann. Philos., 1816.

Keith, Robert, 1681–1757, a native of Uras, Kincardineshire; Bishop of Caithness, Orkney, and the Isles, 1727; Bishop of Fife, 1733. 1. Hist. of the Affairs of Church and State in Scotland, from the beginning of the Reformation in the Reign of James V. to the Retreat of Queen Mary, 1568, Edin., 1734, fol. A work of great value. 2. Catalogue of Scottish Bishops to 1688, 4to, 1755. Reviewed by Dr. Saml. Johnson, in the Literary Magazine. New ed., corrected and continued to the Present Time, with Life of the author, by Mr. Russell, 1824, 8vo. 3. Vindication of Mr. Robert Keith, &c. See Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, iii. 305.

Keith, Sir Robert Murray, K.B., Memoirs and Correspondence of, edited by Mrs. Gillespie Smyth, Lon., 1849, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1852, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1854, 2 vols. p. 8vo. These vols. should occupy a place in every historical library. See N. Brit. Rev., xii. 91; Dubl. Univ. Mag., xii. 39; Court Journal; Britannia.

Keith, Reuel, D.D., d. 1842, aged 49, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a native of Pittsford, Vermont, was Prof. of Humanity and History in William and Mary College, Virginia, and subsequently of Pulpit Eloquence and Pastoral Duty in the Theological Seminary of the Prot. Epis. Church in Virginia. Dr. Keith gained great credit for his trans. from the German of Hengstenberg's Christiology of the Old Testament, and a Commentary on the Predictions of the Messiah by the Prophets, Alexandria, D.C., 1836, 3 vols. 8vo.

> "The translator has accomplished his work in a faithful and scholarlike manner."—*Andover Biblical Repository*, Oct. 1836, 504; *notice of* vol. i.

Abridged from Dr. Keith's trans. by Thos. Kerchever Arnold, Lon., 1847, 8vo. The value of Hengstenberg's work—pub. at Berlin, 1829–35, 3 vols. 8vo—is well known to the Biblical student.

> "A masterly performance."—PROF. MOSES STUART.
>
> "Distinguished for ability, research, and piety."—PROF. CHAS. HODGE.
>
> "One of the most valuable exegetical productions of the present age."—PROF. S. H. TURNER.
>
> "In this work we have the pattern of an investigation founded upon distinct principles of the most scrupulous, laborious, and minute examination of the very letter of the text, combined with an honest endeavour to make the analogy of scripture an important rule of interpretation."—THOS. KERCHEVER ARNOLD.
>
> "Professor Hengstenberg has long been known in Germany as one of the ablest and most learned defenders of orthodox and pious Christianity against the unhallowed and rash criticisms of the modern theologians of that country."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

Keith, Thomas, 1759–1824, a native of Yorkshire, pub. several valuable works on geography, geometry, trigonometry, &c. Of these the best-known is the Treatise on the Use of the Globes, of which several new eds. have been pub. in London and America within the last few years,—1843–56. A new ed. of The Elements of Geography was pub., Lon., 1835, 8vo; System of Geography, new ed., 1847, 12mo; Trigonometry, 7th ed., 1839, 8vo; Key to the Complete Practical Arithmetician, new ed., 1850, 12mo. In Philadelphia, Guy on Astronomy, and Keith on the Globes, have been pub. in one vol., (30th ed., 1856, 18mo,) and are highly commended by many school-teachers.

Keith, Thomas. Law of Awards, Lon., 1791, 8vo.

Keith, William. Essay on the Education of a British Nobleman, &c., Lon., 1731, 8vo.

Keith, Sir William, d. 1749, aged 80, Governor of Pennsylvania, 1717–26, was previously Surveyor-General of the Customs in America. 1. The Hist. of the Brit. Plantations in America, &c.: Pt. 1, Hist. of Virginia, Lon., 1738, 4to, pp. 187; 2, Maps. This work, pub. at the expense of The Society for the Encouragement of Learning, was the first of an intended series of Colonial Histories; but no others were pub. 2. Public Spirit, 1749, 12mo. 3. Collection of Papers and Tracts, 1749. 4. On the Subject of Taxing the Colonies, 1767.

Kekewich, George. A Digested Index to the earlier Chancery Reports, Lon., 1804, 8vo.

Kelham, Robert. 1. Britton; containing the Ancient Pleas of the Crown, &c., Lon., 1760, 8vo. See BRETON, BECTON, or BRITTON, JOHN. 2. Dictionary of the Norman or old French Language, 1779, 8vo. 3. Trans. of Selden's Dissert. annexed to Fleta, 1771, '81, 8vo. 4. Doomsday Tenants, &c., 1788, 8vo.

Kelk, T. Divine Inspiration, 1809, 8vo.

Kell, John. Index to the Modern Reporters rel. to the Law occurring at Trials by Nisi Prius, from the Revolution to the Present Time, Dubl., 1797, 2 vols. 8vo.

Kelland, Rev. Philip, Prof. of Mathematics, &c. in the Univ. of Edinburgh. 1. Mathemat. Theory of Heat, Lon., 1838, 8vo. 2. Elements of Algebra, 1839, 8vo. 3. Lects. on Mathematics, 1843, cr. 8vo. 4. New ed. of Dr. Thomas Young's Lects. on Natural Philos. and the Mechanical Arts 1845, 2 vols. 8vo. It was quite time that we had a new ed. of these Lectures, as the old one (1807 2 vols. 4to) formerly sold as high as five and even six guineas. See YOUNG, THOMAS, M.D.

Kelle, John. His Confessioun, Edin., 1570, 16mo.

Keller, Ezra, D.D., 1812–1848, professor at Springfield, Ohio. An Address before the Theolog. Seminary, Gettysburg, 1844.

Kellet, Alexander. Novels and Poems, 1778, '84.

Kellet, Edward, D.D. 1. Serm., Lon., 1628, 4to. 2. Miscellanies of Divinity, Camb., 1633, '35, fol. 3. Threefold Supper of Christ.

Kelley, or Talbot, Edward, 1555–1595, a noted alchemist or necromancer, the assistant of Dr. John Dee, has been already referred to in our life of that eccentric character; see also authorities there cited, and Weever's Funeral Monuments. He was the author of A Poem of Chemistry, and a Poem of the Philosopher's Stone, both inserted in the Theatrum Chymicum Britannicum, 1652; several discourses in A True and Faithful Relation of what passed for many years between Dr. John Dee and some Spirits, &c., 1659, fol.; and to him is attributed De Lapide Philosophorum, Hamb., 1676, 8vo.

Kellie, Alexander. Con. to Med. Com., 1791.

Kellie, Alexander, Lieut. R.N. A Comparative View; showing the Reserve of G. Britain, 1811.

Kellie, George. Con. to Med. Com., 1774.

Kellie, George, M.D. Med. treatises, 1797–1803.

Kellie, Sir Thomas. Pallas Armata; or, Military Instructions, Edin., 1627, 4to.

Kelling, or Kelwaye, Simon. Defensative against the Plague, Lon., 1593, 4to.

Kellison, Matthew, 1560?–1641, a native of Northamptonshire, President of the English R. Catholic College at Douay, pub. A Survey of the New Religion, Douay, 1603, 8vo, and other treatises in defence of the tenets of his Church. His principal antagonists among the Protestants were Sutcliffe and Montague. See Pits; Dodd's Ch. Hist.; Fuller's Worthies.

Kello, John. Serms., Lon., 1776–77.

Kellus, Samuel. Carmen Gratulatorium ad Jacobum VI., R. Scotorum, &c., Edin., 1617, 4to.

Kellwaye, Simon. See KELLING.

Kelly. French Idioms, Lon., 1736, 8vo.

Kelly, Charles, M.D. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1767.

Kelly, Christopher. Geography, Lon.

Kelly, Christopher. Solomon's Temple Spiritualized, Dubl., 1803, 8vo; Phila., 1820, 12mo. Printed under the patronage of the Grand Lodge of Ireland.

Kelly, D. Molly White, Lon., 1766, 4to.

Kelly, Denis, Perpetual Curate of Trinity Church, St. Bride's, Fleet Street, London. 1. Practical Serms.; 2d ed., Lon., 1837, 2 vols. 8vo. Praised by the Lon. Chris. Remembrancer. 2. Sabbath Evening Readings, 1st Ser.; 22d ed., 1845, fp. 8vo. The two series for the entire year, complete in 1 vol., 1853, 12mo. Highly commended by the Ch. of Eng. Mag.; Eclec. Rev.; Churchman's Monthly Rev.; Dublin Statesman; Morning Herald; and by Mr. Hugh White in his work on True Happiness, p. 269. 3. Self-Inspection, 1845, fp. 8vo. 4. Characters, 1846, fp. 8vo.

Kelly, Edward M. Law and Prac. of S. Facias, &c., Dubl., 1841, 12mo; 2d ed., 1849, 12mo. An excellent work. See 1 Leg. Rep., 311.

Kelly, Gul. Examen Philosophicum, Franc. et Lips., 1702, 2 vols. 8vo.

Kelly, Hugh, 1739–1777, a native of the banks of the Lake of Killarney, wrote Thespis, a Poem; False Delicacy, a Comedy, 1768, 8vo; A Word to the Wise, a Comedy, 1770, 8vo, and other comedies; Clementina, a Tragedy, 1771, 8vo; and some other compositions. A collective ed. of his Works, with Life, was pub. Lon., 1778, 8vo. See Life as above; Biog. Dramat.

Kelly, Isabella. See HEDGELAND, MRS.

Kelly, James. 1. Scottish Proverbs, Lon., 1721, 12mo; 1818, 12mo.

> "The genius, wit, and spirit of a nation are discovered by their Proverbs."—LORD BACON.

2. Account of Strata; Phil. Trans., 1726.

Kelly, James, incumbent of Stillorgan, Dublin. Fourth Series of Lects. on Prophecy, Lon., 1845, 12mo. Other theolog. works.

Kelly, James B. 1. Law of Life Annuities, Lon., 1835, 8vo. 2. Hist. and Law of Usury, 1835, 8vo. See Pref. Blyd. Usu., 4; Leg. Exam. & L.C., 493.

Kelly, John, LL.D., 1750–1809, a native of Douglas, Isle of Man. 1. Serm., Lon., 1795, 4to. 2. Grammar of the Ancient Gaelic, Lon., 1805, 4to. 3. Life of John Dolland, 1808, 4to. Dr. K. transcribed the books of the Old Testament three times in the Manks language, 1772, and had printed a portion of a Triglot Dictionary, which was burnt at the printing-office in 1808. See Butler's Life of Bp. Hildesley, 231, 636; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lxxx.

Kelly, John, M.D. Med. Treatises, Dubl., 1816, 8vo.

Kelly, Jonathan F., an American writer, better known by his signatures of "Falconbridge," "Jack Humphries," and "Stampede." The Memoirs of Falconbridge; a Collection of Humorous and Every-Day Scenes, Phila., 1856, 12mo.

Kelly, Michael, 1762-1826, a celebrated vocalist and composer of music, was a native of Dublin. His Reminiscences, Lon., 1826, 2 vols. 8vo. See HOOK, THEODORE, No. 22; Lon. Month. Rev., cviii. 225; U. States Lit. Gaz., iv. 168.

Kelly, Patrick, LL.D., master of the Mercantile School in Finsbury Square, London. 1. Spherics and Nautical Astronomy, Lon., 1796, 8vo; 1813, 8vo. 2. Universal Cambist and Commercial Instructor, 1811, 2 vols. 4to; 2d ed., corrected to date, 1835, 2 vols. in 1, 4to.

> "The most complete work of its class in the English language. It should now, however, be thoroughly revised."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, 1845, 179.

3. Astronomical Computations, 1812, 8vo. 4. Elements of Book-Keeping, 1801, '13, 8vo; 12th ed., 1847, 8vo. 5. Meteorology, 1816.

Kelly, Sophia, daughter of Mrs. Sherwood. The Life of Mrs. Sherwood, edited by S. K., Lon., 1854, 8vo. Reviewed in the Lon. Chris. Rememb.; same art. in Bost. Living Age, xliii. 339-362.

Kelly, Thomas. Marriages of the Poor, 1807, 12mo.

Kelly, W. Excursion to California, Lon., 1841, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Kelly, Walter Keating. 1. Syria and the Holy Land, Lon., 1844, 8vo. 2. French Revolution of 1848, 1848, 8vo; 1851, 12mo. 3. Hist. of the Year 1848, 12mo, 1849. To Mr. K. we are also indebted for translations of Ranke's Turkish and Spanish Empires, 1843, r. 8vo; Louis Blanc's Hist. of Ten Years, 1830-40, 2 vols. 8vo, 1844-45; Michelet's Hist. of France, 1845-46, 2 vols. 8vo; Ranke's Hist. of the Popes, 1852, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "This translation of Ranke we consider to be very much superior to any other in the English language."—*Dublin Review.*

Kelsal, Edward. Serms., 1710, '12.

Kelsall, Charles. 1. Letter from Athens, 1813, 4to. 2. The Two Last Pleadings of Cicero against Verres, trans., with Notes, 1813, 8vo. Criticized with great severity by Lord Brougham in Edin. Rev., Oct. 1813, repub. in his Contrib. to Edin. Rev., 1856, i. 3-24. 3. Phantasm of an University, 1813, fol. 4. Idea of a Constitution for Italy, 1814. 5. Constantine and Eugene, &c.; a Political Dialogue, by Junius Secundus, Bruss., 1818, 8vo. 6. Classical Excursion from Rome to Arpino, Geneva, 1820, 8vo.

Kelsey, Joseph. 1. Serms., Lon., 1674, 4to. 2. Serm., 1691, 4to. 3. Concio, &c., 1691, fol. 4. Serms.; 2d ed., 1721, 8vo.

Kelso, Hamilton, M.D. On Air, Lon., 1787, 8vo.

Kelson, T. M. Nature, &c. of Colds, Lon., 1797, 8vo.

> "The leading idea of this tract is that a cold is a disease, *sui generis.*"—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

Kelt, Thomas. 1. Mechanic's Text-Book, Bost., 12mo. 2. Engineer's Pocket Guide, 1847, 12mo.

Kelton, Arthur, a native of Shropshire. A Chronycle, with a Genealogie declaryng that the Britons and Welshemen are lineally descended from Brute, Lon., 1547, 16mo. In seven-lined stanzas.

> "A whimsical and imperfect piece."—*Bp. Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.*, ed. 1776, 31.

And see p. 19 (Eng. Hist. Lib.) for a notice of other historical compositions in verse and prose (about 1548) of this author. See also Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., i. 166; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet., ed. 1840, iii. 178-179; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. of G. Brit., iii. 455; and his Lib. Comp., 190.

Keltridge, John. 1. Expos. on the XI. of Luke, and a Serm., Lon., 1578, 4to. 2. Two Godlie and Learned Serms., 1581, 4to.

Kelty, Mary Anne, has pub. a number of religious works, Lon., 1837-44, of which the two following are perhaps the best known. 1. Early Days in the Society of Friends; or, Memoirs of the Lives and Persecutions of the Primitive Quakers, 1840, 12mo; 2d ed., 1844, 12mo. 2. Religion of the Heart, exemplified in Memoirs of Spiritual Persons, 1844, 8vo.

Kelway, Thomas. Oyer Ferrier, his Astronomical Discourse of the Judgement of Nativities, trans., &c., Lon., 1593, 8vo; 1642, 4to.

Kelyng, Sir John. Reports K.B. (Plac. Cor.) 14 Car. II.-22 Car. II., 1662-69, Lon., 1708, fol.; 1739, fol.; Dubl., 1789, 8vo; with Notes and References by G. J. Brown. This vol. is cited as First or J. Kelyng. See Marvin's Leg. Bibl., and authorities there cited. See next article.

Kelynge, William. Reports in Chan. and K. B. 4 Geo. II.-9 Geo. II., 1731-36, Lon., 1740. Anon. 1764, fol., with 70 addit. cases. This vol. is cited as Second or W. Kelynge. See Wallace's Reporters, 3d ed., 1855, 267, 316.

Kem, Samuel. Serms., 1644, '47, both 4to.

Kemble, Rev. C. 1. Church Psalmody, Lon., 1841, 4to. 2. Venite Exultemus, Magnificat, &c., for Chanting, 1842, 18mo. 3. Manual for Communicants, 1848, 32mo. 4. Selection of Psalms and Hymns, 1854, 18mo.

Kemble, Charles, 1775-1854, youngest son of Roger Kemble, brother of John Philip Kemble, and father of Mrs. Frances Anne Kemble, Adelaide Kemble, and John Mitchell Kemble, was distinguished as an actor, admired as a gentleman and a scholar, and has some claims to the honours of authorship. 1. The Point of Honour; a Play, Lon., 1800, 8vo. An adaptation of Mercier's Deserteur. 2. The Wanderer, or The Rights of Hospitality; an Historical Drama, 1808, 8vo. An adaptation of Kotzebue's Edouard in Schottland. 3. Plot and Counterplot; a Farce, 1808, 8vo. An adaptation of Dieulafoy's Le Portrait de Michel Cervantes. These three pieces were successful. 4. Kamschatka, or The Slave's Tribute; a Drama, 1811. From the German of Kotzebue. Not successful. 5. The Child of Chance; a Farce, 1812. Original. Not successful. 6. The Brazen Bust; a Melo-Drama, 1813. From the French. Not successful. An interesting biographical notice of Mr. Kemble will be found in the Lon. Gent. Mag., Jan. 1855. See also Biog. Dramat. and the following articles.

Kemble, Frances Anne, celebrated both as an actress and as a poetess, is the eldest of the two daughters of the preceding, and was born in London, about 1811. In a preceding article (GREGORY, DAVID, p. 736) we have designated the family of Gregory as the most illustrious in the annals of British science: the Kembles may claim the same pre-eminence in the history of dramatic art, as the following list of members of the family who have trod the boards in the walk of Tragedy or Comedy, or both, amply testifies.

> "Sir," said Charles Macklin, when nearly one hundred years old, addressing John Philip Kemble, "I have known your family from generation to generation. I have seen you act, young man; and I have seen your father, sir; and I have seen your grandfather, sir. Sir, he was a great actor."

Commencing then with this "great actor," we have—1. Fanny Kemble's great-grandfather. 2. Her grandfather, Roger Kemble, 1721-1802. 3. Her grandmother, Sarah Kemble, 1735-1806. 4. Her father, Charles Kemble, 1775-1854. 5. Her mother, Marie Therese Kemble, 1774-1838. 6. Her uncle, John Philip Kemble, 1757-1823. 7. Her uncle, George Stephen Kemble, 1758-1822. 8. Her uncle's wife, Mrs. George Stephen Kemble. 9. Her aunt, Sarah Kemble, afterwards Mrs. Siddons, 1755-1831. 10. Her aunt, Frances Kemble, afterwards Mrs. Twiss, 1759-1812. 11. Her aunt, Elizabeth Kemble, afterwards Mrs. Whitlock, 1761-1836. 12. Her cousin, Henry Siddons, a son of Mrs. Sarah Siddons. 13. Her cousin's wife, Mrs. Henry Siddons. Nor is it in the dramatic art alone that the family have acquired eminence. Fanny Kemble's youngest sister, Miss Adelaide Kemble, now Mrs. Sartoris, in early life gained great celebrity as an operatic singer; and the only brother of these ladies, John Mitchell Kemble, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, stands in the front rank of the learned men who have called the attention of the world to the treasures of Anglo-Saxon literature.

Fanny Kemble made her first appearance on the stage, in the character of Juliet, on the 5th of October, 1829. In 1834, during a visit to America, she was married to Mr. Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, from whom she was divorced in 1849. For a number of years past, she has from time to time delighted large audiences in England and America by her Shakspeare Readings, by which means the most striking beauties of the immortal bard have been familiarized to the public mind,—thus happily instructed without that liability to injurious influences which seems inseparable from the actual drama of the present day. It does not, of course, enter within the scope of our work to consider this lady in that artistic capacity which first conferred upon her name a dramatic celebrity unequalled since the palmy days of her aunt, Mrs. Sarah Siddons,—the delight of the two preceding generations of wits and statesmen,—whom the gruff Johnson complimented in her youth, and the courtly author of Waverley boasted in her old age. We pass on, then, as becomes our vocation, to the contemplation of Fanny Kemble the author, whilst those who desire to first learn the opinion of critics respecting Fanny Kemble the actress can refer to Mrs. Jameson's Female Characters of Shakspeare's Plays, in her Characteristics of Women; Sir Walter Scott's Diary, June 17, 1830, in Lockhart's Life of Scott; Sir T. Noon Talfourd's Miscellaneous Writings, (originally pub. in the New Monthly Magazine;) Sir Archibald Alison's Essays, Polit., Histor. and Miscell., Edin. and Lon., 1850, iii. 576–579, (originally pub. in the Dublin Univ. Mag., Dec. 1846;) Noctes Ambrosianæ,—Christopher North and others,—Aug. 1830 and Nov. 1832, in Blackwood's Mag., xxviii. 401, xxxii. 860. See also Blackwood's Mag., xxvii. 47, 112, xxxi. 677; Judge Story's Life and Letters, Bost., 1851, ii. 114, 117; the Court Journal, and other periodicals, for 1829, &c. We proceed to notice briefly Mrs. Kemble's publications.

1. Francis the First; an Historical Drama, Lon., 1832, 8vo. This was written when the authoress was not more than seventeen.

"The most extraordinary work which has ever been produced by a female at her age. . . . It is unquestionably a remarkable phenomenon that a youthful poetess, however nurtured in Shakspeare, should begin her dramatic career in placing her main strength in the vigorous delineation of historic character. In this respect, there is certainly no dramatic author of the present day who might not be proud to own the Francis the First of Miss Kemble."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, March, 1832, xlvii. 245–246, 261, *q. v.*

"It will be allowed by all that there is great grasp of intellect—extraordinary, indeed, in so young a person—shewn in the handling of a historical subject of such magnitude and variety, and in moulding somewhat complicated materials, necessarily of a difficult management, into cohesive and consistent form."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, April, 1832, xxxi. 691.

Read this sprightly article, (though written by an old man,) which contains some interesting reminiscences of the Kemble family.

"That it will be successful—permanently successful—is impossible: it wants concentration; there are effective situations and clever scenes, but they have no connecting interest."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1832, 170.

See also Lon. Month. Rev., cxxvii. 524; Amer. Month. Rev., iii. 473.

Francis the First met with great favour from the reading public, and at least ten edits. have been issued.

2. Journal of Frances Anne Butler, Phila., 1835, 2 vols. 12mo; Lon., 1835, 2 vols. p. 8vo. In this Journal we have an account of Miss Kemble's travels in the United States. It was reviewed with great severity both at home and abroad. The London Quarterly Review commences its critique by remarking,

"This is a work of very considerable talent, but, both in its conception and execution, of exceeding bad taste."—Vol. liv. 39.

And the Athenæum says that

"The authoress of this lamentable Journal possessed a name which she had no right to abuse. We question whether the triple-headed Chancellor would not have granted an injunction to restrain the utterance of such a work as the present by a Kemble."—1832, 404.

In America the Journal was reviewed by Alexander H. Everett, in the North American Review, July, 1835, vol. xli. 109–144, with more indulgence than it received at home. Another review appeared in the Southern Literary Messenger, vol. i. 524. As we have quoted some adverse opinions on the Journal, it is only proper to give a line or two on the other side:

"Read Mrs. Butler's (Fanny Kemble's) Diary: it is much better than the reviews and papers will allow it to be: what is called vulgarity is useful and natural contempt for the exclusive and superfine."—*Rev. Sydney Smith to Sir Wilmot Horton, Bart.*, 1835: *Memoir of the Rev. Sydney Smith.*

In her last volume—A Year of Consolation—Mrs. Kemble has seen fit to criticize some portions of her Journal, and to these apologetic comments we must refer the reader.

3. The Star of Seville; a Drama, 1837, 8vo.

"The Star of Seville is a dramatic poem, full of poetical beauties, strongly marked with originality, not of character, but of thought, tinted with imitations of the style of the old writers,—yet, on the whole, distinguishing the writer as one capable of accomplishing a dramatic work not unworthy the regard of those who know the value of Massinger and Ford."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1837, 258.

"Though Francis the First is better adapted to the stage, it is not stamped with the same originality, nor does it contain so many striking passages, as The Star of Seville."—*Bethune's British Female Poets*, Phila.

See also Fraser's Mag., xvi. 186.

4. Poems, Phila., 1844, 12mo; Lon., 1844, 12mo; 1844, r. 18mo; 1844, 24mo; 1849, 24mo.

"More than once we have had occasion to express admiration of Mrs. Butler's various and vigorous ability; but we own that the present volume, though including no piece of considerable length or in any ambitious form, has raised our estimate of her as a poetess. She has never written so simply or so strongly. Never before has she dealt so boldly with the realities of life, and yet never before, in our judgment, did she display an equal richness of imaginative power."—J. G. Lockhart: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, March, 1845, lxxv. 325.

Read the whole of this enthusiastic eulogy, which is not chilled by a word of censure or even qualification.

But the eminent critic next to be quoted is, if possible, more ardent in his admiration of Mrs. Kemble's poetry:

"If we would appreciate Mrs. Kemble's genius in its full dimensions,—if we would see what she was from the hands of Nature, and conceive what she might have become in her profession by the aid of steady effort and persevering energy,—we must study her lyric poetry. In that department there is some room for unqualified admiration. Some of her sonnets will bear a comparison with the finest lyrical poetry in the English language,—with Moore's Irish Melodies, Gray's Ode to Spring, or Hemans's Graves of a Household. . . . It is in painting the human heart—in unfolding by a word or an epithet its inmost feelings, most secret thoughts—that the greatest powers of poetry are shown. Miss Kemble may justly claim a very high place in this elevated style: the intensity of her thoughts, the vehemence of her affections, could find vent only in

'Thoughts that breathe and words that burn.' . . .

"After these extracts, it need not be said that Miss Kemble's poetical genius is of the very highest class, and that if she persevere in that brilliant career, and superadds learning and contemplation to her creative and imaginative powers, she will become one of the greatest lyric poets of England."—Sir Archibald Alison: *Essays*, Lon. and Glag., 1850, iii. 579, 581, 582.

Mr. Rowton expresses the same opinion:

"I believe that in the course of a few years, when time shall have sobered down the perhaps too-vividly painted lines of her mental character and shall have corrected her hasty estimates of the world and of humanity, Mrs. Butler will rank with the foremost poets of our land."—*The Female Poets of Great Britain*, Lon., 1848, 477–478.

"Her versification is very bold and vigorous, and her rhythm is often melodious beyond any other writer of equal strength. Her sonnets, especially when she forgets herself, are among the finest in our language; and it is easy to see that, if a more apprehensive future uplifted her thoughts, those of a personal character would be closely allied to some of Milton's. As it is, she is nobly disdainful of all mawkishness or artificial conceit. She dashes at her main idea with an honest earnestness which one can scarcely help believing is a principal trait of her character."—*Bethune's British Female Poets.*

"It is evident to us that Mrs. Butler is indebted to Dante, as well as to Shakspeare and Milton, for the tone and temper of her poetic development. The volume before us strangely and strongly reminds us of the stern, severe, and complete style which marks the lyrical and occasional verse of the great Italian bard. . . . There is a masculine strength and vigour in her verses, not a little remarkable when men are proud to write effeminately, so delicately do they go, so softly do they tread, like the Hebrew ladies of old, when they affect the poetic character. . . . The poems before us are lyrical, descriptive, and didactic, with some few sonnets, but are all alike distinguished by an earnestness of purpose and energy of style."—*Lon. Athen.* 1844, 687, 712.

See also N. York Eclec. Mag., v. 104; Democrat. Rev., xv. 507. Mr. Alexander H. Everett, one of the most accomplished critics of his age, evidently accepted the beautiful poem entitled Autumn, which first appeared in Mrs. Butler's Journal, as a pledge of future poetical excellence of no ordinary rank, (see North American Review, July, 1835,) nine years before the appearance of the volume to which the preceding extracts refer. Some comments upon her poetry will be found in the London Quarterly Review, September, 1847, in a review of

5. A Year of Consolation, 1847, 2 vols. p. 8vo. This work is descriptive of Mrs. Kemble's tour through France to Rome, and of a residence in the latter city whilst on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Adelaide Sartoris.

"We know no other tourist who has so lovingly and picturesquely done justice to the natural beauty round about Rome; and therefore have expatiated perhaps disproportionately on what may be called the peculiar and principal grace and beauty of the book."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1847, 493: see also p. 460.

"Her eye, schooled in scenic and dramatic effect, seizes differences at once, whether in creed or character, colour or costume. Fresh from the model republic, she has little reserve, and less respect for settled facts, forms, and persons: to her all the world's a stage, and she speaks out plainly, be the gallantee-show in St. Peter's and the Pope himself first fiddler."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, Sept. 1847, lxxxi 449.

This article—the most elaborate review of The Year of Consolation which has appeared, and which includes also a notice of Edmund Lear's Illustrated Excursions in Italy, 1847, 2 vols. fol.—should be read by all who have entered, and by all who expect to enter, the gates of the Eternal City. All of the critics unite in applauding Mrs. Kemble's descriptive powers:—

"*A Year of Consolation*, though rather forced, and very scenic, is animated and effective. The descriptions of external nature are often pictures of a very striking kind, bringing the characteristics of the things visibly before the reader."—*Lon. Spectator.*

To the same effect speaks one of the last travellers to Rome, who has favoured the world with the results of his observations:

"The great merit of the work consists in the admirable descriptions of scenery and nature which it contains. Her sense of beauty—of the beauty of color especially—is very keen; and in conveying impressions to her reader she uses language with uncommon skill. A single expression, or even word, dashed with an apparently car less hand upon the canvas, produces a fine effect. She speaks of 'a *sulky-looking* mountain,' of 'the *unhesitating* white' of Italian daisies; and, again, of '*wide-eyed* daisies,' of 'a *rusty* donkey,'—a very happy though very obvious epithet,—and of 'snow-white *drifts* of hawthorn.' Her illustrations have sometimes the quaintness of Cowley; as when she compares the arches of an aqueduct to the vertebræ of some great serpent, whose marrow was the living water of which Rome drank for centuries; or the sky, seen through a window of the ruined Villa Mondragone, to a sparkling blue eye through the sockets of a skeleton."—*Six Months in Italy, by George Stillman Hillard*, 1st ed., 1853, Bost., 2 vols. 12mo.

Another notice of A Year of Consolation will be found in the Westminster Review, xlvii. 399. Other notices respecting Mrs. Kemble, whose genius, exemplary character, and various accomplishments have gained her "troops of friends" on both sides of the Atlantic, will be found in Fraser's Mag., xii. 327; Bost. Living Age, xx. 350.

Those of our readers who shall profit by the advice we have given them, and refer to some of the many notices of Mrs. Kemble's works indicated in the course of this article, will occasionally find statements and speculations relative to this accomplished lady's personal history for the last twenty years, and may consider the absence of all such allusions here an omission which requires some explanation. We must confess that we are not careful to answer in this matter. When we determined to treat of the works of the living in the present volume, we resolved at the same time to know them only as authors,—not as husbands and wives, not as members of society, not even as men and women: we recognise our *dramatis personæ* as intellectual abstractions only, and allow them the same liberty of classification in other relations as Hamlet, whilst yet in awe-struck ignorance, accorded to the spectral representative of the "majesty of buried Denmark." As we can hardly expect that each debatable question connected with religion, politics or literature, public policy or domestic grievance, will have a separate Biographical Dictionary to espouse its cause, we have felt it a duty to fairly represent all, and to be neither the champion nor the detractor of any. Permitted temporarily to occupy a position in the great Court of Literary Jurisprudence, we strive continually to bear in mind that that position is neither the office of the advocate who pleads, the judge who determines, nor the jury who decides, but rather that of the reporter who records the law or the clerk who registers the verdict. To express acquiescence, however, in that which is quoted on the authority of others, especially where no vexed points of controversy are involved, may be permitted to the humblest annotator; and, to return to our subject after rather prolix digression, we have much pleasure in expressing our hearty concurrence in the following eloquent eulogium of Mrs. Kemble by one of the most eminent critics of the age. Referring to that tone of sadness so observable in much of her poetry, Sir Archibald Alison remarks,

"Let her not rest in the mournful belief that she is alone in the world,—that no one sympathizes with, no one reveres her. It is often the melancholy fate of genius to be solitary so far as companionship goes. The highest mountains stand alone in their vastness. But she can never be alone, if the sympathy of minds is considered. She has struck a chord which will forever vibrate in the human heart: she will be united in thought, in every age, with the generous, the brave, the high-minded; and thousands who, like the author, know her only by the exquisite conceptions she has given to the world, will ever feel towards her the admiration of genius and almost the affection of friendship."—*Essays*, 1850, iii. 582.

"SONNET,

"ON MRS. KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKSPEARE.

"O precious evenings! all too swiftly sped!
Leaving us heirs to amplest heritages
Of all the best thoughts of the greatest sages,
And giving tongues unto the silent dead!
How our thoughts glow'd and trembled as she read,
Interpreting by tones the wondrous pages
Of the great poet who foreruns the ages,
Anticipating all that shall be said!
O happy Reader! having for thy text
The magic book whose Sibylline leaves have caught
The rarest essence of all human thought!
O happy Poet! by no critic vext!
How must thy listening spirit now rejoice
To be interpreted by such a voice!"

H. W. LONGFELLOW: *Poems*, Bost., 1857, vol. i. 339.

Kemble, George Stephen, 1758–1822, uncle of the preceding, and an actor of some repute, produced a dramatic piece (an alteration from a play of Heywood's) entitled The Northern Inn, a Farce, 1791. Not printed. See Biog. Dramat. In 1783, Mr. Kemble married the celebrated actress, Miss Satchell, afterwards generally known by the title of Mrs. Stephen Kemble.

Kemble, John Mitchell, b. 1807, only brother of Frances Anne Kemble, and one of the most eminent Anglo-Saxon scholars, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. For his devotion to Anglo-Saxon literature he was greatly indebted to the master under whom he pursued his studies in Germany, the celebrated Professor Jacob Grimm. As an author, he is best known to the world by his excellent work entitled The Saxons in England: A History of the English Commonwealth until the Period of the Norman Conquest, Lon., 1848, 2 vols. 8vo; but antiquaries are not unacquainted with his learned publications of a more recondite character, the most important of which are editions of the Anglo-Saxon Poems of Beowulf, &c., 1833–37, 2 vols.; Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici, 1839–48, 6 vols. 8vo; The Anglo-Saxon Charters; The Vercelli Codex: Poetry of the Codex Vercellensis, Anglo-Saxon and Latin, with an English Trans., 1843; Dialogue of Salomon and Saturnius, with an English Trans., 1848; Twysden's Considerations upon the Government of England, 1849. For a number of years Mr. Kemble acted in the capacity of editor to the British and Foreign Quarterly Review: he now holds the office of Examiner of Plays under the Lord-Chancellor. A new work of his has appeared within the last few days, the title of which promises a rich repast to our historical "Oldbucks:"—State Papers and Correspondence, illustrative of the Political and Social State of Europe from the Revolution to the Accession of the House of Hanover. Edited, with Historical Introduction, Memoirs, and Notes, from originals hitherto unpublished, 1857, 8vo. See Lon. Gent. Mag., April. 1857, 439; London Athenæum, March 7, 1857. We have before us warm commendations of The Saxons in England, by the Westminster Review, Spectator, Inquirer, Critic, John Bull, Morning Chronicle, and Jerrold's News. From these we must content ourselves with one extract:

"In these volumes Mr. Kemble has given an admirable series of Essays illustrative of a most important period of our history. . . . The work will be found a comprehensive repertory of valuable information relating to the Saxons and the period during which they were possessors of the English soil; and what will be found to add to its value is the circumstance of the author having made himself especially familiar with Anglo-Saxon charters, and other documents of recent discovery throwing light upon that portion of English history, to which few previous writers appear to have had access." —*Westminster Review.*

Mr. De Vericour styles The Saxons in England

"The best work, we believe, on the Anglo-Saxon period."—*Historical Analysis of Christian Civilization*, Lon., 1850, 490.

When are we to be favoured with the continuation of this work which Mr. Kemble promises? The judicial proceedings, social condition, the arts, literature, and science, of these early days, will form a most valuable chapter of English history.

Since the above was written, this eminent scholar has ceased from his labours: he died March 26, 1857, of inflammation of the chest. He left unfinished the continuation of his Saxons in England, and a work on the Archæology of the Northern Nations, under the title of Horæ Ferales, which was to have been illustrated by numerous drawings from sketches by the author. Shortly before his death, he was commissioned by the Manchester Committee to form a Collection of Celtic and Anglo-Saxon Antiquities, as part of their forthcoming Exhibition of Art. Among his other unfinished projects was a new edition of the Anglo-Saxon Charters, which we hope will be undertaken by some competent scholar. See Lon. Gent. Mag., May, 1857; Lon. Athenæum, March 28, 1857.

Kemble, John Philip, 1757–1823, uncle of Frances Anne, Adelaide, and John Mitchell Kemble, and the most celebrated actor of his time, wrote Belisarius, a Tragedy, 1778, not printed; The Female Officer, a Farce, 1779, not printed; Lodoiska, an Opera, 1794, 8vo; altered 31 plays (principally Shakspeare's) for the stage; pub. an Essay on Macbeth and Richard III., 2d ed., 1817, 8vo; and a vol. of Fugitive Pieces, (Poems,) 1780, 8vo. The last vol. he endeavoured to suppress on the next day after publication. It has therefore become very rare, and copies have sold for £2 11*s.* and £3 5*s.* For further particulars respecting Mr. Kemble we must refer to a vol. already noticed by us,—his Life by James Boaden: see p. 211 of this Dictionary. See also Biog. Dramat.; Verses on Various Occasions, by John Taylor, 1795, 8vo; Boswell's Life of Johnson, and other biographies of the period; review of Boaden's Life of Kemble, by Sir Walter Scott, Lon. Quar. Rev., xxxiv. 197; Sir Archibald Alison's Essays, Edin. and Lon., 1850, iii. 565–567; and his History of Europe, 1815–52, chap. v.; Westminster Review, iii. 487.

"He was learned, a great antiquarian, and studied the dress, armour, and costume of the olden time with the most assiduous care." —SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON: *Hist. of Europe*, 1815–52, chap. v.

"We must cut short our history of Kemble as an actor, by brief mention of those Roman characters—Cato, Brutus, and Coriolanus—by means of which he transported us to the Capitol, so completely had he made the habits, manners, and mode of thinking of the ancients identically his own. They were, indeed, peculiarly suited to his noble and classical form, his dignified and stately gesture, his regulated yet commanding eloquence.

> "'Pride in each port, defiance in each eye,
> You saw the lords of human kind pass by.'"
> SIR WALTER SCOTT: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxxiv. 222.

Kemble, Mrs. Marie Therese, 1774–1838, the wife of Charles Kemble, and mother of Frances Anne, Adelaide, and John Mitchell Kemble, was a native of Vienna, and a daughter of George Louis De Camp, or, properly, De Fleury, a descendant of the ancient French house of that name. In 1806, this favourite actress became the wife of Charles Kemble. Mrs. Kemble was the author of First Faults, a Comedy, 1799, not printed; The Day after the Wedding, an Interlude, 1808, 8vo. There are also ascribed to her—Match-Making, a Comedy, 1808, not printed; Smiles and Tears, or The Widow's Stratagem, a Comedy, 1816. See Biog. Dramat.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Blackwood's Mag., xxxi. 677. It will be noticed that six of the Kemble family have been recorded in this volume as authors,—viz.: 1. Charles Kemble. 2. His daughter, Frances Anne Kemble. 3. His uncle, George Stephen Kemble. 4. His son, John Mitchell Kemble. 5. His uncle, John Philip Kemble. 6. His wife, Marie Thérèse Kemble.

Kemeys, John G. Duties on Sugars, &c., 1783, 8vo.

Kemnitius, Mart. Exam. of the Councell of Trent, touching Traditions, Lon., 1582, 4to.

Kemp, E. C., Rector of Whissonsett. 1. Christian Obedience, Lon., 8vo. 2. Refutation of Non-conformity, 1838, 18mo. 3. Differences between Scripture and Calvinism, 1842, 8vo. 4. Lects. on Transubstantiation, 1844, 8vo. 5. Baptismal Regeneration, 1850, 12mo.

Kemp, Edward. Reasons for the Sole Use of the Church's Prayers in Publick, Camb., 1668, 4to.

Kemp, Edward. 1. Hand-Book of Gardening; 11th ed., Lon., 1855, 18mo. 2. How to Lay out a Small Garden, 1850, 18mo. 3. Parks, Gardens, &c. of London and its Vicinity, 1851, 12mo.

Kemp, George Baring. The Science of Trade applied to Legislation, Lon., 1844, 12mo. Commended.

Kemp, James. Narthenhay; a Poem; 2d ed., 1808.

Kemp, John. Serm., Edin., 1788, 8vo.

Kemp, John, d. 1717, aged about 52, an antiquary. Monumenta Vetustatis Kempiana, &c., Lon., 1720, 8vo. This vol., which gives an account of Kemp's collection of antiquities, was edited by the celebrated Robert Ainsworth (see p. 42 of this Dictionary) and J. Ward. See Beloe's Anecdotes, i. 41–44.

Kemp, Joseph, 1778–1824, a musical composer, pub. The Jubilee, Lon., 1809, 8vo; The Siege of Isca, a Melo-Drama, 1810, 8vo; Musical Illustrations of the Lady of the Lake, 1810, 8vo; and a number of other pieces, songs, glees, &c.

Kemp, T. Lindley, M.D. 1. Agricultural Physiology, Animal and Vegetable, Lon., 1850, 12mo.

"This is an excellent matter, clearly arranged, and very systematically detailed. It is the ablest thing of the kind, though the use of its practice may be distant."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

2. Natural Hist. of Creation, 1852, 16mo. 3. Indications of Instinct, 1854, p. 8vo. 4. The Medical Guide, 1854, 8vo. 5. The Phasis of Matter: Being an Outline of the Discoveries and Applications of Modern Chemistry, 1855, 2 vols. cr. 8vo.

"On the whole, Dr. Kemp may be said to have succeeded fairly in his object. His book is a respectable performance, free from any glaring defects; but we cannot point to any feature of high excellence."—*Westminster Review*, Jan. 1856.

Kemp, W. 1. Imagines Selectæ, fol. 2. Nature, Cure, Signs, and Cause of the Pestilence, Lon., 1665, 4to.

Kemp, William. Education of Children in Learning, &c., Lon., 1588, 4to.

Kemp, William, pub. two books on the treason of Ballard, Babington, &c., Lon., 1587, 4to, and Nine Daies Wonder, performed in a Daunce from London to Norwich, 1600, 4to.

"A great curiosity, and, as a rude picture of national manners, extremely well worth reprinting."—*Gifford's Notes to Ben Jonson.*

Mr. Malone (in a MS. note prefixed to a copy) uses much the same language respecting this work. It was reprinted by the Camden Society, with Introduction and Notes by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, sm. 4to. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1061; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet., 1840, iii. 348.

Kempe, A. J. 1. Historical Notices of the Church of St. Martin-Le-Grand, London, 8vo. 2. Losely MSS., and other rare Documents illust. of Eng. Hist., Biog. and Manners, 1835, 8vo. Commended by the Gent. Mag. and Lit. Gaz. It should accompany the Memoirs of Evelyn and Pepys.

Kempe, Margery. A Short Treatyse of Contemplaycon, 4to. Consists of four leaves, printed by W. de Worde.

Kempster, Bartholomew. Butt upon Butt; a Poem, Lon., 1680, 4to.

Kempthorne, Rev. John. 1. Select Portions of Psalms, from different translations, 1810, 12mo. 2. Reasons for Reviving Convocation, Lon., 1835, 8vo.

Ken, Thomas, D.D., 1637–1710–11, a native of Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, educated at Winchester School and New College, Oxford; Fellow of Winchester College, 1666; Rector of Brixton, Isle of Wight, and subsequently, in 1669, Preb. of Westminster; Chaplain to Lord Dartmouth, and afterwards to Charles II.; Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1684. He was one of the seven bishops committed to the Tower for disobedience by James II., but proved his loyalty by refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary, and was therefore deprived of his bishopric. He was a man of devoted piety, expansive benevolence, and great tenderness of spirit:

"His intellect was indeed darkened by many superstitions and prejudices; but his moral character, when impartially reviewed, sustains a comparison with any in ecclesiastical history, and seems to approach as near as human infirmity permits to the ideal perfection of Christian virtue."—T. B. MACAULAY: *Hist. of England*, vol. i., 1848. See also vols. iii. and iv., 1856.

It is natural to remark, in reference to the above citation, that a wide difference will always exist in the minds of men as to what may be properly denominated "superstitions and prejudices" in matters of religion. See references at end of this article. As an author, this excellent man is known by a number of sermons, theolog. treatises, manuals of devotion, and poetical compositions, among which are some greatly-admired hymns, still to be found in collections suited to public and private worship:

"Bishop Ken's morning and evening hymns are admirable, and may be found in most collections of devotional poetry."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*, 431.

"The simple and touching devoutness of many of Bishop Kenn's lyrical effusions has been unregarded, because of the ungraceful contrivances and heavy movement of his narrative."—REV. JOHN KEBLE: *Sacred Poetry, in Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxxii. 217.

The bishop's poetical works were pub., Lon., 1721, 4 vols. 8vo, accompanied by two of his sermons, and a Life of the author by W. Hawkins, Esq., his great-nephew and executor. Hawkins's Life of Bishop Ken had been previously pub. in 1713, 8vo. A collective ed. of his Prose Works, with some of his letters, (never before pub.,) collected by J. T. Round, with Life by W. Hawkins, appeared in 1838, 8vo; 1855, 8vo. Of separate works, there have been recent eds. of—1. Poems, Devotional and Didactic, 18mo. 2. Manual of Prayers, 1828, 12mo; 1840, 18mo.

"Bishop Ken's works are still much esteemed, particularly his Manual of Prayers."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*, 623.

"An excellent spirit of devotion."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

3. Prayers for the Use of all Persons who come to the Baths of Bath for Cure, with Life by J. H. Markland, 1849, 12mo. 4. Practice of Divine Love, 1845, 18mo; 1849, fp. 8vo. 5. Expos. of the Creed, 1852, '55, 12mo. Extracted from No. 4. 6. Approach to the Holy Altar, 1852, '55, 12mo. Extracted from the Manual of Prayers. There are several works attributed to Bishop Ken, which it is supposed he did not write,—viz.: The Retired Christian; Letters to the Author of a Sermon; The Royal Sufferer, by T. K., 1699, 8vo; A Crown of Glory the Reward of the Righteous; Expostulatoria, or The Complaints of the Church of England. For further information respecting this estimable divine—a model of primitive piety—see, in addition to the Lives noticed above, Genl. Dict.; Biog. Brit.; Burnet's Own Times; Works of Sir James Mackintosh, Lon., 1854, ii. 15, 29, 276, and Index, voc. *Bishops;* Life of Ken, by the Rev. W. L. Bowles, 1830–31, 2 vols. 8vo, and reviews of this work in Edin. Rev., lv. 26–43, and Lon. Quar. Rev., lxxxix. 277–306; Life of Bishop Ken, by a Layman, (Mr. Anderdon,) 1851, 8vo, 2d ed., 1854, 2 vols. 8vo; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lxxxiv., and same periodical (Proposed Memorial to Bishop Ken) for Feb. 1845, pp. 175–176; Life and Times of Bishop Ken; Fraser's Mag., iv. 387.

Kendal, Mrs. 1. Essays addressed to Young Women, Lon., 1804, 12mo. 2. Moreland Manor; a Novel, 1806, 3 vols. 12mo.

Kendal, John. Measure of Time, Lon., 1684, 8vo.

Kendal, Samuel, D.D., 1753–1815, minister of Weston, Mass., pub. 11 serms.; and a vol. of his discourses was pub. after his decease.

Kendall, A. Tales and Poems, 1800–04, &c.

Kendall, A. F. Pictures of England and Wales, Lon., 8vo.

Kendall, Amos, late Postmaster-General of the United States of America. Life of Major-General Andrew Jackson, New York, 8vo. An account of Mr. Kendall will be found in the Democratic Rev., i. 403.

Kendall, E. Otis, Prof. of Mathemat. in the Univ. of Penna. 1. Uranography, or Description of the Heavens, and Atlas, Phila. 2. W. F. Walker's Geometry, 12mo.

Kendall, Edward Augustus, pub. several translations from the French, some educational works, Lon., 1799–1803, and the three following books. 1. Travels through the Northern Parts of the United States, 1807–08, New York, 1809, 3 vols. 8vo. 2. Argument rel. to the Trial by Battle, &c.; 3d ed., 1818, 8vo. 3. Letters on the State of Ireland, &c., 1826, 3 vols. 8vo.

Kendall, George, D.D., d. 1663, a Calvinistic divine, Preb. of Exeter, and Rector of Blissland, Cornwall, ejected at the Restoration for Non-conformity, wrote a Vindication of the Doctrine of Predestination, Lon., 1653, fol.; a Defence of the Doctrine of the Perseverance of the Saints, against John Goodwin, 1654, fol.; and three other works, 1656, '57, '64.

Kendall, George Wilkins, a native of Vermont, removed to New York on attaining his majority, and remained in that city until 1835, when he became a resident of New Orleans, where, as editor of The Picayune, he made himself extensively known in all parts of the country. In 1841, he volunteered to accompany the Texan Santa Fé Expedition, the travels of which he has so graphically described in his Narrative, pub. in New York, 1844, 2 vols. p. 8vo, pp. 836; Lon., 1845, 2 vols. fp. 8vo; 1846, 12mo. New Amer. ed., enlarged, N. York, 1856, 2 vols. 12mo. The sale of this book in America alone had reached 40,000 vols. by the year 1853. We need hardly say that it has been highly commended: especially see the London Athenæum, which contains three notices, with copious extracts, —vol. for 1844, 351, 400, 425. See also N. York International Magazine, iii. 145; Method. Quar. Review; Chambers's Edin. Jour.; Britannia; Atlas. Some of the materials of this work were used in Capt. Marryatt's Travels of Monsieur Violet. In 1851, Mr. Kendall pub. a large folio vol., entitled The War between the United States and Mexico, embracing 12 coloured plates of the principal Conflicts, by Carl Nebel, N. York, $40 00. There is a descriptive account of each battle, by Mr. Kendall, who was a member of General Taylor's staff through the whole of his campaigns. For further information respecting Mr. Kendall, see N. York International Magazine, iii. 145–146; Bungay's Off-Hand Takings, 218–219. Mr. Kendall now (1857) resides near New Braunfels, Texas, where he has an extensive cattle-ranch.

Kendall, J. Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency; 2d ed., Lon., 1849, 12mo.

Kendall, John, d. at Colchester, 1814, aged 89, pub. The Life of Thomas Story, Precepts of the Christian Religion, and several other works, 1809, &c.

Kendall, John. Gothic Architecture, Lon., 1818, 8vo.

Kendall, Timothy, of Staple Inn. Flowers of Epigrammes out of sundrie the most singular Authors, Lon., 1577, 16mo. Bindley, Pt. 2, 1105, one leaf MS., £16; resold, Perry, Pt. 4, 306, £11 11*s*. See notices of this very rare book in Herbert's Ames's Typ. Antiq., ii. 1115, iii. 1804; Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., i. 485–486; Ritson's Bibl. Poet., 261–262; Brydges's Brit. Bib., ii. 150–157; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet., ed. 1840, iii. 327, 349; Dibdin's Lib. Comp., 654, 698.

Kendall, William. 1. The Science of Legislation, Lon., 1792, 8vo. From the Italian. 2. Poems, 1793, 8vo.

Kendrick, Asahel C., Prof. of Greek in the University of Rochester, was b. 1809, at Poultney, Vermont. 1. Child's Book in Greek, N. York, 12mo. 2. Introduc. to the Greek Language, 12mo.

> "It is superior to any work of the kind that has ever come under my inspection."—Tayler Lewis, LL.D., *Prof. of the Greek Language, &c. in the Univ. of New York.*

3. Greek Ollendorff, 1852, 12mo. 4. Echoes; or, Leisure Hours with the German Poets, 1854, 16mo, pp. 148. 5. Life of Rev. Linus W. Peck. 6. Amer. ed. of the English trans. of Prof. Hermann Olshausen, D.D.'s Commentaries on the New Testament, vols. i. and ii., 1856; to be completed in 6 vols. r. 8vo. We have already noticed the English trans. of Olshausen's Commentaries (pub. in Clark's Edinburgh Foreign Theol. Lib.) in our article on Thomas Brown, p. 260 of this Dictionary. That translation is the basis of the present edition, but it has been thoroughly revised and greatly improved by the critical labours of Professor Kendrick. He has also translated the Greek words and phrases which occur in the text, and added a few brief notes when the expositions of the author seemed to demand animadversion. The treatise of Olshausen on the genuineness of the writings of the New Testament translated by Mr. Fosdick is prefixed to this edition. It will form a most valuable addition to the American Theological Library. See Judson, Mrs. Emily C.

Kendrick, James, and **Robert M. Morris,** M.D. The Edinburgh Medical and Physical Dictionary, Edin., 1807, 2 vols. 4to.

Kendricke, John. His Will, 1625, 4to.

Kenealy, Edward Vaughan Hyde, b. at Cork, Ireland, 1819, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, now a barrister on the Oxford Circuit, England, has made translations of songs and ballads from and into the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, German, Spanish, Swedish, Danish, Romaic, Magyar, and Irish Languages. He ought to be called "The Irish Longfellow." 1. Brallaghan; or, The Deipnosophists, Lon., 1845, fp. 8vo.

> "Kenealy is a new name in literature, but one that bids fair to rival Father Prout. The Brallaghan Correspondence is one of the wittiest papers we have read for a long time."—*Chronicle.*

2. Goethe; a new Pantomime, 1850, fp. 8vo.

> "Splendour, wit, and power illumine this brilliant performance." —*Dublin University Mag.*
>
> "I have read and recurred to it with real pleasure. It is a work of great, of rare, and of sustained, genius."—Benj. Disraeli.

Mr. Kenealy has contributed many papers to Fraser's Magazine, The Dublin University Magazine, &c., is the author of the Introduction to his friend Dr. Maginn's Nestor's First Essay in Arms, (see Dr. R. S. Mackenzie's ed. of Maginn's Homeric Ballads, p. 217,) and of the Memoir of Maginn in the Dublin University Magazine, Jan. 1844. See Dr. R. S. Mackenzie's ed. of Maginn's Fraserian Papers, N. York, 1857, lxii.–lxiii.

Kennard, Adam Steinmetz. Eastern Experiences, collected during a Winter's Tour [in 1854] in Egypt and the Holy Land, Lon., 1856, p. 8vo.

> "His entire story is told in a quiet, unaffected style, and may interest such readers as desire, once a season, to receive a new report upon life and manners in the East."

Kennard, George. Serms. at Geneva, 1841, 12mo.

Kennaway, Charles Edward, has pub. a vol. of poems, several vols. of serms., and some theolog. treatises, Lon., 1842–56.

Kennedy, Captain. See Feilding, Viscount.

Kennedy, A. Practical Cotton-Spinner, Lon., 1845, 12mo; 2d ed., 1852, 12mo.

Kennedy, Andrew. Testament, 1508.

Kennedy, Archibald, Receiver-General of New York. 1. Importance of the Northern Colonies, New York, 1749, 8vo. 2. Present State of the Affairs in the Northern Colonies, 1754, 8vo.

Kennedy, Benjamin Hall, D.D., Preb. of Lichfield, Head-Master of Shrewsbury School, has pub. a number of Greek and Latin Grammars and Reading-Books, Lon., 1838–56.

Kennedy, C. M., of Gonville and Caius Coll., Whewell University Prizeman, 1855. The Influence of Christianity upon International Law: The Hulsean Prize Essay in the Univ. of Cambridge for 1854, Camb., 1856, 12mo.

Kennedy, Charles Rann, Prof. of Law at Queen's College, Birmingham. 1. New Rules for Pleading, Lon., 1838, 12mo; 2d ed., 1841, 12mo. 2. Poems, Original and Translated, 1843, fp. 8vo. 3. Treat. on Annuities, 1846, 8vo. 4. J. Burchell's Joint-Stock Registration Act, with Pref., Index, and an Analysis, 1844, 12mo. 5. With Rev. Rann Kennedy, Works of Virgil, a new trans., 1850, 2 vols. Highly commended. The trans. is in blank verse, and in the preface to vol. ii. Mr. C. R. Kennedy argues zealously in favour of blank verse over the heroic couplet of Dryden for a trans. of Virgil. 6. Selections of Classical Poetry, 1853, p. 8vo. Principally translations from the Greek and Roman poets.

Kennedy, Grace, 1782–1824, the daughter of Robert Kennedy, of Penmore, county of Ayr, Scotland, was removed in infancy to Edinburgh, where she resided for the rest of her life. She was the author of the following popular works, which were not acknowledged as her productions until after her decease. 1. Decision, 1821; other eds. 2. Profession is not Principle, 1822; 8th ed., 1855, 18mo. 3. Jerry Allan, the Lame Girl, 1822; 12th ed., 1853, 18mo. 4. Father Clement, 1823; 11th ed., 1849, 12mo. 5. Anna Ross, the Orphan of Waterloo, 1823; 10th ed., 1852, 18mo. 6. Andrew Campbell's Visit to his Irish Cousins, 1824. 7. Dunallan; or, Know what you Judge, 1824; other eds. 8. Philip Colville; a Covenanting Story, 1824; new ed., 1854, 18mo. A collective ed. of her earlier works was pub. in 6 vols. 12mo. A biography of Miss Kennedy will be found in Jamieson's Cyc. of Religious Biog., Lon. and Glasg., 1853, 295–296.

Kennedy, Rev. Hugh. Work of Grace, &c., Lon., 1752, 8vo.

Kennedy, J. 1. Law and Prac. of Juries, Lon., 1826, 8vo 2. Bkrupt. Act, 6 Geo. IV., c. 16, 1826, 12mo.

Kennedy, James, 1405?–1466,—Bishop of Dunkeld, 1437; Bishop of St. Andrews, 1440; Lord-Chancellor of Scotland, 1444,—is said to have written Monita Politica, and a History of his own times, both probably lost. See Mackenzie's Lives; Crawford's Lives of Statesmen.

Kennedy, James. Epithalamium Caroli II. et Catharinæ M. Brit. R. R., Edin., 1662, 4to.

Kennedy, James. Antiquities and Curiosities in Wilton House, Lon., 1758, 8vo; Salisb., 1769, 4to; 1786.

Kennedy, James. Glenochel; a Descrip. Poem, Glasg.; 2d ed., Lon., 1811, 2 vols. 8vo.

Kennedy, James, M.D., d. 1827, at Jamaica, West Indies. Conversations on Religion with Lord Byron and others, Lon., 1830, 8vo. Reviewed in the Lon. Month. Rev., cxxii. 475; and by W. B. O. Peabody in the N. Amer. Rev., xxxvi. 152. See Byron, George Gordon, Lord, p. 323 of this Dictionary.

Kennedy, James. Ten Lects. on the Philosophy of the Mosaic Records of the Creation, Lon. and Dubl., 1826–27, 2 vols. 8vo. See Horne's Bibl. Bib.

Kennedy, James, British Judge of Mixed Court of The Havannah. Modern Poets and Poetry of Spain, Lon., 1852, 8vo. This work, the fruits of "ten years' labour," contains biographical and critical notices of the poets of Spain, with trans. from each. See Ticknor, George.

Kennedy, Jane, is known as the author of Arthur Seymour, Light Hearts and Happy Days, and some other tales, &c., pub. Lon., 1852. Since the above was written she has given to the world The Balance of Beauty; or, The Lost Image Restored, 1857. See Lon. Athenæum, April 25, 1857, 533.

Kennedy, John. 1. The Historie of Calanthrop and Lvcilla, Edin., 1626, sm. 8vo. 2. Theological Epitome, 1629, 12mo. In verse.

Kennedy, John, M.D., d. 1760, a native of Scotland, resided for some time at Smyrna. 1. Dissert. on the Coins of Carausius. 2. Farther Observations on do., 1756, 4to. See Nichols's Lit. Anec. Dr. K. had a valuable collection of Greek and Roman coins, which subsequently became the property of Dr. Hunter.

Kennedy, John. Con. to Edin. Med. Ess., i. 206.

Kennedy, John, d. 1770? Rector of Bradley, Derbyshire, pub. several works on Scripture Chronology, of which the following are the best-known. 1. A Complete System of Astronomical Chronology, unfolding the Scriptures, Lon., 1762, 4to. 2. Explan. and Proof of do., 1774, 8vo. The Dedication to the King in No. 1 was written by Dr. Saml. Johnson. No. 2 consists of Letters addressed to Jas. Ferguson, who opposed Kennedy's theory of Scripture Chronology. It was also opposed by Rev. Thomas Bowen, of Bristol, in a series of letters pub. in The Christian Magazine.

Kennedy, John. Serm., Ephes. iii. 8, *s. a.*

Kennedy, John Pendleton, equally distinguished in the controversies of politics and the amenities of letters, was born in Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1795, and graduated at the college of his native city in 1812. Admitted to the practice of the law in 1816, he soon gave evidence of that aptitude for public business and power of influencing other minds which in America is an almost certain guarantee of political distinction. In 1820, 1821, and 1822, he was elected to the House of Delegates of Maryland; in 1838, 1841, and 1843, was sent to the House of Representatives at Washington; and in 1846 again entered the Maryland House of Delegates, and officiated as Speaker. In Congress he exercised great influence over his party, and his political papers and reports carried this influence beyond the sound of his voice. The best-known of these productions is A Defence of the Whigs, &c., pub. in 1844. Mr. Kennedy's public services were honourably closed (at least for a season) in 1852, under the Fillmore administration, by his appointment to the post of Secretary of the Navy of the United States. In this chair he had been preceded by two distinguished literary brethren,—James K. Paulding and George Bancroft. We should not omit to notice that in 1849 Mr. Kennedy was chosen Provost of the University of Maryland. He is also Vice-President of the Historical Society of Maryland.

We have now to consider the watchful public guardian of the material interests of the people in his capacity of caterer for their intellectual gratification. Mr. Kennedy commenced authorship in 1818, by the publication, in conjunction with Peter Hoffman Cruse, of (1) The Red Book, a series of miscellaneous papers in prose and verse, issued in Baltimore about every fortnight. These (continued through 1818 and '19) were subsequently collected into two vols. Kennedy's other publications were as follows. 2. Swallow Barn; or, A Sojourn in the Old Dominion, 1832. This work, consisting of a number of sketches of Virginia life and manners, was very favourably reviewed by Edward Everett in the North American Review for April, 1833, vol. xxxvi. 519–544. See also South. Quar. Rev., xxi. 71. 3. Horse-Shoe Robinson; a Tale of the Tory Ascendancy, 1835. The preceding work was very favourably received by the public, but Horse-Shoe Robinson seems to have met with even more success. It is an historical novel, dealing largely with the personal experiences of a soldier of the Revolution, whose title the book carries on its front. See South. Quar. Rev., xxii. 203. 4. Rob of the Bowl; a Legend of St. Inigoes, 1838. Here we have much historical matter connected with the religious troubles between the Roman Catholics and Protestants in Maryland in the days of Cecilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore. The three preceding works were republished in 3 vols., (uniform,) with revisions and illustrations, in 1852, by G. P. Putnam, of New York. 5. Annals of Quodlibet, 1840. This is a political satire upon some of the scenes in the Presidential canvas which resulted in the election of General Harrison. 6. Memoirs of the Life of William Wirt, Attorney-General of the United States, Phila., 1849, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., revised, 1850, 2 vols. 12mo. In the preparation of this work, the author had the advantage of the whole of Mr. Wirt's papers, correspondence, diaries, &c. It throws light upon much of the political history of the times, and should be consulted by the historical student.

> "In itself, the Memoir is not what the reading world calls interesting. There is no action and little incident. The letters are the best portion. . . . Mr. Kennedy has done what he had to do with zeal and ability. But the book is not likely to take much hold of English readers, from the absence of all stirring incident in the narrative."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1850, 867–868.

Mr. Kennedy had, as early as 1834, delivered a Discourse on the Life and Character of his friend Mr. Wirt, Balt., 8vo. Among other of his minor publications are An Address delivered before the Baltimore Horticultural Society, in 1833, and A Discourse at the Dedication of Green Mount Cemetery, in 1839. He has contributed quite a number of articles to periodicals,—we suppose enough to fill several octavo volumes: and would that they were gathered into volumes! Will not the author see to this? For further information respecting this popular writer and his works, in addition to authorities above cited, see Homes of American Authors, N. York, 1853, 241–246; Amer. Whig Review, (with portrait,) xiii. 13; N. York Rev., x. 144; Amer. Month. Rev., ii. 255; South. Lit. Mess., i. 522; Internat. Mag., iv. 151. From the complimentary notices before us of Mr. Kennedy's works, we do not think we can make a better quotation than the following lines, which commence a review of Swallow Barn by one of the most eloquent orators and distinguished scholars of the age:

> "This is a work of great merit and promise. It is attributed to a gentleman of Baltimore, already advantageously known to the public by several productions of less compass and in various styles, but all excellent in their respective ways. The present attempt proves that he combines, with the talent and spirit which he had previously exhibited, the resource, perseverance, and industry that are necessary to the accomplishment of extensive works. We do not know that we can better evince our friendly feeling for him than by expressing the wish that the success which this production has met with may induce him to withdraw his attention from other objects, and devote himself entirely to the elegant pursuits of polite literature, for which his taste and talent are so well adapted, and in which the *demand for labour*—to borrow an expression from a science to which he is no stranger—is still more pressing than in law, political economy, or politics."—Edward Everett: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxxvi. 519–544, April, 1833.

This is one of the many instances in which Mr. Everett has evinced the foresight to discern, and the generosity to encourage, the early indications of that literary excellence of which he himself is so illustrious an example. We had not intended to add any thing to these lines; but it may be well to cite some opinions of a later date, to show that in the estimation of competent critics Mr. Kennedy has not

"Unbeseem'd the promise of his spring."

> "Mr. Kennedy is altogether one of our most genial, lively, and agreeable writers. His style is airy, easy, and graceful, but various, and always in keeping with his subject. He excels both as a describer and as a raconteur. His delineations of nature are picturesque and truthful, and his sketches of character are marked by unusual freedom and delicacy. He studies the periods which he attempts to illustrate with the greatest care, becomes thoroughly imbued with their spirit, and writes of them with the enthusiasm and the apparent sincerity and earnestness of a contemporary and an actor. He pays an exemplary regard to the details of costume, manners, and opinion, and is scarce ever detected in any kind of anachronism. There are some inequalities in his works, arising perhaps from the interruptions to which a man in active public life is liable; there is occasional diffuseness and redundance of incident as well as of expression; but his faults are upon the surface, and

could be easily removed."—*Griswold's Prose Writers of America*, 4th ed., Phila., 1852, 343.

"Swallow Barn is an admirable delineation of Virginia life in the olden time. Another work by the same author, Horse Shoe Robinson, is of quite as much merit. Mr. Kennedy deserves a place in the front rank of American literature."—President King, *of Columbia College.*

Kennedy, Lewis, and **T. B. Grainger.** 1. Tenancy of Land in G. Britain, Lon., 1828, 2 vols. 8vo. A valuable work. See McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., 1845, 219; Edin. Rev., lix. 387; Donaldson's Agricult. Biog., 1854, 117. 2. Cultivation of the Waste Lands of the United Kingdoms, 1829, 8vo. See Donaldson, *ubi supra.*

Kennedy, M. V. Courts Martial, Lon., 1825, 12mo.

Kennedy, Matthew, LL.D. 1. Acts of Genl. Assembly Ch. of Scot., Edin., 1691, fol. 2. Dissert. on the Stuarts, Paris, 1705, 8vo. Answered by Richard Hay, Edin., 1722, 4to. 3. Réponse à une Lettre que le Père de la Haye, &c., Paris, 1715, 8vo.

Kennedy, Pendleton, of Virginia. Blackwater Chronicle; a Narrative of an Expedition in Randolph county, Virginia, N. York, 1853, 12mo.

Kennedy, Peter. Med. treatises, 1713, '15, '39.

Kennedy, Quintine. 1. Compendius Tractive, 1553, Edin., 1558, 4to. 2. Ane Oratioune, from the MS., 1812, sm. 4to.

Kennedy, R. Notes on Epidemic Cholera; 2d ed., Lon., 1846, p. 8vo.

Kennedy, Rev. Rann, of Birmingham, a clergyman of the Church of England, is best known as the author of a vol. containing Britain's Genius, a Maske on occasion of the Marriage of Victoria, and The Reign of Youth, a Lyrical Poem. In 1837 he pub. a Tribute in Verse to the Character of the late George Canning. From another of his pieces—A Poem on the Death of the Princess Charlotte—Mr. Irving many years since favoured us with an extract, on the last page of his Sketch-Book. Mr. K. is also the author of Thoughts on the Church Psalmody, 8vo; Church of England Psalm-Book, 1852, 32mo; new ed., 1855, 32mo; and, in conjunction with his son, Charles Rann Kennedy, (*q. v.*, No. 5,) a new trans. of the Works of Virgil, 1850, 2 vols.

Kennedy, Richard Hartley, M.D. Narrative of the Campaign of the Army of the Indus in Sind and Kaubool in 1838–39, Lon., 1840, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"Extremely interesting."—*Lon. Atlas.*

Kennedy, Robert, M.D. Chemical papers in Nic. Jour., 1800, and Trans. Soc., Edin., 1805.

Kennedy, Thomas. 1. Code of Chancery Practice: vol. i., Lon., 1843, 12mo; vol. ii., Pt. 1, 1852, 12mo; vol. ii., Pt. 2, 1853, 12mo. An excellent work. See 26 Leg. Obs., 197, xxix. 359; 7 Jurist, 234. 2. Orders in Chancery, 1844–45, 8vo, 1845.

Kennedy, Lt.-Col. Vans. Researches into the Origin and Affinity of the principal Languages of Asia and Europe, 1827, 4to.

Kennedy, Walter, an early Scotch poet. See David Laing's ed. of the Poems of William Dunbar, 1834, vol. ii.; Index to Blackw. Mag., vols. i.–l.

Kennedy, William, M.D. Paper in Annals of Med., 1801.

Kennedy, William. Annals of Aberdeen to 1818, Lon., 1818, 2 vols. 4to.

Kennedy, William, private secretary to the Earl of Durham, in Canada, and resident in the United States as British Consul for Texas, now retired on a pension, has pub. quite a number of poems, &c., which have gained some popularity. 1. My Early Days, Lon., 18mo.

"The story is interesting, and the moral it inculcates excellent." —*Lon. Literary Chronicle.*

"It is beautifully written; and, were we to speak of it as warmly as we feel disposed to do under the fresh impression of the perusal, we might be suspected of partiality and extravagance."—*Lon. Eclectic Review.*

2. Fitful Fancies, 1827, fp. 8vo. 3. The Arrow and the Rose; with other Poems, Lon., 8vo.

"An exceedingly graceful, elegant, and pathetic little poem."—Christopher North: *Noctes Ambros.*, Nov. 1830.

"William Kennedy has fancy and feeling, nor is he without sudden bursts of manly vigour; but he is unequal in execution, and occasionally overstrained in language."—Allan Cunningham: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years*, 1833.

See Lon. Month. Rev., cxxiv. 18.

4. The Rise, Progress, and Prospects of the Republic of Texas, Lon., 1841, 2 vols. 8vo. With maps. 5. Texas; its Geography, Natural Hist. and Topography, N. York, 1844, 8vo, pp. 118. This appears to be an abstract of No. 4. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 348, 386.

Kennett, Basil, D.D., 1674–1714–15, a native of Postling, Kent, younger brother to Bishop White Kennett, entered Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1690, and became its President in 1714; Chaplain to the English Factory at Leghorn, 1706. His best-known works are—1. Romæ Antiquæ Notitia; or, The Antiquities of Rome, Lon., 1696, 8vo. Many edits.; the 13th in 1763, 8vo. Indeed, for nearly a century this was the standard school-book on the subject. It was superseded by Dr. Alexander Adam's work on the same subject, (1st ed., Edin., 1791, 8vo,) which in its turn has given way to manuals embodying the results of late investigations. 2. Lives and Characters of the Ancient Grecian Poets, 1697, 8vo. 3. Expos. of the Apostles' Creed, 8vo. 4. Paraphrase on the Psalms, in Verse, &c., 1706, 8vo. 5. Twenty Serms., 1715, 8vo. See Genl. Dict.; Biog. Brit.

Kennett, White, D.D., 1660–1728, a native of Dover, England, entered of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, 1678; Vicar of Amersden, Oxfordshire, 1684; Rector of Shottesbrook, Berkshire, 1693; minister of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, 1699; Dean of Peterborough, 1707; Bishop of Peterborough, 1718. Bishop Kennett was a man of great learning, and a zealous antiquary. He was considered a high-churchman before the Revolution and a low-churchman after its occurrence. He pub. fifty-seven works,—principally single serms., tracts, letters, &c. His most important publications are: 1. Life of Mr. Somner, Oxf., 1693, 8vo. See Dibdin's Lib. Comp., ed. 1824, 162. 2. Parochial Antiquities of Oxon. and Bucks, 1695, 4to. A few specimens on large paper. Greatly enlarged from the author's MSS. Notes, 1818, 2 vols. 4to, £3 3*s.* Edited by the Rev. B. Bandinel, D.D.

"Will be duly valued as long as ecclesiastical history bears any repute amongst us."—*Bp. Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.*, ed. 1776, p. 8.

3. Ecclesiastical Synods and Parliamentary Convocations of the Church of England historically and justly vindicated from the misrepresentations of Mr. [afterwards Bishop] Atterbury, Lon., 1701, 8vo. In answer to Atterbury's Rights, Powers, and Privileges of an English Convocation, 1700, '01, 8vo. See Nicolson, *ubi supra*, p. 135. Both writers pub. more upon this subject subsequently. 4. A Compleat Hist. of England, with the Lives of all the Kings and Queens thereof, from the earliest accounts of Time to the death of William III., 1706, 3 vols. fol.; 2d ed., enlarged and corrected, 1719, 3 vols. fol. The notes signed J. S. are said to be by John Strype. Vols. i. and ii. are a compilation from various authors of fourteen royal lives,—with Milton's Hist. of England, up to the Conquest, prefixed. These vols. are said to have been compiled by a Mr. Hughes, who also has the credit of having written the general Preface. Vol. iii. contains the lives of Charles I., Charles II., James II., and William III., "all writ by a new and impartial hand," supposed to be Kennett. This work—the 2d ed.—should be in every large historical library. The lives in vols. i. and ii. were written by Daniel, Habington, Sir Thomas More, Hall, Holinshed, Buck, Lord Bacon, Lord Herbert, Hayward, Hughes, Camden, and Arthur Wilson. The Compleat History was severely handled by Roger North (*q. v.*) in his Examen, 1740, 4to. 5. Serm. at the Funeral of the Duke of Devonshire, 1707, 8vo; with Memoirs of the Family of Cavendish, 1708, 8vo. New ed., 1797, 8vo. Nearly all the copies were destroyed by fire. This sermon gave great offence, was severely criticized by John Dunton in his Hazard of a Death-Bed Repentance, and satirized by Pope in his Imitations of Horace. 6. Bibliothecæ Americanæ Primordia; an Attempt towards laying the Foundation of an American Library, &c., 1713, 4to. Dr. Dibdin states (*infra*) that there was a reprint of this catalogue in 1791, but the Bibliotheca Americana to which he refers is another and a very inferior work. The collector of American books should secure Kennett's Bibliotheca when he can.

"This, as far as it goes, is the best catalogue of books relating to America extant, the titles being copied at full length with the greatest exactness, together with the name of the printer, and the number of pages in each volume. It unfortunately contains only the books given to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, by White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, and a few others, many of them not relating to America. It is, however, rich in English tracts relating to New England. The catalogue was drawn up by Bishop Kennett, but the very complete index, which occupies nearly half the volume, was formed by the Rev. Robert Watts."—*Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova*, i. 21–22.

It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Rich's invaluable Bibliotheca must accompany Kennett's. To sharpen the appetite of the collector, we extract a few lines from the Preface to the last-named work:

"In this short catalogue will be found about twenty original tracts relating to Newfoundland; above fifty concerning Virginia; one hundred, or more, of New England; and so on in proportion to the other colonies."

Some of these tracts are supposed to be entirely lost. The collection itself has disappeared. Some years since a gentleman from New York essayed to find it, but a few scattered vestiges in one of the rooms of the Society at Lambeth were all that rewarded his bibliographical zeal. Dibdin remarks of the Bibliothecæ,

"Both original and reprint [see above] are at this moment [1825] sticking on stalls at some two shillings each. The book is invaluable to a collector; and the spirit that is now abroad in America should lead some Bostonian, or New Yorkite, or Philadelphian, to bring the catalogue of publications down to the present time."—*Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 467.

We have already briefly referred, and shall hereafter more fully refer, (see RICH, OBADIAH,) to the services of Mr. Rich in the cause of American Bibliography; and we are induced by Dr. Dibdin's comments to hint at the fact that a gentleman of Philadelphia has been long engaged upon an enlarged *catalogue raisonné* of books relating to America. We ourselves, in the present volume, have, we hope, contributed something in this direction. See LUDEWIG, HERMANN E. 7. The Wisdom of Looking Backwards, &c., 1715, 8vo. This is a record of the speeches, writings, &c. of the preceding four years, and "fills up a gap in our literary history." But the design was more fully carried out in the work next noticed. 8. Register and Chronicle, Ecclesiastical and Civil, towards discovering and correcting the true History of England, from the Restoration of King Charles II., vol. i., 1728, fol.; 1741, fol. This work—which should be used as a sequel to Whitelock's Memorials and studied with Rushworth's Collections—is a diary of matters of fact "delivered in the words of the most authentic books, papers, and records."

"One of those astonishing labours which could only have been produced by the pleasure of study urged by the strong love of posterity."—*Disraeli's Calamities of Authors*, ed. 1840, 86.

The author calls it a "tedious, heavy book," and remarks, "The volume, too large, brings me no profit." So he gave it to his publisher, who, we presume, made as little on it as the author did. But it is from such contemporaneous records that all true history must be compiled. As regards the "astonishing labours" to which Disraeli refers, Kennett delighted in such toil. If any one doubt this, let him visit the Landsdowne department of the British Museum Library of MSS., from No. 935 to No. 1042, which were the good bishop's; and there is contained in these cemeteries of knowledge much matter which he never communicated to the public. For further information respecting this learned antiquary, industrious annalist, and excellent prelate, see the Rev. Wm. Newton's Life of Bp. Kennett, 1730, 8vo; Athen. Oxon.; Genl. Dict.; Biog. Brit.; Nichols's Atterbury; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Gent. Mag., vol. lxxvi., &c.; Dibdin's Quarrels of Authors, ed. 1840, 256. We must not omit to notice that in 1850 (12mo) Mr. S. F. Wood and Mr. Ed. Baddeley pub., (for the first time,) from the author's MSS., a work of Bp. Kennett's on Lay Impropriations.

Kenney, Arthur H., D.D., Dean of Achonry, Rector of St. Olave's, Southwark, 1822. 1. Popish Power, Lon., 8vo. 2. Prejudice in Religion, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Pretended Reformers in Church and State, 1819, 8vo. In this work Fox's Hist. of James II., and the principles advocated by Buchanan, Knox, Calvin, and others, are criticized. 4. Facts and Documents of Ecclesiast. Hist., 1827, 8vo. 5. Comment. on the Epistles, 1842, 2 vols. 12mo.

Kenney, Rev. Edward. Sulphureous Medicinal Water; Trans. Irish Acad., v. 1793.

Kenney, or **Kenny, James,** an Irishman, pub. several dramatic pieces and poems, Lon., 1804–17.

Kenney, John H. The Burniad, Lon., 1808, 8vo.

Kennicott, B., Perpetual Curate of Monkwearmouth. Analysis of Book V. of Hooker's Eccles. Polity, Lon., 1819, 8vo.

Kennicott, Benjamin, D.D., 1718–1783, a native of Totness, Devonshire, entered of Wadham College, Oxford, 1774; became Fellow of Exeter College, and subsequently Vicar of Culham, Oxfordshire; Radcliffe Librarian, 1767; Canon of Christ Church, 1770. He pub. two or three single serms., some theolog. treatises, an ed. of the Hebrew Bible, and Accounts, &c. connected with the last. We notice the following publications: 1. On the Tree of Life in Paradise; a Crit. Dissert. on Gen. ii. 8–24, 1747, 8vo. 2. On the Oblation of Cain and Abel; a Crit. Dissert. on Gen. iv. 1–5, 1747, 8vo; 2d ed. of both printed together, Oxf., 1747, 8vo.

"The object of the first is to show that the tree of life was not an individual tree, but a species of tree which grew in Paradise, which he seems to make out satisfactorily. His design in the second is to prove that Cain's oblation was only a bread or thank offering; while Abel's was both that and a sacrifice or peace-offering."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

3. The State of the Printed Text of the Old Testament Considered; a Dissert. in two Parts, 1753–59, 2 vols. 8vo. In Latin by W. A. Teller, Lips., 1756–65, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Answer to T. Rutherforth's Letter, &c., [relative to No. 3,] Lon., 1762, 8vo. In these Disserts. the author proved the necessity of a revision of the Hebrew Text. See Bp Marsh's Divinity Lectures, No. XI.; Orme's Bibl. Bib.; Horne's Bibl. Bib.; and authorities cited at conclusion of this article. A subscription of between nine and ten thousand pounds sterling was made to defray the expenses of the collation of MSS., printed eds. of the Old Testament, Jewish and early Christian writers, &c. The collation was vigorously carried on from 1760 to '69, and an annual Account was pub. by Dr. K. of the results. These ten Annual Accounts were pub. collectively, in one 8vo vol., in 1770, and should accompany the work to which they refer, which at last appeared, (5,) Vetus Testamentum Hebraicum, cum variis Lectionibus, Oxf., 1770, 2 vols. fol. This is the most splendid ed. of the Hebrew Scriptures ever published.

"The greatest and most important work that has been undertaken and accomplished since the revival of letters."—BISHOP LOWTH.

"Kennicott did not confine his collation to MS. and editions. He had recourse to the most distinguished among rabbinical writings, but particularly the Talmud, the text of which is as ancient as the third century."—BISHOP MARSH.

For a particular account of this great work—for such, notwithstanding some errors and imperfections, it certainly is—we must refer the reader to authorities cited at conclusion of this article; also to Marsh's Divinity Lects., No XI.; Horne's Bibl. Bib.; Orme's Bibl. Bib.; Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 13–14; Dibdin's Lib. Comp.; Lon. Month. Rev., O.S., lv. 92–100, lxiv. 173–182, 321–328, lxv. 121–131. Those who have Kennicott's Vetus Testamentum Hebraicum must add to it M. de Rossi's supplement, pub. at Parma,—Variæ Lectiones Veteris Testamenti, 1784–87, 4 vols. 4to, and Appendix, 1798. This work and Kennicott's ed. form one complete set of collations. An ed. of the Hebrew Bible, containing many of the most important of the readings in Kennicott's and De Rossi's vols., was pub. by Doederlein and Meissner, Leip., 1793; and a far better one by Jahn, Vienna, 1806, 4 vols. 8vo. See BOOTHROYD, BENJAMIN, D.D., p. 219 of this Dictionary. Of Kennicott's ed. the learned Henry Owen declares,—

"It is a work which contains, with all its imputed defects, a vast treasure of Hebrew learning; which, judiciously applied, will contribute more to rectify and restore the Hebrew text than all the methods hitherto practised."

Kennicott's Dissertatio Generalis—or Prolegomena in fact—annexed to vol. ii. of his ed. of the Hebrew Bible, should be carefully studied by the divinity student.

"Though inquiries of this description unavoidably contain matters of doubtful disputation, though the opinions of Kennicott have been frequently questioned, and sometimes justly questioned, his *Dissertatio generalis* is a work of great interest to every biblical scholar. . . . The *Dissertatio generalis*, therefore, is the work which is always to be examined in the first instance by those who are desirous of obtaining information on any Hebrew manuscript which had been collated before 1770, when Kennicott's collation was closed."—BP. MARSH: *ubi supra.*

"Kennicott was a learned and most diligent scholar; but his fame must rest chiefly on his labours as a collector of Hebrew MSS. He does not now rank in the first line of Hebrew or Oriental scholars; and many of his criticisms in the above works [1, 2, 3, 5, supra, et 6, infra] have been disputed by writers of distinction."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

We should add that the Dissertatio Generalis was printed separately at Oxford, 1780, fol., and at Brunswick by Prof. Bruns, (an associate in the collations,) 1783, 8vo.

"Kennicott's own Dissertation upon the state of the Hebrew text, [see No. 3,] with his annual accounts, are a fund of theological learning."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

6. Remarks on Select Passages in the Old Testament. To which are added eight serms., Lon., 1787, 8vo.

"Contain many useful hints."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

See Lon. Month. Rev., O.S., lxxviii. 477–489. The author of so many criticisms could not hope to escape criticism himself: many publications in opposition to his expressed views on different points were put forth from time to time. Mr. Dyer, of Exeter, (or some person from whom he purchased,) took the pains to make a collection of these pieces, together with all of Kennicott's works; and a catalogue of the whole will be found in Dyer & Co.'s Catalogue of English Divinity for 1829. This collection should be in the Bodleian Library,—perhaps is by this time, (1857.) Further information respecting this learned critic and excellent man will be found in Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Jones's Life of Bishop Horne; Polwhele's Hist. of Devonshire; Lon. Gent. Mag., lix. 289; N. Amer. Rev., x. 8. The testimony of Dr. Kennicott, after his many years of labour in his abstruse studies, and the examination by himself and his associates of above six hundred Hebrew MSS. and sixteen MSS. of the Samaritan Pentateuch, to the unequivocal character of these documents, is too valuable to be omitted. When he appeared himself before the king to present his great work, his majesty asked him, what, upon the whole, had been the result of his learned and laborious investigations? To this question Kennicott replied that he had found some grammatical errors, and many variations, in the different texts, but not one which in the smallest degree affected any article of faith or practice. To the same effect is the testimony of James Smith, of Jordan Hill:

"It may be satisfactory to those who look with suspicion upon the numerous various readings appended to critical editions, to know that, in that very considerable portion of the Gospels which I have copied, *I have not been able to detect a shade of difference in the meaning, either doctrinal or historical.* But the differences between the earlier and the later MSS., although unimportant as to the matter, are of great importance in an inquiry like the present, [Origin and Connection of the Gospels,] where so much depends upon verbal expression."

Kennion, Edward. Examples of Trees in Landscape, with Essays, Lon., 1815, 7 pts. imp. 4to, £3 13*s*. 6*d*. This is considered by artists the standard work on the subject, and the one to be used by all pupils. It can now (1857) be had for the low price of 18*s*.

Kenny, Charles. Manual of Chess, Lon., 1847, 18mo. See Kenny, W. S.

Kenny, E. E. C. Hints on the Management of Lunatic Asylums, Lon., 1847, 8vo.

Kenny, Robert. Hist. of Jamaica, 1807, 4to.

Kenny, W. S. 1. Chess Grammar, Lon., 1817, 4to. 2. Chess Exercises, 1818, fp. 8vo. Other works. Among works on this subject we must not omit to mention Chess for Winter Evenings, by H. R. Agnel, N. York, 1848, 12mo.

Kenrick, Francis Patrick, b. Dec. 3, 1797, in Dublin, was educated in the College of the Propaganda at Rome, and there ordained a priest of the R. Catholic Church in 1821; Professor in St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Kentucky, 1821; consecrated Bishop, and made coadjutor to Bishop Connell of Philadelphia, 1830; succeeded Bishop Connell in 1842; Archbishop of the R. C. Church in Baltimore, 1851. 1. Letters to Rev. Dr. Blackburn, 1828. 2. Four Serms. preached in the Cathedral at Bardstown, 1829. 3. Theologia Dogmatica, Phila, 1839–40, 4 vols. 8vo. In Latin. 4. Theologia Moralis, 1841–42–43, 3 vols. 8vo. In Latin. 5. Letters on the Primacy of the Holy See and the Authority of General Councils, 1837. Addressed to Bishop Hopkins of Vermont, and intended as an answer to some strictures of his on the doctrines of the R. Catholic Church. 6. Catholic Doctrine on Justification Explained and Vindicated, 1841, 12mo. 7. Treatise on Baptism, N. York, 1843, 12mo. 8. The Primacy of the Apostolic See Vindicated, 1845. Consisting of No. 5, with addits. Trans. into German, 1852. 9. Trans. into English of the Four Gospels from the Latin Vulgate, 1849, 8vo. See Brownson's Quar. Rev., 2d ser., iii. 409. 10. Do. of the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles, and the Apocalypse, 1851, 8vo. 11. Concilia Provincialia Baltimori habita ab anno 1829 usque ad annum 1849, Baltimori, 1851. 12. A Vindication of the Catholic Church, &c., 1855, 12mo: see Hopkins, John Henry, D.D., No. 9. Since the above was prepared for the press, a new edit. of the Theologia Dogmatica has been announced, and is now (1857) being printed by M. Dessain, Malines, Belgium: it will also be issued (simultaneously with its publication abroad) by Messrs. J. Murphy & Co. of Baltimore. The new edit. will contain, among other additions, a Catalogue of the Fathers and Ecclesiastical Writers, with an accurate description of their genuine works as distinguished from others that have passed under their names. This edit., which will be in 3 vols. 8vo, will appear under the especial sanction of the Cardinal Archbishop of Malines, who has expressed a very favourable opinion of the work.

Kenrick, John. Serm., 1814.

Kenrick, John, a son of the late Rev. Timothy Kenrick, (*post*,) was classical tutor in the College of York until 1840, since which he has been Professor of History in the New College of Manchester. 1. Trans. of Zumpt's Latin Grammar; 5th ed., Lon., 1839, 8vo. 2. Abridgt. of do., 1839, 12mo. 3. Exercises on Latin Syntax; new ed., 1838, 8vo; adapted to No. 1. 4. Key to No. 3; 5th ed., 1842, 8vo. A review of Zumpt's Latin Grammar, by Professor Thomas Hewitt Key, will be found in No. 1 of the Journal of Education, pub. by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. 5. Greek Exercises, Pts. 1 and 2; 3d ed., 1839, each 12mo. A Key to each Pt. 6. Index to Quotations in Matthiæ's Greek Grammar; 2d ed., 1841, 8vo. 7. Essay on Primeval History, 1846, p. 8vo. 8. Ancient Egypt under the Pharaohs, Lon., 1850, 2 vols. 8vo. A review of this work, from the London Times, will be found in the New York International Magazine, ii. 322–326. Mr. Kenrick has given us reason to think that he will publish a work on Syria and Phœnicia. We beg to remind him that it is quite time it had appeared.

Since the above was prepared for the press, the vol. respecting which we were jogging Mr. Kenrick's memory has made its appearance, viz.: Phœnicia, by John Kenrick, M.A.; forming the new volume of his History of the Civilized Nations of Antiquity, in continuation of "Ancient Egypt under the Pharaohs," 1857, 8vo.

"Another very valuable contribution to the exact knowledge of ancient history, already enriched by his two volumes on Egypt under the Pharaohs, and by his admirable and philosophical Essay on Primeval History."—*Lon. National Review.*

Kenrick, Timothy, 1759–1804, father of the preceding, was for twenty years minister of a Unitarian congregation at Exeter, England. 1. Discourses on various Topics relating to Doctrine and Practice, 1805, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Expos. of the Histor. Writings of the N. Testament, with Reflections; with Memoirs of the Author, Lon., 1809, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The character of the work is great plainness; the corrections and comments are in the true style of criticism."—*Lon. Month. Review.*

See Memoirs prefixed to this work, and Murch's Presbyterian Churches.

Kenrick, William, LL.D., d. 1779, a critic of equal ability, impudence, and literary ferocity, was for a long time—first in the Monthly and subsequently in the London Review—the terror of the new scribes, and the object of disgust to the old authors, of his own day. Goldsmith, Akenside, Johnson, Colman, Boswell, Garrick, and a host of others, were in turn made to suffer for having gained that popularity or notoriety which the public denied to him. We have already had something to say of this "Literary Ishmaelite" in our lives of Goldsmith (see p. 689) and Dr. Johnson, (see p. 976,) and have little to add in this place. His productions—consisting of poems, poetical epistles, philosophical and philological speculations, comedies, letters, &c., pub. from 1751 to 1773—are now forgotten, save in connexion with the better men whom he attacked; nor would the world be much benefited by a revival of this lost knowledge. But those who desire to explore further may consult the Monthly Review and (Kenrick's own child) the London Review; Gent. Mag.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Boswell's Life of Johnson, and other literary records of the day, and the Encyc. Brit. His most ambitious publication was A New Dictionary of the English Language: to which is prefixed a Rhetorical Grammar, Lon., 1773, 4to. The Rhetorical Grammar was also pub. separately in 1784, 8vo.

"After him, [Elphinstone—Principles of the English Language,] Dr. Kenrick contributed a portion of improvement, by his Rhetorical Dictionary; but he has rendered his Dictionary extremely imperfect, by entirely omitting a great number of words of doubtful and difficult pronunciation,—those very words for which a Dictionary of this kind would naturally be consulted."—*Pref. to Walker's Dictionary*, 1st ed., Lon., 1791, 4to.

Dr. Noah Webster thus comments on the above criticism:

"Let it be noted that the same objection lies in full force against Sheridan, Walker, and Jones."—*Pref. to Webster's Dictionary*, lxi., Springfield, 1852, 4to.

"Dr. Kenrick," says Disraeli, "was a man of talents, who ran a race with the press, could criticize all the genius of the age faster than it was produced, could make his own malignity look like wit, and turn the wit of others into absurdity by placing it topsy-turvy. . . . The turn of his criticism, the airiness or the asperity of his sarcasm, the arrogance with which he treated some of our great authors, would prove very amusing, and serve to display a certain talent of criticism."—*Calamities of Authors*, ed. Lon., 1840, 108.

Washington Irving—referring to Kenrick's attack upon Goldsmith's Inquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe—remarks,

"It may be well, however, in passing, to bestow our mite of notoriety upon the miscreant who launched the slander. He deserves it for a long course of dastardly and venomous attacks, not merely upon Goldsmith, but upon most of the successful authors of the day."—*Life of Goldsmith*, ed. N. York, 1855, 125.

Mr. Macaulay takes care to introduce Kenrick into one of his piquant Newgate Calendars:

"There was no want of low minds and bad hearts in the generation which witnessed her [Madame D'Arblay's] first appearance. There was the envious Kenrick and the savage Wolcott, the asp George Steevens, and the polecat John Williams."—*Crit. and Hist. Essays*, Lon., 1854, iii. 308.

Let us see what the gruff Johnson thought of his assailant:

"Though he [Kenrick] certainly was not without considerable merit, he wrote with so little regard to decency, and principles, and decorum, and in so hasty a manner, that his reputation was neither extensive nor lasting. I remember one evening, when some of his works were mentioned, Dr. Goldsmith said he had never heard of them; upon which Dr. Johnson observed, 'Sir, he is one of the many who have made themselves public without making themselves known."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson*, ed. Lon., 1848, 171.

Yet, after all the abuse which has been for three generations so profusely lavished upon Kenrick, he was, according to Johnson's own principles, a great benefactor to the unthankful authors whom he so ruthlessly impaled. It was, indeed, in reference to this very critic that Boswell tells us

> "He [Johnson] remarked that attacks on authors did them much service. 'A man who tells me my play is very bad is less my enemy than he who lets it die in silence. A man whose business it is to be talked of is much helped by being attacked.'"—*Ubi supra*, 358.

We did not intend to make this article so long, but nothing is more natural than that an author who expects soon to place a huge Dictionary before the Argus-eyes of the critics, and who anticipates a large share of the belligerent philanthropy so warmly extolled by Dr. Johnson, should quote the lexicographer's encouraging dictum.

Kenroy, Rev. Henry. Copper Springs in Wicklow, Ireland; Phil. Trans., 1751.

Kent, Abraham. 1. Letter to the Bp. of Winton, Oxf., 1769, 4to. 2. The Appeal, 1772, 8vo.

Kent, Adolphus. Babylon, Bath, *s. a.*, 12mo.

Kent, Elizabeth Talbot, Second Countess of, d. 1651. Manuall of Secrets in Physick and Chirurgery, 1653; 1656; 12th ed., 1659, 12mo. See Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors, iii. 44.

Kent, George. Trial of Wm. Sawyer, 1815.

Kent, James, 1700–1776, an eminent English composer of Church-music. 1. Twelve Anthems, 1773. 2. Morning and Evening Services, and Eight Anthems; posth., pub. by Mr. Corfe. Some of his Anthems will be found in Page's Harmonia Sacra.

Kent, James, LL.D., July 31, 1763–Dec. 12, 1847, one of the most eminent of modern jurists, a native of Fredericks, Putnam county, New York, graduated at Yale College, 1781; commenced the practice of the law, 1785; elected a member of the New York State Assembly, 1790 and '92; Professor of Law at Columbia College in the city of New York, 1793–98; Master in Chancery, 1796; elected a member of the legislature from the city of New York, 1796; Recorder of the city, 1797; Puisne-Judge of the Supreme Court of New York, Feb. 6, 1798; Chief-Justice of the same court, July 2, 1804–Feb. 25, 1814; Chancellor of New York, Feb. 25, 1814–July 31, 1823. On becoming a judge, Mr. Kent returned to Poughkeepsie, (where he had commenced the study of the law;) but in the following year he removed to Albany, where he continued to reside until 1823. Having at this date attained his sixtieth year, though in the very prime of intellectual (and in his case physical) life, he was obliged, by the most absurd provision of the Constitution of his State, to relinquish his office, and yield to some successor who, if he had the disadvantage of less wisdom and learning, had the redeeming merit of fewer years. We all remember Mr. Pitt's (or rather Dr. Johnson's) admission of the "atrocious crime of being a young man:" Chancellor Kent was obliged to plead guilty to the imputed criminality of having attained middle-age! But finding nature stronger than legislative enactments, and his euthanasia not hastened by the edict of senators, he added to his turpitude by living twenty-four years of mental and physical vigour and professional activity, and composing four volumes of immortal Commentaries. About twenty years after the Burial-Service of the New York Statute-Book had been read over the late chancellor, he writes to Mr. Webster,

> "I am indeed in my eightieth year, but, thank God, I am wonderfully well and active, and my ardour for reading, and my susceptibilities, are, I think, as alive as ever to the charms of nature, of literature and society. . . . My reading is regular and constant; all the reports of law-decisions as fast as I can procure them, all the periodicals, foreign and domestic, and old literature and new books, are steadily turned over."—*New York, Dec.* 12, 1842; *Private Correspondence of Daniel Webster*, Bost., 1857, ii. 161.

What obstinate vitality!

In 1823, he again took up his residence in the city of New York, and consented to reassume the duties connected with the Law Professorship of Columbia College. The Lectures delivered by him in 1824 were, as may readily be supposed, upon a more comprehensive plan than those which had introduced him to the students who attended his first instructions in the lore of the bench and the forum. Of these last, the Introductory was pub. by the trustees, and in 1795 the lecturer pub. in a small vol. (Dissertations, &c.) three others delivered as preliminary to his Course. He also edited, in conjunction with Mr. Radcliffe, The Revised Laws of the State of New York, 1802, 2 vols. 8vo, (continued by Messrs. C. & G. Webster, in four supplemental vols.,) pub., in 1824, A Summary of the first ten Lectures of the Professor of Law in Columbia College; in 1828, an Anniversary Discourse before the New York Historical Society; in 1831, an Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Yale College; and in 1836, one before the Law Association of New York. In 1840, he drew up a Course of Reading for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Association of New York,—a useful little manual, of which a new ed., (if we should not, indeed, say a new work,) with additions by Charles King, LL.D., President of Columbia College, and Henry A. Oakley, editor, was pub. in 1853. A portion of his decisions as Chancellor—the cases and opinions selected by himself—will be found in the seven vols. of Johnson's Chancery Reports, 1814–23, already noticed: see JOHNSON, WILLIAM, No. 3, p. 982. The character of these decisions is too well known to require any commendation in this place,—especially from a laic; but a few lines of eulogy indited by eminent jurists will not be deemed impertinent:

> "In his decisions we can everywhere trace the happy use of that marvellous system of doctrines which Justinian collected with so much care, and which stands unrivalled in the world for its general equity and nice adaptation to the necessities of mankind. . . . Let those who now doubt the importance of the study of the civil law by common lawyers read diligently the opinions of Mr. Chancellor Kent, and they will find all the objections raised by indolence, and ignorance, and prejudice, practically refuted, and the civil law triumphantly sustained. They will perceive the vivid light which it casts on the paths of juridical science; and they will be instructed and cheered in the pursuit, though they may not hope to move in the brilliant career of such a judge with equal footsteps. . . . As to the chancery decisions of Mr. Chancellor Kent, they are as full of learning, and pains-taking research, and vivid discrimination, as those of any man that ever sat on the English woolsack."—JUDGE STORY: *Miscell. Writings*, Bost., 1852, 150, 178; originally pub. in *N. Amer. Rev.*, xi. 141-166, July, 1820.

Read this article, which contains a truly eloquent summary of the judicial character of Chancellor Kent. The latter expressed his acknowledgments to the writer in a letter dated August 7, 1820, which will be found in Story's Life and Letters, i. 377. In the words of another jurist, Kent's decisions are

> "more signally entitled to respect than those of any English chancellor since the American Revolution, with the single exception, perhaps, of Lord Eldon."—JUDGE GIBSON: 3 *Rawle*, 139.

> "I do not scruple to affirm that they form a series of unequalled excellence, and to the Equity lawyer of inestimable value: they are the most precious treasure his library contains. None who reflect on the nature and amount of instruction that these volumes supply, and on the method and style in which that instruction is conveyed, if able to make the comparison, will refuse to admit that there is no series of Reports in England, or in the United States, that, in these distinctive proofs of a superior and permanent value, resemble or approach them."—JUDGE JOHN DUER: *A Discourse on the Life, Character, and Public Services of James Kent*, N. York, 1848, 60.

> "His decisions must forever remain a monument of judicial wisdom, learning, and eloquence, without superiour in those of any country or any age."—*Hoffman's Leg. Stu.*, 1836, 168.

> "His researches on every point were so full as to leave little or nothing to be supplied by those who might afterwards wish to have his decisions reëxamined or to test the correctness of his conclusions. . . . His judicial opinions are uncommonly interesting and instructive to all, but especially to those who have commenced the study of the law and aspire to eminence in that profession."—WILLIAM JOHNSON, *Reporter: Life of Chancellor Kent, in the National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans*, 1852, vol. ii.

We may indeed claim for Chancellor Kent the honour of having erected the New York Court of Chancery. Judge Duer, after an exposition of the imperfect character of that court before 1814, continues:

> "It is therefore not extravagant to say that, although, when he was appointed to the office of Chancellor, a Court of Chancery existed, yet a Court of Equity, in the true sense and full significance of the term, was still to be created; and it was his peculiar glory that by his genius, his energy, and his labours during the nine years that he acted as Chancellor, this necessary Court, in all the amplitude of its just dimensions, was created."—*Discourse, &c.*, 55.

> "It required such a man, with such a mind, at once liberal, comprehensive, exact, and methodical, always reverencing authorities and bound by decisions, true to the spirit, yet more to the letter, of the law, pursuing principles with a severe and scrupulous logic, yet blending with them the most persuasive equity,—it required such a man, with such a mind, to unfold the doctrines of chancery in our country, and to settle them upon immovable foundations."—JUDGE STORY: *Miscell. Writings*, 1852, 150, and in *N. Amer. Rev.*, xi. 142, July, 1820.

For other opinions upon Kent's Decisions, consult the authorities at conclusion of article JOHNSON, WILLIAM, (the Reporter,) p. 982. Kent's Commentaries upon American Law (dedicated to William Johnson, the Reporter) were pub., vol. i., 1826; ii., 1827; iii., 1828; iv., 1830; 2d ed., carefully revised and greatly enlarged, 1832, 4 vols. The 6th ed. was the last revised by the author shortly before his death. The 7th ed. (1852, 4 vols.) and the 8th ed. (1854) were edited by the author's son, William Kent, and the friend of the latter, Dorman Bridgman Eaton. We presume that a new ed. will be required within a year or two from the date at which we are writing (1857.) It is said that there were sold to the year 1853, edits. 1–7 inclusive, 21,000 sets, or 84,000 vols., at a profit to the author and his heirs of $120,000.

In 1839 was pub. J. Eastman Johnson's Analytical Abridgments of Kent's Commentaries, N. York, 8vo; in 1840, 8vo, the 2d ed. (a 3d has since appeared) of The Most Important Part of Kent's Commentaries on American Law, reduced to Questions and Answers, and in 1837, Edin., 8vo, a republication of part of the Commentaries, under the title of A Treatise on Commercial and Maritime Law. We do not feel willing to conclude this article, long as it is, without the citation of some English and American eulogiums upon the invaluable Commentaries on American Law.

English Opinions on the Commentaries:

"They may be recommended to the English law-student of the present day as a substitute for Blackstone. They contain not only a clear statement of the English law, with all the alterations that have taken place since the time of Blackstone, but a full account of the main principles of Equity, (a topic on which the English commentator is confessedly deficient;) also a review of the modifications engrafted on the English law by the different States of the Union, and, on all important questions, an instructive parallel between the English, American, Modern Continental, and Civil Laws."—*Johnes's Chancery Reform*, 22, n.

"They are fine examples of lucid and manly reasoning, and the style in which they are written is perspicuous and forcible. From the nature of the work, Chancellor Kent was only able to devote a small portion of his treatise to the Law of Nations; but their brevity is the only thing that is objectionable in these lectures, for all that the author does give us is valuable."—*Manning's Law of Nat.*, 44.

"We have never in any English work met with a more full and satisfactory account of the rights and liabilities of infants than is contained in the work before us. Before quitting this book we wish to say a few words as to its style, and of this we can scarcely speak in terms of sufficiently warm commendation. It is easy, clear, vigorous, and unaffected."—Prof. Whiteside: *Lect. before the Dublin Law Institute.*

"We have learned the respect that is due to Professor Kent, the late Chancellor of the State of New York, author of the Commentaries on American Law, a name probably not inferior, as a legal writer, to any of the present day."—*Robertson on Personal Succession*, 76, n.

See Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 438.

"We shall conclude with the following judicious and accurate estimate of the Civil Law contained in the Commentaries of Chancellor Kent, to whom we have been so frequently indebted during the course of this work."—*Warren's Introduc. to Law Studies*, 2d ed., Lon., 1845, 864.

Mr. Warren adds in a note, after referring to the "masterly and elaborate account of the Civil Law" in the forty-fourth chapter of Gibbon's Decline and Fall,

"Chancellor Kent gives also a very able sketch of the Civil Law in the twenty-third Lecture, which concludes the first volume of his Commentaries, and from which has been taken the foregoing extract."

See also pp. 2, 5, 8, 298, 402, 467, 531, 573, 661, 688, 776, 821, 840, 864, 866; Warren's Duties of Attornies and Solicitors, 2d ed., 1851, 164–168; Smith's Mercantile Law, Introd. 7; Lord Brougham's Polit. Philos., Pt. 3, 340; 2d ed., 1849, 1 Leg. Rep., 121.

"It will be a proud distinction to Kent and Story that they have done more than any other men to put an end to the indifference of English lawyers to the learning of their American brethren. Story, mentioning the praises given to Kent's Commentaries in some English legal publications, adds, 'This is as it should be; for England is deeply interested in cultivating a thorough knowledge of American Jurisprudence; and it would betray a lamentable want of professional ambition not to master a work which has become our first juridical classic,'—the American Blackstone, or something more."—*Edin. Rev.*, xcvi. 340; *Review of Life and Letters of Mr. Justice Story.*

"Lord Campbell, speaking of American as compared with English jurists, says, 'I really hardly know any name which we can so much boast of as the Americans may of that of Professor Story and Chancellor Kent, and others of very great distinction.'—*H. H. Joy's Letters on Legal Education.*

"I have studied Chancellor Kent's Commentaries," remarked the present Emperor of France, "think highly of them, and regard him as the first of your jurists. I would be glad to know him personally."

See our life of Washington Irving in this Dictionary, p. 944.

American Opinions on the Commentaries.

No one hailed the appearance of this work with more delight than the eminent jurist from whom we have already more than once had occasion to quote:

"The work is but a new proof of your accurate learning, extensive research, and unwearied diligence. It does honour to your talents and public spirit, and I am persuaded that it will give a permanent increase to your reputation. It will become an American text-book, and range on the same shelf with the classical work of Blackstone in all our libraries. If one were tempted to envy you any thing, it would be this proud distinction."—*Letter to James Kent, Salem, Dec.* 15, 1827; *Story's Life and Letters*, 1851, i. 526.

Nine years later (Oct. 15, 1836) Judge Story remarks, in a letter to the author,

"Since I last wrote you, I have found time to examine various parts of your Commentaries in the last edition with more care than I had previously done. You have everywhere improved the text by your additions, and infused into it the new and fresh resources of your daily-augmenting learning. I rejoice to find also that in America the various merits of this admirable work are now universally and familiarly established. Abroad also it is acquiring a solid and imposing character: and I find, from incidental notices of it here and there in legal publications in England, that it receives a just and liberal praise. This is as it should be, for England is deeply interested in cultivating a thorough knowledge of American jurisprudence, and it would betray a lamentable want of professional ambition not to master a work which has become our first juridical classic."—*Ubi supra*, xi. 219.

"These Commentaries have already acquired the reputation of a juridical classic, and have placed their author in the first rank in the benefactors of the profession. They embody the principles of Law in pages as attractive by the persuasive eloquence of their style as they are instructive by the fulness and accuracy of their learning."—Story: *On the Conflict of Laws; Dedication.*

See also Story's Eq. Jur., 6th ed., 1853, i. 65, n.

"It is the character of the Commentaries as a national work, and their masterly execution as such, that have stamped upon them a peculiar value. It is to these causes that the extent of the influence which they rapidly acquired and now exert on the jurisprudence, not of a single State, but of all, must be ascribed. . . It is now in the hands of every student and of every practitioner of the law, and it ought to be in the hands of every legislator and statesman, and indeed of every man of cultivated mind and liberal studies."—Judge Duer: *Discourse, &c.*, 76, 79.

In the last sentiment expressed by Judge Duer—the advantage of legal learning to laics—we have more than once in this volume added our lay testimony, and especially in our life of Edward Everett, p. 571. In this connexion we beg to recommend to our lay brethren some excellent remarks upon this subject, originally pub. in the North American Review, and appended by Mr. Johnson (Reporter) to his life of Chancellor Kent, in the National Portrait-Gallery, 1852, vol. ii. Who will not coincide with Mr. Johnson's remarks on the Commentaries?

"In the full maturity of his understanding, with a mind long habituated to legal investigations and researches, and with sound and enlightened views of jurisprudence, no man, perhaps, could have been found better fitted than Chancellor Kent to execute such a work, and it may diminish in some degree the regret felt for the loss sustained by the public and the legal profession in being deprived of his valuable services on the bench, to know how usefully to the world and honourably to himself he employed his time and talents in its performance."—*Ubi supra.*

In the page from which we have just quoted, Mr. Johnson draws a brief comparison between the Commentaries of Blackstone and those of Kent, and a fuller one will be found in Judge Duer's Discourse, &c., 76–79. And see quotation below. Doubtless all enlightened jurists—unless, indeed, we are to except Mr. Austin and some of his pupils as regards the reference to Blackstone—will endorse the dictum of Judge Sharswood:

"Blackstone and Kent should be read, and read, again and again. . . . These elementary works, with some others of an immediately practical cast,—Tidd's Practice, Stephen's Pleading, Greenleaf's Evidence, Leigh's Nisi Prius, Mitford's Equity Pleading,—well conned, make up the best part of office-pleading."—*Profess. Ethics, Append.*, 119, 1855.

Mr. Hoffman, in his notice of one of the early edits. of the Commentaries, after praising "the deep research, the classical embellishments, the apt illustrations, and the clear and manly style, which characterize every portion of this able work," proceeds to point out some defects, ("if they be defects,") which, however, he remarks, "are trivial and easily remedied."—Leg. Stu., 166–168; vide also Note 2 on Title IV.

"England has only furnished one Blackstone, and the American rival equals him in classic purity and elegance of style, and surpasses him in extent and copiousness of learning. What do Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries contain of Equity Jurisprudence, of the Law of Nations, and the several titles of Commercial Law, which are discussed with such richness and accuracy by Chancellor Kent? Scarcely nothing: and a comparison of other titles in the two works shows the American author to have surpassed his rival in comprehensiveness of research and fulness of illustration, and to have equalled him in clearness and cogency of reasoning."—*Marvin's Leg. Bibl.*, 438.

See also Lieber's Leg. and Polit. Hermeneutics, 221; 6 Pick., 310; 1 Angel's Law Intel., 9, ii. 231; 24 N. Amer. Rev., 345, (by W. Phillips;) 2 U. S. Rev. and Lit. Gaz., 81; 24 Amer. Jur., 102, xxv. 114; 3 Law Rep., 402, vi. 289; Amer. Quar. Rev., 162; 2 South. Rev., 72; 6 U. S. Lit. Gaz., 81.

We may remark, in conclusion, that the value of Kent's Commentaries as a library-book of reference for the historical student, or general reader, who seeks for a solution of difficulties occurring in the course of literary investigations, is hardly to be overrated. For instance: the eloquent historian of the Conquest of Mexico, after briefly noticing the various theories of the right of title to territory, sends the reader for further information on this knotty point to those who may be presumed to speak *ex cathedra* upon matters peculiarly pertaining to their profession:

"For a brief view of the discussion, see Vattel, (Droit des Gens, sec. 209,) and especially Kent, (Commentaries on American Law, vol. iii. lec. 51,) where it is handled with much perspicuity and eloquence."—*Hist. of the Conq. of Mexico*, 23d ed., Bost., 1855, 33, n.

We have already, in the course of this article, indicated those sources to which the reader may profitably refer who desires to linger a few moments more (whilst we necessarily pass to the discharge of other biographical duties) on the character of this distinguished jurist, useful citizen, and excellent man. We may add to our list of references, Life and Letters of Judge Story, i. 144–145, 156, 232, 425, ii. 97, 312; Works of Daniel Webster, 8th ed., 1854, i. 214; Webster's Private Correspondence, i. 287, ii. 160–162; N. York Church Rev., i. 104. It is understood that Mr. William Kent is now (1857) engaged upon a biography of his late eminent father. When completed it will be a fit companion of the Life of the late Judge Story, also written by his son, and both will be treasured as heirlooms by the future sons of America, when "all of us who now live shall be mute, and most of us forgotten." That at least we may not prove entirely useless to the day and generation in which our lot is cast, let us strive to emulate the noble example of him of whom his friend could say,

"For myself, when his character, as developed in the narrative that has now been given, rises before me, in all its integrity and truth, its nobleness and purity,—and when I reflect on the magnitude of his labors and upon their vast and most beneficial results,—I feel emboldened to say—and I feel assured of your sympathy in saying—that, great as our country is in all the elements of a just renown, and illustrious as its annals have become by the labors and by the exploits of statesmen and of heroes, it may yet be doubted whether, hitherto, it has produced a man more worthy of its entire veneration, gratitude, and love, than him whose services to his country and to his race we are this day met to commemorate.

"Regio."

"Rebus opima bonis, multa munita virum vi,
Nil tamen hoc habuisse viro præclarius in se,
Nec sanctum magis, et mirum carumque videtur."

Judge Duer's Discourse on the Life, Character, and Public Services of James Kent, 84.

Kent, Nathaniel. 1. Hints to Gentlemen of Landed Property, Lon., 1774, 8vo. 2. Agricult. of Norfolk, Norw., 1796, 8vo.

"One of the best that is issued from the Board of Agriculture."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

3. Improvements on Windsor Farm; Nic. Jour., 1799.

Kent, Samuel. 1. Grammar of Heraldry, Lon., 1716, '18, 8vo. 2. Abridgt. of Guillim's Heraldry, 1726, 2 vols. 8vo.

Kent, William, 1685–1748, a painter, architect, and designer in gardening, a native of Yorkshire. Designs of Inigo Jones, with addits., Lon., 1727, fol. See Walpole's Anecdotes, and his Essay on Gardening; Bowles's ed. of Pope's Works.

Kent, William. Con. to Trans. Hort. Soc., 1817, '18.

Kentish, Edward, M.D. Med. works, 1797–1814.

Kentish, John, a Socinian minister of Birmingham, pub. three treatises in defence of his tenets, Lon., 1794, '96, 1802, and ten serms., 1803–14.

Kentish, Richard, M.D. Med. treatises, 1785–87.

Kentish, Thomas. Narrative rel. to T. Tullie, 1661.

Kenton, James. Death; a Poem, Lon., 1781, 4to.

Kenwrick, George. Serms., 1721, '29, both 8vo.

Kenyon, Arthur. Letters from Spain to his Nephews at Home, Lon., 1854, sq.

Kenyon, George, Lord, Baron of Gredington. Observ. on the R. Catholic Question, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Kenyon, John, d. Dec. 1856, in his seventy-third year, at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, was born in the island of Jamaica, W.I., and was educated at the Charter House, London, and at Peter House, Cambridge. 1. Rhymed Plea for Tolerance, in two Dialogues, with a Prefatory Dialogue, Lon., 1833, 16mo. 2. Poems, for the most part occasional, 1838, p. 8vo.

"There is an unusual charm in Mr. Kenyon's versification. . . . He has read Nature with his own eyes, but through the beautiful medium of a highly-cultivated mind."—WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xlviii. 412, April, 1839, *q. v.*

The critic of Blackwood eulogizes Mr. Kenyon's poems, on the whole, very highly, but remarks,

"There are many pieces of moral meditation in the volume, which, though good as musical prose, and just in conception, yet lack the Muse's stamp."—xliv. 793, Dec. 1838.

Miss Mitford was a great admirer of Mr. Kenyon's poetry:

"Now, this verse has to me a singular charm, particularly The Rhymed Plea for Tolerance, which is so clear, so scholarly, and so full of strong manly sense."—*Recollec. of a Lit. Life.*

After quoting the poem of The Shrine of the Virgin, she remarks,

"I wish more people would write such lucid and melodious verse; but I have a suspicion that among the many who call themselves poets there are very few indeed who can."—*Ubi supra.*

3. A Day at Tivoli; with other Verses, 1849, p. 8vo.

"Mr. Kenyon is a disciple in that good old school, [Boileau, Racine.] Unsparing of the *limae labor*, he does his best to put as much concentrated meaning as possible into the fewest possible melodious verses; and on the shelf which holds Cowper, Rogers, Crabbe, may be found a corner for his third poetical volume, as for his first and second. It deals, as they did, with the same mixed region of the familiar and imaginative, throws the hues of fancy over the plainest lessons of experience, and expresses the elevation of poetry in the language of real life."—*Lon. Examiner.*

Mr. Kenyon was a man of large fortune, and not only "*devised* liberal things," but during his life aided the straitened sons of song who were afflicted by the *res angusta domi*. But, like Samson of old, he probably destroyed more of the Philistines (anxiety, despondency, and care) in his death than he had done in his life. Eighty legatees mourned their friend and blessed their benefactor with the same breath. Among those so kindly remembered were his cousin Elizabeth Barrett Browning, (£4000,) her husband, Robert Browning, (£6500,) Barry Cornwall, (£6500,) and Dr. Henry Southey, (£8000.)

"By the inner world of English poets and London society Mr. Kenyon will be missed and remembered as a man of graceful and genial mind, who had been the intimate and helpful friend of Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey, who delighted in the exercise of hospitality, and whose munificence was as wide as it was delicately administered."—*Lon. Athenæum*, Dec. 6, 1856, 1499.

A biographical sketch of John Kenyon will be found in the Lon. Gent. Mag., March, 1857, 309–315.

Kenyon, Lloyd, Lord, 1733–1802, a native of Crediton, Master of the Rolls, 1784–88; Chief-Justice of the King's Bench, 1788–1802. Reports of Cases in K. B., &c.: see HANMER, J. W. Respecting his lordship, see A Sketch of the Life and Character of Lord Kenyon, Lon., 1802, 8vo; Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chief-Justices of England, vol. iii. 1857; Brydges's Peerage; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lxxii.; Lord Brougham's Contrib. to Edin. Rev., Lon. and Glasg., 1856, i. 374.

"Lord Kenyon was an honest, intelligent, and learned magistrate; but from habit and education, and perhaps original cast of mind, he does not seem to have entered into the true spirit of commercial jurisprudence. He took no comprehensive principles in his range, and contented himself by administering the maritime law as he found it, without any ambition to extend its boundaries."—JUDGE JOSEPH STORY: *Growth of the Commercial Law; Miscell. Writings*, Bost., 1852, 276; and in *N. Amer. Rev.*, xx. 59, Jan. 1825.

Keogh. Botanologia Universalis Hibernica, Corke, 1735, 4to.

Keogh, Cornelius. The Veto, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Keogh, John. Speech, 1807, 8vo.

Keon, Miles Gerard. Harding, the Money-Spinner, N. York, 1857.

Kephale, Richard. Medela Pestilentiæ, Lon., 1665, 4to.

Keppel, Frederick, d. 1777, Canon of Windsor, 1754; Archdeacon, Preb., and Bishop of Exeter, 1762; Dean of Windsor, 1766. 1. Serm., Jas. iii. 17, Lon., 1766, 4to. 2. Serm., Matt. xxviii. 19, 1770, 4to.

Keppel, Hon. Major George, R.A., son of Lord Albemarle. 1. Journey from India to England, by Bussorah, in 1824, &c., Lon., 1827, 4to; 2d ed., 1827, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., (Travels in Babylonia, &c.,) 1827, 2 vols. cr 8vo.

"We have not for a long time met with a more unaffected, sensible, and agreeable narrative: one of the most entertaining volumes of modern publication."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

2. Narrative of a Journey across the Balcan in 1829–30, 2 vols. 8vo, 1831.

"The author of these volumes is an indefatigable traveller and a most industrious note-taker."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, May, 1831, 16–31.

"A work full of information and entertainment."—*Lon. Athen.*

"An extremely pleasant contribution to the class of travels."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

Keppel, Captain Henry, R.N. 1. Exped. of H. M.'s Ship Dodo to Borneo; 3d ed., 1847, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Few readers will take up the book with any anticipation of the immense variety of chivalrous adventure, thought and knowledge, here thrown open before them. Seldom have we seen a book of travels containing so great an amount of novel materials, so fresh and so thoroughly attractive and exciting."—*Lon. Foreign Quarterly Review.*

2. A Visit to the Indian Archipelago in H.M.S. Mæander, with Journal of Sir James Brooke, 1853, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1853, r. 8vo. See BROOKE, SIR JAMES.

Keppel, Joseph. An Incident by Moonlight, 1672, 4to.

Keppel, Hon. and Rev. Thomas. Life of Admiral Keppel, First Lord of the Admiralty in 1782–83, Lon., 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.

"I ever looked on Lord Keppel as one of the greatest and best men of his age, and I loved and cultivated him accordingly. He was much in my heart, and I believe I was in his to the very last beat."—EDMUND BURKE: *Letter to a Noble Lord; Burke's Works*, 1852, v. 245.

"This is by far the most able and important specimen of Naval Biography that has appeared for a long time."—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

Ker, Anne. Novels, Lon., 1797–1814, &c.

Ker, George. Conspiracie of Papistes, Lon., 1603, 4to.

Ker, H. Bellenden. Report on the Law of Partnership, printed by H. of C., Lon., 1837, fol.

"The Report and the evidence annexed to it embody much valuable information with respect to the law and constitution of partnerships."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, 1845, 130.

Ker, John. Travels in the U. States, Elizabeth, 1818, 8vo.

Ker, John, of Dumblane, d. 1741, Prof. of Greek in King's Coll., Aberdeen, subsequently Prof. of Humanity in the Univ. of Edinburgh. 1. Selectarum de Lingua Latina, &c., Lon., 1709, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Quaternæ Epistolæ ad Bentley, &c., 1713, 8vo. 3. Donaides, &c., Edin., 1725, 4to. 4. Cantici Salomonis; Paraphrasis Gemina, &c., 1727, 12mo. Very rare. Not noticed by Dr. Mason Good, nor by Thomas Williams.

"This is a very beautiful little work."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib., q. v.*

5. Frasereides, &c., Aberd., 1732, 4to.

Ker, of Kersland, John. Memoirs and Secret Negotiacions, 3 Pts., Lon., 1726, 8vo. Castrations of do., 1727. The second Pt. relates to the affairs of Carolina, Mississippi, and other States of America.

"This work was printed by that 'sad dog' Edmund Curll; and for publishing which he was pilloried. See this matter very fully elucidated, in some most admirable 'Notes on E. Curll,' which are now being published in 'Notes and Queries'" (1857.)

Ker, John Bellenden. Essay on the Archæology of our Popular Phrases, Terms, and Nursery Rhymes, Andover, Eng., 1840, 2 vols. 12mo. Supp., 1840, 12mo.

"A work which has met with great abuse among the reviewers; but those who are fond of philological pursuits will read it now it is to be had at so very moderate a price, [4*s*.,] and it really contains a good deal of gossiping matter. The author's attempt is to explain every thing from the Dutch, which he believes was the same language as the Anglo-Saxon."

Ker, Robert. Theolog. treatises, 1719, &c., both 12mo.

Ker, William. French Grammar, Edin., 1729, 8vo.

Kerby, Jeremiah, M.D. Materia Medica, 1805.

Kerhuel, John. Idea Eloquentiæ, seu Rhetoricæ, Lon., 1673, 8vo.

Kern, G. M. Practical Landscape-Gardening, Cin., 1855, 12mo; 3d ed. same year.

"His suggestions are in an eminent degree valuable."—*N. York Horticulturist.*

Kernan, Francis. Reports of Cases in Ct. of Appeals State of N. York, 1854–56, N. York, 2 vols. 8vo.

Kerney, John, Treasurer of St. Patrick's, trans. into Irish A Catechism, which was printed with Irish types before 1577, and is said to have been "the first book printed in that character."

Kerns, Thomas, M.D., Medical Missionary in Syria. 1. The Moral Government of God Elucidated and Enforced, Lon., 1841, 12mo.

"We are much pleased with the work."—*Ch. of Eng. Mag.*

Also commended by the Evangel. Mag. and The Athen. 2. The Arcana of Nature Revealed, 1842, 2 vols. 12mo.

Kerr, Mrs. Alexander. 1. Melodies, Lon., fol. 2. Trans. of Ranke's Hist. of Servia, &c., 1847, 8vo; 2d ed., 1848.

"Will worthily take its place by the side of Ranke's Popes of Rome, by Mrs. Austin."—*Lon. M. Chronicle.*

Kerr, David S. Reports of Cases in Supreme Ct. of New Brunswick, St. John, 1843, 8vo. Able decisions. See 6 Law Reg., 186.

Kerr, George. 1. Circulation of the Blood, 1816, 12mo. 2. Medical Sketches, 12mo.

Kerr, J. Paper in Med. Obs. and Inq., 1778.

Kerr, James. 1. Mahratta State; a trans., Lon., 1782, 8vo. 2. Gum Lucca Insect; Phil. Trans., 1781.

Kerr, L. Criminal Law, N. Orleans, 1804, 8vo.

Kerr, R. H., D.D. Serm., 1813, 8vo.

Kerr, Robert, 1755–1813, a surgeon, the son of James Kerr, of Edinburgh, pub. some translations of works on chemistry and natural history from Lavoisier, Berthollet, Linnæus, La Cepede, and Cuvier, a political pamphlet, and the following vols., by which he is best known. 1. Statist., Agricult. and Polit. Survey of Berwickshire, 1809, 8vo.

"A valuable production."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

2. Hist. of Scotland *temp.* Robert I., Edin., 1811, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Memoirs of Wm. Smellie, Lon., 1811, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. General Hist. and Collection of Voyages and Travels, arranged in Systematic Order, 1811–24, 18 vols. 8vo. Vol. xviii.—Mr. Stevenson's Hist. Sketch of the Progress of Discovery, &c., with a bibliographical Catalogue of Voyages and Travels—is often wanting. We frequently quote from Stevenson in this Dictionary. Kerr's Collection is devoted to Voyages and Travels of Discovery. It was pub. at £10 14*s*., and Stevenson's vol. (pub. in 1824) at 14*s*. The whole can now be had for about £3 10*s*. in calf.

Kerr, Robert. New Leafe Discourses on Fine Art of Architecture, Lon., 1848, 12mo.

Kerr, Robert Malcolm, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. 1. Absconding Debtor's Arrest Act, 1851, Lon., 1852, 12mo. 2. Com. Law Proc. Act, 15th and 16th, 12mo, 1852; 2d ed., 1853. 3. Action at Law, 12mo, 1854; 2d ed., 1855. 4. New Rules of Prac. in Civ. Act, 1853, 12mo, 1853. 5. Com. Law Proc. Act, 1854, 12mo; 1855.

"Mr. Kerr's careful, lucid, and able synopsis of the act."—*Lon. Law Mag.*

6. A new ed. of Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, adapted to the Present State of the Law, 1857, 4 vols. 8vo, £2 2*s*.

"The system which the author of the present work has adopted is, in our opinion, the very best. He has preserved the arrangement of his subject made by Blackstone, which, whether the most scientific or not, is sufficiently good, and is that which is familiar to us all. . . . So much for the plan of his adaptation. Of its execution we can speak in terms almost as favourable. . . . The notes are few and concise; they afford historical, antiquarian, and legal illustrations of the text, which are interesting and not oppressive. We can strongly recommend this edition as a student's book."—*Lon. Athenæum*, Mar. 21, 1857, 368.

Kerr, Simon. Scottish Poems, &c., Lon., 1802, 12mo.

Kerr, William. Amputation; Med. Com., 1778.

Kerrich, Thomas, d. 1828, Preb. of Wells, 1812, pub. some papers on Gothic Architecture in Archæol., and printed fifty copies of Critical Remarks on Architecture.

Kerrick, Samuel, D.D. Serms., 1736, '49.

Kerrick, Walter, d. 1803, Canon of Sarum. 1. Serm., Lon., 1780, 4to. 2. Serm., 1781, 4to.

Kerrison, Robert. Med. works, Lon., 1803–15.

Kersey, Jesse, a Quaker. A Treatise on the Fundamental Doctrines of Religion, as professed by the Society of Friends, Phila., 1814, 12mo; 1815, 8vo.

Kersey, John. 1. An ed. of Wingate's Arithmetic Natural, Lon., 1650, 8vo. 2. Elements of Algebra, Lon., 1673–74, 2 vols. fol. Commended by Hutton. 3. Dictionarium Anglo-Britannicum, 8vo, 1708, '21. Kersey's and Skinner's Dictionaries were in Chatterton's possession, and probably used in his forgeries. See Life of Chatterton in this Dictionary. In Kersey's English Dictionary will be found many words and phrases used in old records and statutes.

Kershaw, Arthur. Walker's Gazetteer, Lon., 1810, 8vo.

Kershaw, James. Essay on the principal parts of the Book of Job, Stock., 1780, 2 vols. 8vo.

Kerton, Henry. Mirror of Life, Lon., 1580, '86, 8vo.

Kertz, J. P. Management of the Teeth, 1810.

Kesham, D. Ireland's Social Condition, Lon., 1853, 8vo.

Kesteven, W. B. Manual of the Domestic Practice of Medicine, Lon., 1856, cr. 8vo.

Kethe, William, a Protestant exile *temp.* Queen Mary. 1. Serm., Lon., 1571, 8vo. 2. His Seeing Glasse, 32mo. 3. A Ballet, 8vo. See Towneley's Cat., Pt. 1, 358; Herbert's Ames's Typ. Antiq., iii. 563; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Ritson's Bibl. Poet.

Ketley, Joseph. 1. The Atonement; 2d ed., Lon., 1835, 8vo. 2. The Two Liturgies 1549 and 1552, &c.; Parker Soc. Camb., 1844.

Keteltas, Abraham, minister of Jamaica, L.I., d. 1798, aged sixty-six, pub. several Discourses.

Kett, Franc., M.D. 1. Man's Glorification, Lon., 1585, 4to. 2. Epistle to Diuers Papistes, 1585, 8vo.

Kett, Henry, 1761–1825, a native of Norwich, educated at and Fellow of Trin. Coll., Camb.; Rector of Charlton, Gloucestershire. He was drowned whilst bathing at Stanwell. 1. Serms. at Bampton Lect., 1790, on the Primitive Christians, Lon., 1791, 8vo; 2d ed., 1792, 8vo.

"Contain some just animadversions on Gibbon's insidious misrepresentations of the character and conduct of the primitive Christians."—Bishop Van Mildert.

"These sermons invalidate the sophistry of Gibbon."—*Simpson's Plea for Religion.*

2. Juvenile Poems, Oxf., 1793, 8vo. Suppressed by the author. 3. History the Interpreter of Prophecy, &c., 1799, 3 vols. 12mo; 4th ed., 1801, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A very interesting work, written with elegance and judgment, and which I recommend to all who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the Prophecies of the Old and New Testament, especially those which relate to the present time."—Bishop Tomline.

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Classes in Schools, Oxf., 1802, 2 vols. 8vo; Lon., 1802, 8vo; 7th ed., 1809, 2 vols. 8vo. New ed., 1815, 2 vols. 8vo. The "Lists of Authors," and the whole book, are of comparatively little value, on account of the want of an index. When will all respectable publishers refuse to issue a book which lacks an index? See AYSCOUGH, SAML. The Elements, &c. was reviewed by J. Davison, Oxf., 1803–04, 2 Pts. 8vo. 5. Logic made Easy, Lon., 1809, 12mo. 6. Life of H. Headley; see **HEADLEY, HENRY**. 7. Emily, a Moral Tale; 2d ed., Lon., 1810, 2 vols. 12mo. 8. Trans. of Chateaubriand's Beauties of Christianity, 1812, 3 vols. 8vo.

> "Chateaubriand is universally allowed by the French of all parties to be their first writer. . . . Few are aware that he is without one single exception the most eloquent writer of the present age."—[If so, we should suppose that many ought to be aware of it.]—SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON: *Blackw. Mag.*, March, 1832, and in his *Essays*, 1850, iii. i.

Unfortunately, these three grand vols. of Alison's—2060 pages—have no Index, (*supra.*)

9. The Flowers of Wit; or, a choice Collection of Bons Mots, both Ancient and Modern, with Biog. and Crit. Remarks, 1812, 2 vols. 12mo; 1814, 2 vols. 12mo.

Kettell, Samuel, 1800–1855, a native of Newburyport, principal editor of the Boston Courier from 1848 until his decease, and a Representative in the Massachusetts Legislature from Boston in 1851 and 1852, is best known as an author by his Specimens of American Poetry, with Critical and Biographical Notes, Bost., 1829, 3 vols. 12mo. A review of this vol., by S. A. Eliot, will be found in the N. Amer. Rev., xxix. 487–496. Mr. Kettell had a remarkable facility in learning languages, and held the pen of a ready writer. He has already been noticed on a preceding page as a literary assistant of the famous Peter Parley: see GOODRICH, SAMUEL GRISWOLD.

Kettle, Robert. Temperance Memorials, Lon., 1854, 12mo; 2d ed., with Memoir by Rev. W. Reed, 1854, 12mo.

Kettlewell, John, 1653–1695, a native of Northallerton, Yorkshire, educated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, Fellow of Lincoln College, 1675; became Vicar of Coleshill, Warwickshire, and was deprived in 1690, in consequence of refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary. As an author he was best known by his Measures of Christian Obedience, Lon., 1681, 4to, but he also pub. a number of other political tracts and some serms. and devotional treatises, 1683–94. A collective ed. of his Works, with Life by Dr. Hickes, was pub. in 1719, 2 vols. fol. His Treatise on The Duty of Moral Rectitude was repub. in Tracts of Angl. Fathers, iv. 219. Memoirs of his Life, compiled from the Collections of Dr. George Hickes and Robert Nelson, Esq., &c., [by Dr. Francis Lee,] appeared in 1718, 8vo.

> "He was learned without pride, wise and judicious without cunning," &c.—ROBERT NELSON.
>
> "There were also some Protestant non-jurors, such as Kettlewell and Hickes, who resolutely followed the theory of Filmer to all the extreme consequences to which it led."—T. B. MACAULAY: *Hist. of Eng.*, vol. iv., 1856.
>
> "He defended his opinions in several tracts which give a much higher notion of his sincerity than of his judgment or acuteness."—*Ubi supra*, vol. iii.
>
> "An excellent man, in whom nothing was stern but this doctrine. [Non-resistance to rulers.]"—*Sir James Mackintosh's Review of the Causes of the Revolution of* 1688: *Miscell. Works*, Lon., 1854, ii. 169, n.

See also Genl. Dict.; Biog. Brit.; Athen. Oxon.; Birch's Tillotson.

Key. See CAIUS.

Key, Francis Scott, 1779–1843, a native of Frederick county, Maryland, educated at St. John's College, Annapolis; in 1801, commenced the practice of the law at Fredericktown, subsequently removed to Washington, D.C., and became District Attorney of the city. He continued to reside at Washington for the rest of his life. He was the author of a number of poems, which have only been collected within the last few weeks, Baltimore, 1857, edited by H. V. D. Johns, of Baltimore. Of these the best-known is The Star-Spangled Banner, inspired by the author's position as a prisoner with the British in 1814, during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, which guards the entrance to Baltimore. An interesting account, by Chief-Justice Taney, Mr. Key's brother-in-law, of the circumstances connected with the composition of this stirring song, will be found in the preface to the vol. of Key's poems just noticed. See also McCarty's National Songs, iii. 225.

Key, George. Medical treatises, Lon., 1755, '92.

Key, Thomas Hewitt, b. 1799, in Southwark, London, Prof. of Pure Mathematics in the Univ. of Virginia, 1824–27; Prof. of Latin in the Univ. of London, 1828–42; associate Head-Master (with Mr. Malden) of the Junior School in connexion with the Univ. of London, 1833–42; sole Head-Master of the Junior School, and Prof. of Comparative Grammar in the Univ. of London, 1842–57, (the present date.) Mr. Key is the author of many learned philological and other papers, pub. in the Journal of Education, (of the U. K. S.,) the Penny Cyclopædia, &c., and a Latin Grammar, Lon., 1843–46, 8vo. His essays on Terentian Metres, (contrib. to Quar. Jour. of Ed., vol. ii.,) with some other matters, were repub. in a p. 8vo vol. in 1844. He has been occupied for about ten years on a Latin-English Dictionary, which we presume will be given to the world in due season. See Knight's Eng. Cyc., 1856, vol. iii. 708–709.

Keyes, or Keys, John. 1. Practical Bee-Master, Lon., 1780, 8vo; 1814, 12mo. 2. Ancient Bee-Master's Farewell, 1796, 8vo.

Keyl, E. G. W., Lutheran pastor, Baltimore, M. D. 1. Lutherophilus; pub. in Nos. 2. Katechismus Auslegung aus Dr. Luther's Schriften und den Symbolischen Büchern, pp. 440.

Keylinge, Sir John, Knt., Lord Chief-Justice of the Ct. of K. B. A Report of Divers Cases, &c. See HOLT, SIR JOHN.

Keymis, Capt. Lawrence. A Relation of the second Voyage to Guiana, Lon., 1596, 4to. Also in Hakluyt's Collection, vol. iii. In Latin, by Gotard Artus,—Itinerarium Indicum,—Frankf., 1599, fol., &c. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., ii. 230; Lives of Sir Walter Raleigh.

Keymor, John. On the Dutch Fishing about 1601, Lon., 1664, 4to. Repub. in The Phœnix, (1707, 2 vols. 8vo.) i. 222.

Keynes, R. Classical Instruction, 1816, 12mo.

Keysall, John. 1. 2 Serms., 1794, 8vo. 2. 1 Serm., 1813, 8vo.

Keys, John. See KEYES.

Keyser, Henry. Law of the Stock Exchange, Lon., 1850, 12mo.

> "This work has been performed in a clear and distinct manner. No work of a similar kind is in existence."—*Bell's Messenger.*

Keyt, William Edward. Serm., 1803, 8vo.

Keyts. Voyage to Australia in 1678. See Callander's Voyages, ii. 519, 1766.

Keyworth, Thomas. 1. Principia Hebraica, Lon., 1817, 8vo. In conjunction with David Jones.

> "A very useful work."—*Horne's Bibl. Brit.*
>
> "An introduction to the reading of the Hebrew Bible, of distinguished excellence and utility."—*Eclec. Rev.*, Nov. 1818.

2. The Analytical Part of No. 1, 1825, 8vo.

> "A much-improved impression of part of the preceding work, separate from the grammar which originally accompanied it."—*Horne's Bibl. Brit.*; and see Eclec. Rev., N. S., xxv. 439.

3. Sacred Compendium, 12mo. Key to do. 4. Juvenile Philosopher, 18mo. 5. Daily Expos. of the N. Test., 1825–28, 2 vols. 8vo, £1; also in 24mo, 5*s*.

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Also commended by Eclec. Rev., Evangel. Reg., and by the late Alex. Waugh, D.D. 6. Pocket Expos. of the N. Test., 1834, 18mo; 2d ed., 1835, 18mo. Commended by Evangel. Mag., Imperial Mag., Baptist Mag., Teachers' Mag., and Drs. J. Pye Smith and Joseph Fletcher.

Kid. See KYD.

Kidd, James. 1. Serms. 2. The Trinity, 1815, 8vo.

Kidd, John, M.D., 1775–1851, a native of Westminster, educated at St. Peter's College, Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford; Prof. of Chemistry, 1803; Regius Prof. of Medicine in the Univ. of Oxford, 1822–51; Librarian to the Radcliffe Library, 1834–51. 1. Outlines of Mineralogy, Oxf., 1809, 2 vols. 8vo. A good work, on the method of Haüy. 2. Geological Essay on the imperfect evidence in support of a Theory of the Earth, &c., 1815, 8vo. 3. Introduc. Lect. to a Course of Comparative Anatomy illust. of Paley's Natural Theology, 1824, 8vo. 4. On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man, 1833, 8vo; 5th ed., 1837, 8vo; 6th ed., (Bohn's Scientific Lib., No. 21,) 1852, p. 8vo. This is one of the Bridgewater Treatises, and perhaps one of the most popular of the series. Reviewed in Lon. Month. Mag., 131, 499. 5. Observs. on Medical Reform, 1841. 6. Further Observs. on Medical Reform, 1842.

Dr. Kidd also contributed a number of papers to Phil. Trans., Trans. Geol. Soc., Nic. Jour., Phil. Mag., &c. See Lon. Gent. Mag., Nov. 1851, 544.

Kidd, John. The Act 1 & 2 Vict., c. 56, for Relief of the Destitute Poor in Ireland, Dubl., 1838, 12mo.

Kidd, Rev. R. B. A Delineation of the Primary Principles of Reasoning, 1856, p. 8vo.

> "A healthy, readable production."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1856, 836.

Kidd Richard Bentley Porson, Vicar of Heigh am, Norfolk. Testimonials and authorities rel. to the XXXIX. Articles, Camb., 1848, 8vo.

Kidd, Rev. Samuel, 1801–1843, a native of Hull, England, Principal of the Anglo-Chinese College at Malacca, subsequently Prof. of Oriental and Chinese Literature at University College, London. China: its Symbols, Philosophy, Antiquities, &c., Lon., 1841, 8vo.

"A learned and ingenious work."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, Aug. 1843, 209, where see a biographical notice of Mr. Kidd.

Kidd, Thomas. 1. Opuscula Rhunkeniana, 1807, 8vo. 2. Q. Horatii Flacci Opera, 1817, 12mo et 18mo.

Kidd, Thornhill. LIII. Village Serms., 1813–15, 2 vols. 8vo; 4th ed., 1845, 8vo.

"His views of religion were decidedly evangelical, and in the most entire consistency highly practical."—Dr. Robert Winter.

Also highly commended by the Eclec. Rev., Christian Witness, Primitive Methodist Mag.

Kidd, William, has pub. about a dozen travellers' Guides, and more than a dozen manuals suited for various localities, ranging from the counter of the tradesman to the dressing-room of the man of the world. Some of his works—perhaps all—have been highly commended.

Kiddell, Henry. Tiverton; a Poem, 1753, 4to.

Kiddell, John. 1. Serm., 1747, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1759, '60, 8vo. 3. Three Disserts. on Inspiration of the Scriptures, 1779, 8vo.

Kidder, Daniel P., D.D., b. in the State of New York, 1815, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, late editor of publications issued by that body, and for between two and three years a resident of Brazil. 1. Mormonism and the Mormons; a Historical View of the Rise and Progress of the self-styled Latter-Day Saints, N. York, 1841, 18mo. 2. Sketches of Residence and Travels in Brazil, embracing Historical and Geographical Notices of the Empire and its several Provinces; illustrated, New York, 1845, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., Lon., 1849, 2 vols. p. 8vo. See North American Rev., lxviii. 314; Princeton Rev., xvii. 357; Method. Quar. Rev., v. 427, (by R. West.)

"Mr. Kidder is in every respect admirably qualified to supply this marked and important defect in historical and statistical literature. He is an accomplished scholar, and has given much attention to the preparation of this work."

This work is highly esteemed in England, and is embodied in one of the Blue-Books of Parliament. It is now out of print, but we are pleased to see the announcement (Phila., 1857, 8vo) of Brazil and the Brazilians, by the Rev. D. P. Kidder, and the Rev. J. C. Fletcher, of the Presbyterian Church, late American Chaplain at Rio de Janeiro, and for a time Acting Secretary of the American Legation in that city. The publishers promise a splendid volume, illustrated by more than 130 engravings on steel, wood, and stone, and uniform with Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations. This will contain the substance of the first-named publication, with many important additions. The value of a well-executed work of this character—the importance of making Brazil and the Brazilians better known to Europeans and North Americans—need hardly be enlarged upon in this place. In the last year (1856) Brazil exported sixty millions of dollars' worth of her productions, and imported to the amount of fifty-three millions of dollars. Europe brings Brazil in debt annually, but the United States are debtors to the latter every year about some twelve to fifteen millions of dollars. To the naturalist the *flora* and *fauna* of Brazil offer special attractions.

We notice another valuable work on Brazil, in addition to several already recorded in our Dictionary: Travels in Brazil, in the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1820. Undertaken by the command of His Majesty the King of Bavaria, and published under his special patronage. By Dr. John Von Spix and Dr. Charles Von Martius, members of the Royal Bavarian Academy of Sciences. Translated from the German. Vols. i. and ii., 8vo, with plates.

"The gentlemen fixed on for the mission appear, from the work before us, to be admirably qualified for the purpose, and to have pursued the object of their journey with a zeal and diligence rarely equalled. . . . We shall reserve till the appearance of the remaining [two] volumes an account of the interesting observations which they have made on the Botany, on the Animal Productions, on the Geology and Mineralogy, and on the various Agricultural and Mining Establishments."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

The whole of the country, from the twenty-fourth degree of south latitude, to Pará under the equator, and thence to the frontiers of Peru, is described.

Dr. Kidder's coadjutor in the preparation of Brazil and the Brazilians—the Rev. J. C. Fletcher—studied theology at Princeton, New Jersey, and at Geneva, Switzerland. He was for a number of years, as above noticed, chaplain at Rio de Janeiro. He has contributed a number of papers to the periodicals of the day, and whilst in Europe communicated the results of his observations in letters which appeared in the public journals: some of these epistles attracted considerable attention, and were republished in Calcutta.

We continue the enumeration of Dr. Kidder's literary labours:

Translated from the Portuguese, Demonstration of the Necessity of abolishing a constrained Clerical Celibacy, exhibiting the evils of that Institution, and the remedy, by Feijo, ex-Regent of the Empire of Brazil, &c. &c., 1844, 18mo.

Edited, 1844 to '56, The Sunday School Advocate, an official periodical of the Methodist Episcopal Church, circulating more than 100,000 copies. Edited also, during the same period, more than eight hundred volumes of Sunday-school books, besides numerous tracts, &c.

Kidder, Frederic. See Gould, Augustus Addison, M.D., No. 7.

Kidder, Jerome. The Drama of Earth; a Dramatic Composition, New York, 1857.

"In this there is exhibited much power of language and a discussion of many themes involved in the very comprehensive title of the volume."—H. T. Tuckerman.

Kidder, Richard, D.D., d. 1703, admitted Sizar in Emanuel Coll., Camb., 1649; Fellow, 1655; became Vicar of Stanground, Huntingdonshire, from which he was ejected for non-conformity in 1652; subsequently conformed, and became Rector of Raine, Essex, 1664; Rector of St. Martin's Outwich, London, 1674; Preb. of Norwich, 1681; Dean of Peterborough, 1689; Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1689. He was a profound Orientalist, and an excellent man. He pub. a number of serms. and theolog. treatises, and the following works, by which he is best known:

1. Demonstration of the Messias, Lon., 1684–99–1700, 3 vols. 8vo; 1815, 3 vols, 8vo; 1726, fol.

"The whole work discovers more than ordinary acquaintance with the Scriptures and with every thing relating to the Jewish controversy, and abounds with judicious criticism on important and difficult passages."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Valuable information on the Controversy with the Jews, in a serious spirit."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

2. Charge to his Clergy, 1693, 4to.

"This, as likewise Bp. Sprat's Discourse to the Clergy of his Diocese in 1695, 4to, are much admired."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lit.*, 831.

3. Comment. on the Pentateuch, or V. Books of Moses, with a Dissert. on the Author of the said Books, 1694, 2 vols. 8vo. The notes are familiar, not critical: the Dissert. and the Introductions to each of the Books are of great value. See Orme's Bibl. Bib.; Horne's Bibl. Bib.

4. Critical Remarks on some Difficult Passages of Scripture, 1719, 8vo; 1725, 8vo.

"Many of the observations relate to Castalio's translation of the Scriptures, the defects of which the Bishop points out."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

See Biog. Brit.; Birch's Tillotson; Cole's MS. Athenæ in Brit. Mus.

Kidderminster. See Kyddermynster.

Kiddle, Henry, of New York. A Manual of Astronomy and the Use of the Globes, N. York, 1852, 12mo. No less than ten eds. have been already published, (1857.)

Kiderlen, W. L. J., b. 1813, in Ulm, Wurtemberg, for more than twenty years a resident of the United States, has edited several German papers in America, contributed poems in the same language to periodicals, and pub. a German Grammar and a German Hist. of the United States. We should not omit to notice his Advice to Emigrants to America, pub. in Switzerland. From 1849 to '51, Mr. K. served in the State Department at Washington under Mr. Clayton and Mr. Webster, and subsequently resided at Zurich as U. S. Consul. Since 1854 he has resided in Philadelphia.

Kidgell, John. 1. Serm.; 3d ed., Lon., 1756, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1761, 8vo. 3. Narrative of an Essay on Woman, 1763, 4to. 4. Original Fables in French and English, 1763, 2 vols. 12mo.

"These volumes were never published. They were printed just at the time the author absconded, and were suppressed. I never saw another copy."—*MS. note by Isaac Reed* (1788) *in his copy.*

Kidney, John Steinfort, b. 1819, in Essex county, New Jersey, a clergyman of the Prot. Epis. Church now (1856) settled at Saratoga Springs, New York. Catawba River, and other Poems, 1847.

Kiernan, F. Medical treatise, Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Kiernan, Miss Harriet. Influence of Fictitious History on Modern Manners; Trans. Irish Acad., 1811.

Kiffin, William, a merchant of London, and for upwards of sixty years (1639–1701) pastor of the Baptist

Church, Devonshire Square, London, is not likely to be forgotten by any one who has read the graphic portrait of him in Macaulay's Hist. of England, vol. ii., 1848. Remarkable Passages in his Life, written by himself, and edited from the original MS., with Notes and Addits., by Wm. Orme, Lon., 1823, 8vo. See also The Life and Approaching Death of Wm. Kiffin, 1659, 4to; Life of Wm. Kiffin, by Joseph Gurney, 1833, 8vo. Kiffin was apprenticed to John Lilburn, wrote in favour of Strict Communion in reply to Bunyan, opposed Dr. Featley in the famous disputation at Southwark, and was handled with severity by Edwards in his Gangræana.

> "Great as was the authority of Bunyan with the Baptists, that of William Kiffin was still greater. Kiffin was the first man among them in wealth and station."—T. B. MACAULAY, *ubi supra.*

Kilbie. See KILBYE.

Kilbourn, John, 1787–1833, a native of Berlin, Conn., emigrated to Ohio, and there pub. The Ohio Gazetteer, (10th ed., 1833,) a School Geography, a Map of Ohio, and Public Documents conc. the Ohio Canals, &c., 1832. See a review of the 8th ed. of The Ohio Gazetteer in N. Amer. Rev., xxiii. 458.

Kilbourn, or **Kilborn, Robert,** LL.D. Serms. 1727, '28, '29.

Kilbourne, Payne Kenyon. 1. Hist. and Genealogy of the Kilbourne Family from 1635 to the present time, Hartford, 1845, 8vo. 2. Biographical Hist. of the Inhabitants of the co. of Litchfield, 1850.

Kilburne, Richard, 1605–1678, a native of London, but for about fifty years a resident of Hawkhurst, Kent. 1. A Topographic Survey of the county of Kent, Lon., 1659, 4to.

> "A modern and superficial work."—BISHOP KENNET.

2. Precedents, &c. rel. to Office and Duty of a Justice of the Peace, 1703, 8vo; 8th ed., 1715, 8vo.

Kilburne, William. Dangerous Errors in several late-printed Bibles, Finsbury, 1659, 8vo.

> "A very curious tract." See Horne's Bibl. Bib.

Kilbye, or **Kilbie, Richard,** D.D., d. 1620, Fellow of Lincoln Coll., Oxf., 1577; Rector, 1590; pub. some serms., 1613, &c. He was Prof. of Hebrew at Oxford, and one of the translators of "K. James's version" of the Bible.

Kilbye, or **Kilbie, Richard,** d. 1617. Burthen of a Loadened Conscience, Camb., 1616, 8vo. Often reprinted.

Kilgour, Thomas. Con. to Med Com., 1781.

Kilkerran. Decisions of the Ct. of Session from 1738 to 1752, fol., 1775.

Killigrew, Anne, d. 1685, in her twenty-fifth year,—"a Grace for beauty, and a Muse for wit," to borrow Wood's gallant line,—was the daughter of Dr. Henry Killigrew, (*post,*) and maid of honour to the Duchess of York. She was an accomplished scholar, an excellent painter, and the author of a number of poetical compositions which were pub. in the year after her death, Lon., 1686, 4to. She is best known, however, as the subject of a celebrated ode of Dryden's, already noticed in our Life of that poet. See also Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Recreations of Christopher North, originally pub. in Blackw. Mag., xxxi. 486. The following lines—something in the style à la Wren—prove that this lady did not despair of immortality through the medium of her own poetry:

> "EPITAPH WRITTEN BY HERSELF.
>
> "When I am dead, few friends attend my hearse,
> And for a monument I leave my verse."

Killigrew, Catherine, 1530?–1600? the fourth daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, the wife of Sir Henry Killigrew, and the aunt of the great Lord Bacon, was an excellent scholar, and a poetess of no mean pretensions. Sir John Harrington gives us some specimens of her poetry in his notes to his trans. of Ariosto, and Fuller copies some of her Latin verses in his Worthies of England, (ed. 1840, i. 509.) Fuller remarks of the daughters of Sir Anthony Cooke,

> "Indeed, they were all most eminent scholars, (the honour of their own and the shame of our sex,) both in prose and poetry."—*Ubi supra.*

See BACON, ANNE.

Killigrew, Henry, D.D., b. 1612, entered of Christ Church, Oxford, 1628; in 1642, was made Chaplain to James, Duke of York, and Preb. of Westminster. 1. The Conspiracy; a Tragedy, Lon., 1638, 4to. This piece, written when the author was only seventeen, was pub. without his consent. He pub. an ed. of it in 1653, fol., under the title of Pallantus and Eudora. See Langbaine's Dramat. Poets; Biog. Dramat. 2. Serm., 1666, 4to. 3. Serm., 1689, 4to. 4. XXII. Serms., 1685, 4to; 1695, 4to. Edited by Bp. Patrick

> "In short, they both instruct and delight; satisfie the appetite and excite it; present solid nourishment, and give it a grateful taste. There is quickness and life everywhere, both in the sense and in the style."—BISHOP PATRICK.

Killigrew, Margaret. See CAVENDISH, MARGARET

Killigrew, Thomas, 1611–1682, brother of William Killigrew, (*post,*) and Henry Killigrew, (*ante,*) was page of honour to Charles I., a companion of Charles II. in his exile, and after the Restoration groom of the bedchamber to the latter. In 1651, he was English ambassador to Vienna. He wrote nine plays during his travels, and two at London, all of which were pub. in 1664, Lon., fol. Two of his Tragi-Comedies—The Prisoners and Claricilla—were pub. in 1641, 12mo, and he pub. a Letter rel. to some Nuns at Tours, in 1635, fol. See Biog. Dramat. Killigrew talked better than he wrote, and Cowley wrote better than he talked, which induced a contemporary to remark,

> "Had Cowley ne'er spoke, Killigrew ne'er writ,
> Combin'd in one, they'd made a matchless wit."
> SIR JOHN DENHAM.

Killigrew, Thomas, d. 1719, gentleman of the bedchamber to George II. when Prince of Wales. Chit-Chat, a Comedy, *s. a.,* (1719.)

Killigrew, Sir William, Knt., LL.D., 1605–1693, brother of Thomas and Henry Killigrew, commanded two troops of horse which guarded Charles I. on the breaking out of the Civil War, and at the Restoration was created First Vice-Chamberlain to Charles II., in which post he continued twenty-two years. 1. Pandora; a Com., Lon., 1664, 8vo. 2. Selindra; Tragi-Com., 1665, 8vo. 3. Ormasdes; Tragi-Com., 1665, 8vo. These three were pub. together in 1665, 8vo; 1684, 12mo. 4. The Siege of Urbin; Tragi-Com., 1666, fol. Nos. 1, 2, and 4, and Love and Friendship, were pub. together in 1666, fol. 5. The Imperial Tragedy, 1669, fol. Attributed to him. 6. Artless Midnight Thoughts, 1684, 8vo. A religious work. 7. Midnight and Daily Thoughts: in Prose and Verse, 1694, sm. 8vo. See Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Dramat.

Killigrew, William. Hist. of Lindsey Levell, 1705, fol.

Killinbeck, John. 1. Serm., 1710. 2. 18 do., 1717.

Killingworth, Grantham. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1738–57.

Kilner, James. Serms., Lon., 1745, '56, both 8vo.

Kilner, Rev. Joseph. The Account of Pythagoras's School in Cambridge, in Grose's Antiquities, &c., fol.

Kiloh, M. A. Abridgt. of Rollin's Ancient Hist., Lon., 1839, 12mo; 1845, 12mo. Commended by the Parthenon, 1839, 265.

Kilpatrick, James, M.D. 1. Cantharides in Small Pox, Charleston, S.C., 1739, 4to; Lon., 1739, 4to. 2. Essay on Inoculation in South Carolina, 1743, 8vo.

Kilpatrick, Sir T. Extraordinary Agitation of the Water; Phil. Trans., 1755.

Kilpin, Rev. Samuel. Life of Samuel W. Kilpin, Phila., 18mo.

Kilson, Roger. English Grammar, 1807.

Kilty, John. Landholder's Assist., &c., Balt., 1808, 8vo. Applies to the Land Titles of Maryland.

Kilty, W., T. Harris, and **J. N. Watkins.** Laws of Maryland, from 1799, Annap., 1818, 5 vols. 8vo.

Kilty, William. Report of all such English Statutes as are applicable to the United States, Annap., 1811, 4to. A valuable work, executed under a resolution of the Legislature. See Griffith's L. Reg., 901, n.

Kimball, C. Young Christian Directed, Phila.

Kimball, James William. Heaven, Bost., 1857, 12mo.

Kimball, Richard B., b. 1816, in Plainfield, New Hampshire, graduated at Dartmouth College in 1834, subsequently studied law, and has since 1842 practised his profession in the city of New York. 1. Saint Leger; or, The Threads of Life, N. York, 1849, 12mo. Repub. from the Knickerbocker Magazine. Of this work eight American eds. were issued in four years, at least two appeared in England, and in 1854 it was repub. by Tauchnitz, of Leipsic. It was reviewed by Prof. Tayler Lewis, in The Inner Life, &c. 2. Letters from Cuba. 3. Cuba and the Cubans, N. York, 1850, 12mo. 4. Romance of Student Life Abroad, 1853, 12mo; 4th ed., 1855. Trans into German. 5. Law Lect. before the Law Institute of New York. 6. Lects. and Orations before different literary associations. Mr. K. was co-editor (in conjunction with Dr. Francis, Dr. Griswold, Geo. P. Morris, and F. W. Shelton) of The Knickerbocker Gallery, and has been a large contributor to the Knickerbocker Magazine, Putnam's Magazine, and other periodicals. See Internat. Mag., ii. 156–157.

Kimball, T. J. Emancipation in India; pub. by Anti-Slav. Soc., 12mo.

Kimber, Edward, d. 1769, was a son of Isaac Kimber, (*post.*) 1. The Peerage of England, Lon., 1766, 12mo; 1769, 12mo. 2. The Peerage of Scotland, 1767, 18mo. 3. The Peerage of Ireland, 1768, 12mo. 4. Extinct Peerage of England, 1769, 12mo. 5. The Baronetage of England, 1771, 3 vols. 8vo. In conjunction with R. Johnson, (6.) Hist. of England, 10 vols. 8vo.

Kimber, Isaac, 1692–1758, a Dissenting divine, a native of Wantage, Berkshire, father of the preceding, pub. a number of serms., some biographical works, &c., and assisted in a Hist. of England in 4 vols. 8vo. To a vol. of his serms. (20) pub. in 1756, 8vo, was prefixed Memoirs of his Life, *q. v.*

Kimber, Thomas. 1. Construction of Fortification, Vauban's First System, Lon., 1851, 8vo. 2. Mathemat. Course of the Univ. of London, 1854, 8vo; 2d ed., 1856, 8vo.

Kimberley, Jonathan. Serms., 1683, 1702, both 4to.

Kime, W. T. 1. Treatise on the Replication de injuria, Lon., 1843, 12mo. 2. Supp. to the Books of Practice, 1848, 12mo.

Kimpton. Presentation of Mr. H., 1767, 8vo.

Kinahan, D. 1. Index to Irish Eq. Reports, &c., Dubl., 1830, 8vo. 2. Office and Duty of Churchwarden, 1835, 8vo. 3. Digest of Bkrupt. Act, 1836, 12mo.

Kinaston. See KYNASTON.

Kincadius, Thomas. Poemata, Edin., 1727, 12mo.

Kincaid, Alexander. 1. Cavalcade at Opening 1st Parl., James VII., 1681, fol. 2. Hist. of Edinburgh, Edin., 1787, 12mo.

Kinck, Peter. Norwegian Finus or Finlanders; Phil. Trans., 1727.

Kind, M. Camphor; Nic. Jour., 1805.

Kinder. Epitaphium Henrici Baronis Hastings, 1649, fol.

Kinder. See KINDON.

Kindersley, Edward C. Trans. of the Life and Exploits of the Chevalier Bayard, Lon., 1848, p. 8vo. Commended.

Kindersley, N. E. 1. Letter on the Prop. of Christianity in India. 2. Specimens of Hindoo Literature, Lon., 1794, 8vo.

Kindersley, Mrs. N. E. Letters from the Island of Teneriffe, Brazil, Cape of Good Hope, &c., Lon., 1777, 8vo.

Kindon, or **Kinder, Henry.** 1. Geometry and the Longitude, Lon., 1719, fol. 2. Hypotheses rel. to Longitude, 1719, fol.

King, Mrs., of South Carolina, has recently given to the world Busy Moments of an Idle Woman, Lily, &c.

King, Rev. A. Memoir of George Dana Boardman, late Missionary to Burmah; new ed., 1856, Bost., 12mo.

King, Anthony, LL.D. Thoughts on a System of Natural Education, Dubl., 1795, 8vo.

King, Arnold. Serms., 1748–56.

King, Benjamin. Serm., Lon., 1640, 8vo

King, Charles. 1. Fossil Shells, Lon., 1705, 8vo. 2. Crabs' Eyes; Phil. Trans., 1700.

King, Charles. 1. The British Merchant; or, Commerce Preserved, Lon., 1721, 3 vols. 8vo; 1743, 3 vols. 12mo. See McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., 142.

King, Charles, LL.D., b. March, 1789, in the city of New York, a son of Rufus King, (an eminent American statesman,) was for many years connected with the editorial department of the New York American, and for a short time with that of the Courier and Inquirer. 1. A Memoir of the Construction, Cost, and Capacity of the Croton Aqueduct, compiled from official Documents; with a Preliminary Essay on Ancient and Modern Aqueducts, N. York, 1843, 4to. 2. Hist. of the New York Chamber of Commerce, 8vo. 3. New York Fifty Years Ago: an address before the Mechanics' Society. Other historical addresses, &c.

To Mr. King we are also indebted for additions to Chancellor Kent's Outline of a Course of English Reading: see KENT, JAMES, LL.D. Since 1848, Mr. King has held the responsible office of President of Columbia College, New York.

King, Charlotte and **Sophia,** two sisters. Trifles of Helicon, Lon., 1798, 8vo.

King, Rev. Daniel. 1. On Self, 1600, 12mo. 2. Troublesome Thoughts, 1657, 12mo.

"A very worthy good man."—PALMER.

King, Rev. Daniel. 1. A Way to Sion, Lon., 1649, 4to. 2. A Walk to Sion, Edin., 1656, 4to. 3. County Palatine of Chester, &c., Lon., 1656, fol. 4 The Vale-Royall of England, &c., performed by Wm. Smith, [Rouge Dragon,] and Wm. Webb, [Clerk to the Mayor's Court at Chester,] 1656, fol. Willett, 1362, £31 10*s*. King was merely the publisher, and, as he himself tells us, his claim consists in adding

"Several Prospects, and other Pieces of Sculpture for the ornament of the whole work; as also, through the help of some that are well-wishers thereto, a translation of divers Monastery Foundation-Charters, with other things of good note."

An abridgt. of this work, with Notes, was pub. in 1852 (4to 14*s*., p. 8vo, 7*s*.) by Thomas Hughes, author of the Hand-Book of the City of Chester. 5. The Cathedral and Conventual Churches of England and Wales, 1656, fol.

"This Daniel King, who was a pitiful pretender to antiquities, was a most ignorant, silly fellow, (as Sir William Dugdale hath informed me by letters,) an errant knave, and not able to write one line of true English."—*Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon*, iii. 503.

King, Rev. David, LL.D., of Glasgow. 1. Ruling Eldership of the Christian Church, Edin., 1844, 12mo; 3d ed., 1851, 12mo. 2. On the Lord's Supper, 1846, fp. 8vo; 3d ed., 1851, 12mo. 3. Concordance on the Basis of Cruden; new ed., 1850, 8vo. 4. Principles of Geology in relation to Religion, 1850, 12mo; 3d ed., 1851, 12mo. 5. State and Prospects of Jamaica, 1850, 12mo. 6. Expos. and Defence of Presbyterian Form of Church Govt., 1853, 12mo.

King, Sir Edmund, M.D., 1629–1709, pub. some papers on medical subjects and topics of natural history in Phil. Trans., 1666–86.

King, Edward, Fellow of Christ's Coll., Camb., 1622–23, drowned, Aug. 10, 1637, in his passage from Chester to Ireland,—which circumstance elicited the Lycidas of Milton,—was the author of a number of Odes and Epigrams of great poetical merit. The following vol. contains three Greek, nineteen Latin, and thirteen English poems, by various writers on the occasion of King's death: (Milton's Lycidas is one of them:) Justa Edovardo naufrago ab Amicis mœrentibus Amoris et *μνειας χάριν*, Cantab. apud Tho. Buck et Roger Daniel, 1638, 4to. See Nichols's Poems; Todd's Life of Milton; Symmons's Life of Milton; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.

King, Edward. De Religionis Christianæ Fundamentibus, 1728, 8vo.

King, Edward, 1735–1807, a native of Norfolk, pub. several works on subjects connected with theology, politics, political economy, and antiquities, 1767–1805, and contributed papers to Archæol., 1774–82, and to Phil. Trans., 1767–79. His best-known works are—1. Essay on the English Constitutional Govt., Lon., 1767, 8vo. 2. Observ. on Ancient Castles, 1777, 4to; 1782, 4to. 3. Morsels of Criticism; tending to illustrate some few Passages in the Holy Scriptures upon Philosophical Principles and an enlarged View of things, 1788, 4to; 2d ed., 1800, 3 vols. 8vo. Supp., or vol. ii., 1800, 4to. Contents of the whole work: On the word Heaven in the Lord's Prayer; Septuagint translation of Genesis; John Baptist being Elias; Future Coming of Christ; Day of Judgment; Series of events in the Revelations; Daniel's Prophecies; Deaths of Ananias and Sapphira; Dissertations concerning Light, the Heavens, Stars, Fluid of Heat; Miracles; Jacob and Esau; Soul, Body, Spirit, &c.

"The author of it appears to me (*I speak from his book*) to be a gentleman of extensive erudition and ingenuity, and of accurate biblical knowledge, perhaps a little too fond of theory, and perhaps a little whimsical in his application of natural philosophy, but never without a serious attention and a profound piety."—*Pursuits of Lit.*

Read this long note, which elicited the 2d ed. of The Morsels of Criticism.

"Mr. King's particular aim is to provide answers to the more subtile opponents of Christianity, and to trace the completion of the sacred oracles. . . . We cannot take our leave of this valuable work without expressing our admiration of the singular union of ingenuity and piety which appears in every page."—*Brit. Critic.* O. S., xvi., Pref., p. iv., and p. 667.

"His criticisms are, in general, little more than philosophical dreams or romances."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

4. The National Debt, 1793, 8vo. 5. Vestiges of Oxford Castle, 1796, fol. 6. Munimenta Antiqua; or, Observs. on Ancient Castles, 1799–1805, 4 vols. r. fol., 166 plates, £16 16*s*. This valuable work—illustrative of every county in the kingdom—can now (1857) be had for £5 to £6. Sir M. M. Sykes's copy sold for £25 4*s*., which is the highest price, we believe, ever paid for it. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.

King, Rt. Hon. Edward. See KINGSBOROUGH, VISCOUNT.

King, Mrs. Frances Elizabeth, d. 1821, was a daughter of Sir Francis Bernard, and the wife of Richard

King, Rector of Worthing, (*post.*) 1. Tour in France in 1802, Lon., 12mo. 2. Christian Temper, 1807, 8vo; 1812, 12mo. 3. Female Scripture Characters, 1811; 12th ed., 1840, 12mo.

"This excellent work. . . . Much and deservedly used in schools as well as in private families."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

King, G. B. Lessons on Writing, 1815.

King, Gabriel, M.D. Con. to Med. Ess., 1737.

King, Gregory, 1648–1712, a native of Litchfield, a schoolmate, herald, and political economist. 1. A Pack of Cards containing the Arms of the English Nobility, Lon., 1684, fol. 2. Installation of George of Denmark, &c., 1684, fol. 3. Do. of Henry, Duke of Norfolk, &c., 1686, fol. 4. Natural and Political Observations and Conclusions upon the State and Condition of England. Written in 1696. Some extracts from this work were pub. by Davenant, but the whole was not given to the world until 1802, when Chalmers added it, with a notice of the author, to the ed. of his Comparative Estimate pub. in that year. Another ed. of King's tract, with his Life, was printed separately in 1810, 8vo. To this we refer the reader for an account of this ingenious man. See also Noble's College of Arms; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lxxxi. He assisted in the preparation of the New Britannia, and of several other works. We give some notices of his Observations just referred to:

"This tract gives the best account of the population and wealth of England at the close of the seventeenth century that is anywhere to be met with."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, 1845, 210.

"This valuable treatise. . . . A political arithmetician of great acuteness and judgment."—*T. B. Macaulay's Hist. of Eng.*, vol. i., chap. iii., 1848.

"King seems to have possessed a sagacity which has sometimes brought his conjectures nearer to the mark than from the imperfection of his data it was reasonable to expect."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, iii. 454.

King, Henry, D.D., 1591–1669, eldest son of Bishop John King, (*post,*) a native of Wornall, Buckinghamshire, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, became Archdeacon of Colchester, Residentiary of St. Paul's, Canon of Christ Church, and Chaplain to James I.; Dean of Rochester, 1638; Bishop of Chichester, 1641. He pub. a number of Serms., 1621–65; an Expos. of the Lord's Prayer, 1628, '34, 4to; the Psalms in Meter, 1651, '71, 12mo; and some Latin, Greek, and English Poems. His Poems, Elegies, Paradoxes, and Sonnets were pub. in 1657, sm. 4to; with a new title-page, 1664, 8vo; again—with the name of Ben Jonson as the author—1700, 8vo. A new ed. of his Psalms and Poems—edited, with Biographical Notices, Notes, &c., by Dr. John Hannah—was pub. by Pickering in 1843, 12mo. See Athen. Oxon.; Genl. Dict.; Nichols's Poems; Cibber's Lives; Topographer, vol. i. p. 408; Headley's Beauties; Cens. Lit., vols. v. and vi.; Ellis's Specimens, vol. iii.; Usher's Life and Letters, p. 567.

"The greater part of his poetry (which was either written at an early age, or as a relaxation from severer studies) is neat, and uncommonly elegant."—Henry Headley: *ubi supra.*

"Dr. King was one of that band of friends in which Wotton, Herbert, Walton, Hall, and Duppa were also numbered, to whom Donne presented the blood-stone seal on which he had caused to be engraved the figure of our Saviour extended on an anchor instead of a cross."

"Howell, in his *Letters*, says, 'But that which afforded me most entertainment in those miscellanies, was Doctor *Henry King*'s Poems, wherein I find not only heat and strength, but also an exact concinnity and evenness of fancy.'"

King, Henry. Serms., Lon., 1827, 8vo.

King, Humphrey. An Half-Pennyworth of Wit in a Pennyworth of Paper; or, The Hermites Tale. The Third Impression, Lon., 1613, 4to, pp. 48. Roxburghe, 3359, £5; Bibl. Anglo-Poet., £10 10*s*.

King, Isaac. Letters from France, Lon., 1803, 8vo.

King, Col. J. Anthony, a native of New York. Twenty-four Years in the Argentine Republic, N. York, 1846, 12mo; Lon., 1846, 8vo.

"The best account we have seen of the civil and military history of the Argentine Republic; of the character of Rosas, his policy, &c."—*John Bull.*

See also Lon Lit. Gazette.

King, J. W. Life of Alessandro Gavazzi, Lon., 1857.

King, James. Serm., 1704, 4to.

King, James. Devotions, Lon., 1732, 12mo.

King, James, D.D. Serms., 1743, both 4to.

King, Captain James. See Cook, Captain James.

King, John, D.D., 1559–1621, a native of Wornall, Buckinghamshire, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, became chaplain to Q. Elizabeth; Archdeacon of Nottingham, 1590; Dean of Christ Church, 1605; Bishop of London, 1611. He pub. a number of serms., 1599–1614, but is best known by his Lectures upon Ionas, Oxf., 1597, 99, 1600, 4to; Lon., 1611, 4to; with two Serms., 1618, 4to. There are forty-eight Lectures in all. See Athen. Oxon.; Genl. Dict.; British Bibliographer, vol. i. 506; Dodd's Ch. Hist.

"The King of Preachers."—K. James I.

"The best speaker in the Star-chamber in his time."—Chief-Justice Coke.

King, John, d. 1638–39, son of Bishop Henry King, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, Canon of Windsor, Preb. of St. Paul's, and Rector of Remenham, pub. a serm., 1625, and some Latin Orations, 1623, '25. See references in notice of King, Henry, D.D.

King, John, D.D., 1652–1732, Rector of Chelsea, 1694, Preb. of York, 1731, pub. two serms., &c., 1698–1721.

King, John, 1696–1728, a physician, eldest son of the preceding, pub. a Grammar, 1706, '16, 8vo; Epistola ad Joh. Freind, Camb., 1722, 8vo; an ed. of Euripidis Hecuba, &c., Camb., 1726, 8vo; and an Essay on Bathing, 1737, 8vo.

King, John, and **John Kid.** Their last Speeches at the place of Execution, *s.l.*, 1680, 4to.

King, John. Political tracts, &c., 1783, 1802, 4to.

King, John. Beauties of the Edinburgh Review, *alias* The Stink-pot of Literature, Lon., 1807, 8vo.

King, John. 1. Reports of two Cases, 1811, 8vo. 2. Burn's Justice of the Peace to 1810, 5 vols. 8vo, 1811.

King, John. XXIII. Serms., Lon., 1833, 8vo.

"A very excellent volume of sermons, well written, and showing great thought and very pleasing views."—*Brit. Mag.*

Other works.

King, John, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics, &c. in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. 1. American Eclectic Dispensatory, Cin., 1854, 8vo, pp. 1496: two eds. sold within a year. 2. American Eclectic Obstetrics, 1855, 8vo, pp. 750. 3. Chart of Urinary Deposits, 1855. 4. The American Family Physician, 1857, 8vo.

King, John Glen, D.D., 1731–1787, a native of Norfolk, Chaplain to the English Factory at St. Petersburg, 1764; Rector of Wormley, Hertfordshire, 1783; minister in Broad Court, London, 1786. 1. Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church in Russia, Lon., 1772, 4to.

"A curious and instructive work."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

2. Lett. to the Bp. of Durham, 1778, 4to. 3. Barberini Vase; Archæol., 1787. 4. Nummi Familiarum et Imperatorum Romanorum, fol. This set of ninety-two plates was engraved for Dr. K.'s intended history of the Roman Consular and Imperial Coins, in which he was engaged at the time of his death.

King, Joseph. Interest Tables, 1796, '99, 8vo.

King, Josiah. Theolog. treatises, 1678, '98.

King, M. P. Treat. on Music, Lon., 1800, fol.

King, Nicholas. Improvement in Boats for River Navigation; Trans. Amer. Soc., iv. 298.

King, Captain Philip Parker, R.N. 1. Voyage of Discovery undertaken to complete the Survey of the Western Coast of New Holland, between 1817 and 1822, Lon., 1826–27, 2 vols. 8vo. See Blackw. Mag., iv. 286, v. 152. 2. Narrative of the Voyage of the Adventure and Beagle, vol. i. See Darwin, Charles. See a list of voyages, and some excellent remarks on the advantages of the perusal of such works, in Chancellor Kent's Outline of a Course of English Reading, Oakley's ed., N. York, 1853, 12mo, 75–79.

King, Peter, first Lord King, 1669–1733, a native of Exeter, a nephew of John Locke, who was his mother's brother, became M.P. in 1699; Recorder of London, and knighted, 1709; Lord Chief-Justice of the Common Pleas, 1714; created a peer by the title of Lord King, Baron of Ockham, and made Lord-Chancellor, 1725. 1. An Inquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the Primitive Church that flourished within the first three Centuries after Christ, Pt. 1, 1691, 8vo. Pt. 2 was pub. soon afterwards. This work was repub. in 1712, '13, and '19. The last eds. were pub. in 1839, 8vo, and 1843. The Inquiry elicited a controversy with Edward Elys, which was pub. by the latter in 1694, 8vo. Other answers were pub., the best-known of which was An Original Draught of the Original Church, in answer to an Inquiry, &c., 1717, 8vo; several eds., last one 1840, fp. 8vo. This was known to be the production of a non-juring clergyman named Wm. Sclater. The British Critic says that this answer convinced Lord King that he was in error; but the Eclectic Review discredits this statement. See Eclec. Rev., June, 1832, 462–464. Bickersteth remarks that the "two works seem to exhaust the subject." (*Christian Student.*) 2. Critical Hist. of the Apostles' Creed, 1702, '03, '11, '19, '37, 8vo. In Latin, Lips., 1706, 8vo. This is by no means a transcript from Pearson, but an original work.

"This opinion [that the Creed is not the production of the Apoces] is confirmed in the most ingenious manner by Sir Peter King in his History."—Mosheim.

Orme remarks of both of Sir Peter's works (which were pub. anonymously) that they

"contain a large portion of valuable and accurate learning. . . . Few works are more worthy of being consulted on various points of early ecclesiastical history than these."—*Bibl. Bib.*

See Biog. Brit.; Whiston's Life; Lon. Gent. Mag., vols. ii. and lxx.; Story's Eq. Juris., 6th ed., Bost., 1853, i. 46, n.

King, Peter, seventh Lord King, 1775–1833, great-grandson of the preceding, succeeded to his title in 1793, took his seat in the House of Lords in 1797, appears to have made his first speech in 1800, and from that time until his death took an active part in politics as a Whig debater. 1. Thoughts on the Restriction of Payments in Specie at the Banks of England and Ireland, Lon., 1803, 8vo; 2d ed., enlarged, with some Remarks on the Coinage, 1804, 8vo. See McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., 169. A review of Lord King's tract, by Francis Horner, will be found in the Edin. Rev., ii. 402–421. In the Appendix to 2d ed., Lord King answered some strictures of his reviewer. See Edin. Rev., lxxxiv. 330. 2. Speech in the H. of Lords on Earl Stanhope's Bill respecting Guineas and Bank Notes, 1811. 3. The Life of John Locke, with Extracts from his Corresp., Journals, and Commonplace Books, 1829, 4to; 2d ed., with addits., 1829, 2 vols. 8vo; 1830, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A work which must remain a standard book in English libraries."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

Noticed in the Edin. Rev., l. 1–31. 4. Selections from the Speeches and Writings of the late Lord King; with a short Introductory Memoir by Lord Ford Fortescue, 1844, 8vo.

"Earl Fortescue has rendered good service both to economic and to moral science by this seasonable publication."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1844, 445–447.

Reviewed in Edin. Rev., lxxxiv. 315–343. See also, respecting Lord King and his political opinions, Lon. Gent. Mag., July, 1833, 79–80; Lord Brougham's Statesmen of the Time of George III., ed. Lon. and Glasg., 1856, ii. 164–166; Blackw. Mag., xx. 235, xxii. 409, xxiv. 4, xxix. 336, 529, 530, 532.

"To a strong natural understanding, which eminently excelled in clearness of perception and quickness of apprehension, he joined habits of study seldom found in the patrician order."—Lord Brougham: *ubi supra.*

King, Richard. Three Serms., 1748, '51.

King, Richard, 1749–1810, Rector of Worthing, Shropshire. 1. Disc. on the Inspiration of the Scriptures, Lon., 1805, 8vo. 2. Church and State, &c., 1807, 8vo.

King, Richard. Captain Back's Journey to the Arctic Ocean in 1833–34–35, Lon., 2 vols. 8vo, 1836. Mr. King was naturalist to the expedition.

King, Richard John. 1. Selects. from the Early Ballad Poetry of Eng. and Scot., Lon., 1842, fp. 8vo.

"Ye shall fynde enow, both grete and smale,
Of Storiale thyng that toucheth gentylnesse
And eke moralitie and holinesse."—Chaucer.

2. Anschar; a Story of the North, 1850, 12mo. 3. The Forest of Dartmoor and its Borders; an Historical Sketch, 1857, fp. 8vo.

King, Sir Robert. His Vindication, 1699, 8vo.

King, Robert, Curate of Ballynascreen. 1. Primer of the Church Hist. of Ireland; 3d ed., Dubl., 1845, 3 vols. sm. 8vo. 2. Covenanters in the North, 1846, fp. 8vo. 3. Little Red Book of the Catholic Church in Ireland, 1848, 12mo. 4. Who was St. Titus? 1853, 8vo. 5. Old Church at Ballynascreen.

King, Samuel. Religion in England, 1789, 8vo.

King, Samuel C. 1. Med. paper in Med. Obs. and Inq., 1784. 2. Do. in Trans. Irish Acad., 1791.

King, Sophia. Novels. See King, Charlotte.

King, Rev. T. S. Vacation Letters: Hill and Seaside. In preparation, Bost., 1857.

King, Thomas. Book-keeping, Lon., 1717, 4to.

King, Thomas, 1730–1805, a celebrated London actor. 1. Love at First Sight; Mus. Ent., 1763, 8vo. 2. Wit's Last Stake; Farce, 1769, 8vo. 3. Neck or Nothing; Farce. 4. Peep behind the Curtain; Com. 5. Lovers' Quarrels; Com., altered from Vanbrugh. See Biog. Dramat.

King, Thomas. 1. Designs for Cabinet-Making, Lon., 4to. 2. Upholsterer's Accelerator, 4to. 3. Illust. of Cabinet Furniture, 4to. 4. Upholsterer's Designs; new ed., 1840, ob. 8vo. 5. Ornaments, &c. for Cabinet Manufact., 1840, fol. 6. Specimens of Furniture, 1843, fol.

King, W. Britannia Triumphant; a Poem, 1799.

King, W. Mitford's Hist. of Greece, revised by W. K., with Life by Lord Redesdale, Lon., 1838, 8 vols. 8vo.

King, Walker, D.D., d. 1827, aged 72, Bishop of Rochester, 1809. Two Serms., Lon., 1793, 8vo.

King, William. Serm., Lon., 1636, 8vo.

King, William, D.D., 1650–1729, a native of Antrim, Ireland, was educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, presented to a prebend 1676, and afterwards to a precentorship of Tuam; promoted to the chancellorship of the Cathedral of St. Patrick's, and to the parish of St. Werburgh, Dublin, 1679. Dean of St. Patrick's, 1688; Bishop of Derry, 1691; Archbishop of Tuam, 1702. His lordship pub. a number of serms., some theolog. treatises, principally controversial, against Papists and Presbyterians, and the following works, by which he is best known. 1. The State of the Protestants in Ireland under the late King James's Government, Lon., 1691, 4to; 3d ed., 1692, 8vo; Dubl., 1730, 8vo.

"The state of the Protestants in Ireland under the government of King James the Second is accurately and methodically represented by Dr. William King, the present Archbishop of Dublin, who has fully discovered their unparalleled sufferings in every thing that was dear and valuable to them."—Bishop Nicolson: *Irish Hist. Lib.*, ed. 1776, 23.

"This copious history is so well received, and so universally acknowledged to be as truly as it is finely written, that I refer my reader to the account of those matters which is fully and faithfully given by that learned and zealous prelate."—Bishop Burnet: *Own Times.*

But hear the other side:

"There is not one single fact I inquired into but I found it false in whole or in part, aggravated or misrepresented, so as to alter the whole face of the story and give it perfectly another air and turn; insomuch that, though many things he says were true, yet he has hardly spoke a true word, that is, told truly and nakedly, without a warp."—Charles Leslie: *Answer to the State of the Protestants in Ireland, &c.*, 1692.

2. De Origine Mali, Dubl., 4to; Lon., 1702, 8vo; Brem., 1704, 12mo. In English, by Edmund Law, 1731, 4to; 2d ed., with addits. from the archbp.'s MSS., 1732, 2 vols. 8vo. With answers to Bayle and Leibnitz, Camb., 1738, 8vo; 1758, 8vo; 1781, 8vo.

"A work of which the great object was to combat the Optimism of Leibnitz and the Manicheism imputed to Bayle."—Dugald Stewart: *1st Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.*, *q. v.*

"Pope has evidently borrowed his doctrine of 'whatever is, is best,' from this work."—*Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit.*, Ipswich, 1810, 71, *q. v.*

In reference to this opinion, see Boswell's Life of Johnson, ed. Lon., 1848, r. 8vo, 635, n.

Leibnitz, notwithstanding his published objections to this book, admitted that it was "full of elegance and learning." Bayle also took up the cudgels in defence of his own principles. See also Biog. Brit.; Swift's Works; Jones's Life of Bp. Horne; Bowles's ed. of Pope's Works; Burdy's Life of Shelton; Sheil's Sketches of the Irish Bar.

King, William, LL.D., 1663–1712, a native of London, educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Ireland about 1702, pub. a number of theolog. treatises, translations, poetical, classical, political, and other works, of which a collective ed. was pub. by John Nichols, with Notes and Memoirs, Lon., 1776, 3 vols. sm. 8vo. Among the best-known of his publications are The Art of Love and The Art of Cookery. See Memoirs as above; Biog. Brit.; Coote's Cat. of Civilians; Johnson's Lives of the Poets; Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors. King was a great humorist:

"After this narration, it will be naturally supposed that his poems were rather the amusements of idleness than efforts of study,—that he endeavoured rather to divert than to astonish,—that his thought seldom aspired to sublimity,—and that, if his verse was easy and his images familiar, he attained what he desired. His purpose is to be merry; but perhaps, to enjoy his mirth, it may be sometimes necessary to think well of his opinions."—Dr. Johnson: *ubi supra.*

"Dr. King may be considered as the inventor of a new species of satire. He moves the risible muscles of his readers; he was a wit who lived on the highway of Literature, appropriating for his own purpose the property of the greatest passengers by a dexterous mode no other had hit on. What an important lesson the labours of King offer to real genius! Dr. King's dispersed works have fortunately been collected by Mr. Nichols, with ample illustrations, in 3 vols. 8vo, 1776."—*Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors.*

King, William, LL.D., 1685–1763, a native of Stepney, Middlesex, educated at Baliol College, Oxford, Principal of St. Mary Hall, 1718–22, pub. a number of Latin pieces, &c., but is best known as the author of a production never pub., entitled The Toast, an Epic Poem, 1736, 4to; 1747, 4to; Dublin, printed; London, reprinted. This is a satire upon the Countess of Newburg, elicited by a lawsuit relative to an estate in Galway. For a key to the characters, see Wm. Davis's Second Journey round the Library of a Bibliomaniac, 1825, sm. 8vo. King also printed (not pub.) Opera Latina, (including The Toast,) 2 vols. in 1, 4to; Oxon., 1736, &c. On the death of the author the whole impression save sixty copies was destroyed by his executors. Reed's copy, (2204 of his cat.,) with MS. Key to The Toast, was sold for £10 10s. His Apology, in which he defends himself against his Whig opponents, was pub. about 1754, 4to. He also gave to the world the first five vols. of Dr. South's Sermons. In 1818, cr. 8vo, (2d ed., 1819, 8vo,) there was pub., from his original MS., Political and Literary Anecdotes of his Own Times, by Dr. Wm. King. Reviews of this work will be found in Edin. Rev., xxxii. 74–88, (by Lord Brougham: see his Contrib. to Edin. Rev., 1856, vol. iii. 405–418;) Lon. Month. Rev., lxxxviii. 155; Edin. Month. Rev., i. 460; Phila. Analec. Mag., xiii. 367–375, (from the British Critic.)

> "The anecdotes are related in an easy and agreeable manner, and follow each other like a table-talk, without any regard to order, or merely with that kind of connexion which arises from one story suggesting another."—Lord Brougham: *ubi supra.*

For further particulars respecting Dr. King, see Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Swift's Works; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Kingdom, William, Jr. America and the British Colonies, Lon., 1820, 8vo.

> "A compilation from other works, the proprietors of some of which instituted an action against the publishers for piracy. Its principal object is to recommend to emigrants the British Colonies in preference to the United States."—*Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova*, ii. 120.

Kingdon, Broughton. De Candolle's Vegetable Organography; from the French, by B. K., Lon., 1839, 2 vols. 8vo; 1841, 2 vols. 8vo. The only English translation.

> "Highly useful to the English student of botany."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Also commended by The Botanist; Gardener's Mag.; Gardener's Gaz.; Lit. Gaz.; Tait's Mag.

Kingdon, Roger. The Authenticity, Uncorrupted Preservation, and Credibility of the N. Test.; from the German of Prof. Godfrey Less, Lon., 1804, 8vo.

> "That which has obtained the praise of Michaelis and the recommendation of Marsh needs no further panegyric."—Kingdon.
>
> "It is less prolix than the work of Lardner, but contains some testimonies omitted by him, and reasons, on the whole, in a very luminous manner."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Less was originally a skeptic; but a rigid examination resulted in his reception of Christianity, and the above work gives us the fruits of his studies.

Kingesmil, Andrew. See Kingsmill.

Kinghorn, Joseph, a Baptist minister, is best remembered as the opponent of Robert Hall: the latter advocated "Mixed Communion," whilst Kinghorn espoused "Exclusion." Kinghorn also pub. a few serms. and theolog. treatises, 1795–1814. See Hall, Robert, pp. 765, 767; Bickersteth's C. S.; Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 787; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Darling's Cyc. Bib.; Index to Robert Hall's Works, ed. Lon., 1853, 6 vols. 8vo; Memoir of Kinghorn, by M. H. Wilkins, Lon., 1855, 8vo. See a review of this Memoir in Lon. Gent. Mag., April, 1855, 397–398.

Kinglake, John Alexander, a London barrister, b. 1802, at Taunton, Devonshire, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, called to the bar in 1837, has contributed to the London Quarterly Review and other periodicals, and pub. a very popular book, entitled Eothen; or, Traces of Travel brought home from the East, Lon., 1844, 8vo; 5th ed., 1846, 12mo.

> "If the brilliant author of *Eothen* has produced one of the most striking pictures of the East that ever was presented to the nations of the West, another artist, [Eliot Warburton,] whose pencil, like his, was 'dipped in the orient hues of heaven,' has been prematurely snatched from his admiring country."—*Sir Archibald Alison's Hist. of Europe*, 1815–52, chap. v.
>
> "We hazard little in prophesying that Mr. Curzon's work [Visit to Monasteries in the Levant] will be more popular than any other recent set of Oriental descriptions, except Mr. Kinglake's; and, however that remarkable writer may claim the superiority in wit, point, and artistical finish," &c.—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxxxiv. 462–463.
>
> "Nothing so sparkling, so graphic, so truthful in sentiment, and so poetic in vein, has issued from the press in many a day."—*Lon. Critic.*
>
> "The best book of Eastern travels we know."—*Lon. Examiner.*
>
> "A charming work of travels, written with good taste and excellent judgment."—President King, *of Columbia College.*

Mr. Kinglake is at this moment (Feb. 1857) a candidate for Parliament. Since the above was written, Mr. Kinglake has been withdrawn, (April, 1857.)

Kinglake, Robert, M.D. Med. treatises, 1804–7.

Kingsborough, Rt. Hon. Edward King, Viscount, 1795–1837, eldest son of the third Earl of Kingston, was educated at Exeter College, Oxford; represented his native county (Cork) in the Parliament of 1820–26, and subsequently devoted himself to the preparation of his great work,—The Antiquities of Mexico: comprising Fac-similes of Ancient Mexican Paintings and Hieroglyphics preserved in the Royal Libraries of Paris, Berlin, and Dresden; in the Imperial Library of Vienna; in the Vatican Library; in the Borgian Museum at Rome; in the Library of the Institute of Bologna; and in the Bodleian Library of Oxford; together with the Monuments of New Spain, by M. Dupaix; with their respective Scale of Measurement and accompanying Descriptions. The whole illustrated by many valuable inedited Manuscripts by Lord Kingsborough. The Drawings on Stone by A. Aglio. Lon., imp. fol., vols. i.–vii., 1831; vols viii. and ix., 1848. Originally pub. at the rate of £140, unbound; now reduced to £36: or, with the plates coloured, originally pub. at the rate of £210; now reduced to £63: vols. viii. and ix. were pub. at £12 12s. for both. The following note, pub. within the last few weeks, demands the attention of those concerned:

> "Dec. 10, [1856,]
> "40, Albemarle Street, [London.]
>
> "Vol. ix. of Lord Kingsborough's Mexican Antiquities contains the Relation of Don Alva Ixtlixochitl; but, in all the copies of the work which have fallen under my notice, I find that the volume closes abruptly, on p. 468, without finishing the Relation, of which an amount equivalent to several pages is wanting. In the language of the printing-office, it would seem that a 'signature' has been lost in making up the volume. 'The end' of each of the preceding volumes is uniformly printed in, and its absence in vol. ix. confirms my suspicion of the accidental omission of a 'signature.' There are MS. copies of Ixtlixochitl, from which the publishers could supply the deficiency,—no doubt one wholly unintentional on their part. E. G. S."—*From the Lon. Athen.*, Dec. 13, 1856, 1537.

The initials will be recognised as those of Mr. Squier. Having called the attention of Mr. Prescott, author of the History of the Conquest of Mexico, &c., to the preceding note, he writes us,—

> "The Relation of Ixtlixochitl terminates on p. 468; but this is followed by another work, on the rites and customs of the Mexicans. making 60 pages. These pages are numbered from 1 to 60, and the signatures are those of vol. x.; but at the bottom of the last page is printed, End of vol. ix., end of the work,—showing that the original design of the publication was not completed
>
> "Boston, March 7, 1857."

An account of this magnificent publication, the first seven vols. of which cost Lord Kingsborough £32,000, (and his life also,) will be found in Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 233–235; Prescott's Hist. of the Conq. of Mexico, 23d ed., Bost., 1855, i. 128–130; see also Index to Mexico, and Index to his Peru, ed. 1855, Pref., ix., vol. i., 1801; Lon. Athenæum; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1831, Pts. 99–102, 306–307; Lon. Month. Rev., Feb., 1831, 253–274; Dr. Maginn's Homeric Ballads; The Genealogy of Glaucus. Two copies were printed on vellum, (the cost of which was estimated at three thousand guineas,) and ten were taken off on large drawing-paper. Nine were presented to crowned heads and public institutions, and the tenth to Mr. O. Rich, the eminent bibliographer, for valuable services rendered in the preparation of the work. We know of several copies of the Antiquities in America,—viz.: one in the Boston Athenæum, presented by the late Francis C. Gray, (see p. 724 of this Dictionary;) one in the library of the New York Historical Society; one in the library of the Rochester University; one in the Astor Library, New York; one in the library of the Worcester Antiquarian Society; and another in the library of Wm. H. Prescott, the historian. The late Mr. Corwin, of New York, also possessed a copy. We have said that this work cost Lord Kingsborough not only a large expenditure of money, but his life also:

> "After having expended upwards of thirty thousand pounds upon this work, he got into difficulties with some of the persons with whom he dealt, particularly with a celebrated paper-manufacturer. He was arrested in Dublin, and, from obstinacy or unwillingness to pay a demand he thought unjust, was thrown into prison. He was there seized with a typhus fever, which ended fatally in a few days. If he had lived, he would, within a year, have become Earl of Kingston and inherited a fortune of forty thousand pounds a year. Had he lived, there is no doubt but that he would have devoted his life and fortune to the development of the ancient history of America, which had become with him a monomania. . . . Lord Kingsborough's penchant for Mexican antiquities was produced by a sight of the original Mexican manuscript described by Purchas, (Pilgrimes, vol. iii.,) preserved in the Bodleian Library, where his lordship was a student. From the time he first saw it, he appears to have devoted his mind to it, and to have thought of nothing else."—*Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova*, ii. 234–235.

It is asserted, indeed, by his lordship's biographer, in the Gentleman's Magazine, May, 1837, that the imprisonment which resulted in his death was caused by his having become security for the payment of a debt due by his father, the Earl of Kingston; and the same writer assures us that *four* copies of the Mexican Antiquities were printed on vellum: but we prefer the authority of Mr. Rich, his lordship's coadjutor in the preparation of his great work and the purchaser of the bulk of the invaluable Kingsborough collection of the original materials from which the Antiquities were compiled. Of the two copies on vellum, one was presented by the editor to the Bodleian Library, and the other to the British Museum. This work well deserves the epithets by which Mr. Prescott signifies his admiration of it,—"noble," "colossal," "magnificent." But the historian of Mexico by no means endorses the theory for which the noble commentator so zealously contends:

"The drift of Lord Kingsborough's speculations is to establish the colonization of Mexico by the Israelites. To this the whole battery of his logic and learning is directed. For this hieroglyphics are unriddled, manuscripts compared, monuments delineated."

But, whatever may be thought of his lordship's speculations, we must all agree, with Mr. Prescott,

"that by this munificent undertaking—which no government, probably, would have, and few individuals could have, executed—he has entitled himself to the lasting gratitude of every friend of science."—*Conq. of Mexico*, i. 129.

"This work, in its magnificence, recalls to mind the patronage of crowned heads and the splendour of the princely patrons of literature."—*Lon. Athen.*

"A magnificent monument of the picture-writing of the Mexicans is to be found in the splendid folios of the late Lord Kingsborough, who, after spending larger sums of money on a literary work than ever were before expended by any nobleman," &c.—DR. MAGINN: *ubi supra.*

"Cet ouvrage, de la plus grande magnificence."—BRUNET: *Manuel du Libraire*, &c., 1842, ii. 770.

"It forms almost an era in one's life to have had an opportunity of inspecting such a splendid series of volumes as are now placed before us under the title of Antiquities of Mexico. We should have supposed, after we had contemplated the superb materials of which they consist, that they were the results of some state enterprise, undertaken by a spirited and ambitious government, which aimed at exalting the national character and its own by the munificence of its patronage of the fine arts."—*Lon. Month. Rev., ubi supra.*

The curious reader will find much interesting matter respecting the ancient Mexicans, in the *Lettres Américaines* of Count Carli, the *Recherches Philosophiques sur les Americains* of M. de Pauw, &c. Mr. Prescott's great work on The Conquest of Mexico will, of course, be always consulted.

Kingsbury, Rev. Benjamin. Theolog. and political publications, Lon., 1788–91.

Kingsbury, C. P., Lieut., U.S. Army. Element. Treat. on Artillery and Infantry, N. York, 1849, 12mo. This excellent work is adapted for the militia-service as well as for the army.

Kingsbury, H. On Divine and Human Government, and of Religious Liberty, N. York, 1849, 12mo.

Kingsbury, William, 1744–1818, a Dissenting minister at Southampton, pub. a number of serms., &c. See Memoir of his Life, by John Bullar, Lon., 1819, 8vo.

Kingscote, Henry. Letter to the Apb. of Canterbury on the Wants of the Church; 3d ed., Lon., 1846, 8vo.

Kingsford, William. Theolog. treatises, 1788–89.

Kingsley, Charles, Junior Rector of Eversley, Hants, and Canon of Middleham, born at Holne Vicarage, Devonshire, June 12, 1819, is the son of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, now (1857) Rector of Chelsea, was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, and in 1844 was married to the daughter of Pascoe Greenfell, Esq., who was for a number of years M.P. for Truro and Great Marlow. Mr. Kingsley, the subject of our notice, belongs to what is called the "Broad-Church Party," and is a zealous advocate of the rights of the working-classes. The following list of his publications presents evidence of literary industry of no ordinary character. 1. XXV. Village Serms., Lon., 1844, 12mo; 2d ed., 1852, 12mo; 3d ed., 1854, fp. 8vo. 2. The Saint's Tragedy, a Story of Elizabeth of Hungary; a Drama in Verse, 1848, 12mo; 2d ed., 1851, 18mo. Also reprinted in Nos.

"The Saint's Tragedy, which was Mr. Kingsley's first literary work, contained great poetic promise, both dramatic and lyric. It evinced a subtle knowledge of human emotion, especially of the mental workings and heart-burnings of humanity wrestling with the views inculcated by Catholic ascetics."—*Chambers's Journal.*

See also N. Brit. Rev., xv. 229; Fraser's Mag., xxxvii. 328; Putnam's Mag., vii. 532.

3. Alton Locke: Tailor and Poet; a Novel, 1850, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 4th ed., 1856, 12mo.

"It is the book of an age. That it will exercise a deep and extensive influence on the public mind may be considered as certain. There is something in the author's very errors suggestive of right; and, when he does enunciate truths which other men only hint and whisper, he stamps his idea ineffaceably on the memory and heart of the reader, in thoughts that breathe and words that burn."—*Eclectic Rev.*

"Real genius, intense power of sympathy, an intimacy with the woes which the book describes, are the evident qualifications of the writer."—*Lon. Examiner.*

"A book which exhibits in many passages decided marks of genius, but which, as a whole, is so preposterously absurd as rather to excite ridicule than to move sympathy."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, Nov. 1850, vol. lxviii.

"If Mr. Kingsley had really been a tailor, the style and sentiments of *Alton Locke* would have excited little surprise or even notice: it is the strangeness and incongruity of the exhibition which creates by much the larger share of its attraction.

'The things themselves are neither new nor rare:
We wonder how the mischief they came there.'

It is only as falling from the pulpit and the professional chair that such trash could make any impression,—could excite even curiosity."—*Revolutionary Literature: Lon. Quar. Rev.*, Sept. 1851, lxxxviii. 533.

See also Fraser's Mag., xlii. 576; South. Quar. Rev., xx. 118.

4. The Message of the Church to Labouring Men; a Serm.; 5th ed., 1851. 5. Yeast; a Problem, 1851, p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1852, p. 8vo. Reprinted from Fraser's Mag., with addits.

"Novel-readers will perhaps prefer it to Alton Locke on account of its passionate eloquence and exquisite love-passages. There is undeniable genius in it, and the beauty of certain passages reveals a poet and a thinker."—*Lon. Athen.*

"It is powerful, earnest, feeling, and eloquent,—the production of a man acquainted with society, who has looked closely upon its various classes and has the power of reading the signs of the times."—*Lon. Spectator.*

See also Blackw. Mag., June, 1855, and the Lon. Gazette.

6. The Application of Associative Principles and Methods to Agriculture; a Lecture, 1851.

"He minces nothing,—spares nobody. . . . In his fiery zeal he forgets half the problem which he ventures to propound and resolve."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1851, 1249.

Mr. Kingsley has pub. a number of other occasional Lectures, some or all of which will shortly be issued in a vol. together with his Essays. See No. 18.

7. Serms. on National Subjects, 1852, 12mo. Second Series, 1854, 12mo.

"Marked by that originality of thought and force of utterance which characterize all of this author's writings."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

8. Phaetheon; or, Loose Thoughts for Loose Thinkers, 1852, 12mo; 2d ed., 1854, p. 8vo.

"We cordially welcome Mr. Kingsley into the field of discussion on which he has here entered. It is one in which he is capable beyond most of doing the state some service."—*Brit. Quar. Rev.*

See Lon. Athen., Oct. 30, 1852; Lon. Spectator, Oct. 2, 1853; Non-conformist, Jan. 12, 1853.

9. Hypatia; or, New Foes with an Old Face, 1853, 2 vols. p. 8vo; reprinted from Fraser's Mag.

"Passages of striking and vivid beauty abound in these volumes."—*Westminster Rev.*

"Hypatia, while thoroughly characteristic of the author of Yeast and Alton Locke, manifests a patient, thoughtful comprehensiveness to which neither of those very clever books can lay claim."—*Brit. Quar. Rev.*

"It is about the wildest book that ever was written."—*Blackw. Mag.*, June, 1855, vol. lxxvii.

10. Alexandria and her Schools; the substance of four Lectures delivered in Edinburgh in 1854, p. 8vo, 1854.

"A clear, rapid, accurate, and interesting sketch. . . . Ought to enjoy a general and an enduring popularity."—*Lon. New Quar. Rev.*

"A series of brilliant biographical and literary sketches, interspersed with comments of the closest modern, or rather universal, application."—*Lon. Spectator.*

11. Westward Ho! or, The Voyages and Adventures of Sir Amyas Leigh, 3 vols. cr. 8vo; 1st. ed., April, 1855; 2d ed., June, 1855.

"Mr. Kingsley has selected a good subject, and has written a good novel to excellent purpose."—*Lon. Times*, Aug. 18, 1855.

"His pictures of English society, feeling, and thought in the days of Queen Elizabeth, as given therein, are utterly at variance with historical record and with the voluminous evidence which is afforded by the works of the authors of that period. The whole novel is a huge anachronism; for the characters, except in name, belong to the age of Cromwell, and not to that of Elizabeth."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, June, 1855, vol. lxxvii.

And see the same periodical for Nov. 1855, vol. lxxviii., art. Modern Light Literature: Traveller's Tales.

The London Spectator commends Westward Ho! as "noble and well-timed."

12. Glaucus; or, The Wonders of the Shore, 1855, 12mo; 3d ed., 1856, 12mo.

"Its pages sparkle with life: they open up a thousand sources of unanticipated pleasure, and combine amusement with instruction in a very happy and unwonted degree."—*Lon. Eclectic Rev.*

Glaucus is also highly commended by the Christian Remembrancer, The Guardian, and The Spectator; but Blackwood does not seem to value the work so highly: see that periodical for August, 1855,—Modern Light Literature: Science.

13. Poems, now first collected, 1856, 16mo. This vol. contains The Saint's Tragedy and (see No. 1) Miscellaneous Poems and Ballads. The contents were collected by the author for the publishers, Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, of Boston, Mass., and have not been pub. in this shape in England. See Putnam's Mag., May, 1856, vii. 532.

The following comments upon Mr. Kingsley's poetical characteristics will be read with interest by his many admirers:

> "Mr. Kingsley has the self-denial to reject all that is superfluous in thought or word, which is a most rare virtue in a young poet, and without it no one can ever become a writer of national songs. He has acquired the young writer's last-attained grace, simplicity." —*Chambers's Journal.*

14. Serms. for the Times, 1856, fp. 8vo; twenty-five in number.

> "Perhaps in this book there is a more sustained opposition to the popular religious sentiment of the day than in Mr. Kingsley's former volumes of sermons."—*Oxford and Cambridge Mag.*, Jan. 1856, lxi.
>
> "Whilst furnishing many passages of great power and beauty, it fails egregiously in expounding to the ignorant and irreligious the way of God's mercy."—*Eclec. Rev.*

15. The Heroes; or, Greek Fairy Tales for my Children, 1856, 8vo; 2d ed., 1856, 8vo.

> "The Heroes he has chosen are Perseus, the Argonauts, and Theseus; and he tells about them so charmingly that we have read his tales from beginning to end almost as eagerly as they can have been read by the 'Rose, Maurice, and Mary' for whom they were expressly written."—*Westminster Rev.*, April, 1856.

Also praised by The Examiner, The Spectator, and The Morning Post.

16. Two Years Ago; a Novel, 1857, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

> "Mr. Kingsley has never written any book equal to Alton Locke, and in Two Years Ago we miss almost entirely the characteristic excellencies of the Chartist novel. The narrative is disconnected, irregular, confused; the characters frequently pass, repass, and hold long colloquies, without any evident object; the plot is dim, and there is no definable reason why the story should be called Two Years Ago. . . . We cannot help thinking that Mr. Kingsley might advantageously allow his imagination some rest. He will otherwise run the risk of being counted among writers who, having enjoyed one success, continue to multiply failures, until the failures obscure the success and both are forgotten."—*Lon. Athen.*, Feb. 14, 1857, 212.

The London Leader also condemns this novel; but, on the other hand, it is warmly commended by the Literary Gazette, Feb. 21, 1857; The Examiner, Feb. 14, 1857; The Spectator, Feb. 14, 1857; The Saturday Review, Feb. 21, 1857; The Overland Mail, Feb. 26, 1857; The Atlas, Feb. 28, 1857; The Critic, March 2, 1857. We give some extracts:

> "It is, indeed, impossible not to be interested in a book so earnest and right-minded as this novel. . . . It is full of brave thought and wise counsel. It recognises all that is to be honoured in a man, and speaks as true men ought to speak of women. . . . The whole book is rich in colour, rich in active life and truth."—*Lon. Examiner.*
>
> "Mr Kingsley has established himself among the finest prose-writers of his age and country. Two Years Ago is a book full of interesting writing, and thousands of persons will read it from beginning to end with avidity. We are glad to meet Mr. Kingsley once more on contemporary ground."—*Lon. Spectator.*
>
> "It is really a relief to come upon a work of art like this. . . . No one can read Two Years Ago without feeling his love of virtue strengthened, his contempt for every thing mean and base confirmed, and his resolution braced for active exertion."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

We have also before us five highly-favourable opinions on the part of as many American journals, and the following verdict from a distinguished member of the Court of Literary Jurisprudence:

> "Although somewhat disconnected and fitful, it has the power, the freshness, the discrimination, and the humanity, which have so widely endeared this industrious and vivid writer. There are splendid passages, and points of keen interest throughout."—H. T. Tuckerman.

We have heard Mr. Washington Irving express a very favourable opinion of Mr. Kingsley's talents as a novel-writer, and observed the pleasure with which he received a copy of Westward Ho!—then (1855) just published.

17. Andromeda and other Poems: announced for 1857.

18. Lectures and Essays: announced for 1857, by Ticknor & Fields, of Boston. This vol. will consist of a reprint of a number of the author's Lectures and Essays. Among Mr. Kingsley's minor contributions to the literature of the day are several pamphlets, occasional sermons, papers in the North British Review, Fraser's Magazine, the 8th ed. of the Encyclopædia Britannica, &c., and a Preface to Susanna Winkworth's trans. of the Life of the Rev. John Tauler, of Strasbourg. Reviews (from which we have been able to quote but very briefly) of Mr. Kingsley's characteristics as a writer will be found in Blackwood's Magazine for June, 1855, and the London Quarterly Review (art. Revolutionary Literature) for September, 1851.

Kingsley, George, of Northampton, Mass. 1. Harp of David, New York. 2. Juvenile Choir. 3. Social Choir, 3 vols. 4. Sacred Choir. 5. Sacred Harmonist. 6. Young Ladies' Harp. 7. Templi Carmina; a Collection of Church Music. See N. York Eclec. Mag., xxiii. 507, (by P. Frank.)

Kingsley, James Luce, LL.D., 1778–1852, a native of Windham, Connecticut, but descended from the same family as that of the Rev. Charles Kingsley, graduated at Yale College, 1799; tutor in the same institute, 1801–05; Prof. of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin Languages, and of Ecclesiastical History, 1805–31; Prof. of the Latin Language and Literature, 1831–51. 1. An Historical Discourse delivered by request before the Citizens of New Haven, April 25, 1838, the 200th Anniversary of the First Settlement of the Town and Colony, New Haven, 8vo, pp. 115. See N. Amer. Rev., xlvii. 480, (by C. W. Upham;) Chris. Exam., xxvii. 201, (by F. Parkman;) N. York Rev., iii. 490, vi. 48. 2. Tacitus, Phila., 12mo. 3. Cicero de Oratore, N. York, 12mo: see Amer. Month. Rev., i. 421. Prof. Kingsley was also the author of the Life of Ezra Stiles, President of Yale College, in Sparks's Amer. Biog., 2d Series, vi. 1–79; of a Sketch of the Hist. of Yale College, in the American Quarterly Register, 1835; and of many papers in the North American Review, The Christian Spectator, The New Englander, the American Journal of Science, the Biblical Repository, and other periodicals. He cultivated many branches of knowledge with remarkable success, and in that department to which he was specially attached few were so deeply versed:

> "I doubt," remarked President Woolsey, "if any American scholar has ever surpassed him in Latin style."

In addition to authorities cited above, see a Commemorative Discourse on Prof. Kingsley, by Thomas A. Thacher, October, 1852.

Kingsmill, Andrew, 1538–1569, an early Puritan divine, wrote View of Man's Estate, and other theolog. treatises pub. after his death, 1574–80. See Athen. Oxon.; Strype's Life of Parker.

Kingsmill, Joseph, Chaplain of Pentonville Prison, London. 1. Chapters on Prisons and Prisoners, Lon., 1849, 12mo; 3d ed., 1854, 8vo. See Irish Quarterly Review, iv. 559; Lon. Athenæum, 1851, 19. 2. Missions and Missionaries historically viewed, 1853, 8vo; 1854, 8vo.

Kingsmill, Thomas, Hebrew Professor at Oxford, 1569, pub. a serm., a Latin treatise, &c., 1602, '05, '31.

Kingston, J. S. E. India Register. See Mathison, John.

Kingston, Richard. Serms., &c., 1665–82.

Kingston, Richard. Hist. of the Designs against Wm. III., &c. 1688–97, Lon., 1698, 8vo. Other political tracts, 1700.

Kingston, Thomas. Extracts from the Rubric of the R. C. Mass-Book; with Observ., Dubl., 1836, 8vo.

Kingston, W. H. G., has pub. a number of novels, books of travels, &c., Lon., 1843–55.

Kinloch, G. R. Ancient Scottish Ballads, Edin., 1827, 8vo. The collector of old poetry must secure this volume.

Kinmout, Alexander. Natural Hist. of Man and the Rise and Progress of Philosophy, Cin., 8vo.

Kinnaird, John, Capt., R.Army. Adventures in the Rifle Brigade in the Peninsula, &c., 1809–15, Lon., p. 8vo. Commended by the United Service Journal.

Kinnaston. See Kynaston.

Kinne, Aaron, d. 1824, aged 79, minister of Groton, Conn. 1. The Sonship of Christ. 2. Scripture Prophecies, 1813. 3. Explan. of Types, &c., 1814, 8vo.

Kinne, Asa. 1. Parts of Blackstone's Comment. reduced to Questions and Answers; 3d ed., N. York, 1842, 8vo. 2. Parts of Kent's Comment. do.; 2d ed., 1840, 8vo. 3. Law Compendium, 1844–46, 6 vols. 8vo. See 21 Amer. Jur., 486; 29 N. Amer. Rev., 487; 2 Law Rec., 157, 281.

Kinnear, John G., of Glasgow. 1. Cairo, Petra, and Damascus in 1839, Lon., 1840, p. 8vo.

> "Mr. Kinnear, a recent traveller, and, like most travellers, a little biassed in favour of Mehemet, but a sensible, and, on the whole, a fair, witness."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*
>
> "The work of Mr. Kinnear is not merely a graceful and spirited performance, but gives every impression of its being a candid and impartial one."—*Blackw. Mag.*, Feb. 1841.

Also commended by the Literary Gazette, The Examiner, The Spectator, and the Times. 2. The Crisis, and the Currency; 2d ed., 1848, p. 8vo.

Kinnebrook, William. Etchings of Runic Monuments in the Isle of Man, Lon., 1842, 8vo.

Kinneir, John Macdonald. 1. Geographical Memoir of the Persian Empire, Lon., 1813, 4to.

> "A valuable work."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*
>
> "This excellent Geographical Memoir."—*Edin. Rev*

Reviewed in Lon. Quar. Rev., ix. 57–89. 2. Journey through Asia Minor, Armenia, and Koordistan in 1813–14, 8vo, 1818.

> "This work will be particularly interesting to those who wish to trace the marches of Alexander, and the retreat of the ten thousand, on which points of history Mr. Kinneir has made some judicious remarks."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

Kinnersley, Rev. Ebenezer, Prof. of Oratory and English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania from

1753 to 1773, took a part in the experiments in electricity which rendered the name of Benjamin Franklin so famous throughout the scientific world. Experiments on Electricity; Phil. Trans., 1762, '63.

Kinnersley, M. Lett. to Lord Sunderland, 1719.

Kinney, Mrs. Elizabeth C., a daughter of David L. Dodge, of New York, and wife of William B. Kinney, formerly editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser, has contributed many prose and poetical articles to the Knickerbocker Magazine, Graham's Magazine, the journal conducted by her husband, and other periodicals. In 1855, she gave to the world Felicita, a Metrical Romance. Some of Mrs. Kinney's poetical compositions have been very highly commended; but, on the other hand, Felicita was not a little ridiculed by a critic in Putnam's Magazine. (July, 1855.) In 1850, Mr. and Mrs. Kinney removed to Turin, (the former having received an appointment to the Sardinian Mission,) where they now reside.

Kinnon, Charles Mac. See Mackinnon.

Kinroy, Henry, D.D. Copper Springs in Wicklow; Phil. Trans., 1751.

Kinsayder, William, *i. e.* **Marston, John.**

Kinsey. Laws of N. Jersey, 15th April, 1702, to 4 Geo. II., 1731, Phila., 1732, fol.

Kinsey, Charles. Digest of Decisions of the Supreme Ct., May T. 1806 to Feb. T. 1813, Burling., 1815, 8vo.

Kinsman, Ed. An Appendix of the Saints canonized by Paul Vand, Gregory XV., Douay, 1624, 12mo.

Kinzie, Mrs. John H., of Chicago, Illinois. Wau-Bun; or, The Early Day in the North-West, New York, 1856, 8vo.

"The book is written in a perfectly simple, unpretending style, but with a keen perception of humour and a genuine love of adventure which makes it very fascinating to read."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1856, 992.

Kip, F. M. Memoirs of an Old Disciple and his Descendants, N. York, 1848.

Kip. J. 1. Britannia Illustrata, &c. A fine copy of this splendid work, containing more than 380 views, and bound in 5 vols. imp. fol., (date of 1724,) was advertised by Mr. H. G. Bohn, in his Catalogue for 1841, p. 1533, £33; another in his Catalogue for 1848, p. 131, £31 10*s.* To these Catalogues, and to Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1075, we refer the reader for particulars of dates, &c. of this valuable series of plates. Bohn's copies contained complete sets of the famous Views of Audley End, by Henry Winstanley.

Kip, William Ingraham, D.D., b. Oct. 3, 1811, in the city of New York, was educated at Rutgers College, and at Yale College; ordained deacon in the Prot. Epis. Church, 1835; stationed successively at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, New Jersey, at Grace Church, New York, (as assistant minister,) and at St. Peter's Church, Albany; consecrated Missionary Bishop of California in 1853, and since that date has resided at San Francisco. 1. The Lenten Fast, N. York, 1843, 6 eds. 2. The Double Witness of the Church, 1844, 7 eds. 3. The Christmas Holidays in Rome, 1845, 2 eds.; Lon., 1846, 3 eds. 4. Early Jesuit Missions in North America, New York, 1846, 2 eds. 5. Early Conflicts of Christianity, 1850, 2 eds.; Lon., 1850. 6. The Catacombs of Rome, N. York, 1854, 3 eds.; Lon., edited by the Rev. W. Sewell, Fellow of Exeter Coll., Oxf., 2 eds. By this work and his preceding publications, Bishop Kip has gained an extensive reputation in the literary world. He has also contributed many papers to The New York Review, Church Review, Evergreen, American Monthly Magazine, Churchman, &c., and edited in 1850, with Preface and Notes, the Confessions of a Romish Convert. Since the above was written, we notice a new work upon the Roman Catacombs, by the Rev. Spencer Northcote, Lon., 1857, sm. 8vo.

Kipling, Thomas, D.D., d. 1822, Dean of Peterborough, pub. The Articles of the Ch. of Eng. proved not to be Calvinistical, 1802, 8vo, and some other works, and edited the Codex Bezæ Cantab., 1793, 2 vols. fol. See Horne's Bibl. Bib.; Orme's Bibl. Bib. Porson considered Kipling one of the best Grecians of his day. The work on the Articles was written in answer to Overton's True Churchman Ascertained.

Kippax, John. Commerce, &c., Lon., 1751, 2 vols. 8vo.

Kippis, Andrew, D.D., 1725–1795, Unitarian divine, minister of a congregation at Boston, Lincolnshire, 1746, of another at Dorking, 1750, and of another at Westminster, 1753, was the editor of The Library, a periodical, and of Doddridge's Lectures, a contributor to the New Annual Register, the Monthly Magazine, the Gentlemen's Magazine, &c., and pub. a number of Serms., the Life of Lardner, of Captain James Cook, &c. He is, however, best known as the editor and co-author of the new ed. of the Biographia Britannica, of which five vols. fol. were pub., 1778–93, ending abruptly with the article "Fastolff." A part of vol. vi.—Featley–Foster—was printed.

"Of this precious portion there are but two known copies in existence."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 499, *q. v.*, et p. 409.

And see Preface to this Dictionary, p. 5. A vol. of Kippis's Serms. on Practical Subjects was pub. in 1791, 8vo.

"The style is natural and animated, and the method perspicuous." —*Analyt. Review.*

"The natural powers of his mind were cultivated with an assiduity and perseverance of application in which he had few superiors and not many equals."—*Dr. Rees's Cyc.*

As a proof of his application, we may instance his perusal of the General Dictionary, 10 vols. fol., 1734–41, a feat which we imagine was never accomplished by any one else. See Rees's Funeral Sermon for Dr. Kippis, and his Cyclopædia; Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors, ed. 1840, 196, 220, 221, 224, 233, 234, 235; Gent. Mag., vols. lxv, lxvi., lxxiv.

Kirby, Judge Ephraim, d. 1804. Reports of Cases in Supreme Ct. of Conn., &c., 1758–88, Litchfield, 1789, 8vo. The first vol. of Reports printed in the United States.

Kirby, George. Madrigalls, Lon., 1597, 4to.

Kirby, Jeremiah, M.D. 1. Tables of the Materia Medica, Edin., 1805, 12mo. 2. Alex. Monro, M.D.'s Anatomy revised, &c., 1810, 12mo.

Kirby, John. The Trinity, Lon., 1752, 8vo.

Kirby, John, b. 1690. The Suffolk Traveller, Ipswich, 1735, 8vo; 2d ed., with addits., &c., Lon., 1764, 8vo.

Kirby, John. Angler's Museum, 1784, 12mo.

Kirby, John Joshua, 1716–1774, son of John Kirby, author of The Suffolk Traveller, (*ante*,) and uncle of Rev. William Kirby, entomologist, (*post.*) 1. Dr. Brook Taylor's Method of Perspective Compared, &c., Lon., 1757, 4to. 2. Perspective of Architecture, 1761, 2 vols. fol. 3. Dr. Brook Taylor's Perspective Made Easy, 1768, 4to.

Kirby, Joshua. 12 Prints of Monasteries, Castles, &c., 1748, fol. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1075.

Kirby, R. S. Wonderful and Eccentric Magazine, Lon., 1803, 6 vols. 8vo; 1820, 3 vols. cr. 8vo.

"An extraordinary collection of curious biographies, including those of the most remarkable misers, criminals, persons labouring under bodily deformity, or celebrated for extreme longevity, dwarfs, giants, &c. There are also many curious narratives of credulity and superstition."

Kirby, Richard. 1. Vates Astrologicus, 1683, 4to Watt (Bibl. Brit.) ascribes this book to William Kirby. 2. Marrow of Astrology, Lon., 1687, 4to. 3. Catastrophe Galliæ et Hiberniæ; an Impartial Judgment denoting the Destruction of Ireland, 1690, 4to.

Kirby, Thomas. 1. Essay on Criticism, Lon., 1758, 8vo. 2. An Analysis of the Electrical Fire, 1778, 8vo.

Kirby, Thomas. 1. New ed. of Bowditch's Prac. Navigator, 1804, 8vo. 2. Tribute to Wm. Pitt, Lon., 1806, 8vo.

Kirby, William. See Kirby, Richard.

Kirby, William. Rules and Orders of the Ct. of Exchequer, &c., Lon., 1794, 8vo.

Kirby, William, 1759–1850, Rector of Barham, Suffolk, a native of Suffolk, educated at Caius College, Cambridge, was the author of a number of valuable contributions to the literature of entomology and zoology, of which the following are the best-known. 1. Monographia Apum Angliæ, Ipswich, 1802, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Animals seen by the late Northern Expedition whilst within the Arctic Circle, Lon., 1821, 4to. This is a supplement to the Appendix of Capt. Parry's Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage. 3. Fauna Boreali Americana, Pt. 4 and last, Norwich, 1837, 4to. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 214. 4. The History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals, Lon., 1835, 2 vols. 8vo. Also repub. in Bohn's Scientific Library. See an account of the Bridgewater Treatises, p. 245 of this Dictionary. 5. In conjunction with William Spence, An Introduction to Entomology; or, Elements of the Natural History of Insects, 4 vols. 8vo: vol. i., 1815; ii., 1817; iii., iv., 1826. 6th ed. of vols. i. and ii., (being the popular portion of the work,) enlarged and corrected, 1842, 2 vols. 8vo, 31*s.* 6*d.* 7th ed. of do., 1856, cr. 8vo, 5*s.* 4000 copies sold in less than a year. This last ed. contains an Appendix by Mr. Spence, giving an account of the origin and history of the work. To this appendix in the Lon. Gent. Mag., Aug. 1850, The Literary Gazette, The Gardener's Chronicle, Blackwood's Mag., i. 569, n., and especially to the Rev. John Freeman's Life of Mr. Kirby, 1852, 8vo, (and the review of the last in the

Athenæum, 1852, 841–843,) we refer the reader. In 1829, Mr. Kirby pub. a vol. of Sermons on the Temptation of Christ, 8vo. The original ed. of the Introduction to Entomology—4 vols. 8vo, pub. at £3 18*s.*—is now (1857) very scarce. The scientific reader should possess this work, and should add to it Yeate's Institutions of Entomology, Curtis's trans. of Fundamenta Entomologiæ, Barbut's Genera Insectorum, and M. de Reaumur's Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Insectes, Paris, 1734, 6 vols. 4to, worth about £1 10*s.* to £2 in good binding. But for a country parlour-book, the 7th ed. of vols. i. and ii. of Kirby and Spence's Entomology, now to be had for 5*s.*, will answer the purpose. By all means place by its side the Journal of a Naturalist, Mr. J. O. Westwood's entomological works, Sir Wm. Jardine's ed. of White's Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne, and Sir W.. Jardine's Naturalist's Library. See JARDINE, SIR WM., Bart., No. 3.

"Let no man think he knows how to enjoy the country who has not studied the volumes of Kirby and Spence's delightful Introduction."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, Dec. 1842.

"This work, the delight of our youth, and the admiration of our mature age, is well known as the most entertaining account of the habits of insects ever published in a popular form."—DR. LINDLEY, *in the Gardener's Chronicle*, Dec. 3, 1842.

"No work in the English language, we believe, has done more than Kirby and Spence's learned and popular Introduction to spread the taste for Natural History at home,' &c.—*Natural History Review*, July, 1856, 51, *q. v.*

Kirby and Spence's Entomology has been translated into French and German.

Kirbye, George. See KIRBY.

Kirk. Outlines from Figures, &c., Lon., 1804, 4to.

Kirk, Edward Norris, D.D., b. 1802, in the city of New York, Secretary of the Evangelical Society, graduated at Princeton College, founded the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Albany, and was for many years stationed in Boston. 1. Serms. in England and America, with Introduction by Dr. Cox, Lon., 1841, 12mo. 2. Lects. on Christ's Parables. 3. Serms., Bost., 1857. 4. A trans. of Gaussen on the Inspiration of the Scriptures. 5. A trans. of Attic's Lects. on the Literature of the Times of Louis XIV. Dr. Kirk has also pub. more than thirty occasional serms. and addresses on various subjects. A biographical account of Dr. Kirk, who enjoys great reputation as a pulpit-orator, will be found in the American Pulpit, New York, 1856, ii. 48.

Kirk, Rev. John. See CORKER, JAMES.

Kirkbride, John. The Northern Angler; or, Fly-Fisher's Companion, Lon., 1840, 12mo; 2d ed., 1855, 12mo.

Kirkbride, Thomas S., M.D., b. 1809, near Morrisville, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, is descended from ancestors who arrived with William Penn, and the family have always adhered to the doctrines taught by the Society of Friends. The subject of this notice graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1832; was Resident Physician to Friends' Asylum for the Insane, Frankford, Pa., 1832; do. to the Penna. Hospital, 1833–34; Physician to the Penna. Hospital for the Insane, Phila. 1841–57, (the present date.) 1. Rules and Regulations for the Penna. Hospital for the Insane, Phila., 1850. 2. Construction, Organization, and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane, 1854. 3. Appeal for the Insane, 1854. 4. Sixteen Annual Reports of the Penna. Hospital for the Insane,—viz.: 1842–57. 5. Papers on Medical and Surgical Subjects, from 1834, in the Amer. Jour. of the Med. Sciences, and essays on Insanity and the Cure of the Insane, in the Amer. Jour. of Insanity, from its commencement in 1844. Notices of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 may be found in the Amer. Jour. of the Med. Sciences; the Amer. Jour. of Insanity; Winslow's (London, Psychological Journal, &c.

We have heard the eminent publicist, Dr. Francis Lieber,—whose opportunities for observation in European countries have been superior to those of most men,—express the highest admiration for Dr. Kirkbride's sagacity in the exercise of the duties of his responsible and difficult office,—that of a medical director of the insane. Indeed, he is more than a director: he is truly a *paterfamilias*, and, as such, is beloved and revered by the children of his adoption.

Kirkby, Christopher. Medical and other papers in Phil. Trans., 1671, '72, '73.

Kirkby, John, tutor, for eighteen months, to Gibbon the historian. 1. Arithmetical Institutions, Lon., 1735, 4to. 2. Capacity and Extent of the Human Understanding; or, the Case of Automathes. 1745.

"Aspires to the honours of a philosophical fiction."—EDWARD GIBBON.

A review of this work will be found in the Lon. Retrosp. Rev., x., 1824, 78–88. 3. English and Latin Grammar, 1746.

"The Grammar is executed with accuracy and skill, and I know not whether any better existed at the time in our language."—EDWARD GIBBON.

4. Doctrine of Ultimators, 1748, 4to. See Gibbon's Miscell. Works; Retrosp. Rev., *ubi supra.*

Kirke, John. The Seven Champions of Christendom, Lon., 1638, 4to.

Kirke, Capt. John. 1. Duties of Light Cavalry, 1805, 12mo. 2. Duties of Riflemen, 1805, 12mo.

Kirke, Robert. Trial of J. Crookshanks, 1772.

Kirke, T. Midnight Reveries, 1816, 8vo.

Kirke, Thomas. Modern Account of Scotland, 1679, 4to.

"To the circumstances narrated in this pamphlet, the author aware of their questionable nature, was not so honest as to subscribe his name nor so bold as to permit the work to be published."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

"A lying old book."—*Blackw. Mag.*, ii. 280, where see extracts from this very laughable production.

It would have delighted Dr. Johnson.

Kirkes, William Senhouse, M.D., Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, &c., and **James Paget,** Lect. on General Anatomy and Physiology in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. 1. A Hand-Book of Physiology, Lon., 1848, 12mo; 2d ed., 1852, p. 8vo; 3d ed., 1856, 8vo; Phila., 1849, 12mo; 2d Amer. ed., 1853, r. 12mo.

"We predict that this will take its place as a standard work on physiology in all our medical schools and colleges."—*Med. Gaz.*

"The work is particularly adapted to those who desire to possess a concise digest of the facts of human physiology."—*Brit. and For. Med.-Chirurg. Rev.*

2. W. S. Kirkes' and Wm. Baly's Recent Advances in the Physiology of Motion, &c., 1848, 8vo. This is a supp. to vol. ii. of Prof. Müller's Physiology.

Kirkham, Samuel. 1. Exercises in Elocution, N.Y., 12mo. 2. English Grammar, 12mo.

Kirkland, Mrs. Caroline M., formerly Miss Stansbury, a native of the city of New York, is the widow of the late William Kirkland, (*post,*) for some time Professor in Hamilton College. A residence of two or three days at Detroit and its vicinity gave this lady that intimate knowledge of Western manners which, under the name of Mrs. Mary Clavers, she has communicated to a large circle of readers. 1. A New Home: Who'll Follow? by Mrs. Mary Clavers, N. York, 1839, 12mo.

"We recommend the book to all who have an appetite for what is humorous and graphic in the light literature of America."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1839, 1982.

"A remarkably clever and amusing book, written with much point and feminine tact, and imparting the most lively idea of the life of a settler in the backwoods."—*Scotsman.*

"We do not know whether Clavers is an assumed or a real name; but we are certain that the book which bears it will confer on its author no unenviable reputation. It is a work of striking merit, such as we do not often meet with in these days of repetition and imitation. . . . One of the most spirited and useful works which have yet been produced in this country."—PROF. C. C. FELTON: *N. Amer. Rev.*, l. 206.

2. Forest Life, by Mrs. Mary Clavers, 1842, 2 vols. 12mo.

"We discover in it the same mental peculiarities and powers which struck us with so much force in the New Home; the same artist-like power of bold delineation, the same quick glance into characters, and an equal readiness and vigour of hand in hitting off their peculiarities."—PROF. C. C. FELTON: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lv. 510–519.

3. Western Clearings, by Mrs. Mary Clavers, 1846, 12mo. 4. An Essay on the Life and Writings of Spenser, prefixed to an ed. of the First Book of the Fairy Queen, 1846, 12mo: 1854, 12mo.

"We would recommend the version by Mrs. Kirkland, in modern verse, to those who wish to enjoy this exquisite poem freed from its impurities."—*Kent's Outline of a Course of English Reading*, Oakley's ed., 1853, 93.

5. Holidays Abroad; or, Europe from the West, 1849, 2 vols. 12mo. The results of observations during her first visit to Europe,—1849. Mrs. Kirkland again visited Europe in 1850. 6. The Evening-Book; or, Fireside Talk on Morals and Manners, with Sketches of Western Life, 1852, 8vo. 7. The Book of Home Beauty, 1852; with 12 Illustrations: the letter-press by Mrs. Kirkland. 8. A Book for the Home Circle; or, Familiar Thoughts on Various Topics, Literary, Moral, and Social, 1853, 8vo; 1854, 8vo. 9. The Helping Hand; comprising an Account of the Home for Discharged Female Convicts, 1853, sm. 4to. 10. Autumn Hours and Fireside Readings, 1854, 8vo. 11. Garden Walks with the Poets, 1854, 12mo. 12. Memoirs of Washington, 1857, 12mo. In

July, 1847, Mrs. Kirkland assumed the editorial duties connected with the Union Magazine, just commenced in New York. In 1849 the proprietorship of this periodical changed hands, and it was henceforth issued in Philadelphia, under the title of Sartain's Magazine, and conducted by Prof. John S. Hart, assisted until 1851 (to the extent of a monthly contribution) by Mrs. Kirkland.

"Of all its brilliant array of contributors," says Mr. Hart, "there was not one whose articles gave such entire and uniform satisfaction as those of Mrs. Kirkland."—*Female Prose-Writers of America, q.v.*

See also Griswold's Prose-Writers of America; Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record; Poe's Literati; Internat. Mag., iv. 700.

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Kirkland, James, 1721–1798, pub. a work on Medical Surgery, 1783–86, 2 vols. 8vo, (Appendix, 1813, 8vo,) and some other professional treatises, 1754–92.

Kirkland, James. Appendix to Thomas Kirkland's Medical Surgery, from his MSS., &c., Lon., 1813, 8vo.

Kirkland, William, 1800–1846, husband of Mrs. Caroline M. Kirkland, and for some time a professor at Hamilton College, acquired considerable reputation by contributions to periodicals, of which a series—Letters from Abroad—was perhaps the most popular. See Griswold's Prose Writers of America; Poe's Literati.

Kirkman, Francis. The Wits; or, Sport upon Sport: being a Curious Collection of several Drols, 1640. Other eds. Pt. 2 was written by Robert Cox, (*q. v.*) Kirkman was the author of a number of plays, &c. See Langbaine's Dramat. Poets; Biog. Dramat.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

Kirkman, James Thomas. 1. Life of Charles Macklin, Lon., 1799, 2 vols. 8vo. See Green's Diary of a Lover of Lit., Ipswich, 1810, 222. 2. Letter to the Lord-Mayor, 1811, 8vo.

Kirkpatrick, H. 1. Serms., Lon., 1785, 8vo. 2. On Potatoes, 1796, 8vo. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Kirkpatrick, J., M.D. The Sea-Piece; a Poem, Lon., 1750, 8vo. In the preface occurs a defence of Milton against the aspersions of Lauder.

Kirkpatrick, J. Hist. of the Religious Orders and Communities and of the Hospitals and College of Norwich; edited from the MS. by Dawson Turner, 1848, 8vo.

"Kirkpatrick—a contemporary and friend of Blomefield and Le Neve—was a most laborious antiquary, and made valuable collections for the city of Norwich."—*Editor's Preface.*

Kirkpatrick, Rev. James, of Belfast. Historical Essay upon the Loyalty of Presbyterians from the Reformation to 1713, 1713, 4to. Anon. Very rare. Sometimes attributed, under another name, to John McBride, of Belfast.

Kirkpatrick, James, M.D. Medical treatises, Lon., 1751, '54, '65, '69.

Kirkpatrick, John. Reason of Faith, 1755, 12mo.

Kirkpatrick, William, Col. in the E.I. Company's Service. 1. Biography of Persian Poets. 2. Account of the Kingdom of Nepaul, Lon., 1811, 4to; 1816.

"This is one of the best accessions to our information respecting this part of Asia which has been produced by our establishments in India."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

It contains an extensive vocabulary of the Parbutti, Newar Korth, and other languages, with engraved specimens. An elaborate review of the work will be found in the Lon. Quar. Rev., v. 303–332. And see Dibdin's Lib. Comp., 426, 427. 3. Select Letters of Tippoo Sultaun, 1811, 4to.

Kirkpatrick, Rev. William. Pious Meditations, 1805, 12mo.

Kirkton, James. The Secret and True Hist. of the Church of Scotland from the Restoration to 1678, &c.; edited by C. K. Sharpe, Edin., 1817, 4to.

"This singular and entertaining volume carries with it a degree of authenticity scarcely pretended to by other authors of the time."—SIR WALTER SCOTT: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xviii. 502–541, *q. v.*

"Rather an interesting, and certainly a valuable, work."—*Blackw. Mag.*, ii. 305–309, *q. v.*

Kirkus, William. Christianity, Theoretical and Practical, Lon., 1854, p. 8vo.

"Mr. Kirkus reads before he writes, and, what is more, bestows some discriminating and independent thought of his own on the material of his reading before he ventures to discourse about it. . . . The style is remarkable for its clearness, directness, and impressiveness."—*Brit. Quar. Rev.*

"Here is promise of far more than common intellectual power." *Wesleyan-Methodist Magazine.*

Kirkwood, James, a Scotch schoolmaster, pub. Latin Grammars and some other works, 1675–98. See Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen.

Kirkwood, R. 1. Method of Teaching Writing, 1808, 8vo. 2. Illustrations of the City of Edinburgh, 1818, imp. fol.

Kirle, Major R. Letters to a Friend, fol.

Kirshaw, Rev. S. D. 1. Antiquarian paper in Phil. Trans., viii. 453. 2. Effect of Lightning; ibid., xiii. 420.

Kirtland, Dorrance. Treat. on the Practice in Surrogate's Ct. in the State of N. York, Albany, 1835, 8vo.

Kirton, Henry. See KERTON.

Kirwan. See MURRAY, NICHOLAS, D.D.

Kirwan, F. D. Trans. of the Parisian Sanhedrim; from the French of Talma, 1807, 8vo.

Kirwan, Richard, LL.D., d. 1812, an eminent Irish chemist. 1. Elements of Mineralogy, Lon., 1784, 8vo; 3d ed., 1810, 2 vols. 8vo. On the Wernerian method. 2. Temperature of different Latitudes, 1787, 8vo. 3. Phlogiston and Acids, 1787, '89, 8vo. 4. Manures, 1796, 1809, 8vo. 5. Analysis of Mineral Waters, 1799, 8vo. 6. Geological Essays, 1799, 8vo. 7. Logic, 1807–09, 2 vols. 8vo. 8. Metaphysical Essays, 1809, 8vo. Kirwan pub. many papers on chemistry, meteorology, agriculture, &c. in Phil. Trans., Trans. Irish Acad., and Nic. Jour., 1781–1808. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Kirwan, Walter Blake, 1754–1805, a native of Galway, Ireland, educated at the College of the English Jesuits at St. Omer; appointed Prof. of Natural and Moral Philosophy at Louvain; embraced the Protestant faith, 1787, and became minister of St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Preb. of Howth, and minister of St. Nicholas-Without, 1788; Dean of Killala, 1800. Serms., with a Sketch of his Life, 1814, 8vo; 1816, 8vo. This vol.—containing thirteen serms.—is now rare. Some copies are on large paper, r. 8vo, pub. at one guinea. Few preachers of any age have enjoyed the popularity of this divine. Such crowds thronged to hear him that it was found necessary to defend the entrance of the church, where he was to preach, with guards and palisadoes. His success was so great in charity-sermons that Mr. Grattan declared, some time before Kirwan's death, that he had collected in this way £60,000.

"Dr. Kirwan preferred our country and our religion, and brought to both genius superior to what he found in either. He called forth the latent virtues of the human heart, and taught men to discover in themselves a mine of charity of which the proprietors had been unconscious. He came to interrupt the repose of the pulpit, and shakes one world with the thunder of the other. The preacher's desk becomes the throne of light."—*Mr. Grattan's Speech, June* 19, 1792.

"The eloquence of the pulpit has never among us been carried to such perfection, nor have we heard of any preacher in Great Britain to be compared with him in this respect."—REV. G. AUSTIN: *Chironomia.*

See a review of Kirwan's Sermons in the London Quar. Rev., xi. 130–138. When published, they greatly disappointed the expectations of Kirwan's admirers.

"Dean Kirwan's sermons are known to have produced the most extraordinary effects in later times. Persons have gone to church without much fear of being induced, as others had been, to give more to the charity for which the Dean was to preach than they could afford; but, after resisting for some time, they have ended by throwing down their watches and rings, and whatever else of value they had about them."—LORD BROUGHAM: *Contrib. to Edin. Rev.*, Lon. and Glas., 1856, i. 104.

Kitchen, Thomas. 1. General Atlas, Lon., 1773, fol. 2. Traveller's Guide through England and Wales, 1783, 4to. 3. Universal Atlas, 1796, fol.

Kitchener, Henry Thomas. Letters on Marriage, 1812, 2 vols. 12mo.

Kitchener, William, M.D., 1775–1827, a native of London, celebrated for writing good books and giving good dinners. 1. On Telescopes, 1814, 8vo. Reviewed in Lon. Gent. Mag., lxxxv., Pt. 2, 55: 3d ed., 1819; reviewed in Lon. Gent. Mag., lxxxix., Pt. 2, 614. 2. Apicius Redivivus; or, Cook's Oracle, 1817, 12mo. Many eds. Highly commended in Edin. Rev., March, 1821; Lon. Month. Rev., Dec. 1821; Fraser's Mag., Aug. 1851; Supp. to 6th ed. Encyc. Brit., art. Food. See also Noctes Ambros., July, 1823, June, 1824; Maginn's Odoherty Papers, N. York, 1855, i. 123, ii. 157; and a review of the Cook's Oracle in Blackwood's Mag.,

x. 563-569. 3. Observations on Vocal Music, 1821, 12mo. Reviewed in Gent. Mag., xcii., Pt. i. 55. 4. Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life, 1822, fp. 8vo. Many eds. 5. The Loyal National Songs of England, 1823, fol.

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6. The Housekeeper's Oracle, 12mo. 7. Horse and Carriage Oracle, 12mo. 8. The Economy of the Eyes, 1825, 2 Parts, 12mo: Part 1. Spectacles, Opera-Glasses, &c., reviewed in Gent. Mag., xcv., Pt. 2, 1608; Part 2. Of Telescopes, reviewed in Gent. Mag., xcvi., Pt. 1, 1558. 9. The Traveller's Oracle; or, Maxims for Locomotion, 1827, 2 vols. 12mo; reviewed by Christopher North in Blackwood's Mag., xxii. 445–465; reprinted in C. N.'s Recreations. Dr. K. also pub. a paper on Achromatic Glasses, &c., in Phil. Mag., xlvi. 122, 1815. A biographical notice of the author will be found in Gent. Mag., May, 1827.

Kitchin, John. 1. Jurisdictions; or, the Lawful Authority of Courts, Lon., 1580, by R. Antrobus and T. Impey, 1675, 8vo. There have been about sixteen eds. of this book, some in French.

> "A book of good authority, and the rather, because founded on old determinations, not advancing fancies of their own."—WILLES: 2 *Ves.*, 609.

2. Returna Brevium, 1581, 8vo; 1585, 16mo.

Kite, Charles, d. 1811. 1. Recovery of the Apparently Dead, Lon., 1788, 8vo. 2. Essays and Observations, Physiological and Medical, 1795, 8vo. 3. Four papers in Memoirs Med., 1792. '95.

Kith, William. See KETHE.

Kitson, Roger. English Grammar, 1807, 12mo.

Kittle, Rev. Samuel. Church of Smyrna, Lon., 1812, 8vo.

Kitto, John, D.D., 1804–1854, a native of Plymouth, the son of a mason, whilst assisting his father, fell from the roof of a building, (this was in his twelfth year,) and was so severely injured in the organ of hearing that he was totally deaf for the remainder of his life. Applying himself early to theological studies, he gave the results of his investigations to the world in a series of volumes than which none have done more to diffuse Biblical knowledge throughout Great Britain and America. 1. The Pictorial Bible, 1835–38, 3 vols. 8vo; 1847–49, 4 vols. 4to; 1850, 4 vols. imp. 8vo. New ed. announced, 1855. The Notes, with many wood-cuts, under the title of The Illustrated Commentary, were reprinted in 1840, 5 vols. 8vo. 2. Uncle Oliver's Travels in Persia, 1838, 2 vols. 18mo; subsequently in 1 vol. In this work we have an account of Mr. Kitto's Adventures in Persia. 3. Pictorial Hist. of Palestine, 1841, 2 vols. r. 8vo; 1852, p. 8vo; abridged, 1843, 12mo.

> "Beyond all dispute, this is the best historical compendium of the Holy Land, from the days of Abraham to those of the late Pasha of Egypt, Mehemet Ali."—*Edin. Rev.*

4. Gallery of Scripture Engravings, 1841–43, 3 vols. 4to; 1846–47, 4to. 5. Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature, 1843–45, 2 vols. 8vo; 1847, 2 vols. r. 8vo; abridged, 1849, 8vo; 1850, 8vo; 1855, 8vo. One of the abridgments is called The People's Edition. The Cyclopædia is composed of contributions by many eminent writers. We have more commendations before us of this work than we have time even to count. From these we select the eulogium of a Biblical scholar whose "name is a tower of strength" in his chosen department of research:

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> "We regard it as a most important and practically-useful contribution to the cause of sound biblical learning, and have no doubt that it will soon take the place, in the estimate of scholars, of every compilation of the kind. The enlistment of so many scholars in the production of a single work, each one presenting, in a brief compass, the results of a lifetime of research, in precisely the matters where he is most at home, could not fail of enriching it with an amount of learning and scholarship to which, of course, the work of no single mind, however great, could pretend."—*Biblical Repository.*

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6. The Pictorial Sunday-Book, 1845, fol. 7. The Lost Senses: Deafness and Blindness, 1845, 2 vols. 8vo; subsequently in 1 vol. See N. Brit. Rev., vi. 175; (same article, Liv. Age, xiii. 49;) West. Rev., lv. 343; Liv. Age, (from the Lon. Athenæum,) viii. 57. 8. Ancient Jerusalem, 1846, 12mo. 9. Modern Jerusalem, 1847, 12mo. 10. Essays and Letters, with a Memoir, 12mo. 11. Pictorial Life of our Saviour, 1847, 4to. 12. The Olive, Vine, and Palm, 1848, 12mo. 13. Physical Geography of the Holy Land, 1848, 2 vols. 18mo. 14. The Tabernacle and its Furniture, 1849, 4to. 15. The Court of Persia, &c., 1849, 18mo; 1850. 16. The People of Persia, 1849, 18mo. 17. The Bible Hist. of the Holy Land, 1849, 8vo; 3d ed., 1850, 8vo; 4th ed., 1855, 8vo. 18. Daily Bible Illustrations: Morning Readings, 1849–51, 4 vols. 12mo; Evening Readings, 1851–53, 4 vols. 12mo.

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Knivelton, Sayntlowe. Descent of Titles of Honour through the Female Line; Archæol., 1774.

Knokes, John, *i.e.* **Frith, John.**

Knolles, Richard, d. 1621, a native of Northamptonshire, Master of the Free-School of Sandwich, Kent. 1. Grammaticæ Latinæ Græcæ et Hebraicæ Compendium: cum Radicibus, Lon., 1600, '45, 4to. 2. Trans. of Bodin's Six Bookes of a Commonwealthe, 1606, fol. 3. General Historie of the Turks, &c., 1603, '10, '31, fol.; 5th ed., with a Continuation by Thomas Nabbes, 1638, fol.; again, with a Continuation by Sir Paul Rycaut, 1679, fol. Best ed., with a Continuation by Sir Paul Rycaut and Roger Manley, 1687–1700, 3 vols. fol.

"But none of our writers can, in my opinion, justly contest the superiority of Knolles, who, in his History of the Turks, has displayed all the excellencies that narration can admit. His style, though somewhat obscured by time and sometimes vitiated by false wit, is pure, nervous, elevated, and clear. . . . Nothing could have sunk this author in obscurity but the remoteness and barbarity of the people whose story he relates."—Dr. Johnson: *Rambler*, No. 122.

"A style and power of narration which Johnson has not too highly extolled. His descriptions are vivid and animated,—circumstantial, but not to feebleness; his characters are drawn with a strong pencil."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., 1854, iii. 148.

"Let me strongly recommend Rycaut's improved edition of *Knolles's History of the Turks.* . . . What fierce-looking fellows do the Portraits make the originals to have been!"—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

"Look in old Knolles before you go, and read the siege of Malta: it will make you feel that you are going to visit sacred ground. I can hardly think of that glorious defence without tears."—*R. Southey to S. T. Coleridge, March* 12, 1804: *Southey's Life and Corresp.*

4. The Lives and Conquests of the Ottoman Kings and Emperors to 1610. Continued to, and printed in, 1621. 5. A Brief Discourse of the Greatness of the Turkish Empire. Does not appear to have been pub. Knolles made a trans. of Camden's Britannia into English, which we have already noticed in our Life of Camden. See also Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon., ii. 81.

Knollis, Francis, d. 1596, wrote a treatise against the Usurpation of Papal Bishops, 1608, 8vo.

Knollis, Francis M. Serm., Lon., 1841, 12mo.

Knollys, Rev. Hanserd. 1. Flaming Fire in Zion, Lon., 1646, 4to. 2. Rudiments of the Hebrew Grammar, in English, 1648, 12mo. 3. His Life, by himself, to 1672. Continued by Wm. Kiffin, 1692, 8vo; 1813, 12mo.

Knot, G. C. P. The Slave Trade, Lon., 1791, 8vo.

Knott, Edward, *alias* **Nicholas Smith,** really **Matthias Wilson,** 1580–1655–56, Jesuit Provincial of England, has been already noticed in our Life of William Chillingworth, *q. v.* See also Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit., Supp.; Genl. Dict.; Dodd's Ch. Hist. 1. Charity Mistaken, 1630. 2. Mercy and Truth; or, Charity Maintained by Catholics, 1634, 4to. This vol. elicited Chillingworth's great work,—The Religion of Protestants, &c., 1638, fol. 3. Infidelity Unmasked, &c., Gant, 1652, 4to. This is an answer to Chillingworth's Religion of Protestants, &c. 4. Protestancy Condemned, Douay, 1654, 4to.

"Father Knott was a person generally esteemed for learning, especially in what regarded controversy."—Dodd.

Knott, John. Arithmetic, Norwich, 4to.

Knowler, Rev. William, d. 1767, in his 68th year, trans. Chrysostom's Comment. on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians. It is not improbable that this divine is identical with the one who follows next.

Knowler, William, D.D., d. 1773, edited the State Papers and Despatches of the Earl of Strafforde, 1739, 2 vols. fol.

Knowles, Charles. Journal of his Expedition to La Guera, &c., Lon., 1744, 4to.

Knowles, George. 1. Materia Medica, Botanica Carmine descripta, Lon., 1723, 4to. 2. Of Fallowing Ground, &c., 1724, 12mo. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Knowles, George Parker, Genealogist and Heraldic artist, b. at Merton, county of Surrey, England, 1797, is the author of several privately-printed genealogical works. Two of his latest publications of this kind are—1. A Genealogical and Heraldic Account of the Coultharts of Coulthart and Collyn, Chiefs of the Name, from their First Settlement in Scotland in the Reign of Conarus to the Year of our Lord 1854, &c., Lon., 1855, r. 8vo, pp. 23. 2. A Genealogical Account of the Rosses of Dalton, in the County of Dumfries, from their First Settlement in Scotland, &c. in the Twelfth Century to the Year of our Lord 1854, 1855, r. 8vo, pp. 8. The sole representative (1857) of the very ancient Scottish family of Coulthart of Coulthart and Collyn is John Ross Coulthart, b. 1807, a banker at Ashton-under-Lyne, of which place he was mayor in 1855. He is the author of a valuable vol. of Decimal Interest-Tables, Lon., 1838, 8vo, (see p. 435 of this Dictionary, and the London Times for Feb. 21, 1845,) and a Report on the Sanitary Condition of Ashton-under-Lyne, 1844. This Report was commended in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Normandy, July 26, 1844, and in the House of Commons by the Earl of Carlisle, (then Lord Morpeth,) March 30, 1847. See Hansard's Parliamentary Debates. Richard Coulthart, of Coulthart and Largmore, d. 1717, author of The Economy of Agriculture, 1688, was the great-great-grandfather of the preceding.

Knowles, Herbert, 1798–1817, a youth of remarkable poetical abilities, first introduced himself to Robert Southey by a poem which the laureate declared to be "brimful of power and of promise." At this time the author, an orphan in destitute circumstances, was being educated at Richmond School, Yorkshire, for a sizarship at St. John's College; but this prospect was clouded by the inability of his friend to continue payment of the necessary expenses. In this strait Southey came to the rescue without any solicitation save from his kind heart, and contributed and raised from others the necessary funds; but in vain, for in two months from this time Knowles was cut off, at the early age of nineteen. For further particulars, see Southey's Life and Correspondence, and an article by Southey on the Cemeteries and Catecombs of Paris, in the London Quarterly Review, xxi. 397–398. The periodical just named quotes the impressive lines by which Knowles is best known,—viz.: Lines written in the Churchyard of Richmond, Yorkshire. This beautiful poem is often quoted as The Three Tabernacles.

"The reader will remember that they are the verses of a schoolboy who had not long been taken from one of the lowest stations in life, and he will then judge what might have been expected from one who was capable of writing with such strength and originality upon the tritest of all subjects."—Robert Southey, *ubi supra.*

Southey says nothing of his own kind agency in gladdening the last earthly hours of this unfortunate son of song: but let the remembrance of such noble acts never perish from the earth!

Knowles, J. C. Twelve Serms., 1786, 8vo.

Knowles, James, a schoolmaster of high reputation, cousin-german of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and father of James Sheridan Knowles, the dramatist. 1. New Expositor, Lon., 12mo. 2. Improved ed. of Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary. New ed., 1845, 8vo; again, 1850, 8vo, £1 4s. Contains upwards of 55,000 more words than are given in any former ed. of Walker. Mr. Knowles laboured at it for more than thirty years.

Knowles, James Davis, 1798–1838, a native of Providence, Rhode Island, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Boston, 1825–1832; Prof. of Pastoral Duties and Sacred Rhetoric in the Baptist Theological Institution at Newton, Massachusetts, 1832–1838. 1. Memoir of Mrs. Ann H. Judson: see JUDSON, MRS. ANNA HASSELTINE. 2. Memoir of Roger Williams, Bost., 1834, 12mo.

Knowles, James Sheridan, a son of James Knowles, (*ante*,) was born at Cork, Ireland, about 1784, made his appearance early in life as an actor and dramatic author; subsequently taught grammar and elocution at Belfast; travelled over Great Britain as a dramatic lecturer; and has been for a number of years past a Baptist preacher. Such is a brief summary of his biography, which will be found detailed at greater length in the Men of the Time, Lon., 1856. The following is a list of his dramatic productions: 1. The Chevalier de Grillon; an Opera. 2. The Spanish Story. 3. Hersilia. 4. Leo; or, the Gipsey. None of these have been preserved. It was somewhere about this time that Knowles pub. a small vol. of (5) poetical Fugitive Pieces, which was followed by his play of (6) Brian Boroihme, brought out at the Belfast Theatre. We continue the enumeration of his dramatic works: 7. Caius Gracchus; Belfast Theatre, 1815. 8. Virginius; Covent Garden, 1820. 9. William Tell; Drury Lane, 1825. 10. The Beggar's Daughter of Bethnal Green, 1828. 11. Alfred the Great; Drury Lane, 1831. 12. The Hunchback; Covent Garden, 1832. 13. The Wife, a Tale of Mantua; Covent Garden, 1833. 14. The Daughter; Drury Lane, 1836. 15. The Love-Chase; Haymarket, 1837. 16. Woman's Wit; Covent Garden, 1838. 17. The Maid of Mariendorpt; Haymarket, 1838. 18. Love; Covent Garden, 1839. 19. John of Procida; Covent Garden, 1840. 20. Old Maids; Covent Garden, 1841. 21. The Rose of Aragon; Haymarket, 1842. 22. The Secretary; Haymarket, 1843. A collective ed. of his Dramatic Works (many of which had been previously pub. separately) was given to the world, in 3 vols. p. 8vo, in 1843, and in 1856 a revised ed. was pub. in 2 vols. cr. 8vo. Mr. Knowles is also the author of (23) Fortescue; a Novel, 3 vols. p. 8vo, 1847; 1849. 24. George Lovell; a Novel, 3 vols. p. 8vo, 1847; 1849. 25. The Rock of Rome; or, the Arch-Heresy, p. 8vo, 1849; 1851. 26. The Idol Demolished by its own Priest, 12mo, 1851; 1852. Mr. Knowles has also contributed many articles to annuals and other periodicals. Since 1849 he has been in receipt of a pension of £200 from Government. In addition to the authority cited above, see Hazlitt's Spirit of the Age; James Montgomery's Lects. on General Lit., Poetry, &c.; Sir Archibald Alison's Essays, Edin. and Lon., 1850, iii. 112, 116; Blackwood's Mag., vii. 307, xxvii. 694, xxxvi. 132, xxxix. 267, xlvi. 173; Lon. Month. Rev., xciii. 53, cxxviii. 64, cxxxi. 176; Fraser's Mag., xiii. 451, xiv. 272, with portrait; N. Amer. Rev., xl. 141, (by Park Benjamin.)

Sir Archibald Alison blames Mr. Knowles, in company with modern English dramatists generally, for utter disregard of the unities, and the consequent difficulty of an easy comprehension of plots which are embarrassed by a complicated story and lengthened succession of events:

"We have seen many a barrister," remarks the critic, "famed for cross-examination on the north circuit, unable to comprehend, till the piece was half over, the drift of Sheridan Knowles's dramas."—*The Romantic Drama: Blackwood's Mag.*, 1846; and in *Essays*, iii. 112.

But Mr. Hazlitt—Knowles's "mental father," as the latter styles his friend of many years—does not seem to have considered the dramatist's transgressions in this respect as at all unpardonable:

"Ignorant alike of rules, regardless of models, he follows the steps of truth and simplicity, and strength, proportion, and delicacy are the infallible results. By thinking of nothing but his subject, he rivets the attention of the audience to it. All his dialogue tends to action, all his situations form classic groups. There is no doubt that Virginius is the best acting-tragedy that has been produced on the modern stage."—*Spirit of the Age.*

"The poetry of his dialogue is the poetry of passion; it is kindled up in him by the collision of events, and seems less proper to the man than to the scene: his language is to the purpose; it is but little ornamented. His dramas are full of impressive groupings, domestic incidents, the bustle of business, the activity of life: he subdues subject, scene, and language to the purpose and aim of his play. In this he differs from many writers, and differs for the better. His strength lies in home-bred affections: his Virginius, his Beggar's Daughter, and his Wife of Mantua, all bear evidence of this, and contain scenes of perfect truth and reality, such as no modern dramatist surpasses. He touches the heart and is safe."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the last Fifty Years*, 1833.

Certainly Mr. Knowles was considered by a late eminent critic to have given ample evidence of his ability to instruct others in the "Rewlis and Cauteles" (to borrow a phrase from King James) of the dramatic art:

"SHEPHERD. 'Heard ye ever of Knowles's Lectures on Dramatic Poetry?'

"NORTH. 'I have. They are admirable, full of matter, elegantly written, and eloquently delivered. Knowles is a delightful fellow and a man of true genius.'"—*Noctes Ambros.*, April, 1830.

Mr. Knowles, as we have already intimated, has been now for some years lecturing upon more important themes than those which formerly elicited his eloquence, and we imagine that he has never regretted his change of profession.

Knowles, John. Principles of English Grammar; 3d ed., 1794, 12mo; 1796, 12mo.

Knowles, John. See FUSELI, HENRY.

Knowles, R. B. The Maiden Aunt; a Comedy, Lon., 1845, fp. 8vo.

Knowles, Richard. 1. Introduc. to Speaking the French Language, 12mo 2. Elements of the French Language, 12mo.

Knowles, Thomas, D.D., 1723–1802, a native of Ely, Fellow of Pembroke Hall, Camb., Preb. of Ely, &c., is best known as the author of (1) XII. Serms. on the Attributes, Camb., 1750, 8vo; 2. An Answer to Bp. Clayton's Essay on Spirit, Lon., 1753, 8vo; 3. The Passion of Christ, 1780, 12mo, (new ed., by Rev. H. Hasted, 1830, 12mo;) 4. Primitive Christianity, 1789, 8vo. See Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lxxii.

Knowles, Thomas, Rector of South Somercotes. 1. Satan's Devices Exposed, in four Serms., Lon., 1810, 8vo; 4th ed., 12mo.

"Adapted to the instruction and comfort of a large portion of professing Christians, and deserves a wide circulation."—*Eclec Rev.*, March, 1810.

2. Short and Plain Discourses [54] for Families: vol. i., 1810, 8vo; vols. i., ii., and iii., 1822, 3 vols. 8vo.

"His style is clear and his arrangement simple and impressive His sentiments are evangelical."—*Lon. Congreg. Mag.*, April, 1823.

Knowlles, Richard. See KNOLLES.

Knowls, Thomas. Hind's Elder Brother, &c.; or, Life, Exploits, &c. of T. Knowls, Lon., 1651, 4to.

Knowlton, Thomas, d. 1782, aged 90. 1. Two Men of Great Weight, &c.; Phil. Trans., 1746. 2. Deer's Horns; ibid.

Knox, Dr. Lusus Naturæ; Med. Com., 1791.

Knox, Dr. Fish and Fishing in the Lone Glens of Scotland, Lon., 1854, 12mo.

Knox, A. A. Giotta and Francesca, and other Poems, Lon., 1842, 8vo.

Knox, A. E. 1. Ornithological Rambles in Sussex, Lon., 1849, p. 8vo; 3d ed., 1855, cr. 8vo.

"A. E. Knox, Esq. is well located on our southern coast for observations on the migratory birds, and bestows time and attention to the subject."—*Yarrell's Hist. of British Birds*, vol. i. p. 404, 2d ed.

2. Friends and Foes of Game-Birds and Wild Fowls, 1851, p. 8vo.

Knox, Alexander, d. 1831, Private Secretary to Lord Castlereagh, is best known as the friend and correspondent of Bishop Jebb. He was a man of great learning and piety. 1. Essays on the Political Circumstances of Ireland, Lon., 1799, 8vo. 2. Remains, 1835–38, 4 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., edited by James J. Hornby, 1844, 4 vols. 8vo, consisting of theolog. essays and letters.

"There is not a page which does not contain some energetic truth, some pregnant principle, or some happy illustration, and those illustrations always powerful arguments."—BP. JEBB.

"An original writer, but with some fanciful things on justification. The reader who is disposed to be carried away by Mr. Knox's genius, learning, and piety would do well to consult Bp. Barlow's Letters."—BICKERSTETH.

See BARLOW, THOMAS; Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 652; Brit. Crit., xxiii. 1; Rev. T. Kelley's Letter in the Christian Observer, Aug. 1836, and an answer to this Letter in Pref. to vol. iii. of Remains. See also The Doctrine of the Sacraments, as exhibited in several treatises, first pub. in the Remains of Alexander Knox, Esq., 1838, sm. 8vo.

3. Correspondence with Bishop Jebb: see JEBB, JOHN, D.D.

"You will be much pleased with Knox's Remains and his Correspondence with Bishop Jebb."—*Robert Southey to John May, Jan.* 30, 1836.

Knox, Charles, the author of Hardness and of Softness, has pub. a number of other novels, &c., Lon., 1841–52.

Knox, George. Speech on the Union, &c., 1800, '01.

Knox, Rev. Hugh. 1. Discourses, Lon., 1786, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. Lett. to Jacob Green, 1772, 12mo. 3. Moral, &c. Miscellany, N. York, 1775, 8vo.

Knox, John, 1505–1572, the famous Scotch Reformer, was a native of Gifford, a village in East Lothian, or of Haddington, the principal town of the county. He was educated at the University of St. Andrew's; ordained a priest before the year 1530; became suspicious of the soundness of the Roman Catholic doctrines about 1535; declared himself a Protestant in 1542; became preacher at St. Andrew's, 1547; carried prisoner to France by a French fleet in the same year; regained his liberty and repaired to England, 1549; officiated as preacher at Berwick, and subsequently at Newcastle; Chaplain to Edward VI., 1552; fled to Geneva on the accession of Queen Mary, 1554; returned to Scotland and renewed his zealous pulpit-ministrations, 1555; accepted the post of preacher to the English congregation at Geneva, 1556; returned home and settled permanently in Scotland in 1559, and from this time laboured assiduously for the promotion of the principles of the Reformation. He was twice married, and had children by both his wives. It was whilst at Geneva, in 1558, that he pub. one of the best-known of his productions,—The First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women, 16mo,—already noticed by us in our Life of Bishop Aylmer, p. 84 of this Dictionary. The most important of Knox's works—which consist principally of controversial tracts, devotional treatises, and liturgical manuals—is his Historie of the Reformation of Religioun within the Realme of Scotland; in V. Books: with his Life, by David Buchanan, Edin., 1584, 8vo; 1st ed. It will be noticed that this work was pub. after the author's death, who did not finish it. An Account of Buchanan's Interpolations and Omissions will be found in the Appendix No. VI. to Bishop Nicolson's Scot. Hist. Lib., ed. 1776, 109. The 4th, and, until recently, the best, ed. of Knox's History (with several other Pieces, and Life, by Mat. Crawfurd) was pub. in 1732, fol. This was edited by Ruddiman. Another ed., edited by McGavin. was given to the world in 1831, 8vo; 1841, 8vo. But a more correct ed. than any preceding one has been lately put forth—vol. i., 1846, 8vo; vol. ii., 1848, 8vo—by Mr. David Laing. These two vols. were followed by two others—vol. iii., 1854, 8vo; vol. iv., 1855, 8vo—by the same editor, containing other works of the Scotch Reformer. In 1840, sm. 8vo, the Rev. John Cumming edited The Liturgy of the Church of Scotland; or, John Knox's Book of Common Order. See also Confession of Faith, edited by J. Watson, and Writings of John Knox, in British Reformers, vol. v. We have not lingered long on the life of John Knox; but those who shall be induced, by our recommendation, to refer to the graphic portraiture sketched by the master-hand of Dr. McCrie, will not be disposed to censure us for sending them so soon to his instructive pages. This work—which contains a large amount of biographical and literary matter illustrative of Scotland in the sixteenth century—was first pub. in 1812, 8vo, and has been several times reprinted, edited by Mr. Smee and also by Mr. Andrew Crichton. Crichton's last ed. bears date 1854, fp. 8vo. But a new ed.—being a portion of a new and uniform issue, in 4 vols. 8vo, of Dr. McCrie's Works, edited by his son, of both his names—was put forth by Blackwood & Sons, of Edinburgh and London, in 1856, 2 Pts., 1 vol. 8vo. Previous to this last impression there had been six eds., (each one being an improvement on its predecessor,) besides several unauthorized issues of the first ed., which was enlarged to nearly double its size in subsequent eds.

"A work which has afforded us more amusement and more instruction than any thing we have ever read upon the subject, and which, independent of its theological merits, we do not hesitate to pronounce by far the best piece of history which has appeared since the commencement of our critical career."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Rev.*, xx. 1–29.

"Hume certainly intended to make the Reformers of Scotland odious and ridiculous. He had great powers of exciting sentiments of this kind on whatever occasion he pleased, and he has certainly succeeded in the instance before us. It is quite necessary, therefore, that a very valuable book lately published by Dr. McCrie should be read. His Life of Knox will correct our present notions in many important points."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.*, Lect. X.

"Dr. McCrie is really a great biographer, such as it has not been the lot of Knox's equals, or even his superiors, always to attain; for, however ably the characters of Luther and Calvin have been treated in the general histories of their times, where has either of them found a biographer like the present?"—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, ix. 418–433.

See also Brit. Critic, 1813; N. York Method. Quar. Rev., ii. 325; N. Haven Chris. Month. Spec., x. 289. Consult also, with reference to Knox's life and labours, Cook's Hist. of the Reformation in Scotland; Hume's Hist. of England; Robertson's Hist. of Scot.; Lingard's Hist. of England; Dodd's Ch. Hist. of Eng.; Disraeli's Curiosities of Lit., ed. Lon., 1840, 462, 465, 475; Hallam's Constitut. Hist. of Eng., 7th ed., 1854, i. 140, n., 171, 280, iii. 210; Edin. Rev., xcv. 236; Westm. Rev., xl. 37. Having thus referred the reader to the representatives of the various shades of opinion in matters of Church and State, we may safely leave to him the formation of a proper estimate of the character of this remarkable man. As regards his indomitable energy, fervent zeal, and unconquerable courage, there can be no room for debate. The Regent of Scotland well knew the truth of that which he affirmed when he uttered over the Reformer's new-made grave those memorable words,—more quoted than any epicede since the days of Cicero,—"There lies he who never feared the face of man!"

Knox, John. Collection of Voyages, Discoveries, and Travels, 1767, 7 vols. 8vo.

Knox, John, d. 1790. 1. View of the British Empire, &c., Lon., 1784, 8vo; 3d ed., Edin., 1785, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Northern Fisheries, Lon., 1786, 8vo. 3. Tour through the Highlands of Scotland and the Hebride Islands in 1786, 8vo, 1787.

"Some great design, aided by confederate states, may one day come upon us like a thunderbolt, unless we shall be prepared to avert the storm by having always in readiness 200,000 seamen on whom we can depend when wanted for immediate service."—P. clxvii.

Knox, John, Captain, R. Army. Historical Journal of the Campaigns in North America, 1757–60, Lon., 1769, 2 vols. 4to.

"A very valuable collection of materials towards a history of our late war and conquests in North America, as well as for a description and natural history of those parts of the country in which this attentive and industrious officer personally served."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Knox, Rev. John P., pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, St. Thomas, W. Indies. Historical Account of St. Thomas, W. Indies, N. York, 1852, 12mo.

Knox, Robert, b. about 1641, an officer in the E.I. Co.'s service, a cousin of Strype the historian, was for nearly twenty years a prisoner in Ceylon. An Historical Relation of the Island of Ceylon, Lon., 1681, fol.; continued to 1815, with addits., by Philalethes Oxon., (Rob. Fellowes,) 1817, 4to; in German, 1689, 4to; in French, Amst., 1693, 2 vols. 8vo; in Dutch, Utrecht, by St. de Vries, 1692, 4to.

"This work, though published so long ago, and by one who was a prisoner, still retains its character as the fullest and most interesting account of the inhabitants of Ceylon in the English language."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels*, 1824.

"The best and most ample account of Ceylon."—Rev. Sydney Smith: *Edin. Rev.*, ii. 136–147, April, 1803: *Review of Percival's Account of Ceylon.*

And in Smith's Works, Lon., 1854, i. 79–93.

"Has supplied all the information we are yet in possession of as regards the interior parts of this interesting island."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"The curious and still interesting account of Ceylon, in the pages of old Robert Knox."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 442.

See Knighton, William.

Knox, Robert, M.D. Palsy; Med. Obs. and Inq., 1767.

Knox, Robert, M.D., of the R. C. of Surgeons in Edinburgh. 1. The Races of Men, 1850, p. 8vo.

"This book is fairly beneath argument or criticism. It is a curious medley of vanity, ignorance, malice, and fanaticism."—*Princeton Review:* see N. York Internat. Mag., March, 1851, 458.

2. Great Artists and Great Anatomists, 1852, p. 8vo. 3. Manual of Artistic Anatomy for Sculptors, Painters, and Amateurs, 1852, 12mo. 4. Human Anatomy, 1853, 12mo. Dr. Knox has also pub. translations of Beclard's General Anatomy, 8vo, and Cloquet's Human Anatomy, 8vo.

Knox, T. To Public Speakers, 1797, 12mo.

Knox, Thomas. Landing of the French, 1797, 8vo.

Knox, Vicesimus, D.D., 1752–1821, a native of Newington Green, Middlesex, educated at St. John's College, Oxford, succeeded his father as master of the school at Tunbridge, over which he presided for thirty-three years. He obtained the united rectories of Runwell and Ramsden Crays, Essex, and the chapelry of Shipbourne, Kent. His principal publications are: 1. Essays, Moral and Literary, Lon., 1777, 12mo; anon. Additions were made to later eds., of which perhaps twenty have been pub. The Essays were last printed in vols. i. and ii. of the collective ed. of his works, 1824, 7 vols. 8vo.

"To persons of every description, but especially to young persons, the Essays of our author are invaluable: their first praise is that they recommend, in a most fascinating manner, all that is good and great; and, secondly, they are in a high degree calculated to form the taste and excite a spirit of literary enthusiasm."—*Drake's Essays*, vol. v. 365.

"The style as well as the matter of the Essays has long been universally admired. In speaking of them to the publisher, Dr. Johnson expressed himself in terms of high panegyric, and predicted the future reputation of the author."—*Annual Biog. and Obit.*, vol. vi.

2. Liberal Education, 1780, 8vo; many eds.; last printed in vols. iii. and iv. of his Works, 1824. 3. Elegant Extracts in Prose, 1783, 8vo. 4. Do. in Verse, 1790, 8vo. 5. Elegant Epistles, 1792, 8vo. Reprinted. An ed. of the Extracts in Prose and Verse, and the Epistles, prepared by James G. Percival, the American poet, was pub. at Boston, Mass., in 6 vols. 8vo. 6. Winter Evenings, Lon., 1788, 3 vols. 12mo. Reprinted in vols. ii. and iii. of his Works, 1824. 7. Serms., (23,) 1792, 8vo. Twenty-eight serms. are printed in vol. vi. of his Works, 1824.

"As a preacher he will long be remembered: his matter was always excellent."—*Annual Biog. and Obit.*, vol. vi.

8. Personal Nobility, 1793, 12mo: reprinted in vol. v. of his Works, 1824. 9. Family Lectures; or, Domestic Divinity, 1791, 8vo, containing upwards of 180 serms. by ministers of the Church of England. Reprinted. A selection, with addits., was pub. in 1795, 2 vols. 8vo.

"For other bodies of hortatory divinity, the ordinary reader will do well to procure the last edition of Dr. Knox's Family Lectures."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

10. Christian Philosophy, 1795, 2 vols. 12mo; 1798, 12mo. Reprinted in vol. vii. of his Works. Also separately, 1838, 12mo; 1855, fp. 8vo.

"Mr. Knox has brought together a good deal of information on the great deficiency of Christian doctrines, and the evil consequences of it, and presses powerfully the importance of seeking divine teaching."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

11. Nature and Efficacy of the Lord's Supper, 1799, 12mo. Highly commended by Bishop Horsley, who was a great admirer of Knox's religious works, and recommended them for perusal as containing most attractive delineations of the pure spirit of Christianity.

"The Reverend Dr. Knox, master of Tunbridge School, appears to have the *imitari aveo* of Johnson's style perpetually in his mind; and to his assiduous, though not servile, study of it, we may partly ascribe the extensive popularity of his writings."—BOSWELL: *Life of Dr. Johnson.*

"The celebrated Vicesimus Knox is a man to be praised as often as he is named, for his literary accomplishments, and yet more to be respected for the rare independence of mind which he ever displayed, and his steady adherence, through the worst of times, to the cause of liberty."—*Edin. Review.*

See Lon. Gent. Mag., 1828, Pt. 1, 295, 337; and the Biographical Preface to vol. i. of the collective ed. of Knox's Works, 1824, 7 vols. 8vo, £3 13*s*. 6*d*.

Knox, Hon. William, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe, 1794; trans. to Derry, 1803. 1. Two Serms., 1799, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1800, 8vo. 3. Serm., 1802, 8vo.

Knox, William, Under-Secretary of State for American Affairs, pub. several works on the Liturgy, politics, &c. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, i. 148, 171.

Knox, William. Paper in Med. Com., 1785.

Knox, William. Method of Extinguishing Fire, &c., 1793, 8vo.

Knox, William, 1789–1825, a native of Roxburgh, Scotland, is perhaps better known through the medium of Sir Walter Scott's Diary than by his own poetical productions, a collection of which was pub. in 1818 under the title of The Lonely Hearth, and other Poems, 12mo. He also gave to the world Mariomne, or The Widower's Daughter, a Christmas Tale; A Visit to Dublin, 1824; Songs of Israel, 1824; The Harp of Zion, 1825; and many contributions, prose and poetical, to the Literary Gazette and other periodicals. A new ed. of The Lonely Hearth and other Poems was pub. in 1847, fp. 8vo. Sir Walter Scott, Professor Wilson, and Southey, thought highly of Knox's poetical abilities. See Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, v. 365–367; Lockhart's Life of Scott.

"His talent then showed itself in a fine strain of pensive poetry, called, I think, The Lonely Hearth, far superior to that of Michael Bruce, whose *consumption*, by-the-way, has been the *life* of his verses."—SIR WALTER SCOTT: *Diary, Dec.* 8, 1825; *ubi supra.*

Koecker, Leonard, 1785–1850, a native of Bremen, Hanover, the son of a Lutheran minister, emigrated to America in 1813, and practised dentistry in that country until 1822, when he removed to London and continued his business until within a short time of his decease.

"He was a man of scientific acquirements and elegant tastes, and had a thorough knowledge of several languages."

1. An Essay on the Devastation of the Gums and the Alviolar Processes, Lon., 1821. 2. On the Treatment of Denuded Nerves of the Teeth, 1821. 3. Principles of Dental Surgery, 1826, 8vo. Extensively circulated in England and America, and in 1828 trans. into German. It was recently repub. in the United States. 4. Treatise on Diseases of the Jaws, by Mitchell, 1828, 8vo. 5. Essay on Artificial Teeth, 1835, 8vo.

"The observations of Dr. Rush concerning the multitude of diseases which proceed from decayed teeth have been fully confirmed of late by DR. KOECKER, (a German dentist, probably without an equal in the world *as* a dentist.) . . . While in America, he was at the head of his profession there, which is no light praise; for in America the diseases of the teeth are more frequent, more wasting, and better understood, than they are anywhere else on earth. Dr. K. cures many diseases that have always been regarded as incurable, even to the time of our celebrated Mr. Fox, who looks upon the *devastation* of the gums and alviolar processes in that light. . . . Dr. K.'s treatment of *denuded* nerves, and plugging, or *stopping*, are peculiar to himself, and altogether unrivalled. He has written ably upon these very subjects."—*American Writers, No. V., Blackwood's Mag.*, xvii. 201, Feb. 1825.

Dr. Leonard Koecker, now practising dentistry in Philadelphia, is a son of the subject of our notice.

Kœppen, Adolphus Louis, Prof. of History and Greek and German Literature in Franklin and Marshall College, Penna. The World in the Middle Ages, N. York, 1854, 2 vols. 12mo, pp. 850; accompanied by an Historico-Geographical Atlas of the Middle Ages, fol. The same work, 1 vol. fol., pp. 232, containing the Historical Geography and the Atlas Complete. This work is highly commended by George Ticknor, and other authorities.

Kohler, D., Lutheran pastor, Kutztown, Penna. Biblische 4ti Juli Predigt, 1847.

Kohr, Lutheran pastor, Wythe county, Virginia. Serms., *posth.*

Kollock, Henry, D.D., 1778–1819, a native of New Providence, N. Jersey, graduated at Princeton College, 1794; was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church, 1800; appointed Prof. of Theology at Princeton College, 1803; accepted the charge of a congregation at Savannah, Georgia, 1806. A collection of his serms. was pub. at Savannah in 1822 in 4 vols. 8vo. These are now very rare, and we recently (1857) saw the first three vols. advertised in a London bookseller's catalogue at £2 2*s*. Dr. Kollock was a disciple of the French school of sacred oratory, and drew large and admiring audiences.

"One of the most ornate yet vehement orators whom our country has produced."—*Dr. James W. Alexander's Life of Dr. Archibald Alexander*, N. York, 1854, 359.

"Dr. Kollock was one of the most distinguished, eloquent, and popular preachers of the day."—*Fifty Years a Pastor; by John McDowell, D.D.*, Phila., 1855, p. 11.

And see Cambridge General Repository, i. 135.

Kollock, Sheppard K., D.D., a brother of the preceding, was b. 1795, at Elizabethtown, N. Jersey, graduated at Princeton Coll., 1812. 1. Biography of Rev. Henry Kollock; also edited an edition of his Serms., Savannah, 1822, 4 vols. 8vo. 2. Ministerial Character. 3. Best Method of delivering Sermons. 4. Eulogy on Edmund M. Mason. 5. Discourse on the Guilt and Consequences of Duelling. 6. Treatise on the Perseverance of the Saints. 7. Pastoral Reminiscences, N. York, 1849, 12mo. This work has been translated into French and published in Paris.

König, Charles, 1774–1851, Keeper of the Mineralogical Collections in the British Museum, a native of Brunswick, settled in London in 1800. He edited, in conjunction with Dr. John Sims, The Annals of Botany, Lon., 1805, 4to, contributed papers to Trans. Linn. Soc., 1803, and to Phil. Trans., 1814, and pub. the first number of an intended work never continued,—Icones Fossilium Sectiles. See Lon. Gent. Mag., Oct. 1851.

Konig, Sigismund, M.D. Med. Com. to Phil. Trans., 1681.

Koops, Mathias. 1. Map of the Rhine, 1776, fol. 2. National Debt, 1796, 8vo. 3. French Nation, 1798, 8vo. 4. Historical Account of the Substances which have been used to describe Events and to convey Ideas from the earliest Date to the Invention of Paper, 1800, 8vo. Printed on paper remade from old printed and written paper, and the appendix "made from wood only." Mr. Joel Munsell, of Albany, New York, has recently "printed, for presentation only," an interesting little work, entitled A Chronology of Paper and Paper-Making, Albany, 1856, 8vo, pp. 58. A new ed., with addits., was issued in 1857.

Koster, Henry. Travels in Brazil, Lon., 1816, 4to; 2d ed., 1817, 2 vols. 8vo. In French, 1817, 2 vols. 8vo.

"There is, perhaps, no part of the Christian world with which the English public are so little acquainted as Brazil, both as to its history and its present state. . . . The general spirit of the book, indeed, is excellent,—the manner more resembling the good, old, plain, straightforward style of our best travellers than the modern fashion of fine periods, and the matter for the most part equally curious and amusing, presenting a faithful picture of a very interesting stage in the progress of society."—ROBERT SOUTHEY: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xvi. 344–387.

Also reviewed in Lon. Month. Rev., lxxxvii. 122; Phila. Analec. Mag., ix. 487. See KIDDER, DANIEL P.

Koster, John T. Two tracts on Bullion, 1811.

Krauter, Philip D. Theolog. tracts, 1780, '88, '90.

Krauth, Charles Philip, D.D., b. in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in 1797, was formerly President of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, and is now (1857) a professor of theology in that institution. 1. Oration on the German Language, 1832. 2. Inaugural Address, 1834. 3. Address, Feb. 22, 1846. 4. Human Life; a Baccalaureate Address, 1850. 5. Discourse on Henry Clay, 1852. Dr. Krauth edited the Lutheran Sunday-School Hymn-Book, was from 1826 to '31 associate editor of the Lutheran Intelligencer, pub. at Frederick, Md., and has been for the last seven years one of the editors (Prof. M. L. Stoever, of Penna. College, is now his colleague) of the Evangelical Review, pub. at Gettysburg. He has contributed to the pages of these periodicals, and also to the Lutheran Pulpit, the Linnæan Journal, and the Biblical Repository.

Krauth, Charles Porterfield, b. at Martinsburg, Virginia, 1823, son of the preceding, is now (1857) pastor of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church at Pittsburgh, Penna. 1. The Pastoral Office; a Farewell Discourse, Balt., 1845. 2. The Transfiguration; an Exegetical Homily, Gettysburg, 1850. 3. Popular Amusements; a Discourse, &c., Winchester, 1851; 2d ed., 1852. 4. The Bible a Perfect Book; a Discourse, Gettysburg, 1851; 2d ed., 1857. 5. The Sunday-Service according to the Liturgies of the Churches of the Reformation, 1853. 6. A Discourse occasioned by the Burning of the old Lutheran Church, Sept. 27, 1854. 7. Benefits of the Pastoral Office, 1854. 8. The Old Church on the Hill; a Discourse, Winchester, 1854. 9. The Former Days and These Days; a Thanksgiving Discourse, Pittsburgh, 1856. 10. The Lutheran Church and the Divine Obligation of the Lord's Day, Gettysburg, 1857. Mr. Krauth has been a contributor to the Evangelical Review, the Mercersburg Review, the Lutheran Observer, Linnæan Record and Journal, the Western Continent, Methodist Protestant, Missionary, Winchester Republican, Saturday Visitor, Adams Sentinel, St. Croix Avis, (D.W.I.,) and other periodicals. He has now in press (in Phila.) a trans. from the 6th edit. of Tholuck's Commentary on the Gospel of St. John.

Krebs, Rev. John M., b. 1804, at Hagerstown, Md., ordained pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Rutgers St., N.Y., 1830. 1. The Johnson Club, 1826, 18mo. 2. A Review of an Appeal to the Christian Public, &c., 1827, 12mo. 3. The Purpose and Success of the Gospel, 1833, 8vo. 4. Righteousness and National Prosperity, 1835, 8vo. 5. The Providence of God in the Calamities of Men, 1835, 8vo. 6. The Leader Fallen, 1841, 8vo. 7. Merciful Rebukes, 1841, 8vo. 8. Man not Made in Vain, 1842. 9. A Prosperous Journey, 18mo. 10. The Reciprocal Relations of Physicians and Clergymen, 8vo. 11. The American Citizen, 1851, 8vo. 12. The Presbyterian Psalmist, pp. 368, 1852. 13. Psalms and Hymns used by the Presb. Church U.S.A., (by six compilers.) We have before us a list of many other publications by the same author.

Krieg, David, M.D. Cobalt; Phil. Trans., 1704.

Krohn, Henry, M.D. Med. treatise, 1791, fol.

Kroll, Adam. Commercial Dictionary, Lon., 8vo.

Krotel, G. F., pastor of Trinity (Lutheran) Church, Lancaster, Penna. 1. Trans. of C. F. Ledderhose's Life of Melancthon, Phila., 1855. 2. Who are the Blessed? or, Meditations on the Beatitudes, 1856.

Krum, J. M. The Missouri Justice, St. Louis, 1845, 8vo.

Knill, Rev. R. The Flag-Sergeant; or, the Life, Adventures, &c. of J. Wooley, Phila., 32mo.

Kunze, John Christopher, D.D., 1740–1807, a native of Saxony, pastor of the Lutheran congregation of St. Michael's and Zion's Churches, Phila., 1771–84, and of the German Lutheran Church in the city of New York, 1784–1807, was Prof. of Ancient Languages in Columbia College, (New York,) 1784–87 and 1792–95. See Dr. Hazelius's Hist. of the American Lutheran Church, 1685–1842. 1. Ein Wort für den Verstand und das Herz, 1781, 8vo. 2. Geistliche Gedichte, 12mo. 3. Serms. of L. Von Buskirk, 1797. 4. Lutheran Hymn and Prayer Book, in English, 1795. 5. Hist. of the Christian Religion and of the Lutheran Church. 6. Eclipse of June 16, 1806.

Kurten, Philip. Art of Manufacturing Soaps, &c., Phila., 1854, 12mo.

Kurtz, B., D.D., editor of the Lutheran Observer, Baltimore. 1. Religion for Children, 1821. 2. Address on Temperance, 1824. 3. Why are you a Lutheran? 1843. 4. The Serial Catechism. 5. Infant Baptism, &c., 1848. 6. Lutheran Prayer-Book, 1852. 7. Theological Sketch-Book. 8. Prayer in all its Forms, 1852. Dr. K. has also pub. a number of occasional serms., &c.

Kurtz, J., D.D., Lutheran pastor, Baltimore, 1764–1856, editor of Gemeinschaftliches Gesangbuch, Balt., 1817. Various articles in the Evangelical Magazine.

Kyd, Stewart. 1. Law of Bills of Exchange, &c., Lon., 1790, 8vo; 3d ed., 1795, 8vo; 1st Amer. ed., Bost., 1798, 12mo. 2. Law of Awards, Lon., 1791, 8vo; 1799, 8vo; 1st Amer. ed., Phila., 1808, 8vo. 3. Law of Incorporations, 1793–94, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Assessed Taxes, 1799, 8vo. 5. Income Act, 1799, 8vo. 6. Acts rel. to Assessed Taxes, 1799, 8vo.

Kyd, Thomas, one of the immediate predecessors of Shakspeare. 1. Cornelia; a Tragedy, trans. from Garnier, 1594, '95, 4to. 2. The First Part of Jeronimo, 1605, 4to. This is an introduction to the next piece. 3. The Spanish Tragedy; or, Hieronimo is Mad Again, 4to. The oldest ed. known is that of 1599; but there is supposed to have been an earlier one, or perhaps more than one. Other eds. were printed in 1601, '02, '03, '10, '11, '15, '18, '22, '33. Ben Jonson made addits. to the ed. of 1601, and new addits. to that of 1602. It was greatly ridiculed by Shakspeare and other writers of the day. See Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet. Anglic., 205–206; Biog. Dramat.; Collier's Hist. of Eng. Dramat. Poet.; Drake's Shakspeare and his Times; Schlegel's Lects. on Dramatic Lit., Black's trans., Lon., 1846, 457; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, 4th ed., 1854, ii. 174, 174, n.

Kydermynster, or **Kidderminster, Richard,** d. 1531, Abbot of the Benedictine Monastery at Winchcombe, Gloucestershire, 1487, wrote Tractatus contra Doctrinam Lutheri, 1521, and a history of Winchcombe Monastery, &c. See Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Wood's Annals; Dodd's Ch. Hist.

Kyffin, Maurice, a minor poet *temp.* Shakspeare, wrote The Blessedness of Brytaine, &c., 1587, 4to, and some other pieces. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Kyle, Thomas. Fruit-Trees, Edin., 1785, 8vo.

Kynaston, Francis, 1587–1642? educated at Oriel College, Oxford. 1. Trans. of Chaucer's Troilus and Cresside into Latin, Oxf., 1635, 4to. Eng. and Latin on opposite pages.

> "The Troilus and Cressida of Chaucer is the most beautiful diary of love ever written."—HARTLEY COLERIDGE.

2. Constitutions of the Musæum Minervæ, Lon., 1636, 4to. 3. Leoline and Sydanis; an Heroick Romance of the Adventures of Amourous Princes: together with sundry Affectionate Addresses to his Mistresse under the Name of Cynthia, 1642, 4to. See Athen. Oxon; Faulkner's Hist. of Chelsea; Ellis's Specimens; Cens. Lit., vol. ii.

Kynaston, John, 1728–1783, Fellow of Brazennose College, 1751, gained considerable reputation by his oration De Impietate C. Cornelio Tacito Falso Objectata, &c., Lon., 1761, 4to, for an account of which, and of another publication of his in 1741, 8vo, respecting a family difficulty, see Chalmers's Biog. Dict. See also Nichols's Poems; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lx.

Kynwelmarsh, Anthony, was the author of some poetical pieces pub. in The Paradise of Dainty Devices, 1576.

Kynwelmarsh, Francis, brother of the preceding, also wrote some poetry pub. in The Paradise of Dainty Devices, 1576, and assisted Gascoigne in his trans. of the tragedy of Jocasta from Euripides.

Kyttes, G. The Unluckie Firmentie.

L.

Labatt, Samuel R., M.D., of Dublin. An Address to Medical Practitioners on Vaccination, Dubl., 1805, 8vo.

Labelye, Charles. Westminster Bridge, 1751.

Laborie, P. J., LL.D. The Coffee-Planter of St. Domingo, with an Appendix, 1798, 8vo.

> ' A valuable performance: the author's knowledge of the French colonial system under the ancient governments is accurate and profound."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Labutle, R. French Grammar, 1784, '90.

Lace, J. G. Ode on Europe, 1811, 4to.

Lacey, Henry. 1. Discourse for Domestic Use, Lon., 1813, 2 vols. 12mo; 1818, 12mo.

> "His discourses are mostly practical and hortative: his style is elegant but simple; his emphasis is distinctly strong; his perorations, naturally deduced, are sometimes deeply affecting."—Onesimus.

2. Principal Events in the Life of Moses, 1815, 12mo.

Lacey, J. Military Architecture, 1672, fol.

Lacey, James M. Farm-House; a Tale, &c., 1809.

Lacey, William. On Chillingworth, 1639, 4to.

Lackington, James, bookseller, London. Memoirs of Himself, Lon., 1791, 8vo. In German, Hamb., 1795, 8vo. 2. Confessions and Letters, 1804, 12mo. In his later years the author endeavoured to suppress both of these volumes. They are very curious. Lackington's Autobiography and Confessions were recently repub. in 1 vol. 12mo; also in 18mo.

Lacy. Lects. on Peter's Vision, &c., 1738, &c.

Lacy, Capt. Modern Shooter; new ed., Lon., 1846, 8vo.

Lacy, Benjamin. Serms., 1706, '20.

Lacy, James. Theolog. treatise, Lon., 1704, 8vo.

Lacy, John. Wyl Bucke, his Testament, Lon., 4to. Of this poem a new ed. was pub. by Joseph Haslewood.

Lacy, John, d. 1681, an actor and dramatic author, wrote the following comedies: 1. The Dumb Lady, 1672, 4to. 2. The Old Troop, 1672, '98, 4to. 3. Sir Hercules Buffoon, 1684, 4to. 4. Sawney the Scot, 1698, 1708, 4to. See Biog. Dramat.; Dodd's Ch. Hist.

Lacy, John. Theolog. treatises, &c., Lon., 1707, '08, '14.

Lacy, John. Universal System, Lon., 1779, 8vo. This is an astronomical work.

Lacy, Joseph. Use of Tobacco, &c., 1729, '33.

Lacy, Thomas. Selections in Prose, 1797.

Lacy, Willoughby. Descrip. of the Garden of Isleworth, 1794, 4to.

Ladd, Joseph Brown, 1764–1786, a native of Newport, R.I., murdered in a duel at Charleston, S.C., was the author of a number of poetical and prose pieces, of which a collection, with a life of the author, was pub. by W. B. Chittenden in 1832, N. York, 12mo. See Haskins, Mrs. Elizabeth.

Ladd, William, 1778–1841, a native of Exeter, N. Hampshire, editor of The Harbinger of Peace, pub. An Essay on a Congress of Nations for the Adjustment of International Disputes without resort to War. The world will have to come to this at last; and why should more lives be sacrificed in unholy strife ere that happy day arrives?

Ladnar. Farmer's Guide, &c., 1764, 8vo.

Lafage, John. Dropsy; Phil. Trans., 1705.

La Fevre, Minard, Architect. 1. Beauties of Modern Architecture, N. York, 8vo. 2. Modern Builder's Guide. 3. Architectural Instructor, 1856, imp. 4to, $16.

Lagden, Henry A. Serm., 1799, 8vo.

Laick, William. Answer to the Scots Presbyterian Eloquence, Lon., 1789, 12mo, and in 4to.

Laidlaw, William, was the author of some fugitive poems which elucidated the enthusiastic commendation of Christopher North. See Noctes Ambrosianæ, May, 1828; Blackw. Mag., xxiii. 787.

Laine, Peter. French Grammar, 1655, 8vo.

Laing, Alexander. The Thistle of Scotland; a Collection of Ancient Ballads, with Notes, Aberd., 1823.

Laing, Major Alexander Gordon, 1794–1826, an eminent African traveller, a native of Edinburgh, was murdered by the Arabs on his return towards the coast from Timbuctoo. Travels through the Trinannee, Kooranko, and Soolima Countries to the Sources of the Rokelle and Niger in 1822, Lon., 1825, 8vo. See Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, vol. iii. 336–345; Lon. Quar. Rev., xiii. 451, 458, 459, 464, 468, 472; Blackw. Mag., xix. 703, 706, xx. 883, 885, xxi. 603, xxiv. 810, xxxi. 207, 208.

Laing, B. Ecclesiastical Divisions in Scotland, Edin., 1852, 12mo.

Laing, Mrs. Caroline H. Butler. The Old Farm-House, Phila., 1855, 12mo.

Laing, David. Paper in Ed. Med. Ess., 1731.

Laing, David. 1. Hints for Dwellings, Lon., 1800, 4to. 2. Plans, Elevations, &c. of Buildings, 1818, imp. fol.

Laing, David. 1. Select Remains of the Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland, Edin., 1822, sm. 4to, 8 Pts. in 1 vol.; 108 copies printed, part of which were destroyed by fire Nov. 1824. 2. Various Pieces [42] of Fugitive Scotch Poetry, &c., 1823–25, p. 8vo. 4 Pts. in 1 vol.; 72 copies printed. 3. Early Metrical Tales, 1826, 12mo; 175 copies printed. 4. Historie and Life of James the Sext, &c.; edited for the Bannatyne Club by D. Laing, 1825, 4to; 52 copies printed. 5. John Spalding's Hist. of the Troubles and Memorable Transactions in Scotland and England; edited by D. Laing for the Bannatyne Club, 1828, 2 vols. 4to. 6. The Poems of William Dunbar, 1834, 2 vols. p. 8vo. See Blackw. Mag., xxxvii. 287–318. 7. The Seven Sages, in Scottish Metre, by John Rolland of Dalkeith; edited by D. Laing for the Bannatyne Club, 1837, 4to. 8. Miscellany of the Wodrow Society; edited by D. Laing, 1844, 8vo. Mr. Laing has edited several other works: see Baillie, Robert; Knox, John.

Laing, David. 1. Serms., Lon., 1841, r. 8vo. 2. On the Book of C. Prayer, 1844, 18mo. 3. On the Bible, 1848, 18mo; 1854, 18mo. 4. Oneness of Providence, 1855, 18mo.

Laing, Rev. Henry, LL.D. Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament, Lon., 1821, 8vo.

> "It is a convenient work for all who wish to read the New Testament in the original without making any further progress in the language."—*Brit. Rev.*, xxii. 409–410.

Laing, Henry. Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals, Edin.; privately printed by the Maitland Club, 1850, 4to. Only 150 copies printed for sale.

> "An esteemed work,—the only one that fully treats on the subject. It gives an interesting though brief account of the art of engraving and the use of seals, as well as descriptions of above 1200."—*Lon. Notes and Queries.*

Laing, John. Voyage to Spitzbergen, 1815, '18, '20, 8vo.

Laing, Malcolm, M.P., 1762–1818, a native of Orkney, a member of the bar, has already been noticed by us as editor of the last vol. of Henry's Hist. of Great Britain, 1785. He also edited the Life of James VI., pub. in 1804, and gave to the world two important works of his own. 1. Hist. of Scotland from the Accession of James VI. to the Reign of Q. Anne, 1800, 2 vols. 8vo; 1804, 4 vols. 8vo; 1819, 4 vols. 8vo. This may be considered a continuation of Dr. Robertson's History. In his Prelim. Dissert. on the participation of Mary Queen of Scots in the Murder of Darnley, (first prefixed to the ed. of 1804,) Mr. Laing exhibits a laboured argument in proof of the guilt of Queen Mary.

> "His merit as a critical inquirer into history, an enlightened collector of materials, and a sagacious judge of evidence, has never been surpassed. If any man believes the innocence of Queen Mary, after an impartial and dispassionate perusal of Mr. Laing's examination of her case, the state of such a man's mind would be a subject worthy of much consideration by a philosophical observer of human nature. In spite of his ardent love of liberty, no man has yet presumed to charge him with the slightest sacrifice of his historical integrity to his zeal. That he never perfectly attained the art of full, clear, and easy narrative was owing to the peculiar style of those writers who were popular in his youth, and may be mentioned as a remarkable instance of the disproportion of particular talents to general vigour of mind."—Sir James Mackintosh: *Edin. Rev.*, xliv. 37.

> "I have just finished a careful perusal of your Dissertation on Mary, and I think myself bound to profess my shame for having ever doubted the atrocious guilt of that princess. Hume and Robertson are undoubtedly too mild. The original documents themselves cannot be read without conviction. Whoever doubts the genuineness of the long letter from Glasgow, or of Haubert's confession, must either be incorrigibly prejudiced, or altogether unaccustomed to the examination of evidence. If she were tried before me, I should certainly direct a jury to find her guilty."—Sir James Mackintosh: *Letter to Laing, 28th July*, 1807, in *Mackintosh's Life.*

> "The ardour of Mr. Laing in the cause of liberty is not disgraced by democratic coarseness or theoretic refinement. His enquiry into the controverted question of Mary's participation in the death of Darnley is minute without tediousness and acute without sophistry."—Dr. Parr.

"A work which will be found often contributing to explain and illustrate the reign of Charles the First, but absolutely necessary in considering the reign of Charles the Second."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.*, Lect. XIX., *q. v.*

"It is a work particularly rich in illustrative notes."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

Charles James Fox, a warm friend of Laing, considered this history a work of great value. It has been regretted that so able a historian should not have given more of the results of his investigations to the world.

"Laing was most acute and ingenious."—Sir James Mackintosh.

"Whether I consider his sagacity in explaining causes, his clearness in relating facts, his vigour in portraying characters, or his ingenuity in unfolding and enforcing principles, I shall ever find reason to lament that the continuation of Hume's History was not undertaken by a writer so eminently qualified as Laing was for a work so arduous and so important."—Dr. Parr.

2. The Poems of Ossian; containing the Poetical Works of James Macpherson, in prose and verse, with Notes and Illustrations, 1805, 2 vols. 8vo. The object of the notes and illustrations is to prove the dishonesty of Macpherson, whom the critic handles without gloves:

"Had Macpherson forged a fifty-pound note and got the cash from Laing, he could not have been treated more unworthily: he is looked upon as a highland Catheran, who has made a descent on the Lowlands and marched away with much 'bestial.'"—Allan Cunningham: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

See Macpherson, James, M.P.

Laing's work elicited answers from Mr. McDonald and the Rev. Mr. Graham. See Blackw. Mag., xlvi. 701; Chambers and Thomson's Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, iii. 345–349; Lord Cockburn's Memorials of his Own Time, 1856.

Laing, Samuel, of Rapdale, county of Orkney, younger brother of the preceding, and father of Samuel Laing, M.P., has obtained an extensive reputation as one of the most intelligent and philosophical travellers of the day. 1. Three Years' Residence in Norway, 1834–36, Lon., 1836, 8vo; new ed., 1852, 2 Pts. 12mo, and also in 1 vol.

"In talent, acquirement, sound thinking, and good writing, Mr. Laing belongs to the same small class of travellers as Arthur Young and Alexander Humboldt: every sensible reader will rise from the perusal of his book with a conviction that, next to Humboldt, he is the first of living travellers."—*Lon. and Westm. Rev.*

2. A Tour in Sweden, in 1838, 8vo, 1839.

"A very able, earnestly-written, and really instructive work."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

And see Lon. Athenæum, 1839, 179. 3. Notes of a Traveller in France, Prussia, Switzerland, &c., 1841, 8vo; 2d ed., 1842, 8vo; new ed., 1854, 2 Pts. 16mo.

"These Notes embody more information, more instruction, more thought, and more entertainment, than twenty of the average octavos that annually profess to teach and amuse us with the incidents and the conclusions of travel. The tone of the author is admirable, on account of its manliness, independence, and fearless expression; and there is not a passage in the book that does not supply food for thought and strong suggestive points."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*, Feb. 1842.

See also Brit. and For. Rev., xvi. 586; Eclec. Rev., 4th ser., xi. 384. 4. Hours in Norway: Poems, 1841, 12mo. 5. Atlas-Prize Essay on National Distress, 1844, 8vo. Condemned by the Athenæum, 1844, 793. 6. Heimskringla, or Chronicle of the Kings of Norway; trans. from the Icelandic of Snorro Sturleson, 1844, 3 vols. 8vo. Those who desire to know more of Sturleson's great work will find a table of its contents in B. Quaritch's Catalogue Raisonné of Books, London, Feb. 12, 1857, p. 28. See also Eclec. Rev. and Athenæum. 7. On the Schism from the Church of Rome, &c., 1845; 2d ed., 1846, fp. 8vo. This refers to the exhibition of the Holy Coat at Treves in the autumn of 1844,—visited by a million and a half of people. See Athenæum, 1845, 1014. 8. The Social and Political State of the European People in 1848 and 1849; being the Second Series of Notes of a Traveller, 1850, 8vo. See North Amer. Rev., lxxi. 479; Kay, Joseph, No. 2, in this Dictionary. 9. Observations on the Social and Political State of Denmark, 1852, 8vo. See Blackw. Mag., x. 728.

Laingæus, Joannes, a Scotsman. 1. De Vita, Moribus, et Gestis Hæreticorum Nostri Temporis, Par., 1581, 8vo. 2. De Vita et Moribus Theodori Besæ, Par., 1585, 8vo.

Laird, F. C., Lieut., R.N. See Howard, George.

Laird, Macgregor, and **Dr. R. A. K. Oldfield.** Expedition into Africa, 1832–34, 2 vols. 8vo. See Lauder, Richard.

Laisne, T. Grammars, Lon., 1811–14.

Laity. Directory of the Church Service for 1797, '98, 1801, 3 vols.

Lake, Arthur, D.D., d. 1626, a native of Southampton; Perpetual Fellow of New College, Oxford, 1589; Fellow of Winchester College about 1600; Archdeacon of Surrey, 1605; Dean of Worcester, 1608; Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1616. 1. Serms., [99,] with Meditations, Lon., 1629, fol. 2. Ten Serms., 1640, 4to. See Athen. Oxon.; Wood's Hist. of Oxford; Walton's Life of Bp. Sanderson.

"Well read in the fathers and schoolmen, and had such a command of the Scriptures (which made him one of the best preachers) that few went beyond him in his time."—Wood.

"He made the great trust committed to him the chief care and whole business of his life."—Walton.

Lake, Col. Atwell, C.B. 1. Kars, and our Captivity in Russia, Lon., 1856, p. 8vo; 2d ed. same year. See Lon. Athenæum, 1856, 951, 1857, 626. 2. An Historical and Military Account of the Siege of Kars, Lon., 1857, 8vo.

"The defence of Kars will be an ever-memorable event in the annals of war. The names of General Williams and his gallant comrades, by whom this glorious defence was made, will be crowned with honour. Here we have a complete history of the siege."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

"A military study of rare value, and should become a class-book in military schools. This narrative is solid and authentic, and illustrated by a variety of important documentary matter."—*Lon. Leader.*

"The contents are valuable; the narrative is copiously supplied with despatches of military importance, and is illustrated with effective drawings from Mr. Simpson, the Crimean artist."—*Lon. Times.*

But see Lon. Athenæum, 1856, 951, 1857, 626. Those who take an interest in this subject should read A Narrative of the Siege of Kars, by Humphry Sandwith, M.D., Lon., 1857; Kars and Erzeroum, by Lieut.-Gen. W Monteith, 1857; A Narrative of the Defence of Kars, from the German of George Kmety, 1857.

"For a full account of the whole course of proceedings in Asia, —for a full and good account, in fact, of the Russian war,—we would refer our readers to Messrs. Chambers' cheap and very excellent 'Pictorial History of the Russian War.'"—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, July, 1857, 34 n. *q. v.*

Lake, Edward, D.D. Serms., &c., 1662–1705.

Lake, Eliza. Wheel of Fortune, 1805, 3 vols.

Lake, John, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, 1682, trans. to Bristol, 1684, and to Chichester, 1685; deprived for not taking the oaths, 1689. 1. Serm., Ps. ii. 6, 1670, 4to. 2. Funeral Serm, Rev. ii. 10, 1671, 4to. 3. Serm., John v. 12, 8vo. See A Defence of Bp. Lake's Profession, &c., 1690, 4to.

Lake, John. 1. House of Morville; a Drama, 1812, 8vo. 2. The Golden Glove; a Comedy, with Poems, 1815, 8vo.

Lake, John N. Serms., &c., 1781–1802.

Lake, Osmond. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1632, &c.

Lake, Sir Thomas. Sterling-Money, anno 1590. See Hearne's Collection, i. 10, 1771.

Lake, William, 1787–1805, a native of Kingston, Penna. The Parnassian Pilgrim: Poems, 1807, 12mo.

Lakin, Daniel. Miraculous Cure of the Prussian Swallow Knife; from the Latin, Lon., 1642, 4to.

Lallier, L. Instructions for using M. Davon's Antimonial Bougies, Lon., 1753, 8vo.

Lalor, John. Money and Morals: A Book for the Times, Lon., 1852, 8vo.

"Neither a party nor a superficial production."—*Lon. Economist.*

Lamar, L. Q. C. Compilation of the Laws of Georgia from 1810 to 1819 inclusive, Augusta, 1821, 4to.

Lamb, Anthony. The Public Economy of the Athenians, by Augustus Boeckh; trans. from the 2d German ed., with Notes and Index, Lon., 1857, 8vo. Commended in Grote's Greece, &c. See Lewis, Sir George Cornewall, Bart., M.P.

Lamb, Lady Caroline, 1785–1828, the daughter of the Earl of Besborough, and wife of the Hon. William Lamb, (now Lord Melbourne,) gained some reputation by three novels and her knowledge of languages. 1. Glenarvon, 1816, 3 vols. 12mo. Glenarvon is supposed to represent Lord Byron. 2. Graham Hamilton, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 3. Ada Reis, 1823, 3 vols. 12mo. Lady Caroline also composed many poems. A biographical notice of her ladyship and a notice of her works will be found in The Annual Biography and Obituary for 1829.

Lamb, Charles, Feb. 18, 1775–Dec. 27, 1834, a native of London, was the son of John Lamb, clerk, servant, &c. to Mr. Salt, a bencher of the Inner Temple. After an early education at the school of Christ's Hospital, and a brief engagement in the South Sea House under his brother John, Charles was so fortunate as to obtain a permanent situation in the accountant's office of the East India Company, which he held from April, 1792, until March, 1825,—retiring on a pension of £450 per annum. A domestic tragedy which occurred in his twenty-second year is connected at once with the most mournful and most pleasing recollections which cluster around the name of the author of Elia. Mary Lamb (Bridget Elia) in a fit of insanity, in the month of September, 1796, suddenly deprived her mother of life: she was proved to be in an unsound state of mind, and by a righteous verdict confided to her brother (by ten years her junior) for safe keeping. How faithfully the tender brother fulfilled this duty,—how anxiously he watched over his patient,—his by the double right of nature and legal obligation,—is familiar to those who know the least of his history. He now abandoned all hopes of union with one to whom he was deeply attached, and nerved himself to the discharge of his fraternal and filial duties: "I am wedded, Coleridge," he writes to his most dearly loved friend, "to the fortunes of my sister and my poor old father." The father died shortly after his wife had been summoned in so awful and sudden a manner to her account. Mary Lamb enjoyed her brother's affectionate guardianship until his eyes were closed in death, and survived him thirteen years, dying May 20, 1847. To great amiability of disposition she added considerable literary taste, and composed, in conjunction with her brother Charles, four juvenile works,—viz.: 1. Mrs. Leicester's School; or, the History of several Young Ladies, related by themselves, 1808, 12mo. 2. Tales from the Plays of Shakspeare, 1807, 2 vols. 12mo; 10th and last ed., 1855, 12mo. Mr. Charles Knight, in his ed. (1844, 2 vols. 18mo) of this popular work, has added to each Tale a few Scenes from Shakspeare.

> "One of the most useful and agreeable companions to the understanding of Shakspeare which have ever been produced. The youthful reader who is about to taste the charms of our great bard is strongly recommended to prepare himself by first reading these elegant tales, which in a short compass, and adopting as much as possible the language of the great original, give each plot and story in a most impressive manner. Even those who are familiar with every line of the original will be delighted with the pleasing and compendious way in which the story of each play is here presented to them."—*Lon. Quarterly Review.*

3. The Adventures of Ulysses: intended as a Companion to the Adventures of Telemachus, 1808, 12mo; last ed., 1845, med. 8vo. This work is also ascribed exclusively to the pen of Charles Lamb. 4. Poetry for Children; entirely original, 1809, 2 vols. 12mo. For further information respecting Lamb's sister we must refer the reader to Talfourd's Final Memorials of her brother. Charles Lamb's first appearance before the world as an acknowledged author was in 1797, when there appeared in a small 12mo vol. a number of poems by Coleridge, Charles Lloyd, and our author. Lamb's share in this literary copartnership occupies twenty-eight pages, "within which space," says his biographer, "was comprised all that Lamb at this time had written which he deemed worth preserving." In the next year the blank verse of Lloyd and Lamb, which had been contained in the vol. just named, was pub. in a thin 12mo, under the title of Blank Verse, by Charles Lloyd and Charles Lamb. The vol. met with but little favour from the Monthly Reviewers:

> "After a contemptuous notice of The Mourning Muse of Lloyd, Lamb receives his *quietus* in a line:—'Mr. Lamb, the joint author of this little volume, seems to be very properly associated with his plaintive companion.'"

To this vol. succeeded—1. Rosamund Gray and Old Blind Margaret, 1798, 12mo. Very favourably reviewed in the Lon. Monthly Review for August, 1800.

> "For mere pathos, however, all that Lamb has ever done falls far short of his beautiful tale Rosamund Gray. I remember when I first read it, many years ago, I had been very ill and dispirited, and, after resorting to book after book in vain for amusement, I took up the little story. Its simplicity attracted me at once: it opened upon my then fevered imagination with all the freshness of a vernal landscape, and its deep and unpretending pathos won my heart."—*Recollections of Lamb.*

2. John Woodvil, a Tragedy; with Fragments of Burton, &c., 1802, 8vo. John Woodvil—an imitation of the style of the English dramatists of the age of Elizabeth—was offered to Kemble for the stage, and rejected.

> "Godwin's catastrophe had probably rendered him [Kemble] less solicitous to encounter a similar peril,—which the fondest admirers of John Woodvil will not regret that it escaped. While the occasional roughness of its verse would have been felt as strange to ears as yet unused to the old dramatists whom Lamb's Specimens had not then made familiar to the town, the delicate beauties enshrined within it would scarcely have been perceived in the glare of the theatre."—Sir T. N. Talfourd: *Sketch of Lamb's Life.*
>
> "Mr. Lamb's John Woodvil may be considered as a dramatic fragment, intended for the closet rather than the stage. It would sound oddly in the lobbies of either theatre, amidst the noise and glare and bustle of resort; but 'there where we have treasured up our hearts' in silence and in solitude it may claim and find a place for itself. . . . The defective or objectionable parts of this production are imitations of the defects of the old writers: its beauties are his own, though in their manner."—*Hazlitt's Lects. on the Dramat. Lit. of the Age of Elizabeth,* Lect. VIII., *q. v.*

Mr. Hazlitt remarks, on another occasion,

> "There is much that is exquisite, both in sentiment and expression, in Lamb's play; and the following description of the sports of the forest has a truly antique air, like a passage in Heywood or Shirley:
>
> 'To see the sun to bed, and to arise.'"
>
> "So far as I was left at leisure, by a more potent order of poetry, to think of the John Woodvil at all, I had felt and acknowledged a delicacy and tenderness in the situations as well as the sentiments, but disfigured, as I thought, by quaint, grotesque, and *mimetic* phraseology."—*De Quincey's Recollections of Charles Lamb.*
>
> "The passages which we have already quoted are, we trust, sufficient to justify our opinion of the age of the present drama. We might have selected many other passages of equal antiquity. The whole is indeed almost uniformly venerable, and will be justly appreciated by all who are desirous of possessing a complete specimen of the drama in its state of pristine rudeness."—Mr. Brown: *Edin. Rev.*, ii. 90–96.

This contemptuous notice, from which we have extracted the above half-dozen lines, elicits the censure of Sergeant Talfourd in his Sketch of Lamb's Life.

3. Mr. H——; a Farce, 1806; not printed at the time. This piece was unsuccessful at Drury Lane Theatre, although Elliston played the principal character; but it had a great run at the Philadelphia theatre, with Mr. Wood as the hero. 4. Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the time of Shakspeare, with Notes, 1808, cr. 8vo; often reprinted; last ed., 1854, p. 8vo. A second series of Specimens was pub. by Lamb in Hone's Every-Day Book, under the title of the Garrick Papers.

> "He carries us on through whole scenes by a true, unerring motion. His was a poetical mind labouring in poetry."—*Disraeli's Amenities of Literature: The Predecessors and Contemporaries of Shakspeare.*
>
> "A selection in which are displayed the utmost judgment and taste. The critical notices are extremely valuable, and above any praise of mine."—Singer, *in his ed. of Chapman.*
>
> "It was only by slow and imperceptible degrees that they won their way to the apprehensions of the most influential minds, and wrought out the genial purpose of the editor in renewing a taste for the great contemporaries of Shakspeare."—Sir T. N. Talfourd: *Sketch of the Life of Lamb.*

It is much to be regretted that a collection disfigured by so many indecencies ever won its way into public favour; and no man confers a benefit upon society by "renewing a taste for the great contemporaries of Shakspeare" so long as he renews at the same time a taste for their abominable obscenities. But we have already said enough upon this fruitful theme in our lives of Beaumont, Francis; Collier, Jeremy; Congreve, William; Ford, John.

Mr. Macaulay (see his Essays, Lon., 1854, iii. 8–12, and Edin. Rev., Jan. 1841) properly, but too tenderly, rebukes Lamb's sophistical apology for the shocking literary immoralities of the early English dramatists. But no one since the days of doughty old Jeremy Collier has better handled this subject than Christopher North, in his Hour's Talk about Poetry. We give a brief extract:

> "It is satisfactory to know that the good sense and good feeling and good taste of the people of England will not submit to be belaboured by editors and critics into unqualified admiration of such enormities. The Old English Drama lies buried in the dust with all its tragedies. Never more will they move across the stage. . . . But the monstrosities we have mentioned are not the worst to be found in the Old English Drama. Others there are that, till civilized Christendom falls back into barbarous heathendom, must forever be unendurable to human ears, whether long or short,—we mean the obscenities. That sin is banished forever from our literature. The poet who might dare to commit it would be immediately hooted out of society and sent to roost in barns among the owls. But the Old English Drama is stuffed with ineffable pollutions, ... and we cannot, for our part, imagine a Family Old English Dramatist."
>
> "Neither Holland House nor the *Edinburgh Review* can make men permanently overlook the glaring defects of the Old English Drama apart from Shakspeare. Its extravagance, its conceits, its indecency, its constant delineation of profligate characters, has blinded men, and blinded them justly, to its vigour, its variety, its exquisite occasional beauty. Real excellence needs no bolstering; Holland House is not required to keep Milton or Pope afloat; the fame of Homer is greater than it was a thousand years ago; every successive generation is charmed by the delicacy of Virgil's taste and fascinated by the vigour of Dante's conceptions."—Sir Archibald Alison: *Essays, Polit., Histor. and Miscell.*, Edin. and Lon., 1850, iii. 118: *The Romantic Drama:* originally pub. in Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1846.

5. Works in Verse and Prose, 1818, 2 vols. 18mo. This collection includes nearly all that Lamb had then written. 6. The Essays of Elia, 1823. 7. The Last Essays of Elia, 1833. Often reprinted; best ed., (separately pub.,) 1853, 12mo. The Essays were originally pub. as fugitive pieces in the London Magazine, &c.

> "They are carefully elaborated; yet never were works written in a higher defiance to the conventional pomp of style. A sly hit, a happy pun, a humorous combination, lets the light into the intricacies of the subject, and supplies the place of ponderous sentences. Seeking his materials for the most part in the common paths of life,—often in the humblest,—he gives an importance to every thing, and sheds a grace over all."—Sir T. N. Talfourd: *Sketch of the Life of Lamb.*
>
> "The prose essays under the signature of *Elia* form the most

delightful section amongst Lamb's works. They traverse a peculiar field of observation, sequestered from general interest; and they are composed in a spirit too delicate and unobtrusive to catch the ear of the noisy crowd clamouring for strong sensations. . . . They resemble Addison's papers also in the diction, which is natural and idiomatic even to carelessness. They are equally faithful to the truth of nature."—*De Quincey's Biographical Essays: Charles Lamb.*

"As a dramatic writer Lamb was sadly deficient in plot and constructiveness. But as a critic his merits were of a higher order; and he is entitled to stand nearly in the first rank. His reputation will, however, ultimately rest on the Essays of Elia. than which our literature rejoices in few things finer."—*D. M. Moir's Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*

"Shakspeare himself might have read them and Hamlet have acted them; for truly was our excellent friend of the genuine line of Yorick."—Leigh Hunt: *London Journal.*

"His prose essays and sketches of men and manners are in a bolder and happier spirit [than his verses]: there is a quaint vigour of language, a fanciful acuteness of observation, and such true humanities and noble sensibilities sparkling everywhere, as rank him among the most original critics of the age."—Allan Cunningham: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

"Elia in his happiest moods delights me: he is a fine soul; but when he is dull his dulness sets human stupidity at defiance. He is like a well-bred, ill-trained pointer. He has a fine nose, but he won't or can't range. He keeps always close to your foot, and then he points larks and titmice. You see him snuffing and snoking and brandishing his tail with the most impassioned enthusiasm, and then, drawn round into a semicircle, he stands beautifully dead set. You expect a burst of partridges or a towering cock-pheasant, when, lo and behold! away flits a lark, or you discover a mouse's nest, or there is absolutely nothing at all. Perhaps a shrew has been there the day before. Yet, if Elia were mine, I would not part with him for all his faults."—Tickler: *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1822.

8. Album Verses and other Poems, 1830. A collective ed. of Lamb's Poetical Works alone was pub. in 1838, sm. 8vo; 1839, med. 8vo. Prose and Poetical Works, 1838, 5 vols. p. 8vo. Prose Works, 1839, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1840, med. 8vo; 1847, p. 8vo. Letters, with Sketch of his Life by Sir T. N. Talfourd, 1837, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1841, med. 8vo, and in 16mo; 1850, 12mo. Rosamund Gray, Essays and Poems, 1841, med. 8vo; 1849, fp. 8vo, and in 32mo. Final Memorials, by Talfourd, 1848, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1849, 12mo; 1850, 12mo. Prose, and Poetical Works, with his Letters, and Life by Talfourd, 1850, 4 vols. 12mo. Contents: Vol. I. Letters of Lamb, with Sketch of his Life by Talfourd. II. Final Memorials; consisting of Letters, with Sketches of some of his Companions by Talfourd. III. Essays of Elia. IV. Rosamund Gray; Essays; Letters under Assumed Signatures published in The Reflector; Fragments from Burton's Common-Place Book; Mr. H——, a Farce; Poems; Sonnets; Blank Verse; John Woodvil, a Tragedy; The Witch; Album Verses; Miscellaneous Poems; Sonnets; Commendatory Verses; Translations from Vincent Bourne; Ode to the Treadmill; Going or Gone; Free Thoughts on several Eminent Composers; The Wife's Trial.

This excellent ed. was revised throughout and enlarged and repub. in 1852, r. 8vo; 1856, 4 vols. 12mo. The stereotype plates of 1850 were consequently destroyed.

Having considered Lamb as an essayist and as a dramatist, we must not conclude without a brief notice of his characteristics as a poet and as a conversationist.

Charles Lamb as a Poet.

"Charles Lamb was a true poet, but not a great one. His genius was peculiar and wayward, and his mind seemed so impregnated with the dramatists preceding or cotemporary with Shakspeare—Marlowe, Webster, Ford, Shirley, Marston, Massinger, and their compeers—that he could not help imitating their trains of thought. Yet he struck out a few exquisite things,—sparks from true genius which can never be extinguished: as The Old Familiar Faces; To Hester; The Virgin of the Rocks; and the descriptive forest-scene in John Woodvil, which it is said Godwin, having found somewhere extracted, was so enchanted with, that he hunted—of course vainly—through almost all the earlier poets in search of it:

'To see the sun to bed, and to arise,' &c."

—*Moir's Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*

"There is much quaint feeling in his verses: he has used the style of the good old days of Elizabeth in giving form and utterance to his own emotions; and, though often unelevated and prosaic, every line is informed with thought or with some vagrant impulse of fancy. . . . He gives portraits of men whose manners have undergone a city change; records sentiments which are the true offspring of the mart and the custom-house, and attunes his measure to the harmony of other matter than musical breezes and melodious brooks."—Allan Cunningham: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

"All the great poets of the day have shown strong dramatic power in their narrative or heroic poems. We see no reason why Mr. Lamb should not be classed along with these writers. He is probably better acquainted and more deeply imbued with the spirit of the tragic genius of England than any of them."—*Blackwood's Mag.*

"His poetical productions are very limited, but they are sufficient, both in quality and quantity, to secure for him a prominent station among the poets of Great Britain."—Mrs. S. C. Hall.

"Those, therefore, err, in my opinion, who present Lamb to our notice amongst the poets. Very pretty, very elegant, very tender, very beautiful verses he has written; nay, twice he has written verses of extraordinary force,—almost demoniac force,—viz.: The Three Graves and The Gipsy's Malison. But, speaking generally, he writes verses as one to whom that function was a secondary and occasional function; not his original and natural vocation,—not an *ἔργον*, but a *πάρεργον*."—*De Quincey's Recollections of Charles Lamb.*

Charles Lamb as a Conversationist.

"Many of Lamb's witty and curious sayings have been repeated since his death, which are worthy to be held in undying remembrance; but they give no idea of the general tenour of his conversation, which was far more singular and delightful in the traits which could never be recalled than in the epigrammatic turns which it is possible to quote. It was fretted into perpetual eddies of verbal felicity and happy thought, with little tranquil intervals reflecting images of exceeding elegance and grace. He sometimes poured out puns in startling succession, sometimes curiously contrived a train of sentences to introduce the catastrophe of a pun, which in that case was often startling from its own demerit."—Sir T. N. Talfourd: *Sketch of the Life of Lamb.*

"It is forever to be regretted that so many of Lamb's jests, repartees, and pointed sayings should have perished irrecoverably; and from their fugitive brilliancy (which, as Serjeant Talfourd remarks, often dazzle too much to allow of the memory coolly retracing them some hours afterwards) it is also to be regretted that many have been improperly reported."—*De Quincey's Recollections of Charles Lamb.*

"Nor is he otherwise in company than he is on paper: his wit is unwearied, and his gentleness of heart ever uppermost, save when he chooses to be sarcastic; and then he soothes whomever he offends, by some happy and unhoped-for compliment."—Allan Cunningham, *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

Hazlitt gives us a graphic picture of one of the Noctes Ambrosianæ at Lamb's:

"This was the case formerly at L——'s, where we used to have many lively skirmishes at their Thursday evening parties. I doubt whether the Small-coal man's musical parties could exceed them. Oh for the pen of John Buncle to consecrate a *petit souvenir* to their memory! There was L. himself, the most delightful, the most provoking, the most witty and sensible. of men. He always made the best pun and the best remark in the course of the evening. His serious conversation, like his serious writing, is his best. No one ever stammered out such fine, piquant, deep, eloquent things in half a dozen sentences as he does. His jests scald like tears; and he probes a question with a play upon words. What a keen, laughing, hair-brained vein of home-felt truth! What choice venom! How often did we cut into the haunch of letters while we discussed the haunch of mutton on the table! How we skimmed the cream of criticism! How we got into the heart of controversy! How we picked out the marrow of authors!"—*Table-Talk: On the Conversation of Authors.*

It would be hardly an accurate use of language to assert that Lamb is or ever was a "*popular* writer." In the words of the author's friend of many years,—the English Opium-Eater,—he

"ranks amongst writers whose works are destined to be forever unpopular and yet forever interesting,—interesting, moreover, by means of those very qualities which guarantee their own popularity. The same qualities which will be found forbidding to the worldly and the thoughtless, which will be found insipid to many even amongst robust and powerful minds, are exactly those which will continue to command a select audience in every generation."—*Biographical Essays: Charles Lamb.*

"His works—I again utter my conviction—will be received as amongst the most elaborately finished gems of literature; as cabinet-specimens which express the utmost delicacy, purity, and tenderness of the national intellect, together with the rarest felicity of finish and expression, although it may be the province of other modes of literature to exhibit the highest models in the grander and more impassioned forms of intellectual power. Such is my own intimate conviction."—*Ibid.: Recollections of Charles Lamb.*

"The glimpses and flashes which Charles Lamb flings over a subject shew us more of its bearings than a hundred farthing candles ostentatiously held up by the hands of formal and pragmatical literati. Every thing that rises up before his mind is set before us in vivid beauty. The style of his prose is exceedingly beautiful, in imitation of those rich elder writers of ours, but always easy, simple, graceful, and concise."—*Blackw. Mag.*

To quote the language of one of the most accomplished critics of the age, on either side of the water,

"Were it only for the peculiar species of fame which Lamb's contributions to the light literature of his country have obtained him,—were it only for the valuable lesson involved in this tributary heritage,—in the method by which it was won, in the example with which it is associated,—there would remain ample cause for congratulation among the real friends of human improvement; there would be sufficient reason to remember, gratefully and long, the gifted and amiable essayist. Instead of the feverish passion for reputation which renders the existence of the majority of professed *littérateurs* of the present day a wearing and anxious trial, better becoming the dust and heat of the arena than the peaceful shades of the academy, a calm and self-reposing spirit pervades and characterizes the writings of Lamb. They are obviously the offspring of thoughtful leisure; they are redolent of the *otium*; and in this consists their peculiar charm. We are disposed to value this characteristic highly at a time which abounds, as does our age, with a profusion of forced and elaborate writings."—Henry T. Tuckerman: *The Humorist,—Charles Lamb: Characteristics of Literature*, First Series, N. York, 1849, 130–170.

See also pp. 256–262, and the same author's Month in England, 1853, 42–43; Gilfillan's First Gallery of Literary Portraits; Chorley's Authors of England; Southey's Life and Correspondence; Allsop's Recollections of Coleridge; Madden's Literary Life and Corresp. of the Countess of Blessington; Edin. Rev., lxvi. 1; Lon. Quar. Rev., vi. 485, (by Gifford,) liv. 58; Brit. and For. Rev., v. 507; N. Brit. Rev., x. 97; Brit. Quar. Rev., vii. 292; Westm. Rev., xxvii. 229; Eclec. Rev., 4th ser., ii. 380, xxiv. 465; Lon. Month. Rev., xc. 253, ci. 202, cxxii. 529; Blackw. Mag., ii. 265, 662, n., iii. 559, iv. 66, v. 50, ix. 140, xi. 486, xiv. 313, 504, xxiii. 178, 401, xxv. 64, 564, 751, xxvii. 97, 712, n., xxviii. 272, xxx. 663, 664, xxxiii. 166, lxvi. 133; Fraser's Mag., xi. 126; Dubl. Univ. Mag., xi. 173; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1835, Pt. 1, 325, 1838, Part 1, 451, 1848, Pt. 2, 451; Lon. Athenæum, 1848, 741; Amer. Quar. Rev., xix. 185, xxii. 473; Amer. Whig Rev., vii. 508, (by T. H. Barrett,) viii. 381; N. Amer. Rev., xlvi. 65, (by C. C. Felton;) Bost. Universal Quar., vi. 90; South. Lit. Mess., vi. 652, (by H. T. Tuckerman,) xiv. 711; Democrat. Rev., xix. 123, (by J. W. Shelton;) N. York Rev., ii. 213; N. York Eclec. Mag., xv. 251, xvi. 93, xxiii. 491; Phila. Mus., iii. 561, iv. 33, xxvi. 507; Knickerbocker, xxxv. 500, (by F. W. Shelton;) Bost. Chris. Exam., ii. 334, (by W. H. Furness;) Bost. Liv. Age, xviii. 561, (from the Lon. Examiner,) xix. 397, (from the Lon. Chris. Rememb.,) l. 145. There are also notices of Lamb and his writings, by John Forster, in the New Monthly Magazine; by Mr. Patmore, in the Court Magazine; by Mr. Proctor, in the Athenæum; by Mr. Moxon, in Leigh Hunt's London Journal; also an article in Tait's Edinburgh Magazine.

Whatever points of difference may exist between these many critics respecting the character and literary recreations (for he has forbidden us to call them Works) of Charles Lamb, there is probably no one who would not cheerfully endorse the sentiment well expressed by an eminent critic whom we have had occasion to quote on a preceding page of this article:

> "We admire his genius; we love the kind nature which appears in all his writings; and we cherish his memory as much as if we had known him personally."—T. B. Macaulay: *Comic Dramatists of the Restoration: Works*, Lon., 1854, iii. 8; and in *Edin. Rev.*, Jan. 1841.

> "Lamb's writings will go down to the latest posterity by the side of Addison, Steele, Johnson, or still greater names, and so at length count more heads and hearts influenced than many works at first more widely popular."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

Lamb, E. B. Studies of Ancient Domestic Architecture, Lon., 1846, imp. 4to.

Lamb, Francis. 1. Astroscepium; or, Two Hemispheres, Lon., 1573, 8vo. 2. Book of Maps of Ireland, 4to. 3. Geograph. Descrip. of Ireland; from Petty's Survey, 12mo.

Lamb, Hon. George, M.P., 1784–1834, brother to Lord Melbourne, was the author of Whistle For It, an Operatic Farce, 1807, some minor poems, and a trans. of the Poems of Catullus, with a Preface and Notes, Lon., 1821, 2 vols. fp. 8vo. This trans. is severely criticized and condemned by Blackwood's Mag., ix. 507–516. Some specimens are given in this article, and some will be found in the same periodical, vol. xxxiv. 412, 413. A biographical notice of Mr. Lamb will be found in the Lon. Gent. Mag., April, 1834.

Lamb, Sir James Bland Burges, 1752–1825. See Burges, Sir James Bland; Lon. Gent. Mag., Jan. 1825, 81.

Lamb, John, D.D., d. 1850, in his 61st year, master of Corpus Christi Coll., Camb., 1822, Dean of Bristol, 1837, pub. several works, the best-known of which are— 1. Histor. Account of the XXXIX. Articles 1553–1571, Camb., 1829, 4to; 2d ed., 1835, 4to. 2. An ed. of Master's Hist. of the Coll. of Corpus Christi continued, &c., 183–, 4to. 3. A Collect. of Letters, &c. illust. of the Hist. of the Univ. of Camb. 1500–1572. See Lon. Gent. Mag., 1848, Pt. 2, 55, 1850, Pt. 1, 667; Chris. Rememb., June, 1829.

Lamb, Mary, 1765?–1847. See Lamb, Charles.

Lamb, P. Funeral Serms., Lon., 1679, both 4to.

Lamb, Patrick. Cookery, Lon., 1710, '26, 8vo.

Lamb, Sergeant R. Journal of Occurrences during the late American War, Dubl., 1809, 8vo. See Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 44.

Lamb, Robert, Bishop of Peterborough, 1764, d. 1769. Serm., James iii. 16, Lon., 1768, 4to.

Lamb, Robert, of St. Paul's, Manchester. Sermons on Passing Seasons and Events, Lon., 1853, 12mo.

> "Plain, earnest, practical discourses."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

> "Very ably written."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Lamb, Thomas, d. about 1672, a Calvinist Baptist preacher. Absolute Freedom from Sin by Christ's Death for the World, &c.; in opposition to John Goodwin's Redemption Redeemed, Lon., 1656, 4to. Lamb pub. two treatises previous to the above. See Goodwin, John, No. 4.

> "It is evident [from the above works] how grossly both Edwards [in his Gangræna] and Bailie [in his Anabaptism] have misrepresented the fact in stating that Mr. Lamb maintained and taught either the Arminian or Antinomian tenets. On the contrary, it is extremely obvious that upon the disputed points he was a strict Calvinist."—Brooks.

Lamb, Thomas. The Wood Wren; Trans. Linn. Soc., 1792.

Lamb, William. The Fashionable Friends; a Comedy, 1802, 8vo.

Lamb. See Lambe.

Lambard, Thomas. Serm., Oxon., 1799, 4to.

Lambarde, William, 1536–1601, Keeper of the Records in the Tower, &c., was the author of a number of legal publications, and the following works: 1. Perambulation of Kent, 1576, 4to; last ed., Chatham, 1826, 8vo.

> "The county of Kent has been so exactly described, in a work expressly on the subject, by William Lambarde, a person of great learning and character, and so happy in his researches, that he has left very little for others," &c.—*Camden's Britannia.*

Lambarde knew how to return compliments: see Camden, William. 2. Dictionarium Angliæ Topographicum et Historicum, 1730, 4to; posth. See Bibl. Top. Brit., No. 42; Bridgman's Leg. Bibl.; Marvin's Leg. Bibl.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.

Lambe. See Lamb.

Lambe, Capt. Lett. to K. George, 1731, fol.

Lambe, Charles. Serms., &c., 1713–17.

Lambe, Rev. George. New Arabian Nights Entertainments, Lon., 1826, 3 vols. fp. 8vo. See Forster, Rev. Edward; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 57.

Lambe, George. A Romance, 1809, 4 vols. 12mo.

Lambe, Henry, LL.D. Serms., 1707–23.

Lambe, John, D.D., Dean of Ely and Chaplain-in-Ordinary. Serms., Lon., 1673–1701.

Lambe, Rev. Robert. Hist. of Chess, 1765, '75, '94, 8vo.

Lambe, Robert. Battle of Flodden, in Verse, with Notes, Berw., 1774, 12mo; Lon., 1775, 8vo.

Lambe, Samuel. To the Lord Protectour, 1637.

Lambe, William. Serm., Newc., 1755, 4to.

Lambe, William, M.D. Medical works, 1803–15.

Lambert. Paper in Med. Obs. and Inq., 1762.

Lambert, Lady. Petition to Genl. Monk, 1659.

Lambert, Miss, of London. 1. My Knitting-Book; 2 Pts. 16mo, 1843, and new eds. The sale of Pt. 1 had reached 34,000 copies by 1846. 2. Church Needlework, 1844, p. 8vo. 3. Hand-Book of Needlework; 4th ed., 1846, fp. 8vo. 4. Ladies' Pocket-Book of Knitting, 1847, 32mo. 5. Practical Hints on Decorative Needlework, 1847, 16mo. 6. My Crochet Sampler; two series, 16mo; new ed., 1848.

> "Miss Lambert's works on the art of needlework bear a high character, especially for the distinctness and precision of their directions."—*English Churchman.*

Lambert, Aylmer Bourke. 1. Descrip. of the Genus Cinchona, Lon., 1797, 4to. 2. Descrip. of the Genus Pinus, 1803, imp. fol., £10 10*s.*; Append., 1807. New ed., 1828–37, 3 vols. atlas fol., exquisitely coloured, £78 15*s.* Only 25 sets were taken off, and the whole were coloured under the immediate superintendence of Professor Don, who also wrote the descriptions of the species in vols. ii. and iii. A book at such a price—about $400 —ought to be a splendid one, and this certainly comes up to the full meaning of the term. Lambert contrib. a number of papers to Trans. Linn. Soc., 1794–1812.

Lambert, B., trans. Dr. J. A. Michaux's Travels in the U. States, Lon., 1805, 8vo, and pub. a Hist. and Survey of London, 1806, 4 vols. 8vo, and some other works.

Lambert, C. D. L. Adventures of Cooroo, 1805, 8vo.

Lambert, Eli. On Dower, N. York, 1834, 8vo.

Lambert, George. Serms., 1788–1813.

Lambert, George. Game of Hazard, 1812, 8vo.

Lambert, James. Diseases of Cattle, 1676, '83, 8vo. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog., 36.

Lambert, Col. John. Letters, Speech, &c., Lon., 1648–59.

Lambert, John, a Reformer burned at Smithfield Oct. 1538, was the author of a Treatise on the Lord's Supper, edited by John Bale, Lon., 1538, 16mo, and a Treatise on Predestination and Election, Cantab., 1550, 8vo.

Lambert, John. Travels in Canada and the U. States, 1806–08, Lon., 1810, 3 vols. 8vo; 1814, 2 vols. 8vo; 1816, 2 vols. 8vo. In this work Lambert quotes "a few of the Salmagundian Essays [see Irving, Washington] as a specimen of American literature." In 1811 he pub., in London, an ed. of Salmagundi, (2 vols. 16mo,) with an Introductory Essay and Explanatory Notes: see Langstaff, Launcelot.

Lambert, Joseph. Observations on the Rural Affairs of Ireland, Dubl., 1829, 8vo. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog., 117.

Lambert, Ralph, D.D., Bishop of Meath. Serms., 1693, 1702, '08, all 4to.

Lambert, T. S., M.D. 1. Human Biology; or, Popular Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene, Hartford, Conn., 1854, 12mo. This is a new ed. of Lambert's Third Book of Physiology. 2. Practical Anatomy and Physiology, 12mo. This is Lambert's Second Book of Physiology. 3. Hygienic Physiology, 12mo. This is Lambert's First Book of Physiology. 4. Six Anatomical Plates, each 22 by 36 inches. The value of these works is well known, and they are in use in many of the colleges and schools of the United States.

Lambert, William. Precedents, &c. on Questions of Order, &c. in H. of R., U. States, Wash., 1811, 8vo.

Lamborn, E. The Practical Teacher; or, Familiar Illustrations of the Modus Operandi of the School-Room, Lancaster, Pa., 1855, sm. 8vo.

Lambton, William, Major, R.A. Trigonomet. Survey; Nic. Jour., 1808. See Blackw. Mag., iv. 753.

Lamont, David, D.D., minister of Kirkpatrick, Durham. 1. Serms., Lon., 1760–87, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Serms., 1780, 8vo. New ed., 1810, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The language is lively and forcible."—*Edin. Chris. Instruc.*

Lamont, Mrs. Æneas. Poetry, 1818, 8vo.

Lamothe, Charles G. 1. Two Discourses on the Divinity of our Saviour, Lon., 1693, 4to. 2. The Inspiration of the New Testament Asserted and Explained, Lon., 1694, 8vo.

"A valuable work on a difficult subject."—Bickersteth.

Mr. B. refers to Dick's and Carson's works on the subject, and commends Gaussen's Theopneustie, the Plenary Inspiration of the Scriptures, Lon., 1841, 8vo. We concur with him. See Carson, Alexander; Dick, John, D.D.

Lamotte, Charles. Essay upon Poetry and Painting, Lon., 1699, 8vo; 1730, 12mo.

Lampard, John. Small-Pox, Lon., 1685, 4to.

Lamplugh, Thomas, d. 1691, aged 76, Bishop of Exeter, 1676; Archbishop of York, 1688. 1. Serm., Luke ix. 55, 56, Savoy, 1678, 4to. 2. Fast Serm., Luke xiii. 5, 1678, 4to.

Lamport, Rev. W. Classical Tuition, 1819, 8vo.

Lamport, William. 1. Remarks on Agriculture, Lon., 1784, 8vo. 2. Influence of Piety: Serms., 1787, 12mo.

Lamson, Alvan, D.D., pastor of the First Church in Dedham, Mass. Serms., Bost., 1857, 12mo.

"Dr. Lamson has succeeded in uniting the acutest moral wisdom with the most unpretending and childlike modes of exhibiting it. His style is as clear as crystal, sometimes almost quaint in its simplicity, and not without touches of poetical feeling as well as fancy, though a calm, shrewd judgment characterizes all his opinions."—*Bost. Christian Register.*

Lancaster. The LXX. Weeks of Daniel, 1722, 4to.

Lancaster, Mrs. Agnes. The Abbess of Valtiera, 1816, 4 vols.

Lancaster, Daniel. Serms., 1800–03.

Lancaster, Joseph, 1778–1838, the promoter—to say the least—of the Madras System of Education, has already been noticed in our article on Dr. Andrew Bell, *q. v.*, and authorities there cited. A list of several publications by Lancaster on the characteristics of his system will be found in Watt's Bibl. Brit. See also the Life of Lancaster, by his friend William Corston; Edin. Rev., ix. 61, 177, (by Rev. Sydney Smith; and see his Works, Lon., 1854, i. 161–171, ii. 475,) xvii. 67, xix. 1, 258, xxi. 207; Lon. Quar. Rev., vi. 264, (by Robert Southey;) N. Amer. Rev., xviii. 184, (by J. Griscom;) Eclec. Rev., 4th ser., xvii. 249; Blackw. Mag., xvi. 644, xxv. 107, 114, 132, xxxv. 232; Bost. Liv. Age, xix. 216, (from Chambers's Journal;) Lord Cockburn's Memorials of his Own Time.

Lancaster, Nathaniel, D.D., Rector of Stamford Rivers, d. 1775, in his seventy-eighth year. 1. Serm., 1746. 2. Essay on Delicacy, 1748, 8vo. Formerly much admired. It is in Dodsley's Fugitive Pieces. 3. The Old Serpent, or Methodism Triumphant; a Poem, 4to. Anon. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Lon. Gent. Mag., liv. 345, 493; Hull's Select Letters, i. 7, ii 132.

Lancaster, Robert. Vindiciæ Evangelicæ, &c.: being a Reply to S. Geere's Treatise, &c., Lon., 1694, 4to; 1702, 8vo.

Lancaster, T. Siege of Antwerp; trans. from the Original of Strada, Lon., 1655, 8vo.

Lancaster, Thomas. Supper of the Lord, Lon., 1555? 8vo.

Lancaster, Thomas. Spiritual Baptism; in some Remarks upon two Discourses by Jas. Rudd, Lon., 1743, 8vo.

Lancaster, Thomas. Serm., Lon., 1789, 4to.

Lancaster, Thomas William, Vicar of Banbury. Eight Discourses at the Bampton Lect., 1831, Oxf., 1831, 8vo. Mr. L. pub. other Serms., &c., 1828–38.

Lancaster, William, D.D. Serm., Lon., 1697, 4to.

Lance, Edward Jarman. 1. The Golden Farmer, Lon., 1831, 8vo. 2. The Cottage Farmer. 3. The Hop Farmer, 1838, 12mo.

"Allowed to be the best work on the subject."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

4. On the Food of Plants, 1842, 12mo. Mr. L. contributed largely to Baxter's Agricultural Library.

Lance, W. Life and Marine Assurance, Lon., 1854, 8vo.

Lancelott, F., Mineralogical Surveyor in the Australian Colonies. Australia as It Is, Lon., 1853, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1853, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Lancey, John. Burning of the Brig Nightingale, 1754.

Land, John. Hot and other Baths, 1814, 12mo.

Landell, Sarah. A Romance, 1795, 2 vols. 12mo.

Landells, James. Collection of Prose and Verse; from the most Eminent Authors, Berwick, 1782, 12mo.

Landen, James, 1719–1790, an eminent mathematician, a native of Peakirk, was the author of many papers on his favourite subject, commencing with his essays in the Ladies' Diary in 1744, and terminating with his page on rotary motion in Phil. Trans., 1785. He was also the author of (1) Mathematical Lucubrations, 1755–81, 4to. 2. Vesianal Analysis, 1758, '64, 4to. 3. Residual Analysis, 1764, 4to. 4. Animadversions on Stewart's Computations of the Sun's Distance from the Earth, 1771, 4to. 5. Mathemat. Memoirs, 1780–82, 2 vols. 4to. 6. Tracts on Converging Series, 1781–82–83, all 4to. See Hutton's Dict.; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lx.; Leslie's Prelim. Dissert. (4th) to Encyc. Brit., 7th ed.

Lander, John. See Lander, Richard.

Lander, Richard, 1804–1834, a native of Cornwall, made three expeditions into Africa. 1. With Captain Hugh Clapperton, 1825–28. In 1829, 4to, (1830, 2 vols. cr. 8vo,) Lander pub. Clapperton's Journal and his own kept during this expedition: Records of Captain Clapperton's Last Expedition to Africa; with R. Lander's Journal, Lon., 1829, 4to. See Clapperton, Hugh. 2. With his brother, John Lander, (1806–1834,) 1830–31. On the 18th of November, 1830, they were rewarded for their toils and perils by reaching the Atlantic Ocean through the river Nun, (First Brass River,) one of the chief branches of the Niger. On their return home, June, 1831, Mr. Murray gave the brothers one thousand guineas for their journals, which were prepared for publication by Lieut. Beecher, R.N., and issued under the title of Journal of an Expedition to Explore the Course and Termination of the Niger; with a Narrative of a Voyage down that River to its Termination, by Richard Lander and John Lander, 1832, 3 vols. p. 8vo; new ed., 1845, 2 vols. 18mo. 3. With Macgregor Laird and Dr. R. A. K. Oldfield, 1832–34. During a conflict with the savages Lander was wounded by a musket-ball, and died at Fernando Po, Feb. 7, 1834. His brother John sank under the unwholesome effects of the climate, and, with many others connected with this unfortunate expedition, found a grave in a land of strangers. Laird and Oldfield lived to publish an account of the Expedition, (1837, 2 vols. 8vo,) which we have already noticed on a preceding page. See Laird, Macgregor, and Oldfield, Dr. R. A. K. See also Blackw. Mag., xxx. 130, 131, 135, xxxi. 201; Lon. Athenæum, 1832, 189, 206; Lon. Gent. Mag., Sept. 1834, 324; N. Amer. Rev., xxxv. 371, (by B. B. Thatcher;) Amer. Month. Rev., ii. 283; Niles's Reg., xlvii. 169; Bayard Taylor's Cyc. of Mod. Travel, Cin., 1856. Lander's autobiography is prefixed to his Records of Clapperton's Last Expedition to Africa, (*ante.*)

Landford, William. Medical Effects of Wine and Spirits, &c., Lon., 1790, 8vo.

Landmann, Col. George, R.A. 1. Observ. on Portugal, Lon., 1813, 4to. 2. Recollec. of My Military

Life, 1852, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1854, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Commended by the Lon. Athen., 1854, 679–681.

Landmann, George. A Universal Gazetteer, or Geographical Dictionary; founded on the works of Brookes and Walker; new ed., Lon., 1840, 8vo.

"No less than 1800 new articles have been introduced, and 16,000 alterations have been made."—*Preface.*

Landmann, John. 1. Elements of Tactics, Lon., 1787, 8vo. 2. Field-Engineer's Vade Mecum, 1802, 8vo. 3. System of Fortification, 1807, 8vo. With fol. plates separate.

Landon, Rev. Edward H. 1. Manual of Councils of the Holy Catholic Church, Lon., 1846, 12mo. 2. Trans. from the Portuguese of Father Pereira's Tentativa Theologica, 1847, 8vo. 3. New Ecclesiastical Dictionary, 12mo: vol. i., 1849, A–Ban; vol. ii., 1855, Ban–Ces. To be comprised in 6 vols. We pity all dictionary-makers, and wish them a speedy and happy deliverance from their toils.

Landon, James. Serm., Oxf., 1800, 4to.

Landon, John. Theolog. treatises, 1759, '63.

Landon, Letitia Elizabeth, (Mrs. Maclean,) 1802–1838, generally known by her initials,—L.E.L.,—was a native of Brompton, London, the daughter of an army-agent, the niece of Dr. Landon, Dean of Exeter, and the sister of the Rev. Whittington Henry Landon. She commenced writing at an early age, and, some of her poetry meeting with the approval of Mr. Jerdan, editor of the London Literary Gazette, Miss Landon soon became an important contributor to its columns, and, indeed, coeditor of the paper. On the 7th of June, 1838, her literary engagements were closed by her marriage to Mr. George Maclean, Governor of Cape Coast Castle, and she shortly afterwards sailed for her new home. She survived her arrival but a few months, her life being suddenly terminated, October 15, 1838, by an accidental over-dose of prussic acid, which she was in the habit of taking for hysteric affections and spasms with which she had been for some time afflicted. This appears to be the true version of the story, and there seems to be no necessity, as we certainly have no space, for the discussion of any other theory. For further information respecting this popular author, and critical notices of her writings, the reader is referred to the authorities subjoined. Miss Landon's publications were as follows: 1. The Tale of Adelaide, a Swiss Romantic Tale; and other Poems, 1821, 12mo. 2. The Improvisatrice, and other Poems, 1824, 12mo. 3. The Troubadour, Catalogue of Pictures, and Historic Sketches, 1825, 12mo. 4. The Golden Violet, and other Poems, 1826, 12mo. 5. The Venetian Bracelet, The Lost Pleiad, A History of the Lyre, and other Poems, 1829, 12mo. 6. Ethel Churchill, or The Two Brides; a Novel, 1832, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1834, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 7. Francesca Carrara; a Novel, 1834, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 8. The Vow of the Peacock, and other Poems, 1835, 12mo. 9. Romance and Reality; a Novel, 3 vols. p. 8vo; also in 12mo. 10. Traits and Trials of Early Life, 1846; new ed., 1844, fp. 8vo. This partakes of the character of an autobiography of the author. 11. Duty and Imagination; a Novel, 1838, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 12. Flowers of Loveliness, with Poetical Illustrations, 1838, 4to. After Mrs. Maclean's decease there were pub. (13) The Zenana, and minor Poems, with a Memoir, (by Emma Roberts,) 1829, fp. 8vo. 14. The Life and Literary Remains of L. E. L., (by Laman Blanchard,) 1841, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1855, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. These vols. contain a Tragedy, and upwards of one hundred pieces in verse and prose, all before unpublished. 15. Characteristics of the Genius and Writings of L. E. L., 1841, p. 8vo. 16. Lady Anne Granard; a Novel, 1842, 3 vols. p. 8vo. A new collective ed. of her Poetical Works was pub. in 1839, 4 vols. fp. 8vo; again, 1844, 4 vols. 12mo; 1849, 2 vols. 12mo; 1850, 2 vols. 16mo; 1850, 12mo. In addition to the works already enumerated, Miss Landon wrote many fugitive pieces for annuals and periodicals, edited Fisher's Drawing-Room Scrap-Book from 1831 until the year of her marriage, and also edited the Easter Gift and a number of other illustrated works. See Nos. 10, 13, 14, and 15, above; also Mrs. Elwood's Literary Ladies of England, ii. 304; Mrs. Thomson's Recollections, ii. 71; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1839, Pt. 1, 150; Madden's Literary Life and Corresp. of the Countess of Blessington; Howitt's Homes and Haunts of the Most Eminent British Poets; Dr. R. S. Mackenzie's ed. of Noctes Ambrosianæ, i. 466; his ed. of Dr. Maginn's Fraserian Papers, lxxx., lxxxiv., lxxxvi.; Westm. Rev., iii. 537, vii. 50, xvi. 204; Lon. Month. Rev., cvii. 229, cxxi. 159; Blackw., xvi. 189, 237, xviii. 381, xxi. 645, xxiv. 43, xxv. 380, xxvi. 871, xxvii. 632, xxxi. 277; Fraser's Mag., viii. 432; Democrat. Rev., v. 337; South. Lit. Mess., vii. 537, 637; Phila. Mus., vii. 381, xi. 37.

"Letitia Elizabeth Landon is, next to Sister Joanna, the most successful poetess of our day. She is the L. E. L. of many a pretty poem: nor has she sung only a tender ditty or two and then shut her lips to listen to the applause they brought; she has written much,—sometimes loftily, sometimes touchingly, and always fluently and gracefully. She excels in short and neat things; yet she has poured out her fancy and her feelings through the evolutions of a continuous narrative and intricate story. The flow of her language is remarkable: her fancy is ever ready, and never extravagant."—Allan Cunningham: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years,* 1833.

"Her deficiency alike in judgment and taste made her wayward and capricious, and her efforts seemed frequently impulsive. Hence she gave to the public a great deal too much,—a large part of her writings being destitute of that elaboration, care, and finish essentially necessary in the fine arts, even when in combination with the highest genius, to secure permanent success; for the finest poetry is that which is suggestive,—the result as much of what has been studiously withheld as of what has been elaborately given. It is quite apparent, however, that L.E.L. had opened her eyes to these her defects, and was rapidly overcoming them; for her very last things—those published in her Remains by Laman Blanchard—are incomparably her best, whether we regard vigorous conception, concentration of ideas, or judicious selection of subject. Her faults originated in an enthusiastic temperament and an efflorescent fancy, and showed themselves, as might have been expected, in an uncurbed prodigality of glittering imagery,—her muse, untamed and untutored, ever darting in dalliance from one object to another, like the talismanic bird in the Arabian story."—*Moir's Poet. Sketches of the Past Half-Century,* 1851.

"I should say that it is the young and ardent who must always be the warmest admirers of the larger poems of L. E. L. They are filled with the faith and the fancies of the young. The very scenery and ornaments are of that rich and showy kind which belongs to the youthful taste,—the white rose, the jasmine, the summer garniture of deep grass and glades of greenest foliage, festal gardens with lamp and bowers, gay cavaliers and jewelled dames, and all that glitters in young eyes and love-haunted fancies. But, among these, numbers of her smaller poems from the first dealt with subjects and sympathies of a more general kind, and gave glimpses of a nobility of sentiment, and a bold expression of her feeling of the unequal lot of humanity, of a far higher character. . . . Her prose stories have all the leading characteristics of her poetry. Their theme is love, and their demonstration that all love is fraught with destruction and desolation. But there are other qualities manifested in the tales. The prose page was for her a wider tablet, on which she could, with more freedom and ampler display, record her views of society."—*Howitt's Homes and Haunts of the Most Eminent British Poets,* vol. ii.

"The fashionable as well as the familiar poetry of the present day sparkles with fanciful yet true descriptions, of which the subjects are, in general, among the most obvious, and yet the least noticed, circumstances, recurring every day and everywhere. The brilliant parterres of Miss Landon's enclosure on the south of Parnassus, where ideas, like humming-birds, are seen flying about in tropical sunshine or fluttering over blossoms of all hues and climes, and the home-meadows of John Clare, the Northamptonshire peasant, whose thoughts, like bees, are ever on the wing in search of honey from 'the meanest flower that blows,' are equally productive of these curiosities of literature."—*James Montgomery's Lects. on General Lit., Poet., &c.,* Lect. V.

"Not many years before, [the death of Eliot Warburton,] a female authoress—whose lyre, as melancholy and not less melodious than that of Sappho, had so deeply moved the British heart—breathed her last on the sombre shores of Cape Coast Castle. But the poems of L. E. L., of surpassing sweetness and pathos, rivalling those of Mrs. Norton herself in heart-rending sentiment, will long survive their unhappy author, and speak to the heart of generations to which her premature fate will be a lasting subject of commiseration."—Sir Archibald Alison: *Hist. of Europe,* 1816–1852, chap. v.

"Tickler. 'I love L. E. L.'

"North. 'So do I; and, being old gentlemen, we may blamelessly make the public our confidante. There is a *passionate purity* in all her feelings that endears to me both her human and poetical character. She is a true enthusiast. Her affections overflow the imagery her fancy lavishes on all the subjects of her song, and colour it with a rich and tender light which makes even confusion beautiful, gives a glowing charm even to indistinct conception, and when the thoughts themselves are full-formed and substantial, which they often are, brings them prominently out upon the eye of the soul in flashes that startle us into sudden admiration. The originality of her genius, methinks, is conspicuous in the choice of its subjects: they are unborrowed; and in her least successful poems—as wholes—there is no dearth of poetry. Her execution has not the consummate elegance and grace of Felicia Hemans; but she is very young, and becoming, every year she lives, more mistress of her art,—and has chiefly to learn now how to use her treasures, which, profuse as she has been, are in abundant store. And, in good truth, the fair and happy being has a fertile imagination: the soil of her soul, if allowed to lie fallow for one sunny summer, would, I predict, yield a still richer and more glorious harvest. I love Miss Landon; for in her genius does the work of duty: the union of the two is "beautiful exceedingly,"—and virtue is its own reward, far beyond the highest meed of praise ever bestowed by critic, though round her fair forehead is already wreathed the immortal laurel.'"—*Noctes Ambros.,* Feb. 1832.

Landon, Whittington, D.D., d. 1839, Provost of Worcester Coll., Oxf., Dean of Exeter, 1813, Preb. of Salisbury, 1821, was an uncle of the preceding. 1. Serm., 1 Cor. iii. 11, Lon., 1812, 8vo. 2. Ten Serms., 1835, 8vo See Lon. Gent. Mag., 1839, Pt. 1, 212.

Landor, E. W. 1. Adventures in the North of Europe, Lon., 1836, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 2. The Bushman; or, Life in a New Country, 1847, 8vo. 3. Lofoden; or, The Hills of Norway, 1849, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

> "One of the most interesting works that has recently been published."—*Lon. Observer.*

Landor, Robert Eyres. 1. Tragedies, Lon., 1841, 8vo. 2. The Earl of Brecon, Faith's Fraud, and The Ferryman: three Plays, 1841, 8vo. 3. The Fawn of Sertorius, 1846, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 4. The Fountain of Arethusa, 1848, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Highly commended by The Church and State Gazette, The Examiner, The Spectator, and the John Bull. See also Eclec. Rev., 4th ser., xxv. 318.

Landor, Walter Savage, poet, soldier, philosopher, essayist, and critic, is a son of Walter Landor, Esq., and his second wife, Elizabeth Savage, and opened his eyes, amidst opulence and refinement, at Ipsley Court, Warwickshire, on the 30th of January, 1775. More than fourscore years, "rich with the spoils of time," have since elapsed, but the boy-author of the last century still "lives a prosperous gentleman," and even to the present day often charms his sympathizing readers with the same verbal eloquence and mental ardour which compelled the reluctant admiration of their more conservative grandsires. The youthful warrior who, in 1808, fired with the love of liberty,

> "Wrapp'd his colours round his breast
> On the blood-red field of Spain,"

still as "the old man eloquent" pours forth a burning torrent of indignant denunciation at the tyrant who has placed his foot upon the neck of an outraged and unresisting nation. There are many, however, who share this generous hatred of oppression, who would be altogether unwilling to justify the extreme measures for its extirpation which Mr. Landor does not hesitate warmly to recommend. The subject of our notice was educated at Rugby School, and at Trinity College, Oxford, was intended for the law, but preferred the cultivation of letters; on the death of his father he resided for some time on the family estates,—which the ingratitude of some of his tenants induced him to sell in 1806; two years later he joined the Spanish patriots under Blake, fought against the ambitious Corsican, and received a colonel's commission in acknowledgment of his services; in 1815 he removed to Italy, where he resided (with the exception of occasional visits to England) for more than thirty years; is now, (1857,) and has been for some years past, living at the town of Bath in England. In 1811 Mr. Landor was married to Julia, daughter of M. J. Huillier de Malperte, Baron de Nieuveville. He has three children, and between them he has (Lear-like, but not, we imagine, with Lear's ill success) shared the principal part of his once-ample possessions.

Mr. Landor commenced authorship at an early age, and, as we have already intimated, has not, even at the ripe age of eighty-two, entirely renounced the use of the gray-goose quill. Twenty years ago, indeed, he declared that he would "publish nothing more for the remainder of his life," (Letter to Countess of Blessington, 1838, &c.;) but the public generally forget such promises, and in some cases are glad to see that the promiser is equally oblivious. His publications have been as follows: 1. A Collection of Poems, Lon., 1795, 8vo. 2. Gebirus; a Poem, 1802, 12mo. This is the author's trans. into Latin from his English original. Lord Jeffrey declares that the poem is equally unintelligible in both languages. See Edin. Rev., xl. 91–92. Gebir certainly did not meet with an enthusiastic welcome from the public:

> "It had the sublime distinction for some time of having enjoyed only two readers, which two were Southey and myself. . . . Not knowing Southey at that time, I vainly conceited myself to be the one sole purchaser and reader of this poem. I even fancied myself to have been pointed out in the streets of Oxford—where the Landors had been well known in times preceding my own—as the one inexplicable man authentically known to possess Gebir, or even (it might be whispered mysteriously) to have read Gebir. It was not clear but this reputation might stand in lieu of any independent fame, and might raise me to literary distinction."—*De Quincey's Notes on Landor: Essays on the Poets, &c.*, Bost., 1853, 247.

Let us hear Southey on the same theme:

> "At Bristol I met with the man of all others whom I was most desirous of meeting,—the only man living of whose praise I was ambitious or whose censure would have humbled me. You will be anxious to know who this could be. Savage Landor, the author of Gebir,—a poem which, unless you have heard me speak of it, you have probably never heard of at all."—*Letter to G. C. Bedford, Keswick, April* 26, 1808: *Southey's Life and Corresp.*

In a letter to Landor himself, dated April 23, 1809, Southey gives an amusing account of his laudatory review of Gebir in the Critical Review. See Southey's Life and Corresp. See our extract from Southey's Letter to Landor, July 15, 1811, *post.*

> "Walter Savage Landor, the deep-mouthed Bœotian of the satire of Byron, is known to the lovers of song by his Gebir Count Julian,—a work less read than it deserves; for it contains passages of peculiar force and no ordinary beauty."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM· *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years,* 1838.

Cunningham has not got the title exactly as it should be: he evidently refers to the republication of 1831: see No. 3. The inducement for Byron to satirize Landor will be found in Lady Blessington's Conversations with the noble poet. His lordship makes a very lame excuse for his onslaught, and admits that

> "he really is a man whose brilliant talents and profound erudition I cannot help admiring as much as I respect his character,—various proofs of the generosity, manliness, and independence of which have reached me: so you see I can render justice (*en petit comité*) even to a man who says he could not read my works."

The mortal offence is contained in the last line.

3. Count Julian; a Tragedy, 1812.

> "I am not disappointed in Count Julian: it is too Greek for representation in these times; but it is altogether worthy of you. The thought and feeling which you have frequently condensed in a single line is unlike any thing in modern composition. The conclusion, too, is Greek. . . . Never was a character more finely conceived than Julian. The image of his seizing the horses is in the very first rank of sublimity: it is the grandest image of power that ever poet produced."—*Southey to Landor, Keswick, Feb.* 12, 1811.

> "I look upon Gebir as I do upon Dante's long poem in the Italian,—not as a good poem, but as containing the finest poetry in the language: so it is with Count Julian, and so, no doubt, it was with the play which you have so provokingly destroyed."—*Southey to Landor, London, July* 15, 1811: *ubi supra.*

Southey does not mince matters; but that he was quite sincere appears from a letter a few weeks later to Sir Walter Scott:

> "I have a tragedy of Landor's in my desk, of which Count Julian is the hero: it contains some of the finest touches both of passion and poetry that I have ever seen."—*Keswick, Sept.* 8, 1811: *ubi supra.*

A short review of Julian, by the same ardent admirer, will be found in the London Quarterly Review, viii. 86–92. In 1831, 8vo, appeared a new ed. of Gebir and Count Julian, with other Poems, printed for the benefit of Grace Darling. See Lon. Quar. Rev., lviii. 108; Lon. Monthly Review, cxxv. 217. 4. Idyllica Heroica, Pisa, 1820, 4to. See Lon. Quar. Rev., lviii. 108; Lon. Monthly Rev., xcv. 461. 5. Latin Poems, Lon., 24mo. See Fraser's Mag., xxxvii. 519. 6. Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1826, 3 vols. 8vo. Second Series, 1829, 2 vols. 8vo. Repub. with addits. in the collective eds. of his works, 1846, 2 vols. med. 8vo; 1854, r. 8vo. .7 Imaginary Conversations of Greeks and Romans; new ed., 1853, 8vo. The author was not the coldest admirer of his own performances:

> "My four vols.," he remarks, "contain more than seventy dialogues: let the sturdiest of the connexion [some of the critics] take the *ten worst*, and if he equals them in ten years I will give him a hot wheaten roll and a pint of brown stout for breakfast."

The dialogues, as they appear in the collective eds. of the author's works in 1846 and '54, amount to one hundred and twenty-five, and many of those formerly printed have been modified and enlarged. The Imaginary Conversations have received a large share both of praise and censure, and are thought to display great inequality. The London Quarterly Reviewer, referring to Mr. Landor's challenge, seems to think that it would be hopeless for almost any writer to attempt to rival the best, but continues;

> "To attempt a rivalry with the ten *worst* would require an impudence of another description,—a brazen front, the exaggeration of caricature, and wit bordering on buffoonery."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lviii. 108.

Lord Jeffrey's notice of the first vol. does not commence in the most complimentary manner possible:

> "This work is as remarkable an instance as we have lately met with of the strength and weakness of the human intellect. It displays considerable originality, learning, acuteness, terseness of style, and force of invective; but it is spoiled and rendered abortive throughout by an utter want of temper, of self-knowledge and decorum."—*Edin. Rev.*, xl. 67, 92, *q. v.*

The best description that we have seen of the Imaginary Conversations occurs in the periodical from which we have just quoted, in a review of the collective eds. of Landor's Works, 1846, 2 vols. med. 8vo. After specifying certain faults with which the critic thinks them justly chargeable, he proceeds:

> "But, these drawbacks stated, how little in reality do they affect the great bulk of these Conversations! What a weighty book they make! How rich in scholarship! how correct, concise, and pure in style! how full of imagination, wit, and humour! how well informed, how bold in speculation, how various in interest, how universal in sympathy! In these hundred and twenty-five dialogues—making allowance for every shortcoming or excess—the most familiar and the most august shapes of the past are reanimated with vigour, grace, and beauty. Its long-dead ashes rekindle suddenly their wonted fires, and again shoot up into

warmth and brightness. 'Large utterances,' musical and varied voices, 'thoughts that breathe' for the world's advancement, 'words that burn' against the world's oppression, sound on throughout these lofty and earnest pages. We are in the high and goodly company of wits and men of letters; of churchmen, lawyers, and statesmen; of party-men, soldiers, and kings; of the most tender, delicate, and noble women; and of figures that seem this instant to have left for us the Agora or the schools of Athens, the Forum or the Senate of Rome. At one moment we have politicians discussing the deepest questions of state; at another, philosophers still more largely philosophizing,—poets talking of poetry, men of the world of worldly matters, Italians and French of their respective Literatures and Manners."—lxxxiii. 489.

"His Imaginary Conversations is the work on which his fame—a worthy and well-earned fame—will rest. From his great experience of men of various nations, and his familiar acquaintance with both ancient and modern literature, he has been enabled to introduce the greatest variety of characters and topics, and to make the dialogues a perfect treasury of the broadest and most elevated axioms of practical wisdom."—*Howitt's Homes and Haunts of the Most Eminent British Poets.*

"A work generally and justly admired for the originality of thought, the depth of reflection, and the free and fearless spirit of inquiry which it exhibits, and for the style—always animated and ever powerful—in which it is written."—DR. PARR: *Field's Life,* ii. 140.

"The bookseller sent me the first volume of your unpublished series. Some things in it I wished away; with very many more, you know truly, I must be delighted. Lucullus and Cæsar especially pleased me, as one of the most delightful of these conversations throughout."—*Southey to Landor, April* 14, 1829: *Southey's Life and Corresp.* See also Southey's Letter to —— ——, Oct. 1829: *ubi supra.*

"It is much superior in execution to the well-known Dialogues of the Dead by Lyttelton."—*Goodhugh's E. G. Lib. Man.*, 100.

"In our own time, Walter Savage Landor has adopted and improved upon the model of Lyttelton, and when his heroes talk they are certain to say something new."—*Lawrence's Lives of the British Historians: Life of Lord Lyttelton.*

"Mr. Landor has shown by this work that he possesses much intellectual acuteness, great clearness and vigour of understanding, and a considerable knowledge of the natural springs and movements of the human heart. We conceive this work to include a greater proportion of profound and original thinking, of moral and political wisdom, of elegant scholarship, of acute criticism, and of eloquent, poetical, and just expositions and enforcements of all these, than will be found in the same number of consecutive pages in any other work of the day."—*Lon. New Monthly Mag.*

See also Lon. Quar. Rev., xxx. 508; Westm. Rev., i. 431; Brit. and For. Rev., vii. 501; Lon. Month. Rev., civ. 113, cxvi. 218; Blackw. Mag., xv. 457, 561, lii. 687, liii. 62, 209, 338, 518; N. York Eclec. Mus., ii. 311.

8. Pericles and Aspasia, 1836, 2 vols. 12mo.

"There is another characteristic of Landor's writings, which I mention the more distinctly from the fact that it seems not to have much attracted the admiration even of his admirers,—and that is the depth and tenderness of feeling which they breathe. Pericles and Aspasia, especially, is full of the sweetest and truest expressions of sensibility; and so are many of the dialogues. We are frequently forced to drop the book and surrender ourselves to the visions and memories, soft or sad, which his words awaken and cause to pass before the mind."—GEORGE STILLMAN HILLARD: *Preface to his Selections from the Writings of Walter Savage Landor.* Bost., 1856, 18mo.

Read the whole of this Preface. See HILLARD, GEORGE STILLMAN, No. 11. See also Lon. Quar. Rev., lviii. 108; Brit. and For. Rev., v. 33; Blackw. Mag., xli. 289, 493.

9. Letters of a Conservative, in which are shown the only means of saving what is left of the English Church, 1836, 8vo. 10. A Satire upon Satirists, and Admonition to Detractors, 1837, p. 8vo.

"The author, by a strange principle of calculation, seems to reckon upon its very poverty of merit as a passport at least to its circulation. 'It is only our intimate friends,' says the preface, 'who like us best *when we write well*: the greater part of readers are complacent at imagining their superiority as they discover our aberrations.' The greater part of readers care for little else than to be pleased with what they read; but, if there are others of an opposite temper, it cannot be denied that Mr. Landor has here written with sufficient mediocrity to secure their attention."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lviii. 147, n.

11. Citation and Examination of Shakspeare for Deer Stealing, p. 8vo. 12. The Pentameron and Pentalogue, 1837, 8vo. See Lon. Quar. Rev., lxiv. 396. 13. Andrea of Hungary, and Giovanni of Naples; Dramas, 1839, 8vo. 14. The Hellenics Enlarged and Completed, 1847, 12mo.

"The difficulty in selecting from his works is the abundance; but I prefer the Hellenics, that charming volume, because few, very few, have given such present life to classic subjects. I begin with the Preface, so full of grace and modesty."—*Miss Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life.*

See also Edin. Rev., xci. 408; Fraser's Mag., xxxvii. 519. 15. Poemata et Inscriptiones; new enlarged ed. See Edin. Rev., xci. 408. 16. Imaginary Conversation of King Carlo Alberto and the Duchess Belgioioso on the Affairs and Prospects of Italy, 1848. 17. Popery, British and Foreign, 1851, p. 8vo. 18. Letters of an American, 1854, 12mo. Pub. under the name of Pottinger. 19. Last Fruit off an Old Tree, 1854, p. 8vo. See Blackw. Mag., vol. lxxv. The collective ed. of Mr. Landor's Works, already referred to by us, pub. 1846, 2 vols. med. 8vo, (1853, 1 vol. r. 8vo,) contains Imaginary Conversations; Citation and Examination of Shakspeare for Deer Stealing; The Pentameron; Pericles and Aspasia; Minor Prose Pieces; Poems,—Hellenics; Gebir; Acts and Scenes; Miscellaneous Poems. Many of the pieces formerly printed are enlarged, &c., and some new ones are introduced. Mr. Landor has contributed to a number of the periodicals of the day, and still occasionally corresponds with The Examiner. In addition to the references noticed above, see Madden's Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington; Horne's New Spirit of the Age; Gilfillan's First Gallery of Literary Portraits; The Works of Charles Lamb; Emerson's English Traits; Moir's Sketches of the Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century; Eclec. Rev., 4th ser., xxi. 425, xxv. 318; N. Brit. Rev., vi. 29; Lon. Month. Rev., cxxv. 217; Blackw. Mag., xiv. 99, xv. 703, xl. 309, xlii. 317; Fraser's Mag., iii. 736, xlii. 647, xliii. 59; Mass. Quar. Rev., ii. 63; Bost. Universal Quarterly, vi. 238; N. York Eclec. Mag., viii. 145.

Miss Mitford perhaps asserts more than we should find it convenient to prove, when, in her chapter on "Poetry that Poets Love," she declares,

"To no one can the words that I have placed at the head of this paper apply more properly than to Mr. Landor. No poetry was ever dearer to poets than his. Nearly fifty years ago we find Southey writing of and to the author of Gebir with a respectful admiration seldom felt by one young man for another; and, from that hour to the present, all whom he would himself most wish to please have showered upon him praises that cannot die."—*Recollections of a Literary Life.*

A very acute critic remarks that,

"With many high excellencies, Landor's poetry must ever remain a sealed book to the multitude; for whoever prefers to the obviously sublime, beautiful, and true, the grotesque, the visionary, and the involved, must be admired by the capricious select who can alone relish such elements in composition. . . . The style, tone, idiom, and manner of Landor are all quite un-English. He never acquired the Saxon geniality of his mother-tongue; and his Gebir, Count Julian, and many of his other poems read exactly like translations closely rendered."—*Moir's Sketches of the Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*

Southey, however, declares that

"Landor always paints with the finest touch of truth, whether he is describing external or internal nature."—*Life and Correspondence.*

"The poetry of Savage Landor has not been so much read as his prose. His Imaginary Conversations have eclipsed his verse. Yet there is great vigour, much satire, and much tender feeling in his poems, which should render them acceptable to all lovers of manly feeling."—*Howitt's Homes, &c. of the Poets.*

That Landor is not a popular author, either in poetry or prose, it requires no argument to demonstrate; that he will always maintain a high rank as an English classic we can entertain no doubt.

"Landor," says an American traveller, "is strangely undervalued in England, usually ignored, and sometimes savagely attacked in the Reviews. The criticism may be right or wrong, and is quickly forgotten; but year after year the scholar must go back to Landor for a multitude of elegant sentences,—for wisdom, wit, and indignation that are unforgettable."—*Emerson's English Traits.*

"Had Mr. Landor, therefore, been read in any extent answering to his merits, he must have become, for the English public, an object of prodigious personal interest. We should have had novels upon him, lampoons upon him, libels upon him; he would have been shown up dramatically upon the stage; he would, according to the old joke, have been 'traduced' in French, and also 'overset' in Dutch. Meantime, he has *not* been read. It would be an affectation to think it."—*De Quincey's Notes on Landor*, Bost., 1853, 245.

The personal manners of Mr. Landor have been more than once described: Mr. Emerson, in the work from which we have just quoted, dwells on them at some length; and the portrait which the Countess of Blessington has given us presents an agreeable picture of the Reformer in his "hours of ease." Of him, as of his Scotch predecessor in reformation—though in a different field—it may be truly said "he never feared the face of man;" and it would appear from his gallant bearing at the evening *conversazione*, after a day of literary toil in the library, that the face of woman (especially such as that of our fair informant) possesses as few terrors.

"I had learned from his works," remarks her ladyship, after meeting Landor at Florence in May, 1825, "to form a high opinion of the man as well as the author. But I was not prepared to find in him the courtly, polished gentleman of high breeding, of manners, deportment, and demeanour that one might expect to meet with in one who had passed the greater part of his life in courts. There is no affectation of politeness, no finikin affability in his urbanity, no far-fetched complimentary hyperbolical strain of eulogy in the *agrémens* of his conversation with women and the pleasing things he says to those whom he cares to please."

It will doubtless surprise many worthy conservatives, who consider Landor the implacable enemy of all that they hold most dear in long and fondly cherished theories, to see their foe thus strangely translated from the departmen-

Feræ Naturæ to that of *Manui Assueta!* Of her ladyship's sincerity in this zoological heresy there can be no question, for her biographer tells us,

> "Of all the literary men with whom Lady Blessington came in contact—and they certainly were not few or undistinguished—at home and abroad, the person whom she looked on with most respect, honour and affectionate regard was Walter Savage Landor."—*Madden's Literary Life and Corresp. of the Countess of Blessington.*

Landreth, David, of Philadelphia. See JOHNSON, GEORGE WILLIAM.

Landsborough, David, D.D., 1782–1854, an eminent naturalist, a native of Dalry, Galloway, was pastor of the parish of Stevenson, 1811–43, and of a Free-Church congregation at Saltcoats, 1843–54. 1. Arran, a Poem. 2. Excursions to Arran, 1 and 2. Pub. in 1 vol., 1847, fp. 8vo. 3. Ayrshire Sketches, originally contributed to the Scottish Christian Herald. 4. Popular British Sea-Weeds; comprising all the Marine Plants, sq. 12mo, 1849; 2d ed., 1851. With twenty-two Plates by Fitch. Highly commended by The Economist, The Sun, The Globe, and the Liverpool Standard. 5. Popular British Zoophytes, 1853, sq. 12mo. With twenty plates by Fitch.

> "With this manual of Zoophytes, and that upon Sea-weeds by the same author, the student can ramble along the sea-shores, and glean knowledge from every heap of tangled weed that lies in his pathway."—*Liverpool Standard.*

Dr. L. was a large contributor to Dr. Harvey's Phycologia Britannica, and pub. papers in the Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist. and The Zoologist. See Scottish Guardian; Lon. Gent. Mag., Oct. 1854, 402; Thomas Bell, Esq.'s Address before the Linnean Society, &c., May 24, 1855, 1855, 45.

Landseer, Sir Edwin, the celebrated painter of animals, the son of John Landseer, (*post*,) was born in 1803, and knighted in 1850. Of his etchings we notice: 1. the seventeen beautiful plates of which one hundred copies were taken off at £6 6*s*., 1848, Lon., atlas fol. These comprise the Return from Deer-Stalking, Landscapes, the Sweeps, Traveller's Rest, Mountain Torrent, Four Dogs' Heads, the Donkeys, the Eagle and Dead Stag, Highland Shepherd's Dog, &c. 2. Etchings of Carnivorous Animals, comprising thirty-eight subjects, 1853, r. 4to. Edited by Thomas and John Landseer. See a biographical notice of Sir Edwin Landseer in the Men of the Time, Lon., 1856.

> "It may safely be said that in the representation of animals Landseer is unrivalled. In truth, he has opened an entire new mine of surpassing richness in this branch of art."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON: *Hist. of Europe*, 1815–1852, chap. v., *q. v.*

Landseer, John, 1761–1852, a native of Lincoln, an eminent engraver, father of the preceding and of Charles and Thomas Landseer. 1. Twenty Views in the South of Scotland. 2. Lects. on the Art of Engraving, Lon., 1807, 8vo. 3. Letter on Engraving, 1810, 8vo. 4. Second and Third Letter on Engraving, 1810, 8vo. 5. Antiquities of Dacca, 1816, fol.; 1827, imp. 4to. 6. Sabæan Researches, 1823, 4to.

> "Mr. Landseer has evinced great research and ingenuity in the composition of this work, and we trust its merit will not be overlooked by the public."—*Lon. New Monthly Mag.*

7. Descrip., Explan. and Crit. Catalogue of five of the Earliest Pictures in the National Gallery, 1834, 8vo. In the recent controversy respecting the National Gallery, the above was designated as "an excellent work,—quite a classic in its way." Mr. L. also edited two short-lived Reviews of the Fine Arts, and contributed to the Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries in 1817. See Lon. Gent. Mag., May, 1852, 524.

Landseer, Thomas, son of the preceding. 1. Twenty Engravings of Lions, Tigers, Panthers, and Leopards, Lon., 1823, 4to. 2. Monkeyiania; or, Men in Miniature, 1827, imp. 4to. See LANDSEER, SIR EDWIN, No. 2.

Lane. An Electrometer, &c.; Phil. Trans., 1767, '69.

Lane, A. 1. Method of attaining the Latin Tongue, Lon., 1695, 8vo. 2. Key to the Art of Letters, 1700, 8vo.

Lane, Bartholomew. Prerogatives of the Monarchs of G. Britain Asserted, Lon., 1684, 8vo.

Lane, Edward. An Image of our Reforming Times; or, Jehu in his Proper Colours, Lon., 1654, 4to.

Lane, Edward William, b. at the beginning of the nineteenth century, has resided for many years in Egypt, devoting much of his time to the preparation of an Arabic Lexicon and Thesaurus, which he is now getting ready for the press in London. 1. Manners and Customs of the Modern Egyptians, Lon., 1836, 2 vols. 12mo; 5th ed., 1848, 2 vols. 12mo.

> "Nothing can be more accurate than Mr. Lane's descriptions."—ROBERTS.

Also highly commended by the Lon. Quar. Rev., lix. 165; the Lon. Lit. Gaz.; and by the Rev. John Foster in Eclec. Rev., 4th ser., ii. 345, reprinted in Foster's Critical Essays, Lon., 1856, ii. 483. The reader should have, as companions to the preceding work, Mrs. Poole's (Mr. Lane's sister) Englishwoman in Egypt; new ed., 1844–48, 3 vols. 18mo; and Sir J. G. Wilkinson's works on the Ancient Egyptians and on the Modern Egyptians. 2. A new trans. of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, 1841, 3 vols. r. 8vo; 2d ed., 1847, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1849; last ed., 1853, r. 8vo. Commended in the Athenæum, &c. See FORSTER, REV. EDWARD. 3. Arabian Tales and Anecdotes, 1845, 18mo; 2d ed., 1854, 12mo. 4. Selections from the Kur-án, 1843, 8vo. Commended by the Lon. Athenæum and The Metropolitan.

Lane, John. 1. Elegie on Q. Elizabeth, 1603, 4to. 2. Alarm to the Poets, 1648, 4to. 3. Supp. to Chaucer's Squire's Tale. Lane was a poet of some note *temp.* Elizabeth. See Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet. Anglic., 318.

Lane, John. Public Accounts, 1785–87, 8 vols. 4to.

Lane, John. Education, Lon., 1795, 8vo.

Lane, John. English Farriery, Lon., 1800, 8vo.

Lane, John Vincent, a Franciscan friar. Fiat Lux, 1662.

Lane, Sir Richard, d. 1650 or 1651, Lord Chief-Baron of the Exchequer, 1645. Reports in the Ct. of Exchequer, 3 Jac. I.–10 Jac. I., 1605–1612, Lon., 1657, fol. See Athen. Oxon.; Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion; Peck's Desiderata; Lloyd's Memoirs, fol., p. 594; Lord Campbell's Lives of the Lord-Chancellors; Wallace's Reporters, 3d ed., 1855, 173–175.

Lane, Richard J. Life at the Water-Cure; or, a Month at Malvern, Lon., 1846, p. 8vo; 2d ed., with Sequel by Sir E. B. Lytton, 1851, 18mo; 3d ed., 1856, cr. 8vo. Commended by The Spectator, the Art Union, and the John Bull. Mr. Lane ascribes his restored health to the month at Malvern.

Lane, Samuel. Short-Writing, 1716.

Lane, Thomas. Student's Guide through Lincoln's Inn, Lon., 1801, 8vo; 4th ed., 1823, 8vo.

Lane, Timothy. Medical and other papers in Phil. Trans., 1791; Med. Com., 1788; Mem. Med., 1792.

Lane, W. C., M.D., of Greensburg, Penna. Life and Character of Rev. M. Eyster, pp. 24.

Lane, William. Poems, 1794, 8vo.

Lane, William. Living Artists, 1809, 8vo.

Laneham, Robert. Letter describing the Pageants before Q. Elizabeth of Kenilworth, Lon., 1575, 16mo; 1784, 8vo; 1821, p. 8vo; 1825, p. 8vo; Balt., 1822, 12mo. And in vol. i. of Nichols's Progress of Q. Elizabeth.

> "A very diverting tract, written by as great a coxcomb as ever blotted paper."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

> "Written in a most uncouth style, by a pedantic coxcomb, under an affectation of humour."—GIFFORD.

See also Disráeli's Quarrels of Authors, ed. Lon., 1840, 311. Langham gives an amusing account of Captain Cox's library. See HALLIWELL, JAMES ORCHARD, No. 1.

> "This Captain Cox, by St. Mary,
> Hath a goodly library."—BEN JONSON.

Laney, Benjamin, D.D., d. about 1675, Bishop of Peterborough, 1650; trans. to Lincoln, 1663, and to Ely, 1667. Serms., 1662–75.

> "A very learned divine, and of great acumen."—DR. WATERLAND.

Lanfranc, 1005?–1089, a native of Pavia, Italy, studied rhetoric and civil law at Bologna, opened a school at Avranches, in France, and subsequently at the Abbey of Bec, of which he had become a monk in 1041, and prior in 1044; abbot of the new monastery of St. Stephen, at Caen, 1062; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1070. His schools were crowded with illustrious scholars, and the fame of his genius and erudition was sounded throughout Europe. His works—which consist of commentaries on St. Paul's Epistles and on the Psalms, sermons, letters, a treatise on confession, and a celebrated treatise on the Eucharist, against Béranger—were pub. collectively by Lucas D'Achery, Paris, 1648, fol.; at Venet., 1745, fol.; and recently by J. A. Giles, LL.D., Oxon., 1844, 2 vols. fol. For eds. of some of his treatises and a more particular account of his life, see Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit. See also Tanner's Bibl.; Dupin; Moreri; Henry's Hist. of G. Brit.; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, 4th ed., 1854, i. 13, n., 71, 72, 95.

> "Fuit quidam, vir magnus Italia oriundus, quem Latinitas in antiquum scientiæ statum ab eo restituta tota supremum debito cum amore et honore agnoscit magistrum, nomine Lanfrancus."—MILO CRISPINUS, *Abbot of Westminster: Vita Lanfr.*

> "Is literatura perinsignis liberales artes quæ jamdudum sorduerant, a Latio in Gallias vocans acumine suo expolivit."—WILLIAM OF MALMESBURY: *De Gest. Pontif.*, lib. i. p. 205, *et seq.*

Lang, John Dunmore, D.D., Principal of the Australian College. 1. Transportation and Colonization, Lon., 12mo. 2. View of the Origin and Migrations of the Polynesian Nation, 1834, p. 8vo. The peopling of the American continent is here discussed. 3. Hist. of New South Wales; 3d ed., 1853, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 4. New Zealand in 1839, 8vo; 1840. 5. Religion and Education in America, 1840, 12mo. Highly commended. 6. Phillipsland: its Condition and Prospects, 1847, 12mo. 7. Account of Cooksland, Australia, 1847, 12mo. 8. Australian Emigrant's Manual, 1853, 12mo. 9. Freedom and Independence for the Golden Lands of Australia, 1853, p. 8vo.

Langbaine, Gerard, D.D., 1608–1657, Fellow of Queen's Coll., Oxf., pub. an ed. of Longinus, Oxf., 1636, '38, 8vo; Traj. ad Rh., 1694; some works upon the Liturgy, the Univ. of Oxford, &c., and left some valuable MSS. which have been used by succeeding writers. See Athen. Oxon; Genl. Dict.; Lloyd's Memoirs; Usher's Life and Letters.

Langbaine, Gerard, 1656–1692, son of the preceding, is well known as the author of a work entitled (in its complete shape) An Account of the English Dramatic Poets, &c., Oxf., 1691, 8vo. An abstract, with a continuation, was pub. by Gildon in 1699, 8vo, and in 1719 by Giles Jacob. Langbaine first called his book Momus Triumphans, 1688, 4to; then A New Catalogue of English Plays, 1688, 4to. The copy of his work, with Oldys's MS. notes, now in the British Museum, is sometimes referred to by writers. See Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Dramat.; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet. Anglic., lxxiv., lxxvi.; Lon. Gent. Mag., lxxvi. 37. Langbaine's Account bears a high character for accuracy, but his criticisms have been ridiculed. He tells us that he had in his library above 980 English plays and masques, besides several drolls and interludes.

Langbaine, Thomas. Rates; 3d ed., 1718, 12mo.

Langdale, Allan. Confutatio N. Ridlæi Determinationis de Eucharista, Paris, 1556, 4to.

Langdale, Hon. Charles. Memoirs of Mrs. Fitzherbert, Lon., 1856.

> "Mr. Hardy has made an acceptable contribution to the History of England. . . . His volume will neither raise nor depress Mrs. Fitzherbert in the judgment and estimation of the public."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1856, 288–292.
>
> "She was undoubtedly an amiable and excellent woman."—*Edin Rev.*, April, 1856.

Mr. Langdale disproves the reflections cast upon Mrs. Fitzherbert's character by Lord Holland, in his Memoirs. The state of the case respecting Mrs. Fitzherbert and the Prince of Wales was briefly this: in the sight of God and by the judgment of the Church of Rome (as declared by the Pope) they were man and wife; in the sight of the laws of England the marriage was a nullity. Of the unimpeachable, immaculate, and truly exemplary character of "Mrs. Fitzherbert's husband" (as Caroline of Brunswick styled The First Gentleman of England) we shall not permit ourselves to speak. Nor does it become the character of our book: the Prince of Wales has no claims as an author,—excepting, indeed, the authorship of profligacy, misery, and vice to the unhappy beings who fell within the circle of his deleterious influence.

Langdale, Sir Marmaduke. 1. Late Fight at Preston, 1648, 4to. 2. Relieving the Officers, &c. in Colchester, 1648, 4to. 3. His Declaration, 1648, 4to.

Langdale, Thomas. Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire, Northaller., 1809, '10, '13, 8vo.

Langdale, W. B. Ten Thousand Things relating to China, Lon., 1843, 8vo. Printed at the Chinese Collection.

Langdon, Mary. Ida May; a Story of Things Actual and Possible, Bost., 1854, 12mo. This work relates chiefly to slavery in America.

Langdon, Samuel, D.D., d. 1797, aged 74, a native of Boston, graduated at Harwood College, 1740, President of the College, 1774–80, pub. a number of serms. and theolog. treatises, 1756–94. See Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict., and authorities there cited.

Langdon, Thomas. Serms., 1795–1804.

Langdon, William, D.D. Serm., Lon., 1794, 4to.

Langeland, Langland, or **Longland, John,** 1473–1547, Fellow of Magdalene Coll., Oxf., Principal of Magdalene Hall, 1506–07, Bishop of Lincoln, 1520, pub. a number of serms. and theolog. treatises, 1517–31. See Athen. Oxon.; Wood's Annals; Dodd's Ch. Hist.; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Willis's Cathedrals; Peck's Desiderata.

Langeland, Langland, or **Longland, Robert,** one of the first disciples of Wickliff, and a secular priest, was a Fellow of Oriel Coll., Oxf. He is the reputed author of a satire upon Church and State, (supposed to have been completed about 1369,) entitled the Vision and the Creed of Piers Ploughman. Of this alliterative poem, the three first eds. were printed in 1550, and a number since; the last one—pub. 1842, 2 vols. 12mo, 500 copies printed—was edited by the learned antiquary Thomas Wright. To the notes of this ed., the ed. of T. D. Whitaker, (1813, 4to,) the earlier impressions, and the authorities subjoined, we refer the curious reader. Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Percy's Reliques; Ellis's Specimens; Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet. Anglic., 4; Cooper's Muses' Library; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1467; Introduction to this Dictionary, p. 21.

> "The general object of this work is to expose, in allegory, the existing abuses of society, and to inculcate the public and private duties both of the laity and clergy."—CAMPBELL.

Mr. Wright includes in his ed. The Crede of Piers Ploughman, which is very rarely found in early editions.

Langen, James. Dialogues in Russian, &c., 1809.

Langford, Charles. God's Mercy, Lon., 1672, 12mo.

Langford, E. Objections to the Critical Notes on some Passages of Scripture, Lon., 1747, 8vo.

Langford, George. 1. Serm., Lon., 1621, 4to 2. Search the Scriptures, 1623, 4to.

Langford, John. Refutation of the Pamphlet entitled Babylon's Fall in Maryland, Lon., 1655, 4to.

Langford, John. Serms., &c., 1760, '66, '68, all 8vo.

Langford, John Alfred. Religious Scepticism and Infidelity: their History, Cause, Cure, and Mission, Lon., 1850, p. 8vo.

> "Commending the ability displayed in the author's researches."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

Langford, R. Mercantile works, 1809, '13.

Langford, T. Agricultural works, Lon., 1681–95. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.

Langford, William, D.D. Serms., &c., Lon., 1737–1801. See Rev. Sydney Smith's Essays, Lon., 1854, i. 25. A collective ed. of Dr. L.'s Discourses, &c. was pub. 1824, 8vo.

Langham, Thomas. Mercantile works, 1710–54.

Langham, William, M.D. Garden of Health, Lon., 1579, 1633, 4to.

Langhorn. See LANGHORNE.

Langhorne, General. Political tracts, 1644, '45.

Langhorne, Daniel, d. 1681. 1. Elenchus Antiquitatum, Lon., 1673, 8vo; with Append., 1764, 8vo. 2. Introduc. to Hist. of England, 1676, 8vo. 3. Chronicum Regum Anglorum ab Hengisto ad Heptarchiæ Finem, 1679, 8vo. See Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C.; Bohun's addits. to Wheare's Method of Reading Histories, p. 134.

Langhorne, Rev. John, 1735–1779, a native of Kirby Stephen, is now best known as the translator (in conjunction with his brother William) of Plutarch's Lives, 1770, 6 vols. 8vo. He also pub. a number of poetical pieces, of which a collective ed. was pub. by his son, with a Memoir, 1802, 2 vols. 8vo; and some prose works, of which the most popular were The Letters of Theodosius and Constantia, 1763, 8vo; 1764, 12mo; 1782, 2 vols. 8vo. His poem of The Country Justice has been greatly admired. A vol. of his serms. was pub. in 1815, 8vo. See Johnson and Chalmers's English Poets, 1810; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Southey's Life and Corresp. Langbaine's Plutarch still maintains its reputation. The last ed. was pub. by H. G. Bohn, 1851, 2 vols. 8vo, and Mr. Togg pub. Wrangham's and Langhorne's Plutarch in 1851, 8vo. C. Cox pub. in 1844–45, 5 vols. 18mo, Plutarch's Lives, selected and trans. by Prof. George Long. Beza, when asked what author he would wish to save in a general wreck of literature, replied, "Plutarch."

> "When I write, I care not to have books about me; but I can hardly be without a Plutarch."—MONTAIGNE.
>
> "If all the books in the world were in the fire, there is not one I would so eagerly snatch from the flames as Plutarch. That author never tires me: I read him often, and always find new beauties."—MENAGE.
>
> "If you desire your son, though no great scholar, to read and reflect, it is your duty to place in his hands the best translations of the best classical authors."—DR. PARR.

Langhorne, John, D.D. 1. Serms., 1773, 2 vols. 12mo. 2. Serm., 1777, 4to.

Langhorne, Launcelot. Serm., 1611, 8vo.

Langhorne, Richard. 1. Memoirs, &c., Lon., 1679. 2. Of the King's Right in dispensing with the Penal Laws, 1687, fol.

Langhorne, William, 1721–1772, Rector of Hakinge, Perpetual Curate of Folkestone, brother of John Langhorne, and his colleague in the trans. of Plutarch's Lives, pub. Job, a Poem, Lon., 1759, 4to, a Poetical Paraphrase on Part of Isaiah, and Serms., 1773, 2 vols. 12mo. 2d ed., 1778, 2 vols. 12mo.

Langland. See Langeland.

Langle, Samuel de, D.D., d. 1699, Preb. of Westminster, wrote a Letter on the Differences between the Church of England and the Dissenters, which was pub. by Stillingfleet.

Langley, Capt. His Victory, Lon., 1643, 4to.

Langley, Batty, d. 1751, pub. several works on architecture, horticulture, and masonry, Lon., 1726–56.

Langley, Gilbert. Life and Adventures, 1740.

Langley, Henry. On Prayer, 1616, 8vo.

Langley, John. Serm., 1644, 4to.

Langley, L. Educational works, Lon., 1844, &c.

Langley, Samuel. Suspension Reviewed, Cleared, and Settled upon Scripture, &c., Lon., 1658, 8vo.

Langley, Samuel, D.D. The Iliad of Homer trans. from the Greek into Blank Verse, Lon., 1767, 4to.

Langley, Thomas. Abridgement of the Notable Woorke of Polidore Virgile, Lon., 1546, '51, 8vo.

Langley, Thomas. Almanack, Lon., 1643, 12mo.

Langley, Thomas, d. 1801, aged 32. The Hist. and Antiq. of Desborough, &c., Lon., 1797, 4to.

Langley, William. Political tracts, 1656, '60.

Langrish, Browne, M.D., d. 1750, pub. several medical works, Lon., 1733–59.

Langslow, R., M.D. Apoplexy, Lon., 1802, 8vo.

Langstaff, George. Papers in Med. and Chir. Trans., 1812.

Langstaff, Launcelot. Salmagundi, Lon., 1811, 2 vols. 8vo. See Irving, Washington. An ed. of this work was printed in London, with An Introductory Essay and Explanatory Notes, by John Lambert, 1811, 2 vols. 16mo. The American collector should possess this edition.

Langston, John. 1. Poeseos Græcæ Medulla, Lon., 1679, 8vo. 2. Sayings of the Latin Poets, 1679.

Langstroth, Rev. L. L. Practical Treat. on the Hive and Honey-Bee, Northamp., Mass., 12mo. With an Introduction by the Rev. Robert Baird. An excellent work.

Langtoft, Peter, flourished in the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth century, trans. from the Latin into French verse Bosenham or Boscam's Life of Thomas à Becket, and compiled in French verse a Chronicle of England. The Chronicle begins with the old Trojan fable, and comes down to the end of the reign of Edward I. Robert de Brunne made an English metrical version of it, which was pub. by Hearne, Oxon., 1725, 2 vols. 8vo; 1810, 2 vols. 8vo. See Hearne's Preface; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Brunne, Robert de, or Robert Mannying; Hearne, Thomas, No. 21.

Langton, Chris. Medical works, 1547, '48, &c.

Langton, Stephen, d. 1228, elected Archbishop of Canterbury 1207, acknowledged by King John 1213, was the author of Commentaries on the Scriptures, &c. A letter of his, and a history of the translation of the body of Thomas à Becket, have been published. See Warton's Anglia Sacra; Cave; Tanner; Dupin; Henry's Hist. of G. Brit.; Archæol., vols. xii., xiv.; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet., ed. 1840, ii. 28.

Langton, William, M.D. Inoculation, 1767, 8vo.

Langton, Zachary. Human Rational Soul, 1764.

Langwith, Benjamin, D.D. On Coins, &c., 1727–47.

Langworth, Charles C. Electricity, 1798, 8vo.

Langworthy, William. On Commerce, 1793, 4to.

Lanigan, John. 1. Institutionum Biblicarum, Pars prima, Paviae, 1794, 8vo. See Orme's Bibl. Bib. 2. Protestant's Apology for the R. C. Church, 1809, 8vo. 3. Eccles. Hist. of Ireland to XIII. Cent., Dubl., 1822, 4 vols. 8vo; again, 1829, 4 vols. 8vo.

"Let him, however, cast his eye once more over the valuable work of Dr. Lanigan,—a work which for extensive knowledge, deep research, and accurate criticism, surpasses, in my opinion, all that has ever been produced by the Established Church collectively or individually in Ireland."—Rt. Rev. Dr. Doyle, (J. K. L.)

Lankester, Edwin, M.D., b. 1814, Prof. of Natural Hist. at New College, London. 1. The Food of Man, Lon., 1846, 2 vols. 18mo. 2. Trans. of Schleiden's Principles of Scientific Botany, 1849, 8vo. 3. The Aquavivarium, Fresh and Marine, 1856, 12mo.

"Beyond comparison the best work on the Fresh-water Aquarium."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"As comprehensive as clear writing and a free use of illustrations could make it."—*Lon. Examiner.*

Dr. L. has been a contributor to the Penny Cyclopædia, The English Cyclopædia, &c.

Lanman, Charles, b. 1819, at Monroe, Michigan, after a mercantile education in New York from 1835 to '46, determined in the latter year to cultivate literature as a profession, and has given evidence to his many readers that he has not mistaken his calling. He has been connected editorially with the Monroe Gazette, the Cincinnati Chronicle, the New York Express, and—from 1847 to the present date, 1857—with the National Intelligencer, and has contributed also to the columns of the Southern Literary Messenger, Bentley's Magazine, and The New York Observer. Many of his fugitive letters, originally pub. in periodicals, Mr. Lanman has since collected into volumes, thus preserving in a permanent shape for the instruction and entertainment of his readers the results of his extensive and intelligent observations. We annex a list of his publications, with a few brief extracts from the numerous commendations which they have elicited from public and private sources. 1. Essays for Summer Hours, Bost., 1842, 12mo; 3d ed., 1853, 16mo. 2. Letters from a Landscape-Painter, Bost., 1845, 12mo. A portion of this work was reprinted in No. 6. 3. A Summer in the Wilderness, N. York, 1847, 12mo. Noticed in the N. Amer. Rev., lxix. 422, (by Prof. Francis Bowen,) and in the American Review, (by G. H. Colton.) 4. A Tour to the River Saguenay, Phila., 1848, 12mo.

"These Letters have many graphic touches which show the artist-eye of their ingenious author. They contain lively sketches of natural scenery and amusing narratives of travelling-incidents. At times a striking poetical expression flashes upon us, illuminating the page like a gleam of light. The Letters are very readable and pleasant."—J. G. Palfrey: *N. Amer. Rev.*

5. Letters from the Allegheny Mountains, N. York, 1849, 12mo.

"As descriptive of the scenery of Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina,—a district strangely neglected by travellers,—this volume has original merits. It paints the wilderness in vivid colours,—but renders, at the same time, express homage to civilization."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1849, 1128–1129.

"Some of the scenes depicted in this volume are of startling interest, and every passage bears unmistakable evidence of the man of genius."—George D. Prentice: *Louisville Journal.*

See also Southern Lit. Gaz.; South. Quar. Rev., xviii. 24; Liv. Age, xxviii. 113.

6. Haw-ho-noo; or, Records of a Tourist, Phila., 1851, 12mo. See No. 2. Highly commended by William C. Bryant, in the N. York Evening Post; by John R. Thompson, in the South. Lit. Mess.; by E. A. Duyckinck, in the N. York Literary World; and by Harper's Magazine. 7. Canoe-Voyage up the Mississippi, N. York. This is a 2d ed. of No. 3. 8. The Sugar-Camp, and other Sketches, Phila. This is a 2d ed. of No. 6. 9. Private Life of Daniel Webster, 1852, 12mo; Lon., 1853, p. 8vo. Mr. Lanman was private secretary to Daniel Webster, and relinquished his post as Librarian of the War Department, at Mr. Webster's request, to accept of the secretaryship.

10. Adventures in the Wilds of the United States and British Provinces, with an Appendix on Moose-Hunting, by Lieut. Campbell Hardy, (see Hardy, Lieut.,) Phila., 1856, 2 vols. 8vo. This is a republication of Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6, with the addition of three tours not before pub. in book-form,—viz.: I. The Sources of the Potomac, 1851; II. A Tour to the River Restigouche, 1853; III. A Winter in the South, 1854. The author was encouraged in the design of this collective edit. by the following letter from Washington Irving:

"I am glad to learn that you intend to publish your narrative and descriptive writings in a collective form. They carry us into the fastnesses of our mountains, the depths of our forests, the watery wilderness of our lakes and rivers, giving us pictures of savage life and savage tribes, Indians' legends, fishing and hunting anecdotes, the adventures of trappers and backwoodsmen,—our whole arcanum, in short, of indigenous poetry and romance. To use a favourite phrase of the old discoverers, they lay open the secrets of the country to us. I cannot but believe your work will be well received, and meet with the wide circulation which it assuredly merits."

Mr. Edward Everett also warmly advocated the enterprise.

We quote a few lines from another letter of Mr. Irving's, written, it will be seen, after the book of Adventures was launched upon the world:

"I hope the success of your work has been equal to its merits. To me your Adventures in the Wilds of America are a continual refreshment of spirits. I take a volume of your work to bed with me after fagging with my pen, and then ramble with you among the mountains and by the streams in the boundless interior of our fresh unhackneyed country, and regret that I can do so only in idea, and that I am not young enough to be your companion in reality. . . . You are in fact the Picturesque Explorer of our country."—*Sunnyside, March* 2, 1857.

No. 4 was pub. in London by Bentley, 1847, p. 8vo, under the title of Adventures of an Angler in Canada; and Longman pub. in 1854, p. 8vo, under the title of Adventures in the Wilds of America, a compilation (made by Charles Richard Weld, Esq.) from No. 10. These vols. were well received by the English public.

"The author is largely and justly popular in America, as one of the most pleasant sketchers who have followed in the footsteps of The Sketch-Book. Nor is he unknown or unappreciated in this country, in which it has been our very agreeable task to pay tribute to his merits. The periodical press of America has cause to be vain of such contributors as Mr. Lanman."—William Jerdan, *in the Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

"Mr. Lanman writes like a man who observes acutely and describes with spirit and intelligence, rather than one profound as a naturalist, a geographer, or a politician. The charm of the work is its *realness*, if there be such a word; or, if there be not, then its reality. The reader feels that he is accompanying a clever and truthful guide."—Charles Dickens, *in the Lon. News.*

Mr. Lanman is yet a young man, and has certainly received encouragement to induce him occasionally to resume the authorial pen whenever he finds time to tell a story and—happier than the philosophic knife-grinder of Canning—finds that he has a story to tell. Since the above was sent to the press, we notice the following in a paper of the day, (August, 1857.)

"Mr. Charles Lanman, the author, and formerly private secretary to Mr. Webster, has been appointed to a similar position by Mr. Thompson in the Interior Department. The last public position held by Mr. Lanman was that of Examiner of Depositaries, under President Pierce."

We should not omit to state that the subject of our notice is a grandson of the late Judge James Lanman, of Norwich, who was a graduate of Yale College, Connecticut, of the class of 1788, a member of the Senate of the United States from 1819 to '25, a holder of many other offices of honour and responsibility, and a "man had in reputation among all the people" for public spirit, private virtues, commanding influence, and extensive usefulness. May the memory of such be ever fresh in the hearts of the people! Judge Lanman's second wife was the mother of Mr. Parke Benjamin, a well-known son of song, already justly censured in this volume as a talent-burier,—as one who, possessing ample ability to write well, can hardly be persuaded to write at all. We must confess, however, that such frugal poets give far less trouble to Dictionary-makers, like ourselves, than their more fertile brethren of the lyre who err in the opposite extreme.

Lanman, James H., uncle of the preceding. 1. Hist. of Michigan, Civil and Topographical, N. York, 1839, 8vo, pp. 397. 2. Hist. of Michigan, from its Earliest Colonization to the Present Time, 1842, 18mo, pp. 269. Mr. Lanman contributed a number of papers to the North American Review and to Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

Lanphier, Simon, M.D. Con. to Med. Com., 1782.

Lanquet, Thomas. An Epitome of Cronicles, Lon., 1549, 4to. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1095.

Lansdowne, George Granville, Viscount. See Granville.

Lansdowne, Henry Petty, Marquis of. 1. Speech, 1807, 8vo. 2. Speech, 1807, 8vo.

Lanseter, John. Lanster's Lance for Edwards's Gangrene, Lon., 1616, '46, 4to. See Edwards, Thomas.

Lant, Thomas. The Procession of the Obsequies of Sir Philip Sydney, 1587. On thirty-four engraved copper plates, forming a long roll, with a description in Latin and English. Purchased at Gough's sale, (Cat. 3395,) for £39 18*s*., by Sir Joseph Banks. It is now in the British Museum.

Lant, Thomas. Dailie Exercise of a Christian, Lon., 1590; 1598, 16mo. See Maunsell's Catalogue [p. 84] of English Bookes, Lon., 1595, fol.

Lanyer, Æmilia. Salve Deos Rex Ivdæorum, Lon., 1611, 4to. Very rare. Bindley, Pt. 2, 2523, £10 10*s*. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1096.

Lape, T., Lutheran pastor, Malden, N. York. 1. Mourners Comforted. 2. Infant Baptism, Balt., 1843. 3. Theolog. Sketch-Book, 1844, 2 vols.

Laporte. French Series: 1. Grammar, Bost., 12mo; 2. Speaking-Exercises, 12mo; 3. Key to No. 2; 4. Self-Teaching Reader, 12mo. This series is used in the Universities of Cambridge, (Mass.,) Hanover, Virginia, and in many other colleges and academies.

Lapp, William. Irish Term Reports. See Ridgeway, William.

Lapslie, James. Serm., Glasg., 1805, 8vo.

Lara, Catherine. Novels, Lon., 1796.

Larcom, Lucy, a native of Massachusetts, now a teacher in Illinois, a favourite contributor to the Lowell Offering, has written some poetical pieces which have been commended. See specimens in Griswold's Female Poets of America, 2d ed., Phila., 1853, 361.

Larcombe, Jane Elizabeth, b. 1829, at Colebrook, Connecticut, is a daughter of the "moral instructor" (chaplain) of the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, and was married in 1851 to the Rev. Heman Lincoln, of the Baptist Church. Miss Larcombe, under the name of Kate Campbell, was a large contributor to the periodicals pub. by Godey, Peterson, Sartain, Neal, &c., and to the Annuals; and Mrs. Lincoln now writes for several religious publications connected with the Baptist Church.

Lard, Moses E. A Review of Rev. J. B. Jeter's book entitled Campbellism Examined; with an Introduc. by Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, Va., Phila., 1857.

Lardner, Rev. Dionysius, LL.D., one of the most distinguished natural philosophers and mathematicians of modern times, was born April 3, 1793, in the city of Dublin, educated at Trinity College, in his native place; accepted the professorship of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the London University (now University College) in 1828; resided in the United States from 1840 to '45, and since the latter year has been settled in Paris. Whilst in America Dr. Lardner delivered Popular Lectures on Science and Art in all the principal cities of the Union, which have been pub. in 2 vols. 8vo, and reached the 15th ed. in 1855. Dr. Lardner is the author of many valuable works on different branches of mathematics, natural philosophy, &c., which have conferred an extensive reputation upon their learned author. Few writers have done so much to introduce science as a welcome guest to the family circle, and few, therefore, can so justly claim the honourable title of benefactor to the public mind of the age. 1. System of Algebraic Geometry, 1823, 8vo. 2. On the Differential and Integral Calculus, 1825, 8vo. 3. On Trigonometry, 1828, 8vo. 4. Discourse on the Advantages of Natural Philosophy, 1828. 5. First Principles of Arithmetic and Geometry, 12mo. 6. Lects. on the Steam-Engine, 1828, 8vo; 8th ed., 1851, p. 8vo; cheap ed., 1848, 12mo. 7. Euclid, Books I.–VI.; with a Comment., &c., 9th ed., 1846, 8vo. 8. Theory of Central Forces, 8vo. 9. On Mechanics, 12mo, (Lardner's Cab. Cyc., vol. v.:) in conjunction with Captain Henry Kater, *q. v.* 10. On Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, 1831, 12mo, (Lardner's Cab. Cyc., vol. xvii.) 11. On Heat, 1833, 12mo, (Lardner's Cab. Cyc., vol. xxxix.) 12. On Arithmetic, 1834, 12mo, (Lardner's Cab. Cyc., vol. lv.) 13. On Geometry, 1840, 12mo, (Lardner Cab. Cyc., vol. cxxvii.) 14. On Electricity, Magnetism, and Meteorology, 1841, 2 vols. 12mo, (Lardner's Cab. Cyc., vols. cxxx., cxxxi.:) in conjunction with C. V. Walker. 15. Cabinet Library, 1830–32, 9 vols. 12mo. 16. Lects. upon Locke's Essays, 1847, '48, '55, 8vo. 17. Railway Economy: New Art of Transport, 1850, p. 8vo. 18. Hand-Books of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy: Course I., 1851, 8vo; Course II., 1852, p. 8vo; Course III., 1854, p. 8vo: 2d ed., in 6 vols., 1855–56,—viz.: I. Mechanics; II. Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Heat; III. Optics; IV. Electricity, Magnetism, and Acoustics; V., VI. Astronomy. 19. The Great Exhibition, and London in 1851, p. 8vo, 1852. 20. Popular Essays on Scientific Subjects, 1852, p. 8vo. 21. Museum of Science and Art, 1854–56, vols. i.–xii., 12mo. This valuable series was started with a subscription of more than 50,000 names. A French version is now (1857) in preparation, at 3 sous each part.

"The Museum of Science and Art is the most valuable contribution that has ever been made to the scientific instruction of every class of society."—Sir David Brewster.

Dr. Lardner has also contributed articles on Algebra, Trigonometry, Natural Philosophy, &c. to the Edinburgh Encyc., the Encyc. Metropol., the Library of Useful Knowledge, the Edin. Rev., London Times, Trans. Royal Astron. Soc., &c. He was, as noticed above, a contributor, (see Nos. 9–14,) the projector, and for some time the editor, of the Cabinet Cyclopedia which bears his name. This invaluable series—commenced in 1829 and completed in 1844—is comprised in 133 vols. 12mo., pub. at 6*d*. per vol.,—each vol. sold separately,—or £39 18*s*. (now—1857—reduced to about £17) for the whole. Divisions: History, 67 vols.; Biography, 31 vols.; Natural Philosophy, 13 vols.; Natural History, 15 vols.; Useful Arts, 7 vols. Among the authors of these vols. are Sir Walter Scott, Sir James Mackintosh, Sir John Herschel, Sir N. Harris Nicolas, Sir David Brewster, Robert Southey, Thomas Moore, Bishop Thirlwall, W. Swainson, G. P. R. James, Jas. Montgomery, Prof. Powell, Prof. Henslow, Rev. G. R. Gleig, and De Sismondi.

"One of the most valuable contributions that has ever been made to the cause of general knowledge and national education."—*Lon. Standard.*

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"It is gratifying to observe with what unflagging spirit this series of publications is carried on by Dr. Lardner. It is the first instance of a literary undertaking of such vast extent having proved thoroughly successful in our country, and it is an instance in which success has been well and thoroughly deserved."—*Lon. Examiner.*

"The scientific works of Lardner's Cyclopedia may be read at leisure hours; and the knowledge of these alone will shield us from the imputation of wasting time on classics while ignorant on other subjects."—*Student's Guide to a Course of Reading necessary for obtaining University Honours, by a Graduate of Oxford.*

"It's cnokefu' o' maist instructive and enterteenin' maitter."—SHEPHERD, *in Noctes Ambros.*, May, 1830, *in Blackw. Mag.*, xxvii. 407.

A biographical account of Dr. Lardner will be found in Men of the Time, Lon., 1856; and see also Dublin Univ. Mag., xxxv. 663; Fraser's Mag., ii. 58, v. 696, with portrait of Dr. Lardner.

Lardner, Nathaniel, D.D., 1684–1768, a Dissenter, of Arian sentiments, a native of Hawkhurst, Kent, was educated at London, Utrecht, and Leyden; in 1713 was appointed tutor in the family of Lady Treby, in 1723, lecturer at the Old Jewry, and in 1729, assistant minister at Crutched Friars. He was a man of great learning, and, not being an agreeable preacher, employed nearly the whole of his time in those erudite investigations which will preserve his name to the latest posterity. For a detailed account of these labours, the reader is referred to the Life of Dr. Lardner, by Dr. Kippis, in the collective eds. of the works of the former, first collected, Lon., 1788, 11 vols. r. 8vo; again, 1815, 5 vols. 4to, £10 10*s.*; 1827, 10 vols. 8vo, £5 5*s.*; 1838, 10 vols. 8vo, £5 5*s.* Contents: Vols. I.–VIII. The Credibility of the Gospel History; IX. Sermons; X. Tracts; Dissertations upon the two new Epistles ascribed to Clement of Rome; Remarks upon Dr. Ward's Dissertations; Indexes. The ed. of 1788 is now very scarce, and copies were sold about thirty years since for 12 to 14 guineas. We quote some opinions upon his principal works. 1. The Credibility of the Gospel History; with a Supplement. Originally pub. in 17 vols. 8vo, 1727–57. For this great work the author received only £150.

"On this occasion it is proper to mention Dr. Lardner's excellent work of the Credibility of the Gospel History, in the second part of which—consisting of several volumes—he hath made a full and accurate collection of the passages which are to be found in the writers of the first ages of the Christian Church relating to the four Gospels and other sacred books of the New Testament. This he hath executed with so much fidelity and diligence, and with such exactness of judgment, that the English reader who hath not opportunity to consult the original will be able to judge for himself upon considering the passages of the original authors, which are very faithfully translated. This affordeth so clear and continued a proof of their having been generally received in the earliest ages of the Christian Church, that one would hope it should put an end to this part of the controversy."—*Leland's Deistical Writers*, ed. 1837, 39.

"The services which Dr. Lardner rendered to the cause of Christianity are well known and very considerable. His extensive and accurate investigations into the credibility of the gospel history have left scarcely any thing more to be done or desired. Subsequent writers on the evidences of Christianity have generally availed themselves of Lardner's collection of testimonies, deeming it useless to verify his quotations or add to their number. His sentiments on the doctrinal part of Christianity did not injure his reasoning as an historian, but they probably influenced his selection of quotations from the early Christian writers. The History of the Writers of the New Testament Bishop Watson republished in the second volume of his Tracts. The first part of the Credibility was translated into Latin by the celebrated Wolfius. It was also translated into Dutch and German. Walch eulogizes it as *insigne opus.* The last volume of his collected works contains his Tracts; the vindication of three of the miracles of Christ; on the Logos; the two Epistles ascribed to Clement; on the Mosaic account of the Fall; on Dr. Ward's Dissertations; on Macknight's Harmony; and some minor pieces. They discover his usual research and accuracy, and show how far he departed from the orthodox belief."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"The publication of Dr. Lardner's Credibility was received with every mark of respect and gratitude both by members of the Church of England and Dissenters, and its reputation gradually extended into foreign countries. . . . His Credibility and his Collection of Jewish Testimonies may be said to have given the deistical controversy a new turn, and to have driven the assailants of the gospel from the field of Christian antiquity, in which they esteemed themselves securely entrenched, into the by-paths of sarcasm and irony. . . . The Abbé Labouderie, in his historical notice of Father Colonia, justly pronounces the Credibility to be a magnificent apology for Christianity, and a *chef-d'œuvre* of learning and criticism, . . . the whole of which Abbé Labouderie has announced his intention of translating into French."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*, 1839, 152–153.

"It is indeed an invaluable performance, and has rendered the most essential service to the cause of Christianity. Whoever peruses this work will find it replete with admirable instruction, sound learning, and candid criticism."—DR. KIPPIS: *Life of Lardner.*

"This elaborate work is truly valuable. It contains the most copious materials for judging of the authenticity and credibility of the canonical scriptures of the New Testament."—DR. WM. HALES.

"A very candid and learned but Arian writer. He impartially goes through the principal fathers, showing their testimonies to the Scriptures."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"Nec a loco hoc plane alienum esse, existimo, insigne opus NATHAN. LARDNERI, sermone anglicano compositum atque inscriptum: *The Credibility of the Gospel History*, quum id ad auctoritatem fidemque scriptorum Noui Testamenti diuinorum confirmandam spectat. Magno enim studio Lardnerus testimonia auctorum profanorum ac christianorum recensuit atque illustrauit, quæ probant, vera esse gesta, in libris noui fœderis narrata."—*Walchii Biblioth. Theolog. Selecta, Jenæ*, 1762, tom. tert. p. 472, *q. v.*

The History of the Apostles and Evangelists, Writers of the New Testament, was pub. as a Supp. to the 2d Part of The Credibility, 1756–57, 3 vols.; again, 1760, 3 vols. 8vo. These 3 vols. form a portion of the 17 noticed above. The 3 vols. will be found in vol. ii. of Bp. Watson's Collection of Tracts.

"This book of Dr. Lardner is so full and judicious on the subject of the canon of the New Testament, that it may of itself be sufficient to give the reader very satisfactory information on that point."—BISHOP WATSON.

"An admirable Introduction to the New Testament. It is a storehouse of literary information, collected with equal industry and fidelity."—BISHOP MARSH: *Divinity Lects.*, Cambridge, 1810, Lect. III., p. 48.

2. Vindication of three of Christ's Miracles; in answer to Woolston on the Miracles, 1729, 8vo.

"Written with great clearness and judgment."—*Leland's Deist. Writers*, ed. 1837, 89.

3. XVIII. Serms., 1750, 8vo. 4. The Case of the Demoniacs of the New Testament, 1758, 8vo. See FARMER, HUGH, Nos. 5 and 6. 5. Serms., 1760, 8vo. 6. Eight Serms., with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, 1779, 8vo; posth. 7. A Large Collection of Ancient Jewish and Heathen Testimonies to the Truth of the Christian Religion, 1764, 4 vols. 8vo. See remarks of Orme and Horne, *supra.* 8. History of the Heretics of the first two Centuries after Christ, &c., with addits. by John Hogg, 1780, 4to, posth. from the author's MS.

"In his history of the hereticks he has shewn the same extent of reading, the same unwearied industry in collecting his scattered materials, which characterizes his other writings."—DR. BURTON.

No clergyman or candidate for the ministry can afford to be without Dr. Lardner's Works, and no intelligent layman should be without them. If any man—not idiotic, nor destitute of ordinary good sense—can read Lardner's Credibility and still disbelieve the Gospel, it is absurd for him to pretend to believe the most common facts of history, or, indeed, the existence of any thing beyond the cognizance of his five senses. Where is the unbeliever who can pretend to have bestowed one-tenth of the time, learning, and toil sedulously devoted by Lardner to the question of the authenticity of the Gospel History? It has been well said that

"The Credibility and the collateral writings of Lardner unite to a very considerable extent the objects of a Bibliotheca Patristica and an Ecclesiastical History. On them the author was laboriously employed for no fewer than forty-three years."

"Lardner's Works not only contain an Alphabetical Catalogue of Authors, Sects, and Writings, whose history is written, and from which extracts are made by him, but also form a sort of *Bibliotheca*, full of curious and useful information on the subject of ancient writers and their works."—*Dr. E. Williams's C P.*

Nor need the general reader be deterred from the perusal of Lardner by the fear of a dry and repulsive style:—

"The manner of this writer gives me pleasure: he has been called the 'laborious Lardner,' and laborious he must have been; but he never seems to me to labour. He is always easy and unembarrassed."—*Hey's Lectures.*

"In the applause of Dr. Lardner all parties of Christians are united, regarding him as the champion of their common and holy faith. Archbishop Secker, Bishops Porteus, Watson, and Tomline, and Doctors Jortin, Hey, and Paley, of the Anglican church, Doctors Doddridge, Kippis, and Priestley, amongst the Dissenters, and all foreign Protestant Biblical critics, have rendered public homage to his learning, his fairness, and his great merits as a Christian apologist. The candid of the literati of the Romish communion have extolled his labours; and even Morgan and Gibbon, professed unbelievers, have awarded to him the meed of faithfulness and impartiality. With his name is associated the praise of deep erudition, accurate research, sound and impartial judgment, and unblemished candour. The publication of his works constituted a new era in the annals of Christianity; for, by collecting a mass of scattered evidences in favour of the authenticity of the evangelical history, he established a bulwark on the side of truth which infidelity has never presumed to attack."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*, 1839, 358.

Laret, Thomas. Speech, &c., Lon., 1653, 4to.

Larke, John. 1. Boke of Noblenes, Lon., 16mo. 2. Boke of Wisdome, 1565, 16mo, and *sine anno.*

Larkham. Serms. on the Attributes of God, Lon., 1656, 4to.

Larkin, Edward. Speculum Patrum; or, An Account of some Fathers, Philosophers, Historians, &c., Lon., 1659, 8vo.

Larkin, James. Practical Brass and Iron Founder's Guide, Phila., 16mo.

Larned, Sylvester, 1796–1820, minister of the First Presbyterian Church of New Orleans, was the son of Col Simon Larned, of Pittsfield, Mass. See his Life, with selections from his Sermons, by Rev. R. Gurley, N. York, 1849, 12mo. See also Chris. Month. Spec., ii 560; New Englander, v. 70, (by W. C. Fowler.)

La Roche, R., M.D., of Philadelphia. 1. Pneumonia;

its supposed Connection, Pathological and Etiological, with Autumnal Fevers, Phila., 1854, 8vo, pp. 500. Highly commended by the N. Y. Jour. of Med., &c., March, 1854; Virginia Med. and Surg. Jour.; N. York Med. Gazette. 2. Yellow Fever considered in its Historical, Pathological, Etiological and Therapeutical Relations, 1855, 2 vols. 8vo, pp. about 1500.

"It is a mine of information, quite an encyclopædia of references, and *resumé* of knowledge relative to what has been recorded upon the subject."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Also highly commended by the Virginia Stethescope.

Larpent, F. S. His Private Journal, edit. by Sir G. Larpent, Lon., 1853, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 3 edits. in same year.

Larpent, Sir G. Turkey: its History and Progress, Lon., 1854, 2 vols. 8vo.

Larraine, Paul. Life of T. Browning and Jer. Clark, Lon., 1712, 8vo.

Larwood, Joshua. Letters, &c., Lon., 1804, &c.

Lascelles, Edward. Scenes from his Life, Dubl., 2 vols. 12mo. Reprinted from the Dublin Univ. Mag. Commended.

Lascelles, Robert. Letters on Angling, Shooting, &c., Lon., r. 8vo.

Lascelles, Rowley, 1770–1841, compiler of the Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ, 1152–1827, Lon., 1852, 2 vols. fol., was the author of The Heraldic Origin of Gothic Architecture, 1820, r. 8vo, and some theological and other works. See Lon. Gent. Mag., Sept. 1841, 324.

Lasher, Joshua. Pharmacopœia Chymica, 1698.

Laskey, Capt. John. 1. Hunterian Museum at Glasgow, Glasg., 1813, 8vo. 2. Napoleon Mint-Medals, 1813, r. 8vo.

Lassels, Richard, 1603–1668, a native of Yorkshire, a Roman Catholic. The Voyage of Italy; or, a Complete Journey through Italy, Lon., 1670, '86, 8vo; with addits., 1698, 8vo.

"The celebrated John Willses made me a present of this book, assuring me at the time that it is one of the best accounts of the curious things of Italy ever delivered to the world in any book of travels."—Edward Harwood.

Latch, Jean, a Roman Catholic lawyer, d. 1655. Reports K. B. 1 Car. I.–4 Car. I., 1625–1628, Lon., 1662, fol.; in French. Trans. into English by F. X. Martin, Newbern, N.C., 1793, 8vo. See Martin's Pref. to Latch; Walpole's Pref.; Pref. to Palmer's Reports; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 446; Bridgman's Leg. Bibl.; Wallace's Reporters, 3d ed., 1855, 190. An account of Latch will be found in Athen. Oxon.

Lates, David F. Italian Tongue, Lon., 1766, 8vo.

Latham, Ebenezer. Serms., &c., 1743–74.

Latham, G. Stydd Church, illustrated, Lon., 1853, sm. fol.

Latham, Rev. Henry. Harmonia Paulina, Lon., 1837, 8vo. For an account of this very valuable work, see Horne's Bibl. Bib.

Latham, John, M.D., 1740–1837, a native of Eltham, Kent, pub. some medical treatises, &c., and the following works, by which he is best known. 1. A General Synopsis of Birds, Lon., 1781–85, 6 vols. 4to. Supp., 1787, 4to. Second Supp., 1801, 4to. 2. Index Ornithologicus, 1790, 2 vols. 4to. Supp., 1801, 4to; four copies were coloured by Miss Stone. Dent's sale, £43 1*s.*; North's, £44 2*s.*; Stanley, £56 14*s.* 3. General Hist. of Birds, Winchest., 1821–24, 10 vols. 4to. With upwards of two hundred col'd plates, £21. Index, 1828, 4to, £1.

"No scientific works on Natural History ever obtained so much celebrity as those of our venerable countryman, Dr. Latham. His *General History of Birds*, which is an enlargement of his *Synopsis*, is undoubtedly the most useful and valuable work of its class that has yet appeared, as it contains scientific descriptions of every bird known at the time."—Neville Wood.

See Lon. Gent. Mag., 1837, Pt. 2, 92, 106; Blackw. Mag., xxiii. 782, xxx. 6. And see next article.

Latham, John, M.D., d. 1843, aged 82, of Brazennose Coll., Oxford, is confounded by Watt (Bibl. Brit.) and by the writer in the Lon. Gent. Mag., 1837, Pt. 2, 92, with the preceding. The subject of the present article pub. treatises on Gout and Rheumatism, 1796, Diabetes, 1811. See Lon. Gent. Mag., 1837, Pt. 2, 106.

Latham, P. M., M.D., late Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Lects. on Diseases of the Heart, Lon., 1845–46, 2 vols. 12mo.

"It cannot fail to give a strong and beneficial impulse to the study of cardiac disease."—*Brit. and For. Med. Rev.*

Latham, Paul. Serms., Lon., 1676, '78, '83.

Latham, Robert Gordon, M.D., one of the most eminent of modern philologers and ethnologists, a native of Lincolnshire, was educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, (of which he became Fellow,) and, after his return from a tour in the North of Europe, accepted the Professorship of the English Language and Literature in University College, London. 1. Trans. of Tegner's Poem, Axel, Lon., 1839, 8vo. 2. Norway and Norwegians, 1840, 2 vols. r. 12mo. In this work we have the results of Dr. Latham's personal observations in the North of Europe. 3. Treatise on the English Language, 1841, 8vo; 1848, 8vo; 1850, 8vo; 4th ed., 1855, 2 vols. 8vo. This work should be carefully perused by the student of the English tongue:

"He will find here an historical and analytical view, comprising the general ethnographical relations of the English language, and that, too, in a much more readable form than he may imagine. He must be prepared, however, to meet with principles rather than rules. At all events, it will set him thinking, and, in whatever nook or corner of the kingdom or of the world his lot may be cast, observing too; for the very dialect of the province will acquire a new interest, and indeed help him in his studies."—*English Journal of Education.*

"It is, in truth, a most learned and laborious inquiry into some of the more abstruse points in general grammar, and in that of the English language in particular, commencing with its historical descent and connexions, and including the causes of many of its peculiarities of structure and condition. By the word Grammar, in ordinary parlance, is understood a number of rules; whereas the work before us, so far as it has attained to the character of a well-ordered design, is a repertory of the reasons which are at the bottom of the rules."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1842, 124.

See also Edin. Rev., xcii. 293; Eclec. Rev., 4th ser., xi. 519; Harrison, Matthew. To those who are disposed to follow still farther the paths of investigation into which Dr. Latham's Treatise will introduce them, we recommend the following works. I. Grimm, Deutsche Grammatik, Theil I., (all published,) 3d ed., 1840, 8vo.

"The *Deutsche Grammatik* of Grimm is the work not of an age nor of a century, but, like the great History of the Athenian, a *κτημα εἰς ἀεί*. It is the magazine from whence all draw their facts and illustrations; it is a monument of learning, industry, comprehensiveness, and arrangement."—Latham.

"In this astonishing work a whole family of languages has for the first time found an expositor, and as it were a historiographer, placed on the summit of the comparative linguistic analysis of our age. Grimm's Teutonic Grammar comprehends the Scandinavian as well as the German languages in all their ramifications, reduces each of them to its most ancient forms, and follows it down from that point through the whole course of its development. This colossal work forms an epoch in the history of ethnological philology."—The Chevalier Bunsen.

II. Schilteri Thesaurus Antiquitatum Teutonicarum: Ecclesiasticarum, Civilium, Literarium, Monumenta Francia, Alemanica, Saxonica, Biblica, Ecclesiastica, et Civilia: cum Glossario Teutonico, non Linguæ solum inservituro, sed et Antiquitatibus abundanti, Ulm, 1728, 3 vols. fol. This invaluable collection of the earliest monuments of the Northern languages in Europe contains the works of Otfrid, Notker, and Willeram, an Anglo-Saxon list of the Gospels for Sundays and Festivals, Francic laws, Rhythmus Antiquus de Carlo Magno, &c. The Glossary occupies the whole of vol. iii.

"The Thesaurus of Schilter is a real mine of Francic literature. The text is founded on a careful collation of all the MSS. to which he could obtain access, and these, with one exception, perhaps,—the Life of Saint Ano,—are highly valuable for their antiquity and correctness."—*Warton's English Poetry, by Price*, i. 7.

III. Wachteri Glossarium Germanicum; continens, Origines et Antiquitates totius Linguæ, Lips., 1737, 2 vols. fol.

"Wachter has been peculiarly successful in discovering remote affinities, obscured by the changes. We may observe, in general, that this illustrious enquirer has, by the force of good feeling, and by the abundance of well-arranged materials, exceeded all his fellow-labourers united, critics and etymologists, in the same pursuits."—*Whiter's Etymologicon.*

And see Hickes, George, D.D., Nos. 3 and 4. But we must return from this digression to the enumeration of Dr. Latham's publications: 4. Elementary English Grammar for the Use of Schools, 1843, 12mo; 4th ed., 1849, 12mo.

"A work in which grammar, no longer an assemblage of conventional rules of speech, becomes a philosophical analysis of our language, and an elementary intellectual exercise, adapted to the highest purposes of instruction."—*Minutes of Council of Education, (St. Mark's College,)* vol. i. 1845.

"His comparison of the old Saxon forms with the modern English, his classification of verbs under the heads of weak and strong forms, and his remarks on the derivation and construction of English words, afford evidence of laborious investigation and research, and are a valuable contribution towards reducing our language within its proper limits."—*Classical Museum.*

And see Edin. Rev., xcii. 293. The scholar must also procure Mr. Green's Questions on the above work, 1849, 12mo. 5. First Outlines of Logic applied to Grammar and Etymology, 1847, 12mo. 6. Hist. and Etymology of the English Language for Classical Schools, 1849, fp. 8vo. 7. Elements of English Grammar for Commercial Schools, fp. 8vo. 8. Elements of English Grammar for Ladies' Schools, 1849, fp. 8vo. 9. English Grammar for Classical Schools, 1850, 12mo. 10. Handbook of the English Language, 1851, 12mo; 2d ed., 1855, p. 8vo. 11. The Works of Sydenham, trans. from the Latin for the Syd. Soc., 1848–49. 12. Natural Hist. of the Varieties of Man, 1850, 8vo. Commended by the London Examiner, Sept. 11, 1852, Lon. Weekly News, and N. York Internat. Mag., i. 467. 13. Man and his Migrations, 1851, fp. 8vo. 14. Ethnology of the British Colonies and Dependencies, 1852, 12mo. 15. Ethnology of the British Islands, 1852, 12mo. 16. The Germania of Tacitus, with Ethnological Disserts. and Notes, 1852, demy 8vo. 17. Ethnology of Europe, 1852, 12mo. 18. Native Races of the Russian Empire, 1855, 8vo. 19. Varieties of the Human Species, 1855, 8vo. 20. Opera Minora: vol. i., American Aboriginal Linguistics, 8vo. Announced for 1857 by Messrs. Trübner & Co., London. See LUDEWIG; HERMANN, E.; TRÜBNER, NICOLAUS. 21. Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language; a new ed., by Todd and Latham; announced for 1857.

Latham, Simon. 1. Falconry; in two Books, Lon., 1614, '15, 4to. A valuable work. 2. Another New and Second Booke of Falconrie, 1618, 4to.

Latham, William. 1. Royal Navy in 1599; Archæol., 1796. 2. Singular Instance of Atmospherical Refraction; Phil. Trans., 1798, and in Nic. Jour., ii. 417. See an account of this curious circumstance in that invaluable work, Bouvier's Familiar Astronomy, Phila., 1857, 396.

Lathbury, Rev. Thomas. 1. Hist. of the English Episcopacy, Lon., 1836, 8vo. Reviewed in Edin. Rev., lxiv. 93; Brit. Crit., xxx. 329. 2. Popery and Jesuitism in England to 1829, 1838, 12mo. 3. State of the Church in England to the Reformation, 1839, 8vo. 4. Guy Fawkes, 1839, 12mo. 5. Spanish Armada in 1588, 1840, fp. 8vo. 6. Hist of the Convocation of the Ch. of Eng. to 1742, 12mo, 1842; with addits., 1853, 12mo.

"The most convenient account of the English Councils."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

7. Protestantism the Old Religion, Popery the New; 6th thousand, enlarged, *s. a.* 8. Memorials of Ernest the Pious, 1843, 12mo. 9. Hist of the Nonjurors, 1845, 8vo.

Lathom, Francis, a native of Norwich, England, pub. a number of novels and plays, Lon., 1799–1809, for a list of which see Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Lathrop, D. W. Case of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, &c., Phila., 1839, 8vo.

Lathrop, John, 1740–1816, a native of England, minister in Boston, and a great-grandson of the Rev. John Lathrop, first minister of Scituate and Barnstable, Mass., pub. a number of serms., &c., 1770–1815. See Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict. Mr. L. wrote his name Lothropp, and many of his descendants write it Lothrop.

Lathrop, John, 1772–1820, a native of Boston, son of the preceding, pub. a number of fugitive poems, lectures, orations, &c., which have not been collected. See Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.; Kettell's Spec. Amer. Poet.; Duyckinck's Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

Lathrop, Joseph, D.D., 1731–1820, minister of West Springfield, Mass., of the same family as the preceding, pub. 7 vols. of Serms., 1796–1801, many occasional serms., &c. See Allen's Amer. Biog. Dict.; Chris. Disciple, iii. 385; Chris. Month. Spec., iv. 151, 375; vii. 174.

Lathum, W. Phyala Lachrymarum, Lon., 1634, 8vo.

Lathy, Thomas P. Novels, and a play, 1800–09.

Latimer, Hugh, 1472?–1555, a native of Leicestershire, educated at Cambridge; Rector of West Kingston, Wiltshire, 1529; Bishop of Worcester, 1535. He preached the doctrines of the Reformation with such ability and ardour that his enemies feared to allow him the brief remnant of a life already prolonged to the age of eighty-three, and made a bonfire of him and his friend Ridley at Oxford, Oct. 16, 1555. "Be of good comfort, Master Ridley, and play the man!" exclaimed the brave old martyr to his fellow-sufferer, as the lighted fagot was laid at the latter's feet: "we shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust shall never be put out."

A new ed. of Latimer's Serms., with Notes, and a Memoir, by John Watkins, LL.D., was pub. in 1824, 2 vols. 8vo; and a complete ed. of his Works (the only complete one) was edited for the Parker Society by the Rev. George Elwes Corrie, Camb., 1844–45, 2 vols. 8vo. The early eds. of Latimer's Serms., pub. separately and collectively, (1st ed., 1548,) are very rare, and bring high prices. See Fox's Martyrs; Rev. William Gilpin's Life of Latimer, 1755, 8vo; Wordsworth's Eccles. Biog.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Brit. Reformers, vol. ii.; Tracts of Angl. Fathers, iv. 11; Blackw. Mag., lxix. 131; Lon. Retrosp. Rev., 1822, vi. 272.

"Latimer, more than any other man, promoted the Reformation by his preaching. The straightforward honesty of his remarks, the liveliness of his illustrations, his homely wit, his racy manner, his manly freedom, the playfulness of his temper, the simplicity of his heart, the sincerity of his understanding, gave life and vigour to his sermons when they were delivered, and render them now the most amusing productions of that age, and to us, perhaps, the most valuable."—*Gilpin's Lives of the Reformers.*

"Latimer, by his *naïveté* and simplicity, his wit, honesty, and piety, has, more than the other Reformers, retained his popularity. He will furnish many hints for useful addresses to the people. . . . His sermons are fine specimens of godly intrepidity, simplicity, and piety."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"These sermons abound with the boldest strokes of wit and satire, clothed in language the most plain and familiar. The keenest reproofs are conveyed by stories, comparisons, and a great variety of ways, evincing the intrepidity of righteousness in a very uncommon degree."—*Williams's C. P.*

"It is, however, impossible not to feel and to acknowledge in the sermons of Latimer a familiarity and yet force of style, upon which Swift, if not Sterne, in after-days, but with occasionally greater coarseness of expression, might have formed their own. There is throughout Latimer a purity, ease, and perfection of English idiom—to say nothing of the curious personal and historical anecdotes with which they are mixed up—which render his discourses invaluable to the lexicographer and philologist."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 78; see also 72, 73, 88.

"There are few books which throw so much light upon the manners and morals of their age and the whole state of society in those times as Latimer's Sermons: they may be ranked among the most curious and amusing specimens of our early literature."—SOUTHEY.

"Latimer,—brave, sincere, honest, inflexible.—exercising his power over men's minds by a fervid eloquence flowing from the deep conviction which animated his plain, pithy, and free-spoken sermons."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH: *History of England.*

"I never read any sermons so much like Whitefield's manner of preaching as Latimer's. You see a simple mind uttering all its feelings, and putting forth every thing as it comes, without reference to books or men, with a *naïveté* seldom equalled."—RICHARD CECIL: *Remains.*

"No English treatise on a theological subject, published before the end of 1550, seems to deserve notice in the general literature of Europe, though some may be reckoned interesting in the history of our Reformation. The Sermons of Latimer, however, published in 1548, are read for their honest zeal and lively delineation of manners. They are probably the best specimens of a style then prevalent in the pulpit, and which is still not lost in Italy nor among some of our own sectaries,—a style that comes at once home to the vulgar, animated and effective, picturesque and intelligible, but too unsparing both of ludicrous associations and commonplace invective."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, i. 374.

Latimer, J. B. Tonnage Tables, 1810, 12mo.

Latimer, Thomas. Dissert. de Somnambulatione, Franc. ad Od., 1689, 4to.

Latimer, William, Fellow of All Souls' College, 1489, d. about 1545, was one of the chief promoters of Greek learning in England. He pub. nothing; and a few of his letters to Erasmus, whom he taught Greek, are all that remain of his writings. Erasmus and Leland both commend him highly. See Athen. Oxon.; Jortin's Life of Erasmus; Knight's Life of Erasmus; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, i. 232, 271.

Latrobe, Benjamin Henry. 1. Trans. of Krantz's Hist. of the United Brethren, Lon., 1780, 8vo.

"Krantz's History of what they [the Moravians] have done in Greenland [in German, 1770, 2 vols. 8vo; in English, 1767, 2 vols. 8vo; 1820, 2 vols. 8vo] is a most valuable book."—*R. Southey to C. W. Wynn*, 1805.

2. Trans. of A. G. Spangeberg's Christian Doctrine according to the U. Brethren, 1784, 8vo.

"Of all the systems of divinity I am acquainted with, there is none which seems in the main to accord more with my sentiments."—REV. JOHN NEWTON.

Other translations, &c.

Latrobe, C. E. Letters to My Children, Lon., 1851, 12mo.

Latrobe, Charles Joseph. 1. The Alpenstock or, Sketches of Swiss Scenery and Manners in 1825–26, Lon., 1829, 12mo; 2d ed., 1839, p. 8vo.

"The only book calculated to give a stranger any thing like a conception of these astounding regions."—*Lon. Month. Mag.*, Aug. 1829.

Also highly commended by the Lon. Lit. Gaz., Oct. 10, 1829; Dubl. Chris. Exam., Feb. 1830. 2. The Pedestrian; or, Rambles in the Tyrol in 1830, p. 8vo, 1832. 3. The Rambler in North America in 1832–33, 1835, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1836, 2 vols. p. 8vo; N. York, 1835, 12mo.

"The best book of the season as far as America is concerned."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, liii. 290.

"Nor can we call to mind any English pictures of American scenery more fresh and characteristic than these by Mr. Latrobe."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1833, 638.

Mr. Latrobe accompanied Washington Irving in his Tour on the Prairies. See No. 4. 4. The Rambler in Mexico in 1834, Lon., 1836, 8vo; N. York, 1836, 12mo.

"Of recent tourists, no one has given a more gorgeous picture of the impressions made on his senses by these sunny regions than Latrobe, who came on shore at Tampico,—a traveller, it may be added, whose descriptions of man and nature in our own country, where we can judge, are distinguished by a sobriety and fairness that entitle him to confidence in his delineation of other countries."—*Prescott's Hist. of the Conquest of Mexico*, 23d ed., Bost., 1855, i. 7, n. See also 143, n., 183, n., 184, n., 185, n., ii. 373, n., 382, n., 389, n.

"The reader will have no reason to complain of want of amusement."—*Westminster Rev.*

"Extremely entertaining."—*Eclec. Rev.*

See also Dubl. Univ. Mag., viii. 423–435; especially the note on p. 423 relative to Dr. Robertson's estimate of the state of the arts and sciences among the Mexicans at the time of the Conquest. Of course the reader is familiar with Mr. Prescott's great work quoted from above.

Latrobe, Christian Ignatius, Bishop of the Moravian Church in London. Journal of a Visit to South Africa in 1815 and 1816, Lon., 1818, 4to; 2d ed., 1821, 8vo.

"It can only be paralleled, we think, with the interesting and delightful Icelandic Tour of Dr. Henderson."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xxii. 214, *q. v.*

Latrobe, John Antes, Curate of St. Peter's, Hereford. 1. Music of the Church, Lon., 1831, 8vo. See an article on Church Music in Eclec. Rev., Dec. 1831. 2. Instructions of Cheaniah, 12mo. 3. Solace of Song, 1837, p. 8vo.

"These are delightful stanzas, and will win their way into every bosom. 'Tis a volume well worthy a place in every Christian family library."—*Blackw. Mag.*

4. Scripture Illustrations, 1838–39, 4to.

"It is an interesting and instructive publication, and places many texts in a just and striking light."—*Williams's C. P.*

5. Sacred Lyrics, 1850, 12mo.

Latrobe, John H. B. The Justices' Practice under the Laws of Maryland, Balt., 1840, 8vo.

Latta, James. Surgery, Edin., 1794–95, 3 vols. 8vo.

Latter, Mrs. Mary. Poems, &c., 1759–71.

Latton, Patrick. Observations on Dr. Duigenan's Polit. State of Ireland, 1800, 8vo.

Laud, William, D.D., 1573–1645, a native of Reading, the son of a clothier, educated at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he became Fellow in 1593; Vicar of Stamford, 1607; obtained the living of North Kilworth, 1608, and exchanged it for the Rectory of West Tilbury, Essex, 1609; presented with the living of Cuckstone, Kent, 1610, and soon afterwards exchanged it for Norton; President of St. John's College, Oxford, 1611; Archdeacon of Huntingdon, 1615; Dean of Gloucester, 1616; Bishop of St. David's, 1621; of Bath and Wells, 1626; of London, 1628; Archbishop of Canterbury, 1633; Chancellor of Oxford, 1630; Prime Minister, 1633; illegally beheaded, through the animosity of the Commons, 1645. For further particulars respecting Laud, see (in addition to the Histories of England) Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.; Laud's Remains, collected by Henry Wharton, 1695–1700, 2 vols. fol.; Prynne's Life of Laud; Heylin's Life of Laud; Prynne's Breviate Introduc. to his Trial and Hist. of his Trial, 1644, '45, '46, 3 vols. fol.; May's Hist. of Parliament; Life in Coates's Hist. of Reading; Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion; Relation of Laud's Conference with Fisher the Jesuit, new ed., 1838, 8vo, and (6th ed.) in his Works, vol. ii., 1849, 8vo; Laud's Autobiography, from his Remains, 1839, 8vo; Life and Times of Laud, 1573–1645, by J. P. Lawson, 1829, 2 vols. 8vo, (the result of the examination of upwards of three hundred books and many contemporary MSS.; reviewed in Brit. Crit., vi. 412;) Life of Laud, by C. W. Le Bas, 1836, 12mo, (reviewed in Brit. Crit., xix. 354;) Life of Laud, prefixed to J. W. Hatherell's ed. of Laud's Serms., 1829, 8vo; Life of Laud, by Rev. John Baines, 1855, 8vo; Lowndes's Brit. Lib.; Hallam's Constit. Hist. of England, 7th ed., 1854, Index; Macaulay's Essays, 1854, Index; Westm. Rev., xvii. 478; Lon. Month. Rev., cxviii. 317; Lon. Retrosp. Rev., 1823, vii. 49; Blackw. Mag., xxv. 619, xxvii. 179, xxix. 523, l. 806. A collective ed. of Laud's Works, in 6 vols. 8vo, (forming part of the Library of Anglo-Cath. Theol.,) is now in course of publication: vol. i. 1847; ii. 1850; iii. 1853; iv. 1854; v. Pts. 1 and 2, 1853. The following advertisement has recently been pub. in the London papers:

"The editor of Archbishop Laud's Works in the Anglo-Catholic Library has collected materials for an additional volume, which will contain one hundred and twenty Letters hitherto unpublished, addressed by the archbishop to King Charles, the Queen of Bohemia, the prince her son, Sir Thomas Rowe, Lord Dorchester, the two Lords Conway, (the Secretary of State and his son,) Sir John Lambe, and other correspondents.

"He would be glad to receive information of any of the archbishop's letters or papers which may be preserved in any public or private collections, and of which he has not already obtained copies. Communications to be addressed to Messrs. Parker, Oxford."—May, 1857.

Of detached pieces there have been lately reprinted—in addition to the Sermons, Autobiography, and Conference with Fisher, noticed above—Private Devotions, edited by Faber, 1838, 18mo; again, 1855, 12mo; Liturgy, Episcopacy, and Church Ritual, 1840; again, 1847. His Great Peril of Popery, especially in the matter of the Blessed Eucharist, will be found in Tracts Angl. Fathers, i. 195. Charles I., in his parting interview with his daughter, the Princess Elizabeth, recommended to her perusal Laud's Relation of his Conference with Fisher the Jesuit, as one of the best safeguards against Popery. As regards the character of Laud, the reader has had indicated to him ample materials for an examination, and he must form his own conclusions. We will not, however, pass on to the next article without a few quotations from several eminent authorities:

"He was a man of great parts and very exemplary virtues, allayed and discredited by some unpopular natural infirmities,—the greatest of which was (besides a hasty, sharp way of expressing himself) that he believed innocence of heart and integrity of manners was a guard strong enough to secure any man in his voyage through this world, in what company soever he travelled and through what ways soever he was to pass: and sure never any man was better supplied with that provision. . . . No man had ever a heart more entire to the king, the church, or his country."—*Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion.*

"A man vigilant enough, of an active or rather of a restless mind; more ambitious to undertake than politic to carry on; of a disposition too fierce and cruel for his coat, which notwithstanding he was so far from concealing in a subtle way that he increased the envy of it by insolence. He had few vulgar and private vices, as being neither taxed of covetousness, intemperance, nor incontinence; and, in a word, a man not altogether so bad in his personal character as unfit for the state of England."—*May's Hist. of Parliament.*

"He was learned, if polemical knowledge could entitle him to that praise. He was disinterested; but with unceasing industry he studied to exalt the priestly and prelatical character, which was his own. . . . He was in this respect happy, that all his enemies were also imagined by him the declared enemies to loyalty and true piety, and that every exercise of his anger by that means became, in his eyes, a merit and a virtue. This was the man who acquired so great an ascendant over Charles, and who led him, by the facility of his temper, into a conduct which proved so fatal to himself and to his kingdom."—*Hume's Hist. of England.*

On this point Mr. Gilpin happily contrasts Cranmer and Laud:

"It is probable that if Henry had chosen such an instrument as Laud he would have miscarried in his point: while Charles, with such a primate as Cranmer, would either have been successful in his schemes, or at least have avoided the fatal consequences that ensued."

Mr. Southey hardly concurs with this opinion:

"We are not the apologists of Laud: in some things he was erroneous, in some imprudent, in others culpable. Evil, which upon the great scale is ever made conducive to good, produces evil to those by whom it comes. The bloody sentences of the Star Chamber brought down upon him a more tragic catastrophe than he attempted to avert by them; a milder primate could not have saved the church from her enemies, but he would not have perished by their hands. And, in return, it cannot be doubted that, when the clergy regained their ascendency, the severity with which they treated the Dissenters was in no slight degree exasperated by the remembrance of his execution."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, x. 101–102.

"The person on whom public hatred chiefly fell, and who proved in a far more eminent degree than any other individual the evil genius of this unhappy sovereign, was Laud. His talents, though enabling him to acquire a large portion of theological learning, seem to have been by no means considerable. There cannot be a more contemptible work than his Diary; and his letters to Strafford display some smartness, but no great capacity. He managed, indeed, his own defence, when impeached, with some ability; but on such occasions ordinary men are apt to put forth a remarkable readiness and energy. . . . And being subject, as his friends call it, to some infirmities of temper,—that is, choleric, vindictive, harsh, and even cruel to a great degree,—he not only took a prominent share in the severities of the Star Chamber, but, as his correspondence shows, perpetually lamented that he was restrained from going further lengths. Laud had amply merited punishment for his tyrannical abuse of power; but his execution at the age of seventy, without the slightest pretence of political necessity, was a far more unjustifiable instance of it than any that was alleged against him."—*Hallam's Constit. Hist. of England*, 7th ed., Lon., 1854, ii. 38, 167.

"The Parliament was certainly far from faultless. We fully agree with Mr. Hallam in reprobating their treatment of Laud. For the individual, indeed, we entertain a far more unmitigated contempt than for any other character in our history. The fondness with which a portion of the church regards his memory can be compared only to that perversity of affection which sometimes leads a mother to select the monster or the idiot of the family as the object of her especial favour. . . . Never were faces more strikingly characteristic of the individuals to whom they belonged than those of Laud and Strafford, as they still remain portrayed by the most skilful hand of that age. The mean forehead, the pinched features, the peering eyes of the prelate suit admirably with his disposition. They mark him out as a lower kind of St. Dominic, differing from the fierce and gloomy enthusiast who founded the Inquisition as we might imagine the familiar imp of a spiteful witch to differ from an archangel of darkness. When we read his grace's judgments, when we read the report which he drew up, setting forth that he had sent some separatists to prison and imploring the royal aid against others, we feel a movement of indig-

> nation. We turn to his Diary, and we are at once as cool as contempt can make us. . . Here was a man to have the superintendence of the opinions of a great nation!"—T. B. MACAULAY: *Essays*, 1854, i. 159–160, 424–425.

Mr. Macaulay has, within the last few weeks, reiterated his contempt for the prelate's intellectual powers: in his Life of Johnson, written for the 8th edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, he cites a striking instance of the extent to which the lexicographer's Jacobitical prejudices had blunted his critical acumen:

> "Laud—a poor creature who never did, said, or wrote any thing indicating more than the ordinary capacity of an old woman—was a prodigy of parts and learning, over whose tomb Art and Genius still continued to weep."

But, however little the archbishop may himself have contributed to the Republic of Letters, it is not to be forgotten that he did much to furnish others for greater usefulness in this cause than he was able to exert personally: he made valuable donations of books and MSS. to the Bodleian Library, founded a professorship of Arabic in the University of Oxford, and bestowed ecclesiastical preferment on the ever-memorable John Hales, who had advanced views of church government directly contrary to his own favourite theories.

Lauder, Rev. Alexander. Jurisdiction and Power of Ancient Bishops; in answer to Chillingworth, &c., Edin., 1707, 8vo.

Lauder, George. The Scottish Souldier, Edin., 1629, 4to; 1645; Auchinleck Press, 1818, 4to. Other Poems. See David Laing's Various Pieces of Fugitive Scotch Poetry; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1101.

Lauder, Sir John. See FOUNTAINHALL, LORD.

Lauder, Sir Thomas Dick, Bart., 1784–1848, the only son of Sir Andrew Lauder, the sixth Baronet of Fountainhall, Haddingtonshire, succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1830. Sir Thomas was considered one of the most successful imitators of Scott in the walks of Scottish fiction. 1. Lochandhu; a Romance, 1825, 3 vols. 12mo. 2. The Wolfe of Badenoch; a Romance, 1827, 3 vols. 12mo. 3. The Floods in Moray in 1829, 8vo, 1830, 14*s.*; large paper, 21*s.* See Blackw. Mag., xlvi. 127. 4. Highland Rambles, with Long Tales to shorten the Way, 1837, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 5. Legendary Tales of the Highlands, 1841, 3 vols. 12mo. 6. Tour round the Coasts of Scotland. 7. Memorial of the Royal Progress in Scotland in 1842, 4to, 1843, £2 2*s.*; large paper, r. 4to. Sir Thomas also edited Gilpin's Forest Scenery, Sir Uvedale Price's work on the Picturesque, (1842, 8vo,) The Miscellany of Natural History, (with Capt. Thomas Brown,) 1833, &c., and was a contributor to Thom. Ann. Philos.; Edin. Encyc.; Mrs. Johnstone's Edinburgh Tales; Trans. Royal Soc. of Edin.; Blackwood's and Tait's Magazines, &c. See Chambers and Thomson's Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, v. 370; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1848, Pt. 2, 91; Blackw. Mag., xxviii. 145, xxxix. 287, 288; Lon. Athenæum, 1833, 802, 803; JARDINE, SIR WILLIAM, Bart., in this Dictionary.

Lauder, William. Office and Devotion of Kyngis, &c., 1556. Sold at Sotheby's, 1827, £25 10*s.* This poem is reprinted in The Crypt. See Edin. Rev., Nos. 94 and 95.

Lauder, William, d. at Barbadoes in 1771, a native of Scotland, made himself infamous by a base attempt to prove Milton a plagiarist. This piece of rascality, and its exposure, have already come under our notice: see DOUGLAS, JOHN; KIRKPATRICK, J., M.D.; and the authorities referred to below. The publications which conferred such unenviable notoriety upon Lauder were—1. Essay on Milton's Use and Imitation of the Moderns in his Paradise Lost, Lon., 1751, 8vo. 2. Letter to the Rev. Mr. Douglas; occasioned by his Vindication of Milton, 1751, 4to. 3. The Grand Impostor Detected; or, Milton Convicted of Forgery against Charles I., 1754, 8vo. The last piece was composed after Lauder's written confession (dictated by Dr. Johnson) of his imposture. He pub. some other matters. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Chalmers's Life of Ruddiman; Hawkins's Life of Johnson; Boswell's Life of Johnson; Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors; Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, iii. 356; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Lon. Gent. Mag., Index.

Lauderdale, Hon. James Maitland, eighth Earl of, 1759–1839, was best known as the author of An Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth, &c., Edin., 1804, &c.; 2d ed., 1819, 8vo; in French, Paris, 1808, 8vo. This was reviewed by Lord Brougham in Edin. Rev., iv. 343. The review elicited Observations on the Review by his Lordship, 1804, 8vo, and the Observations provoked a sharp rejoinder by the reviewer, entitled Thoughts suggested by Lord Lauderdale's Observations upon the Edinburgh Review, Lon., 1805, 8vo. His Lordship also pub. tracts on the Currency, the Sinking-Fund, Corn Laws, &c. See Lon. Gent. Mag., 1839, Pt. 2, 538; McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., 1845, 15; Blackw. Mag., viii. 581, x. 674, n., xv. 644, 649, 652, xvi. 36, xxii. 249, xxxix. 825.

Laughton, George, D.D. 1. Serm., Lon., 1773, '75, 4to. 2. Hist. of Ancient Egypt, 1774, 8vo. 3. Reply to Chap. XV. of Gibbon's Decline and Fall, 1780, '86, 4to. 4. Serms., 1790, 8vo.

Laune, De. See DELAUNE.

Laurence. See LAWRENCE.

Laurence of Durham, d. about 1149, wrote a Scriptural History in 9 books, in Latin elegiacs, under the title of Hypognosticon, a Latin poem styled Consolatio pro morte Amici, and some other poetical pieces. See Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., Anglo-Norman Period.

Laurence. The Book of Job, &c., Dubl, 1828, 8vo. See Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 152; Lon. Chris. Exam., vol. x.

Laurence, Mrs. Amer. ed. of Richard Magnall's Historical and Miscell. Questions. N. York, 12mo.

Laurence, Andrew. Medical works, 1593–1667.

Laurence, Anthony. Nurseries, Orchards, Profitable Gardens and Vineyards Encouraged, &c., Lon., 1677, 4to.

Laurence, French, LL.D., M.P., d. 1809, best known as the friend of Edmund Burke, pub. Critical Remarks on Detached Passages of the New Testament, particularly the Revelation of St. John, Oxford, 1810, 8vo, wrote some of the Probationary Odes in conjunction with Mr. Richardson, and contributed to the Annual Register. He was in 1797 appointed Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. A vol. of Laurence's Correspondence with Burke was pub. in 1827, 8vo, and "the most interesting portion" of these letters was repub. in the collection of Burke's Works issued by F. & J. Rivington, London, 1852, 8 vols. 8vo.

Burke, with his usual modesty, rated his friend's intellectual abilities far beyond his own:

> "But all this I must leave to your judgment, which, with less parliamentary experience, has infinitely more natural power, than mine ever had, when it was at the best. . . . My dear friend, you will have the goodness to excuse the interposition of an exhausted and sickly judgment like mine, at its best infirm, with a mind like yours, the most robust that ever was made."—*Burke to Laurence, Feb.* 10, 1797: *Burke's Works*, ed. 1852, ii. 369, 370.
>
> "He [Laurence] was, indeed, one of the most singularly endowed men, in some respects, that ever appeared in public life. He united in himself the indefatigable labour of a Dutch commentator with the alternate playfulness and sharpness of a Parisian wit."—*Lord Brougham's Statesmen of the Time of George III.*, ed. 1856, ii. 74–79, *q. v.*

See also his lordship's review of Burke's and Laurence's Correspondence, 1827, 8vo in Edin. Rev., xlvi. 269–303.

Laurence, George. Laurentius Lutherizans; or, The Protestations of G. Laurence, Lon., 1642, 4to.

Laurence, John. Serm., &c., 1717, both 8vo.

Laurence, Richard, LL.D., 1760–1839, brother of Dr. French Laurence, became Rector of Mersham, Kent; Regius Prof. of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, 1814; Archbishop of Cashel, 1822. Dr. Laurence pub. a number of learned theological works, among the best-known of which are his Bampton Lectures for 1804, 3d ed., 1838, 8vo; On the Unitarian Version of the N. Test., 1811, 8vo; On Griesbach's ed. of the New Test., 1814, 8vo; Ascensio Isaiæ vatis, 1819, 8vo; Book of Enoch, 1821, 8vo, new ed., 1838, 2 vols. 8vo; Primi Ezræ Liber, 1820, 8vo. See Lon. Gent. Mag., 1839, Pt. 1, 205; Horne's Bibl. Bib.; Williams's C. P.; Orme's Bibl. Bib.; Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 106, 847; Brit. Crit., N. S., i. 173–192, 296–315, 401–428; Eclec. Rev., N. S., iv. 1–22, 173–189. Dr. L. was a contributor to the Monthly Review and the Annual Register.

Laurence, Rev. Robert F. Theolog. treatises, 1847–50.

Laurence, Roger, consecrated a bishop among the Non-jurors, 1733, pub. a number of treatises on Lay Baptism, &c., 1711–14. Of his Lay Baptism Invalid, and Dissenters' Baptism Null and Void, a new ed. was pub. by Wm. Scott, 1841, 12mo.

Laurence, Thomas. Serms., 1635, '37.

Laurent, Peter Edmund. 1. German Grammar, 1818, 12mo. 2. Recollections of a Classical Tour in Greece, Turkey, and Italy in 1818–19, Lon., 1821, 4to.

> "Written by a scholar and a gentleman."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*
>
> "A valuable addition to the information already known."—*Lon. Lit. Chron.*

3. Ancient Geography, 1832, 8vo; 1840, 8vo.

> "A companion to the library more useful can nowhere be found."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

4. German Grammar and Dictionary, 1817, 12mo.

Laurie, David. 1. Proposed Improvements in Glasgow, Glasg., 1810, 8vo. 2. East India Monopoly, 1813.

Laurie, James 1. Interest-Tables, Edin., 1776, 8vo; 20th ed., Lon., 1855, 8vo.

"In the great requisites of simplicity of arrangement and comprehensiveness, we have seen none better adapted for general use."—*McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary.*

2. Manual of Foreign Exchanges, 1851, 32mo. Other commercial manuals.

"Mr. Laurie was well known as one of the most correct and industrious authorities on commercial calculations, and the practical value of his various tables has long been recognised."—*Lon. Times.*

A pension has been recently (1856) granted to Mr. Laurie's widow from the Royal Bounty Fund.

Laurie, Joseph, M.D. Works on Homœopathic Practice of Physic, Lon., 1841–51.

Laurie, R. Serm., Edin., 1660, 4to.

Laurie, Robert. Sailing-Directions, 1811, 8vo.

Laurie, Thomas. Con. to Edin. Med. Ess., 1740.

Laurie, Thomas, D.D., minister of Newburn, Scotland. Lectures, Edin., 1837, 8vo.

Laurie, Thomas, b. May 19, 1821, at Edinburgh, Scotland, and arrived in the U. S., 1830; sailed from Boston as Missionary to the Mountain Nestorians under the A. B. C. F. M., 1842; returned in 1846, on account of ill-health. 1. Dr. Grant and the Mountain Nestorians, Bost., 1853, pp. 418; 3d ed., 1856, 12mo. 2. Contrib. to Bibliotheca Sacra, Visit to the Yezidees, Biblical Illustrations, &c. See Grant, Asahel, M.D.

Lauson, W. John Davors's Secrets of Angling; augmented by W. L. from ed. of 1652, 1812, 8vo.

Laussat, Antony, Jr. An Essay on Equity in Pennsylvania, Phila., 1826, 8vo. Few legal treatises have elicited such warm encomiums as this, written when the author was a law-student. Mr. Laussat died at an early age. See Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 447; Eunomus's third Letter to Sir Robert Peel; Hoff. Leg. Stu., 405; 4 U. S. Lit. Gaz., 201; 6 Amer. Jur., 452, xiii. 466; Jones's Eulogy on Laussat, 12; Parke's Introd. Lect. to King's Coll.; 4 Kent's Com., 164; Story's Eq. Jur., i. 62; N. Amer. Rev., (by G. S. Hillard,) xlvi. 72. See also Fonblanque, John de Grenier, No. 1.

"An admirable book for any man, a wonderful book for a student to write."—5 *Lon. Law Mag.*, 142.

Lavender, Theophilus. Travels of Four Englishmen and a Preacher into Africa, Asia, Troy, Bythinia, Thracia, and to the Black Sea, Lon., 1612, 4to.

Lavington, Dr. Med. con. to Phil. Trans., 1765.

Lavington, George, 1683–1762, Bishop of Exeter, 1746, pub. some occasional serms., &c., and a work which involved him in a controversy with Wesley,—viz.: The Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists Compared, Lon., 1749, 3 Pts. 8vo; new ed., with addits. by Rev. R. Polwhele.

"Composed well enough."—Bp. Warburton.

Bp. L. pub. in 1755, 8vo, The Moravians Compared and Detected, which is referred to by Southey in his Correspondence,—letter to C. W. W. Wynn, 1805. See Polwhele's Hist. of Devonshire, vol. i. p. 313. Such attacks upon fellow-Christians are in the worst possible taste,—to say the least.

Lavington, John, Jr. Serms., 1743–90.

Lavington, Samuel, 1726–1807, pastor of an Independent Congregation at Bridgewater, 1752–1807. 1. Serms. and other Discourses; 3d ed., vols. i. and ii., 8vo, 1815, vol. iii., 1824, 8vo, with Memoirs.

"Original and striking."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"Deserve to be studied as models by students and juvenile ministers."—*Eclectic Rev.*

2. Serms. to Young People, 1815, 12mo; again, 1837, 18mo; 1854, 18mo. 3. Sacramental Meditations, 1849, 18mo.

Lavor, Henry. Predestination, Lon., 1646, 12mo.

Law, Alexander, William Stewart, John Dickson, and **Robert Craigie,** advocates. 1. Decisions of the Ct. of Session from Nov. 1779 to August, 1781, Edin., 1783, fol. 2. Decisions from Nov. 1781 to August, 1787, fol., 1788.

Law, Andrew, d. at Cheshire, Conn., 1821, was for forty years a teacher of music. He invented four characters to express the four syllables of music. 1. Collection of Hymn Tunes and Hymns, Cheshire, Conn., *s. a.*, but pub. in 1782, according to Hood's Hist. of Music. 2. Rudiments of Music, 1783. 3. Musical Primer on a New Plan, with the Four Characters, 1803. 4. Musical Magazine, 1804. Law (who was author of "Archdale") and Billings were the earliest known American composers of music. See Hood's Hist. of Music.

Law, Edmund, D.D., 1703–1787, a native of Cartmel, Lancashire, educated at St. John's Coll., Camb.; Master of Peter House, Camb., 1756; Bishop of Carlisle, 1769 1. Trans. into English of Archbishop King's Essay on the Origin of Evil: see King, William, D.D., No. 2. 2. Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, &c., 1735. 3. Considerations on the Theory of Religion, &c., Camb., 1745, '49, '55, '65, 8vo; Lon., 1774, 8vo; 7th ed., Carlisle, 1784, 8vo; new ed., by George Henry Law, D.D., Bp. of Chester with Life of Bp. E. Law by Wm. Paley, D.D., Lon., 1820, 8vo. The Appendix, concerning the use of the word Soul in Holy Scripture, and the state of Death there described, was thought to favour materialism; and it elicited a warm discussion,—being attacked by George Campbell, (6th Dissertation,) Goddard, and John Steffe, (seven Letters, 1758,) and defended by Francis Blackburn and Mr. Pickard. See Orme's Bibl. Bib.; Bickersteth's C. S. 4. Life, &c. of Christ, Camb., 1749, 8vo. Reprinted; also included in No. 3. 5. Serms., 1755, 4to. 6. Serm., Newcast., 1768, 8vo. 7. Serm., Lon., 1771, 4to. 8. Serm., 1774, 4to. 9. Ed. of the Works of John Locke, with the Life of the Author, and a Preface, 1777, 3 vols. 4to. Bishop Law was a man of learning; but an eminent modern authority, citing from the prelate's Notes to King's Essay on the Origin of Evil, and his own Inquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, &c., remarks:

"In his own original speculations he is weak, paradoxical, and oracular; affecting, on all occasions, the most profound veneration for the opinions of Locke, but much more apt to attach himself to errors and oversights of that great man than to enter into the general spirit of his metaphysical philosophy."—Dugald Stewart: *First Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.*, 7th ed., 170, and n.

Bishop Law was the father of Lord Ellenborough, of the Bishop of Elphin, and of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Law, George Henry, D.D., 1761–1845, second son of the preceding, became Bishop of Chester, 1812, and of Bath and Wells, 1824. He pub. a number of Serms., Charges, &c., for a list of which, and a biographical notice of the author, see Lon. Gent. Mag., 1845, Pt. 2, 529.

Law, Rev. James T. 1. Expos. of the Apostles' Creed, Lon., 8vo. 2. Church-Building Act, 1842, 8vo. 3. Forms of Eccles. Law; 2d ed., 1844, 8vo. 4. Acts for Building Addit. Churches, 1847, 8vo. 5. Eccles. Statutes-at-Large, 1847, 5 vols. 8vo.

"A most desirable and valuable digest of the Statute Law relating to the clergy, their rights, their duties, and their property, a work calculated to save them the immense trouble and the task of wading through the whole mass of the statutes, by bringing before their immediate notice every particular from that collection which concerns them."

Law, John. Calendarium Lunæ Perpetuum, Glasg., 1699, 4to.

Law, John, of Lauriston, "The Projector," b. at Edinburgh, 1671, d. at Venice, 1729, pub. Proposals and Reasons for constituting a Council of Trade in Scotland, 1701, '51, 12mo; Money and Trade Considered, 1705, '20, '50, '60, 8vo; and other tracts connected with his speculations. A vol., entitled Œuvres de J. Law, was pub. at Paris in 1790, 8vo. See John Philip Wood's Memoirs of Law, 1824, 12mo; Full and Impartial Account of the Company of Mississippi, 1720, 8vo; Wood's State of the Parish of Cramond, 1794, 4to; Justamond's trans. of the Life of Louis XV.; Voltaire's Siècle de Louis XV.; Dict. Hist.; Nichols's Leicestershire; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist., Lect. xxvii; Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, vol. iii. 361; Washington Irving's Wolfert's Roost, and other Papers, now first collected, N. York, 1855, 154–192. (The Great Mississippi Bubble.)

Mr. Wood's Memoirs of Law will be found full of interest:

"It is worth the while of those multitudes of all classes who are engaging so eagerly, and often so heedlessly, in joint-stock and funding speculations, to read the story of the most stupendous scheme of the kind ever conceived,—a scheme which absorbed the resources of a powerful kingdom, infected a nation with temporary madness, confounded all conditions, raising beggars to boundless wealth and casting down princes to penury."

Law, John, D.D., Archdeacon of Rochester. Serms. and Charges, 1768–1817.

Law, Richard. Epist. to Addington, 1803.

Law, Rev. Robert. Memorials, &c. of Things, 1638–1684; ed. by C. L. Sharpe, Edin., 1818, 4to. This is a collection of tales of witches and wizards.

Law, Thomas. Physic for the Poor, 1657.

Law, Thomas. On Bengal, &c., 1792, '94, both 8vo.

Law, W. J. Law of Insolvency, &c., Lon., 1843, 8vo.

Law, William, 1686–1761, an eminent Non-juring divine, a native of King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, entered of Emanuel Coll., Camb., 1705; Fellow, 1711;

officiated for some time as a curate in London; vacated his Fellowship in 1716, and subsequently took up his residence at Putney, as tutor to Edward Gibbon, father of the historian; about 1740 became chaplain and almoner to Mrs. Hester Gibbon (sister to his late pupil) and Mrs. Elizabeth Hutcheson, at King's Cliffe, and remained with these ladies (the three living in a house owned by Wm. Law) for the rest of his life. A collective ed. of his works—principally consisting of controversial tracts (against Hoadly, Mandeville, Trapp, and Warburton) and theological treatises—was pub. in 1762, 9 vols. 8vo. To these vols. must be added Serm., Tit. iii. 1, 1713, 8vo; Serm., 1 Cor. xii. 3, 1718, 8vo; and Letters to a Lady inclined to Enter the Church of Rome, 12mo. In his controversy with Bishop Hoadly, which has already been referred to, (see p. 852,) Law is thought to have acquitted himself with great credit:

"I am surprised that Johnson should have pronounced William Law no reasoner. Law did indeed fall into great errors; but they were errors against which logic affords no security. In mere dialectical skill he had very few superiors. That he was more than once victorious over Hoadly no candid Whig will deny."—T. B. Macaulay: *Hist. of England*, vol. iii. chap. xiv., 1856.

Jones of Nayland commends Law's Three Letters to Bishop Hoadly as specimens of accurate argumentation. But Johnson did full justice to the work by which Law is best known to the present generation:

"'When at Oxford, I took up Law's Serious Call to a Holy Life, expecting to find it a dull book (as such books generally are) and perhaps laugh at it. But I found Law quite an overmatch for me; and this was the first occasion of my thinking in earnest of religion after I became capable of rational inquiry.' . . . He [Johnson] much commended Law's Serious Call, which, he said, was the finest piece of hortatory theology in any language."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

The extravagance of this praise makes it ridiculous. Did Dr. Johnson understand all the languages of the world, and had he read all the hortatory theology written in those languages? We quote some more opinions upon the Serious Call:

"Mr. Law's master-piece—the Serious Call—is still read as a popular and powerful book of devotion. His precepts are rigid, but they are founded on the gospel; his satire is sharp, but it is drawn from the knowledge of human life; and many of his portraits are not unworthy of the pen of La Bruyère. If he finds a spark of piety in his reader's mind he will soon kindle it to a flame; and a philosopher must allow that he exposes with equal severity and truth the strange contradiction between the faith and practice of the Christian world."—Edward Gibbon, *the historian: Miscell. Works*, where read his eulogy of the excellent Law.

"Next to the perspicuity of its style—if not, indeed, still more than by this—the power of this volume to interest the reader, as well as to fortify its own statements, is mightily increased by the sketches of living character with which it is interspersed."—Rev. David Young, *of Perth.*

"This excellent treatise is written in a strong and nervous style, and abounds with many new and sublime thoughts: in a word, one may say of this book, as Sir Richard Steele did of a discourse of Dr. South's, that it has in it whatever wit and wisdom can put together."—*Clergymen's Letter: Gent. Mag.*, Nov. 1800.

"Eminently useful to thoughtless and worldly minds, but greatly wanting in the exhibitions of evangelical motives. At the end of a valuable abridgment published at York, these motives are suggested."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"Law's treatise of Christian Perfection is very famous; his Serious Call much better."—Dr. Doddridge.

Of the Treatise on Christian Perfection it has been remarked:

"Herein is seen what Mr. Law would have had Methodism to be,—the perfection of spiritual religion, according to the elemental principles of the Established Church of England,—the full development of experimental Christianity."

"There are some female characters sketched with exquisite delicacy and deep knowledge of nature, in a book where one would not expect to find them,—in Law's Christian Perfection."—Dr. Warton.

Law's Humble, Earnest, and Affectionate Address to the Clergy, (1762, 8vo; new ed., 1843, 8vo;) recommended to candidates for holy orders by Bishop Burgess. See Short Account of the Life and Writings of Mr. Law, by Richard Tighe, 1813, 8vo; Jones's Life of Bishop Horne; Life of Law prefixed to Mary Ann Kelty's Spiritual Fragments selected from his Works, 1838, 8vo; Dr. David Young's Essay prefixed to the Serious Call, Lon., 1838, 12mo; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lxx. There have been several vols. of Selections from Law's writings, and many of his treatises have been repub. within the last few years. We should not omit to add that Law is often inaccurately stated to be the editor of the English ed. of the works of Jacob Behmen, which bears his name on its title-page, though undoubtedly some of Law's writings display evidence of the influence of the mysticism which distinguishes the reveries of the Teutonic philosopher.

"Law fell latterly into the reveries of Jacob Behmen, whom Law alleged to have been somewhat in the same state with St. Paul, and to have seen *unutterable things.* Were it even so, Jacob would have resembled St. Paul still more by not attempting to utter them."—Dr. Johnson.

"Law was a powerful writer; . . . but, with his views of the reasonableness and necessity of a holy life, and his want of perception of those all-refreshing and comforting views of the gospel which distinguish the apostolic writings and the writings of the Reformers, or, at least, keeping them, as he did, in the background, it is not surprising that he fell into the reveries of Behmen and ended in mysticism."—Rev. E. Bickersteth.

"Law's speculations were of the boldest character, and founded upon principles no less visionary than extravagant."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"His works are very unequal,—some of them bearing a strong tincture of mysticism, while others are of an excellent practical tendency."—Dr. E. Williams.

"He was a moral philosopher as well as a theologian, and the man who would combat his statements or escape from his practical conclusions has more to do than shut his eyes to the evidence of revelation."—Dr. David Young.

"The writings of the Rev. William Law will remain an everlasting testimony of the strength and purity of the English language."—John Wesley.

"His writings have a severity seldom to be found; his language is generally just and beautiful and very nervous; but he is too ready to affect points of wit and strokes of satire, in which he does not equal South. Many of his characters are excellently drawn, in which he comes nearer the Jesuits than any writer in English."—Dr. Doddridge.

"His works possess a very high rank in English literature: . . . great ease, purity, copiousness, and correctness place them among the purest and most classical models of English composition; and in pregnancy of wit, poignancy of irony, dexterity of argument, and justness of conclusion, they are nearly unrivalled."—*British Critic.*

Lawe, Thomas. 1. Margaret Hacket *v.* Nelson, Lon., 1585. 2. Execution of Three Witches, 1589.

Lawes, Edward. 1. Declaration on Bills of Exchange, &c., Lon., 1842, 12mo; 2d ed., 1844, 12mo. See 25 Leg. Obs., 102, xxviii. 275. 2. Rules and Orders of the Superior Cts., 1845, 8vo. See 29 Leg. Obs., 440. 3. Proceed. under the Metropol. Build. Act, 1847, 12mo. 4. Act for Promoting the Public Health, 1848, 12mo; 3d ed., 1851, 12mo. 5. With T. W. Saunders, Bail Ct. Reports.

Lawes, Edward H. V. 1. Pleading in Civil Actions, Lon., 1806, 8vo; 1st Amer. ed., Portsmouth, 1808, 8vo. See 5 Month. Anth., 162. 2. Pleading in Assumpsit, Lon., 1810, r. 8vo; 1st Amer. ed., with Notes by Joseph Story, Bost., 1811, 8vo. See 8 Amer. Jur., 82. 3. Charter Parties, &c., Lon., 1813, 8vo.

"This treatise contains a more circumstantial exposition of the nature of Charter Parties and Bills of Lading than is to be found in any other language."—*Introd. to Jacobson's Sea Laws*, 32.

4. Suggestions on Practice, Pleading, &c., 1827, 8vo.

Lawes, Henry, 1600–1662, an eminent composer of music, the friend of Milton, Waller, and Herrick, pub. Choice Psalmes, (in conjunction with his brother William,) 1648, 4to; (reprinted;) and three sets of Ayres and Dialogues, 1653, '56, '69, all fol. Many of his compositions appear in the poetical publications of the day. See Hawkins's and Burney's Histories of Music; Warton's Milton; Todd's Milton; Milton's Sonnets and his Comus.

Lawes, William, a composer of music, brother of the preceding, *q. v.* See also his Life by Dr. Burney in Rees's Cyc.

Lawkenny, Nich. Motion in H. of C., 1647, 4to.

Lawler, C. F. Selim; a Tale, 1803, 12mo.

Lawler, Dennis. Poems, &c., 1804–13.

Lawn, Buxton. Corn Trade, 1801, 8vo.

Lawne, Chris. Schisme of the Brownists, 1612.

Lawne, William. Calvin's Institutes, 1585.

Lawnind, John, Putney. Projects, 1648, 4to.

Lawrance. See Lawrence.

Lawrance, Miss H. 1. Historical Memoirs of the Queens of England from the Twelfth to the Sixteenth Century, Lon., 1839, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. The History of Woman in England, and her Influence on Society and Literature, 1843, cr. 8vo. 3. The Treasure-Seeker's Daughter, 1852, 12mo.

Lawrance, R. The Wolf Stripped of Sheep's Clothing, Lon., 1647, 4to.

Lawrence, Miss. Collection of Roses, Lon., 1796–99, fol.; comprised in 91 coloured plates.

Lawrence, Mrs. Poems. Reviewed by F. W. P. Greenwood, in Chris. Exam., vii. 59.

Lawrence, Amelia W., editor of The Drawing-Room Scrap-Book, Phila., 1850, 4to; 20 illustrations.

Lawrence, Andrew, a celebrated painter, an Englishman, but long a resident of Paris, flourished about 1750. H. G. Bohn advertises in his catalogue for 1848, vol. i. p. 268, 78 of this artist's plates, Paris and London, 1741–56, bound in 1 vol. atlas fol., for £12 12s. Prefixed is a MS. Life of Lawrence and a list of plates, by Thos. Major, 1785.

"In the taste, judgment, and pleasing variety of his work, Lawrence never had an equal, and perhaps never may hereafter, as it seems to be the *ne plus ultra* of that art, for in it all the requisites are united."—T. Major.

Lawrence, Edmund. Serms., 1662, '90.

Lawrence, Edward, d. 1695, aged about 68. Serms. on Matt. viii. 5–13; 2d ed., Lon., 1672, sm. 8vo.

Lawrence, Edward. 1. Young Surveyor's Guide, Lon., 1726, 12mo. 2. Duty of a Steward to his Lord, 1727, 4to. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog., 47.

Lawrence, Edward A., Prof. in the Theolog. Seminary, East Windsor Hill, Conn. Discourse at the Funeral of Rev. Leonard Woods, D.D., Aug. 28, 1854.

Lawrence, Eugene, an American author. Lives of the British Historians, New York, 1855, 2 vols. 12mo. The series extends from Gildas to Charles James Fox, and Mr. Lawrence proposes, "should the work be favourably received, to continue the series down to the death of Arnold." (Preface, N. York, 1855.) The condition being met, the author is called upon to fulfil his implied promise.

"His style is pure, chaste, flexible, transparent, and unambitious. He evidently has studied his subjects thoroughly and by the best lights at his command."—*North American Review*, April, 1856, lxxxii. 574.

"He has produced a work in all essentials impartial, judicious, luminous, elegant, interesting, and valuable. We attach each of these epithets to it advisedly, and we can assure our readers that they will not find any of them undeserved or exaggerated. Mr. Lawrence writes like a scholar and a gentleman, with acumen, spirit, and taste. He has chosen a good subject and treated it thoroughly well."—*London Critic*, April 1, 1856.

"Want of minute accuracy and precision of information, although fatal to any enlarged usefulness from his work, do not hinder it from being light and agreeable reading. . . . He promises a continuation. Before he ventures upon it, we should advise him to enlarge the range of his reading upon our literary history. He has a style and pictorial power which might be useful if exercised about subjects which had been carefully studied."—*Lon. Athen.*, May 10, 1856, 585.

Lawrence, Frederick. Life of Henry Fielding; with Notices of his Writings, his Times, and his Contemporaries, Lon., 1855, p. 8vo.

"A biography more interesting in itself, or more captivating from the graceful ease of its style, has seldom issued from the press."—*Lon. Standard.*

"A book executed with great good taste, and very satisfactorily."—*Lon. Examiner.*

"Creditable alike to his judgment and taste."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1855, 1296; and see 1339, 1370.

Lawrence, George. Serm., Lon., 1658, 4to.

Lawrence, Henry, a friend of Milton, who dedicates his 20th Sonnet to Lawrence. 1. Of our Communion and Warre with Angels, Lon., 1646, 4to; Amst., 1652, 4to; Lon., 1652, 4to. See British Biographer, No. 4; Todd's ed. of Milton's Poetical Works. 2. Vindic. of the Scriptures, &c., 1649, 4to. 3. Gospel Ordinances, 1652, 4to.

Lawrence, James Henry, pub. some poems and other works in German and English, the best-known of which is The Empire of the Nairs, (in German, Berlin, 1801; in English, Lon., 1813, 4 vols. 12mo,) already noticed by us in our Life of Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin.

Lawrence, John. Orbis Emperantis Tabellæ, 1685, 12mo.

Lawrence, John, d. 1732, Preb. of Salisbury, 1723, pub. several works on gardening and agriculture, Lon., 1714–28. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Donaldson's Agricult. Biog., 47.

Lawrence, John, pub. several works on horses, cattle, agriculture, &c., Lon., 1796–1810. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Donaldson's Agricult. Biog., 81.

Lawrence, Jonathan, 1807–1833, a native of New York, graduated at Columbia College, and subsequently was admitted to the Bar. A collection of his prose and poetical compositions was printed for private circulation shortly after his decease. Some specimens of his poetry will be found in Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America.

Lawrence, Leonard. The Evil-Entreated Lover, &c.: in English, Lon., 1639, 4to. Reviewed in Lon. Retrosp. Rev., 1821, iv. 72–76, *q. v.*

Lawrence, Margarette Woods, a daughter of the late Leonard Woods, D.D. Light on the Dark River; or, Memorials of Mrs. Henrietta A. L. Hamlin, Missionary in Turkey; with an Introd. by Rev. E. S. Storrs, Bost., 1853, 12mo; 3d ed., 1855, 12mo. Highly commended.

Lawrence, Matthew. On the Use and Practice of Faith, Lon., 1657, 4to.

"A valuable treatise."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Lawrence, R. 1. Sacerdotal Powers, Lon., 1713, 8vo. 2. Lay Baptism Invalid, 2 Pts. 8vo, 1712–13; Supp., 1714, 8vo.

Lawrence, Richard. 1. Anti-Christian Presbyter, Lon., 1647, 4to. 2. The Interest of England in the Irish Plantation, 1655, 4to. 3. The Interest of Ireland in its Trade and Wealth stated, in 2 Pts., Lon., 1682, 8vo.

Lawrence, Richard. Gospel Separation, 1657.

Lawrence, Richard. On Horses, 1801, '09, both 8vo.

Lawrence, Robert F., b. 1810, in New York. Lectures to Youth, Bost., 1848.

Lawrence, Thomas. On Cockle, Muscle, and Oyster Shells, Lon., 1664, 8vo.

Lawrence, Thomas, 1711–1783, the author of the Latin biographical memoir prefixed to the College of Physicians' ed. of Harvey's Works, (see p. 797 of this Dictionary,) also pub.—1. Oratio Anniversaria Harveiana, Lon., 1748, 8vo. 2. Dissert. Med. de Hydrope, 1756, 8vo. 3. Prælectiones Med. Duodecim, 1757, '59, 8vo: chiefly physiological, concerning the brain and nervous system. 4. Prælectiones de Natura Musculorum, 1759, 8vo. 5. On the Effects of Lightning; Phil. Trans., 1764. He also wrote a Latin Life (not pub.) of Francis Nichols, M.D. Dr. Lawrence (a descendant of Henry Lawrence, the friend of Milton, *ante*) is best known to the present generation as the valued acquaintance of Dr. Johnson. See Hawkins's and Boswell's Lives of Johnson; Censura Literaria; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lvii.

Lawrence, Sir Thomas, 1769–1830, an eminent painter, succeeded Benjamin West as President of the Royal Academy in 1820. The following collections of plates, from the works of this celebrated artist, are well worth the attention of the amateur. 1. Sir Thomas Lawrence's Choicest Works: fifty plates, engraved by Cousins, Ward, &c., fol., £12 12*s.*; proofs, £18 18*s.*, large paper, r. fol.; proofs, £31 10*s.* Biographical and critical notices are attached to each plate. These plates should accompany the folio ed. of Lodge's Portraits. 2. Cabinet of Gems: portraits of children, women, &c., 13 plates, imp. 4to, 11 by 9, engraved by Lewis, £1 1*s.*

"Spirit, brilliancy, precision of drawing, and character. . . . His excellencies are allied to the Flemish School, reminding one, from the precision and power of his drawing, of Van Dyck and Lely,—graceful, spiritual, high-bred elegance, predominance of intellect."—Jameson.

"His best pieces, when put beside the master-pieces of Vandyke or Titian, appear so inferior that an Englishman turns aside with mortification. His fame was great, the prices received for his pictures immense, during his life; but both have sensibly declined since his death, and his portraits have come to stand on their own merits as pieces of art, irrespective of the recognition of the likeness by the spectators."—Sir Archibald Alison: *Hist. of Europe*, 1815–1852, chap. v.

"Sir Thomas Lawrence was perhaps hindered from rising to the highest rank as a colourist by his early and first practice of making portraits in colourless chalk only. His wish to please the sitter made him yield more than his English predecessors had done to the foolish desire of most people to be painted with a smile,—though he was far from extending this indulgence to that extreme of a self-satisfied simper that the French painters of the age preceding his had introduced to portrait. Of indefatigable industry, Lawrence's habit of undertaking too many pictures at the same time was a serious drawback, in many cases, to their excellence. He began the portraits of children which he did not finish till they were grown up, and of gentlemen and ladies while their hair was of its first colour but which remained incomplete in his rooms till the originals were grey."—*Charles R. Leslie's Hand-Book for Young Painters*, 1855.

See Sir Thomas Lawrence's Life and Correspondence, by D. E. Williams, 1831, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The letters of the late President are delightful. They exhibit all that warmth of feeling and all that originality which are the never-failing characteristics of a first-rate mind. The publication is inestimable."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"The work is inestimable, as a record of one who has immortalized by the magic of his pencil the beauties, the statesmen, and the learned of the commencement of the nineteenth century."—*Lon. Sun.*

See also Lon. Gent. Mag., 1830, Pt. 1, 174, 179, 285, 633; Edin. Rev., liv. 461; Lon. Month. Rev., cxxv. 244; Amer. Quar. Rev., x. 210; Blackw. Mag., xv. 223, 567, xvi. 133, 505, xxvii. 551, xxxix. 758, xl. 75, 78, xlii. 695, 699, xlvi. 471.

Lawrence, Thomas Dawson. Miscellaneous Works, 1806, 8vo.

Lawrence, William. 1. Marriage by the Moral Law of God Vindicated, &c., Lon., 1680, 4to. 2. Right of Primogeniture, &c.; written in support of Monmouth's claim to the succession. 3. Two Great Questions, 1681, 4to. Political.

Lawrence, William, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen. 1. Trans. of Blumenbach's Comparative Anatomy, Lon., 1807, '08, 8vo. See Gore, R. T. 2. Treat. on Hernia, 1807, '10, 8vo; in French, Paris, 1818. 3. Introduc. to Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, 1816, 8vo. 4. Lects. on Physiology, Zoology, and the Natural Hist.

of Man, 1819, 8vo. It is stated that this ed. was recalled by the author. It contained some very crude and absurd speculations, which have been retracted or modified in subsequent eds. For these the author was properly rebuked by Abernethy and others: see Cursory Observations upon the Lectures, &c., 1819; Blackw. Mag., xii. 97, 98; N. Amer. Rev., xvii. 13, (by T. Bradford;) Amer. Quar. Rev., iii. 321. The 3d ed. of the above Lectures, including the Comparative Anatomy, (No. 3,) was pub. in 1828, 8vo, and the 7th ed. in 1848, 12mo. 5. Lects. on Surgery, 2 vols. 8vo. 6. Treat. on Venereal Diseases of the Eye, 1830, 8vo. 7. Anatomico-Chirurgical Descriptions and Views of the Nose, Mouth, Larynx, and Fauces, 1839, fol. 8. Anatomico-Chirurgical Views of the Male and Female Pelvis, fol. 9. Lects on Comparative Anatomy; new ed., 1844, 12mo. 10. Treat. on Ruptures; 5th ed., 1838, 8vo; Amer. ed., Phila., 1843, 8vo.

"The peculiar advantage of the treatment of Mr. Lawrence is, that he explains his views on the anatomy of hernia and the different varieties of the disease in a manner which renders his book peculiarly useful to the student. It must be superfluous to express our opinion of its value to the surgical practitioner. As a treatise on hernia, presenting a complete view of the literature of the subject, it stands in the first rank."—*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal.*

11. Treat. on Diseases of the Eye, Lon., 1841, 8vo; 3d ed., 1844, 8vo; Amer. ed., by Isaac Hays, M.D., Phila., 1847, 8vo; new Amer. ed., by Isaac Hays, M.D., 1853, 8vo.

Lawrence's work is recognised as the standard authority in diseases of the eye. The author has judiciously availed himself of the cases and opinions pub. by Mackenzie, Middlemore, Guthrie, Travers, Saunders, and the modern German and French practitioners. The American editor, Dr. Hays, has also incorporated into his edition the results of his long and extensive practice, and introduced many valuable illustrations from Jacob, Dalrymple, Walton, Wilde, Cooper, and other writers in this department. See Hays, Isaac, M.D. Dr. Lawrence has been a large contributor to the Medico-Chir. Trans., The Lancet, and other medical journals.

Lawrence, William Beach, b. in the city of New York, Oct. 23, 1800, graduated at Columbia College, 1818, subsequently pursued his legal and historical studies at Paris, and was admitted as a counsellor of the New York Supreme Court, 1823; Secretary of Legation at London, 1825; Chargé d'Affaires, 1827–28; Lieut.-Governor of Rhode Island, 1851–52; and for a portion of the time Governor of the State. 1. Address before the American Academy of Fine Arts, N. York, 1825; 2d ed., 1826. Reviewed in N. York Rev., i. 125–129; United States Lit. Gaz., ii. 40–48, 81–87; N. Amer. Rev., xxi. 459–462. 2. The Hist. of Louisiana, &c., by Barbé Marbois, Peer of France; trans., with Introduc. Essay, Notes, &c., by W. B. Lawrence, Phila., 1830, pp. 456. Noticed in N. Amer. Rev., xxx. 551–556; Amer. Quar. Rev., ix. 186–232. 3. Anniversary Discourse before the N. York Historical Society, N. York, 1832. Other papers of Mr. L.'s, who was Vice-President of the Society from 1836 to '45, will be found in the printed proceedings of that respectable body. 4. Two Lectures on Political Economy, 1832. These Lectures were part of a course, illustrative of the Ricardian Theory, read before the Senior Class of Columbia College. See Amer. Quar. Rev., x. 481. They were commended in the Banner of the Constitution, edited by Condy Raguet, Feb. 20, 1852. 5. Bank of the United States, Bost., 1831. Originally pub. in N. Amer. Rev., xxxii. 524–564. 6. An Inquiry into the Causes of the Public Distress, N. York, 1834. Originally pub. in Amer. Quar. Rev., June, 1834. Noticed in Pitkin's Statistics of the United States, ed. 1835, p. 457, n. 7. History of the Negotiations in reference to the Eastern and North-Eastern Boundaries of the United States, 1841. Originally pub. in New York Rev., viii. 195–260. 8. Biographical Memoir of Albert Gallatin, 1843. Originally pub. in Democrat. Rev., June, 1843. 9. The Colonization and Subsequent Hist. of New Jersey, Sommerville, N.J., 1843. 10. The Law of Charitable Uses, N. York, 1845. 11. Lives of Reuben H. Walcot and Charles O'Conor, 1848. Originally pub. in the Albany Argus, in 1848. 12. Maine-Law Speech in the Senate of Rhode Island, Providence, 1852. 13. No North—No South: an Address, Newport, 1856. 14. Elements of International Law, by Henry Wheaton, LL.D., minister of the United States at the Court of Prussia, &c.; 6th ed., with the last corrections of the author, addit. Notes, and Introduc. Remarks, containing a notice of Mr. Wheaton's Diplomatic Career, and of the Antecedents of his Life, by W. B. Lawrence, Bost., 1855, pp. 728. About one-third of this ed. is new matter. Reviewed by Edward Everett in the N. Amer. Rev., lxxxii. 1–32. See Wheaton, Henry, LL.D.

Mr. Lawrence has also contributed papers to the Atlantic Mag., Jan. and Feb. 1825; N. York Rev., Aug. and Sept. 1825, and Jan. 1841; United States Lit. Gaz., June, 1826; Amer. Annual Reg., 1827–30; Westm. Rev., (review of Cooper's Notions of the Americans,) June, 1829; Amer. Quar. Rev., Dec. 1832; N. Amer. Rev., Oct. 1843, (Despatches of Hernandez Cortes, Folsom's trans.,) and April, 1845, (Wheaton's Hist. of the Law of Nations, pub. under Mr. L.'s supervision;) Hunt's Merchants' Mag., May, 1844; National Intelligencer; Albany Argus; and the Newport Advertiser. To this intelligent and industrious writer we are also indebted for the biographical sketch of Henry Wheaton in Griswold's Prose Writers of America.

Lawrence, William R., M.D. Diary and Correspondence of the late Amos Lawrence; with a Brief Account of some Incidents in his Life, Bost., 1855, r. 8vo, pp. 369; also in r. 12mo. Of this excellent work, 22,000 copies were sold within six months after its publication.

"It is a beautiful memorial of filial affection: and may it prove for more than one generation a pledge that the record shall be often rewritten in virtues and charities worthy such a parentage and ancestry!"—*N. Amer. Rev.*, lxxxi. 514–531, *q.v.*

"The good effect which this Life may have in determining the course of young men to honour and virtue is incalculable."—Mrs. H. B. Stowe.

Lawrey, Walter, General Superintendent of the Wesleyan Missions in New Zealand, &c. 1. Friendly and Fejee Islands, Lon., 1850, 8vo. 2. Second Missionary Visit, 1851, 8vo.

Lawrie, Alexander. Hist. of Free-Masonry, 1804.

Lawrie, John. 1. Prophecy, Edin., 1781, 8vo. 2. Hist. of the Wars of Scotland, 1685–1746, 12mo, 1783; 1825, 12mo.

Lawrie, Thomas, D.D. Serms., Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Lawson, Vice-Admiral. 1. Two Letters from him, Lon., 1659, fol. 2. His Declaration, 1659, fol.

Lawson, A. The Farmer's Practical Instructor, Lon., 1829, 8vo. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog., 119.

Lawson, Charles, Archdeacon of Barbadoes. 1. 26 Serms., Lon., 1834, 8vo. 2. Serms., 2 vols. 8vo: vol. i., 1837; vol. ii, 1840. 3. 14 Serms., 1843, 8vo.

Lawson, Edward. 1. Chancery and Court Hand Explained, Lon., 1813, 8vo. 2. Relics of Melodino; trans. from an unpub. MS., dated 1645, 1815, 8vo.

"Not mentioned in the Parnaso Español. The original poems were written in Castilian, (then the Court language of Portugal,) but they teem with Portuguese words and idioms: obsolete phraseology is affected throughout several entire pieces. The Preface and notes contain numerous extracts from the original manuscript."

3. Poems of Melodino, lately discovered; trans. from an ancient MS., 1816, 8vo.

Lawson, G. N. Gray. Serms., Lon., 1847, 8vo.

Lawson, George, Rector of More, Shropshire. 1. Exam. of the Polit. part of Hobbes's Leviathan, Lon., 1657, 12mo. 2. Theo-Politica; or, A Body of Divinity, 1659, 1705, 8vo.

"An original writer, with some useful distinctions."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

See conclusion of this article. 3. Politica Sacra et Civilis, 1660, 4to. 4. Expos. of the Epistle to the Hebrews, 1662, fol.

"Full of divisions and useful matter."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

5. Magna Charta Ecclesiæ Universalis, 1686, 8vo.

"He was the ablest man almost of any I know in England,—especially by the advantage of his age and very hard studies and methodical head. He published an excellent sum of divinity called *Theo-politica*. I must thankfully acknowledge that I learned more from Mr. Lawson than from any divine I ever conversed with."—Richard Baxter.

"A very accurate and profound divine. . . . A handsome and correct reprint of the works of this admirable writer would be a most acceptable boon to the lovers of sound and orthodox theology."—*Williams's C. P.*

Lawson, George, D.D., 1749–1820, for thirty-three years Prof. of Divinity to the Associate Synod of the Burgher Secession Church, Scotland, and for forty-nine years pastor of the Associate Congregation of Selkirk. He was a man of great learning and of exemplary piety. 1. Discourses on the whole Book of Esther, &c., Edin., 1804, 12mo; Lon., 1809, 12mo.

"The most striking feature of the discourses is the great abundance of practical remarks which they contain."—*Eclec. Review.*

2. Lects. on the whole Book of Ruth, &c., Edin., 1805, 12mo.

"An evangelical exposition."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"A large fund of sentiment, naturally drawn from the subject, and happily applied,—language perfectly unadorned but sufficiently expressive,—earnestness to produce the best impressions and to turn every thing to practical use,—appear in every page."—*Eclec. Review.*

3. Lects. on the Hist. of Joseph, 1807, 2 vols. 12mo. 4. Serms., Hawick, 1810, 12mo. 5. Expos. of the Book of Proverbs, 1821, 2 vols. 12mo; posth.; pub. from 80 MS. vols. left by the author. A biographical account of this excellent man will be found in Dr. Jamieson's Cyc. of Mod. Relig. Biog.

"These works [Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 5] of the late worthy professor were chiefly intended for the instruction of Christians in the ordinary walks of life. They are pious and sensible, full of sound doctrine and salutary admonition and instruction. There is not any thing of a critical nature to be found in them, which indeed was not the writer's object; but they everywhere discover a minute acquaintance with the Bible and the human heart, and a deep concern to profit the reader. The style is plain, and the illustrations generally very brief."—*Orme's Bibl. Brit.*

Lawson, George. The Water Lily of South America and the Water Lilies of our own Land, Lon., 1851, 12mo.

"Contains useful hints on the management of aquatic plants in cultivation."—*Lon. Botanic Mag.*

Lawson, George M. Con. to Med. Com., 1791.

Lawson, Henry, of Bath, England, d. 1855, aged eighty-one. 1. Arrangement of an Observatory, 1846. 2. Hist. of the New Planets, 1847. 3. Military Exercises, 1855. Other pamphlets. Mr. Lawson received a medal from the Society of Arts for his "Reclinea," a convenient chair for the observation of the zenith stars.

Lawson, James, b. 1799, at Glasgow, Scotland, a resident of the city of New York since 1815, has pub. Tales and Sketches by a Cosmopolite, 1830; Giordano, a Tragedy; and many fugitive prose and poetical articles in periodicals. He was one of the first to introduce American letters to the notice of British readers. See Duyckinck's Cyc. of Amer. Lit., ii. 280.

Lawson, John. 1. For the Sabbath, Lon., 1644, 8vo. 2. Difficult Places of Scripture, 1646, 4to.

Lawson, John, Surveyor-General of North Carolina, killed by the Indians in 1712, while exploring lands on the river Neus. 1. Journal of 1000 Miles' Travel among the Indians, with a Descrip. of North Carolina, Lon., 1700, 4to; repub. under the title of A New Voyage to Carolina, &c., 1709, 4to; again, 1711, '14, '18, all 4to; in German, Hamb., 1722, 8vo. Rich says (Bibl. Amer. Nova) that this book was first pub. in John Stevens's Collection, 1708, No. 41: but we find an ed. noticed of 1700, 4to, and one also of 1711, 4to. A copy of this rare work (Lawson's North Carolina) was sold some years ago in South Carolina for $60.

Lawson, John, d. 1760, Senior Tutor and Prof. of Oratory in Trin. Coll., Dubl. 1. Lects. on Oratory, Dubl., 1758, 8vo; 1759, 8vo; 1760, 8vo.

"This author merits the particular attention of every young clergyman."—KETT.

2. Occasional Serms., 1764, 8vo; 1765, 8vo; 1776, 8vo.

"It is surprising that sermons possessing such originality of thought, splendour of diction, knowledge of human nature, and forcible appeals to the heart, should not have been reprinted."—SAMUEL CLAPHAM.

Perhaps some of our publishers in Great Britain or America will take this hint.

Lawson, John, Rector of Swanscombe, Kent. 1. Mathemat. works, 1764–77. 2. Serms., 1765, 8vo.

Lawson, John. Poems, Lon., 1810, 12mo.

Lawson, John. Smut in Grain, Lon., 1829, 8vo.

"The author reasons very acutely."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Lawson, John Parker, a deacon in the Episcopal Church of Scotland, d. 1852, pub. several works, of which the following are the best known. 1. Life and Times of Archbishop Laud, 1573–1645, 1829, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Hist. of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, Edin., 1843–44, 2 vols. 8vo.

"It will be seen, from a perusal of these volumes, that probably no branch of the Church Catholic has experienced more vicissitudes, or has been more traduced and misrepresented by its enemies, than the *Episcopal Church of Scotland*, both during its legal establishment and after the Revolution, when it was supplanted by Presbyterianism."—*Preface.*

"Mr. Lawson has shown great ability, industry, and impartiality in his labours."—*Church and State Gazette*, May 12, 1843.

3. R. Catholic Church in Scotland, 12mo. 4. Bible Cyclopædia, 1847–49, 3 vols. 8vo. Mr. Lawson wrote the descriptive letter-press of the following splendid publications—Stanfield and Harding's Scotland Delineated, 1847–54, 15 Pts. fol., 90 plates; proofs, £23 12*s*. 6*d*.

Lawson, Mary Lockhart, a native and resident of Philadelphia, a daughter of the late Alexander Lawson, (the friend of Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist,) an eminent engraver, has contributed many poetical pieces to the Knickerbocker and Graham's Magazines. Some of these—specimens of which will be found in Griswold's Female Poets of America and in other collections—are thought to display abilities of no common order.

Lawson, Peter, and Son. 1. The Agriculturist's Manual, Edin., 1834, 8vo. An excellent work. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog., 128. 2. Cat. of Fruit-Trees, &c., 1851, 4to. 3. Vegetable Products of Scotland, 1851, sm. 4to. 4. Treat. on the Cultivated Grasses, &c.; 4th ed., 1853, 8vo.

Lawson, Robert. Medical treatises, 1788, 1800.

Lawson, Stephen. Cattle Fodder, Lon., 1798, 8vo. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog., 82.

Lawson, Thomas. Theolog. treatises, 1656–80.

Lawson, William. 1. A New Orchard and Garden, Lon., 1615, '18, '23, '26, '48, '49, '76, 4to. 2. Tractatus de Agricultura, 1656, '57, 4to.

Lawson, William John. Hist. of Banking in Great Britain, Lon., 1852, 8vo.

"Mr. Lawson has given us a very interesting volume as his contribution to the History of Banking. He has taken great pains to make his work accurate; and, as it is the result of many years' labor and research, it possesses a higher value than could be claimed for a mere ephemeral production. He presents us with a good general view of the state of banking, and incidentally of commerce also, from the earliest periods to the present time; and he has interwoven his facts so pleasantly with anecdotical narrative that the work will be found interesting to all classes of readers."—*Lon. Bankers' Magazine*, Aug. 1850.

Amer. ed., Bost., 1852, 8vo: see HOMANS, J. SMITH. 2d ed., Lon., 1856, 8vo. Mr. L. is also editor of the Merchant's Magazine, (London,) of which vol. ii. was pub. in 1854. Mr. J. Smith Homans has now (1857) in press The Foreign Commerce of the United States, New York, 8vo. We anticipate in this volume a work of permanent value.

Lawton, George. 1. Marriage Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 76, Lon., 1823, 8vo. 2. Treat. of Bona Notabilia, Lon., 1825, 8vo. 3. Collections rel. to Churches, &c. in York and Ripon, 1840, 2 vols. r. 8vo. The collector of Yorkshire antiquities and topographical guides must secure this ecclesiastical history of the county.

Lawton, Hugh. Poems, Lon., 1815, 4to.

Lawton, John. Cottonian Library, 1732, fol.

Lax, William. Mathemat. treatises, 1799, 1810.

Lay, Benjamin, d. 1760, aged seventy-nine, a philanthropist, a member of the Society of Friends, was a native of England, settled in Barbadoes about 1710, and subsequently removed to Abington, Pennsylvania, (ten miles north of Philadelphia,) where he remained until his death. He was, both in the West Indies and in Pennsylvania, a warm opponent of slavery, and in 1737 pub. a treatise entitled All Slave-Keepers that keep the innocent in Bondage, Apostates. One of the most prominent of his successors in this field was Anthony Benezet, already noticed in this Dictionary. See Dr. Benjamin Rush's Essays for an interesting biographical account of Benjamin Lay. See also Notes on the Provincial Lit. of Penna., by Thomas I. Wharton, read at a Meeting of the Council of the Hist. Soc. of Penna., Sept. 21, 1825.

Lay, G. Trandescant. The Chinese as They Are, Lon., 1841, 8vo.

Layamon, flourished about 1180? the first translator into English of the British History pub. by Geoffrey of Monmouth, has already been noticed by us in the INTRODUCTION, p. 20. See also Wright's Biog. Brit. Lit., Anglo-Norman Period, p. 439; Analecta Anglo-Saxonica, by Benj. Thorpe, 1834, 8vo, pp. 143–170,—The Hist. of King Leir and his Daughters, from the two texts of Layamon; Edwin Guest's Hist. of English Rhythms, 1838, 2 vols. 8vo; Layamon's Brut, now first pub. from the Cottonian MSS., with literal Trans. Notes and Glossary, by Sir Frederick Madden, edited for Soc. of Antiq., 1847, 3 vols. 8vo; Edwin Guest's Remarks on this ed., in Lon. Gent. Mag., 1848, Pt. 1, 487–494; Sir F. Madden's Reply to Mr. Guest, ibid. 600–604.

Layard, Austen Henry, D.C.L., M.P., the celebrated traveller, is a descendant of an ancient and noble family, the eldest son of H. P. J. Layard, Esq., of the Civil Service in Ceylon, the grandson of the Rev. Dr. Layard, Dean of Bristol, and was b. in Paris, March 8, 1817. He has held several responsible appointments under Government, and declined other posts which have been offered to his acceptance. Biographical notices of Dr. Layard will be found in the Eng. Encyclopædia, 1856, and in Men of the Time, 1856. 1. Nineveh and its Remains: Researches and Discoveries in Ancient Assyria; with the Narrative of a Residence in that country, and excursions to the Vallies of the Nestorian Christians, &c., Lon., 1848, 2 vols. 8vo; 6th ed., 1850, 2 vols. 8vo, £1 16*s*. In this work we have an account of Layard's discoveries in 1845–46.

“We cannot close without once more congratulating Mr. Layard on his success as a writer as well as a discoverer: we repeat, that, taking this only as a book of travels, we have read none for a long time more entertaining and instructive. In his dissertations he is full and copious without being tedious; his style is plain, vigorous, and particularly unaffected; it is the natural language of a strong mind fully master of its subject, and warmed and enlivened, without being inflated or kindled into rhapsody, by the enthusiasm without which he would never have conceived or achieved his wonderful task.”—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxxxiv. 106–153, *q. v.*

“It is very rarely—once or twice, it may be, in a century—that a work of this high character is brought before us: if we except Sir Gardner Wilkinson's Ancient Egyptians, nothing comparable to it has been seen within our time.”—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

“This is, we think, the most extraordinary work of the present age, whether with reference to the wonderful discoveries it describes, its remarkable verification of our early biblical history, or of the talent, courage, and perseverance of its author. We have had our Bruces and Mungo Parks, as well as our Parrys, Franklins, Backs, and Rosses; but we question whether a more enlightened or a more enterprising traveller than Mr. Layard is to be met with in the annals of our modern English history.”—*Lon. Times.*

“Je dois m'abstenir de toute discussion sur la détermination précise du nom que portaient dans l'antiquité les divers lieux que M. Layard a explorés et les Rois d'Assyrie qui avaient erigé les superbes monumens dont il a relevé les plans et les dessins. A lui seul appartient cette tâche, car lui seul possède les materiaux qui serviront de base a une si importante discussion; et tous les archéologues, tous les géographes, unissent en ce moment leurs vœux aux miens pour que la publication des observations et des portefeuilles de M. Layard ne se fasse pas attendre long temps.”—*Extract from a Report read before the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.*

“It has been truly said that the narrative is like a romance. In its incidents and descriptions it does indeed remind one continually of an Arabian tale of wonders and genii.”—Dr. Robinson: *Introduc. note to Amer. ed.*

See also Lon. Quar. Rev., lxxix. 445–449, (notice of Layard's account in the Royal Geographical Society's Proceedings of his Journey in Persia in 1840;) Ch. of Eng. Rev.; Tait's Mag.; Lit. Gaz.; Examiner; Athenæum; N. Brit. Rev., xi. 111; Fraser's Mag., xxxix. 446; Dubl. Univ. Mag., xxxiii. 411; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1851, Pt. 2, 301, 1855, Pt. 1, 392; N. Amer. Rev., lxix. 110, (by F. Bowen;) S. Quar. Rev., xvi. 1; Chris. Exam., xlvii. 11, (by H. W. Torrey;) Meth. Quar. Rev., ix. 577; Universal Quar. Rev., vi. 275, (by H. Ballou, Jr.;) New Englander, vii. 327, (by W. A. Larned;) Chris. Rev., xv. 111, (by S. F. Smith;) Lord's Theolog. Jour., ii. 501, (by D. N. Lord;) Church Rev., ii. 245; Democratic Rev., xxiv. 255; Eclec. Mag., xvii. 106, xxii. 289; Internat. Mag., iv. 433; Liv. Age, xx. 358, xxviii. 603. This long list of reviews in American periodicals of Dr. Layard's work is the best proof of the interest felt in the United States in the wonderful discoveries which have immortalized the author's name. The visitor to the library of Williams College, Massachusetts, will find a gratifying evidence of the generosity of Dr. Layard in the two colossal bas-reliefs from Nineveh presented to that institution by the discoverer.

2. The Monuments of Nineveh; illustrated from numerous drawings made on the spot, 1850, imp. fol., 10 Pts., 100 plates, £10 10*s*.

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3. A Popular Account of Layard's Expedition to Nineveh; abridged by the author, 1851, cr. 8vo, 5*s*. The principal feature of this abridgment is the introduction of the most important Biblical and historical illustrations (forming a separate section of the original work) into the narrative. The author also gives us the results of his researches to the latest date prior to publication.

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Had Layard met with any thing in the course of his investigations which appeared, however remotely, to impeach the truth of the Bible, we should never have heard the last of it from some of the wiseacres who afflict both sides of the Atlantic with their crude speculations and childish fancies. We are pleased to understand that Dr. Layard has at present (1857) another volume on Assyrian antiquities in course of preparation. The reader must not fail to add to the works of this intelligent, instructive, and entertaining traveller, the following books. I. Monument de Ninive, découvert et décrit par M. Botta, mesuré et dessiné par Flandin; with 371 plates of Architecture, Sculpture, and Inscriptions, Paris, 1849–50, 5 vols. atlas fol. Usually sold at 80 guineas. Contents: vols. i., ii., Architecture and Sculpture, 168 plates; iii., iv., Inscriptions, 263 plates; v., Text.

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This splendid work was pub. by order of the French Government, and under the direction of a committee of the Institute. If too expensive for the purse of the amateur, (and $500 is rather a large sum for one work,) he can procure for 10*s*. 6*d*. C. Tobin's trans. of Botta's Letters on the Discoveries at Nineveh, with 50 folding plates, consisting of Plan, Plates of Sculpture, and Inscriptions, Lon., 1850, 8vo.

II. Nineveh and its Palaces: the Discoveries of Botta and Layard applied to the elucidation of Holy Writ; upwards of 200 engravings, 8vo. Bonomi resided many years in the vicinity of the Assyrian discoveries, and acquired considerable knowledge of the languages and customs of the East. III. Narrative of a Two Years' Residence at Nineveh, 1850, 2 vols. p. 8vo: see Fletcher, J. P. IV Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored, 1851, 8vo see Ferguson, James, No. 4.

Layard, Charles Peter, D.D., d. 1803, (grandfather of the preceding,) the son of Dr. Layard, and a descendant of an ancient and noble French family, was educated at Westminster School, and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; obtained the Seatonian Prize in 1773, and in 1775 was appointed Minister of Oxendon Chapel and Librarian to Tenison's Library, Westminster; and in 1800 was promoted to the deanery of Bristol. 1. Charity; a Poetical Essay, Lon., 1774, 8vo. 2. Poetical Essay on Duelling, 1776, 4to. 3. Serm., 1786, 4to. 4. Serm., 1794, 4to. 5. Serm., 1802, 4to. 6. Serms., 1804, 8vo; 2d ed., 1805, 8vo. Dr. Layard was one of the most popular preachers of his day.

Layard, Daniel Peter, M.D. 1. Distemper among the Horned Cattle, Lon., 1757, 8vo. 2. Bite of a Mad Dog, 1762, 8vo. 3. Somersham Water, 1767, 8vo. 4. Pharmacopœia in usum Gravidarum, &c., 1776, 8vo. 5. Med. papers in Phil. Trans., 1745–80.

Laycey, A. Life of Erasmus; abridged from the larger work of Dr. Jortin, Lon., 1805, 8vo.

Laycock, John. 1. Fabulas Instructivas, Lon., 8vo. 2. Portuguese Grammar, 8vo. 3. Touchstone to try the French Scholar, 8vo.

Laycock, Thomas, M.D., Prof. of Practical and Clinical Medicine in the Univ. of Edinburgh. 1. Lects. on the Principles and Methods of Medical Observation and Research, for the use of advanced Students and Junior practitioners, Edin., 1856, cr. 8vo.

"Dr. Laycock has spoken: he has written this book by way of introducing himself to the world, and we think he has spoken most satisfactorily. . . . We cannot too highly commend the philosophical spirit that pervades these lectures."—*Lon. Athenæum*, July 18, 1857, 909–910.

See also Lon. Med. Times and Gazette, Oct. 1856; Westm. Rev., Jan. 1857.

Laycock, William. 1. Report of the Committee, &c., Lon., 1722, fol. 2. Proposal for a Fund for buying up a Stock of scarce sticht Bookes and Pamphlets, fol., pp. 4. Very curious: a copy is in the Brit. Mus.

Layer, John. Duty of Constables, &c., 1641, 12mo.

Layfielde, Edmond. Serm., 1630, 4to.

Laylonde, John. See Leland.

Layman, Capt. 1. British W. Indies, 1811, 8vo. 2. On Forest Trees, 1813–14.

Layman, Matthew. Defensio Causæ Honoldin, Ingolst., 1580, 4to.

Layman, Paul, a Jesuit. Latin theolog. treatises, 1625–28.

Layng, Peter. Prose and Verse, Eton, 1748, 4to.

Layten, Mrs. Frederick. Spanish Tales, trans. from Le Sage, &c., 1816, 2 vols. 12mo.

Layton, Henry. Theolog. treatises, 1703–04, &c.

Layton, Thomas. Serm., 1806, 8vo.

Lazarus, J. G. Ebenezer, Lon., 1841, 8vo. This is an account of a converted Jew.

Lazonby, Thomas. Merchants' Accounts, 1757.

Lea, Henry Charles. See Lea, Isaac, LL.D., No. 22; Selden, John, No. 2.

Lea, Isaac, LL.D., b. at Wilmington, Delaware, March 4, 1792, Vice-President of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and a member of many learned bodies in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Greece, India, &c., has gained great and deserved reputation by his numerous contributions to various departments of natural history and natural philosophy and other branches of knowledge. We annex a list of the most important of Mr. Lea's publications:

1. An Account of the Minerals at present known to exist in the vicinity of Philadelphia; Jour. of Acad. of Nat. Sci., vol. i., 1818. 2. A Sketch of the History of Mineralogy; Amer. Med. Jour., Nov. 1823. 3. On the North-West Passage; Amer. Jour. of Sci., vol. x. 4. On Earthquakes, their causes and effects; ibid., vol. ix. 5. On Hybernation; ibid., vol. ix. 6. On the pleasure and advantage of Studying Natural History; ibid., vol. xi. 7. An Essay on the North-West Passage; published as a review in the Amer. Quar. Rev., Phila., 1828, 38 pp. 8vo. 8. Short Reviews and Notices of Nuttall's Travels, Capt. Franklin's Travels, &c., in National Gazette, and some smaller communications to Amer. Jour. of Sci. 9. Descriptions of six new species of the Genus Unio, with anatomy, etc.; Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., vol. iii., 1827, four 4to plates, coloured. 10. Description of a new Genus of the Family of Naïades, and fifteen new species, with observations on the Naïades of the U. S.; ibid., vol. iii., 1829. eight 4to plates, coloured. 11. Observations on the Naïades, and Descriptions of new species of that and other Families; ibid., vol. iv., 1830, sixteen 4to plates, coloured. 12. Description of a new Genus of the Family Melaniana of Lamarck; ibid., vol. iv., 1831. 13. Observations on the Naïades, and Descriptions of new species of that and other Families; ibid., vol. v., nineteen 4to plates, coloured, 1832. 14. Description of Freshwater and Land Shells; ibid., vol. vi., twenty-four 4to plates, coloured, 1834–38. 15. On the Patella Amœna of Say; ibid., vol. vii., 1840. 16. Notice of the Oolitic Formation in America, with Descriptions of its Organic Remains; ibid., vol. vii., 1840. 17. Descriptions of nineteen new species of Colimacea; ibid., vol. vii., 1840. 18. Description of Freshwater and Land Shells of the United States; ibid., vol. viii, twenty-three 4to plates, 1841. 19. Freshwater and Land Shells of the United States; ibid., vol. ix., 1841. 20. Descriptions of Freshwater and Land Shells; ibid., vol. ix., four 4to plates, 1843. 21. Descriptions of Freshwater and Land Shells, ibid., vol. x., nine 4to plates, 1845. 22. Description of a new Genus of the Family of Melaniana, and many new species, chiefly collected by H. Cuming, Esq., during his Zoological Voyage to the East, and now first described, by Isaac Lea and Henry C. Lea; also five new species of Anodonta; Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 8vo, 21 pages, July 9, 1850. 23. Biographical Sketch of Richard Cowling Taylor, Geologist; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., vol. v., 8 pp., 1851. 24. Descriptions of new species of the Family Unionidæ; Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc., vol. x., eighteen 4to plates, 1852. 25. Description of a new Genus (Basistoma) of the Family Melaniana, with some new American Melaniæ; ibid., vol. x., one 4to plate, 1852. 26. Description of a new species of Helix, from California; ibid., vol. x., 1852. 27. On the Fossil Foot-Marks in the Red Sandstones of Pottsville, Penna.; ibid., vol. x., 4to, 13 pp., three coloured plates, 1852; 2d ed. on elephant paper, 16 pp., 1 large coloured plate, 1855. 28. On the Genus Acostæa of D'Orbigny, a Freshwater Lamellibranchia, Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. of Phila., vol. ii., 2d ser., 1851. 29. On some New Fossil Molluscs in the Carboniferous Slates of the Anthracite seams of the Wilkesbarre Coal Formation; ibid., vol. ii., 2d ser., 4to, 4 pp., one plate, 1852. 30. Description of a New Species of Eschara from the Eocene of Alabama; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., vol. vi., 1852. 31. Description of a New Species of Symphynote Unio; ibid., vol. vi., 1852 32. Description of a Fossil Saurian of the New Red Sandstone Formation of Pennsylvania, with some account of that Formation; Jour. Acad, Nat. Sci., vol. ii., 2d ser., 4to, 19 pp., three plates, 1852. 33. Synopsis of the Family of Naïades, 8vo, 63 pp., 1836; 2d ed., 4to, 44 pp., 1838; 3d ed., 4to, 88 pp., 1852. 34. Contributions to Geology, consisting of Memoirs on the Tertiary Formation of Alabama; New Tertiary Fossil Shells from Maryland and New Jersey; New Genus of Fossil Shell from New Jersey; Tufaceous Lacustrine Formation of Syracuse, New York; in 8vo, 227 pages and 228 coloured figures, 1833. 35. Description of a New Species of the Genus Unio, (U. Spinosa,) 4to, with fine coloured figure, 1836. 36. Rectification of Mr. T. A. Conrad's Synopsis of the Family of Naïades of North America, in Proceedings of the Acad. Nat. Sci.; Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., 8vo, 16 pp., 1854. 37. Description of a New Mollusc, from the Red Sandstone near Pottsville, Pennsylvania; ibid., 8vo, 4 pp., 1 coloured plate, 1855. 38. On the New Red Sandstone Formation of Pennsylvania; ibid., vol. viii., 1856. 39. Description of a New Subgenus of Naïades; ibid., vol. viii., 1856. 40. Description of a New Species of Triquetra, Klein, (Hyria Lam.;) ibid., vol. viii., 1856. 41. Descriptions of New Freshwater Shells of California; ibid., vol. viii., 1856. 42. Descriptions of Twenty-five New Species of Exotic Uniones; ibid., vol. viii., 1856. 43. Descriptions of Four New Species of Exotic Uniones; ibid., vol. viii., 1856. 44. Descriptions of Thirteen New Species of Exotic Peristomata; ibid., vol. viii., 1856. 45. Descriptions of Fifteen New Species of Exotic Melaniana; ibid., vol. viii., 1856. 46. Description of the Byssus in the Genus Unio; ibid., vol. viii., 1856. 47. Descriptions of Eleven New Species of Uniones, from Georgia; ibid., vol. viii., 1856. 48. Remarks on Triquetra contorta; ibid., vol. viii., 1856. 49. On Vision in the Naïades; ibid., 1857. 50. Descriptions of Thirteen New Species of Uniones, from Georgia; ibid., 1857. 51. Descriptions of Twelve New Species of Naïades, from North Carolina; ibid., 1857. 52. Descriptions of Six New Species of Uniones, from Alabama; ibid., 1857. 53. Descriptions of Eight New Species of Naïades, from various parts of the United States; ibid., 1857. 54. Descriptions of Three New Exotic Species of Naïades; ibid., 1857. 55. Descriptions of Six New Species of Freshwater and Land Shells of Texas and Tamaulipas; ibid., 1857.

Lea, James. Answer to the Vntruthes, published and printed in Spain, in Glorie of their supposed Victorie, &c., Lon., 1589, 4to. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1715.

Lea, Phil. 1. Hydrographia Universalis; or, The Sea Coasts, &c., Lon., 4to. 2. Atlas, fol. 3. Maps, fol.

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Leach, Edmund. Inland Navigation and the Use of Mines, Lon., 1790, '91, 8vo. A curious work.

Leach, Sir John. Speech in H. of C., Lon., 1811, 8vo. See Lord Brougham's Contrib. to Edin. Rev., 1856, i. 368.

Leach, Thomas. 1. Modern Reports; 5th ed., Lon., 1793–95, 12 vols. 8vo. 2. Reports K. B., Crown side, 3 Geo. II.–55 Geo. III., 1730–1815, 1789, 8vo; 1792, 8vo; 1800, 2 vols. r. 8vo; 4th and last ed., 1815, 2 vols. 8vo. Other legal works. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Leach, William. Legal treatises, Lon., 1650–52.

Leach, William Elford, M.D., 1790–1836, an eminent naturalist, a native of Plymouth, England. 1. Orcadensis; or, The Natural Hist. of the Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes of Orkney and Shetland, Lon., 1812, 4to. 2. Zoological Miscellany, Lon., 1814–17, 3 vols. r. 4to, 149 coloured plates. Intended as a continuation to Shaw and Nodder's Naturalist's Miscellany. 3. Malacostraca Podophthalma Britannica, 1815–21, 4to, Nos. 1–17; all pub. A standard work, unfortunately never completed. 4. Cat. of Mammalia and Birds in British Museum, &c., 1816, 4to. Dr. L. pub. a number of papers on subjects of natural history in Phil. Trans., &c. See English Cyclopædia,—Biography, vol. iii., 1856, 824.

Lead, Jane, d. 1704, pub. a number of theolog. treatises, Lon., 1683–97.

Leadbeater, Mrs. Mary, formerly Miss Shackleton, pub. (principally in conjunction with her sister, Elizabeth Shackleton) a number of poems, tales, &c., 1808–14.

Leadbether, Arthur. Arithmetic, Lon., 1691, 8vo.

Leadbetter, Charles. Astronomy, &c., 1728–39.

Leadley, John. Christianity, 1791, 8vo.

Leahy, David. Legal tracts, Lon., 1844, &c.

Leake, Isaac Q. Life and Times of General John Lamb, Albany, 1857, 8vo.

Leake, John, M.D., d. 1792. 1. Child-Bed Fever, Lon., 1773, '84, 8vo. 2. Medical Instructions, 1771, 8vo. Other eds. Dr. L. pub. other medical works.

Leake, Stephen Martin, 1702–1773, a herald and antiquary, nephew of Sir John Leake. 1. Nummi Britannici Historia, Lon., 1726, '45, '73, all 8vo.

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2. Life of Sir John Leake, 1750, r. 8vo; 50 copies printed. Other works. See Noble's Hist. of the College of Arms.

Leake, William. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1767.

Leake, William Martin. Serms., 1773–78.

Leake, Lt.-Col. William Martin, Royal Artillery, has pub. the following valuable works: 1. Researches in Greece, Lon., 1814, 4to. Pt. 2 contains an Albanian Grammar and Vocabulary, the first English work on the subject.

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Leakey, Catherine W. Lyra Australis; or, Attempts to Sing in a Strange Land, Lon., 1854, sm. 8vo.

Leaming, A., and J. Spicer. Laws of New Jersey, Phila., 1752, fol.

Leaming, Jeremiah, D.D., 1719–1804, an Episcopal clergyman, a native of Middletown, Conn.; graduated at Yale College, 1745; preached eight years in Newport, R.I., twenty-one years at Norwalk, Conn., and eight or nine years at Stratford, in the same State. He died at New Haven, Conn. 1. A Defence of the Episcopal Government of the Church; containing Remarks on some Noted Sermons on Presbyterian Ordination, 1766. 2. A Second Defence; in Answer to Noah Welles, 1770. 3. Evidences of the Truth of Christianity, 1785. 4. Dissertations on Various Subjects, 1789. Dr. Leaming was at one time thought of for the office of first bishop of the Episcopal Church in America. A branch of the same family settled in Philadelphia, and is now (1857) represented by J. Fisher Leaming, an eminent merchant and well-known philanthropist of that city.

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Leatherhead, William. In Dissert. nuper editam de Medicorum, &c., Lon., 1727, 8vo.

Leathes, D. Contagion amongst Dogs, Lon., 1760, 8vo.

Leathes, P. H. A Tablet, from the Arundelian Collection; Archæol., 1796.

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Leavitt, J. Laws of Massachusetts relative to Paupers, Bost., 1810, 8vo.

Leavitt, Joshua, b. 1794, Franklin co., N. York; graduated at Yale Coll., 1814; admitted to the bar, 1819; ordained, 1825. 1. Easy Lessons in Reading, 1823. 2. Christian Lyre, 1831. 3. Series of Readers, 1847. Ed. Sailors' Mag., N. York Evangelist, &c.

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Leckie, Mrs. 1. Power of Conscience, Lon. 1841, p. 8vo. 2. Stories for Children, 1844, sq. 3. Hebrew Boy; a Dramatic Poem, 1842, p. 8vo. 4. Stepmother; a Dramatic Poem, 1842, p. 8vo. 5. The Guardian; a Dramatic Poem, 1842, p. 8vo.

Leckie, Charles. Scripture References for Sabbath Schools, &c., Lon., 1838, 12mo. Eighteen eds. were pub. before 1857.

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Leckie, Gould Francis. 1. Foreign Affairs of Great Britain from 1808–09–10, Lon., 1808, '10, 8vo. Reviewed in Edin. Rev., xiii. 186. 2. Foreign Affairs of Great Britain for 1809, 1809, 8vo.

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4. Balance of Power in Europe, 1817, 8vo.

Leconte, John L., M.D., b. in New York, 1825 has pub. a number of papers on entomology, &c. in the Journal and Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History of New York, the Boston Journal of Natural History, and Agassiz's Lake Superior.

Lecount, Lt. Peter, R.N. 1. Hist. of the London and Birmingham Railway, Lon., 1839, 8vo. 2. Practical Treat. on Railways, 1839, p. 8vo. From 7th ed. Encyc. Brit.

"The best and most complete treatise on the subject."—*Metropolitan Conservative Journal.*

"By far the most valuable work on the construction and management of railways extant."—*Manchester Courier.*

Le Cras, Abraham J. The Laws, Customs, and Privileges, &c. of the Island of Jersey, Lon., 1839, 12mo. Commended in 6 Month. Law Mag., 245.

Lederer, John, an early explorer of the Alleghanies. The Discoveries of John Lederer, in three several Marches from Virginia to the West of Carolina and other parts of the Continent, begun in March, 1669, and ended in September, 1670; together with a General Map of the whole Territory which he traversed. Collected and translated out of Latine, from his Discourse and Writings, by Sir William Talbot, Baronet, Lon., 1672, 4to, pp. 27. White Knight's, £2 8*s*. See Account, by John Penington, of Plantagenet's New Albion, Penn. Hist. Soc. Memoirs, vol. iv. Pt. 1.

Lediard, Thomas. 1. Trans. of the Life of Sethos, Lon., 1732, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This Egyptian romance was written by the Abbé Terasson, in avowed imitation of Telemachus and The Travels of Cyrus. Gibbon justly characterized its author as a scholar and a philosopher, and the work itself as having more variety and originality than the former of these celebrated productions."—*Retrospective Review.*

"The author, Terasson, was a scholar and a philosopher: his Life of Sethos has far more variety and originality than Telemachus."—*Gibbon's Miscell. Works.*

2. Naval Hist. of England 1066–1734, fol., 1735. 3. Life of John, Duke of Marlborough, 1736, 3 vols. 8vo.

"The great battles of Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Blenheim are here [in Coxe's Memoir of the Duke of Marlborough] fought over again with a precision and effect which we seek in vain in the somnolent pages of Lediard."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, 1825, 545.

4. Appeal to the Publick, 1735, fol. 5. German Spy, 1735, 8vo. 6. Trans. of Mascon's Hist. of the Ancient Germans, 1738, 2 vols. 4to. 7. Charge to the Grand Jury, 1754, 8vo.

Ledwich, Mrs. The Young Widow, Lon., 1784, 2 vols.

Ledwich, Edward, D.D., 1739–1823, Fellow of Trin. Coll., Dublin, subsequently Vicar of Aghaboe, Queen's county, Ireland. 1. Antiquities of Ireland, Dubl., 1793, 4to; 2d ed., 1803; (some dated 1804, 4to.) On the plan of Pennant.

"Dr. Ledwich has omitted the fictions which strong natural prejudices obliged Sir James Ware to recite: with equal talents, superior information, and profound erudition the doctor has constructed his present work."—*British Critic.*

See Grose, Francis, No. 3. 2. Statist. Account of the Parish of Aghaboe, Queen's co., Ireland, Lon., 1796, 8vo. Dr. L. contributed papers to Trans. Irish Acad., 1791, to Archæol., 1785, '87, and wrote an Essay on the Government of Ireland, which will be found in Gough's ed. of Camden's Britanniæ, 1789, 3 vols. fol.

Ledwich, T. H. and **E.** Prac. and Descrip. Anatomy of the Human Body, Dubl., 1853, 12mo.

"It is evidently written directly from observations made in the dissecting-room, and is therefore peculiarly adapted as a handbook for the student who seeks his information in the only way in which it can be correctly obtained,—from the dead body itself."—*Dubl. Quar. Jour. of Med. Science.*

"The author's task has been performed ably, clearly, and systematically. The work will be found useful to the dissector, be he an old or young student."—*Lon. Lancet.*

Ledyard, John, 1751–1788, celebrated as the companion of Captain Cook (the narrative of whose last voyage he published, Hartford, 1783, 8vo) and for his own explorations, was a native of Groton, Connecticut. His eventful life (the details of which do not come within the plan of our Dictionary) had been recorded by one of the most distinguished of American historians: Memoirs of the Life and Travels of Jonh Ledyard, the American Traveller; comprising Selections from his Journals and Correspondence, by Jared Sparks, Camb., Mass., 1828, 8vo. Printed in London in 1828, 8vo, and in 1834, 8vo. See titles in Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 207–208. See also ibid., i. 311. Sparks's Life of Ledyard was repub. in the author's valuable Library of American Biography, New Series, 1847, vol. xiv. A review of these Memoirs, by Robert Southey, appeared in the London Quarterly Review, xxxviii. 85–113.

"Ledyard never desponded: no sooner was one of his castles demolished than be set about building another."—Southey: *ubi supra*, p. 93.

"In 1786, while at Paris, I became acquainted with John Ledyard, of Connecticut,—a man of genius, of some science, and of fearless courage and enterprise. . . . I suggested to him the enterprise of exploring the western part of our continent, by passing through St. Petersburg to Kamtschatka, and procuring a passage thence in some of the Russian vessels to Nootka Sound, whence he might make his way across the continent to the United States; and I undertook to have the permission of the Empress of Russia solicited."—Thomas Jefferson: *Randolph's Life of Jefferson*, 2d ed., 1830, i. 55.

See also Tucker's Life of Jefferson; N. Amer. Rev., xxvii. 360, (by C. Cushing;) Amer. Quar. Rev., iii. 88; Chris. Month. Spec., x. 317, 370, (by R. Emerson.)

Lee, Alfred, D.D., S.T.D., b. Sept. 9, 1807, at Cambridge, Mass.; graduated at Harvard University, 1823; ordained, 1830; consecrated Bishop of the Prot. Epis. Church of the diocese of Delaware, 1841. 1. Life of the Apostle Peter: a series of Practical Discourses, New York, 1852, 12mo. 2. Life of the Apostle John, 1854, 12mo. 3. Treatise on Baptism, 1854, 16mo. 4. Memoir of Miss Susan Allibone, Phila., 1856, 8vo. 5. The Harbinger of Christ: a series of Practical Discourses on the Life and Character of John the Baptist, N.Y., 1857, 12mo.

Lee, Rev. Alfred T. The Hist. of the Town and Parish of Tetbury, Gloucester, Lon., 1857, 8vo.

"Some portions of the book will be read with interest by many, —we mean the pedigrees, by those to whom they relate. The rest of the work may well be perused as an act of mortification."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1857, 942.

Lee, Ann. Sunday Lecturer, Lon., 1816, 12mo.

Lee, Arthur, M.D., 1740–1782, a brother of Richard Henry Lee, (elected President of the American Congress in 1784,) and also a native of Virginia, held several important diplomatic and other public positions. He was the author of Monitor's Letters, 1769; the Letters of Junius Americanus; Extract from a Letter to the President of Congress, in Answer to a Libel by Silas Deane, 1780; Observations on certain Commercial Transactions in France, laid before Congress, 1780. See his Life by Richard Henry Lee, 1829, 2 vols. 8vo; review of the same by Jared Sparks, N. Amer. Rev., xxx. 454–511; Thacher's Amer. Med. Biog., 1828, 356.

Lee, Charles, 1731–1782, a major-general in the American army, and a distinguished soldier in several parts of the Old World, was a native of England, and the son of General John Lee, of Dernhall, Cheshire, by Isabella his wife, the second daughter of Sir Henry Bunbury, of Stanney. A vol. of Lee's writings was pub. by Mr. Langworthy. See, in addition to the Histories of the U. States, and the Lives of Washington, Proceedings of a Court-Martial for the Trial of Major-General Lee, Phila., 1778, fol.; Memoirs of the Life of Charles Lee, Lon., 1791, 8vo, Dubl., 1792, 8vo; Anecdotes of the late Charles Lee, 1792, 8vo, 1797, 8vo; Memoir of the Life of General Lee, by Sir Henry Bunbury; Life of Charles Lee, by Jared Sparks, in his Library of American Biography, New Series, viii. 1–207; Rich's Bibl. Amer. Nova, i. 464; Blackw. Mag., xvii. 68, xxxiii. 616; art. Junius, 1803, Nos. 21, 22, 1813, No. 28; Girdlestone, Rev. J. L., in this Dictionary

Lee, Charles A., M.D. 1. Elements of Geology, for Popular Use, N. York, 18mo. This is the standard text-book in many academies in the United States. 2. Human Physiology, 18mo. 3. Amer. ed. of Copland's Medical Dictionary, 3 vols. 8vo. See Copland, James, M.D.

Lee, Charles Carter. Second ed., with Introd. and Notes, of Henry Lee's Observations on the Writings of Thomas Jefferson, &c., Phila., 1839, 8vo; 1845. See Lee, Henry; George Tucker's Life of Thomas Jefferson.

Lee, D., and **J. H. Frost.** Ten Years in Oregon, N. York, 1844, 12mo.

Lee, Day Kellogg. 1. Summerfield; or, Life on a Farm, Auburn, N. York, 1852, 16mo. 2. The Master-Builder; or, Life at a Trade, N. York, 1854, 12mo. Highly commended. 3. Merrimack; or, Life at the Loom, 1854, 12mo.

Lee, Edward, 1482–1544, Archbishop of York, 1531, pub. some Latin commentaries on the Scriptures, and tracts in the same language. See Athen. Oxon.; Dodd's Ch. Hist.; More's Life of Sir T. More; Strype's Life of Cranmer.

"He was a very great divine, and very well seen in all kinds of learning, famous as well for his wisdom as virtue and holiness of life."—Wood: *ubi supra.*

Lee, Edward. Laws of Ireland, Dubl., 1734, 4to.

Lee, Edwin, has pub. many medical works, and notes of his travels on the Continent, Lon., 1841–56.

Lee, Mrs. Eleanor Percy, formerly **Miss Ware,** and her sister, **Mrs. Catherine Ann Warfield,** both natives of Mississippi, have pub. in conjunction: 1. The Wife of Leon, and other Poems, by the Sisters of the West, N. York, 1843; 2d ed., Cincinnati, 1848. 2. The Indian

Chamber and other Poems, 1846. Specimens of their poetry, which has been favourably noticed, will be found in Griswold's Female Poets of America. They have also pub. some prose compositions; and Mrs. Warfield is the author of a novel which Dr. Griswold—a most competent critic—commended in high terms.

Lee, Mrs. Eliza Buckminster, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Buckminster, D.D., was b. in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, about the close of the last century. 1. Sketches of a New England Village, Bost., 1838, 16mo. 2. Naomi, or Boston Two Hundred Years Ago; a Tale of the Quaker Persecutions, Bost., 1848, 16mo. Reviewed in Brownson's Quar. Rev., 2d ser., iii. 476. 3. Walt and Valt; or, the Twins, Bost., 2 vols. 12mo. 4. Memoirs of Rev. Joseph Buckminster, D.D., and of his Son, Rev. Joseph Stevens Buckminster, Bost., 1849, 12mo; 1851, 12mo.

> "The strong feeling which has guided her pen lends a peculiar charm to the book, and we lay it down with a consciousness that it has enlarged our sympathies and aided our appreciation of what is most lovely and excellent in human character. It is written with remarkable grace and finish of style."—FRANCIS BOWEN: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lxix. 353–375, *q. v.*

> "A gentleman from this city, now in Europe, lately paid a visit to Thomas Carlyle. He found him living at Chelsea, on the Thames, in the simplest manner, in a small house in quite a retired situation. He talks much of American affairs, still holding to his old opinion that Franklin is our greatest man. He said he had some years ago read a book which gave a much better account of the higher sort of character in New England than any thing he had seen since Franklin's writings. That book, he said, gave him an insight into the real, inner life of the highest natures, and was a most valuable work. It was the Memoir of the Buckminsters, by Mrs. Lee."—*Boston Transcript*, Aug. 1857.

See also Chris. Exam., xlvii. 169, (by G. Ticknor and A. Norton;) New Englander, viii. 30; Notice of J. S. Buckminster's Serms., Chris. Exam., vii. 43; Chris. Month. Spec., v. 145; Sale of his Library, Gen. Repos., ii. 392. 5. Florence, the Parish Orphan, 1850, 16mo; 1852, 16mo. 6. Life of Jean Paul Frederick Richter; with his Autobiography, N. York, 12mo.

Lee, F. V. Rateability of Property to the Relief of the Poor, &c., Lon., 1830, 12mo.

Lee, Francis, M.D., 1660–1719, Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, wrote many works, almost all of which were pub. anonymously or in the names of others. A collection of some of his Dissertations, Theological, Mathematical, and Physical, was pub., Lon., 1752, 2 vols. 8vo. Among his important works were A History of Montanism, &c., 1709, 8vo, and An Epistolary Discourse concerning the Books of Ezra, 1722, 8vo. His mystic poems are thought to possess great merit.

Lee, Francis. Translation from the Greek Poets, &c., Lon., 1803–08.

Lee, Francis B., pub. a Poem, a Farce, &c., Lon., 1771–76.

Lee, H. P. New Threshing Machine; Nic. Jour., 1811.

Lee, Rev. H. W. Prayers for Children, 1832.

Lee, Mrs. Hannah F., (the wife of Mr. George G. Lee,) a native of Newburyport, Mass., but for many years a resident of Boston, Mass., we believe commenced authorship by contributing the Notices in continuation, by a Friend, which comprise the latter half of Hannah Adams's Autobiography, pub. by Dr. Joseph Tuckerman in 1832; since then she has pub. anonymously a number of works, of which the following are all that we can identify: 1. Grace Seymour; a Novel, 1835. 2. Three Experiments of Living, 1838. Of this work about thirty eds. have been pub. in America and several in England. 3. Elinor Fulton: a Sequel to Three Experiments of Living. 4. Familiar Sketches of the Old Painters, 1838, 16mo.

> "This is a delightful book, especially for the young. It is full of taste and right feeling, and contains instruction for the heart as well as the head."—*Bishop Potter's Hand-Book for Readers and Students.*

5. Luther and his Times. 6. Cranmer and his Times. 7. Huguenots in France and America, 2 vols. 8vo. 8. Rosanna; or, Scenes in Boston. 9. Rich Enough. 10. The Contrast; or, Different Modes of Education. 11. The World before You; or, The Log Cabin. 12. Stories from Life for the Young, 1849, 16mo. 13. Familiar Sketches of Sculpture and Sculptors, 1852, 2 vols. 16mo. 14. Memoir of Pierre Toussaint, 1853, 16mo. Mrs. Lee's writings have exerted a most beneficial effect upon the tone of American society.

Lee, Harriet, 1756–1851, the daughter of an actor, was for many years engaged, in conjunction with her sister Sophia, in the management of the Belvidere House, —an academy at Bath. 1. The Errors of Innocence; a Novel, 1786, 5 vols. 12mo. 2. The New Peerage, or Our Eyes may Deceive Us; a Comedy, 1787, 8vo. 3. With Sophia Lee, The Canterbury Tales, 1797–1805, 5 vols. 8vo. These were all Harriet's excepting two,—viz.: The Young Lady's Tale, and The Clergyman's Tale, which occupy a vol. and a half. Sophia also wrote the Introduction to the whole series. The Canterbury Tales (12 in all) were very popular, and 2d eds. of the first two vols. were pub. in 1799. There have been recent eds. of the whole,—viz.: in 1833, (Bentley's Standard Library, vols. xii. and xiii.,) and in 1839. Mason Brothers, of New York, are now (1857) issuing those of Harriet in 2 vols. 12mo, and Sophia's in 1 vol. 12mo. The Canterbury Tales fell into the hands of Byron when he was fourteen years of age: he remarks,

> "There are fine things in The Canterbury Tales. Nothing of Scott's is finer than The German Tale: I admired it when a boy, and have continued to like what I did then. This, I remember, particularly affected me."

He also said of The Norman Tale:

> "It made a deep impression on me, and may be said to contain the germ of much that I have since written."

Referring to this, Chambers's Cyclopedia of English Literature says,

> "The public were unanimous in considering Harriet Lee as more interesting, passionate, and even more poetical than her illustrious imitator."

The republication in England of The Canterbury Tales (in Bentley's Standard Library) was hailed with great delight:

> "To read The Canterbury Tales of Miss Lee once more is a species of temporary regeneration. There is scarcely any educated person of this century who has not, at some time or other, drawn a sincere pleasure from these pages. The different tales have been to many like turning down a leaf in life. . . . The Officer's Tale perhaps was read on some sunny bank in a pleasant land,—a stolen pleasure. On The German's Tale perhaps two hearts beat in unison, trembled in harmony, and, when sharing a mutual agitation,—two heads bent over the mystic page,—they turned round to see each other's fright reflected in well-known and well-loved features. Even now we feel a shiver running over the frame as we call to mind the fearful whisper of the name of Kruitzner amidst the silent throng of a kneeling congregation in the cathedral. . . . We may be pardoned for approaching this number of The Standard Novels with feelings of far more interest than we take up any new novel of the day."—*Lon. Spectator.*

> "Few readers of entertaining literature can be ignorant of these popular productions, and we are therefore spared the necessity of saying how much we have been excited by a perusal of Montford, how deeply entertained by the narrative of Arundel, how truly affected by the stories of Constance and Lothaire. The pure morality which reigns through these tales—which we can scarcely dare to call fictions—will render them the most eligible reading for young persons. They ought to be in every family library."—*Edinburgh Post.*

In 1821, whilst living at Pisa, Byron dramatized Kruitzner, and pub. his version under the title of Werner; or, The Inheritance. See Blackwood's Mag., xii. 712, xv. 196. Harriet Lee also wrote a play, chiefly founded on Kruitzner, entitled The Three Strangers. It was played in 1835, but was unsuccessful.

4. Clara Lennox; a Novel, 1797, 2 vols. 5. The Mysterious Marriage, or The Heirship of Roselva; a Play, 1798, 8vo. Biographical Accounts of Harriet Lee will be found in Lon. Gent. Mag., Sept. 1851, 326, and (from the Lady's Companion) in the Living Age, xxxi. 329.

Lee, Henry, D.D. 1. Notes on Locke on the Understanding, Lon., 1702, fol. 2. Serm., 1728, 4to. 3. Serm., 1730, 8vo.

Lee, Henry. Theolog. treatises, &c., Lon., 1751–67.

Lee, Henry. Caleb Quotem; an Opera, 1810, 8vo.

Lee, Henry, 1756–1818, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the Partisan Legion during the American war, a native of Virginia, graduated at Princeton College in 1773, was elected a member of Congress in 1786, and again in 1799, and in 1792 was made Governor of Virginia. He gained honourable distinction in every post to which he was called. 1. Oration on General George Washington, 1800. 2. Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States, Phila., 1812, 2 vols. 8vo; new ed., with Corrections by the author, and with Notes and Addits. by Henry Lee, Washington, D.C., 1827, 8vo. See LEE, HENRY, (*post.*)

Lee, Henry, 1787–1837, a native of Virginia, son of the preceding, was educated at William and Mary College, and in 1812 became a major in the United States army. He died at Paris whilst engaged in the preparation of his unfinished Life of Napoleon Bonaparte. 1. The Campaign of 1781 in the Carolinas; with Remarks, Historical and Critical, on Johnson's Life of Greene, &c., Phila., 1824, 8vo. 2. Observations on the Writings of Thomas Jefferson, with particular reference to the attack they contain on the memory of the late General Henry Lee; in a Series of Letters, N. York, 1832, 8vo; 2d ed., Phila., 1839, 8vo. See LEE, CHARLES CARTER; LEE, HENRY, No. 2, (*ante*;) George Tucker's Life of Thomas Jefferson. 3. The Life of the Emperor Napoleon, &c., N. York and Paris, 1835. This vol. brings the narrative down to the year 1796. After the author's death, (which occurred before the completion of his labours,) the above vol. and some materials subsequently prepared were pub. in London and Paris under the title of The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte down to the Peace of Toleration and the Close of his First Campaign in Italy, r. 8vo. Lee is a warm advocate of Napoleon.

Lee, Henry, Surgeon to the Lock Hospital, London. 1. Inflammation of the Veins, Lon., 1850, 8vo. 2. Pathological and Surgical Observations: Hæmorrhoidal Tumours, &c., 1854, 8vo.

> "We have perused Mr. Lee's work with great pleasure, and feel convinced that he has opened much new ground in Pathology and Practical Surgery."—*Lon. Med. Times and Gazette.*

Lee, Holme. 1. Gilbert Massinger. 2. Thornley Hall. 3. Kathie Brande; a Fireside History of a Quiet Life, 1857, 2 vols. Other works. A notice of this lady's last novel—Kathie Brande—will be found in the Westminster Review, Jan. 1857.

Lee, J. Laws of Shipping and Insurance; 5th ed., Lon., 1851, 12mo.

Lee, J. Y. 1. Treat. on the Evidence of Abstracts of Title to Real Property, Lon., 1843, 8vo. 2. Costs in Bankruptcy, new scale, 1855, 12mo.

Lee, James, d. 1795. 1. Introduc. to Botany, Lon. 1760, 8vo; last ed., by C. Stewart, Edin., 1805, 8vo. 2. Specimens of Butterflies, 1806, fol. 3. Dictionary of Botanical Terms, 1813, 8vo.

Lee, James, M.D. Hernia; Memoirs Med., 1805.

Lee, John, M.D. Medical treatises, 1782, &c.

Lee, John. Bible Societies in Scotland, 1824.

Lee, Jonathan, d. 1788, aged 70, first minister of Salisbury, Conn. 1. Serm., 1766. 2. Serm., 1787.

Lee, Rev. Joseph. A Vindication of a Regulated Inclosure, Lon., 1656, 4to.

Lee, Joseph, d. 1819, aged 77, first minister of Royalston, Mass. 1. Four Serms., 1782, 12mo. 2. Serm., 1803.

Lee, Rev. L. M. Advice to a Young Convert, N. York, 12mo.

Lee, Loon. Remonstrance to Parliament on the Miseries of the Poor of London, Lon., 1644, 4to.

Lee, Rev. Luther. Elements of Theology, N. York, 1857, 8vo, pp. 580.

Lee, Mary Elizabeth, 1813–1849, a native of Charleston, S.C., a daughter of William Lee, and a niece of Judge Thomas Lee, contributed many prose and poetical articles to The Southern Rose, Graham's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, New Orleans Miscellany, Philadelphia Courier, Token, Gem, Gift, Whitaker's Journal, Southern Literary Messenger, and Orion Magazine. A vol. of her poems was pub. in 1851, Charleston, 8vo, pp. 224, with a memoir by the Rev. Samuel Gilman, D.D. Her prose writings have not been collected; but the vol. pub. in the Massachusetts' School Library, entitled Social Evenings, or Historical Tales for Youth, is from her pen. Of her poetical pieces, perhaps the best-known is The Blind Negro Communicant. Miss Lee was a zealous scholar, and possessed a remarkable talent for the acquisition of languages. See Southern Quar. Rev., xix. 518.

Lee, Matthew. 1. Certamen elegiacum novem Musarum, Lon., 1600, 4to. 2. Liber de triumphata Barbarie, 1621, 4to.

Lee, Matthew. Oratio Anniversaria Harveiana, Lon., 1796, 4to.

Lee, Nathaniel, 1657?–1691 or 1692, the son of Dr. Richard Lee, rector of Hatfield, Hertfordshire, after leaving Trinity College, Cambridge, made an unsuccessful attempt as an actor, and finally settled down as a dramatic author. Habits of dissipation resulted in insanity, which led to his confinement for four years in Bedlam, from which he was discharged in 1688, little to his benefit,—as about three years later he was killed in a street-brawl during a drunken frolic. Lee was the author of ten tragedies and one (The Princess of Cleve) tragi-comedy, viz.: 1. Nero. 2. Sophonisba. 3. Gloriana. 4. The Rival Queens; or, The Death of Alexander the Great. 5. Mithridates. 6. Theodosius; or, The Force of Love. 7. Cæsar Borgia. 8. Lucius Junius Brutus. 9. Constantine the Great. 10. The Princess of Cleve. 11. The Massacre of Paris. He was also joint author, with Dryden, of Œdipus, and The Duke of Guise, tragedies. Lee's pieces were all pub. separately (save Sophonisba and Gloriana, which appeared in one vol., 1676, 4to) between 1675 and '90. Collective eds. of his Dramatic Works were pub. in 1692, 2 vols. 4to; 1713, 2 vols. 8vo; 1722, 3 vols. 12mo; 1733, 3 vols. 12mo; 1734, 3 vols. 8vo. His best pieces are The Rival Queens; The Death of Alexander the Great; Theodosius, or the Force of Love; Mithridates; and Lucius Junius Brutus. It has long been the fashion to laugh at Nat. Lee as a Bedlamite, (metaphorically as well as literally,) and certainly many of his rhapsodies are crazy enough; but there is also much true poetry in some of his declamations. He was by no means unconscious of the criticisms which were freely levelled at him, even in his lifetime, as his dedication of Theodosius to the Duchess of Richmond amply proves:

> "It has often been observed against me," he says, "that I abound in ungoverned fancy; but I hope the world will pardon the sallies of youth. Age, despondence, and dullness come too fast of themselves. I discommend no man for keeping the beaten road; but I am sure the noble hunters that follow the game must leap hedges and ditches sometimes, and run at all, or never come into the fall of the quarry. My comfort is, I cannot be so ridiculous a creature to any man as I am to myself: for who should know the house so well as the good man at home?—who, when his neighbours come to see him, still sets the best rooms to view; and, if he be not a wilful ass, keeps rubbish and lumber in some dark hole, where nobody comes but himself, to mortifie at melancholy hours."

Certainly his friend Dryden was greatly to blame for his injudicious (if indeed sincere) encouragement of Lee's Bombastes vein. The extravagance of the tragedy of Alexander has been not a little ridiculed: but what does Dryden say of it to the author?

> "Such praise is yours:—while you the passions move,
> That 'tis no longer feign'd, 'tis real love,
> Where Nature triumphs over wretched art:
> We only warm the head, but you the heart.
> Always you warm! and if the rising year,
> As in hot regions, bring the sun too near,
> 'Tis but to make your fragrant spices blow,
> Which in our colder climates will not grow.
> Despise those drones who praise while they accuse
> The too much vigour of your youthful muse:—
> That humble stile which they their virtue make
> Is in your power: you need but stoop and take."

It may be well enough to quote a passage from Alexander which has elicited rather opposite opinions from two famous critics:

Lee introduces Alexander the Great, saying,

> "When Glory, like the dazzling eagle, stood
> Perch'd on my beaver in the Granic flood,—
> When Fortune's self my standard trembling bore,
> And the pale Fates stood frighted on the shore,—
> When the Immortals on the billows rode,
> And I myself appeared the leading God!"

Bishop Warburton declares that this passage contains "not only the most sublime, but the most judicious, imagery that poetry could conceive or paint."

Joseph Warton, on the other hand, asserts that "we have not in our language a more striking example of turgid expression and genuine fustian and bombast."

These erudite critics are about equally wrong. Few admirers of the Bombastes school would venture to endorse Warburton's eulogy; and that Warton greatly erred in assigning to the passage just quoted pre-eminence in extravagance, can be easily demonstrated by any one who chooses to cite scores of passages from Nat. Lee himself. For instance, take this:

> "I found her on the floor,—
> In all the storm of grief, yet beautiful,—
> Pouring forth tears at such a lavish rate,
> That, were the world on fire, they might have drown'd
> The wrath of Heaven, and quench'd the mighty ruin."

Or this:

> "Black, swarthy demons hold a hollow cloud,
> And with long thunderbolts they drum aloud."

Or this:

> "Were I in heaven, and saw him scorch'd in flames,
> I would not spit my indignation down,
> Lest I should cool his tongue."

But, as we have already stated, Lee undoubtedly possessed great genius:

> "He is, in spite of his proverbial extravagance, a man of poetical mind and some dramatic skill."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., 1854, iii. 524.

> "The extravagance of Lee was not the sheer extravagance of the common herd of heroic-play manufacturers. Though it be madness, yet there's method in it. His frenzy is the frenzy of a poet. The hyperboles of others, even of Dryden himself, were forced, cold, and far-fetched. They cut lofty capers, because they judged it proper or profitable so to do; Lee only indulged his natural exuberance. . . . There is a sort of genuine passion in his extravagance, and it has, besides, a picturesque beauty, which is rarely to be met with in heroic ravings. His conceptions are not abortive, though they may be grotesque. His forms are strange enough, but they are well defined, and thrown out in bold relief. His visions flit palpably before us."—*Lon. Retrospective Review*, 1821, iii. 240–268.

This admirable review must be read by the student.

> "Nathaniel Lee's Dramas are full of faults,—faults of the least venial nature; but they are evidently the productions of a man of

genius, and do not betray a single indication of imbecility or dulness. Their characteristics are summed up in a saying of his own. When the unfortunate author was confined in a straight-waistcoat in Bedlam, a scribbler who went to visit him had the cruelty to jeer at his dreadful malady, by observing that it was an easy thing to write like a madman. 'No,' said Lee, 'it is *not* an easy thing to write like a madman, but it is very easy to write like a fool.'"—*Henry Neele's Lects. on English Poetry*, Lect. IV. p. 144.

Alas that poor Neele should himself have (so shortly after writing the above) become a victim to the same dreadful malady and fallen by his own hand! For further information respecting Lee, see Cibber's Lives; Biog. Dramat.; Censura Literaria; Spence's Anecdotes; Blackw. Mag., ix. 280.

Lee, Mrs. R. See LEE, MRS. SARAH.

Lee, Rachel Fanny Antonia. 1. A Vindication of her Conduct, 1807, 8vo. 2. Essay on Government, 1803, '09, 8vo.

Lee, Richard, D.D. Serm., Lon., 1663, 4to.

Lee, Richard. His Deplorable Case, 1678, 4to.

Lee, Richard. Treatise of Captures in War, Lon., 1759, 8vo; 2d ed., Lon., 1803, 8vo. Partly a trans. of Bynkershoek's Questiones Juris Publici; otherwise of little value.

Lee, Richard. Flowers from Sharon, 1793, 8vo.

Lee, Richard. 1. Serms., Lon., 1841, 8vo. 2. Hand-Book of Devotion, 1844, sq. 12mo. 3. Trans. of Erastus on Excommunication, 1844, fp. 8vo.

Lee, Richard Henry, 1732–1797, a son of Thomas Lee, of Stratford, Westmoreland county, Virginia, was chosen President of the American Congress in 1784, and held several other distinguished public positions. He was one of the very first to oppose British oppression, the mover of the Declaration of Independence, June 7, 1776, and one of the most hearty, consistent, and energetic friends of American freedom. He was the author of some political letters, papers, &c. See Memoirs of his Life by his grandson, Richard Henry Lee, Phila., 1825, 2 vols. 8vo, and a review of the latter, by Edward Everett, in the North American Review, xxii. 373–400.

Lee, Richard Henry, of Leesburg, Virginia, grandson of the preceding. 1. Memoirs of the Life of Richard Henry Lee, Phila., 1825, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Life of Arthur Lee, Bost., 1829, 2 vols. 8vo. Few families in America have for so long a period, and in the persons of so many representatives, enjoyed such honourable distinction as the Lees of Virginia. All of the six sons of Thomas Lee, of Stratford, President of the Council, who died in 1750, were men of distinction. These were: 1. Philip Ludwell; 2. Thomas Ludwell; 3. Richard Henry; 4. Francis Lightfoot; 5. William; 6. Arthur.

Lee, Robert, M.D., Lecturer on Midwifery at St. George's Hospital, London. 1. Researches on Diseases of Women, Lon., 8vo. 2. Observations on Diseases of the Uterus, Pt. 1, 1840, imp. 4to; 2, 1849, imp. 4to. 3. Anatomy of the Nerves of the Uterus, &c., 1841, fol. 4. Clinical Midwifery, 1840, fp. 8vo; 2d Amer. ed., from the 2d Lon. ed., Phila., r. 12mo; 1842, p. 8vo.

"More instructive to the juvenile practitioner than a score of systematic works."—*Lancet.*

"A storehouse of valuable facts and precedents."—*Amer. Jour. of Med. Sci.*

5. Lects. on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, 1844, 8vo; Amer. ed., Phila., 8vo. 6. Clinical Reports of Ovarian and Uterine Diseases, 1853, 12mo; Amer. ed., Phila., 8vo.

Lee, Samuel, 1625–1691, a learned Non-conformist divine, a native of London, from 1686 to '88 minister of a congregation at Bristol, Rhode Island, was captured by the French on his way home, and died at St. Malo. He was the author of Orbis Miraculum; or, The Temple of Solomon pourtrayed by Scripture Light, Lon., 1659, '65, fol.; other theolog. treatises, several serms., and Chronicon Castrense, which is added to King's Vale Royal. See Athen. Oxon.; Calamy; Dict. Hist., Supp.; Neal's Hist. of New England; Account of the Origin of Bristol.

Lee, Samuel. Surgical tract, &c., 1754, '71.

Lee, Samuel, D.D., 1783–1852, a native of Longnor, Shropshire, worked as a carpenter until he was twenty-five years of age, but employed his leisure time in the acquisition of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldaic and Syriac languages, to which he subsequently added a knowledge of the Arabic, Persian, French, German, and Italian tongues; entered Queen's Coll., Camb., 1813; ordained, 1817; elected Arabic Professor of the Univ. of Camb., 1819, and Regius Professor of Hebrew, 1831. Among the more important of his learned works (in addition to his eds. of the Arabic, Persian, and Malay Scriptures, and labours on the Syriac Old and New Testaments, 1816–23) were: 1. A Hebrew Grammar, 1830; 6th ed., 1844, 8vo. 2. Six Serms. on the Study of the Holy Scriptures, 1830, 8vo. 3. Travels of John Batuta, trans. from the Arabic, 1833. 4. The Book of Job, trans. from the Hebrew, 1837, 8vo. 5. Hebrew, Chaldaic, and English Lexicon, 1840, 8vo; 3d ed., 1844, 8vo. 6. Inquiry into the Nature, Progress, and End of Prophecy, 1849, 8vo. 7. Visions of Daniel and St. John, 1851, 8vo. Among his minor productions may be noticed Dissent Unscriptural and Unreasonable, 1834, which produced a controversy with J. Pye Smith, D.D. Three tracts were pub. by Lee, and two by Smith, all 1835, 8vo. See Lowndes's Brit. Lit. For further information respecting this profound scholar and excellent divine, see Lon. Gent. Mag., 1853, Pt. 1, 203; Blackw. Mag., xlix. 597; Horne's Bibl. Bib., 1849, 39, 48, 49, 196, 222, 223, 226, 275; Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 66, 294, 330, 962, 1148.

Lee, Mrs. Sarah, formerly **Mrs. T. E. Bowdich,** 1791–1856, the daughter of Mr. John Eglington Wallis, of Colchester, assisted Mr. Bowdich in the preparation of several of his works, and pub. a number under her last name, viz.: 1. History of British Fresh Water Fishes, 1830. 2. Memoirs of Baron Cuvier, 1833, 8vo. See Lon. Athenæum, 1833, 561. 3. Stories of Strange Lands, 1835. 4. Juvenile Album, 1841, 4to. 5. Sixth ed. of T. E. Bowdich's Taxidermy, 1843, fp. 8vo. 6. Elements of Natural History, 1844; 2d ed., 1850, 12mo. 7. Willie Frazier, 1846, 18mo. 8. The African Wanderers, 1847; 3d ed., 1854, 12mo. 9. Adventures in Australia, 1851; 2d ed., 1854, 12mo. 10. Anecdotes of the Habits and Instincts of Animals, 1852; 2d ed., 1854, fp. 8vo. 11. Anecdotes of the Habits and Instincts of Birds, Fishes, and Reptiles, 1852, 12mo. 12. British Birds, with Descriptions, 1852. 13. British Animals, with Descriptions, 1852. 14. The Farm and its Scenes, 1852. 15. Familiar Natural History, 1853, 16mo. 16. Anecdotes of Birds, 1853, 12mo. 17. Twelve Stories on the Sayings and Doings of Animals; 2d ed., 1854, sq. 18. Trees, Plants, and Flowers, 1854, 8vo. 19. Playing at Settlers; or, The Fagot House, 1855. 20. Sir Thomas, Adventures of a Cornish Baronet in Africa, 1856, 12mo. A biographical account of Mrs. Lee will be found in Lon. Gent. Mag., 1856, Pt. 2, 653.

Lee, Miss Sophia, 1750–1824, has already been noticed in our article on her sister, Harriet Lee, to which, and to the authorities there cited, also to Biog. Dramat., the Lon. Gent. Mag., 1824, Pt. 2, 88, and Blackw. Mag., xv. 476, we refer the reader. Sophia's separate publications were: 1. The Chapter of Accidents; a Comedy, Lon., 1780, 8vo. Successful. 2. The Recess; or, A Tale of Other Times, 1783–86, 6 vols. 12mo. One of the earliest English historical novels. Successful. 3. The Hermit's Tale; a Poem, 1787, 4to. 4. Almeyda, Queen of Granada; a Tragedy, 1796, 8vo. Mrs. Siddons acted in this play, which met with but partial success. 5. The Life of a Lover; a Novel, 1804, 6 vols. 12mo. Written in early life. 6. The Assignation; a Comedy, produced 1807, and condemned the first night. Not printed. Ormond, or The Debauchee, (1810, 3 vols. 12mo,) which appears in the list of Sophia Lee's publications in Watt's Bibl. Brit., was not written by her. Respecting this fact, see Lon. Gent. Mag., 1824, Pt. 2, 88, and 1851, Pt. 2, 326.

Lee, Stephen. The Atmosphere and its Effects on Astronomical Observations; Phil. Trans., 1815; Phil. Mag., 1815.

Lee, Thomas. Cow-Pox, Lon., 1802, 8vo.

Lee, Thomas. 1. Precedents of Declarations in Assumpsit, Lon., 1812, 8vo. 2. Dict. of the Prac. in Civil Actions; 2d ed., 1825, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. E. I. Company, &c., 1812, 8vo. 4. Reports K. B. *temp.* Lord Hardwicke, 1815.

Lee, Thomas Hancock. The Origin and Progress of the American Party in Politics, Phila., 1855, 12mo.

Lee, Rev. Wm. Elegiac Poem, Lon., 1788, 8vo.

Lee, Rev. Wm. Discourses on the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, its Nature and Proof, Lon., 1854, 8vo.

"This is a book for Biblical students, for the ministry, and for readers who can appreciate the ample fruits of patient study and extensive erudition on the nature and proofs of the inspiration of the Bible."—*Christian Observer.*

Lee, Wm. Brief Chronicle of all the Chief Actions so fatally falling out in these three kingdoms, 1662, 4to.

Lee, Wm. Ancient and Modern Hist. of Lewes and Brighthelmstone, Lon., 1796, 8vo. Anon.

Leech, David. 1. Philosophia illachrymans, Aberd., 1637, 4to. 2. Leochæi Poemata, Lon., 1657, 12mo.

Leech, Humphrey. The Triumph of Truth, Doway, 1609, 8vo. See an account of Leech in Athen. Oxon.

Leech, Jeremiah. Serm., Lon., 1644, 4to.

Leech, John. Joannis Leochaei Scoti Poemata et Epigrammata, Lon., 1620, 12mo. Leech also pub. some other Latin poems, and some serms., 1607–27.

Leech, John. Grammar Questions, 1650, 8vo.

Leech, John. Dissert. de Sanguinis Missione, Lugd. Bat., 1725, 4to.

Leech, John, b. about 1816, in London, and educated at the Charter House, has acquired great celebrity by his caricatures in Punch, his illustrations of several of Albert Smith's works, the Comic History of England, the Comic History of Rome, Sponge's Sporting Tour, and several works pub. under his own name,—The Rising Generation, a series of Twelve Drawings on Stone, 1843, ob. fol.; Pictures of Life and Character from the Collection of Mr. Punch, 500 wood-cuts, 1856, ob. fol.; 2d series, over 600 wood-cuts, 1856, ob. fol., &c. He is now employed upon the illustration of The Train, a periodical commenced Jan. 1, 1856. The Train, so far, (we write in April, 1857,) has been very successful,—which is no marvel. See Lon. Athenæum, Jan. 3, 1857, p. 14.

Leechman, William, D.D., 1706–1785, a divine of the Church of Scotland, Prof. of Theolog. in the Univ. of Glasgow about 1743, and Principal, 1761. A collective ed. of his Serms., with a Life of the Author by James Wodrow, D.D., was pub. in Lon., 1789, 2 vols. 8vo; new ed., 1816, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Dr. Leechman's discourses have been much read, and still continue to be admired."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

"He had a remarkable talent of selecting what was most important on every subject he handled; so that his arguments were never specious, but solid,—urged at the same time with a degree of warmth which carried the hearers along with him, for they were addressed equally to the judgment and to the heart."—Dr. Wodrow.

Leedes, John. Papers in Med. Com., 1788, '93.

Leeds, Daniel, "Student in Agriculture," has the credit of being the author of the first book printed in Pennsylvania,—viz.: An Almanac for the Year of the Christian Account 1687, &c.; printed and sold by Wm. Bradford, near Philadelphia. After he left the province, he pub. a book against the Quakers, entitled A Trumpet sounded out of the Wilderness of America, &c. This was also printed by Wm. Bradford, but in New York, in 1699. See Fisher's Early Poets of Penna.; Notes on the Provincial Lit. of Penna., by Thomas I. Wharton, read at a meeting of the Council of the Hist. Soc. of Penna., Sept. 21, 1825; in Mem. Hist. Soc. of Penna., vol. i. 105.

Leeds, Duke of. See Danby.

Leeds, Edward. Greek educational manuals, Lon., 1678–1706.

Leeds, John, Surveyor-General of the Province of Maryland. Observ. of the Transit of Venus, June 3, 1769; Phil. Trans., 1769.

Leeds, William Henry. 1. The Clubs of London, with Anecdotes, Lon., 2 vols. p. 8vo. 2. Rudimentary Treatise on Architecture, 1848, 12mo; 1853. Editor of the Civil Engineer's and Architect's Journal, 1839–54; of the Land and Building News, 1855–56; one of the authors of Weale's London Exhibited in 1851, p. 8vo.

Leeke, Robert. Eight separate serms., 1728–48.

Leese, Edward. Vaccination, Lon., 1812, 8vo.

Leeser, Isaac, b. Dec. 12, 1806, at Neuenkirchen, Westphalia, emigrated to Richmond, Virginia, 1824, minister of a Hebrew congregation in Philadelphia, 1829–50, when he declined a re-election. 1. Instructions in the Mosaic Religion; trans. from the German, 1830. 2. The Jews and the Mosaic Law, 1833. 3. Discourses, Argumentative and Devotional, on the Subject of the Jewish Religion, 1836. 4. Portuguese Form of Prayer; in Hebrew and English, 1837–38. 5. Hebrew Spelling and Reading Book, 1838. 6. Catechism for Young Children, 1839. 7. Discourses, 1840. 8. Edit. of Grace Aguilar's Spirit of Judaism, 1842. 9. New ed. of the Pentateuch, 1845–46. 10. Descriptive Geography and Brief Historical Sketch of Palestine; trans. from the Hebrew of Rabbi Joseph Schwartz. 11. Trans. of the Holy Scriptures [the Old Testament] from the original Hebrew, 1853, 4to; 1856, 18mo. In 1843, Mr. Leeser commenced the publication of a monthly magazine, entitled The Occident and American Jewish Advocate. See Men of the Time, N. York, 1852. Minister of the New Cong. Beth-El-Emeth, 1857.

Leeson, Hewling. His Case, 1803, 8vo.

Lefanu, Mrs., sister to R. B. Sheridan. 1. The Flowers; a Fairy Tale, 1810, 12mo. 2. Sons of Erin; a Comedy, 1812, 8vo.

Lefanu, Alicia, daughter of the preceding. 1. Rosara's Chains; a Poem, Lon., 1812, 8vo. 2. The Indian Voyage; a Novel, 2 vols. 12mo. 3. Strathallan; a Novel, 1816, 4 vols. 12mo. 4. Helen Monteagle, 1818, 3 vols. Other novels, &c.

Lefanu, Philip, D.D. Trans. of Letters of certain Jews to Voltaire, Dubl., 1777, 2 vols. 8vo.

"These letters contain an elegant answer to the various objections to revealed religion which Voltaire has borrowed from our English deists."—Bishop Watson.

Lefevre, Mrs. 1. An Extract from her Letters, by Wesley, Brist., 1773, 12mo. 2. Original Letters, written in 1754–55, Lon., 12mo.

Lefevre, Sir George, M.D., late Physician to the British Embassy at the Court of St. Petersburg. 1. Thermal Comfort, Lon.; 2d ed., 1843, 18mo. 2. Life of a Travelling Physician, 1843, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 3. Apology for the Nerves, 1844, p. 8vo; 1846, p. 8vo.

"In a medical point of view, Sir George Lefevre's Apology exhibits the practical physician whom long experience has rendered more doubtful of the power of active practice than the tyro. In a literary sense his book is of a very popular character. The style is clear, vigorous, and animated, with something of the easy pleasantness which characterizes the man of the world. This renders the work very readable."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Lefroy, Chris. E. Review of Gandolphy, 1814, 8vo.

Lefroy, Thomas. See Schoales, John.

Leftley, Charles. See Linley, William.

Legare, Hugh Swinton, 1797–1843, an eminent American scholar, a native of Charleston, S. Carolina, graduated with the highest honours at the college at Columbia, and subsequently continued his studies at Paris and Edinburgh. In 1820, and again in 1824, he was elected a member of the State Legislature; made Attorney-General of South Carolina in 1830; Chargé d'Affaires at the Court of Brussels, 1833; sent to the National Congress in 1836; and in 1841 was appointed, by President Tyler, Attorney-General of the United States. He died at Boston, at the residence of his friend, George Ticknor, June 20, 1843, whilst participating, as one of the Cabinet, in the ceremonies connected with the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument. A collection of the writings of Mr. Legare, edited by his sister, was pub. in 1846, in two large 8vo vols. Here will be found a Diary kept at Brussels, a Journal on the Rhine, Extracts from his Private and Diplomatic Correspondence, Orations and Speeches, and Contributions to the New York and Southern Quarterly Reviews, and a Memoir of the life of the author. His principal contributions to the Southern Quarterly Review are those on Classical Learning, Roman Literature, Cicero de Republica, the Public Economy of Athens, the Life and Works of D'Aguesseau, Jeremy Bentham and the Utilitarians, Codification, Kent's Commentaries, Early Spanish Ballads, the Miscellaneous Writings of Sir Philip Sidney, Lord Byron's Letters and Journals, Hall's Travels in America, The Travels of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, The Disowned, Tales of the Great St. Bernard, and the Miscellanies of William Crofts:—

"It is not too much to say of some of these essays," remarks Dr. Griswold, after the enumeration of the preceding, "that they will bear a favourable comparison with the best productions of their kind; yet they are certainly inferior to the more carefully-prepared papers which he gave to the world at a subsequent period."—*Prose Writers of America, q. v.*, 4th ed., 1852, 391.

His best-known articles in the New York Review are, The Constitutional History of Greece, Demosthenes—the Man, the Orator, and the Statesman, and The Origin, History, and Influence of Roman Legislation. The title of the last-named essay recalls forcibly to mind the darling object of Mr. Legare's aspirations,—the marriage of the Civil and the Common Law. At home or abroad, amidst the relaxations of leisure or the perplexities of public duty, this favourite theory was never forgotten:

"He considered the law as his pursuit,—as his object,—as the field of his ambition. Fifteen years ago [in 1828] I knew him as an eminent lawyer. He afterwards went abroad in a diplomatic capacity, and at Brussels, where he resided, devoted himself anew to the study of the Civil Law, with a view to make it subservient to the great object of his life, the expansion of the Common Law, and the forcing into it the enlarged and liberal principles and just morality of the Roman Jurisprudence. This object he seemed about to accomplish; for his arguments before the Supreme Court were crowded with the principles of the Roman Law, wrought into the texture of the Common Law with great success. In every sentence that I heard I was struck with the union of the two systems. At the same time, the whole was wrought into a style beautiful and chaste, but never passing from the line of the argument nor losing sight of the cause. His argumentation was marked by the closest logic: at the same time, he had a *presence* in speaking which I have never seen excelled. He had a warm, rich style, but no declamation; for he knew that declamation belongs neither to the jurist nor to the scholar."—*Judge Story's Address before the members of the Law School at Cambridge, June 22, 1843*: in the *Law Reporter*, August, 1843, and in *Story's Miscell. Writings*, 1852, 820–824.

For further information respecting Mr. Legare and his writings, see Amer. Whig. Rev., ii. 416; South. Quar. Rev., iv. 347, ix. 321, xvi. 224; South. Lit. Mess., ix. 570. It is to be deeply regretted that this accomplished scholar and eminent jurist did not leave some great work upon those topics of legal lore which reverential regard and passionate admiration had alike endeared to his bosom. That he had meditated a translation of the Elementa Juris Naturæ et Gentium of Heineccius, we have his own confession to his friend Judge Story:

> "It was only during the last summer [of 1842] that he wrote to me that he intended to translate Heineccius's Elements; for he wished, he said, to entice the American lawyer to the study of the Civil Law. He added that he had nothing to gain by undertaking such a work, but that he would undergo the labor as a homage to his country. Knowing his eminent qualifications for the task, I advised him to make the translation, and to add to it notes of his own, so as to adapt the principles to the existing state of the Common Law,—telling him that he would thereby confer a benefit on his country which no man of his age would be likely to exceed."—*Judge Story's Address, ubi supra.*

But it was not so written: Hugh Legare must be added to the long list already chronicled in this volume, of those who left unfinished monuments of good intentions, whose devices were arrested by "the inexorable hour," and whose "purposes"—to use the affecting language of the patriarch—were "broken off" in the midst.

Legare, J. M., of Charleston, S. Carolina, a relative of the preceding, pub. in 1848, Orta Undis, and other Poems, in Latin and English. He has also contributed a number of essays to various periodicals, some of which have been commended.

Leggatt, Robert. Catechism, Wesl., 1545, 12mo.

Legge, Hon. Capt. Edward. Eclipse of the Moon, Dec. 21, 1740; Phil. Trans., 1742.

Legge, Rev. George, LL.D. Discourses, 1845, 12mo.

Legge, Thomas. Law of Outlawry and Practice in Civil Actions, Lon., 1779, 8vo.

Legge, William, Lord Dartmouth. Preamble to his Patent of Peerage, Lon., 1711, 4to.

Le Geyt, Rev. Philip. Observations on the Bill rel. to the Marriages of Dissenters, &c., Lon., 1827, 8vo.

Leggett, Richard. Theolog. treatises, 1794–98.

Leggett, William, 1802–1840, a political and miscellaneous writer of considerable reputation, was a native of the city of New York, educated at the Georgetown College, D.C.; entered the United States Navy as a midshipman in 1822; retired from the service in 1826; established The Critic, a weekly literary gazette, in 1828; was connected with William C. Bryant in the editorship of the New York Evening Post, 1829–36; commenced the publication of The Plaindealer, in 1836; appointed by President Van Buren diplomatic agent to the Republic of Guatemala, in April, 1840, but died in the following month, whilst making preparations for his departure. His published vols. are—1. Leisure Hours at Sea, N. York, 1825, 18mo. This is a collection of poems written whilst the author was in the naval service. 2. Naval Stories, 12mo. 3. Tales by a Country Schoolmaster, 12mo. 4. Political Writings, edited, with a Preface, by Theodore Sedgwick, 1840, 2 vols. 12mo. He was also the author of Block House, in the Tales of Glauber Spa, 1822, of pieces in The Mirror and the Atlantic Souvenir, was the principal contributor to The Critic and The Plaindealer, and left an unfinished novel, of which one vol. was printed. See Sedgwick's Preface to Leggett's Political Writings, and the Memoir of Leggett, by the same gentleman, in Griswold's Biographical Annual, N. York, 1840; N. York Rev., viii. 383; Democrat. Rev., vii. 3. Mr. Bryant's poetical tribute to the Memory of William Leggett—"The earth may ring from shore to shore"—is doubtless well known to many of our readers. Leggett had devoted friends, and brilliant hopes were entertained of his future career:

> "Every year was softening his prejudices and calming his passions. Every year was enlarging his charities and widening the bounds of his liberality. Had a more genial clime invigorated his constitution and enabled him to return to his labours, a brilliant and honourable future might have certainly been predicted of him. He would not have left a name only as the conductor of a periodical press,—he would not merely have left these transient and fleeting memorials of his ability and rectitude. It is not the suggestion of a too fond affection, but the voice of a calm judgment, which declares that, whatever public career he had pursued, he must have raised to his memory an imperishable monument, and that, as no name is now dearer to his friends, so few could then have been more honorably associated with the history of his country than that of William Leggett."—Theodore Sedgwick, *ubi supra.*

Legh, Gerard. See Leigh.

Legh, Thomas, M.P. Narrative of a Journey in Egypt and the Country beyond the Cataracts, Lon., 1816, 4to, pp. 143.

> "In a small compass, there is much new information in these Travels, though not so much respecting the ancient country of the Ethiopians, in which Mr. Legh went beyond most former travellers, as could have been wished. Some parts of the personal narrative are uncommonly interesting."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels,* 597.

> "Display the enterprise of a veracious traveller and a perspicuous and modest writer. . . . It should be read by every one in whose breast the mention of the river Nile produces something approaching to a convulsive sob."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 455.
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> "We have nothing to find fault with but the omissions."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xvi. 1–27, *q. v.*

Legoux, L. Elegiac Acrostick, Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Legrew, James. The Sculpture of the various Nations referred to in the Old Testament, Lon., 1845, 12mo.

Le Grice, Charles Valentine. Serms., a Poem, a Novel, &c., Lon., 1794–1821.

Le Grosse, Robert. Iter Australe, Lon., 1667, 4to.

Le Hardy, Charles. Parsnips; Nic. Jour., 1811.

Leicester, Earl of. See Dudley, Robert.

Leicester, Francis. Two Serms., Lon., 1786, 8vo.

Leicester. See Leycester.

Leichman, William. See Leechman.

Leidy, Joseph, M.D., b. in Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1823, studied medicine with Drs. James McClintock and Paul B. Goddard, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1844; Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Franklin Medical Academy, 1846; Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, 1853. A biographical account of this distinguished physician—for Dr. Leidy has already deservedly acquired extensive reputation on both sides of the Atlantic—will be found in the New Jersey Medical Reporter for September, 1853. To this periodical we are also indebted for the following list of Dr. Leidy's published contributions to the literature of medicine, zoology, botany, &c.

In the American Journal of the Medical Sciences:

1. On several Important Points in the Anatomy of the Human Larynx, xxiii. 141. 2. Researches into the Comparative Structure of the Liver, xxv. 13. 3. On the Intimate Structure and History of the Articular Cartilages, xxvi. 277. 4. On some Peculiar Bodies observed in the Human Subject, xl. 80.

In the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences:

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In the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences:

83. History and Anatomy of the Hemipterous Genus *Belostoma*, i. 57. 84. *Miscellanea Zoologica*, i. 67,—Reprint from Proceedings. 85. Descriptions of two Species of Distoma, with the Partial History of one of them, i. 301. 86. Descriptions of some American *Annelida abranchia*, ii. 43. 87. Description of a new Species of Crocodile from the Miocene of Virginia, ii. 135. 88. On the Osteology of the head of the Hippopotamus, and a Description of the Osteological Character of a new Genus of Hippopotamidæ, ii. 207.

In the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society:

89. On the Organization of the Genus *Gregarina* of Dufour, x. 233. 90. Some Observations on Nematoidea Imperfecta, and Descriptions of three Parasitic Infusoriæ, x. 241. 91. Description of an Extinct Species of American Lion: *Felis atrox*, x. 319. 92. A Memoir on the Extinct Dicotylinæ of America, x. 323.

In the Boston Journal of Natural History:

93. Anatomical Description of the Animal of *Littorina angulifera*, v. 344.

In the Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences:

94. Internal Anatomy of *Corydalus cornutus* in its three Stages of Existence, iv. 162.

In the Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge:

95. A Flora and Fauna within Living Animals, v. 96. Memoir on the Extinct Species of American Ox, v. 97. The Ancient Fauna of Nebraska, vi.

In the Report of a Geological Survey of Wisconsin, &c., by D. D. Owen:

98. Description of the Remains of Extinct Mammalia and Chelonia from Nebraska Territory, 535.

In the Official Report of the U. S. Expedition to Explore the Dead Sea, &c., by Lieut. Lynch, U.S.N.

99. Remarks on the Anatomy of *Helix lithophaga*, 207.

In the "Terrestrial Air-breathing Mollusks of the U.S," by A. Binney:

100. Special Anatomy of the Terrestrial Gasteropoda of the U.S., i. pp. 196–260. 101. American edition (from the 5th Lon. edit.) of Quain and Sharpey's Quain's Anatomy, Phila., 1849, 2 vols. 8vo, with over 500 wood-cuts. 102. Translation from the German of Gluge's Atlas of Pathological Histology, Phila., imp. 4to, with 320 figures.

"Of infinite service to those who desire to investigate the subject systematically."—*Amer. Med. Jour.*

"This catalogue of Dr. Leidy's publications, which will be very valuable to scientific men, appears for the first time in print, and is inserted by request of many of his friends both in this country and in Europe."—*Ubi supra.*

To this list must be added:

103. A Memoir on the Extinct Sloth Tribe of North America; Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 1855, 4to, pp. 70, 16 plates.

Among Dr. Leidy's contributions to the cause of science, we must not omit to notice the anatomical details of the species, together with the dissections and drawings, in Dr. Amos Binney's Terrestrial Air-breathing Mollusks of the United States, &c. See Gould, Augustus Addison, M.D., No. 5.

"They constitute the most novel and important accessions to science contained in the work, and are an honorable evidence of a skill and industry which entitle him to a high rank among philosophical zoologists."—*Dr. Binney's Preface*, p. 26.

Leifchild, John, D.D., Independent minister of Craven Chapel, London, since 1827. 1. On the Christian Temper; or, Lects. on the Beatitudes, 1821, 8vo.

"The design and the merits of this volume alike entitle it to our warmest recommendations."—*Eclectic Review*, Sept. 1821.

"We can only add, after an attentive perusal of this excellent volume, as the best expression of our sentiments, that we wish it may but prove as acceptable to others as to ourselves."—*Lon. Christ. Instr.*, Nov. 1821.

2. Abbreviated Discourses, Lon., 8vo.

"An interesting volume: the author's views are eminently scriptural and evangelical."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*

3. Observ. on Providence, 12mo. 4. Help to Reading the Scriptures; 2d ed., 1831, 12mo. Commended in Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 66. 5. Sabbath-Day Book, 1845, 12mo; new ed., 1854. 6. Hymns edited by Dr. L., 1846, 32mo. Commended by James Montgomery, of Sheffield. 7. Counsels to a Young Minister, 18mo. Commended by the Bristol Mercury and the Baptist Magazine. 8. Christian Emigrant, 1849, 18mo; new ed., 1854. 9. Christian Experience, 1853, 8vo; 2d ed., 1854.

"Eminently adapted to promote the cause of spiritual religion."—*Watchman.*

Dr. L has also pub. some single sermons. Accounts of this popular preacher and author will be found in Grant's Metropolitan Pulpit, 1839, vol. ii. 152; Pen-Pictures of Popular English Preachers, 1852, 130.

Leigh, Lord. 1. Epistles to a Friend in Town, Lon., 12mo. 2. Fifth Epistle to a Friend in Town, 12mo. 3. Poems, 12mo. 4. Verses for Whitsuntide, 12mo. 5. Walks in the Country; Poems, 12mo.

Leigh, Benjamin Watkins, LL.D., 1782–1849, a native of Virginia, filled several important public posts. Reports of Cases in the Ct. of Appeals and the Genl. Ct. of Virginia, Jan. 1829–Dec. 1841, Richmond, 1830–44, 12 vols. 8vo.

Leigh, Chandos. The View, and other Poems, Lon., 1820, 12mo.

"With no inconsiderable portion of poetical spirit. it displays throughout the marks of an accomplished and cultivated mind."—*Edin. Review*, xxv. 134–139.

Leigh, Charles, M.D., a London physician, pub. several medical treatises, 1697–98, papers in Phil. Trans., 1684, 1702, and the following works: 1. Phthisiologia Lancastriensis, Lon., 1691, 4to. In Latin. 2. The Natural Hist. of Lancashire, &c.; with Antiquities, Oxf., 1700, fol. Chiefly a trans. of No. 1. Bishop Nicolson speaks with much severity (but, Gough thinks, with equal justice) of both these publications. 3. Hist. of Virginia, 1705, 12mo. See Athen. Oxon.; Gough's Topography; Pultney's Sketches of Botany.

Leigh, Charles. Island of Love; a Poem, 1812, 8vo.

Leigh, Clement. Serm., 1813, 8vo.

Leigh, Mrs. Dorothy. Mother's Blessing, 1616, '38, 8vo.

Leigh, Edward, M.P., 1602–03–1671, a learned lawyer, educated at Magdalene Hall, Oxford, expelled from Parliament for his attempt to save the life of King Charles by accepting his concessions, wrote a number of theological, historical, legal, and other works, pub. 1633–78, of which the following are the principal: 1. The First Twelve Cæsars, Oxon., 1635, 8vo; enlarged ed., pub. by his son, under the title of Analecta Cæsarum Romanorum, 1657, 8vo; again, 1664, 8vo, and 1670, 8vo. 2. Critica Sacra: containing Observations on all the Radices of the Hebrew Words of the Old and the Greek of the New Testament, 1639, '42, '46, '50, '54, 4to. Best English ed., 1662, fol., with Supp. Several foreign eds.: see Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Orme's Bibl. Bib.

"A very valuable help to the understanding of the original languages of the sacred writings. . . . The Critica Sacra not only gives the literal sense of every word in the Old and New Testament, but enriches almost every definition with philological and theological notes drawn from the publications of the best grammarians and critics then extant. To this work most succeeding lexicographers on the Old and New Testament have been greatly indebted."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*, 1839, 211.

"A very good help, wherein the pith of what others have more largely set forth is comprised."—William Gouge, D.D.

"Leigh's Critica Sacra can hardly be reckoned, nor does it claim to be, more than a compilation from earlier theologians It is an alphabetical series of words from the Hebrew and Greek Testaments, the author candidly admitting that he was not very conversant with the Latin language."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, ii. 357–358.

"It has long been esteemed for the remarks and references it contains, but is now nearly superseded by recent authors."—*Williams's C. P.*

Orme remarks of the two parts of Critica Sacra:

"As lexicons they are imperfect; but they may frequently be consulted with advantage. Parkhurst refers to them with respect; and on the Continent they have been often reprinted."—*Bibl. Bib.*

3. A Treatise of Divinity, in 3 Pts., 1646, 4to; 1647, 4to; 1648, 8vo; 1651, 8vo. 4. Annotations upon the New Testament, 1650, fol.

"These notes are generally short, but very judicious. As an evidence of the estimation in which they have been held, they were translated into Latin by Arnold, and published at Leipzig in 1732."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Chiefly compiled. but with considerable judgment and evangelical accuracy."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

5. A Body of Divinity, in 10 Books, 1654, '62, fol.

"Contains much solid matter in an evangelical mode of statement. He was considered one of the most learned men of his time, and was a friend of Apb. Usher."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

6. Philological Commentary, 1651, '52, '58, '71, 8vo. 7. Treat. of Religion and Learning, and of Religious and Learned Men, 1656, fol.; reprinted as Felix Consortium, &c., 1663, fol.

"Full of biographical researches, and, though wrote in a puritanical method, and violent against every thing but Calvinism, has many curious passages in it."—Cole.

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Five Poetical Books of the Old Testament, 1657, fol. 11. Eng. and Described, 1659, 8vo. See Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib., ed. 1776, p. 5. See Athen. Oxon; Fuller's Worthies; Nichols's Lit. Anec.

"His Critica Sacra, with many other worthy works, will make his judicious industry known to posterity."—Fuller: *ubi supra.*

Leigh, Sir Francis. Antiquarian papers in Hearne's Collection, (1771,) i. 50, 276, ii. 81.

Leigh, Gerard. The Accedence of Armorie, Lon., 1562, '68, '72, '76, '91, '94, '97; augmented and corrected, 1612. 4to.

Leigh, J. H., and **R. Dalzell.** Treat. on the Equitable Doctrine of the Conversion of Property, Lon., 1825, 8vo.

"The subject is becoming as important and practical in this country as in England, and has been clearly, succinctly, and ably treated."—*Hoff. Leg. Stu.*, 403.

Leigh, James Henry. Poems on Several Occasions, Lon., 1790, 4to.

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"It is a much more practical book than Selwyn's, and more useful for circuit and court. The style of the book is lighter than Selwyn's: it is more manageable at the moment, and is, I think, on the whole, a successful work."—Prof. Whiteside.

See 1 Leg. Rep., 299; 20 Amer. Jur., 453; 15 Leg. Obs., 391; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 458; Sharswood's Professional Ethics, Append., 120; or Kent, James, LL.D., in this Dictionary.

Leigh, Richard. Letter to Don B. Mendoza, Lon., 1588, 4to. Reprinted in vol. i. of Harleian Miscellany.

Leigh, Richard, a player. 1. Transposer Rehearsed, Oxf., 1673, 8vo. 2. A Censure of the Rota on Mr. Dryden's Conquest of Granada, 1673, 4to. 3. Poems, Lon., 1675, 8vo.

Leigh, Richard. 1. Grieving's a Folly; a Com., Lon., 1809, 8vo. 2. Where to Find a Friend; a Com., 1815, 8vo.

Leigh, S. Guide-Books, &c., Lon., 1818–40.

Leigh, Thomas. Serm., Lon., 1684, 4to.

Leigh, Thomas. Trial of Whiting, Camb., 1812, 8vo.

Leigh, Valentine. 1. Surveying of Landes, &c., Lon., 1577, '78, 8vo; 1588, '92, '96, 4to. 2. Deathe's Generall Proclamation, *s. a.*, 8vo. See Maunsell's Catalogue, 1595, fol., p. 42.

Leigh, W. H. 1. Reconnoitering Voyages and Travels in South Australia in 1836–38, Lon., 1839, 8vo. Chancellor Kent, noticing (1) John Oxley's Expeditions into the Interior of New South Wales in 1817–18, Lon., 1820, 4to, (2.) Col. Sir T. Mitchell's Expeditions into Eastern Australia, 1831 and 1835, 2d ed., 1838, 2 vols. 8vo, and Leigh's work just cited, remarks,

"These three works, and particularly the two first, are wonderfully well calculated to excite and gratify intense curiosity as to the hidden recesses and solitudes and deserts of a mighty and mysterious continent."—*Outlines of a Course of English Reading*, Oakley's ed., 1853, p. 71.

2. The Emigrant; a Tale of Australia, 1847, 8vo.

Leigh, Rev. Wm. Serms., &c., Lon., 1606–13.

Leigh, Rev. Wm. Serms., &c., Lon., 1793–1803.

Leighton, Rev. Mr. Roman Baths; Archæol., 1789.

Leighton, Alexander, M.D., 1568–1644? a Scottish divine, a physician, father of Archbishop Leighton, will ever be remembered to the lasting disgrace of the English Star-Chamber, as we shall see presently. 1. Speculum Belli Sacra; or, The Looking-Glasse of the Holy War. Printed, 1624, 8vo. 2. Appeal to the Parliament; or, Sion's Plea against the Prelacie. Printed the year and moneth [Sept. 1628] wherein Rochell was lost, 4to. Very rare; worth now (1857) about £3. A 2d ed., 4to, also without date, was printed abroad. For publishing this book he was sentenced (1.) To be publicly whipped at Westminster and set in the pillory; 2. To have one side of his nose slit, one ear cut off, and one side of his cheek branded with a hot iron; 3. To have the whole of this repeated the next week at Cheapside; 4. To have S. S. (Sower of Sedition) branded on his cheek with a red-hot iron; 5. To pay a fine of £10,000; 6. To suffer perpetual imprisonment in the Fleet. This beautiful exhibition of Christian charity occurred in June, 1630. To the shame of human nature, devils in human shape were found ready to put the barbarous enactment into force. The whole of this mild sentence was carried into execution (we suppose, indeed, that Leighton never had the ability to pay the fine) save the last item: after the martyr had undergone eleven years' confinement in jail, his prison-doors were thrown open by the Long Parliament in 1640. He is said to have died insane (in 1644 or '49) in consequence of the cruel hardships which he had suffered. See An Epitome, &c. of his Troubles, 1646, 4to; histories of the period; Brook's Lives of the Puritans; Neal's Hist. of the Puritans; Rushworth and Nalson's Collections; Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.; Hallam's Constit. Hist. of England, 7th ed., 1854, ii. 36.

Leighton, H. Linguæ Gallicæ Addiscendæ Regulæ, Oxon., 1659, '62, 8vo.

Leighton, Robert, D.D., 1611–1684, son of Dr. Alexander Leighton, a native of Edinburgh, (according to Pearson,) was educated at the university in that city, and in 1641 became Presbyterian minister in the parish of Newbattle, in the county of Edinburgh. He subsequently acted for ten years as Principal of the University of Edinburgh; about 1662 became Bishop of Dunblane, and in 1670 Archbishop of Glasgow. In 1673, after vainly attempting to effect an amicable compromise between the Episcopalians and Presbyterians, Leighton tendered his resignation, which, after a year's delay, was reluctantly accepted by the king. The good divine accordingly retired to Broadhurst, in Sussex, where he lived in retirement (but was constantly employed in doing good) until 1684, when he was unexpectedly summoned to London, and died there after six days' illness. The works of Leighton—which consist of a Commentary on the First Epistle of St. Peter, Lectures on different portions of the Old and New Testaments, Sermons, and theological tracts—were pub. collectively, with a Life of the author by Rev. Erasmus Middleton, 1805, 4 vols. 8vo; by George Jerment, with his Life of Leighton, 1806, 6 vols. 8vo; 1820, 4 vols. 8vo; by Rev. J. N. Pearson, with his Life of Leighton, 1825, 4 vols. 8vo; 1828, 2 vols. 8vo; 1830, 4 vols. 8vo; also 1830, 2 vols. 8vo; 1846, 2 vols. 8vo; 1849, 2 vols. 8vo. Whole Works, with Life by Aikman, 1837, 8vo. An excellent ed. was pub. by J. C. Riker, New York, 1845, r. 8vo, pp. 800. This ed. contains Pearson's Life, a Table of the Texts of Scripture, and an Index of Subjects.

"This is the only complete edition of Leighton's Works, as it contains every article found in both of the standard copies published in London and Edinburgh. It comprises the Commentary on the First Epistle of Peter, several minor Expositions on different parts of the Scriptures, thirty-one Sermons, Theological Lectures, Exhortations to Collegians, and other more concise pieces. The value of this edition is greatly enhanced by the two indexes which have been added to the volume, so that the archbishop's works are for the first time published complete, and with the essential facilities for the more edifying study of his superexcellent illustrations of revealed truth."

Pearson's Life of Leighton is commended by Bickersteth as "a delightful piece of biography," and by the British Critic as "a spirited and eloquent memoir." A number of Leighton's works have been pub. separately from time to time, and Selections have been given to the world. The last ed. of his Commentary on the First Epistle of St. Peter was pub. in 1849; one by the S. P. C. K., 2 vols. fp. 8vo; one by H. G. Bohn, 1849, 8vo. The Rev. J. Pye Smith, D.D., edited in 1836, (again pub. 1839,) 12mo, his Expositions on the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, &c. The Commentary on St. Peter is the best-known and most highly prized of his productions.

"Perhaps there is no expository work in the English language equal altogether to the exposition of Peter. It is rich in evangelical sentiment and exalted devotion. The meaning is seldom missed, and often admirably illustrated. There is learning without its parade, theology divested of systematic stiffness, and eloquence in a beautiful flow of unaffected language and appropriate imagery. To say more would be unbecoming, and less could not be said with justice."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"This admirable Commentary is wholly practical, and has long been admired for its piety. Dr. Doddridge, in his paraphrase on this Epistle, has acknowledged himself deeply indebted to Archbishop Leighton for many important hints."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"Leighton on 1 Peter with the Prelections are productions of uncommon worth."—*Williams's C. P.*

Of the Prælectiones Theologicæ an ed. was pub. by Prof. Scholefield, 1828, 8vo: they were also pub. in Ward's Library of Standard Divinity, No. 1, 1839, 8vo. Newton calls the work

"A diamond set in gold," and said it united "the simplicity of the gospel with all the captivating beauties of grace and style."

> “Consult the Academical Lectures of Archbishop Leighton, than whom no man knew better how to render human attainments the handmaids to personal and practical religion.”—*Christian Observer.*

This is a true saying, and a cloud of witnesses can be produced in its attestation:

> “Archbishop Leighton had the greatest elevation of soul, the largest compass of knowledge, the most mortified and most heavenly disposition, that I ever yet saw in mortal: he had the greatest parts, as well as virtues, with the perfectest humility, that I ever saw in man.”—BISHOP BURNET.

> “There is a spirit in Leighton I never met with in any human writings, nor can I read many lines in them without being moved: more sententious than Reynolds, more refined than Howe, more eloquent than Baxter, more practical than Charnock, more sublime than Hall.”—BROOKES.

> “His works ought to be reckoned among the greatest treasures of the English tongue: they continually overflow with love to God, and breathe an heart entirely transformed by the gospel, and above the views of every thing but pleasing God.”—DR. DODDRIDGE.

> “Leighton's praise is in all the churches. . . . He is one of the very first divines of the British Church; and his writings breathe throughout the spirit of devotion: they are distinguished by a noble strain of deep piety, a most humble, heavenly, and loving spirit, an elegant mind, and a scriptural standard of evangelical doctrine.”—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

> “All his works are admirable, . . . full of holy simplicity, humility, and benevolent zeal.”—*Williams's C. P.*

> “It is a reproach to the present age that his valuable writings, breathing as they do the sublimest and purest spirit of piety, rich in beautiful images and classical learning, throughout abounding in practical reflections, and all expressed with the sweetest and simplest eloquence, should have been neglected among us.”—*British Critic.*

Bishop Burnet, to whom Leighton was indeed “guide, philosopher, and friend,” cannot say enough in praise either of his learning or piety:

> “He had great quickness of parts, a lively apprehension, with a charming vivacity of thought and expression. He had the greatest command of the purest Latin that ever I knew in any man. He was a master both of Greek and Hebrew, and of the whole compass of theological learning, chiefly in the study of the Scriptures. But that which excelled all the rest was, he was possessed with the highest and noblest sense of divine things that I ever saw in any man. . . . He had so subdued the natural heat of his temper, that in a great variety of accidents, and in the course of twenty-two years' intimate conversation with him, I never observed the least sign of passion but upon one single occasion. . . . There was a visible tendency in all he said to raise his own mind, and those he conversed with, to serious reflections. He seemed to be in a perpetual meditation. . . . His preaching had a sublimity both of thought and expression in it. The grace and gravity of his pronunciation was such, that few heard him without a sensible emotion. I am sure I never did.”—*History of his Own Time*, ed. Oxford, 1833, vol. i. 242, 243, 244.

Burnet's account of the last interviews which he had with this good man is very touching. Burnet had despatched an earnest message to Leighton, begging him to come up to London, in the hope that he might have a beneficial influence upon Lord Perth, newly appointed Lord-Chancellor. Leighton was now in his seventy-fourth year; but such an opportunity of doing good he would by no means permit to pass unimproved. He hurried to London, and was soon in the arms of his friend:

> “When I took notice to him, upon my first seeing him, how well he looked, he told me he was very near his end for all that, and his work and journey both were now almost done. This at that time made no great impression on me. He was the next day taken with an oppression, and, as it seemed, with a cold and with stitches, —which was indeed a pleurisy.

> “The next day Leighton sunk so that both speech and sense went away of a sudden; and he continued panting about twelve hours, and then died without pangs or convulsions. I was by him all the while. Thus I lost him who had been for so many years the chief guide of my whole life. . . . He used often to say that, if he were to choose a place to die in, it should be an inn: it looked like a pilgrim's going home, to whom this world was all an inn, and who was weary of the noise and confusion of it. He added that the officious tenderness and care of friends was an entanglement to a dying man, and that the unconcerned attendance of those that could be procured in such a place would give less disturbance. And he obtained what he desired: for he died at the Bell Inn, in Warwick-lane.”—*Ibid.*, vol. ii. 436, 438.

Leighton, Sir William. 1. Vertve Trivmphant, Lon., 1603, 4to. A poem. 2. The Teares or Lamentations of a Sorrowfull Soule, 1613, 4to; 1614, fol. In verse.

Leightonhouse, Walter, Rector of Washingburgh and Preb. of Lincoln. 1. Serm., Lon., 1689, 4to. 2. Serm., 1692, 4to. 3. XII. Serms., 1697, 8vo.

> “Laurence Sterne appears to be indebted to this author for the dramatic cast of his pulpit-compositions. From the last of these Sermons he has borrowed almost word for word without acknowledgment.”

Leitch, John. 1. System of Mythology; trans. from the German of K. O. Müller, Lon., 1844, 8vo.

> “A very learned and valuable book, ably translated. The best and safest manual for all readers and students whose taste or inclination prompts them to base their course of history on a well-grounded knowledge of the old Hellenistic, Egyptian, and Roman mythologies.”—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

2. Ancient Art and its Remains; trans. from the German of K. O. Müller; new ed. by Welcker, 1847, 8vo; 1850, 8vo.

> “Not only is Müller's great work now worthily rendered into English, but, with the elucidations of Mr. Leitch and the additions of Herr Welcker, this is the best and most complete edition yet published.”—*Lon. Athenæum.*

See LEWIS, SIR GEORGE CORNEWALL, BART., M.P., Nos 2 and 9.

Leith, Charles, M.D. Con. to Med. Com., 1778.

Leith, Sir George. Account of Prince of Wales Island in the Straits of Malacca, Lon., 1805, 8vo.

Le Keux, John, 1784–1846, an architectural engraver, a native of London, acquired considerable reputation by his admirable illustrations contained in works on Gothic architecture,—such as Britton's Architectural Antiquities, Cathedrals, &c.; the elder Pugin's Antiquities of Normandy; Gothic Specimens and Gothic Examples; Neale's Westminster Abbey, &c. Nor must we omit to mention the Memorials of Oxford and Memorials of Cambridge, both of which were projected and executed by Mr. Le Keux. His eldest son, J. H. Le Keux, also enjoys a wide reputation as an architectural engraver: see Ruskin's Modern Painters. See also English Cyc. Biography, vol. iii., 1856, 842; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1846, Pt. 1, 647.

Leland, Anna. Home; or, Recollections of a New England Family, N. York, 1856, 12mo. This work has been highly commended by several critics, and ridiculed in at least one other quarter.

Leland, Charles G., an accomplished American scholar, of the same family as the famous antiquary John Leland, was b. in Philadelphia, August 15, 1824, graduated at Princeton College in 1846, and subsequently continued his studies at the Universities of Heidelberg, Munich, and Paris, under the guidance of Gervinus, Thiersch, and Schlosser. (See DAVISON, D., M.D.) Since Mr. Leland's return to America, he has varied the severity of his erudite investigations by contributions to the periodicals of the day. Among these must be especially noticed a series of papers originally pub. in The Knickerbocker under the title of (1) Sketch-Book of Meister Karl, and afterwards given to the world in a collective form, Phila., 1855, 8vo, pp. 338.

> “An extraordinary production, full of natural sentiment, wit, amiable humor, incidents of foreign travel, description, moralizing, original poetry, odd extracts, and curious learning, all combined so as to display effectively the author's information, vivacity, and independence, and to illustrate the life of a student of the most catholic temper and ambition.”—*Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America*, 16th ed., Phila., 1855, 595.

Washington Irving commends the Sketch-Book for

> “Its raciness, its quaint erudition, its graphic delineations, its vein of genuine poetry, and its true Rabelais humour.”

> “It is not devoid of clever smartness: but the intention to be clever spoils the flavour; for cleverness *prepense* is almost as bad as malice *prepense*.”—*Lon. Athenæum.*

2. The Poetry and Mystery of Dreams, 1855, 12mo, pp. 271. This is a work of more learning than would be inferred from the title. Mr. Leland has not only laid under contribution the works of modern authors, but has lingered with the enthusiasm of an antiquary (an ancient profession in his family) over the speculations of Artemidorus and Astrampsychius, and lent an indulgent ear to the vagaries of Achmet and Nicephorus. After an hour equitably divided between Macnish on the Philosophy of Sleep and Leland on the Poetry of Dreams, consider thy brain a hopeless dullard, O lethargic reader, if thy couch be unvisited by dreams. Write thyself down *Somniculosus*, and let thy “talk be of bullocks” for the rest of thy days.

3. Pictures of Travel; trans. from the German of Heinrich Heine. Pub. in Nos., Phila. and Lon.: commenced, 1855. This translation has elicited many warm—but not in all cases unmixed—commendations from a number of very respectable authorities. Lacking space for quotations, we must be content to refer the reader to the Westminster Rev., Jan. 1856; Lon. Athenæum, Dec. 29, 1855, (a portion of this notice was transferred to Littell's Liv Age, xlviii. 497;) Lon. Economist, (transferred to Littell's Liv. Age, xlvii. 375;) Lon. Leader, Sept. 1, 1855; Lon. Illustrated News; Glasgow Commonwealth, Sept. 6, 1855; Knickerbocker Mag., Sept. 1855; Putnam's Mag., vi. 549, N. York Albion, July 14, 1855; N. York Abendzeitung, July 12, 1855; N. York Tribune, July 31, 1855; N. York Home Journal; N. York Herald; Phila. Morning Times; Phila. North American, Sept. 15, 1855.

It is now known that the memoirs of Heine, the existence of which has been a matter of speculation, are extant in those gigantic characters which the poet's loss of sight in his latter days obliged him to employ. It was the writer's request that these papers should not see the light during the lifetime of his widow: only those, therefore, who may reasonably hope to survive this respected lady can expect to peruse the autobiography of her late celebrated husband. A number of his posthumous poems will shortly be issued, and M. Alfred Meissner, who has been intrusted with the arrangement of Heine's literary remains, intends to publish at Hamburg a biography of the poet. It will be remembered that Heine was born at Dusseldorf in 1797, educated at Gottingen and Berlin, and died in 1847. To undertake the translation of the Reisebilder required no little courage; but it would appear, from the great preponderance of favourable criticism, that Mr. Leland did not overestimate his philological resources. This young but very successful writer is connected with the editorial department of the Phila. Evening Bulletin, and is also editor of Graham's Illustrated Magazine. Since the above was written, we notice the announcement of a translation of Heine's Book of Songs by John E. Wallis, Lon., 1856, cr. 8vo. See also Edin. Rev., July, 1856; N. Amer. Rev., lxix. 216, (by W. H. Hurlbut,) and Fraser's Mag., xxvi. 733.

Leland, Henry P., brother of the preceding, a favourite contributor to the New York Knickerbocker, the New York Spirit of the Times, and other American periodicals, has recently pub. a collection of his fugitive pieces under the title of The Grey Bay Mare, and other Humorous Sketches of American Life, Phila., 1856, 12mo. This vol. is highly commended by the Petersburg Express, and styled "an agreeable companion" by the New York Criterion of June 21, 1856.

Leland, Leyland, or **Laylonde, John,** an eminent English antiquary, born in London in the beginning of the sixteenth century, died, after two years' insanity, (produced by intense mental application,) in 1552, was educated in early youth at St. Paul's School, under the famous William Lilly, and subsequently studied at Christ's College, Cambridge, and All Souls' College, Oxford. After accumulating a vast store of learning at home and abroad, he became chaplain to Henry VIII., who gave him the rectory of Popeling in the marches of Calais, and in 1533 dignified him with the title of his antiquary. By this commission his majesty laid his commands on him to make search after "England's antiquities, and peruse the libraries of all cathedrals, abbies, priories, colleges, &c., and places where records, writings, and secrets of antiquity were reposited." Never did the enraptured heir of broad acres and well-filled coffers peruse a loving father's last testament with more delight than swelled the heart of our erudite Dominie Sampson as he gloated over this ravishing parchment: so, grasping his oaken staff, girding his loins, and binding tightly his sandal-shoon, the happy Oldbuck of a former generation went on his way rejoicing. Gruff old Harry, who, in spite of his odd habit of plundering monasteries and chopping off his wives' heads after breakfast, knew how to enjoy a quiet joke, no doubt gave a sly wink to some of the attendant courtiers (delighted with his honest enthusiasm) as he grasped the antiquary's hand at parting, charged him not to leave a parchment unturned nor a Roman hypocaust unexplored, and dismissed him with his benedictions and applause. Six years did the zealous Leland travel from library to scriptorium, from tumulus to tower, from castle to monastery. In 1542, he returned to give an account of his explorations to his royal master. But we must let him tell his own story:

> "I have so travelled in your dominions, both by the seacoasts and the middle parts, sparing neither labour nor costs, by the space of these six years past, that there is almost neither cape nor bay, haven, creek, or pier, river or confluence of rivers, breaches, washes, lakes, meres, fenny waters, mountains, valleys, moors, heaths, forests, chases, woods, cities, boroughs, castles, principal manor-places, monasteries, and colleges, but I have seen them, and noted in so doing a whole world of things very memorable. . . . And because that it may be more permanent and further known than to have it engraved in silver or brass, I intend, by the leave of God, within the space of twelve months following, such a description to make of your realm in writing, that it shall be no mastery, after, for the graver or painter to make a like, by a perfect example."

But the good antiquary had been building a monument in more senses than one: he was buried under the prodigious number of MSS. he had collected, and, after six years spent in the endeavour to arrange and digest them, he found himself still at a hopeless distance from the press. In his despair—suffering from the want of an intelligent amanuensis, &c.—he thus writes to his friend Cranmer:

"Est congesta mihi domi supellex
Ingens, aurea, nobilis, venusta,

Qua totus studeo Britanniarum
Vero reddere gloriam nitori;
Sed fortuna meis noverca cœptis
Jam felicibus invidet maligna.
Quare, ne pereant brevi vel hora
Multarum mihi noctium labores
Omnes———
Cranmere, eximium decus priorum!
Implorare tuam benignitatem
Cogor:" &c.

The pressure was too great: the brain cannot with impunity be so mercilessly taxed,—we had a melancholy proof of this, latterly, in the case of Hugh Miller!—and Leland became first a moody man, and then a madman.

> "Proh tristes rerum humanarum vices! proh viri optimi deplorandam infelicissimamque sortem.'"—Tho. Smith: *Pref. to Camden's Life.*

> "The precious and voluminous MSS. of Leland were doomed to suffer a fate scarcely less pitiable than that of their owner. After being pilfered by some and garbled by others, they served to replenish the pages of Stow, Lambarde, Camden, Burton, Dugdale, and many other antiquaries and historians. 'Leland's Remains,' says Bagford, 'have been ever since a standard to all that have anyway treated of the Antiquities of England.'"—*Dibdin's Bibliomania,* ed. 1842, 242–245, *q. v.*

We have already noticed Hall's publication of Leland's Commentarii de Scriptoribus Britannicis, (see Hall, Anthony, D.D., No. 1,) Hearne's eds. of Leland's Itinerary and of his Collectanea, (see Hearne, Thomas, Nos. 5 and 6,) and for further information regarding this laborious antiquary and his works must refer the reader to the Lives of Leland, Hearne, and Wood, edited by W. Huddesford, Keeper of the Ashmolean Library, 1772, 2 vols. 8vo; Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 892, 1116, 1117; Dibdin's Lib. Comp., ed. 1825, 156, 185, 205, 225, 226, 516, 517; Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors; Calamities of Authors; On the Literary Character, in collective ed. of these works, 1840, 123, 124, 292, 294, 479. The greater part of Leland's works are included in the Itinerary and the Collectanea just noticed. Many of his MSS. will be found in the Cottonian and Bodleian Libraries. We must not omit to mention that Henry VIII. rewarded his indefatigable labours by giving him the rectory of Hasely, in Oxfordshire, a canonry of King's College, (now Christ Church,) Oxford, and the prebend of East and West Knowle in the church of Sarum. We have quoted some of the antiquary's verses, and will add a brief criticism upon his merits as a poet:

> "The epigrams and hendecasyllables of Leland, the first Englishman who, after the restoration of letters, wrote Latin poetry, without any pretensions to classical taste, have occasionally much eloquence and beauty."—Dr. Drake.

It would be very hard to demonstrate the priority in point of time which Dr. Drake is willing to assign to Leland. Nothing is more difficult than to decide with any degree of probability upon questions of this character.

Leland, John, D.D., 1691–1766, a native of Wigam, Lancashire, paster of a congregation of Presbyterian dissenters in Dublin, acquired great reputation by his treatises in defence of Christianity against its enemies. 1. A Defence of Christianity, Dubl., 1733, 2 vols. 8vo; Lon., 1740, 2 vols. 8vo; 1753, 2 vols. 8vo. This is an answer to Tindal's Christianity as old as the Creation. 2. The Divine Authority of the O. and N. Test. Asserted, 1739, 2 vols. 4to; 1837, 8vo. This is an answer to Morgan's Moral Philosopher. 3. Remarks on [Dodwell's] Christianity not founded on argument; in two Letters, 1744, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Remarks on Lord Bolingbroke's Letters on the Study and Use of History, Dubl. and Lon., 1753, 8vo. 5. The Case fairly Stated, Dubl., 1754, 8vo. 6. A View of the Deistical Writers, &c., 1754–56, 3 vols., and two Supplements. A new ed. of the whole, with an Appendix by W. L. Brown, D.D., appeared in 1798, 2 vols. 8vo. The 5th ed. and the best, with a valuable Introduction, comprising a succinct View of the Subsequent History of the Controversy, by Cyrus R. Edmonds, was pub. in one octavo vol., pp. 730, Lon., 1837. This we have carefully read through, and know not how to say enough in its commendation. He who can read this work and yet remain an unbeliever in Christianity must be hopelessly obtuse or perversely prejudiced. See Lardner, Nathaniel D.D. 7. A tract on the Liberty of the People of Ireland, 1754, 8vo. 8. The Advantage and Necessity of the Christian Revelation, Lon., 1764, 2 vols. 4to; 1768, 2 vols. 8vo; 3d ed., Glasg., 1819, 2 vols. 8vo. 9. Discourses on Various Subjects, with the Life, &c. of the Author, by the Rev. Dr. Isaac Weld, 1769, 4 vols. 8vo. Bishop Jebb (see his Correspondence with Alexander Knox) at one time intended to reprint these Discourses. For further information respecting Leland, see Weld's Life as above, and the life in British Biography, vol. x. Bishops Tomline, Watson, and other eminent divines, strongly recommend the perusal of Leland's works.

"One of the ablest champions against the deists, and for the defence of Christianity, that ever lived in any age or nation; and his works will remain as immortal monuments of clear, fair, masculine reasoning, and convincing demonstration, as long as reason and the world shall endure."—Dr. John Ryland.

"Leland's View, as likewise his Treatises on the Necessity of Revelation, and on The Authority of the Old and New Testament, all display the superior powers of his mind, the soundness of his judgment, and his intimate acquaintance with all the subterfuges of deism."—Bogue.

"Every one who wishes to make himself master of the Deistical controversy will carefully study Leland's Divine Authority of the Old and New Testament and his View of the Deistical Writers; yet Leland's greatest and most useful work is his Necessity and Advantages of the Christian Revelation. He who desires to know the full value of the Bible should above all things study this book. It contains the latest and maturest thoughts of the very able author."—*Williams's C. P.*

"Leland's Advantages and Necessity of the Christian Revelation is a work full of information as to the state of religion among the Heathen. His other works in defence of religion are useful. . . . An able Champion of the Christian faith."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

The reader must refer to Leland's own account of Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 in Edmonds's ed. of the View of the Deistical Writers, 1837, 8vo, pp. 102, &c., 114, &c., 120, 135, 208, *et seq.*

Leland, Thomas, D.D., 1722–1785, a native of Dublin, educated at, and Fellow of, Trinity College in that city; Prof. of Poetry, 1763; Preb. of St. Patrick's, and Vicar of Bray, 1785. He was a profound scholar and a most eloquent preacher. 1. Orations of Demosthenes, and Latin Version, and Notes, Lon., 1754, 2 vols. 12mo: in conjunction with Dr. John Stokes. 2. Orations [19] of Demosthenes, in English, 1756–61–70, 3 vols. 4to; last ed., 1831, 12mo.

"The eloquent translator of Demosthenes."—*Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors*, ed. 1840, 167.

"The elegant translation which they say you have made of Demosthenes."—Bishop Warburton.

But Warburton did not mean to please Leland. See Disraeli, *ubi supra*, 174.

"The orations are distinguished for simplicity, ardor, and force; and they are translated with great ability and accuracy. Hume says the orations present to us models which, of all human compositions, approach the nearest to perfection. This eulogy appears to be extravagant, when we consider how rarely his orations are read and studied even by scholars or statesmen, or when we recur to the speeches of Pitt, Fox, Burke, Hamilton, or Ames, Webster, or Clay, or Brougham."—Chancellor Kent: *Outlines of a Course of Eng. Reading*, Oakley's ed., N. York, 1855, 8vo.

3. Hist. of the Life and Reign of Philip, King of Macedon, 1758, 2 vols. 4to; last ed., 1820, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The Life of Philip contains many curious researches into the principles of government established among the leading States of Greece, many sagacious remarks on their intestine discords, many exact descriptions of their most celebrated characters, together with an extensive and correct view of the subtle intrigues, and those ambitious projects by which Philip, at a favourable crisis, gradually obtained an unexampled and fatal mastery over the Grecian republics."—Dr. Parr: *Tracts of a Warburtonian.*

4. Dissert. on the Principles of Human Eloquence, &c., 1764, 4to. Elicited by Bp. Warburton's Discourse on the Doctrine of Grace. Answered (anonymously) by Hurd, on behalf of Warburton, in a very petulant letter. 5. Answer to a Letter to him, &c., 1764, 4to. This is a reply to Hurd.

"Leland answered for himself, and, in the opinion of all the world, completely demolished his antagonist."—*Lord Jeffrey's Contrib. to Edin. Rev.*, Lon., 1853, 889, *q. v.*

And see Jortin, John, D.D., No. 6.

6. Serms., 1769, 4 vols. 8vo. 7. The Orations of Æschines and Demosthenes on the Crown; trans. into English, with Notes, 1770, 3 vols. 8vo. 8. Exam. of Arguments in a late introduc. to the Hist. of the Ancient Irish and Scots, 1772, 4to. Anon. This is levelled at James Macpherson's Hist., 1771, 4to. 9. Hist. of Ireland, 1773, 3 vols. 4to. Comprises the period from the Invasion by Henry II. to the Revolution in 1688. Leland was assisted by Drs. O'Connor and other members of the Dublin Society.

"It is written with judgment, care, and just discrimination."—Chancellor Kent: *A Course of Eng. Reading*, &c.

"A Protestant work, but excellent."—*De Vesicour's Histor. Anal. of Chris. Civil.*, Lon., 1850, 491.

10. Serms. on Various Subjects, with a Life of the Author, Dubl., 1788, 3 vols. 8vo. For further information respecting Leland, see Life prefixed to his Serms.; Warburton's Letters to Hurd; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Boswell's Life of Johnson; European Mag., Aug. 1799; Blackw. Mag., xxix. 901, 902, xxxiii. 279.

Le Marchant, Sir Denis, Bart. 1. Report on the Claims of the Barony of Gardner, Lon., 1828, 8vo. 2. New ed. of Horace Walpole's Memoirs of the Reign of George III. With extracts from the unpub. Memoirs of the late Duke of Grafton, 1845, 4 vols. 8vo, £2 6*s*. See Walpole, Horace, Earl of Orford.

Le Mercier, Andrew, d. 1762, minister of a Protestant French Church in Boston. 1. Treat. on Detraction. 2. Church Hist. of Geneva, 1732, 12mo.

Le Moine, Abraham, Rector of Everley. 1. Treat. on Miracles, Lon., 1747, 8vo. This is an answer to Chubb's Discourse on Miracles.

"A solid and full answer."—*Leland's Deist. Writers, q. v.*

And see Farmer, Hugh, No. 4.

2. Serm. on the Fall, Gen. iii. 6, 1751, 4to. 3. Serm. against Lord Bolingbroke, 1753, 4to.

Lemoine, Henry, a London bookseller, 1756–1812, pub. a number of tracts, &c., and a work on Typographical Antiquities, Lon., 1797, sm. 8vo, pp. 156. An account of Lemoine, with the curious title of the work just noticed, will be found in Miller's Fly-Leaves, 1st ser., Lon., 1854, 50–53.

Lemon. Art of Shooting, &c., Lon., 1782, 8vo.

Lemon, Rev. George William, 1726–1797. 1. Græcæ Grammaticæ Rudimenta, &c., Lon., 1774, 12mo. 2. Two Tracts: I. Greek Accents; II. Voyage of Æneas, 1775, 8vo. 3. English Etymology; or, a Derivative Dictionary of the English Language.

"The Dictionary which Mr. Lemon wrote with the aid of papers left to him by the learned Mr. Spelman, of Norfolk, is a decided proof of erudition."—Dr. Parr.

4. Hist. of the Civil Wars, &c.: see Spelman, Edward.

Lemon, Mark, b. in London, Nov. 30, 1809, is the author of about sixty plays, principally farces and melodramas, of which The School for Tigers, The Serious Family, and The Ladies' Club, are among the best-known. He has pub. The Enchanted Doll, Lon., 1849, sq., (a Christmas Fairy Tale for Children,) and a vol. entitled Prose and Verse, 1852, 12mo, originally contributed to the Illuminated Magazine and other periodicals. He was one of the editors of Punch from its commencement, and two years after this event became sole editor, which post he still retains, (1857.) He is also well known as the literary editor of, and a large contributor to, the Illustrated London News, and as one of the writers in Dickens's Household Words.

Lemon, Robert. Calendar of State Papers, &c., 1547–1580, Lon., 1857, 8vo. The publication of these papers is an event of no small interest to historical students. Mrs. Everett Green, and Messrs. Bruce, Brewer, and Hamilton, are engaged in the preparation of other vols.; so that by January we shall probably have at least (including the present vol.) 3 vols. pub., each containing an account of 8000 to 10,000 MSS.

"Facts of moment in our national history and in the biography of our worthies—facts over which the billows seem to have long closed—will here be recovered."—*Lon. Athenæum*, Jan. 24, 1857, 107–108, *q. v.*

See also Lon. Gent. Mag., April, 1857, 446.

In the vol. just pub. by Mr. Lemon will be found some interesting particulars connected with the family history of Shakspeare. Mr. Lemon, it will be remembered, was the discoverer of the long-lost MS. of Milton's Essay on the Doctrines of Christianity. See T. B. Macaulay's article on Milton, Edin. Rev., 1825, and in his Works, Lon., 1854, i. 1–58.

Lempriere, F. D. 1. Scripture Lessons, Lon., 12mo. 2. Lects. on the Collects, 1st ser., 1845, 8vo. 3. Classical Dictionary: see Lempriere, John, D.D.

Lempriere, John, D.D., d. 1824, a native of the island of Jersey, educated at Pembroke College, Oxford, Head-Master of Abingdon Grammar School, and afterwards of that of Exeter; Rector of Meath, Devonshire, 1811, and of Newton-Petrock. 1. Classical Dictionary, Lon., 1792, 8vo; 1804, 4to. Many eds., (some abridgments,) of which we notice—I. F. D. Lempriere's, 1826, 4to. II. By Charles Anthon; re-edited by E. H. Barker, (see these names, *ante*,) 1828, 8vo; supp. by Barker, 1838, 8vo; 4th ed., ditto, by Rev. Mr. Giles, 1844, 8vo. III. Abridged ed. from Anthon's and Barker's, by E. H. Barker; 2d ed., 18mo. IV. By W. Parke, 1838, 12mo; 1856, 18mo. V. By Joseph Cauvin, a new ed. of Barker's abridgt. of Anthon's and Barker's, 1843, 8vo. VI. Miniature ed., pub. by Bohn, 1845, 18mo. VII. By Cadell, 1847, 8vo. Dr. Charles Anthon's. Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities is an invaluable work. See Smith, William, LL.D. 2. Serm., 1791, 8vo. 3. Hist. of Herodotus, from the Greek, 1792, vol. i. 8vo; all pub. 4. Universal Biography, 1808, 4to; 1812, 4to. Abridgment, 1808, 4to; 1812, 4to. Amer. ed., with Selections from Watkins's Biog. Dict., and about Eight Hundred Original Articles, by Eleazar Lord, N. York, 1825, 2 vols. 8vo.

Lempriere, William, Apothecary to his Majesty's Forces, afterwards M.D. 1. Tour from Gibraltar to Tangier, &c., Lon., 1791, 8vo; 1793, 8vo.

"The author of this work (who was a medical man, sent by the Governor of Gibraltar, at the request of the Emperor of Morocco, whose son was dangerously ill) possessed, from the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed, excellent opportunities of procuring information. The most interesting and novel parts of his work relate to the harem of the emperor, to which, in his medical character, he had access: the details into which he enters respecting its internal arrangements and the manners of its inhabitants are very full and curious."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

Those who possess this work must not fail to add to it A Corrective Supplement to Mr. Lempriere's Tour, by F. Sanchez, a Spanish Gardener in Morocco, 8vo. Printed at Amsterdam. 2. Diseases of the Army in Jamaica, 1792–97, &c., 1799, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Chalybeate Water at Sandrocks, 1812, 8vo.

Lener, Ralph. On Witchcraft, Lon., 1573, 8vo.

Leng, John, 1665–1727, Bishop of Norwich, 1723, pub. the Plutus and Nubes of Aristophanes, Gr. et Lat., with Notes, 1695, 8vo; an excellent ed. of Terence, Camb., 1701, 4to and 8vo, 1723, 8vo; Serms. at Boyle's Lect., 1717, '18, 3 vols. 8vo, 1739, fol.; and 12 separate serms., 1699–1727. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Lyson's Environs.

Le Neve, John, 1679–1741, an industrious biographer, was educated at Trin. Coll., Camb., and became Rector of Thornton-le-Moor, Lincolnshire, 1721–22. 1. Lives of the Most Illustrious Persons who died in 1711–12, Lon., 1713–14, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, 1716, fol.; new ed. See Hardy, T. Duffus, No. 5. To give some idea of the extent to which we are indebted to Mr. Hardy, it is sufficient to state that, whilst Le Neve's (should we not say White Kennett's?) work contains only 11,051 entries, Hardy's contains more than 30,000. 3. Memorials conc. Dr. Richard Field, 1716, 8vo. 4. Monumenta Anglicana, with Supp., 1700–18; in all 9 vols. 8vo, 1717–19. Collectors of county-histories and genealogists must possess this work. His collection of monumental inscriptions, 1400–1716, are in the Brit. Mus., Nos. 3605–3615. 5. Lives, &c. of the Protestant Bishops, &c., from 1559, vol. i., 1720, 8vo. 6. Lives of the Archbishops, 1723, 4to. A biographical account of Le Neve, by Mr. Hardy, is prefixed to the latter's new ed. of Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ; see also Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Le Neve, Peter. Antiquarian and other papers in Phil. Trans., 1709, '13, '18. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Lennard, Sampson, d. 1633, a friend of Sir Philip Sidney, pub. translations from the Latin and French, among which were Perrin's Hist. of the Waldenses, Du Plessis Mornay's Hist. of Papacie, and Charron on Wisdom.

"Charron was a great philosopher, an eloquent orator, a famous and powerful preacher, richly furnished and adorned with the most excellent virtues and graces, both moral and divine. His work on Wisdom abounds in ingenious and original observations on moral topics."—Dean Stanhope.

For an account of Lennard, see Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.; Noble's College of Arms. His MS. heraldic compilations will be found in the Brit. Mus.

Lennox, Charles. The Duchess de la Vallière; a Histor. Novel, from the French, Lon., 1814, 2 vols. 12mo.

Lennox, Charlotte, 1720–1804, a native of New York, of which city her father, Colonel James Ramsay, was Lieutenant-Governor, was sent at the age of fifteen to London, where she supported herself by her literary talents. She was on friendly terms with Richardson and Dr. Johnson, and the latter considered her intellectual abilities equal to those of either Hannah More or Fanny Burney. 1. Poems, Lon., 1747, 8vo. Pub. under her maiden name. 2. Memoir of Harriet Stuart, 1751. 3. The Female Quixote, 1752, 2 vols. 8vo. A very good work.

"But her [Dorothy Osborne's] favourite books were those ponderous French romances which modern readers know chiefly from the pleasant satire of Charlotte Lennox."—T. B. Macaulay: *Art. on William Temple, Edin Rev.*, Oct. 1838, and in his Works, 1854, ii. 292.

"A direct imitation of the Don Quixote, and, on that account, in part a failure."—*Ticknor's Hist. of Span. Lit., N. York*, 1854, iii. 421.

4. Shakspeare Illustrated, 1753–54, 3 vols. 12mo. The dedication to the Earl of Orrery was written by Johnson, and Malone ascribes some of the observations in the work to him. 5. Memoirs of the Countess of Berci; from the French, 1756, 2 vols. 12mo. 6. Memoirs of Madame Maintenon; from the French, 1757. 7. Henrietta; a Novel, 1758, 2 vols. 12mo. 8. Philander; a Dramatic Pastoral, 1758, 8vo. 9. Ladies' Museum; a Magazine, 1760–61, 2 vols. 8vo. 10. The Duke of Sully's Memoirs, trans., 1761, 3 vols. 4to; 1763, 6 vols. 12mo; new ed., 1810, 5 vols. r. 8vo. Other eds. Reviewed by Dr. Johnson in the Literary Magazine.

"The Memoirs are authentic, and particularly valuable, and must be read."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.*, Lect. XI.

11. Sophia; a Novel, 1763, 2 vols. 12mo. 12. The Sisters; a Com., 1769, 8vo. 13. Old City Manners; a Com., 1773, 8vo. 14. Euphemia; a Novel, 1790, 4 vols. 12mo. 15. Father Brumoy's Greek Theatre, trans., 3 vols. 4to. In this work she was assisted by the Earl of Cork and Orrery and Dr. Johnson. The preliminary Essay on the Ancient Drama is much admired. 16. Memoirs of Henry Lennox, with Legendary Remains, 1804, 12mo. In 1775, Dr. Johnson assisted her in preparing proposals for a collective ed. of her Works in 3 vols. 4to; but the design was not carried out. See Boswell's and Hawkins's Lives of Johnson; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Le Noir, Miss. Juvenile works, Lon., 1804, &c.

Le Noir, Eliza. Tales, Poems, and Juvenile works, Lon., 1803–12.

Le Noir, P. V. French School-books, Lon., 1790–1809.

Lenox, Duchess of. Choice and Profitable Secrets. Lon., 1658, 12mo.

Lenox, Charles, Duke of Richmond. Bill for a Parliamentary Reform, Lon., 1783, 8vo.

Lenthall, Sir John. List of Prisoners in the Bench, Lon., 1653, 4to.

Lenthall, William, M.P., 1591–1663, pub. several political speeches and letters, 1641–47.

Lenton, Francis. 1. The Young Gallants Whirligigg: or Youth's reakes, Lon., 1629, 4to. See Brydges's Brit. Bibliographer, ii. 538–541. 2. The Innes of Court Anagrammatist, 1634, 4to. 3. Great Britain's Beauties, 1638.

Leny, R. Con. to Med. Com., 1793.

Leo, William. Serm., Lon., 1643, 4to.

Leonard, Charles. The Rambling Justice, or Jealous Husband; a Com., Lon., 1678, 4to.

Leonard, David, 1740–1829, a native of Norton, Mass., an opponent of American freedom, and subsequently Chief-Justice of Bermuda, was the author of the letters signed Massachusettensis, (against the rights of the American colonists,) written in opposition to the patriotic appeals of John Adams under the signature of Novanglus.

Leonard, Eliza Lucy. The Ruby Ring, or the Transformations; a Poem, Lon., 1816, 18mo.

"The poetry is excellent."—*Lon. New Month. Mag.*

Leonard, William. Reports K. B., C. P. Ex. 31 Hen. VIII.–13 Jac. I., 1540–1615; trans. from the French of Wm. Hughes, Lon., (4 Pts.,) 1658–59–63–75, fol.; 2d and improved ed., 1687, fol.

"Leonard's Reports were always in high estimation."—Sir Edward Sugden.

"One of the best books which have lately come out."—Lord Nottingham.

"Lord Nottingham gave a just account of it."—Sir George Treby.

See 3 Ch. Rep., 31; Phillips's Stu. Leg., 117; Sug. on Powers, 22; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 459; Wallace's Reporters, 3d ed., 1855, 99.

Le Quesne, Charles, Juror of the Royal Court and Member of the States. 1. Ireland and the Channel Islands, Lon., 1848, 8vo. 2. A Constitutional Hist. of Jersey, 1856, 8vo. As many of the Norman institutions are still in existence in Jersey, this work is invaluable to the historical and legal student.

Lermant, J. L. 1. My Play is Study, Phila., 1851. 2. Sunshine through the Clouds, Bost., 1852, 12mo. 3. Juvenile Writings: Kate's Childhood, Evelyn, &c., Phila., 1855. 4. First Lessons in German, 1855, 18mo.

Lermont, Thomas, of Erceldoune, a poet and prophet of Scotland, flourished in the thirteenth century. 1. The Prophecies, Edin., 1691, 12mo. 2. Sir Tristrem; a Metrical Romance, edited by Walter Scott from the Auchinleck MSS., Edin., 1804, r. 8vo; large paper, 4to; and later eds. See this work, and Scott's Contributions to the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, in Abbotsford ed. of his Poetical Works, Edin., 1851, 541, 542, 545, 572, 573, 574, 627. See also Andrew Hart's Whole Prophecies of Scotland, (first pub. in 1603?) Select Remains of the Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland, and other collections of this character.

Leroux, J. British Prisons, Lon., 1780.

Lerr, Anne. Mysterious Count; a Novel, 1803.

Lesdernier, Mrs. Emily P. 1. Voices of Life, Bost., 1852, 12mo. 2. Berenice; a Life Story, 1856.

Lesley, George. Divine Dialogues, and Joseph Revived, Lon., 1684, 8vo. In verse.

Lesley, J. P., topographical geologist. A Manual of Coal and its Topography, Phila., 1856, 12mo. Illust. by several drawings. See TAYLOR, RICHARD COWLING.

Lesley, John, 1527–1596, of an ancient Scottish family, was educated at the University of Aberdeen, obtained a canonry in the Cathedral of that city, 1547; studied also in the Universities of Toulouse, Poitiers, and Paris; Vicar-General of Aberdeen, 1554; Bishop of Ross, 1561; laboured zealously for the cause of Mary Queen of Scots when she was a prisoner in England; Bishop of Constance, 1593; died in the Monastery of Guirtenberg, near Brussels, 1596. His publications were as follows: 1. A Defence of the Honour of Mary, Queen of Scotland, &c., Lon., 1569, 8vo; Liege, 1571, 8vo. Immediately suppressed. 2. Pro Libertate Impetranda, Paris, 1574, 8vo. 3. Afflicti Animi Consolatione et Tranquilli Animi Conversatio, 1574, 8vo. 4. De Origine, Moribus, et Rebus Gestis Scotorum Romæ, 1575, 4to; 1578, 4to. With this history, which is carried down from 1436 to Mary's return from France in 1561, are pub. (also in Latin) 5. Parænsis ad Nobilitatem Populumque Scotorum; and (6) Regionum et Insularum Scotiæ Descriptio. 7. De Titulo et Jure Sereniss. Principis Mariæ Scotorum Reginæ, &c. Rheims, 1580, 4to. In English, supposed to have been printed at Edin., 1584, 4to. In French, Rouen, 1587, 8vo. 8. De Illustrium Fœminarum in Republica Administranda Authoritate, Rhem., 1580, 4to. No. 4 was originally written in the Scottish language, and this original was pub. by the Bannatyne Club in 1830, Edin., 4to.

> "Bishop Lesley, in his description as well as his history, writes like a person of quality and business, and one that understood the world and himself too well to be swayed by his own passions or the groundless reports of others."—*Nicolson's Historical Library.*

> "Lesley's book de Origine, &c. is ranked among the best histories, both in style and materials."—ANDREWS.

In 1842 was pub. Vestiarum Scoticum, (in Scottish,) from the bishop's MS., edited by John Sobieski Stuart, Edin., 4to. See Lesley's Life, by Dr. George Mackenzie; Spotiswood's, Robertson's, and Laing's histories; Dodd's Ch. Hist.; Strype's Life of Grindal; Encyc. Brit., 7th ed. The Biographie Universelle says of him,

> "Indépendamment des écrits qu'il publia pour la défense de Marie Stuart, ouvrages savants, éloquents, et dictés par le plus courageux dévouement, c'est à lui que les Écossais doivent le premier recueil de leurs lois." &c.

Lesley, Richard, Bishop of Killala. Serm., 2 Chron. 28; Lon., 1691, 4to.

Leslie, a Jesuit. Laurus Lesliana explicata, &c., 1692, fol.

> "A mass of confused unchronological stuff."—*Crawford's Peerage of Scotland.*

Leslie, General. Speeches, &c., 1641–42.

Leslie, Charles, 1650?–1722, a native of Ireland, second son of Dr. John Leslie, Bishop of Clogher, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; entered himself in the Temple at London, 1671; admitted into holy orders, 1680; Chancellor of the Cathedral of Connor, 1687; refused to take the oaths to William and Mary, and applied himself to theological and political controversy, on which subjects he pub. many treatises. He was a defender of arbitrary power, endeavoured by his writings to promote the cause of the banished Stuarts, and resided abroad with the Pretender from 1713 to '21.

> "His abilities and his connexions were such that he might easily have obtained high preferment in the Church of England. But he took his place in the front rank of the Jacobite body, and remained there steadfastly through all the dangers and vicissitudes of three-and-thirty troubled years. Though constantly engaged in theological controversy with Deists, Jews, Socinians, Presbyterians, Papists, and Quakers, he found time to be one of the most voluminous political writers of his age. Of all the non-juring clergy he was the best-qualified to discuss constitutional questions; for before he had taken orders he had resided long in the Temple, and had been studying English history and law, while most of the other chiefs of the schism had been poring over the Acts of Chalcedon, or seeking for wisdom in the Targum of Onkelos."—T. B. MACAULAY: *Hist. of England*, vol. iii., 1855, chap. xiv.; and see vol. iv. chap. xviii., n.

But his legal education does not appear, according to Mr. Hallam, to have been of much benefit to the polemic:

> "Leslie's Case of the Regale and Pontificate . . . is full of enormous misrepresentation as to the English law. Leslie, however, like many other controversialists, wrote impetuously and hastily for his immediate purpose."—*Constit. Hist. of England*, 7th ed., 1854, 175, n. See also p. 218.

Of Leslie's Theological Writings, a collective ed. was pub. by himself, Lon., 1721, fol.; new ed., Oxf., 1832, 7 vols. 8vo. Of his political works there has been no collective ed., and probably never will be. A new ed. of The Regale and Pontificate was pub., Lon., 1838, 8vo; of the Divine Right of Tithes, 1845, fp. 8vo; of the Case stated between the Churches of Rome and England, (see HALLAM, p. 218, *ubi supra*,) 1848, p. 8vo; 1855, 12mo. Of his theological tracts the best-known are—1. A Short and Easy Method with the Jews, 1689. 2. A Short and Easy Method with the Deists, 1694, 8vo. 3. The Snake in the Grass, 1697, 8vo: against the Quakers. His Select Works, with a Life, were pub. 1841, 8vo. The last ed. of No. 2 was pub., Edin., 1854, 18mo. It has been supposed by some that this excellent little work was borrowed from the Abbé St. Réal, but this opinion is altogether untenable. Few theological treatises have elicited so much commendation as The Short and Easy Method with Deists.

> "No book of this period among many that were written reached so high a reputation as Leslie's Short Method with the Deists, published in 1694,—in which he started an argument, pursued with more critical analysis by others, on the peculiarly distinctive marks of credibility that pertain to the Scripture miracles. The authenticity of this little treatise has been idly questioned on the Continent. . . . The internal evidence that the Short Method was written by a Protestant should be conclusive."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., 1854, iii. 288, *q. v.*

See the note, where the Biographie Universelle is deservedly rebuked for its unfair version of this controversy,—if, indeed, it be worth that name. See also Prosper Marchand's Dictionnaire Historique, art. SAINT RÉAL; and the authorities at conclusion of this article.

> "No single theological work has perhaps received so much applause as his Short and Easy Method with the Deists, . . . of which the reprints are innumerable."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 69.

> "We have the historical evidence for the truth of Scripture exhibited in a form so convincing and satisfactory that the mind which can resist such evidence must evince a total perversity of reason, as well as an abjuration of all such testimony as can substantiate the truth of any by-gone event in this world's history."—DR. CHALMERS.

> "Leslie's most excellent work contains irrefutable arguments in favour of Christianity; but it is rather too logical, requiring more attention than men in general are willing to afford any subject, however important."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, xviii. 160: *Review of Dr. Wm. E. Channing's Lect. on the Evidences of Christianity, before the Univ. of Cambridge, March* 14, 1821.

> "Since infidelity is constantly reviving, and, though repeatedly laid prostrate by the weapons of truth, still rises with unexhausted vigour, the champion of Christianity will do well neither to disdain nor neglect such arms as Leslie has prepared for him, of which time has not injured the temper nor taken off the edge."—*Christian Observer.*

All of Leslie's theological works should be carefully perused by the student of divinity and the intelligent layman.

> "These two volumes [1721, fol.] may be considered as a library in themselves to any young student of the Church of England; and no such person who takes a fancy to what he there finds can ever fall into Socinianism, Fanaticism, Popery, or any of those other modern corruptions which infest this church and nation."—*Jones's Life of Bishop Horne.*

> "The polemical skill of a Leslie is a saying of Bolingbroke's. A clergyman's library should not be without this author's theological works. He is said to have brought more persons from other persuasions into the Church of England than any man ever did."—BISHOP HORNE.

> "An acute controversialist in favour of the Church of England."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

> "Nor should the name of Leslie be omitted; since it is most conspicuous upon the rolls of Christianity. A contemporary of Tillotson, but possessed of greater acumen, and exhibiting a more condensed and logical style, he was perhaps the ablest defender of orthodoxy at the close of the seventeenth century. Ever ardent and active in what he conceived to be the cause of vital religion, his heart and head were constantly excited to the bringing forth of those admirable works which appear to bear the stamp of immortality."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, 66–69.

> "Leslie was a reasoner, and a reasoner who was not to be reasoned against."—DR. JOHNSON: *Boswell's Life.*

> "Every treatise comprehended in the collection [7 vols. 8vo, 1832] is incomparable in its way."—*British Critic.*

See also Biog. Brit.; Burnet's Own Times; Ware's Ireland, by Harris; Birch's Tillotson; Lowndes's Brit Lib., 626, 781, 988, 1093, 1174, 1197; Encyc. Brit.

Leslie, Charles. Account of Jamaica, Edin., 1739, '40, 12mo.

Leslie, Charles. Con. to Med. Com., 1774.

Leslie, Charles Robert, R.A., b. in London, Oct 19, 1794, of American parents, of Scotch descent, besides painting many good pictures, has written two good books,—which last fact entitles him to a place in our columns. Those who desire to read some comments upon the artist (for we have only to do with the author) are referred to the English Cyclopædia, Lon., 1856, Biography, vol. iii. 863; Men of the Time, 1856, 475; Blackw. Mag., xv. 567, xvi. 134, 505, xxiv. 699, xlii. 336, xlvi. 315, xlviii. 378, l. 347. Mrs. Jameson—a most competent critic—has no hesitation in pronouncing Leslie "the finest interpreter of the spirit of Shakspeare."

1. Memoirs of John Constable, R.A., chiefly from his Letters, Lon., 1843, fol., with illustrations; 2d ed., with addit. Correspondence, 1845, sm. 4to.

> "Got up in a peculiar, antique, and handsome manner, congenial

to, and worthy of, the subject. The world at large will find much to entertain and instruct in this interesting biography; artists and amateurs in particular will derive great instruction, and every class of readers useful intelligence and agreeable amusement. Mr. Leslie has performed his task with infinite taste and discrimination,—giving the opinions of a competent authority upon the productions of his contemporary and friend, and bringing out the remarkable qualities and estimable points of poor Constable's amiable private character in every relation of life with unaffected simplicity and consequent effect."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

See Lon. Athenæum, Jan. 27, 1844, 101, and Jan. 6, 1855, 21.

2. A Hand-book for Young Painters, 1855, cr. 8vo. This may be called an improved and enlarged ed. of the author's Lectures to the Students of the Royal Academy, whilst Professor of Painting, 1847–51.

"Mr. Leslie adds one more to the number of accomplished men who, like Sir Joshua Reynolds, write as admirably as they paint. Though the title of this Hand-book might lead to the inference that it was only adapted for artists, it will be read with delight and instruction by every person who has any enjoyment in pictures."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, April, 1856.

"The book abounds in quotable, melodious passages, pregnant with thought, observation, and tenderest feeling, and falling sweetly upon the ear like the echoes of a poetic mind. Indeed, it is a book of Wisdom and Goodness as well as of Art and Taste,—'wholesome literature,' as we have said."—*Westminster Rev.*, April, 1855.

"It is a thoroughly readable book, written in an agreeable and modest style, without either pretension or pedantry."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, Dec. 1855.

"Mr. Leslie's mind, while very universal and academic in its tastes, is certainly not beyond its age, nor free from ultra conservative and conventional peculiarities. His genius is not innovating nor subversive, and rests quite satisfied with old truths, and sometimes, we almost think, with old errors. . . . It is as an opposer of many of Mr. Ruskin's opinions, however, that Mr. Leslie chiefly demands the thanks of the artistic world. He shows that it is from Lord Lindsay that this reformer has so largely borrowed. . . . On Turner, as put into competition with Claude, and idolatrously praised by Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Leslie is justly severe."—*Lon. Athen.*, Jan. 6, 1855, 20–22.

"By all means, we repeat, let those who are accustomed to go to the galleries of modern art for fashion's sake carefully read Mr. Leslie's book, and get a hint of the way in which good pictures should be studied."—*Lon. Examiner.*

Leslie, David, Lord Newark. 1. Two Speeches touching Bishops, Lon., 1641, 4to. 2. Speech to the trained bands of Nottinghamshire, 1642, 4to.

Leslie, Eliza, a very popular American writer, a native of Philadelphia, sister of Charles Robert Leslie, the artist, is a descendant of Robert Leslie, a Scotchman, who settled in this country about 1745. Her father, a valued friend of President Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, and other representative men of the day, was noted for quick perceptions and extensive scientific knowledge, which he delighted to communicate to others, and all of his five children have given evidence of more than ordinary abilities. Of these, all yet survive: Thomas Jefferson is a major in the United States army; Anna Leslie, who resides in New York, has attained wide celebrity by her skill as an amateur painter; and the youngest of the family is the wife of the distinguished writer on Political Economy, Henry C. Carey, (see p. 338 of this Dictionary.) Miss Leslie has told her own story in so interesting a manner that it will only be necessary for us to refer the reader to the charming autobiography (originally communicated to Mrs. Alice B. Neal) in Hart's Female Prose Writers of America, whilst we pass on to an enumeration of her contributions to the literature of her country. 1. Seventy-Five Receipts for Pastry, Cakes, and Sweetmeats, 1827. 2. The Mirror: Juvenile Stories. 3. The Young Americans. 4. Stories for Emma. 5. Stories for Adelaide. 6. Atlantic Tales. 7. Stories for Helen. 8. Birth-Day Stories. 9. The Wonderful Traveller: an abridgment, with alterations, of Munchausen, Gulliver, and Sinbad. 10. American Girl's Book, 1831. 11. Pencil Sketches: Three Series, 1833–35–37.

"They are all written in a correct, easy, and spirited style, and exhibit a very keen and nice observation of the various scenes of domestic life, with a happy talent for working up the results in a narrative form. . . . Mrs. Washington Potts is perhaps the best, as it is the longest and most elaborate, of the tales, though Frank Finlay is in some respects the most agreeable. Uncle Philip and The Escorted Lady are also particularly good. . . . We shall be happy to meet Miss Leslie as a painter of scenes and subjects which would give pleasanter impressions of American society to those who do not know our country, and bring back pleasanter recollections to those who do. Vulgarity, foolishness, and affectation are the growth of every soil: human nature, there is much reason to believe, is very much the same on this as on the other side of the globe."—W. B. O. PEABODY: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxxvii. 466: review of First Series.

12. Domestic Cookery-Book, 1837. This book reached its 41st ed. (not one of which consisted of less than 1000 copies) before 1851. The gross sale of Miss Leslie's Cookery and Receipt Books has been about 100,000 to this date, (1857.) 13. Althea Vernon; or, The Embroidered Handkerchief, 1838. 14. Henrietta Harrison; or, The Blue Cotton Umbrella, 1838. 15. Kitty's Relations. 16. Leonilla Lynmore. 17. House-Book, 1840; last ed., 1854.

"The work which Miss Leslie has here given them might be studied half a year with great benefit, even though the lady never had occasion to exercise her knowledge. . . . Miss Leslie takes the student by the hand and leads her over her home that is to be, explaining the use and benefit of each apartment, the proper mode of caring for it, gives directions for furniture, with curtains to match, &c."—*Southern Literary Gazette.*

18. Lady's Receipt-Book, 1846. 19. The Maid of Canal Street, and the Bloxhams. 20. Indian Meal Book. 21. Amelia; or, A Young Lady's Vicissitudes, 1848. This is the only novel which Miss Leslie has written. 22. The Dennings and their Beaux, with Alina Derlay, 1851. 23. French Cookery. 24. Stories for Young People. 25. Stories for Summer Days and Winter Nights. 26. Russel and Sydney, and Charles Loring: Tales of the American Revolution. 27. Behaviour Book, 1853.

"A work apparently much required in some parts of America."—*English Cyclopædia: Biography*, 1856, vol. iii. 864.

Undoubtedly, "in some parts" of all countries. Miss Leslie has edited The Gift, The Violet, &c., and contributed largely to Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, and other periodicals.

"Miss Leslie has much individuality, and in all her writings has exhibited decided talent. Her style is mature and spirited, her fable sufficiently simple and probable, her characters boldly and clearly, and perhaps in all cases accurately, drawn, and her description, narrative, and dialogue uniformly well managed."—*Griswold's Prose Writers of America, q. v.*

"Her tales are perfect daguerreotypes of real life: their actors think, act, and speak for themselves: with a keen eye for the ludicrous, the failings of human nature are never portrayed but to warn the young and the thoughtless. Her writings are distinguished for vivacity and ease of expression, strong common sense, and right principle. In her juvenile tales the children are neither 'good little girls or bad little boys,' but *real* little boys and girls, who act and speak with all the genuineness and *naïveté* of childhood. No writer of fiction in our country has ever had a wider or more interested circle of readers; and this is clearly proved by the increased circulation of all those publications in which her name has appeared as a regular contributor."—*Prof. Hart's Female Prose Writers of America.*

"Miss Leslie has quick observation, a retentive memory, a sprightly fancy, and a persevering mind; she has also the great merit of being free from affectation: her purpose is always to be useful, to correct faults, expose follies, and wage war with what is perverse and contemptible."—*Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record.*

Leslie, Henry, Bishop of Down and Connor. Serms., &c., 1637–60. See Hicke's Tracts.

Leslie, Hugh. Remarks on the Judicial Procedure of our Courts, Lon., 1808, 8vo.

Leslie, James. Dictionary of Synonymous Words and Technical Terms in the English Language, Edin., 1806, 12mo.

Leslie, Sir John, 1766–1832, a native of Largo, Fifeshire, educated at the University of St. Andrews, in 1788 accompanied to Virginia two members of the Randolph family who had been his pupils at the University; in 1805, he succeeded Professor Playfair as Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, and in 1819, on the death of this eminent scholar, took his place in the professorship of Natural Philosophy. 1. Experimental Inquiry into the Nature and Propagation of Heat, Lon., 1804, 8vo. Some remarks in this work (p. 135, and note 16, p. 522) caused an unsuccessful opposition to Leslie when he was proposed for the professorship of Mathematics. See Report of the Debate, Edin., 1805, 8vo. Leslie's book also elicited Dr. Brown's work on Cause and Effect: see BROWN, THOMAS, M.D., p. 259. 2. Elements of Geometry, Geometrical Analysis, and Plane Trigonometry, Edin. and Lon., 1809, 8vo; 2d ed., 1811, 8vo; 1817, 8vo; 1822, 8vo. Abridged, 1828, 8vo. For the titles of the different eds. see Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1122; Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, 1422. The 1st ed. was reviewed in Lon. Quar. Rev., iv. 25–42. The 2d ed. was reviewed by Prof. Playfair in Edin. Rev., xx. 79–100. 3. Account of Experiments and Instruments depending on the Relations of Air to Heat and Moisture, 1813, 8vo; 1814, 12mo; 1817, 8vo.

"The whole work is marked by that ingenuity of invention and that minute discrimination which have always distinguished Mr. Leslie's investigations."—PROF. JOHN MURRAY, M.D.: *Edin. Rev.*, xxiv. 339–353.

This paper should be read by those who feel an interest in a subject which has elicited much learned speculation. The work was also reviewed in Lon. Quar. Rev. 4. Geometry of Curve Lines, 1813, 8vo; 1821, 8vo. Privately printed. 5. Philosophy of Arithmetic, 1817. 6. Elements of Natural Philosophy, vol. i. 1823, 8vo; 2d ed., 1828, 8vo. This vol., containing Mechanics and Hydrostatics, is all that was pub. In addition to these works, Leslie trans. Buffon's Natural History of Birds, 1793, 9 vols. 8vo, and pub valuable papers in Nicholson's Journal, vols. iii. and iv.; in Edin. Phil. Trans., 1818, 1824, in the Edin. Review, and in the Encyc. Brit. A selection from his contributions to the latter was pub. in 1838, p. 8vo, prefaced by a Biographical Memoir of the author by Prof. Macvey Napier. Contents: 1. Achromatic Glasses; 2. Acoustics; 3. Aeronautics; 4. Barometer; 5. Barometrical Measurements; 6. Climate; 7. Cold and Congelation; 8. Dew; 9. Meteorology. Nor must we omit to commend to the reader's attention a vol., partly written by Sir John Leslie, pub. in Oliver & Boyd's Edinburgh Cabinet Library, entitled Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Seas and Regions; 20th ed., 1856, 8vo. But the most celebrated of his papers in the Encyclopædia is the Dissertation in vol. i. on The Progress of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, chiefly during the Eighteenth Century. For this essay the author received about £500,—an amount for which some good-natured authors would engage to furnish a whole book. Sir John was never married. Further information respecting this distinguished scholar will be found in Macvey Napier's biography of Sir John Leslie, in Encyc. Brit.; also prefixed to the vol. of Leslie's Contributions to the work. See also Mrs. Thomson's Recollections, ii. 67; Memoirs of the Life of Sir James Mackintosh; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1833, Pt. 1, 85; Blackw. Mag., i. 86, 303, vi. 501, viii. 208, xix., Pref., p. xiv.; xxxiv. 366.

"It would be impossible, we think, for any intelligent and well-constituted mind, thoroughly acquainted with the powers and attainments of Sir John Leslie, to view them without a strong feeling of admiration for his vigorous and inventive genius, and of respect for that extensive and varied knowledge which his active curiosity, his excursive reading, and his happy memory had enabled him to amass and digest. His theoretical notions may be thrown aside or condemned; but his exquisite instruments and his experimental combinations will ever attest the utility no less than the originality of his labours, and continue to act as helps to farther discovery."—PROF. NAPIER: *ubi supra.*

Leslie, Madeline. The Courtesies of Wedded Life, Bost., 1857. Highly commended.

Leslie, Peter Dugud, M.D., of Durham, d. 1782. Causes of Animal Heat, Lon., 1778, 8vo.

Leslie, Rev. William. General View of the Agriculture of Moray and Nairn, Lon., 1811, '13, 8vo.

"One of the best-arranged of the many county reports that were written for the Board of Agriculture."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*, 106.

Lesly, John. On John xi. 35, Lon., 1631, 8vo.

Lesly, P. Examen Conjurationis Scotiæ; sive, Oratio habita Lignegarvæ, Dubl., 1639, 4to.

Lester, C. Edwards, an American author, late U. States Consul at Genoa. 1. Samuel Houston and his Republic, N. York, 8vo. 2. Biographical Sketches of Artists of America. 3. The Mountain Wild Flower; or, Memoirs of Miss Mary Ann Price, 1838, 12mo. 4. Condition and Fate of England; 2d ed., 1843, 2 vols. 5. Glory and Shame of England, 1841, 2 vols. p. 8vo. 6. With A. Foster, Lives and Voyages of Americus Vespusius, 8vo. 7. The Artist, Merchant, and Statesman, 1845, 2 vols. Reviewed in Hunt's Merchants' Mag., xiv. 235. 8. Trans. of Machiavelli's Florentine Histories, 1845, 2 vols. 12mo. 9. Trans. of Ansaldo Ceba's Citizen of a Republic, 1845, 12mo. These translations are severely censured (by H. W. Torrey) in the N. Amer. Rev., lxii. 507–514. 10. My Consulship, 2 vols. 12mo.

Lester, Eliza B. The Quakers; a Tale, 1818.

Lester, John W., incumbent of Ashton Hayes. 1. Two Orations, Lon., 1842, 8vo. 2. Cambridge Criticisms, 1847, fp. 8vo; 3d ed., 1854, 12mo. Containing papers on most of the leading poets of the present century.

"A fervid appreciation of true genius, a warm admiration of the lofty intellect, combined with a deep and fervid feeling of piety, are the characteristics of this book."—*Tait's Edin. Mag.*

Also highly commended by Hogg's Instructor, Church of Eng. Quar. Rev., and the Liverpool Courier.

3. Orations, 1851, 12mo. 4. Orations, 1856, 12mo.

Lester, William. 1. Cutting Hay, &c., Lon., 1803, 8vo. 2. Economy of the Barn, 1811, 4to. 3. Implements for Agriculture, 1811, 4to. 4. Trade with India, 1813, 8vo. 5. Washing-Machine; Nic. Jour., 1811.

Lestley, Charles, Chancellor of the Cathedral of Connor. 1. Serms., 1720, 8vo. 2. Works, 1721, 2 vols. fol.

Lestley, George. Four Serms., 1634, 8vo.

Lestlock, Richard. 1. Late Action in the Mediterranean, Lon., 1744, 8vo. 2. Speech in H. of C., 1745, 8vo.

L'Estrange, Hammond, a brother of Sir Roger L'Estrange. 1. God's Sabbath, Camb., 1641, 4to. 2. Answer to the Marquis of Worcester, Lon., 1651, 8vo. 3. Americans no Jews, 1652, 4to. 4. The Reign of Charles I., Lon., 1654, '55, '56, all fol. This elicited two books from Peter Heylin, D.D. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1123.

"A book of considerable merit, written in a bad style."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

5. The Alliances of Divine Offices, exhibiting all the Liturgies of the Church of England since the Reformation, 1659, '99, both fol.; 4th ed., Oxf., 1846, 8vo.

L'Estrange, Hammond. The Justice's Law, Lon., 1720, 12mo. The next author is supposed to be a different person.

L'Estrange, Hammond. 1. Duties and Doctrines of Religion, Bury St. Edmunds, 1739, 8vo. 2. Essays on the Being of a God, Lon., 1753, 8vo.

L'Estrange, Sir Roger, M.P., 1616–1704, a native of Norfolk, Licenser of the Press under Charles II. and James II., defended the measures of the Court in his Observator, (1679–87, 3 vols. fol.,) The Public Intelligencer, The News, and in many tracts and pamphlets, long forgotten. He also pub. a number of controversial pieces of a theological character, and translations of Æsop's Fables, Seneca's Morals, Cicero's Offices, Erasmus's Colloquies, Quevedo's Visions, Bona's Guide to Eternity, the Works of Josephus, and Five Letters from a Nun to a Cavalier. The Poem of Loyalty Confined is supposed to have been written by Sir Roger whilst imprisoned on account of his adherence to Charles the First. See Miss Mitford's Recollections of a Literary Life. A list of his works will be found in Watt's Bibl. Brit. See also Biog. Brit.; Genl. Dict.; Cibber's Lives; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Nichols's Poems; Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.; Echard's Hist. of Eng.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Felton's Dissert. on the Classics, ed. 1715, 153; Literary Magazine for 1758; T. B. Macaulay's Hist. of Eng., vols. i. and iv., 1848–56.

"The business of licensing books was entrusted to Sir Roger L'Estrange, a well-known pamphleteer of that age, and himself a most scurrilous libeller in behalf of the party he espoused,—that of popery and despotic power. It is hardly necessary to remind the reader of the objections that were raised to one or two lines in Paradise Lost."—*Hallam's Constit. Hist. of England*, 7th ed., 1854, iii. 4.

This eminent critic admires Sir Roger's literary taste as little as his political principles:

"The pattern of bad writing in this respect [slang] was Sir Roger L'Estrange: his Æsop's Fables will present every thing that is hostile to good taste; yet by a certain wit and readiness in raillery L'Estrange was a popular writer, and may even now be read, perhaps, with some amusement."—*Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., 1854, iii. 353.

"Sir Roger L'Estrange among his rivals was esteemed as the most perfect model of political writing. He was a strong party-writer on the government side, for Charles the Second, and the compositions of the author seem to us coarse, yet they contain much idiomatic expression. His Esop's Fables are a curious specimen of familiar style."—*Disraeli's Curiosities of Lit.*, ed. Lon., 1851, '57.

"His Esop's Fables was more a new work than a translation. The most valuable of his books is his translation of Josephus, which, though in a better style than most of his writings, has been very justly censured. He was one of the great corrupters of our language, by excluding vowels and other letters not commonly pronounced, and introducing pert and affected phrases."—*Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.*, 5th ed., 1824, v. 270.

In a notice of Quevedo's Visions, by Mr. Ticknor, in his History of Spanish Literature, this eminent scholar remarks:

"All the translations I have seen are bad. The best is that of L'Estrange, or at least the most spirited; but still L'Estrange is not always faithful when he knew the meaning, and he is sometimes unfaithful from ignorance. Indeed, the great popularity of his translations was probably owing, in some degree, to the additions he boldly made to his text, and the frequent accommodations he hazarded of its jests to the scandal and tastes of his times by allusions entirely English and local."—Vol. ii. 271, n., N. York, 1855.

"L'Estrange was by no means deficient in readiness and shrewdness; and his diction, though coarse, and disfigured by a mean and flippant jargon which then passed for wit in the green-room and the tavern, was not without keenness and vigour. But his nature, at once ferocious and ignoble, showed itself in every line that he penned."—*T. B. Macaulay's Hist. of Eng.*, vol. i.

We are told that

"Queen Mary seemed to show great contempt for him, making the following anagram on his name:

Roger L'Estrange,
Lying strange Roger."

Biog. Brit., 1760, v. 2727.

"This," says Granger, "naturally introduces the distich made by *Lee*, who by years was so *strangely* altered as scarcely to be recollected by his old friend:

Faces may alter, names can't strange:
I am *strange Lee* altered; you are still Le' Strange."

Letchwork, Thomas. Twelve Discourses, 1787, 8vo.

Lethieullier, Smart, d. 1760, aged 59, pub. some antiquarian papers in Phil. Trans., No. 497, and in Archæol., i. p. 26, 57, 73, 75, ii. 291. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Lyson's Environs, vol. v.

Letsome, Sampson, Vicar of Thame. The Preacher's Assistant; in 2 Pts., Lon., 1753, 8vo.

"I know not whether you have seen Letsome's Preacher's Assistant. If you can spare so much money, you will find it a very useful book to increase your acquaintance with our sermon-writers."—Job Orton.

See Cooke, John.

Letterman, James. Effects of the Agoric of the Oak, &c.; Phil. Trans., 1755.

Lettice, John, D.D., 1737–1832, Prebendary of Chichester, pub. a number of sermons, poems, tales, &c., a trans. of The Antiquities of Herculaneum, from the Italian, 1773, 4to, (in conjunction with Thomas Martyn,) of Isaac Hawkins Browne's De Animi Immortalitate, 1795, 8vo, (see p. 261 of this Dictionary,) and of Baron Holberg's Parallel Lives of Famous Ladies, from the Danish; and in 1794, 8vo, he gave to the world, Letters on a Tour through various Parts of Scotland in 1792. See Lon. Gent. Mag., 1832, Pt. 2, 477–480.

Letto, Charles. Emma; a Poem, Lon., 1799, 4to.

Lettsom, John Coakley, M.D., 1744–1815, a London physician, a native of the West Indies, of a Quaker family, pub. a number of medical, moral, and philanthropical works, Lives of Dr. John Fothergill and others, an ed. of Fothergill's Works, (see p. 623 of this Dictionary,) and many professional papers in Phil. Trans. and Memoirs Med. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Dr. Lettsom, with Selections from his Correspondence, by T. J. Pettigrew, Lon., 1817, 3 vols. 8vo; Blackw. Mag., ii. 636–639. Lettsom was a friend of Benjamin Franklin. Perhaps his best-known work is Hints designed to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science, 1799–1802, 3 vols. 8vo.

Levasseur, Rev. P. C. French Student's Vade-Mecum, 1809, 12mo.

Leven, General, Earl of. His Declarations and Propositions pub. in the Scots Army, Lon., 1648, 4to.

Levens, Peter. The Pathway to Health, Lon., 1587, 4to. Many eds. Other works. See Athen. Oxon.

Lever, Sir Ashton, d. 1788, was noted for his excellent museum. Companion to his Museum, Lon., 1790, 4to. See Lon. Gent. Mag., 1788; European Mag., 1788.

Lever, Charles James, M.D., the popular novelist, was born in Dublin, August 31, 1806, was educated at Trinity College in his native city, and afterwards took a degree at Göttingen; practised medicine with great success in the North of Ireland, during the cholera-season of 1832; was subsequently nominated to the post of Physician to the British Embassy at Brussels, and filled this office for three years; in April, 1842, became editor of the Dublin University Magazine; in 1845 removed to Florence, where he has since resided, still writing for the periodical formerly under his superintendence. Mr. Lever has been a voluminous author, as the following list of his works—to which might be added a number not acknowledged to be from his pen—gives ample evidence.

1. Confessions of Harry Lorrequer, 1840, 8vo; 1845, 8vo; 1850, 8vo. 2. Charles O'Malley, the Irish Dragoon, 1841, 2 vols. 8vo; 1850, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Jack Hinton, (Our Mess, vol. i.,) new ed., 1843, 8vo; 1850, 8vo. 4. Tom Burke of Ours, (Our Mess, vols. ii. and iii.,) 1844, 2 vols. 8vo; 1850, 8vo. 5. Arthur O'Leary, 1844, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1845, 8vo. 6. The O'Donoghue; a Tale of Ireland, 1845, 8vo; 1850, 8vo. 7. St. Patrick's Eve, 1845, 16mo; 1849, 16mo. 8. The Knight of Gwynne; a Tale, 1847, 2 vols. 8vo; 1850, 8vo. 9. Diary and Notes of Horace Templeton; 2d ed., 1849, 2 vols. 8vo. 10. Roland Cashel, 1849, 8vo; 1852, 2 vols. 8vo. 11. Tales of the Trains, by Tilbury Tramp, 16mo. 12. The Daltons; or, Three Roads in Life, 1852, 2 vols. 8vo; 1854, 2 vols. 8vo. 13. Maurice Tiernay, 1852. 14. The Nevilles of Garrettstown. 15. The Dodd Family Abroad, 1853–54, 8vo. 16. Sir Jasper Carew, 1854. 17. The Commissioner; or, De Lunatico Inquirendo. 18. Con Cregan. 19. The Mystic Vial. 20. Heirs of Randolph Abbey, 8vo. 21. The Martins of Cro' Martin, 1856, 8vo. On the first of the present year (1857) Messrs. Chapman & Hall, of London, commenced the publication of a cheap and uniform edition of Lever's Novels, (with illustrations in each vol. by H. K. Browne,—"Phiz,") in crown 8vo vols. at only four shillings each. Mr. T. B. Peterson, of Philadelphia, has also issued a selection from the novels of Lever, in 4 vols. r. 8vo.: Vol. I., Charles O'Malley; II. Harry Lorrequer, Arthur O'Leary; III. Jack Hinton, Knight of Gwynne; IV. Tom Burke of Ours, Kate O'Donoghue, Horace Templeton.

Mr. Lever is not only exceedingly popular with readers at large, but his exuberant jollity has achieved a great triumph in overcoming the gravity even of the sternest of the rigid tribe of reviewers, and eliciting commendation where one of less assurance or less fun would have been cudgelled into sobriety by unsparing castigation.

"We have a very undue propensity to underrate these stories of adventure; but we think it remains to be proved that our books of emotion and sentiment are really of a higher class, as they certainly are not of a healthier. It is good to be the favourite of youth,—good to awake the eager interest, the laugh which rings from the heart. . . . There is no dulness in Mr. Lever's dashing, daring, rapid books. Of their kind they are capital. . . . It is not Mr. Lever's forte, perhaps, to dive into the secret heart of things, or analyze his heroes and heroines: but who can take a standing leap like the author of *Harry Lorrequer?* Who can witch the world with such noble horsemanship? He has the true spring of Irish humour and Irish shrewdness in him. Mickey Free is as merry and honest a rogue as ever happy fancy invented; and all the secondary bits of life and character in the home-country are admirable."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, May, 1855: *Modern Novelists, Great and Small.*

"The author is pre-eminent for his mirth-moving powers, for his acute sense of the ridiculous, for the breadth of his humour, and for his power of dramatic writing, which renders his boldest conceptions with the happiest facility."—*Lon. Athen.*

"The intense spirit and frolic of the author's sketches have made him one of the most successful writers of the day."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

We have before us a number of other commendatory notices of Mr. Lever's works, which we are obliged to omit from want of space. See Fraser's Mag., xxii. 320, xxvi. 447; Poe's Literati.

Lever, Christopher. 1. Queene Elizabeth's Teares, Lon., 1607, 4to; a poem. Sold at Bindley's sale for £10. 2. A Crucifixe, 1607, 4to. 3. Hist. of the Defenders of the Catholique Faith,—viz.: Henry VIII., Edw. VI., Mary, Elizabeth, and James, 1627, 4to. With eight portraits.

Lever, Darcey. Sea Officer's Sheet Anchor, 1808, 4to.

Lever, Ralph, Dean of Durham. 1. Play of Cheastes, [Chess,] Lon., 1562. The work entered under Fulke, Wm., No. 2, is a 2d ed. of the above. 2. The Art of Reason, rightly termed Witchcraft, 1573, sm. 8vo.

Lever, Thomas, d. 1577, Master of St. John's Coll., Camb., pub. seven serms., 1550–73; a Meditacion upon the Lordes Prayer, &c., 1551, 16mo; Certayne Godly Exercises, &c., 8vo; and a Treatise on the Danger from Synne, &c., 1571, '75, 8vo. See Strype's Cranmer; Parker; Grindal; Gilpin's Life of Gilpin; Fuller's Worthies; Brook's Lives of the Puritans; Harwood's Alumni Etonenses; Baker's MS. Collections.

"No man was more vehement or more galling in his sermons against the waste of church revenues, and other prevailing corruptions of the court, which occasioned Bishop Ridley to rank him with Latimer and Knox. . . . No one can read his sermons without imagining he has something before him of Latimer or Luther." —Baker: *ubi supra.*

Leverett, Frederick Percival, d. 1836, aged about 33, Principal of the Boston school, pub. Viri Romæ, Bost., 12mo; the New Latin Tutor, 12mo; an ed. of Cæsar, one of Juvenal, and one of Gardner's Latin and English Dictionary; and compiled, chiefly from Facciollati, Forcellini, Scheller, and Luneman, A Lexicon of the Latin Language, 1837, r. 8vo; new ed., enlarged and improved, 1843, imp. 8vo; new ed., pub. by H. G. Bohn, Lon., 1848, r. 8vo.

"A production which does equal honour to American scholarship and the American press. . . . It supplies an important desideratum."—*Eclectic Rev.*

Mr. Leverett projected a Greek Lexicon, on a similar plan, of the same size, but this design was cut short by his death. See Ainsworth, Robert; Liddell, Henry George; Pickering, John. We are pleased to see the announcement of a Memoir, Biographical and Genealogical, of Sir John Leverett, and of the Family [of which our author is a descendant] generally, Bost., 1857, 8vo. With Portraits.

Leveridge, Richard. Songs, Lon., 1727, 2 vols. 8vo.

Le Vert, C. System of Teaching and Learning Languages, Lon., 1842, 12mo.

Le Vert, Madame Octavia, late **Miss Walton,** b. in Augusta, Georgia, a resident of Mobile, Alabama, one of the most accomplished women of the day, has now in press Souvenirs of Travel, Mobile, 1857. In this work it is understood that Madame Le Vert embodies the results of her observations in France and other parts of Europe. Eight thousand copies of the Souvenirs were ordered within a short time after its announcement. See Emerson's (New York) Magazine, July, 1857.

Levet, John. Petition to H. of Peers, fol.

Levett. Advice to a Daughter, 1714, 8vo.

Levett, Christopher. 1. Timber-Measures, Lon., 1618, 4to. 2. Voyage into New England, 1628, 4to.

Levett, James. Astronomical, &c. Lessons, 1803.

Levett, John. The Ordering of Bees, Lon., 1630, 8vo; 1634, 4to.

"Shows an accurate knowledge of the management of bees."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Levi, David, 1740–1799, a zealous Jew, a hatter of London, gained great reputation by several learned publications, the principal of which are: 1. Lingua Sacra; in three Pts., Lon., 1785–89, 3 vols. 8vo. This consists of a Hebrew Grammar, a Hebrew-English Dictionary, &c. 2. The Pentateuch, in Hebrew and English, 1789, 8vo. 3. Trans. from Hebrew into English of the Prayers of the Portuguese Jews, 1789–93, 6 vols. 8vo. See Leeser, Isaac, No. 4. 4. Disserts. on the Prophecies of the Old Testament, 1793, 2 vols. 8vo. 5. Defence of the Old Test., in Letters; in answer to Thos. Paine's Age of Reason, Pt. 2, 1797, 8vo. See Lyson's Environs, sup. vol.; European Mag., 1799; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1801.

Levi, Leone. 1. Commercial Law of Great Britain, Edin., 1850–52, 4 vols. 4to, £6. A most important work.

"It bears marks of careful research; and strong testimony from some leading authorities has already been given in its favour."—*Lon. Times.*

See also Lon. Athenæum, 1852, 253–772.

2. A Chart of the Principal Commercial Countries of the World, 1851. On a roller. 3. Manual of Mercantile Law, 1854, 8vo. 4. The Law of Nature and Nations as affected by Divine Law, 1855, 8vo.

Levi, Philip. Hebrew Grammar, Oxon., 1705, 8vo.

Levinge, E. P. Justice's Manual, Ireland, Lon., 1852, 12mo.

Levinge, Major R. G. A. 1. Adventures of Cromwell Doolan, Lon., 2 vols. p. 8vo. 2. Echoes from the Backwoods, 1846, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1847, p. 8vo. 3. The Traveller in the East, 1849. This book was (literally) "*printed* by the author" in the rainy days and winter nights of seven years. It is from three fonts of type: let the Bibliomaniac (if he can!) secure a copy. See Dublin Univ. Mag., xxxiv. 95–101.

Levinz, Sir Creswell, Knt., one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. 1. Reports K. B., C. P., 12 Car. II.–9 Wm. III., 1660–1697. In French, Lon., 1702, fol.; 2d ed., French and English, (trans. by Salkeld and others,) 1722, 2 vols. fol.; 3d ed., English, 1793–97, 3 vols. sm. 8vo. There is some variety in the dates of these vols.: Marvin has it 1802, 3 vols. 8vo; Watt, 1802, 2 vols. 8vo; Lowndes, 1800, 3 vols. 8vo. 2. Collection of Select and Modern Entries of Declarations, &c., 1702, fol.

"Lord Hardwicke is reported to have said, that, though Levinz was a 'good lawyer, he was sometimes a very careless reporter;' but the book, notwithstanding this censure, is frequently cited, and in Chancellor Kent's notices of judicial reports [1 Com., 486] is spoken of as good authority."—*Wallace's Reporters*, 3d ed., 1855, 206, *q. v.*

See also 5 Burr, 2731; 3 Turn. C. C., 17; Bridg. Leg. Bibl., 192; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 460.

Levison, G., M.D. 1. Essay on the Blood, Lon., 1776, 8vo. 2. Epidemical Sore Throat, 1778, 8vo.

Levison, R. Serms. in Catholick Serms. (Lon., 1741, 2 vols. 8vo) i. 349.

Levitt, Wm. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1649, '53.

Levius, P. Dict. of English and Latin Words, 4to.

Lewelyn, William. See Llewellyn.

Lewes, Charles Lee. 1. Comic Sketches, 1805. 2. His Memoirs, Lon., 1805, 4 vols. 12mo. Pub. by his son, John Lee Lewes. Here will be found anecdotes of the English and Scottish stages for forty years.

Lewes, Edward. Pleading in Civil Actions, 1807.

Lewes, George Henry, b. April 18, 1817, in London, after a short trial first of commerce and then of medicine, determined to gratify his strong partialities for a literary life, and, judging by his devotion to his philosophical studies, does not seem to have regretted his final choice of a profession. 1. Life of Robespierre, with extracts from his Unpublished Correspondence, Lon., p. 8vo.

"The book fills a chasm in historical biography, and will long continue to do so, as the ground is not likely to be successfully retrod, at least without the discovery of new materials."—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

2. Ranthorpe; a Novel, 1847, p. 8vo. See Brit. Quar. Rev., vii. 332. 3. Comte's Philosophy of the Sciences, 1853, sm. 8vo. 4. The Spanish Drama: Lope de Vega and Calderon, 8vo.

"A lively and brief account of the most eminent dramatists of Spain."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

5. Rose, Blanche, and Violet; a Novel, 1848, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"It does not often fall to the lot of novel-readers to meet with so clever a work as the one before us; and it is as instructive as it is amusing."—*Jerrold's Newspaper.*

"There is no book in our recollection where infirmity of purpose is more keenly anatomized or more successfully demonstrated."—*Lon. Examiner.*

See Brit. Quar. Rev., vii. 332. 6. The Noble Heart; a Tragedy, 1850, 8vo. 7. Biographical History of Philosophy, 4 vols. 18mo, bound in 2, 1845; again, 1852.

Mr. Lewes is now (1857) engaged in rewriting this work. Since the above was written, the new ed. of the Biographical History of Philosophy has made its appearance, Lon., 1857, 8vo; N. York, 1857, 8vo.

"Seven new names have been added to the list of philosophers,—Abelard, Algazzali, Giordano Bruno, Hartley, Darwin, Cabanis, and Gall. An Introduction, setting forth the distinguishing characteristics of Philosophy and Science, replaces the original Introduction. Under the heads of Socrates, the Sophists, Aristotle, Hume, Condillac, Kant, and Eclecticism, considerable additions and alterations will be found; and throughout the revision has been such that scarcely a paragraph remains unaltered."—*Author's Preface.*

This work is not without value to the student; but we imagine that a little more of the spirit of true philosophy will cause the third edit., should one appear, to vary more from the second than the second does from the first.

8. Life and Works of Goethe, with Sketches of his Age and Contemporaries, from published and unpublished Sources, 1855, 2 vols. 8vo. On this work Mr. Lewes employed much labour during the ten years which preceded its publication. It has pleased the Germans greatly,—which is no marvel, considering the biographer's devotion to his hero. Dr. Julius Frese has pub. (Dec. 1856) the first vol. of an intended translation of Mr. Lewes's work.

"A more faithful and lifelike biography than this we have rarely read. The image of the living man is presented with much skill and much candour. Mr. Lewes speaks often of the 'many-sidedness of Goethe,' and he shows his weak sides and dark sides as well as his great and brilliant ones, of which we all know. If the reader does not form the same high estimate of Goethe the man as Goethe the author, it will not be from want of ample materials for forming a judgment. His whole history is here laid open, and the facts are derived not from books only, but from the testimony of those who knew the man, and from other authentic sources of information."—*Lon. Literary Gazette*, 1855, 691–693. See also 775–777.

But this critic condemns—what most dispassionate minds will deplore—the excessive exhibition of the *furor biographicus* which saps Mr. Lewes's integrity of judgment.

"Mr. G. H. Lewes has written a very good and very interesting life of Goethe. He has brought eminent qualifications to this task; for, though he is an ardent admirer of his hero, and indeed may be ranked among the Goethe idolaters, he has acuteness, discrimination, and good sense."—*Fraser's Magazine.*

The reviewer then proceeds to rebuke Mr. Lewes for his attempt to defend Goethe against the oft-repeated charges of immorality as a writer and irreligion as a man. The Life of Goethe—whilst as yet unfinished—and its author are thus referred to by the late Margaret Fuller:

"The second time Mr. C.[arlyle] had a dinner-party, at which was a witty, French, flippant sort of man, author of a History of Philosophy, and now writing a Life of Goethe,—a task for which he must be as unfit as irreligion and sparkling shallowness can make him."

It will be remembered that the favourite object of Miss Fuller's literary life was a Memoir of Goethe, for which she had made long and assiduous preparation. Mr. Lewes was the editor of the Leader newspaper from its commencement, in 1849, until July, 1854, and he has been a contributor to the Edinburgh, Westminster, Foreign Quarterly, British and Foreign, and British Quarterly, Reviews; to Blackwood, Fraser, the Classical Museum, and Monthly Chronicle, and to the Morning Chronicle and Atlas newspapers.

Lewes, John Lee. 1. Poems, 1812, 12mo. 2. Memoirs, &c. See Lewes, Charles Lee.

Lewes, Richard. Serm., Oxf., 1594, 12mo.

Lewicke, Edward. Hist. of Titus and Gisippus, Lon., 1562, 8vo. Bindley sale, £24 13*s.* 6*d.* It is supposed that upon this poem (taken from the Decameron of Boccaccio) Goldsmith founded his tale of Alexander and Septimus. See Sir T. Elliot's Governor; Warton's Hist of Eng. Poet.

Lewin, Sir G. A. 1. Summary of the Law of Settlement, Lon., 1827, 12mo. 2. Reports C. S., Northern Circuit, &c., 1822–38, 2 vols. 12mo, 1834–39.

"We believe there is merit enough in the performance to make it very probable that it will be acknowledged as of good authority."—3 *Leg. Exam. & L. C.*, 10.

3. Law relating to the Government and Maintenance of the Poor, 1828, 12mo.

Lewin, John William. Natural Hist. of the Birds of New South Wales; 3d ed., Lon., 1838, sm. fol. Twenty-seven col'd plates, £4 4*s.* With an Index by Gould, Eyton, &c.

"Admirable figures, full of truth and nature,—accompanied by valuable observations on the habits and economy of the birds."—Swainson.

"According to the first ornithologists of the day, these plates are of permanent value."—Neville Wood.

Lewin, Robert. Serm., Lon., 1793, 8vo.

Lewin, Thomas. The Life of Saint Paul, Lon., 1851, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The work before us is one which we can hardly lay down without concluding the perusal of it."—*English Review.*

"A more complete introduction to the Acts of the Apostles than any other work with which we are acquainted."—*Irish Ecclesiastical Journal.*

See Conybeare, W. J.

Lewin, Thomas. Prac. Treat. on the Law of Trust and Trustees; 2d ed., Lon., 1842, 8vo.

Lewin, William. 1. The Birds of G. Britain, Lon., 1789–95, 8 vols. imp. 4to; sometimes bound in 7 vols.; 3323 col'd drawings. Lewin coloured several sets, at fifty guineas each set. 2. The Papillios of G. Britain, 1795, 4to. 3. The Insects of G. Britain, vol. i., 1795, 4to.; forty-six col'd plates. 4. Nat. Hist. of Lepidopterous Insects of New South Wales, 1805, 4to; eighteen col'd plates. 5. Rare British Insects; Trans. Linn. Soc., 1793.

Lewis, Miss, afterwards **Mrs. Robert Clerk,** of Tetbury. Poems, Lon., 1788, 8vo.

Lewis, Alonzo, "The Lynn Bard," has gained reputation both as a topographer and a poet. 1. Forest-Flowers and Sea-Shells: Poems, Bost., 1831, 12mo. This vol. has passed through ten eds.

"Many passages of exceeding beauty will be found in the poem of Love, as well as in the minor pieces which are appended,—the majority of them being characterized by high moral views, with great sweetness of versification."—*Sheffield (Eng.) Iris; edited by James Montgomery, the poet.*

"We think our readers will agree with us that this is as mellifluous verse as ever Campbell or Rogers wrote."—*Norwich (Eng.) Gazette.*

"We love Lewis, for he is a poet in all his doings, lookings, sayings, and dreamings."—N. P. Willis.

See Amer. Month. Rev., i. 42. 2. Hist. of Lynn, including Nahant, 1844, 8vo.

"It is really a meritorious work, complete in every part, and evincing much reading, research, and correct judgment."—Snelling.

"A curious compendium, not only to antiquaries and the immediate descendants of the first settlers of that place, but to readers of every class and section of the country."—*Traveller's Guide.*

We have six other commendatory notices before us of this work, and a eulogistic poem addressed to "The Lynn Bard" by Mrs. Jane Ermina Locke.

Lewis, Charles. The Four Reformed Parliaments: Handbook to the Elections, 1832–42, Lon., 1842, 12mo.

"The Four Reformed Parliaments is a clever and well-digested list and calendar of the respective returns in these four general elections, the numbers polled, the members returned, their politics, &c. It is well printed, and a useful *vade-mecum* for offices and men of business."—*Bell's Messenger.*

Lewis, David. Miscellaneous Poems, by several hands, Lon., 1729–30, 2 vols. 8vo.

Lewis, David. Address to the Jews, 1800, 8vo.

Lewis, Edward. Serms., &c., 1744–72.

Lewis, Elisha J., M.D., b. 1820, in Baltimore, is a son of A. J. Lewis, an eminent merchant of Philadelphia, and a grandson of Captain Joseph Lewis, of the American Revolutionary army. The subject of our notice passed two years of his collegiate life at old Nassau Hall, Princeton, subsequently pursued his medical studies under Dr. John K. Mitchell, a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, vigorously prosecuted his medical and scientific studies in Paris, afterwards settled in Philadelphia, where he has since resided. 1. Hints to Sportsmen; containing Notes on Shooting, the Habits of Game-Birds and Wild Fowls of America, the Dog, the Gun, the Field, &c., Phila., 1851, 12mo. 2. The American Sportsman, &c., 1855, 8vo. This may be considered an improved and enlarged ed. of No. 1. A third ed. was pub., 1857, 8vo,—a truly beautiful volume, with numerous illustrations. Highly commended in Putnam's Monthly Mag., v. 330.

Two American sportsmen have favoured us with some comments on this work, and from these we extract a few lines:

"The descriptions of the birds are most graphic, and the general information and practical suggestions are of the most useful character to every votary of the Dog and Gun."—L.

"A valuable compilation of well-digested ideas of writers, talkers, amateurs, and the thoroughly initiated in sporting-matters,—exhibiting much care, study, and patience on the part of the author."—C.

3. Amer. ed. of Youatt on the Dog; with addits., 1847, 8vo. Dr. Lewis is the author of several articles on the origin of the Setter and Pointer, repub. in Porter's ed. of Lt.-Col. P. Hawker's Instructions to Young Sportsmen, (see p. 801 of this Dictionary,) and has contributed numerous scientific and sporting as well as humorous papers to the New York Spirit of the Times. Of the latter, we understand, a selection will soon be pub. in a handsome volume.

Lewis, Ellis, Judge of the Supreme Ct. of Penna. Abridgment of the Criminal Law of the United States, Phila., 1848, 8vo.

Lewis, Enoch. 1. Algebra; 4th ed., Phila., 1852, 12mo. 2. Key to do. 3. Arithmetic. 4. Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

Lewis, Estelle Anna Blanche, b. April, 1824, near Baltimore, Maryland, a daughter of the late Dr. John N. Robinson, and the wife of Mr. S. D. Lewis, member of the Bar, has been since her marriage a resident of Brooklyn, New York. 1. Records of the Heart: Lyrical and Narrative Poems, N. York, 1844, 12mo. 2. Child of the Sea, and other Poems, 1848, 12mo. 3. Loves of the Minstrel, 1852, 12mo. 4. Poetical Works, illustrated, 1857, 8vo, pp. 420. This includes the three preceding vols., (two of which had previously reached a second and the other a third edition,) with some additions. Mrs. Lewis has been a large contributor to the Family Magazine, the Democratic Review, Graham's Magazine, the American Review, The Lady's Book, Home Journal, and The Spirit of the Nineteenth Century. She is an accomplished linguist, and some of her translations of portions of Virgil, as well as several of her English compositions, have been warmly commended. See Griswold's Female Poets of America; Hart's Female Prose Writers of America; Mrs. Hale's Records of Woman; Democratic Review, xxiii. 158; Edgar A. Poe's Literati, and an article by the same author in South. Lit. Mess., xiv. 569.

Lewis, F. Address to the Clergy, Lon., 1803, 8vo.

Lewis, Frederick C. 1. Scenery of the River Exe, Devon, 4to. 2. Scenery on the River Dart, 4to. 3. Scenery of the Rivers Tamar and Tavy, imp. 4to. 4. Scenery of the Devonshire Rivers, 1843, imp. 4to, £3 10*s.* 5. River and Landscape Scenery in England and Wales, 1845–46, imp. fol., £5 5*s.*

Lewis, G. R. 1. Account of Kilpeck Church, Herefordshire, Lon., 1842, r. 4to, £2 2*s.*; imp. 4to, £2 8*s.* 2. Ancient Font at Little Walsingham, 1843, fol., £1 1*s.*

Lewis, George, of Westram. Serms., 1717–35.

Lewis, George. Drych Ysgrythyrol, new Gorph Ddifinyddiaeth, Caerlleon, 1797, 8vo. A valuable body of divinity in six parts,—viz.: 1. Theologia; 2. Anthropologia; 3. Christologia; 4. Charitologia; 5. Pneumatologia; 6. Nomologia.

"Well calculated to promote the knowledge of undefiled religion."—*Lowndes's Brit. Lib.*, 706.

Lewis, George. Four Groups to illustrate Dr. Dibdin's Tour in France and Germany, 1821, r. 4to; 1823, r. 8vo. Some copies contain a printed statement (carefully suppressed) respecting the disagreement between Lewis and Dr. Dibdin.

Lewis, Rev. George, of Dundee. Impressions of America and the American Churches, Edin., 1845, p. 8vo.

"Truly interesting and full of information."—*Presbyterian Rev.*

"The author treats in an able, candid manner the great subjects with which he is led to grapple."—*Scottish Guardian.*

Lewis, Rev. George. 1. The Bible, the Missal, and the Breviary, Edin., 1853, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A fine contribution to the present warfare against Roman ascendency."—*Lon. Evangel. Mag.*

2. The Doctrines of the Bible developed in the Facts of the Bible, 1855, cr. 8vo. Other works.

Lewis, Sir George Cornewall, Bart., M.P., a son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, was b. in Oct. 1806, graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, with distinguished honours, in 1828; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1831, and, after filling several important political posts, was made Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1855. On assuming the duties of this responsible position he resigned into the hands of Mr. Henry Reeve, of the Privy Council, the editorship of the Edinburgh Review, in which he had succeeded Professor Empson in the early part of 1854. In 1844 Sir George was married to the widow of Thomas Henry Lister, Esq., a sister of the Earl of Clarendon, and a descendant of the great Lord-Chancellor. Lady Lewis is not unknown in the Republic of Letters: see Lewis, Lady Maria Theresa Villiers.

Sir George Cornwall Lewis has given to the world the following publications: 1. Augustus Boeckh's Public Economy of Athens, &c.; trans. from the German, Lon., 1828, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1842, 8vo.

"A work of great research and value. Had the author's knowledge of modern science borne any proportion to his knowledge of antiquity, the book would have been all that could have been desired."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, 1845, 356.

See Lamb, Anthony.

2. K. O. Müller's Account of the Doric Race; trans. from the German, in conjunction with the Rt. Hon. Henry

Tufnel, M.P., Lon., 1830, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1839, 2 vols. 8vo. This trans. was revised, corrected, and enlarged by Müller himself before it went to the press.

"There is hardly a publication in existence which throws so much light on the 'dim' regions of fable and mythology, and on the annals of early Greece."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

"We close the volumes in admiration of the author's unwearied industry and great knowledge."—*Lon. Month. Mag.*

"Otfried Müller,—un des écrivains les plus savans et les plus ingénieux de l'Allemagne."—Benjamin Constant: *de la Religion.*

No student of Grecian history can safely neglect this work; and he must add to it Leitch's trans. of the same author's Mythology, and Ancient Art and its Remains, (see Leitch, John,) and No. 9, *infra*.

3. On the Origin and Formation of the Romance Languages, 1835, 8vo; 2d ed., 8vo. 4. On the Use and Abuse of Political Terms, 8vo. 5. On Local Disturbances and the Irish Church Question, 1836, 8vo. 6. On the Government of Dependencies, 1841, 8vo.

"A learned and valuable work on a subject which, though of the greatest interest, has been strangely neglected in this country."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, 1845, 95.

"A masterpiece of lucid arrangement, of logical statements, and of vigorous reasoning."—*Lon. Examiner.*

7. On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion, 1849, 8vo. 8. On the Methods of Observation and Reasoning in Politics, 1852, 2 vols. 8vo. See Lon. Athenæum, 1852, 839–841. 9. K. O. Müller's Hist. of the Literature of Ancient Greece, from the author's MSS.: the first half of the trans. by Sir G. C. L., the remainder of the trans. and the Completion of the Work, according to the Author's Plan, by J. W. Donaldson, D.D., 1857, 2 vols. 8vo: 1 vol. was pub. previously. The 2d vol., containing the new portion of the work, is sold separately. It will be remembered that Karl Müller, late Prof. in the Univ. of Gottingen, died in 1840, whilst pursuing his researches in Greece, leaving this work incomplete. Dr. Donaldson has earned the gratitude of students by finishing this excellent Manual of Greek Literary History. 10. An Enquiry into the Credibility of the Early Roman History, 1855, 2 vols. 8vo.

"It exhibits a complete and intelligent mastery of the original authorities,—a full knowledge of what has been done by former critics, with an equitable spirit of appreciation towards them,—and a familiarity with historical research, modern as well as ancient. . . . The book is not, and does not profess to be, a history of Rome; but we are mistaken if it does not tend to influence materially the composition of future Roman histories. . . . No man interested either in ancient history or in the general theory of historical study can read his book without profit."—*Edin. Rev.*, July, 1856, *q. v.*

"He does not merely object to the particular conclusions of Niebuhr, but boldly strikes at the root of his system, and assails not only the results of his investigations but the method by which he has arrived at them. He not only rejects Niebuhr's views as untenable, but maintains that it is impossible they should be otherwise. He not only discards as illusory the specious fabric reared by the Prussian historian, but affirms that any one which may be substituted in its place must be equally shadowy and unsubstantial. His views, like those of Beaufort, are simply negative, and his conclusions as to the early history of Rome may be summed up in the single line:—

"'All that we know is nothing can be known.'

". . . . We do not believe that the future historian of Rome will acquiesce in his sweeping skepticism; but he will undoubtedly be indebted to him for the most ample and complete examination of his materials; and will derive from his elaborate essay that advantage which must always proceed from every fresh examination of an obscure subject by an independent and original thinker."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, April, 1856.

Lewis, George William. Serms., Lon., 1836–39, 2 vols. 8vo.

Lewis, Hannah Jane, b. 1816, in Boston, Mass., has edited Language of Gems and Sibylline Leaves, and has contributed a number of articles to the Knickerbocker, The Universalist Quarterly, The Lady's Book, The Christian Register, The New York Tribune, &c., and to several of the annuals.

Lewis, Hardwicke. Excursion to Margate in 1786, with Anecdotes, Lon., 1787, 12mo.

Lewis, Henry, D.D. Three Serms., 1710–14, &c.

Lewis, J. F. 1. Sketches of Constantinople, £4 4*s.*; col'd, £10 10*s.* 2. Sketches and Drawings of the Alhambra. A splendid work. See Irving, Washington, No. 9.

Lewis, J. O. The North American Aboriginal Portfolio, Lon., 1838, No. 1. See Lon. Athenæum, 1838, 265.

Lewis, James H. Stenography, Lon., 1816, 8vo.

Lewis, Jenkin. Memoirs of Prince William Henry, 1689–97, and to 1700, Lon., 1789, 8vo.

Lewis, Jeremiah. Serm., Lon., 1619, 4to.

Lewis, John. Serm., Lon., 1620, 8vo.

Lewis, John. Religion in Wales, &c., Lon., 1656, 4to.

Lewis, John, 1675–1746, a native of Bristol, England, educated at Exeter College, Oxford, Rector of Acrise, Kent, 1697; minister of Margate, 1705; Vicar of Mynstre, 1708. He was the author of a number of publications on baptism, the liturgy and catechism of the Church of England, &c., several biographical and other works. Among these are—1. Life of John Wickliffe, D.D., Lon., 1720, '23, 8vo; new ed., Oxf., 1820, 8vo. Some on large paper.

"A more complete biography of this luminary of the Reformation would well employ the time of some talented pen, and would confer an acceptable service to the cause of the Protestant Church of England."—*Goodhugh's E. G. Lib. Man.*, 88.

See Dibdin's Lib. Comp., 1825, 529. 2. Hist. and Antiquities, Eccles. and Civil, of the Isle of Thanet, in Kent, 1723, '36, 4to. Some on large paper, r. 4to. 3. Hist. and Antiq. of the Abbey Church of Feversham, &c., 1727, 4to. Some on large paper. 4. Wickliffe's trans. of the N. Testament; to which is prefixed a Hist. of the Translators of the Bible into English, both MS. and in Print; also the most remarkable editions, &c., 1731, fol. The Hist. of the Translations, &c. was repub. by itself in 1739, 8vo; again, with some unimportant addits. from Newcome, and a continuation by another hand, 1818, 8vo. Dr. Waterland assisted in the preparation of this work.

"It is a dull but important book, as it affords a chronological view of the progress of the word of God in our native country, with biographical notices of many of the translators."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"A valuable work, to which all succeeding writers on the history of the English versions of the Scriptures are indebted."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*

"A work of useful and accurate information."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"The work of Lewis stands in direful need of revision and enlargement."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, 33.

But see Cotton, Henry, LL.D.; Johnson, Rev. Anthony; and consult Lowndes's Brit. Lib., pp. 1–93; Horne's Bibl. Bib., 185–193. 5. Life of Mayster Wyllyam Caxton, 1737, r. 8vo: one hundred and fifty copies printed. The principal part of this volume (the first Life of Caxton) is inserted by Dr. Dibdin in his Typ. Antiq. of G. Britain, vol. i. 60, *et seq.*

"While I heartily accede to the utility of the work, and acknowledge my obligations to the author, I cannot but regret the want of a lucid order and of an agreeable style which it manifestly betrays. Lewis's biography of Caxton is among the dullest of all biographical memoirs."—Dibdin: *Typ. Antiq.*, i. lx., note.

6. Antiq. and Use of Seals in England, 1704, 4to. 7. Life of Reynold Pecocke, Bishop of St. Asaph and Chichester, 1744, 8vo: two hundred and fifty copies printed; some on large paper. New ed., Oxf., 1820, 8vo. 8. Life of John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester: see Fisher, John.

"Ungrateful should I be to omit the mention of the biographical labours of the Rev. John Lewis, whose Lives of Wicliffe, Caxton, and Bishop Pecock are much cherished in the libraries of the curious. They are compositions of great care, apparent fidelity, and some utility; but, during their perusal, one is conscious of a feeling somewhat similar to that from a view of a dull, dead, level country, where the soil and produce are equally good, but where there is no variety, and where wearisomeness as naturally follows."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 529, *q. v.*

When the above was written, Lewis's Life of Fisher had not been printed. See Masters's Hist. of C. C. C. C.; Biog. Brit.; Dibdin's Typ. Antiq., and his Bibliomania; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Restituta, pp. 69, 73; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. i. 359, xvii. 41, 47.

"Vir sobrius, et bonus prædicator."—Archbishop Wake.

Lewis, John. Hist. of G. Britain, Lon., 1729, fol.

"A book of which the possession shall not cause the purchaser to repent his bargain."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 242.

Lewis, L. Lord Walford; a Nov., 1789, 2 vols. 12mo.

Lewis, M. Books on Grammar, taxes, trade, lands, a bank, &c., Lon., 1675–78, &c.

Lewis, Matthew Gregory, M.P., 1775–1818, a son of the Deputy Secretary-at-War, and the grandson of Sir Thomas Sewell, Master of the Rolls, after studying at Christ Church, Oxford, resided for some time in Germany, where he "supped full" of those tales of supernatural horrors which he afterwards reproduced in a new shape in his dramas and romances. In early life he was dependent upon an income allowed by his father, which young Lewis shared with his mother,—for his parents lived separately; but by the death of the former, in 1813, he came into possession of large estates in Jamaica, where he resided in 1815 and '17. To this circumstance we owe the work which (next to his Correspondence) does him the most credit,—The Journal of a West Indian Proprietor. He commenced authorship at a very early age, as the date of the first work in the annexed list testifies. 1. The East Indian; a Comedy written when the author was but sixteen. 2. The Monk; a Romance, Lon., 1795, 3 vols. 12mo. Often reprinted. This immoral production, founded on the story of Santon Barissa, in The Guardian, was in danger of prosecution by the Govern ment on account of its revolting licentiousness. Of course it sprang at once into great popularity, or, rather, was sold with great rapidity. To avert prosecution, Lewis pledged himself to recall the printed copies and to omit the objectionable passages in a future edition. To procure one of the early impressions, therefore, is now difficult, and it is to be regretted that it is not (as Dr. Johnson wished respecting the complicated piece of music which tortured his nerves) quite impossible. It is a melancholy fact that some eminent characters of the day encouraged the shameless offender in his violations of decency, literary as well as moral purity, and good taste:

> "Charles Fox paid the unusual compliment of crossing the House of Commons that he might congratulate the young author, whose work obtained high praise from many other able men of that able time."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The "Mothers of England" displayed more good sense:

> "His Monk, that strange and extramundane production, made the reader 'sup so full of horrors' that mothers were obliged to lock it up from their sickly and sentimental daughters,—more especially as its *morale* was not of the choicest."—*Moir's Sketches of the Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*

Allan Cunningham, after noticing Mrs. Radcliffe as "the leader of those who superseded the true supernatural by means of the false supernatural, and wrought her wonders by aid of mystical machinery," &c., continues:

> "The Monk by Lewis is of the same race of wild creations. All is forced and exaggerated; men and women are exhibited under a light which both distorts and discolours; human nature has not fair play for a moment: yet there is great force,—not of passion, but of posture, and great vigour of colouring,—not of nature, but of artifice. This melo-dramatic sort of representation of life, startled for a time, but could not last: when truth and true passion took the field, the fictions of Lewis were of the same avail as the false rods of the prophets in the presence of the true rod of Moses."—*Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

Sir Walter Scott styles the Monk "no ordinary exertion of genius." It is to be regretted that genius should be so perverted. Undoubtedly a strong attraction of the book was the poetry scattered through its pages:

> "In spite of the objections we have stated, [indelicacy, supernatural machinery, and plagiarism,] The Monk was so highly popular that it seemed to create an epoch in our literature. But the public were chiefly captivated by the poetry with which Mr. Lewis had interspersed his prose narrative."—*Scott's Essay on Imitations of the Ancient Ballad*, in his *Poetical Works*, Abbotsford ed., Edin., 1850, 562, *et seq.*

> "Lewis was a poet of no mean calibre. The ballads and little pieces scattered throughout his novel of the Monk were, in their day, the most popular things known. They were chanted in the street and in the drawing-room; while the subject of the most terrific, (Alonzo and Imogene,) and many episodes in the novel, were represented on the stage."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 748.

> "After Mrs. Radcliffe, Monk Lewis was the greatest master of the art of freezing the blood. The robber-scene in the Monk is only inferior to that in Count Nathom and perfectly new in the circumstances and cast of the characters. Some of his descriptions are chargeable with unpardonable grossness; but the pieces of poetry interspersed in this far-famed novel, such as the flight of Roncesvalles and the Exile, in particular, have a romantic and delightful harmony, such as might be chaunted by the moonlight pilgrim, or might lull the dreaming mariner on summer seas."—*Hazlitt's Lects. on the English Novelists*, Lect. VI.

We shall have something more to say respecting Lewis as a poet before we have concluded this article. We may dismiss the Monk with the remark that Southey considered it no slight condemnation when he recorded his verdict against Cumberland's novels as

> "More profligate in their tendency than Matthew Lewis's unhappy book."—*Letter to G. C. Bedford, June* 12, 1803: *Southey's Life and Corresp.*

3. Village Virtues; a Drama, 1796, 4to. 4. Minister; a Tragedy, trans. from Schiller, 1797, 8vo. 5. The Castle Spectre; a Drama, 1798, 8vo. Acted in 1797 for sixty nights.

> "When Lewis took a leap from the closet to the stage, his power was equally felt. I yet remember, when a boy, trembling in the very theatre at the scene in The Castle Spectre which brings the murdered maiden on the stage; and, if productions are to be judged by their effect, that drama, like The Robbers of Schiller, has left on facile imaginations traces never to be obliterated."—MOIR: *ubi supra*, p. 19.

Quintana's tragedy of The Duke of Viseo, printed in 1801, was imitated from Lewis's Castle Spectre: see Ticknor's Hist. of Spanish Lit., 2d ed., N. York, 1854, iii. 309.

6. Rolla; a Tragedy, 1799, 8vo. 7. Tales of Terror, Kelso, 1799, 4to; Lon., 1801, 8vo. See No. 12. 8. The Love of Gain; a Poem imitated from the 13th Satire of Juvenal, 1799, 4to. 9. The East Indian; a Comedy, 1800, 8vo. 10. Adelmorn, or The Outlaw; a Romantic Drama, 1800, 8vo. 11. Alphonso, King of Castile; a Tragedy, 1801, 8vo.

> "There is some good poetry scattered up and down the play. . . . . The ill-success which it has justly experienced is owing, we have no doubt, to the want of nature in the characters and of probability and good arrangement in the incidents,—objections of some force."—REV. SYDNEY SMITH: *Edin. Rev.*, i. 314–317. *Works*, i. 31–35.

12. Tales of Wonder, Lon., 1801, 2 vols. 8vo. To this collection Walter Scott contributed the first-fruits of his poetical genius,—William and Ellen, the Eve of St. John, Glenfinlas, The Fire King, &c. See Lockhart's Life of Scott, Abbotsford ed., Edin., 1850, 80, 81, 83–84, 94, and Scott's Poetical works, same ed., 570–571.

> "He [Scott] subsequently adventured in Monk Lewis's crazy bark, Tales of Wonder, which soon went to pieces, leaving, however, among its surviving fragments the scattered contributions of Scott."—WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT, *the historian: N. Amer. Rev.*, April, 1838; and in his *Miscellanies*, Bost., 1855, 188–189, *q. v.*

> "Amidst the general depreciation of the Tales of Wonder," remarks Scott, "my small share of the obnoxious publication was dismissed without censure, and in some cases obtained praise from the critics."—*Essay on Imitations of the Ancient Ballad: Scott's Poet. Works*, Abbotsford ed., Edin., 1850, 567.

See Lockhart's Life of Scott, same ed., 94.

> "An extraordinary, but highly poetical, miscellany."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, 748.

> "The Tales of Wonder and the Tales of Terror succeeded; [The Castle Spectre,] some of them stories of amazing vigour,—wild, extravagant, unnatural, but withal highly readable, nay, occasionally of enchanting interest."—MOIR: *ubi supra*, 19.

The copartnership of Lewis and Scott in these marvellous tales presented too fair a mark to the author of English Bards and Scotch Reviewers to be passed over in silence:

"Oh, wonder-working Lewis, Monk, or Bard,
Who fain wouldst make Parnassus a churchyard!

* * * * * * *

All hail, M.P.! from whose infernal brain
Thin-sheeted phantoms glide, a grisly train;
At whose command 'grim women' throng in crowds,
And kings of fire, of water, and of clouds,
With 'small gray men,' 'wild yagers,' and what not,
To crown with honour thee, and Walter Scott."

13. The Bravo of Venice; a Romance, trans. from the German, 1804, 8vo. Reprinted. 14. Rugantino; a Melodrama, 1805, 8vo; 2d ed., 1806, 8vo. 15. Adelgitha; a Tragedy, 1806, 8vo. 16. Feudal Tyrants; a Romance, trans. from the German, 1806, 4 vols. 12mo. 17. Romantic Tales, 1808, 4 vols. 12mo; recent eds., 1839, fp. 8vo; 1850, 12mo. 18. Veroni; a Drama, 1809, 8vo. 19. Monody on the Death of Sir John Moore, 1809, 4to. 20. One o'clock; a Mus. Romance, 1811, 8vo. 21. Timour the Tartar; a Melo-Drama, 1812, 8vo. 22. Poems, 1812, 12mo. 23. Rich and Poor; a Comic Opera, 1812. In 1803, Mr. Lewis's Monodrama of The Captive was brought out on the stage, and Mrs. Litchfield played the principal character; but it was too horrible to be tolerated for more than one night. Henry Russell's song of The Maniac is only a very slight alteration of Lewis's Captive: see Irish Quarterly Review, iii. 665–672, for an account of this play and a notice of other works of the author. Lewis died on his return from a visit to his Jamaica plantations, May 14, 1818. After his death appeared—24. The Journal of a West India Proprietor, kept during a Residence in the Island of Jamaica, 1834, 8vo; 1844, sq. 12mo, (Pt. 16 of Murray's Home and Colonial Library.)

> "Lewis's Jamaica Journal is delightful. It is almost the only unaffected Book of Travels I have read of late years. You have the man himself. It is by far his best work, and will live to be popular."—*Coleridge's Table-Talk.*

> "This Journal stands high, among works of a similar kind, for grace, lightness, pleasantry, descriptive power, felicity of expression, and conversational fluency and freedom."—*Edin. Rev.*

> "The graphic power displayed, whether in sketching scenery, manners, or incidents, appears to us not only high but first-rate,—such as entitles the West India Proprietor to be ranked with Washington Irving in such pieces as the Visit to Palos,—with Wm. Matthews in the very best pages of the Diary of an Invalid,—nay, we hardly hesitate to say with Miss Edgeworth in the brightest pages of Castle Rackrent,—or Lord Byron himself."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

> "Racy and amusing sketches of negro life."—*Edin. Weekly Journal.*

> "Depicting, in familiar and graphic terms, West India life when slavery was in its high day."—*Nottingham Journal.*

> "We should have made our extracts convey some useful information, but for the accidental circumstance that there is none in the book."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1834, 158.

25. Lewis's Life and Correspondence; with many Pieces in Prose and Verse never before published, 1839, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Crammed full of anecdote as these volumes are, theatrical, political, and literary, there is not a dull page throughout."—*Court Journal.*

One of the best descriptions we have met with of Lewis's literary peculiarities, both in poetry and prose, occurs in Moir's Sketches of the Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century. We have no space for further quotations; but, as we have promised to say something more of Lewis as a poet, a few lines must not be denied:

> "Lewis was a man rather of enthusiastic temperament than of

> high and sustained imagination. He could not face the sunlight and the clear blue sky; he required clouds and tempest, a howling wind, and a troubled sea. He was what the vulture is to the eagle, what the leopard is to the lion, what the scene-painter is to the artist. His plays are what melodramas are to tragedy; and the terrors of his poetry trench as much on the burlesque as on the sublime. . . . He had an exquisite ear for versification, as demonstrated in his Durandarte, and Alonzo the Brave,—of which latter The Fire King of Smith, in The Rejected Addresses, was a legitimate and scarcely extravagant burlesque."—*Ubi supra*, 19, 20.

On Lewis's pieces just noticed who can reflect without pleasure when he remembers what he owes to them?

> "Lewis, whatever Scott might, on maturer consideration, think of his title to such fame, [that of a poet,] had certainly done him no small service; for the ballads of Alonzo the Brave, and the Fair Imogene, and Durandarte, had rekindled effectually in his breast the spark of poetical ambition."—*Lockhart's Life of Scott*, Abbotsford ed., Edin., 1850, p. 81.

And see in this connection Scott's Poetical Works, Abbotsford ed., 570–571.

Southey appears to think that the influence of Lewis's poetry on Scott's youthful muse was not at all of a happy character:

> "In all these modern ballads there is a modernism of thought and language-turns to me very perceptible, and very unpleasant, the more so for its mixture with antique words,—polished steel and rusty iron! This is the case in all Scott's ballads. . . . Matthew G. Lewis, M.P., sins more grievously in this way: he is not enough versed in old English to avoid it. Scott and Leyden are, and ought to have written more purely."—*Letter to C. W. W. Wynn, June 9, 1803: Southey's Life and Corresp.*

It is a satisfaction to be assured that Lewis was a much better man than the character of his early writings would lead one to infer:

> "Lewis," writes Lord Byron, "was a good man, a clever man, but a bore. My only revenge or consolation used to be setting him by the ears with some vivacious person who hated bores especially,—Madame de Stael or Hobhouse, for example. But I liked Lewis: he was the jewel of a man, had he been better set,—I don't mean *personally*,—but less *tiresome*, for he was tedious as well as contradictory to every thing and everybody. Poor fellow! he died a martyr to his new riches,—of a second visit to Jamaica:
>
> 'I'd give the lands of Deloraine
> Dark Musgrave were alive again!'
>
> That is,
>
> 'I would give many a sugarcane,
> Mat. Lewis were alive again!'"
>
> "I would pay my share!" adds Scott. "How few friends one has whose faults are only ridiculous! His visit was one of humanity, to ameliorate the condition of his slaves. He did much good by stealth, and was a most generous creature."

Much interesting information respecting Lewis will be found in Scott's Essay on Imitations of the Ancient Ballad, in his Poetical Works, Abbotsford ed., Edin., 1850, 562–567, 569.

Lewis, Merer. On the Teeth, Lon., 1772, 8vo.

Lewis, Captain Meriwether, 1774–1809, a native of Virginia, private Secretary to President Jefferson, 1801–03; Governor of Louisiana, 1806; was associated with Captain William Clarke in the command of the exploring-party, directed by Government, across the continent to the Pacific Ocean. They left St. Louis, May, 1804, had ascended the Missouri 3843 miles by July, 1805, reached the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia in November following, and returned to St. Louis in November, 1806, having travelled about 8000 miles. The account of their travels was first made known to the world by Jefferson's Message to Congress, read Feb. 19, 1806; pub., N. York, 1806, 8vo, pp. 128; repub., Lon., 1809, 8vo, pp. 309. Another account was pub. by Patrick Gass, (see p. 654 of this Dictionary,) and a complete account—prepared from the MSS. by Nicholas Biddle, but pub. under the name of Paul Allen, who only conducted the publication through the press—appeared in 1814, Phila., 2 vols. 8vo, with a Memoir of Lewis by President Jefferson. This was repub. in Lon., 1814, 4to; again, 1815, 3 vols. 8vo; 1817, 3 vols. 8vo. The 1st English ed. was reviewed by Robert Southey in the London Quarterly Review, xii. 317–368. Other notices of this expedition will be found in the Edin. Rev., xxiv. 412, (by Dr. Gordon;) South. Quar. Rev., viii. 191; Analec. Mag., v. 127, 210; Method. Quar. Rev., ii. 556. Nor must the reader fail to procure the last Amer. ed., with valuable addits., of Lewis and Clarke's Travels, by Archibald McVickar, N. York, 1843, 2 vols. 18mo. President Jefferson gives Lewis a high character:

> "Of courage undaunted, possessing a firmness and perseverance of purpose which nothing but impossibilities could divert from its direction; intimate with the Indian character, customs, and principles; guarded, by exact observation of the vegetables and animals of his own country, against losing time in the description of objects already possessed," &c.

Lewis's end was a melancholy one: he committed suicide near Nashville, Oct. 11, 1809, in consequence, as was supposed, of the protest of some bills drawn by him on public account. At the time of this sad occurrence he was on his way to Washington, with a view to the settlement of his affairs with the Government. The collector of books on America must not neglect to add Lewis and Clarke's Travels to his library:

> "This is an interesting work, and exhibits not only some valuable geographical notices, but very copious and amusing details respecting the manners, habits, and divisions of the Indian North American tribes."—*Lon. Critical Review.*

Lewis, P. Prose and Verse, Lon., 1774, 4to.

Lewis, Percival. Forest Laws, &c., Lon., 1811, 4to.

Lewis, Polydore, M.D. Common Water, 1790, 8vo.

Lewis, Rev. Richard. On Mineral Waters, on Aurora Borealis, &c.; Phil. Trans., 1728–29.

Lewis, Rev. Richard. Excellency of the Christian System demonstrated; 2d ed., Lon., 1754, 8vo.

Lewis, Robert. Adventures of a Rake, 1759.

Lewis, Rundle. Causes of Unhappy Marriages, Law of Marriage and Divorce, &c., Lon., 1805, 8vo.

Lewis, Samuel. 1. Topographical Dictionary of England, Lon., 1831–33, 4 vols. 4to, £8 8*s.*; r. 4to, £10 10*s.* 2. Of Wales, 1833, 2 vols. 4to, £4 4*s.*; r. 4to, £5 5*s.* 3. Of Ireland, 1837, 2 vols. 4to, £4 4*s.*; r. 4to, £5 5*s.* 4. Of Scotland, 1846, 2 vols. 4to, £4 4*s.*; r. 4to, £5 5*s.* See Dublin University Mag., xii. 226–232. 5. View of the Representative Hist. of England, with 116 engraved Plans, 1835.

Lewis, Samuel, Jr. 1. Hist. and Topog. of Islington, Lon., 1843, 4to, £2 2*s.* 2. Book of English Rivers: Account of the Rivers of England and Wales, 1855, fp. 8vo.

Lewis, Seth. Strictures on Dr. Livingston's System of Penal Laws prepared for the State of Louisiana, N. Orleans, 1825, pp. 67.

Lewis, T. Serm., 1793, 8vo.

Lewis, T. C. Outlines from the Ancients, with Descrip. by G. Cumberland, 1808, imp. 8vo.

Lewis, Tayler, LL.D., b. 1802, in Northumberland, New York, graduated in 1820 at Union College, Schenectady; after practising law for some years, in 1833 opened a classical school; in 1838 was appointed Professor of Greek in the University of the City of New York; and in 1849 was called to the same post (which he now occupies) in Union College. 1. The Nature and Ground of Punishment, 1844, 12mo. 2. Plato contra Atheos; or, The Tenth Book of the Dialogue on Laws, with Critical Notes, &c., N. York, 1845, 12mo. Used as a text-book in Harvard University.

> "Professor Lewis has in this work provided a rich feast both for the student and the Christian."—*N. York Evangelist.*

Also highly commended in other quarters.

3. The Six Days of Creation; or, The Scriptural Cosmology, &c., Schenectady, 1855, 12mo, pp. 410.

> "The work of Mr. Lewis is well worthy of attention. Previous erudite authorship had already placed him forward as among admitted leading scholars of the day, and his reputation as an accomplished philologist and learned critic will not be abated by this production. . . . In some minor points of execution we think Professor Lewis's book, as a work of art, justly liable to criticism."—*Prot. Epis. Quar. Rev.*, Jan. 1856, 4to.

4. Science and the Bible; being a Reply to the Criticisms of Prof. Dana and others of The Six Days of Creation, 1857, 12mo.

In addition to the above works, Dr. Lewis has prepared A Translation of Plato's Theaetetus, with notes, &c., wrote the articles in Harper's New Monthly Magazine, under the title of The Editor's Table, for three years, (with one or two exceptions,) and has contributed many articles to the reviews, for a list of which see Duyckinck's Cyc. of Amer. Lit., ii. 196, n. See also Brownson's Quar. Rev., 2d ser., iv. 352.

Lewis, Lady Maria Theresa Villiers, formerly the wife of the late Thomas Henry Leister, Esq., married in 1844 to Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Bart., M.P., is a descendant of the great Earl of Clarendon and a sister of the present earl. It is therefore with peculiar propriety that she has given to the world The Lives of the Friends and Contemporaries of Lord-Chancellor Clarendon, illustrated by Portraits in his Gallery, Lon., 1852, 3 vols. 8vo.

> "There is a fascination it is difficult to account for in such genealogical pursuits, when they are followed, as in these volumes, not in the spirit of a herald, but of an historian."—*Edin. Rev.*, xcvi. 176–194.

See also Lon. Athen., 1852, 136, 165. See Lister, Thomas Henry.

Lewis, Thomas, pub. several theolog. works, Lon., 1717–28, of which the best-known are—1. The Scourge; in Vindication of the Church of England, Lon., 1717, 12mo. 2. The Anatomy of the Hæretical Synod of Dissenters at Salter's Hall, 1719, '20, 8vo.

"One of the most singular of these productions was The Anatomy at Salter's Hall, subjoined to an infamous high-flying book called The Scourge."—*Wilson's Dissenters.*

3. Historical Essay upon the Consecration of Churches, 1719, 8vo. A work of considerable interest, rarely to be procured. 4. Origines Hebrææ; or, The Antiquities of the Hebrew Republick, Lon., 1724–25, 4 vols. 8vo; Dubl., 1725, 2 vols. 8vo; Oxf. Clar. Press, 1834, 3 vols. 8vo. This excellent work is to the student of divinity what Kennett's and Potter's Manuals are to the classical tyro. Lewis draws largely from Bertram, Sigonius, Cunæus, Buxtorf, Outram, Lightfoot, Shickard, Menochius, Leusden, Hospinian, Reland, and others.

"A laborious compilation from the most distinguished writers, whether Jews or Christians, on the manners and laws of the Hebrews."—Bishop Watson.

"It is by far the most complete work in our language on the subject."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Lewis, Thomas. Constitution, Jurisdiction, and Practice of Sheriff's Ct. of London, Lon., 1833, 8vo.

Lewis, Thomas, 1777–1852, of Union Chapel, pastor of an Independent Congregation at Islington, England, 1804–52. 1. Christian Duties in the Various Relations of Life, Lon., 1839, 12mo. Highly commended by the Eclectic Review, Evangel. Mag., Congregational Mag., United Secession Mag., Revivalist, Patriot, and Scottish Pilot. 2. Religious State of Islington for the Last Forty Years, 1842, 18mo. 3. Christian Privileges, 1847, 12mo.

Lewis, William, M.D., d. 1781, of Kingston, Surrey, pub. several medical works, &c., among which are—1. The New Dispensatory, Lon., 1753, 8vo; Edin., 1781, '91, 8vo. 2. Experimental Hist. of the Materia Medica, Lon., 1761, '68, 4to; 3d ed., (by J. Aiken,) 1784, 4to; 4th ed., (by J. A.,) 1791, 2 vols. 8vo. In German, Tigur., 1771, 4to. Among Lewis's other publications was Commercium Philosophico-technicum; or, The Philosophical Commerce of the Arts, Lon., 1736–66, 4to, 4 Pts. in 1 vol.

Lewis, William. Court-Fees, or The Mayor and the Cobler; with other Poems, Lon., 1795, 8vo.

Lewis, William, is the author of a number of works upon chess: of these, the 7th ed. of The Chess-Board Companion was pub. in 1850, 32mo, and the 4th ed. of Chess for Beginners in 1854, 16mo. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 822, 1129.

Lewis, William David, a resident of Philadelphia, b. in Christiana, Delaware, 1792, visited Europe in 1814 as private Secretary to the Hon. Henry Clay, one of the American commissioners appointed by the United States to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain. He subsequently resided for ten years in Russia, engaged in commercial pursuits, and, devoting his leisure to the acquisition of the language of that country, he acquired a facility in its use which he has since retained. In 1849 (32mo, pp. 72) he printed at Philadelphia, for circulation among his friends, a few copies of The Bokchesarian Fountain, by Alexander Pooshkeen, and other Poems by various Authors; translated from the original Russian by William D. Lewis. Dedicated to my Russian Friends. This is the first collection of translations from the Russian ever made by an American. This little work was the fruit of Mr. Lewis's literary researches in Russia. Several of the minor pieces in this collection were pub. anonymously, many years since, in the (Phila.) National Gazette when edited by Robert Walsh, and in the Atlantic Souvenir and other periodicals. Those who are so fortunate as to possess this little volume (which, we trust, will be reprinted for general circulation) are advised to note particularly Lewis's translation of Derjavin's Ode to God, and the note which prefaces it, pp. 66–72, and the stanzas entitled Time, pp. 57–59. We shall be mistaken if the latter do not remind him of Longfellow's admirable translation of Coplas de Manrique. It so happened that, some time after the publication of these versions, Alexander Noewitch Cazalet, the Russian Counsellor of Manufactures, was in America, and on his return to his native country Mr. Lewis confided to him several copies of his volume of translations for presentation at home. It may well be supposed that the many attached friends in Russia, whose genial hospitality had softened to the young traveller the rigours of a Northern clime, hailed with no ordinary pleasure this evidence that the pilgrim from a far country had not forgotten, in his restoration to the pleasures of home, those who had cheered his exile in the land of strangers. Among those who referred to this pleasing souvenir with the most enthusiasm was Nicholas Graitch, who, in an article in the Northern Bee, (of which he is editor,) of July 18, 1851, after bearing testimony to Mr. Lewis's intimate acquaintance with the Russian tongue, remarks.

"When he left us for America, in taking leave of him, I said, among other things, that he would forget us in his native land. 'No!' he exclaimed, with warmth; 'I shall never forget my Russian friends; I shall always remember them with affection.' And he has kept his word."

After describing the volume of translations, Mr. Graitch proceeds:

"It is a pleasant reflection that beyond the Atlantic Ocean, on the shores of Lake Erie or of the river Mississippi, the productions of Russian writers are read, understood, and appreciated according to their true value: it is still more agreeable to know that *there* beats a noble heart, loving our good Russia, and returning to her good for good."

Amen! say we: may such truly honourable and kindly feelings ever be cherished by all citizens of all nations! And what can tend more effectually to promote, expand, and strengthen them than the cosmopolitanism of letters and the fraternity of the press? He who brings mind into contact with mind, and shows its thousand heaven-born affinities, is your true philanthropist: the intelligent translator is worth a hundred diplomatists, and the unprejudiced, candid, and generous conductor of the press will gain more conquests for his country by his pen than an "army with banners" can achieve by the sword.

Lewis, William David. 1. Law of Perpetuity, Lon., 1843, 8vo; Supp., 1849. See 8 Jurist, Pt. 2, 20; Sharswood's Prof. Ethics, ed. 1854, 125. 2. Horæ Judiciæ, 1845, 8vo. 3. Liabilities rel. to Railways, &c., 1845, 12mo. 4. Lect. at Gray's Inn, Nov. 3, 1851, 8vo, 1851.

Lewis, William Henry, b. Dec. 22, 1803, at Litchfield, Conn. 1. Sermons for the Christian Year; 3d ed., N. York, 8vo. 2. Confession of Christ, 1852, 12mo; 2d ed., 12mo. 3. The Early Called; 6th ed. 4. The Position of the Church. Also author of various popular tracts.

Lewis, William Lillington. Thebaid of Statius, trans. into English verse, Oxf., 1767, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The best of the Latin poets after Virgil."—Pope.

Lewkenor, John. Metellus his Dialogues, Lon., 1693, 8vo. See Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 939.

Lewkenor, Lewis. 1. The Resolved Gentleman; from the Spanish, Lon., 1594, 4to. See Watt's Bibl. Brit. 2. Commonwealth, &c. of Venice; from the Italian, 1599, 4to.

Lewkenor, Samuel. A Discourse, &c. of Forraine Cities, Lon., 1600, 4to. See Wm. Strong's (Exeter) Catalogue of Divinity, 1830, Pt. 2, No. 357.

Le, Wright. The Soul, the Body, &c., Lon., 1707, 8vo.

Lewthwat, Richard. Vindiciæ Christi, 1655.

Lexell, J. A. Astronom. papers in Phil. Trans., 1770, '79.

Ley, Charles. Surveyor's Guide, Lon., 1787, 8vo.

Ley, Hugh, M.D. 1. The Laryngismus Stridulus, Lon., 1836, 8vo. 2. Puerperal Fever; Med. Trans., 1815.

Ley, Sir James, 1552?–1628, Chief-Justice K. B., 1621, Lord High-Treasurer, 1625, afterwards Earl of Marlborough, and President of the Council, compiled Reports K. B., C. P. Ex., and Court of Wards, 6 Jac. I.–5 Car. I., 1608–1629, fol., 1659; (to which is added A Treatise of Wards and Liveries, also pub. 1641, 12mo; 1642, 8vo;) and several antiquarian papers in Hearne's Curious Discourses, 1771. See Athen. Oxon.; Lloyd's State Worthies; Ware's Ireland, by Harris; Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors; Lord Campbell's Chief-Justices; Wallace's Reporters, 3d ed., 1855, 175–178.

Ley, John, 1583–1662, Preb. of Chester, pub. a number of serms., theolog. treatises, and controversial tracts, Lon., 1634–58, and contributed the Commentaries on the Pentateuch and the Four Evangelists to the Assembly's Annotations of the Bible. See Athen. Oxon.

Ley, John, Curate of St. Aldate's, Oxford. 1. Public Catechizing, Lon., 1840, 8vo. 2. Lay Visitor to the Poor, 1842, 12mo. 3. Prayers for Penitents, 1845, fp. 8vo.

Ley, Roger. Serms., Lon., 1619, '22, both 4to.

Ley, Ross. Serms., 1712, 8vo; 1727, 4to.

Ley, Thomas. Serms., 1707, '21, 4to.

Ley, Wm. Theolog. treatises, 1648, '56, both 4to.

Leybourn, Thomas. Mathematical Repository, Lon., 1797–1812, 6 vols. 12mo. Other mathematical works.

Leybourn, Wm., d. 1690? was the author of Cursus Mathematicus, Lon., 1690, fol., and several other mathemat. works, and edited the works of Gunter. See Gunter, Rev. Edmund; Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.; Hutton's Mathemat. Dict.

Leyburn, George. Memoirs; being a Journal of his Agency for King Charles in Ireland in 1647, Lon., 1722, 8vo.

Leyburn, John, D.D., a Presbyterian divine, residing in Philadelphia, was born in Lexington, Virginia, and graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey. 1. The Soldier of the Cross; a Prac. Expos. of Eph. xvi. 10–18, N. York, 1851, 12mo; 2d ed. same year; Edin., 1853, 12mo.

"Like Wilberforce's Practical View, it has the combined characteristics of the regular finished essay and the rhetorical heart-searching appeal."—*Presbyterian of the West.*

Leycester, George H. Theolog. treatises, 1795–99.

Leycester, John. 1. Enchiridion, Lon., 1623, 8vo. In Latin and English. 2. Commonwealth, 1641, 4to. 3. Ghost, 1641, 4to. 4. England's Preservation, 1646, fol. 5. Civil Warres of England, 1649, 8vo. Sykes's sale, £31 10*s.*; Hollis's sale, £36 15*s.*

Leycester, Sir Peter, 1612–1678, a native of Tabley. Historical Antiquities, Lon., 1673, fol. This work produced a voluminous controversy between the author and Sir Thomas Mainwaring, respecting the legitimacy of Amicia, daughter of Hugh Cyveliock, Earl of Chester. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1130, and a tract of Mainwaring's recently pub., for the first time, by W. B. Turnbull, for the Chetham Society; 100 copies. In this will be found a complete list of the many tracts pub. on this *vexata quæstio.*

Leyden, John, M.D., 1775–1811, the son of a farmer of Denholm, county of Roxburgh, Scotland, studied at the University of Edinburgh, and in 1800 was ordained a minister of the Church of Scotland. A short trial having satisfied him that he had mistaken his calling, he applied himself assiduously to the study of medicine, was made assistant-surgeon in the East India Company's service in 1802; Professor of Hindustani in Fort William College, 1806; shortly afterwards appointed Judge of the Twenty-four Pargunnahs of Calcutta; a Commissioner of the Court of Requests in Calcutta, 1809; Assay-Master at the Calcutta Mint, 1810. In 1811, Leyden accompanied Lord Minto in the expedition against Japan, and died there, on the 28th of August of the same year, of a fever contracted whilst ransacking a library in an unwholesome atmosphere. He was a man of astonishing erudition acquired under discouraging circumstances, possessed a remarkable facility in the acquisition of tongues, and had made great progress in a knowledge of Eastern dialects. For further particulars of his life, we must refer the reader to the admirable biography by his attached friend, Sir Walter Scott, first pub. in the Edinburgh Annual Register for 1811, and subsequently incorporated in Scott's Prose Works: our citations will be from the Abbotsford ed., Edin., 1850, 375–389. See also Scott's Poetical Works, Abbotsford ed., 130, n., 355, 435, 483, 558, 567, 571.

1. Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in Northern and Western Africa at the close of the Eighteenth Century, Edin., 1799, 8vo. A new ed., including addit. MS. fragments of Leyden's, and new matter by Hugh Murray, was pub. by the latter in 1817, 2 vols. 8vo; again, 1818, 3 vols. 8vo. Leyden's portion forms indeed a very small part of Mr. Murray's publication.

"A useful, correct, and. in general, accurate and complete, compilation, which satisfies the purpose and promise held out in the title."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

"A plain, sensible, well-arranged, and, as far as our reading and recollection serve us, a faithful, abstract and connected view of the progress of discovery in Africa from the earliest ages."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xvii. 300.

And see Murray, Hugh.

2. The Complaynt of Scotland, 1801, 8vo. Edited by J. L.: 50 copies printed. See Observations on The Complaynt of Scotland, 1802, 8vo. 3. Scottish Descriptive Poems, with some illustrations of Scottish Literary Antiquities, Edin., 1803, 12mo. 4. Scenes of Infancy: descriptive of Teviotdale, 1803, 12mo; Lon., 1804, 12mo.

"The Scenes of Infancy have many picturesque passages, and record the traditions and delineate the landscapes of pleasant Teviotdale with equal feeling and truth: original nerve is wanting where it cannot well be dispensed with, and the work may be accused of lulling us with sweet sounds more than elevating us with bright, brief bursts of natural emotion."—*Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

'The Scenes of Infancy—his most laboured and ambitious poetical effort—possesses many fine passages, and is characteristic, and quite worthy of his genius. Many of its descriptions and illustrations linger in the memory of the reader, and must be original in their tone, as they remind us of nothing else."—*Moir's Sketches of the Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century*, 1851.

"His love of Scotland was delightful. It breathes through all his writings and all his proceedings, and imparts to his poetry its most attractive charm."—*Lord Cockburn's Memorials of his Time*, 1856.

"Indeed, as Leyden's reading was at all times somewhat ostentatiously displayed, so in his poetry he was sometimes a little too ambitious in introducing scientific allusions or terms of art, which embarrassed instead of exalting the simplicity of his descriptions. But, when he is contented with a pure and natural tone of feeling and expression, his poetical powers claim the admiration and sympathy of every reader."—Sir Walter Scott: *Prose Works*, 382.

"The poem now before us abounds with just and accurate descriptions of nature: it is full of variety and rich illustrations, which could only have been furnished by a vigorous mind improved by extensive reading."—*Brit. Critic.*

"Dr. Leyden cultivated the Muses with a success which will make many regret that poetry did not occupy a larger portion of his time."—Sir John Malcolm.

5. His Poetical Remains; with Memoirs of his Life by the Rev. John Morton, 1819, 8vo. Reviewed in Lon. Month. Rev., xci. 61; Blackw. Mag., v. 3; see also i 277. And consult the works of Allan Cunningham and Moir referred to under No. 4. 6. Malay Annals; with Preface by Sir T. Stamford Raffles, 1821, 8vo. 7. Memoirs of Baber; trans. by Leyden and Wm. Erskine, &c., 1826, 4to. Reviewed by Lord Jeffrey in Edin. Rev., June, 1827; also in his Contrib. to the Edin. Rev., Lon., 1853, 340–358. Leyden contributed The Elf-King to Lewis's Tales of Wonder, (see Lewis, Matthew Gregory, M.P.,) The Mermaid and The Court of Keeldar to Scott's Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, (see Scott, Sir Walter,) and several papers to the Asiatic Researches, and New London Review, was editor of the Scots Magazine for 1802, and left many MS. treatises on the Eastern languages, grammars of the Malay, Prakirt, and other dialects, and translations from the Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persian tongues. In addition to the authorities quoted above, we may refer to Memorials of Leyden, in the New Scots Magazine, Jan. 1829; Lord Minto's Speech at the College of Fort William, soon after Leyden's death; and General Sir John Malcolm's letter to the editor of the Bombay Courier, and his poetical tribute to Leyden's memory in the Edinburgh Annual Register, 1811. The last stanza of the preceding runs as follows:

"Yes! he who struck a matchless lyre
O'er Flodden's field and Katrine's wave
With trembling hand now leads the choir
That mourns his Leyden's early grave."

The reference here is to Scott's lines in the Lord of the Isles:

"Scarba's Isle, whose tortured shore
Still rings to Corrievrekin's roar,
And lonely Colonsay,—
Scenes sung by him who sings no more!
His bright and brief career is o'er,
And mute his tuneful strains:
Quench'd is his lamp of varied lore,
That loved the light of song to pour!
A distant and a deadly shore
Has Leyden's cold remains!"
Canto IV. st. 2.

Scott's allusion is to Leyden's Mermaid, the scenery of which is laid at Corrievrekin.

Nor must we omit to quote the impressive conclusion of the same writer's charming biography of the "early-lost, the long-deplored" friend of happier years and brighter days.

"I never heard Scott name Leyden," says Allan Cunningham, "but with an expression of regard and a moistening eye." But to the promised extract. After quoting Leyden's "affecting farewell to the graves of his ancestors" "in the solemn passage which concludes the Scenes of Infancy," Scott continues:

"But the best epitaph is the story of a life engaged in the practice of virtue and the pursuit of honourable knowledge; the best monument, the regret of the worthy and of the wise; and the rest may be summed up in the sentiment of Sannazario:

"Haeccine te fessum tellus extrema manebat
Hospitii post tot terræque marisque labores?
Pone tamen gemitus, necte monumenta parentum
Aut moveant sperata tuis tibi funera regnis;
Grata quies patriæ, sed et omnis terra sepulchrum."

"No man, whatever his condition might be, ever possessed a mind so entirely exempt from every sordid passion, so negligent of fortune and all its grovelling pursuits,—in a word, so entirely disinterested,—nor ever owned a spirit more firmly and nobly independent."—Lord Minto: *ubi supra.*

Leyel, Adam. A Body 49 Years in a Copper Mine and changed into a horny substance; Phil. Trans., 1724

Leygh, William. Serm., Lon., 1806, 16mo.

Leyland, John. See Leland.

L'hôte, Jean Baptiste, b. 1801. Book of Revelation explained by history, Phila., 8vo, pp. 248. Also the author of various pamphlets against the Church of Rome.

Lhuyd, Lhoyd, or **Lhwyd, Edward,** 1670?–1709, an eminent antiquary, a native of Lhanvorde, Caermarthenshire, was educated at Jesus College, Oxford. 1. Lithopylacii Britannici Iconographia, &c., Lon., 1699, 8vo; new ed. by Huddesford, 1760. 2. Archæologia Britannica, &c.: vol. i. containing Glossography, Oxf., 1707 fol. All pub. It contains—I. Comparative Etymology; II. Comparative Vocabulary of the Orig. Languages of Brit. and Ireland; III. and IV. An Armoric Grammar and Vocabulary by Julian Manoir; V. Welch Words omitted in Dr. Davies's Dictionary; VI. Cornish Grammar; VII. Antiquâ Britanniæ Lingua Scriptorum, quæ non impressa sunt, Catalogus; VIII. A Brit. Etymologicon, or the Welsh collated with the Greek and Latin, and some other European languages, by D. Parry; IX. A Brief Introduction to the Irish or Antient Scottish Language; X. Focloir; an Irish-English Dictionary. XI. Catalogue of Irish MSS.

3. Adversaria de Fluviorum, Montium, Urbium, &c. in Britannia Nominibus, pub. in Wm. Baxter's Glossarium Antiquitatum Britannicarum, 1719, 8vo; 1733, 2 vols. 8vo: see Baxter, William. 4. Letter to the Scots and Irish; trans. by Rev. David Malcolme, Edin., 1739. This gentleman proposed to publish, in 1732, Lhuyd's MS. Scottish or Irish-English Dictionary; but we cannot learn that it ever saw the light. In this age of philological investigation, it should be looked up and published. Lhuyd also contributed a number of antiquarian and other papers to Phil. Trans., 1697–1713, and left many valuable essays in MS. See Biog. Brit.; Gough's Topography, vol. ii.; Owen's British Remains, 1778, 8vo; Pulteney's Sketches of Botany; Lon. Gent. Mag., lxxvii. 419.

Lhuyd, Lhoyd, Lloyd, or **Lhwyd, Humphrey,** d. about 1570, a native of Denbigh, educated at Oxford, pub. some medical and antiquarian works, the best-known of which is a trans. of Caradoc's Historie of Cambria. This we have already described: see Caradoc or Caradog. For notices of Lhuyd and his works, see Athen. Oxon.; Genl. Dict., Granger; Oldys's Brit. Lib.; Barrington on the Statutes, p. 359; Dibdin's Lib. Comp., ed. 1825, 383.

Liardet, Wilbraham. 1. The Hypochondriac; Poem, Lon., 1805, 8vo. 2. Fifty of Æsop's Fables rendered into Verse, 1807, 12mo.

Liby, M. Merlinus Democritus; or, The Merry-Conceited Prognosticator, Lon., 1656, 4to.

Lichfield, Henry. First Set of Madrigals, Lon., 1613; 1614.

Lichfield, Nicholas. 1. Trans. of Luis G. de la Vega's De Re Militari, Lon., 1582, 4to. 2. Trans. of Hernan Lopes's Discouerie and Conquest of the East Indies, 1582, 4to.

Lichfield, Richard. The Trimming of Thomas Nashe, &c., Lon., 1597, 4to.

Lickbarrow, Isabella. Poetical Effusions, 1814.

Lickorish, Rev. Richard, M.D. Serms., &c., 1793–1809.

Liddel, Duncan, M.D., 1561–1613, Prof. of Mathematics and Medicine in the University of Helmstadt, a native of Aberdeen, pub. a number of medical works, for an account of which see Prof. Stuart's Sketch of his Life, Aberd., 1790, 4to.

Liddel, Robert. 1. Seaman's Vade-Mecum, Lon., 1787, 8vo; 5th ed., 1811, 8vo. 2. Duties of a Deputy Judge-Advocate, 1806, fol.

Liddell, Henry George, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, late Head-Master of Westminster School. 1. With R. Scott, Greek and English Lexicon, based on Passow; 2d ed., Lon., 1843, sm. 4to; 4th ed., 1855, 4to; Abridgt., 1843, 12mo; 5th ed., 1856, sq. 12mo. An invaluable manual; the best in the language: see Drisler, Henry. 2. Hist. of Rome, 1856, 2 vols. 8vo.

"A pre-eminently useful book."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, March, 1856, *q. v.*

"By means of a skilfully-arranged structure, not only the different periods of the history, but their various subdivisions, are presented as distinct parts, yet each having a relation to a larger whole. The general treatment is also judicious."—*Lon. Spectator.*

3. School Hist. of Rome, 1856, p. 8vo.

"This excellent history of Rome, from the pen of one of the most celebrated scholars of the day, will supersede every other work on the subject as a school-book adapted to the young. The volume conforms with the History of Greece, by Dr. Wm. Smith, in typography, literary method, and illustration."—*John Bull.*

Liddiard, Mrs. R. S. Anna, pub. some tales and poems, 1811–16, &c.

Liddiard, Rev. Wm. Tour in Switzerland and France, 8vo. Several poetical works.

Liddon, John. Serm., &c., 1792–1812.

Lidgate, John. See Lydgate.

Lidgould, Charles. Serms., 1699, both 4to.

Lieber, Francis, LL.D., for more than twenty years Prof. of Hist., Polit. Econ., and Philos. in the State College of South Carolina, now (1857) Prof. of History and Political Science in Columbia College, New York, member of the French Institute, (of the Academy of Morals and Politics,) &c., was born in Berlin, March 18, 1800. When fifteen years old, he joined the army against Napoleon, and was severely wounded, by several balls, at Waterloo. When, in 1819, the Liberals were persecuted all over Germany, he—then a student of the University of Berlin—was imprisoned, and the police published some of his poems, found among his papers, in order to expose him to the public as a revolutionist. He was, however, released, and went to the University of Jena to continue his studies. When the Greeks called on Western Europe for assistance, he joined the Philhellenes and went to Greece to fight against their oppressors. On his return, he went to Rome, where the historian Niebuhr, then Prussian ambassador, received him kindly and made him an inmate in his family. He wrote here, (in Niebuhr's house,) in German, his Journal in Greece, in 1822, (Leipsig, 1823,) which was translated into other languages. With the king's promise of protection, he returned to Berlin, and went to the University of Halle, but was again imprisoned. Niebuhr's influence, at length, released him. He published a small volume of poems, made in prison, under the name of Franz Arnold, and when he learned that a new arrest threatened him, always for old affairs, he fled to England, where he supported himself for a twelvemonth by giving private lessons. He contributed here to German periodicals, and wrote a tract on the Lancasterian system of instruction, in German. In 1827 he went to the United States, and soon commenced the Encyclopædia Americana, which was finished in 13 vols. 8vo, Phila., 1828–32. This work was edited and written in Boston. He published here a translation of a French work on the July revolution, and of the Life of Caspar Hauser by President Feuerbach. This work went through several editions.

From Boston he went to New York, where he translated the work of Messrs. de Beaumont and de Tocqueville on the Penitentiary System in the United States, with an Introduction and many notes, (Phila., 1833, 8vo,) which in turn was translated in Germany. While in N. York he received the honourable charge of writing a plan of education and instruction for Girard College, which was published by the Board of Trustees, Phila., 1834, 8vo. Reviewed in The Heidelberg Annals, 1834, No. 24, &c. He went to reside in Philadelphia, and published there Letters to a Gentleman in Germany on a Trip to Niagara, (Phila., 1834, 8vo,) which was published in London under the title of The Stranger in America, 1835, 2 vols. p. 8vo. Reviewed in the Lon. Quar. Rev., liii. 290. He also wrote here his Reminiscences of an Intercourse with Niebuhr the Historian, (Phila., 1835, 12mo,) which was likewise published in London, in 1835, and translated in Germany. Reviewed in Lon. Quar. Rev., lv. 126; Lon. Athenæum, 1835, 797; N. Amer. Rev., xliii. 120, (by Prof. C. C. Felton;) South. Lit. Mess., ii. 125, 535. In 1835 he accepted a call to a chair in South Carolina College, at Columbia, and discharged the duties of this post with eminent ability and success until his resignation in 1856.

Here he wrote his Manual of Political Ethics, Bost., 1838–39, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., 1847, 2 vols. 8vo; republished in London, 1839, 8vo; an Essay on Penal Law and Solitary Confinement at Labour, published by the Philadelphia Prison Discipline Society, Phila., 1838, 8vo; Legal and Political Hermeneutics; or, Principles of Interpretation and Construction in Law and Politics, Bost., 2d ed., 1839, 12mo; a Translation of Ramshorn's Latin Synonymes, 1839, 12mo; Great Events described by Great Historians, N. York, 1847, 12mo; Essays on Labour and Property, 1842, 18mo; 1854, 18mo; On the Character of the Gentleman, Charleston, S. C., 12mo; (reviewed in Southern Presbyterian Review, June, 1847;) also essays and papers On the Use of the Study of Latin and Greek as elements of education; On the Study of History and Polit. Economy as branches of a superior education; On Laura Bridgman's Vocal Sounds, (in the Smithsonian Transactions;) On the Abuse of the Pardoning Power, (published as a document by the N. York Legislature;) Remarks on Mrs. Fry's Views of Solitary Confinement, (published in England;) A Letter on the Penitentiary System, (published by the Legislature of South Carolina;) A Letter on Anglican and Gallican Liberty, (translated by Mittermaier into German;) A Letter on International Copyright, addressed to his friend, the Hon. Wm. C. Preston, then Senator of U. S.; A Lecture on the Origin and Development of the First Constituents of Civilization. The Phila. Prison Society also published his Letter on the Relation between Education and Crime and A Popular Essay on Subjects of Penal Law. His last work is his Civil Liberty and Self-Government, published in Philadelphia, 1853, 2 vols. 12mo; Lon., 1853, 8vo.

In 1844, the trustees of South Carolina College allowed Lieber to make a trip to Europe, during which, he published, in Germany, an essay on Extramural and Intramural Executions, proposing measures which have since been adopted, and Fragments on Subjects of Penology. In 1848 he revisited Europe, and during that visit published two essays, one on the Independence of the Judiciary and one on the Legislative System of Two Houses. An essay on Postal Reforms was published previous to our first ten-cent Reform.

The United States Senate printed in 1839 (?) an Exposé of Lieber's on the Establishment of a Statistical Bureau at Washington. In 1848, while he was in Europe, a small volume, The West, and other Poems of his, was published in N. York.

Among his minor publications we notice, in addition to those already enumerated—1. A Letter on the Great London Exhibition (The World's Fair) of 1851; published in the National Intelligencer, Washington, June, 1851. 2. A Lecture on the History and Uses of Athenæums; delivered at the request of the Columbia Athenæum, March 17, 1856. This is an admirable discourse. 3. Was Napoleon a Dictator? Published in Putnam's Mag., Jan. 1855, 12–21. In this article will be found a long and interesting letter from Joseph Bonaparte (late King of Spain) to Dr. Lieber, dated Point Breeze, 1st July, 1829, explanatory of Napoleon's line of policy. Lieber has a number of letters from Joseph Bonaparte, and, of course, many from distinguished individuals in Europe and America; and all these, we trust, will some day or other see the light. 4. Shall Utah be admitted into the Union? Published in Putnam's Mag., March, 1855, 225–236. In the present state of this question, it is well to quote the decision (recorded in the last three lines of the essay) of so able a publicist as Dr. Lieber:

"Once more: the question we proposed to ourselves was, Ought the Mormons to be admitted? And we answer, No."

In our opinion, the Mormons ought forthwith to be admitted—not into the Union, but—into the penitentiaries of the Union, there to remain until sufficiently punished for their monstrous offences against the Common Law and statute-enactments of the land. 5. An Ode on the Sub-Atlantic Telegraph. Published in the National Intelligencer. In this connexion we must refer the reader to Lieber's Ode on the Proposed Ship-Canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific, (pub. in The West and other Poems,) of which Professor Longfellow remarks, "It is strong enough to make the canal itself if it could be brought to bear." 6. A Monody to the memory of Dr. E. K. Kane, the Arctic Navigator. Pub. in Elder's Life and Travels of Dr. Kane, 1857. This is the last of Lieber's publications. In former years he was a contributor to the Southern Literary Messenger and the Southern Quarterly Review, and pub. a number of essays in European periodicals. We understand that a selection from his minor publications will shortly be published in Boston, probably in 2 vols. 12mo. We should not omit to state that, as regards Political Economy in its exterior relations, Lieber is looked upon as—to quote the language of the late Secretary Robert J. Walker—"The philosophic head of the Free-Traders in the United States."

To quote Lieber's own language, he is

"An unhesitating advocate of the necessity as well as blessing of the freest possible exchange, on grounds of philosophy, religion, civilization, civil liberty, and the commonest utilitarian interests, as well as the highest humanitarian ends."—*Letter to the Author of this Dictionary, New York*, 1st July, 1856.

The three works by which Lieber is best known—and by which he will continue to be known to the latest posterity—are the Manual of Political Ethics, Legal and Political Hermeneutics, and Civil Liberty and Self-Government.

On each of these great works we proceed to adduce some opinions from eminent authorities,—regretting that, from the narrow limits to which we are confined, our citations must necessarily be few in number and brief in extent.

1. MANUAL OF POLITICAL ETHICS. This work is used as a text-book in Harvard University, and has been quoted as authority in the New York Court of Appeals and in the Supreme Court of Michigan. One of the most eminent of American lawyers and orators remarked, many years since, that he never considered himself fully prepared on a great case until he had looked over this work, and that he generally found in it something serviceable or suggestive:

"It is excellent,—abounding in elevated morals, sound common sense, statesmanlike views, and enlarged philosophy. . . . The work abounds with profound views of government, which are illustrated with various learning."—JUDGE JOSEPH STORY: *Life and Letters*, Bost., 1851, ii. 278, 329.

"Dr. Francis Lieber, in his Manual of Political Ethics, 2 vols. Boston, 1833, has shown with great force, and by the most striking and apposite illustrations, the original connection between right and morality, and the reason and necessity of the application of the principles of ethics to the science of politics and the administration of government. The work is excellent in its doctrines, and is enriched with various and profound erudition."—CHANCELLOR KENT: *Comment.*, ed. 1854, vol. i. p. 3.

"Well worthy the perusal of those who take an interest in political science. It is far from being a formal treatise, but is a most admirable preparation for the gradual introduction of scientific form."—*American editor's note, in the Boston ed.* (1851) *of The Theory of Human Progression*, p. 254.

"An admirable treatise. . . . A profound and elaborate work." GEORGE S. HILLARD: *Boston Courier*, Jan. 13, 1854.

A review of this work, by Mr. David J. Mac Cord, will be found in the Southern Review, Oct. 1847. It is highly commended by the London Athenæum, 1839, 483. A less favourable notice will be found in the Edin. Rev., lxxiii. 55, 76.

2. LEGAL AND POLITICAL HERMENEUTICS. This work is used as a text-book in Harvard University.

"A treatise replete with accurate logic, and clear and sound principles of interpretation, applicable to the duties of the lawgiver and the science of jurisprudence."—CHANCELLOR KENT: *Comment.*, ed. 1854, vol. i. p. 521.

"I am exceedingly pleased with it: it is full of excellent hints and principles and guiding-rules, and, what is very important, written in a clear, compact style, with great force of illustration and accuracy of statement, and, withal, in a spirit (without which all other qualities are of little avail) of candour, and without partisanship."—JUDGE STORY: *Life and Letters*, ii. 283.

"I regard the Hermeneutics as a work eminently useful to our profession,—not merely useful to students, but to men of long experience at the bar,—as a most lucid exposition of the principles, and admirable illustration of the science, of interpretation and construction."—*Letter of Simon Greenleaf, Professor of Law at Cambridge.*

It will be noticed, by the legal reader, that Lieber's distinction between Interpretation and Construction, established in his Hermeneutics, has been sanctioned and adopted by Greenleaf in his work on the Law of Evidence, and by other writers on law.

A very favourable review of Legal and Political Hermeneutics, written by Robert von Mohl, Professor of Political Science in the University of Heidelberg, Cabinet-Minister to the Vicar-General of the German Empire in 1849, and one of the most eminent of German publicists, will be found in the first number of the 14th vol. of the Heidelberg Critical Annals of Jurisprudence. Von Mohl extols the work for its soundness and originality. Another commendatory notice of the same volume, written by Penheiro-Ferreira, ("Ancient Cabinet-Minister of Portugal,") occurs in the Révue Étrangère et Française, Paris, June, 1840, vii. 494. We give an extract:

"L'auteur a donné à son travail une extension qui en augmente l'intérêt; il s'efforce d'établir des principes propres à concilier les antinomies apparentes des lois émanées d'une même source. Il va même plus loin; il indique des règles judicieuses pour éviter les ambiguïtés qui obligent d'avoir recours à l'hermeneutique."

3. ON CIVIL LIBERTY AND SELF-GOVERNMENT. This work is used as a text-book in Yale College. The main idea of this work is that democracy, or equality of itself, has nothing to do with LIBERTY; that democratic absolutism is the most stringent of all absolutisms; and that true LIBERTY—Anglican, American, liberty—is *institutional*. This important truth Dr. Lieber demonstrates with great force, and displays it in broad contrast with the Gallican error which confounds the ideas of liberty and equality. To the last chapter—on Vox Populi Vox Dei—we would especially commend the attention of our young politicians.

"The reader cannot do better than make Professor Lieber's volumes the subject of attentive study, if he wishes to store his mind with sound leading principles in statesmanship and jurisprudence. . . . His great work on Civil Liberty."—*Creasy on The Rise and Progress of the English Constitution*, 2d ed., Lon., 1854, 240, *q. v.*

In a recent work, entitled "Die Geschichte und Literatur der Staats-Wissenschaften," &c., von Robert von Mohl, Erlangen, 1855, (The History and Literature of Political Science, by R. von Mohl,) the author refers, in terms of commendation, to the work of Mr. Calhoun, expressing, however, his dissent from some of the opinions of the "great Southern statesman," and then introduces Dr. Lieber:

"Lieber's treatise on Civil Liberty and Self-Government in the United States is also an important work; and here, truly, praise is to be awarded without any admixture of blame. The author does not, indeed, treat of the entire foundation of American political institutions, since he restricts himself to a discussion of the democratic principle. So far, however, as he goes, he shows himself to be a man learned in general and in political science, calmly exploring his subject and evincing sound political tact and wisdom."

Von Mohl continues his remarks, which extend over several pages.

"We commend it especially to all who are, or who expect to be, in public life, to all lawyers and law-students, and to all persons interested in political and historical discussions. Our high sense of its merits is gathered from what we have before said. We look upon it as a permanent as well as valuable accession to political literature,—destined to take its place with the Federalist and the writings of Adams, Hamilton, and Jefferson."—GEORGE S. HILLARD: *Boston Courier*, Jan. 13, 1854.

"An admirable work. . . . To those who have access to the volumes, a careful reading of them is warmly recommended."—NOAH PORTER, D.D.: *Pref. to Serm. on Civil Liberty*, July, 1856.

"The events that are passing around us in both worlds, the Old and New, are referred to with an accuracy and copiousness of detail not usually found in Professors of any country. Dr. Lieber exalts the principle of self-government; and has produced, therefore, by implication, a very fine apology for the Constitution of the United States. His work may be read with advantage by those who wish to appreciate the manly tone in which political subjects are treated amongst the best-educated classes over the Atlantic."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1854, 436.

"Few writers have given more clear and comprehensive views of many of the points which Englishmen and Americans agree in holding as to civil liberty and self-government. . . . The whole work from its historical facts and philosophical principles, forms a valuable manual of political science."—*Lon. Literary Gazette*, 1854, 133–135.

"His work may be consulted with the greatest advantage, whether by American or English readers, who desire to make themselves accurately acquainted with the political resemblance and the political difference between the two great nations which have so immense an interest in understanding each other."—*Lon. Globe*, Nov. 7, 1853.

"There is no work of which this volume of Dr. Lieber's reminds us so much as of the famous work of Montesquieu, De l'Esprit des Lois. What the great French jurist did for forms of government in general, our author has done for those forms of government in particular which have the idea of liberty for their base. For closeness of coherence and perspicuity of argument his work stands pre-eminent among works on political science."—*John Bull*, Nov. 12, 1853.

"A profound and admirable work. Whoever will follow that very able writer in his masterly exposition of the principles of Anglican liberty," &c.—GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS: *Hist. of the Constitution of the U. States*, N. York, 1854, vol. i. 488, n.

"It is a work of rare merit, and should be read by every citizen and adopted as a text-book in every academy, college, and university in the Republic."—*De Bow's Review*.

"It is written with great clearness and force, and is one of the most valuable we possess upon the fundamental principles of political institutions."—*Journal of Useful Knowledge*.

See also a review of Civil Liberty and Self-Government, written by Rev. Dr. T. D. Woolsey, President of Yale College, in the New Englander for August, 1856, 329, 362.

Lieber's political works are often referred to by the Rev. Dr. Arnold, of Rugby School, (see his Works and Letters;) by Mittermaier, in his Penal Process and other volumes; by Tremenheere, in the Constitution of the United States Compared with our Own, Lon., 1854, p. 8vo; by Dr. W. Cooke Taylor, in his Natural History of Society, 1840, 2 vols. p. 8vo; and by many other European and American authorities.

Mr. Prescott remarks, (Hist. of the Conq. of Mexico, 23d ed., Bost., 1855, i. 170, n.,) "Such works could not have been produced before the nineteenth century."

Professor Greenleaf says that Lieber "always leaps into the deepest water, and always comes up like a good and easy swimmer;" and Chancellor Kent once observed that when he "read Lieber's books he always felt that he had a safe pilot on board, however dangerous the navigation might be."

"No greater tribute can be paid to the substantial worth of his writings," remarks Mr. Hillard, "than the fact that they have earned him the proud distinction of a place in the French Institute, as Corresponding Member, an honour which he shares with Mr. Prescott, Mr. Bancroft, Prof. Agassiz, and Prof. Bond, and with them alone, on this continent."—*Boston Courier*, Jan. 13, 1854, *q. v.* for an able review of the literary characteristics of Dr. Lieber.

Mr. Bancroft, the distinguished American historian, referring to the honours which crowd around the name of Lieber,—quoted, admired, and lauded at home and abroad, by his own people, and by foreign nations,—remarks that others may do justice to the great variety and accuracy of Lieber's acquisitions, but that *his* homage is to the manliness of heart which leads him to the love of the right cause, and the integrity of character which makes him at all times true to himself in the support of it. He declares that Lieber's "admirable work" on Civil Liberty and Self-Government well entitles Lieber "to the honours of a Defender of Liberty."

Some interesting accounts of Lieber's early history—and the lives of few men offer so tempting a subject for the pen of the novelist as that of this youthful soldier, political captive, earnest student, and celebrated professor—will be found in Niebuhr's letters to his sister-in-law, Madame Hensler, under date of 6th April, 7th and 22d June, 1822; 22d March, and 2d and 6th April, 1825.

These letters express the deep concern which Niebuhr felt in his young friend's efforts in the cause of freedom, his military services in Greece, &c.

As Professor of History and of Political Philosophy and Economy in the State College of South Carolina, Lieber's chair was for many years thronged with delighted and zealous students, whom their preceptor sent forth, from time to time, to take their places in the halls of legislation, the academies of science, the camp, or the forum, to instruct others by their wisdom or profit them by their example. The address of this great man to his former pupils, in the dedication to his treatise on Civil Liberty and Self-Government, reminds the reader of some of the finest remains of classical antiquity; and the work which it prefaces should be carefully and frequently perused by every American who earnestly covets for his country the inestimable blessings of peace within her own borders, and honour and reputation among the political families of the earth.

It will readily be believed that Lieber's resignation of a post the duties of which he had discharged so faithfully and with such eminent credit to himself, to his pupils, and to his college, exhibited feelings of no ordinary regret. No man, perhaps, ever entered an institution of learning under higher auspices, supported so eminent a character with such unbounded reputation, and proved so successful in gaining at once the affection of his pupils and the admiration of the learned of every land.

The illustrious Niebuhr, Kent, Story, and Livingston united in his praises when he entered the walls of the college which so long profited by his labours, and Preston, King, Pettigru, and Allston were among the large number of those who mourned his departure from its gates. The eulogistic resolutions unanimously passed, and the costly testimonials proffered the beloved preceptor of many studious days delightfully passed in the impartation and reception of knowledge, were felt to be a very inadequate expression of their appreciation of his worth.

On the 18th of May, 1857, a new professorship was created in Columbia College, New York, for the purpose of securing the services of Dr. Lieber, and he now occupies the chair of History and Political Science in that institution. In this case, as on the occasion of his election to his professorship in the College of South Carolina, he received a unanimous election of boards composed of about twenty-five members each. Such evidences of esteem must be grateful to the one thus distinguished; but they have been amply earned.

America indeed owes a large debt of gratitude to Lieber; for we speak advisedly when we say that few men, living or dead, have directly and instrumentally—orally and through the press—instructed so many of our countrymen in the laws of science, the principles of philosophy, the canons of ethics, and the institutes of politics and political economy. Long may this distinguished teacher continue to instruct his race; to form and mature the minds of those who are preparing for, and those who are now acting their part on, the stage of active life,—of social, political, and domestic duties: long may he be spared to qualify our youth for usefulness, and to "teach our senators wisdom."

Lieber, Oscar Montgomery, son of the preceding, b. 1830, in Boston, Massachusetts, educated professionally at Berlin, Göttingen and the mining-school at Freiberg in Saxony, is the author of Assayer's Guide, or Practical Directions to Assayers, Miners, and Smelters, (Phila., 1852, 12mo,) and a translation of Woehler's "Beispiele zur Uebung in der Analytischen Chemie," entitled "The Analytical Chemist's Assistant," with an introduction, illustrations, and copious additions, (Phila., 1852, 12mo;) also of a "Sketch of the Geology of the State of Mississippi," with a geological map of that State, where he was State-geologist in 1850–51, published in the New York Mining Magazine for July, 1854; translator of Cotta's Observations on the Formation of Metalliferous Veins, (N. Y. Mining Magazine for Oct., Nov., and Dec. 1854;) Remarks on Whitney's Metallic Wealth of the United States, (N. Y. Min. Mag. for Nov. and Dec. 1854.) He wrote Some Remarks on the Metalliferous Veins of the South, developing a new theory as to the real similarity of apparently different veins, (N. Y. Min. Mag. for Oct. 1855.) It appeared translated in Hartmann's Berg- und Huettenmannische Zeitung, and in Cotta's Gangstudien, vol. iii. fasc. 1. He is the author of various articles on the metalliferous veins of the South, and on metallurgical operations, in Cotta's Gangstudien, and the Berg und Huettenmannische Zeitung, (both German publications.) In 1854–55, he was engaged as assistant in the geological survey of Alabama. At the close of 1855 he was elected, by the Legislature of South Carolina, Mineralogical, Geological, and Agricultural Surveyor of the State, and is now (1857) engaged in the duties of this survey. His First Annual Report, embracing the progress of the survey during the year 1856, with Plates and Maps, was pub. at Columbia, S.C., in 1857, 8vo, pp. 136.

The editors of the Amer. Journal of Science and Arts, No. 70, July, 1857, page 145, observe, respecting O. M. Lieber's Mineral., Geol., and Agricultural Survey of South Carolina:

"The author has a field of great interest, and has taken hold of it with energy and success. There is no department in American geology requiring more study than the metamorphic rocks of the Atlantic States, and especially those of the South. The description and handsome maps of Mr. Lieber's report throw much light on the subject, and when the survey is completed—which we trust will be without interruption—the doubts as to the age of the metamorphic rocks, and the period of metamorphism, must certainly be much lessened, if not wholly removed. The structure of the gold-veins, and their true relations to the containing rocks, their resources, and the value and nature of copper and other mines in the States, are additional topics of great importance, which Mr. Lieber has begun to elucidate."

Light, Capt. Henry. 1. Travels in Egypt, Nubia, &c., in 1814, Lon., 1818, 4to. 2. Sicilian Scenery, 1821, 12 Pts. imp. 8vo, 60 plates.

Light, Col. Wm. Views of Pompeii, Lon., 1828, fol., 25 plates.

Lightbodie, George. The Masse-Book of Lurking Darkness, [the Liturgy,] 1638, 8vo.

Lightbody, J. Books on Gauging, &c., 1694, '95, &c.

Lightcoles, J. Architecture, 1766, fol. See Donaldson's Agricult. Biog., 54.

Lighterfoot, Richard. Almanac, 1607, 12mo.

Lightfoot, John, D.D., 1602–1675, a native of Staffordshire, educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, became minister of Stone, Staffordshire, in 1628; Rector of Ashley in 1631; minister of St. Bartholomew's, London, 1642; a member of the Assembly of Divines, 1643; and, in the same year, Master of Catherine Hall, Cambridge, and Rector of Much-Munden, Hertfordshire; Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, 1655. The best ed. of his works—which consist of Chronicles and Harmonies of the Old and New Testaments, learned annotations upon the Scriptures, explanations of Jewish antiquities, sermons, &c.—is the one edited by the Rev. J. R. Pitman, with a Life of the author, Lon., 1822–25, 13 vols. 8vo, £7 16*s*. This ed. contains matter before unpublished. The first ed. of his works was pub. at London, 1684, 2 vols. fol.; a 2d ed. was printed at Amsterdam, 1686, 2 vols. fol., containing all his Latin writings, with a Latin trans. of those which he wrote in English. At the end of both these eds. there is a list of such pieces as he left unfinished. It is the chief of these in Latin which make up the third vol. added to the former two in a 3d ed. of his Works by John Leusden, Utrecht, 1699, fol. They were communicated by Mr. Strype, who pub. in 1700, 8vo, another collection of Remains of Lightfoot, with a Preface. His works were published in foreign countries, and valued as highly by European critics as by English divines.

"Of all the theologians of his time, this celebrated divine (whose opinion was consulted by every scholar of note, both British and foreign) is supposed to have been the most deeply versed in the knowledge of the Scriptures. . . . The writings of Dr. Lightfoot are an invaluable treasure to the Biblical student. By his deep researches into the Rabbinical writings, he has done more to illustrate the phraseology of the Holy Scriptures, and to explain the various customs, &c. therein alluded to, particularly in the New Testament, than any other author before or since."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*, 1839, 129, 239, *q. v.*

"Singulari doctrinâ conscripta."—Poole.

"Most of this author's remarks are deeply critical and curious."—*Williams's C. P.*

Gibbon says that our author,

"By constant reading of the Rabbis, became almost a Rabbin himself."—*Miscell. Works*, vol. v. 226.

"Lightfoot, with extensive knowledge of the Rabbinical writers, poured his copious stores on Jewish antiquities, preceded in this by a more obscure labourer in that region, Ainsworth."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, ii. 357.

"One of the most profoundly learned of the bright constellation of scholars and divines which adorned that age, and shone, perhaps, in any other. His Talmudical learning he most happily applied to the illustration of Scripture."—Hales.

"In Biblical criticism I consider Lightfoot the first of all English writers; and in this I include his learning, his judgment, and his usefulness. His learning was immense; his judgment deep and acute; and his usefulness as a writer, on the subjects he has discussed, is far beyond that of any other writer with whom I am acquainted."—Dr. Adam Clarke.

"I entreat the attention of the student to Lightfoot's Works. The honour of opening to the world the fountains of Talmudical learning, I rejoice to say, belongs to one of our own countrymen. To use the expression of Schoetgen, 'nisi Lightfootus basset, multi non saltassent.'"—Townsend.

"Lightfoot, from his great Rabbinical learning, is an admirable illustrator of obscure passages in the Scripture."—Dr. Arnold.

"That profound Rabbinist, Lightfoot."—Dr. J. Pye Smith.

Orme thinks that our author laid too much stress upon his discourses in Jewish antiquities and philology:

"The Talmudical exercitations partake largely of the unsatisfactoriness, and even silliness, of rabbinical learning,—to which Lightfoot attached more importance than he ought, for assistance in interpreting the New Testament. If any man could have made a good use of the works of ancient and modern rabbins, for illustrating the Bible, Lightfoot certainly was the man. But even in his hands the material is very unproductive; and, though we are grateful to him for the collections which he has made, we can scarcely help regretting that so much labour has been expended to so little purpose. All that is really valuable in them might be put into a small compendium."—*Orme's Bib. Bib., q. v.*

Lightfoot's Chronicle of the Times and the Order of the Texts of the Old Testament (in vol. ii. of Pitman's ed. of his Works) cannot be too highly commended:

"Notwithstanding the differences in opinion entertained by the learned concerning the chronology of particular events, the general method of this Chronicle has been, and still continues to be, held in the highest estimation by all who are competent duly to appreciate its merits."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*, 1839, 129.

"No divine," says Dr. Dibdin, "anxious to become versed in a knowledge of Jewish rites and ceremonies, can view his theological library with 'comfort,' without a copy of the works of John Lightfoot."—*Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 56.

See also Neal's Hist. of the Puritans; Life prefixed to the folio ed. of his Works; also Pitman's Life, and Strype's Preface to his Remains; Disraeli's Calamities of Authors, ed. Lon., 1840, 132; Castell, Edmund. The Hebrew student must add to Lightfoot's Works—

I. Schœtgenii Horæ Hebraicæ et Talmudicæ in Universum Novum Testamentum, quibus Horæ Lightfooti supplentur, 2 vols. 4to, Dresdæ, 1733–42.

"In this work the learned author follows the example of Dr. Lightfoot. He goes over the same books, but superficially, and supplies what was wanting on the Epistles and Revelations. In the opinion of Walch, Schœtgen is superior to Lightfoot: he pronounces his work to be one of great erudition, industry, and use."—Orme.

II. Gesenii (Guil.) Thesaurus philologicus criticus Linguæ Hebrææ et Chaldææ Veteris Testamenti post Gesenii decessum composuit, Prof. Dr. Aemil. Roediger. Editio II. secundum radices digesta priore germanica longe auctior et emendatior, 3 vols. 4to, (pub. at £3 10*s*. unbound,) Lipsiæ, 1835–53.

III. Kabbala Denudata, seu Doctrina Hebræorum transcendentalis, (ex Hebræo Latine reddita a C. Knoor von Rosenroth,) 3 vols. 4to, plates, Sulzbaci, 1677–84.

"This work is very difficult to be obtained complete with the piece entitled Adumbratio Kabbalæ Christianæ, which ought to be at the end of the last volume; it is yet very much more rare with a treatise of 192 pages, entitled, Liber, seu Porta Cœlorum, &c. Sold for 72 francs, La Vallière; 61 francs, Maucune."—Brunet.

Lightfoot, John, 1735–1788, Curate of Uxbridge. 1. Flora Scotica, Lon., 1775, 2 vols. 8vo; 1777, 2 vols. 8vo.

"His descriptions are minute and accurate, his distinctions nice, and many of them new, and his use of the several species more ample and more applicable to the services of mankind than have ever before been given in our language."—Pennant.

2. An English Bird of the Genus Motacilla; Phil. Trans., 1785. 3. British Shells; ibid., 1786. See his Life by Pennant; also by Sir J. E. Smith, in the English Cyclopædia; Lon. Gent. Mag., vols. lviii. and lxxii.

Lightfoot, Peter. A Battell with a Wasp's Nest, Lon., 1649, 4to. This controversial tract, pub. under the name of his brother Peter, was written by the Rev. Dr. John Lightfoot, (*ante.*)

Lightfoot, Robert. Serm., &c., 1707, '09, '10.

Lightfoot, Wm. Complaint of England, Lon., 1587, 4to. This is directed against "Traitrous Papists."

Ligon, Richard. Hist. of Barbadoes, Lon., 1657, '73, fol. In French, Paris, 1674, fol. and 4to.

"His book is amusing, and, with the exception of a fib or two by way of *sauce piquante*, is a very accurate account of Barbadoes." *Lon. Retrosp. Rev.*, 1826, xiv. 226–256.

Lilburne, Eliza. Petition to the Commons, Lon., 1646, fol.

Lilburne, John, 1618–1657, a Republican enthusiast, fought against Charles I., wrote numerous political tracts in favour of his own peculiar views, and subsequently became a preacher among the Quakers. A collection of tracts relative to Lilburne was pub. in 1646, 2 vols. 4to. See Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.

"The most turbulent, but the most upright and courageous, of mankind."—*Hume's Hist. of England.*

"I thank you," says Hyde to Nicholas, (1647,) "for your friend Lilburne, and desire you to send me as many of his books as you can. I learn much by them; and in earnest I find a great benefit by reading ill books, for, though they want judgment and logic to prove what they promise, yet they bring good materials to prove somewhat else they do not think of. And so I gain very much law by reading Mr. Prynne, though nothing of it be applicable to those purposes to which he produces it."—*Clarendon Papers*, vol. ii. p. 363.

Lilie, George. Chronicon sive Brevis Enumeratio Regum et Principum, &c., Franc., 1565, 4to.

Lilie, John. See Lilly.

Lilius. See Lily.

Lillie, Charles. British Perfumer, Lon., 1822, 8vo.

Lillie T. Serm., 1785, 8vo.

Lillington, Luke. Reflections on Burchett's Memoirs, Lon. 1704, 8vo.

Lillo, George, 1693–1739, a London jeweller, wrote seven dramas, of which George Barnwell, Arden of Feversham, and Fatal Curiosity, for a long time held possession of the stage; and the first is still a favourite. His Dramatic Works and Life were pub. by Thos. Davies in 1770, 2 vols. 12mo; again, with addits., 1810, 2 vols. r. 18mo.

"He is a master of terrific but not of tender impressions. We feel a harshness and gloom in his genius, even while we are compelled to admire its force and originality."—*Campbell's Specimens of the British Poets.*

See Davies's Life of Lillo; Cibber's Lives, vol. v.; Blackw. Mag., xxx. 356; Noctes Ambros., Nov. 1832.

Lilly, Lylie, Lyllie, or **Lyly, John,** b. about 1553, pub. nine dramatic pieces between 1579 and 1600, Pap with a Hatchet, (about 1589,) and the following romance, by which he is best known: Evphues: The Anatomy of Wit, 1st ed., 1580, 4to. Euphues and his England, 1581, 4to. This is a sequel to the preceding. For eds., see Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1133. This work, the style of which "exhibits the absurdest excess of pedantry, to which nothing but the most deplorable bad taste could have given even a temporary approbation," was intended to reform and purify the English language. It soon became the court standard:

"Our nation are in his debt for a new English, which he taught them: Euphues and his England began first that language; all our ladies were his scholars; and that beauty at court which could not parley Euphuisme (that is to say, who was unable to converse in that pure and reformed English which he had formed his work to be the standard of) was as little regarded as she which now there speaks not French."—*Blount's Preface to Lilly's Six Court Comedies*, Lon., 1632, 12mo.

But all of Lilly's contemporaries did not think so favourably of his philological purifications and improvements. Shakspeare ridiculed the new dialect in Love's Labour Lost, (Holofernes,) and Ben Jonson in Every Man out of his Humour, (Fastidious Brisk.) Euphues, to quote the language of a modern learned critic,

"Did incalculable mischief by vitiating the taste, corrupting the language, and introducing a spurious and unnatural mode of conversation and action."—Gifford.

"The style, which obtained celebrity, is antithetical and sententious to affectation, a perpetual effort with no adequate success, rendering the book equally disagreeable and ridiculous, though it might not be difficult to find passages rather more happy and ingenious than the rest."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, ii. 194–196, *q. v.* for specimens.

See also, respecting this writer and his works, Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet.; Cens. Lit.; Ellis's Specimens; Drake's Shakspeare and his Times; Hazlitt's Dramat. Lit. of the Age of Elizabeth; Dibdin's Lib. Comp.; Schlegel's Lects. on Dramat. Lit., Eng. trans., Lon., 1846, 457–458; Dunlap's Hist. of Fiction, 1845, 402–407.

"The style of novel-writing introduced by Lylie was not of long popularity, but the taste by which it was succeeded is not more deserving of commendation."—Dunlop: *ubi supra.*

"Ah that I had with me my Anatomie of Wit, that all-to-be unparalleled volume, that quintessence of human wit, that treasury of quaint invention, that exquisitely-pleasant-to-read and inevitably-necessary-to-be-remembered manual of all which is worthy to be known! &c."—Sir Piercie Shafton: *Scott's Monastery.*

Of Lilly's dramatic pieces, perhaps the one we are about to name was the best known, but all are now almost entirely forgotten:

"His comedy in prose, Campaspe, [1584, '91, 4to,] is a warning example of the impossibility of ever constructing, out of mere anecdotes and epigrammatic sallies, any thing like a dramatic whole."—Schlegel: *Lects. on Dramat. Lit.*

Among the other plays of Lilly's are Sapho and Phao, Edimion, and the Maydes Metamorphose.

"The only rare poet of that time, the witty, comical, facetiously-quick and unparalleled John Lily."—Blount: *ubi supra.*

"Sackville has strutted into obscurity; and even Lyly, though his writings were once the delight of a court, and apparently perpetuated by a proverb, is now scarcely known even by name."—*Washington Irving's Sketch-Book: Mutability of Literature.*

Lilly, John. Law-books, 1710–23. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 465. The best-known of his books is Modern Entries; 5th ed., 1791, 2 vols. 8vo. This is the only book of Entries and Writs that goes through the whole alphabet.

Lilly, Peter, D.D., grandson of the succeeding, d. 1614, Canon of St. Paul's, and Archdeacon of Taunton. 1. Concio, Lon., 1619, 4to. 2. Serms., 1619, 4to.

Lilly, William, 1602–1681, a famous astrologer, pub. several works on his favourite subject, 1642–82, for an account of which and the author we must refer to Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.; Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.; Nash's Notes to Hudibras, 1796, 4to, vol. iii.; Hutton's Mathemat. Dict'y; Retrosp. Rev., 1820, ii. 51–70; Lilly's History of his Life and Times, Lon., 1715, 12mo; 1717, 8vo; 1721, 8vo; 1774, 8vo; 1822, 8vo. See Burman, Charles. In 1832, Lon., p. 8vo, appeared Lilly's Introduction to Astrology, a new and improved ed., by Zadkiel, to which is now first added his Grammar of Astrology and Tables of Nativities.

"A time-serving rascal."—Dr. Nash.

Lily, George, d. 1559, Canon of St. Paul's, and Preb. of Canterbury, was a son of William Lilly the Grammarian. 1. Anglorum Regum Chronices Epitome, Venet., 1548, 4to; Franc., 1565, 4to; Basil, 1577; Franc., 1614.

"A slender abstract of our English history."—*Bp. Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.*

2. Elogia illustrium Britannorum, &c., Venet., 1548. Printed with Pauli Jovii Descriptio Britanniæ, &c. 3. Elogia Virorum illustrium, 1559, 8vo. It is said that Lilly was the first who pub. a correct map of Britain.

Lily, Lilly, Lillye, or **Lilye, William,** 1468?–1523, an eminent scholar, and the first master of St. Paul's School, pub. several educational works on the Latin tongue, the best-known of which is the Brevissima Institutio seu Grammatices Cognoscendi, Lon., 1513, 4to. For an account of this work, (known as Lily's Latin Grammar,) in which Colet, Cardinal Wolsey, and Erasmus had a share, see Dr. John Ward's ed. of the work, 1732, 8vo. See also, respecting Lily and his Works, Bale; Pits; Tanner; Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Fuller's Worthies; Knight's Life of Colet; Jortin's Erasmus; Dibdin's Bibl. Decameron and his Lib. Comp. Few school-books have passed through so many eds. as Lily's Latin Grammar. The last impression with which we are acquainted bears date 1817, (sm. 8vo,) nearly three hundred years after the date of the first edition.

Limbird, James. Geolog. paper in Phil. Trans., 1787.

Limbo-Mastix, a fictitious name. Against Christ's descending into Hell, &c., Lon., 1604, 4to.

Lime, James. The Mosaic Record in Harmony with the Geological, Lon., 1856, sm. 8vo.

"A singular, ingenious little work."—*Hugh Miller's Testimony of the Rocks.*

Lin, Francis. Ruin of Antichrist, 1650, 4to.

Linacre, Linacer, or **Lynacer, Thomas,** M.D., 1460–1524, an eminent physician and divine, was a native of Canterbury, educated at, and Fellow of, All Souls' College, Oxford, was one of the most distinguished Greek and Latin scholars of his age. He pub. a number of translations from Galen and other authors, 1499, &c., Rudimenta Grammatices, and the following very learned work: De Emendata Structura Latina Sermonis libri sex, Lon., 1524, 4to; many eds. on the Continent. This is composed principally of criticisms on distinctions in the Latin tongue.

"It has been remarked that, though Linacre formed his own style on the model of Quintilian, he took most of his authorities from Cicero. This treatise, the first-fruits of English erudition, was well received, and frequently printed on the Continent."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., 1854, i. 338.

His translations from Galen were so excellent that his friend Erasmus, when sending them to a correspondent, remarks:

"I present you with the works of Galen, now, by the help of Linacre, speaking better Latin than they ever before spoke Greek."

"Multa *Galeni* opera in Latinam linguam, mira et singulari facundia, vertit."—Johannes Caius: *Epitaph.*

"Vir non exacti tantum, sed severi judicii."—Erasmus.

See also Bliss's Wood's Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.; Fuller's Worthies; Haller's Bibliotheca; Freind's Hist. of Physic; Wood's Annals by Gutch; Aikin's Biog. Mem of Med.; Rees's Cyc.; J. N. Johnson's Life of Linacre; British Physician, Lon., 1830, 1–14. In the British Museum there are two copies (one on vellum) of Linacre's trans. of the 14 books of Galen's Methodus Medendi,—the presentation-copies of Henry VIII. and Cardinal

Wolsey. Linacre's trans. of Galeni de Sanitate tuenda (on vellum—Wolsey's copy) is also in the British Museum.

Linaker, Robert. 1. Comfortable Treatise, Lon., 1590, 8vo; 1595, 16mo. 2. Catechism, 1591, 8vo.

Linchan, J. Drainage Engineer and Land Improver, Lon., 1838, 8vo.

Linche, Richard. The Fovntaine of Ancient Fiction, Lon., 1599, 4to. From the Italian.

Lincoln, Mrs. Almira Hart. See PHELPS, MRS. ALMIRA HART LINCOLN.

Lincoln, E. 1. Sabbath-School Class-Book; new ed., by Rev. Jos. Banvard, Bost., 18mo. Highly commended. 2. Scripture Questions, with answers.

Lincoln, Elizabeth, Countess of, daughter of Sir John Knevet, married about 1662 to Thomas, Earl of Lincoln. Her Nurserie, Oxon., 1622, '28, 4to. Enforces the propriety of mothers' nursing their children.

Lincoln, Enoch, 1788–1829, Governor of Maine, 1826, '27, '28. The Village; a Poem, 1816. See Kettell's Spec. of Amer. Poetry.

Lincoln, Mrs. Heman. See LARCOMBE, JANE ELIZABETH.

Lincoln, Rev. J. The Heavenly Parent, 18mo.

Lincoln, John L., an eminent classical scholar, born in Boston, Massachusetts, educated at Brown University, 1806, has been since 1844 Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in that excellent institution. 1. Selections from Livy, with English Notes, N. York, 12mo. The text is chiefly that of Alschefski. This work has been adopted by a majority of the American colleges.

"Judiciously prepared, and well adapted to the purpose intended."

Prof. Kingsley, of Yale College, Professors Anderson, of Waterville College, Tyler, of Amherst College, Packard, of Bowdoin College, and Johnson, of New York University, unite in the praise of this work. 2. The Works of Horace, with English Notes, 12mo. The text is that of Orelli, edit. 1843–44.

"The most useful school-edition of Horace which we have yet seen."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

Also highly commended by Prof. Baehr, (in the Heidelberg Annals of Lit.,) George Ticknor, LL.D., and Wm. Smith, LL.D., editor of the Dict. of Antiq., Biog., and Mythol., &c.

Lincoln, Rev. Robert. Testamentum XII. Patriarcharum, Gr. Lat., cum Notis per Graham, Oxon., 1698, 4to.

Lind. Remarks on the Acts relating to the Colonies of the 13th Parliament of Great Britain, &c., vol. i., Lon., 1775, 8vo.

"This is the ablest work I ever read in defence of the American war. I knew and respected the writer."—*MS. note of Dr. Parr in his copy.*

Lind, Alex. On Peat; Ess. Phys. and Lit., 1756.

Lind, James, M.D., d. 1794, pub. several medical works, &c., 1753–75.

Lind, John, barrister-at-law, d. 1781. Letters on Poland, Lon., 1773, 8vo.

Linden, Diederick Wessel, M.D. Works on mineral waters, Lon., 1751–69.

Lindesay. See LINDSAY and LYNDSAY.

Lindesay, Colin. See BALCARRAS, EARL OF.

Lindesay, David, D.D., Bishop of Brechin. Theolog. treatises, 1619, '21, '62.

Lindesay, John, Earl of Crauford. Memoirs of his Life, Lon., 1769, 12mo.

Lindesay, Thomas, D.D., d. about 1724, Bishop of Killaloe, 1695, trans. to Raphoe, 1713, and to Armagh, 1713. Serm., Gal. vi. 10, Lon., 1692, 4to.

Lindesy, Major. His Legacy, 1645, fol.

Lindet, Robert. State of France, 1794, 8vo.

Lindewood, Lindwood, or **Lyndewood, William,** Divinity Professor at Oxford *temp.* Henry V.; ambassador to Spain, 1422; Bishop of St. David's, 1434; d. 1446. Constitutiones Provinciales Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ, Oxon., 1679, fol. Best ed. For other eds., see Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1135. See also Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 482.

Lindley, Anne. French school-books, 1811.

Lindley, George. 1. Plan of an Orchard, Lon., 1796, fol., sheet. 2. Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden, edited by John Lindley, [*post*,] 1831, 8vo.

Lindley, John, Ph. D., Prof. of Botany at University College, London, since 1829, has pub. many valuable botanical works, which stand at the head of the literature of this department. Among these are—1. Introduc. to Botany, Lon., 1832, 8vo; 4th ed., 1854, 2 vols. 8vo.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing this Introduction to Botany, by Dr. Lindley, to be the most valuable and perfect in any language we are acquainted with."—*Lon. Med. Gaz.*

2. Natural Hist. of Botany, 1836, 8vo. 3. Flora Medica, 1838, 8vo. Barton and Castles' Medico-Botanical Atlas, 8vo, should accompany this work. 4. Botanical Hist. of Roses, r. 8vo. 5. British Fruits, 1841, 3 vols. 8vo; £10 10*s*. 6. Synopsis of the British Flora; 3d ed., 1841, 12mo. 7. Ladies' Botany, 2 vols. 8vo; abridged, new ed., 1841, 8vo. 8. Treatise on Botany, 1842, 8vo. 9. Elements of Botany; 5th ed., 1847, 8vo. 10. School-Botany; new ed., 1854, 8vo. 11. Medical and Economical Botany, 1849, 8vo. 12. The Vegetable Kingdom; 3d ed., 1853, r. 8vo.

"No work more important to the student in botany has ever appeared."—*Lon. Jour. of Botany*, No. 52.

13. Symmetry of Vegetation, 1854, 8vo. 14. Theory and Practice of Horticulture, 1840, 8vo; 2d ed., 1855, 8vo. In addition to these and other botanical works, Dr. Lindley pub. in 1831–37, 3 vols. 8vo, in conjunction with Dr. W. Hutton, the Fossil Flora of Great Britain. We have many commendations before us of Mr. Lindley's excellent works, but lack space for quotations.

Lindley, Joseph, and **Crosley, William.** Memoir of a Map of Surrey, Lon., (1793,) 4to.

Lindley, Thomas. Narrative of a Voyage to Brazil in 1802, Lon., 1805, 8vo.

"This work contains much information regarding the political, commercial, and domestic state of the Brazilians, with some notices on natural history."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

Lindo, E. H. 1. Jewish Calendar for 64 Years, Lon., 1838, 8vo. 2. Trans. of Manasseh Ben Israel's Conciliator, with Notes, 1842, 2 vols. 8vo.

"This work is recommended to all Biblical scholars by the learned Grotius."—*Rees's Cyc.*

3. Hist. of the Jews of Spain and Portugal, 1848, 8vo.

Lindo, Moses. New Dye; Phil. Trans., 1763.

Lindsay. See LINDESAY and LYNDSAY.

Lindsay, Alexander William Crawford, Lord, the eldest son of James Lindsay, twenty-fourth Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, and premier Earl of Scotland, was born in 1812, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and subsequently travelled in the East.

1. Lives of the Lindsays; or, a Memoir of the Houses of Crawford and Balcarres, 1840, 4 vols. 8vo. These Memoirs were privately printed in 1835. The 3d ed. appeared in 1849, 3 vols. 8vo. The work was not originally intended for publication. To these vols. should be added, Case of James, Earl of Balcarres, claiming the Title and Dignities of Earl of Crawford, &c., [in the House of Lords,] 1845, fol., pp. 239. The Case was drawn up by Mr. Riddell, perhaps the first peerage-lawyer of the age in Scotland, and a most erudite genealogical antiquary. When it is remembered that the noble house of Lindsay is traceable through a descent of twenty-eight successive generations, it will at once be perceived that his lordship rather suffered from the *embarras de richesses* than from any lack of materials for his graceful and sprightly "Muse of History." The noble chronicler has well acquitted himself of his laborious task.

"One of the very best specimens of Family History that our language affords. . . . Our readers are well aware that Lord Lindsay exerts his distinguished talents on all occasions under the influence of deep religious feelings. He dwells accordingly at more length on the piety which has distinguished very many of his family, male and female, than on any of the secular triumphs and honours of his ancient lineage."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxxvii. 465–496.

"We differ from the author in many of his opinions, historical and religious, but no difference can hinder us from expressing our hearty admiration of his delightful work."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, Nov. 1849, 497–502.

"He has given us a book which Scott would have delighted to honour."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1849. 713–715; 738–739; 761–763.

2. Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land, Lon., 1838, 2 vols. 8vo; 5th ed., 1852, p. 8vo.

"Having gone out in the perseverance and devotion of a pilgrim, he has felt and revealed what he saw, with the wisdom of a philosopher and the faith of an enlightened Christian."—REV. H. H. MILMAN: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxiii. 166–192.

"Lord Lindsay has lost no opportunity of pointing out the literal fulfilment of prophecy, as displayed in the actual condition of Egypt, Edom, and Syria."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1838, 586–587.

"Very interesting travels."—*Blackw. Mag.*, xlvii. 569–570.

"It is long since we have met with volumes with the perusal of which we have been more pleased."—*Dubl. Univ. Mag.*, xii. 568–592.

"Calculated to command the attention, exercise the sympathies, and gratify the curiosity and taste, of the reader."—CHANCELLOR KENT.

3. Letter to a Friend on the Evidence and Theory of Christianity, 1841, 12mo. 4. Progression by Antagonism: a Theory involving Considerations touching the Present Position, Duties, and Destiny of Great Britain, 1846, 8vo. See a review of this work and of No. 5 in the Lon. Quar. Rev., lxxxi. 1–57. 5. Sketches of the History of Christian Art, 1847, 3 vols. 8vo.

"As a contribution to the History of Art, his work is unquestionably the most valuable which has yet appeared in England. His research has been unwearied."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxxxi. 4.

"We honour and hail Lord Lindsay's artistic enthusiasm; and we think that the public owe to him no small tribute of thanks for having thrown so fresh a glow over a comparatively dark period of history, and for having raised, as from the dead, images so vivid and so attractive, of artists whose very names, we fear, have been hitherto unknown to a large number even of our better-informed countrymen."—*North British Review.*

See Leslie, Charles Robert, R.A., No. 2.

6. Reports of the Montrose Claim, 1856, 4to. Lord Lindsay has hardly yet lost his claim to be considered a young man, and we trust that his days of authorship have not so soon fallen into "the sere and yellow leaf." He who has proved that he can write so well will certainly be expected to write more.

Lindsay, Hon. Colin, Lt.-Col., R.A. A Military Miscellany, Lon., 1793, 2 vols. 8vo.

Lindsay, Sir Coutts. 1. Alfred; a Drama, Lon., 1845, fp. 8vo. 2. Edward the Black Prince; a Tragedy, 1845, fp. 8vo.

Lindsay, or **Lyndsay, Sir David,** 1490?–1568? a native of Garmylton, Haddingtonshire, Knight of the Mount, Lord Lyon King-at-Arms under James V., contributed considerably to the establishment of the Reformation in Scotland by his satirical poems against the Church of Rome. His principal pieces are—The Historie and Testament of Squyer Meldrum, The Monarchie, The Dreme, The Complaynt, The Complaynt of the King's Papingo, Satyre on the Thrie Estaitis, Answer to the King's Flyting, and The Complaynt of Basche, the King's Hound. For an account of his productions we refer the reader to the excellent ed. of his Poetical Works, with a Life of the Author, Prefatory Dissertations, and an appropriate Glossary, by George Chalmers, Lon., 1806, 3 vols. 8vo. See also Herbert Ames's Typ. Antiq.; Ellis's Specimens; Warton's Hist. of Eng. Poet.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.; Brit. Crit., vol. xxxiv.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1175–1176; Irving's Lives of the Scottish Poets; Lord Lindsay's Lives of the Lindsays; Blackw. Mag., xxvi. 491. The first collection of Lindsay's poems was pub. by Jascuy, in 1558, who in the same year printed two impressions, one in 12mo and one in 4to. John Skott pub. a 3d ed. in 1559, and others followed.

"In the earlier part of this period of thirty years [1520–1550] we can find very little English poetry. Sir David Lyndsay, an accomplished gentleman and scholar of Scotland, excels his contemporary Skelton in such qualities, if not in fertility of genius. Though inferior to Dunbar in richness of imagination and in elegance of language, he shows a more reflecting and philosophical mind; and certainly his satire upon James V. and his Court is more piquant than the other's panegyric upon the Thistle. But in the ordinary style of his versification he seems not to rise much above the prosaic and tedious rhymers of the fifteenth century. His descriptions are as circumstantial without selection as theirs; and his language, partaking of a ruder dialect, is still more removed from our own."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., 1854, i. 423–424.

A graver objection to Lindsay's lines is their gross indecency. The Satyre on the Thrie Estaitis holds up the clergy to great contempt. It was played before James V. and his queen at Linlithgow in 1539, &c.

"It is a singular proof of the liberty allowed to such representations at the period, that James V. and his queen repeatedly witnessed a piece in which the corruptions of the existing government and religion were treated with such satirical severity."—Sir Walter Scott.

The name of Sir Walter will doubtless remind the reader of the beautiful introduction of our herald-poet in Marmion:

"Still is thy name in high account
And still thy verse has charms,
Sir David Lindesay of the Mount,
Lord Lion King-at-arms!"

Pinkerton estimates the religious services of our author's satirical poetry at a very high rate:

"Lyndsay had prepared the ground, and John Knox only sowed the seed."

Mr. Hallam speaks with less extravagance:

"Lyndsay's poetry is said to have contributed to the Reformation in Scotland,—in which, however, he is but like many poets of his own and preceding times. The clergy were an inexhaustible theme of bitter reproof."—*Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., 1854, i. 424.

Lindsay, Henry, Perpetual Curate of Wimbleton, Surrey. Practical Lects. on the Historical Books of the Old Testament., Lon., 1828, 2 vols. 12mo.

Lindsay, J. Two Journals from the Island of Mauritius to India, &c., 4to.

Lindsay, James, D.D. Serms., 1797-1818.

"The learned and philosophical Dr. James Lindsay."—Dr. Parr.

"Dr. Lindsay is remarkably energetic and eloquent."—*Lon. Congreg. Mag.*

Lindsay, John, d. 1768, aged 82, is said to have been the last minister of the Non-jurors in London. 1 Regal Succession, Lon, 1720, 8vo. 2. Trans. of Mason's Vindic. of the Ch. of England, 1726, '28. 3. Two serms. of Francis Mason's, 1747. 4. Voyage to Senegal. 5. Sir John Tostle; a Poem. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Lindsay, John. Serm. on Sir B. Keith, 1780, 8vo.

Lindsay, John. Medical treatises, 1792, '94.

Lindsay, John. Gauging, Edin., 1801, 8vo.

Lindsay, John. 1. Coinage of Ireland, Lon., 1839, 4to.

"An important addition to our numismatic—we may add, to our historic—knowledge."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

2. Coinage of the Anglo-Saxon Heptarchy, 1842, 4to. 3. Coinage of Scotland, 1845, 4to. 4. Notices of Remarkable Mediæval Coins, 1849, 4to. 5. Hist. and Coinage of the Parthians, 1853, 4to.

Lindsay, Patrick, Lord-Provost of Edinburgh. 1. Interest of Scotland Considered, Edin., 1733, 8vo; Lon., 1735, '36, 8vo. 2. Linnen Manufacture, 1735, 8vo.

Lindsay, Robert, of Pitscottie, b. about 1500, a cadet of the noble family of Lindsay. Chronicles of Scotland, 1436–1565, with continuation by another hand to 1604, Edin., 1728, fol.; 1778, 12mo. New ed. by Graham Dalyelle, 1814, 2 vols. 8vo.

"They present a strange compound of endless and aimless garrulity, simplicity, and graphic delineation,—the latter, however, evidently not the effect of art and design, but of a total want of them."—*Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen*, 1855, iii. 459–460, *q. v.*

Lindsay, Walter M. Poems, N. York, 1856.

"Mr. Lindsay knows better how to fix a sentiment into words than to transform it into an image."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1856, 1112.

Lindsey, Rev. John. Voyage to the Coast of Africa in 1758, Lon., 1759, 4to.

"Worth a ten minutes' inspection before dinner is announced, or after the tea and coffee are taken up into the drawing-room."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

Lindsey, Theophilus, 1723–1808, a native of Middlewich, Cheshire, educated at St. John's College, Vicar of Catterick, Yorkshire, 1764, resigned this living in 1773, and in the next year opened a Unitarian chapel in London. In 1793 he was obliged, from failing health, to discontinue preaching, and was succeeded in his charge by Dr. Disney. He pub. several serms. and treatises in defence of Socinianism, and the following work, which is his most important production: An Historical View of the State of the Unitarian Doctrine and Worship from the Reformation to our own Times, &c., Lon., 1783, 8vo.

"The author has treated this interesting subject with great candour and ability."—Bishop Watson.

After his death appeared Serms., &c., with Preface by Thomas Belsham, 1810, 2 vols. 8vo.

"In the volumes of uninspired men we have met with none which, for the substance and the temper, for the manner and the tendency, are so completely evangelical."—*Lon. Month. Repository*

In 1812 were pub. Memoirs of T. Lindsey, &c., by Thomas Belsham, 8vo, pp. 554. We give brief extracts from two reviews of this volume:

"Mr. Belsham never loses sight of his real object, which is to hold up to mankind the pure Unitarian doctrine as the standard of truth, never fails to adorn the professors of it with every epithet of exuberant panegyric, as the wise and excellent of the earth. . . . It was the advice to his pupils of an eminent tutor in one of those illustrious seminaries [the English universities] never to take up a book of reasoning without attempting to confute it. Even in their hands, young as they are, we can trust Mr. Belsham."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, viii. 422–437.

See Belsham, Thomas.

"Of Mr. Lindsey considered as a writer, it is sufficient to observe that the measure of intellect he displayed was the most ordinary, and that he was not possessed of the power, in its lowest degree, of either inventing what was rare, or embellishing what was common."—Robert Hall: *Eclectic Rev.*, and in *Hall's Works*, 11th ed., 1853, iv. 188–225.

Dr. William Burgh (*q. v.*) was one of those who answered Lindsey's doctrinal treatises.

Lindwood, William. See Lindewood.

Lineall, Joh. Proceedings of Lord Glynne, &c., Lon., 1658, 4to. See Athen. Oxon.

Linford, Thomas, D.D. See Lynford.

Ling, N. Holy Signes, &c., Lon., 1563, 8vo.

Lingard, John, D.D., LL.D., Feb. 5, 1771–July 13, 1851, a native of Winchester, England, studied at the Roman Catholic College at Douay, and subsequently accompanied the members of this institution to England, when they were driven from home by the horrors of the French Revolution. After completing the preliminary course of instruction, Dr. Lingard received holy orders in the Church of Rome, and through the course of a long life was distinguished for his zeal in defence of the religious principles of his communion, and not the less so for his literary industry, sincere piety, and exemplary deportment. For the last forty years of his life he held the small preferment belonging to the Roman Catholic Church in the village of Hornby, Lancashire, where "he grew old in the midst of a community who honoured him for his worth" and mourned his decease as that of a much-loved friend. The recluse had no small difficulty in preserving the "illustrious obscurity" which he cherished,—as the head of his Church had warmly urged a cardinal's hat upon his acceptance. But for this proffered dignity the doctor declared he was altogether unsuited; "and," continued he, "it would quite put a stop to the progress of my history." Leo promised that he should not be interrupted in his literary pursuits, if he would listen to his proposal; but Lingard was inexorable, and the Pope had to be satisfied with the declaration that the modest churchman should be a cardinal *in petto*. Here was an authentic case of *Nolo Episcopari*. During the latter years of his life Dr. Lingard was in the receipt of a pension from the queen of £300 per annum, which, with the copyright-money paid him for his History of England, placed him in comfortable circumstances. The work just referred to was sold not long since (1857) for the respectable sum of £4683. A consideration of its merits will engage our attention after reciting the titles of the author's other principal publications. 1. Catholic Loyalty Vindicated, 1805, 12mo. This series of letters originally appeared in The New Courant. 2. The Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church, 1809, 2 vols. 8vo; 1810, 2 vols. 8vo; 1810, 8vo; 1815, 8vo. It is stated that the 1st ed. of this work was pub. in 1804, and we have heard of one copy which bears date 1806. There was pub. in 1845, 2 vols. 8vo, The History and Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church,—called the 3d ed. of The Antiquities, &c. But really this new ed. is a new work, although the substance of the old work is incorporated in it. The earlier publication was reprinted at Phila., 1841, 12mo.

> "Is not this the proper place to notice Lingard's Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church, 1815, 8vo? The author is a Roman Catholic; and his work, although a heavy and destructive fire was opened upon it in the Quarterly Review, vol. vii. p. 92, is not to be consulted without advantage. It has learning and accuracy."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 122, n.

We have the "heavy and destructive fire" to which Dibdin refers now before us. It certainly cannot be called a complimentary article. Towards the conclusion of his review the critic remarks:

> "Such are the principles, and such are a few of the misrepresentations, of the work before us. To have noticed the whole, we must have stopped at every page."—P. 105.

Southey declares that it is

> "A work not more full of erudition than it is of Catholic sophistry and misrepresentation."

See also Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years, 1833; N. Brit. Rev., vi. 1; Eclec. Rev., 4th ser., xxii. 78. The Edinburgh reviewer, Dr. John Allen, pays the work rather a doubtful compliment when he remarks that

> "We can safely recommend his book for the curious matter it contains and the agreeable style in which it is written. Its defects are inseparable from the nature of his subject. Candour and impartiality are least of all to be expected from ecclesiastical historians."—xxv. 346–354.

3. A Review of certain Anti-Catholic Publications, 1813, 8vo. These were—I. Bp. Huntingford's Charge, 1810; II. Bp. Tomline's Charge, 1812; III. Lord Kenyon on the Catholic Question.

4. Tracts on several Subjects connected with the Civil and Religious Principles of the Catholics, 1813, 8vo; 3d ed., 1823. Reprinted by F. Lucas, Jr., Baltimore, 12mo. This work is a republication of many of the author's controversial tracts. 5. Strictures on Dr. Marsh's Comparative View of the Churches of England and Rome, 1815, 8vo. 6. The Golden Mean, 12mo. 7. Catechetical Instructions on the Doctrines and Worship of the Catholic Church; 2d ed., 1840; 3d ed., 1844, 12mo, and in 18mo. 8. Holy Communion and Ecclesiastical Office, 18mo. 9. Version [English] of the Four Gospels, with Notes, by a Catholic, 1836, 8vo. See notices of other controversial tracts by Lingard and other parties in Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 1096–1097. See also the biographical account of Dr. Lingard in the Lon. Gent. Mag., Sept. 1851, 323–325. 10. The History of England from the First Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of William and Mary in 1688, 1819–30, 8 vols. 4to, £14; 2d ed., 1823–31, 14 vols. 8vo, £8 8*s*.; 3d ed., 14 vols. 8vo; 4th ed., 1837–39, 13 vols. fp. 8vo, £3 5*s*.; 5th ed., 1849–51, 10 vols. 8vo, (this is the last ed. revised by the author,) £6; 6th ed., 1854–55, 10 vols. cr. 8vo, £1 15*s*. These are the edits.; but of some of these there have been more than one impression. Abridgt. by Sadler, 2 vols. 12mo, 12*s*.; new abridgt., 1855, 12mo, 5*s*. American eds., pub. by Dunnigan, N. York, 13 vols. 12mo, $12; by Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, 1853–54, 13 vols. 12mo, $9 75. In this ed. the editor has avoided some errors of the press which crept into the London edit. (the 5th) on which it is based. He has also occasionally dropped an explanatory note. We should not omit to notice that Lingard's history was trans. into French by M. Roujoux, and under the Government of Charles X. was used as the standard history of England in all the colleges of France. We presume that it still retains its favour in that quarter. The first ed. of Lingard's History was first reviewed by Dr. John Allen in the Edinburgh Review for April, 1825, 1–31, and for June, 1826, 94–155. The critic gives the historian credit for laborious examination of original records, great excellence of style, and a remarkable talent for narration, but charges him with the suppression of truth and perversion of facts:

> "Dr. Lingard's book is the fruit of great industry, learning, and acuteness, directed by no ordinary talents. It is written in a clear and agreeable manner. His periods are poised, and musical in their cadence, with a variety in their structure that pleases without palling on the ear. His style is nervous and concise, and never enfeebled by useless epithets or encumbered with redundant, unmeaning phrases. If it be deficient in that happy negligence and apparent ease of expression, if it want 'those careless inimitable beauties,' which in Hume excited the despair and admiration of Gibbon, there is no other modern history with which it may not challenge a comparison. The narrative of Dr. Lingard has the perspicuity of Robertson, with more freedom and fancy His diction has the ornament of Gibbon, without his affectation and obscurity. . . . Dr. Lingard also, we are sorry to say, has no generous sympathy in the cause of freedom. He appears to take little interest in the struggles for liberty that form the brightest part of our annals. . . . Dr. Lingard, we need scarcely say, is a decided partisan of the Church of Rome. That he should be devoted to her doctrines was to be expected from the faith he holds and the profession he has embraced. But he is not only a believer in the creed and advocate for the discipline of his church: he is the defender of all her saints and confessors, the eulogist of all who have laboured or suffered in her cause, the decrier of all who have resisted her usurpations. . . . The devotedness of Dr. Lingard to his church is an amiable and laudable feeling. When he maintains the antiquity of her rites and discipline and vindicates the purity of her dogmas from vulgar misrepresentation and calumny, we approve his labours and applaud his learning. But when he dissembles what might injure her reputation, when he blazons whatever tends to her honour and credit, he weakens our confidence in his truth as an historian, and sinks himself into a common polemic. . . . Dr. Lingard has indeed a wonderful talent for quoting as much of a passage as suits his purpose and omitting whatever makes against him. . . . We can discover, also, that his political predilections are almost as likely to suborn his accuracy as his ecclesiastical, and that he will require to be watched as closely in his account of our free constitution as of our Protestant church."—April, 1825, 7, 19, 22, 30–31.

It is to be observed that the Anglo-Saxon portion of Lingard's history is that to which the reviewer's strictures are chiefly confined. The second part of Dr. Allen's review of Lingard's History (Edin. Rev., June, 1826, 94–155) is confined exclusively to an examination of the historian's misrepresentation—as his critic deems it—of the facts connected with the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. He refuses to credit Lingard's assertion that his "opinion was not formed till after a diligent perusal and comparison of the most authentic documents on the subject," charges him with a servile adoption of the version of the Abbé de Caveyac, and declares that, on the whole,

> "We have found in his [Lingard's] account of that transaction no marks of diligence or research, and many plain indications of carelessness and haste, of borrowed learning, and inexcusable indifference to historical accuracy."—P. 95.

How far Dr. Allen is justified by the facts of the case in these grave charges, it is not, of course, for us to decide. He certainly had not determined to arraign the alleged offender without taking due time for consideration, for almost two years before the appearance of the first review we find the following entry in Tom Moore's Diary:

> "Spoke of Lingard's History of England; reign of Philip and Mary very curious. Allen has detected him (it seems) in falsifying, or rather giving a false colour to, his authorities,—particularly about the vices of the clergy, which he contrives to suppress or soften off."—*Oct.* 1823: *Lord John Russell's Memoirs, Journal, and Corresp. of Thomas Moore*, Lon., 1853, iv. 138.

Under date of 22d May, 1844, we find the following lines, which, as a veracious chronicler, we are not at liberty to omit:

> "Was much surprised the other day at hearing Mr. Lemon (of the State-Paper Office) say that Lingard had never come to consult their papers. This from any other authority I should have pronounced downright impossible; but, as far as I have yet had time to examine, am inclined to believe it true, for, in a volume of his which I am at present employed upon, all the authorities he cites are from other sources. I have since seen one or two references by Lingard to letters in the State-Paper Office."—Vol. v., 1856, 368.

It is to be remembered that the last edit. of the History appeared about six years after the date of the above entry, and the author—even upon the presumption of former neglect—may have taken pains to refer to documentary authorities whilst engaged in the revision of his text. That he carefully examined the new historical matter which had been pub. since the date of his last edit., we have the evidence of a most respectable witness:

"We may as well take this opportunity of saying that Dr. Lingard's ultimate revision of his work seems to have been most elaborate. As far as we have been able to examine the text, (10 vols. 8vo, London, 1850,) he has neglected nothing, either of authority or argument, that had emerged in the interval from his preceding appearance before the public. Mr. Macaulay has a full share of the doctor's attention."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, Sept. 1851, 289, n.

We have the last ed. (6th, 1854–55) before us, but have not adopted Mr. Moore's plan of running the eye over foot-notes in quest of evidence of visitations or non-visitations to the State-Paper Office. Such indications, the historical student will agree with us, are of little value one way or the other.

Dr. Lingard was not disposed to remain silent under accusations of so heavy a character as those preferred by Dr. Allen, and he soon gave to the world A Vindication of certain passages in the 4th and 5th volumes of the History of England; 2d ed., Lon., 1826; Postscript, in answer to Dr. Allen's reply, 1827. Of this pamphlet there were at least four edits. The doctor's preface to his Vindication proved that, whilst deeply wounded by what he considered a most unjustifiable assault upon his candour and veracity, (the two most essential qualities of a good historian,) he felt fully able to encounter the foe who had provoked him to the combat:

"It has pleased the reviewer [Edinburgh] to constitute himself my accuser: it remains for me to repel the accusation. If I fail in the attempt, the failure will justify his conduct: if I succeed, (and of success I cannot entertain a doubt,) his will be the disgrace of defeat and the shame of misrepresentation. He has provoked the contest: he must submit to the consequences."—P. 8.

That the historian's defence did not fail to favourably impress at least a number of his judges—the public—the following verdicts give ample evidence:

"Dr. Lingard's Vindication, in short, is satisfactory and complete; and the pamphlet is altogether beyond comparison the most masterly and the best-conducted piece of controversial argument which our times have produced."—*Monthly Review*, February, 1827.

"His pamphlet is a model of controversial style: the scholar, the gentleman, and the divine appear in their best character; the calm dignity and the spirited firmness with which the historian repels the coarse language and virulent accusations of his antagonist are strong assurances of the rectitude of his intentions and the truth of his cause."—*Westminster Review*, January, 1827.

"Whatever be the process by which Dr. Lingard has become qualified satisfactorily to discharge the duties of an historian, it is true—and his enemies admit it—that he must take his station among the most distinguished of the writers who have investigated the annals of this country."—*Ibid.*

"We scruple not to assert our conviction that Dr. Lingard has a manifest triumph over the reasoning and judgment of his opponents."—*New Month. Mag.*, January, 1827.

"The historian's superior accuracy, fidelity, and research are too clearly manifest to require comment, beyond our record of the fact."—*Ibid.*

"We admire, and cannot too highly praise, the manly, temperate, and Christian spirit of Dr. Lingard's Vindication."—*Lon. Mag.*, March, 1827.

"We do not envy or covet the feelings of the Edinburgh reviewer when he reads the indignant and triumphant pages of Dr. Lingard's Vindication. His punishment reminds us of the story of the end of Haman."—*Ibid.*

See also the Monthly Magazine for April, &c.

The Dublin Review, in a notice of the 4th ed. of the History, 1837–39, remarks:

"It is impossible to convey an idea of the labour bestowed on the revisal of this edition. From the appearance of the first volume of the first edition in 1819, the author has been assailed in every imaginable form. Hence it was necessary to go through every charge to examine the authorities on which it was founded: where an error had been committed, to admit it; where not, to defend the original position. We know not a single point of importance on which the assailants succeeded, while those on which they are triumphantly discomfited are almost innumerable."—No. 24.

Among these "assailants" of Lingard's historical accuracy, it will be remembered, was Archdeacon Todd, to whose publications in this controversy we have already referred in our life of Thomas Cranmer, D.D., p. 447 of this Dictionary. In this connexion, the testimony of Robert Southey, one of the warmest champions of the Established Church, in favour of Dr. Lingard, is too valuable to be omitted:

"He [Southey] spoke freely of his contemporaries. Lingard he praised for true earnestness and a desire to state the facts."—*Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie's Recollections of Southey, in Southey's Life and Corresp.*

Dr. Dibdin, also a zealous defender of the English Church, remarks,

"There will be few who, on account of the religious creed (of the Church of Rome) of the author, *alone*, will deny this history a place on their shelves. The style is clear, vigorous, and unaffected: the facts are, upon the whole, fairly developed, and the authorities faithfully consulted. Nor is Mr. Lingard, like David Hume, afraid of encountering the tough and prolix authors of the Middle Ages. His notes bear evidence of his research; and, although his *colouring* of some characters will necessarily be seen with different eyes by Papist and Protestant, yet it must be fairly acknowledged that the cause of historical truth (if Truth there be in History) is in all respects promoted by the cautious investigations and dispassionate remarks which characterize by far the greater portion of his work. Mr. Lingard has caused the historical critic to examine anew the data from which his inferences have been drawn respecting the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queens Mary and Elizabeth."—*Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 246, n.

Even Dr. Allen, when about to criticize with great severity the Anglo-Saxon portion of Lingard's narrative, prefaces his strictures with the high compliment:

"To one desirous of making a study, and not a mere amusement, of the history of his country, we know no general history of England that we should sooner recommend than the work before us."—*Edin. Rev.*, April, 1825, 2.

In the same periodical, for March, 1831, 1–43, will be found another review of Lingard's History, much more favourable than Dr. Allen's, but qualifying commendation with no slight censure. See other notices of the work in Lon. Quar. Rev., l. 273; Westminster Rev., vii. 87; Lon. Month. Rev., lxxxix. 293, xc. 43, cviii. 1, cxii. 159, cxviii. 389; Blackw. Mag., xix. 313, xxxi. 757, xxxix. 22, n., xlv. 492; Sir Archibald Alison's Essays, Edin. and Lon., 1850, iii. 425; N. York Eclec. Mag., xxiv. 350; N. York Internat. Mag., iv. 285.

Dr. Dibdin, in the passage from which we have just quoted, speaks of the "different eyes of Papist and Protestant" in inspections of historical data. The remark reminds us of a reflection of Mr. Prescott in his reference to the character of Elizabeth of England:

"If one need be convinced how many faces history can wear, and how difficult it is to get at the true one, he has only to compare Mr. Lingard's account of this reign with Mr. Turner's."—*Hist. of Ferdinand and Isabella*, 11th ed., Bost., 1856, iii. 201, n.

See Mr. Prescott's remarks quoted in our life of Henry Hallam, LL.D., in this Dictionary, p. 769, col. 2. A few brief quotations from other authorities not yet cited before our tribunal must conclude an article already lengthened beyond its intended limits. Mr. Macaulay characterizes Dr. Lingard as

"A very able and well-informed writer, but whose great fundamental rule of judging seems to be that the popular opinion on a historical question cannot possibly be correct."—*Art. on Sir William Temple, Edin. Rev.*, Oct. 1838; and in his *Crit. and Hist. Essays*, Lon., 1854, ii. 308.

"In truth," says Allan Cunningham, "Dr. Lingard, with all his research and learning and genius, is but a monk of the fourteenth century as far as respects freedom, civil and religious. . . . He is ready to aid no one but the clergy in pulling down kings; and he only does this that he may raise up a clerical idol in their stead."—*Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years*, 1833.

It must not be denied that the graver errors with which Dr. Lingard was charged by Dr. Allen—a want of candour and impartiality, suppression of the truth in some cases, and perversion of the facts in others, where the truth is too well known to admit of disguise—are repeated to this day by judges whose erudition in the lore of history cannot be lightly questioned:

"His secret bias appears, not from what he tells us, but from what he conceals: the best-informed critic will not easily detect him in a false allegation, but the most superficial will have no difficulty in discovering much that is known and true, but adverse to his side, that is kept out of view."—Sir Archibald Alison: *Hist. of Europe*, 1815–52, vol. i. chap. v.

The authorities next to be cited are not disposed to let Dr. Lingard escape so easily:

"A late writer, whose acuteness and industry would raise him to a very respectable place among our historians if he could have repressed the inveterate partialities of his profession, has used every oblique artifice to lead his readers into a belief of Anne Boleyn's guilt, while he affects to hold the balance and state both sides of the question without determining it. Thus, he repeats what he must have known to be the strange and extravagant lies of Saunders about her birth,—without vouching for them, indeed, but without any reprobation of their absurd malignity."—*Hallam's Constit. Hist. of Eng.*, 7th ed., Lon., 1854, i. 31, n. See also 33, n.; 101, n.; 105, n.

"No one of our historians," remarks Mr. Hallam, "has been so severe on Mary's reign, except on a religious account, as Carte, on the authority of the letters of Noailles. Dr. Lingard, though with these letters before him, has softened and suppressed till this queen appears honest and even amiable."—*Ubi supra*, 105, n.

"The extreme prejudice under which this amiable and respectable author writes is a great drawback to his work. His history is far more learnedly and carefully composed than any other of our country; and yet, owing to his partiality, it leaves unsupplied the blank admitted by all to have been left by Mr. Hume,—for we meet in every one part of his narrative with the apologist or advocate of the Pope and Popery. So Romish a history could hardly have been supposed possible to have been written in this country, and by a person of the most respectable character."—Lord Brougham: *Political Philosophy*, 2d ed., Lon., 1849, iii. 278, n.

His lordship cites, as instances of "the working of clerical prejudice in an accurate, and, generally speaking, a liberal mind:" I. The historian's comments on that provision of the Constitutions of Clarendon which made a clergyman triable for a crime before a civil or temporal judge, (*ubi supra*, 210;) II. His apology for King John's surrender of the kingdom into the hands of the Pope in 1213:

"Dr. Lingard, though he does not defend this base transaction, is anxious to extenuate it by all the means in his power. Nor can any thing be conceived much more flimsy than the topics he resorts to: for example, that the condition of vassalage was reckoned honourable in those times."—*Ubi supra*, 211.

III. His remarkable defence of Mary, Queen of Scots:

"As for the Stuarts, Mr. Hume, with all his prepossessions and his habitual 'love of kings and queens,' must be admitted to have been very far surpassed by Dr. Lingard. The former had too masculine an understanding to let Mary's conduct pass unreproved. The latter carries his partiality to the Romish queen so far that he not only acquits her of all knowledge of Darnley's murder, but of all belief that Bothwell was an object of suspicion, and of all blame respecting his mock trial and scandalous escape: nay, he cannot even bring himself to censure the marriage itself, looks upon it as quite a becoming thing for a woman to marry a few weeks after a husband's violent death, and seems quite satisfied that a queen can be married by force: but, worse than all, he appears absolutely to be the apologist of Bothwell himself, and gives an account of his end wholly different from all other writers."—*Ubi supra*, 278–279.

In our lives of Carte, Gibbon, Hume, Laing, and other historians, we have quoted the recorded judgments of the late Professor Smyth, of Cambridge; and his testimony is entitled to too much respect to be properly omitted in an impartial review of the merits and demerits of the author now under consideration:

"Dr. Lingard has lately published a History of England; and we have now, therefore, the views and reasonings of those who are members of the Roman Catholic communion, presented to us by a writer of great controversial ability. Dr. Lingard also consults records and judges for himself, and his book must therefore be always referred to on every occasion of importance. He tells the story of England in too cold a manner, and it is truly the Roman Catholic history of England; but his work is interesting, because the reader knows that the writer is not only an able writer, but a man of research and of antiquarian learning, and it therefore never can be conjectured beforehand what may be the information which he will produce or the sentiments that he will adopt. He sometimes differs with his predecessors, even on general subjects, and not always with good reason."—*Lects. on Modern History*, Lect. V.

Thus have we endeavoured to sum up with entire impartiality the evidence which has been offered for and against the merits of Dr. Lingard's great historical work. The decision is now left to the jury,—that jury by whose verdict, willing or unwilling, we must all at last abide,—an enlightened public. Ourself the advocate of neither party, we are confident that we cannot be properly charged with injustice to either: not affecting to emulate the indifference of him who garnished his doorpost with the Epicurean device of "No Religion," we trust that we shall always carry unchallenged upon our critical shield the more honourable motto, "No Bigotry nor Misrepresentation: Charity and Candour to all, Malevolence and Asperity to none."

Lingard, Richard. 1. Serm., Lon., 1668, 4to. 2. Letter to a Young Gentleman, 1673, 8vo.

Lingham, Edward J. Vindiciæ Lusitanicæ: Emigration to the Brazils, 1808, 8vo.

Lining, John, M.D., 1708–1760, a native of Scotland, practised in Charleston, South Carolina, for thirty years. History of the Yellow Fever, Charleston, 1753. The first account of that disease which was given to the world from the American continent. See Thacher's Amer. Med. Biog.; Miller; Ramsay.

Linley, Thomas, 1725?–1795, an eminent composer of music, the father-in-law of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was the author of a number of songs, ballads, elegies, &c., which were pub. with his son Thomas's pieces of a similar character after the death of the former. See Dr. Burney's Life of Linley in Rees's Cyc.

Linley, Thomas, Jr., 1756–1778, a composer of music, has been noticed in the preceding article.

Linley, William, 1767?–1835, a composer of music, brother of the preceding, wrote two comic operas, two novels, a number of songs, &c., and edited the Dramatic Songs of Shakspeare, in 2 vols. fol.

Linn, John Blair, D.D., 1777–1804, a native of Shippensburg, Penna., assistant minister (to Dr. John Ewing) of the First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, was the author of Bourville Castle, or The Gallic Orphan, a dramatic piece acted in New York City, 1797; 2 vols. of miscellanies in prose and verse, 12mo, pub. anon.; a poem on the death of Washington, 1800; The Powers of Genius, a Poem, 1801, (2 edits., and reprinted in England;) a Funeral Sermon on Dr. Ewing, 1802; two tracts against the doctrine of Dr. Priestley, 1803, which elicited two answers from Priestley; and Valerian, a narrative poem in blank verse, pub. after his death, 1805, 4to. To the latter publication is prefixed a memoir of the author by his brother-in-law, Charles Brockden Brown, the American novelist.

Linn, Samuel. An Analytical Index of Parallel Reference to the Cases adjudged in the several Courts of Penna.; with an Appendix, containing a collection of Cases overruled, denied, doubted, or limited in their application, Phila., 1857, 8vo. The author has been encouraged in the preparation of this valuable work by Judges Grier, Sharswood, Joel Jones, Burnside, and McClure, and by Messrs. Meredith, Rawle, Porter, and Phillips.

Linn, W. The Legal and Commercial Common-Place Book, Hartford, 8vo.

Linn, William, D.D., 1752–1808, a native of Shippensburg, Penna., father of John Blair Linn, D.D., was one of the ministers of the Dutch Reformed Collegiate churches in the city of New York. He pub. several occasional serms., a vol. of Discourses on the Leading Personages of Scripture History, 1791, and a series of sermons on the Signs of the Times, 1794.

Linne, Walter. Popish Kingdome, Lon., 1588, 4to.

Linnecar, Richard. Plays and Miscellanies, Leeds, 1789, 8vo. Three of the plays were pub. separately in 1789.

Linsley, D. C., of Middlebury, Vermont. Premium Essay on Morgan Horses, N. York, 1857, 8vo. This remarkable American breed of horses, descended from Justin Morgan, is well known to farmers and other judges of the noble animal.

Lintner, G. A., D.D., Lutheran pastor at Schoharie, New York, co-editor of The Lutheran Magazine, 1827–28, has pub. several serms., a Memoir of Rev. W. Gunn, &c., 1827–55.

Linton, Anthonie. Art of Navigation, &c., 1609, 4to

Linton, H. The Curate of Elmdale, Lon., 1848, 12mo.

Linton, W. 1. Sketches in Italy, Lon., 1832, 2 vols. imp. fol.: twenty-seven drawings, £12 12*s.*; large paper, £18 18*s.* 2. Illustrated Tour in Greece: Fifty Views, with Descriptions and a Map, 1857, demy 4to, £2 2*s.*; r. 4to, £4 4*s.*

"With this comment by our side, Grecian history becomes a new pleasure."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

"Every one who knows Greece, or loves Greece, will be glad to have this book."—*Lon. Spectator.*

Linwood. Policy of the Church of England answered in David Calderwood's Altare Damascenum, 1708, 4to.

Linwood, Miss Mary. 1. Leicestershire Tales, Lon., 1808, 4 vols. 12mo. 2. The Anglo-Cambrian; a Poem, 1818, 8vo.

Linwood, Rev. Wm., Ædis Christi apud Oxoniensis Alumno. 1. Lexicon to Æschylus, Lon., 1843, 8vo; 2d ed., 1847, 8vo.

"We have much pleasure in recommending the work to the notice of students, who will derive very great assistance from it in the study of Æschylus."—*Classical Museum*, No. 1.

2. Suggestions for the Improvement of Gr. and Lat. Prose Compositions, Lon., 1845, 8vo. 3. Anthologie Oxoniensis, 1846, 8vo. 4. Sophocles, with Notes for Students, 1848, 8vo. 5. Treat. on Greek Tragic Metres, 1855, 12mo.

Lion, or Lyon, Heyman, Chiropodist. Treat. on Spinæ Pedum, [corns,] Edin., 1802, 8vo.

Lions, John. Apology, Lon., 1708, 8vo.

Lipeat, Thomas. True Ministry, Lon., 1651, 12mo.

Lippard, George, 1822–1854, a native of Chester county, Penna. 1. Bel of Prairie Eden, Phila. 2. Blanche of Brandywine. 3. Legends of Mexico. 4. Legends of the Revolution, 1847. 5. Mysteries and Miseries of Philadelphia, 2 Pts. 6. Paul Ardenheim, 2 Pts. 7. The Empire City, N. York. 8. The Nazarene, Phila. 9. The Quaker City, 2 Pts.

"The scavenger's trade may be useful, but we don't like his company."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1845, 1014.

10. Washington and his Generals. 11. Midnight Queen, N. York. His Life, and Choice Writings, were pub., Phila., 1855, 8vo.

Lippincott, Mrs. Sara Jane, formerly **Miss Clarke,** better known by her *nom de plume* of **Grace Greenwood,** was born at Pompey, Onondaga county, New York. In 1853 she was married to Mr. Leander K. Lippincott, of Philadelphia, where she now edits The Little Pilgrim, a juvenile monthly periodical. She first acquired reputation as the writer of some sprightly letters, under the above *nom de plume*, to General George P.

Morris and N. P. Willis, then editors of the New York Mirror. Some poetical effusions, pub. under her real name, met with a favourable reception, and the identity of their authoress with the brilliant letter-writer could not long remain a secret. This lady has published—1. Greenwood Leaves; a Collection of Sketches and Letters, 1849, 12mo. 2. Second Series of do., 1851, 12mo. 3. History of my Pets, 1850, 18mo. 4. Poetical Works, 1850, 12mo. 5. Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in Europe, 1852, 12mo. This work has reached its 8th ed. It is severely criticized in the London Athenæum, Nov. 18, 1854, 1390–1391, (same art. in Boston Living Age, xliv. 101–103.) 6. Recollections of my Childhood, and other Stories, 1851, sq. 7. Merrie England: Travels, Descriptions, Tales, and Historical Sketches, 1855, 16mo. 8. A Forest Tragedy, and other Tales, 1856, 12mo. See Putnam's Mag., April, 1856, 435. 9. A New Book for Children, with illustrations by Billings, announced for 1857. See also, respecting Mrs. Lippincott and her writings, Griswold's Female Poets of America; Read's Female Poets of America; Hart's Female Prose Writers of America; Mrs. Hale's Records of Woman; Woodworth's Amer. Miscell.; N. Amer. Rev., lxviii. 428; The Female Poets of America, by Mrs. Ellet.

> “Miss Sara Clarke's Ariadné is worthy of Mrs. Norton.”—H. T. Tuckerman: *Sketch of Amer. Lit.*

> “Her writings speak for themselves, and they have spoken widely: they are eminently characteristic; they are strictly national; they are likewise decisively individual.”—Rev. Henry Giles.

Lipscomb, George, M.D., 1773–1846, a London physician. 1. Journey into Cornwall, Warwick, 1799, 8vo. 2. Journey into South Wales, Lon., 1802, 8vo. 3. Hist. and Antiq. of the Co. of Buckinghamshire, 1831, r. 4to, all pub. Dr. L. also pub. a number of medical, topographical, theological, and other works, including several novels. See Lon. Gent. Mag., 1847, Pt. 1, 88.

Lipscomb, Rev. William, pub. Poems, Letters, &c., Lon., 1784–94, and a modern version of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, 1795, 3 vols. 8vo.

Liptrott, B. Serm., Lon., 1745, 8vo.

Liptrott, John. Serms., 1724, '41, both 8vo.

Lisle, Alicia, Lady. Dying Speech, 1689, 4to.

Lisle, Anna. 1. Self and Self-Sacrifice, Lon., 1857, p. 8vo.

> “The style is good, as well as the matter of the book.”—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

2. Almost; or, Crooked Ways, 1857, p. 8vo.

Lisle, Edward. Philological Commentary; or, Illustrations of Law Words, Lon., 1652, 12mo; 2d ed., enlarged, 1658, 8vo.

Lisle, Edward. Observations on Husbandry, Lon., 1756, 4to; 1757, 2 vols. 8vo; 1759, 2 vols. 8vo.

> “Lisle's book has ever been very deservedly esteemed.”—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*, 1854, 54, *q. v.*

Lisle, Emma de. Novels, Lon., 1809–12.

Lisle, Major J. G. Semple. 1. Memoirs of his Life, 1799, 8vo. 2. Lett. to the Volunteers, 1804, 8vo.

Lisle, Samuel, d. 1749, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1743; trans. to Norwich, 1748. Serms., 1734–48.

Lisle, William, d. 1637, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. 1. Divers Ancient Monuments in the Saxon Tongue, Lon., 1623, 4to; 1638, 4to. 2. The Faire Ethiopian; a Poem, 1631, 4to. 3. Du Bartas's Ark, Babylon, Colonies, and Columns; in French and English, with a Comment. by S. G. S., 1637, 4to. See Athen. Oxon.; Harwood's Alumni Etonenses; Cens. Lit.

Lislet, L. Moreau. Digeste général des Actes de la Législature Louisiane, N. Orleans, 1828, 2 vols. 8vo.

List, C. 1. Outlines of Astronomy, Phila., 1846, 18mo. 2. Outlines of Botany, 18mo. 3. Outlines of Natural Philosophy, 1846, 18mo.

List, Frederick, 1789–1846, a native of Reutlingen, Suabia, appointed Professor of Political Economy in the University of Tübingen, 1817, subsequently emigrated to Pennsylvania, and there discovered the Tamaqua coal-mines; United States Consul for Leipzig, 1832; pub. his National System of Political Economy, (in German,) 1841. He died at Kufstein, in the Tyrol, whilst travelling for his health. His National System of Political Economy was trans. into French, with Notes, by Henri Richelot, Paris, 1851; and into English by G. A. Matile, D.C.L., Phila., 1856, 8vo, pp. 497; including the notes of the French translation by Richelot, with a Sketch of the life of the author, and an account of his literary labours, by Dr. Matile, and a Preliminary Essay and Notes by Stephen Colwell. Mr. Colwell's preface to this vol. contains a large amount of valuable information, and should be carefully studied by every reader who is interested in the important subject of which it treats.

> “Mr. Colwell's Essay,” remarks an eminent English authority, “deserves to be described as an introduction to the study of Political Economy, since it reviews the entire body of the theories preceding that of List.”—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1856, 839.

A collective ed. of List's works, including the National System of Political Economy, was pub. at Stuttgart and Tübingen, in 1850, by Louis Haüsser, Prof. of History in the University of Heidelberg.

Lister, Charles. College Chums; a Novel, Lon., 1845, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Lister, Daniel. Law of Elections, Lon., 1828, 8vo.

Lister, J. Perfect Intonation, &c., Lon., 1812, 4to.

Lister, Rev. J. B. How to Succeed in Life, Lon., 1856, 12mo.

Lister, Joseph, of Bradford. Autobiography, edited by T. Wright, Lon., 1842, 8vo.

Lister, Martin, M.D., 1638?–1712, Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1660. 1. Historia Animalium Angliæ: tres Tractatus, Lon., 1678, 4to; Ebor., 1681, 4to. 2. Historiæ sive Synopsis Conchyliorum, Lon., 1685–92, 3 vols. fol.; 1699, fol.; 3d ed., Oxf., 1770, fol. This ed. contains 1095 plates, exclusive of the anatomical one,—also six pages of Lister's Notes not to be found in the first ed. Recensuit et Indice locupletissimo instruxit L. W. Dillwyn, Oxf., 1823, fol., £4 4s. Index separate, 5s. The value of Lister's works is well known.

> “The figures are so accurate, and all are so characteristic, that even to this day they are indispensable to the conchologist, and this remarkable volume forms one of the most valuable and standard works in this department of zoology.”—Swainson.

> “Very copious and full of accurate delineations.”—*Hallam's Lit Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., 1854, iii. 585, *q. v.*

See also pp. 592, 595, for notices of Lister's contributions to geology and botany.

3. Exercitationes octo Medicinales, Lon., 1697, 12mo. Lister pub. several works on shells, medical subjects, &c.; many papers in Phil. Trans., 1671–97; and (4.) A Journey to Paris in 1698, 1698, 8vo; 3d ed., 1699, 8vo; new ed., with life of the author by Geo. Henning, M.D., 1823, 8vo. Also reprinted in Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, vol. iv. It was ridiculed by Dr. Wm. King, in his Journey to London in 1698, 1698, 8vo. A review of Lister's amusing book, with extracts, will be found in the Lon. Retrospec. Rev., 1826, xiii. 95–109. The following extract will please our bibliomaniacs of the present day:

> “I was at an auction of books [in 1698] in the Rue St. Jacques, where were about forty or fifty people, most abbots and monks. The books were sold with a great deal of trifling and delay, as with us, and very dear.”

For further accounts of Lister and his works see Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.; Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.; Granger's Letters; Thomson's Hist. of the Royal Soc.; Lyson's Environs.

Lister, Thomas. 1. Opposition Dangerous, 1798, 8vo. 2. Speech at Bible-Society, 1812, 8vo.

Lister, Thomas Henry, 1801–1842, Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, was a brother-in-law of the Earl of Clarendon and of Lord John Russell. See Lewis, Lady Maria Theresa Villiers. 1. Granby; a Novel, Lon., 1826, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1838, 12mo, with a preface, denying an assertion of the Lon. Quar. Rev. that Granby was an imitation of Lord Normandy's Matilda. Granby was completed four months before the appearance of Matilda.

> “A very agreeable and interesting novel.”—Rev. Sidney Smith, *Edin. Rev.*, xliii. 395–406; and in his *Works*, Lon., 1854, ii. 453–467.

2. Herbert Lacy; a Novel, 1827, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 3. Epicharis; a Tragedy, 1829, 8vo: performed at the Drury-Lane Theatre. 4. Arlington; a Novel, 1832, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 5. Life and Administration of Edward, first Earl of Clarendon, with Original Corresp. and Authentic Papers never before published, 1838, 3 vols. 8vo. See our Life of Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of, in this Dictionary. Lister's work was reviewed very unfavourably by J. W. Croker, in the Lon. Quar. Rev., lxii. 505–566. This elicited a response from Mr. Lister, entitled An Answer to the Misrepresentations contained in an article on Life of Clarendon, in No. cxxiv. of the Quarterly Review, 1839, 8vo. We have seen (p. 385 of this Dictionary) that the Edinburgh Review and the Literary Gazette commended Mr. Lister's labours; and we might have added to the list of eulogists The Gentleman's Magazine, The Atlas, and perhaps other authorities equally respectable. See Lon. Gent. Mag., N. S., x. 115–124, xl. 403.

Lister, Mrs. Thomas Henry. See Lewis, Lady Maria Theresa Villiers.

Lister, William. See Lester.

Liston, Robert, 1794–1847, a native of Ecclesmachen, Linlithgowshire, after practising surgery for some years in Edinburgh, was, in 1834, appointed surgeon to the North

London Hospital, and practised in the latter city with great success and unbounded reputation until his death. 1. Principles of Surgery, Lon., 1833, 8vo; 4th ed., 1846, 8vo; Amer. ed., with Notes, &c. by Dr. Norris, Phila., 8vo. 2. Elements of Surgery; 2d ed., Lon., 1847, 8vo; 4th Amer. ed., by Samuel D. Gross, M.D., Phila., 8vo.

"The additions of the American edition are numerous, and add materially to the value of the work."—*Amer. Jour. of Med. Science.*

3. Lects. on the Operations of Surgery, &c., Lon., 8vo; Amer. ed., by Thos. D. Mütter, M.D., Prof. of Surgery in the Jefferson Med. College, Philadelphia, Phila., 8vo. 4. Memoir on the Crural Arch, Lon., 4to. Many of his lectures on lithotomy and other subjects were pub. in The Lancet. Biographical notices of Mr. Liston will be found in Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, v. 375–376; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1848, Pt. 1, 202–204; Dr. R. S. Mackenzie's ed. of Noctes Ambros., N. York, 1855, v. 5, 139, n.

"North.—'They say that when he [Liston] sets legs they "are stronger than ever."'

"Shepherd.—'He's a wonderfu' operawtor, but I can scarcely believe that.'"—*Noctes Ambros.*, April, 1829. See also April, 1824, and Oct. 1832.

Liszt, Mrs. Harriet Winslow, a native of Portland, Maine, married, in 1848, to Mr. Charles Liszt, of Philadelphia, and since that period a resident of Boston, is known as the author of stanzas To the Unsatisfied, pub. in The Waif, (a collection of poems edited by H. W. Longfellow,) and a poem entitled Morning and Night. It is a marvel that one who writes so well should write (at least publish) so little. See Read's Female Poets of America, 6th ed., 1855, 363–367.

Lite, Henry. The Light of Britayne; a Recorde of the Honourable, Originall, and Antiquitie of Britaine, 1588, 8vo.

Lithgow, William, b. 1583, a native of Lanark, acquired celebrity by walking over thirty-six thousand miles through Europe, Asia, and Africa. He pub. some poetical and other works, and the following, by which he is best known: Rare Adventures and Painful Peregrinations of long Nineteen Years Travayles from Scotland to the most famous Kingdoms in Europe, Asia, and Africa, Lon., 1614, '16, '23, '32, '40, 4to; 1682, 8vo; 1692, 12mo; Edin., 1770, 8vo; 12th ed., Leith, 1814, 8vo.

"To the wise I know it will be welcome, to the profound historian yield knowledge, contemplation, and direction, and to the understanding gentleman insight, instruction, and recreation."

"I was going to say that Lithgow's book was as common as a penny roll; and so it may be: but a copy of the first edition, *uncut* and upon large paper, (O che boccone!) such as Mr. Evans sold at the sale of Mr. Watson Taylor's library for between 30 and 40 guineas, is rarer than an unspotted turquoise of an inch in circumference."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

"Lithgow's Travels are entertaining, and not ill written; but they abound in the marvellous, and too often excite the smile of incredulity."—*Drake's Shakspeare and his Times.*

"The chief interest of the book consists in the personal narrative of the author."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

"He is exceedingly particular in his geographical accounts of all the countries he passes through. . . . Lithgow is very wroth against the manners of Italy at the time he visited in that country."—*Retrospec. Rev.*, 1825, xi. 342–369.

Read this interesting paper. See also Westm. Rev., xlvi. 572; Phila. Mus., x. 202. The greater part of his Travayles will be found in Morgan's Phœnix Britannicus, a notice of his Discourse on the Siege of Breda in Restituta, and a biographical account of the author in Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, iii. 460–464. See also Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1140.

Litsfield, Edmund. On O. Cromwell, 1654, fol.

Littell, Eliakim, b. Jan. 2, 1797, at Burlington, New Jersey, may well claim the proud title of an eminent literary benefactor to the public mind. He has published and edited the following journals: 1. The National Recorder, commenced (at Philadelphia) Jan. 1819, 16 pp. per week, $5 per annum. This periodical at first consisted of selections from the newspapers, with the occasional introduction of original matter. Invited by the literary wealth of English journals, the editor was induced to borrow largely from their pages; and the foreign element soon became so important a feature of the work that its original title was dropped as inappropriate, and altered to (2.) The Saturday Magazine, in July, 1821, 24 pp. per week, $5 per annum. In this periodical were first pub. in America Confessions of an English Opium-Eater; and in the pages of this journal and its predecessor many of our elderly readers first made the acquaintance of Charles Lamb. A trial of one year proved to Mr. Littell the inconvenience of continuing long copied articles from one week to another, and he therefore determined to change his Saturday Magazine into a monthly journal, under the title of (3.) The Museum of Foreign Literature and Science, in July, 1822, 96 pp. per month, $6 per annum. For the first year of its existence this periodical was edited by Robert Walsh, then editor of the (Philadelphia) National Gazette; but after that time it was (with the exception of the year 1835) edited for twenty years (until the end of 1842, to vol. xlv. inclusive) by Mr. Littell, assisted for a portion of his time by his brother, Squier Littell, M.D. In 1843, The Museum was united with another work, was called The Eclectic Museum of Foreign Literature, pub. in New York, and not edited by Mr. Littell, although he was half-owner of the joint work. In April, 1844, encouraged by Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, John Quincy Adams, Messieurs Prescott, Bancroft, Ticknor, and other gentlemen deeply interested in the intellectual advancement of the country, this indefatigable caterer for the public mind commenced, in Boston, the publication of (4.) Littell's Living Age, 64 pp. double columns per week, $6 per annum. Composed of extracts from the Edinburgh (Quarterly) and other Reviews, and the best British magazines and weekly periodicals, each weekly number of this journal contains more matter than the monthly numbers of The Museum at the beginning. It makes four large vols. per year, equal in quantity of matter to 13 vols. of the Edinburgh or London Quarterly Review. After issuing 36 vols., a second series was commenced in April, 1853. Vol. liii. of the whole work commenced with April, 1857. They are all now reposing on our library-shelves, and should be in every collection in the country. The sale of The Museum averaged about 2000 numbers monthly; that of Littell's Living Age is over 5000 weekly. In July, 1855, Mr. Littell commenced the publication, in Boston, of (5.) The Panorama of Life and Literature, 144 pp. per month, $3 per annum. This journal contains only half the amount of matter comprised in The Living Age. It is meant to be of a lighter character than the latter, excluding political articles,—partaking more of the nature of The Museum. We should not omit to state that, in addition to the periodicals thus edited as well as published by Mr. Littell, he pub., (1.) The Religious Magazine and Spirit of the Foreign Theological Journals, commenced in 1828, same plan as The Museum, but confined to religious literature, edited by the late Rev. George Weller. This magazine survived until the expiration of the 4th vol., when it was gathered to its fathers with the significant epitaph, "Very much liked, but did not pay." About a year since, Mr. Littell was urged by a person in New York to make another attempt to establish a religious magazine of this character. 2. The Journal of Foreign Medical Sciences commenced in 1828, same plan as The Museum, but confined to medicine, edited by Squier Littell, M.D., (*post*,) 3 vols. pub.

Few men indeed have laboured so long and so successfully in the great cause of public education, and few, therefore, are so well entitled to the gratitude of their countrymen, as the subject of this notice. Many of them owe to him their first introduction to the great minds of the past half-century, the commencement of that profitable acquaintance which hath soothed the pangs of sorrow, dispelled the gloomy shades of care, and made them wiser and better, happier and more contented, men.

Littell, John, a Quaker. 1. State of his Case, &c., by himself, Lon., 1753, 8vo. 2. True Nature of Fasting, 1758, 8vo.

Littell, John Stockton, b. at Burlington, New Jersey, a resident of Germantown, Penna., is a brother of Eliakim and Squier Littell. He has edited—with biographical and historical notes—Alexander Graydon's Memoirs of his Own Times, Phila., 1846, 8vo, and Alexander Garden's Anecdotes of the American Revolution, and pub. A Sketch of the Life, Public Services, and Character of Henry Clay. We hope that Mr. Littell will favour the reading public with some of the results of his researches into the unwritten passages of the Revolutionary period of this country.

Littell, Squier, M.D., b. 1803, at Burlington, New Jersey, a brother of Eliakim and John Stockton Littell, has acquired extensive reputation from his learned investigations into the nature, the probable causes, and modes of cure, of diseases of the eye. He has filled the responsible post of Surgeon to Wills's Hospital (Philadelphia) for Diseases of the Eye, from the opening of the Institution, in 1834, to the present time, (1857.) 1. Manual of Diseases of the Eye; or, A Treatise on Ophthalmology, Phila., 1837, 12mo; 2d ed., 1846, 12mo; with Notes by Hugh Houston, Lon., 1838, fp. 8vo; 1840, 12mo.

"Our limits will not allow us to notice the work of Dr. Littell in detail; but, after an attentive perusal of the volume, we confidently recommend it to the senior as well as junior members of the profession. It is replete with information, yet so terse in style and compressed in bulk as at once to entice and repay perusal. The descriptions are short, but comprehensive, while the treatment is characterized by great prudence. He has introduced almost all that is valuable, and every thing absolutely necessary to the student, within the compass of 250 small pages; and we would deliberately recommend our young friends to read this work before encountering the voluminous treatises of Lawrence, Travers, Mackenzie, Middlemore, &c."—*Brit. and For. Med. Rev.*

2. Haynes Walton's Treatise on Operative Ophthalmic Surgery, 1st Amer. from 1st Lon. ed., Phila., 1853, 8vo. See WALTON, HAYNES. 3. Illustrations of the Prayer-Book, by a Layman, Phila., 32mo. Dr. Littell, as we have already stated, (see LITTELL, ELIAKIM,) edited, in 1828–29, the Journal of Foreign Medical Science, and was connected for some years with the editorial department of his brother's Museum of Foreign Literature and Science: he also edited, for a number of years, The [Philadelphia] Banner of the Cross, has been a contributor to the Medical Examiner and other journals connected with his profession, and is the author of many articles, in prose and verse, pub. in the literary periodicals of the day.

Littell, William, LL.D., d. 1825, a native of New Jersey, but for many years an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, was second-cousin to the two preceding. 1. The Statute Law of Kentucky, &c., Ky., 1808–19, 5 vols. 8vo. 2. A Digest of the Statute Law of Kentucky, 1822, 2 vols. 8vo. 3. Reports of Cases at Com. Law and in Chanc. decided by the Ct. of Appeals of Ky., 1822–24, Frankf., 1822–24, 4 vols. 8vo. 4. Selected Cases from the Decisions of the Ct. of Appeals of Ky., 1795–1825, 1824, 8vo. 5. Festoons of Fancy; consisting of Essays, Humorous, Sentimental, and Political, in Verse and Prose, 1 vol. Dr. Littell, who was an early associate of Clay, Grundy, and other prominent men of the day, occasionally relieved his more abstruse studies by such essays as those just noticed, and by contributions to a number of literary and political periodicals.

Little, Capt. George. 1. American Cruiser, Bost., 12mo. 2. Life on the Ocean, 12mo.

Little, Rev. James. Papers on Natural Philosophy, &c. in Trans. Irish Acad. and Nic. Jour., 1796–1811.

Little, James, R.N. Malignant Ulcer, Lon., 1809, 8vo.

Little, John. Mountain Sheep, &c., Edin., 1813, 8vo.

> "The divisions of the matter are rather many; but the subject of each is concisely treated and satisfactorily dismissed."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*, 104.

Little, John A. Autobiography of a New Churchman, Phila., 12mo.

Little, Robert. Serms., &c., 1800, '01, '05.

Little, Sophia L., b. 1799, at Newport, R.I., a daughter of Hon. Asher Robbins, married, in 1824, to Mr. William Little, Jr., of Boston, where she has since resided, has contributed many pieces to periodicals, and pub. the following poetical works: 1. The Last Days of Jesus, 1839. 2. The Annunciation and Birth of Jesus, and The Resurrection, 1842. 3. The Betrothed, and The Branded Hand, 1844. In 1843, she pub. a prose work, entitled (4.) The Pilgrim's Progress in the Last Days, in imitation of Bunyan. See Griswold's Female Poets of America, 2d ed., 1853, 107.

Little, Thomas, *i.e.* MOORE, THOMAS.

Little, W. J. 1. On Club-Foot and Distortions of the Limbs, Lon., 1839, 8vo.

> "A most comprehensive and complete description of the causes, varieties, and treatment of club-foot."—*Lancet.*

Also highly commended by the Brit. and For. Med. Rev.; Lon. Med. Gaz.; Lon. Med. Times. 2. On Ankylosis, or Stiff Joint, 1843, 8vo.

Little, William, b. 1136, at Bridlington, Yorkshire, wrote a Hist. of England from 1066 to 1197, which possessed considerable merit. Little was a monk of Newborough Abbey, and is therefore sometimes called Naubrigensis.

Littlebury, Rev. Isaac. Herodotus, in English; 2d ed., Lon., 1720, 2 vols. 8vo. A good translation.

Littlehales, Rev. Richard. 1. Review of the Liturgy and XXXIX. Articles, 1813, 8vo; 1815, 12mo. 2. The XXXIX. Articles Confirmed by Texts of Scripture, 1815.

Littlejohn, P. 1. The Mistake; a Novel, Lon., 1800, 3 vols. 12mo. 2. Henry and the Cypher, 12mo.

Littleton. See LYTTLETON.

Littleton, Mr. German Sorcerers, 1804, 3 vols.

Littleton, Adam, D.D., 1627–1694, a native of Shropshire, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of Chelsea, and Preb. of Westminster, 1674, pub. 61 Serms., Lon., 1680, fol., some theological treatises and translations from the Latin and Greek, and some learned philological works, of which the principal is a Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary, 1678, '85, '93, 1703, '15, 4to; 6th and best ed., 1723, 4to. Littleton was dictating his Dictionary to his amanuensis, and when they reached the word *concurro*, "Concurro,—to concur, I suppose," remarked the youth. "To concur,—to condog!" replied the lexicographer. The scribe took him at his word; and in the first ed., and in at least one copy of the 3d ed., (1693,) it still stands, "To concur,—to condog." For an account of Littleton and his works, see Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.; Pref. to Ainsworth's Latin Dict.; Lyson's Environs, vol. ii.

> "Vir egregiè doctus, multiplici literatura excultus, eoque doctis bonisque plurimi factus est et adamantus."—HUMPHREY HENCHMAN, *Bp. of London.*

Littleton, E. Latin Oration, &c., Lon. 1664, '92.

Littleton, or **Lyttleton, Edward,** Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal of England, 1589–1645, succeeded Lord Keeper Finch in 1641. He pub. some speeches and political pamphlets, 1641–42, and his name is appended to Reports C. P. and Ex., 1683, fol. Many of the cases are the same as in Hetley's Reports verbatim. See Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion; Lloyd's State Worthies; Lloyd's Memoirs; Athen. Oxon.; Park's Walpole's R. and N. Authors; Biog. Brit.; Bridgman's Leg. Bibl.; Marvin's Leg. Bibl.; Lord Campbell's Lives of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers; Wallace's Reporters, 3d ed., 1855, 192–196. Littleton was descended by a collateral branch from the author of The Tenures.

Littleton, Edward. War with Hungary, 1689, 4to.

Littleton, Edward, LL.D., d. 1734, Vicar of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire. 1. Serm., Lon., 1731, 4to. 2. XXIV. Serms., 1735, 2 vols. 8vo. Two of his poems are in Dodsley's Collection, 1782, edited by Isaac Reed. See his Life, by Morell, prefixed to the XXIV. Serms.; Life of Dr. John Burton; Dodsley's Poems, vol. vi.

Littleton, Lyttleton, Luttelton, or **Luttleton, Sir Thomas,** d. August 23, 1481, aged about 60, the celebrated author of Les Tenures, was the eldest son of Thomas Westcote, Esq., of the county of Devon, Esq., by Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heiress of Thomas De Littleton, of Frankley, Worcestershire, Esq., whose name and arms he took. On leaving the University, he removed to the Inner Temple and became one of the readers of that Society; was appointed, by Henry VI., Steward or Judge of the Court of the Palace, or Marshalsea of the King's Household; made King's Sergeant, 1455, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, 1466, Knight of the Bath, 1475. Littleton's great work on English Tenures, written in Norman French, has been already referred to in our life of Lord Edward Coke, in this Dictionary; and to that article and the references attached to it, the article CARY, HENRY, (p. 351,) and the following authorities, we must send the reader for further information respecting "the principal pillar on which the superstructure of the law of real property in Great Britain is supported." The 1st ed. of The Tenures is without date, but supposed to have been printed in 1481, London, fol. The late eds. (Tenures without Coke's Comment.) are—in English, from the 2d ed. of Coke Littleton, with Notes and Pref. by H. B. Kerr, Lon., 1813, 12mo; in English, from the Rohan ed., with Notes by H. Roscoe, 1825, 12mo; in English, new ed., 1831, 18mo; 2d ed., 1845, 24mo; in English, with Explanatory Notes, 1846, 8vo; in French and English, by T. E. Tomlins, 1841, 8vo. The eds. in French and English are more numerous than those of any law-book, except perhaps those of the Corpus Juris Civilis and its component parts. See Lord Coke's Pref. to his Comment., Hargrave's First and Second Addresses to the Public, and Charles Butler's Pref. to 13th ed. of Coke upon Littleton; (these are reprinted in the 19th London ed., and in R. H. Small's ed., Phila., 1853, 2 vols. 8vo;) 4 Reeves's Hist. Eng. Law, 113; Fulbeck's Preparative, 71; Blaxland's Codex, 126; Pref. 10 Reports, 30; Ritso's Law Educ., 162; 1 Butler's Reminis., 115; 1 Bart. Conv., 17; North's Study of the Law, 11–72; Crabb's Hist., 425; Godbolt, 297; Willes, 332; McClel. and Y. Rep., 193; Young and J. Rep., 618; 1 Kent Com., 503; Hoff. Leg. Stu., 221–230; No. 54 Law Mag., 286; 3 Law Mag., 152; Bridgman's Leg. Bibl.; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 467, (from whom many of these references are taken;) Camden's Britannia; Bp. Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib., 169; Plowden, 58; 2 Angell's Law Intell., 266; Pref. to Henry Cary's ed. of Comment., (see p. 351 of this Dictionary;) Dibdin's Typ. Antiq. of G. Brit. We observe that Lord-Keeper Guilford (North's life of his lordship) recommends that Littleton be *first* read without Coke's Commentary; Judge Sharswood (Professional Ethics, Phila., 1853, 123) gives the same advice; and our experience—though a layman's opinion should be modestly proffered—endorses the wisdom of this dictum. Indeed, this is Coke's own advice to the reader:—to read Littleton by himself, again and again, and strive to understand him without recourse to the Commentary. But it would be a great error to suppose that the student is to be satisfied with one or two perusals of The Tenures. He must revert to it constantly.

"The very adepts in the law are not ashamed frequently to read it. I knew a Lord-Keeper [we may imagine who this was] that read it every Christmas, as long as he lived."—ROGER NORTH.

"Thomas Littleton, alias Westcote, the famous lawyer, to whose Treatise of Tenures the students of the Common Law are no less beholden than the Civilian to Justinian's Institutes."—*Camden's Britannia.*

"Littleton, out of the great books of the law, gathered the most special Cases, which were either generally agreed upon, or by the Court awarded to be law, or else in all ages received for positive rules His book, doubtless, is of such singularity that Littleton is not now the name of a lawyer, but of the law itself."—FULBECK.

Lord Hobart went quite as far as this when he would not allow Littleton's authority to be questioned, declaring that

"The sayings of Master Littleton are adjudged for law, and are judgments."

This is something more than he of The Tenures claimed for himself:

"And know, my son, that I would not have thee believe all which I have said in these books is law, for I will not presume to take this upon me. But, of those things that are not law, inquire and learn of my wise masters learned in the law."—*Epilogus: to his son,* for whose benefit The Tenures were written.

The intelligent readers of the author of The Tenures and his learned commentator will share with Mr. Hargrave in

"His veneration for the name of Littleton and Coke, his admiration of their writings, his persuasion that an attentive contemplation of them, by the improvement it must produce, will be its own reward."—*First Address Pref. to Coke on Littleton.*

But it is hardly worth while to quote any more testimonies to the value of this work: in the words of Charles Butler,

"The reputation of LITTLETON'S TREATISE ON TENURES is too well established to require any mention of the praises which the most respectable writers of our country have bestowed on it. No work on our laws has been more warmly or generally applauded by them."—*Pref. to 13th ed. Coke on Littleton.*

Mr. Butler proceeds to observe,

"But some foreign writers have spoken of it in very different terms."

After an examination of some of the objections thus referred to, Mr. Butler continues:

"If it were proper to enter into a further defence of Littleton, it might be done by observing that it must be a matter of great doubt whether Hottoman ever saw, or Gatzert more than saw, the work they so severely censure. Hottoman, if he had read it, might think it inelegant and absurd; but he *could not* think it malicious or indicative of a disposition to slander."

Lord Coke did not let Hottoman off so easily:

"It is a desperate and dangerous matter," exclaims his indignant lordship, "for Civilians and Canonists (I speak what I know, and not without just cause) to write either of the Common Laws of England, which they profess not, or against them, which they know not. And for Littleton's Tenures I affirm, and will maintain against all opposites whatever, that it is a work of absolute perfection in its kind, and as free from error as any book that I have known to be written of human learning."

His lordship at a later period repeats his challenge, and dismisses Littleton's detractors with the following complimentary assurances:

"Such as in words have endeavoured to offer him disgrace never understood him, and therefore we leave them in their ignorance, and wish that by these our labours they may know the truth and be converted. But herein we will proceed no further: for *Stultum est absurdas opiniones accuratus repellere:* it is mere folly to confute absurd opinions with too much curiosity."—*Pref. to Coke's Comment.*

Having thus satisfactorily despatched the enemy, and unchecked by any apprehension of carping criticism, his lordship gives his enthusiasm full play, and proceeds to inform the awe-struck tyro, whilst he detains him a while in wondering admiration at the portals of wisdom, that

"Certain it is that there is never a period, nor (for the most part) a word, nor an &c., but affordeth excellent matter of learning. . . . . And it is to be observed that every word of Littleton is worthy of observation."

His lordship concludes his glowing eulogy with an irrefutable declaration:

"And albeit the reader shall not at any one day (do what he can) reach to the meaning of our author or of our Commentaries, yet let him noway discourage himself, but proceed; for on some other day, in some other place, that doubt will be cleared."

We call this assertion irrefutable; for certainly no man can prove that what is incomprehensible to him now will remain an impenetrable mystery to the end of his pilgrimage upon earth.

Litton, Edward Arthur, Perpetual Curate of Stockton Heath, and Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. The Church of Christ in its Idea, Attributes, and Ministry, Lon., 1851.

"Containing the result of much research and the fruits of wisdom, piety, and earnestness."—*Ch. and State Gaz.*

Lively, Edward, d. 1605, Prof. of Hebrew and Divinity in the Univ. of Cambridge, appointed one of the translators of the present English version of the Scriptures. Annotationes in Hoseam, Joelem, Amos, Abdiam, et Jonam, Lon., 1587, 8vo. Repub. in the Critici Sacri, and extolled by Poole in Pref. to vol. iii. of the Synopsis.

"Simon sneers in his usual way at the attention which Lively pays to the literal meaning. He has, however, overlooked the spiritual design of the prophecies."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

2. Chronologia of the Persian Monarchie, &c., 1597, 8vo.

Livermore, Rev. Abiel Abbot, of Cincinnati, Ohio. 1. The Marriage Offering, Bost., 16mo. 2. Comment. on the Acts, 1844, 1 vol. 3. Lects. to Young Men, 1847, 1 vol. 4. The War with Mexico Reviewed, 1850, 12mo. 5. Comment. on the Four Gospels, 1850, 2 vols. See Chris. Exam., xxxvii. 252, (by R. P. Stebbins.) 6. Discourses, 1854, 12mo.

"Characterized by good sense and a vigorous and manly tone of thought, and by genial, generous, and Christian feeling. It will be a valuable addition to this department of religious literature."—*Christian Register.*

7. Epistle of Paul to the Romans, with a Comment. and Revised Trans. and Introduc. Essays, 1855, 12mo, pp. 256.

"As an aid in understanding and appreciating the true spirit of the Epistle, we know of no work which could take the place of the one before us."—*Christian Register.*

Livermore, Samuel, an eminent lawyer of New Orleans. 1. Treat. on the Law of Principal and Agent, and of Sales by Auction, Bost., 1811, 8vo; Balt., 1818, 2 vols. 8vo.

"In what respect is Mr. Livermore's learned Treatise on the Law of Principal and Agent inferior to those recently sent from the English bar?"—JUDGE STORY: *Lit. of the Maritime Law: Miscell. Works,* 1852, 119.

See also 12 Analec. Rev., 220; 22 Amer. Jur., 478; 2 Kent's Com., 647; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 470. 2. Disserts. on the Questions which arise from the Contrariety of the Positive Laws of different States and Nations, N. Orleans, 1828, 8vo. This subject—The Conflict of Laws—was afterwards more fully treated by Judge Story. Mr. Livermore's work, though not sufficiently methodical, is very able. See Robertson on Personal Succ., 77, n.; 1 Amer. Jur., 140; 2 Kent's Com., 454, n.; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 470.

Liverpool, Earl of. See JENKINSON, CHARLES; Lord Brougham's Contrib. to Edin. Rev., 1856, i. 385–393; McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ., 1845, 118, 172; Lon. Month. Rev., cxiv. 531; Ann. Regis., iv. 194; Blackw. Mag., Index, vols. i.–l.

Livesey, James. Serms., 1657, '60, '74.

Livesey, John. Mechanics' Churches, Lon., 1840, 8vo.

Living, W. Curio to Fuluius, Lon., 1576, 8vo.

Livingston, Edward, 1764–1836, a native of Clermont, Livingston Manor, New York, graduated at Princeton College, 1781, United States District Attorney, and Mayor of the city of New York, removed to New Orleans in 1804, and became a member of the Legislature; elected to the National House of Representatives, 1823–29; to the Senate of the United States, 1829; Secretary of State, under President Jackson, 1831; Minister to France, 1833; died at the family-seat at Red Hook. 1. Judicial opinions delivered in the Mayor's Court of the City of New York, 1802. 2. The Batture Case at New Orleans, 1808, 8vo, N. Orleans. 3. The Batture Case; in answer to President Jefferson's pamphlet of 1812–1814. 4. Report made to the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana of the Plan of the Penal Code for the said State, N. Orleans, 1822, 8vo. Reprinted in London, 1824; in French, Paris, 1825, 8vo. Reviewed by Caleb Cushing in N. Amer. Rev., xvii. 242–268. 5. A System of Penal Law for the State of Louisiana, N. Orleans, 1826, in English; also pub. in French. In English, Phila., 1854, r. 8vo, pp. 745.

"A work of singular acuteness and philosophical precision, and in the highest degree creditable to his genius and industry."—JUDGE STORY: *N. Amer. Rev.,* xxiii. 23.

"Few have discharged more fully than Mr. Livingston that debt which Bacon holds every one to owe to his profession. In addition to an honest and liberal practice, he has indeed, to use the language of that great man, visited and strengthened the roots and foundation of the science itself: he has graced it in reputation and dignity and amplified it in profession and substance."—HENRY D. GILPIN: *N. Amer. Rev.,* xliii. 297–336, *q. v.*

See also 2 Rev. Étran., 208; Westm. Rev., iii. 58;

Democrat. Rev., ix. 1, 211; Phila. Mus., vi. 302; Hoff. Leg. Stu., 439; Butler's Inaug. Ad., N. York Univ., 27; 1 U. S. Law Jour., 259; C. E. A. Gayarre's pamphlet on Livingston's Code, N. Orleans, 1825; Lewis, Seth. 6. A System of Penal Law for the United States of America, Washington, 1828, fol. For further notices of this eminent legal writer and statesman, see National Portrait-Gallery of Distinguished Americans, Phila., 1853, vol. iv.; Judge C. P. Daly's Histor. Sketch of the Judicial Tribunals of N. York, 1623–1846; Lieber's Hermeneutics, Bost., 1839, 47; Lon. Athen., 1835, 12; Democrat. Rev., viii. 366.

Livingston, John, 1603–1672, minister at Ancrum, Scotland, and subsequently pastor of the Scots congregation at Rotterdam. 1. Letters from Leith, to his Parishioners, 1633, 4to; 1673, 4to. 2. His Life, by himself, Glasg., 1754, 12mo. 3. Lives of Eminent Scottish Divines, 1754, 8vo. See Biog. Scotiana; Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, iii. 464–471.

Livingston, John. Rheumatic Pains; Annals of Med., 1801.

Livingston, John. Law Register: containing a Complete List of Lawyers in the U. States, N. York, 1856, imp. 8vo, pp. 356.

Livingston, John H., D.D., 1746–1825, great-great-grandson of John Livingston, minister of Ancrum, (*ante*,) was a native of Poughkeepsie, N. York, and educated in Holland; pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, city of N. York, 1770–1810; Theological Professor in the Dutch Church, 1784–1810; President of Queen's College, New Brunswick, 1810–25. He pub. three serms. in The American Preacher, vols. i. and iii.; one before the N. York Missionary Society, 1799; Address at the Commencement of Queen's College, 1810; Dissert. on Marriage with a Sister-in-Law, N. Brunswick, 1816, 8vo. See his Life, by Alexander Gunn, N. York, 1829, 8vo; Amer. Quar. Reg., vii. 217.

Livingston, M. Patronus Redux, Edin., 1682, 4to.

Livingston, Robert R., 1746–1813, graduated at King's College, N. York, 1765; member of the National Congress, 1776, and one of the committee for drawing up the Declaration of Independence; Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1781; Chancellor of New York until 1801, and in the latter year appointed by President Jefferson Minister-Plenipotentiary to Paris. 1. Oration before the Cincinnati, July 4, 1787. 2. Address to the Society for Promoting the Arts, 1808. 3. Essays on Agriculture. 4. Essay on Sheep, Lon., 1811, 8vo. See Sparks's Diplomatic Corresp. of the Revolution; Phila. Mus., iii. 107; Judge Story's Life and Letters, 1851, i. 167, 446; Works of Daniel Webster, 1853, i. 126, 201, vi. 6.

Livingston, Thomas, M.D. Med. treatises in Ess. Phys. and Lit., 1756.

Livingston, William, LL.D., 1723–1790, a native of Albany, N. York, graduated at Yale College, 1741, was a member of the National Congress in 1774, and Governor of New Jersey from 1776 until his death; pub. a number of excellent political tracts, &c.; a poem, entitled Philosophical Solitude, 1747; A Review of the Military Operations in North America, 1753–1756, 1757, (a defence of Governor Shirley;) and a Funeral Eulogium on President Burr, 1758. See Memoirs of his Life, with Extracts from his Correspondence, by Theodore Sedgwick, Jr., [his great-grandson,] N. York, 1833, 8vo. See Lon. Athen., 1833, 578; Amer. Quar. Rev., xiv. 1; Amer. Quar. Reg., iv. 177.

Livingston, William, M.D. Con. to Mem. Med., 1792.

Livingstone, David, D.D. Missionary Journals and Researches [for nineteen years] in South Africa, including a Narrative of Sixteen Years' Residence in the heart of Africa, and a Journey from Loando, on the West Coast, to the mouth of the river Zambezy, on the East. With illustrations, Lon., 1857. All of the books pub. under this name, save Mr. Murray's and the reprints from his issue, are spurious. See Mr. Murray's and Dr. Livingstone's letters to this effect in the London Athenæum, Mar. 21, 1857, 364, 375.

Lizars, A. J. 1. Operation for Squinting, Lon., 1840, 8vo. 2. Text-Book of Anatomy for Junior Students, 1844, 12mo.

Lizars, John. 1. Anatomical Plates of the Human Body, Edin., 1822–26, r. fol., £5 5*s.*; 2d ed., 1841, r. fol., £12 12*s.*; 3d ed., 1856, fol., £5. Supp., separate, £1 1*s.*

> "Well deserving the attention of the anatomical student."—*Lon. Med.-Chir. Rev.*
>
> "The best work of the kind hitherto published in Great Britain."—*Edin. Med. and Surg. Jour.*
>
> "These plates are by far the best of the kind we have seen."—*Lon. Lancet.*

2. On Extraction of the Ovaria, fol. 3. System of Practical Surgery: Pt. 1, 1838, 8vo; Pt. 2, 1839; 2d ed., complete, 1847. 4. Edinburgh General Atlas of the World, 1840, fol., £6 6*s.* 5. Structure of the Urethra, &c., 1851, 8vo; 3d ed., 1854, 8vo.

Lizars, W. 1. Guide to Edinburgh and Vicinity, Edin., 12mo. 2. Scottish Tourist; 20th ed., 1850, 12mo. 3. Views of the Principal Towns and Cities of Scotland, 1843, ob.

Llanvædonon, William. Exposition of the Second Psalm, Lon., 1655, 4to.

Llewelin, David. Serm., Lon., 1678, 4to.

Llewellin, Edward. Meditations on Several Texts of Scripture, York, 1650, 4to.

Llewellyn, Llwelyn, or **Lluellin, Martin,** M.D. 1. Men Miracles, with other Poems, Lon., 1641, '56, sm. 8vo; 1679, 8vo. 2. Verses to Charles II., &c., 1660, fol. Other poetical compositions. See Athen. Oxon.; Neele's Lects. on Eng. Poetry, 203.

Llewellyn, Thomas, LL.D., d. 1796. 1. Historical Account of the British or Welsh Versions and Editions of the Bible, Lon., 1768, 8vo. 2. Historical and Critical Remarks on the British Tongue, &c., 1769, 8vo.

Llewellyn, Rev. Wm. Tracts on different subjects, 1791, 4 vols. 8vo. Other theolog. works, 1783–1801.

Llewellyn. See Llywelyn.

Llewelyn, Mrs. A Novel, 1813, 4 vols.

Lloid. See Lloyd.

Lloyd. Con. to Med. Obs. and Inq., 1784.

Lloyd, Bartholomew, D.D., 1772–1837, Prof. of Mathematics in, and subsequently Provost of, the Univ. of Dublin. Discourses, chiefly Doctrinal, Lon., 1822, 8vo. See a biographical account of Dr. Lloyd in Dubl. Univ. Mag., xi. 111–121.

Lloyd, Bartholomew C., and **Francis Goold.** 1. Reports of Cases in Irish Chancery *temp.* Sugden, 1835, Lon., 1836, 8vo. 2. Do. *temp.* Plunket, Dubl., 1839, 8vo. See 18 Amer. Jur., 334.

Lloyd, Charles, the friend of Charles Lamb, was the son of Charles Lloyd, a wealthy banker of Birmingham. 1. Poems, Lon., 1796, 8vo. 2. Poem, 1796, 4to. 3. Poems, with some of Charles Lamb's, (*q. v.*,) 1798, 12mo. 4. Edmund Oliver; a Novel, 1798, 2 vols. 12mo. 5. Letter to the Anti-Jacobin Reviewers, 1799, 8vo. 6. Lines, 1799, 4to. 7. Duke d'Ormond, a Tragedy; and Beritola, a Tale, 12mo. 8. Poetical Essays on the Character of Pope, 12mo. 9. The Tragedies of Vittorio Alfieri; trans. from the Italian, 13 vols. 12mo.

> "Alfieri's fables are all admirably contrived and completely developed; his dialogue is copious and impressive, and his characters all deliver natural sentiments with great beauty, and often with great force of expression."—Rev. Sydney Smith: *Edin. Rev.*, vol. xv.

10. Nugæ Canoræ: Poems, 1819, 12mo. Reviewed in Blackw. Mag., vi. 154. 11. Desultory Thoughts in London, Titus and Gisippus, with other Poems, 1821, 12mo. Reviewed by Sir T. N. Talfourd in the London Magazine, reprinted in his Crit. and Miscell. Writings. In his Life of Charles Lamb, Talfourd remarks:

> "He wrote, indeed, pleasing verses and with great facility,—a facility fatal to excellence; but his mind was chiefly remarkable for the fine power of analysis which distinguishes his London, and other of his later compositions. In this power of discriminating and distinguishing, carried to a pitch almost of painfulness, Lloyd has scarcely been equalled; and his poems, though rugged in point of versification, will be found, by those who read them with the calm attention they require, replete with critical and moral suggestions of the highest value."
>
> "He had considerable vigour and originality, but was involved and deficient in directness."—*Moir's Sketches of the Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century.*
>
> "His poems do not place him in the class of powerful poets: they are loosely conceived,—faultily, even, at times,—and not finished in the execution."—*De Quincy's Literary Reminiscences*, *q. v.* for an interesting account of Lloyd.

See also Southey's Life and Corresp.; Lamb's Life and Letters; Lon. Month. Rev., xcii. 284, xcvi. 403, ci. 292.

Lloyd, Charles. Two Serms., 1808, 8vo.

Lloyd, Charles, LL.D. Travels at Home, and Voyages at the Fireside, Lon., 1814, 2 vols. 12mo. Other works.

Lloyd, Charles. Factory-Bill, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

Lloyd, Rev. David. The Legend of Capt. Jones. See Jones, Capt.

Lloyd, David, 1625–1691, a native of Merionethshire, Canon of St. Asaph, a zealous loyalist, pub. several biographical and historical works, of which the principal are (1) The Statesmen and Favourites of England since the Reformation, Lon., 1665–70, 8vo. New ed., by Chas. Whitworth, 1766, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Memoirs of Excellent Personages, &c., 1668, fol. See Athen. Oxon.; Whitworth's Preface; Cens. Lit.

Lloyd, Rev. David. 1. The Voyage of Life; a Poem, Lon., 1792, 8vo; 1813, 8vo. 2. Serm., 1797, 8vo.

Lloyd, Miss E. Grammar, 1813–14, 12mo.

Lloyd, Edward. A Paper made of Linum Asbestinum; Phil. Trans., 1684.

Lloyd, Edward. See Lhuyd.

Lloyd, Elizabeth. See Howell.

Lloyd, Elizabeth Maria. Exercises on the Bible, Lon., 1833. See Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 359.

Lloyd, Evan. A Muzzle for a Mad Dog, Lon., 1707, '08, 4to. Supposed to be by Hickeringill.

Lloyd, Evan. Poems, and a Geography, 1766–98.

Lloyd, Francis. Athanasian Creed, 1769, 8vo.

Lloyd, George. Rain; Phil. Trans., 1782.

Lloyd, Hannibal Evans, 1771–1847, a native of London, pub. The Life of the Emperor Alexander, and of George IV., &c., and gave to the world a number of translations, among which are The Travels of the Prince of Neuwied in the Brazils, and his later Travels in N. America. See Lon. Gent. Mag., 1847, Pt. 2, 324–326.

Lloyd, Major-General Henry, 1729–1783, a native of Wales. 1. Hist. of War in Germany, Lon., 1781–90, 2 vols. 4to; 1781–90, 3 vols. 4to. 2. Defence of G. Brit., &c., 1790, '92, 8vo. 3. Composition of Armies.

Lloyd, Hugh. Phrases in usum Scholæ Wint. una cum ejusdem Dictatis, Oxon., 1654, 8vo.

Lloyd, Humphrey. See Lhuyd.

Lloyd, J. English Expositor, 1814.

Lloyd, J. C. Serms., Lon., 1826, &c., 4 vols. 8vo.

Lloyd, J. H. 1. With W. N. Welsby, Reports of Cases rel. to Commerce, &c., 1829–30, Lon., 3 Pts. 2. Third ed. of Wm. Paley's Treat. on the Law of Principal and Agent, Lon., 1833, 8vo. See Dunlap, John A.

Lloyd, James, d. 1831, aged 62, a Senator of the U. States, pub. several pamphlets on Commerce, &c.

Lloyd, Jenkin. Christ's Valedictions, 1658.

Lloyd, John. Episcopacy, &c., 1660, 4to.

Lloyd, John. 1. The Six Days' Works; a Poem, Lon., 1681, 8vo. 2. Song of Solomon, 1682, 8vo.

Lloyd, Rev. John. Thesaurus Ecclesiasticus, Lon., 1788, 8vo. This is a new ed. of Liber Valorum. See Ecton, John.

Lloyd, Capt. L. L. 1. Field Sports of the North, Lon., 1831, 2 vols. 8vo; new ed., 1841, 2 vols. 8vo.

> "Containing much instruction and amusement."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

See also Blackw. Mag., xxvii. 807, xxviii. 1. 2. Scandinavian Adventures; with some account of the Northern Fauna, 1854, 2 vols. r. 8vo.

Lloyd, Lodowick. Historical, legal, and poetical publications, Lon., 1586–1607.

Lloyd, M. The King at Southwell, &c., Lon., 1646, 4to.

Lloyd, Mary. Brighton; a Poem, Lon., 1809, 12mo.

Lloyd, Morgan. 26 Serms., Lon., 1832, 12mo.

Lloyd, Nicholas, 1634–1680, rector of St. Mary, Newington, 1672. Dictionarium Historicum, Geographicum, Poeticum, &c., Oxf., 1670, fol. Best ed., Lon., 1680, fol. A valuable work. See Athen. Oxon.; Aubrey's Surrey, v. 140; Lon. Gent. Mag., lxi. 502.

Lloyd, Owen. Physiognomy; Phil. Trans., 1694.

Lloyd, P. New Style the True Style, 1753, 8vo.

Lloyd, Pierson, Second Master of Westminster School, subsequently Archdeacon of the Church of York. 1. Serm., Lon., 1753, 8vo. 2. Serms., Lon., 1765, r. 8vo.

> "Plain, practical sermons."—*Critical Rev.*
>
> "Pleasing and agreeable."—*Lon. Month. Rev.*

Lloyd, R. 1. Costs in K. B. and C. P., Lon., 1818, 8vo. 2. Costs in Parliament, &c., 1821, 8vo.

Lloyd, R. B. and **Francis.** Discovery or Description of Madagascar, Lon., 1647, 4to.

Lloyd, Richard. The Nine Worthies, Lon., 1584, 4to.

Lloyd, Richard, Vicar of Midhurst, Kent. 1. Christian Theology, Lon., 1804, 8vo.

> "For many just and interesting views of clerical knowledge and duty, see Lloyd's Christian Theology."—*Bishop of St. David's.*

2. Serm., 1811, 8vo. 3. Two Serms., 1812, 8vo. 4. What is it to Preach Christ? 1825, 8vo.

> "We recommend this volume."—*Christian Observer.*

5. Catholic Claims, 1827, 8vo. 6. Sermons, 1835, 12mo.

Lloyd, Robert, 1733–1764, the son of Pierson Lloyd, ante,) and the friend of Churchill, who befriended him when the former was in great distress, gained some reputation by The Actor, some other poetical compositions, and two dramatic pieces. His Poetical Works, with an Account of the Author, were pub. by Dr. Wm. Kenrick in 1774, 2 vols. 8vo. His Familiar Poems were pub. in 1804. See Johnson and Chalmers's Eng. Poets; Bp. Newton's Life, pp. 16, 17, &c.; Blackw. Mag., l. 24.

Lloyd, Robert L. Serms., 1704–12.

Lloyd, T., and **G. Caines.** Trial of T. O. Selfridge for Murder, Bost., 1806, 8vo.

Lloyd, Thomas. Hist. of England, 1764, 5 vols. 8vo.

Lloyd, Thomas. Serm., Lon., 1784, 4to.

Lloyd, Thomas. Literary Beauties of the New Testament, Chester, 1784, 8vo; Norrisian Prize Essay.

Lloyd, Thomas, and **Rev. Mr. Turner.** Agricult. of the County of Cardigan, Lon., 1794, 4to.

> "Concisely and neatly executed."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Lloyd, Thomas. Several Trials, 1805–09.

Lloyd, W. F. Books for the Young, Lon., 1848–55, &c.

Lloyd, William, 1627–1717, a native of Berkshire, educated at Oriel College, Oxford, removed in 1640 to Jesus College, where he became Fellow in 1646; Preb. of Sarum, 1667; Dean of Bangor, 1672; Vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, 1676; Bishop of St. Asaph, 1680; trans. to Worcester, 1699–1700. He was a divine of great learning, was one of the seven bishops who were committed to the Tower, June, 1688, for refusing to promulgate the king's "Indulgence," pub. a number of controversial tracts, serms., &c., and assisted in and suggested several erudite works. His best-known production is An Historical Account of Church Government as it was in Great Britain and Ireland when they first received the Christian Religion; 2d ed., Lon., 1684, 8vo.

> "A highly-valuable performance."—*Bishop Nicolson's Eng. Hist. Lib.*

It was attacked by Sir George Mackenzie, in a Defence of the Antiquity of the Royal Line of Scotland, &c., 1685, 8vo, and was defended by Bishop Stillingfleet in his Origines Britannicæ, along with which work it was reprinted, Oxf., 1842, 2 vols. 8vo, with Notes by the Rev. T. P. Pantin. See Biog. Brit.; Athen. Oxon.; Burnet's Own Times; Whiston's Life; Coates's Hist. of Reading; Anthony Wood's Life; the histories of England; Disraeli's Lit. Miscell., ed. 1840, 88.

> "Lloyd of Oxford was formed by Bishop Wilkins, and went into most of their principles, [the Latitudinarians,] but went far beyond them in learning, and was a great critic. . . . He is a person of most indefatigable industry, and one of the greatest masters of style now living."—Bishop Burnet: *Hist. of his Own Times.*

Lloyd, William, Jr., son of the preceding. Series Chronologica Olympiadum Pythiadum, &c., Oxon., 1700, fol.

Lloyd, Major Sir William. See Gerard, Capt. Alexander; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., viii. 92; Lon. Month. Rev.; Asiatic Jour.; Colonial Mag.; Lit. Gaz.; Britannia; Argus; Spectator.

Lloyd, William Watkiss. The Dramatic Works of Shakspeare: text revised by S. W. Singer, with a Life of the Poet, and an Essay on each Play, by W. W. L., Lon., 1856, 10 vols. fp. 8vo, £3; large paper, cr. 8vo, £4 10*s.*

> "The notes are succinct and full of information, and the critical notices creditably executed."—*Lon. Guardian.*

See Lon. Gent. Mag., Jan. 1856, 57.

Lloyd. See Lhuyd.

Lluellin. See Llewellyn.

Lluyd. See Lloyd.

Llwyd, or **Lloyd, Richard.** 1. Beaumaris Bay; a Poem, Lon., 1800, 8vo. 2. Poems, Tales, &c., 1804, 2 vols. 12mo. 3. Gayton Wake; a Poem, Chester, 1804, 12mo; Lon., 1805, 8vo.

Llywarch Ap Llwelyn, a Welsh bard, flourished between 1160 and 1220. Some of his poems, with notes, are printed in the Welsh Archæology.

Llywarch-Hen, a prince of the Cambrian Britons, flourished about 620. His Heroic Elegies, and other pieces, with a literal trans., were pub. by Wm. Owen, Lon., 1792, 8vo.

> "Their authenticity has been proved by Mr. Turner, and they are exceedingly curious, as some of the oldest remains of Keltic poetry. They are also of some historical value."—Southey.

Llywelyn O Langewydd, or **Llywelyn Sion,** a Welsh bard of Glamorgan, d. 1616. His collections of the Systems of Bardism are considered valuable.

Llwelyn, Vardd, a Welsh poet, son of Cywryd, flourished between 1130 and 1180. Some of his pieces are printed in the Welsh Archæology.

Llywythlan, Evan David, M.D. Observ. on Dr. Watts on Inoculation, Lon., 1768.

Lo, Capt. Geo. St. England's Safety, 1694, 4to.

Loader, Thomas. Serm., Lon., 1812, 8vo.

Lobb, Richard. Contemplative Philosopher, Lon., 1817, 2 vols. 12mo. Commended by the Lon. Chris. Reformer.

Lobb, Samuel. Serm., Lon., 1746, 8vo.

Lobb, Rev. Stephen, d. 1699, successor to Dr. Thos. Goodwin, pub. some controversial theological tracts, Lon., 1685–98.

Lobb, Stephen. Four Discourses, 1717, 8vo.

Lobb, Theophilus, M.D., 1678–1763, son of the first-named Stephen Lobb, relinquished the ministry among the Independents for the practice of medicine. He pub. several theolog. treatises, Lon., 1708–50, a Compendium of the Practice of Physic, 1747, 8vo, and other medical works. His Practice of Physic appeared after his death, 1771, 2 vols. 8vo. See his Life, by John Greene, 1767, 12mo.

Lobel, or **L'Obel, Matthias de,** b. in Flanders, 1538, d. at Highgate, London, 1616, was one of the founders of Systematic Botany. His principal works are—Stirpium Adversaria Nova, (Lon., 1571, fol.; 1605, fol.; Antwerp, 1576, fol.,) and Plantarum Stirpium Illustrationes, 1655, 4to.

> "Sprengel speaks more highly of Lobel than the Biographie Universelle."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, ii. 243, *q. v.*

See also Pulteney's Sketches of Botany; Rees's Cyc.

Lobo, Daniel. Dictionary, Lon., 1776.

Loch, David. 1. Essays on the Trade, &c. of Scotland, Edin., 1778, 3 vols. 12mo. 2. Tour in Scotland, 1778.

Loch, Capt. G. G., R.N. Closing Events of the Campaign in China, Lon., 1843, p. 8vo.

> "The sketches of Chinese character are the most striking and most graphic we have met with."—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

Also commended by the Literary Gazette, The Examiner, and The Spectator.

Loch, James, 1780–1855, pub. a Statistical and Historical Account of the County of Sutherland, Improvements on the Marquess of Stafford's Estates, &c.

Lochead, William. Natural Hist. of Guiana; Trans. Soc. Edin., 1796, and Nic. Jour., 1798.

Lochee, Lewis, pub. a number of works on Military Education, Fortification, &c., Lon., 1773–84.

Lochman, A., Lutheran pastor, York, Penna. Rosa of Linden Castle, Phila., 18mo; from the German.

Lochman, J. George, D.D., Lutheran pastor, Harrisburg, Penna. 1. Inaugural Sermon, Harrisburg, 1815. 2. Valedictory Sermon, Lebanon, 1815. 3. History, Doctrine, and Discipline of the Lutheran Church, Harrisburg, 1818, 12mo. 4. Evangelical Catechism, 1822. 5. Hinterlassene Predigten, 1828. 6. Paulus Henkle, Newmarket, Va.; Sammlung Geistreicher Lieder, Newmarket; auch etliche Bücher für Kinder.

Lock, or **Locke, Henry.** 1. Ecclesiastes in English Poesie, Lon., 1597, 4to. 2. Legend of Orpheus and Eurydice, Lon., 1597, 16mo. Lock is highly praised by Wood and Warton. See Athen. Oxon.; Hist. of Eng. Poet.

Lock, John. Antiquarian paper, &c. in Phil. Trans., 1749, 55.

Lock, M. Peter Martyr's Hist. of the West Indies; pub. about 1605.

Lock, or **Locke, Matthew,** 1635?–1677, an English composer of music, was the author of several publications on his favourite science, among which are—1. The Present Practice of Music Vindicated, 1673, 8vo. 2. Melothesia, 1673, 4to. See Burney and Hawkins's Hist. of Music, and Burney's Life of Lock in Rees's Cyc.; Harmonia Sacra; Boyce's Collec. of Cathedral Music.

Locke, Mrs. Jane Ermina, formerly **Miss Stockweather,** a native of Worthington, Mass., pub. a vol. of Miscellaneous Poems in 1842, 12mo; another collection of poetical pieces, entitled The Recalled, in 1854, 12mo; Rachael, or The Little Mourner, (a child's book;) Boston, a Historical Poem; prefaces to new eds. of Eliza Wharton (see FOSTER, HANNAH) and Miss Planche's Sunbeam Stories; and many papers in various periodicals.

Locke, John, August 29, 1632–October 28, 1704, one of the most illustrious of philosophers and excellent of men, was a native of Wrington, Somersetshire, the son of a captain in the Parliamentary army, who subsequently practised as an attorney and clerk of the sewers in Somersetshire. After "completing" (or, as he would himself have said, commencing) "his education" at Westminster School, and Christ Church, Oxford, the subject of our notice applied himself with great industry to the study of medicine, and with such success that the celebrated Dr. Sydenham considered Locke's endorsement of his theory of the proper mode of treatment of acute diseases of sufficient weight to carry conviction to any unprejudiced mind:—

> "You know," says he to Dr. Mapletoft, (the elegant Latinist,) "how much my method has been approved of by a person who has examined it to the bottom, and who is our common friend: I mean Mr. John Locke, who, if we consider his genius and penetrating and exact judgment, or the strictness of his morals, has scarce any superior, and few equals, now living."—*Observationes Medicæ circa Morborum Acutorum Historium et Curationem*, 1675, 8vo.

It occurs to us to refer, in this connexion, to Locke's Latin verses,—Auctori, in Tractatum ejus de Febribus. See Boswell's Life of Johnson, ed. Lon., 1848, r. 8vo, 293, n. It was in the same year in which Sydenham gave these Observations to the world (1675) that Locke was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Physic; and it is an interesting fact that his skill in medicine not only elicited the admiration of Sydenham, but was the stepping-stone to that series of good fortunes which so remarkably distinguishes the life of our philosopher.

The story runs on this wise. In 1666, Mr. Locke (who—with the exception of a few months spent on the Continent as secretary to Sir William Swan, envoy to the Elector of Brandenburgh—had devoted his time since leaving college to intense study) prescribed most successfully for Lord Ashley, who was suffering from a dangerous abscess in the breast, occasioned by a fall. His lordship placed his life in the hands of the intelligent stranger, who had quite accidentally become his medical adviser, and declared that he would strictly follow his orders. Locke insisted upon a surgical operation: the abscess was opened; the cure was complete, though the wounded part never closed, and the patient lived to become a grateful and lifelong benefactor to the friend to whom, under the blessing of God, he owed the prolongation of his earthly existence. But it was not the tie of gratitude alone which henceforth united the fortunes of the young physician and his noble patient: the charms of conversation, the boundless stores of recondite knowledge, the equanimity of temper and benevolence of heart, which so eminently distinguished the young practitioner, completed a conquest in the library which was commenced in the chamber of sickness, and the enraptured peer henceforth refused to be satisfied until he found his friend living with him under his roof and sitting daily with him at his table. Whether it was to save his physician trouble, or himself weariness, during the physician's dreaded absence whilst visiting prospective patients, we know not; but certain it is that Locke was not permitted to scatter his boluses indiscriminately in the neighbourhood: his lordship took care that the life of no mortal out of the range of his own social circle should be abbreviated or lengthened by Locke's professional agency, and not a pill or prescription could be had save by the patron's consent.

But the "medicine of the mind," (to borrow a phrase from the learned Diodorus,) which Locke knew so well how to administer, the master of the house was not disposed to monopolize so selfishly. On the contrary, when he had secured the coveted prize so earnestly desired, he made a feast—many feasts—and called around him his friends and his neighbours to rejoice with him over his acquisition. That young Locke was not disposed, on these occasions, to permit either himself or the company to pay such exclusive devotion to their host's good things as should entirely preclude their enjoyment of his own, we have the following anecdote in evidence:—On one occasion, when Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, Lord Halifax, and some other noted wits, were varying the pleasures of the table with games at cards and undignified badinage, Mr. Locke, after regarding them for a few moments in disapproving silence, took out his pocket-book and commenced writing with great earnestness. The singularity of his conduct excited the curiosity of one of the lords, who begged to know what it was which he was recording with such interest:—

> "My lord," responded the philosopher, "I am endeavouring to profit as far as I am able in your company; for, having waited with impatience for the honour of being in an assembly of the greatest geniuses of this age, and at last having obtained the good fortune, I thought I could not do better than write down your conversation: and, indeed, I have set down the substance of what has been said for this hour or two."

Some extracts were then read for the edification of the late *dramatis personæ*, and it needed only the repetition of a few lines to induce the illustrious interlocutors to turn the conversation into a more rational channel. The fact that these great wits and—stranger still—great lords would thus patiently submit to be tutored by their untitled "guide, philosopher, and friend" redounds not a little to the credit of all parties. So successful, indeed was Mr. Locke in turning the minds of his visitors to topics of intellectual investigation that a number of them, anxious that others should profit by the wisdom which they had learned to appreciate, urged him to communicate to the world the results of his speculations in a branch of metaphysical philosophy then little understood either by writers or readers at home or abroad. Accordingly, as early as 1670 we find Mr. Locke forming the plan of his great work, which did not see the light until twenty years later,—The Essay on the Human Understanding.

As an additional proof of the great influence which the philosopher possessed over the mind of his friend and host, Lord Ashley, we may notice the fact that when his lordship, fearful of the extinction of his noble line, desired to find a suitable wife for his only son, Locke's pupil, (in the spirit of the patriarch of old, who welcomed a Rebekah to his household,) he confided the whole matter to his friend, and begged him from among the daughters of the land to select one whom he would be satisfied to recommend as likely to make his son happy and himself a grandfather. Had Mr. Locke's commission been publicly announced, it is not to be doubted that the sage would suddenly have become very popular with the ladies, even with those who had but little taste for metaphysical speculation; for to marry into this great family was no ignoble object of ambition. Our author, although he never saw fit to look for a wife for himself, proved as successful in the direction of the affections as he afterwards did in the "Conduct of the Understanding." The young gentleman was happily married; and his eldest son was, in his youth, the pupil of Locke, and, in his maturer years, the celebrated author of The Characteristics,—a work which has already come under our notice in a preceding page. (See COOPER, ANTHONY ASHLEY.)

In 1672, Locke's patron, Lord Ashley, was created Earl of Shaftesbury and made Lord High-Chancellor of England. He immediately appointed Locke Secretary of Presentations; and in the following year, when the latter lost this post by his lordship's losing the great seal, he made his friend Secretary of the Board of Trade. This office also Mr. Locke retained but a year, the commission being dissolved in 1674. When the earl fell under the suspicion of the court, in 1682, and was obliged to return to Holland, Locke accompanied him; and this fact, added to the freedom of his intercourse with disaffected Englishmen abroad, brought the philosopher under such obloquy that, in 1684, the king ordered his name to be stricken from the roll of the students of Christ's Church. In the next year, orders were issued for his arrest as a party to the intended invasion of England by the Duke of Monmouth, and Locke, though entirely innocent of the offence charged, was obliged to hide himself from the eye of power for nearly a twelvemonth. Upon the accession of King James, William Penn, the Quaker, procured for his old friend Locke the promise of a pardon; but this offer the latter declined to accept, alleging that he had been guilty of no crime.

In 1686, he formed a literary society at Amsterdam, where he was at least once a week surrounded by Limborch, Le Clerc, and other learned men, who knew how to profit by his instructions. Two years later, the Revolution of 1688 afforded an opportunity to Locke and many of his countrymen to return to the native land from which they had long been banished; and it is an interesting fact, worthy to be noted, that the illustrious exile was one of the happy band of patriots who sailed in the fleet which conveyed the Princess of Orange to a country which hailed her and her royal consort as the restorer of its lost liberties. Mr. Locke now made an unsuccessful attempt to regain his studentship at Christ Church. The society did not feel at liberty to deprive his successor, who had been regularly elected, but offered Locke a post as supernumerary student,—which he declined. As some compensation for his sacrifices in the cause of freedom, Locke was named Commissioner of Appeals, with a salary of £200 per annum; and in 1695 the king appointed him one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations,—a place worth £1000 a year. For the duties of this office his published writings on politics and subjects of political economy had proved him to be amply qualified, and public expectation was not disappointed when the intelligent theorist found himself in a position to carry his speculations into practice. In 1700, the increase of an asthmatic disorder which had long troubled him obliged him to desist from active employment; and he was too conscientious to accede to the king's proposition that he should retain his post and salary whilst others assumed his labours. His remaining days were passed in retirement at Oates, in Essex, about twenty miles from London, at the seat of Sir Francis Masham, of whose family he had long been an inmate,—his time being exclusively occupied with the diligent study of that inspired volume which, to quote his own eloquent eulogy "has God for its author, salvation for its end, and truth, without any mixture of error, for its matter."

When unable, from increasing infirmity, to read for himself, his excellent friend, Lady Masham, soothed the pains of approaching dissolution by rehearsing to him those blessed promises on which his hopes had long been stayed, which had consoled him when an exile from an ungrateful land and a fugitive among a strange people. It was whilst thus piously occupied, on the 28th of October, 1704, that his attentive friend noticed that he had ceased to breathe, and had at last entered into that rest which "remaineth for the people of God."

> "You will not, perhaps, dislike to know," writes Lady Masham, shortly after the decease of this truly great man, "that the last scene of Mr. Locke's life was no less admirable than any thing else in him. All the faculties of his mind were perfect to the last; but his weakness, of which only he died, made such gradual and visible advances, that few people, I think, do so sensibly see death approach them as he did. During all which time, no one could observe the least alteration in his humour,—always chearful, civil, conversible, to the last day, thoughtful of all the concerns of his friends, and omitting no fit occasion of giving Christian advice to all about him. In short, his death was like his life,—truly pious, yet natural, easy, and unaffected; nor can time, I think, ever produce a more eminent example of reason and religion than he was, living and dying."—*Letter to Mr. Laughton.*

For further accounts respecting the life and works of this eminent man, we must refer the reader to the sources indicated at the conclusion of this article, and to the authorities from which we shall make extracts of greater or less extent as our limited space may permit.

The first collective ed. of Locke's Works was pub. in 1714, 3 vols. fol.; 5th ed., with Life of the Author, and Collection of his pieces pub. by Des Maizeaux, 1751, 2 vols. fol.; 8th ed., pub. by Edmund Law, Bishop of Carlisle, 1777, 4 vols. 4to; 9th ed., 1802, 10 vols. 8vo; 10th ed., 1812, 10 vols. 8vo; 11th ed., 1823, 10 vols. 8vo; 12th ed., 1824, 9 vols. 8vo. Contents of the 12th and last ed.: Vol. I. Preface to Works; Life; Analysis of Doctrine of Ideas; Of Human Understanding, books 1 to 3, chap. 6. II. Of Human Understanding, (concluded;) Personal Identity; Of the Conduct of the Understanding; Reading and Study for a Gentleman; Elements of Natural Philosophy; New Method of a Common-Place Book. III. Letters between Locke and the Bishop of Worcester concerning Human Understanding. IV. On Interest and Value of Money; Coining Silver Money in England; On Raising the Value of Money; Two Treatises on Government. V. Four Letters on Toleration. VI. Reasonableness of Christianity. VII. Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul. VIII. Of Education; Examination of Malebranche's Opinion of seeing all things in God; Of Miracles; Life of Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury; Familiar Letters. IX. Familiar Letters; Dedication to Des Maizeaux's Edition of Locke; Character of Locke, by Peter Coste; Constitution of Carolina; Letters from a Person of Quality; Remarks on Norris's Book; Letters; Rules of a Society for Improvements in Useful Knowledge; On the Growth and Culture of Vines and Olives; Production of Silk; Preservation of Fruits; History of Navigation from its Original to 1704; Catalogue and Character of Most Books of Travels. Index at the end of each volume. Locke's Philosophical Works, with a Preliminary Discourse, Preface, and Notes, by J. A. St. John, were pub. in 1843, r. 8vo; again, 1854, (Bohn's Standard Library,) 2 vols. p. 8vo. These vols. contain Locke's philosophical writings: 1. On the Conduct of the Understanding; 2. An Essay concerning the Human Understanding; 3. Controversy with the Bishop of Worcester; 4. An Examination of P. Malebranche's Opinion of seeing all things in God; with Remarks upon some of Mr. Norris's Books; 5. Elements of Natural Philosophy; 6. Some Thoughts concerning Reading and Study for a Gentleman. Of the Essay on the Human Understanding, the last English ed. was pub. by Mr. Tegg, London, 1853, 8vo. The consideration of this great work, upon which the fame of the author will always rest,—and securely rest,—will be postponed for a few moments, until we have designated the other principal productions of its author. These are—1. A COMMON-PLACE BOOK TO THE HOLY BIBLE, 1686; 2d ed., 1697; revised and improved by Rev. Wm. Dodd, LL.D., 1805, 4to; 1824, 8vo. We could not with propriety omit to record this vol. in this place; yet it is by no means certain that it is correctly ascribed to Locke. But this is a matter which has already claimed our notice: see DODD, WILLIAM, D.D. 2. THREE LETTERS CONCERNING TOLERATION: the

First, anon., in Latin, Goudæ, 1689, 8vo in English, Lon., 1689, 4to. The Second, in English, 1690, 4to. The Third, in English, 1692, 1765, 4to; in Latin, 1765, 4to.

"The first Letter on Toleration," remarks Sir James Mackintosh, "the most original perhaps of his works, was composed in Holland, in a retirement where he was forced to conceal himself from the tyranny which pursued him into a foreign land; and it was published in England, in the year of the Revolution, to vindicate the Toleration Act, of which he lamented the imperfection."

After quoting some of Locke's strictures, Sir James proceeds to remark, in a note:

"How far are we at this moment [1821] from adopting these admirable principles! and with what absurd confidence do the enemies of religious liberty appeal to the authority of Mr. Locke for continuing those restrictions on conscience which he so deeply lamented!"—Sir James Mackintosh: *Miscell. Works*, Lon., 1854, i. 328.

"Locke's invaluable Letter on Toleration appeared in 1689. It was, as might be expected, opposed; and the controversy was continued in subsequent letters till 1706. Many exceedingly disliked it."—Bickersteth.

A late eminent prelate remarks of the first Letter that it and the treatises of Taylor, Stillingfleet, and Bayle "should be carefully studied. They give a complete view of the subject. Such who have wrote since in support of the divine principle of toleration may be said only actum agere."—Bishop Warburton.

Lord Grenville declared Locke's Letter on Toleration to be "unanswerable."

"A complete and satisfactory work on Toleration."—*Bickersteth's C. S.* ed. Lon., 1844, 380.

"Locke was engaged in a controversy through his first Letter on Toleration, which produced a second and a third; but it does not appear to me that these, though longer than the first, have considerably modified its leading positions. It is to be observed that he pleads for the universal toleration of all modes of worship not immoral in their nature or involving doctrines inimical to good government,—placing in the latter category some of the doctrines of the Church of Rome. . . . He denies altogether that the care of souls belongs to the civil magistrate, as it has never been committed to him. 'All the power of civil government relates only to men's civil interests, is confined to the things of this world, and hath nothing to do with the world to come.'"—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, iii. 290, 291.

3. Thoughts concerning the Education of Children, 1693, 8vo. Many eds.

"Education in England has been in danger of being hurt by two of its greatest men, Milton and Locke. Milton's plan is impracticable, and I suppose has never been tried. Locke's, I fancy, has been tried often enough, but is very imperfect: it gives too much to one side, and too little to the other; it gives too little to literature."—Dr. Johnson: *Boswell's Life*, ed. Lon., 1848, r. 8vo, 618.

An eminent critic of our own day by no means endorses this opinion:

"Much has been written, and often well, since the days of Locke; but he is the chief source from which it has been ultimately derived; and, though the Emile is more attractive in manner, it may be doubted whether it is as rational and practicable as the Treatise on Education. If they have both the same defect,—that their authors wanted sufficient observation of children,—it is certain that the caution and sound judgment of Locke have rescued him better from error.

"There are, indeed, from this or from other causes, several passages in the Treatise on Education to which we cannot give an unhesitating assent. Locke appears to have somewhat exaggerated the efficacy of education. This is an error on the right side in a work that aims at persuasion in a practical matter; but we are now looking at the theoretical truth alone."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., 1854, iii. 421.

"Locke's reflections on the effects of education in modifying the intellectual faculties, and (where skilfully conducted) in supplying their original defects, have been distorted into the puerile paradox of Helvetius, that the mental capacities of the whole human race are the same at the moment of birth."—Sir James Mackintosh: 2d *Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.*, 7th ed., vol. i. 269–270, n.

4. Two Treatises of Government; against Sir Robert Filmer, 1690, 8vo; 6th ed., 1764, 8vo. In French, Amst. and Geneva, 1722.

"Composed of three parts of different character and very unequal merit. . . . Locke, whose praise is less that of being bold and original than of being temperate, sound, lucid, and methodical, deserves the immortal honour of having systematized and rendered popular the doctrines of civil and religious liberty. . . . Locke's writings were one day to lessen the misery suffered by mankind from cruel laws and unjust judges."—Sir James Mackintosh: *Miscell. Works*, ed. Lon., 1854, i. 328, (*q. v.*,) ii. 27, iii. 141.

See Filmer, Sir Robert.

"John Locke hated tyranny and persecution as a philosopher; but his intellect and his temper preserved him from the violence of a partisan."—T. B. Macaulay: *Hist. of Eng.*, 1848, vol. i. chap. v.

"Hobbes seems to have been one of the first who had any thing like a distinct perception of the real source of wealth. . . . Locke, however, had a much clearer apprehension of this doctrine. His Essay on Civil Government, published in 1689, is, in fact, the earliest work in which the true sources of wealth are distinctly pointed out. . . . Locke has here all but completely established the fundamental principle which lies at the bottom of the science of wealth. . . . But though Locke gave, in the passage referred to above, a far more distinct and comprehensive statement of the fundamental principle that labour is the grand source of value, and consequently of wealth, than is to be found even in the Wealth of Nations, it was but little attended to either by his contemporaries or by subsequent inquirers. Locke was not himself aware of the vast importance of the principle he had developed; and three-quarters of a century elapsed before it began to be generally perceived that an inquiry into the means by which labour might be rendered most efficient was the object of that portion of political economy which treats of the production of wealth."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, Lon., 1845, 2, 3, 4.

See also (for notices of Locke's work on Money and Report of Board of Trade on the Poor) pp. 146, 156, 157 275.

Mr. Hallam remarks of this same chapter,

"The excellent chapter on property would be sufficient, if all Locke's other writings had perished, to leave him a high name in philosophy."—*Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, iii. 341.

It may be expected that the author of this Dictionary, as an American, should offer some comments upon Locke's famous Constitution for the Carolinas; but our limited space forbids any detailed examination of a subject which indeed is now of but little importance and excites no considerable interest in any quarter. We would not be understood as expressing any opinion upon the following animadversions of an eminent political philosopher of our own day:

"In 1669 a Constitution for the Carolinas was framed by the celebrated John Locke; and so widely different is practical statesmanship from profound philosophy, that it was found altogether unmanageable, grounded on principles extremely illiberal and wholly inconsistent with its author's theoretical love of freedom. It was universally disliked and vehemently opposed; nor did the colony, according to the common tradition, ever enjoy a day of peace or happiness under it, till in 1693 it was abandoned and the old government restored."—*Lord Brougham's Polit. Philos.*, Pt. 3, 2d ed., Lon., 1849, 324.

5. The Reasonableness of Christianity as delivered in the Scriptures, 1695, '96, 8vo; new ed., 1842. In French, by Coste, 2 vols. 12mo. Vindication of the same from Mr. Edwards's Exceptions, 1695, '96, 8vo. Second Vindication, 1697, 8vo. Animadversions, 1697, 4to. See Edwards, John, D.D., p. 544; Bold, or Bolde, Samuel. Mr. Bold defended Locke; and Edwards, as we have seen, attacked him in his Socinianism Unmasked. But Locke afterwards found a more formidable opponent in Bishop Stillingfleet, who considered that some of Locke's expressions in his Essay on the Human Understanding tended to favour Toland's notions, who in his Christianity not Mysterious had used several arguments drawn from Locke's Essay. Stillingfleet therefore, in 1697, put forth his Defence of the Trinity, in which both Toland and Locke were censured. The Defence was followed by three letters from Locke and two from Stillingfleet, all pub. 1697–99. We have anticipated the natural course of our history a little, but thought it better to refer to these two controversies at the same time. Lee, Brown, and the author of Mr. Locke's Religion out of his own Writings, (1700, 8vo,) also censured some of his theological views; and we shall see presently that opposition from modern writers has been expressed in terms quite as decided. See No. 6, and some quotations appended thereto. But we must not omit to quote a few comments upon Locke's Reasonableness of Christianity as delivered in the Scriptures.

"In his Reasonableness of Christianity as delivered in the Scriptures he hath, without formally mentioning Lord Herbert, furnished a proper antidote against his scheme."—*Leland's Deistical Writers*, ed. Lon., 1837, 18, *q. v.* See also pp. 17, 190, 206, 281, 305, 378.

"This treatise was first published in 1695, without Mr. Locke's name: he concealed his being the author of it from his most intimate friends. A learned and ingenious prelate observed, 'If Mr. Locke writ it, it was the best book he ever laboured at.' Le Clerc, in his Bibliothèque Choisie, said that it was 'un des plus excellens ouvrages qui ait été fait depuis long-tems sur cette matière et dans cette vue.' And Limborch preferred it to all the systems of divinity he had ever read. Dr. Edwards wrote against it; and his objections produced from Mr. Locke two vindications of it. These merit the reader's attention as much as the work itself, which has long been generally approved."—Bishop Watson: *Collec. of Theolog. Tracts*, among which the bishop has introduced this work.

Indeed, the bishop does not hesitate to say for himself, "I must confess that I prefer this to all other systems of theology."

6. Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Galatians, Corinthians, Romans, Ephesians. To which is prefixed an Essay for the Understanding of St. Paul's Epistles by consulting St. Paul himself, 1705, '07, '09, '33, '42, '63, 4to; 1824, 8vo. In German, by Hoffman, 1763, 2 vols. 4to.

"Locke has done more towards clearing and fixing the sense of St. Paul's epistles than any or all of the commentators before him."—Dr. Parr.

"It contains much important truth and some very considerable errors. Locke read St. Paul with great attention, and yet missed his meaning on some leading subjects. His ideas of the person of Christ, of the doctrine of justification by faith, and the character and privileges of the Christian Church, are grossly erroneous. But, apart from his theological errors, his work possesses very considerable merit. He set the example, in English, of a style of criticizing the New Testament which was afterwards followed by Pierce and Benson, who, in a series of similar works, completed the epistolary part of the New Covenant."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

See Benson, George, D.D., p. 106 of this Dictionary, where we have quoted Dr. Doddridge's opinion of the commentaries of Locke, Pierce, and Benson.

"In no book which the author has read does the pride of human reason, opposing the express testimonies of God and striving to wrest them from their obvious meaning, appear so prominent as in most parts of Mr. Locke's Exposition of St. Paul's Epistles."—Thomas Scott, *the Commentator.*

"Locke himself is far from being a scriptural writer. . . . He concurred with the Arminians, and was intimate with their leaders in Holland. . . . Whatever desire of peace and union among Christians may have actuated him, we cannot but consider that his influence has been decidedly prejudicial to the pure gospel of Christ. . . . We cannot acquit him of a tendency to Socinian principles. His works must therefore be read with caution."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*, ed. Lon., 1844, 289.

"Were I to recommend learned ingenuity and critical conjecture, often at the expense of truth, (and probably unsanctioned by the discipline of personal deep experience,) the Commentaries of Dr. (John) Taylor and Mr. Locke's might be mentioned."—*Williams's C. P.*, 5th ed., Lon., 1843, 292–293. See also pp. 361–362.

The manner in which Mr. Locke discusses the doctrine of predestination was, indeed, not calculated to please the critics whose strictures we have just quoted; but, on the other hand, his treatment of this topic seems to have greatly conciliated a once-famous controversialist, who claimed little in common with the commentator:

"This doctrine is very much softened, and the assumed proceedings of God towards men are brought almost within the bounds of credibility, by Mr. Locke's exposition of the ninth chapter of the Epistle to the Romans."—Lord Bolingbroke: *Works*, vol. iii. 456.

But his lordship cannot refrain, even in the midst of his civility, from manifesting his rooted dislike to Christianity, by the sneer that it was a great inconsistency in Mr. Locke to write a Commentary on St. Paul's Epistles, and a Discourse on the Reasonableness of Christianity, after he had written an Essay on the Human Understanding. (Bolingbroke's Works, vol. iv. 166, 295.) His lordship here does not seem to perceive how much this silly comment is calculated to injure his own desperate cause,—that of credulous and unreasoning infidelity.

It is an interesting fact that Locke submitted his Paraphrases of, and Commentaries on, the Epistles to the Corinthians to the judgment of his illustrious friend Sir Isaac Newton, who read that on the first Epistle twice over, and that on the second Epistle once. The result of this examination he communicates to Mr. Locke, under date of May 15, 1703:

"I think your paraphrase and commentary on these two epistles is done with very great care and judgment."

See this letter in Sir David Brewster's Memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton, Edin., 1854, vol. ii. 320–322.

We are now prepared to enter upon a brief consideration —purposely reserved for our last subject—of the characteristics and merits of the author's greatest work,—(7.) Essay on the Human Understanding,—the inception of which dates, as we have seen on a preceding page, about 1670, although the work was not given to the world until 1690, (fol.) An abridgment of it, however, made by Locke, and trans. into French by Le Clerc, was pub. by the latter in his Bibliothèque Universelle for Jan. 1688. So popular was the Essay, that a second ed. was pub. in 1694; the 4th in 1700; the 5th in 1701; the 6th in 1705; the 7th in 1706: all in fol. Since then there have been many eds., at home and abroad, both in English and in other languages. A new ed. of the Conduct of the Understanding was pub., Lon., 1839, r. 8vo.

Its influence in France and Germany was perhaps even greater than at home, where it was opposed by some members of the University of Oxford and other liberal-minded philanthropists, who thought that the people were already becoming too wise for their teachers, and stood more in need of soporifics than intellectual stimulants. All that can be expected of us in this place is the citation of a few opinions of eminent authorities upon this famous production. To attempt, within the compass of the brief space to which we are necessarily restricted, either to give a faithful synopsis of the work itself, or to reconcile the opposing interpretations of its doctrines which have been offered from time to time by the disciples of, or the protestants against, the school founded by this illustrious philosopher, would be worse than useless, because unjust:

"The endless disputations of the learned led him to suspect that they had their origin in an improper use of words and want of precision in our ideas, which he proposed to rectify by ascertaining the grounds and extent of human knowledge, through investigation of the properties of the human understanding. This was the origin of his renowned work, by which he justly acquired the greatest distinction for the modesty and tolerance of his way of thinking and the clearness and rectitude of his understanding, evinced in the course of a correspondence with the most accomplished men of his day. . . . Locke's great object and merit was the investigation of the origin, reality, limits, and uses of knowledge. He contested the hypothesis of innate ideas, throwing great light on one side of the question, and endeavoured to prove, by an induction which was necessarily incomplete, that all our notions are acquired by experience. The two ultimate sources of all our knowledge are the senses and reflection, (or the perception of the operations of our minds,) which has caused his system to be called one of sensualism,—since he gives even to reflection the appellation of an internal sense."—*Tenneman's Manual of the Hist. of Philos.*, Johnson's Trans., Oxf., 1832, 336, 337.

"That Locke possessed a noble and lofty mind, superior to prejudice, and capable, by its native energy, of exploring truth even in the regions of the intellectual world before unknown, that his judgment was accurate and profound, that his imagination was vigorous, and that he was well furnished with ornaments of elegant learning, were there no other proofs, might be without hesitation concluded from his great and immortal work, The Essay on the Human Understanding, in which, discarding all systematic theories, he has from actual experience and observation delineated the features and described the operations of the human mind with a degree of precision and minuteness not to be found in Plato, Aristotle, or Des Cartes. After clearing the way by setting aside the whole doctrine of innate ideas and principles both speculative and practical, the author traces all ideas to two sources,—sensation and reflection; treats at large of the nature of ideas, simple and complex, of the operation of the human understanding in forming, distinguishing, compounding, and associating them, of the manner in which words are applied as representations of ideas, of the difficulties and obstructions in the search after truth which arise, from the imperfection of these signs, and of the nature, reality, kinds, degrees, casual hindrances, and necessary limits of human knowledge. . . . The work is of inestimable value as a history of the understanding,—not compiled from former books, but written from materials collected by a long and attentive observation of what passes in the human mind. A small treatise, On the Conduct of the Understanding, written by the same author, is a valuable supplement to his main work."—*Enfield's Hist. of Philos.*, drawn up from *Brucker's Hist. of Crit. Philos.*, Lon., 1840, 621, 622.

This critic, it will be observed, does not join in the charge that Locke borrowed largely from Descartes and Hobbes; and Sir James Mackintosh doubts

"whether Locke be much indebted to Hobbes for his speculations. . . . His style, with all its faults, is that of a man who thinks for himself; and an original style is not usually the vehicle of borrowed opinions."—*Sir James Mackintosh's Works*, Lon., 1854, 342, 343.

Mr. Lewes takes very strong ground on the same side:

"That Locke never read Hobbes may seem incredible, but is, we are convinced, the truth. It is one among many examples of how few were the books he had read. He never alludes to Hobbes in any way that can be interpreted into having read him. Twice only, we believe, does he allude to him,—and then so distantly and with such impropriety as to be almost convincing with respect to his ignorance."—*Biog. Hist. of Philos.*, Pt. 2, Third Epoch, 2d ed., 1857, *q. v.*

Crousaz and Leibnitz speak of Locke's Essay in very different terms:

"Clarissimi et merito celebratissimi, Lockii de Intellectu Humano eximium opus, ex auctore sui dignissimum, logicis utilissimus semper annumerabitur."—Crousaz: *Treat. Log. Præfat.*

"In Lockio sunt quædam particularia non male exposita, sed in summa longe aberravit a janua, nec naturam mentis verat intellexit."—Leibnitz: *Op.*, tom., v. p. 335, ed. Dutens.

"M. Locke avoit de la subtilité et de l'addresse, et quelque espèce de métaphysique superficielle qu'il savoit relever."—*Ibid.*, pp. 11, 12. And see Reflexions sur Essai de M. Locke, in the Recueil of Des Maizeaux, vol. ii.

But in his Nouveaux Essais sur l'Entendement Humain, Leibnitz treats Locke with far greater respect. See Lewes's Biog. Hist. of Philos.: Leibnitz, 2d ed., 1857.

See Le Clerc's Eloge on Locke in the Bibliothèque Choisie, année 1705, tom. vi. See also vol. xii., année 1707; Stewart's Prelim. Dissert. Encyc. Brit., 7th ed., vol. i. 106, n. We can barely refer here to Cousin's review of Locke's Essay:

"Locke is also a child of Descartes: he is imbued with his spirit and his method; he rejects every other authority than that of reason, and he sets out from the analysis of consciousness; but, instead of seeing all the elements which it comprehends, without rejecting entirely the interior element, liberty and intelligence, he considers more particularly the exterior element: he is above all struck with sensation. The philosophy of Locke is a branch of Cartesianism, but it is a straggling one, like Spinozism."—*Cousin's Course of the Hist. of Mod. Philos.*, Wright's Trans., N. York, 1854, i. 236–237: see also p. 25, and vol. ii. 88, 159, *et seq.*

Of this review Mr. Hallam complains bitterly, and notices some of its alleged errors,—remarking, however,

"It is not possible in a note to remark on the many passages wherein M. Cousin has dealt no fair measure to our illustrious metaphysician. . . . I regret that he has taken so little pains to distinguish real from verbal differences of opinion, but has, on the contrary, had nothing so much at heart as to depreciate the glory of one whom Europe has long reckoned among the founders of metaphysical science."—*Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., 1854, iii. 386, n.

"The eminence of his [Cousin's] name and the popular style of his lectures have given great importance to his criticism; but, if we are to speak out our opinion fairly, we must characterize this criticism as very unfair and extremely shallow."—*Lewes's Biog. Hist. of Philos.: Locke:* 2d ed., 1857.

See also, on the subject of Cousin's misrepresentations of Locke's philosophy, article on History of Philosophy (by Samuel Tyler) in South. Quar. Rev., Nov. 1856. The French philosophers in general seem sadly to have mistaken Locke's doctrine respecting the origin of ideas, the power of moral perception, and the immutability of moral distinctions. These misrepresentations have been so largely exposed by Dugald Stewart in his Philosophical Essays, and in his Prelim. Dissert. to the Encyc. Brit., that we need only refer the reader to these works.

> "I would not have enlarged so fully," remarks this able critic, "on Locke's account of the origin of our ideas, had not a mistaken view of his argument on this head served as a groundwork for the whole Metaphysical Philosophy of the French Encyclopedia."—*Encyc. Brit.*, 7th ed., vol. i. 116, n.

As regards the merits of the Essay itself, Stewart does not attempt to disguise the dangerous tendency of some of its positions, (we have noticed some of the effects of this tendency in our life of David Hume, p. 915 of this Dictionary,) but he considers that

> "The *general effect* of the whole work may be regarded as the best of antidotes against the errors involved in some of his particular conclusions."—*Ibid.*, p. 108.

> "As the antagonists chiefly contemplated by Mr. Locke were the followers of Descartes, perhaps the only proposition for which he must necessarily be held to contend was, that the mind has no ideas which do not arise from impressions on the senses or from reflections on our own thoughts and feelings But it is certain that he sometimes appears to contend for much more than this proposition; that he has generally been understood in a larger sense; and that, thus interpreted, his doctrine is not irreconcilable to those philosophical systems with which it has been supposed to be most at variance."—Sir James Mackintosh: *Works*, Lon., 1854, i. 331–332.

Dr. Albert Schwegler, in his review of the Lockian philosophy, remarks:

> "His empiricism is clear as the day. The mind, according to it, is in itself bare, and only a mirror of the outer world,—a dark space which passively receives the images of external objects: its whole content is made by the impressions furnished it by material things. *Nihil est in intellectu quod non fuerit in sensu*, is the watchword of this stand-point. . . . It is true that Locke was not always logically consistent, and in many points did not thoroughly carry out his empiricism; but we can clearly see that the road which will be taken in the farther development of this direction will result in a thorough denial of the ideal factor."—*Hist. of Philos. in Epit.;* Seelye's Trans., N. York, 1856, 197, 198.

We presume that Schwegler had been reading Leibnitz just before inditing this passage; but the latter replies to "*Nihil est in intellectu quod non fuerit in sensu*" by "*Nempe nihil est in intellectu quod non fuerit in sensu, nisi ipse intellectus.*"—Opera, tom. v. pp. 358, 359. See Dugald Stewart's comment on this criticism, 1st Prelim. Dissert. in Encyc. Brit.

Another eminent German philosopher remarks:

> "Locke himself, indeed, was a good Christian; but this is only one instance more that he who first opens a new line of thought very seldom pursues it so far as to perceive even its most inevitable consequences. If we adopt his principles, we must inevitably renounce all other thoughts, and limit ourselves to the feeling, the experience, and the enjoyment of the senses; and those who in later times have openly professed these notions, although they called themselves independent philosophers, were in truth only the disciples of Locke."—Frederick von Schlegel: *Lects. on the Hist. of Lit.*, English Trans., Phila., 1854, 313.

These last lines will perhaps remind some of our readers of a remark of Dugald Stewart's:

> "It is with much regret I add [to the denial that Locke was a Hobbist, *q. v.*] that a very large proportion of the English writers who call themselves Lockists, and who, I have no doubt, believe themselves to be so in reality, are at bottom (at least in their metaphysical opinions) Gassendists, or Hobbists."—*Prelim. Dissert. Encyc. Brit.*, 7th ed., vol. i. 114, n.

See Gassendi's Syntagma Philosophicum for those views of *Reflection* which Locke is supposed to have borrowed from this philosopher.

> "Locke," remarks Mr. Lewes, "distinctly enough foresaw the idealistic and skeptical arguments which might be drawn from his principles. He did not draw them, because he thought them frivolous."—*Biog. Hist. of Philos.: Locke:* 2d ed., 1857.

Mr. Mill remarks:

> "Few among the great names in philosophy have met with a harder measure of justice from the present generation than Locke, the unquestioned founder of the analytical philosophy of mind."—*System of Logic*, vol. i. p. 150.

A gentleman who has recently given to the world An Historical and Critical View of the Speculative Philosophy of Europe in the Nineteenth Century has been censured in very decided terms for an alleged misrepresentation of Locke's philosophy:

> "It really mortifies us that these stale criticisms, which make Locke a mere sensationalist, should be written anew in the history of philosophy by a countryman of Locke's at this late day. Mr. Morell has, as it were, permitted Cousin to hold his hand while he writes the history of philosophy."—*Hist. of Philosophy, by Samuel Tyler: South. Quar. Rev.*, Nov. 1856.

But the reader must examine the justice of the charge for himself: we seldom take either side of a literary controversy, for the excellent reason that it is our duty to present a fair exposition of both, and inflexible justice and eager partisanship are not supposed to travel always in company. As a striking evidence of the remarkable state of judicial impartiality to which we have tutored ourselves, we shall even quote Horne Tooke's astonishing criticism on Locke's great work without a syllable of righteous indignation. "The Essay," says this erudite philologist, is merely

> "a grammatical treatise, or a treatise on words, or on language. It was a lucky mistake which Mr. Locke made when he called his book an Essay on the Human Understanding. For some part of the inestimable benefit of that book has, merely on account of its title, reached to thousands more than I fear it would have done had he called it a Grammatical Essay. The human mind, or the human understanding, appears to be a grand and noble theme; and all men, even the most insufficient, conceive that to be a proper object for their contemplation, while inquiries into the nature of language are supposed to be beneath the concern of their exalted understanding."—*Diversions of Purley.*

We are gratified that Mr. Tooke acknowledges the "inestimable benefit" of the Essay to "thousands." Perhaps no critic ever more heartily rated the peculiarities of Locke's philosophy than his former pupil, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the famous author of the Characteristics. Yet even he does not scruple to declare that the Essay is

> "a book that may as well qualify men for business and the world as for the sciences and a university. No one has done more towards the recalling of philosophy from barbarity into use and practice of the world, and into the company of the better and politer sort, who might well be ashamed of it in its other dress. No one has opened a better and clearer way to reasoning."—*First Letter to a Student at the University, Feb.* 1707.

Dr. Reid, also, does not hesitate to differ from his intellectual preceptor; yet he makes a very handsome acknowledgment of his deep obligations to his lessons:

> "I mention these things that when I have occasion to differ from him I may not be thought insensible of the merit of an author whom I highly respect, and to whom I owe my first lights in those studies as well as my attachment to them."

Again:

> "Of all Mr. Locke's works, his Essay on Human Understanding is that which has contributed most to his fame; and the reputation which it had from the beginning, and which it has gradually acquired abroad, is a sufficient testimony of its merit."

The influence of Locke's Essay upon the mind of Jonathan Edwards is very perceptible: this influence commenced in the early years of the author of the Treatise on the Will.

> "In the second year of his collegiate course," remarks his biographer, "he read Locke on the Human Understanding with much delight. His uncommon genius, by which he was naturally formed for close thought and deep penetration, now began to discover and exert itself. From his own account, he was inexpressibly entertained and pleased with that book when he read it at college,—more so than the most greedy miser when gathering up handfuls of silver and gold from some newly-discovered treasure."—*Life of President Edwards: Edwards's Works*, N. York, 1856, i. 2.

It is no difficult mattter to multiply our quotations upon this grateful theme:

> "The obligations we owe to him for the Essay on the Human Understanding are never to be forgotten. It is truly the first real chart of the coasts,—wherein some may be laid down incorrectly, but the general relations of all are perceived. And we, who find some things to censure in Locke, have perhaps learned how to censure them from himself: we have thrown off so many false notions and films of prejudice by his help that we are become capable of judging our master."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., Jan. 1854, iii. 385–386.

Again:

> "We come at length to the work that has eclipsed every other, and given to such inquiries whatever popularity they ever possessed,—the Essay of Locke on the Human Understanding."—*Ibid.*, p. 363.

To judge from the tone of some other modern writers, we might suppose that Locke was, about the beginning of the present century, almost entirely neglected in England:

> "From 1792 to 1800 I seldom heard Locke mentioned in England: his system, it was said, had become obsolete, and he was regarded as weak in *ideology*."—*Chateaubriand's Sketches of Eng. Lit*, 2d ed., Lon., 1837, ii. 268.

A few years later than this—that is, in 1810—Lord Jeffrey writes:

> "The studies to which Mr. Stewart has devoted himself have lately fallen out of favour with the English public; and the nation which once placed the name of Locke immediately under those of Shakspeare and of Newton, and has since repaid the metaphysical labours of Berkeley and of Hume with such just celebrity, seems to be almost without zeal or curiosity as to the progress of the Philosophy of Mind."—*Review of Dugald Stewart's Philosophical Essays, in Edin. Rev.*, Nov. 1810; and in *Jeffrey's Works*, Edin., 1853, 646.

We marvel at such jeremiads from so acute a critic as Jeffrey; or, rather, we should marvel, did we not remember that reviewers of the didactic school must have some text to expound from, whether it be canonical or otherwise. Who doubts that the reputation of Locke really stood much higher in the year in which Jeffrey wrote than it had done at any preceding date? That Locke's *name* was less in men's mouths than when his principles were undergoing a careful scrutiny from metaphysical disciples in

All parts of Europe should be considered a matter of course. The enterprise and energy of Columbus were lauded in every household in Spain immediately after his return from his newly-discovered continent; but a few months later the name of the discoverer was but rarely heard from those who entered into his labours, peopled the wilderness, and tilled the soil which he had first made known to their need or to their cupidity. Locke's *name* was perhaps but seldom heard; but the influence of his doctrines had gone forth throughout the earth, and the teachings of his wisdom to the end of the world. No pen has better expressed the obligation of mankind to this illustrious teacher than that of Sir James Mackintosh, himself no ignoble master in the same school of philosophy:

"Few books have contributed more than Mr. Locke's Essay to rectify prejudice, to undermine established errors, to diffuse a just mode of thinking, to excite a fearless spirit of inquiry, and yet to contain it within the boundaries which Nature has prescribed to the human understanding. . . . His writings have diffused throughout the civilized world the love of civil liberty and the spirit of toleration and charity in religious differences, with the disposition to reject whatever is obscure, fantastic, or hypothetical in speculation,—to reduce verbal disputes to their proper value,—to abandon problems which admit of no solution,—to distrust whatever cannot be clearly expressed,—to render theory the simple expression of facts,—and to prefer those studies which most directly contribute to human happiness. If Bacon first discovered the rules by which knowledge is improved, Locke has most contributed to make mankind at large observe them. . . . If Locke made few discoveries, Socrates made none: yet both did more for the improvement of the understanding, and not less for the progress of knowledge, than the authors of the most brilliant discoveries. Mr. Locke will ever be regarded as one of the great ornaments of the English nation; and the most distant posterity will speak of him in the language addressed to him by the poet:

'O Decus Angliacæ certè, O Lux altera gentis!'

(Gray: *De Principiis Cogitandi*.)"—*Edin. Rev.*, xxvii. 180, xxxvi. 229; and in *Mackintosh's Works*, Lon., 1854, i. 343, 344.

Professor Smyth, when illustrating the "connexion that subsists between the genius and the freedom of the human mind," remarks:

"In our own country, in like manner, the immortal Locke, under James II., was a student persecuted and silent: the world received no benefit from the labours of his thoughts. But the lapse of a few years and the renewal of a free form of government saw him cherished and admired; saw him give to mankind his Treatise on Government, his Reasonableness of Christianity, his Essay on Toleration, his Essay on the Human Mind, and contribute more, perhaps, than any individual who can be mentioned, to the best interests of his fellow-creatures, by contributing to remove obscurity from the mind, servility from the heart, and dogmatism from the understanding."—*Lects. on the Hist. of the French Revolution*, Lect. II., ed. Lon., 1855, vol. i. p. 43.

Dr. Watt beautifully describes Locke's genius as "wide as the sea, calm as the night, bright as the day."

Locke's Style of Composition:

Locke himself complains of his "discontinued way of writing," and "writing by incoherent parcels," in consequence of those vexatious interruptions which so often sorely afflict men of letters. See Disraeli on the Literary Character, ed. Lon., 1840, 439; and see also pp. 480, 483.

An eminent philosopher of the present day, who has within the last few months been called from the world, thus comments on Locke's philosophical style:

"In his *language* Locke is of all philosophers the most figurative, ambiguous, vacillating, various, and even contradictory,—as has been noticed by Reid and Stewart, and by Brown himself,—indeed, we believe, by every author who has had occasion to comment on this philosopher. The opinions of such a writer are not, therefore, to be assumed from isolated and casual expressions, which themselves require to be interpreted on the general analogy of his system."—Sir William Hamilton: *Reid and Brown: Edin. Rev.*, lii. 189.

But Sir William does Locke less than justice; for it is to be remembered that many "commentators on this philosopher," and among them both "Reid and Stewart," also commend Locke's style in high terms:

"He gave the first example in the English language of writing on such abstract subjects with a remarkable degree of simplicity and perspicuity. His observations on the powers of the Human Understanding, and on the use and abuse of words, shew in him an uncommon degree of penetration and judgment."—Dr. Reid.

"His phraseology, though in general careless and unpolished, has always the merit of that characteristical unity and *raciness* of style which demonstrate that, while he was writing, he conceived himself to be drawing only from his own resources. With respect to his style, it may be further observed that it resembles that of a well-educated and well-informed man of the world, rather than of a recluse student who had made an object of the art of composition: . . . it may be presumed to have contributed its share towards his great object of turning the thoughts of his contemporaries to logical and metaphysical inquiries."—Dugald Stewart: *First Prelim. Dissert. to Encyc. Brit.*, 7th ed., vol. i. 104.

We give some more opinions upon Locke's style; and we think that the wide difference of eminent critics upon this point will somewhat amuse the reader:

"In regard to style, it is generally agreed that the prose of Locke is the best of his times; and it requires no great knowledge of the English to perceive in it the manners of a man who has lived in the best society, and who expresses his thoughts without pedantry, in the most clear, most simple, and most familiar terms. . . . I need not tell you that the eminent characteristic of this style is clearness."—*Cousin's Course of the Hist. of Mod. Philos.*, Wight's Trans., N. York, 1854, ii. 171.

"His writings are characterized by clearness, precision, openness, and determinateness."—*Dr. Schwegler's Hist. of Philos.*, Seelye's Trans., N. York, 1856, 193.

"In English, Mr. Locke's celebrated Treatise on Human Understanding may be pointed out as a model of the greatest clearness and distinctness of philosophical style, with very little approach to ornament; . . . perspicuous and pure, but almost without any ornament whatever."—*Blair's Lects. on Rhetoric*, Phila., 1854, 202, 411.

"The diction he has adopted is, in general, such as does honour to his judgment. Relinquishing ornament and studied cadences, he is merely solicitous to convey his ideas with perspicuity and precision. No affectation, no conceits, no daring metaphors or inverted periods, disfigure his pages; all is clear, easy, and natural, exhibiting a plain and simple style accommodated to the purposes of philosophy."—Dr. Drake.

"The great Locke, in a plain and severe style, well adapted to the philosophical precision of his researches, unravelled the intricacies of the most interesting branch of philosophy by tracing ideas to their source and developing the faculties of the mind."—*Kett's Elements.*

"Locke and [Adam] Smith chose an easy, clear, and free, but somewhat loose and verbose, style,—more concise in Locke, more elegant in Smith,—in both exempt from pedantry, but not void of ambiguity and repetition."—Sir James Mackintosh: *Works*, Lon., 1854, i. 309.

"There is no excuse for not understanding Locke. If his language be occasionally loose and wavering, his meaning is always to be gathered from the context. He had not the lucidity of Descartes or Hobbes: but he was most anxious to make himself intelligible, and to this end he varied his expressions and stated his meaning in a variety of forms. He must not be taken literally. No single passage is to be relied on, unless it be borne out by the whole tenor of his speculations. Any person merely 'dipping into' the Essay will find passages which seem very contradictory; any person carefully reading it through will find all clear and coherent."—*Lewes's Biog. Hist. of Philos: Locke*, 2d ed., 1857.

"The style of Locke is wanting in philosophical precision: it is a good model of the English language, but too idiomatic and colloquial, too indefinite and figurative, for the abstruse subjects with which he has to deal. We miss in every page the translucent simplicity of his great French predecessors. This seems to have been owing, in a considerable degree, to an excessive desire of popularizing the subject and shunning the technical pedantry which has repelled the world from intellectual philosophy. . . . Locke is certainly a good writer, relatively to the greater part of his contemporaries: his plain and manly sentences often give us pleasure by the wording above. But he has some defects. In his Essay on the Human Understanding he is often too figurative for the subject. In all his writings, and especially in the Treatise on Education, he is occasionally negligent, and, though not vulgar, at least according to the idiom of his age, slovenly in the structure of his sentences as well as the choice of his words: he is not, in mere style, very forcible, and certainly not very elegant."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, iii. 366, 559.

Moore, referring to Locke's answer to Newton's famous letter to the former, remarks:

"Verboseness is its great fault, as it is of most of Locke's writings, except (as Lord L. remarked) in a sort of a report of a debate at which he was present, inserted in his works, where he has given one of the concisest and clearest specimens of reporting that perhaps exist."—*Diary of Thomas Moore*, in his *Memoirs*, &c., Lon., 1853, iv. 154.

Of the character of Locke as a man, and as an honest seeker for truth, we have already had occasion to speak; and the theme is so pleasing that we are glad to refer to it again:

"All his contemporaries, and, what is better, all the known actions of his life, testify that no one was more sincerely and constantly attached to truth, virtue, and the cause of human liberty. He loved and served this noble cause; he even had the honour of suffering for it, but without ever departing from the most perfect moderation."—*Cousin's Course of the Hist. of Mod. Philos.*, Wight's Trans., N. York, 1854, ii. 165.

"No quality more remarkably distinguishes Locke than his love of truth. He is of no sect or party, has no oblique design, such as we so frequently perceive, of sustaining some tenet which he suppresses, no submissiveness to the opinions of others, nor—what very few lay aside—to his own."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, iii. 382.

"We cannot part from him without bearing testimony to his singular independence of mind, his acuteness and strength of intellect, his rectitude of character, his honest and unflinching search after truth, and his zeal for the diffusion of a manly, intelligent piety."—*Morell's Hist. and Crit. View of the Spec. Philos. of Europe*, N. York, 1848, 95.

In connexion with Mr. Morell's last-quoted paragraph, the reader will be pleased to read the following lines, extracted from Locke's paper, entitled Pacific Christians, containing eleven articles:

"If any one find any doctrinal parts of Scripture difficult to be understood, we recommend him—1st. The Study of the Scriptures in humility and singleness of heart. 2d. Prayer to the Father of lights to enlighten him. 3d. Obedience to what is already revealed to him, remembering that the practice of what we do know is the surest way to more knowledge,—our infallible guide having told us, If any man will do the will of him that sent me he shall know of the doctrine.—John vii. 17. 4th. We leave him to the advice and assistance of those whom he thinks best able to instruct him,—no men, or society of men, having any authority to impose their opinions or interpretations on any other, the meanest Christian; since, in matters of religion, every man must know and believe and give an account for himself."

See Lord King's Life of Locke, ed. 1831, ii. 63–67.

"Shakspeare, Milton, Locke, and Newton are four names beyond competition superior to any that the Continent can put against them."—SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

In addition to the many authorities already quoted, see also Life of Locke, in Biog. Brit.; Life of Locke, by James Browne, LL.D., in Encyc. Brit., 7th ed.; Original Letters of John Locke, Algernon Sidney, and Lord Shaftesbury, with an Analytical Sketch of the Writings and Opinions of Locke and other Metaphysicians, by T. Forster, 2d ed., Lon., 1847, 8vo, privately printed; Locke's Writings and Philosophy Historically Considered and Vindicated from the Charge of contributing to the Skepticism of David Hume, by Edward Tagart, 1855, 8vo, pp. 516, (see Lon. Athen., 1855, 941, 976;) Thought and Language, an Essay having in view the Revival, Correction, and Exclusive Establishment of Locke's Philosophy, (see Lon. Athen., 1855, 1114;) The Intellectualism of Locke, by Thomas E. Webb, 1857, 8vo, (see Lon. Athenæum, 1857, 1161, 1177;) Lects. on Locke, or, The Principles of Logic, 1840, 8vo; Blakey's Hist. of the Philos. of Mind; Schlosser's Hist. of the 18th Cent., 1856, i. 167, ii. 103, n., 104, 406; Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist., Lects. 17, 24; Lord Jeffrey's Contrib. to Edin. Rev., 1853, 636; Alison's Hist. of Europe, 1789–1815, chap. xxxiv.; Lieber's Political Ethics, Bost., 1847, 1, 27; Edin. Rev., l. 1; Brit. Quar. Rev., xii. 29; Lon. Month. Rev., cxix. 498; Blackw. Mag., iii. 509, iv. 682, xiii. 387, xvi. 227, 420, xxiv. 815, xxxvii. 5, xxxix. 798, 801, 802, xl. 627, 631, 641, xli. 259, xliii. 190, xlvi. 669; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1849, Pt. 2, 562, 1850, Pt. 1, 393; N. Amer. Rev., xxix. 78, (by A. H. Everett;) Amer. Quar. Rev., xii. 354; Meth. Quar. Rev., iii. 609, (by D. W. Clark;) Amer. Month. Rev., ii. 266, Chris. Exam., xi. 380, (by W. B. O. Peabody,) xxiii. 173; Bost. Liv. Age, xxvii. 424; and the following Lives in this Dictionary:—BURNET, THOMAS; BUTLER, JOSEPH; COCKBURN, MRS. CATHERINE; FILMER, SIR ROBERT; FLEETWOOD, WILLIAM, D.D.; HOLDSWORTH, WINCH, D.D.; JENYNS, SOAME; KING, LORD PETER; LARDNER, DIONYSIUS, LL.D.; LAW, EDMUND; LEE, HENRY, D.D.; LONG, THOMAS.

Perhaps we cannot better conclude our notice of this great man than with a quotation from a late eminent prelate, once a distinguished member of the Republic of Letters:

"I would observe of the Works of Locke, that his reasoning is everywhere profound and his language masculine. Let them be ever upon your table; and, when you have an hour to spare from business or pleasure, spend it with them, and I will answer for their giving you entertainment and instruction as long as you live."—BISHOP WATSON.

Locke, John. 1. Treat. on the Game Laws; 4th ed. Lon., 1856, 12mo. 2. Law of Foreign Attachment, &c., 1854, 12mo.

Locke, John G., husband of Mrs. Jane Ermina Locke, a native of Ashby, Mass., has pub. Book of the Lockes; a Genealogical and Historical Record, &c., Bost., 1852, r. 8vo.

Locke, Mary. Eugenius; a Poem, Lon., 1791, 4to.

Locke, Matthew. See LOCK.

Locke, Richard. Circle Squared, Lon., 1730, '51, 8vo.

Locke, Richard Adams, formerly editor of The New York Sun and The New Era, gained considerable celebrity as the author of Extraordinary Discoveries in the Moon by Sir John Herschell, (a hoax,) The Lost MSS. of Mungo Park, (a hoax,) &c. See Poe's Literati.

Locker, Edward Hawke, 1777–1849, a son of Admiral Locker, and a native of Kent. 1. Catalonia; a Poem, Lon., 1811, cr. 8vo. 2. In conjunction with Charles Knight, The Plain Englishman, a Periodical; 2d ed., 1821, 3 vols. 8vo. 3. Popular Lects. on the Bible and Liturgy, 1821, cr. 8vo; 1833, 8vo. 4. Views in Spain in 1813, 1824, 4to: commended in Dibdin's Lib. Comp., ed. 1825, 322. Mr. Locker edited Memoirs of Celebrated Naval Commanders, 1832, imp. 8vo, and projected a Life of George III. See Lockhart's Life of Scott, Abbotsford ed., Edin., 1850, 641; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1849, Pt. 2, 653.

"An old and dear friend of Scott's."—J. G. LOCKHART: *ubi supra.*

Locker, John, d. 1760, wrote the Preface to Voltaire's Life of Charles XII., and trans. the two first books: the others were trans. by Dr. Jebb. See Dr. Johnson's Life of Addison Ward's Gresham Professors; Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Locker, John. Money System, Lon., 1809, 8vo.

Lockett, A. Trans. of Arabic Syntax, 1815, r. 4to.

Lockhart, George, of Carnwath, 1673–1732, son of Sir George Lockhart, and a member of the Scotch Parliament, was distinguished for his opposition to the Union and the House of Hanover. 1. Memoirs concerning the Affairs of Scotland, 1702–1707, Lon., 1714, 8vo. Surreptitiously pub. Three eds. appeared in this year. The key to the names should accompany the volume. In 1817 (Edin., 2 vols. 4to, edited by Mr. Anthony Aufrere) appeared THE LOCKHART PAPERS: Memoirs on the Affairs of Scotland, and Secret Correspondence with the Pretender, 1702–1728, of G. Lockhart, of Carnwath, and Journals and Memoirs of the Expedition of Charles Edward in 1745, from the originals.

"Through the mazes of political intrigue and conflicting statements we find a trusty guide in Lockhart of Carnwath. It is impossible to read the Memoirs and Letters of that gentleman without high respect for his character."—LORD MAHON.

"A staunch Jacobite, and a strenuous opponent of the Union. . . . The original journal of this simple-minded and high-spirited young Highlander, who seems to have wooed danger as a bride, will be found in the Lockhart Papers, vol. ii. p. 479."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A biographical account of Lockhart will be found in Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, vol. iii. 476–484. See also Blackw. Mag., i. 86.

Lockhart, James. Cubic Equations, &c., 1813–15.

Lockhart, John Ingram. Trans. of Bernal Diaz's Memoirs of the Discovery and Conquest of Mexico, &c., Lon., 1840, 2 vols. 8vo; 1844, 2 vols. 8vo. See KEATINGE, COL. MAURICE, No. 2.

Lockhart, John Gibson, 1794–1854, a native of Lanarkshire, the son of a minister of the Church of Scotland, was educated at the University of Glasgow and at Baliol College, Oxford, where he acquired great distinction, and became a member of the Scottish Bar in 1816. On the establishment of Blackwood's Magazine he became a contributor to its columns, and also wrote for the Edin. Annual Register; and his literary propensities were confirmed for life by his marriage, in 1820, to Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir Walter Scott. In 1826, he removed to London, and from that time till 1853 was the editor of the London Quarterly Review; visited Rome, for the benefit of his health, in 1853, and returned to die at Abbotsford, the residence of his son-in-law, James Robert Hope, November 25, 1854. 1. Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk, Edin., 1819, 3 vols. 8vo, 13 portraits and 4 vignettes. Pub. under the name of Dr. Peter Morris, the Odontist. In this work we have lively—sometimes satirical—sketches of Scottish society.

"What an acquisition it would have been to our general information to have had such a work written, I do not say fifty, but even five-and-twenty years ago! and how much of grave and gay might then have been preserved, as it were in amber, which have now mouldered away! When I think that, at an age not much younger than yours, I knew Black, Ferguson, Robertson, Erskine, Adam Smith, John Home, &c., and at least saw Burns, I can appreciate better than any one the value of a work which, like this, would have handed them down to posterity in their living colours" *Sir Walter Scott to Lockhart, July* 19, 1819*: Scott's Life*, 404.

"It gives us the pictures, mental and bodily, of some of the leading men of Scotland with great truth and effect. It is a singular hotch-potch, and full of wit and humour."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of Eng. for the Last Fifty Years*, 1853.

"Nobody but a very young and a very thoughtless person could have dreamed of putting forth such a book. . . . Since I have alluded to Peter's Letters at all, I may as well take the opportunity of saying that they were not wholly the work of one hand."—J. G. LOCKHART: *Life of Scott.*

The coadjutor is supposed to have been Professor Wilson. See Blackw. Mag., iv. 612, 745, vi. 288.

2. Valerius; a Roman Story, 1821, 3 vols. 12mo. Anon.

"The most successful attempt which has ever yet been made to engraft the interest of modern romance on ancient story: its extreme difficulty may be judged by the brilliant genius of Bulwer having alone rivalled him in the undertaking."—*Sir Archibald Alison's Hist. of Europe*, 1815–52, chap. v.

"Though the skeleton was dug out of the grave, he has clothed it so dexterously with flesh and muscle, and breathed into it so strongly the breath of life, that it seems the work of nature."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM: *Biog. and Crit. Hist.*, &c.

"It is an attempt, in short, which, though creditable to the spirit and talents of the author, we think he has done wisely in not seeking to repeat, and which, though it has not failed through any deficiency of his, has been prevented, we think, from succeeding by the very nature of the subject."—LORD JEFFREY: *Edin. Rev.*, Oct. 1823, and in his *Contrib. to Edin. Rev.*, Edin., 1853, 714.

"Very interesting, and done with ability, by a clever schoolboy with more wit than learning. All these attempts at making one at home eighteen hundred years ago are, and must be, failures. We cannot do at Rome as the Romans did; and the attempts fail from trying to be too ancient."—*Portfolio of a Man of the World* Sept. 26, 1822: *Lon. Gent. Mag.*, 1846, Pt. 1, 583, *q. v.*

See also Blackw. Mag., Jan. 1822.

3. Adam Blair; a Story of Scottish Life, 1822, 12mo Anon. With Matthew Wald, 1843, 12mo.

"Amid scenes of dramatic talent and passages impressed with the finest sensibilities, there is evidence now and then of the distempered feeling of the German school."—*Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist.*, &c.

"It is a story of great power and interest, though neither very pleasing, nor very moral, nor very intelligible."—*Lord Jeffrey's Contrib. to Edin. Rev.*, 1853, 717.

See Mackenzie, Henry, No. 4.

4. Reginald Dalton; a Story of English University Life, 1823, 3 vols. 12mo; Anon., 1842, 12mo.

"Exhibits talents of an order admirably fitted to excel in the study of fiction."—*Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist.*, &c.

See Lon. Month. Rev., ciii. 199.

"*July* 23.—Read Reginald Dalton, by the author of Valerius: delighted. Felt quite at home at Oxford, though the town and gown riots are rather overdone; but the generous spirit of the young men, the manly, dashing, reckless feelings of the place, are nobly drawn; and the whole book is interesting and entertaining, —rather lengthy, perhaps, but a capital novel."—*Portfolio of a Man of the World: Lon. Gent. Mag.*, 1848, Pt. 2, 357.

5. Ancient Spanish Ballads, Historical and Romantic, trans., with Notes, 1823, 4to. Last and best ed., with Life and portrait of Lockhart, beautifully illustrated by Owen Jones, &c., Murray, 1856, sm. 4to, £2 2*s*. Popular ed., 1856, p. 8vo, 2*s*. 6*d*.

"A more appropriately as well as beautifully embellished volume never was offered to the world."—*Edin. Rev.*

Also highly commended by the Athenæum, Examiner, &c. These translations were originally pub. in Blackwood's Magazine, and some of them appeared in an ed. of Motteux's trans. of Don Quixote, edited, with Notes, by Lockhart, in 1822, 5 vols. 8vo.

"Lockhart's Notes and Poetical Versions of Old Castilian Ballads, appended to the recent edition of Motteux, have rendered it by far the most desirable translation."—W. H. Prescott, *the historian: N. Amer. Rev.*, July, 1837; and in his *Miscellanies*, Bost., 1855, 170.

"With notes and illustrative translations, full of spirit and grace, by Mr. J. G. Lockhart."—*Ticknor's Hist. of Spanish Lit.*, 2d ed., N. York, 1854, iii. 420.

Of Lockhart's Spanish Ballads we have many complimentary notices before us:

"These Spanish ballads are known to our public, but generally with inconceivable advantage, by the very fine and animated translations of Mr. Lockhart."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, ii. 112.

"These translations derive, as I have said, not a little of their excellence from Mr. Lockhart's being himself a poet of fine genius, clear in his conceptions and masculine in execution. . . . What was tame he inspired; what was lofty gained additional grandeur; and even the tender—as in the lay of 'Count Alarcos'—grew still more pathetic beneath his touch."—*Moir's Sketches of the Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century*, 1851, 294.

"All other translations fade away before them."—*Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist.*, &c.

"Mr. Lockhart's spirited volume of Spanish ballads, to which the art of the modern translator has given the charm of the vigorous old poets."—*Miss Mitford's Recollec. of a Lit. Life*, chap. xvi.

"The admirably spirited translations of Mr. Lockhart. . . . A work of genius beyond any of the sort known to me in any language."—*Ticknor's Hist. of Spanish Lit.*, 2d ed., N. York, 1854, i. 127, iii. 395. See also i. 145, n.

"Mr. Lockhart's picturesque version of the Moorish ballads."—*Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabella*, 11th ed., Bost., 1856, 99.

"Long esteemed for the spirit and elegance with which the poet has exhibited the peculiar beauties of this literature in our English dress."—*Scrymgeour's Poets and Poetry of Brit.*, Edin., 1850, 486.

"Fine, spirit-stirring strains in general, translated and transfused into our tongue with admirable felicity."—*Blackw. Mag.*, xiii. 346–357.

See also Lon. and Westm. Rev.; Lon. Times; Bost. Chris. Exam., xxxii. 272; Henry Reed's Lects. on English Lit., Phila., 1855, 150.

6. Matthew Wald; a Novel, 1824, 12mo. With Adam Blair, 1843, 12mo. See Lon. Month. Rev., cv. 382. 7. Life of Robert Burns, 1828, 8vo; 5th ed., 1847, fp. 8vo.

"The volume now before us is written—we were about to say with great skill, but we must use a better word—with perfect understanding and feeling of Burns's genius and character."—*Blackw. Mag.*, xxiii. 667–715, *q. v.*

"Several lives have been written of Burns the poet: that of John Gibson Lockhart is the last and best."—*Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist.*, &c., 1833.

See Blackw. Mag., xxiii. 667.

8. Life of Napoleon, (vols. i. and ii. of Murray's Family Library.) 1829, 2 vols. 12mo; 1830, 2 vols. 12mo.

"This little book has been lauded by all parties equally and most justly."—*Blackw. Mag.*, xxvi. 416, *q. v.*

9. Hist. of the Late War, with Sketches of Nelson, Wellington, and Napoleon, 1832, 18mo. See Blackw. Mag., xxv. 798, xxvi. 416. 10. Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott, Bost., 1836–38, 7 vols. 8vo; 1839, 10 vols. 12mo; best ed., (the Abbotsford) Edin., 1850, imp. 8vo. Certain portions of this work elicited two pamphlets from the executors of James Ballantyne, the first of which was replied to by Lockhart in the Ballantyne Humbug Handled.

"Executed with so much skill, and in so admirable a manner, that, next to Boswell's Life of Johnson, it will probably always be considered as the most interesting work of biography in the English language."—Sir Archibald Alison: *Hist of Europe*, 1815–52, chap. v.

"The charm of the work is mainly owing to its being so imbued with the spirit of the subject that it may almost be regarded as an autobiography."—*Ibid.: Essays*, 1850, iii. 388.

"Fortunate as Sir Walter Scott was in his life, it was not the least of his good fortunes that he left the task of recording it to one so competent as Mr. Lockhart, who to a familiarity with the person and habits of his illustrious subject unites such entire sympathy with his pursuits, and such fine tact and discrimination in arranging the materials for publication."—Wm. H. Prescott: *Miscell.*, 1855, 178, *q. v.*

"The most impressive and instructive life, and one that awakens the tenderest sympathies."—Chancellor Kent.

"One of the most delightful books in the language,—in all parts full of interest, which becomes of a melancholy cast towards the close."—Geo. Stillman Hillard.

It is not a little remarkable that no collection has yet been published of Lockhart's papers in the London Quarterly. For these contributions he received payment at the usual rate, in addition to his salary as editor, of £1500 per annum. This source of income, in addition to his receipts (at least £600 a year) as Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, and property inherited from his family, placed Lockhart in very comfortable circumstances. As editor of the Quarterly, he had the advantage of succeeding a man who could count his enemies by thousands and reckon his friends on his fingers. (See Gifford, William, p. 667 of this Dictionary.)

Lockhart's manners, indeed, were quite as unpopular as Gifford's criticisms; but the chilling influence of an austere deportment is not to be compared in its effects with the hot blood engendered by a virulent pen.

"A change was soon visible in the character of the Review: it showed a wider and a deeper sympathy in the fortunes of genius; the insults which Shelley had suffered were, in some measure, atoned for; praise was extended to the classic fancy of Keats; and, in short, good-will to all who could claim a share in feeling and imagination was the order of the day."—Allan Cunningham: *Biog. and Crit. Hist.*, &c.

"Its present accomplished editor, Lockhart, who at a short interval [Sir John T. Coleridge was editor for one year] succeeded Gifford in its direction, brought to his arduous task qualities which eminently fitted him for its duties. He is not political in his disposition, at least so far as engaging in the great strife of public questions is concerned: he is one of the light, not the heavy armed, infantry, and prefers exchanging thrusts with a court rapier to wielding the massive club of Hercules. [See Alison's foot-note to this paragraph.] But in the lighter branches of literature he has deservedly attained the very highest eminence. As a novelist, a critic, and a biographer, he has taken a lasting place in English literature."—Sir Archibald Alison: *Hist. of Europe*, 1815–52, chap. v.

"North. 'You alluded a little while ago to the Quarterly Review, James, What think you of it under the new management?'

"Shepherd. 'Na: I wad raither hear your ain opinion.'

"North. 'I may be somewhat too partial to the young gentleman, James, who is now editor, and, indeed, consider him as a child of my own.'"—*Noctes Ambros.*, Nov. 1826.

North gives his opinion in a later paper:

"North. 'The Quarterly Review is a great national work, and may it live forever! Notwithstanding his not unfrequent oversights, not a man alive could edit it in such a style as Mr. Lockhart.'"—*Noctes Ambros.*, March, 1831, *q. v.*

"I have carefully preserved," proceeds North, "among other relics of departed worth, the beautiful manuscript of the first article he ever sent me."

See also North's Man of Ton, in Blackw. Mag., xxiii. 841, and in Wilson's Works, Edin. and Lon., 1856, vol. i. 202–203. A notice of Lockhart's contributions to Blackwood, and an excellent review of his literary life in general, will be found in a Memoir of John Gibson Lockhart, by Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, prefixed to his ed. of Noctes Ambrosianæ, N. York, 1855, 5 vols. 12mo. See also Life of Lockhart prefixed to the illustrated ed. of Spanish Ballads; Lon. Gent. Mag., Jan. 1855, 91; biographical notice in the Times, (attributed to Lord Robertson;) Chambers and Thomson's Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, vol. v.; Fraser's Mag., ii. 77, (with a portrait;) Rev. E. D. Griffin's Remains, N. York, 1831, 2 vols.; Gilfillan's First Gallery of Literary Portraits; Alison's Essays, Edin. and Lon., 1850, ii. 420; Blackw. Mag., xxviii. 396; Bost. Liv. Age, xliv. 147; Hook, Theodore Edward; Scott, Sir Walter. It is asserted that Lockhart left an autobiography in MS. If this be so, we trust that it will not be withheld from the public.

Lockhart, Samuel. Tumour; Med. Com., 1792.

Lockhart, Col. W. Letter to the Speaker, 1659

Lockie, John. Topography of London, 1810

Lockier, Francis, D.D. Serm., 1726, 4to.

Lockier, Nicholas. See Lockyer.

Lockman, Dr. Inflammation of the Matrix; trans. by R. Samber, Lon., 1731, 8vo.

Lockman, John, 1698–1771, wrote some of the Lives in the General Dictionary, including Bayle's Dictionary

Lon., 1734–41, 10 vols. fol., (see Birch, Thomas,) and pub. a number of translations, &c., among which were Travels of the Jesuits, 1743, 2 vols. 8vo; 1762, 2 vols. 8vo. See Biog. Dramat.; Boswell's Life of Johnson; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Lon. Gent. Mag., lxii 314.

Lockwood, Anthony. Nova Scotia, 1818.

Lockyer, Charles. Trade in India, 1711, 8vo.

Lockyer, Nicholas, 1612–1684, a Presbyterian divine, pub. a number of serms. and theolog. treatises, 1645–71.

"His writings shew him to have been very zealous and affectionate, earnestly bent upon the conversion of souls."—*Calamy's Nonconformists.*

See also Athen. Oxon.; Harwood's Alumni Etonenses.

Lockyer, S. St. Bartholomew's Day; a Summer's Tale, 1572, and other Poems.

"One of the most promising volumes of first poems we remember."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1856, 1112.

Lockwood, James, 1714–1772, minister of Wethersfield, Conn., pub. occasional serms., 1754, '55, '56, '58, '63. See Sprague's Annals.

Lockwood, Samuel, D.D., d. 1791, aged 69, brother of the preceding, pub. the Election Serm., 1774. See Sprague's Annals.

Loddige, Conrad, and **Sons.** Botanical Cabinet, 200 Pts. in 20 vols. 4to, with 2000 plates, Lon., 1817–24, £25; large paper, £50. An invaluable work.

Loder, Robert. Statutes, &c. rel. to Alms-Houses, 1792, 4to. See Hawes, Robert.

Lodge, Edmund, 1756–1839, a native of London, for a short time a Cornet in the King's own regiment of Dragoons, became Blue-Mantle Pursuivant-at-Arms, 1782; Lancaster Herald, 1793; Norroy, 1822; Clarenceux, 1838. He was a learned antiquary and an excellent writer. 1. Illustrations of British History, Lon., 1791, 3 vols. 4to, £6 6*s.*; 2d ed., revised and corrected, with addits., 1838, 3 vols. 8vo, £1 16*s.*

"Such works are as the *pillars* which serve at once to strengthen and adorn the edifices of History; and few countries can boast of such aids and embellishments as our own."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 297.

"Mr. Lodge's talents as an historian and antiquarian are well known to the public by his admirable collection of ancient letters and documents, entitled Illustrations of British History,—a book which I have very frequently consulted, and have almost always succeeded in finding not only the information required, but collected a great deal more as I went in search of it."—Sir Walter Scott.

Also highly commended by Sir S. E. Brydges, Gifford, Park, Seward, &c.

2. Memoirs attached to Chamberlaine's Imitations of Original Drawings by Hans Holbein, 1792–1800, 82 Plates, atlas fol., £52 10*s.*; 1812, imp. 4to, £15 15*s.*

"Let me unhesitatingly introduce this very charming, costly, and captivating performance to the attention of every tasteful collector, be he 'young' or be he 'old.'"—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, ed. 1825, 512, *q. v.*

"One of the most magnificent books that we have ever seen, and, whether we consider the genius of the painter or the talents of the engravers, reflects high honour on the age and nation which produced it."—*Lon. Monthly Review.*

See Chamberlaine, John.

3. Life of Sir Julius Cæsar, with Memoirs of his Family and Descendants, with 18 portraits, 1810, 4to; 1827, 4to. Anon. 4. Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain: vols. i., ii., iii., 1821, 3 vols. fol.; vol. iv., 1834, fol., £90; large paper, r. fol., India proof, 44 Nos., at £5 5*s.* each, £210 complete. Vol. iv. is not uniform in size with vols. i., ii., and iii. There are 240 portraits in all eds., but in the first just noticed the engravings are on copper: in the other eds. they are on steel. The coppers were destroyed immediately after the publication of the first ed. The finest copy of this work ever offered for sale was that of Mr. Harding, the publisher, (1st ed.,) which contained many duplicate plates. Some of the unlettered proofs have brought five to ten guineas each. The cost of getting up Lodge's Portraits, painting, engraving, printing, &c. exceeded £40,000. We notice the other eds.: 2. 1823–30, 12 vols. sm. 4to, £31 10*s.* 3. 1825, 12 vols. 4to, large paper, proofs, £50; proofs, r. 4to, £60. 4. 1835, 12 vols. r. 8vo, £30. 5. 1840, 10 vols. r. 4to, £28. 6. 1840, 10 vols. 4to, £17. 7. 1840, 10 vols. r. 8vo, £11 11*s.* 8. 1845–46, 8 vols. fp. 8vo, £2 12*s.* 6*d.* 9. 1849–50, 8 vols. fp. 8vo, £2. 10. 1852, 8 vols. 8vo, £2.

"A collection which at once satisfies the imagination and the understanding,—shewing us, by the pencil, how the most distinguished of our ancestors looked, moved, and dressed,—and informs us, by the pen, how they thought, acted, lived, and died."—Sir Walter Scott.

"Such a union of various talents—such a *Gallery of Illustrious Dead*—was scarcely ever before presented to the eyes of the public in colours almost as vivid and sparkling as if the originals occupied the canvas when their copies were taken. . . . These short pieces of biography are indeed admirable,—very models of taste, and as characteristic as the portraits themselves."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, (*q. v.*,) ed. 1825, 515.

Also praised by La Belle Assemblée, Literary Gazette, Literary Museum, &c. The collection entitled Physiognomical Portraits, 100 plates, large paper, India proof, pub. in 1824, 10 Parts, at £21, should accompany Lodge's Portraits. Among the former is the celebrated head of Michael Angelo by Cosmo Armstrong, which Raphael Morghen acknowledged his inability to imitate.

Add to these works the following:

Freheri Theatrum Virorum Eruditione clarorum, omnis ævi omniumque Nationum, 2 vols. thick folio, with 1312 small portraits, Norib. 1688.

"Whoever is engaged in the investigation of the history of the revival of learning must experience great advantage from the possession of this biographical collection. The sketches of characters distinguished for their literary attainments are concise sometimes to abruptness; but the catalogues subjoined, descriptive of the different authors, are highly useful and important. It is curious also on another account: the work contains no less than 1312 portraits, of which a great many are Englishmen. These volumes have not hitherto produced any very large sum in the market, (usually about £7 7*s.*,) but it is impossible that their value should not progressively increase, as well from the difficulty of procuring them on the Continent as from their own intrinsic importance."—*Classical Journal*, No. 6.

5. Annual Peerage and Baronetage of Great Britain; 26th ed., 1857, r. 8vo. Respecting this work, see the biographical notice of Mr. Lodge in the Lon. Gent. Mag., 1839, Pt. 1, 434. 6. Genealogy of the British Empire, 1848, 8vo; 2d ed., 1849, r. 8vo. To Mr. Lodge we are also indebted for the Preface to vol. ii. of the Antiquarian Repertory, the Preface to Sir Hanbury Williams's Poems, and reviews of the Sadler Papers, History of London, Scott's ed. of Swift, &c. in the London Quarterly Review. A notice of Mr. Lodge, with a portrait, will be found in Fraser's Magazine, xiv. 595.

Lodge, Dr. G. Henry, of Boston, Mass. 1. The Hist. of Ancient Art among the Greeks; trans. from the German of John Wincklemann, Bost., 1849, imp. 8vo.

"Such a work ought to be in the library of every artist and man of taste; and even the most general reader will find in it much to instruct and much to interest him."—*Lon. Atlas.*

"Would that we could induce every one of our readers to buy and peruse that great work [Wincklemann's Hist. of Ancient Art,—complete]! What a fine source of enjoyment and culture it would prove to them!"—*Corresp. of the Amer. Pub. Circ.*, N. York, Feb 16, 1856.

2. The Brenghel Brothers; trans. from the German of the Baron von Sternberg, sm. 4to. Illustrated by Billings

"The translator put this old wine into new bottles with wonderful preservation of the flavor."—*N. York Home Journal.*

Lodge, John. Peerage of Ireland, Lon., 1754, 4 vols. 8vo. See Archdall, Mervyn.

Lodge, John. Serm., &c., 1793, '99.

Lodge, Oliver, Curate of St. Margaret Barking Lects. on the Gospel of St. Matthew, Lon., 1818, 8vo.

Lodge, Thomas, M.D., d. 1625, an actor and dramatic poet of considerable celebrity in his day, educated at Trinity College, Oxford, pub. a number of dramatic pieces, novels, songs, &c., translations of Josephus and Seneca, and other works. Among his publications, some of which have brought high prices in the present century, are: 1. Alarum against Vsurers, &c., 1584, 4to. Bindley sale, £27. 2. Rosalynd, Lon., 1590, 1623, '42, 4to. Bibl. Anglo-Poet., 421, £20. From part of this novel Shakspeare borrowed the plot of his As You Like It. 3. Life and Death of William Longbeard, 1593, 4to. 4. The Wounds of Civil War, 1594, 4to. 5. The Divel Conjured, 1596, 4to. 6. Wits Miserie and the Worldes Madnesse, 1596, 4to. 7. With Robert Greene, A Looking Glasse for London and England, 1594, 4to. 8. A Fig for Momus, 1595, 4to. 9. Works of Josephus, 1602, '09, '20, '70, fol. 10. Treatise of the Plague, 1603, 4to. 11. Seneca's Works, 1614, '20, &c., fol. See Athen. Oxon.; Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet. Anglic.; Beloe's Anec.; Collier's Poet. Decam.; Dunlop's Hist. of Fiction; Ritson's Bibl. Poet.; Cens. Lit.; Brit. Bibliog.; Restituta; Dibdin's Lib. Comp.; Retrosp. Rev., 1820, ii. 70–92; Blackw. Mag., xlv. 304.

"He is second to Kyd in vigour and boldness of conception, but as a drawer of character—so essential a part of dramatic poetry—he unquestionably has the advantage."—*Collier's Poet. Decam.*, 111, 214.

"One of the writers of these pretty old pastoral songs which were very much the strain of those times."—*Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet. Anglic.*, 197–198.

"One of the best poets of the age. . . . Lodge has ten pieces in this collection [England's Helicon] and Breton eight. These are generally full of beauty, grace, and simplicity."—*Hallam's Lit Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., Lon., 1854, ii. 125, 174, n.

"Lodge and Greene are the only imitators of Lylie who have atoned for affectation of style by any felicity of genius or invention."—*Dunlop's Hist. of Fiction*, 3d ed., Lon., 1845, 407; and see p. 703.

The Fig for Momus was reprinted, very incorrectly, at the Auchinleck Press, 1817, 4to. The work opens very happily:

> "Digbie, whence comes it that the world begins
> To winke at follies, and to sooth up sinnes?
> Can any other reason be alleaged than this?—
> The world sooths sinne because it sinfull is."

Lodge, William, 1649–1689, an engraver, trans. Barri's Viaggio Pittoresco, 1679, 8vo.

Lodington, Thomas. Serms., 1674, both 4to.

Lodwick, Francis. 1. Universal Alphabet; Phil. Trans., 1686. 2. Universal Primer; ibid., 1686.

Loe, William, D.D. Serms., &c., 1611–23. See Athen. Oxon.

Loeffs, Isaac. Soul's Ascension, 1670, 8vo.

Loeus, Robert. Effigiatio veri Sabbathismi, Lon., 1605, 4to.

Lofft, Capel, 1751–1824, called to the London Bar, 1775, pub. a number of legal, theolog., political, poetical, and other works, of which almost all are now forgotten. Among these publications are—1. Reports in K. B. 12 to 14 Geo. III., Lon., 1776, fol.; Dubl., 1790, 8vo. Very inaccurate, but being a continuation of Burrow's Reports, and containing some of Lord Mansfield's decisions nowhere else reported. Lofft's vol. is not without value. See Brooke's Bibl. Leg., 225; 2 Broad. & Bing., 536; Cooper's Bank Law, Pref., 7; 1 Wood's Lec., 83, n.; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 473; Wallace's Reporters, 3d ed., 1855, 328; Burrow, Sir James. 2. Principia tum Juris Universalis, tum precipue Anglicani, 1779, 2 vols. 12mo. See 64 Lon. Month. Rev., 428. 3. Elements of Universal Law; with a Trans. of the first volume of the Principia, vol. i., 1779, 12mo. 4. Essay on the Law of Libels, 1785, 8vo. 5. Observations on the first part of Dr. Knowles's Testimonies of the Divinity of Christ, 1789, 8vo. Particularly recommended by Dr. Priestley. 6. Gilbert's Law of Evidence: see Gilbert, Sir Geoffrey or Jeffray, No. 11. 7. First and Second Books of Milton's Paradise Lost, with Notes, 1792, 4to. 8. Laura; or, an Anthology of Sonnets, &c., [in six languages,] 1812, '14, 5 vols. 8vo. 9. Aphorisms from Shakspeare; arranged according to his Plays, 1812, 18mo. Lofft contributed many papers on astronomical and other subjects to the London Monthly Magazine, &c. See a biographical notice of Mr. L., with a list of his works, in Lon. Gent. Mag., Aug. 1824, 184.

Lofric, Wm. Papers in Med. Obs. and Inq. and in Med. Facts, 1791.

Loftus, Dudley, 1618–1695, a learned Orientalist, a native of Rathfarnham, near Dublin, trans. the Æthiopic New Testament into Latin for the London Polyglott, and pub. some translations from the Syriac into Latin and English, and several tracts, &c. See Athen. Oxon.; Harris's ed. of Ware's Ireland; Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, art. Loftus. It is said that when Loftus was only twenty he was able to translate as many languages into English as he had numbered years.

> "Vir doctissimus, tam generis prosapia, quam singularum Orientalium scientia nobilis."—Brian Walton.

Yet Loftus seems to have lacked prudence and common sense; for another contemporary used to say of him that he "never knew so much learning in the keeping of a fool."

Loftus, Smyth. Reply to Gibbon, Dubl., 1778, 8vo.

Loftus, William Kennett. Travels and Researches in Chaldea and Susiana; with an account of Excavations at Warka, the Erech of Nimrod, and Shushan, the Palace of Esther, in 1849–52, &c., Lon., 1857, demy 8vo. The author gives us an account of two visits to the countries named,—the first in 1849–52, the second at the end of 1853. This work should stand on the library-shelf next to Layard's vols. on Nineveh, &c. To the Biblical student Loftus's work offers especial attractions.

> "An indefatigable traveller and a zealous explorer in such a field of research has a claim to attention, and will, no doubt, find many to listen to his account."—*Lon. Athenæum*, June 6, 1857, 721.

Logan, George, 1674–1755, minister of Edinburgh. 1. On the Right of electing Ministers, 1732. 2. Treat. on Government, 1746, '48, 8vo. 3. Second Treat. on Government, 1747, 8vo. Ruddiman replied to these works in 1747. 4. Dissert. on Government, Manners, &c., 1787, 4to. Logan pub. other tracts on politics. See Chalmers's Life of Ruddiman; Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, vol. iii.

Logan, George, M.D., 1753–1821, grandson of James Logan, (see next article,) and a native of Pennsylvania, was a Senator of the United States 1801–07, and filled other important political posts. He pub. Experiments on Gypsum, and on the Rotation of Crops, 1797.

Logan, James, 1674–1751, a native of Lurgan, Ireland, grandfather of the preceding, and a member of the Society of Friends, accompanied William Penn to Pennsylvania in 1699, and filled successively the offices of Secretary of the Province and Clerk of the Council, Commissioner of Property, Chief-Justice, and (1736–38) President of the Council. The latter part of his life was passed at Stanton, his country-seat, near Germantown, in the enjoyment of his valuable library and correspondence with the learned of foreign countries. He was "master of the Greek, Latin, French, and German languages, and was well acquainted with mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, and natural history." 1. Experimenta et Meletemata circa Plantarum Generationem, Lugd. Bat., 1739, 8vo. With an English version on the opposite page, by Dr. Fothergill, Lon., 1747, '48, 8vo. This originally appeared in Phil. Trans., (Lon.,) 1735. Logan pub. other papers in Phil. Trans., 1734, on Davis's Quadrant, on Lightning, and on the Apparent Increased Magnitude of the Sun and Moon when near the horizon. 2. Canonum pro inveniendis refractionum, tum simplicium, tum in lentibus duplicium, focis, demonstrationes Geometricæ, Lugd. Bat., 1739. 3. Epistola ad Virum Clarissimum Joannum Albertum Fabricium, Amst., 1740. 4. Demonstrationes de Radiorum Lucis in Superficies Sphericas ab Axe incidentium a primario Foco Aberrationibus, Lugd. Bat., 1741. 5. Cicero de Senectute, with Notes, Phila., 1744, 4to, pp. 159. With Preface by Dr. Benj. Franklin, and printed by him.

> "The First Translation of a Classic in this Western world."—*Franklin's Preface.*

We need hardly remark that Franklin is here in error.

> "The translation is faithful, and at the same time easy, and the learned author enriched it with very entertaining notes, explanatory of the persons and things treated of in the text."—*Thos. I. Wharton's Notes on the Provin. Lit. of Penn.: Memoirs of the Hist. Soc. of Penn.*, 130–133, *q.v.*

A review of this translation, by Rev. Dr. Joseph Buckminster, will be found in The Monthly Anthology, vol. v. 281, 340, 391. Logan also made A Translation of Cato's Distichs into English Verse, printed at Philadelphia. He also left some translations from the Greek, and some other works, in MS. Logan's charges as chief-justice were reprinted abroad, 1736, 4to, &c.

> "Of singular excellence. He appears in them not only as a watchful guardian of the domestic weal and as a sagacious director, but as a profound moralist and beautiful writer. Such subtile disquisition and lofty speculation, such variety of knowledge and richness of diction, are seldom found in compositions of the kind."—*Walsh's Appeal*, 275, 477.

The London Quarterly exposed itself to merited ridicule and contempt by referring to this distinguished scholar as "a man of the name of Logan, as obscure as Godfrey himself;" but Blackwood displays more knowledge of the subject when it speaks of him as

> "a great scholar for the age,—familiar with many languages,—a good mathematician. . . . We look upon him as altogether an extraordinary man."—Jan. 1825, lxix.: *American Writers*, No. IV

See also Memoirs of Logan, by W. Armistead, Lon., 1852, 12mo, pp. 192; Sketch of Logan's Career, by J. Francis Fisher, in Sparks's Life of Franklin, vii. 24–27; John Davis's Travels in America, 1799–1802, Lon., 1803, 8vo, 1817, 8vo; Duyckinck's Cyc. of Amer. Lit.; Proud's Hist. of Penna., i. 448, 449; Watson's Annals of Philadelphia; Miller's Retrosp., i. 134, ii. 340; Walsh's Amer. Rev., i. 378. Mr. Logan left his very valuable library, including an excellent collection of the Greek and Latin classics, to the city of Philadelphia, and it was in 1792 annexed to the Library Company of Philadelphia, where it is now to be seen. See Catalogue of the Books belonging to the Loganian Library; to which is prefixed a Short Account of the Institution, Phila., 1837, 8vo, pp. xiv. 450.

> "A gentleman of universal learning, and the best judge of books in these parts."—*Minutes of the Library Company of Philadelphia, March* 29, 1732.

Logan, James. 1. Scottish Gael; or, Celtic Manners as preserved amongst the Highlanders, Lon., 1831, 2 vols. 8vo; large paper, 2 vols. r. 8vo, £2 2*s*. 2. Clans of the Scottish Highlands: illust. by R. R. Mac Ian, 1843–49, 2 vols. fol., £33 12*s*.; 4to, £20. Two valuable works. Of the last work a new ed. is now (1857) being published, to be completed in 24 monthly Nos. r. 4to, 3 plates in each, 7*s*. 6*d*. per number.

> "This work is one of the most valuable and interesting of modern times. The portraits are painted by a veritable Highlandman,—an artist of the true stamp, who is familiar with his subjects. It is a work of no ordinary importance."—*Lon. Art Union.*

> "The tartans given by Messrs. McIan and Logan we have ever considered, and we know that they have been always received, as the veritable patterns."—*Lon. M. Post.*

Logan, James. Laws on Marriage, Edin., 1840.

12mo. A good book. See 19 Leg. Obs., 325; 7 M. L. Mag., 41; 2 Pocket Bill-Book; Laws of Bills, 1842, 12mo.

Logan, Capt. John. Analogia Honorum, Lon., 1677, 1724, fol. Forms part of 5th ed. of Guillim's Display of Heraldry.

Logan, John, 1748–1788, a native of Fala, county of Edinburgh, minister of South Leith, 1773, displeased his parishioners by writing for the stage and by his intemperance, and removed to London in 1786, where he became a writer for the English Review. It is asserted that he reformed his habits before his death. 1. Michael Bruce's Poems, 1770. Several pieces in this collection are by Logan and others, and some of Bruce's are omitted. See Bruce, Michael. 2. Elements of the Philos. of History, Part 1, 1781, 8vo. 3. Essay on the Manners of Asia, 1781, '87.

"An admirable little work."—*Disraeli's Calamities of Authors*, ed. Lon., 1840, 83, n.

4. Poems, 1781–82, 8vo; 2d ed., 1782, 8vo; 3d ed., with Life, 1805.

"An elegant scholar, and a very ingenious poet."—Dr. Drake.

"Distinguished as a poet by the simplicity and by the tenderness of his verses."—*Disraeli's Calamities of Authors*, ed. Lon., 1840, 82.

5. Runnimede; a Tragedy, 1783. Founded on the history of Magna Charta. 6. Review of the Principal Charges against Warren Hastings, 1788, 8vo.

"Logan defended the accused governor with great ability in prose."—T. B. Macaulay: *Warren Hasting's Essays*, Lon., 1854, iii. 192.

7. A View of Ancient History, &c., 1788, 2 vols. 8vo. 8. Serms., 1790–91, 2 vols. 8vo; 5th ed., 1807, 2 vols. 8vo; 1810, 8vo; 1819, 2 vols. 8vo; 1822, 2 vols. 8vo. With Life of the Author.

"The sermons of Logan, though not so exquisitely polished as those of Blair, possess in a higher degree the animated and passionate expression of Massillon and Atterbury."—Dr. Anderson.

Logan was a contributor to, and a reviser of, the Psalmody of the Church of Scotland, of which the collection of translations and paraphrases was first pub. in 1781.

"Logan had the dispositions of a poetic spirit, not cast in a common mould: with fancy he combined learning, and with eloquence philosophy."—*Disraeli's Calamities of Authors*, ed. Lon., 1840, 82–84, *q. v.*

See also Life as above; Johnson and Chalmers's English Poets, 1810; N. York Eclec. Mag., xxiii. 549.

Logan, Martha, d. 1779, aged 77, of S. Carolina. Treat. on Gardening: written at the age of 70.

Logan, Sir William Edmund, b. at Montreal, L. Canada, April 23, 1798, was educated in Montreal and Edinburgh. His admirable researches during many years in the coal-field of South Wales served to place him in the first rank of geological observers. In 1842, he was appointed to take charge of a geological survey of Canada, which is yet in progress under his direction. His published works will be found in his Annual Reports of the Progress of the Canadian Survey, and in the proceedings of the British Association and the Geological Society, embracing various important memoirs on the geology of Canada and the coal-districts of New Brunswick and Pennsylvania, besides his researches in Wales. He is also a large contributor to the Geological Survey of Great Britain.

Loggan, David, 1635–1693, an engraver, a native of Dantzic, emigrated to London, and died there. 1. Oxonia Illustrata, Oxon., 1675, fol., 40 plates. 2. Cantabrigia Illustrata, Cantab., 1688, fol., 30 plates. 3. Habitus Academicorum Oxoniæ à Doctore ad Servientem, 11 plates fol. Loggan also engraved many portraits. See Walpole's Engravers; Strutt's Dictionary.

Loggen, Thomas. Paper in Archæol., 1800.

Loggon, Samuel. Hist. of the Brotherhood or Guild of the Holy Ghost, Reading, 1742, 8vo.

Logie, Andrew. Theolog. Treatises, 1634, '61.

Lohetus, Dan. Sorex Primus, &c., Lon., 1618, 8vo.

Lokert, Georgius, a native of Scotland. Scriptum in Materia Notitiarum, Par., 1514, '24, 8vo.

Lolme, John Louis de. See De Lolme.

Lomas, John. The City Hall Reporter and New York General Law Magazine.

Lomax, John Tayloe, LL.D., formerly Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Virginia, resigned in 1857, and was succeeded by Eustace Conway, Esq., of Fredericksburg. 1. Digest of the Laws resp. Real Property generally adopted and in use in the U. States, &c., Phila., 1839, 3 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., revised, corrected, and enlarged, Richmond, 1856, 3 vols. r. 8vo, $15. Upon the model of Cruise's Digest.

"A valuable addition to the lawyer's library."—4 *Kent's Com.*, 358, n., 585.

Let the lawyer add to this work Kent's Commentaries and Hilliard's Abridgment, (see the names in this Dictionary,) and he has the whole Law of Real Property as it exists in the United States. 2. Treat. on the Law of Executors and Administrators generally in use in the United States, Phila., 1841, 2 vols. 8vo; 2d ed., Richmond, 1856, 2 vols. 8vo, $13 50.

"Greatly enlarged and improved. It embodies all the important principles and matter of the fourth edition of Williams's Law of Executors, so far as applicable in the forensic practice of the United States, with additions not less important and pertinent, drawn from other most improved authors, on which has been engrafted the Law of Virginia down to the last Statutes, and the latest decisions of the Supreme Court of Appeals, as reported in 12 Grattan's Reports."

Lombard, Daniel, D.D. Serm., Oxon., 1714, 8vo.

Lombard, Daniel, D.D. History of Persecutions, Lon., 1747, 8vo.

Lomet, A. F. 1. Making Red Crayons; Nic. Jour., 1799. 2. Aerostatic Machines in Military Science; ibid., 1803.

London and **Wise.** 1. Retired Gardener, 1706, 2 vols. 8vo. 2. Compleat Gardener, 1710, 8vo.

London, John. Divine Providence, &c., Lon., 1750, 8vo.

London, John. On Book-keeping, 1757, '58, both 4to.

London, William. Catalogue of the most vendible Books in England, Lon., 1658, sm. 4to; supp., 1660, sm. 4to.

"Whenever you can meet with this small volume, purchase it. Lisardo, if it be only for the sake of reading the spirited introduction prefixed to it. The author was a man (whoever he may chance to be) of no mean intellectual powers."—*Dibdin's Bibliomania*, ed. 1842, 301.

Dibdin quotes from signature E 4 *recto* an excellent passage, which, we think, will remind the reader of Sir Thomas Browne; but, from the remarks at top of signature C 4 *recto*, it is evident that he is not the author of this admirable Introduction. Lemoine (see his Hist. of Printing, p. 75) ascribes it to Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's Hospital. Dibdin notices the book at length in his ed. of More's Utopia, vol. ii. 260, 284, and gives some specimens of the Introduction. See also Lon. Athen., vol. ii. 601–604; Horne's Introduc. to the Study of Bibliography, 1814, vol. ii. 735.

Londonderry, Charles William Vane, K.G., Third **Marquess of,** 1778–1854, Colonel of the 2d Life-Guards, 1843, was for more than half a century noted for his uncompromising advocacy of High Tory principles in the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament. 1. Suggestions for the Improvement of the Force of the British Empire, Lon., 1805. 2. Narrative of the Peninsular War, 1808–13, 4to; 1828, 1829, 2 vols. 8vo. Repub. as The Story of the Peninsular War, 1848, 12mo; 1850, p. 8vo; 1856, p. 8vo. See Gleig, Robert George, No. 27.

"Not only the most interesting, but by far the most important work which has yet appeared on the subject of the Peninsular War."—*Blackw. Mag.*, xxiii. 716–735, May, 1828, *q. v.*

"Every page of this work by the gallant marquis is fraught with undying interest."—*United Service Gazette.*

3. Letter to Lord Ashley on Mines and Collieries Bill, 1842, 8vo. 4. Recollections of a Tour in the North of Europe, 1836–37, 2 vols. 8vo, 1842. 5. Steam-Voyage to Constantinople in 1840–41, 2 vols. 8vo, 1842. Contains some interesting correspondence with Prince Metternich, Lords Ponsonby, Palmerston, &c. 6. Memoirs and Correspondence of Lord Castlereagh, 1848–51, 8 vols. 8vo. See Castlereagh, Robert Stewart, Lord Viscount. A biographical notice of his lordship will be found in the Lon. Gent. Mag., April, 1854, 415–418, 450. See also Index to Blackw. Mag., vols. i.–l.

Londonderry, Frances Anne Harriet Vane, Marchioness of, only daughter and heiress of Sir Harry Vane Tempest, Bart., by Anne, Countess of Antrim, was married to the preceding in 1819. 1. Tour in Portugal, Spain, &c., Lon., 8vo. 2. Narrative of a Visit to the Courts of Vienna, Constantinople, Athens, Naples, &c., 1844, 8vo.

"It will at least be allowed that the book is rich in amusement. It deserves to be printed on satin, and inlaid with as many crests and coronets as Debrett."—Miss Rigby: *Lady Travellers: Lon. Quar. Rev.*, 127–130, *q. v.*

"Lady Londonderry describes with great spirit and elegance many interesting scenes to which ordinary travellers have no access."—John Bull.

Long, Dr. Rights of Churches and Colleges Defended, 1731, 8vo. In answer to C. Fleetwood's Inquiry, &c.

Long, Benjamin. Oration, Lon., 1675.

Long, Hon. C. Bromley Hill, Lon., 1816, 8vo. Privately printed.

Long, Lady Catherine. 1. Sir Roland Ashton; a Tale, Lon., 1844, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1854, 2 vols. p.

8vo; 3d ed., 1854, 12mo. 2. Midsummer Souvenir: Thoughts, Original and Selected, 1846, r. 32mo. 3. An "Agnus Dei" for four or five voices, 1848. 4. Christmas Souvenir, &c., 1848, r. 32mo. 5. Heavenly Thoughts for Morning Hours: Selections, 1851, 18mo; 2d ed., 1856, 18mo. 6. First Lieutenant's Story, 1856, 12mo.

"As a tracing of the workings of human passion and principle, the book is full of exquisite beauty, delicacy, and tenderness."—*Lon. D. News.*

Long, Charles Edward. Royal Descents: a List of Persons entitled to Quarter the Arms of the Royal House of England, Lon., 1845, p. 4to.

"What! will the aspiring blood of Lancaster
Sink in the dust? I thought it would have mounted."—*Henry VI.*

This list contains the names of more than three hundred living persons (some in very humble walks of life) who are entitled to this distinction.

Long, Edward, 1734–1813, a native of Cornwall, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court in Jamaica, pub. several works, of which the most important are—1. Hist. of Jamaica, Lon., 1774, 3 vols. 4to.

"A work of sterling merit."—Stevenson.

"Authentic materials digested with ingenuity and candour."—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*, iii. 182.

Patrick Browne's Hist. of Jamaica, and Sir Hans Sloane's Voyage to the Islands Medara, &c., should accompany this work. New eds. of these three works are much needed. 2. Letters on the Colonies, 1775, 8vo. 3. Sugar Trade, 1782, 8vo. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Dibdin's Lib. Comp.; Lon. Gent. Mag., vol. lxxxiii.

Long, George. 1. Treat. on the Law rel. to the Sales of Personal Property, Lon., 1821, r. 8vo; 2d Amer. ed., by Benj. Rand, Bost., 1839, 8vo. Mr. Rand has given this work much of the value which it possesses: he has added 200 pages.

"The present volume contains ample evidence of the editor's learning and research."—*Amer. Jurist.*

See Story, William W. 2. Reflections on Certain Parts of the Law of England, &c., 1827, 8vo.

Long, George, b. at Poulton, Lancashire, 1800, graduated with great distinction at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow; Prof. of Ancient Languages in the University of Virginia, 1824–26; Prof. of the Greek Language, Literature, and Antiquities in the London University, (now University College,) 1826–31; called to the Bar, Inner Temple, 1837; Prof. of Latin at University College, 1842–46; Lecturer on Jurisprudence and the Civil Law before the Society of the Middle Temple, 1846; Classical Lecturer at Brighton College, 1849–57, (the present date.) This eminent scholar edited, for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, the Journal of Education, 1831–35; The Penny Cyclopædia, 1832–46, 29 vols.; The Biographical Dictionary, 1842–44, 7 half-vols. to end of Letter A, (all pub.) He has also pub., in conjunction with Wm. Hughes, an Atlas of Classical Geography, 1855, r. 8vo, and a Grammar-School Atlas of Classical Geography, 1855, 8vo; and, in conjunction with G. R. Porter, a Geography of Great Britain, with Supp. by H. Clarke, 1850, 8vo. To Mr. Long we are also indebted for The Civil Wars of Rome: Select Lives from Plutarch, newly trans., with Notes, 1844–48, 5 vols. 12mo, (also in 5 vols. 18mo;) Two Discourses in the Middle Temple Hall, on Roman Law, 1846, 8vo; and France and its Revolutions, 1850, imp. 8vo. He was the compiler of The Standard Cyclopædia of Political, Constitutional, and Forensic Knowledge, 1848, 4 vols. p. 8vo,—first pub. in another shape, under the title of The Political Dictionary,—and is now engaged, in conjunction with the Rev. Arthur John Macleane, (of Trin. Coll., Camb., and Principal of Brighton College,) in the editorship of the Bibliotheca Classica, a series of Greek and Latin authors, commenced in 1850. In this library have been pub., in addition to other works, The Orations of Cicero, with a Commentary by Professor Long, vols. i.–iv. Mr. Long has also edited works of Cicero and Cæsar, (two vols. of the Grammar-School Classics pub. by George Bell, London,) and contributed a Life of the author to Wittich's Visit to the Western Coast of Normandy, 1847, 18mo. Those who wish to enjoy a specimen of Mr. Long's erudition and taste as a classical scholar must not fail to procure his translations from Plutarch, (Civil Wars of Rome, &c., *supra*:)—

"The manner in which the translation is executed demands the highest praise. . . . The style will be found much more precise and vigorous than that of the Langhornes. But what gives the book its chief value are Mr. Long's notes, which are equally learned and judicious."—*Classical Museum*, No. 10.

See Westm. Rev., Jan. 1857; Lord Brougham's Polit. Philosophy, Pt. 3, 2d ed., Lon., 1849, p. 340.

Long, George. 1. Essay on the Moral Nature of Man, Lon., 1842, p. 8vo. 2. Essay on the Conduct of Life, 1845, p. 8vo: commended by the Lon. Spectator, Literary Gazette, and The Atlas. 3. An Inquiry concerning Religion, 1856, 8vo.

Long, J. Voyages and Travels of an Indian Interpreter and Trader in North America, Lon., 1791, 4to.

"A most faithful picture of the life and manners of the Indian and Canadian traders."—Volney, *the traveller.*

Long, Rev. James, Church Missionary in Calcutta. Hand-Book of Bengal Missions, Lon., 1848, p. 8vo.

"We confidently recommend this Hand-Book to all who are interested in the great and glorious cause of missions."—*Church-of-England Sunday-School Quarterly.*

Also commended by the Lon. Athenæum, June 17, 1848, and The Atlas, Sept. 2, 1848.

Long, John. Logarithms; Phil. Trans., 1714.

Long, Rev. John Dixon, minister of the Methodist Church, a native of Maryland. Lects. on Slavery in Church and State, Phil., 1857, 12mo.

Long, Kingsmith. See Barclay, John.

Long, Robert. Game of Casino, 1792, 12mo and 16mo.

Long, Robert Cary, d. 1849, at New York. Ancient Architecture of America, N. York, 1849, 8vo. Mr. Long contributed a series of Essays, entitled Architectonics, to the N. York Literary World, and a paper on Aztec Architecture to the New York Historical Society's Transactions.

Long, Roger, D.D., 1680–1770, a native of the county of Norfolk, educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, of which he became Master, 1733; Lowndes Prof. of Astronomy, 1749. He pub. serms., poems, &c., 1719–57, and the following work, by which he is best known: Treat. on Astronomy, in Five Books, 2 vols. 4to: vol. i., 1742–64; vol. ii., 1784. See Biog. Brit.; Life, by Dr. Wood, prefixed to Long's Poems, 1719; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Lon. Gent. Mag., li. 530, liii. 923; Cole's MS. Athenæ in Brit. Mus.

Long, Major Stephen. Expeditions. See James, Edwin; Keating, William H.

Long, Thomas, 1621–1700, a native of Exeter, educated at Exeter College, became Prebendary of Exeter, but was ejected at the Revolution for refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary. He pub. a number of occasional serms., and many controversial political tracts, of which perhaps the best-known were his answer to Locke's first Letter on Toleration, 1689, 8vo; Vox cleri on Alterations in the Liturgy, 1690; and his review of Dr. Walker's Account of the Author of Eikon Basilike,—an attempt to prove that this work was written by Charles I. See Athen. Oxon.

Long, Thomas. Life of Richard Baxter, 1697, 8vo.

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, one of the most popular of modern poets, born in Portland, Maine, Feb. 27, 1807, is a son of the late Hon. Stephen Longfellow, and a descendant of William Longfellow, of Newbury, Massachusetts. This gentleman—the first of the name who came to America—was born in Hampshire, England, in 1651, emigrated to Newbury, Massachusetts, where, in 1676, he married Anne Sewall, and was drowned at Anticosti, a large desert island of Canada East, in the estuary of the St. Lawrence, in 1690. (See Joshua Coffin's Sketch of the History of Newbury, Newburyport, and West Newbury, from 1635 to 1844, Bost., S. Drake, 1845, 8vo, plates.) On the mother's side he is a descendant of John Alden, who came over in the Mayflower, and who was the first man that landed at Plymouth. He entered Bowdoin College in 1821, and graduated in 1825, after which he devoted himself for a short time to the study of the law. Having received the appointment of Professor of Modern Languages in his *alma mater*, he went abroad in 1826, for the purpose of enlarging his opportunities of studious application, and spent three years and a half in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, and England. In 1829 he assumed the duties of his office, and two years later became a married man. In 1835, by the resignation of George Ticknor, (the distinguished author of the History of Spanish Literature,) a vacancy occurred in the faculty of Harvard College, and Mr. Longfellow was elected Professor of Belles-Lettres. A second trip to Europe was the consequence of this new appointment, and the pilgrim-scholar again enjoyed the opportunity of gratifying his thirst for the choicest productions of Continental literature among the scenes—and, in some cases, amidst the associations—to which they owed their birth. The summer of 1835 was passed in Denmark and Sweden, the autumn and winter in Holland and Germany, and the ensuing spring and summer in the Tyrol and Switzerland. Whilst residing in

Rotterdam, a melancholy event occurred in Mr. Longfellow's family history, which has invested that ancient city with an undying interest in his memory. The companion of his wanderings was suddenly summoned to other and eternal scenes, and he returned home a widower. In 1842 he again visited France, Germany, and England, passing the summer at Boppard on the Rhine. In 1843 he was again married. After holding his professorship in Harvard College for about twenty years, Mr. Longfellow retired in 1854 to the undisturbed enjoyment of literary leisure; and, as he has since that period given to the world the most famous of his poetical compositions, (Hiawatha, published in 1855,) we are encouraged to hope that what Harvard University has lost by his temporary withdrawal the world at large will gain by his retirement,—the autumn fruitage of a mind eminent for the fragrance and luxuriance of its early blossoms, and whose golden summer has not "unbeseem'd the promise of its spring." Mr. Longfellow has resided since 1837 in the "Craigie House," Cambridge, the head-quarters of General Washington after the battle of Bunker Hill, and since distinguished as the temporary residence of Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, and several others of the scholars whose profound and varied acquisitions have made the city of Boston "a name and a praise" alike in the cloisters of Oxford and in the rude hut of the backwoodsman of the Western wilds. The history of "Craigie House" has been so admirably written by Mr. George William Curtis, in his biographical sketch of Longfellow in the Homes of American Authors, that we trust all admirers of the author of the Golden Legend (and their name is Legion) will not rest until they have made themselves familiar with this charming narration.

Mr. Longfellow first sought the road to public honours by pursuing the beaten path, time out of mind the highway of trembling and unconfirmed authorship,—contribution to the literary periodicals, which on every side tempt unfledged genius to make the first essay of its pinions on the uncertain atmosphere of popular appreciation. We have spoken of the "early blossoms" of Longfellow's genius,—the promise of its "spring;" and no one will quarrel with the phrase who remembers that the seven Earlier Poems, included between pages 20 and 23 of the first vol. of the last collective ed. of the author's Poetical Works, (Boston, 1857,) were all written before the poet was nineteen years of age. The titles of these are as follows: I. An April Day. II. Autumn. III. Woods in Winter. IV. Hymn of the Moravian Nuns at Bethlehem. V. Sunrise on the Hills. VI. The Spirit of Poetry. VII. Burial of the Minnisink. Many of his juvenile poems were originally published in the United Literary Gazette, a Boston Magazine; and at a later day, when success had increased his confidence in his own powers, he contributed a number of admirable papers to the North American Review,—that priceless repository of so many of the best thoughts of the best minds of the most highly-educated portion of the American Republic. Among these papers of our young author may be noticed the Essay on Sir Philip Sidney's Defence of Poesy; and one on the Moral and Devotional Poetry of Spain, which first introduced to the public the reviewer's translation of Don Jorge Manrique's sublime Ode on the death of his father. Having thus seen Mr. Longfellow fairly committed to a literary career, and abundantly encouraged by critical judgment and popular favour to pursue that career with the brightest hopes of merited distinction, it is now proper that we should proceed to present a list of the volumes of prose and poetry which he has from time to time given to the world, accompanied with quotations from the opinions of eminent authorities respecting the merits of these publications.

1. COPLAS DE DON JORGE MANRIQUE. Translated from the Spanish, with an Introductory Essay on the Moral and Devotional Poetry of Spain, Bost., 1833, 12mo.

"Professor Longfellow's version is well calculated to give the English reader a correct notion of the Castilian bard, and, of course, a very exaggerated one of the literary culture of the age."—*Prescott's Hist. of the Reign of Ferd. and Isabella*, 11th ed., Bost., 1856, ii. 231, n.; and see the text.

"The beautiful version of Mr. Longfellow."—*Ticknor's Hist. of Spanish Lit.*, 2d ed., 1854, N. York, i. 19, n. And see p. 32, n.; 408, n.

"Mr. Longfellow's version is much superior to Dr. Bowring's both in elegance and fidelity."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, l. 269.

We commend the following to the attention of the reader:

Las Coplas de Don Jorge Manrique. Con una glossa muy devota y Christiana de un religioso de la Cartuxa. Va juntamente un caso memorable de la conversion de una Dama. Madrid, 1598.—Coplas de Mingo Revulgo, Glossadas por Hernando Pulgar, Madrid, 1598. Cartas en refranes de Blasco de Garay Racionero de la Santa Yglesia de Toledo, 3 parts in one vol., oblong 12mo, Madrid; Luis Sanchez, 1598. Edition très-rare, inconnue à M. Brunet—Salua.

2. OUTRE-MER: A PILGRIMAGE BEYOND THE SEA, N York, 1835, 2 vols. Sale to April, 1857, 7,500 copies.

"Snelling writes well in his way. He cannot help doing so. He appears to us a man of a truculent genius desperately ill-disciplined. What a contrast to Longfellow! This writer—not unknown here as the author of Outre-Mer—comes nearer to a literary character than most of his associates. [In the Boston Book.] A professor of modern tongues in Harvard University, it is said; not of unknown tongues, we presume, though we were just about to call him an *Irvingite*. We speak in the literary acceptation, not theological. We cannot say that he imitates the author of the Sketch-Book: he has a spirit of his own. But it seems to us that his mind is much of the same description. He is sprightly, and witty, and graphic: he has seen much of the world, and used his opportunities well. There is an elegant ease in his style,—finished, but not finical; just the thing,—as we say of a private gentleman whose manners and dress excite no other remark, while they satisfy all who observe them. And, withal, he has the genial *bonhommie* of Irving. He sees the pleasant side of things. He likes that his reader should be innocently pleased, and is content if he be so. If Longfellow, in a word, had come before Irving, his fame would be that of a founder of a school (so far as America is concerned) rather than of one of the scholars. As it is, he may be popular, but not famous; and he will hardly have credit even for what he is worth."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1838, 389; *Review of the Boston Book*, edited by B. B. Thatcher, Bost., 1837, 12mo.

"His rich and poetical and yet graphic description, and the true feeling with which he looks on nature and on social life, are the qualities which most attract us in his writings, because they are not precisely those in which travellers are most apt to abound."—O. W. B. PEABODY: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxxix. 459–467; *Review of Nos.* 1 and 11, pub. in Boston, 1833–34.

See also Amer. Month. Rev., iv. 157.

3. HYPERION; A ROMANCE, N. York, 1839, 2 vols. 12mo. Sale to April, 1857, 14,550 copies.

"We shall never forget the circumstance of its first perusal. We took it, as our pocket-companion, with us on our first walk down the Tweed, by Peebles, Inverleithen, Clovenford, Ashestiel, and Abbotsford. It was fine at any special bend of the stream, or any beautiful spot along its brink, taking it out and finding in it a conductor to our own surcharged emotions. In our solitude we felt, We are not alone, for these pages can sympathize with us! The course of Hyperion, indeed, is that of a river, winding at its own sweet will, now laughing and singing to itself in its sparkling progress, and now slumbering in still, deep pools; here laving cornfields and vineyards, and there lost in wooded and sounding glens Interest it has much,—incident, little: its charm is partly in the 'Excelsior' progress of the hero's mind, partly in the sketches of the great German authors, and principally in the sparkling imagery and waving, billowy language of the book. Longfellow in this work is Jean Paul Richter without his grotesque extravagancies, or riotous humour, or turbulent force."—*Gilfillan's Second Gallery of Literary Portraits*, 2d ed., Edin., 1852, 254–264.

"It is a book for minds attuned to sentiments of tenderness,—minds of an imaginative turn, and willing and ready to interest themselves in reveries as gorgeous as morning dreams, and in the delicate perceptions of art and poetry,—minds tried by suffering, and sensitively alive to the influence of the beautiful. . . . In tender and profound feeling, and in brilliancy of imagery, the work will bear a comparison with the best productions of romantic fiction which English literature can boast."—C. C. FELTON: *N. Amer. Rev.*, l. 145–161.

"The production of a man of taste, refinement, and feeling: in truth, a pure poem."—*Oakley's ed. of Kent and King's Outlines of a Course of English Reading*, N. York, 1853, 108.

See also South. Lit. Mess., v. 839.

4. VOICES OF THE NIGHT, Cambridge, Mass., 1839, 16mo. Sale to April, 1857, 43,000 copies. The title Voices of the Night is applied to eight poems, most of which were originally pub. in The New York Knickerbocker, viz.: I. Hymn to the Night. II. A Psalm of Life. III. The Reaper and the Flowers. IV. The Light of Stars. V. Footsteps of Angels. VI. Flowers. VII. The Beleaguered City. VIII. Midnight Mass for the Dying Year. But this vol. contains, in addition to the Voices of the Night, a number of the author's early poems and some translations from modern languages. From a notice of this vol. in the North American Review for Jan. 1840 (l. 266–269) we quote the following lines:

"The poetry of Mr. Longfellow is marked by a very vivid imagination, great susceptibility to the impressions of natural scenery, and a ready perception of the analogies between natural objects and the feelings of the human heart. But, besides this, he possesses an extraordinary command over the powers of language, and turns it to any form at will,—

'Untwisting all the chains that tie
The hidden soul of harmony.'"

See also Chris. Exam., xxviii. 242.

5. BALLADS, AND OTHER POEMS, Camb., Mass., 1841, 16mo. Sale to April, 1857, 40,000 copies.

"Mr. Longfellow's poetry has become so generally known, and, wherever known, is so universally admired, as to need no aid from the journals of literature. It is probably read and remembered in places 'beyond the solar road' over which the literary journals travel. It is, therefore, with no expectation of adding to its widespread renown, or of increasing the number of its admirers, that we call our readers' attention to this second volume from Professor Longfellow's pen."—C. C. FELTON: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lv. 14–144

Mr. Poe, in a review of this volume in his Literati, finds fault with Mr. Longfellow for what most critics have deemed worthy of high commendation:

"He regards the inculcation of a *moral* as essential. . . . In common with all who claim the sacred title of poet, he should limit his endeavours to the creation of novel moods of beauty, in form, in colour, in sound, in sentiment; for over all this wide range has the poetry of words dominion. To what the world terms *prose* may be safely and properly left all else. The artist who doubts of this thesis may always resolve his doubt by the single question, 'Might not this matter be as well or better handled in *prose?*' If it *may*, then it is no subject for the Muse. In the general acceptation of the term *Beauty* we are content to rest,—being careful only to suggest that, in our peculiar views, it must be understood as inclusive of the sublime. Of the pieces which constitute the present volume there are not more than one or two thoroughly fulfilling the ideas we have proposed; although the volume, as a whole, is by no means so chargeable with didacticism as Mr. Longfellow's previous book, [Voices of the Night.] We would mention, as poems *nearly true*, The Village Blacksmith, The Wreck of the Hesperus, and especially The Skeleton in Armour."

It is impossible to avoid the reflection that, if the "inculcation of a moral" be sufficient to invalidate any claim to the title of a poet, the world has been greatly mistaken in their estimate of Shakspeare, Milton, Dante, Tasso,—and, indeed, almost all of the greatest of those whom we have heretofore ignorantly reverenced as true poets.

6. Poems on Slavery, Camb., Mass., 1842, 12mo. 7. The Spanish Student; a Play, 1843, 12mo. Sale to April, 1857, 38,000 copies.

"The diction is easy and animated, and the story comes out distinctly enough. There are, to-be-sure, useless scenes, and instances of vain repetition, which render the action languid; but this, in the closet, interferes little with the interest."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1844, 8.

"*The Spanish Student* is a spirited composition, well conceived, and abounding in pretty passages. The first part of the first scene embodies an excellent satire on many of the insipid comedies of the present time; and the frequent erudite allusion to Spanish songs, fables, and authors which are made throughout its pages furnish abundant evidence of the author's great familiarity with Spanish literature. The plot is interesting, and many of the incidents show much ingenuity; but it is not adapted to the stage, being deficient in many of the essential requisites to make it palatable as an acting drama."—*Irish Quar. Rev.*, June, 1855, 202.

"Upon the whole, we regret that Professor Longfellow has written this work, and feel especially vexed that he has committed himself by its republication. Only when regarded as a mere poem can it be said to have merit of any kind. For, in fact, it is only when we separate the poem from the drama that the passages we have commended as beautiful can be understood to have beauty. We are not sure, indeed, that a 'dramatic poem' is not a flat contradiction in terms. At all events, a man of true genius (and such Mr. L. unquestionably is) has no business with these hybrid and paradoxical compositions. Let a poem be a poem only; let a play be a play and nothing more. As for The Spanish Student, its thesis is unoriginal; its incidents are antique; its plot is no plot; its characters have no character: in short, it is little better than a play upon words to style it 'A Play' at all."—*Poe's Literati.*

As the critic had just quoted from Mr. Longfellow's Preface, which informs the reader of the sources of the subject of the production which follows, it was quite unnecessary to assure us that the "thesis was unoriginal." Certainly it is unoriginal: the thesis of The Golden Legend is unoriginal, also; and so is that of Reynard the Fox. Such comments add little to our stock of knowledge. As regards instances of alleged imitations, &c. of other authors, which Mr. Poe produces from portions of Mr. Longfellow's works, it does not, of course, become us to offer any opinion; but, upon the subject of literary coincidences in general, we may be allowed to remark that to require a scholar who has mastered the choicest productions of half a dozen or more languages to discharge his mind of all foreign acquisitions and place them in a corner of his library, whilst he proceeds to compose from a mind *in puris naturalibus*, is about as wise as the expectation that the lake of the valley should be able, at the word of command, to reconvert itself into the insignificant mountain-stream to which it owes its origin.

"In The Spanish Student, the affluence of his imagination in images of grace, grandeur, and beauty is most strikingly manifested. The objection to it as a play is its lack of skill or power in the dramatic exhibition of character; but read merely as a poem cast in the form of a dialogue it is one of the most beautiful in American literature. None of his other pieces so well illustrates all his poetical qualities,—his imagination. his fancy, his sentiment, and his manner. It seems to comprehend the whole extent of his genius."—*Whipple's Essays and Reviews*, Bost., 1851, i. 66.

8. The Belfry of Bruges, and other Poems, Camb., Mass., 1846, 16mo. Sale to April, 1857, 38,000 copies. 9. Evangeline: a Tale of Acadie, Bost., 1847, 12mo. Sale to April, 1857, 37,000 copies.

"Next to Excelsior and the Psalm of Life we are disposed to rank Evangeline. Indeed, as a work of art, it is superior to both, and to all that Longfellow has written in verse. . . . Nothing can be more truly conceived or more tenderly expressed than the picture of that primitive Nova Scotia and its warm-hearted, hospitable, happy, and pious inhabitants. We feel the air of the Foreworld around us. The light of the Golden Age—itself joy, music, and poetry—is shining above. There are evenings of summer or autumntide so exquisitely beautiful, so complete in their own charms, that the entrance of the moon is felt almost as a painful and superfluous addition: it is like a candle dispelling the weird darkness of a twilight room. So we feel at first as if Evangeline, when introduced, were an excess of loveliness,—an amiable eclipser of the surrounding beauties. But even as the moon by-and-by vindicates her intrusion and creates her own 'holier day,' so with the delicate and lovely heroine of this simple story: she becomes the centre of the entire scene."—*Gilfillan's Second Gallery of Literary Portraits*, 2d ed., Lon., 1852, 260–261.

Mr. Gilfillan says many handsome things of Mr. Longfellow's minor poems, &c., which commendations the reader should not fail to peruse.

"With the sorrows of Evangeline a simpler rhythm would have been more in harmony,—were even the antique measure here selected completely bent to its modern occupation. This, however, is not the case. . . . The pilgrimage of the maiden in search of her betrothed is told with great feeling and pathos. But the real charm of the tale lies in its insulated pictures of scenery, one or two of which we will give."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1848, 673.

"Evangeline, as almost all of our readers are aware, is one of the most pathetic and beautiful poetical narrations which has ever enriched our language. The pastoral scenes are lifelike daguerreotypes: there is an originality about the story of the lovers, and an appropriate solemnity of language throughout the whole piece, which, added to the beautiful descriptions which lie scattered among its pages, and the apposite comparisons which stud them, render it a truly fascinating if not enchanting poem. The most remarkable tale of passionate and constant love must 'pale its ineffectual fires' at the recital of the devotion of Evangeline and the heroic constancy of her lover. Sir Edwin Landseer may well envy the ensuing pastoral sketch:

"'Under the sycamore-tree were hives overhung by a penthouse,' &c."

[Quoted to the end of the line concluding with "sang of mutation."]—*Irish Quar. Rev.*, June, 1855, 202–203.

"This is an American poem, full of beauties of real indigenous growth; and we hail its appearance with the greater satisfaction inasmuch as it is the first genuine Castalian fount which has burst from the soil of America."—*Fraser's Mag.*, xxxvii. 295; copied in Bost. Living Age, xvii. 145–147.

"His longest poem, Evangeline, . . . was not long since warmly commended in these pages. No one with any pretensions to poetic feeling can read its delicious portraiture of rustic scenery, and of a mode of life long since defunct, without the most intense delight."—*The Metropolitan;* copied in Bost. Living Age, xix. 481–485.

"It is a tale of simple earnestness, very graceful, and, amid its unexaggerated truthfulness, animated by a tranquil and lofty spirit of endurance. . . . The interest in Evangeline, throughout her devious, life-prolonged search, is kept up without intermission; and what is painful in the theme is relieved by beautiful sketches of the scenery of the Southwestern waters and the busy lives of their inhabitants. . . . The happy and varied imagery of the poem is throughout inwrought with that higher spirit which can impart a sad pleasure even to the deepest tragedy."—*Lon. Examiner;* copied in Bost. Liv. Age, xxiii. 390–391.

Mr. C. C. Felton, one of the most eminent of American classical scholars, after giving us a brief sketch of the history of Acadie, remarks:

"This subject, wholly national in its character, Mr. Longfellow has made the basis of the poem of Evangeline. He has selected those circumstances in the story which are susceptible of poetical treatment, and so combined them as to create, from authentic historical materials, a tale of rare beauty, tenderness, and moral power. . . . In Evangeline, Mr. Longfellow has managed the hexameter with wonderful skill. The homely features of Acadian life are painted with Homeric simplicity, while the luxuriance of a Southern climate is magnificently described with equal fidelity and minuteness of finish. The subject is eminently fitted for this treatment; and Mr. Longfellow's extraordinary command over rhythmical resources of language has enabled him to handle it certainly with as perfect a mastery over the dactylic hexameter as any one has ever acquired in our language."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, lxvi. 215–244.

"His Evangeline is a beautiful picture of rural life and love, which, from the charm of its pictures and the gentle harmony of its sentiment, became popular although written in hexameters."—Henry T. Tuckerman: *Sketch of Amer. Lit.*

"Elaborate and touching, his Evangeline is the most perfect specimen extant of the rhythm and melody of the English hexameter."—President Chas. King: *Oakley's ed. of Kent and King's Outlines of a Course of English Reading*, N. York, 98.

The subject of English hexameters has already come under our notice on a preceding page, (635;) and it will be sufficient to refer the reader to our article on Abraham Fraunce and the authorities there cited. The critic in Blackwood (Feb. 1856) concludes his notice of Hiawatha with the remark:

"The poet was more successful in the wistfulness of his Evangeline, to which even these lengthened, desolate, inquiring hexameters lent a charm of appropriate sympathy; but it is a peculiarity of this sweet singer that his best strains are always *wistful*, longing, true voices of the night."

See other notices of Evangeline, in Amer. Whig Rev., vii. 155, (by G. W. Peck;) New Englander, vi. 548, (by G. H. Holliston;) Univ. Quar. Rev., v. 104, (by T. S. King;) Brownson's Quar. Rev., 2d ser., iv. 56; South. Lit. Mess., xv. 46; Amer. Lit. Mag., ii. 172; Eclec. Mag., xv. 96.

Of course, the admirer of Evangeline will not be satisfied to be without the beautiful picture of Evangeline painted by Thomas Faed and engraved by James Faed: size of plate, without margin, 14 by 17½ inches:

> "Sat by some nameless grave, and though that perhaps in its bosom
> He was already at rest; and she longed to slumber beside him."

This has received the highest compliment which the painter and engraver could covet:

> "I am delighted with the work, both in conception and execution. and have written to Mr. Faed to express my acknowledgment for this mark of his consideration and my appreciation of the very great beauty and feeling of his illustration."—*Letter of Mr. Longfellow to the publishers.*

10. KAVANAGH; A TALE, Bost., 1849, 16mo. Sale to April, 1857, 10,500 copies.

> "Kavanagh is. as far as it goes, an exact daguerreotype of New England life. We say *daguerreotype*, because we are conscious of a certain absence of motion and colour which detract somewhat from the vivacity, though not from the truth, of the representation. From Mr. Pendexter, with his horse and chaise, to Miss Manchester, painting the front of her house, the figures are faithfully after nature. The story, too, is remarkably sweet and touching. . . All who love purity of tone, tenderness, and picturesque simplicity have incurred a new obligation to the author of Kavanagh."—J. RUSSELL LOWELL: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lxix. 196–216.

In this paper will be found some very sensible comments upon the oft-repeated and seldom-comprehended phrase, "a national literature." See also Mr. Lowell's remarks on the same subject in his review of The Timon, N. Amer. Rev., lxiv. 460, *et seq.* Mr. Longfellow himself, it will be remembered, has also written eloquently upon this theme; and, we may say, since the publication of Hiawatha he has written eloquently upon the other side of the question also. We should refer the reader to Mr. Longfellow's comments on "A National Literature" in the Preface to his Poets and Poetry of Europe.

> "Kavanagh is essentially Richterish, yet with a difference. The sharpness of touch, the incessant revelations of stoical character, which break through the fantastic waywardness of Richter, are not here. On the other hand, it has nothing of the conscious effort which sometimes characterizes Richter's wit,—nothing of the indulgence in sheer dirt which he mingles so harshly with passages of dreaming, ethereal purity."—*Lon. Examiner;* (copied in Bost. Liv. Age. xxiii. 389–390.)

See also Amer. Whig Rev., x. 57; Brownson's Quar. Rev.. 2d ser., 456.

11. THE SEASIDE AND THE FIRESIDE, Bost., 1849, 16mo. Sale to April, 1857, 30,000 copies.

The Seaside collection contains seven poems; the Fireside collection is composed of thirteen poems. See a review of this volume in Brownson's Quar. Rev., 2d ser., iv. 268. Since the publication of this vol. the author has pub. a number of minor poems in Putnam's (New York) Magazine.

12. THE GOLDEN LEGEND, Bost., 1851, 12mo. Sale to April, 1857, 17,000 copies.

> "In this poem he has obeyed the highest humanity of the poet's calling, by revealing,—which alone the poet can,—not coldly, but in the glowing and affluent reality of life, this truth: that the same human heart has throbbed in all ages and under all circumstances, and that the devotion of love is forever and ever and from the beginning the true salvation of man. To this great and fundamental value of the poem is added all the dramatic precision of the most accomplished artist. The art is so subtlely concealed that it is not suspected."—GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS: *Sketch of Longfellow*, in *Homes of Amer. Poets*, 284.

> "We have no hesitation in expressing our opinion that there is nearly as much fine poetry in Mr. Longfellow's Golden Legend as in the celebrated drama of Goethe. . . . Elsie, the farmer's daughter,—scarcely more than a child in years, but a woman in tenderness and devotion,—is as beautiful a conception as ever was formed in the mind of the poet. . . . We have already, at the commencement of this paper, expressed our decided objection to the machinery employed by Mr. Longfellow. It is the reverse of original, being now very hackneyed; and it is absurdly disproportionate to the object for which it is introduced. . . . Occasionally, whilst retaining rhyme and the semblance of metre, Mr. Longfellow is betrayed into great extravagance."—*Blackw. Mag.*, Feb. 1852.

See also Eclec. Rev., 4th ser., xxxi. 455.

> "Longfellow, in the Golden Legend, has entered more closely into the temper of the Monk, for good and for evil, than ever yet theological writer or historian, though they may have given their life's labour to the analysis."—*Ruskin's Mod. Painters*, vol. iv. p. 377.

13. THE WAIF; a collection of Poems, edited by H. W. Longfellow, Bost., 1846, 12mo; Lon., 1849, 18mo. Pub. in vol. with No. 14, Bost., 1857, 12mo.

14. THE ESTRAY; a Collection of Poems, edited by H. W. Longfellow, Bost., 1846, 12mo. Pub. in vol. with No. 13, 1857, 12mo.

15. THE POETS AND POETRY OF EUROPE; with Biographical Notices and Translations from the earliest period to the present time, Phila., 1845, 8vo, pp. 779; 1848, r. 8vo; 1855, r. 8vo. This valuable volume contains selections from about three hundred and sixty authors, translated from ten languages,—the Anglo-Saxon, Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, Dutch, German, French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. Mr. Longfellow himself gives us translations from all of these languages but two. Among the other translators are Bowring, Felton, Herbert, Costello, Taylor, Jamieson, Brooks, Adamson, Thorpe, &c.

> "In this great crowd of translations by different hands, certainly very few appear equal to Professor Longfellow's in point of fidelity, elegance, and finish. The work is an honourable memorial of his great attainments as a linguist,—in which character, rather than as a poet, his fame will be sustained and advanced by this publication."—PROF. FRANCIS BOWEN: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lxi. 231.

> "We think Professor Longfellow has done a good service to literature by preparing this work. It contains a great deal of valuable information respecting the different languages of Europe, as well as of the various writers of poetry. The extracts from the authors are sufficiently numerous and lengthy to give a *fair* idea of the peculiarities, style, and class of each. . . . Instead of decrying such selections on the ground that they give us only a smattering of the authors and their writings, we hail them as most powerful helps in disseminating information and creating and increasing a taste for mental cultivation."—*Prot. Epis. Quar. Rev. and Church Register*, N. York, April, 1855, 310–311.

See also Lon. Athen., 1845, 961–962.

We should be pleased to see a second volume of this work, according to the suggestion of the learned editor. As we have had occasion to refer to Mr. Longfellow's translations,—we speak not only of those in the volume just noticed,—we must quote a few lines more upon the subject:

> "Longfellow's translations from the German, Swedish, Spanish, French, Dutch, Italian, and Anglo-Saxon possess in a very high degree that elegance of diction and thoroughly classical colouring for which all his other poems are remarkable."—*Irish Quar. Rev.*, June, 1855, 202.

> "Professor Longfellow excels in translating from the German and the Swedish."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1844, 8.

The North American reviewer of Longfellow's Voices of the Night (1839, 16mo) remarks that the

> "Translations from the French, Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and German are all executed with a high degree of skill."—Vol. 1. 269.

But Mr. Longfellow's fame as an accomplished linguist is so well established that it is not necessary for us to multiply quotations on this point.

16. THE SONG OF HIAWATHA, Bost., Oct. 1855, 16mo. Sale, in less than four weeks after publication, 10,000 copies; sale to end of March, 1857, 30,000 copies; to April, 1857, 50,000 copies.

> "This Indian Edda—if I may so call it—is founded on a tradition prevalent among the North American Indians, of a personage of miraculous birth, who was sent among them to clear their rivers, forests, and fishing-grounds and to teach them the arts of peace. He was known among different tribes by the several names of Michaboa, Chiabo, Manabozo, Tarenyawagan, and Hiawatha. Mr. Schoolcraft gives an account of him in his *Algic Researches*, vol. i. p. 134; and in his *History, Condition, and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States*, Part 3, p. 314, may be found the Iroquois form of the tradition, derived from the verbal narrations of an Onondaga chief.
>
> "Into this old tradition I have woven other curious Indian legends, drawn chiefly from the various and valuable writings of Mr. Schoolcraft, to whom the literary world is greatly indebted for his indefatigable zeal in rescuing from oblivion so much of the legendary lore of the Indians.
>
> "The scene of the poem is among the Ojibways, on the southern shore of Lake Superior, in the region between the Pictured Rocks and the Grand Sable."—*Note to Hiawatha.*

Notwithstanding this full and explicit statement by Mr. Longfellow of the sources from which he had derived the material of his poem, a writer in the National Intelligencer (Washington, D.C.) pub. an article, in a few weeks after the appearance of Hiawatha, charging the author with having borrowed "the entire form, spirit, and many of the most striking incidents" of Kalevala, the great national epic of the Finns. This attack was answered in two letters in The New York Observer, (Jan. 24, 1856, *et ante*,) under the signature of Theodorus. The reviewer remarks, "Such a charge is not only untenable, but absurd," and proceeds to expose the alleged absurdity of which he complains. William Howitt, in a letter to the London Athenæum, Nov. 17, 1855,—elicited by a review of Hiawatha in a preceding number (Nov. 10, 1855,) of that excellent journal,—eulogizes Hiawatha in the highest terms, and commends the author for having chosen the metre of the Kalevala and the Kanteletar, but says not a word of plagiarism or even of imitation. Howitt's letter elicited another, (Athen., Nov. 24, 1855,) from Mr. D. F. McCarthy, (translator of Dramas of Calderon from the Spanish,) who adduces examples to prove that the metre of Hiawatha is not confined to Finlandic or Sclavonic poets; and he does not think it a matter of course, therefore, that even the metre was suggested to Mr. Longfellow by any of those bards. In the same periodical for Dec. 1, 1855, Mr. W. S. takes the field, and opens the question still further, remarking that

> "Rhymeless trochaic dimeter is commonly used throughout Europe. . . . Mr. Longfellow, in his unalliterated trochaics, may

with as little reason be said to imitate the metre of the 'Kalevala' or Philalethes, in his rhymeless iambic trimèter catalectic version of the Divina Comedia, can be asserted to represent the music of Dante."

As usual in cases of this character, two of the critics engaged in the controversy soon fell into a misunderstanding on their own account: Mr. Howitt felt himself aggrieved by some comments of W. S.'s upon his first communication, and in the Athenæum for Dec. 8, 1855, he takes the offender to task for his alleged want of courtesy. Mr. W. S., noways abashed, returns to the charge in the Athenæum for Dec. 15, and in the same paper appears a letter from W. Brockie, who, coolly enough, commences his dissertation with—

"The question as to whether or not Longfellow's Hiawatha is in the national metre of Finland seems not unlikely to raise a controversy in your columns. W. S. says it is not: I am inclined to think it is."

It would appear to our superficial judgment that the "controversy" had been already pretty well "raised." But the end is not yet. In the Athenæum for Dec. 29, Mr. Ferdinand Freiligrath gives us a summary of the arguments advanced by the four contestants, and decides that "Hiawatha"

"is written in a *modified Finnish metre*,—modified by the exquisite feeling of the American poet, according to the genius of the English language and to the wants of modern taste. I feel perfectly convinced that, when Mr. Longfellow wrote Hiawatha, the sweet monotony of the trochees of Finland, and not the mellow and melodious fall of those of Spain, vibrated in his soul."

From Mr. Freiligrath's intimate acquaintance with Von Schröter's Finnische Runen (Finnisch und Deutsch, Stuttgart und Tübingen, 1834) and the Kalevala, surely he would have been the one to detect any close imitations on the part of the American poet; but nothing of this kind is intimated. The London Leader also took a part in the Hiawatha controversy, and Dr. Latham, in a letter to that paper, considers that Mr. Longfellow received many suggestions (as stated by the writer in the National Intelligencer) from Kalevala; but the editor of the Leader takes an entirely different view of the subject, defends the author of Hiawatha manfully, and dismisses the whole matter with the comment:

"In Longfellow's case the obligation to Kalevala is assumed: it is very possibly no direct obligation at all; but, granting the obligation, we entirely absolve the poet for not having mentioned it."

Now, it is evident that Dr. Schoolcraft himself is the best judge whether the author of Hiawatha has faithfully reproduced in poetry those peculiarities of Indian mythology, customs, and superstitions which Dr. Schoolcraft has given us in prose,—on which prose Longfellow avowedly bases his poem. To him, therefore, let us have recourse for the solution of this question. We quote from his dedication of The Myth of Hiawatha and other Oral Legends, Mythologic and Allegoric, of the North American Indians, Phila. and Lon., 1856, 12mo:

"*To Professor Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.*

"SIR:—Permit me to dedicate to you this volume of Indian myths and legends, derived from the story-telling circle of the native wigwams. That they indicate the possession, by the Vesperic tribes, of mental resources of a very characteristic kind,—furnishing, in fact, a new point from which to judge the race and to excite intellectual sympathies —you have most felicitously shown in your poem of Hiawatha. Not only so, but you have demonstrated, by this pleasing series of pictures of Indian life, sentiment, and invention, that the use of the native lore reveals one of the true sources of our literary independence. Greece and Rome, England and Italy, have so long furnished, if they have not exhausted, the field of poetic culture, that it is at least refreshing to find, both in theme and metre, something new.

"Very truly, yours,
"HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT."

This certainly puts forever at rest the charge of the author of Hiawatha having borrowed—as has been alleged —"the form, spirit, and many of the most striking incidents of Kalevala." If these are dissimilar to those so graphically depicted by Dr. Schoolcraft, this gentleman could not endorse, as he has done, the faithfulness of Longfellow's poetical version of the latter: the admixture of foreign colours would necessarily destroy the vraisemblance of the whole picture. And if the Kalevala's "form, spirit, and incidents" are so exactly similar to the original Hiawatha characteristics, we see no necessity for borrowing the former, and no possibility of detecting their incorporation if they were borrowed. It is a very natural remark, that the author who first makes popular a peculiar style or measure must expect to be charged with plagiarism by the ignoramus who makes the wonderful discovery that such style or measure did not originate with the writer through whose agency it became known to him.

Having thus devoted quite as much space as we can afford to an examination of the paternity of Hiawatha, and recommitted this interesting aborigine to the domicile of the claimant whose name he bears, it is proper that we should inquire what impression he has made upon the many thousands in whose libraries and parlours he has become an intimate during his wanderings in his native country and in strange lands.

"Longfellow's epic," says a critic in Das Ausland, "is undoubtedly the most considerable poem which has appeared for some years in the English language. Its success has been unexampled on both sides of the Atlantic. In London the book has been twice reprinted; and, although we ordered it immediately after its publication, we were only able to secure a copy of the fourth edition. It was certainly a happy thought to gather the legends of the tawny aborigines of North America together in a great poem."

But this reviewer by no means accedes to Hiawatha unmixed commendation: he objects to portions of the plot, and to the measure.

"The tale itself is beautiful, fanciful, and new, and he has worked it up into a poem of many parts. . . . He has produced, in an imaginary memoir of the hero, Hiawatha, a picture of Indian life as it exists in the forest and by the river, full of light and colour, repose and action. . . . It is beyond all doubt that this Song of Hiawatha will increase Mr. Longfellow's reputation as a singer. The verse, as we have said and proved by extract, is sweet and simple, is full of local and national colour, has a tone and ring of its own: in a word, the story of Hiawatha is the poet's most original production." —*Lon. Athenæum*, Nov. 10, 1855, 1295; and see p. 1339.

"This Song is a quaint chant, a happy illustration of manners, but it lacks all the important elements which go to the making of a poem. We are interested, pleased, attracted, yet perfectly indifferent: the measure haunts the ear, but not the matter; and we care no more for Hiawatha, and are as little concerned for the land of the Ojibbeways, as if America's best minstrel had never made a song."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, Feb. 1856.

But *audi alteram partem:* after an enthusiastic eulogy on Hiawatha in the Oxford and Cambridge Magazine for Jan. 1856, the critic concludes with—

"Henceforth the Ojibway and the Dacotah are to us realities, —men of like passions with ourselves. In our own dear mother-tongue their sweet singer Nawadaha has spoken to us, and the voice has gone direct from his heart to ours."

"Hiawatha may be taken as an accurate representation of Indian manners and superstitions artistically treated and poetically adorned."—*Lon. Spectator.*

"Mr. Longfellow's reputation will, we think, be raised by the Song of Hiawatha: it is by far, in our judgment, the most original of all his productions."—*Lon. Examiner.*

"If Mr. Longfellow had enriched the literature of his country with nothing save The Song of Hiawatha, he would deserve the poet's bays for this elaborate and most successful attempt to give to that literature a strong individuality, peculiar to the land where the red man once

'hunted the bison and the beaver,'

the home of the Indian, whose sire the sun was, and the earth his mother."—*Home Journal*, (N. York.)

"We think it is his greatest poem. It is the most absorbing work of its length we have ever read."—*National Intelligencer*, (Washington, D.C.)

The Liverpool Albion remarks that every succeeding effort of Longfellow is better than the last, and that Hiawatha is to be an immortal poem.

"Longfellow is the most accomplished poet of the day. Hiawatha is unquestionably his ablest work. . . . Every scene the Indian hero traverses in his allegorical progress is a breathing landscape, every adventure he meets with a capital story. . . . The episode of Hiawatha's Wooing, which we quoted in our last week's number, is one of the finest in the volume. It is a delicious love-story, and would, without the slightest context, make the fortune of any poet. . . . Of the legends themselves that Mr. Longfellow has collected, their possible origin, and interest as relating to other mythologies, we have no time to speak. We must content ourselves with an expression of unqualified approval of the manner in which they have been collected, digested, and set to the most exquisite music."—*Lon. Illustrated Times.*

As regards this "most exquisite music" there are very different opinions:

"Anybody who has read the five thousand and odd verses of Hiawatha has certainly had enough of this epic metre, which very soon becomes as tiresome to the ear as the tune of a barrel-organ."—*Das Ausland.*

"We have often had occasion," says the London Leader, "to remark on the careful study of our recent literature displayed in its criticisms of English authors by the Revue des Deux Mondes. The last number contains an article on Longfellow's Hiawatha, remarkable for subtle insight into the peculiar character of the poem, and genial criticism of its special merits. The writer, M. Émile Montégut, shows a thorough appreciation of the poetic substance and form of Longfellow's Indian legend scarcely to be expected in a foreigner, and least of all in a Frenchman. He pronounces Hiawatha to be the most finished poem Longfellow has produced. Of the metre he says:

"'The melody of the verse, rapid and monotonous, is like the voice of nature, which never fatigues us though continually repeating the same sound. Two or three notes compose the whole music of the poem, melodious and limited as the song of a bird.' Describing the general character of Hiawatha, he says, 'The feeling for nature that pervades the poem is at once most refined and most familiar. The poet knows how to give, as a modern, voices to all the inanimate objects of nature: he knows the language of the birds, he understands the murmur of the wind amongst the leaves, he interprets the voices of the running streams, and yet, notwithstanding this poetic subtlety, he never turns aside to minute description, nor attempts to prolong, by reflection, the emotion excited. His poem, made with exquisite art, has thus a double character: it is Homeric from the precision, simplicity, and familiarity of its images, and modern from the vivacity of its impressions and from the lyrical spirit that breathes in every page.'"

The London Athenæum, after giving copious extracts, remarks:

"The Song of Hiawatha moves throughout in this beautiful and simple measure. Except in good hands, an instrument so artless would most likely fail. The line would tire on the ear. But Mr. Longfellow has contrived to give variety even to a measure evidently chosen for its sad and tender monotone: . . . despite its sameness of cadence, it scarcely palls on the ear even at the five thousandth verse."—Nov. 10, 1855, 1295.

"Unhappily for the poet, this is the very measure to attract the parodist. Punch has opened the assault, and we will not venture to predict how many gleeful voices may echo his good-humoured mockery before the year is out. The jingle of this measure is irresistible, and, with a good vocabulary of any savage language at one's elbow, one feels a pleasing confidence that the strain might spin on forever, and almost make itself."—*Blackw. Mag.*, Feb. 1856.

There have, indeed, we are sorry to say, been many parodies of Hiawatha. We have no patience with a burlesque imitation of an earnest original. Punning has been called (we say not, truly) the lowest kind of wit; but surely he who first said so forgot parodying. There was, indeed, so much true wit, so much hearty appreciation of the merits of the poet and the poem, in Punch's parody, that we could have excused it, had it not been for the baleful effects of its potent example. We cite an instance from a Boston paper of a much more agreeable evidence of the popularity of Hiawatha:

"The beautiful three-decked ship Minnehaha (named from the heroine of Longfellow's charming poem of Hiawatha) was most successfully launched about noon, on Saturday last, from Donald McKay's yard at East Boston. The occasion was one of unusual interest, and attracted a very large concourse of people, who rent the air with their huzzas as the Minnehaha gracefully glided into the 'laughing waters,' (her namesake.)"

As early as Feb. 15, 1856,—four months after the first publication of Hiawatha,—a German translation by Adolph Böttger, was pub. in Leipsic. In April, 1856, another translation into German, by Ferdinand Freiligrath, was in the hands of the European public. The original poem was issued at Leipsic in January, 1856, at half a thaler, by Alphons Dürr, (for vol. xvii. of his Collection of Standard American Authors.) He notes on his title-page that Hiawatha is supplied in Rome, Vienna, Paris, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Brussels, Basle, Turin, Trieste, Venice, and Verona. We quote some other evidences of the popularity of Hiawatha:

"A PLUM FOR HIAWATHA.—Mr. Bright, in his recent speech at Manchester, commenting upon the effect of the war upon all departments of English effort, spoke of its influence upon the tone of English poetry, and contrasted Tennyson's war-lyrics with Longfellow's Hiawatha, thus:—'Take the poet-laureate as an example—[hear, hear]—a gentleman whom I have never seen or met, I believe, but once accidentally,—a gentleman of great refinement of manner and of mind, who has written poetry in our language, [hear, hear:] yet such was the pestilent influence of these scenes of carnage on a mind so accomplished and elevated as that, that he puts forth a poem which his friends are anxious should never be spoken of. I have had the opportunity lately of reading a poem from another country, written by the American poet Longfellow—[applause]—a poem which treats of the legends of the Indian tribes; and, while I have turned from the poem of our poet-laureate, in which I find him descending to slang of almost the grossest character, I turn with delight to the exquisite poem which has come to us from the other side of the Atlantic.' [Hear, hear.]"

Cardinal Wiseman some time since prefaced an enthusiastic eulogy on Longfellow (which we shall presently quote for the benefit of our readers) with the remark:

"He was a true philosopher who said, 'Let me make the songs of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws.'"

His Eminence, however, could hardly have foreseen that Longfellow's poetry would ere long be used by a ruler as an instrument to pacify a people for whom the threatenings of the law had but few terrors. We quote the narration which has elicited these remarks:

"AN APT QUOTATION.—The Lecompton (Kansas) Union of the 2d inst. has a pleasant account of a visit recently paid by Acting Governor Stanton to the citizens of Lawrence. After partaking of the hospitalities kindly extended to him by Governor Robinson, he addressed, by request, a crowd of some five hundred free-State men, who did not hesitate to manifest disapprobation at such portions of the speech as did not accord with their peculiar political views. At the close of Mr. Stanton's speech he pictured in glowing language the Indian tradition of Hiawatha, of the 'Peace-Pipe,' 'shaped and fashioned' by 'Gitchie Manito, the Mighty,' and by which he 'called the tribes of men together,' and in his own language addressed them:—

"'I have given you lands to hunt in,
I have given you streams to fish in,
I have given you bear and bison,
I have given you roe and reindeer,
I have given you brant and beaver,
Fill'd the marshes full of wild fowl,
Fill'd the river full of fishes:
Why, then, are you not contented?
Why, then, will you hunt each other?

"'I am weary of your quarrels,
Weary of your wars and bloodshed,
Weary of your prayers for vengeance,
Of your wranglings and dissensions:
All your strength is in your union,
All your danger is in discord;
Therefore be at peace henceforward,
And, as brothers, live together.'

"The applicability of the quotation (says the Lecompton Union) was felt by the crowd, and involuntary applause burst forth from those who had murmured but a moment before."

We have not been sparing of the quotation of opinions on Hiawatha; but those who desire to pursue the subject still further can refer to the Irish Quarterly Review, Jan. 1856, and to Putnam's (New York) Magazine, Dec. 1855.

Having now concluded the list of the publications of this favorite author, it is proper that we should say a few words respecting the principal editions of his works. A beautiful illustrated collective ed. of Longfellow's Poetical Works was pub. by Carey & Hart in Philadelphia, 1845, 8vo, with engravings by J. Cheney from original pictures by Huntington. Messrs. Ticknor and Fields, of Boston,—so favourably known for their taste in getting up the best productions of American and English authors,—have been for some years Mr. Longfellow's publishers, and issue his works in single vols., or all together in 6 vols.,—three of poetry and three of prose. They have within the last few months (in 1857) given to the world a beautiful edition of his Complete Works,—viz.: POEMS in 2 vols. 32mo. Contents of vol. i.: 1. Voices of the Night; 2. Earlier Poems; 3. Translations; 4. Ballads, and other Poems; 5. Poems on Slavery; 6. The Spanish Student; 7. The Belfry of Bruges, and other Poems; 8. The Seaside and the Fireside. Contents of vol. ii.: 1. Evangeline; 2. The Golden Legend; 3. Hiawatha. PROSE WORKS, 2 vols. 32mo,—viz.: Contents of vol. i.: 1. Outre-Mer, a Pilgrimage beyond the Sea; 2. Drift-Wood, a Collection of Essays. Contents of vol. ii.: 1. Hyperion, a Romance; 2. Kavanagh, a Tale. The circulation of this beautiful edition, which is sold at the trifling price of seventy-five cents per vol., will undoubtedly be very large. We recapitulate the figures which we have affixed to the titles of Longfellow's productions.

Sale of Longfellow's Poetical Works to April, 1857:

	Pub.	Sale to	Copies.
Voices of the Night	1839	April, 1857	43,000
Ballads, and other Poems	1841	"	40,000
The Spanish Student	1843	"	38,000
The Belfry of Bruges, and other Poems	1846	"	38,000
Evangeline	1847	"	37,000
The Seaside and the Fireside	1849	"	30,000
The Golden Legend	1851	"	17,000
Hiawatha	Oct. 1855	"	50,000
			293,000

Sale of the Prose Works:

	Pub.	Sale to	Copies.
Outre-Mer	1835	April, 1857	7,500
Hyperion	1839	"	14,550
Kavanagh	1849	"	10,500

Sale of Prose Works.............................. 32,550
" " Poetical Works..............................293,000

Total sale in America of Longfellow's Works to April, 1857...325,550

What the sale has been in Europe we have no means of knowing; but, as Longfellow is the most popular poet in America, undoubtedly he enjoys the same pre-eminence in Great Britain. If this assertion amaze the reader, we shall strengthen it a little, and are very safe in affirming that there is no living poet on either side of the water who makes even a distant approach to Longfellow's popularity. Within the last few years the English eds. of his Works have been issued by the following publishers: 1. Bickers; 2. Bogue; 3. Chapman; 4. Clarke; 5. Dickinson; 6. Gilpin; 7. Houlston; 8. Knight & Son; 9. Gall & Inglis; 10. Nelson; 11. Routledge; 12. Simpkin; 13. Slater; 14. Tegg; 15. Theobald; 16. Whittaker; 17. Kent & Richards; 18. Walker. Among the eds. put forth by these publishers deserving of particular notice are: 1. Poetical Works, "containing 34 pieces not in any other illustrated ed.;" illustrated by John Gilbert. 100 plates, with a portrait after Lawrence, 1855, p. 4to, £1 1*s.*; pub. by Routledge. 2. Poetical Works, illustrated by Birket Foster, and others; last ed., 1856, 8vo, £1 1*s.*; pub. by Bogue. 3. Poems, with Essay by Gilfillan, (Liverp.,) 1850, sq., 5*s.* 6*d.*; gilt, 6*s.* 6*d.*; mor. extra, 10*s.*; pub. by Simpkin. 4. Voices of the Night, illustrated by a Lady, 1850, 4to, 10*s.* 6*d.*; pub. by Dickinson. 5. Voices of the Night, illustrated, 1852, 8vo, 15*s.*; pub. by

Bogue. 6. Evangeline, illustrated, 1849, p. 8vo; 3d ed., 1852, p. 8vo, 10*s.* 6*d.*; pub. by Bogue. 7. Evangeline, illustrated by John Gilbert, engravings by Dalziel Brothers, 1856, med. 8vo, 7*s.* 6*d.*; pub. by Routledge. 8. Golden Legend, illustrated with 50 engravings, 1855, cr. 8vo, 12*s.*; mor., 21*s.*; pub. by Bogue. 9. Song of Hiawatha, illustrated by John Gilbert, 1856, 2*s.* 6*d.*; gilt, 3*s.*; pub. by Routledge. 10. Prose Works,—viz.: I. Outre-Mer; II. Hyperion; III. Kavanagh; new ed., all in 1 vol. sq., 6*s.*; pub. by Bogue. 11. Hyperion, with illustrations, 1852, sq., 3*s.* 6*d.*; pub. by Bogue. 12. Prose Works, by Gilfillan, 1857, 12mo, 4*s.*; pub. by Bickers. Nor should we omit to notice the beautiful "Christmas Present," pub. by Boosey & Sons, of Holles Street, (1857, 12mo, £1 3*s.*,) containing Fourteen of Longfellow's Songs, set to Music by Balfe, as introduced at all the principal Concerts of the Season by Miss Dolby, Miss Huddart, Mr. Sims Reeve, and Herr Reichardt. Contents; 1. Two Locks of Hair, Song; 2. The Village Blacksmith, Song; 3. The Rainy Day, Song; 4. Stars of the Summer Night, Serenade; 5. The Arrow and the Song, Song; 6. The Happiest Land, Song; 7. Good-Night, Beloved, Serenade; 8. Annie of Tharaw, Song; 9. The Reaper and the Flowers, Song; 10. This is the Place, Ballad; 11. The Green Trees, Ballad; 12. The Day is Done, Song; 13. Trust her not, Duett; 14. Excelsior, Duett.

The publication of this volume is another evidence of the unbounded popularity of the author in Great Britain.

"Probably there is no author who writes the English language," remarks the correspondent of Moore's Rural New-Yorker, "so popular in England, at the present time, as Longfellow. His writings are the subject of much criticism in the journals, and are printed in almost every possible form and style. The number of cheap editions is very numerous, and this is a convincing proof of his great popularity. He is read and admired by all classes; and quotations from his poems are frequently made in the pulpit, in journals, and by public speakers."

Grace Greenwood, (Mrs. Sarah J. Lippincott,) in her Haps and Mishaps of a Tour in Europe, remarks:

"During this evening Mr. Dickens spoke to me with much interest and admiration of Mrs. Stowe and Mr. Hawthorne. Wherever I go, my national pride is gratified by hearing eloquent tributes to these authors and to the poet Longfellow."

Mary Russell Mitford was one of the most ardent of our poet's admirers, and devotes a chapter to his praise and poetry in her Recollections of a Literary Life:

"I do not know a more enviable reputation," she remarks, "than Professor Longfellow has won for himself in this country,—won, too, with a rapidity seldom experienced by our native poets. The terseness of diction and force of thought delight the old; the grace and melody enchant the young; the unaffected and all-pervading piety satisfies the serious; and a certain slight touch of mysticism carries the imaginative reader fairly off his feet. For my own part, I confess not only to the being captivated by all these qualities, (mysticism excepted,) but to the farther fact of yielding to the charm of certain lines. I cannot very well tell why, and walking about the house repeating such figments as this,—

'I give the first watch of the night
To the red planet Mars,'—

as if I were still eighteen. I am not sure that this is not as great a proof of the power of the poet as can be given."—*American Poets*, Chapter VI.

That exquisite poet and intelligent critic, Mr. Moir, (the "Delta" of Blackwood,) at the conclusion of his Sketches of the Poetical Literature of the Past Half-Century, (Edin. and Lon., 1851, 12mo,) remarks:

"I should have also liked to have been able to add more strictures on the brother-poets of America, more especially Henry Longfellow and William Cullen Bryant, for both of whom I have a high admiration,—the one being distinguished for the possession of the very element in which our recent verse is so deficient,—imaginative truth,—and the other having preserved, in many of his pictures, the native aboriginal tone which must hereafter render them invaluable."

"The distinguishing qualities of Longfellow seem to be beauty of imagination, delicacy of taste, wide sympathy, and mild earnestness, expressing themselves sometimes in forms of quaint and fantastic fancy, but always in chaste and simple language. . . . One of the most pleasing characteristics of this writer's works is their intense humanity. A man's heart beats in his every line. . . . He loves, pities, and feels with, as well as for, his fellow human mortal. . . . He is a brother, speaking to men as brothers, and as brothers they are responsive to his voice. . . . We close our paper with feelings of gratitude and respect for our transatlantic author."—*Gilfillan's Second Gallery of Literary Portraits*, 2d ed., Edin., 1852, 254–264.

"In golden harmony, mellifluous diction, and erudite polish, Longfellow can successfully compete with our most fastidious poets; and few can surpass him in richness of fancy, imaginative capacity, and elevation of thought. The admiration which his poetry must necessarily elicit from us will be heightened considerably when we reflect that this elegance and unalterable deference to the laws of beauty is altogether unattended by any poverty of substance, contracted range of thought, tameness in origination of idea or its embodiment. . . . Philosophy, and that generally of the purest and the most hopeful kind, enhances the value of his poetry; his metaphysical ratiocinations are no less remarkable for their soundness and subtlety than for the buoyant spirit which pervades them; and wisdom holds her throne supreme over all his imaginings."—*Irish Quar. Rev.*, June, 1855, 197–204.

"His poems are of an order to which we have none akin. Germany, more than England, has been the source of his inspiration. Our own writers of short poems—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley—have nothing in common with him. He is still further removed from our lyric writers, from Burns to Moore. He writes, like Cowper, with a purpose, and his verses have a liquid flow to which the former can lay no claim."—*Lon. Metropolitan.*

"We are thankful that the present age is graced by such a poet as Mr. Longfellow, whose extraordinary accomplishment and research, and devotion to his high calling, can hardly be overrated. His productions must always command our deep attention, for in them we are certain to meet with great beauty of thought, and very elegant diction."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, Feb. 1852.

See also Ruskin's Elements of Drawing; Leigh Hunt's letter to the American editor of his Corrected Poetical Works, prefixed to this collection, pub. by Ticknor and Fields, Boston, 1857.

These are certainly high commendations, and, with those previously quoted from foreign sources, must be the more gratifying to the subject of them from the fact that no national partiality can be suspected. Not, indeed, that our American critics are often guilty of indiscriminate laudation of their own countrymen. We are very naturally and very properly awake to the danger of erring in this matter, and are quite as likely to permit caution to incline us to the other extreme. As regards Mr. Longfellow, however, were our critics ever so extravagant in eulogy, it would be difficult for them to surpass the leaders of literary opinion in Europe. We have already quoted many American criticisms on several of our author's works, and feel tempted to adduce several native opinions respecting his general characteristics as a poet; but here—our article having already insensibly lengthened itself until, like the clown in the churchyard, we are afraid to look back—we must force ourselves to be brief.

"Longfellow has a perfect command of that expression which results from restraining rather than cultivating fluency; and his manner is adapted to his theme. He rarely, if ever, mistakes 'emotions for conceptions.' He selects with great delicacy and precision the exact phrase which best expresses or suggests his idea. He colours his style with the skill of a painter; and, in compelling words to picture thought, he not only has the warm flush and bright tints of language at his command, but he arrests its evanescent hues. In the higher department of his art—that of so combining his words and images that they make music to the soul as well as to the ear, and convey not only his feelings and thoughts, but also the very tone and condition of the soul in which they have their being—he has given exquisite examples in Maidenhood and Endymion. . . . Longfellow's verse occupies a position halfway between the poetry of actual life and the poetry of transcendentalism. Like all neutrals, he is liable to attack from the zealots of both parties; but it seems to us that he has hit the exact point beyond which no poet can at present go without being either neglected or ridiculed. He idealizes real life; he elicits new meaning from many of its rough shows; he clothes subtle and delicate thoughts in familiar imagery; he embodies high moral sentiment in beautiful and ennobling forms; he inweaves the golden threads of spiritual being into the texture of common existence; he discerns and addresses some of the finest sympathies of the heart: but he rarely soars into those regions of abstract imagination where the bodily eye cannot follow, but where that of the seer is gifted with a 'pervading vision.'"—*E. P. Whipple's Essays and Reviews*, vol. i. 60–61, 62–63; and *N. Amer. Rev.*, Jan. 1844, vol. lviii. 24. 26.

The reader should peruse the whole of this admirable paper, or, rather, the whole of the two volumes,—Whipple's Essays and Reviews, Bost., 1851.

"Nothing can exceed the exquisite beauty of some of his smaller pieces, while they also abound in that richness of expression and imagery which the Romantic muse is supposed to claim as her more especial attribute. The melody of his versification is very remarkable: some of his stanzas sound with the richest and sweetest music of which language is capable. It is unnecessary to illustrate this remark by quotations: the memories of all readers of poetry involuntarily retain them. In the range of American poetry, it would not be easy to find any that is so readily remembered, that has sunk so deeply into the hearts of the people, and that so spontaneously rises to the speaker's tongue in the pulpit and the lecture-room."—Prof. C. C. Felton: *N. Amer. Rev.*, July, 1842, lv. 115.

"Almost all Longfellow's poems are gems set with consummate taste. . . . His Skeleton in Armor is the most novel and characteristic of his shorter poems, and his Psalm of Life and Excelsior are the most familiar and endeared. He is the artistic, as Halleck is the lyrical, and Bryant the picturesque and philosophic, of American poets."—H. T. Tuckerman: *Sketch of Amer. Lit.*, 1852.

The reference to the Psalm of Life and Excelsior may remind some of our readers of Mr. Gilfillan's fervid commendation of these poems:

"No poet has more beautifully expressed the depth of his conviction that life is an earnest reality,—a something with eternal issues and dependencies; that this earth is no scene of revelry or market of sale, but an arena of contest. This is the inspiration of his Psalm of Life; than which we have few things finer, in moral tone, since those odes by which the millions of Israel tuned their march across the wilderness. . . . We have just alluded to Excelsior, one of those happy thoughts which seem to drop down, like fine days, from some serener region, which meet instantly the ideal of all minds, and run on afterwards, and forever, in the current of the human heart. We can now no more conceive of a world without Excelsior than of a world without the Iliad, the Comus, or the Midsummer Night's Dream. It has expressed in the happiest and briefest way what many minds in the age had been trying in vain to express.”—*Second Gallery of Literary Portraits*, 2d ed., Edin., 258, 259.

But to return to our American critics:

“Of all our poets, Longfellow best deserves the title of artist. He has studied the principles of verbal melody, and rendered himself master of the mysterious affinities which exist between sound and sense, word and thought, feeling and expression. This tact in the use of language is probably the chief cause of his success. There is an aptitude, a gracefulness, and vivid beauty, in many of his stanzas, which at once impress the memory and win the ear and heart.”—R. W. Griswold: *Poets and Poetry of America*, 16th ed., Phila., 1855, 355.

“We shall only say that he is the most popular of American poets, and that this popularity may safely be assumed to contain in itself the elements of permanence, since it has been fairly earned, without any of that subservience to the baser tastes of the public which characterizes the quack of letters. His are laurels honourably gained and gently worn. Without comparing him with others, it is enough if we declare our conviction that he has composed poems which will live as long as the language in which they are written.”—J. Russell Lowell: *N. Amer. Rev.*, 69, 215.

“The secret of his popularity as a poet is probably that of all similar popularity,—namely, the fact that his poetry expresses a universal sentiment in the simplest and most melodious manner. Each of his most noted poems is the song of a feeling common to every mind in moods into which every mind is liable to fall. Thus, a Psalm of Life, Footsteps of Angels, To the River Charles, Excelsior, The Bridge, The Gleam of Sunshine, The Day is Done, The Old Clock on the Stairs, The Arrow and the Song, The Fire of Driftwood, Twilight, The Open Window, are all most adequate and inexpressibly delicate renderings of quite universal emotions. There is a humanity in them which is irresistible in the fit measures to which they are wedded. If some elegiac poets have strung rosaries of tears, there is a weakness of woe in their verses which repels; but the quiet, pensive thought,—the twilight of the mind, in which the little facts of life are saddened in view of their relation to the eternal laws, time and change,—this is the meditation and mourning of every manly heart, and this is the alluring and permanent charm of Longfellow's poetry.”—George William Curtis: *Sketch of Longfellow, in Homes of American Authors*, N. York, 1853, 282–283.

The following list of translations of a number of Longfellow's works will interest the reader:

In Italian:

Evangelina, tradotta da Pietro Rotondi, Firenza, 1857.

In German:

Longfellow's Gedichte übersetz von Carl Böttger, Dessau, 1856; Gedichte von H. W. Longfellow, Deutsch von Alexander Neidhard, Darmstadt, 1856; Balladen und Lieder von H. W. Longfellow, Deutsch von A. R. Nielo, Münster, 1857; Hyperion, Deutsch von Adolf Böttger, Leipzig, 1856; Evangeline, Aus dem Englischen, Hamburg, 1857; Evangeline, Aus dem Englischen, von P. J. Bekie, Leipzig, 1854; Das Lied von Hiawatha, Deutsch von Adolf Böttger, Leipzig, 1856; Der Sang von Hiawatha, übersetze von Ferdinand Freiligrath, Stuttgart und Augsburg, 1857; Der Spanische Student, übersetze von Karl Böttger, Dessau, 1854.

In French:

Évangéline, suivie des Voix de la Nuit, poëmes traduits par Le Chevalier de Chatelain, Jersey, 1856.

Those who desire to peruse critical dissertations (in addition to the many already indicated) on the works and genius of this popular author can refer to—1. Herrig's Handbuch der Nordamerikanischen National literatur. 2. Allgemeine Zeitung. 3. Revue des Deux Mondes. 4. Journal des Débats. 5. Lon. Athenæum, 1835, 148,—(Lit. in the Nineteenth Century: America.) 6. Lon. Athenæum, 1844, 8–9. 7. Eclectic Review, 4th ser., xxvi. 710. 8. Fraser's Mag., April, 1855. 9. Dubl. Univ. Mag., xxxv. 461. 10. New Monthly Mag., (copied in Bost. Liv. Age,) xxxix. 417. 11. Amer. Whig Rev., xii. 359. 12. South. Lit. Mess., vi. 230. 13. Do., viii. 150. 14. Do., xi. 92. But we must not conclude without giving the promised quotation respecting Longfellow, from Cardinal Wiseman's Lecture on the Home Education of the Poor. Thus it runs:

“There is no greater lack in English literature than that of a poet of the people,—of one who shall be to the labouring-classes of England what Goethe is to the peasant of Germany. He was a true philosopher who said, ‘Let me make the songs of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws.’ There is one writer who approaches nearer than any other to this standard; and he has already gained such a hold on our hearts that it is almost unnecessary for me to mention his name. Our hemisphere cannot claim the honour of having brought him forth; but still he belongs to us, for his works have become as household words wherever the English language is spoken. And, whether we are charmed by his imagery, or soothed by his melodious versification, or elevated by the high moral teachings of his pure muse, or follow with sympathizing hearts the wanderings of Evangeline, I am sure that all who hear my voice will join with me in the tribute I desire to pay to the genius of Longfellow.”

Thus have we seen the poet's praise chanted alike by stern reviewer and gentle lady, by lowly critic and lordly prelate. But, as we cast a glance at the table where our books are piled in “learned confusion” around us, we are silently reminded that our pleasing task is not yet finished. The poet's bays are entitled to another wreath, and we shall not withhold it. It was promised by the wisest of men that he who was “diligent in his business” should “stand before kings;” and—laborious in the great duty of accumulating and distributing knowledge, laborious in the cause of humanity, of freedom, and of truth—the poet, scholar, and philanthropist of Cambridge has not failed of this reward also.

In 1855 the Rev. J. C. Fletcher took a number of specimens of American literature, art, and manufactures to the capital of Brazil, where he was permitted to exhibit them in the National Museum. They were first visited by the Emperor Dom Pedro II., whose knowledge of literature is as remarkable as his attainments in science. In the work entitled Brazil and the Brazilians, (by Rev. Messrs. Kidder and Fletcher,) Mr. F. gives an account of his majesty's visit; and to this narration (furnished us by Mr. Fletcher in advance of the publication of his volume) it is owing that to the many golden opinions of Mr. Longfellow already recorded we are able to add that of the monarch of Brazil:

“He [Dom Pedro II.] approached the table where were the books presented by Parry & McMillan. He opened the Homes of the American Authors, and surprised me by his knowledge of our literature. He made remarks on Irving, Cooper, and Prescott, showing an intimate acquaintance with each. His eye falling upon the name of Longfellow, he asked me, in great haste and eagerness, ‘Monsieur Fletcher, avez-vous les poëmes de M. Longfellow?’ It was the first time that I ever saw in Dom Pedro II. an enthusiasm which in its earnestness and simplicity resembled the warmth of childhood when about to possess itself of some long-cherished object. I replied, ‘I believe not, your majesty.’ ‘Oh,’ said he, ‘I am exceedingly sorry, for I have sought in every bookstore of Rio de Janeiro for Longfellow, and I cannot find him. I have a number of beautiful *morceaux* from him; but I wish the whole work. I admire him so much.’ Mr. Fletcher afterward presented him with the Poets and Poetry of America, informing the emperor that it contained some choice selections from the American poet whom he so much admired, and whom he called ‘my Longfellow.’ Afterward, at the palace of S. Christopher, when Mr. F. took leave of the emperor, the latter said to him, ‘When you return to your country, have the kindness to say to Mr. Longfellow how much pleasure he has given me, and be pleased to tell him *combien je l'estime, combien je l'aime.*’”

Longfellow, Rev. Samuel, brother of the preceding, a Unitarian minister, stationed at Brooklyn, New York. In conjunction with Samuel Johnson, 1. A Book of Psalms and Hymns for Public and Private Devotion; 7th ed., Bost., 1855. 2. Thalatta: a Book for the Sea-Side, 1853, 12mo. This is a collection of poetry, partly original.

Longfellow, Stephen, LL.D., 1776–1849, father of the two preceding, a native of Gorham, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard University in 1798, became an eminent lawyer, was a member of the National Congress, and filled several other public posts with credit to himself and advantage to his constituents. He resided principally at Portland, Maine, and died in that city, which he had long faithfully served. A number of his legal arguments will be found in the Massachusetts and the Maine Reports. He was noted for his copious stores of knowledge, and the agreeable manner in which he imparted the results of his investigations to his hearers. See Judge Story's Life and Letters.

“In all the relations of private and public life, Mr. Longfellow was a model man: kind and affectionate in his family, prompt and efficient in business, courteous uniformly, ready with money or service, whenever properly required, and filling large places in benevolent and religious institutions, his death was deeply mourned, and the people grieved most of all that they should see his face no more.

“A life so adorned could not have been withdrawn from its sphere of usefulness without making a palpable void; and I only express the universal sentiment that was felt at his departure, that an able, upright, and Christian gentleman had gone,—one to whom may be applied language used in regard to an eminent English lawyer, ‘that he cast honour upon his honourable profession, and sought dignity, not from the ermine or the mace, but from a straight path and a spotless life.’”—*Willis's Address before the Maine Historical Society, March* 5, 1857; *containing Biographical Notices of the Former Presidents of the Society*, 24–25, Portland, 1857, 12mo, pp. 54.

Longfield, Robert. 1. Law of Distress and Replevin in Ireland, Dubl., 1841, 8vo. 2. Action of Ejectment, &c.; 2d ed., 1844, 8vo. 3. With J. F. Townsend, Irish Excheq. Reports, 1843, 8vo.

Longhurst, Rev. S. Common-Place Book; or, Companion to the N. Testament, Richmond and London, 1833, 8vo. A valuable work. See Horne's Bibl. Bib.

Longland. See Langeland.

Longland, Thomas. Quatuor Novissima; or, Meditations upon the Four Last Things, Lon., 1657, 12mo.

Longley, Charles Thomas, first Bishop of Ripon, 1836. 1. Charge, Lon., 1838, 8vo. 2. Serm., Amos iii. 6, 1840. 3. Charge, 1841, 8vo.

Longley, John. 1. Representation of the Commons, Lon., 1795, 8vo. 2. Trial by Jury, 1812, 8vo.

Longman, William, a member of the eminent London publishing-house which has so long borne his name, privately printed in 1856, (12mo, pp. 123,) Journal of Six Weeks' Adventure in Switzerland, Piedmont, and on the Italian Lakes, by W. L. and W. T. The travellers saw much in six weeks, and their tour is pleasantly described by the historiographer to the Expedition. Mr. Longman is also the author of a number of papers on entomology, in which department of science he has gained considerable distinction.

Longmate, Barak. 1. Supp. to 5th ed. of Collins's Peerage, 1779–84, 8vo. 2. Pocket-Peerages of England, Scotland, and Ireland, 1810, 2 vols. r. 18mo.

Longmire, John B. Papers on coal-mines, &c. in Thom. Ann. Philos., 1815–16.

Longmoor, A. Serms., 1788, 1804.

Longstreet, Judge A. B., a native of Georgia, late President of Emory College, Oxford, Georgia, and a minister of the Methodist Church. Georgia Scenes, Characters, Incidents, &c. in the First Half-Century of the Republic, by a Native Georgian, N. York, 1840. Judge L. has contributed a number of papers to the Southern journals, The Magnolia, and The Orion. See Duyckinck's Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

Longworth, G. A. A Year among the Circassians, Lon., 1840, 2 vols. r. 12mo.

"Incomparably the most valuable account of Circassia that has yet appeared."—*Lon. Court Journal.*

Also highly commended by the Athenæum, and the Naval and Military Gazette.

Longworth, Nicholas, a wealthy cultivator of the vine, b. in Newark, N. Jersey, 1783, has resided at Cincinnati, Ohio, since 1804. R. Buchanan's treatise on The Culture of the Grape and Wine-Making; with an Appendix by N. L., containing Directions for the Cultivation of the Strawberry, Cin., 1852, 8vo; 6th ed., revised, 1856, 12mo.

"A man with ordinary judgment cannot fail in grape or strawberry culture if he tries to follow the advice of this little book."—*Ohio Farmer.*

Lonnergan, Andrew. Fencer's Guide, 1772, 8vo.

Lonsdale, Edward F., Surgeon to the Royal Orthopœdic Hospital. 1. Practical Treat. on Fractures, Lon., 1838, 8vo. 2. Lateral Curvature of the Spine, 1847, 8vo; 2d ed., 1852, 8vo.

"We would wish that this treatise on lateral curvature of the spine were generally read, since much ignorance prevails concerning the subject, and, consequently, it presents an ample field for the quack, and an opprobrium to the profession."—*Lancet.*

Lonsdale, J. J. The Statute Criminal Law of England, Lon., 1839, 12mo.

"The most perfect work of the kind ever issued from the press."—3 *Jurist*, 1109.

Lonsdale, John, D.D., Bishop of Lichfield. 1. Testimonies resp. a Future Judgment, Lon., 1821, 8vo. 2. The Four Gospels: see Hale, Wm.

Lonsdale, John, Lord-Viscount. Memoirs of the Reign of James II., York, 1808, 4to. Not published.

Lood. Church Catechism, 1706, 8vo.

Lookup, John, a Hutchinsonian. 1. Erroneous Translations in the Vulgar Versions of the Scriptures Considered, Lon., 1739, 8vo. 2. Berasheth; or, the First Book of Moses, called Genesis, trans. from the original, 1740, 8vo.

"He seems to have studied with attention the genius of the original, and in some places has well expressed his meaning."—Geddes.

"His sentiments on the doctrine of the Trinity were not correct."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

Loomis, Elias, LL.D., b. at Willington, Tolland county, Connecticut, 1811; grad. at Yale College in 1830. In 1836 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Western Reserve College, Ohio, and in 1844 Professor of the same branches in the University of the City of New York, with which institution he is still connected, (1857.) 1. Elements of Algebra, designed for beginners, N. York, 1851, 12mo. 2. A Treatise on Algebra; 12th ed., 1857, 12mo. 3. Geometry and Conic Sections; 9th ed., 1857, 12mo. 4. Trigonometry and Tables; 8th ed., 1856, 8vo. 5. Analytical Geometry and the Calculus; 6th ed., 1856, 8vo. 6. Introduction to Practical Astronomy, 1855, 8vo.

"I beg to recommend it as the best work of the kind in the English tongue."—J. P. Nichol, LL.D.

7. Recent Progress of Astronomy, especially in the United States, 1850, 12mo; 3d ed., 1856, 12mo.

"Professor Loomis's work comprises not only the discoveries of these [twenty] later years, but descriptions (with plates) of improved instruments and new observatories."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, Oct. 1856, 560.

"The work is clearly written,—popular, but still with a precision which proves the author equal to his task."—*Westminster Rev.*, Jan. 1857.

8. Treat. on Arithmetic, Practical and Theoretical, 1857, 12mo.

"Prof. Loomis's text-books in mathematics are models of neatness, precision, and practical adaptation to the wants of the student."—*Method. Quar. Rev.*, edited by the Rev. J. McClintock, D.D.

He has also contributed some papers to the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society, vols. vii. to x., new series; and twenty-five papers to the American Journal of Science, from 1835 to '54, besides occasional articles in the Proceedings of the American Association for the advancement of Science, Gould's Astronomical Journal, and other periodicals. See H. M. Bouvier's Familiar Astronomy, Phila., 1857, 365.

Loomis, Harvey, d. 1825, aged about 35, first minister of Bangor, Maine, pub. A Serm. before the Maine Missionary Society, 1823. See Sprague's Annals.

Loomis, Justin R., b. 1810, at Bennington, New York, Prof. of Chemistry and Geology in Lewisburg University, Penna. 1. Elements of Geology, Bost., 1852, 12mo.

"We feel convinced that, in all the requirements of a text-book of natural science, it is surpassed by no work before the American public."—M. B. Anderson, LL.D., *President of Rochester University.*

2. Elements of Anatomy and Physiology, Phila., 1853, 12mo.

Lord, Benjamin, D.D., d. 1784, aged 90, minister of Norwich, Conn., pub. a number of occasional serms., 1722–80. See Sprague's Annals.

Lord, Charles. Letter to the Board of Guardians of the Edmonton Union, Lon., 1839, 8vo.

Lord, Daniel M., and **Rev. W. M. Rogers,** Editors of Zebulon, or the Moral Claims of Seamen Stated and Enforced, Bost., 18mo.

Lord, David N. 1. Characteristics and Laws of Figurative Language, N. York, 1855, 12mo. 2. Geognosy; or, The Facts and Principles of Geology against Theories, 1855, 12mo. This is a vigorous protest against the speculations of several eminent living writers.

Lord, Eleazar. 1. On Credit, Currency, and Banking, N. York, 1834, 8vo.

"In so far as respects general principles, the positions in this tract are mostly unexceptionable; but the practical measures suggested are of a very different description."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, 1845, 186.

2. The Epoch of Creation: The Scripture Doctrine contrasted with the Geological Theory, 1855, 12mo. Highly commended.

3. The Plenary Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, 1857.

Lord, Henry. 1. Sect of the Banians, Lon., 1630, 4to. 2. Religion of the Persees in the E. Indies, 1630, 4to. Reprinted in Churchill's Voyages and Travels, vol. vi., in Pinkerton's Voyages and Travels, vol. viii., and in Picart's Ceremonies, iii. 273.

Lord, James. Conveyancing, Lon., 1844, 12mo.

"A meagre and unsatisfactory work." See 8 Jurist, 456.

Lord, John. 1. Modern Hist. from the time of Luther to the Fall of Napoleon, Phila., 1850, 12mo, Lon., 1853, 8vo; 1855, 8vo; 1856, 8vo; Phila., 1857, 12mo.

"It is far better calculated to awaken in the minds of young students an intelligent interest in historical study than any other school-history we have met."—*Lon. Educational Record.*

Also highly commended by the following London journals: Athenæum, Spectator, Evangel. Mag., Patriot, Ladies' Newspaper. See Princeton Review, xxii. 324. 2. A New Hist. of the U. States of America, for Schools, 1850, 12mo; 1857, 12mo. Mr. Lord has gained a wide reputation by his Lectures on History, delivered in Great Britain and America, and commended by Dr. Chalmers and other eminent auditors.

Lord, John King, d. 1849, aged 30, minister in Cincinnati. Serms., with a Memoir by his father, President Lord, of Dartmouth College, Bost., 1850, 12mo. See Sprague's Annals.

Lord, Rev. John E., of Buffalo, N. York. Lects. on the Progress of Civilization and Government, and other subjects, Buffalo, 1851, 12mo.

Lord, Thomas. Hist. of British Birds, Lon., 1791, r. fol., 114 col'd plates. A rare book.

Lord, William W., b. about 1818, in Western New York, Rector of an Episcopal Church in Vicksburg, Mississippi. 1. Poems, N. York, 1845, 12mo. See Method.

Quar. Rev., vii. 357; Poe's Literati. 2. Christ in Hades; an Epic Poem, 1851, 12mo.

> "Written with finished elegance, sustained elevation, and much original force."—*Griswold's Poets and Poetry of America.*

See N. York Church Rev., v. 593; N. York Internat. Mag., ii. 459.

Lorimer, Charles. Letters to a Young Master-Mariner; new ed., Lon., 1844, fp. 8vo. This work treats principally of the commercial duties and legal powers and responsibilities of the master-mariner.

Lorimer, J. Dipping Needle; Phil. Trans., 1775.

Lorimer, John, M.D., d. 1795. Magnetism, &c., 1795.

Lorimer, John G., of Free St. David's Church, Glasgow. Theolog. treatises, Lon., 1842–48.

Lorimer, Rev. Wm. Theolog. treatises, 1694–1718.

Lorimer, Rev. Wm. Rough Rice, Lon., 1798, 8vo.

Loring, Edward G., of the Suffolk (Mass.) Bar. 1. Arbitration at Common Law, &c., Bost., 1856, 8vo. 2. General Law of Bankruptcy and Insolvency, &c., 1856, 8vo.

Loring, Israel, 1682–1772, minister of Sudbury, Mass., pub. several serms. and theolog. treatises, 1728–54. See Sprague's Annals.

Loring, James Spear, b. at Boston, Mass., 1799, was for thirty years connected with the book-trade in his native city. The Hundred Boston Orators, Bost., 1852, 8vo; 3d ed., 1854, 8vo, pp. 720. A valuable work. See Lon. Athen., 1855, 973, and critical notices at end of last ed. of The Orators. Mr. Loring has pub. many antiquarian, historical, and biographical articles in the Boston periodicals.

Loriot, J. Geography, Read., 1797, 12mo.

Loriot, M. Dictionary of French Verbs, &c., 1801.

Lorrain, Alfred M., of Ohio, formerly a sailor. Ten Sea Serms., Lon., 1854, 12mo.

Lorrain, Paul. Serms., &c., Lon., 1652–1712.

Lorrain, Wm. Educational Works, 1810–19, &c.

Lort, Michael, D.D., 1725–1790, admitted of Trin. Coll., Camb., 1745; Greek Professor at Cambridge, 1759; Rector of St. Matthew, Friday Street, London, 1771; Preb. of St. Paul's, 1780. He pub. some Serms., 1760, '69; Short Comment on the Lord's Prayer, 1790, 8vo; papers in Archæol., 1777, '79, '87; wrote an Inquiry relative to the authorship of The Whole Duty of Man, (pub. by John Nichols,) and aided in several works pub. by others. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Nichols's Poems; Granger's Letters, by Malcolm, p. 192; Lyson's Environs, vol. ii.; Lon. Gent. Mag., 60, 61.

Lort, William, Bishop of Bristol. Serm. at Westminster, 1810.

Losh, James. Government of France, 1797, 8vo.

Loskiel, George Henry. Hist. of the Mission of the United Brethren to the Indians of N. America; from the German, by C. J. Latrobe, Lon., 1794, 8vo.

> "An interesting missionary work."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

This valuable work—which the collector of American history must secure—was drawn up from the accounts furnished by Gottlieb Spangenburg and David Zeisburger, forty years missionaries among the N. A. Indians. The Delawares, Lenni-Lenape, Iroquois, Shawanese, and Hurons, of Penna. and Western New York, are the principal *dramatis personæ* in this aboriginal drama.

Lossing, Benson J., son of a farmer, b. Feb. 12, 1813, at Beekman, Dutchess co., New York. From 1835 to 1841 he was the joint editor and proprietor of the Poughkeepsie Telegraph; and from 1836 to 1839 he was sole editor of the Poughkeepsie Casket, a literary paper, illustrated by his own pencil. In 1838 he removed to New York City, since which time his pen, pencil, and graver have been most industriously employed, as may be seen by the following works: 1. Outline History of the Fine Arts, N. York, 1840, 18mo, pp. 330, (being No. 103 of Harper's Family Library.) 2. Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Six; or, the War for Independence, pp. 510, 8vo. 3. Lives of the Presidents of the United States, pp. 130, 8vo. 4. The New World, pp. 100, 8vo. 5. The Ohio Book, pp. 100, 8vo. 6. Biographical Sketches of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, 1848; 1854, pp. 382, 12mo. In July, 1848, he started on a series of journeys extending over nine thousand miles to collect material for the (7.) Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution; or, Illustrations, by Pen and Pencil, of the History, Biography, Scenery, Relics, and Traditions of the War of Independence. Although actually engaged upon the work only about twenty months all together, as the demands of regular business would allow, its publication was not completed till December, 1852, 2 vols. imp. 8vo, pp. 1500. Illustrated by 1100 engravings, chiefly from the pencil of the author. The remainder of the first edition was destroyed by fire in 1853. A new and revised edition was published in 1855, 2 vols. 8vo.

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Also highly commended by Washington Irving, George Bancroft, Jared Sparks, J. P. Kennedy, Millard Fillmore, Robert Chambers, of Edinburgh, &c.

8. Pictorial History of the United States, for Schools and Families, pp. 350, 12mo. 9. The Cenotaph; or, Brief Memoirs of Eminent Americans, pp. 400, 12mo; new ed., 1855, 12mo. Mr. Lossing has been engaged for several years in collecting materials for an illustrated history of the war of 1812–15, to be issued uniform in style with the Field-Book of the Revolution. He is also associated with Lyman C. Draper in the preparation of a series of works illustrative of the History and Biography of the Western Country, from rare and original materials which have been collected by Mr. Draper during many years of indefatigable research and travel.

Since the preceding was prepared for the press, this industrious author has given to the world (10.) Military Journal of two Private Soldiers, 1758–75, with Notes and Supp., 1855, 8vo, pp. 123. 11. With Edwin Williams, The National History of the United States, 1855, 2 vols. r. 8vo, pp. 1400: a most valuable work. 12. Great Family Pictorial Hist. of the United States, 1857, imp. 8vo, pp. nearly 700. 13. Primary Pictorial Hist. of the United States, 1857, 12mo, pp. 222.

> "Lossing's Primary Hist. of the United States is a work prepared with much care to serve as an introduction to the larger and very popular School-History."—H. T. Tuckerman.

14. The Old Farm and the New Farm; a Political Allegory, by Francis Hopkinson; with an Introduc., Notes, and Illustrations, by B. J. L., 1857, r. 16mo, pp. 76.

Mr. Lossing has been a great benefactor to the reading public; and we trust that he will continue his most useful labours.

Lothian, Andrew. Discourses, Edin., 1822, 12mo.

Lothian, Maurice. Law Practice and Styles peculiar to Consistorial Actions, &c., Edin., 1830, 8vo.

Lothian, William, D.D., 1740–1783, a native of Edinburgh. Hist. of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, Lon., 1780, 4to; Dubl., 1789, 8vo. Two of his serms. will be found in the Scotch Preacher, 1776, 4 vols. 12mo. See Trans. Roy. Soc., Edin., vol. i.

Lothian, Rev. William. Lects. on St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians, Lon., 1827, 8vo.

Lothrop, Amy. See Warner.

Lothrop, Samuel K. Life of Samuel Kirkland, Missionary to the Indians in Sparks's American Biography, 2d ser., xv. 137–368.

Lott. Naval Service, &c., Lon., 1775, '76.

Loud, Mrs. Marguerite St. Leon, formerly **Miss Barstow,** a native of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, was married in 1824 to Mr. Loud, of Philadelphia, where she has since passed the principal part of her time. She has gained considerable reputation by poetical contributions to various periodicals. See Poe's Autobiography; Griswold's Female Poets of America, Read's Female Poets of America; May's American Female Poets.

Loudon, Earl of, Lord High-Chancellor of Scotland. Severall Speeches, 1641–46, 4to.

Loudon, Miss Agnes, only daughter of John Claudius Loudon and Jane Webb Loudon, commenced authorship at a very early age, her tale of The Lost Gloves having made its appearance in Chambers's Edinburgh Journal before the writer had numbered eleven years. She has since contributed a number of papers to the English periodicals, and given to the world the two following volumes: 1. Tales for Young People, Lon., 1847; new ed., sq. 2. Tales of School Life, 1849, sq.; 2d ed., 1851, sq.

Loudon, Mrs. Jane Webb, the daughter of Thomas Webb, Esq., of Ritwell House, near Birmingham, England, commenced her literary career in 1827 by the publication of a novel of more than ordinary interest, entitled The Mummy, (1827, 3 vols. 8vo;) but, after her marriage in 1830 to Mr. John Claudius Loudon, she turned her literary talents into the field of research so successfully and assiduously cultivated by her husband. This gentleman had been greatly pleased with the sagacity evinced in some scientific predictions in The Mummy, sought an introduction to the author, and in due time made her Mrs. Loudon. Mrs. Loudon's publications are as follows: 1. The Lady's Flower-Garden of Ornamental Plants, Lon., 1840–44, 5 vols. 4to. 2. Gardening for Ladies, 1840, fp. 8vo; 8th ed., 1851, 12mo.

"A perfect *vade-mecum* of the art in all its branches."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

"Ought to find its way into every cottage in the country."—*Lon. Atlas.*

3. The Lady's Companion to the Flower Garden, 1841, 12mo; 6th ed., 1853, 12mo. More than 20,000 copies sold to Dec. 1856. 4. Botany for Ladies, 1842, 12mo; 1849, 12mo.

"So treated as to render the subject easily understood."—*Lon. Gardener's Gazette.*

5. Year-Book of Natural History, 1842, 16mo.

"A very delightful volume."—*Chambers's Edin. Journal.*

6. Entertaining Naturalist; new ed., 1843, p. 8vo; 1850, 12mo.

"Full of information."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

7. Glimpses of Nature, 16mo. 8. First Book of Botany, for Schools, 18mo. 9. Facts from the World of Nature, 12mo. 10. National System of Plants, fp. 8vo.

"A charming volume."—*Lon. Spectator.*

11. British Wild Flowers, 1846, 4to; 2d ed., 1855, 4to. 12. Amateur Gardener's Monthly Calendar, 1847, 12mo. 13. My Own Garden; or, The Young Gardener's Book, 1850, sq.

"A good idea well executed."—*Lon. Spectator.*

14. Young Naturalist's Journal; 2d ed., 1852, sq. 15. Domestic Pets, 1850, fp. 8vo; 1853, fp. 8vo; 1854, fp. 8vo. 16. The Lady's Country Companion; new ed., 1852, 12mo.

"No lady, however well versed in the matters it treats upon, can read it without finding much useful instruction pleasantly conveyed."—*Paxton's Mag. of Botany.*

Mrs. Loudon edited, in 1850, The Lady's Companion at Home and Abroad, which was discontinued after the publication of one vol., in consequence of the failure of her health. She has also edited, since her husband's death, several of his works, among which are the new edit. of The Encyclopedia of Gardening, 1850, 8vo; the new ed. of the Encyc. of Cottage, Farm, and Village Architecture, 1846, 8vo; and a new ed. of the Villa Gardener, 1850, 8vo. The new edit. (1855, 8vo) of his Encyclopedia of Plants, and the Second Addit. Supplement, (1840–55,) 1855, 8vo, were published (by G. Don) under her direction, assisted by David Wooster. She was a valuable assistant to Mr. Loudon in the preparation of several of his works, and wrote the memoir of his life and writings prefixed to his Self-Instruction, 1845. In addition to the works above enumerated, she has pub. a number of novels, tales, and children's books, and edited Peter Parley's Tales about Plants, 1839, 16mo. A notice of her Philanthropic Economy will be found in the Westminster Review, xxiii. 1. In 1846, Mrs. Loudon was complimented by the grant of an annual pension on the Civil List of £100 per annum.

Loudon, John Claudius, 1783–1843, a landscape-gardener, and one of the most useful writers of the age, a native of Cambuslang, Lanarkshire, removed in 1803 to England, where he resided during the rest of his life. In 1813, and again in 1819, he visited the Continent for the purpose of extending the sphere of his professional observations. He was a man of extensive information, untiring energy, and great benevolence of heart. 1. Observations on Laying out Public Squares, 1803. 2. Observs. on Plantations, 1804, 8vo. 3. On Hothouses, 1805, 8vo. 4. Country Residences, 1806, 2 vols. 4to, £3 3*s.*

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15. Cultivating the Pine-Apple, 1822, 8vo. 16. Green-House Companion, 1822 or 1823. Anon.: partly or entirely written by Mr. L. 17. Laying out Farms, 1824, fol. 18. Encyclopædia of Agriculture, 1825, 8vo, £2 10*s.*; 5th ed., with Supp., 1844, 8vo, £2 10*s.*; 5th ed., repub. 1857, 8vo, pp. 1416, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*

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19. Encyclopædia of Plants, 1829, 8vo. New ed., with Supp., 1841, 8vo, £3 13*s.* 6*d.*; Supp., separate, 8vo, 15*s.* Last ed., edited by Mrs. J. W. Loudon, assisted by George Don and David Wooster, with second addit. Supp., £3 13*s.* 6*d.* Supp., separate, 8vo, £1 1*s.*

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"A perfect treasure-house of information on every subject connected with horticulture."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, 139.

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20. Hortus Britannicus, 1829, 8vo. New ed., with Supp., 1850, 8vo, £1 11*s.* 6*d.*; Supp., 8vo. separate, 14*s.*

"A classical work in the literature of gardening."—*Edwards's Botanical Register.*

21. Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm, and Village Architecture, 1832, 8vo. New ed., edited by Mrs. J. W. Loudon, 1846, 8vo, £3 3*s.*

"The labour that attended this work was immense, and for several months he [Mr. Loudon] and I used to sit up the greater part of every night, never having more than four hours' sleep, and drinking strong coffee to keep ourselves awake."—Mrs. Loudon: *Memoir prefixed to Loudon's Self-Instruction for Young Gardeners.*

See conclusion of this article.

It is pleasing to know that the sale of this work was large and its merits warmly eulogized.

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22. Suburban Gardener and Villa Companion, pub. monthly, 1836–38, bd. in 1 vol. 8vo.

"The most complete work on villa-gardening that has ever appeared in our language."—*Lon. Quar. Jour. of Agricult.*, No. 40, March, 1838.

"One of Mr. Loudon's happiest thoughts."—*Marnock's Floricult. Mag.*, No. 15, Aug. 1837.

"All who delight in a garden should possess this book."—*Lon. Spectator.*

"Calculated to be extensively useful."—*Lon. Times*, Sept. 12, 1838.

23. Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum, 1838, 8 vols. 8vo, £10; 2d ed., 1844, 8 vols. 8vo, reduced to £5 5*s.* See No. 27. In this great work we have an account, with engravings, (nearly 3000 plates,) of all the Trees and Shrubs growing wild, or cultivated, in Great Britain, Native and Foreign, Hardy and Half-Hardy.

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"To nurserymen and gardeners generally the Lignosis Londinensis will be found an extremely useful book."—*Floricult. Mag.*, vol. iii. p 139.

25. The whole works on Landscape Gardening and Landscape Architecture of the late Humphrey Repton, with Biog. Notice and Notes by J. C. L., £1 10*s.*, 1839 8vo; col'd, £3 6*s.* See Repton, Humphrey.

"Enriched with practical notes by Mr. Loudon."—*United Service Mag.*

26. Villa-Gardener, 1839, 8vo; edited by Mrs. Loudon, 1850, 8vo, 12*s*. 27. With J. O. Westwood, Köllar's Treat. on Insects injurious to Gardens, Forests, and Farmers; trans. from the German, 1840, fp. 8vo. The value of Köllar's work is well known. 28. Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs, 1842, 8vo, £2 10*s*. With upwards of 2000 wood-cuts. This is an abridgment of No. 19.

"In its present form, this valuable work is placed within the reach of thousands who could not hope to obtain it unabridged; and we strongly recommend it to universal patronage."—Dr. Lindley: *Gardener's Chronicle*.

29. Suburban Horticulturist, 1842, 8vo, 16*s*.; 1849, 8vo, 15*s*. 30. On Laying Out and Planting Cemeteries, 1843, 8vo, 12*s*. All who have any interest in cemeteries should carefully consult this work. 31. Self-Improvement for Young Gardeners, &c.; with a Portrait, and Memoir of the Author by Mrs. Loudon, 1845, 8vo, 7*s*. 6*d*.

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To the above list must be added the following periodicals, edited and partly written by Mr. Loudon: 32. The Gardener's Magazine, 8vo. First Series, 1826–34, 10 vols., £9 2*s*. Second Series, 1835–43, 9 vols., £8 19*s*.

"The first periodical devoted exclusively to horticulture. That this work met the wants of a large class of readers is evident from four thousand copies of the first number having been sold in four days."—Mrs. Loudon.

"To all our readers who are fond of gardening or country-affairs we recommend this work, as one from which they will derive both entertainment and instruction."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette*.

"The Gardener's Magazine should be perused by every gardener and by every country gentleman."—*Lon. Times*, Feb. 7, 1839.

33. The Magazine of Natural History, 1829–36, 9 vols. 8vo, £10. To these works the purchaser should add Charlesworth's Magazine of Natural History, 1837–40, 4 vols. 8vo, £5 5*s*., where will be found original papers by Lyell, Mantell, Westwood, Yarrell, Hope, &c. Let him also procure the Annals of Natural History, 1838, &c.: see Hooker, Sir William Jackson, K.H., D.C.L., under No. 30. 34. The Architectural Magazine, 1834–39, 5 vols., £6 6*s*.

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Mr. Loudon also contributed papers to the Encyclopædia Britannica, and to Brande's Dictionary of Science. His devotion to his books was so absorbing that in early life he was in the habit for several years of sitting up two whole nights in every week to gain time for study,—drinking strong tea to keep himself awake. Throughout life, indeed, unconquerable energy triumphed over ill-health, pecuniary embarrassment, and repeated discouragement.

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See Lon. Gent. Mag., Feb. 1844, 206–209.

"A most zealous promoter of every art and science that can employ the time or engage the attention of the human race."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*, 1854, 87–89.

Loudon, Mrs. Margracia. 1. Light of Mental Science; an Essay, 1845, '48, 12mo.

"A work for the million. A book for mankind."—*Metropolitan*.

2. Maternal Love, 1849, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"Evidently pictured from the life."—*Lon. New Month. Mag.*

Mrs. L. has also pub. First Love, 3 vols. p. 8vo, Fortune-Hunting, 3 vols. p. 8vo, and other works.

Loughborough, P. S. Digest of the Statute Laws of Kentucky. &c.

Louth. See Lowth.

Louth, W. See Batty, Barth.

Louthian, John. Form of Process before the Ct. of Justiciary in Scot., Edin., 1752, 8vo.

Lovat, Simon Fraser, Lord. See Forbes, Rt. Hon. Duncan; Fraser, Simon; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1160; N. Brit. Rev., vii. 38; Fraser's Mag., xxxvi. 537; Bost. Liv. Age, xiii. 320.

Love, B. 1. Records of Wesleyan Life; 2d ed., Lon., 1842, 12mo.

"Written with much ability."—*Wesleyan Method. Mag.*

See also Church of Eng. Quar. Rev.; Lon. Lit. Gaz.; Watchman.

2. Hand-Book of Manchester; 2d ed., 1842, 12mo.

Love, Christopher, 1618–1651, a Presbyterian divine, at first opposed to Charles I., afterwards executed for plotting against Cromwell, was the author of a number of serms. and theolog. treatises, pub. 1645–54. His works were pub. at Dalry, 1805, 2 vols. 8vo, and his Remains, with Life, &c. by Ward and Davies, Bungay, 1807, 12mo. Serms. on Grace, &c., repub., 1810, 12mo.

"Thou wilt find here no new, uncouth, and unscriptural expressions, but plain, practical doctrine, old divinity, sound, solid, and conscience-searching truths."—Ed. Calamy: *Pref. to Love's XV. Serms. on Grace*, 1652, &c., repub. with VII. Letters, &c., 1810, 12mo.

"A plain, impressive, evangelical, and holy writer."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

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See Dr. Robt. Wild's Tragedy of Christopher Love, Lon., 1660, 4to; Athen. Oxon.; Neal's Puritans; Brook's Puritans; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Love, James, real name **James Dance,** d. 1774, an actor, was the author of Pamela, a Comedy, 1742, and other dramatic pieces; Cricket, an Heroic Poem, 1770, 4to; and Yes, They Are: What Then?—an answer to a political satire against Sir R. Walpole, entitled Are These Things So? See Biog. Dramat.

Love, Jeremiah. Medical treatises, Lon., 1675.

Love, John. Surveying, 1688, 1716, 8vo.

Love, John. His Sufferings, &c., 1704, both 4to.

Love, John, 1695–1750, a native of Dumbarton, Scotland, pub. Animadversions on Robert Trotter's Latin Grammar, Edin., 1733, 8vo; A Vindication of Mr. George Buchanan, 1749, &c. See Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, vol. iii.

Love, John. Cancers; Edin. Med. Ess., 1736.

Love, John. Picturesque Beauties in the County of Devon, No. 1, Weym., 1793, 4to.

Love, John, D.D., 1757–1825, a native of Paisley, Scotland, one of the founders of the London Missionary Society, pub. Addresses to the People of Otaheite, 1796, 12mo, and some occasional serms. After his death his Otaheitan Addresses and some of his occasional serms. were repub. in 1 vol.; also 2 vols. of Serms. and Lects. from his MSS., 1829; a vol. of Letters, 1838; 34 Serms. preached 1784–85, 1 vol., 1853. See Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, vol. v.

Love, Richard. Serm., Camb., 1642, 4to.

Love, Richard. Oratio, &c., Cantab., 1660, 4to.

Love, William. Serm., Lon., 1790, 8vo.

Lovechild, Mrs. See Fenn, Lady.

Loveday. Poems, Latin and English, 1741, 12mo.

"He lived gaily, and died young."—*Nichols's Lit. Anec.*

Very likely: those who live gayly are very apt to do so.

Loveday, John, d. 1789, aged 78. Observations on Shrines; Archæol., 1770.

Loveday, Robert. 1. Hymen's Præludia, Lon., 1652, 12mo; Pt. 2, 1654, 8vo. 2. Cleopatra; a Romance, 1687, fol., &c. From the French. See Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 326. 3. Letters, 1659, '69, '73, '77, '84. 8vo.

Loveday, Samuel. The Hatred of Esau and the Love of Jacob Unfolded, Lon., 1650, 12mo.

Loveday, Thomas. Customs of the Manor of Paynswicke, 1660; 1688, 4to.

Loveder, Thomas. VIII. Discourses, 1757, 8vo.

Lovelace, Francis. Speeches, both 1660, 4to.

Lovelace, Richard, 1618–1658, son of Sir William Lovelace, of Woolwich, Kent, embraced the royal cause, and subsequently formed a regiment for the service of the French king, and was wounded at Dunkirk. In 1648 he returned to England, and was imprisoned until after the king's death. Wood tells us that when at Gloucester Hall, Oxford, he was "accounted the most amiable and beautiful person that eye ever beheld;" but he was a victim to the political troubles of the day, "became very poor in body and purse, was the object of charity, went in ragged clothes, and mostly lodged in obscure and dirty places." He died in Gunpowder Alley, near Shoe Lane, and was buried at the west end of St. Bride's Church. He pub. Lucusta: Epodes, Odes, Sonnets, Songs, &c., Lon., 1649, sm. 8vo. The Scholar, a Comedy; The Soldier, a Tragedy. Posthume Poems, pub. by his brother, D. L. Lovelace, 1659, sm. 8vo. His Poems were repub. at Chiswick, 1817–18, 2 vols. 12mo in 1 vol. Lucusta signifies Miss Lucy Sacheverel, (Lux Casta he called her,) the lady of his love. His poems have been much admired. See Athen. Oxon.; Cens. Lit., ix. 337, x. 290; Dibdin's Lib. Comp., 1825, 720; Biog. Dramat.; Campbell's Specimens; Ellis's Specimens; Headley's Select Beauties of Ancient Eng. Poet.; Miss Mitford's Recollec. of a Lit. Life; Lon. Gent. Mag., vols. lxi., lxii.

"His pieces, which are light and easy, had been models in their way were their simplicity but equal to their spirit: they were the offerings of gallantry and amusement, and, as such, are not to be reduced to the test of serious criticism."—*Headley's Select Beauties of Anc. Eng. Poet.*, i., lvi., lvii.

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Lovelass, Peter. Legal treatises, 1786–1812.

Loveling. Lat. and Eng. Poems, Lon., 1738, 4to.

Loveling, Benjamin. Serms., 1702–17.

Lovell. Treatises against Papists, 1685, '86.

Lovell, A. Trans. of Cyrano Bergerac's Comical Hist. of the States and Empires of the World, of the Moon and Sun, 1687, 2 vols. in 1, 8vo.

"His productions abound with antithetical thoughts and coruscations of wit, pointed, angular, and sparkling as the fragments of a broken pillar of ice when the sun shines upon it."—*Lon. Retrosp. Rev.*

See Goodwin, Francis, D.D., No. 6.

Lovell, Rev. C. S. Manual of Methodism, Cin., 12mo; new ed., 1855, 12mo, pp. 204.

Lovell, E. B. Legal treatises, Lon., 1850, &c.

Lovell, Edward, D.D. Serms., 1713, '27.

Lovell, J. E. 1. Exercises in Orthography, New Haven. 2. School Dialogues, 12mo. 3. United States Speaker, 12mo. 4. Young Speaker. 5. Young Pupil's First Book. 6. Do. Second Book. 7–10. Progressive Readers, Nos. 1–4. These Readers are used in the Public Schools of the city of New York, and in many other schools of the United States.

Lovell, James, d. 1814, aged 76, associated with his father, John Lovell, (*post*,) as teacher in the Latin School of Boston, pub. Oratio in Funere H. Flyntii, 1760. Some of his letters will be found in the Life of A. Lee.

Lovell, John, d. 1778, aged 70, a teacher in the Boston (Mass.) Latin School, 1734–38, and master of the same institution 1738–75, pub. a Funeral Oration on P. Faneuil, 1742, several political and theolog. pamphlets, and Nos. 2, 25, 26, and 27 in the Pictas et Gratulatio, pub. at Cambridge, Mass., 1761, 4to, pp. 106.

Lovell, John. 1. The Provost of Bruges. 2. Look before You Leap; a Comedy. Love's Sacrifice; a Play.

Lovell, Langford. Island of Dominica, 1818.

Lovell, Robert. Serms., Lon., 1621–25.

Lovell, Robert. 1. Panzoologica-Mineralogia; or, A Complete Hist. of Animals and Minerals, containing the sum of all the authors who have written on that subject, Oxf., 1660–61, 1665, 8vo. 2. Enchiridion Botanicum; or, A Complete Herbal, 1659, 2 vols. 8vo; 1665, 8vo.

Lovell, Salathiel. Charge to G. Jury, 1710.

Lovell, Thomas. A Dialogue between Custome and Veritie, concerning the Vse and Abuse of Dauncing and Minstrelsie, Rome, 13, 12–14; Lon., 8vo, *s. a.*, but licensed in 1581. Nassau Sale, Pt. 1, £10 5*s*.

Lovell, Rt. Hon. Thomas, Lord. Of a Meteor; Phil. Trans., 1742.

Lovell, Thomas. 1. Builder's Assistant, Lon., 1814, 12mo. 2. Auctioneer's Pocket Companion, 1816.

Lovell, Wm. Medical treatises, 1663–72.

Lover, Anne. The Lives of Eminent Females, Lon., 1844, in parts.

Lover, J. Gospel Faith, Lon., 1654, 12mo.

Lover, Samuel, b. 1797, at Dublin, has distinguished himself as a painter, poet, dramatist, musician, and novelist. It is of course only as an author that we are called upon to notice him; but those who desire to know more of this public favourite must refer to the interesting biographical sketch pub. in the Dublin University Magazine, xxxvii. 100. See also a notice of Mr. Lover's Songs in Blackwood's Mag., xli. 375. 1. Legends and Stories of Ireland; new eds. of both series, 1847, 2 vols. fp. 8vo; 1848, 2 vols. fp. 8vo; 1849, 2 vols. fp. 8vo; 1855, 12mo.

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"Poet, painter, dramatist, he has won sufficient celebrity to make the fame of three different men, which, we trust, like the shamrock of his own native land, may long continue to be Tria Juncta in Uno!"—*Dubl. Univ. Mag.*, vol. xxxvii.

Lovett, H. W. Cause of Evil, Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Lovett, John. 1. Citizen of the World, Lon., 1793, 8vo. 2. Rental of Landed Property, 1810, 8vo.

Lovett, R. Works on Electricity, Lon., 1756–74.

Lovett, Robert. Serms., Paris, 1837, 8vo.

Lovibond, Edward, of Hampton, Middlesex, d. 1775. Poems, Lon., 1785, 8vo. He wrote Nos. 82, 93, 94, 132, and 134, of Edward Moore's "World." See Johnson and Chalmers's Poets, 1810.

Low, Alexander. Hist. of Scotland, from the Earliest Period to the Middle of the Ninth Century, 1826, 8vo.

Low, D. Chiropodologia: on Corns, 1785, 8vo.

Low, David, Professor of Agriculture in the University of Edinburgh. 1. Present State of Landed Property, Edin., 1823, 8vo. 2. Elements of Practical Agriculture, 1834, 8vo; 5th ed., Lon., 1847, 8vo.

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6. On the Domestic Animals of Great Britain, 1846, 8vo,

"Professor Low's work treats fully of every branch of the subject of cattle-breeding which can be of service to the farmer. . . . We cannot too strongly recommend his work as a treatise and *vade-mecum* to every cultivator of British land."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

7. Appeal as to the Condition of the Industrious Classes, 1850, 8vo. The value of works of this character can hardly be overestimated.

"Mr. Low writes very practically, clearly, and sensibly. His name is deservedly popular."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*, 128.

Low, George, 1746-1795, a Scotch divine. Fauna Orcadensis, Edin., 1813, 4to. See advertisement prefixed to this work by Dr. W. E. Leach.

Low, James, M.D., 1781-1822, a native of Albany, New York, pub. an Inaugural Dissertation, De Tetano, 1807, and contributed to the Medical Register, to Hooper's Vade-Mecum, and to Bell on the Venereal Disease. See Thacher's Amer. Med. Biog.

Low, Sampson, an eminent London publisher. 1. The British Catalogue of Books, published from Oct. 1837 to Dec. 1852, Lon., 1853, r. 8vo. Continued by yearly supplements. All who are in any way interested in books have much reason to be grateful for the assistance afforded by Mr. Low's excellent catalogues. To ourselves they have been of great service in the preparation of this volume. 2. Comparative Register of the Election, 1837-41, and 1841-47, pub. 1841-47.

Low, Sampson, Jr. The Charities of London: Comprehending the Benevolent, Educational, and Religious Institutions in and near London; Their Origin and Design, Past and Present Position, Lon., 1850, fp. 8vo, pp. 474. Dedicated by Special Permission to His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

"We have before us an unobtrusive yet as significant a volume as ever issued from the press. It gives in the smallest possible compass an account of all the known charities of London. The writer has performed a laborious task carefully and well."—*Lon. Times*, Sept. 7, 1850.

See BOND, L. MONTGOMERY.

Low, Samuel, b. 1765, pub. 2 vols. of poems, New York, 1800. See Duyckinck's Cyc. of Amer. Lit.

Low, William. The Absolute Unlawfulness of Stage-Entertainments, Lon., 1726, 8vo.

Low. See LOWE.

Lowber, John C., and C. S. Miller. Digest of the Ordinances of the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, and of the Acts of Assembly relating thereto, Phila., 1822, 8vo.

Lowde, James. Nature of Man, Lon., 1811, 8vo.

Lowdell, Stephen. Papers in Mem. Med., 1782, '92.

Lowe, Alexander. Agricult. of Berwick, 1794, 4to.

"Of very great merit, as has ever been acknowledged. . . . Mr. Lowe was a person of noted talent."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*, 1854, 76.

Lowe, Edward. Performance of Cathedral Service, Oxf., 1664, 8vo. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1163.

Lowe, F. See SMYTH, LIEUT. W.

Lowe, Miss Helen, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Hill Lowe, D.D., Dean of Exeter. 1. Poems, chiefly Dramatic, edited by Dean Lowe, Lon., 1840, 12mo.

"The command of language, the familiarity with Greek mythology and literature, the pregnant thought, the absolute trick and accent of Milton, (the youthful Milton,) make Miss Lowe's Cephalus and Procris quite a curiosity. Her imitation of Samson Agonistes in Joan of Arc in prison is not, as might be conjectured, as happy as that of Comus in her Cephalus and Procris. *Deficiunt vires.*"—HARTLEY N. COLERIDGE: *Modern English Poetesses, in Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxvi. 400-401.

2. Prophecy of Balaam, and other Poems, 1841, 12mo. 3. Zareefa, and other Poems, 12mo.

Lowe, Lieut.-General Sir Hudson, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1769-1844, a distinguished officer in the English army, in 1815 was appointed to have the custody of the Emperor Napoleon at St. Helena, and continued in this charge until the death of the former. The Letters and Journals of the late Sir Hudson Lowe, with a Full Account of Napoleon at St. Helena, edited and arranged by Wm. Forsyth Harris, Lon., 1853, 3 vols. 8vo. Sir N. Harris Nicolas, who undertook the editorship of these papers, died in 1848.

"Justice will at last be rendered to the fairness and generosity of this country, to the conscientious minister who presided over the War Department during the whole of the period, and to the memory—alas that it can only be his memory!—of one of the most able, zealous, and humane public servants that ever fell a sacrifice to slander and cowardice."—*Art. on Count Montholon and Sir Hudson Lowe, in Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxxxii. 483-501, March, 1848, *q.v.*

See the various lives of Napoleon; Récits de la Captivité de l'Empereur Napoléon à Sainte Hélène, par M. e Général Montholon, Paris, 1847, 2 vols. 8vo, (in English, Lon., 1846-47, 4 vols. 8vo;) the narrations of Las Casas, O'Meara, &c.; Alison's Hist. of Europe, 1789 1815; biographical notice of Sir Hudson Lowe in Lon. Gent. Mag., 1844, Pt. 1, 320; Blackw. Mag., xiv. 172; title "Napoleon" in Poole's Index to Periodical Literature, (N. York, 1853, 8vo,) 332-334.

Lowe, John. Serm., Huddersf., 1792, 4to.

Lowe, John, 1750-1798? a native of Kenmore, Galloway, Scotland, the son of a gardener, emigrated to America in 1773, took orders in the Episcopal Church, married unhappily in Virginia, and died in poverty near Fredericksburg in that State. He was the author of a number of poetical pieces, (pub. in Cromek's Remains,) of which one—Mary's Dream—acquired great and deserved celebrity. A memoir of this unfortunate bard, by the Rev. Mr. Gillespie, minister of Kelso, and brother of his early patron, the Rev. John Gillespie, minister of Kells, will be found in Cromek's Remains. See also Chambers and Thomson's Biog. Dict. of Eminent Scotsmen, 1855, vol. iii.; Bost. Liv. Age, xliii. 458, xliv. 66.

Lowe, John, Jr. 1. Trading to Guinea, Lon., 1790, 4to. 2. Poems, Manches., 1803, 8vo.

Lowe, John. Serms., Lon., 1795, 1801, '02, '04.

Lowe, John. Profits, Discounts, &c., 1816, 8vo.

Lowe, Joseph. 1. An Inquiry into the State of the British W. I. Islands, Lon., 1807, 8vo.

"Mr. Lowe's tract is one of considerable merit as a useful compendium of the statements which others had previously advanced. . . . Professing to investigate the subject himself, he follows the statements and adopts the opinions of the others exclusively and implicitly."—*Edin. Rev.*, xi. 145, 150, *q.v.*

The authorities thus followed are Sir Wm. Young's W. India Commonplace-Book, 1807, 4to, and A Letter, 1807, 8vo, and Thoughts, 1807, 8vo, by Charles Bosanquet,—all three of which are reviewed in the article from which we have just quoted. 2. The Present State of England in Regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finance, 1822, 8vo. Commended as "a valuable and interesting work."

Lowe, Peter, d. 1612, a Scotch surgeon. 1. The Whole Covrse of Chirurgerie, Lon., 1596, '97, 1612, '34, '54, 4to.

"This is considered to be a book of very great merit, and was translated into a variety of languages, and printed in Fr., 1612; Port., 1614; Gunz., 1634; Port., 1657."—*Dr. Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

2. Methode to Cure and Prevent the Spanish Sickness, &c., Lon., 1596, 4to.

Lowe, Richard. Verses on the Death of Lord Nelson, 1806.

Lowe, Robert. General View of the Agricult. of Nottingham, Lon., 1798, 8vo.

"The last part of the book is filled with matter hardly relevant or belonging to agricultural information."—*Donaldson's Agricult. Biog.*

Lowe, Solomon, pub. two theolog. treatises and works on Grammar, Reading, Writing, Mnemonics, and Education, Lon., 1716-55.

Lowe, Thomas Hill, D.D., Dean of Exeter. 1. Serms. Preached in Exeter Cathedral, Lon., 1841, 8vo. 2. A Few Thoughts on the Interior Arrangement of Churches, Exeter, 1842, 8vo.

Lowell, Mrs. Anna C., a native of Boston, Mass. 1. Theory of Teaching, 1841. 2. Edwards's First Lessons in Grammar, 1843. 3. Gleanings from the Poets for Home and School, 1843.

"Admirably fitted to serve the use for which it is intended."—*Arthur's Home Gazette.*

4. Edwards's First Lessons in Geometry, 1844. 5. Olympic Games, 1845. 6. Outlines of Astronomy; or, The World as it Appears, 1850. 7. Letters to Madame Pulksky, by an American Lady, 1852. 8. Thoughts on the Education of Girls, Bost., 1853, 18mo. Highly commended.

9. Seed-Grain for Thought and Discussion; a Compilation, 1856, 2 vols. 16mo.

"For a book of reference and refreshment, we know not half a dozen books one-half as nourishing."—PROF. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D.D.

"A book that is worth more of any one's money, or of any one's trouble to get it, keep it, and study it, than any thing which has been published since we can remember, is just now under our delighted eye and pencil."—N. P. WILLIS.

Lowell, Charles, D.D., a son of Judge John Lowell, and father of James Russell Lowell the poet, born in Boston, August 15, 1782, graduated at Harvard College, 1800, matriculated at the University of Edinburgh, and studied Divinity under Hunter and Moral Philosophy under Dugald Stewart, 1802, was ordained over West Church in Boston, 1806, Jan. 1. Has been a fellow of the Corporation and Board of Overseers of Harvard College, a member of several literary societies in the United States and Europe. Author of about twenty published Discourses, chiefly on public occasions; of a volume of Occasional Sermons, 1856, and a volume of Practical Sermons, 1856; of Meditations for the Afflicted, Sick, and Dying; Devotional Exercises for Communicants,—*i.e.* of four volumes, and has contributed to periodicals.

Lowell, J. A Review of Hay's Treat. on Expatriation, Bost., 1814, 8vo.

Lowell, James Russell, b. Feb. 22, 1819, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, graduated at Harvard College, 1838, is a son of the Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D., pastor of the West Church, Boston, and a descendant of Percival Lowell, who emigrated from Bristol, England, settled in Newbury, Massachusetts in 1639, and died there in 1665. On leaving college, the subject of our notice determined to embrace the profession of the law, and after the usual preliminary studies was admitted to the Bar; but the love of letters proved itself to be too deeply rooted in the heart of the young attorney to be summarily banished, and, as the Law is proverbially a "jealous mistress," the engagement, perhaps rather hastily made, was as hastily sundered, and poetical lucubrations succeeded to prosaic briefs. In 1855, Mr. Lowell succeeded Mr. Longfellow the poet in the Belles-Lettres Professorship in Harvard College, and entered upon the duties of this responsible position after spending some months in Europe. See LOWELL, MRS. MARIA WHITE. His publications have been as follows:

1. A POEM RECITED AT CAMBRIDGE, Camb., 1839. 2. A YEAR'S LIFE, Bost., 1841, 16mo, pp. viii. 182. This is a volume of poems.

"Mr. Lowell has more of the 'vision' than the 'faculty divine.' He has the eye and mind of a poet, but wants the plastic touch which 'turns to shape the forms of things unknown.' His conceptions are superior to his power of execution. We are reminded, in reading his poetry, of the observation of a judicious critic in a sister-art,—that the picture would have been better painted if the painter had taken more pains. In this volume there is much of the ore of poetry, but little of it in its purified and polished state. We have found in it much, certainly, that is striking and beautiful. The author has seen for himself, and not transcribed the impressions made on other minds. . . . His imagination is vivid, and his fancy fruitful in fine images. . . . We are pleased, too, with his purity and elevation of feeling. Morally speaking, there is not a line which, dying, he could wish to blot. . . . In all that belongs to the form and garb of verse there is room for great improvement. . . . There is a good deal, too, of that cloudy and misty phraseology which is so fashionable now in prose and verse, which tantalizes us with glimmerings of meaning but does not satisfy us with full revelations of it. . . . Another conspicuous fault of Mr. Lowell's poetry is the perpetual presence of daintiness and prettinesses of expression. His thoughts are overdressed. . . We have been led to speak thus plainly of Mr. Lowell's defects solely on account of the promise which his volume displays."—GEORGE S. HILLARD: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lii. 454, 455, 464, 465.

"I am very glad to hear that James Lowell's work succeeds. . . . The specimen of the work you give—the prelude to it, if I remember right—struck me as very chaste and very beautiful. It had the freshness of a mind that drew from its own sources. I am tired, as well as yourself, of the endless imitations by American poets of the forms, and figures, and topics of British poetry."—JUDGE JOSEPH STORY: *Letter to Wm. W. Story, Washington, Feb.* 9, 1841, *in Story's Life and Letters*, ii. 366.

See also Bost. Chris. Exam., xxx. 131.

3. POEMS, Camb., Mass., 1844, 12mo, pp. 279; Lon., 1844, fp. 8vo. This Second Series contains A Legend of Brittany, Prometheus, Miscellaneous Poems, and Sonnets.

"We recognise in his later productions a firmer intellect, a wider range of thought, a bolder tone of expression, and a versification greatly improved. We feel that he is now becoming master of his fine powers, and an artist in the execution of his conceptions. . . . Mr. Lowell's poems want compression. In the words of Taylor, the *whey* needs pressing out. Redundancy, both of thought and expression, is the principal fault which we think the critical reader will be disposed to find with them. . . . Of Mr. Lowell's poetical style in general the present volume has given us a high opinion. Not that it is by any means free from defects; but it has the elements of a clear, vigorous, and pure form of expression. It shows the marks of a profound study of the English language in the best authors."—PROF. C. C. FELTON: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lviii. 286, 288, 289.

"The Legend of Brittany is decidedly the noblest poem of the same length written by an American."—*Edgar A. Poe's Literati: James Russell Lowell.*

4. CONVERSATIONS ON SOME OF THE OLD POETS, 1845, 12mo; two Amer. edits., and pub. in Lon., 1845, fp. 8vo. Reviewed by C. T. Brooks, in the Bost. Chris. Exam., xxxviii. 211. After reading the Conversations, the student of English literature should not fail to peruse Mr. Lowell's Essays on the English Song-Writers, pub. in The Pioneer, a Literary and Critical Magazine, (conducted by Mr. Lowell and Mr. Robert Carter, issued at Boston, January, February, and March, 1843, all that appeared.)

"Among the very best of his writings. . . . They show a deep appreciation of the poetical merit of those authors, and a fineness of critical tact quite unusual in the literature of the magazines." —PROF. C. C. FELTON: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lviii. 283.

5. POEMS, Camb., Mass., 1848, 12mo, pp. 184. Among the poems in this Third Series (it has been incorrectly termed the Second Series) are The Present Crisis, The Summer Storm, Above and Below, Extreme Unction, To a Pine-Tree, The Birch-Tree, The Changeling, To the Dandelion, and An Indian Summer Reverie. Lowell's Complete Poetical Works, revised, with addits., were pub. at Bost., 1850, 2 vols. 16mo, (3 edits.;) and 2 edits., with an Introduction by A. R. Scoble, have appeared in London, 1852, 18mo; 1853, 18mo.

"The successive publications of Mr. Lowell show a marked progress, and encourage us to hope for a rich harvest when the soil shall be cultivated to the utmost and the fruit has been allowed to reach its full maturity. . . . He will not complain of us for thinking that he has not yet attained his perfect stature, and that even his latest productions fall quite short of what he is able to accomplish. . . . The swift movement of Mr. Lowell's verses, and the daring energy of his conceptions, show that his genius inclines to the lyric form of poetry. He is master, indeed, of all the chords of the lyre, and strikes them with a bold, imperious hand, till they ring out in loud but harmonious concert. . . . . The descriptive power shown in many of these poems is one of their most striking merits. The poet's eye catches even the most minute tracery of nature's works and the most rapidly fleeting of her aspects, and depicts them in verse with startling distinctness. . . . We have quoted enough to show that Mr. Lowell possesses extraordinary powers as a poet, and has arrived at the free and vigorous use of them,—his finished work no longer falling behind his fresh and beautiful conceptions. . . . Many of the pieces in this volume will support as high a reputation as belongs to some of the most honourable names on the roll of English poets."—PROF. FRANCIS BOWEN: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lxvi. 471, 472, 475, 478, 482.

6. THE VISION OF SIR LAUNFAL, Bost., 1848, 12mo; 1855, 16mo. See Brownson's Quar. Rev., 2d Ser., iii. 265; Method. Quar. Rev., x. 107, (by R. C. Pitman.)

7. A FABLE FOR CRITICS, N. York, 1848, pp. 78, 12mo; 5th ed., Bost., 1856, 12mo, pp. v. 80.

"The Fable is essentially 'loose,' ill conceived, and feebly executed, as well in detail as in general. Some good hits, and some sparkling witticisms, do not serve to compensate for its rambling plot, (if plot it can be called,) and for the want of artistic finish so particularly noticeable throughout the work, especially in its versification. In Mr. Lowell's prose efforts we have before observed a certain *disjointedness*, but never, until now, in his verse; and we confess some surprise at his putting forth so unpolished a performance. . . . To show the general manner of the Fable, we quote a portion of what he says about Mr. Poe."—*Edgar A. Poe's Literati: James Russell Lowell.*

"The Fable—which, by-the-way, is no fable at all—is really a very pleasant and sparkling poem, abounding in flashes of brilliant satire, edged with wit enough to delight even its victims. . . . His Fable is simply a very witty review-article done into rhyme. Most American writers of the present day who have any claim to notice, and some who have not, are summoned before him, to have their portraits taken, and then dismissed, usually with a sharp rap or two on the knuckles. The sketches are drawn in a very free and bold manner, though they have the usual defect of caricatures,—that the most prominent and peculiar feature is brought out in high relief and maliciously magnified, so that the likeness is instantly recognised, though the remainder of the face is left out altogether, or so drawn as to bear *no* resemblance to the original. . . . Another and frequent fault of our bard as a critic is that he often gives us the features of the man in place of a character of the author, and, as a natural consequence, mixes up so much of personal liking or aversion with his drawings that they lose all claim to fidelity."—PROF. FRANCIS BOWEN: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lxviii. 192, 194.

"It abounds in ingenious turns of expression and felicitous sketches of character: it is witty and humorous, and, for the most part, in a spirit of genial appreciation; but, in a few instances, the judgments indicate too narrow a range of sympathies, and the caustic severity of others has been attributed to desires of retaliation."—R. W. GRISWOLD: *Poets and Poetry of America*, 16th ed., 1855, 565.

"He has the rare faculty of writing *clever doggerel*. Take out the best of *Ingoldsby*, Campbell's rare piece of fun, *The Friars of Dijon*, and perhaps a little of Walsh's *Aristophanes*, and there is no contemporary verse of the class with which Lowell's may not fearlessly stand comparison; for, observe, we are not speaking of mock heroics like Bon Gaultier's, which are only a species of parody, but of real doggerel, the Rabelaisque of poetry. . . . The *Fable* is a sort of review, in verse, of American poets. Much of the Boston leaven runs through it: the 'wise men of the East' are all glorified intensely, while Bryant and Halleck are studiously depreciated."—*Fraser's Mag.*, July, 1850; and in *The N. York Internat. Mag.*, August 5, 1850.

"Beneath its unpretending drab colour lies hid a world of political satire, keen, subtle humour, and manly, vigorous sentiment, interspersed with touches of genuine pathos."—*Knickerbocker Mag.*

"Showing the power of a master in verse, the heart of a true man, the learning of a scholar, the mind of a philosopher, and the wit of a satirist without the gall which too often accompanies it." —*Holden's Mag.*

8. THE BIGLOW PAPERS, edited, with an Introduction, Notes, Glossary, and Copious Index, by Homer Wilbur, A.M., Pastor of the First Church in Jaalam, and (Prospective) Member of many Literary, Learned, and Scientific Societies, Camb., Mass., 1848, pp. 163; 3d ed., 1856, 16mo, pp. 208. This is a political satire upon the Invasion of Mexico by the United States, the State of the Slavery Question, &c. Biglow's verses first appeared in the newspapers of the day:

“They were received with merited favour, from their droll and felicitous portraiture of the Yankee character and dialect, and their successful hits at our national passion for military glory. Political opponents, as well as friends, laughed loud and long at the Birdofredom Swain’s Letters, describing his experience in the wars, and the mishaps that he encountered before he could make his way home again. We must quote a portion of his first letter from Mexico, though the phraseology may appear abstruse to some of our readers who are not familiar with New England forms of speech. . . . This is very fair fun. The rhymes are as startling and felicitous as any in Hudibras, and the quaint drollery of the illustrations is in admirable keeping with the whole character of the forlorn recruit from Massachusetts. Of the almost numberless imitations of the Yankee dialect this is decidedly the best that we have seen. Sam Slick is a mere pretender in comparison. [See Haliburton, Judge Thomas C., p. 760.] . . . We cannot say much for the copious prose commentary, the prefatory and illustrative matter, in which the Biglow rhymes in this edition are embedded. Most of Parson Wilbur’s *lengthy* annotations are as heady as his own sermons, from which, indeed, a large part of them profess to have been borrowed.”—Prof. Francis Bowen: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lxviii. 187, 188, 190.

“Mr. Lowell has shown that he is a wit and humorist, in the publication of his Biglow Papers. He is the only American who has attempted to *laugh down* the oppressors of the slave,—the propagandists of slavery. Some of the Biglow poems are capital specimens of Yankee wit and humour.”—*Bartlett’s Modern Agitators*, N. York, 1855, 310.

“His Biglow Papers abound in sly strokes of mirth that would make a stoic shake his sides with laughter. He is the Hudibras of America; and woe betide the unfortunate wight at whom he pokes his fun! for, while it is sport to him, it is death to the subject of his sarcasm.”—*Bungay’s Off-Hand Takings; Crayon Sketches of the Noticeable Men of our Age.* 1854, 396.

“He is the first of our poets who has succeeded in making our harsh and uncouth Yankee dialect subservient to the uses of poetry: this he has done with entire success in that admirable piece of humorous satire, The Biglow Papers. No productions of a similar character in this country were ever half so popular as the pithy verses of Hosea Biglow, in spite of their being so strongly imbued with a trenchant spirit of opposition to the popular political views of the multitude.”—*Homes of American Authors: James Russell Lowell*, 1853, 362, 363.

The critic in Fraser’s Magazine for July, 1850, is an enthusiastic admirer both of the Fable for Critics (as we have seen) and of the Biglow Papers:

“Within the last three years there has arisen in the United States a satirist of genuine excellence, who, however, besides but moderately appreciated by his countrymen, seems himself in a great measure to have mistaken his real forte.”

That is, he would have Mr. Lowell to renounce all sentimental and imaginative poetry, and henceforth confine himself to laughing at the follies and ridiculing the foibles of his fellow-men.

Another notice of the Biglow Papers (by D. March) occurs in the New Englander, vii. 63. See also Reviews of Mr. Lowell’s Poems in The South. Lit. Mess., vii. 383; Brownson’s Quar. Rev., 2d Ser., iv. 271; Bost. Chris. Exam., xxxvi. 173, xliv. 309, (by W. A. Davies;) Democrat. Rev., xiii. 147; Bost. Liv. Age, iii. 161, (from the Lon. Inquirer.) An interesting biographical sketch of Mr. Lowell will be found in The Homes of American Authors, from which article we have already quoted a few lines, and will gratify the reader with a few more:

“Lowell is generally looked upon as a serious poet; and, indeed, no one has a better claim to be so regarded, for seriousness is one of the first essentials of all genuine poetry. But seriousness is not necessarily sadness. Much of his poetry overflows with mirthful and jocund feelings. and in his most pungent satire there is a constant bubbling up of a genial and loving nature: the brilliant flashes of his wit are softened by an evident gentleness of motive.

. Lowell’s prose-writings are as remarkable as his poetry: the copiousness of his illustrations, the richness of his imagery, the easy flow of his sentences, the keenness of his wit, and the force and clearness of his reasoning, give to his reviews and essays a fascinating charm that would place him in the front rank of our prose-writers, if he did not occupy a similar position among our poets.”—362, 365.

His reviews and essays have appeared in the North American Review, Southern Literary Messenger, Knickerbocker, Democratic Review, Graham’s Magazine, Putnam’s Magazine, Boston Miscellany, and the National Anti-Slavery Standard. Nor should we omit to notice his edits. of the poems of Marvell, Donne, Keats, Wordsworth, and Shelley, pub. in Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.’s series of the British Poets.

One of the most accomplished of American critics remarks that Lowell

“Unites, in his most effective power, the dreamy, suggestive character of the transcendental bards with the philosophic simplicity of Wordsworth. He has written clever satires, good sonnets, and some long poems with fine descriptive passages. He reminds us often of Tennyson in the sentiment and the construction of his verse. Imagination and philanthropy are the dominant elements in his writings,—some of which are marked by a graceful flow and earnest tone, and many unite with these attractions that of high finish.”—H. T. Tuckerman: *Sketch of Amer. Lit.*, 1852.

Nor has Mr. Lowell failed of commendation abroad. The Italian correspondent of the London Critic ventures the assertion that the “American poet Lowell’s powers of thought and expression will surely be recognised for ages to come;” and a highly-eulogistic review of his poetical writings (ed. Lon., 1853, 18mo) will be found in the Irish Quarterly Review for September, 1855; and see also Lon. Athen., 1853, 315.

Since the above was written, Mr. Lowell was married (in 1857) to Miss Frances Dunlap, niece of Ex-Governor Dunlap, of Portland, Maine.

Lowell, John, d. 1767, aged 63, minister of Newburyport, Massachusetts, and great-grandfather of the preceding, pub. a Serm. at the ordination of T. Barnard, 1738; a Serm. before Col. Titcomb and his soldiers, 1755; a Serm. on the death of Col. Moses Titcomb, who fell near Lake George, 1760. See Tucker’s Funeral Serms.; Allen’s Amer. Biog. Dict.; Sprague’s Annals.

Lowell, Judge John, LL.D., 1743–1802, a native of Newburyport, Mass., son of the preceding, and grandfather of James Russell Lowell the poet, was the author of an English poem (No. 3) in the Pietas et Gratulatio, 1761, 4to, and of an Eulogy (Jan. 1791) on James Bowdoin, prefixed to vol. ii. of the Memoirs of the Amer. Acad. of Arts and Sciences, and also pub. in a separate form. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Massachusetts, and introduced the clause in the Bill of Rights which effected the abolition of slavery in Massachusetts. He was appointed by Washington the first Judge of the U. States District Court, and at his death was Chief-Justice of the Circuit Court of the U. States. His letters to John Adams, and letters from Samuel and John Adams to him, are now in course of publication in the Historical Magazine, pub. in Boston: see vol. i. No. 9, &c.

“The memory of Judge Lowell, I am confident, is respectfully cherished by many persons whom I have now the honour to address. He was among those who enjoyed the public trust and confidence in the times which tried men’s souls, and bore his part in the greatest work recorded in the annals of constitutional liberty,—the American Revolution.”—Hon. Edward Everett: *John Lowell, Jun., Founder of the Lowell Institute: Everett’s Orations and Speeches*, 1853, ii. 384.

Lowell, John, LL.D., 1769–1840, son of the preceding, uncle of James Russell Lowell the poet, and of John Lowell, the founder of the Lowell Institute, (Boston, 1839,) was the author of many pamphlets and numerous papers in periodicals on politics, theology, agriculture, &c., under the signatures of The Roxbury Farmer, The Yankee Farmer, The New England Farmer, The Boston Rebel, &c. He was a zealous and powerful advocate of the doctrines of the Federal School. See Dr. F. W. P. Greenwood’s Serm. on the Death of John Lowell, LL.D., March 22, 1840, Bost., 1840, 8vo, pp. 36; a review of this Sermon in N. Amer. Rev., li. 243–248; Rich’s Bibl. Amer. Nova, ii. 61, 68; Lon. Quar. Rev., viii. 193–214. The article last referred to is a review of the well-known pamphlet on “Mr. Madison’s War,” Bost., 1812.

“We consider his pamphlet as a production of no ordinary cast: it is evidently the offspring of a powerful mind accustomed to think deeply and reason soundly.”—*Ubi supra.*

The reviewer of Dr. Greenwood’s Sermon on the death of Mr. Lowell remarks:

“Rarely is so beautiful a tribute paid to departed worth. Most rarely does distinguished worth appear such as to justify such a tribute.”—*N. Amer. Rev.*, li. 247.

“Mr. Lowell entered with earnestness into the discussion of these questions in the public journals, and after the decease of Mr. Ames, in 1808, possessed a greater ascendency than any other person in New England over the minds of those who were opposed to the national administration. He was, however, as a political writer, not more intrepid and uncompromising than he was fair and honourable.”—Hon. Edward Everett: *John Lowell, Jun.. Founder of the Lowell Institute: Everett’s Orations and Speeches*, 1853, ii. 419, n.

Lowell, John, of the Suffolk Bar, editor of the Law Reporter, pub. at Boston, Mass., and author of legal treatises, &c.

Lowell, Maria White, 1821–1853, formerly **Miss White,** of Watertown, Massachusetts, the author of many excellent translations from the German and of original poems of more than ordinary merit, was married in 1844 to James Russell Lowell the poet. The death of this accomplished woman elicited one of the most exquisite effusions of modern days,—Longfellow’s Two Angels, published in Putnam’s Magazine, (New York,) April, 1854:

“’Twas at thy door, O friend. and not at mine,
The angel with the amaranthine wreath,
Pausing, descended, and, with voice divine,
Whisper’d a word that had a sound like death.

“Then fell upon the house a sudden gloom,
A shadow on those features fair and thin,
And softly, from that hush’d and darken’d room,
Two angels issued, where but one went in.”

The theme—alas!—is a common one, and will be common, so long as genius mourns for the gifted dead and sympathizes with the living; but we doubt whether in the whole range of English exequial poetry there can be found any thing more beautiful than Longfellow's lament for Maria Lowell.

Mrs. Lowell's eminent merits had elicited ardent eulogiums during her lifetime:

"In 1844, she was married to James Russell Lowell, and for her genius, taste, and many admirable qualities, she is worthy to be the wife of that fine poet and true-hearted man. She has published several elegant translations from the German, and a large number of original poems of the imagination, some of which illustrate questions of morals and humanity."—R. W. GRISWOLD: *The Female Poets of America*, 2d ed., 1853, 389.

"There is great tenderness of feeling and simplicity in all the productions of her pen, and her household lyrics are full of pathos and beauty."—MRS. S. J. HALE: *Woman's Record*, 1853, 832.

"Her poetry, of which she has published but too little, is remarkable for pure beauty of thought, clothed in the richest yet simplest mantle of expression."—T. BUCHANAN READ: *The Female Poets of America*, 6th ed., 1855, 374.

In the three works from which we have quoted will be found specimens of Mrs. Lowell's poetry.

Lowell, Robert. A Compleat Herbal, 1659, '65, 12mo.

Lowell, Samuel, a Dissenting minister at Bristol, England. 1. Two Serms., Lon., 1794, 8vo. 2. XVI. Serms., Bristol, 1801, 8vo. Very rare.

"The doctrines which they inculcate are sound and scriptural, and they contain much solid and valuable instruction."—*Lon. Chris. Observer.*

3. Serm., Lon., 1802, 8vo. 4. Serm., 1802, 8vo. 5. Serm., 1813, 8vo.

Lower, Mark Antony, an eminent antiquary, now living, (1857.) 1. English Surnames and Family Nomenclature, Lon., 1842, p. 8vo, pp. 240; 1843, p. 8vo; 3d ed., enlarged, 1849, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1851, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

"An instructive and amusing volume, which ought to be popular."—*Lon. Archæologist*, 1842, vol. ii. 149.

See a notice of this work, and publications of a similar character, and a valuable paper on the subject, in Edin. Rev., April, 1855. Some curious observations on surnames will be found in J. P. Andrews's Anecdotes, Ancient and Modern, 1789, 8vo. See LYFORD, EDWARD. Consult, also, the American works on this subject by B. Homer Dixon, Mr. Bowditch, Mr. Shurtleff, &c.

2. Curiosities of Heraldry, 1845, 8vo.

"Both curious and instructive."—*Lon. Athenæum.*

3. Hand-Book for Lewes, 1846, 18mo. 4. Chronicles of Pevensey, 1847, 12mo. See Lon. Archæologist, 1842, vol. i. 129. 5. Chronicle of Battel-Abbey, 1066–1176, 1851, 8vo.

"In no respect less interesting than the famous Chronicle of St. Edmund's Abbey by Jocelin de Brakelond."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

6. Pevensey Castle, and the Recent Excavations there, 1853, 8vo. See No. 4. 7. Contributions to Literature, Historical, Antiquarian, and Natural, 1854, p. 8vo.

"There is a good deal of quaint and pleasing reading in this volume."—*Lon. Athenæum*, 1854, 335.

8. Memorials of the Town of Seaford, 1855, 8vo. 9. Genealogical Memoir of the Family of Scrase, 1856, 8vo.

Lower, Richard, M.D., 1631?–1691, pub. several learned medical works, 1665, '71, &c. See Biog. Brit.; Athen. Oxon.; Rees's Cyc.; Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Lower, Sir William, d. 1662, was the author of six plays and some trans. from the French, 1639–58. See Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Dramat.; Chalmers's Biog. Dict.

Lowick, Thomas. Life of St. George, Lon., 1664, 4to.

Lowis, Robert, M.D. Con. to Ed. Med. Ess., 1731.

Lowman, Moses, 1680–1752, a learned Dissenting divine, a native of London, entered as a student in the Middle Temple, 1697, subsequently studied divinity at Utrecht and Leyden, and in 1710 became minister at Clapham, where he continued until his death. His principal works are—1. The Argument from Prophecy in Proof that Jesus is the Messiah, vindicated, &c., Lon., 1733, 8vo. Written against Anthony Collins's Discourse on the Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion, 1724, 8vo. Dr. Leland calls Lowman's Argument "a valuable book." 2. A Paraphrase and Notes on the Revelation of St. John, Lon., 1737, '45, 4to; 1791; 1807, 8vo. This work forms the concluding portion of the modern collective eds. of the Commentaries of Patrick, Lowth, Whitby, and Arnald: see ARNALD, RICHARD; LOWTH, WILLIAM, D.D.; PATRICK, SYMON; WHITBY, DANIEL, D.D.

"I can with pleasure refer my reader to the learned Commentary by Mr. Lowman, from which I have received more satisfaction with respect to many of its difficulties than ever I found elsewhere, or expected to find at all."—DR. DODDRIDGE: *Works*, vol. ii., Leeds ed., p. 37.

"Bishops Hurd, Halifax, Clayton, and others, have written with ability upon these abstruse parts of sacred writ. Drs. Apthorp, Maclaurin, and Brown have thrown pretty much light upon them; but of all who have treated upon the book of Revelation none seem to me to have excelled Lowman."—REV. DAVID SIMPSON.

See his Key to the Prophecies, p. 582.

"This is a respectable work of the same class with Locke, Benson, and Pierce, to whose doctrinal sentiments the author was inclined. The notes are few, and not very profound."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Lowman labours chiefly to ascertain the fulfilment of the Prophecy, in a number of interesting historic facts."—WILLIAMS.

Bishop Tomline includes Lowman's work on the Revelation in his list of books for clergymen and Biblical students.

3. Dissert. on the Civil Government of the Hebrews, 1740, '45, 1816, 8vo. 4. Rationale of the Ritual of the Hebrew Worship, 1748, 1816, 8vo.

"Works of importance and research. Lowman had a great knowledge of Jewish affairs."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Lewis and Lowman give much useful information."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

See LEWIS, THOMAS, No. 4.

5. Three Tracts on the Appearances of God under the Old Testament, the Shechinah, the Logos, 1756, 8vo. Pub. after the author's death by Drs. Chandler, Lardner, and Mr. Saundercock.

"It contains a good deal of learning and research on the peculiar topics of which it treats."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

See Prot. Dissent. Mag., vols. i. and ii.; Chandler's Funeral Serm.; Leland's Deistical Writers; DUNLOP, WM.

Lowndes, Charles. Hist. of England from B.C. 55 to A.D. 1814; 4th ed., 1814, 12mo.

Lowndes, Francis. 1. Medical Electricity, Lon., 1787, 8vo. 2. Utility of Medical Electricity, 1791, 8vo.

Lowndes, J. Lexicon of the English and Modern Greek Languages, &c., Corfu, 182–, 8vo.

Lowndes, J. J. Historical Sketch of the Law of Copyright; 2d ed., Lon., 1842, 8vo. A valuable work. See 4 Jurist, 162; 7 N. Law Mag., 239.

Lowndes, John. Coffee-Planter, 1807, 8vo.

Lowndes, M. D. Delays in Chancery Considered, Lon., 1843, 8vo.

Lowndes, R. Chronological Index to the Statutes at Large, from Magna Charta to July 23d, 1830, Lon., 1831, 8vo.

Lowndes, Thomas. Brine Salt improved, Lon., 1746, 4to. This is by the founder of the Astronomy Professorship at Cambridge, established 1749.

Lowndes, Thomas. Hist. of Inland Navigations, 2 Pts., Lon., 1766, 8vo; 2d ed. of Pt. 1, 1769.

Lowndes, William. Works on Silver Coin and the Value of Money, 1695. See Bp. Nicolson's Eng Hist. Lib.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1164.

Lowndes, William. Law of Legacies, 1824, r. 8vo.

"His treatise does not hold a very high rank." See 9 Amer. Jur., 71.

Lowndes, William Thomas, d. 1843, a bookseller of London, will ever be held in honourable remembrance by bibliographers for two invaluable works compiled by him,—viz.: 1. The Bibliographer's Manual of English Literature, containing an account of Rare, Curious, and Useful Books published in, or relating to, Great Britain and Ireland, from the Invention of Printing; with Bibliographical and Critical Notices, Collations of the Rarer Articles, and the Prices at which they have been sold in the Present Century, Lon., 1834, 4 vols. 8vo, pp. xii. 2002, double columns, £4 5s.; large paper, £8 10s. This excellent work—of course, not without errors, but with less than from the comprehensive character of the undertaking might have been reasonably anticipated—should be in every library of any pretensions. It meets with a ready sale at about £5 to £6. 2. The British Librarian; or, Book-Collector's Guide to the Formation of a Library in all Branches of Literature, Science, and Art, arranged in Classes, with Prices, Critical Notes, References, and an Index of Authors and Subjects, 1839, Parts 1–11, 8vo, all published. Mr. Lowndes, whilst engaged in the preparation of this work, was attacked by mental derangement, produced by pecuniary embarrassment, and did not live to resume his labours. The eleven Parts which were published contain 1320 columns of most valuable matter, unfortunately almost useless for want of an index. To both of these works we have been largely indebted in the preparation of this Dictionary. Cheap edits. of the Bibliographer's Manual and the British Librarian (completed) we doubt not would meet with liberal encouragement.

Lownes, Caleb. Account of the Alteration and Present State of the Penal Laws of Pennsylvania, Phila., 1793, 8vo. See BRADFORD, WILLIAM.

Lowrey, Major George, d. 1852, aged about 82, a Cherokee Indian, wrote a tract on Temperance in the Cherokee language.

Lowrey, Rev. W. Missions in Tonjee and Feejee, N. York, 1852, 12mo.

Lowrie, Rev. John C., a son of the Hon. Walter Lowrie, and for some time a missionary in Northern India. 1. Two Years in Upper India, N. York, 12mo. 2. Manual of Missions; or, Sketches of the Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 1855.

Lowrie, L. A. Memoirs of Mrs. Lowrie, Lon., 1838, 18mo.

Lowrie, Hon. Walter. See LOWRIE, REV. WALTER MACON.

Lowrie, Rev. Walter Macon, 1819–1847, the excellent son of the Hon. Walter Lowrie, for many years a member of the Congress of the United States, was a native of Butler, Pennsylvania; graduated at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, in 1837; studied theology at the Theological Seminary of Princeton, New Jersey; was ordained November, 1841; sailed to China, to join the Presbyterian Mission there, Jan. 19, 1842, and died August 19, 1847, having been thrown into the sea by pirates, when about twelve miles' sail from Chapoo. A memoir of this devoted Christian, edited by his father, was pub., N. York, 1849, 8vo, pp. viii., 500; Phila., 1854, 12mo, pp. 405; 1855, 12mo. This vol. is chiefly composed of Mr. Lowrie's letters, and should be attentively perused by all who are interested in the important subject of Christian missions. Mr. Lowrie was the author of—1. Letters addressed to Sabbath-School Children, N. York, 18mo. 2. The Land of Sinim; or, An Exposition of Isaiah xlix. 12, Phila., 1846, 18mo. 3. Serms. preached in China, 1851, 8vo. See N. York Observer, Jan. 8, 1848, (by R. W. Dickinson;) Princeton Review, xxii. 280.

Lowrie, William. Accts. with Bankers, 1805, 8vo.

Lowry, Rev. A. Positive Theology, Cin., 12mo.

Lowry, D. Conversations on Mineralogy, Phila., 1822, 12mo.

Lowry, John Wilson. Table Atlas, Lon., 1852, 4to; 1856, 4to. See Lon. Athen., 1853, 917.

Lowry, S. A. An Earnest Search for Truth, Phila., 18mo.

Lowry, Stephen, M.D., of Falmouth, England. Essays on Select Passages of Scripture, 1809, 12mo.

Lowry, T. K. 1. General Rules and Orders of Equity Side Ct. of Excheq. in Ireland, Dubl., 1838, 12mo. 2. New do., 1844, 12mo.

Lowry, William, 1762–1824, an engraver, pub. a Letter on the Mosaic Account of the Deluge, in the Imperial Magazine, Jan. 1820.

Lowth, G. T. 1. A Few Words about Rome and Naples, Lon., 1854, 8vo; 2d ed. same year. 2. The Wanderer in Arabia, 1856, 2 vols. p. 8vo.

Lowth, H. Historical and General School Atlas of Events, Lon., 1852, fol., 15*s.* 6*d.*; school ed., 4to, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Lowth, Robert, D.D., 1710–1787, a native of Winchester, the son of William Lowth, D.D., (*post,*) was educated at Winchester School, and at New College, Oxford, (elected 1730;) succeeded Spence in the Professorship of Poetry, 1741; Preb. of Durham and Rector of Sedgefield, 1755; Bishop of St. David's, 1766; trans. to Oxford in the same year, and to London, 1777; declined the Archbishopric of Canterbury, 1783. His principal publications are the following: 1. Prælectiones de Sacra Poesi Hebræorum, &c., Oxf., 1753, 4to; 1763, 2 vols. 8vo. In Latin, et cum Notis Joannis Davidis Michaelis, Goet., 1758 et 1770, 2 vols. 8vo; Oxf., 1775, r. 8vo. Cum Notis et epimetris Jo. Da. Michaelis, ex Edit. Em. Frid. Car. Rosenmüller, Oxon., 1810, 2 vols. 8vo; 1821, 8vo.

"The edition of 1821 may be considered as the best, as it includes, besides the additional observations of Professor Michaelis, the further remarks of Rosenmüller, (whose edition appeared at Leipsic in 1815,) Richter, and Weiske. Bp. Lowth's Lectures are reprinted in the thirty-first volume of Ugolino's."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*, 1839, 171.

In 1787, 2 vols. 8vo, G. Gregory pub. a trans. of Lowth's Prælectiones, under the title of Lects. on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews; trans. from the Latin, with the principal Notes of Prof. Michaelis, and Notes by the editor [Henley] and others, 1787, 2 vols. 8vo; 1816, 2 vols. 8vo; 4th ed., 1839, 8vo; 5th ed., 1847, cr. 8vo; 6th ed., 1853, p. 8vo. In consequence of these additions, the English version is of more value than the Latin original. But the student can by no means dispense with Calvin E. Stowe's trans. of the Prælectiones, from the original Latin, with Notes, Andover, Mass., 1829, 8vo. In addition to the Notes of Rosenmüller and Michaelis, Prof. Stowe gives us extracts from the writings of other learned commentators on the subject of the sacred poetry of the Hebrews,—viz.: Sir Wm. Jones, Eichhorn, Gesenius, De Wette, &c. He has also added greatly to the value of his work by original notes.

"He has displayed in the execution of his task much sound judgment and research. All the notes he has selected are of sterling value, and those which are the results of his own investigations exhibit originality and learning."—REV. G. B. CHEEVER: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxxi. 337–379.

Read this valuable paper: see also articles on Hebrew Poetry in N. Amer. Rev., xxxv. 473, (by W. B. O. Peabody,) lxiii. 201, (by A. P. Peabody;) Princeton Rev., ii. 323, iii. 429; Bost. Chris. Rev., xii. 387, (by R. Babcock;) N. Eng. Mag., i. 97; Bibl. Sacra, v. 58, (by B. B. Edwards;) Kitto's Jour., i. 94, 295, (by G. H. A. Von Ewald,) v. 373.

To the value of Lowth's great work it is easy to adduce ample testimonies:

"With regard to the transcendent excellencies of the poetical parts of the Old Testament, ample information will be derived from Lowth's Sacred Poetry."—DR. DODDRIDGE.

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"An excellent compendium of all the best rules of taste, and of all the principles of composition, illustrated by the boldest and most exalted specimens of genius (if no higher title be allowed them) which antiquity has transmitted to us."—DR. G. GREGORY.

"It is an elegant and interesting book, though somewhat calculated to lead the mind to admire the poetical beauties of Scripture rather than their spiritual tendency and design. It is not distinguished so much for its philological criticisms as for the felicity of its illustrations. . . . Lowth was himself a poet, and deeply versant in the poetry of the Hebrews, as well as in the poetical writers of Greece and Rome."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Incomparable Prælectiones on the Poetry of the Hebrews."—GIBBON, *the historian.*

"In this admired work Dr. Lowth has described and illustrated the properties and excellencies of each particular species of that poetry with such admirable taste and skill, with such exuberant richness of imagery, such variety, copiousness, elegance, and rotundity of style, as few writers have equalled in language not their own."—BISHOP PORTEUS.

"The greatest authority on this subject."—*Montgomery's Lects on Genl. Lit., Poetry, &c.*, Lect. III., *q. v.*

"Many instructive and elegant remarks on the Hebrew language. A delightful work of taste and criticism."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"Bishop Lowth prepared the way for a more accurate knowledge of this important part of divine revelation [the Prophetical Books] by his admirable Prelections, and by his amended translations of the prophecies of Isaiah."—*Williams's C. P.*

"Before the appearance of his volume, scarcely any thing had been accomplished in the whole wide range of sacred literature which it occupies. . . . Lowth was fortunate indeed in being the first adventurer in a region so delightful."—G. B. CHEEVER, D.D.: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxxi. 366, 367.

See also Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 16, 98.

Not only at home, but in Germany also, Lowth's Prælectiones excited a spirit of research in the department to which he was the first to call the attention of the learned world:

"Let no man forget what he was for his own age; how beneficial was his influence upon his contemporaries; that we have become what we are, in part at least, by his aid, and that he has helped us forward many steps by his investigations and masterly example."—EICHHORN.

Nor let the reader suppose that Lowth's excellent work is interesting to divines and Orientalists only. The layman, also, may peruse it with delight and instruction:

"If you have not read Bishop Lowth's Prælectiones on Hebrew Poetry, let me commend its perusal to you. It opened to me, some years ago, quite a new view of the beauties of the prophetical and poetical part of the Old Testament."—HON. DANIEL WEBSTER: *Letter to Mrs. Paige, March* 27, 1844: *Webster's Private Correspondence*, Bost., 1857, ii. 186.

The literary history of the Prælectiones, and the controversies connected with its publication, have already come under our notice. See EDWARDS, THOMAS; HARE, FRANCIS, D.D., No. 2; JEBB, JOHN, D.D., No. 3. 2. The Life of William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester, Lon., 1758–59, 8vo; 1759, 8vo; 1777, 8vo.

"A model in its way."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*

"The reflections are sparing, and the style is languid. Even in antiquarian lore there is a dearth of intelligence; but the subject was not suited to the taste, habits, and learning of Lowth."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

3. Short Introduction to English Grammar, with Critical Notes, 1763, 8vo. Often reprinted, and formerly used in schools.

"He gave to England the first regular grammar of his native tongue, [?] We are somewhat surprised that Murray's grammar, which is but an enlarged copy of Lowth's, should so generally have occupied its place, and that, too, with little acknowledgment to the individual from whom were derived its plan and most of its materials. Although Lowth's treatise was written so early as the year 1758, yet we doubt whether there is at the present day a single work of equal excellence in the same compass."—G. B. CHEEVER, D.D.: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxxi. 377.

"On this subject [study of the English language] the reader ought to peruse Dr. Lowth's Short Introduction to English Grammar, with Critical Notes. . . . Several niceties of the language are well pointed out."—*Blair's Lects. on Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres*, Lects. IX. and XII.

See also Memoirs, Jour., and Corresp. of Thomas Moore, Lon., 1856, Index; Blackw. Mag., xlv. 458.

4. A Letter to the Rt. Rev. Author [Warburton] of the Divine Legation of Moses Demonstrated, 1765, 8vo. See, in addition to authorities cited below, Disraeli's Quarrels of Authors, ed. Lon., 1840, Index; Lord Jeffrey's Contrib. to Edin. Rev., Lon., 1853, 889. 5. New Translation of Isaiah, with Prelim. Dissert. and Notes, Critical, Philological, and Explanatory, 1778, 4to; 1778, 2 vols. 8vo; 13th ed., Lon., 1842, 8vo; in German, trans. by M. Koppe, Goet., 1779–81, 4 vols. 8vo. Bishop Stock alters Lowth's trans. in some cases in the work entitled Isaiah in Hebrew and English, pub. by the former in 1804, 8vo. Lowth's version is deservedly held in great estimation, though it has not escaped censure for alleged undue freedom with the sacred text.

"A sublime and admirably-executed version."—*Horne's Bibl. Bib.*, 1839, 287; where see an account of the controversy elicited by Lowth's translation.

See also Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 181.

"Lowth's Isaiah does honour to our age and nation."—Dr. Beattie.

"No former translator has expressed the meaning and spirit of the evangelical prophet so felicitously as Lowth. . . . Lowth is, perhaps, too partial to conjectural criticism, and the version is too highly wrought for common use; but it is a valuable specimen of sacred criticism, and indispensable to the interpretation of Isaiah."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"In this, as in his former work, [Prælectiones, &c.,] Dr. Lowth has very happily united the most critical judgment with the taste and spirit of poetry."—Gibbon, *the historian.*

"A much-esteemed version."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

"May be consulted with considerable advantage."—*Dr. E. Williams's C. P.*

And see Dr. W.'s remarks on the Prælectiones.

"Bishop Lowth not only corrected in many places the common Hebrew text on the authority of manuscripts, but sometimes introduced emendations from mere conjecture. Yet even Lowth has been supposed to have taken this liberty too often, especially by Professor Köcher, of Bern," &c.—*Bishop Marsh's Divinity Lects.*, Camb., 1810, Lect. XII. 130–131, and n.

But see in this connexion Horne's Bibl. Bib., 1839, 287.

"Lowth's conjectures and emendations are by some considered unwarrantable."—Henderson.

"The school of Lowth is characterized by an unwarrantable freedom in the use of conjectural emendations which has proved highly injurious to the correct critical treatment of the sacred Scriptures."—*Lon. Eclec. Rev.*

"His only fault as a sacred critic was a degree of what Archbishop Secker denominated the '*rabies emendandi*,' or rage for textual and conjectural emendations. The prevalence of this spirit in his work on Isaiah was the only obstacle that prevented its attaining the same rank as a classic in sacred literature which has been accorded to the Lectures on the Sacred Poetry of the Hebrews."—G. B. Cheever, D.D.: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxxi. 376.

Read Prof. Stowe's comments on this subject, quoted by Dr. Cheever.

6. Lowth's Serms. and other Remains, now first collected and arranged, partly from original MSS.; with an Introductory Memoir by Rev. Peter Hall, Lon., 1834, 8vo.

"A valuable addition to our theological literature."—*Lon. Chris. Rememb.*

"There are some valuable things in this volume; but, upon the whole, the publication adds more to the quantity of the bishop's writings than to the quantity of his fame."—*British Critic*, 1834.

See also Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 897. See Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Bp. Lowth, Lon. and Goet., 1787, 8vo; Hall's Memoir, as above; Dodsley's Annual Register, 1788; Darling's Cyc. Bibl., vol. i., 1873–1874; Blackw. Mag., xxix. 765, 902; Gent. Mag., vols. lvii., lviii., &c., especially 1835, Pt. 1, 155, 276, 385, 388; Pt. 2, 143, 254.

We must not omit to notice our author's Ode to the People of Great Britain, 1746, which seems to have been his earliest publication, though he had previously written two poems,—The Genealogy of Christ, since inserted in Pearch's Collections of Poems,—and Catharine Hill, 1729.

We are much in want of a uniform ed. of Lowth's Works, and a biography of the learned and excellent author. As a classical scholar, and especially as an elegant Latin poet, it would be difficult to commend Bishop Lowth too highly. The epitaph on his daughter's tombstone is considered to be unsurpassed in sweetness and pathos:

> "Cara, vale! ingenio præstans, pietate, pudore,
> Et plusquam natæ nomine cara vale!
> Cara Maria, vale! At veniet felicius ævum,
> Quando iterum tecum, sim modo dignus, ero
> Cara, redi; læta tum dicam voce, paternos
> Eja age in amplexus, cara Maria redi."

Lowth, Robert. 1. Serm., 1793, 4to. 2. Serm., 1804, 4to.

Lowth, Simon, D.D., 1630?–1720, a Non-juror, Vicar of St. Cosmus, 1679, deprived, 1688, pub. Historical Collections concerning Church Affairs, Lon., 1696, 4to, and some other theolog. treatises, 1672–1704. See Birch's Life of Tillotson; Nicolson's Letters, vol. i. 74.

Lowth, Wm. See Batty, Barth.

Lowth, William, D.D., 1661–1732, father of Bishop Robert Lowth, (*ante*,) a native of London, was educated at Merchant-Tailors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford, (elected, 1675;) Preb. of Winchester, 1696; Rector of Buriton, Hants, 1699. He pub. a number of serms., and the following works: 1. A Vindication of the Divine Authority and Inspiration of the Writings of the Old and New Testaments: in answer to [Le Clerc's] Five Letters, Oxf., 1692, sm. 8vo; Lon., 1699, 8vo; 3d ed., with two serms., 1821, 8vo. 2. Directions for the Profitable Reading of the Scriptures, &c., 1708, '12, '26, '84, '99; last ed., 1821, 12mo.

"A very excellent little treatise, and calculated to assist very beneficially in the reading of the word of God. Even those whose acquaintance with the Scriptures is extensive may derive some useful hints from it."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

3. Comment. on Isaiah, 1714, 4to; Jeremiah, 1718, 4to; on Ezekiel, 1723, 4to; on Daniel and the Minor Prophets, 1726, 4to: all four together, 1727, 2 vols. fol.; 1730, fol.; 1739, fol., &c. These Commentaries, which are a continuation of Bishop Patrick's, are pub. with those of Patrick, Whitby, Lowman, and Arnald. This collective ed. has already come under our notice in our article on Arnald, Richard, *q. v.*: see also Hammond, Henry, D.D., No. 3. A beautiful ed. of Patrick, Lowth, Arnald, and Whitby's Commentaries, edited by Rev. J. R. Pitman, was pub. in 1822, 6 vols. r. 4to, £6 6*s*.; fine paper, 24 copies printed, £24. Nor should we omit to notice the excellent ed. of Patrick, Lowth, Whitby, Arnald, and Lowman's Commentaries, pub. by Messrs. J. B. Smith & Co., of Philadelphia, 4 vols. imp. 8vo, $20. This ed. contains the Sacred Text placed at the head of each page. Lowth is an excellent commentator:

"Lowth has compiled a judicious commentary, in which there are some good critical notes and a fine collection of parallels."—Dr. Doddridge.

"It contains many valuable hints on the prophecies."—Rev. E. Bickersteth.

"Lowth is one of the most judicious commentators on the prophets. He never prophesies himself; adheres strictly to the literal meaning of the inspired writer, and is yet generally evangelical in his interpretations. There is not much appearance of criticism; but the original text and other critical aids were doubtless closely studied by the respectable author. It is often quoted by Scott, and, along with Patrick and Whitby, (with whom he is associated, though a writer of more spirituality than either,) is pronounced by Bishop Watson the best commentary in the English language."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

The following work, it will be seen, has been also highly commended: Kypke, (G. D.,) Observationes Sacræ in Novum Test., Wratislaviæ, 1755, 2 vols. in 1, 8vo.

"Of all the expositions of the New Testament, conducted on principles like these, I know of none that are superior, or, indeed, equal, to those of Kypke. They are written without pedantry or an affectation of learning, and contain all that is important without being encumbered with extraneous matter."—Michaelis.

Dr. Lowth was a man of profound learning, and contributed notes to Potter's ed. of Clemens Alexandrinus, Hudson's Josephus, and other valuable works. See his life by his son, Bishop Lowth, in Biog. Brit.

Lowther, George. The Waldenses, 1821, 8vo.

Lowther, Sir James, Bart. Damp Air in a Coal-Pit; Phil. Trans., 1733.

Lowther, W., M.D. Dropsy, Lon., 1771, 8vo.

Lowthion, S. Serms., 1760, '63, both 8vo.

Lowthrop, John. 1. Phil. Trans. to end of 1700; abridged, Lon., 1716, 3 vols. 4to. 2. With Motte, H. Jones, J. Eames, and J. Martyn, Phil. Trans., 1665–1750; abridged, 1754, 9 vols. 4to. 3. Refraction of the Air; Phil. Trans., 1699.

Loy, John G., M.D. Cow-Pox, Whitby, 1801, 4to.

Loyd, Major-General Henry. See Lloyd.

Loyd, Samuel Jones. Tracts on the Currency, Money-Market, &c., Lon., 1837, '40, '44.

"Mr. Loyd's tracts are all excellent."—*McCulloch's Lit. of Polit. Econ.*, 1845, 185: see also pp. 181, 182, 183.

Loyde, Humphrey. The Treasuri of Helth, Lon., 12mo.

Loynes, Lucy, of Nottingham. Original Poetry for Infant and Juvenile Minds, 1817.

Luard, F. Income Act, 1799, 8vo.

Luard, Capt. John. 1. Views in India, Lon., 1833–34, 5 Pts. imp. 4to. 2. Hist. of the Dress of the British Soldier, Lon., 1852, imp. 8vo, 50 plates, £2.

Lubbock, Sir John William, Bart., b. 1803, the author of the Classification of the different Branches of Human Knowledge, (Lon., 1838, 8vo,) &c., has contributed many valuable papers to the Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society, Phil. Trans., Phil. Mag., &c. See The English Cyclopædia, 1856, vol. iii.

Lubbock, Rev. R. Fauna of Norfolk, Lon., 1845, 8vo.

"A book after our own heart."—*Lon. Zoologist.*

Lubbock, Richard, M.D., 1759–1808, a native of Norwich. De Principio Scorbili, 1784.

Lubé, D. G. 1. An Analysis of the Principles of Equity Pleading, Lon., 1823, 8vo; N. York, 1840, 8vo; 2d Amer. ed., by J. D. Wheeler, 1846, 8vo.

"A very good compendium of the outlines of the science."—Judge Joseph Story.

2. Gold-Standard, 1832, 8vo.

Lucar, Cyprian. 1. Arte of Shooting, Lon., 1583, fol. 2. Treatise named Lucar-Solace, 1590, 4to.

Lucas. Exceptions against Newton's Theory of Light and Colours: Phil. Trans., 1676.

Lucas, Lord. Speeches, Lon., 1670, '93.

Lucas, Mrs. 1. Treachery; a Novel, Lon., 1848, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 2. Gabriella Witherington; a Novel, 1852, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 3. The Quicksands of Fashion; a Novel, 1855, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

Lucas, Bernard. Quadrature of the Circle, 1788.

Lucas, Sir Charles. Speech at his Execution, Lon., 1648, 4to. See The Loyall Sacrifice, &c., 1648, 12mo.

Lucas, Charles. Political Tracts, 1756, '61, '68.

Lucas, Charles, M.D., M.P., d. 1771, aged 58. An Essay on Water, Lon., 1756, 3 vols. 8vo. Reviewed by Dr. Johnson in the Literary Magazine. Lucas pub. other works on mineral waters, &c., 1757–72.

Lucas, Rev. Charles, pub. poems, novels, &c., 1801–10.

Lucas, Henry. Poems, tragedies, &c., 1777–95.

Lucas, James. Med. treatises, &c., 1778–91.

Lucas, R. Parish Registers, 1812, 8vo.

Lucas, Richard, D.D., 1648–1715, a native of Radnorshire, entered of Jesus College, 1664; Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman Street, London, 1683; Preb. of Westminster, 1696. He pub. a number of occasional serms., 1683–1704; 2 vols. of serms., 3d ed., 1710, 2 vols. 8vo; 3 vols. of Serms., 1712–16–17; and 3 vols. of serms. (2d ed., 1722) were pub. after his death. He was also the author of a number of devotional treatises, of which the following are the best-known: 1. Inquiry after Happiness, 1685, 2 vols. 8vo; many eds.

"I am sure that time will be well spent which you bestow on Lucas's Enquiry after Happiness."—Dean Stanhope.

"Lucas's Inquiry after Happiness, especially its 2d vol., is peculiarly of that kind which avoids both coldness and enthusiasm."—Knox.

"The first volume, in some parts, will appear dry; the second is admirable throughout, leading on the reader through the most rational course, and by well-marked gradations, to the just end of his being.

Some there are, that by due steps aspire,
To lay their just hands on the golden key
That opes the Palace of Eternity."—Bishop Jebb.

"He [Walter Savage Landor] thought Degerando indebted to Lucas on Happiness, and Lucas on Holiness, [Practical Christianity.]"—*R. W. Emerson's English Traits: Visit to Landor,* Lon., 1857, 12mo.

2. Practical Christianity; or, An Account of the Holiness which the Gospel enjoins, with the Motives to it, &c.; 5th ed., 1700, 12mo. Many eds.; last ed., 1838, 18mo. Highly commended by Sir Richard Steele in The Guardian, No. 63. *Vide ut supra.*

"You need not fear that Socinus will affect the orthodoxy of my creed. He is a candid and judicious advocate for Christian perfection, very much in the same sense with Lucas."—*Bishop Jebb to Knox.*

"Lucas's style is very peculiar,—sometimes exceeding free, approaching to conversation, sometimes grand and solemn, and generally very expressive. His most valuable works are his Enquiry after Happiness and his Practical Christianity."—Dr. Doddridge.

See Athen. Oxon.; Biog. Brit.; Supp. Orton's Letters, 1805, 2 vols.

Lucas, Robert, a lawyer, subsequently a clergyman. Cases in Law and Equity, chiefly during the Time of the Earl of Macclesfield, Lon., 1736, fol.; 1739, fol.; 1769, fol. This forms vol. x. Modern Reports, 5th ed., by T. Leach, 1795, 8vo.

"The book is of little authority."—Buller, J.

See Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 520; Wallace's Reporters, 3d ed., 1855, 238. Mr. Wallace will find his query (n. 4, p. 238) answered by casting his eye over the preceding article.

Lucas, Robert. The Stone; Phil. Trans., 1747.

Lucas, Robert, D.D. Serms., &c., 1781–1810.

Lucas, Samuel. Charters of the Old English Colonies in America, Lon., 1850, 8vo. Pub. by the Society for the Reform of Colonial Government. See Edin. Rev., Oct. 1855.

Lucas, Theophilus. Memoirs of the Lives, Intrigues, and Comical Adventures of Gamesters and Sharpers, Lon., 1714, 12mo.

Lucas, Sir Thomas. News from Ireland Admirable Good, Lon., 1641, 4to.

Lucas, Thomas. Serms., 1718, '20, '28, all 8vo.

Lucas, Wm. Laws conc. Horses, Lon., 1785, 8vo

Lucas, Wm. Serms., Lon., 1792, '98, 1812.

Lucas, Wm. A Poem, &c., Lon., 1800–09.

Luccock, John. 1. Nature and Properties of Wool, Lon., 1805, 12mo. 2. Essay on Wool, 1807.

Luccock, John. Notes on Rio de Janeiro and the Southern Parts of Brazil, 1820, 4to.

"Mr. Luccock resided eleven years in Brazil, and he seems to have been a careful observer: his work gives much new and important information on agriculture, statistics, commerce, mines, manners, &c., but it is heavily written."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

"The mass of information is immense and the volume exceedingly amusing."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.*

Luccock, Jos. Theory of Tides, &c., 1817, 4to.

Luce, John. Narrative of a Passage from Cape Breton across the Atlantic in 1799, Lon., 1812, 8vo.

Luckcock, James. 1. Book-keeping, 1804, fol. 2. Moral Culture attempted, 1817, 12mo.

Luckombe. 1. Hist. and Art of Printing, Lon., 1771, 8vo. 2. Tour in Ireland, 1783, 12mo. 3. England's Gazetteer, 1790, 3 vols. 12mo. 4. Tatler of Memory, 1800 12mo.

Lucy, William, d. 1677, Bishop of St. David's, 1660 The Office of a Minister; in Tracts of Angl. Fathers iii. 201.

Luders, Alexander. 1. Reports of Proceed. in Com. of H. of C. upon Controverted Elections, Lon. 1785–90, 3 vols. 8vo. See 74 Lon. Month. Rev., 143 Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 478. 2. Law of High Treason, &c., 1808, 12mo. 3. Tracts [VII.] on Various Subjects on the Law and History of England, Bath, 1810, 2 vols. 8vo. 4. Character of Henry V., &c., 1813, 8vo. 5. Constit. of Parl. in Reign of Edw. I., 1818, 8vo.

Luders, Mrs. Catherine, of Indiana, under the *nom de plume* of Emily Hermann, has contributed a number of poems to The Literary World (N. York) and other periodicals.

Ludewig, Hermann E., b. at Dresden, Saxony, October 14, 1810, after completing his studies at Leipsic and Gottingen, commenced the practice of the law, devoting his leisure hours to books of travels and bibliographical studies.

In 1837, he published Le Livret des Ana: essai de Catalogue Manuel, Dresden, 12mo, giving a list of the books in Ana, which brought their number to about 400, instead of about 200 which had been collected before by Peignot and Hécart.

In 1840, he gave, in his Zür Bibliothekonomie, Dresden, 8vo, pp. xxx., 41, a sample of the catalogisation of [illegible] public libraries.

In 1844 and '45, he came to this country, travelled for one year and a half in the different States of the Union, and has since settled as a lawyer in New York and become a citizen of the United States.

In 1846, he published (500 copies) The Literature of American Local History, New York, 8vo, pp. 180; and at the same time published, in the Leipzig Serapeum, articles on American Libraries and Bibliography, which were afterwards acknowledged by Prof. Jewett, in his Notes on American Libraries, as the pioneer-sketches on these topics.

In 1848, Mr. L. issued his First Supplement to American Local History, relating entirely to the local history of the State of New York; pub. in N. York Literary World, Feb. 19, and 30 copies printed in pamphlet-form.

In 1854, he communicated to the Societé de Géographie of Paris an article entitled De L'Histoire des Aborigènes du Mexique, in which "he advanced some original and peculiar views respecting the origin, migrations, and mutual relations of the Mexican tribes."

A very valuable work by Mr. Ludewig—Literature of American Aboriginal Linguistics, (a list of vocabularies and grammars of over three hundred American Indian languages)—is now (1857) in the course of publication in London, by Messrs. Nicolaus Trübner & Co., 1 vol. 8vo, about 300 pages. This desirable volume (containing 345 articles) will be enriched by additions from the learned pen of Mr. Nicolaus Trübner, well known as a scholar as well as a publisher. As the first attempt to arrange the materials for a study of American aboriginal languages, this work will be indispensable to the comparative philologist. (See Duponceau, Peter S.) It will form vol. i. of Trübner's Bibliotheca-Glottica,—the carrying-out of a plan suggested in 1804 by C. G. von Marx, in his prospectus of a Bibliotheca-Glottica,—that is, a list of all the grammars and vocabularies of the world, written and published. See Lon. Athenæum, Jan. 1857, 136, 156.

We regret to add to the above (alas! how frequent are our *post-mortem* memoranda in this Dictionary!) that all hopes of future literary labours on the part of Mr. Ludewig were cut short by his death, Dec. 12, 1856. The author of this Dictionary had urged upon Mr. L. the preparation of an enlarged edit. of his Literature of American Local History, and was not without hopes of success in this suggestion; but this important duty must now devolve upon some one of the Forces, the Murphys, the O'Callaghans, the Felts, the Sargents, or the Drakes, who cultivate this particular field of research. We are glad to observe an interesting biographical sketch of Mr. Ludewig in the (Boston) Historical Magazine for Feb. 1857, 33–34: see also the same periodical for April, 1857, 119.

Ludger, C. Dramas, &c., Lon., 1797, '99.

Ludham, John. Theolog. treatises, &c., Lon., 1577–90.

Ludlam, Wm., d. 1788, Vicar of Norton, pub. several astronomical, mathematical, and theological works, &c., 1769–1809. His Rudiments of Mathematics was pub. 1785, 8vo; 2d ed., 1787, 8vo.

Ludlow, Miss. General View of the Fine Arts, Critical and Historical, N. York, 1851, 12mo. Highly commended by President King, of Columbia College, New York, Rev. Chas. H. Halsey, and the (N. York) Home Journal.

Ludlow, Abraham, M.D. Med. treatises, 1767, '92.

Ludlow, Lieut.-General Edmund, 1620?–1693, one of the chiefs of the Republicans during Cromwell's usurpation, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, &c. In order to avoid arrest, he retired to Vevay, Switzerland, where he remained from 1689 until his death. He was the author of several political tracts, but is best known by his Memoirs, pub. at Vevay: vols. i. and ii., 1698; vol. iii., 1699, all 8vo, Lon., 1721–22, 3 vols. 8vo; 1751, fol.; Edin., 1751, 3 vols. 12mo; Lon., 1771, 4to, 5th and best ed., with a portrait of Ludlow by Ravener.

> "Ludlow's Memoirs, as to its composition, is below criticism; as to the matter, curious enough. With what spirit written you may judge by his character, which was that of a furious, mad, but I think apparently honest, Republican and Independent."—Bishop Warburton.
>
> "I would particularly recommend Ludlow's Memoirs of the Civil Wars."—Lord Chatham.
>
> "To understand the conduct of Cromwell and the Republicans, not only must the Memoirs of Holles be read, but those of Ludlow. Ludlow's work becomes very important after the account of the battle of Naseby. . . . Ludlow was prepared to borrow assistance for his political measures from the army."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.*, Lect. XVII.
>
> "For Charles the First appears our greatest historian, Lord Clarendon; on the other side Ludlow, who is, however, particularly severe on Cromwell."—*Dr. Richard Farmer's Letter on the Study of English History, in Goodhugh's E. G. Lib. Man.*, 43–45.

Five Tracts of Ludlow's, with a Preface by Baron Maseres, were reprinted in 1813, 4to.

> "Highly deserving a careful perusal by all such as are desirous of rightly understanding the history of the reign of Charles I. and the true grounds of the great Civil War."—Baron Maseres.

See Biog. Brit.; Wood's Fasti, vol. i.; histories of the period.

Ludlow, James R. See Collins, John M.

Ludlow, John L., M.D., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. 1. Medical Student's Manual, Phila., 1844. 2. Manual of Medical Examinations, 1846, 12mo; new edit., modified and enlarged, 1857, 12mo, over 800 pages, 370 wood-engravings.

> "Dr. Ludlow discovers a minute knowledge of all the leading departments of professional lore, which he imparts agreeably. He is careful to be exact, without being redundant in any paragraph."—*Bost. Med. and Surg. Jour.*
>
> "Dr. Ludlow's Manual is decidedly the best, both in relation to comprehensiveness and general accuracy, that has yet been published in this country."—*Western Lancet.*

Also highly commended by the Bulletin of Med. Science and by the Western Journal.

Ludlow, Roger, Deputy-Governor of Massachusetts and of Connecticut, compiled the first Connecticut Code of Laws, printed in 1672.

Ludson, Thomas. A Ram's Horn Trumpeter at the Walls of Jericho: A Reply to Mr. Huntington, 1802, 8vo.

Luellin, Rev. George, d. 1740, contributed the additional matter to the 2d ed. of Purcell's Orpheus Britannicus, 1702. See Hist. of Shrewsbury, 1823, 2 vols. 4to; Dr. Burney's Hist. of Music; Miller's Fly-Leaves, 1854, 162.

> "He was often called by the Whigs a Jacobite, musical-mad Welsh parson."—Dr. Burney: *ubi supra.*

Lufchild, John. Serm., 1812.

Luffkin, Thomas. Antiquarian papers, &c. in Phil. Trans., 1699.

Luffman, John. Historical, legal, geographical, and other works, Lon., 1789–1806.

Lugar, Robert. Architectural Works, Lon., 1805, '11.

Luidius, *anglicé* **Lloyd.**

Luidus, Joannes. Latin Tracts on Sir Philip Sidney, &c., 1587, '92.

Luke, a physician, is said to be the author of John Bon and Mast Person, printed by John Daye, Lon., 1548, 4to. Richard Foster had a copy of this work, and wrote in it,—

> "This is the only Copy of The Enterlude of John Bon and Mast Person that I have ever met," &c.

From this copy a reprint was made on vellum, which belonged to Sir Francis Freeling, and is now before us as we write, having been in our possession for some years. It is a poetical satire upon the "Real Presence."

Luke, Mrs. 1. The Female Jesuit; or, The Spy in the Family, Lon., 1851, cr. 8vo; 1856, p. 8vo. 2. The Sequel to the Female Jesuit, 1852, p. 8vo; 1856, p. 8vo. This work is truly styled "a work of absorbing interest."

Luke, Robert. Serms., 1794, 1800, '12, all 4to.

Lukin, Henry. 1. Practice of Godliness, Lon., 1659, 12mo. 2. The Chief Interest of Man, 1665, 8vo; in Latin, by S. Priest, Oxon., 1705, 8vo.

> "Practical."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

3. Introduction to the Scriptures, Lon., 1669, 8vo. 4. Interest of the Spirit in Prayer, 1678; 8vo.

> "A judicious and learned divine."—*Palmer's Nonconform.*, vol. i.

Lukin, Lionel. Unimergible Boats, 1806.

Lumisden, Alexander. Serm., Lon., 1614, 8vo.

Lumisden, Andrew, 1720–1801, a native of Aberdeen, long resident at Rome. Remarks on the Antiquities of Rome and its Environs, Lon., 1797, 4to; 1812, 4to, about 60 plates, £3 3*s*.

> "A pleasing and judicious performance of a gentleman who appears to have enjoyed the united advantages of foreign travel, studious leisure, and polite company."—*Mathias's Pursuits of Literature.*

Lumley, B. Bills in H. of C., &c., Lon., 1838, 8vo.

Lumley, Joanna, Lady, d. 1620, trans. from the Greek three of the Orations of Isocrates, (MS. now in Westminster Library,) and also trans. the Iphigenia of Euripides., Lon., 1833–56.

Lumley, W. G. Legal Publications. See Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 479, and the London catalogues.

Lumpkin, J. H., W. Schley, and **J. A. Cuthbert.** Penal Code of Georgia, 1833.

Lumsden, M., LL.D., Prof. of Arabic at the College of Fort William, Bengal. 1. Grammar of the Persian Language, Calcut., 1810, 2 vols. fol., £4 4*s*.: very valuable. 2. Grammar of the Arabic Language, 1813, fol., £5 5*s*. 3. Selections for the Persian Class.

Lumsden, Matthew. Descrip. of the Genealogy of the House of Forbes, 1519, Invern., 1819, 8vo.

Lumsden, Thomas. Journey from Merut, in India, to London, Lon., 1822, 8vo.

Lunan, Alexander. Five Serms., Edin., 1712, 4to.

Lunan, John. Hortus Jamaicensis, Jamaica, 1814, 2 vols. 4to, £2 2*s*.

Lunardi, Vincent. 1. First Aerial Voyage in England, Lon., 1784, 8vo. 2. Second Aerial Voyage, from Liverpool, 9th Aug. 1785, 1785, 8vo.

Lund. Rules of Government, 1710, 8vo.

Lund, Rev. T. 1. Append. to Wood's Algebra, Lon., 1840, 8vo. 2. Companion to Wood's Algebra, 1847, 8vo. 3. Short and Easy Course of Algebra, 1850, 12mo; 1851, 12mo; 1856, 12mo. 4. Key to do., 1852, 12mo. 5. Elements of Geometry and Mensuration, Pt. 1, 1854, fp. 8vo; Pt. 2, 1855, fp. 8vo.

Lundaus, John. Latin Tracts,—philological, &c., 1631, '91.

Lundy, Benjamin, d. 1839, editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, was the author of papers upon Slavery in America.

Lunettes, Henry. The American Gentleman's Guide to Politeness and Fashion, N. York, 1857, 12mo.

"Books like The American Gentleman's Guide to Politeness and Fashion are only good for their intimidation of the vulgar,—their real value lying in the amount of fun furnished by their fine language to those who do not fancy fun ungenteel and abstain from the same accordingly."—*Lon. Athenæum*, April 11, 1857, 465.

This book has also elicited warm commendation.

Lunsford, Col. Sir T. His Speech when he was Apprehended, Lon., 1642, 4to.

Lunt. Christian Psaltery, Bost., 12mo.

Lunt, Mrs. The Philopena, Lowell, 32mo.

Lunt, George, b. about 1807, at Newburyport, Massachusetts, was educated at Harvard College, subsequently pursued the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in his native town in 1831. After acting as the representative of Newburyport in the State Senate and House of Assembly, Mr. Lunt, in 1848, removed to Boston, and, in the next year, was appointed by President Taylor United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts. He continued in office until the incoming of the Pierce administration, when he tendered his resignation and resumed private practice. He has pub., in addition to minor productions: 1. Poems, 1839. 2. The Age of Gold, and other Poems, 1843, 16mo, pp. 160. 3. Lyric Poems, Sonnets, and Miscellanies, 1854, 16mo. 4. Eastford, or Household Sketches, by Wesley Brooke; a Novel, 1855, 12mo, pp. 328. 5. Julia; a Poem, 1855, 16mo, pp. 104.

"The Age of Gold is a vigorous didactic and satirical poem on the times. It is written in the good old heroic couplet of Dryden and Pope. Mr. Lunt has mastered well the fine movement of this species of verse, which most poets of the present age have deserted for other kinds. This poem contains many excellently-pointed couplets, several finished and brilliant descriptions, and a vein of thought strongly and clearly brought out and weighty in its character."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, lvi. 252.

Let us ask the reader's attention especially to Mr. Lunt's Autumn Musings, the Jewish Battle-Song, and Pass on, Relentless World.

Lupset, Thomas, 1498–1532, an eminent scholar, educated at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, and at Paris; Preb. of Salisbury, 1530; pub. several theolog. treatises, &c., 1520–42. His works were pub. 1546, 16mo; 1560, 16mo. See Athen. Oxon.; Tanner; Knight's Life of Collet; Dodd's Ch. Hist.

Lupton, Daniel, pub. several works upon tithes, other theolog. treatises, &c., and the following, by which he is best known: 1. Hist. of the Modern Protestant Divines, &c., trans. from the Latin, Lon., 1637, 8vo, and small 12mo, with 22 portraits: see Churton's Life of Dean Nowell. 2. The Glory of their Times; or, The Lives of the Primitive Fathers, &c., 1640, 4to, 45 portraits; anon.: very rare. See Granger's Biog. Hist. of Eng.; Brit. Bibliographer.

Lupton, Mary Ann. Ada Gresham, Lon., 1853, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

Lupton, Thomas, wrote several works against the Papists, &c., and A Thousand Notable Things, Lon., 1586, 4to,—a collection of medical receipts, stories, &c. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Lupton, William, D.D., Preb. of Durham, d. 1726, pub. several occasional sermons, 1708–26; and a vol. of his serms. was pub. in 1724, 8vo; 1729, 8vo. Nelson styles his sermons

"A fit model for the preachers of the rising generation."

And they are also commended by Dr. Waterland.

Lupture. Hints on Manures, Lon., 1828, 8vo.

Lurce. Acts of Parliament, 1797, 2 vols. 8vo.

Luria, J. Serm., 1803, '08, 8vo.

Lurting, Thomas. His Conversion, 1710, 12mo.

Luscombe, Michael Henry Thornhill, LL.D., d. 1846; consecrated a Bishop of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, 1825; Chaplain to the British Embassy to Paris from 1826 until his death; pub. a vol. of Serms., trans. from the French, by Protestant divines on the Continent, Lon., 1825, 8vo; The Pleasures of Society, a Poem; several single serms., and other small works. He was the projector of, and a contributor to, the Christian Remembrancer. See Lon. Gent. Mag., Nov. 1846, 539.

Lush, Charles. Laws rel. to Riots, &c., 1794.

Lush, Robert. 1. Abolition of Arrest, &c., Lon., 1838, 12mo. 2. Law of Wills, &c., 1838, 12mo. 3. Prac. Sup. Cts. of Law, &c., 1840, 8vo; 1857, 8vo: an excellent work. See 24 Law Mag., 389; 21 Leg. Obs., 53; 8 N. Law Mag., 319; 4 Jurist, 804; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 480. 4. Saunders's (J. S.) Law of Pleading, &c.; 2d ed., 1851, 2 vols. 8vo; 5th Amer. ed., 1851, 3 vols. 8vo.

Lushington, Charles, M.P. 1. Hist. of Calcutta's Religious Institutions, Lon., r. 8vo. 2. Remonstrance addressed to the Bishop of London. See Lowndes's Brit. Lib., 1147.

Lushington, Mrs. Charles. Journey from Calcutta to Europe in 1827–28, Lon., p. 8vo.

Lushington, Franklin. Three Points of War, Lon., 1854, 12mo. See Lushington, Henry.

Lushington, Henry. 1. A Great Country's Little Wars; or, England, Affghanistan, and Scinde, Lon., 1854, p. 8vo.

"The last book on this horrible tragedy is that of Mr. Lushington, and, in point of ability, the best,—the best in composition, the best for nobility of principle, for warning, for reproach."—*Blackwood's Mag.*

2. La Nation Boutiquière, and other Poems, chiefly political, and Points of War, by Franklin Lushington, both in 1 vol. fp. 8vo, 1855: see Lon. Examiner, Aug. 18, 1855. 3. Two Battle Pieces, 1855, cr. 8vo. The last-named work is ascribed to Henry and Franklin in the London Catalogue. Henry Lushington died about 1855.

Lushington, Mrs. S. The Sea Spirit, and other Poems, Lon., 1850, 12mo.

Lushington, Thomas, 1590–1661, Preb. of Salisbury, 1631; Rector of Burnham Westgate, Norfolk, 1632. 1. The Expiation of a Sinner, in a Comment. upon the Epistle to the Hebrews, Lon., 1646, fol.

"Learned and judicious, plain, and very profitable."—John Downame.

But R. Porter, in his book entitled God Incarnate, (1655,) censures the work as Socinian in its doctrines. It is said to be a trans. from Crellius, with alterations and additions. 2. Comment. on the Epistle to the Galatians, 1650, fol.; also a trans. from Crellius. 3. Logica Analytica, &c., 1650, 8vo. 4. The Resurrection Vindicated, in two serms., 1659, 12mo. The first of these serms. was repub. in 1711, 8vo.

"It is a curious performance, exhibiting astonishing proofs of banter and levity."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*, *q. v.*

Lushington, V. Right and Duty of War, 1855, 12mo.

Lushington, William. The Interests of Agriculture and Commerce inseparable, Lon., 1808, 8vo.

Lusignan, S. 1. Revolt of Ali Bey, Lon., 1783, 8vo. 2. Voyage and Journey from England to Smyrna, 1788, 2 vols. 8vo.

Luson, Hewling. 1. Wretchedness, &c. of the Poor, Lon., 1786, 8vo. 2. Conciliation on the Present War, 1797, 8vo.

Luttrell, Edward. Gangrene; Memoirs Med., 1792.

Luttrell, Henry, gained some reputation as a poet, and more as a witty and sparkling conversationalist. His principal poetical production—Advice to Julia; A Letter in Rhyme—was pub. in 1820; 3d ed. Letters to Julia, in Rhyme, with Lines written at Ampthill Park, 2d ed., 1822, p. 8vo.

"His Advice to Julia is pointed, witty, and full of observation, showing in every line a knowledge of society, and a tact rarely met with."—*Lord Byron's Conversations with the Countess of Blessington, q. v.*

"Read Letters to Julia—said to be by Mr. Luttrell. Very witty and sparkling—more French than English, though hudibrastic in the measure and manner. Rather too witty, and the wisdom rather *fade*, but the production of an able mind, and belonging to a highly civilized and cultivated and not bad state of society."—*Portfolio of a Man of the World: Lon. Gent. Mag.*, 1845, Pt. 2, 578.

"The Advice to Julia is the longest—but, to my mind, the worst—of Mr. Luttrell's poems. The verses on Ampthill Park, and on Rogers's Seat at Holland House, are full of ingenious thought and lively and happy expression."—*Moore's Memoirs, &c.*, Lon., 1853, vol. ii. 300, n.; and see Index, vol. viii., for many notices of Luttrell.

"He is a poet of very exquisite powers."—*Blackw. Mag.*, vii. 520–527, *q. v.*

"One of the most accomplished men in all England, a wit and a scholar."—Tickler, *in Noctes Ambros.*, April, 1827: *Blackw. Mag*, xxi. 456.

"He is a most agreeable member of society, the best sayer of good things and the most epigrammatic conversationalist I ever met."—Lord Byron: *ubi supra.*

"Few men were better known, thirty years ago, in the world of fashion, than Henry Luttrell. The best man to make the table pleasant, to bring smiles to hostesses' lips, to restore the lost thread of conversation, to say good things as no other man could attempt, and to render mediocre stories in better style than anybody else."—*Irish Quar. Rev.*, Sept. 1853, 662–665, *q. v.*

Luttrell, Narcissus, d. 1732, of the ancient family of the Luttrells of Dunstar Castle, Somersetshire, was noted, in his lifetime, for his passion for book-collecting, and has become known to the present generation by his Brief Historical Relation of State Affairs, from September, 1678, to April, 1714, Oxford Univ. Press, 1857, 6 vols. 8vo, with a copious Index. Printed from the original MSS., in 17 vols. sm. 4to, in the Library of All Souls' College. For the publication of this work we are indebted to Lord Macaulay's many references to it in his recently, published History of England, vols. iii. and iv This "valuable manuscript," as Lord Macaulay justly terms it, is thought by some readers to make a very dry book:

"From what had been said we were induced to believe that, like the Diaries of Pepys and Evelyn, the Diary of Narcissus Luttrell would, when fully brought to light, clear up many passages of history otherwise obscure, and, taking us behind the scenes, show us the actors divested of buckram and tinsel, and without those trappings which modern writers had invested them with. But this expectation has not been realized. The volumes contain more than four thousand pages of what the editor—if there be one—terms 'a brief relation of state affairs;' but which 'brief relations,' from the way they are jumbled together in the same page, remind us very forcibly of the Stoke-Pogis shop-list, which contained a goodly assortment of Bibles, bear's grease, pickles, poetry, godly books, and gimlets."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*, June, 1857, 694–698, *q. v.*

"When we speak of the Diary of Narcissus Luttrell, let us at once warn our readers from expecting much. They will, in such case, be sorely disappointed. There is nothing in it of the delectable conceit of Coryat. . . . We cannot, however, dismiss Narcissus Luttrell without the acknowledgment that he has, by his industry and perseverance, rendered some service to those engaged in historical inquiries. . . . There is in him no charming trace of

'that sportive wit
That heals the folly which it deigns to hit;'

but he, nevertheless, may be studied with profit, if not with pleasure."—*Lon. Athen.*, May 16, 1857, 621–624, *q. v.*

For notices of Luttrell and his curious collection of books, see Hearne's Diary; Scott's edit. of Dryden's Works; Dibdin's Lib. Comp.; Lon. Athen., Jan. 7, 1857, 53. See, also, A Genealogical Account of the Family of Luttrell, Lotterel, or Lutterell, Milborne Port, 1774, 4to: privately printed.

Lutwidge, Charles Henry. 1. Popular System of Divinity, Lon., 1828, 12mo. 2. Serm., Hull, 1834, 8vo.

Lutwyche, A. J. P. 1. Principles of Pleading the General Issue, Lon., 1842, 12mo. An excellent work: see 2 N. Law Mag., 582; 16 Leg. Obs., 279; 2 Jurist, 701; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 481. 2. Reports of Election Cases, 1843, vol. i., r. 8vo; vol. ii., Pts. 1 to 5, 1844–50.

Lutwyche, Sir Edward, Judge of the Ct. of Common Pleas *temp.*, James II. Reports 34 Car. II.—3 Anne, 1682–1704; in French and Latin, Lon., 1704, 2 vols. fol.; trans. by Wm. Nelson, in English, 1718, fol.; also, 1718, 2 vols. 8vo.

"The two cases cited from Lutwyche are very material; for precedents which have prevailed for a century past are strong to show what the Common Law is," &c.—Buller, J.

"Nelson is a truly whimsical and splenetic, but learned, annotator."—*Warren's Law Stu.*, 2d ed., 1845, 717, n.

See also Nelson's Pref., 2 T. R., 630; 8 Bing., 531; 18 Viner's Abr., Pref.; Marvin's Leg. Bibl., 481; Wallace's Reporters, 3d ed., 1855, 244.

Lutwyche, Thomas. See 9 Modern Reports.

Lux, William. Poems, Oxon., 1719, 8vo.

Luxborough, Lady. See Knight, Rt. Hon. H.

Luxford, George, 1807–1854, Lecturer on Botany at St. Thomas's Hospital, 1846–1851, was a native of Surrey. A Flora of the Neighbourhood of Reigate, Lon., 1837–38, 12mo. Mr. L. was editor of The Phytologist, 1841–54, for some years sub-editor of the Westminster Review, and, at one time, connected with the Globe newspaper. See Address of Thomas Bell, Esq., &c. before The Linnean Society, London, May 24, 1855, 1855, 8vo, pp. 16.

Luxmore, John, D.D., d. 1830, Bishop of Bristol, 1807, trans. to Hereford, 1808, and to St. Asaph, 1815. 1. Concio, 1806, '07, 4to. 2. Charge, 1808, 8vo. 3. Serm., 1811, 4to.

Luxmore, Thomas. Med. Works, 1805–09, &c.

Luxmore, William. Hydropic Patients, &c., 1792, '96.

Luxton, John. Elements of Rhetoric, 1811, 8vo.

Luyken. Historical Cuts to the Bible.

"The first impressions are scarce."—*Watt's Bibl. Brit.*

Lyall, A. 1. A Review of the Principles of Necessary and Contingent Truth, in reference chiefly to the Doctrines of Hume and Reid, Lon. 2. Agonistes; or, Philosophical Strictures, 1856, cr. 8vo. Dedicated to Archdeacon Lyall.

Lyall, Robert, M.D., pub. some horticultural papers in Nic. Jour., 1809, '10, '11, a Treatise on Medical Evidence Relative to Pregnancy, Lon., 8vo, and the two following works: 1. The Character of the Russians, and a Detailed Hist. of Moscow, 1823, 4to; £4 14*s.* 6*d.*

"We do not exactly know whether this book of Dr. Lyall's will be thought the best which has yet been published on Russia; but we are pretty certain that no other English writer has either had the same opportunities to make a good one, or shown a better disposition to make use of his advantages. . . . His testimony, we think, may in all cases be safely depended on, even where his opinions are open to objection; and his work, accordingly, seems to us much more valuable for the facts it contains than for the results which it seeks to embody. . . . It contains many curious and entertaining particulars; but it is a great deal too long and too minute. . . . However, there is a great deal of curious reading for curious readers; and the plates with which the work is illustrated and embellished are for the most part very beautiful."—Lord Jeffrey: *Edin. Rev.*, xl. 476–494.

Dr. Lyall's work did not meet with much favour at the Russian court:

"This work is forbidden because it is hostile to Russia and written against the Government and the whole Russian nation."—*Emp. Alexander's Ukase.*

2. Travels in Russia, 1825, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Dr. Lyall has not only seen *both* sides of the shield, but examined into its inner structure."—*Edin. Rev.*

Lyall, Rev. William, Free College, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Intellect, the Emotions, and the Moral Nature, Lon., 1855, 8vo.

"Mr. Lyall's book, by the elegance of its style and clearness of its language, will do much to purge away our foreign errors."—*Lon. Atlas.*

Lyall, William Rowe, D.D., Archdeacon of Colchester, Co-Dean of Bocking, and Rector of Hadleigh, Suffolk. Propædia Prophetica: a View of the Use and Design of the Old Test., with two Disserts., Lon., 1840, 8vo; 1854, 8vo.

"A most luminous display of evidence derived from prophecy, and no less clear in its style than convincing in its reasoning."—*Ch. of Eng. Quar. Rev.*

"An original, deep, and powerful argument on the grounds on which Christian evidence rests."—*Brit. Critic.*

"Will take its place among the first efforts of our apologetic theory."—*Brit. Mag.*

"The work of a hard, patient, original, and powerful thinker." —*Lon. Chris. Rememb.*

"A very valuable book, by an acute, learned, and powerful writer." See Prof. Smyth's Evid. of Christianity.

Dr. Lyall is one of the contributors to the Pictorial Hist. of Greece, cr. 8vo, and the editor of the Theological Library, 15 vols. 12mo:

"Useful Biography and Ecclesiastical History."—*Bickersteth's C. S.*

Lydal, Thomas. Arithmetick, Lon., 1710, 8vo.

Lydcott, E. Prodigal Returned, 1684, 8vo.

Lyde, Richard. His Life, Lon., 1731, 8vo.

Lyde, Robert. Retaking a Ship, 1693, 4to.

Lyde, Rev. S. The Ansyreeh and Ishmaeleeh: a Visit to the Secret Sects of Northern Syria, Lon., 1853, 8vo.

"His pages furnish a very good illustration of the present state of some of the least-known parts of Syria."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1853, 1030.

Lyde, William. See Joyner.

Lydgate, John, a monk of the Benedictine Abbey of Bury St. Edmund's, supposed to have been born about 1375, was ordained a sub-deacon in 1389, a deacon in 1393, a priest in 1397, arrived at his greatest eminence as a poet about 1430, and died, as is supposed, about 1461. After pursuing his studies at Oxford, he travelled in France and Italy: returning home, fraught with all the learning of the Europeans, he opened a school in his monastery, and, when not engaged with his pupils, amused himself by writing poetry. That he did not restrict himself in the use of his pen may be inferred from the fact that Ritson enumerates no less than two hundred and fifty-one of his pieces, and seems to have lost his patience before he finished his catalogue, as he concludes the list by calling him a "voluminous, prosaick, and drivelling monk." See Ritson's Bibliog. Poet., ii. 66–90. His best-known works are: 1. The Story of Thebes; printed by Spight in his ed. of Chaucer. 2. The Fall of Princes; or, Boke of Johan Bochas; 1st ed. by Pynson, 1494, and several eds. since. That printed by John Wayland, large paper, 1558, fol., bound by Clarke, has been recently marked at £8 18*s.* 6*d.* in Joseph Lilly's Catalogue.

"This work is not improperly styled a set of tragedies. It is not merely a narrative of men eminent for their rank and misfortunes: the plan is perfectly dramatic, and partly suggested by the pageants of the times. Every personage is supposed to appear before the poet, and to relate his respective sufferings; and the figures of these spectres are sometimes finely drawn."—Warton: *Hist. of Eng. Poet.*

At the end is a single leaf, "A Memorial of suche Princes as since the tyme of King Richard the Seconde has been unfortunate in the realme of England," having at the back "The copy of the Queene's Majesties Letters Patentes, for the printing of Prymers and Manuals of Prayers, &c."

3. The Hystory, Siege, and Dystruccyon of Troye; 1st ed., printed by Pynson, 1513, fol. More correctly printed by Marshe, 1555, sm. fol.

"Warton, in his History of English Poetry, speaks with great praise of this famous old poem, 'for its rich and splendid descriptions of rural beauty,' 'its elegance of sentiment and expression,' 'the strength and spirit of its descriptions of combats,' 'its touches of feudal life and manners and the practices of chivalry,' 'its exhibition of a multitude of Oriental fictions and Arabian traditions,' 'its anecdotes of ancient architecture and dramatic exhibitions,' and, what is more curious, its evident allusion to the circulation of the blood. Copies have been sold as high as £11 11s."

4. The Life and Death of Hector, his most Famous Acts at the Siege of Troy, 1614, fol.

"This modern versification from the heroic couplet into six-line stanzas is generally attributed to T. Heywood: Fuller and other writers, mistaking it for the original, are amazed that the language is so much more intelligible than that of Chaucer."—*MS. note by Dr. Farmer in a copy of the above.*

Of his minor poems perhaps the London Lyckpenny is one of the best, and is not without value as a picture of London customs in the early part of the fifteenth century. Bishop Percy treats Lydgate with contempt; Ritson ridicules his "cart-loads" of poetical rubbish, and otherwise insults his memory, as we have seen; and Pinkerton considers him very stupid: but, on the other hand, Gray esteemed him highly; Coleridge vindicates his merits; Turner says that he "has been oftener abused than read;" and Warton, the greatest critic of all, with the exception of Gray, devotes to the monk time, space, and commendation:

"On the whole, I am of opinion that Lydgate made considerable addition to those amplifications of our language in which Chaucer, Gower, and Occleve led the way; and that he is the first of our writers whose style is clothed with that perspicuity in which the English phraseology appears this day to an English reader. To enumerate Lydgate's pieces would be to write the catalogue of a little library. No poet seems to have possessed a greater versatility of talent. He moves with equal ease in every mode of composition. . . . His muse was of universal access; and he was not only the poet of his monastery, but of the world in general. . . . His manner is naturally verbose and diffuse. This circumstance contributed in no small degree to give a clearness and a fluency to his phraseology. For the same reason he is often tedious and languid. His chief excellence is in description,—especially where the subject admits of a flowery diction. He is seldom pathetic or animated."—*Hist. of Eng. Poet.*

See Index to ed. of 1840.

See also Brydges's Phillips's Theat. Poet. Anglic.; Fuller's Worthies; Cens. Lit.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man.; Chas. Knight's Life of Caxton; Dibdin's Lib. Comp.; Ellis's Specimens; Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe.

"Among the immediate successors of Chaucer, in England, the celebrated John Lydgate is confessedly the most tolerable."—*Ellis's Specimens*, ed. Lon., 1845, i. 223–241.

"Occleve and Lydgate, with equal popularity, but with merit incalculably inferior, supported the renown of English poetry after the death of Chaucer."—SIR WALTER SCOTT: *Edin. Rev.*, iv. 158.

"After the death of Chaucer, in 1400, a dreary blank of long duration occurs in our annals. The poetry of Hoccleve is wretchedly bad, abounding with pedantry and destitute of all grace or spirit. Lydgate, the monk of Bury, nearly of the same age, prefers doubtless a higher claim to respect. An easy versifier, he seemed to make poetry familiar to the many, and may sometimes please the few. Gray—no light authority—speaks more favourably of Lydgate than either Warton or Ellis, or than the general complexion of his poetry would induce most readers to do. But great poets have often the taste to discern and the candour to acknowledge those beauties which are latent amidst the tedious dulness of their brethren. Lydgate, though probably a man of inferior powers of mind to Gower, has more of the minor qualities of a poet: his lines have sometimes more spirit, more humour, and he describes with more graphic minuteness. But his diffuseness becomes generally feeble and tedious; the attention fails in the school-boy stories of Thebes and Troy; and he had not the judgment to select and compress the prose narratives from which he commonly derived his subjects. It seems highly probable that Lydgate would have been a better poet in satire upon his own times, or delineation of their manners,—themes which would have gratified us much more than the fate of princes."—*Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe*, 4th ed., 1854, i. 125–126.

Lydiat, Thomas, 1572–1646, a native of Oxfordshire, educated at and Fellow of New College, Oxford, obtained the living of Okerton, where he lived happily enough in the midst of his books, until he was thrown into the King's Bench prison in consequence of his inability to pay some debts for which he had become security to oblige a relation. After his release, through the intervention of Archbishop Usher and Sir William Boswell, who discharged the debt for which he was held captive, he suffered greatly in consequence of his courageous adhesion to Charles I. His unhappy experience has been commemorated by Dr. Johnson in the Vanity of Human Wishes:

"If charms yet flatter, once again attend:
Hear Lydiat's life, and Galileo's end."

He was a man of profound learning, and pub. several chronological and astronomical works, in the first of which—Tractatus de variis Annorum formis, &c., Lon., 1605, 8vo—he attacked several of the positions of the renowned Scaliger. The latter treated his adversary with great contempt, (see Scalig. Epist., 291;) but Lydiat, nothing daunted, followed up his blows, and in his Defensio Tractatus de Variis Annorum formis, contra Jos. Scaligerum, (1607, 8vo,) and his Emendatio Temporum, (1609, 8vo,) carried the war on the Scaligerian Chronology quite into Africa: so, at least, thought Usher, if Wood is to be credited. His Canones Chronologice was pub. at Oxford, 1675, 8vo. To Wood's Athen. Oxon., the Genl. Dict., Usher's Life and Letters, Fuller's Worthies, and Hallam's Lit. Hist. of Europe, we must refer the reader who desires to know more of this eminent scholar and loyal subject.

"He was a person of small stature, yet of great parts, and of a public soul; and, though a poor and contemptible priest to look upon, (for so he was held by the vulgar,) yet he not only puzzled Christop. Clavius, and the whole college of mathematicians, but also that Goliath of literature, Joseph Scaliger,—who, when he was worsted by our author's writings, (though he would never acknowledge it, howbeit great men, particularly the famous Usher, held it for granted.) he betook himself unmanly to his tongue, by calling him, in a scornful manner, a beggarly, beardless, and gelt priest."—WOOD: *Athen. Oxon.*, Bliss's ed., iii. 187.

"Learned men of unbiassed judgment will maintain that Lydgate had the best in that contest; but here it came to pass what Solomon had long before observed:—'Nevertheless the poor man's wisdom is despised, and his words are not heard.'"—*Fuller's Worthies*, ed. 1840, iii. 22.

Doubtless the reader feels some curiosity to read the complimentary remarks which Scaliger lavishes upon his opponent:

"Ante aliquot dies tibi scripsi, ut scirem ex te quis sit Thomas Lydiat iste, quo monstro nullum portentosius in vestra Anglia natum puto; tanta est inscitia hominis et confidentia. Nesemel quidem illi verum dicere accidit. . . . Non est similis morio in orbe terrarum. Paucis asinitatem ejus perstringam ut lector rideat. Nam in tam prodigiosè imperitum scarabæum scribere, neque nostræ dignitatis est, neque oti."—*Scalig. Epist.*, 291.

Lydiatt, E. On Metals, &c.; Nic. Jour., 1812, '13.

Lye, Edward, 1694–1767, a native of Totness, Devonshire, educated at Hertford College, Oxford, took holy orders in 1719, was presented to the living of Haughton-Parva, Northamptonshire, which he exchanged for that of Yardley Hastings, and devoted his leisure hours to the cultivation of Anglo-Saxon literature. In 1743 he printed, from the MS. in the Bodleian Library, the Etymologicum Anglicanum of Francis Junius, (fol.,) to which he prefixed an Anglo-Saxon Grammar, and prolegomena. He next gave to the world (with a Gothic Grammar prefixed) Sacrorum Evangeliorum, Versio Gothica, 1750, 4to, (prepared for the press by Eric Benzel, Archbishop of Upsal,) and after this laboured with great assiduity, until his death, on his Dictionarium Saxonico et Gothico-Latinum, accedunt Fragmenta Versionis Ulphilanæ, which was completed by his friend the Rev. Owen Manning, and pub. five years after Lye's death, in 1772, 2 vols. fol. A grammar of both languages is prefixed. A leading feature in this work is the exhibition of the Gothic equivalents. This valuable Dictionary is now worth about the price at which it was published, £3 3s. For a further account of Mr. Lye, see Nichols's Lit. Anec., vol. ix. 751–753. See also Horne's Bibl. Bib., 1839, 56; Halbertsma's Dissert. on the Friesic language, inserted in the Pref. to Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary on the Origin and Connection of the Germanic Tongues, p. xxxviii.; Petheram's Hist. Sketch of the Progress and Present State of Anglo-Saxon Lit. in England, 1840.

Lye, Thomas, Minister of All-Hallow's, Lombard Street, London, before the ejection of 1662. 1. Serm., Lon., 1660, 4to. 2. Serm., 1662, 4to. 3. New Spelling-Book, 1677, 8vo. 4. Serm., 1681, 4to.

Lyell, Charles, 1767–1849, a native of Forfar, Scotland, an eminent scholar and distinguished botanist, educated at the College of St. Andrew's and at the University of Cambridge, is known to the literary world by a translation of the lyrical poems of Dante, and an essay on The Anti-Papal Spirit of Dante. His collection of the various edits. of Dante and his commentators excited the wonder and admiration of bibliographers, and his botanical library was equally the delight of naturalists. See Lon. Gent. Mag., Jan. 1850, 90. The genus of plants Lyellia was named after the subject of our notice, (by Mr. Robert Brown and Sir W. J. Hooker,) and Professor Lindley dedicated works to the same gentleman.

Lyell, Sir Charles, b. November 14, 1797, at Kinnordy, Forfarshire, son of the preceding, after completing his education at Exeter College, Oxford, devoted some attention to the study of the law, but soon abandoned Coke and Blackstone for the more congenial pursuit in which he has gained such distinguished reputation. In 1832 he was appointed Professor of Geology in King's

College, London, but did not long retain this position; in the same year he was married to the eldest daughter of the late Leonard Horner, Esq.; in 1836, and also in 1850, he was elected President of the Geological Society; in 1848 he was knighted, and in 1855 received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford. Sir Charles has given to the world the following works: 1. Principles of Geology; or, The Modern Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants as illustrative of Geology: vol. i., 1830; ii., 1832; iii., 1833. Second eds. of vols. i. and ii. were called for before the appearance of vol. iii. The 3d ed. of the whole work was pub. in 1834, 4 vols. 12mo; 4th ed., 1835, 4 vols. 12mo; 5th ed., 1837; 6th ed., 1847, 8vo; 7th ed., 1849, 8vo; 8th ed., 1850, 8vo; 9th ed., 1853, 8vo.

"We cannot but express our obligations to him for the great addition he has made in the present volume to our knowledge of nature, and the beneficial influence it is likely to have in communicating a right direction and a philosophical spirit of induction to geological inquiries."—Sir Henry Thomas De La Beche: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxiii. 411–469: review of vol. i.

"It is very interesting and amusing, and should be read by every one who takes an interest in this rising branch of natural history." —*Jamieson's Philosophical Journal:* notice of vol. i.

"This is a work of no ordinary mind. It bears deeply stamped upon it the impress of talent, knowledge, and research; and, independent of the interesting and important nature of the subject, the depth and general justness of the author's views come recommended to us by the perspicuous and elegant language in which they are clothed. . . . We cannot conclude this notice of the volume without strongly recommending it."—*Lon. Athenæum:* notice of vol. i.

"No one, twenty years ago, would have conceived it possible that a work on the principles of geology should appear replete with discussions such as those into which Professor Lyell here enters. . . . This interesting and instructive volume."—Dr. Wm. Whewell: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, xlvii. 103–132: review of vol. ii.

"The eloquent Lyell."—*Prescott's Hist. of the Conq. of Mexico*, 23d ed., Bost., 1855, iii. 375, n.: preface to an extract from vol. ii., 1832, p. 121.

A review of the 3d ed. of the whole work, by Dr. Whewell, will be found in the Lon. Quar. Rev., liii. 406–448, and a review of the 8th ed.—we know not by whom—occurs in the Lon. Quar. Rev., lxxxix. 412–451. We need not say that these papers should be read through, if the reader desire to know what impression the author has made on the mind of his critics. The Principles of Geology was not reviewed in the Edinburgh Review,—not, however, from the want of a due appreciation of the merits of the author: that periodical refers to it, in a review of the Elements of Geology, as

"One of the most popular books ever published in England on the principles of that fascinating department of natural science, and certainly one of the most valuable that has appeared since Mr. Playfair's well-known Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory."—Vol. lxix. 406.

"How distinctly the general tendency of these volumes [Principles of Geology] is to open up new, interesting, and expansive views of the mighty work of creative intelligence! . . . No reader can peruse it without being deeply impressed by the fresh and striking proofs it affords, in every page, of the Almighty Power, Wisdom, and Goodness."—Dr. Whewell: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, liii. 448.

2. Elements of Geology, 1838, 12mo; 2d ed., 1847, 2 vols. 12mo; 3d ed., pub. as A Manual of Elementary Geology, or The Ancient Changes of the Earth and its Inhabitants as illustrated by its Geological Monuments, 1851, 8vo; 4th ed., 1852, 8vo; 5th ed., 1855, 8vo. There has been pub., within a few weeks past, Recent Discoveries in Geology and Palæontology; being a Supp. to the 5th ed. of the Manual of Elementary Geology, April 18, 1857.

"The author has given us a clear and condensed abstract of what he conceives to form the proper 'Elements' of his subject, and has transfused into it not only the result of much reflection, but also a great number of facts which to us were new."—*Edin. Rev.*, lxix. 406–466: review of 1st ed.

"None among its votaries has marked each movement more minutely, or weighed its value and purpose more judiciously, than the distinguished author of this Manual. He has indeed done his task well, and both the beginner and the experienced investigator will find his book an invaluable guide and companion."—*Lon. Literary Gazette*, 1851, 87–88: notice of 3d ed.

And see p. 266 for a notice of Sir Charles's Anniversary Address before the Geological Society, Feb. 1851.

"In eloquence of description and beauty of language, few works of fiction excel Lyell's comprehensive work on Geology."—Lord Leigh.

A review of the 3d ed. of this work, of the 8th ed. of the Principles of Geology, and of Sir Charles's Anniversary Address before the Geological Society, Feb. 1851, will be found in the Lon. Quar. Rev., lxxxix. 412–451; Silliman's Amer. Jour. of Science; Reports of the British Assoc. Many of these papers treat of the geological characteristics of various parts of the United States. One of his best productions is a review (in the Lon. Quar. Rev., xxxvi. 437–484) of G. P. Scrope's Memoir on the Geology of Central France, Lon., 1827.

"Few passages of greater excellence can be found in any of his productions than some of those in a [this] review," &c.—*Edin Rev.*, lxix. 407.

"The two works to which we have now referred [The Principles of Geology, and the Elements of Geology] placed our author in the very highest rank of geological writers. Distinguished by the elegance and vigour of their style, by the extensive knowledge which they display and the grand generalizations which they advocate, these volumes have extended the reputation of their author, and raised geology to its present position as one of the most interesting of the inductive sciences."—*North Brit. Rev.*

See also Lon. Month. Rev., cxxiii. 28, cxxvii. 352.

Many valuable geological papers by Sir Charles Lyell will be found in the Trans. Geolog. Soc.; Proceedings Geolog. Soc.; Trans. of the Brit. Assoc. for the Advancement of Science; Brewster's Jour. of Science.

"Mr. Buckland, Professor Sedgwick, and Sir Charles Lyell are the most eminent of the new school of geology which has sprung up simultaneously in France and England, and which, by a strict application of the Baconian method of philosophizing, has made earth reveal the secret of its formation anterior to the race of man, by the remains imbedded in its bosom. A more fascinating inquiry never was presented to the investigation of the philosopher; and it derives additional interest to the Christian believer from the confirmation which it affords, at every step, of the Mosaic account of creation, and the truth of Holy Writ."—Sir Archibald Alison, *Hist. of Europe*, 1815, 1852, chap. v.

3. Travels in North America, [in 1841–42,] with Geological Observations on the United States, Canada, and Nova Scotia, 1845, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1855, 2 vols. cr. 8vo.

"These volumes exhibit in a narrow compass more of the bright side of the American character and institutions than we have discovered in the panegyrics of the most ardent democrats who have visited the land of liberty. This effect is produced not only by the hopeful, good-humoured, and unaffected tone in which the excellent writer relates his adventures: the occurrences themselves tell their own favourable story."—*Edin. Rev.:* copied into the Bost. Liv. Age, viii. 605–612.

Not reviewed in the Lon. Quar. Review; see vol. lxxxv. 183.

"Although, as we have already intimated, only a small part of these volumes is made up from the materials of an ordinary book of travels, yet as such it is none the worse because the author came to inspect American rocks rather than American manners. The remarks he does offer are so sensible and discriminating, so evidently thrown out by one who possesses that rare knowledge,—how to observe,—and who thinks for himself, that we only regret that they are so few and cursory, and are a little provoked when he cuts short his observations upon the current topics of the day and fails 'to napping the chuckie stanes' again."—*N. Amer. Rev.*, lxi. 498–518.

"Mr. Lyell visited America not merely as a man of science or a philosopher, but as a man of sense and of the world, eminently imbued with qualifications to constitute him an astute observer." —*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

"We regard the work as one of the best books of travels that has appeared for some years."—*Lon. Spectator.*

4. A Second Visit to the United States, [in 1845–46,] 1849, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 2d ed., 1850, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 3d ed., 1855, 2 vols. cr. 8vo.

"This is very pleasant, and at the same time very instructive, reading. Sir Charles Lyell ranges, with great ease, liveliness, and rapidity, over an infinite variety of subjects, religious, scientific, politic, social,—from the most profound inquiries into the structure of the immense continent of North America, and the institutions, the resources, the destiny of the mighty nation which is spreading over it with such unexampled activity, down to the lightest touches of transatlantic character and manners. . . . Sir Charles Lyell's present volumes will command the interest of the ordinary reader in a much higher degree than his former valuable Tour, which we take some shame to ourselves for not having reviewed in this Journal."—*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxxxv. 183–224.

"If books are now like the sea-sand, good and true books are but as the rarer shells; and voyages and travels, having passed on beyond the interest of mere discovery, are to be estimated by those deeper qualities which make civilized nations acquainted with each other. To this end judgment and candour are more than all the arts of composition, and true candour is perhaps even more than judgment. Sir Charles Lyell's books upon the inexhaustible field of America are distinguished by both these qualities, but more especially by the last, and are worthy therefore to be studied for real increase of knowledge. They comprise observations upon every thing in that theatre of great experiments which would naturally attract the attention of a liberal and cultivated Englishman possessing those advantages of access and intercourse which were at the command of a man not only eminent in science, but conversant with the best society of Europe,—a gentleman by station and a gentleman by nature. . . . We believe these two books of Sir C. Lyell's and Mr. Mackay's [The Western World; or, Travels in the United States in 1846–47, 1849, 3 vols. p. 8vo] to be the most comprehensive, as well as impartial, that have been published in England upon the United States. Sir C. Lyell is by nature and habit a searcher after truth; and Mr. Mackay treats every subject in the spirit of a man intent upon conveying faithful and correct impressions to his readers."—*Edin. Rev.*, xcii. 339–370.

"We know of no books of modern travels so full of agreeable and useful reading, so pregnant with instruction respecting the geology and physical geography of America, and so liberal and candid in their judgments on all the social, political, and religious questions which now everywhere agitate the public mind. There is no object too low for our author's notice, and none too high for his grasp. Whatever warms the heart of the philanthropist, or excites the zeal of the missionary, or perplexes the genius of the statesman or exercises the intellect of the sage, calls forth all his powers of observation, and rouses all his energies of thought. The condition of the criminal and the slave, the educational instruction of the ignorant, the moral and religious training of the people, the amelioration of the condition of the poor, and the equalization of political rights, are all advocated with that earnestness and talent which seldom fail to advance the object at which they aim."—*North Brit. Rev.*, vol. xiv.

"It is less as a book of travels that the Visit is to be regarded than as an account of remarkable scenery and natural phenomena, and a picture of manners and society. In both these points of view Sir Charles Lyell possessed great advantages. He looks at Nature with learned as well as pictorial eyes. He not only sees her wonders and her beauties, but he knows their sources and consequences, so that he informs as well as pleases the mind; and we think this is done more agreeably than on his first journey."—*Lon. Spectator:* copied into Bost. Liv. Age, xxii. 170–175.

"We take leave of our intelligent and fair-minded author with renewed thanks for the pleasure and instruction we have derived from his book. His scientific observations are full of information and entertainment, though we cannot always go along with him in his themes; but the materials which he has brought together to assist one in forming a correct view of the condition and prospects of various portions of our country, and of the character of the several classes of its inhabitants, are more complete and trustworthy than can be found in any single book of travels in America with which we are acquainted."—PROF. FRANCIS BOWEN: *N. Amer. Rev.*, lxix. 325–353.

See also Eclec. Rev., 4th ser., xviii. 464, xxvi. 349; Fraser's Mag., xli. 564; Amer. Whig Rev., ii. 403; Edward Everett's Orations and Speeches, 1853, ii. 455, 458. It will be seen by a reference to the N. Amer. Rev. for July, 1851, p. 210,—art. J. F. W. Johnston's Notes on North America,—that Professor Bowen contrasts Sir Charles Lyell's Travels with Mr. Johnston's Notes very much to the advantage of the former.

Lyford, Edward. A True Interpretation and Etymologie of Christian Names, Lon., 1655, 12mo.

Lyford, William, 1598?–1653, a native of Berkshire, Fellow of Magdalene College 1622, presented to the living of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, was the author of a number of serms. and theolog. treatises, pub. Lon., 1652–57. See Athen. Oxon.; Fuller's Worthies; Bp. Kennett's Chronicle; Lloyd's Memoirs; Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy. His theological tracts

"Savour much of great piety, zeal, and sincerity to religion; but withal they shew him to have been a zealous Calvinist."—WOOD: *Athen. Oxon.*, Bliss's ed., iii. 345.

"His Cases of Conscience, propounded in the time of the Rebellion, is written with plainness, modesty, and impartiality." See Bp. Kennett's Chronicle.

"The modesty of his mind was legible in the comeliness of his countenance, and the meekness of his spirit visible in his courteous carriage."—*Fuller's Worthies*, ed. 1840, i. 134.

Lygon, R. Defrauded of an Estate, 4to.

Lyle, David. Short-hand Improved, 1761, 8vo.

"A curious but theoretical treatise."

Lyle, Thomas. Ancient Ballads and Songs, chiefly from Tradition, Manuscripts, and Scarce Works: with Biographical and Illustrative Notices, including Original Poetry, Lon., 1827, 8vo.

Lylie, Lylly, or **Lyly.** See LILLY.

Lyman, A. California and the Gold Diggings, Hartford, 1852.

Lyman, A. S. Chart of Universal History, Phila., 1845. New ed., 1857. Questions on this Chart were pub. 1845, 12mo. New ed., 1857, 12mo.

Lyman, Eliphalet, d. 1836, aged 81, minister of South Woodstock, Conn., pub. two Discourses, with an Appendix, 1794.

Lyman, Henry, a native of Northampton, Mass., d. 1834, aged 24, a missionary, killed, with Mr. Munson, by the Battahs, at Sumatra, pub. Condition of Females in Pagan Countries.

Lyman, Joseph, D.D., minister of Hatfield, Mass., d. 1828, aged 78, pub. eighteen occasional serms., 1787–1821. See Sprague's Annals; Amer. Quar. Reg., xii. 339; Chris. Discip., iii. 380.

Lyman, S. P. Life and Memorials of Daniel Webster, N. York, 1853, 2 vols. 16mo; 1855, 2 vols. in one, 16mo.

Lyman, Theodore, 1792–1849, a native of Boston, graduated at Harvard College 1810, was Mayor of Boston 1834–35, and held several military and civil appointments. 1. Three Weeks in Paris, 1814. 2. The Political State of Italy, Bost., 1820, 8vo. 3. Oration, July 4, 1820. 4. Account of the Hartford Convention, 1823. In favour of that demonstration. 5. The Diplomacy of the United States with Foreign Nations, 1826, 8vo, pp. 379.

"A valuable summary of this important and interesting part of the history of the United States. . . . The work evinces throughout much industry and research."—T. PITKIN: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxiv. 92–110.

"It is an admirable treatise, which we recommend to the youth of our country."—*Edin. Encyc.*, Amer. ed.

See Loring's Hundred Boston Orators, 391–392.

Lyman, William, D.D., minister of Haddam, Conn., and China, New York, d. 1833, aged about 70, pub. four occasional Serms., 1806, '07, '10.

Lynacer. See LINACRE.

Lynch, Anne Charlotte, now **Mrs. Botta,** wife of Vincenzo Botta, formerly a professor in the University of Turin, is a native of Bennington, Vermont. A vol. of her poems, illustrated from designs by Durand, Huntingdon, and others, was pub., N. York, 1848, 8vo. She has also contributed many essays and tales to the Democratic Review, the New York Mirror, &c., and to The Diadem and The Gift, (Annuals.) One of the best-known of her prose compositions—Leaves from the Diary of a Recluse—appeared in The Gift for 1845. In 1841, she edited The Rhode Island Book, and included in the collection several of her own poems. Few American writers have been more enthusiastically commended than the subject of this notice. See Griswold's Female Poets of America; T. B. Read's Female Poets of America; Caroline May's American Female Poets; Hart's Female Prose Writers of America; Mrs. Hale's Woman's Record; Poe's Literati; The Female Poets of America, (by Mrs. E. F. Ellet,) in N. Amer. Rev., lxviii. 433–434.

Lynch, Bernard. Guide to Health, 1744, '54, 8vo.

Lynch, F. J., M.D. Lett. to J. Sullivan, 1808, 8vo.

Lynch, John. Serm., Lon., 1637, 4to.

Lynch, John, D.D., titular Bishop of Killala, a R. Catholic divine, pub. several theolog. treatises, of which the following are the best-known:

1. Cambrensis Eversus; seu potius Historica Fides, in rebus Hibernicis, Giraldo Cambrensi Abrogata, &c., 1662, fol. Formerly worth £15 to £20. Edited, with an English trans. and Notes, by the Rev. M. Kelly, 1848, r. 8vo.

"He (John Lynch) published this book in defence of his country, against the fabulous and malicious reports made of it by Gerald Barry, and with a judicious and sharp pen he exposeth the numberless mistakes, falsehoods, and calumnies of that writer."—SIR J. WARE.

2. Alithinologia, sive Veredica, &c., 1664, 4to.; Supp., 1667, 4to.

"One of the dearest and most rare of all the Irish tracts."—MR. GRENVILLE.

"Of infinitely greater rarity than the preceding."—*Dildin's Lib. Comp.*

3. Pii Anstistitis Icon, &c., 1669, 12mo.

"Perhaps the very rarest of all Lynch's pieces. . . . Who shall have the courage to set a price on such a piece of biography?"—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*, *q. v.*, and authorities there cited.

Lynch, John, D.D., Dean of Canterbury. Serms., Lon., 1736, 4to.

Lynch, Sir Thomas H. Laws of Jamaica passed in 1684, 1684, fol.

Lynch, Thomas J. Wrong Charged, &c., 1850, 8vo.

Lynch, W. 1. Election in Ireland, Dubl., 1821, 8vo. 2. Legal Institutions, &c. in Ireland, 1830, 8vo. 3. Prescrip. Baronies of Ireland, 1835, fol.

Lynch, W. F., United States Navy. 1. Narrative of the United States Expedition to the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, Phila., 1849, 8vo, $3; 12mo, $1; 9th ed., revised, 1853, 8vo. A most interesting work, the sale of which, in America, had reached 23,000 copies (15,000 8vo, 8000 12mo) by 1853,—four years after the first publication. The London eds. were pub. 1849, r. 8vo; 1850, r. 8vo; 1852, r. 8vo; 1853, p. 8vo; 1855, p. 8vo.

"At a recent meeting in the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, M. Boussingault, while analyzing some bottles of water brought from the Dead Sea, declared that Commander Lynch's Expedition had thrown more light on the climate and topography of that region than any the world has as yet seen, although within the last twenty years many bold travellers have explored that singular lake."

See JENKINS, JOHN S., No. 11; Bayard Taylor's Cyc. of Modern Travel, 1856.

"It is for the learned to comment on the facts we have laboriously collected. Upon ourselves the result is a decided one. We entered upon the sea with conflicting opinions. One of the party was skeptical; another, I think, a professed unbeliever of the Mosaic account. After twenty-two days' close investigation, if I am not mistaken, we are unanimous in the conviction of the truth of the scriptural account of the destruction of the cities of the plain. I record, with diffidence, the conclusions we have reached, simply as a protest against the shallow deductions of *would-be* unbelievers."—COMMANDER LYNCH: *Narrative, &c.*, 1853, 380.

2. Naval Life: The Midshipman; or, Observations Afloat and Ashore, N. York, 1851, 12mo. Highly commended.

Lynche, R. Historical Treat. of the Travels of Noah into Europe; containing the first Inhabitation and Peopling thereof, 1602, 4to.

Lynd, James, Prof. of Belles-Lettres in Delaware College. 1. First Book of Etymology, Phila., 1847, 12mo: sale to 1852, 51,000 copies. Republished, under the title of Thomas's (Joseph, M.D.) First Book of Etymology, 1852, 12mo: sale to August, 1857, 19,000 copies. 2. Class-Book of Etymology, 1847, 12mo; revised ed., 1852, 12mo: sale to August, 1857, 22,000 copies. To these valuable works should be added John Oswald's Etymological Dictionary of the English Language, revised by J. M. Keagy, M.D.; new ed., by Joseph Thomas, M.D.; with a Key by James Lynd, 1852, 12mo. The preceding vols. (pub. by E. C. & J. Biddle, Phila.) are used in the public schools of Boston, N. York, Phila., &c. The value of such aids to an accurate knowledge of the English language can hardly be overestimated. If our public speakers, and newspaper and other editors, would master their contents, we should have fewer offences against philological propriety.

Lyndall, Samuel. Serms., 1805, 8vo.

Lynde, Sir Humphrey, 1579–1636, the author of Via Tuta, Lon., 1628, 8vo, (several eds.,) pub. some other theolog. treatises, for an account of which see Athen. Oxon.

Lyndesay. See LINDESAY, LINDSAY.

Lyndewood. See LINDEWOOD.

Lyndsay. See LINDESAY, LINDSAY.

Lyndsay, David. Dramas of the Ancient World, Lon., 8vo. Favourably noticed in Blackw. Mag., vol. x. 730–740, and in (Noctes Ambros., March, 1822) vol. xi. 369.

"The most elegant and well-composed piece in Lyndsay's book is the Destiny of Cain."—*Noctes Ambros.: ubi supra.*

Lyne, or **Line, Charles.** 1. High Price of Gold and Silver, 1810, 8vo. 2. N. Amer. Export Trade, 1813.

Lyne, James. 1. Leases for Lives, Dubl., 1837, 8vo. 2. Eccles. Leases, &c., 1838, 8vo. 3. Reports of Cases in H. Ct. of Chan. Ireland, 1839, 8vo.

Lyne, Richard. Regum Britanniæ tandem, &c., 1574. See Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1176, for an account of this genealogical chart.

Lyne, Rev. Richard. 1. Latin Grammar, Lon., 12mo. 2. Latin Primer; 5th ed., 1813, 12mo. Reviewed in Blackw. Mag., x. 383–388.

Lynford, or **Linford, Thomas,** D.D., Preb. of Westminster. Serms. and theolog. treatises, Lon., 1679–1715. See Gibson's Preserv., iii. 360, x. 202, 372.

Lyng, William. Serm., 1703, 4to.

Lynge, M. Sacraments, &c., Lon., 1563, 12mo.

Lynn, Andrew. Serm.; 2d ed., Sheff., 1833, 8vo.

Lynn, Miss Eliza, b. 1828, a daughter of the late Rev. James Lynn, D.D., Vicar of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, has contributed many tales, essays, and sketches to the periodicals, and pub. three works, the first two of which display a comprehensive knowledge of the learning of antiquity. 1. Ageth, the Egyptian, Lon., 1846, 3 vols. p. 8vo. This novel is founded on an ancient Egyptian tradition. 2. Amymone, 1848, 3 vols. p. 8vo: a Romance of the days of Pericles. 3. Realities; a Novel, 1851, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

Lynn, G. G. 1. Serms., Lon., 1841, 12mo.

"They are well suited for family reading."—*Lon. Athen.*

2. Revealed Religion, 1845, fp. 8vo.

Lynn, George. Astronom. Papers in Phil. Trans., 1726–41.

Lynn, James. Serm., 1803, 4to.

Lynn, John. Paper in Med. Obs. and Inq., iv. 388.

Lynn, Walter. On Small-Pox, &c., 1714, '15, '28.

Lynn, William. Small Pox, Lon., 1776, 8vo.

Lynne, Walter, was the author and translator of several theolog. works. See Watt's Bibl. Brit.

Lynnick, Antony. Oratio ad Clerum Colon. In E. Brown's Fasciculus, i. 430.

Lynton, Anthonie. Navigation, Lon., 1609, 4to.

Lyon, Countess of Strathmore. Confessions, Lon., 1793.

Lyon, C. J. Serm., 1814, 8vo.

Lyon, Rev. C. J. Hist. of St. Andrew's: Episcopal, Monastic, Academic, and Civil, Edin., 1843, 2 vols. 8vo.

Lyon, Miss Emma. Poems, Oxf., 1812, 8vo.

Lyon, George. Serms., Edin., 1794, 12mo.

Lyon, George. 1. Elements of Scots Law, Edin., 1832, 8vo; 1848, 8vo.

"A well-executed and useful publication."—*Caledonian Mercury.*

2. Institutes of Justinian; trans. by George Harris and Thomas Cooper, 1844, 12mo. 3. Law of Landlord and Tenant in Scotland, 1847, 12mo.

"A very clear and satisfactory compendium." — *Edin. Advertiser*

4. The Practical Conveyancer; 2d ed., 1848, 12mo.

"An eminently practical treatise."—*Mercury.*

Lyon, Capt. George Francis, R. N., 1765–1832, a native of Chichester, England, distinguished himself by the boldness of his explorations both on land and sea. 1. A Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa, 1818–20, Lon., 1821, 4to.

"It will not only be read, but be found to afford 'entertainment' and 'instruction.'"—SIR JOHN BARROW: *Lon Quar. Rev.*, xxv. 25–50, *q. v.*

"Though the object of these travels was not accomplished, they contain much information on the geography of Central Africa collected during them. On this important point the Quarterly Review [see the Indices to that periodical] should be consulted."—*Stevenson's Voyages and Travels.*

"A truly valuable and scientific work."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

"No pretensions whatever to abstract science."—SIR JOHN BARROW: *ubi supra.*

2. Private Journal during the Recent Voyage of Discovery under Captain Parry, 1824, 8vo.

"Written in the most simple, perspicuous, and unaffected manner, and replete with interesting matter."—*Dibdin's Lib. Comp.*

3. Narrative of an Unsuccessful Attempt to reach Repulse Bay through Sir T. Rowe's Welcome, &c. in 1824, 8vo, 1825. 4. Journal of a Residence and Tour in the Republic of Mexico, 1828, 2 vols. cr. 8vo.

"It is a lively and pleasant picture of a very interesting country by a traveller whose powers of entertainment are inexhaustible."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette.*

Lyon, Heyman. See LION.

Lyon, I. L. Hebrew and English Spelling-Book, Lon., 1838, 12mo.

Lyon, James. On Episcopacy, 1710, 8vo.

Lyon, John. 1. Appendix, &c. on Reflective Dialling, Lon., 1658, 4to. 2. The Exchequer Gallon, 1659, 4to.

Lyon, Rev. John, pub. works on Electricity, 1780, '81, '91, '96; papers in Phil. Trans., 1786, and in Archæol., 1779, '92; Hist. and Antiq. of Bradsole Abbey, 1787, 4to, and Hist. of Dover and Dover Castle, &c., 1813–14, 2 vols. 4to.

Lyon, P. 1. Barrenness of Fruit Trees, 1813, 8vo. 2. Physiology and Pathology of Trees, 1816, 8vo.

Lyon, Rev. Richard, in conjunction with President Dunster, of Harvard College, revised Eliot's Bay Psalms, of which the 20th ed. was pub. in 1722.

Lyon, S. 1. Hebrew Grammar, Lon., 1799, 8vo. 2. On an Antique Medal, 1810, 8vo.

Lyon, Rev. W. P., of Tunbridge Wells. 1. Early Grace with Early Glory: a Brief Memorial of a Beloved Daughter, Lon., 1856, 18mo. 2. Millennial Studies, 1856, cr. 8vo.

"We think that it entirely disposes of the question."—*Ch. of Eng. Quar. Rev.*

We have a dozen other commendations of this work before us.

Lyons. Human Judgment, Lon.; 4th ed., 1725, 8vo.

Lyons, C. J. Apostles of Christ, 1812, 8vo.

Lyons, Israel, teacher of Hebrew in the Univ. of Cambridge, d. 1770. 1. The Scholar's Instructor; or, Hebrew Grammar, 1735; 3d ed. See JACOB, HENRY. 2. Observs. and Inquiries rel. to various Parts of Scripture History, 1761.

Lyons, Israel, Jr., 1739–1775, son of the preceding. 1. Treat. of Fluxions, Lon., 1758, '59, 8vo. 2. Fasciculus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium, &c., 1763, 8vo. 3. Spherical Trigonometry, 1775.

Lyons, James. Serms., 1808, both 8vo.

Lyoun, John. Teares for the Death of Alexander, Earle of Dumfermling, Edin., 1622. Only one copy known in 1828. Reprinted, seventy-five copies, 1823, 4to.

Lysons, Daniel, M.D., of Bath, d. 1800, pub. several medical treatises, 1769–77.

Lysons, Daniel, d. 1834, Rector of Rodmarton, Gloucestershire, 1804–1833, nephew of the preceding, gained great distinction as an intelligent antiquary. 1 The Environs of London; being an Historical Account of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets within twelve miles of that Capital, and interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes, Lon., 1792–96, 4 vols. 4to; addit. vol., 1800, 4to; supp. vol., 1811, 4to: in all, 6 vols., 4to. 2d ed., 1811, 4 vols. 4to, £8 8*s.*; large paper, £12 12*s.*; Supplementary Middlesex Parishes, 1 vol. 4to, £2 2*s.*; large paper, £3 3*s.*: in all, 5 vols. 4to; large paper, £15 15*s.* 2. In conjunction with his brother, Samuel Lysons, Magna Britannia; being a concise Topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain, 1806–42, 6 vols. 4to. To this valuable work should be added Britannia Depicta, 6 Pts., 130 plates, 1806–17, ob. fol., £19 15*s.*, by Hearne and Byrne.

This series of views was published to illustrate Lysons's Magna Britannia, and contains the counties of Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester, Cornwall, Cumberland, and Derby, being all published.

Magna Britannia was pub. at £27 4*s.*; large paper, £46 10*s.*; large paper, with Britannia Depicta, £71 10*s.* A review of Magna Britannia will be found in Lon. Quar. Rev., v. 332–339.

"We think it entitled to much and general commendation. The arrangement also is clear, and the style perspicuous and unaffected." —*Lon. Quar. Rev.*, v. 339.

"A rich museum of valuable curiosities."—*Lon. Gent. Mag.*

The topographical collections for this great work—which should be completed—will be found by the curious in the British Museum, Addit. MSS., 9408–9471. They form no less than 64 vols. Of Mr. Lysons, who was also the author of some minor publications, a biographical notice will be found in Lon. Gent. Mag., May, 1834, 558. See next article.

Lysons, Samuel, 1763–1819, called to the bar, 1798, keeper of the Records in the Tower of London, 1803, brother of the preceding, and also an eminent antiquary, assisted Daniel in the preparation of the Magna Britannia, and gave to the world the following valuable works: 1. An Account of Roman Antiquities discovered at Woodchester, Lon., 1797, colombier fol., £10 10*s.*

"His work on the remains of the Roman Villa and Pavements found at Woodchester is such a specimen of ingenuity, unwearied zeal, and critical accuracy in delineating and illustrating the fragments of antiquity, as rarely has been equalled, and certainly never surpassed."—*Pursuits of Literature.*

2. Figures of Mosaic Pavements discovered at Horkstow, in Lincolnshire, 1801, 4to. 3. Remains of two Temples and other Roman Antiquities discovered at Bath, 1802, imp. fol., £3 13*s.* 6*d.* 4. A Collection of Gloucestershire Antiquities, 1803, r. fol., 15 Nos., £6 6*s.*; large paper, £10 10*s.* 5. Figures of Mosaic Pavements discovered near Frampton, in Dorsetshire, 1808, imp. fol. 6. Reliquiæ Britannico-Romanæ, containing figures of Roman Antiquities discovered in various Parts of England, 1813–17, colombier fol., 156 plates, most of them col'd, £48 6*s.* A splendid work. 7. Remains of a Roman Villa discovered at Bignor, in Sussex, 1815, imp. fol., 35 plates. 8. Hist. and Antiq. of Devonshire, 1822, 2 vols. r. 4to.

Dean Buckland, J. Conybeare, J. Hawkins, J. Miller, the Bishop of Cloyne, and others, contributed greatly to this history of the county.

Mr. Lysons also pub. several papers in the Archæol. Respecting the topographical works of D. and S. Lysons, see Upcott's Eng. Topog.; Lowndes's Bibl. Man., 1177–1179.

Lysons, Samuel. Conjectures conc. the Patriarch Job, &c., Oxf., 1832, 8vo.

Lyster, Thomas. 1. The Blessings of Eighty-Eight, with Poems, &c., Lon., 1698, 8vo. 2. Fragments from a MS., 1714, 8vo.

Lyster, Thomas. Roman Sudatory; Phil. Trans., 1706.

Lyte, Rev. H. F. 1. Ancient Ballads and Songs, Lon., 12mo. 2. Poems, 12mo. 3. Tales in Verse, 12mo. 4. Remains and Memoirs, 12mo. See Blackw. Mag., xxvii. 686.

Lyte, Henry, 1529–1607. 1. Hist. of Plants, &c.; from the French of Dodonæus, Antw., 1578, 4to; Lon., 1578, '86, '95, 1619, 1778, fol. 2. The Light of Britayne, 1588, 8vo. Reprinted by Upcott, 1814, 4to, 2 copies on vellum. 3. Art of Tens; or, Decimal Arithmetick, 1619, 8vo. See an account of Lyte and his works in Athen. Oxon.

Lyte, Thomas, son of the preceding. Genealogie of James I. and VI.: an engraving "in forma patenti." See Athen. Oxon.

Lyte, Thomas. Hist., &c. of the Island of Jersey, 1808, 8vo.

Lytler, Richard. The Presbyterian, 1662, 8vo.

Lyttelton, Lord. Explanatory Notes on the Gospels and Acts, Lon., 1856, cr. 8vo.

Lyttelton, Charles, LL.D., 1714–1768, educated at Eton and at University Coll., Oxford; Dean of Exeter, 1748, and Bishop of Carlisle, 1762; President of the Society of Antiquaries, 1765; a native of Hagley, Worcestershire, and a son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton; pub. a Serm., Lon., 1765, 4to; On a Nautilus, Phil. Trans., 1748; on a Petrified Insect, ibid., 1750; antiquarian papers in Archæol., 1770, '72, '74; and a Memoir on a Copy of Magna Charta, pub. in Gutch's Collectanea Curiosa. See Nichols's Lit. Anec.

Lyttelton, Lord George, 1708–09–1773, a native of Hagley, Worcestershire, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, and brother of the preceding, was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford; entered Parliament in 1730, and warmly opposed Sir Robert Walpole's administration; became a Lord of the Treasury in 1744, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1756. In less than a year he resigned this responsible post to Mr. Legge, and, on the dissolution of the ministry in 1759, retired to private life,—not, however, without being rewarded for his political services by elevation to the peerage, by the title of Baron Lyttelton of Frankley. The following is a list of his lordship's publications: 1. The Progress of Love; a Poem, Lon., 1732, fol.

"Of his Progress of Love it is sufficient blame to say that it is pastoral."—Dr. Johnson: *Life of Lord Lyttelton.*

2. Letters from a Persian in England to his Friend at Ispahan, 1735, 8vo; 5th ed., 1744, 12mo. 3. Persian Letters, continued, or The Second Volume; 3d ed., 1736, 12mo.

"In his Persian Letters, as in all his other works, Lyttelton is but an imitator: the idea, the name, and some of the details, are borrowed from the Lettres Persannes of the President Montesquieu, then in high repute."—J. W. Croker: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxxviii 229.

"An imitation of Montesquieu's first, and also his most indifferent, book."—*Schlosser's Hist. of the Eighteenth Cent., &c.*, Davison's trans., Lon., 1844, ii. 68.

4. Monody to the Memory of a Lady lately deceased, 1747, fol. The "Lady" was the poet's wife,—Lucy Fortescue, to whom he was married in 1741. Few monodies are better known. 5. Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of Saint Paul; in a Letter to Gilbert West, Esq., 1747, 8vo. Often reprinted; last ed., 1845, 24mo. Also pub. in Christian Evidences, 1849, r. 8vo: see Jenyns, Soame, M.P., No. 7. Of the many commendations elicited by this excellent work, none was probably so gratifying to the author as the following:

"I have read your religious treatise with infinite pleasure and satisfaction. The style is fine and clear, the arguments close, cogent, and irresistible. May the King of kings, whose glorious cause you have so well defended, reward your pious labours, and grant that I may be found worthy, through the merits of Jesus Christ, to be an eye-witness of that happiness which I don't doubt he will bountifully bestow upon you! In the mean time, I shall never cease glorifying God for having endowed you with such useful talents and giving me so good a son.

"Your affectionate father,
"Thomas Lyttelton."

"A treatise to which infidelity has never been able to fabricate a specious answer."—Dr. Johnson: *Life of Lord Lyttelton.*

"The great advantage of this performance is, that the evidence for Christianity is here drawn to one point of view, for the use of those who will not attend to a long series of argument. The design is to show that the conversion and apostleship of St. Paul, alone considered, is of itself a demonstration sufficient to prove Christianity to be a divine revelation. This design is very happily executed."—*Leland's Deistical Writers*, ed. Lon., 1837, 156, *q. v.*

"He successfully shows that St. Paul was not an *impostor* nor an *enthusiast*, and that he *could not have been deceived* himself. From all which, his lordship infers the certainty of his conversion and call to the apostleship, and, consequently, the divine origin of the gospel. It is a well-reasoned and acute pamphlet, and discovers considerable acquaintance with the Scriptures."—*Orme's Bibl. Bib.*

"Lord Lyttelton has discussed the most illustrious instance of conversion to this religion, in the person of St. Paul, a man of the highest natural talents and of the profoundest reasoning and erudition; and he has accompanied the whole with remarks of weight and dignity on the general subject of revelation."—*Mathias's Pursuits of Lit.*

Lord Lyttelton's Observations elicited a tract entitled The Truth, Certainty, and Simplicity of the Christian Revelation, 1748, 8vo, pp. 32.

6. Dialogues of the Dead, 1760, 8vo. 7. New Dialogues of the Dead, 1762, 8vo; 4th ed., with four new Dialogues, three by Mrs. Montague, 1765, 8vo.

"They were very eagerly read, though the production rather, as it seems, of leisure than of study,—rather effusions than compositions. The names of his persons too often enable the reader to anticipate their conversation; and, when they have met, they too often part without any conclusion. He has copied Fenelon more than Fontenelle."—Dr. Johnson: *Life of Lord Lyttelton.*

"Lord Lyttelton's Dialogues he [Dr. Johnson] deemed a nugatory performance. 'That man,' said he, 'sat down to write a book to tell the world what the world had all his life been telling him.'"—*Rev. Dr. Maxwell's Collectanea, in Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

"Johnson may have thought and spoken slightingly of Lyttelton and his works, but scarcely in these terms. He could not have stated as censure what would be in truth the highest praise of such a work,—that it was the result of an accurate observation of mankind."—*Croker's note to preceding quotation, in Croker's ed. of Boswell's Johnson*, Lon., 1848, r. 8vo, 218.

"In which [the Dialogues of the Dead] we might very easily point out the French influence."—*Schlosser's Hist. of the Eighteenth Cent., &c.*, Davison's trans., ii. 68.

"Where can be found compositions uniting the politeness of the gentleman with the attainments of the scholar, blended in juster proportions than in the Polymetis of Spence, the Athenian Letters, the Dialogues of Lord Lyttelton and Bishop Hurd, and the papers of the Adventurer and Observer?"—*Histor. View of Eng. Lit. in Goodhugh's E. G. Lib. Man.*, 156.

See also Landor, Walter Savage. 8. The Hist. of the Life of King Henry the Second, and of the Age in which he lived, &c., 1764–67, 4 vols. 4to; Dubl., 1768, 4 vols. 8vo; Lon., 1769, 6 vols. 8vo; 1777, 6 vols. 8vo. See Berington, Joseph; Hist. of the Reign of Henry II., &c.

"His [Lyttelton's] last literary production was his History of Henry the Second, elaborated by the searches and deliberations of twenty [thirty] years, and published with such anxiety as only vanity can dictate.

"The story of this publication is remarkable. The whole work was printed twice over, a great part of it three times, and many sheets four or five times. He began to print in 1755. Three volumes appeared in 1764, a second edition of them in 1767, a third edition in 1768, and the conclusion in 1771."—*Dr. Johnson's Life of Lord Lyttelton.*

"His Majesty then asked him [Dr. Johnson] what he thought of Lord Lyttelton's History, which was then just published. Johnson said he thought his style pretty good, but that he had blamed Henry the Second rather too much."—*Boswell's Life of Johnson*, ed. 1848, r. 8vo, 185.

"I read it with as great attention as pleasure: it is not a book to skim, but to learn by heart, if one means to learn any thing of England. You call it the History of Henry II.: it is literally the History of our Constitution, and will last much longer than, I fear, the latter will; for, alas! my lord, your style, which will fix and preserve our language, cannot do what language cannot do,—reform the nature of man."—*Horace Walpole to Lord Lyttelton.*

"Walpole's opinion, if here sincerely given, has not been ratified by posterity. The History is little read, and not even consulted as much as its laborious diligence deserves: but the period is too remote and the subject too voluminously treated for popularity; and the style which Walpole so much extols seems diffuse and flat to the taste of an age formed on the dazzling brilliancy of Gibbon or the clearer and more mellowed colouring of Hume."—J. W. Croker: *Lon. Quar. Rev.*, lxxviii. 261.

"Lord Lyttelton, in his Life of Henry the Second, goes through a very candid and temperate inquiry into this question; and he thinks the Commons was originally a part of the national council or Parliament. The strongest evidence he produces is drawn from the two celebrated instances of the petitions sent, one by the borough of St. Alban's, the other by Barnstaple."—*Prof. Smyth's Lects. on Mod. Hist.*, Lect. VI.

"The reader may consult Lyttelton's History—an elaborate and valuable work—with advantage."—Sharon Turner.

"Lyttelton's Henry II. is a learned and honest book."—Robert Southey: *Letter to John May, Aug.* 5, 1805, *in Southey's Life and Corresp.*

"It is heavy, prolix, but trustworthy, and contains searching investigations into the laws, policy, characters, and events of that reign."—Chancellor Kent: *Course of Eng. Reading*, Oakley's ed., 1853, 24.

Lord Macaulay, referring to the advantages which the parliamentary experience of Charles James Fox and Sir James Mackintosh gave them as historians, continues:

"Lord Lyttelton had indeed the same advantages; but he was incapable of using them. Pedantry was so deeply fixed in his nature that the hustings, the Treasury, the Exchequer, the House of Commons, the House of Lords, left him the same dreaming school-boy that they found him."—*Crit. and Hist. Essays*, Lon., 1854, ii. 54.

A review of Lyttelton's Henry the Second, by Gibbon the historian, will be found in the 1st vol. of Mémoires Littéraires de la Grande Brétagne:

"An excellent review,—at once acute, candid, and judicious."—Lord Brougham: *Lives of Men of Letters of the Time of George III.*, Lon. and Glasg., 1855, 395.

9. Speech on the Canada Bill, 1775, 8vo. 10. Miscellaneous Works, formerly published separately, with some other Pieces never before Printed, edited by G. E. Ayscough, Lon., 1774, 4to; Dubl., 1774, 2 vols. 8vo; Lon., 1775, 4to; 1776, 3 vols. 8vo. The Miscellaneous Works contain, among other things, Observs. on the Life of Cicero; Observs. on the Present State of our Affairs at Home and Abroad; Four Speeches in Parliament; Letters to Sir Thomas Lyttelton; An Account of a Journey into Wales. There was also pub. a 4to vol., entitled Additions to Lord Lyttelton's Works: being two Essays from Common Sense, and two Poems. 11. Poetical Works, 1785, 12mo; Glasg., 1787, fol.

"Lord Lyttelton's Poems are the works of a man of literature and judgment devoting part of his time to versification. They have nothing to be despised, and little to be admired."—Dr. Johnson: *Life of Lord Lyttelton.*

"The works of the great Lord Lyttelton are most important and instructive. Who that has lost a beloved wife can read his Monody, particularly the stanza 'O best of wives,' without being moved to tears?"—Dr. Valpy.

Among his lordship's best poetical compositions are the Advice to a Lady, (Belinda,) and the Prologue to Thomson's Tragedy of Coriolanus. We have already corrected the error (see Goldsmith, Oliver, p. 690) which attributes to Lord Lyttelton the compilation entitled History of England, in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son. For further information respecting Lord Lyttelton and his works, see Johnson's Lives of the Poets, Peter Cunningham's ed., Lon., 1854, iii. 391–400; Memoirs and Corresp. of George, Lord Lyttelton, from 1734 to 1773, compiled and edited by Robert Phillimore, 1845, 2 vols. 8vo; review of these vols. (by J. W. Croker) in Lon. Quar Rev., vol. lxxviii. 216–267; also reviewed in Lon. Gent. Mag., 1845, Pt. 2, 443–460; Horace Walpole's Works, vol. i. 539, and vol. v. 388; Swift's Works; Nichols's Lit. Anec.; Boswell's Life of Johnson; Doddridge's Letters; Forbes's Life of Beattie; Wooll's Life of Warton; Davies's Life of Garrick; Bowles's ed. of Pope's Works; Sir E. Brydges's ed. of Collins's Peerage; Graves's Recollec. of some Particulars in the Life of Shenstone, 1788, 8vo, Chalmers's Biog. Dict.; Lawrence's Lives of the Brit. Historians; Lon. Gent. Mag., xlv. 371, lx. 594.

Lyttelton, Thomas, d. 1779, aged 35, son of the preceding, is best known as the subject of a remarkable ghost-story, and the reputed author of two vols. of Letters, 1780–82, 8vo, (really written by Combe,) and a vol. of Poems by a Young Nobleman, 1780, 4to,—some of which he may have composed. Within the last few years Lord Lyttelton's claims to the authorship of The Letters of Junius have been warmly urged by an ingenious but mistaken champion: see Junius, in this Dictionary, p. 1002–1003. See also papers, by Sir F. Madden, in Notes and Queries, vol. viii. p. 31, (July, 1853,) and vol. xi. p. 198. Respecting Lord Lyttelton's singular history, see Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Carter; Boswell's Life of Johnson, Croker's ed., Lon., 1848, r. 8vo, 763; Nash's Hist. of Worcestershire; Lon. Gent. Mag., 1816, Pt. 2, 422, 1818, Pt. 1, 597.

Lyttleton. See Littleton.

Lyttleton, Mr. Novels, Lon., 1803, '05, &c.

Lyttleton, Lord. Poems, 1803: privately printed.

Lyttleton, G. Original Foundation and Construction of Exeter Cathedral, Lon., 1797, fol.

Lytton, Sir Edward George Lytton Bulwer, b. 1805, the youngest son of General Bulwer, of Woodalling and Haydon Hall, Norfolk, and Elizabeth Barbara, the only daughter of Richard Warbenton Lytton, Esq., of Knebworth, Herts, was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. in 1826 and M. A. in 1835. On succeeding, by his mother's death in 1844, to the estates of Knebworth, he exchanged, by royal license, the surname of Bulwer for that of Bulwer Lytton. In 1832, he was returned to the Reformed Parliament as member for Lincoln, and represented the Radical party in that august body until 1841. In 1847, he offered himself as a candidate for the suffrages of the Conservatives or Protectionists of the county of Lincoln, but was unsuccessful; and it was not until 1852 that he again took his seat in the House of Commons, being returned by the voters of Herts. He still (1857) holds his seat in Parliament, and, in the ability which he has displayed in the discussion and management of difficult political measures, has added another to the many instances which disprove the old superstition that men of letters make but indifferent statesmen. In Dec. 1856, he was elected Lord-Rector of the University of Glasgow. In 1827, Mr. Bulwer married Rosina, daughter of Francis Wheeler, Esq., of Lizzard-Connell, Limerick, Ireland. (See next article.) By this lady he has had two children,—a daughter who died at an early age, and a son, Robert, who, under the *nom de plume* of Owen Meredith, (*q. v.*,) has recently given indications of poetical abilities of no ordinary cast. The subject of our notice was one of the number of those who literally "lisp in verse," having commenced authorship at the rather juvenile age of six years; and by the time he was half-way through his teens he had contributed a volume to the well-filled shelves of the London Circulating Libraries. Since that important epoch he has been no idler in the Republic of Letters, as the following list of his publications gives ample evidence: 1. Ismael; an Oriental Tale, 1820, 12mo. 2. Sculpture; a Poem, 1825. This gained the Chancellor Prize Medal for English Versification at the University. 3. Weeds and Wild-Flowers, [Juvenile Poems,] 1826. 4. O'Neill; or, the Rebel, 1827, p. 8vo. 5. Falkland; a Novel, 1827, p. 8vo. And a very reprehensible novel. See South. Lit. Mess., iv. 788. 6. Pelham; or, The Adventures of a Gentleman, 1828, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 2d ed., (pub. within a few months after the first ed.,) 1828, 3 vols. p. 8vo; again, 1844, 12mo; 1854, 12mo.

"In many parts of it the connexions which involve the most reprehensible violations of social and moral obligation are spoken of as matters of course, and exalted and beautified by the highest colouring of sentiment; and these defects are the more glaring by contrast with the high-wrought lessons of political integrity inculcated in the parliamentary episode. . . . Were a good novel a more rare production, we should have much more to say of the excellencies and defects of this, which, liable as it is to the gravest exceptions on account of its moral lessons, is certainly one of very high character for striking portraits, richness of thought, strength and originality of conception, and vivacity and energy of style."—W. PHILLIPS: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xxviii. 418–433.

"If the most brilliant wit, remarks as acute in observation as they are profound in judgment, playful satire by the side of sound philosophy, a narrative whose interest never flags, and some pictures of the most riveting interest,—if these can make a work popular, Pelham will be as first-rate in celebrity as it is in excellence. The scenes are laid at the present day and in fashionable life."—*Lon. Literary Gazette.*

"NORTH: 'James, I wish he would review for Maga all those fashionable novels,—novels of high life; such as Pelham,—The Disowned—'

"SHEPHERD: 'I've read thae twa, and they're baith gude.'"—*Noctes Ambros.*, No. 41; *Blackw. Mag.*, March, 1829, 696.

"Mr. Bulwer has, in his delightful novel of Pelham, described his idea of a work of fiction."—*Blackw. Mag.*, May, 1830, 711.

See also Southern Review, iii. 467. 7. The Disowned; a Novel, 1829, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1847, 12mo; 1852, p. 8vo; 1855, 12mo.

"In The Disowned the author has gone, we think, beyond the pitch of his first performance. Not that, taken as a whole, this novel is better executed, or even more interesting, than Pelham. Its plot is not so well ordered; and much of the dialogue, especially in those parts where his fashionables take the parole, is less spirited. But there is more pathos, and more power, a loftier eloquence in many passages, and everywhere something bolder and more adventurous, both in conception and in style."—*Southern Review*, iii. 473–495.

"If Pelham justly raised for its author a very high character, The Disowned will raise it far higher."—*Lon. Lit. Gaz.* See No. 6.

8. Devereux; a Novel, 1829, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1847, 12mo; 1852, p. 8vo; 1855, 12mo.

Among the numerous characters who figure in the pages of this interesting work will be found Lord Bolingbroke, (throughout the work,) Swift, Pope, Addison, Steele, Colonel Cleland, (the supposed original of Will Honeycomb,) Beau Fielding, (the Orlando of The Spectator,) Colley Cibber, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Richard Cromwell, The Duke of Wharton, Lady M. W. Montagu, Duchess of Marlborough, &c.

"I have always found that one is never so successful as when one is least sanguine. I fell into the deepest despondency about Pompeii and Eugene Aram, and was certain—nay, presumptuous—about Devereux, which is the least generally popular of my writings."

See also South. Rev., iv. 369. 9. Paul Clifford; a Novel, 1830, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1844, 12mo; 1854, 12mo. See Miss Mitford's Recollec. of a Literary Life, chap. xxiii.; Bost. Chris. Exam., ix. 46, (by J. T. Austin.)

"We cannot take leave of this work without expressing our increased admiration of the great and varied talents of its accomplished author, or without looking forward with earnest and confident hopes towards the future productions with which he may be expected to enrich the literature of his country."—*Court Jour.*

Also highly commended by the Literary Gazette, The Spectator, &c. "The great and varied talents of the author" are not to be questioned; but he makes an injudicious use of them in Paul Clifford. 10. The Siamese Twins: a Tale of the Times, [a satirical poem,] 1831, p. 8vo. See Lon. Month. Rev., cxxiv. 396; Amer. Quar. Rev., ix. 385; South. Rev., vii. 192; Fraser's Mag., iii. 195. 11. Eugene Aram; a Novel, 1832, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1840, 12mo; 1849, 12mo; 1854, 12mo.

"There is much true eloquence, natural and fervent feeling, and vigorous delineation of human character, in this work; and yet we sincerely wish that Mr. Bulwer had left it unwritten. We think the principle on which it is constructed is unnatural."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1832, 3.

See also p. 414. See No. 8. 12. Godolphin, 1833, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1844, 12mo; 1850, sq.; 1854, 12mo. 13. England and the English, 1833, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1848, 12mo.

"A brilliant performance, abounding with sparkling observations, containing many profound ones, and particularly interesting to the multitude of persons to whom foreign travelling has rendered the comparison of English and French character and institutions an object of interest."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON: *Blackwood's Mag.*, xlii. 46; and in his *Essays*, 1850, ii. 290–291.

See also Lon. Month. Rev., cxxxi. 532; Fraser's Mag., viii. 479; Amer. Month. Rev., iv. 353. 14. Pilgrims of the Rhine, 1834, 8vo; 1840, 8vo; 1850, p. 8vo; 1854, 12mo. This work has been beautifully illustrated by Maclise, Roberts, &c. See South. Lit. Mess., i 53; N. York Knickerbocker, iii. 356. 15. The Last Days of Pompeii; a Novel, 1834, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1848, 12mo; 1849, 12mo; 1850, sq.; 1854, 12mo.

"We feel throughout his book all the inspiration of the poetic and sublime creations of ancient genius, and share in the scholar-like fervour which evidently swells the author's mind."—G. H. DEVEREUX: *N. Amer. Rev.*, xl. 447–457.

Sir Archibald Alison thinks very differently, and considers it impossible to feel any lively interest in scenes and customs so far removed from the circle of every-day experience:

"There is great talent, much learning, and vigorous conception, in the *Last Days of Pompeii*, by Bulwer, and the catastrophe with which it concludes is drawn with his very highest powers; but still it is felt by every class of readers to be uninteresting. We have no acquaintance or association with Roman manners; we know little of their habits, scarce any thing of their conversation in private: they stand forth to us in history in a sort of shadowy grandeur, totally distinct from the interest of novelist-composition. No amount of learning or talent can make the dialogues of Titus and Lucius, or Gallius and Vespasia, interesting to a modern reader."—*Essays, Polit., Hist., and Miscell.*, Edin. and Lon., 1850, iii. 538: originally pub. in Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1845.

See also Dublin Univ. Mag., v. 273; South. Lit. Mess., i. 241. See No. 8. 16. Rienzi; a Novel, 1835, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1840, 12mo; 1854, 12mo.

"It is a work of great power: the interest never flags; it pauses upon occasions, but, except perhaps in the beginning of the third volume, only to accumulate fresh force. It is thronged with character, drawn with a powerful and discriminating hand and finely contrasted."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1835, 905, 923.

"On the whole, even the fame of E. L. Bulwer will be extended by his Rienzi."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette*, 1835, 771.

Sir Archibald Alison objects that in the plot of this work great latitude in the unities has been taken:

"All the richness of colouring and fidelity in drawing in Sir L. Bulwer's splendid historical romance, Rienzi,—the finest composition in that style in existence,—cannot take away the painful impression produced by the long interval which elapses between the commencement of the story, where the characters first appear, its middle, where the real interest is developed, and its termination, where the catastrophe occurs. It is on the centre, where unity of interest is strictly kept up, that the success of the work depends."—*Essays*, 1850, iii. 127: originally pub. in Blackw. Mag., Aug. 1846.

See also Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., i. 572; South. Lit. Jour., ii. 213; LOCKHART, JOHN GIBSON, No. 2. 17. The Student, 1835, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1836, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1840, 12mo. Originally contributed to the New Monthly Magazine, (of which Bulwer became editor in 1831 or '32,) under the title of Conversations with an Ambitious Student in Ill Health.

"Great as is both the power and beauty of Mr. Bulwer's former works, we know none that marks the creative thinker more than the present production. The pages of the *Student* are full of new lights, happy illustrations,—a sort of diary of the mind, whose hours pass in the vivid impression and the profitable deduction. . . . Graceful, generous, touching, and thoughtful, we commend the Student to every library: once introduced, he will make his own way."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette*, 1835, 275, 276.

18. The Crisis, 1835. This political pamphlet ran through more than twenty edits. 19. The Duchesse de la Vallière; a Play, in five Acts, 1836: unsuccessful on the stage. See Fraser's Mag., xvi. 179. 20. Ernest Maltravers; a Novel, 1837, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1849, 12mo; 1851, cr. 8vo; 1854, 12mo. See Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., iv. 48. 21. Alice, or The Mysteries; a Novel, 1837, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1854, 12mo. See Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., iv. 48. 22. Athens, its Rise and Fall; with Views of the Literature, Philosophy, and Social Life of the Athenian People, 1837, 2 vols. 8vo. Two more vols. were promised to complete the design, but have not appeared.

"Years of labour have not been misspent in research and consideration; and the style is worthy of the best name in this elevated department of our national literature."—*Lon. Lit. Gazette*, 1837, 265.

A review of this work, by Sir Archibald Alison, originally pub. in Blackw. Mag., xlii. 44–60, will be found in his Essays, 1850, ii. 286–312. See also Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., ii. 457; Fraser's Mag., xvi. 347; Lewes's Biog. Hist. of Philos., 2d ed., N. York, 1857, 16–17, 20. 23. The Sea Captain, or The Birth-Right; a Play, 1837, 8vo. 24. Leila; or, The Siege of Granada, and Calderon the Courtier, 1838, 8vo, 31*s.* 6*d.*; large paper, 52*s.* 6*d.*; with 15 plates, and portrait of the author after Chalon, 1848, 8vo, 14*s.*; 1853, p. 8vo, 2*s.*; bound, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 1855, 12mo, 1*s.*

"An admirable tale, in which variety of impassioned incident, great warmth of picturesque feeling, and a series of sudden and strong dramatic movements, sustain a lively interest from the opening to the close."—*Lon. Examiner.*

25. The Lady of Lyons, or Love and Pride; a five-act Play, 1838, 8vo: successful. 26. Richelieu, or The Conspiracy; a five-act Play, 1838, 8vo: successful. See Lon. Athen., 1839, 195; South. Lit. Mess., v. 509, 532. 27. Night and Morning; a Novel, 1841, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1845, 12mo; 1851, p. 8vo; 1854, 12mo. 28. Day and Night; a Novel. 29. Lights and Shadows; a Novel. 30. Glimmer and Gloom; a Novel. 31. Cromwell; a Tragedy. 32. Zanoni; a Novel, 1842, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1845, 12mo; 1855, 12mo. 33. Eva, the Ill-Omened Marriage, and other Tales and Poems, 1842, 12mo. See Irish Quar. Rev., ii. 476. 34. The Last of the Barons; a Novel, 1843, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1850, 12mo; 1854, 12mo.

"*The Last of the Barons* is an admirably-chosen historical subject, worked out with even more than the author's usual power and effect; and, but for a defect in composition to be hereafter noticed, it would be one of the most popular of all his productions. . . . The grand defect, which chills to a great degree the interest it otherwise would excite, is the crowding of historic incident, and complication of the story. It is so crowded with rebellions, revolutions, and dethronements, that even the learned reader who has some previous acquaintance with that involved period of English history has difficulty in following the story. Ample materials exist for two or three interesting historical novels in its crowded incidents."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON: *Essays*, 1850, iii. 538, 543; originally pub. in Blackw. Mag., Sept. 1845.

"Clogged with historical details, anxiously authenticated by foot-notes and conducted in an over-elaborated dialogue, the story moves on so slowly and lifelessly, that we could not but ask, as we read, Where are the passion and the power of the author of Eugene Aram,—where the gorgeous colouring of his two Italian romances,—where the deep and delicate thoughts that, in spite of the conceit with which they were encrusted, gave such a charm to Ernest Maltravers? . . . This *must not* be the last of our author's fictions, unless he is content that his sun should set behind a cloud which posterity by no alchemy of regret or intelligence can convert into a glory."—*Lon. Athen.*, 1843, p. 205.

See also N. York Eclec. Mus., i. 96. 35. Poems and Ballads, trans. from Schiller, 1844, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. Two eds. printed; originally pub. in Blackw. Mag.: see vol. lii. 285, 446, 569, 751, liii. 166, 302, 433, 626, liv. 139.

"The work of one poet who has perfectly seized the meaning of another poet."—*Lon. Times.*

"The translations are executed with consummate ability. The technical difficulties attending a task so great and intricate have been mastered or eluded with a power and patience quite extraordinary; and the public is put in possession of perhaps the best translation of a foreign poet which exists in our language. Indeed, we know of none so complete and faithful."—*Lon. M. Chron.*

See also Irish Quar. Rev., ii. 487; Lon. Athen., 1844, 285, 320; and conclusion of this article. 36. The Confessions of a Water-Patient; in a Letter to W. H. Ainsworth, Esq., 1845, 12mo; 3d ed., 1847, 12mo. Sir Edward was greatly benefited by the hydropathic system, and, in a spirit of true philanthropy, rehearses his experience for the advantage of others. See LANE, RICHARD J.; GRAHAM, ROBERT HAY, M.D.; GRAHAM, THOMAS J., No. 1. 37. The New Timon: a Poetical Romance of London, 1846, p. 8vo; three eds. pub. in the same year, and since reprinted.

"One of the most remarkable poems of the present generation:—remarkable in a threefold degree,—its conception being strictly original, its language and imagery new, its tendency eminently moral. It has beauties of no ordinary lustre: the animus of the work is essentially humanizing, its plot ingenious, and its effect altogether bold, harmonious, and original. No poem of equal length has issued from the English press for a number of years with any thing approaching to the ability of The New Timon: it augurs a resuscitation of our bardic glories. We may point in an especial manner to the author's originality in analyzing some of our most remarkable political characters, including the Premier, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Stanley, Lord John Russell, O'Connell, &c. The introduction of these clever sketches of our contemporary rulers tends considerably to render the other portions of the romance doubly piquant and zestful. That The New Timon is the production of no inexperienced pen, and that the author is no obscure observer of the social or political advancement of the age, is evidenced in every paragraph."—*Lon. Sun.*

"This is truly a magnificent poem. It will bear comparison with any one of the poetic tales of Byron."—*Hood's Magazine.*

"The New Timon is a composition which displays both beauty and power. It belongs to the school of Crabbe."—*Lit. Gazette.*

See also N. Brit. Rev., v. 399; Irish Quar. Rev., ii. 487; Fraser's Mag., xxxii. 341; N. Amer. Rev., lxiv. 460, (by J. R. Lowell;) South. Lit. Mess., xiii. 81. 38. Lucretia, or The Children of Night; a Novel, 1846, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1847, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1853, p. 8vo; 1855, 12mo. This work elicited much censure from the reviewers, which caused the author to publish A Word to the Public, (1847, 8vo,) in which he answers the strictures of his critics. See Dubl. Univ. Mag., xxix. 323; South. Lit. Mess., xiv. 234, 393. 39. Harold, or The Last of the Saxon Kings; a Novel, 1848, 3 vols. p. 8vo. See Whipple's Essays and Reviews, ii. 401; Fraser's Mag., xxxviii. 429. 40. Money; a Comedy, 1848, 8vo. 41. King Arthur; a Poem, 1848, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1848, 8vo; 1849, 12mo; 1851, 8vo.

"The poem of King Arthur is likely to win the admiration of all who have poetical feeling and knowledge. It takes up a great subject, evolving its national interest. The author has incarnated the dim ideas of a legendary period in flesh-and-blood beings drawn from his own experience. Two of the prominent characters in the poem will at once be recognised, with a strange interest at the present moment, as Louis Philippe and his minister; and keen as well as merciless, though in the light and laughing guise of wit, is the writer's exposure of the qualities that have dethroned and degraded them. This is clearly such a writer's privilege: so Ariosto wrote; so our own Spenser."—*Lon. Examiner.*

See also Edin. Rev., xc. 173; Eclec. Rev., 4th Ser., xxvi. 449; Lon. Sun; M. Post. 42. The Caxtons; a Novel, 1850, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1852, p. 8vo; 1853, p. 8vo; 1854, p. 8vo; 1855, 12mo: originally pub. in Blackw. Mag. 35,000 copies of this novel were sold in America in about three years.

"It was impossible that a writer of Sir Edward Bulwer's profound thought and original genius should not unite, in the course of his career, with the great and the good of every other age and country, on so vital a subject as the direction by Providence of human affairs; and, accordingly, we hail with pleasure evident marks of such a disposition in several of his later works, particularly in the novel of The Caxton Family,—one of the most able and original of his many admirable works. We infer from many passages in them, also, that experience has made him less partial to democratic institutions than he was in his earlier years."—SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON: *Essays*, 1850, ii. 312: *note to the review of Athens, its Rise and Fall*, &c. See No. 22.

"The most brilliant and the most beautiful of all the effusions of Sir Bulwer Lytton's pen of fascination."—*The Sun.*

"One of those graceful family groups in which all the component parts are in perfect harmony, and all the accessories are wrought out with a skill at once the most marvellous and apparently the most unpremeditated."—*M. Herald.*

"There are portions of the work equal to any thing in the whole range of British fiction. . . . It is a book that it does one good to read. . . . An invigorating, a bracing, book."—*Atlas.*

"And a beautiful picture it is, too,—the portraits striking, yet characteristic, the colouring exquisitely tasteful, yet true to nature."—*New Monthly Magazine.*

"In the book before us, Sir E. Lytton presents himself in his most becoming attitude. . . . Thus, we repeat, we prefer The Caxtons to most of Sir Bulwer Lytton's recent novels."—*Athenæum.*

See also Westm. Rev., lii. 407.

43. Letters to John Bull, Esquire, on Affairs connected with his Landed Property, and the Persons who live thereon, 1851; 8th ed. same year. A review of these Letters, which are explanatory of the author's Protectionist views, and did much to procure his election to Parliament in 1852, will be found in Edin. Rev., xciv. 140. 44. Outlines of the Early History of the East: a Lecture delivered before the Royston Mechanics' Institution, 1852. 45. Not so Bad as we Seem, or Many Sides to a Question; a five-act Comedy, 1852, 8vo; 1853, 8vo. 46. My Novel; or, Varieties of English Life, by Pisistratus Caxton, 1853, 4 vols. 8vo; 1853, 2 vols. p. 8vo; 1854, 2 vols. 12mo; 1855, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. This is one of the most generally-admired of the author's works;

"Forming the most complete picture of English life, in all its varieties, that has ever perhaps been comprehended within the compass of a single novel."—*John Bull.*

47. Inaugural Address as Honorary President of the Associated Societies of the Edinburgh University, 1854, 8vo. To Sir Edward we are also indebted for the Memoir of Laman Blanchard prefixed to the Sketches from Life by the latter, (see BLANCHARD, LAMAN,) as well as for other literary papers, for which we must be content to make a general acknowledgment. This inexhaustible novelist has commenced the publication of a new novel (48)—"What will He do with it?"—in the last number (June, 1857) of Blackwood's Magazine. His Poetical and Dramatic Works have been collected into 5 vols. p. 8vo: vol. i., 1852; ii., iii., iv., 1853; v., 1854; pub. by Chapman and Hall, London. An American ed. (the first) of Dramas and Poems, by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, was pub. in Boston, 1857, 1 vol. 32mo. Of his Novels and Tales there have been several collective eds.,—viz.: With Frontispiece and Vignettes, pub. by Saunders and Otley, London, 14 vols. p. 8vo, 1840–45. Cheap ed., pub. by Chapman and Hall, 20 vols. cr. 8vo, 1848–53. Messrs. Routledge & Co. have recently entered into arrangements with the author for the exclusive publication of his works for a term of ten years; and it is said (we know not with what truth) that for this privilege they are to pay him no less than £20,000. Whilst we do not conceive that either the cause of good morals or the reputation of the author would have been greatly the loser by a convenient forgetfulness in the reprinted editions of several of the earlier and one or two of the later works of this popular writer, we deem it only an act of justice to copy the following very sensible preface from Chapman and Hall's new and revised issue of Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's Novels and Tales:

"ADVERTISEMENT BY THE AUTHOR.

"For some years I have entertained the wish to publish an edition of my works in such form and at such a price as may bring them within the easy reach of every class of my countrymen. The recent example of an illustrious contemporary (Mr. Dickens) did not, therefore, suggest, though it undoubtedly has served to encourage, the present enterprise.

"In all my writings, those truths that have the most durable connection with the general interests of mankind have ever the most warmed my fancy or tasked my reason. With the people, in the larger sense of the word, I have always associated my objects as an author; and in the hands of that people I now place these evidences of the sympathy which exists between all who recognise in labour the true dignity of life. To struggle, and to struggle upwards, is the law which connects the destinies of the multitude with the aspirations of the scholar. All who think are co-operative with all who toil.

"Having, whether as a writer, or at one time as an actor in public life, advocated steadfastly that principle which would place whatever books can convey of profit or of pleasure within the attainment of the humblest reader, so I trust it is not with an ill grace that I now contribute my slender offering to those granaries of intellectual food which our age, with a wiser charity than our fathers', throws open to all who feel, as a want of our nobler nature, the hunger of the mind.

"If I cannot, in works of so light a character, profess to teach, at least it may be mine not ignobly to interest,—not frivolously to amuse; while there is that progressive link between book and book which permits me to indulge the hope that many a mind which my fancies may please, or my speculations may arouse, will be led unconsciously on to the study of wiser instructors and graver masters.

"May these works, then, thus cheaply equipped for a wider and more popular mission than they have hitherto fulfilled, find favour in those hours when the shop is closed, when the flocks are penned! and the loom has released its prisoner! may they be read by those who, like myself. are workmen! may they afford some relaxation after toil, some solace amidst pain, some not unsalutary escape from the stern realities of life! The sterner the realities, the more the escape is needed.—EDWARD BULWER LYTTON."

We have already quoted many opinions respecting the merits and demerits of our author, and have many more before us, which, from lack of space, must remain unquoted. The industrious reader, however, can amuse himself by turning over the following books, while we proceed to the next article of our Dictionary: Allan Cunningham's Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years, 1833; H. F. Chorley's Authors of England; Gilfillan's Second and Third Galleries of Literary Portraits; Sir Archibald Alison's Essays, 1850, iii. 113; Bayne's Essays on Biography and Criticism, First Series, Essay VII.; The Modern Novel, Whipple's Lects., Novels and Novelists, 54–57; Whipple's Essays and Reviews, Novels of the Season, ii. 402–405; Willis's Pencillings by the Way; Edin. Rev., xc. 211; Westm. Rev., xxxix. 8, 33; Brit. Quar. Rev., i. 369; Irish Quar. Rev., ii. 476; Blackw. Mag., xxvii. 711, xxx. 396, 531, 533, xxxii. 861, xxxix. 458, n., xl. 850; Fraser's Mag., i. 509, iii. 713, iv. 520, v. 107, vi. 112, xvi. 347, xxi. 71, (by W. M. Thackeray,) xxxii. 341; Dubl. Univ. Mag., xxix. 323; N. Amer. Rev., xliv. 426, (by W. Phillips;) Amer. Quar. Rev., viii. 93, xix. 381; Amer. Whig Rev., xii. 312; N. York Democrat. Rev., x. 607; N. York Eclec. Mag., vi. 237, ix. 71, xv. 60; N. York Lit. and Theolog. Rev., i. 412; Phila. Mus., xxvi. 76; Bost. Liv. Age, x. 362, (from Tait's Mag., by G. Gilfillan;) South. Lit. Mess., i. 246, iii. 90, vi. 405.

"Edward Lytton Bulwer has vigorous and varied powers: in all that he has touched on he has shown great mastery; his sense of the noble, the beautiful, or the ludicrous, is strong; he can move at will into the solemn or the sarcastic; he is equally excellent in describing a court or a cottage, and is familiar with gold spurs and with clouted shoon. . . . Bulwer is devoted to the cause of literature: all his speeches allude to it; his motions in Parliament refer to it; and in private as well as public life he is its warm and eloquent advocate."—ALLAN CUNNINGHAM: *Biog. and Crit. Hist. of the Lit. of the Last Fifty Years.*

"The brilliant fame of Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer as a novelist, and as a dramatic writer, has tended much to eclipse and disparage his appearances as a poet. In the two former departments he ranks deservedly as a magnate: in the last his status is more questionable, although, I confess, this is a thing rather to be felt than explained. He constantly touches the confines of success, and stands before the gate; but the 'Open Sesame' comes not to his lips. Perhaps it is that, in his themes, we have rather able and eloquent treatment than that colouring glow of imagination which has been termed inspiration. With fine descriptive powers, and with boundless range of illustration, there is a want of reliance on simple nature,—of that fusion of the poet in his subject which can alone give that subject consecration,—the poetic art without the poetic vision; and this defect is apparent in all his verse, from his early Weeds and Wild-Flowers, O'Niel the Rebel, Ismael, and The Siamese Twins, down to his Eva, or the Ill-Omened Marriage, his Modern Timon, and his more elaborate and ambitious King Arthur. His translations of the poems and ballads of Schiller are, however, justly held in estimation among scholars for their spirit and fidelity."—*Moir's Sketches of the Poet. Lit. of the Past Half-Century*, 1851, 302–303.

"If the romances of Mr. James are deficient in the delineation of the secret feelings that dwell in the recesses of the heart, the same cannot be said of the next great novelist whose genius has adorned English literature. In the highest qualities acquired in this branch of composition, SIR EDWARD BULWER LYTTON stands pre-eminent, and entitled to a place beside Scott himself, at the very head of the prose-writers of works of imagination in our country. Born of a noble family, the inheritor of ancestral halls of uncommon splendour and interest, he has received from his Norman forefathers the qualities which rendered them noble. No man was ever more thoroughly imbued with the elevated thoughts, the chivalrous feelings, which are the true mark of patrician blood, and which, however they may be admired by others, never perhaps exist in such purity as in those who, like the Arab steeds of high descent, can trace their pedigree back through a long series of ancestors. In delineating the passion of love, and unfolding its secret feelings, as well in his own as the opposite sex, he is unrivalled in English literature: Madame de Stael herself has not portrayed it with greater truth or beauty. In that respect he is greatly superior to Scott, who cared little for sentiment, and, when he did paint the tender feelings, did so from their external symptoms and from the observation of others only. Bulwer would seem to have drawn his pictures from a much truer and wider source,—his own experience. He describes so powerfully and so well because he has felt so deeply. There is no portrait so faithful as that which is drawn by a great master of himself. *Rienzi* is one of the most perfect historical romances, *Godolphin* and *Ernest Maltravers* among the most interesting and charming novels, in the English language. Nor is he only remarkable as a novel-writer; he is at the same time a successful poet and dramatist. He has inhaled the kindred spirit of Schiller in the translation of his ballads. His *Timon* is by far the most brilliant satire, his plays the most popular dramatic compositions, of the age in which he lives.

"If some of his other works are not of equal merit, it is only the usual fate of genius to be more happy in some conceptions than others. In all the marks of deep reflection and profound thought are to be seen, as well as great observation of, and power in delineating, character. A more serious defect is to be found in the occasional choice of his subject, and the charms with which his magic pencil has sometimes environed vice. The greatest admirers of his genius cannot but feel surprised that he should have chosen as the heroine of one of his novels a woman who commits three murders, including that of her own husband and son; or regret that one so capable of charming the world by pictures of romance in its most elevated form should ever have exerted his powers on the description of low life or characters and scenes of the most shocking depravity. It is true he never makes licentiousness in the end successful, and the last impression in his works, as well as innumerable exquisite reflections, are all on the side of virtue; but in intermediate stages it appears often so attractive that no final catastrophe can counteract the previous impression. Every one knows that this is no more than what occurs in real life; but that is just the reason why additional force should not be given to it by the charms of imagination. It is true, painting requires contrast, and the mixture of light and shade is requisite to bring out the forms and illustrate the beauty of nature; but the painter of the mind, not less than of material objects, would do well to recollect the rule of Titian,—that the greater part of every picture should be in mezzotints, and a small portion only in deep shade."—*Alison's Hist. of Europe*, 1815–1852, chap. v.

Lytton, Lady Rosina Bulwer, daughter of the late Francis Wheeler, Esq., of Lizzard-Connell, county of Limerick, Ireland, was married in 1827 to the preceding. She has given to the world: 1. Cheveley; or, The Man of Honour, Lon., 1839, 3 vols. p. 8vo. See Lon. Athen., 1838, 235, 380. 2. The Budget of the Bubble Family, 1840, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 3. Bianca Capello; an Historical Romance, 1842, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 4. Memoirs of a Muscovite, edited by Lady L., 1844, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Lady L. assures us that this story of modern Italian life is the production of a French author, and was written in that language. See Lon. Athen., 1844, 475. 5. The Peer's Daughters, 1849, 3 vols. p. 8vo. Illustrative of the age of Louis XV. 6. Miriam Sedley; or, Tares and the Wheat, 1849, 3 vols. p. 8vo; 1851, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

"It is impossible to deny to Lady Lytton the merit of *power* both of conception and expression."—*Lon. Critic*, 1851, 231.

7. Behind the Scenes, 1854, 3 vols. p. 8vo. 8. The School for Husbands; or, The Life and Times of Molière. Some of the dialogues in this work have been highly commended. 9. Very Successful, 1857, 3 vols. p. 8vo.

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